

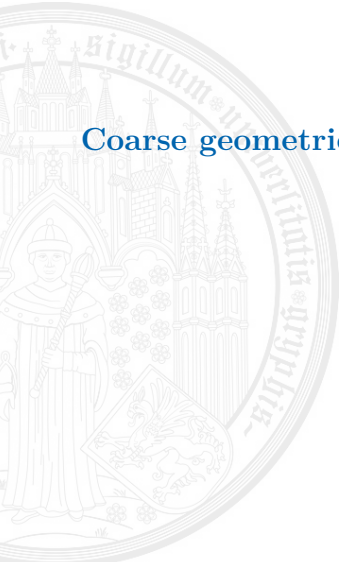


Coarse geometric approach to topological phases of matter

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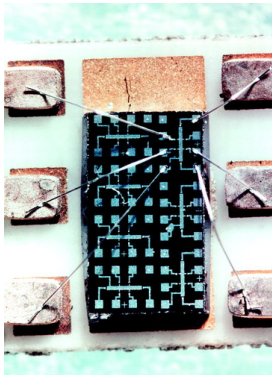


Figure: K. v. Klitzing 2005

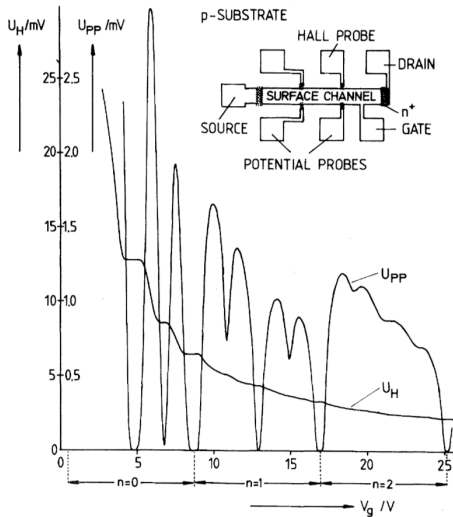


Figure: K. v. Klitzing, Dorda, and Pepper 1980

- U_{pp} vanishes periodically

⇒ Insulating when μ between 2 Landau levels

- U_H has plateaus for the same values of V_g

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{U_H}{I_y} = \frac{2\pi\hbar}{e^2} \frac{1}{n}$$

Thouless et al. 1982 (TKNN)

- Square lattice with 2-d non-interacting electron gas and perpendicular magnetic field

⇒ By Bloch-Theorem $\psi_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{x}) = e^{i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} u_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{x})$, $u_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{x})$ periodic

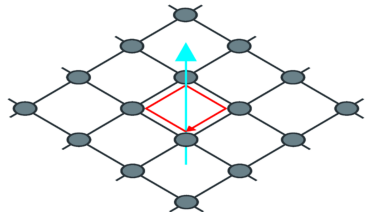
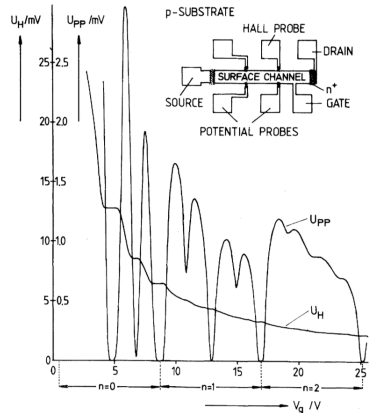
⇒ $k \in \mathbb{R}^2 / \mathbb{Z}^2 \cong \mathbb{T}^2$ Brillouin Torus

- Assume Bloch states have band gaps and Fermi energy E_F is in a gap

$$\rho_{xy}^{-1} = \sigma_{xy} = \frac{e^2}{2\pi\hbar} \sum_{\alpha \in \text{occupied Bands}} \text{Ch}_{\alpha}$$

Freed and Moore 2012, TKNN ⇒ Chern number of a vector bundle

$$V_E := \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{\text{Hamiltonian Eigenstates} < E_F\} \longrightarrow \mathbb{T}^2$$



Topological phase

A topological phase is a system mathematically described by a non-trivial topological invariant

- For IQHE non-triviality of $V_E \in K^0(\mathbb{T}^2)$ is fundamental (TKNN)
- Implementing disordered systems we need C^* -algebras Bellissard, Elst, and Schulz- Baldes 1994
- Classification topological insulators via K -theory by Kitaev 2009
- Other advances using C^* -algs and K -theory:
 - Twisted equivariant K -Theory Freed and Moore 2012
 - Groupoid- C^* -algebras Bourne and Prodan 2017
 - Coarse Geometry Ewert and Meyer 2018, Ludewig 2023 → we look at this

Definition

- $\mathcal{H}$ Hilbert space
- H Hamiltonian, i.e. self-adjoint Operator
- $\mathcal{A} \subset B(\mathcal{H})$ observable algebra, s.t. $f(H) \in \mathcal{A}$ for any $f \in \mathcal{C}_c(\mathbb{R})$

H is an Insulator at energy $E \in \mathbb{R}$ if $E \notin \sigma(H)$ with $p_E := 1_{\mathbb{R} \leq E}(H)$ the spectral projection.

H is a topological insulator if $[p_E] \in K_0(\mathcal{A})$ non-trivial.

Definition (Coarse structure, Roe 1993)

Set of *entourages* $\mathcal{C} \subset 2^X \times 2^X$ is a *coarse structure* if

- $\text{diag}(X) \in \mathcal{C}$
- $\mathcal{C}$ is closed under finite unions and taking subsets
- If $U, V \in \mathcal{C}$, then $V \circ U \in \mathcal{C}$ for

$$V \circ U := \{(a, c) \mid \exists b \in X \text{ with } (a, b) \in U, (b, c) \in V\}$$

- If $U \in \mathcal{C}$, then $U^{-1} \in \mathcal{C}$ for

$$U^{-1} := \{(b, a) \mid (a, b) \in U\}$$

Example

Let (X, d) be a metric space. Then define coarse structure $\mathcal{C}_d := \{U_R\}_{R \geq 0}$ with

$$U_R := \{(x, y) \mid d(x, y) \leq R\}$$

Remark

- $(X, d_X, \mathcal{C}_{d_X}) \sim (Y, d_Y, \mathcal{C}_{d_Y})$ if $\exists f: X \leftrightarrow Y: g$ such that $B_R(g \circ f(X)) = X$ and $B_{R'}(f \circ g(Y)) = Y$ for $R, R' > 0$.
- Notably $\mathbb{R}^d \sim \mathbb{Z}^d$.

Definition (Coarse cohomology, Roe 1993)

Cohomology theory $HX^\bullet(X)$ for proper metric $(M, d, \mathcal{C}_d)$.

$$CX^q(M) := \{f \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{lb}}(M^{q+1}, \mathbb{R}) \mid \text{supp}(f) \cap B_R(\text{diag}(M^{q+1})) \text{ relative cpt. } \forall R \geq 0\}$$

Boundary maps are Alexander-Spanier boundaries.

Definition (Roe Algebra, Roe 1993)

- $(X, d, \mathcal{C}_d)$ coarse space, $\mathcal{H}$ Hilbert
 - Action $\triangleright: \mathcal{C}_0(X) \times \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ s.t. $\triangleright(f, -)$ compact iff $f = 0$ ($\mathcal{H}$ is ample X -module).
 - $A \in B(\mathcal{H})$ locally compact if $1_K A$ and $A 1_K$ are compact for K bounded
 - $A \in B(\mathcal{H})$ finite propagation if there is $R > 0$ s.t. $1_U A 1_V = 0$ whenever $d(U, V) > R$
- $\Rightarrow$ Define Roe-Algebra $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Roe}}^*(X) = \{A \mid A \text{ locally compact, finite propagation}\}^{\text{cl}} \subset B(\mathcal{H})$

Proposition

- $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Roe}}^*(X)$ independent of choice of ample $\mathcal{H}$.
 - If $X \sim Y$ then $HX^\bullet(X) \cong HX^\bullet(Y)$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Roe}}^*(X) \cong \mathcal{C}_{\text{Roe}}^*(Y)$
- $\Rightarrow HX^\bullet(\mathbb{R}^d) \cong HX^\bullet(\mathbb{Z}^d)$ and $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Roe}}^*(\mathbb{R}^d) \cong \mathcal{C}_{\text{Roe}}^*(\mathbb{Z}^d)$

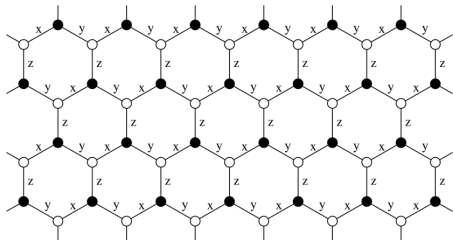


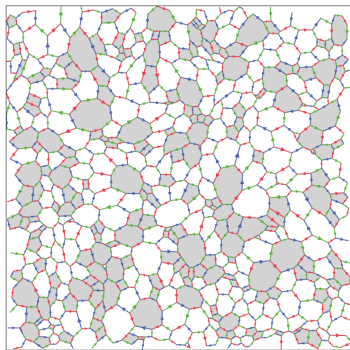
Figure: Kitaev 2006

$$H = -J_x \sum_{x\text{-links}} \sigma_j^x \sigma_k^x - J_y \sum_{y\text{-links}} \sigma_j^y \sigma_k^y - J_z \sum_{z\text{-links}} \sigma_j^z \sigma_k^z,$$

Here $P = \{P_{ij}\}_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is the fermi projection.

$$\text{Ch} = \langle A, B, C; P \rangle$$

$$= 3 \sum_{i \in A} \sum_{j \in B} \sum_{k \in C} (P_{ij} P_{jk} P_{ki} - P_{ik} P_{kj} P_{ji})$$



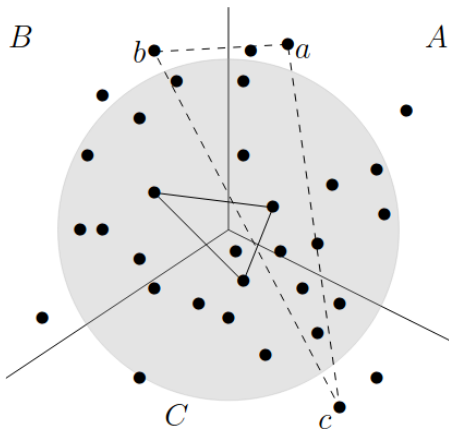
→ See Cassella et al. 2023



- $M \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ discrete, partitioned into $A, B, C \subset M$
- H generic tight-binding Hamiltonian, i.e. H self-adjoint on $L^2(M) \otimes \mathbb{C}^n$.

⇒ Finite propagation is very physical

- For the Fermi projection $P \in \mathcal{A} := \mathcal{C}_{\text{Roe}}^*(M) \otimes M_n(\mathbb{C})$
- $\phi_{A,B,C}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_3} (-1)^\sigma 1_A(x_{\sigma_0}) 1_B(x_{\sigma_1}) 1_C(x_{\sigma_3})$ is antisymmetric cochain in $CX^2(M)$



Theorem (Ludewig and Thiang 2023)

The chern number $\langle A, B, C; P \rangle$ is given as a pairing of $[P] \in K_0(\mathcal{A})$ with $\chi[\phi_{A,B,C}]$ which is Roe's Connes Character map $\chi: HX_{anti}^{2n}(M) \rightarrow HC^{2n}(M)$ applied to $[\phi_{A,B,C}]$.

See also Roe 1993, Sec. 4.

- Take-Aways:
 - $\mathcal{C}_{\text{Roe}}^*(M)$ yields a canonical observable algebra on a $\mathcal{C}_0(M)$ -module.
 - Manifestly invariant under disorder, as same Roe-Algebra.
 - Many known invariants arise as pairing with Coarse Cohomology.

- My goals?
 - Learn Indextheory
 - Look at concrete constructions of tight binding Hamiltonians in amorphous solids, maybe find some more relations to Coarse Geometry
- ⇒ Correlation length decay can be described by Coarse structure (Elokl and Jones 2024)
 - Understand Systems without Band-Gap but only with mobility gap.

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