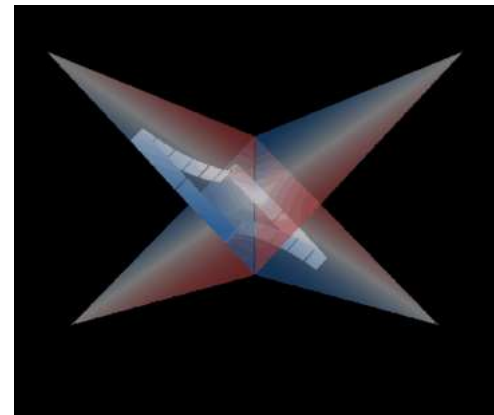
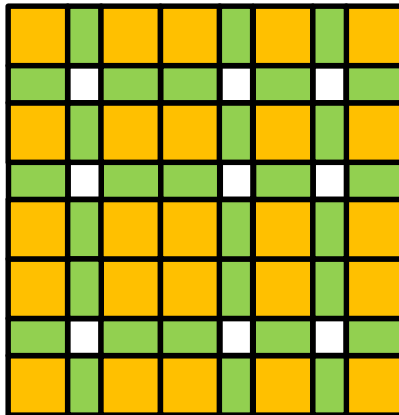
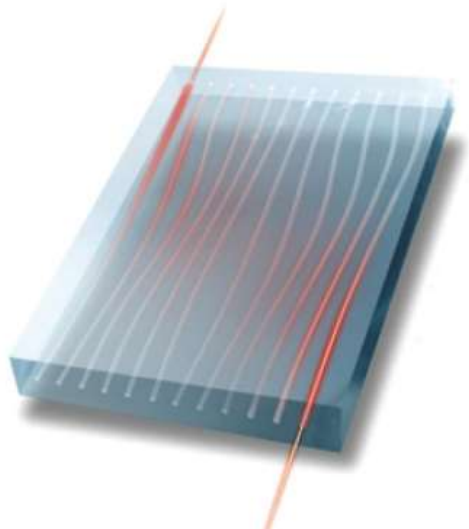


Topological pumps and topological quasicrystals



PRL **109**, 106402 (2012); PRL **109**, 116404 (2012); PRL **110**, 076403 (2013); PRL **111**, 226401 (2013);
PRB **91**, 064201 (2015); PRL **115**, 195303 (2015), PRA **93**, 043827 (2016), PRB **93**, 245113 (2016),
Nat. Phys. **12**, 350 (2016); Nat. Phys. **12**, 624 (2016); Nature **553**, 55 (2018), Nature **553**, 59 (2018)
arXiv:1802.04173, arXiv:1804.01871, arXiv:1805.05209 & arXiv:1805.10670

Outline

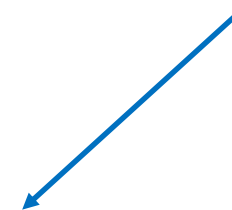
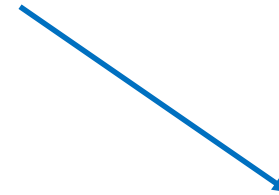
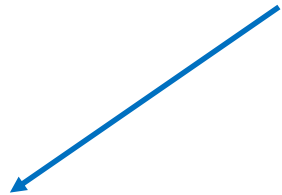
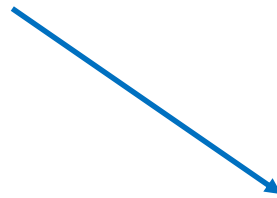
Quantum Hall effect $\Leftrightarrow$ Topological pumps

Photonic topological pump (1D)

Atomic pumps

Quasiperiodic systems

Four-dimensional QHE



Quantum Hall effect

- Landau gauge:

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{p_x^2}{2m_a} + \frac{1}{2} m_a \omega_c^2 \left(x - \frac{\hbar k_y}{m_a \omega_c} \right)^2$$

$$\psi_{p_y, n}(x, y) = e^{ip_y y} (\dots) e^{-(x - p_y l^2)^2}$$

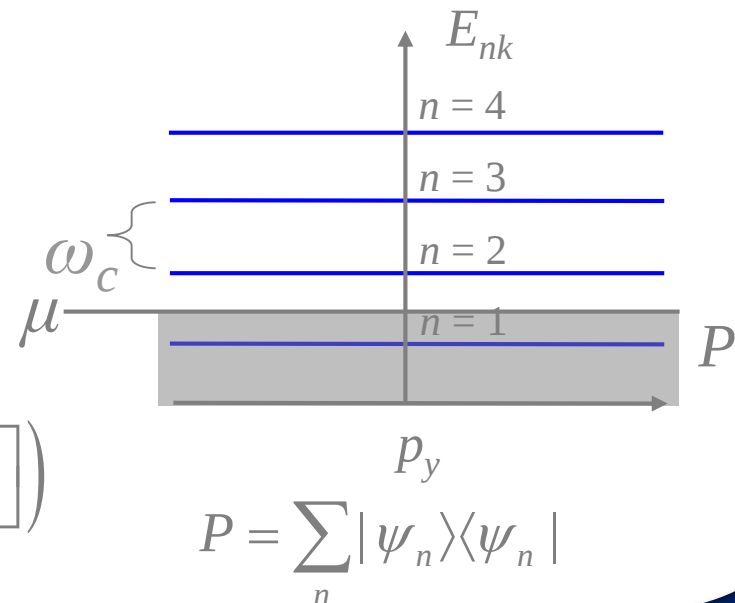
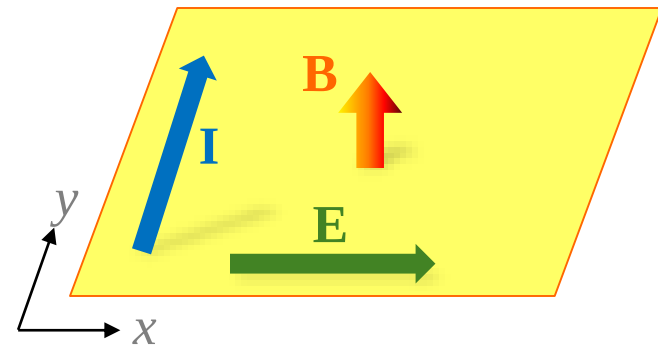
- Quantized Hall conductance

$$\sigma_{xy} = \nu \frac{e^2}{h}$$

- Chern number

$$\nu = \int_0^{2\pi} dp_x \int_0^{2\pi} dp_y \Omega(p_x, p_y)$$

$$\Omega(p_x, p_y) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \text{Tr} \left(P \left[P_{p_x}, P_{p_y} \right] \right)$$

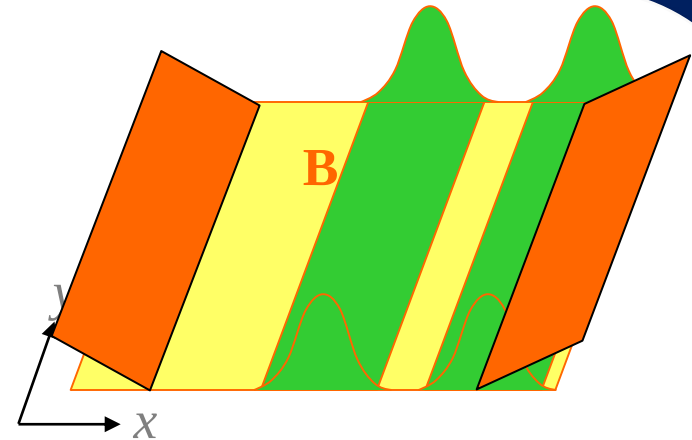


Quantum Hall effect

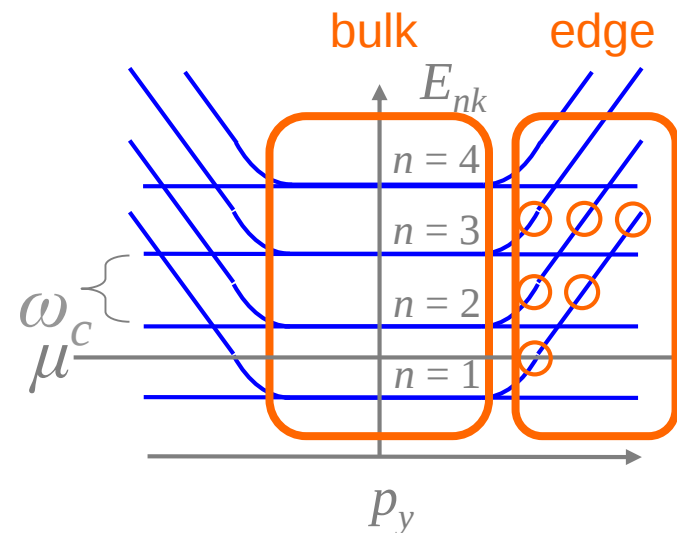
- Landau gauge:

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{p_x^2}{2m_a} + \frac{1}{2} m_a \omega_c^2 \left(x - \frac{\hbar k_y}{m_a \omega_c} \right)^2$$

$$\psi_{p_y, n}(x, y) = e^{ip_y y} (\dots) e^{-(x - p_y l^2)^2}$$



- Confining potential:
Chiral edge modes
- Chern number
Number of chiral edge modes



See Yasuhiro's talk and references therein

Laughlin/Halperin's argument

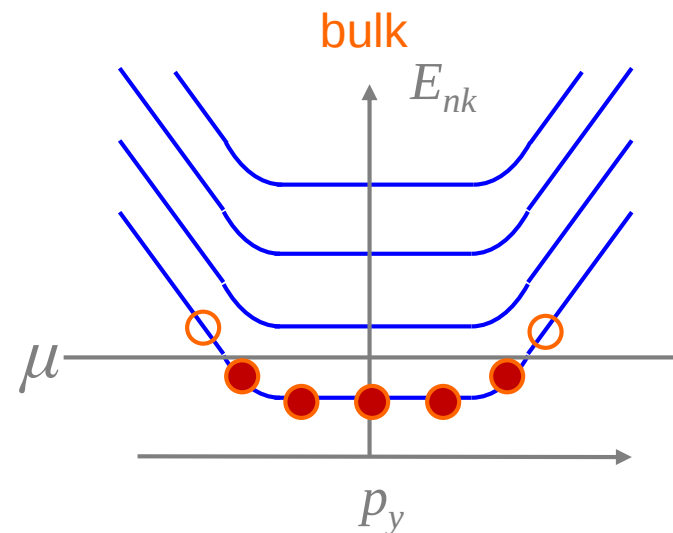
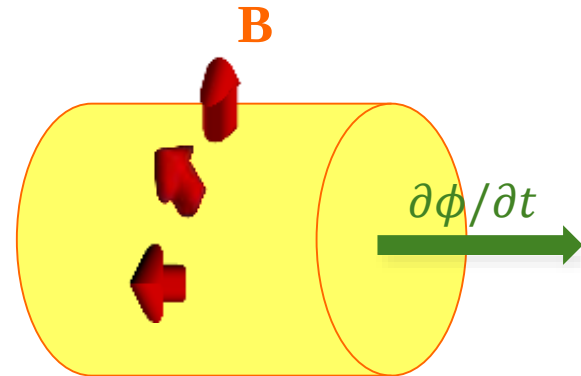
- Landau gauge:

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{p_x^2}{2m_a} + \frac{1}{2} m_a \omega_c^2 \left(x - \frac{\hbar k_y}{m_a \omega_c} \right)^2$$

$$\psi_{p_y, n}(x, y) = e^{ip_y y} (\dots) e^{-(x - p_y l^2)^2}$$

- Chern number

Number of charges moved over a pump cycle

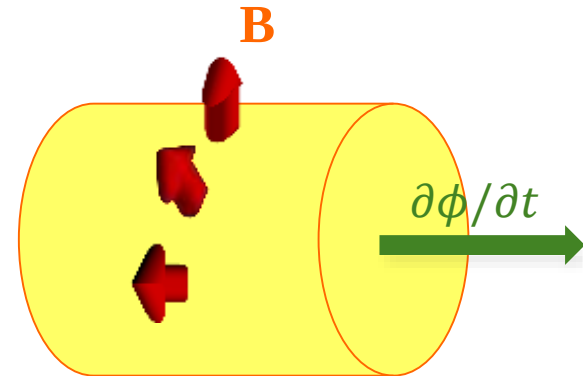


Laughlin/Halperin's argument

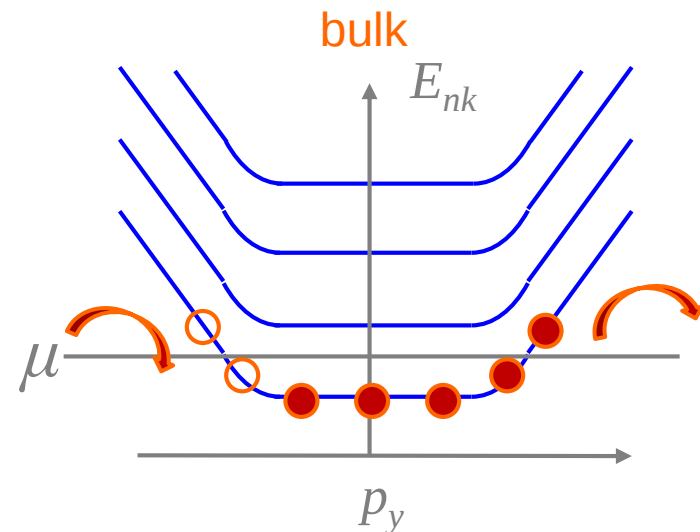
- Landau gauge:

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{p_x^2}{2m_a} + \frac{1}{2} m_a \omega_c^2 \left(x - \frac{\hbar k_y}{m_a \omega_c} \right)^2$$

$$\psi_{p_y, n}(x, y) = e^{ip_y y} (\dots) e^{-(x - p_y l^2)^2}$$

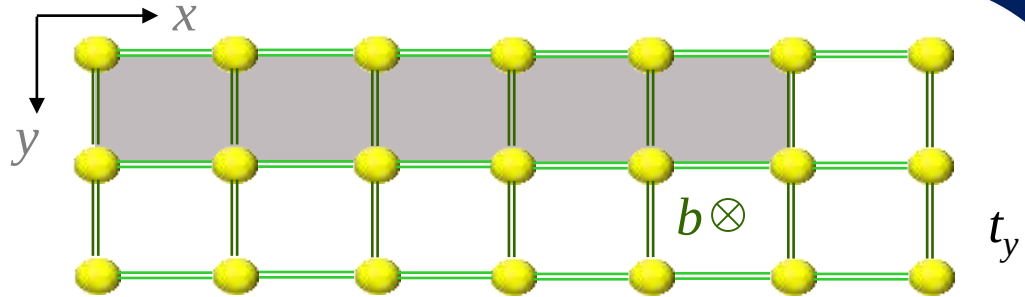


- Chern number
Number of charges moved over a pump cycle



Hofstadter model

- Hamiltonian:



$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{H} &= \sum_{x,y} t_x \left(c_{x,y}^\dagger c_{x+1,y} + h.c. \right) + t_y \left(e^{i2\pi b x} c_{x,y}^\dagger c_{x,y+1} + h.c. \right) \\ &= \sum_{x,k_y} t \left(c_{x,k_y}^\dagger c_{x+1,k_y} + h.c. \right) + 2t_y \cos(2\pi b x + k_y) c_{x,k_y}^\dagger c_{x,k_y}\end{aligned}$$

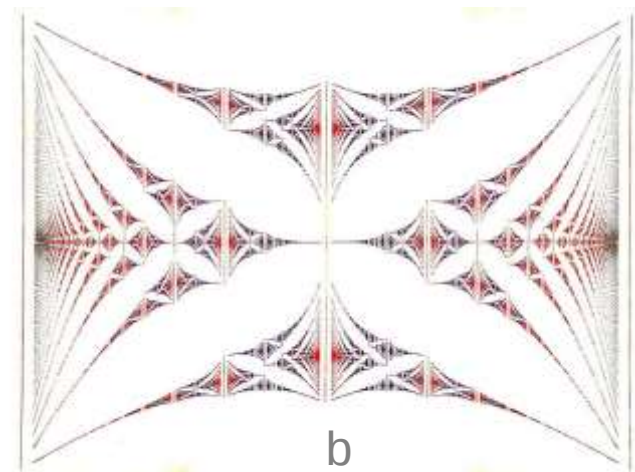
- Spectrum:

Harper, PPSL A **68**, 874 (1955)

Azbel, JETP **19**, 634 (1964)

Hofstadter, PRB **14**, 2239 (1976)

$$b = \frac{p}{q} \quad q-1 \text{ gaps} \quad c_{x,y} = \sum_{k_y} e^{ik_y y} \epsilon_{x,k_y}$$



Hofstadter model

- Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{x,k_y} t_x \left(c_{x,k_y}^\dagger c_{x+1,k_y} + h.c. \right) + 2t_y \cos(2\pi b x + k_y) c_{x,k_y}^\dagger c_{x,k_y}$$

- Quantized Hall conductance:

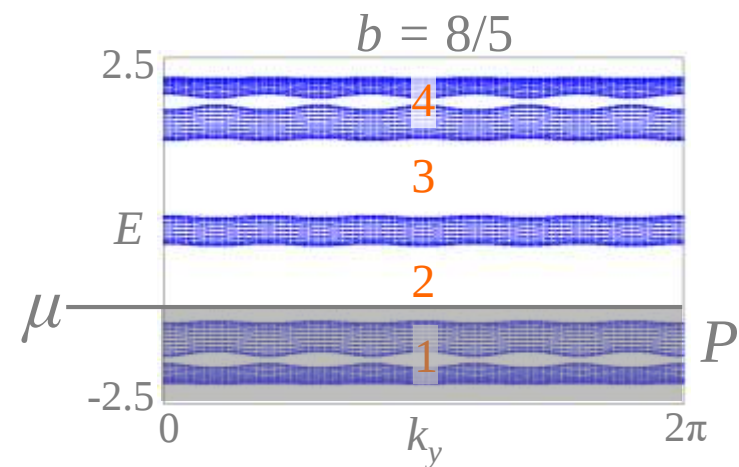
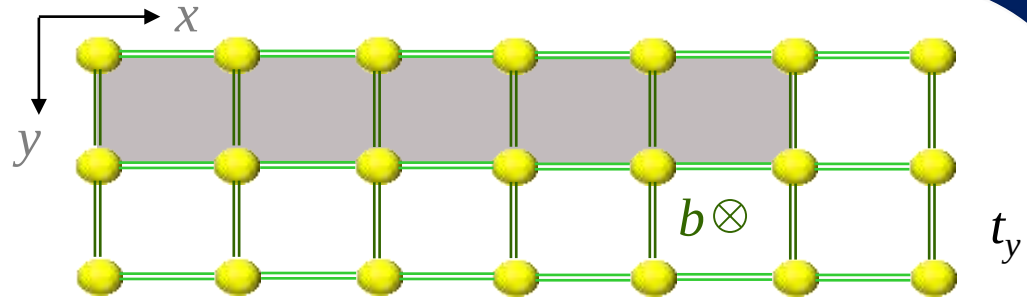
TKNN, PRL **49**, 405 (1982)

$$\sigma_{xy} = \nu \frac{e^2}{h}$$

- Chern numbers:

$$\nu = \int_0^{2\pi} dp_x \int_0^{2\pi} dp_y \Omega(p_x, p_y)$$

$$\Omega(p_x, p_y) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \text{Tr} \left(P \left[P_{p_x}, P_{p_y} \right] \right)$$



Hofstadter model

- Hamiltonian:

$$\mathcal{H} = \sum_{x,k_y} t_x \left(c_{x,k_y}^\dagger c_{x+1,k_y} + h.c. \right) + 2t_y \cos(2\pi bx + k_y) c_{x,k_y}^\dagger c_{x,k_y}$$

- Quantized Hall conductance:

TKNN, PRL **49**, 405 (1982)

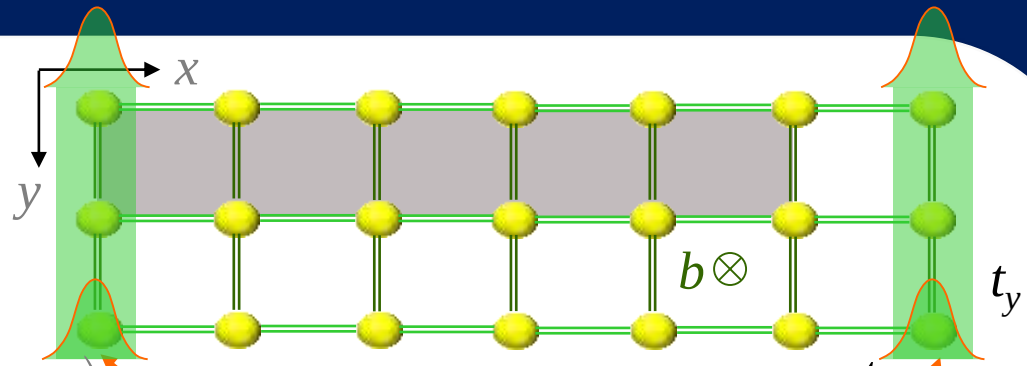
$$\sigma_{xy} = \nu_r \frac{e^2}{h}$$

- Chern numbers:

$$b = \frac{p}{q}$$

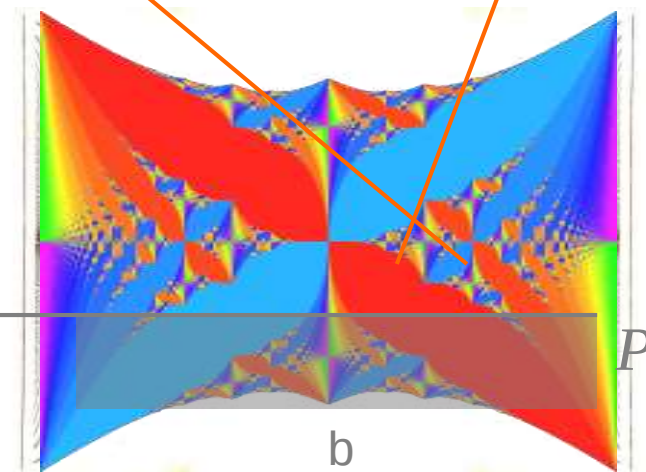
$$r = pv_r + qm_r$$

$$|\nu_r| < \frac{q}{2}$$



D. Osadchy and J. E. Avron, J. Math. Phys. **42**, 5665 (2001)

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_4 &= -2 \\ \nu_3 &= 1 \\ \nu_2 &= -1 \\ \nu_1 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

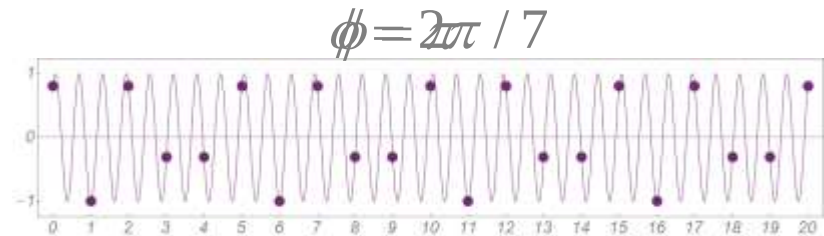
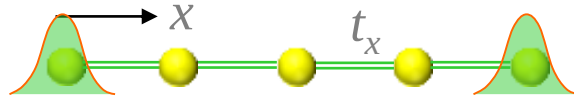


Topological pump (1+1)

- Harper model as a topological pump:

D. J. Thouless, Phys. Rev. B **27**, 6083 (1983)

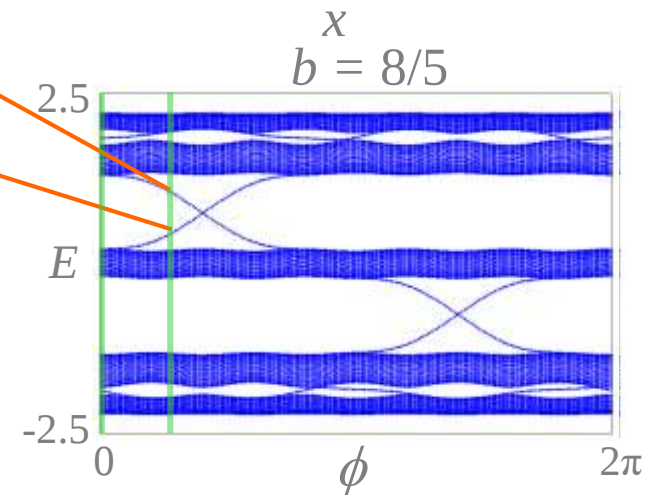
$$H(\phi) = \sum_x t_x (c_x^\dagger c_{x+1} + h.c.) + 2t_y \cos(2\pi bx + \phi) c_x^\dagger c_x$$



- Spectrum:

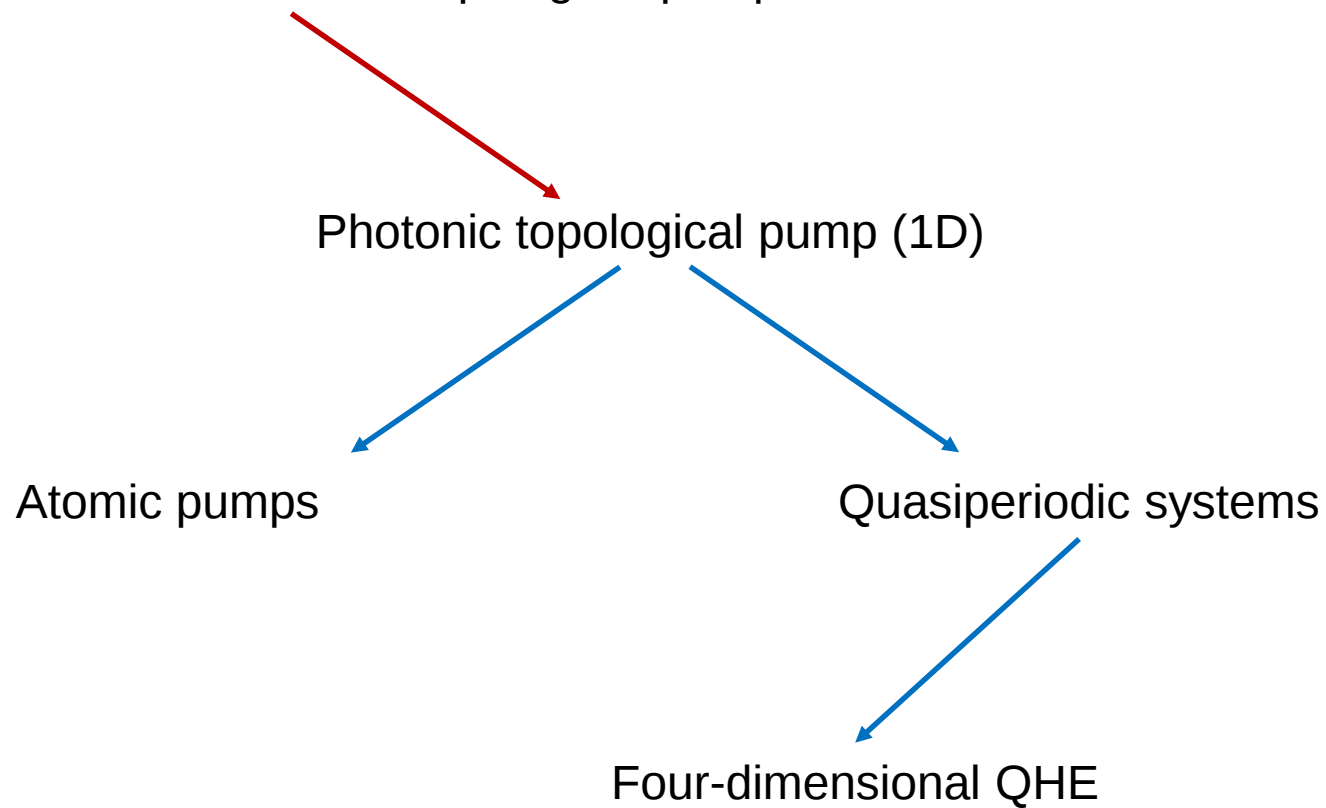
Topological edge states of a 2D crystal

Boundary states of a
1D topological pump



Outline

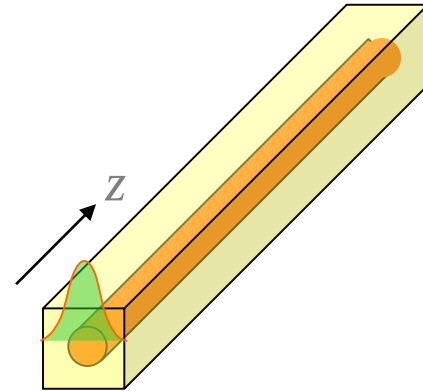
Quantum Hall effect $\Leftrightarrow$ Topological pumps



Photonic waveguide array

- A waveguide:

$$i\partial_z \psi = V\psi$$

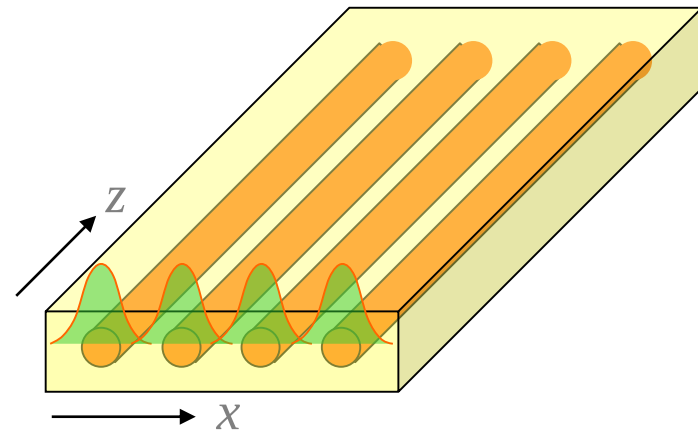


- A photonic crystal:

Lahini *et al.*, PRL **103**, 013901 (2009)

$$i\partial_z \psi_x = t_x \psi_{x+1} + t_{x-1} \psi_{x-1} + V_x \psi_x$$

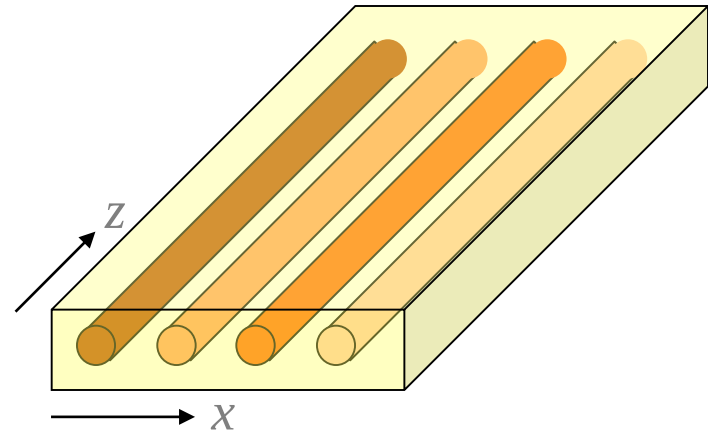
tight binding model
propagation replaces time



Photonic waveguide array

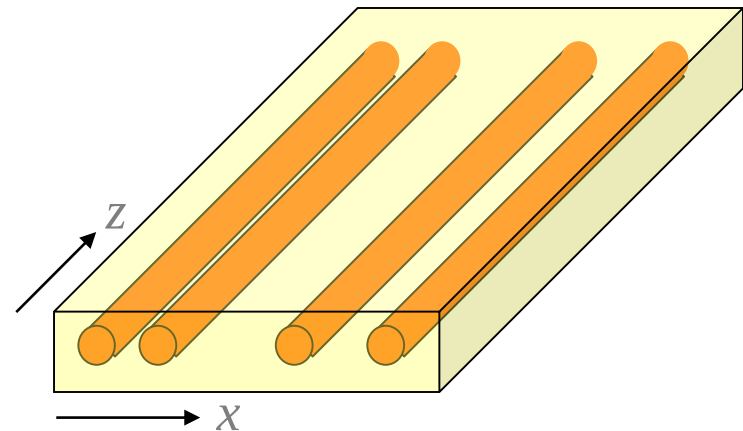
- Diagonal modulation:

$$i\partial_z \psi_x = t(\psi_{x+1} + \psi_{x-1}) + V_x \psi_x$$



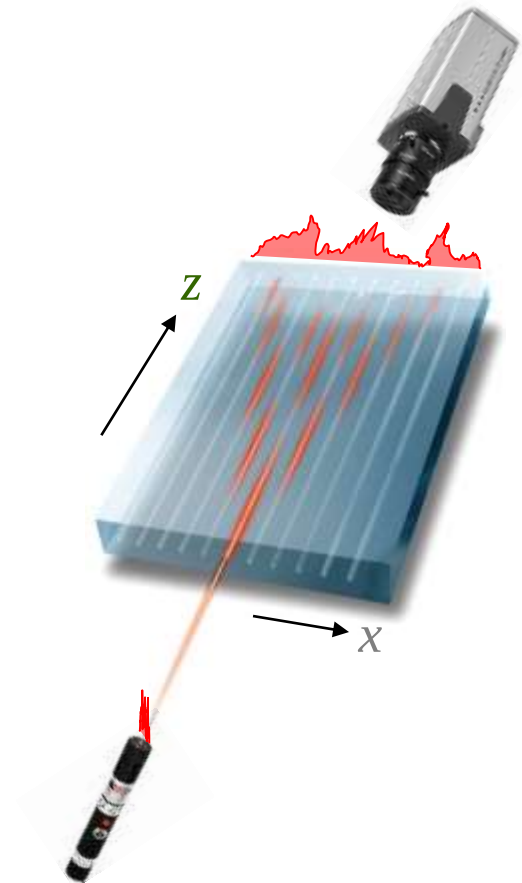
- Off-diagonal modulation:

$$i\partial_z \psi_x = t_x \psi_{x+1} + t_{x-1} \psi_{x-1}$$



Experiment

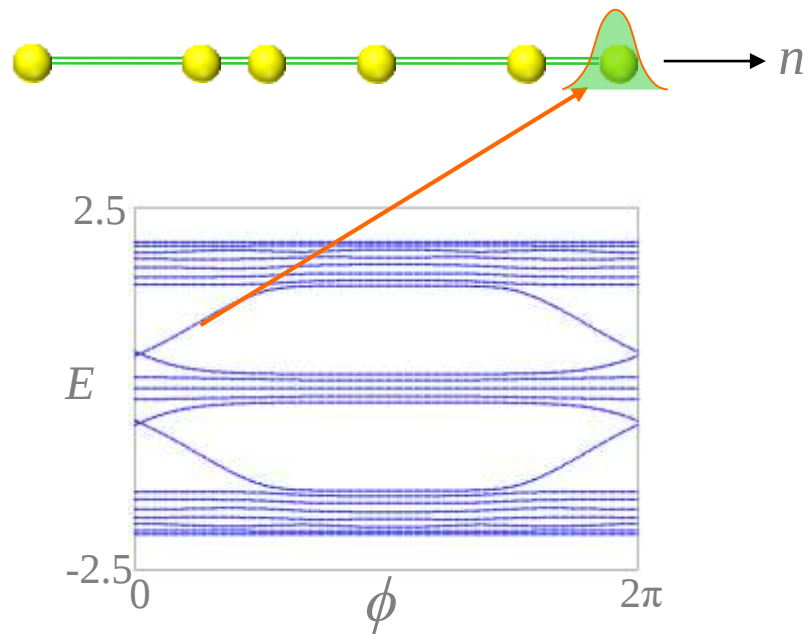
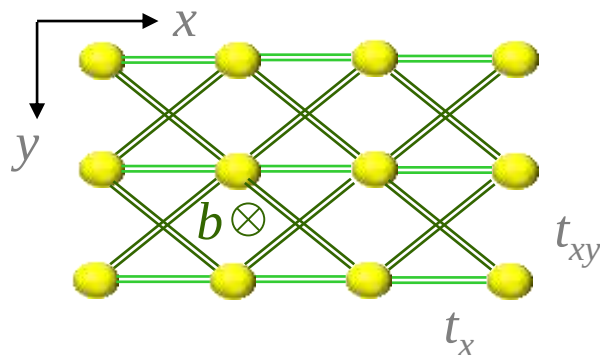
- Setup:
input: single site
output: distribution
- Evolution:
overlap with eigenstates
expansion according to eigenstates
- No chemical potential



Generalizations – Other 1D models

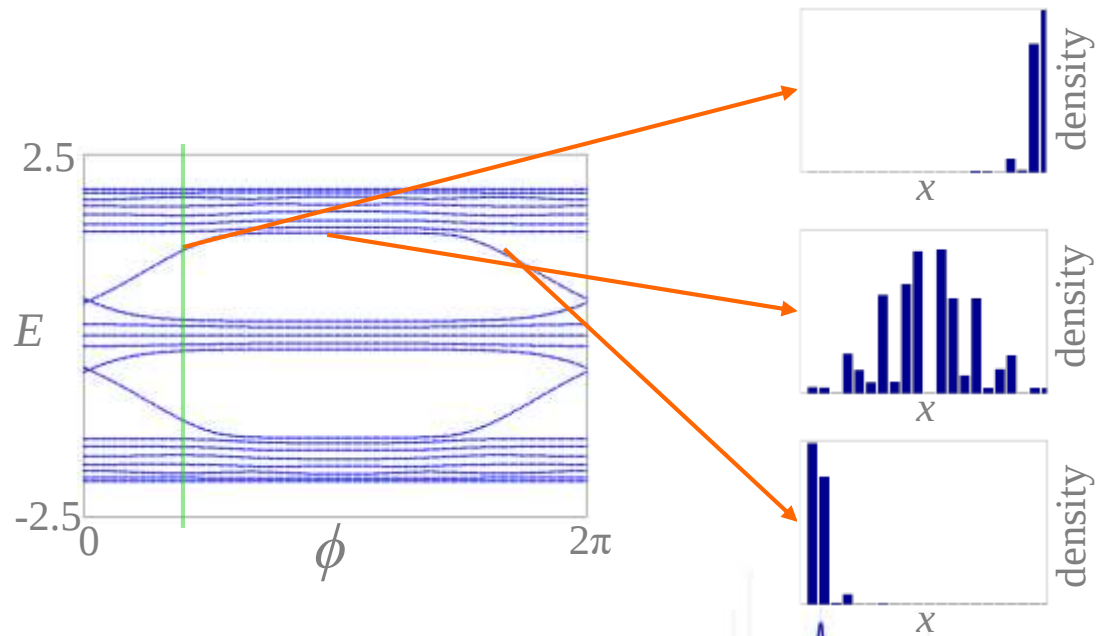
- Off-diagonal Harper model:

$$H(\phi) = \sum_x \left[t_x + 2t_{xy} \cos(2\pi bx + \phi) \right] c_{x+1}^\dagger c_x + h.c.$$



Experiment 1: adiabatic pumping (1D+1)

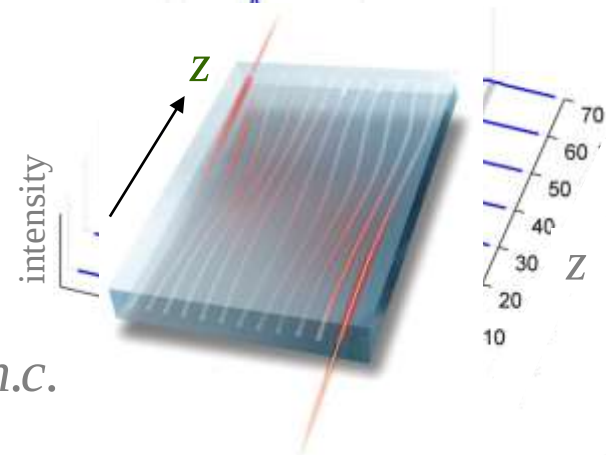
- Pumping:



- Adiabatic pumping:
off-diagonal $H(\phi(z))$



$$H(\phi) = \sum_x \left[t_x + 2t_{xy} \cos(2\pi bx + \phi) \right] c_{x+1}^\dagger c_x + h.c.$$



Outline

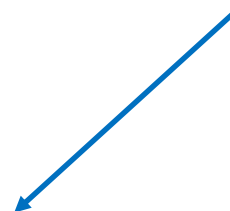
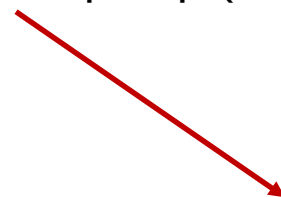
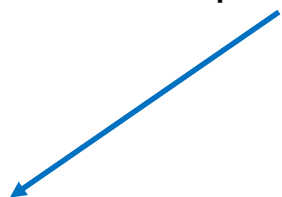
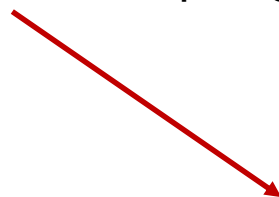
Quantum Hall effect $\Leftrightarrow$ Topological pumps

Photonic topological pump (1D)

Atomic pumps

Quasiperiodic systems

Four-dimensional QHE



Quasiperiodic models

Systems with long-range order but
no translation symmetry.

- 1D Fibonacci chain:

$L \rightarrow LS$

$S \rightarrow L$

L

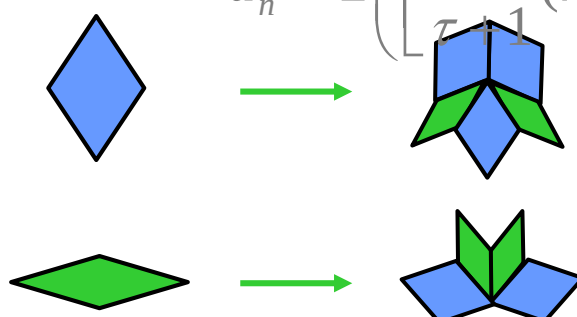
LS

LSL

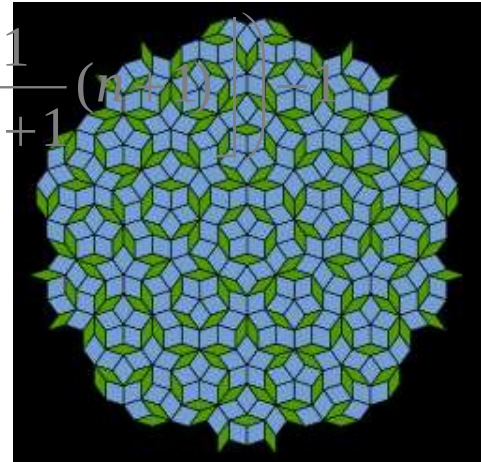
LSLLS

LSLLSLSL

- 2D Penrose tiling:



$$d_n = 2 \left(\left\lfloor \frac{1}{\tau + 1} (n + 2) \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{\tau + 1} (n + 1) \right\rfloor \right)$$

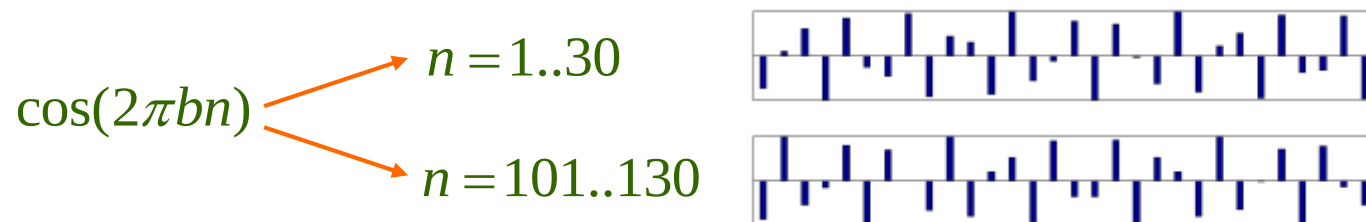


Long-range order vs. translations

- Harper (or Aubry-André) model:

$$H(\phi) = \sum_n t \left(c_n^\dagger c_{n+1} + h.c. \right) + 2t' \cos(2\pi b n + \phi) c_n^\dagger c_n$$

- Long-range order vs. translations



The order determines the system up to translations of the origin (which have no effect on bulk properties).

Long-range order vs. translations

- Harper (or Aubry-André) model:

$$H(\phi) = \sum_n t \left(c_n^\dagger c_{n+1} + h.c. \right) + 2t' \cos(2\pi b n + \phi) c_n^\dagger c_n$$

- Translations vs. ϕ

$$b = p/q: \quad (2\pi b n) \bmod 2\pi \in \left\{ 0, 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{q}, 2\pi \cdot \frac{2}{q}, \dots \right\}$$

$$\text{irrational } b: \quad (2\pi b n) \bmod 2\pi \in [0, 2\pi]$$

For the latter ϕ has no effect on bulk properties

Long-range order vs. translations

- Harper (or Aubry-André) model:

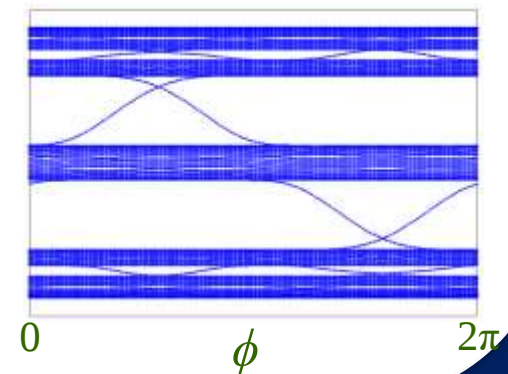
$$H(\phi) = \sum_n t (c_n^\dagger c_{n+1} + h.c.) + 2t' \cos(2\pi b n + \phi) c_n^\dagger c_n$$

- Translations vs. ϕ

$\phi \rightarrow \phi + \varepsilon$ is equivalent to $n \rightarrow n + n_\varepsilon$

$$\begin{aligned} H(\phi + \varepsilon) &= T_\varepsilon H(\phi) T_\varepsilon^\dagger = T_\varepsilon \left(\sum_l E_l(\phi) |l\rangle \langle l| \right) T_\varepsilon^\dagger \\ &= \sum_l E_l(\phi) |T_\varepsilon l\rangle \langle T_\varepsilon l| \end{aligned}$$

independent of $\phi \rightarrow$ flat bulk bands E



Long-range order vs. translations

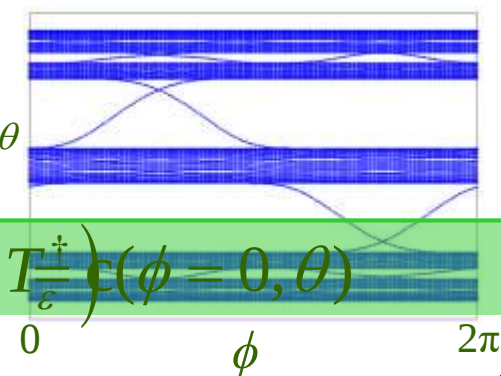
- Harper (or Aubry-André) model:

$$H(\phi) = \sum_n t (c_n^\dagger c_{n+1} + h.c.) + 2t' \cos(2\pi b n + \phi) c_n^\dagger c_n$$

- Projector P :

$$P \sim H \quad P(\phi + \varepsilon) = T_\varepsilon P(\phi) T_\varepsilon^\dagger \quad \partial_\phi P(\phi + \varepsilon) = T_\varepsilon \partial_\phi P(\phi) T_\varepsilon^\dagger$$

- Berry curvature

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega(\phi, \theta) &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \text{Tr} \left(P(\phi) \left[P(\phi + \varepsilon), P(\phi) \right] P(\phi) \right) \partial_\theta P(\phi + \varepsilon) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \text{Tr} \left(P(\phi) \left[P(\phi) \partial_\phi P(\phi), P(\phi) \right] T_\varepsilon^\dagger \right) \mu(\phi = 0, \theta) \end{aligned}$$


Long-range order vs. translations

- Harper (or Aubry-André) model:

$$H(\phi) = \sum_n t \left(c_n^\dagger c_{n+1} + h.c. \right) + 2t' \cos(2\pi b n + \phi) c_n^\dagger c_n$$

- *Berry curvature*

$$\Omega(\phi, \theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \text{Tr} \left(P \left[\partial_\phi P, \partial_\theta P \right] \right) = \Omega(\theta)$$

- *Chern number:*

$$\nu = \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \Omega(\phi, \theta) = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \Omega(\theta)$$

- *Chern numbers can be associated with the whole family $\{H(\phi)\}$.*
- **We can associate Chern numbers with any $H(\phi)$!**

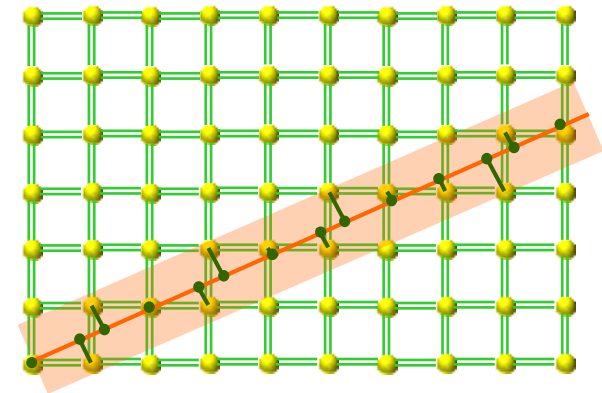
Thouless, PRB 27, 6083 (1983)

Fibonacci-like chains

- Fibonacci quasicrystal:

$$d_n = \pm 1$$

$$= 2 \left(\left\lfloor \frac{1}{\tau + 1} (n + 2) \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{\tau + 1} (n + 1) \right\rfloor \right) - 1$$



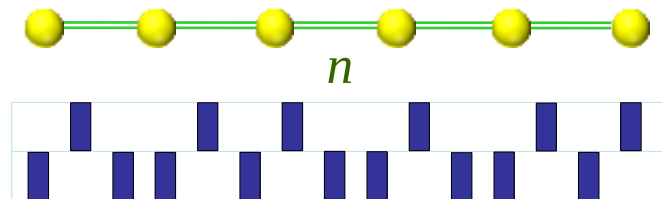
- Off-diagonal Fibonacci

$$H = \sum_n [t + t' d_n] c_{n+1}^\dagger c_n + h.c.$$



- Diagonal Fibonacci

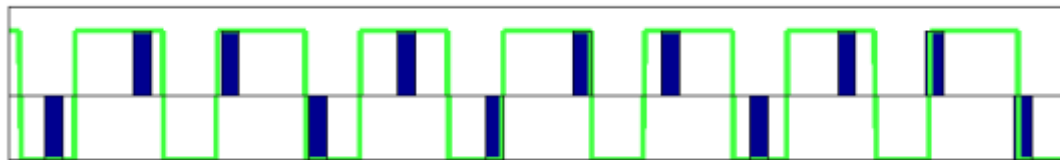
$$H = \sum_n t (c_{n+1}^\dagger c_n + h.c.) + t' d_n c_n^\dagger c_n$$



Fibonacci-like chains

- Fibonacci quasicrystal:

$$\bar{d}_n(\beta) = 2 \left(\left\lfloor \frac{1}{\tanh(\beta)} \left(n + \frac{\phi}{2\pi} \right) \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor \frac{1}{\tau + 1} \left(n + \frac{\phi}{2\pi} \right) \right\rfloor \right) \left\{ \beta \left[\frac{1}{\tau + 1} \cos(2\pi b n) + 3\pi b + \phi \right] - \cos(\pi b) \right\}$$



$$\beta \rightarrow \infty$$

- $\beta \rightarrow 0$: **Harper**

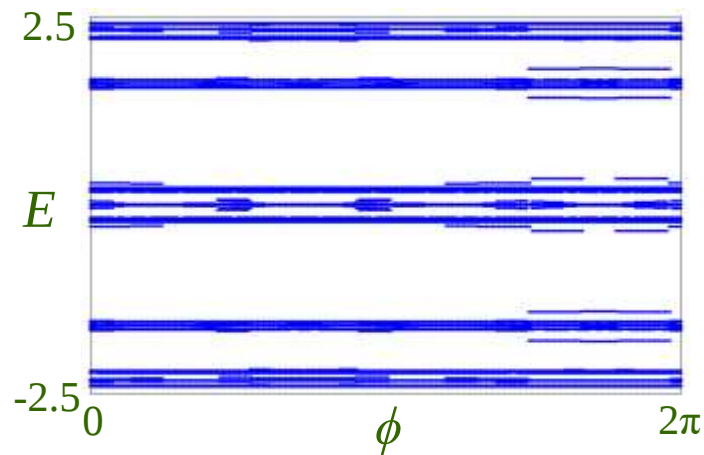
$$\bar{d}_n(\beta \rightarrow 0) = \cos(2\pi b n + 3\pi b + \phi) - \cos(\pi b)$$

- $\beta \rightarrow \infty$: **Fibonacci**

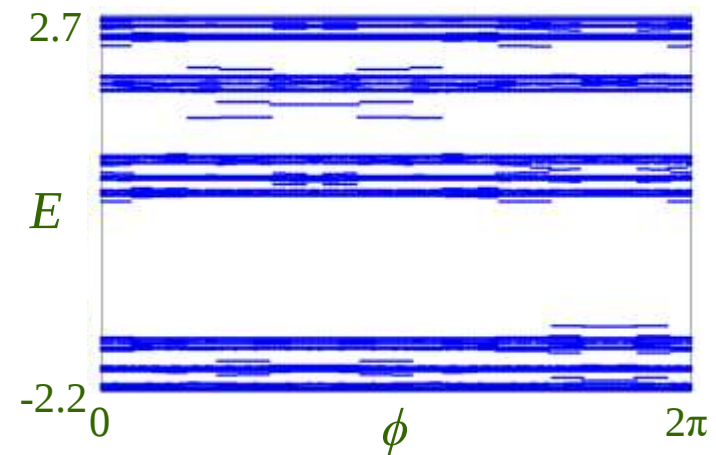
$$\bar{d}_n(\beta \rightarrow \infty) = 2 \left(\left\lfloor b \left(n + 2 + \frac{\phi}{2\pi} \right) \right\rfloor - \left\lfloor b \left(n + 1 + \frac{\phi}{2\pi} \right) \right\rfloor \right) - 1$$

Fibonacci-like chains

Off-diagonal:



Diagonal:



$$\beta \rightarrow 10$$

Topological boundary states.

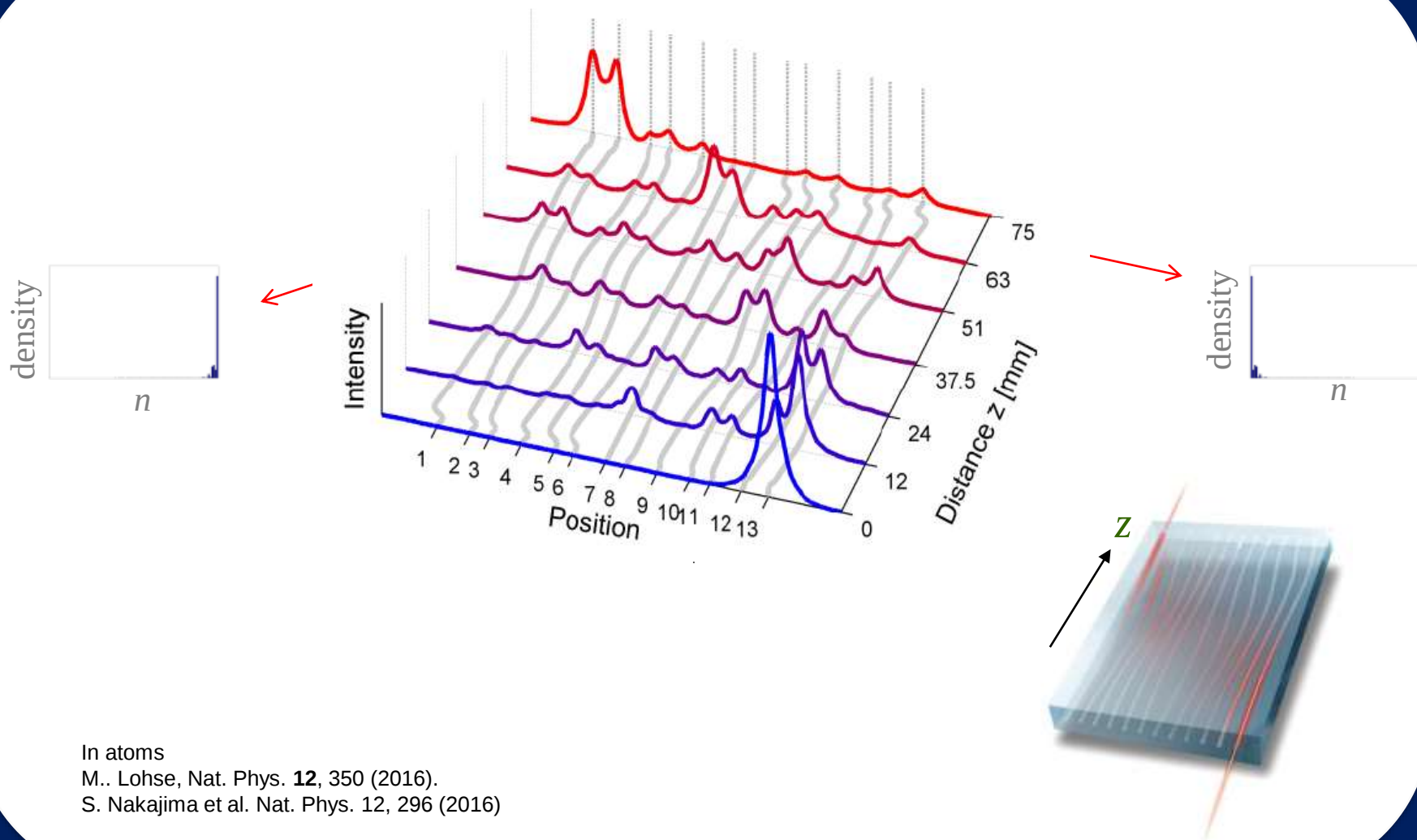
Zijlstra, Fasolino and Janssen, PRB 59, 302 (1999).

El Hassouani *et al.*, PRB 74, 035314 (2006).

Pang, Dong and Wang, J. Opt. Soc. Am. B 27, 2009 (2010).

Martínez and Molina, PRA 85, 013807 (2012).

Fibonacci pumping



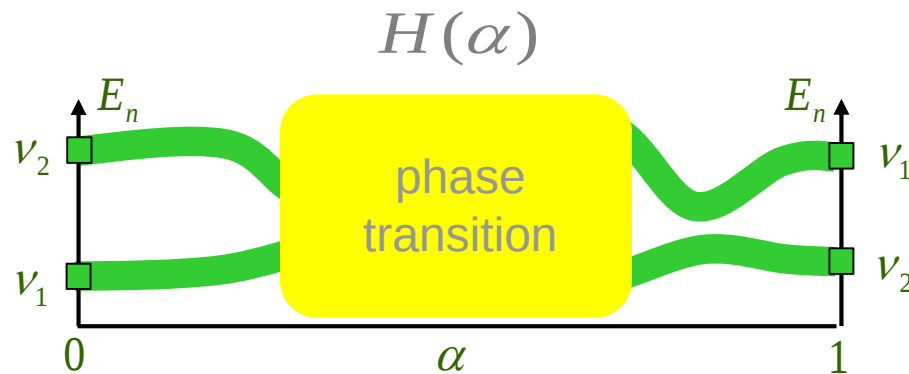
In atoms

M.. Lohse, Nat. Phys. **12**, 350 (2016).

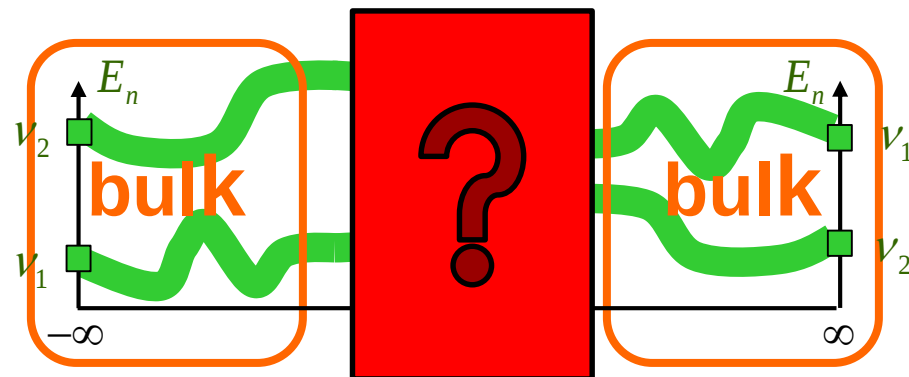
S. Nakajima et al. Nat. Phys. **12**, 296 (2016)

Further implications

- Topological phase transition:



- Topological phase transition in space:



A sharp edge breaks long-range order and the boundary modes may not appear!!

Bulk transitions

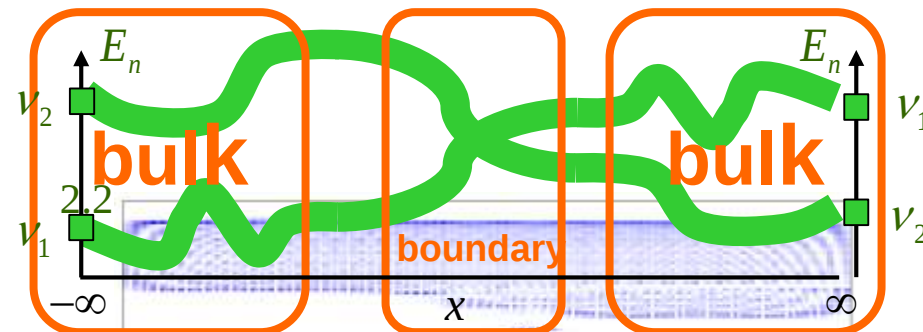
- Adiabatic deformation:

Harper

$$b_I = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{5}}$$

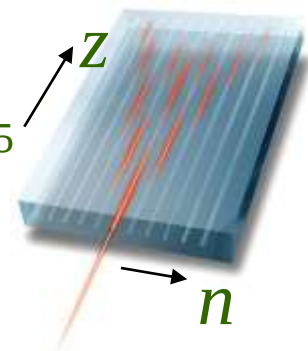
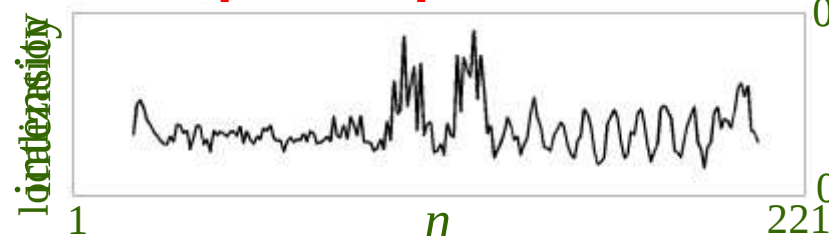
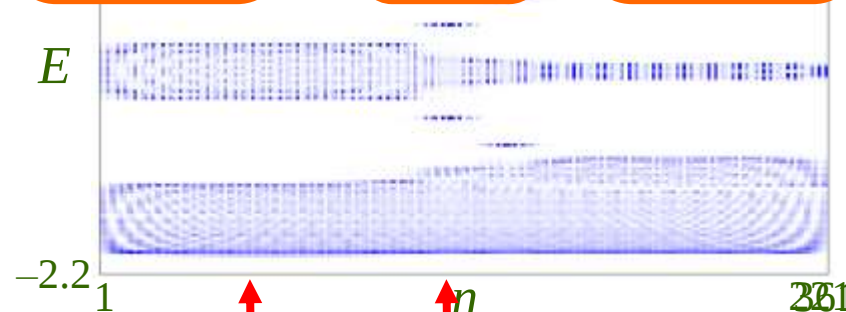
- LDOS:

- Measurement:



Harper

$$b_{II} = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{6.5}}$$



Bulk transitions

- Adiabatic deformation:

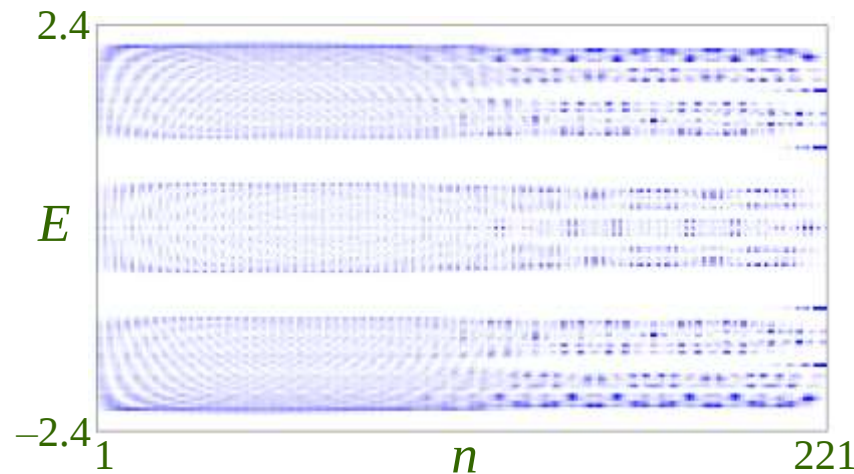
Harper

$$b_I = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{5}}$$

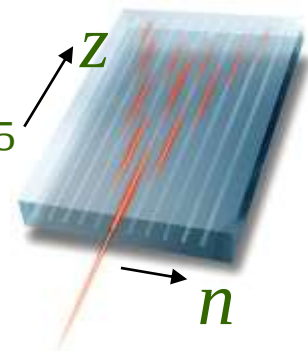
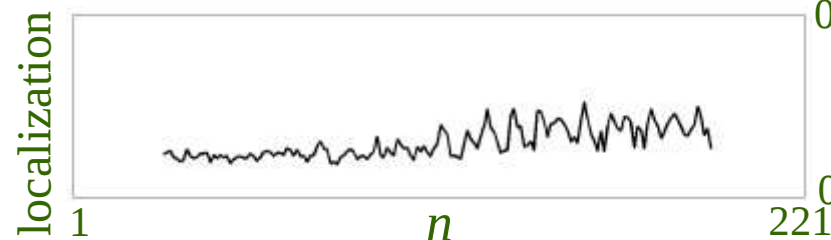
Fibonacci

$$b_{II} = \frac{2}{1 + \sqrt{5}}$$

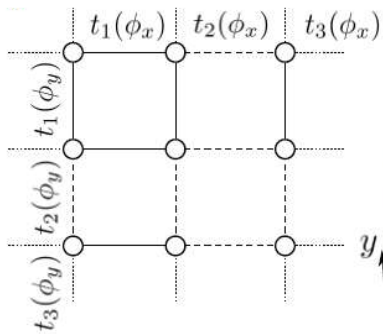
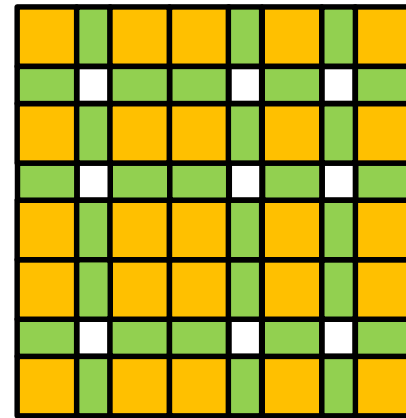
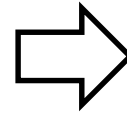
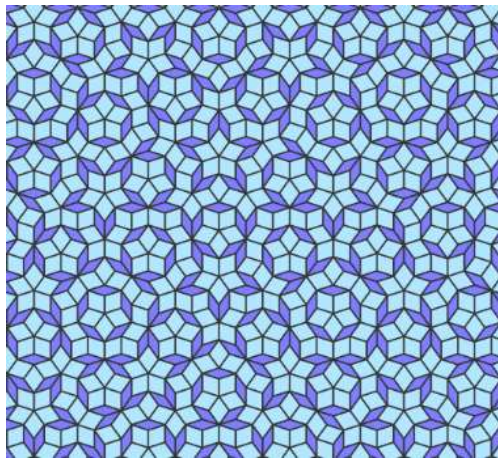
- LDOS:



- Measurement:

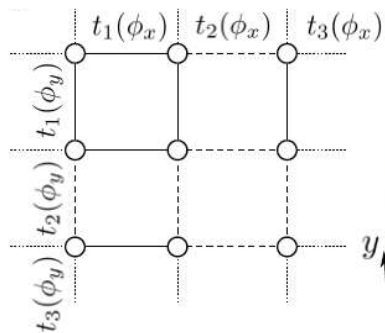
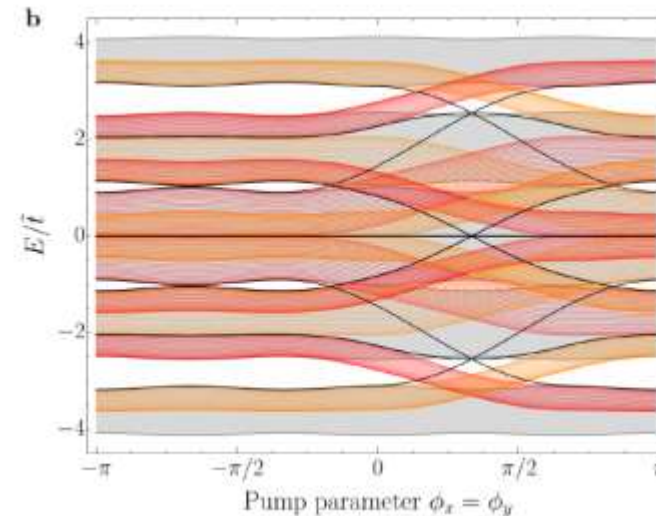
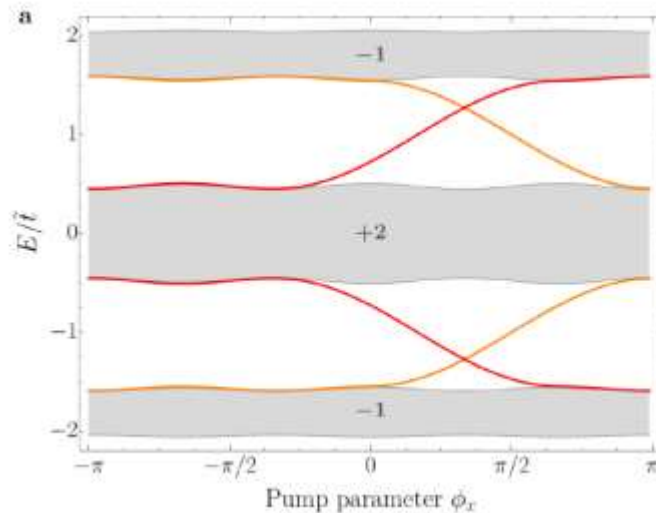


What about 2D quasicrystals?



$$H(\phi_x, \phi_y) = \sum_{x,y} \left[t_x + 2t_w \cos(2\pi b_x x + \phi_x) \right] c_{x,y}^\dagger c_{x+1,y} + \left[t_y + 2t_z \cos(2\pi b_y y + \phi_y) \right] c_{x,y}^\dagger c_{x,y+1} + h.c.$$

What about 2D quasicrystals?



$$H(\phi_x, \phi_y) = \sum_{x,y} \left[t_x + 2t_w \cos(2\pi b_x x + \phi_x) \right] c_{x,y}^\dagger c_{x+1,y} + \left[t_y + 2t_z \cos(2\pi b_y y + \phi_y) \right] c_{x,y}^\dagger c_{x,y+1} + h.c.$$

Outline

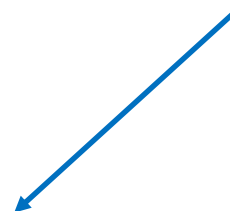
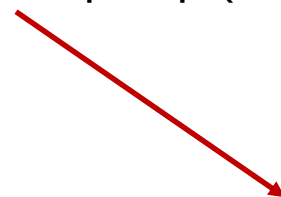
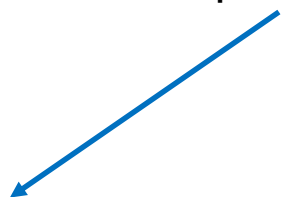
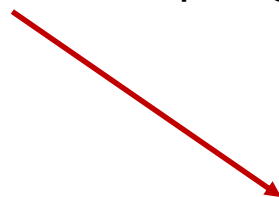
Quantum Hall effect $\Leftrightarrow$ Topological pumps

Photonic topological pump (1D)

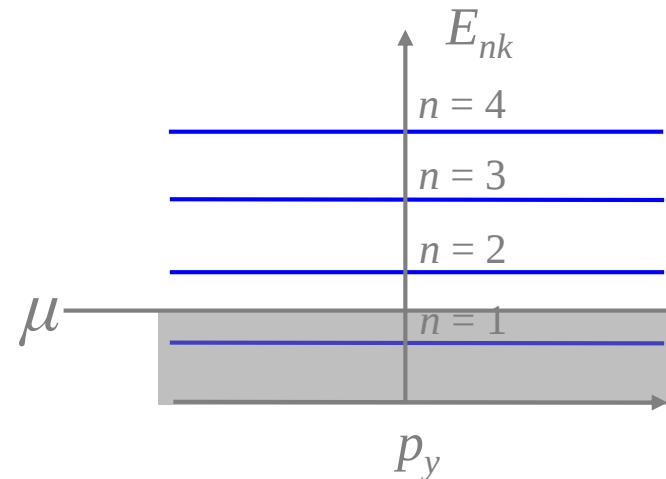
Atomic pumps

Quasiperiodic systems

Four-dimensional QHE



4D quantum Hall effect



$$I_{\alpha} = \chi \frac{e^2}{h} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \frac{B_{\beta\gamma}}{\Phi_0} E_{\delta};$$

$$\chi = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \iiint \int_{BZ} dk_x dk_y dk_z dk_w \Omega \wedge \Omega$$

$$B_{\beta\gamma} = \partial_{\beta} A - \partial_{\gamma} A$$

First derivations:

J. E. Avron *et al.*, Comm. Math. Phys. 124, 595 (1989).

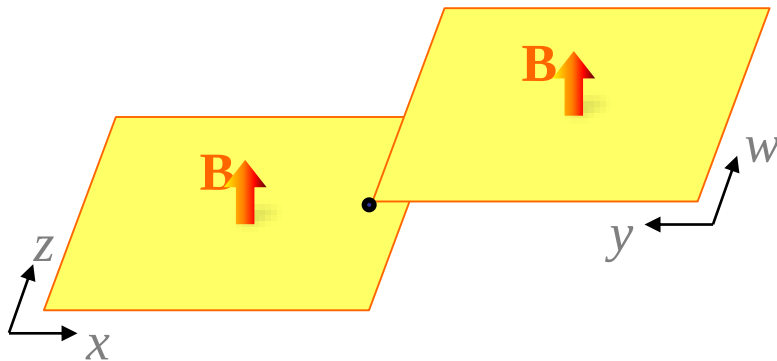
J. Fröhlich and B. Perdini, in Mathematical Physics 2000 (Imperial College Press, London, United Kingdom)..

S.-C. Zhang and J. Hu, Science Vol. 294, 823 (2001):

X.-L. Qi and S.-C. Zhang, Rev. Mod. Phys. 83, 1057 (2011).

4D quantum Hall effect

K. Kraus, Z. Ringel, and OZ, PRL **111**, 226401 (2013)

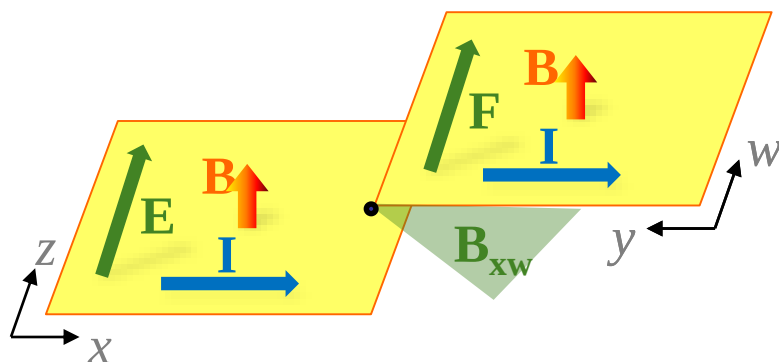


$$I_{\alpha} = \chi \frac{e^2}{h} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \frac{B_{\beta\gamma}}{\Phi_0} E_{\delta};$$

$$\chi = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \iiint_{BZ} dk_x dk_y dk_z dk_w \Omega_{xz} \Omega_{yw}$$

4D quantum Hall effect

K. Kraus, Z. Ringel, and OZ, PRL **111**, 226401 (2013)



$$I_y = \chi \frac{e^2}{h} \varepsilon_{x\beta\gamma\delta} \frac{B_{\beta\gamma}}{\Phi_0} E_\delta;$$

Lorentz-type response

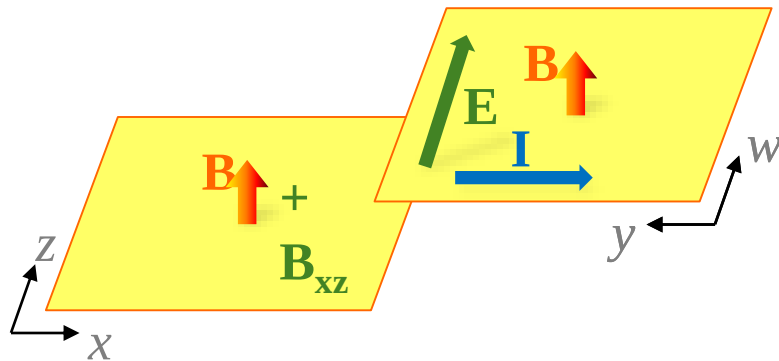
$$I_v = I_w = 0$$

$$I_x = \frac{e^2}{h} n_{yw} v_{xz} E_z;$$

$$I_y = \chi \frac{e^2}{h} \frac{B_{xw}}{\Phi_0} E_z$$

4D quantum Hall effect

K. Kraus, Z. Ringel, and OZ, PRL **111**, 226401 (2013)



$$I_y = \chi \frac{e^2}{h} \varepsilon_{x\beta\gamma\delta} \frac{B_{\beta\gamma}}{\Phi_0} E_\delta;$$

Lorentz-type response

$$I_v = I_w = 0$$

$$I_x = \frac{e^2}{h} n_{yw} v_{xz} E_z;$$

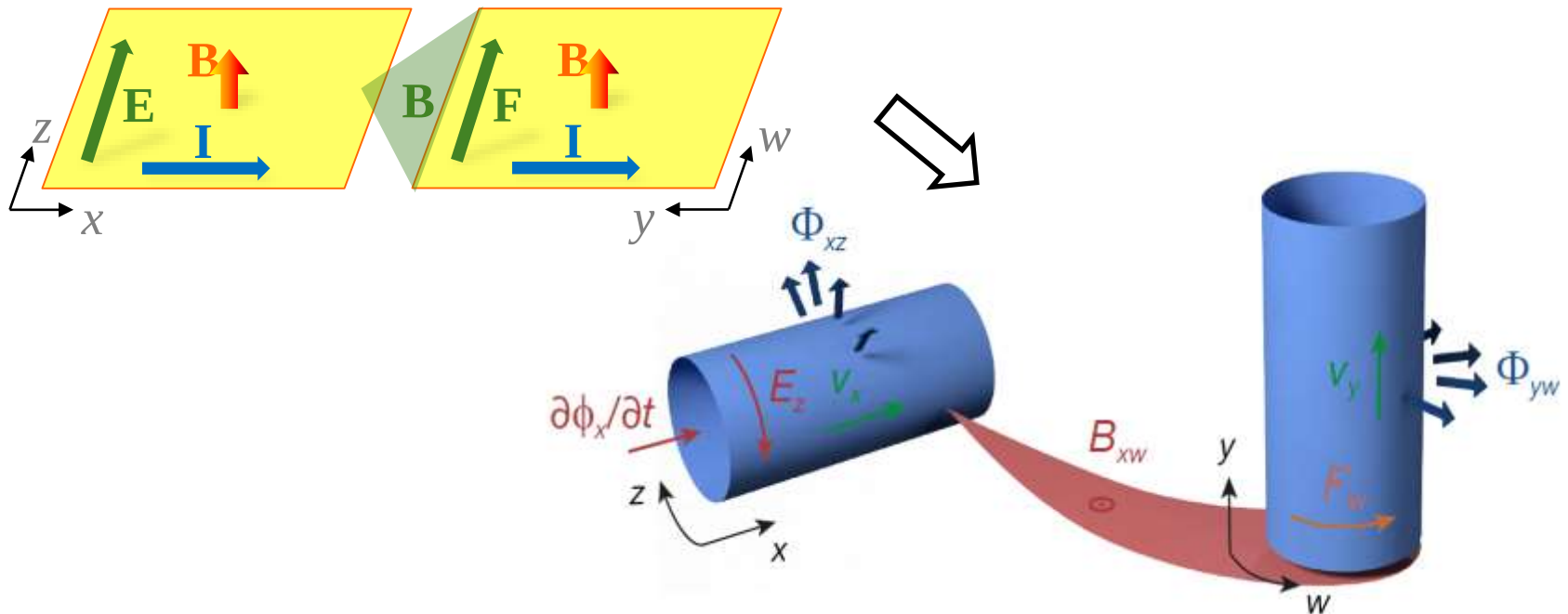
$$I_y = \chi \frac{e^2}{h} \frac{B_{xw}}{\Phi_0} E_z$$

Density-type response

$$I_z = I_x = I_w = 0$$

$$I_y = \chi \frac{e^2}{h} \frac{B_{xz}}{\Phi_0} E_w + \frac{e^2}{h} v_{yw} n_{xz} E_w;$$

4D QHE => 2D topological pumps

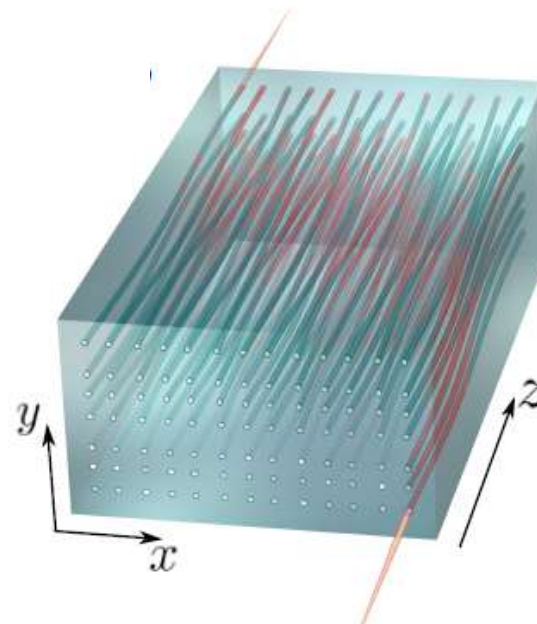
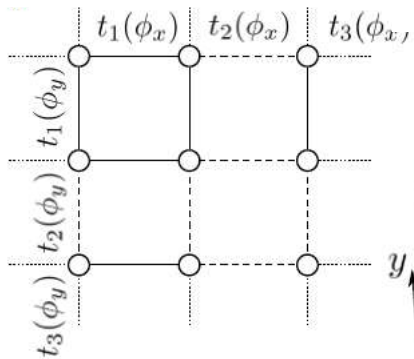


$$H(\phi_x, \phi_y) = \sum_{x,y} [t_x (c_{x,y}^\dagger c_{x+1,y} + h.c.) + 2t_z \cos(2\pi(\Phi_{xz}x + B_{yz}y) + \phi_x) c_{x,y}^\dagger c_{x,y} \\ + t_y (c_{x,y}^\dagger c_{x,y+1} + h.c.) + 2t_w \cos(2\pi(\Phi_{yw} + B_{yw})y + \phi_y) c_{x,y}^\dagger c_{x,y}]$$

2D photonic topological pump (2D + 2)

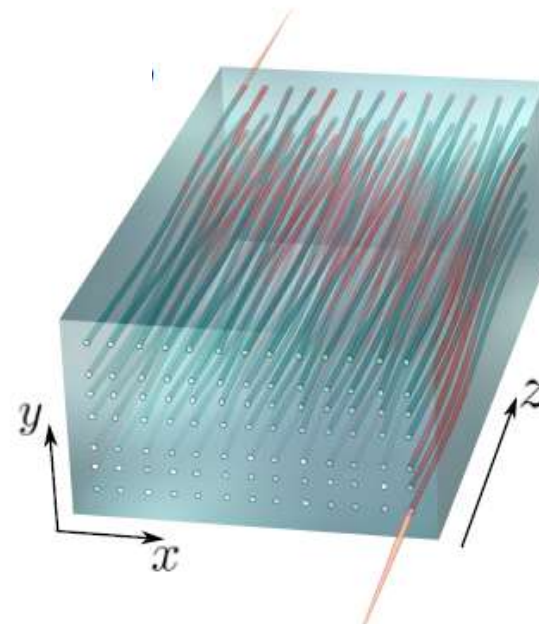
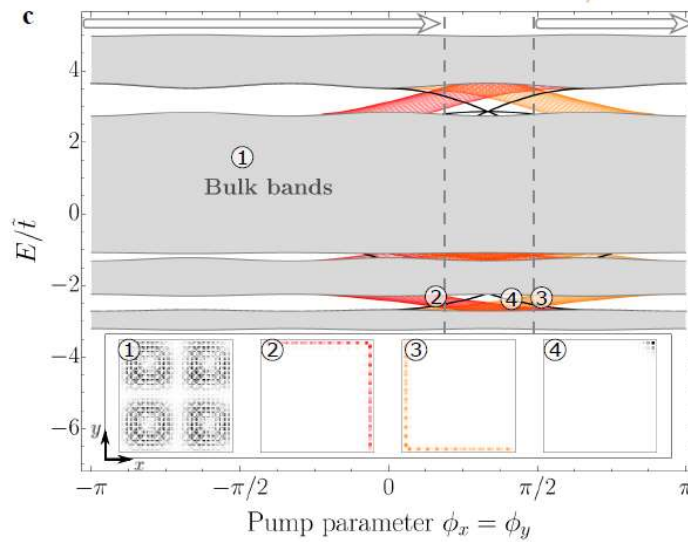
- Topological charge pump in each direction:

$$H(\phi_x, \phi_y) = \sum_{x,y} \left[t_x + 2t_w \cos(2\pi b_x x + \phi_x) \right] c_{x,y}^\dagger c_{x+1,y} + \left[t_y + 2t_z \cos(2\pi b_y y + \phi_y) \right] c_{x,y}^\dagger c_{x,y+1} + h.c.$$

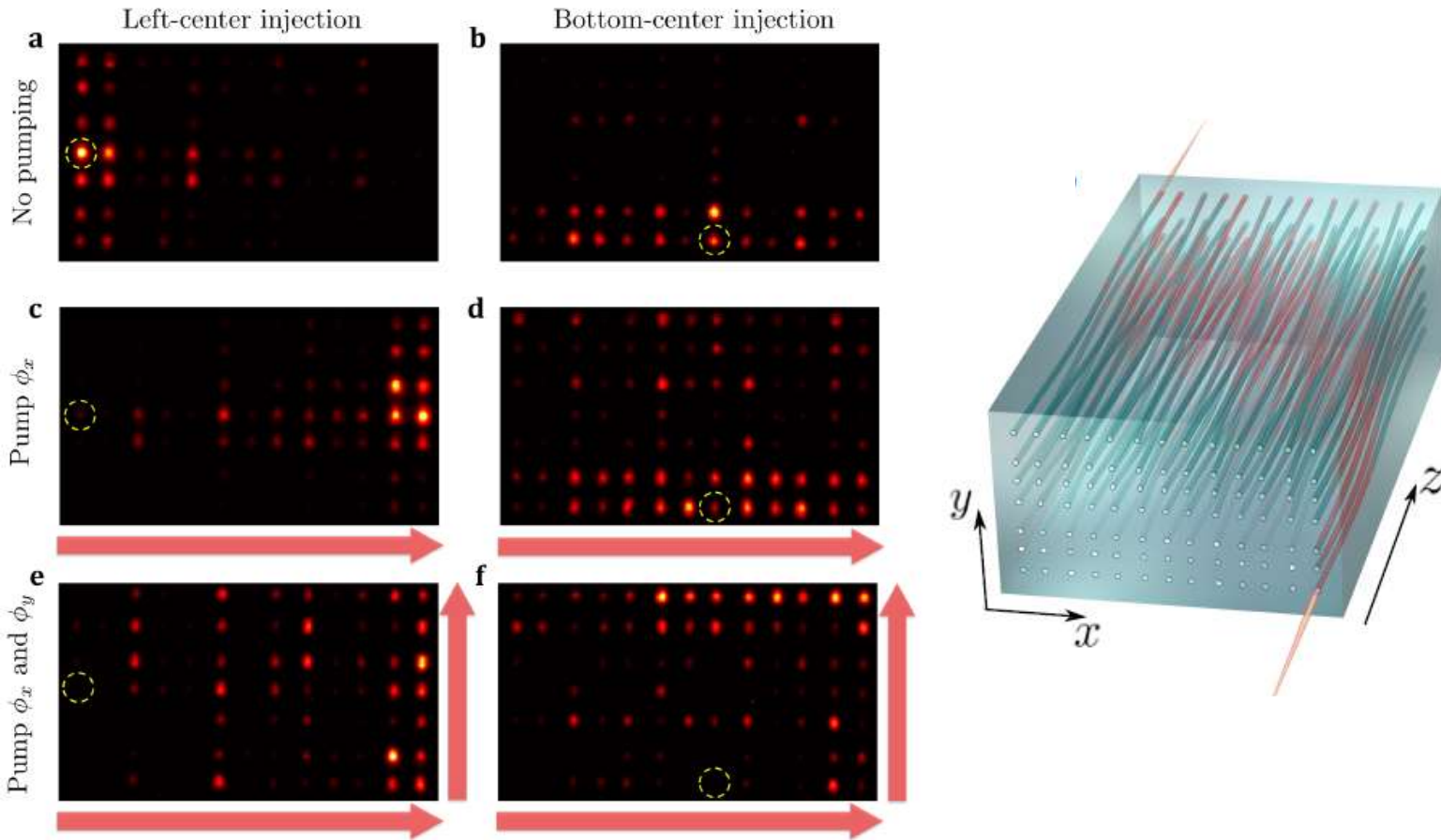


2D photonic topological pump (2D + 2)

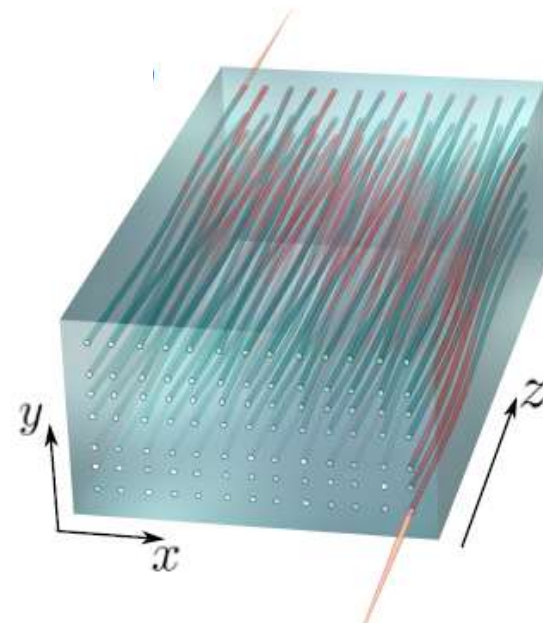
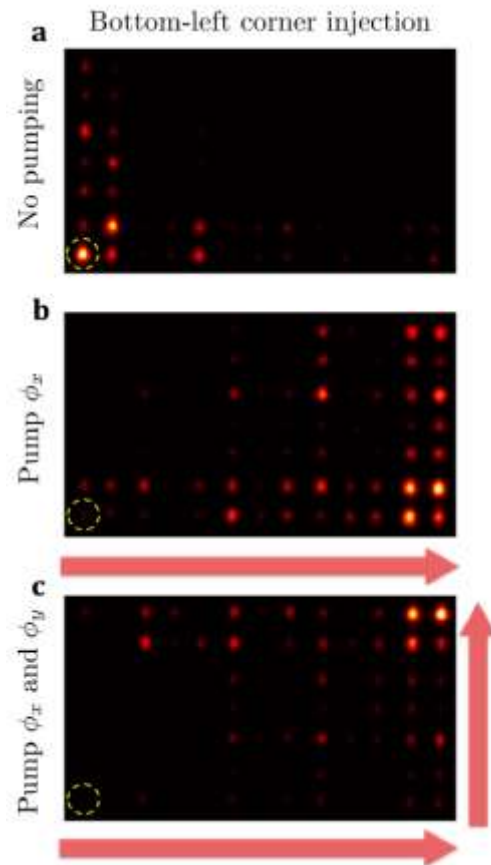
- Topological charge pump in each direction:



2D photonic topological pump (2D + 2)



2D photonic topological pump (2D + 2)



$$I_y = \chi \frac{e^2}{h} \frac{B_{xw}}{\Phi_0} E_z;$$

Outline

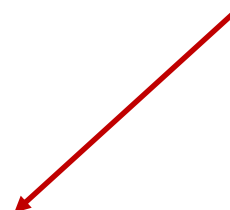
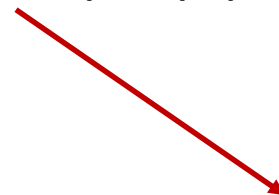
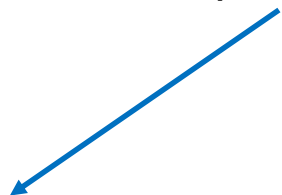
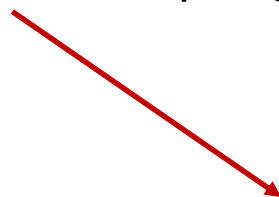
Quantum Hall effect $\Leftrightarrow$ Topological pumps

Photonic topological pump (1D)

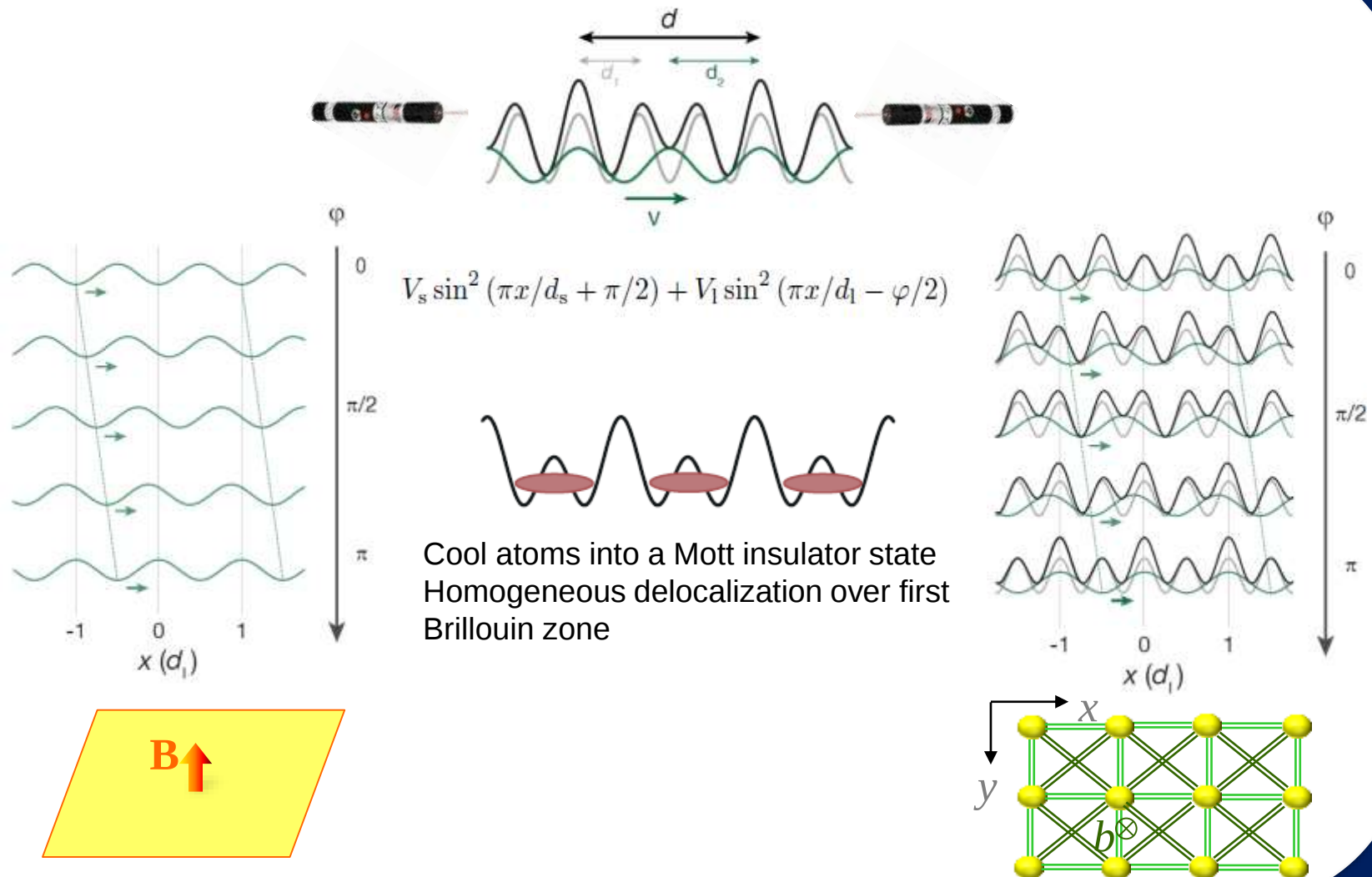
Atomic pumps

Quasiperiodic systems

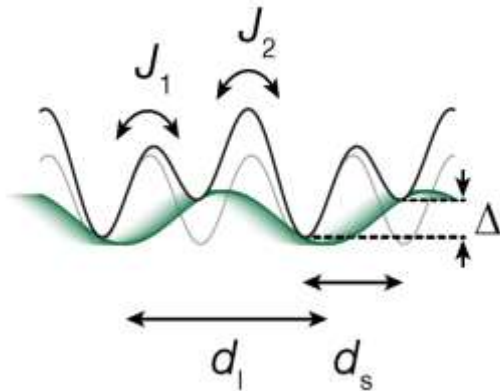
Four-dimensional QHE



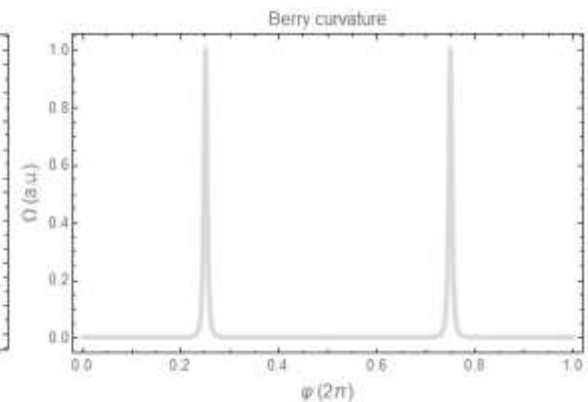
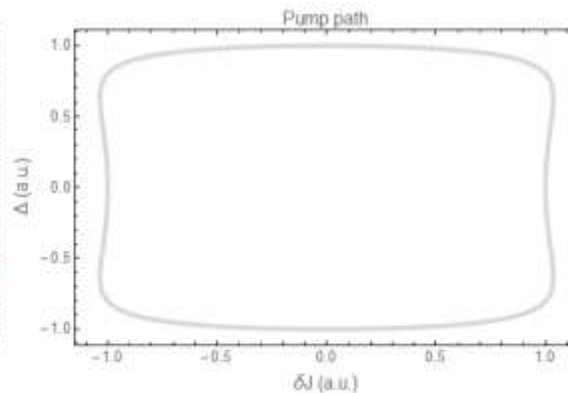
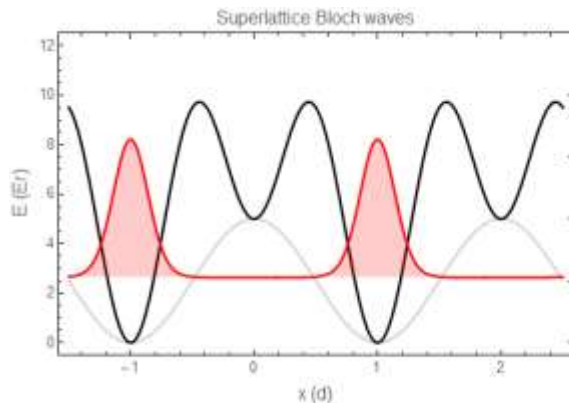
Atomic topological pumps



Atomic topological pumps

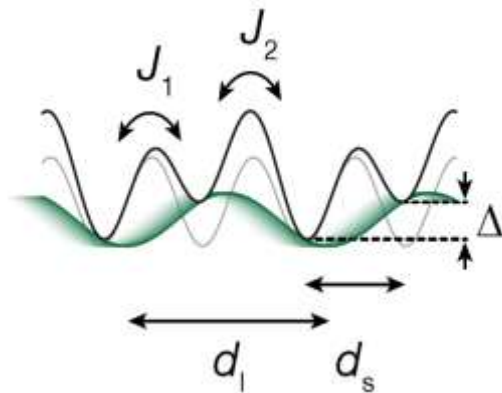


$$\hat{H}(\varphi) = - \sum_m \left(J_1(\varphi) \hat{b}_m^\dagger \hat{a}_m + J_2(\varphi) \hat{a}_{m+1}^\dagger \hat{b}_m + \text{h.c.} \right) + \frac{\Delta(\varphi)}{2} \sum_m \left(\hat{a}_m^\dagger \hat{a}_m - \hat{b}_m^\dagger \hat{b}_m \right)$$



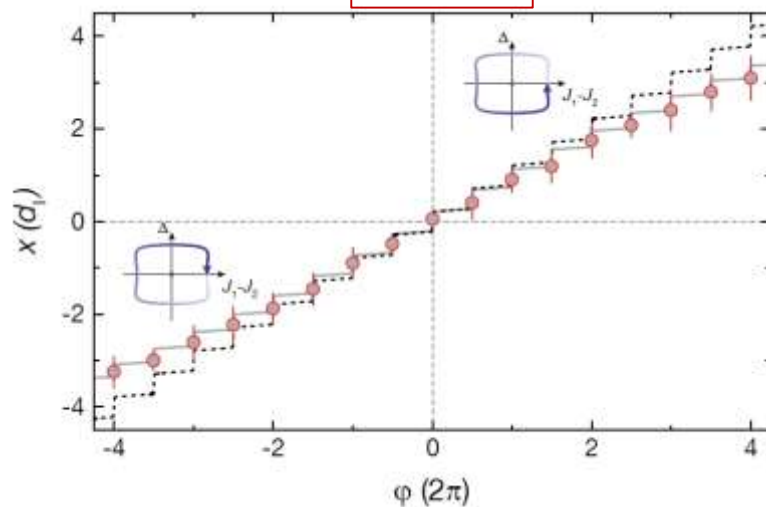
$$\langle x \rangle = \iint \langle v_n(k_x, t) \rangle dk_x dt = C_n d_1$$

Atomic topological pumps

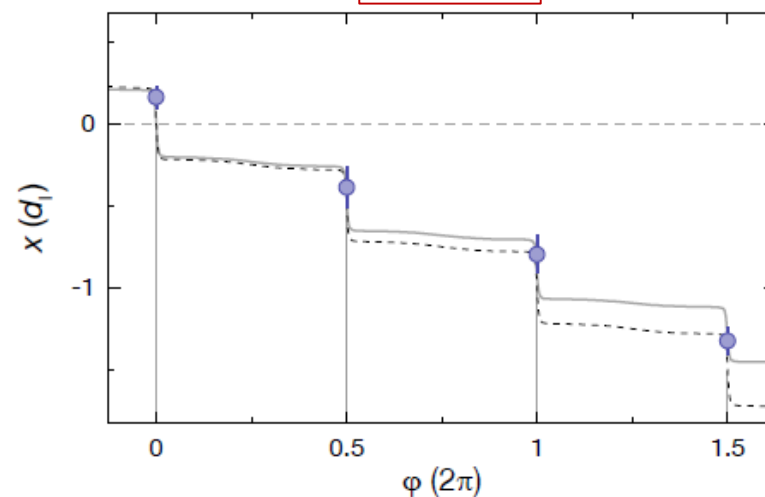


$$\hat{H}(\varphi) = - \sum_m \left(J_1(\varphi) \hat{b}_m^\dagger \hat{a}_m + J_2(\varphi) \hat{a}_{m+1}^\dagger \hat{b}_m + \text{h.c.} \right) + \frac{\Delta(\varphi)}{2} \sum_m \left(\hat{a}_m^\dagger \hat{a}_m - \hat{b}_m^\dagger \hat{b}_m \right)$$

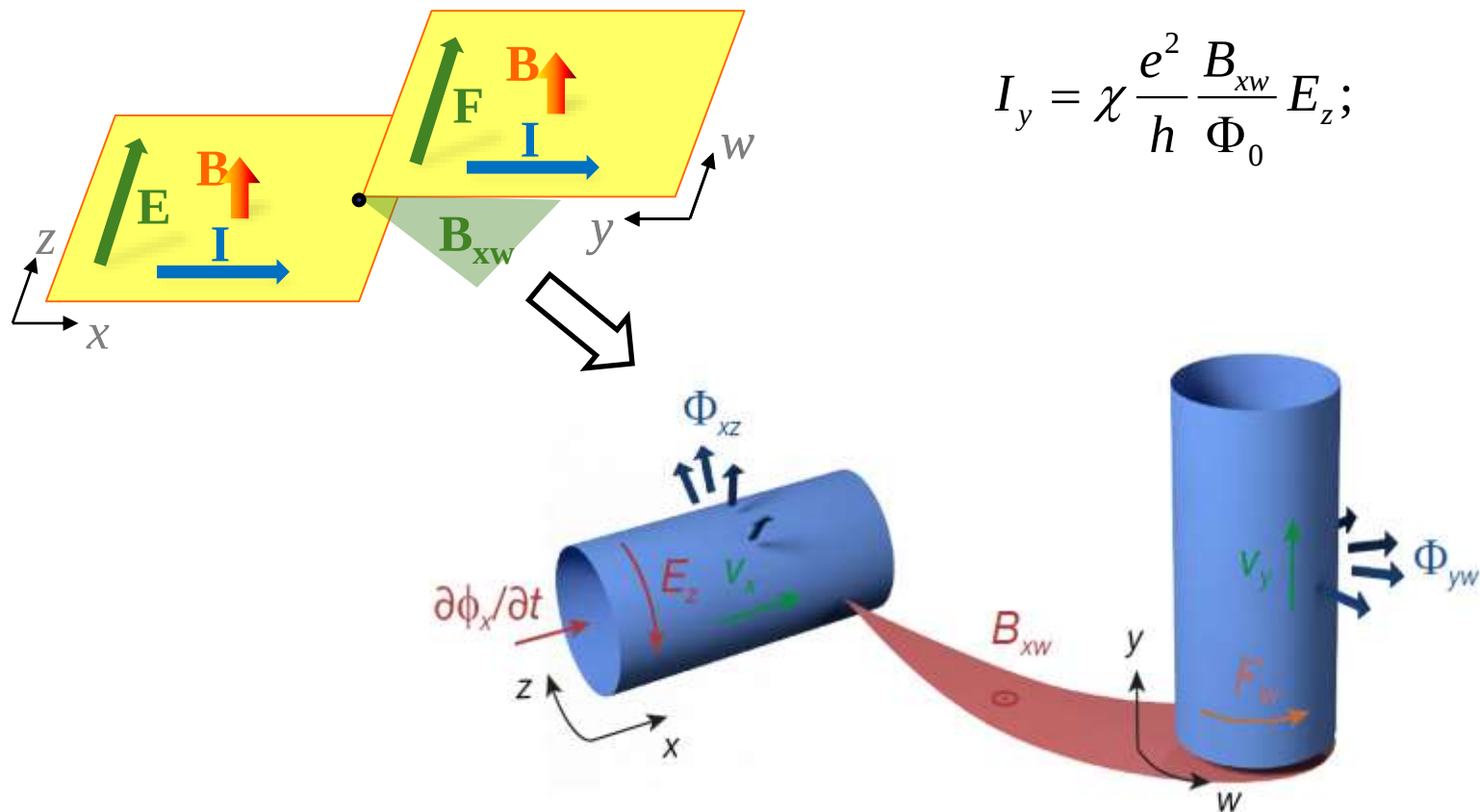
$$C_1 = +1$$



$$C_1 = -1$$

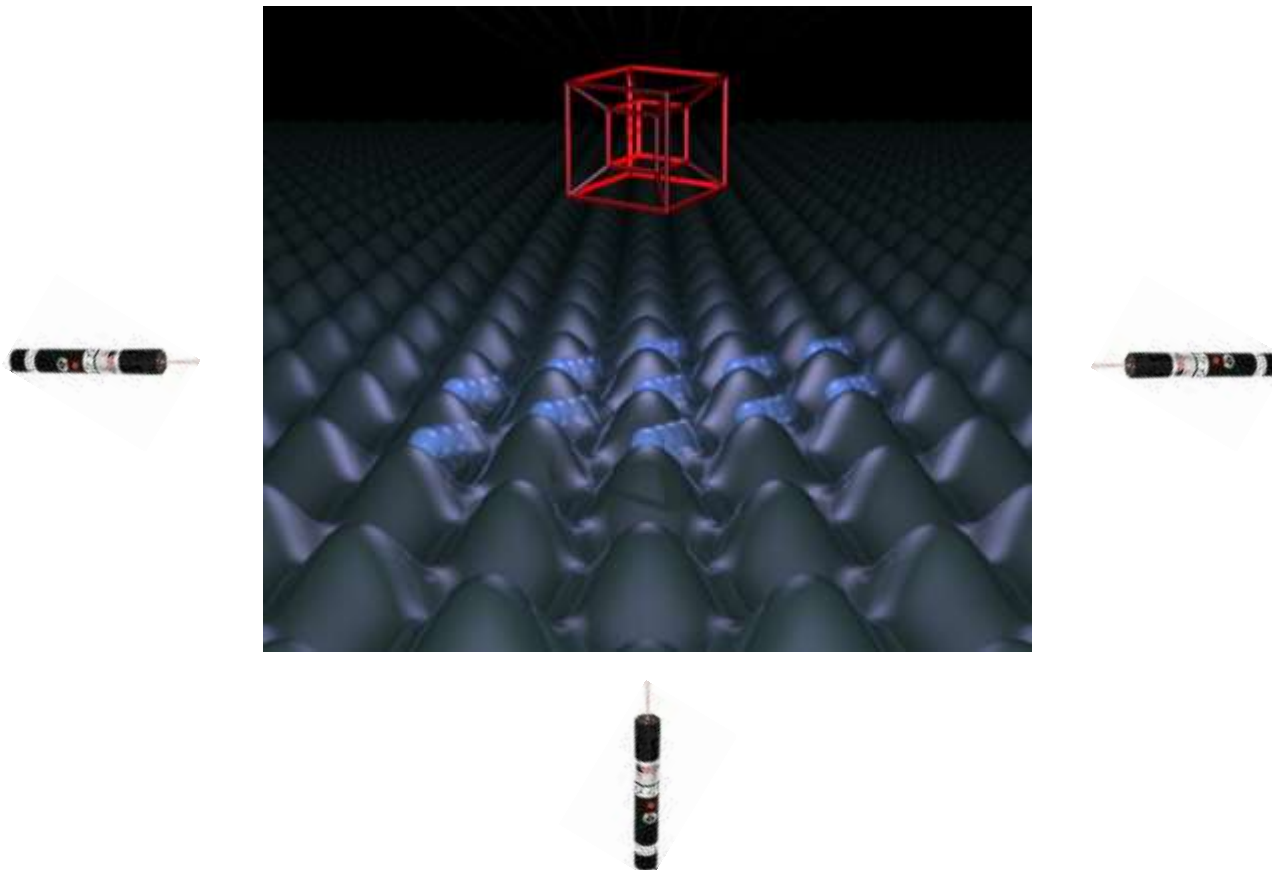


2D topological charge pump



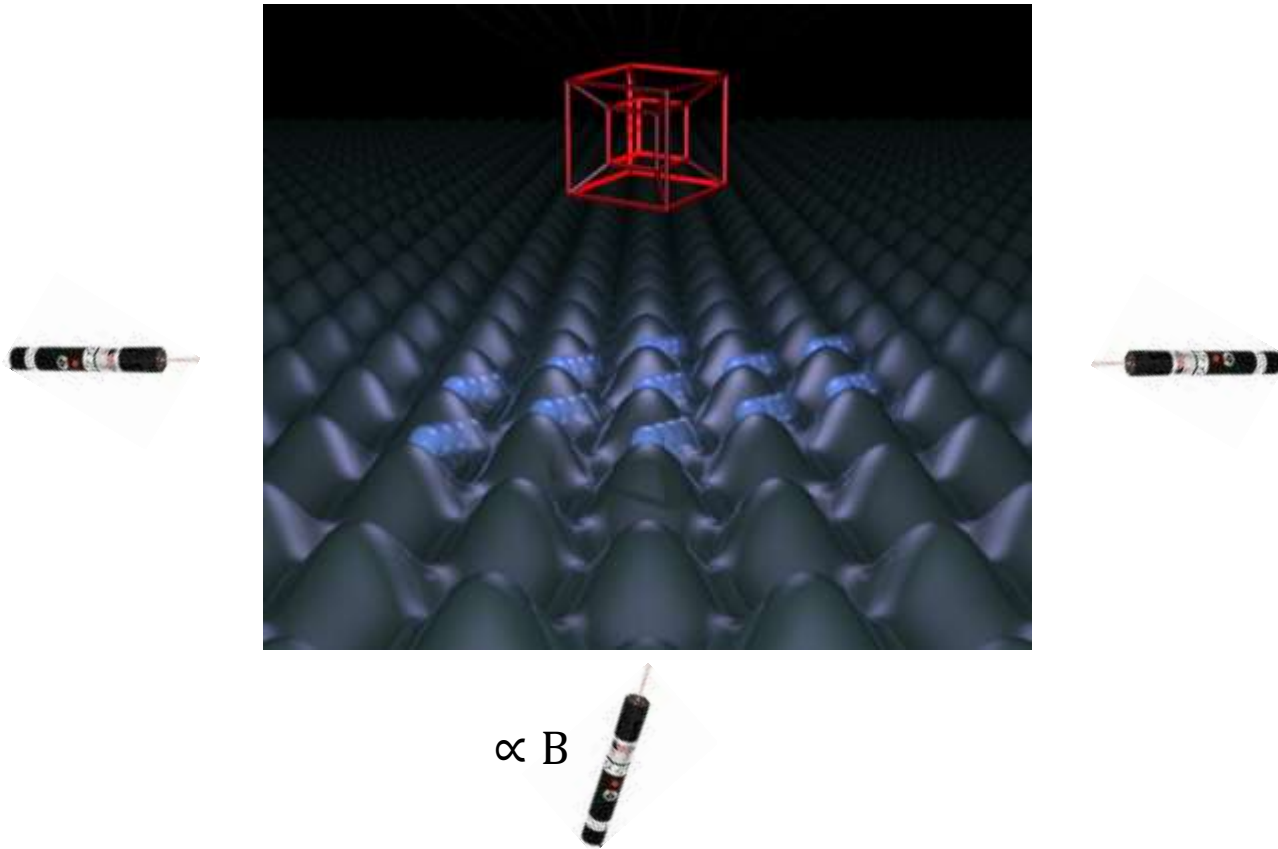
2D topological charge pump

- An optical superlattice

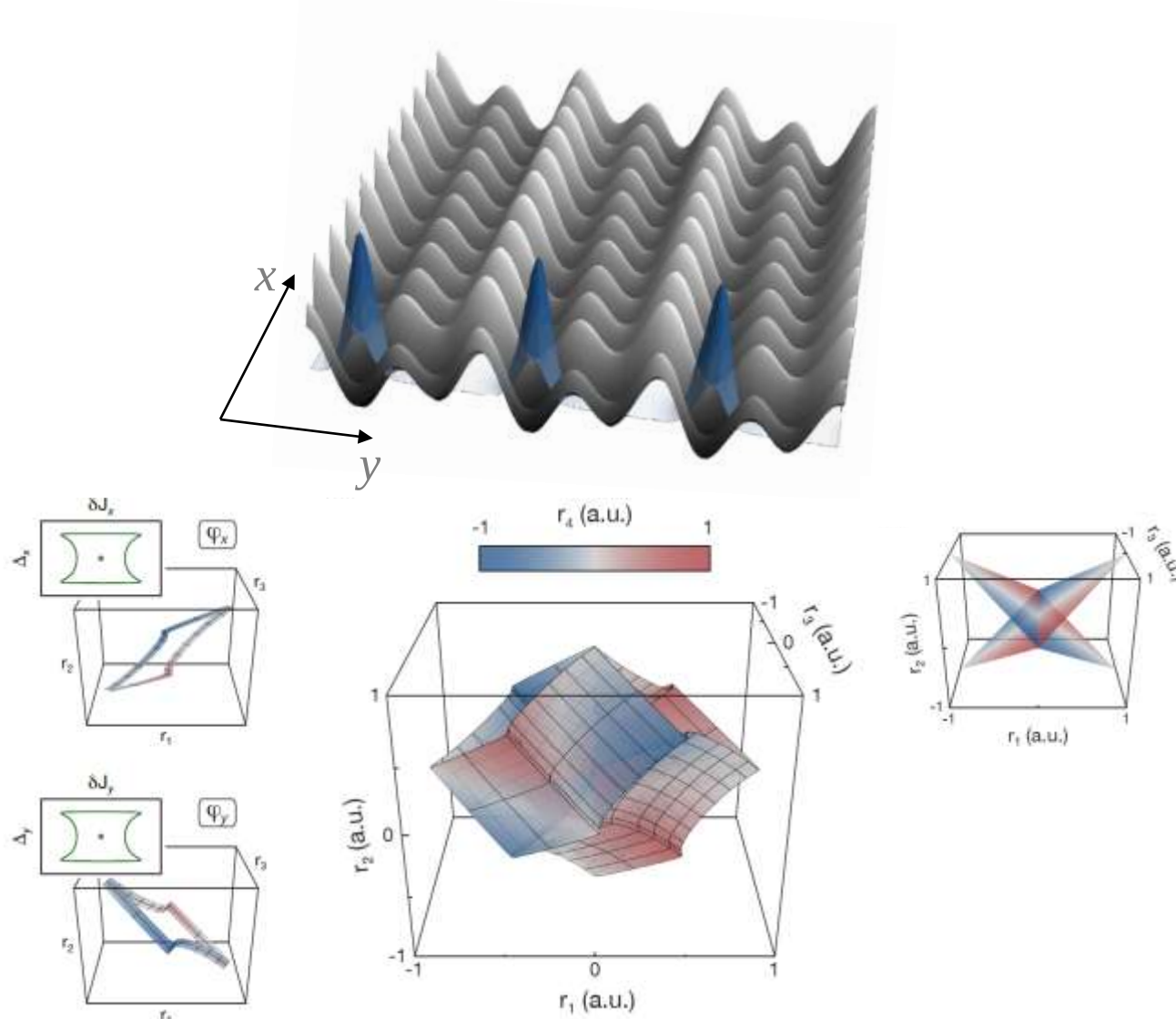


2D topological charge pump

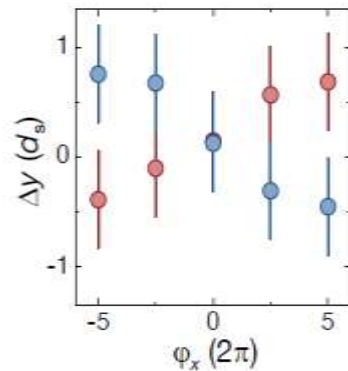
- An optical superlattice



2D topological charge pump

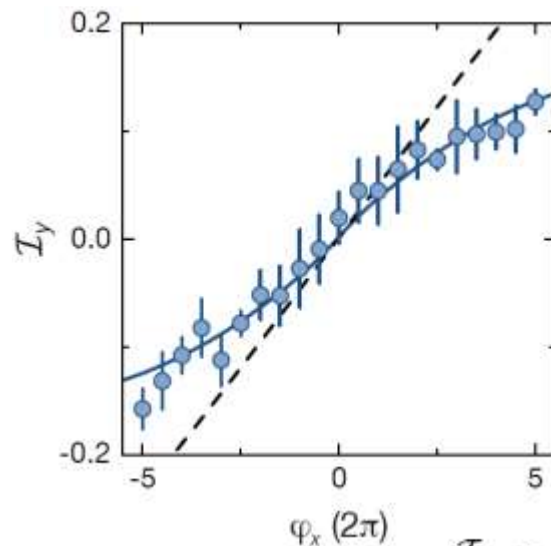


Bulk response

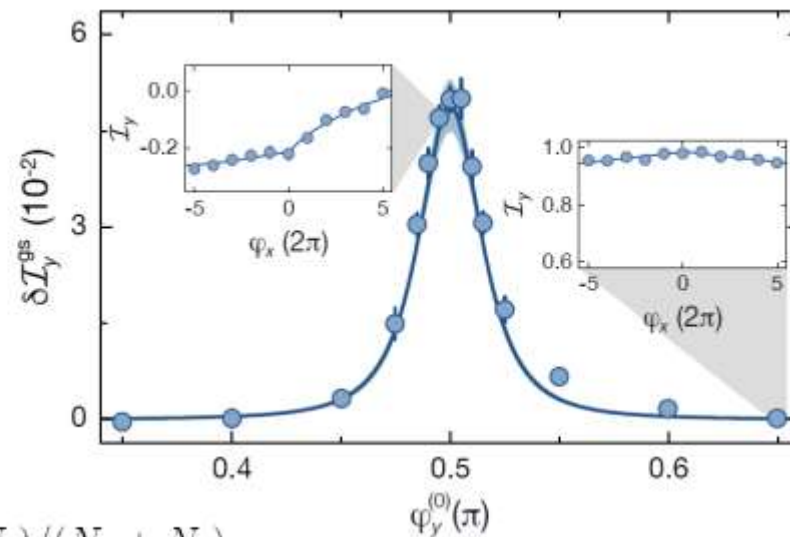


$$I_y = \chi \frac{e^2}{h} \frac{B_{xw}}{\Phi_0} E_z$$

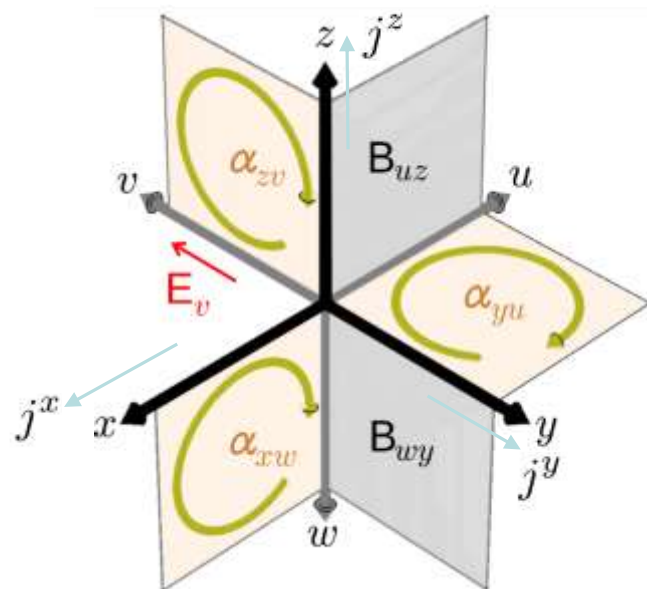
$$\chi = 1.07(8)$$



$$I_y = (N_o - N_e)/(N_o + N_e)$$

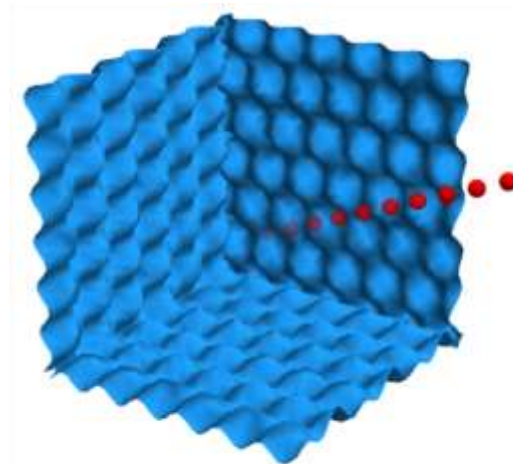


6D QHE and 3D topological pumps



$$j^z = \frac{\nu_1^{zv}}{2\pi} E_v \quad j^y = \frac{\nu_2^{yvu}}{(2\pi)^2} B_{uz} E_v$$

$$j^x = \frac{\nu_3}{(2\pi)^3} B_{uz} B_{wy} E_v$$



Induced motion after a cycle

$$\delta z_{\text{COM}} = \frac{\nu_1^{z\phi_z}}{\alpha_{zv}} \quad \delta y_{\text{COM}} = \frac{\nu_2^{yz\phi_y\phi_z} \bar{B}_{uz}}{\alpha_{zv} \alpha_{yu}}$$

$$\delta x_{\text{COM}} = \frac{\nu_3 \bar{B}_{uz} \bar{B}_{wy}}{\alpha_{xw} \alpha_{yu} \alpha_{zv}}$$

Collaborators

Photonic topological pumps



Zohar Ringel
(HUJI)



Kobi Kraus
(RIP)



Yoav Lahini
(Tel-Aviv)



Yaron Silberberg
(Weizmann)



Jonathan Guglielmon
(Penn state)



Mikael Rechtsman
(Penn state)

Atomic topological pump



Monika Aidelsburger
(LMU)



Michael Lohse
(LMU)



Christian Schweizer
(LMU)



Immanuel Bloch
(LMU)



Ioannis Petrides
(ETH)

4D Topology



Hannah Price
(Birmingham)



Tomoki Ozawa
(ULB)



Nathan Goldman
(ULB)



Iacopo Carusotto
(Trento)