#### Topology in periodically driven systems



Collaborators (in order of appearance):

Takuya Kitagawa, Eugene Demler, Erez Berg, Michael Levin, Netanel Lindner, Paraj Titum, Gil Refael

Email: rudner@nbi.dk

What new types of robust quantum phenomena are possible in *driven* quantum systems?



### 2015



 $Si \rightarrow HgTe?$  $\rightarrow$  . . . ?

# The Plan

I. Review/introduce Floquet theory, quasienergy bands, etc.

II. Invariants of the evolution and topological classification

III. The AFAI and non-adiabatic quantized charge pumping

No ground state, energy conservation for driven system

$$i\frac{d}{dt}|\psi\rangle = H(t)|\psi\rangle; \quad H(t+T) = H(t)$$

$$\uparrow$$
periodic driving

# <u>Quasi-energy</u> is conserved for system with discrete time translation symmetry

$$U(T)|\psi_n\rangle = e^{-i\varepsilon_n T}|\psi_n\rangle$$



$$U(T) = \mathcal{T}e^{-i\int_0^T H(t)dt}$$

Eigenvalue invariant under  $\varepsilon_n \to \varepsilon_n + 2\pi N/T$ : quasi-energy lives on a <u>circle</u>

#### On a lattice find Floquet bands, similar to static system



Suggests analogues of topological phenomena from static systems in driven systems

## Optical control of band topology discussed for various setups

#### Circularly-polarized light opens Haldane gap in graphene



T. Oka and H. Aoki, Phys. Rev. B **79**, 081406 (2009).

#### ARPES experiment (3DTI surface):

Y. H. Wang et al., Science **342**, 453 (2013).

# Resonant driving used to create band inversion

#### ARTICLES PUBLISHED ONLINE 13 MARCH 2011 | DOI: 10.1038/NPHYS1926 Floquet topological insulator in semiconductor quantum wells

Netanel H. Lindner<sup>1,2</sup>\*, Gil Refael<sup>1,2</sup> and Victor Galitski<sup>3,4</sup>



N. Lindner, G. Refael, and V. Galitski, Nature Physics 7, 490 (2011).

+ driven optical lattices, photonic systems...

#### Insulator-like steady states can be reached via bath coupling



H. Dehghani, T. Oka, and A. Mitra, Phys. Rev. B 91, 155422 (2015).

Driven semiconductor + Bose, Fermi baths





#### see also, for example:

V. M. Galitskii, S. P. Goreslavskii, and V. F. Elesin, JETP 30, 117 (1970).

T. Shirai, T. Mori, and S. Miyashita, Phys. Rev. E 91, 030101(R) (2015).

D. E. Liu, arXiv:1410.2962 (2014).

T. Iadecola, T. Neupert, C. Chamon, Phys. Rev. B 91, 235133 (2015).

### New topological configurations possible in driven systems

Normal band structure: cylinder



Quasi-band structure: torus



#### Quasi-energy winding related to quantized adiabatic transport



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

T. Kitagawa, E. Berg, MR, and E. A. Demler, Phys. Rev. B 82, 235114 (2010).

# Driven 2D systems may support chiral edge modes even when all Chern numbers are <u>zero</u>



T. Kitagawa, E. Berg, MR, and E. A. Demler, Phys. Rev. B 82, 235114 (2010).
 MR, N. Lindner, E. Berg, and M. Levin, Phys. Rev. X 3, 031005 (2013).

Other examples (Floquet-Majorana, TRS, Chiral symmetry, ...):

L. Jiang et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 220402 (2011).

D. Carptentier et al., arXiv:1407.7747 (2014). J. K. Asboth et al., Phys. Rev. B 90, 125143 (2014).

## Part II

Invariants of the evolution and topological classification

#### New phase illustrated by model with modulated hoppings



#### Bulk evolution trivial, chiral modes propagate along edges



Winding number invariant:

MR, N. Lindner, E. Berg, and M. Levin, Phys. Rev. X 3, 031005 (2013).

#### In non-driven system, phases wind *linearly* in time

$$H|\psi_n\rangle = E_n|\psi_n\rangle, \quad U(t) = \sum_n e^{-iE_nt}|\psi_n\rangle\langle\psi_n|$$

#### Example: two bands, one dimension



Topological equivalence: continuously adjust H(t) to "straighten" phase bands of driven system



#### "Topological singularities" may break relation between driven and non-driven evolution



#### Similar to Weyl nodes, topological singularities can be shifted but not removed by local perturbations



Singularity-based classification captures topology of all FTIs and "anomalous" variants F. Nathan and MR, arXiv:1506.07647 (2015).

## Part III

#### The AFAI and non-adiabatic quantized charge pumping

In collaboration with: Paraj Titum, Erez Berg, Gil Refael, and Netanel Lindner

P. Titum, E. Berg, MR, G. Refael, and N. H. Lindner, arXiv:1506.00650 (2015).

Anomalous Floquet-Anderson Insulator: fully localized bulk with propagating chiral edge states at every quasienergy



#### Disorder localizes all bulk states



#### When fully filled, AFAI edges carry quantized current



\* Counterpropagating channels spatially separated; no adiabaticity required!

#### Numerics confirm quantization of average pumped charge



## Summary and open questions

Topology of driven systems is more rich than non-driven systems

Periodicity of quasi-energy due to discrete time plays key role

Interplay of driving, and disorder gives rise to a range of new and interesting phenomena

Generalizations to many-body order, MBL, ...

Email: rudner@nbi.dk



#### Gapped system: charge pumped via adiabatic cycle is quantized



 $t = t_0 + \delta$  $t' = t_0 - \delta$ 

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

#### Counter-propagating modes decouple in adiabatic limit



#### Note: net winding number of all bands must be zero

#### "Phase band" picture reveals what distinguishes topology in driven and non-driven systems



#### Impossible to localize *all* states in a Chern band



#### Impossible to localize all states in a Chern band



#### Localized states are exponentially insensitive to flux



#### Delocalized states feel flux, "flow" to neighbors



## Problem: spectral flow cannot terminate



Anomalous Floquet-Anderson Insulator: fully localized bulk with propagating chiral edge states at every quasienergy

