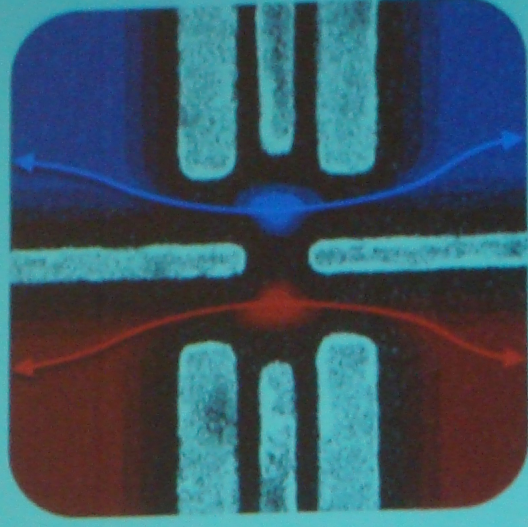


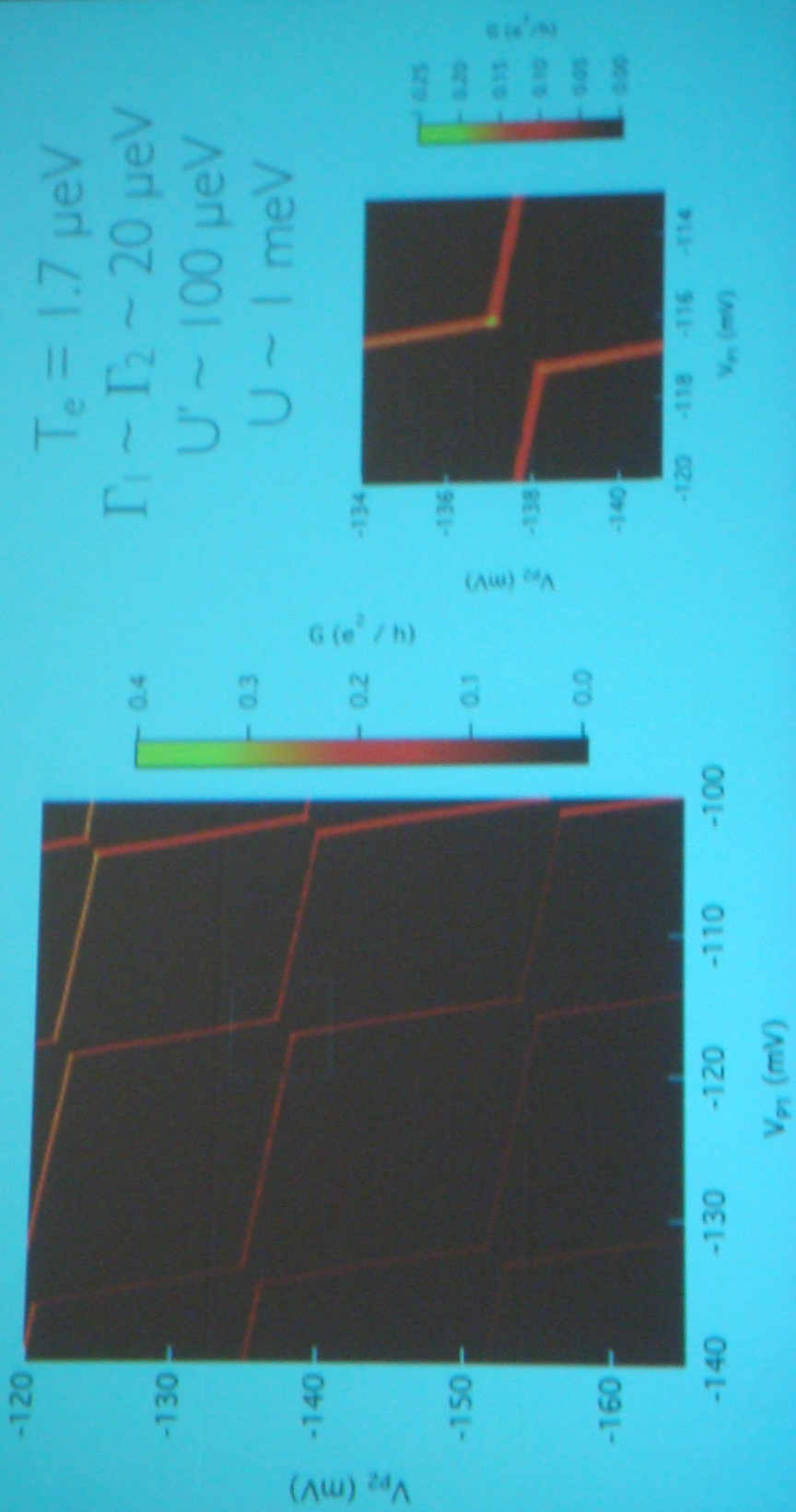
# Device and measurement

- Provide AC excitation and measure  $G=dI/dV$
- Can simultaneously measure through each dot in parallel
- Strongly capacitively coupled with negligible inter-dot tunneling

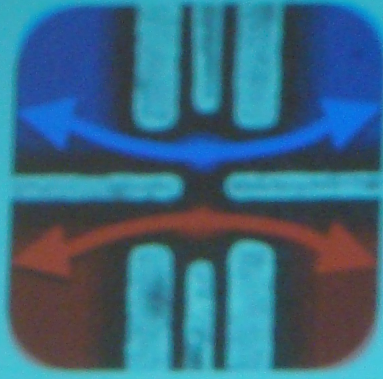
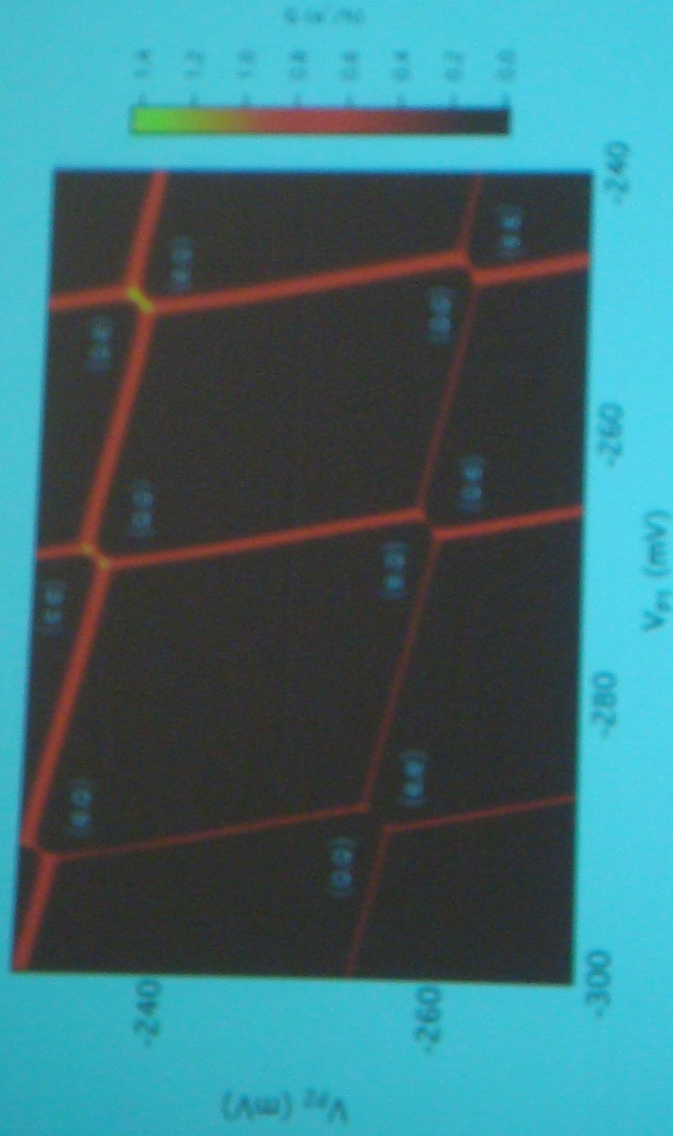
200 nm



# Charge stability diagram

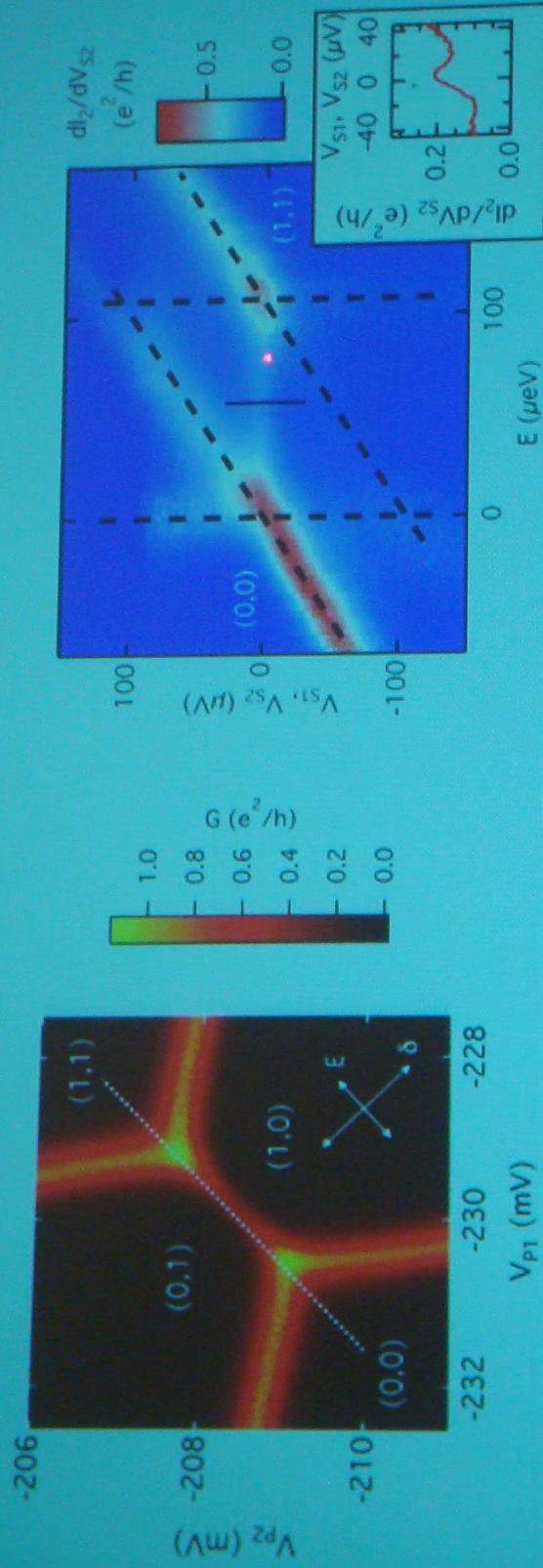


# Stronger dot-lead coupling



First observed by Hülbel, et al.  
PRL 101 186804 (2004).

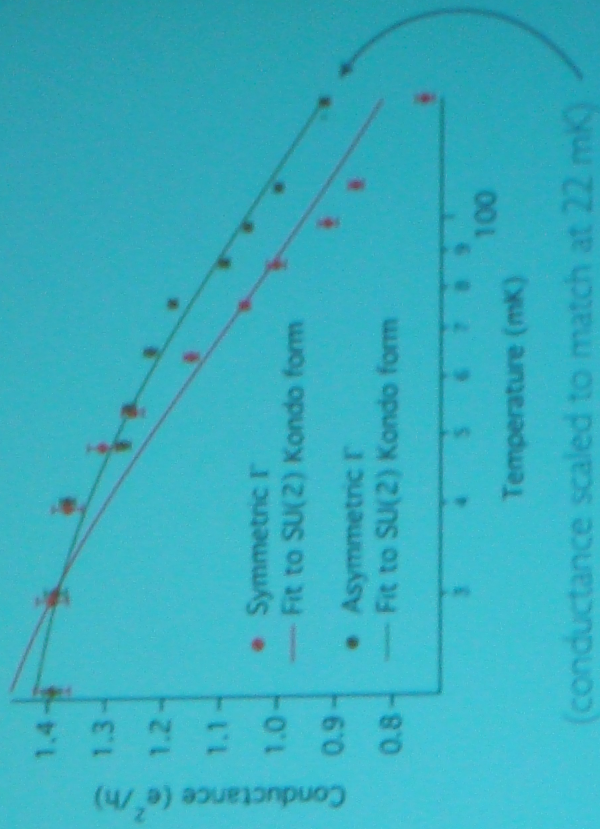
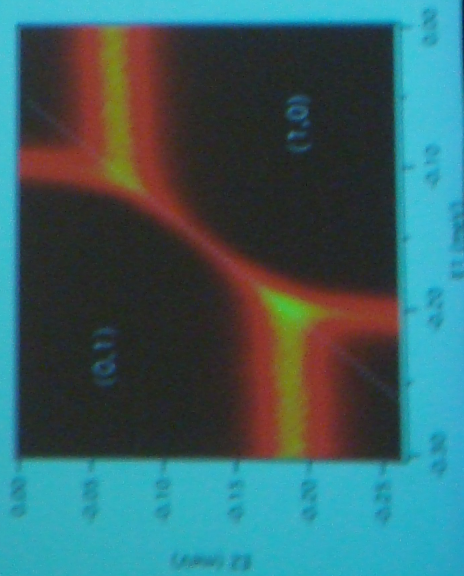
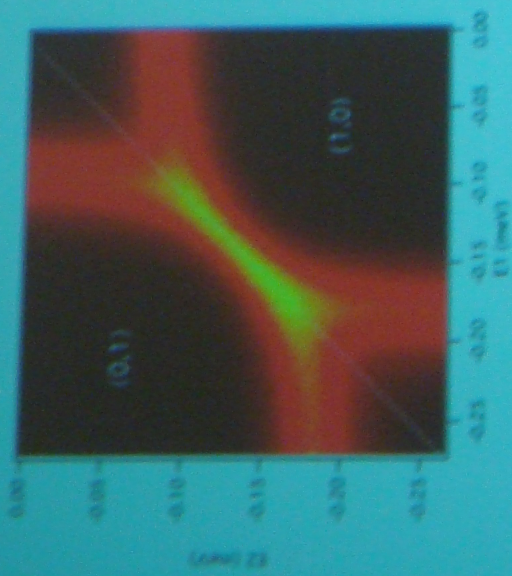
# Evidence of Kondo physics



For details on this data and pseudo-spin resolved transport, see:  
 S. Amasha W19.4 (Thurs. 1:03p)

# Dependence on $\Gamma$ asymmetry

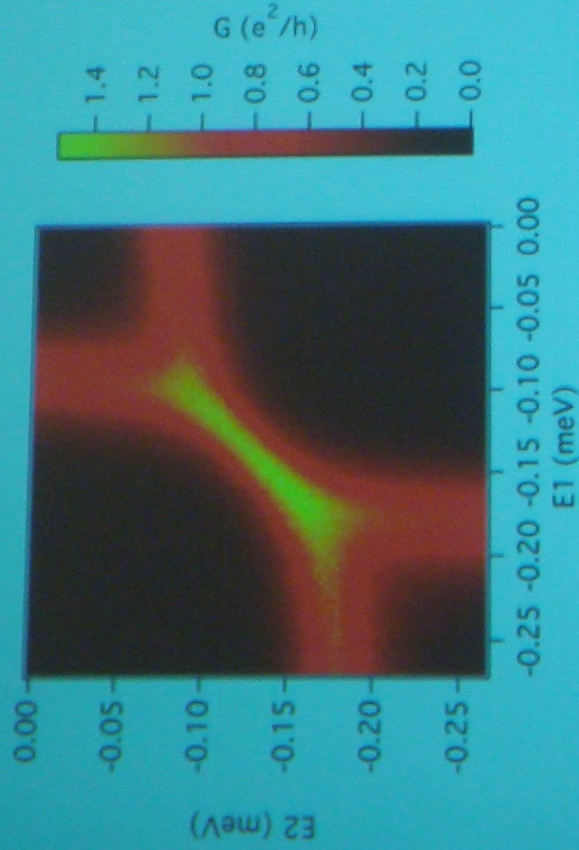
$\Gamma_1 = 52 \mu\text{eV}$   
 $\Gamma_2 = 45 \mu\text{eV}$



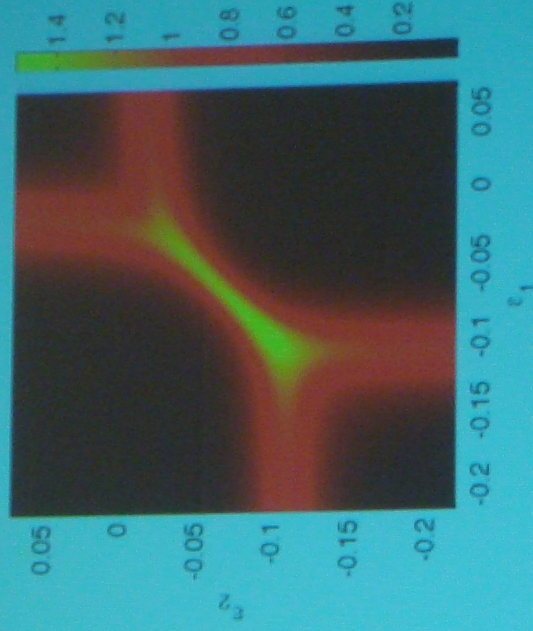
(conductance scaled to match at 22 mK)

# Comparison to theory

Experimental data



NRG results



$T = 2.6 \mu\text{V}$  (30 mK)  
 $\Gamma_1 = 52 \mu\text{eV}$ ,  $\Gamma_2 = 45 \mu\text{eV}$   
 $U' = 100 \mu\text{eV}$   
 $U_1 = 1.2 \text{ meV}$   
 $U_2 = 1.5 \text{ meV}$

NRG calculations by  
G. Zaránd, I. Weymann, P. Moca