Synthetic topology and manybody physics in synthetic lattices

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May 16th, 2017 Atomtronics - Benasque

Plan

- Integer Quantum Hall systems and Edge states
- Cold atom realizations: synthetic gauge field
 - Real space
 - Synthetic lattice (Extradimension) Topology in narrow strips
 - Further applications: non-trivial topology interacting system

....

- Dimerized interacting ladder
 - Meissner/Vortex phase (in analogy to type II superconductors)
 - Effect of the dimerization
 - Prospects

Quantum Hall effect

1879: Classical Hall effect (consequence of Lorentz force)

1980: Quantum Hall effect: Electric conductivity quantized





1/3

20

Magnetic field (T)

K. Von Klitzing







Integer Quantum Hall effect on lattice

IQH explained in terms of single particle physics (Landau level filling)

$$H = -\sum_{n,m} (Ja_{n+1,m}^{\dagger} + J' e^{i\Phi n} a_{n,m+1}^{\dagger}) a_{n,m} + h.c.$$

Quantization determined by topology of filled bands (1-Chern number)

Bulk-boundary correspondence (Topological insulator prototype)

Edge states determined by spectrum of periodic system







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How? Cold atoms in optical lattices as ideal electrons in metals



Mott-superfluid phase transition (predicted 1998- observed 2002)

Increasing complexity OL simulator:

- Modify Hopping & connectivity
- Tune interaction (intensity, range)
- Distinguish internal states of atoms

Hopping with phases



Synthetic magnetic field for <u>neutral</u> atoms



Synthetic Aharonov-Bohm effect $\phi = \Sigma_i \phi_i = magnetic flux$

Many ways of generating magnetic fluxes on the lattice

- Rotation (= constant magnetic field)
- Shaking (also non-Abelian PRL 109 145301 (2012)...)

Exp. collaboration with Hamburg: search for *Spin liquid phases* in frustrated antiferromagnets with *Bosons*

Many ways of generating magnetic fluxes on the lattice

- Rotation (= constant magnetic field)
- Shaking
- Raman laser + 2D superlattice

Theory : Jaksch & Zoller NJP 5 56 (2003)

Experiments: *PRL 107 255301 (2012), PRL 111 185301 (2013)* (I.Bloch group) *PRL 111 185302 (2013)* (W.Ketterle group)

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• Raman laser + *"Extradimension"*

In OL 3D Hubbard model \rightarrow 1D,2D by tuning optical potential

And > 3D?

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And > 3D? In a lattice Dimensionality = Connectivity

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Hopping in D+1 hypercubic lattice as



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Coupled atomic states hopping in *D*-lattices



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Coupled atomic states hopping in *D*-lattices



Alternative to cold atoms e.g. photonic crystal Jukic & Buljan PRA (2013) cold molecules Wall, Maeda & Carr New J. Phys. 17 025001 (2015)

Ring resonators Opt. Lett. 41, 741-744 (2016)



Applications: 4D-Q.Hall, S.-S.-C. Zhang and J. Hu, Science 294, 823 (2001)

Edge,Tworzydlo, Beenakker PRL 109, 135701 (2012) Price,Zilberberg,Ozawa,Carusotto,Goldman PRL 115, 195303 (2015)



Applications: 4D-Q.Hall, S.-S.-C. Zhang and J. Hu, Science 294, 823 (2001)

Topological observable: Linear and quadratic response

$$j_{l} = \frac{e^{2}}{h} \sum_{\varepsilon_{\alpha} < \varepsilon_{F}} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{4}} E_{m} \int_{BZ} F_{lm}^{\alpha} d^{4}k + \frac{C_{2}(\varepsilon_{F})}{4\pi^{2}} \epsilon_{lmno} E_{m} B_{no},$$
$$C_{2}(\varepsilon_{F}) = \sum_{\varepsilon_{\alpha} < \varepsilon_{F}} \frac{1}{32\pi^{2}} \int_{BZ} d^{4}k \ \epsilon_{lmno} F_{lm}^{\alpha}(\mathbf{k}) F_{no}^{\alpha}(\mathbf{k})$$



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Efficient algorithm for C₂: M. Mochol-Grzelak, A. Dauphin, AC, M. Lewenstein, to appear

Or also...

Science 14 February 2014: Vol. 343 no. 6172 p. 711 DOI: 10.1126/science.343.6172.711-b

EDITORS' CHOICE

PHYSICS A Semisynthetic Lattice

Jelena Stajic

Atomic vapors at very low temperatures are useful for the quantum simulation of solid-state systems, because their properties can be finely controlled and tuned. These neutral atoms are not, however, completely analogous to the charged carriers in solids; for instance, an external magnetic field causes electrons to move in circular orbits but has no such effects on neutral atoms. Celi *et al.* propose a simple method for creating a uniform magnetic flux in a one-dimensional (1D) optical lattice that, if realized, might be used to observe exotic phenomena such as Hofstadter-butterfly–like fractal spectra or the dynamics of topological edge states. The method is based on synthetically extending the 1D lattice into the second dimension of internal atomic states (spin) by coupling those states using a pair of Raman laser beams that are directed at an angle with respect to the optical lattice; the required amount of the Raman laser light is substantially smaller than in existing schemes. The resulting band structure supports edge states in the spin variable whose dynamics should be observable through spin-sensitive density measurements.

Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 043001 (2014).



Sharp Boundaries \implies Edge currents (hard to get in real 2d lattice) signal of Topological nature of Q. Hall (bulk-boundary corr.)

Spectrum

Evolution





Spectrum

Evolution



edge states $V_{\rm harm} \sim x^2$ m = +1m = 0m = -1edge states time = $25\hbar/t$ time = $100\hbar/t$ time = $175\hbar/t$ m = +1m = 0m = -1-1000 100x/a

Alternative realization: real-space ladder Hügel & Paredes PRA, Atala et al. Nat. Phys. (2014)



Experimental Realizations: I) NIST I.B. Spielman group ⁸⁷Rb

Edge & bulk states visualization [So

[Science 349 1514-1518 (2015)]

φ≈ 2π/3



AC, Tarruell *Probing the edge with cold atoms Science* 349 1450-1451 (2015) (Perspective)



Experimental Realizations: II) LENS Fallani group ¹⁷³Yb

Chiral Edge in Fermionic gas [Science 349 1510-1513 (2015)]



AC, Tarruell *Probing the edge with cold atoms Science* 349 1450-1451 (2015) (Perspective)

Experimental Realizations: II) LENS Fallani group ¹⁷³Yb

Chiral Edge in Fermionic gas





Topology in narrow strips

Narrow Hofstadter strips have edge states



What about the "bulk"?

Topology in narrow strips

Narrow Hofstadter strips have edge states



What about the "bulk"?

How big should it be to display topological properties?

Is there some reminiscence of open/closed boundary correspondence?

Is Chern number defined? / Can we measure it?

Pragmatic approach: measure transverse displacement to a force after

a Bloch oscillation, Laughlin pump argument

Cf. Thouless pump [Lohse *et al* Nat. Phys. (2015)] [Nakajima *et al* Nat. Phys (2016)]

Pragmatic approach: measure transverse displacement to a force after a Bloch oscillation, Laughlin pump argument

"Usual" semiclassical approach

Filled band: $\langle \mathbf{v}(t) \rangle = \frac{2\pi F_x}{\hbar d} C_j \mathbf{e}_y$ $C_j = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{BZ} \mathcal{F}_j$

$$\mathbf{v}_j(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \partial_{\mathbf{k}} E_j(\mathbf{k}) + \frac{F_x}{\hbar d} \mathcal{F}_j(\mathbf{k}) \mathbf{e}_y$$

Ex. Thermal gas [Dauphin *et al* PRL (2013)] [Aidelsburger *et al* Nat. Phys (2014)

We consider a wave packet localized in y (narrow dim) and extended in x (large dim) in the lowest band

Pragmatic approach: measure transverse displacement to a force after a Bloch oscillation, Laughlin pump argument

"Usual" semiclassical approach

$$\mathbf{k}(t) = \mathbf{k}_{0} + \frac{t}{\hbar d} F_{x} \mathbf{e}_{x} \longrightarrow \mathbf{v}_{j}(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{\hbar} \partial_{\mathbf{k}} E_{j}(\mathbf{k}) + \frac{F_{x}}{\hbar d} \mathcal{F}_{j}(\mathbf{k}) \mathbf{e}_{y}$$

$$|\psi(\mathbf{k})|^{2} \sim \frac{1}{A_{BZ}} \delta(k_{x} - k_{x}(t))$$
Vave packet:

$$\langle \mathbf{r}(T) - \mathbf{r}(0) \rangle = \int_0 \langle \mathbf{v}(t) \rangle = \frac{\hbar d}{|F_x|} \int_{BZ} \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{k}) = \operatorname{sgn}(F_x) \mathcal{C} \, d \, \mathbf{e}_y$$

State easy to prepare if the coupling $J_y \ll J_x$

Different than geometric pumping of Lu et al. PRL (2016)



band gap 2

6

7

8

9



Why does it work? Perturbative argument also for edge states:

- Gap linear in J_y/J_x
- Hybridization spin states (spreading in y) quadratic in J_y/J_x



Quadratic degradation of the measurement

Higher C possible for $N_y \ge C+2$

Ex:
$$\Phi = \frac{4\pi}{5} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_1 = -2$$

"Better" than Fukui-Hatsugai-Suzuki algorithm J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. (2005)



Robust to disorder (< gap) and typical harmonic confinement

Interactions? Gap small (although may hold thought adiabatic argument, see later)
Circle from a line on the lattice



Möbius strip by twisting the cylinder



Observables:

Many Body: interactions synthetic lattice long-range!

Topology induced changes in Mott-superfluid transition in extended Hubbard model (& spin system)

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General feature of synthetic lattices

Let's go back to the "simple" synthetic ladder...

Bosons with N internal states, e.g. ⁸⁷RB N=3, ≈SU(3) inv. inter. synthetic hopping + density-density interactions + SU(N)-breaking terms = Novel effective Hamiltonians & phases

Two possibilities:

Grass, AC & Lewenstein PRA 90 043628 (2014)

- SU(N)-breaking from spatial hopping Σ_{<ij>,σ} J_σa^{†σ}_ia^{σ'}_j + h.c. e.g using spin-dependent lattices + shaking (*cf.* PRL 109 145301 (2012))
 -> Antiferromagnetic phase e.g. N=2
- SU(N)-breaking from interactions $U_d \sum_{i,\sigma\sigma'} \hat{n}_i^{\sigma} n_i^{\sigma'}$ Rich Mott structure! different effective Hamiltonians e.g. $0 < \frac{U_d}{U} < 1$ (for right chem. pot.) N-state Potts-like Hamiltonians

Interesting experimentally motivated question:

- Synth. IQH in synthetic lattices + interactions -> Fractional QH effect?! Question addressed very recently by various collaborations for Fermions
- "Magnetic crystals and helical liquids in alkaline-earth fermionic gases" Nat. Commun. 6, 8134 (2015), (NJP 18, 035010 (2016)) (Fazio group)
- "Charge Pumping of Interacting Fermion Atoms in the Synthetic Dimension" Tian-Sheng Zeng, Ce Wang, Hui, PRL 115, 095302 (2015)

Charge pumping as detection method "Adiabatic Control of Atomic Dressed States for Transport and Sensing", N.R. Cooper and A.M. Rey, PRA 92 021401 (2015)

"Topological fractional pumping with alkaline-earth(-like) ultracold atoms", (Fazio group), arXiv:1607.07842

Majorana Fermions

"Majorana Quasi-Particles Protected by Z_2 Angular Momentum Conservation", arXiv:1702.04733 (Innsbruck-ICTP-LENS)

Interesting experimentally motivated question:

- Synth. IQH in synthetic lattices + interactions -> Fractional QH effect?! and for Bosons... mainly real space slabs
- "Bosonic Mott insulator with Meissner currents", A. Petrescu and K.Le Hur, Phys. Rev. Lett. 111 150601 (2013)
- "Strongly interacting bosons on a three-leg ladder in the presence of a homogeneous flux", F. Kolley, M. Piraud, I.P. McCulloch, U. Schollwöck, F. Heidrich-Meisner, NJP 17 092001 (2015) (PRA A 94, 063628 (2016)) "Persisting Meissner state and incommensurate phases of hard-core boson ladders in a flux", M.Di Dio, S. De Palo, E. Orignac, R. Citro, M.L. Chiofalo, Phys. Rev. B 92, 060506 (2015) (NJP 18 055017 (2016)) (arXiv:1703.07742)
- "Laughlin-like states in bosonic and fermionic atomic synthetic ladders",
- M. Calvanese et al, arXiv:1612.06682
- "Precursor of Laughlin state of hard core bosons on a two leg ladder",
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Vortex Melting in dimerized synthetic ladder,

E. Tirrito, R. Citro, M.Lewestein, AC, soon



[Cf. Haug et al. 1612.09109]...

No interactions: real = synthetic ladder

Weak interleg (Raman) coupling:



Strong interleg (Raman) coupling:



[Orignac, Giamarchi, PRB 2001] Analogous to type II, also in presence interactions Real ladder experiment [Atala et, Nature Phys. 2014]



No interactions: real = synthetic ladder

Weak interleg (Raman) coupling:

Strong interleg (Raman) coupling:

 $J_{\perp} \geq J$

2 minima, $k_m \sim \pm \frac{\phi}{2}$ 1 minima, $k_m = 0$ Observables $J_c(j,m) = i \langle \hat{a}_{j+1,m}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{j,m} \rangle + H.c.$

$$J_{\perp}(j) = i \langle \hat{a}_{j,1/2}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{j,-1/2} \rangle + H.c.$$

 $J_{\perp} \ll J$

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Weak interleg (Raman) coupling: 2 minima, $k_m \sim \pm \frac{\phi}{2}$ 3 minima, $k_m = 0$ 3 Strong interleg (Raman) coupling: 1 minima, $k_m = 0$ 3 Observables $J_c(j,m) = i \langle \hat{a}_{j+1,m}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{j,m} \rangle + H.c.$ $J_{\perp}(j) = i \langle \hat{a}_{j,1/2}^{\dagger} \hat{a}_{j,-1/2} \rangle + H.c.$ $J_{\perp} \gtrsim J$

[Orignac, Giamarchi, PRB 2001] Analogous to type II, also in presence interactions Real ladder experiment [Atala et, Nature Phys. 2014]



Effect of interactions: suppress vortex phase



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Real ladder: vortex phase survives in the hard-cord limit for ϕ large more phases at $U \neq \infty$ see [Petrescu, Le Hur, PRL 2013] [Piraud et al, PRB 2015]



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Idea: enucleate vortices by dimerizing the lattice ("easy" exp. handle)

ladders, E. Tirrito, R. Citro, M.Lewenstein, AC in progress



Effect of dimerization: new handle $\Delta = \frac{J_O - J_E}{2}$

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Effect of dimerization: new handle $\Delta = \frac{J_O - J_E}{2}$

No interactions: 4 bands



 $J_{\perp} \ll J$

$$\Delta = 0$$

Just band folding



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Interactions: $U \rightarrow \infty$ 3 states per rang

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 $J_E \ll J_O$ 9 states per plaquette

ladders, E. Tirrito, R. Citro, M.Lewenstein, AC in progress

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Spectrum plaquette

ladders, E. Tirrito, R. Citro, M.Lewenstein, AC in progress

Effect of dimerization: new handle $\Delta = \frac{J_O - J_E}{2}$

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 $J_E \ll J_O$ 9 states per plaquette 1 *n=0,* 4 *n=1,* 4 *n=2* Spectrum plaquette 0 $\pm J_{\perp}\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{J_O}{J_{\perp}}\right)^2 - 2\cos\frac{\phi}{2}\left(\frac{J_O}{J_{\perp}}\right)} \pm 2J_{\perp}$ $\pm J_{\perp}\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{J_O}{J_{\perp}}\right)^2 + 2\cos\frac{\phi}{2}\left(\frac{J_O}{J_{\perp}}\right)} \pm 0$

 $J_{\perp} \gtrsim J_O$ Plaquette in *n=2* \longrightarrow Band insulator

ladders, E. Tirrito, R. Citro, M.Lewenstein, AC in progress

Effect of dimerization: new handle $\Delta = \frac{J_O - J_E}{2}$

Interactions: $U \rightarrow \infty$ 3 states per rang

 $\begin{array}{lll} J_E \ll J_O \; \mathsf{9} \; \mathsf{states} \; \mathsf{per} \; \mathsf{plaquette} \\ & \mathsf{1} \, \mathsf{n=0}, & \mathsf{4} \, \mathsf{n=1}, & \mathsf{4} \, \mathsf{n=2} \\ \\ \mathsf{spectrum} \; \mathsf{plaquette} & 0 & \frac{\pm J_\perp \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{J_O}{J_\perp}\right)^2 - 2\cos\frac{\phi}{2}\left(\frac{J_O}{J_\perp}\right)}}{\pm J_\perp \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{J_O}{J_\perp}\right)^2 + 2\cos\frac{\phi}{2}\left(\frac{J_O}{J_\perp}\right)}} & \pm 0 \end{array}$

 $J_{\perp}\gtrsim J_O$ Plaquette in *n=2*

 $J_{\perp} < J_O$

- Band insulator
- Plaquette in n=1 \longrightarrow

Imprinted vortex

DMRG calculations confirm perturbative expectations Ex. $J_{\perp} = J_O = 1$



DMRG calculation confirms perturbative expectations Ex. $J_{\perp} = J_O = 1$



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Phase diagram through calculation of currents and structure factors

 ε_0





Similar to attractive interleg interaction, [Orignac et al, arXiv:1703.07742]

Working to see evidence of commensurate-incommensurate transition

Further steps

• No hard boson limit: bosons different fermions

• Study the accessible experimental parameters

• Search for "visible" Laughling-like states in such regimes

..... Hopefully many more

Exciting time for Quantum Simulation



New opportunities for Atomtronics



"Extradimensional" collaborators



J.I. Latorre



O. Boada



M. Lewenstein


J.I. Latorre



O. Boada



M. Lewenstein



T. Grass















T. Grass





N. Goldman G. Juzeliunas



P. Massignan



J. Ruseckas



I.B. Spielman



J.I. Latorre



O. Boada M. Lev



M. Lewenstein







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P. Massignan



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J. Rodriguez-Laguna S. Mugel

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