

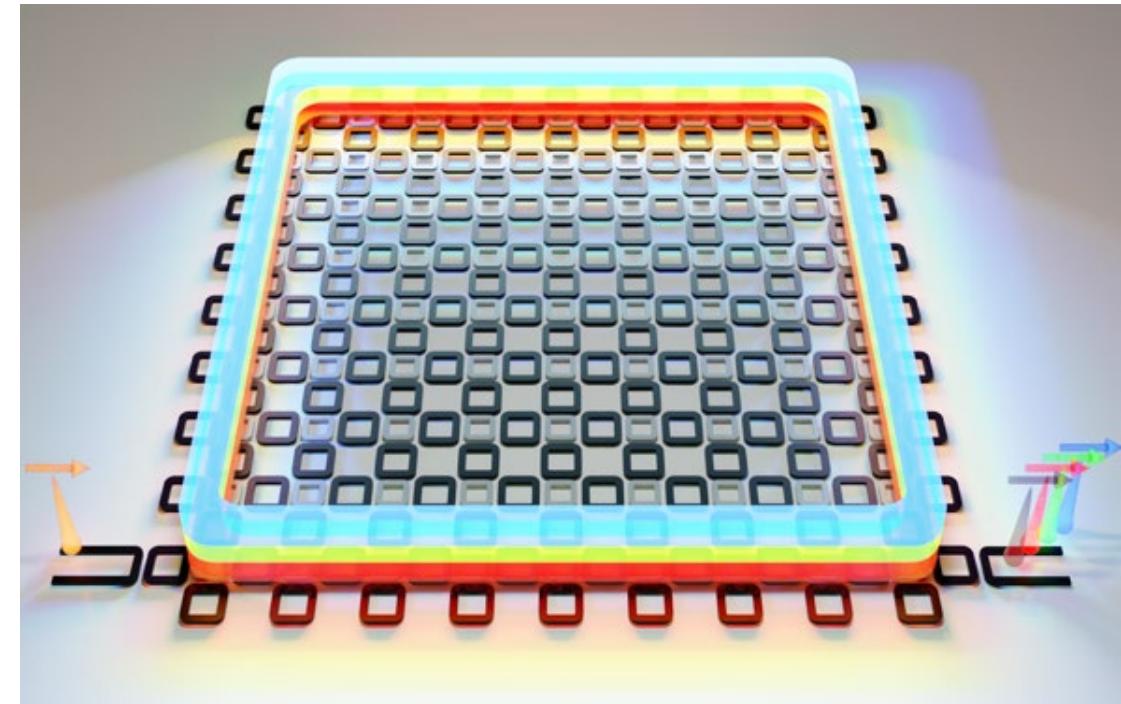
Integrated nonlinear topological photonics



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Kartik
Srinivasan



Speaker: Lida Xu
Graduate student @ Hafezi group

PQE, Snowbird, Jan 2026

M.J. Mehrabad†, L Xu†, M. Hafezi* et al. Science (2025)

C. Flower†, M.J. Mehrabad†, L Xu†, M. Hafezi* et al. Science (2024)



Outline

❑ Concept and history

- Topological photonics
- Integrated optical frequency combs

❑ Integrated nonlinear topological photonics

- **(Theory + Exp)** Topological Frequency Combs (TFC)
- **(Exp)** Multi-timescale mode locking of TFC
- **(Exp)** Nested phase matching for high yield nonlinear optics
- **(Theory + Exp)** The dispersive tight-binding framework.
- **(Theory)** Exotic nonlinear solutions with Quantum Metamorphosis



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Prize share: 1/3



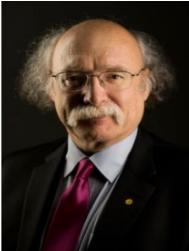
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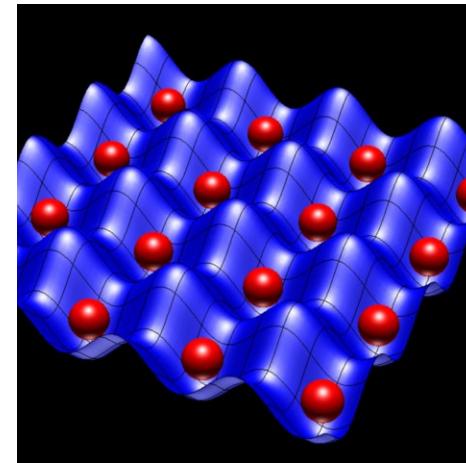
1985: Integer Quantum Hall effect

1998: Fractional Quantum Hall effect

2016: (Haldane) Anomalous Quantum Hall effect

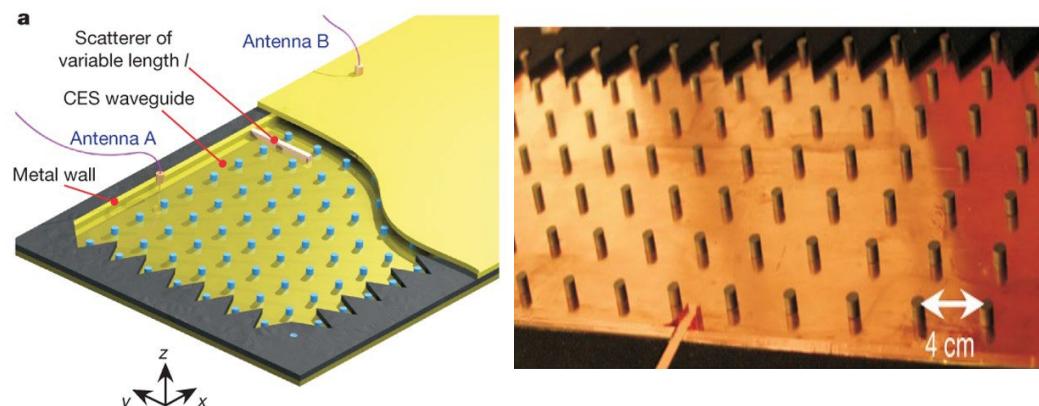
Topology is physical! Can topology emerge with neutral particles?

Atoms



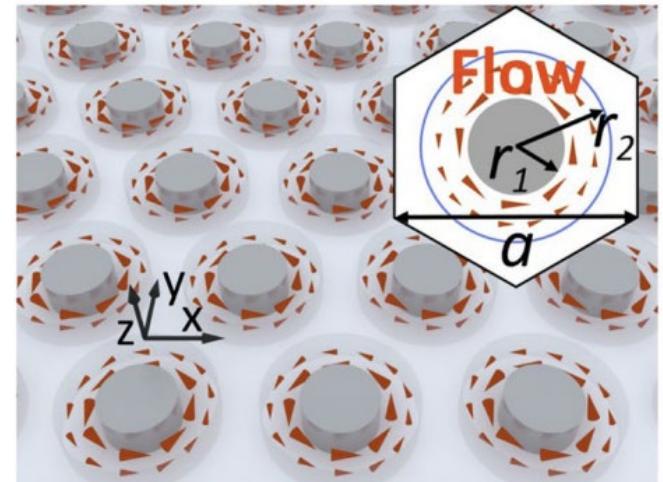
M Hafezi. PRA (2007)
(Image: NIST)

Microwave (wavelength 1 mm - 1 m)



Haldane and Raghu. PRL (2008)
Wang Zheng, Marin Soljacic, et al. Nature (2009)

Phonons



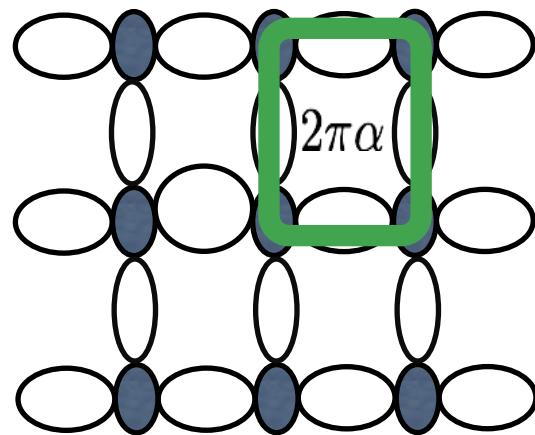
ZJ Yang, BL Zhang et al. PRL (2008)

**How about optical domain?
(wavelength: 200 nm – 2500 nm)**

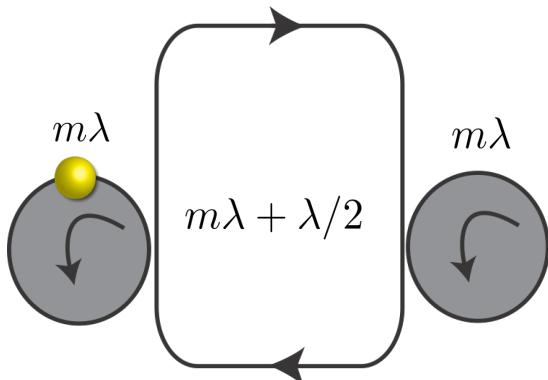
Photons don't interact with magnetic fields!

Artificial Gauge Fields needed!

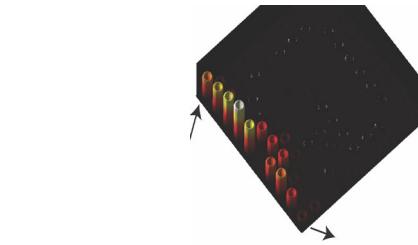
➤ Artificial Gauge Field in micro-resonators



Two resonator case:

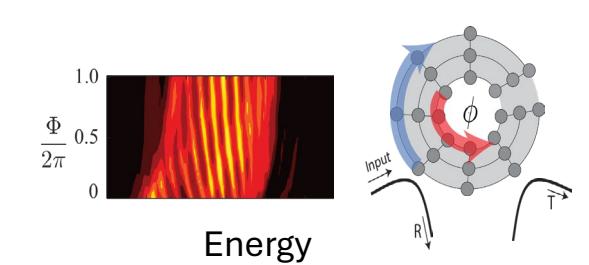


Imaging photonic topological edge states
Nature Photonics 7, 1001 (2013)



Integer Quantum Hall effect (IQH)

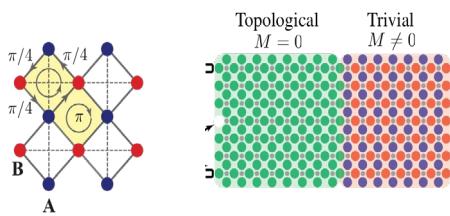
$$H_{IQH} = -J \sum_{x,y} (\hat{a}_{x+1,y}^\dagger \hat{a}_{x,y} e^{-iy\phi} + \hat{a}_{x,y+1}^\dagger \hat{a}_{x,y} + h.c.)$$



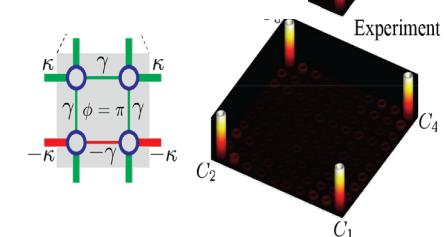
Photonic Quantum Anomalous Hall effect
PRL 123, 043201 (2019)

Anomalous Quantum Hall effect (AQH)

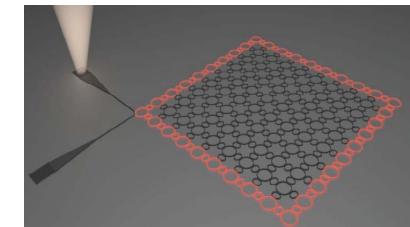
$$H_{AQHE} = -J \left(\sum_{\langle m,n \rangle} \hat{a}_m^\dagger \hat{a}_n e^{-iy\phi_{m,n}} + \sum_{\langle \langle m,n \rangle \rangle} \hat{a}_m^\dagger \hat{a}_n + h.c. \right)$$



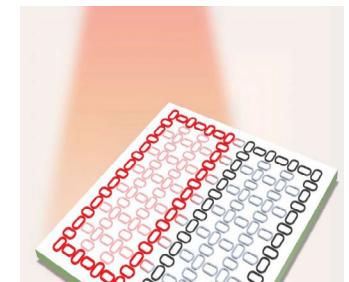
Photonic quadruple topological phases
Nature Photonics 13, 692 (2019)



Topological laser
Khajavikhan & Segev's group Science 359 (2018)



Reconfigurable topological states
Feng group (UPenn) Science 365, 1163 (2019)



For waveguides see Rechtsman et al. Nature (2013)



2005: optical frequency combs How? Phase-stabilized, mode-locked femtosecond lasers.

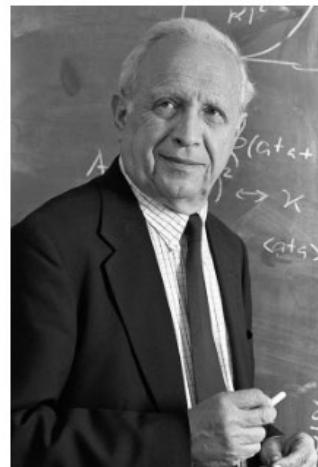


Photo: J.Reed
Roy J. Glauber
Prize share: 1/2

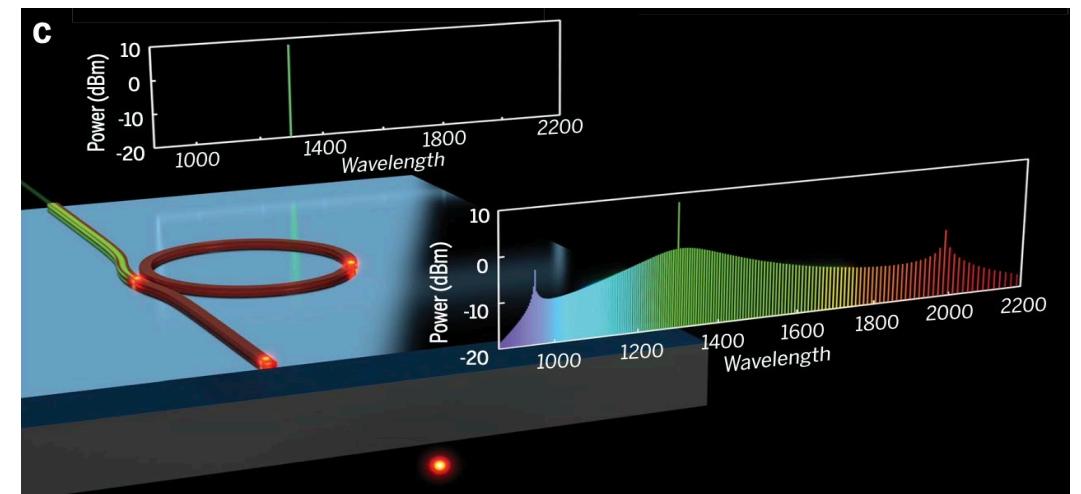
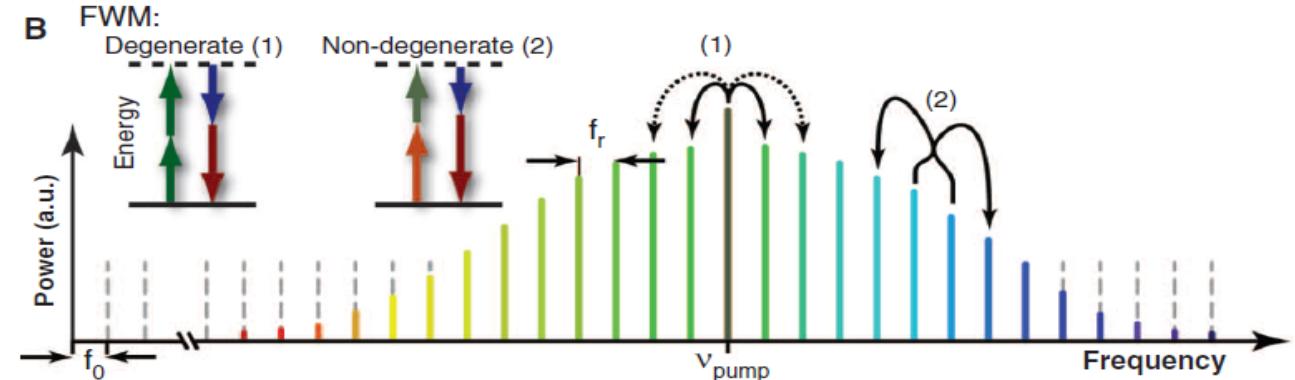


Photo: Sears.PStudio
John L. Hall
Prize share: 1/4

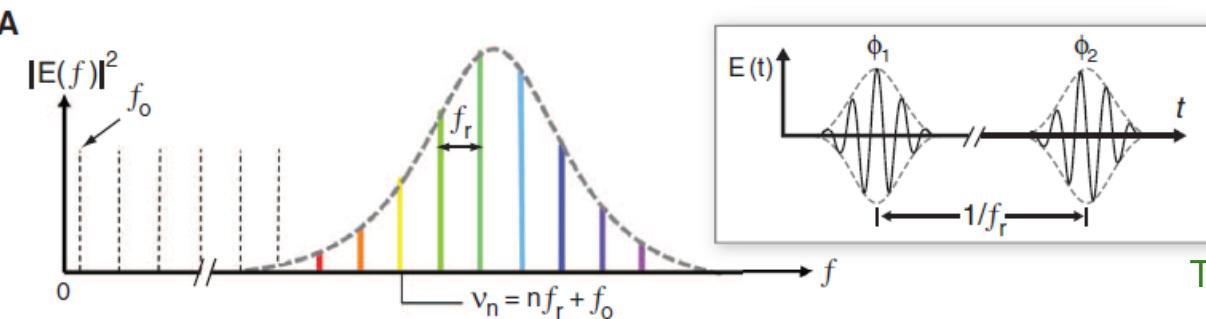


Photo: F.M. Schmidt
Theodor W. Hänsch
Prize share: 1/4

Can we miniaturize the frequency comb generator ?

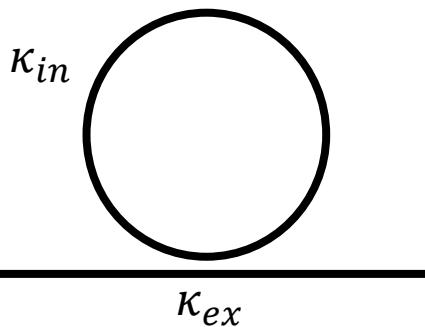


Tobias J. Kippenberg, Ronald Holzwarth, and Scott A. Diddams. Science (2011)
Tobias J. Kippenberg, Ronald Holzwarth, and K.J.Vahala. Science (2016)
Tobias J. Kippenberg, Alexander L. Gaeta, Michal Lipson, Michael L. Gorodetsky. Science (2018)



Theoretical description of microcombs: Lugiato–Lefever Equation (LLE)

A nonlinear Schrödinger equation (NLSE)

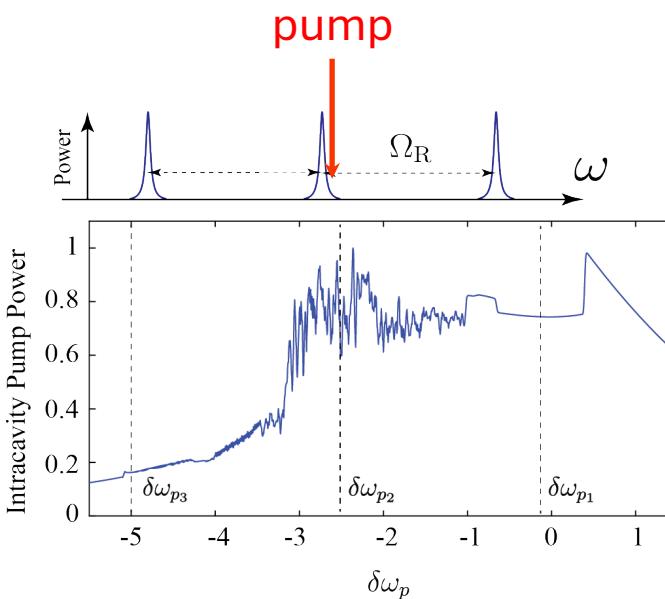


$$\mathbf{A}(\theta, t) = \sum_l A_l(t) e^{i(\omega_l - \omega_{l_0})t - i(l - l_0)\theta}$$

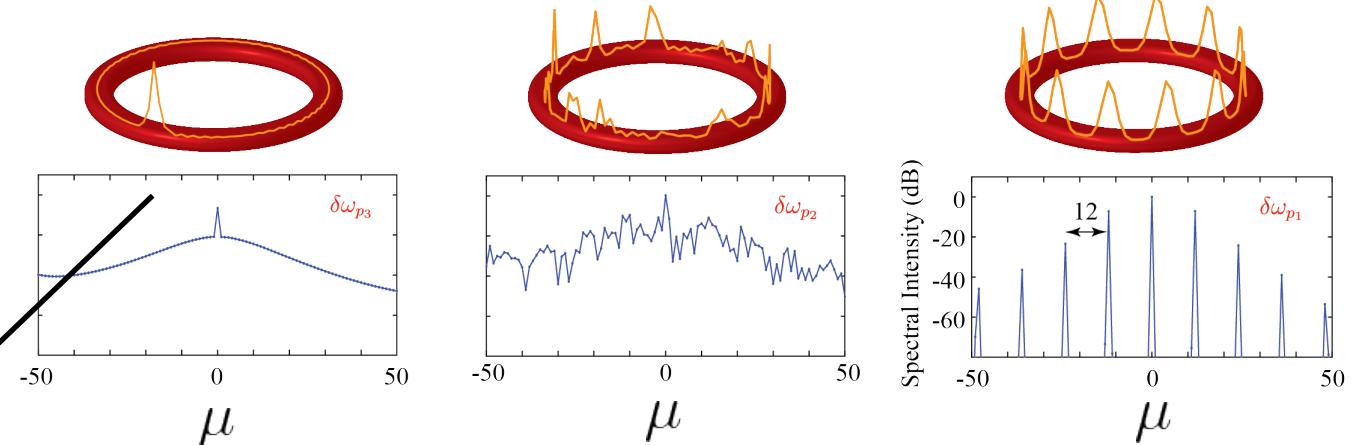
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} A_l = -(\kappa_{in} + \kappa_{ex}) A_l + i\sigma A_l + \sqrt{2\kappa_{ex}} F + ig_0 |A_l|^2 A_l$$

$\sigma = \omega_l - \omega_{l_0}$,
detuning

Different nonlinear states arises from Kerr frequency combs, depending on different parameters and sweeping techniques.



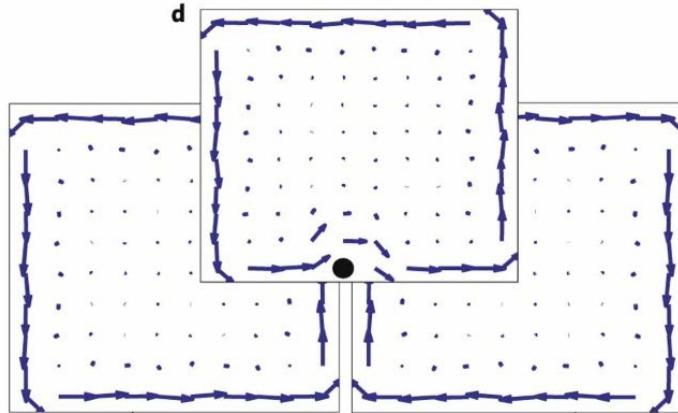
power distribution
Comb envelope



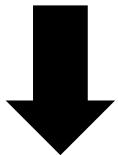
Soliton

Chaotic

Turing Roll



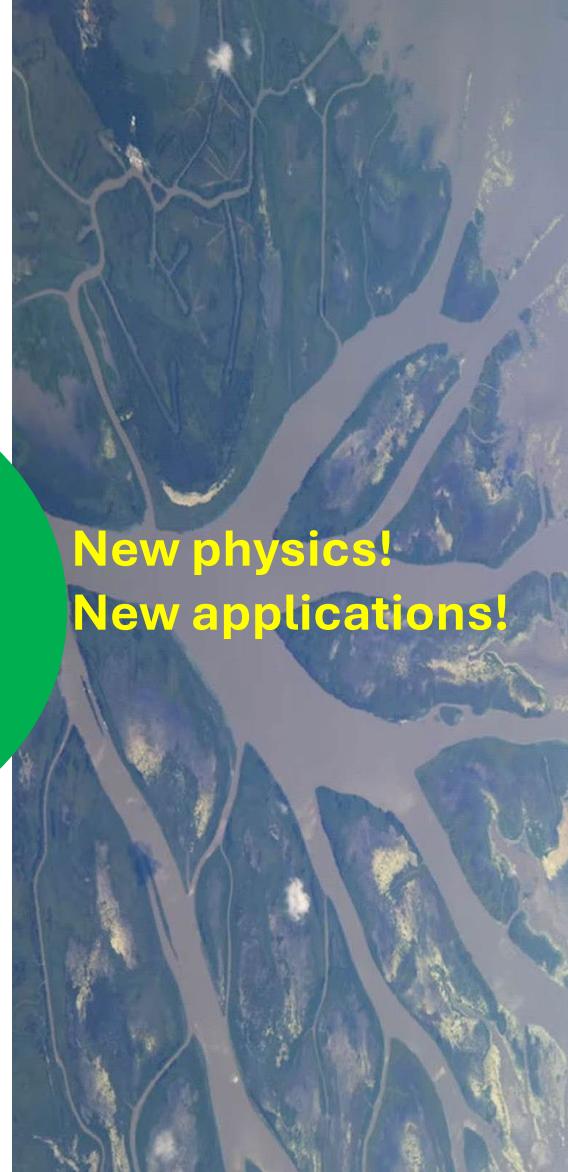
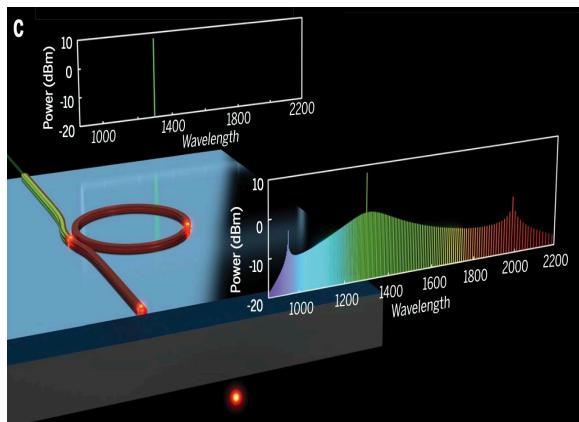
Topological
photonics



Topological
Nonlinear
Photonics



Micro
combs



Topological frequency combs
Science 2024

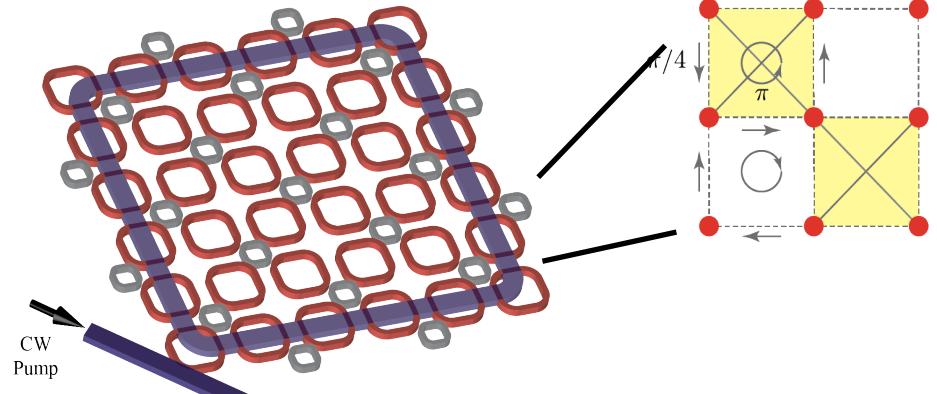
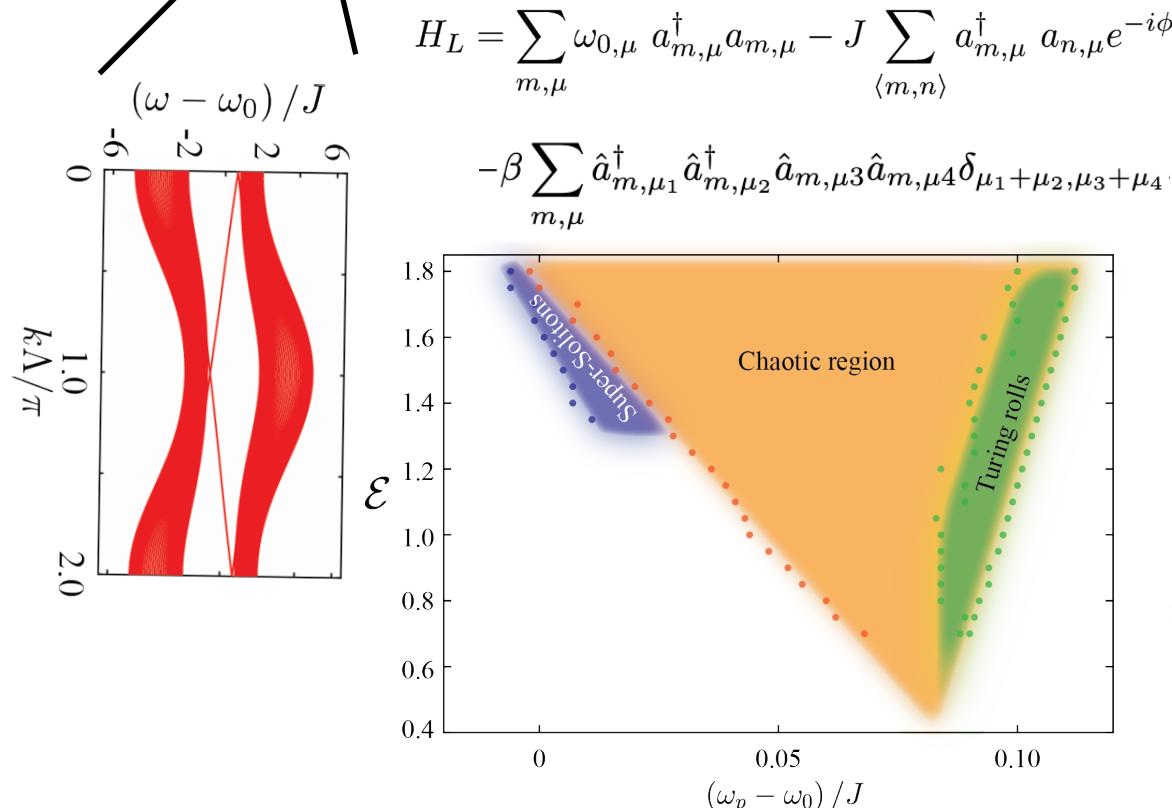
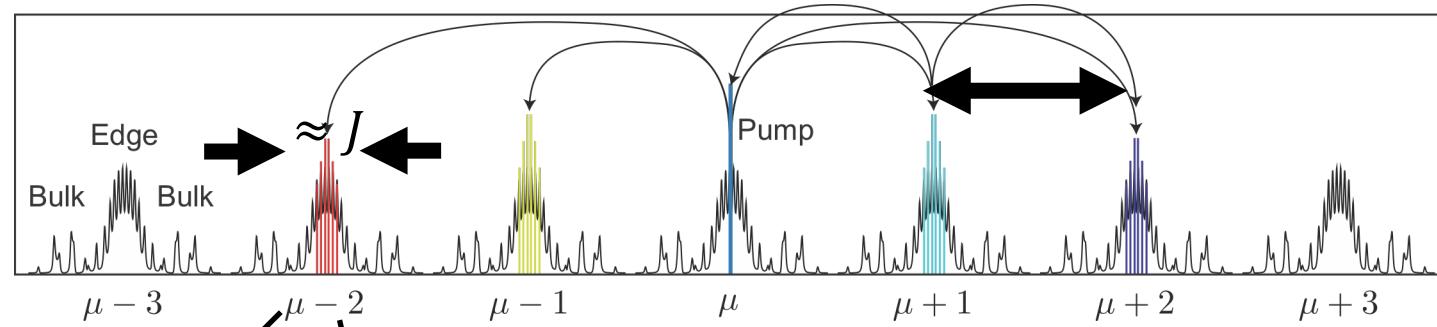
Multi-timescale mode-locking
Science Advances 2025

Nested phase matching
Science 2025

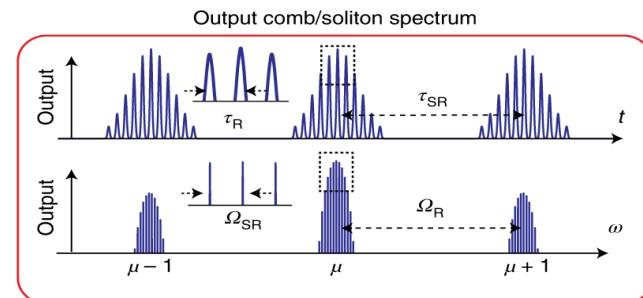
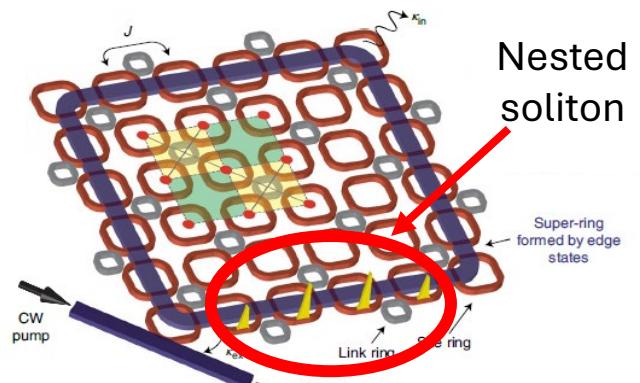
Quantum Metamorphosis and
infinitely nested soliton
Under review in Nature

Ultrabroadband artificial gauge
fields
In preparation

► Topological comb model



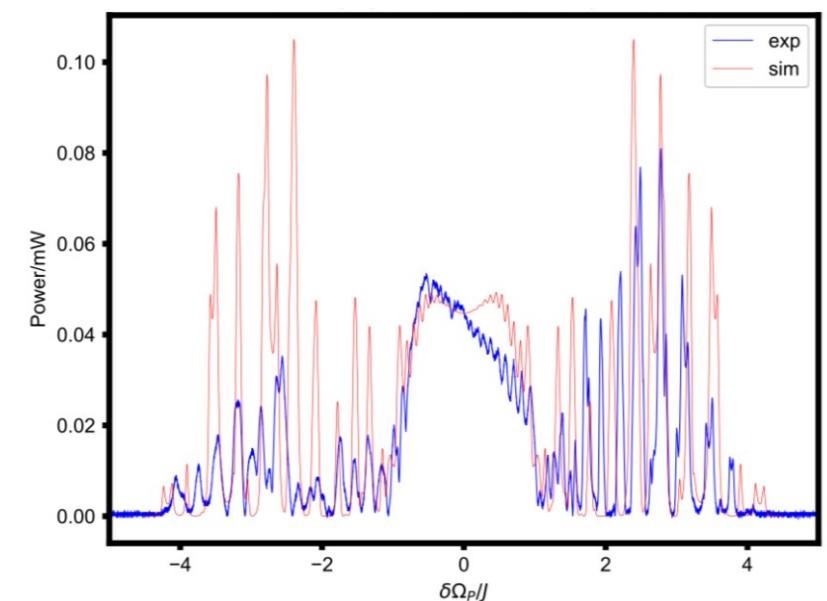
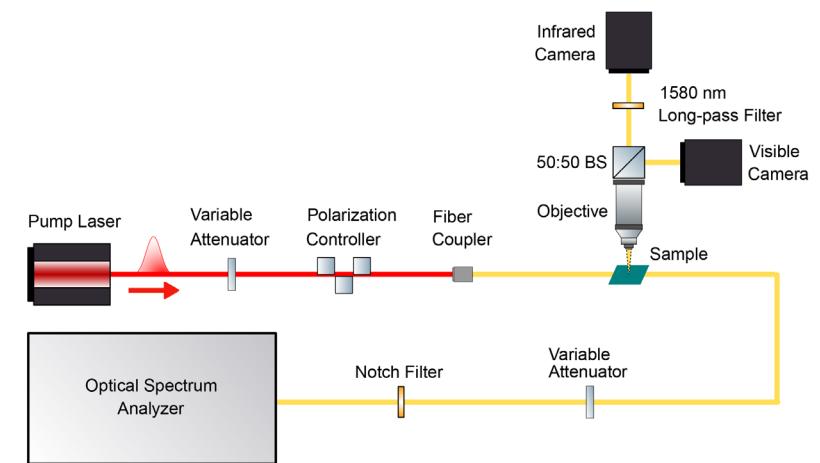
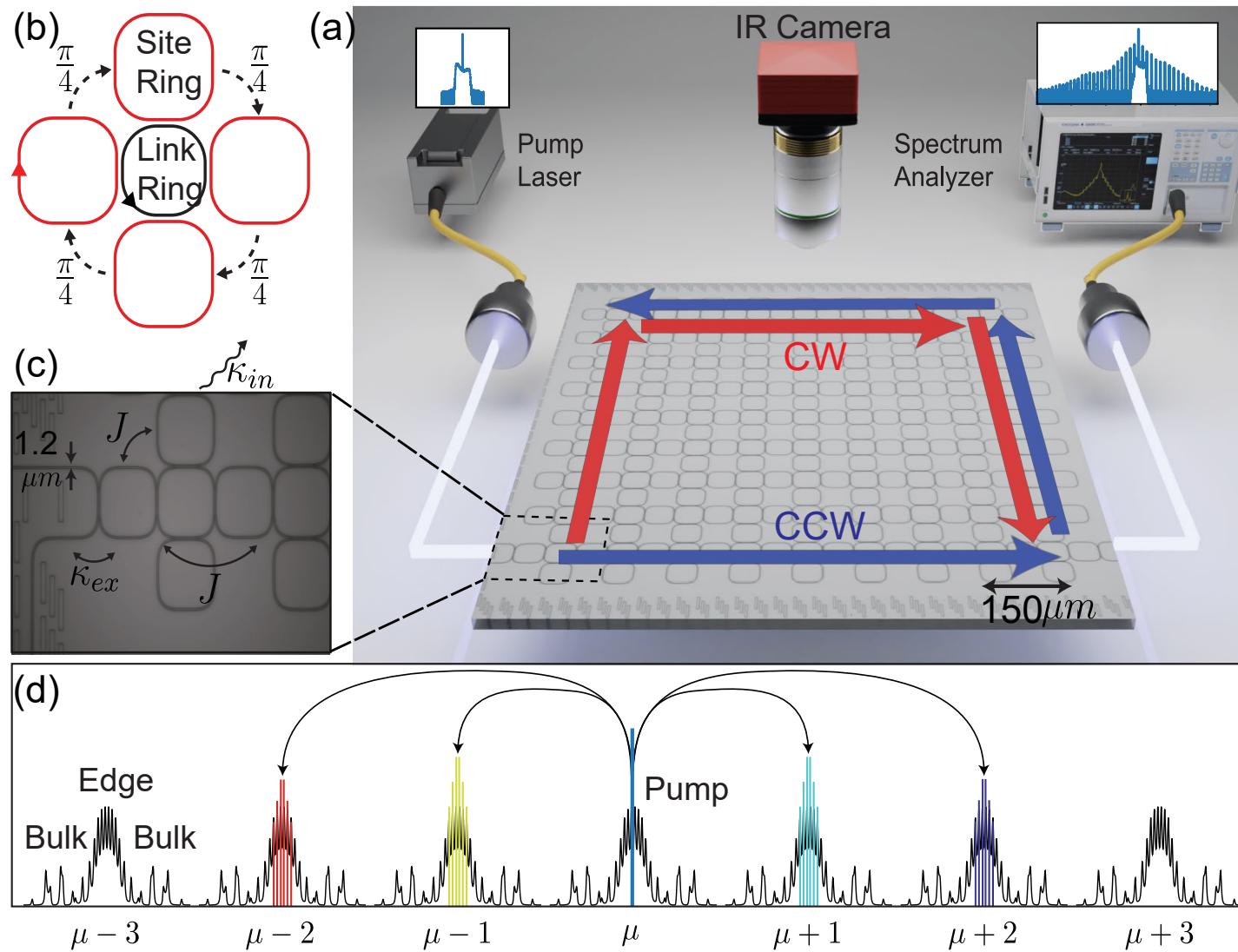
Solve driven-dissipative mean field dynamics



Fast time L/c
Slow time N/J

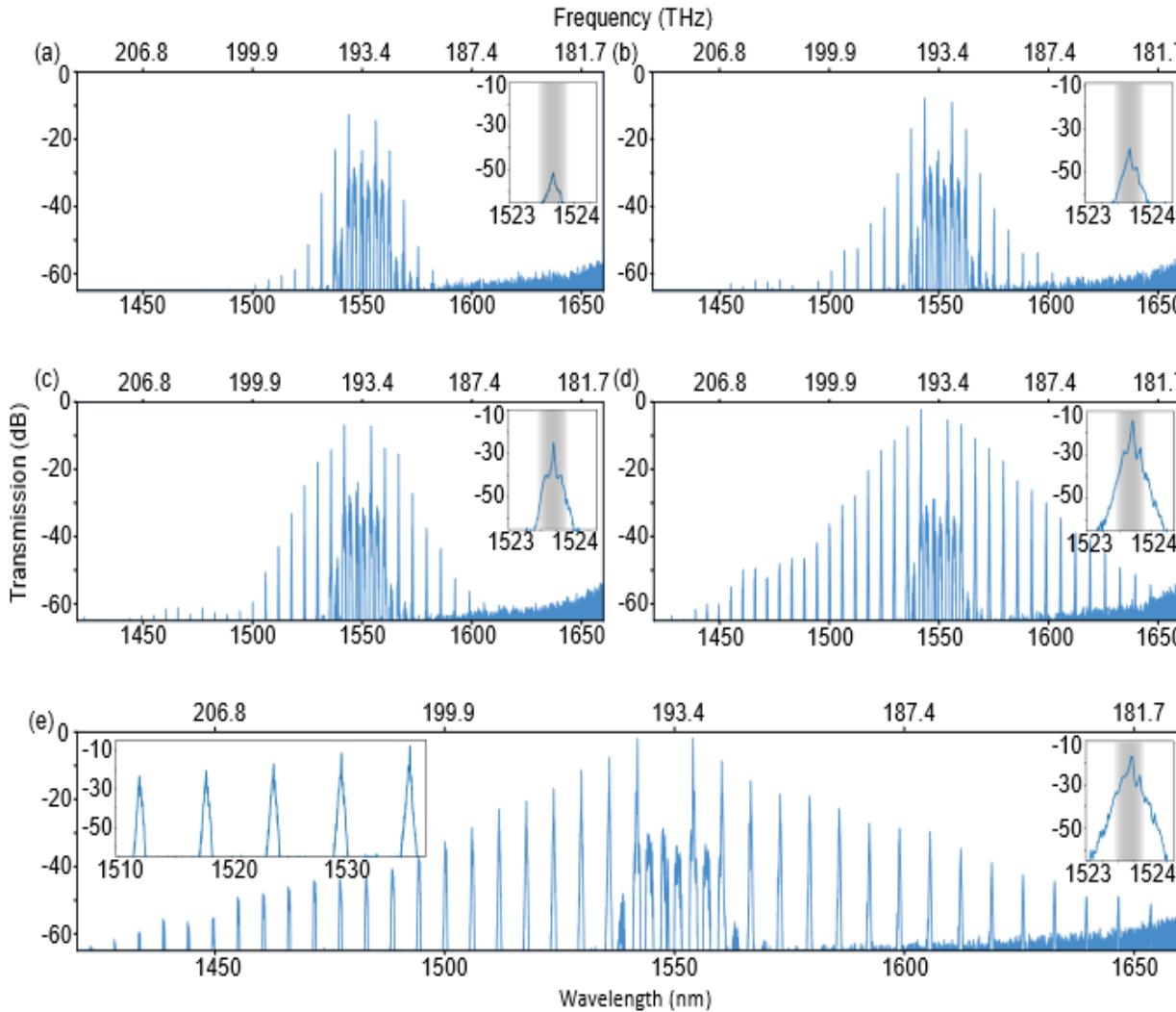
Mittal et al., PRL, 123, 043201 (2019)
Leykam et al., PRL, 121, 023901 (2018)

➤ Experimental realization of topological frequency combs

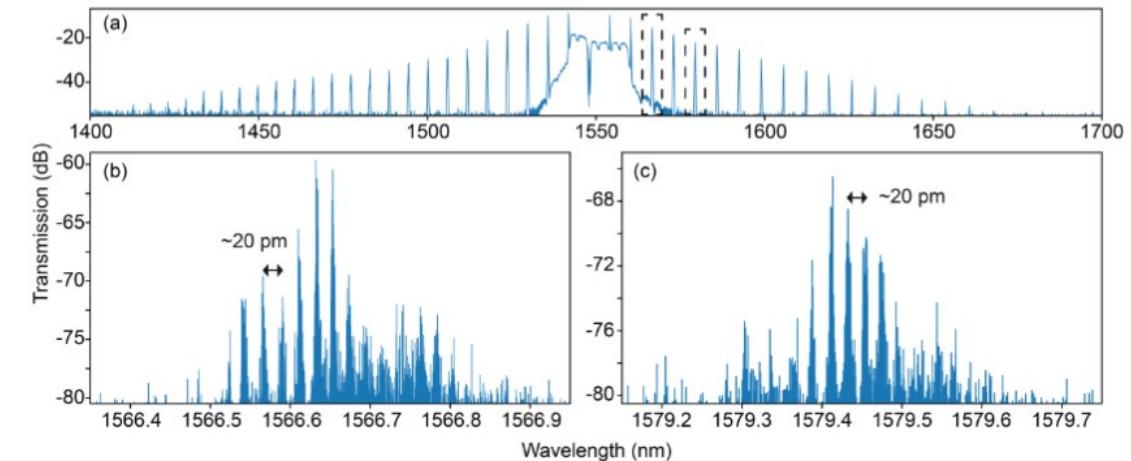


Linear drop spectrum

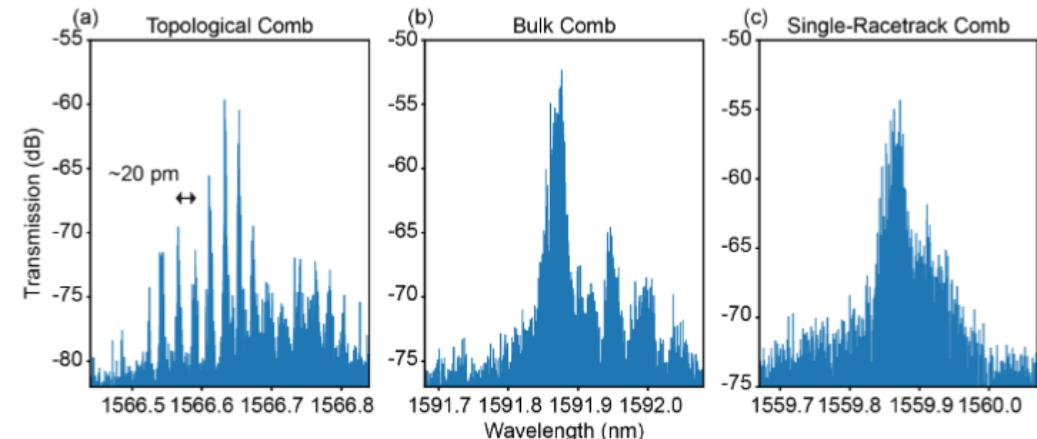
40pm grating based Optical Spectrum Analyzer (OSA): bandwidth ~1000nm. Can resolve single ring FSR of 6 nm but not super ring FSR of 20 pm.

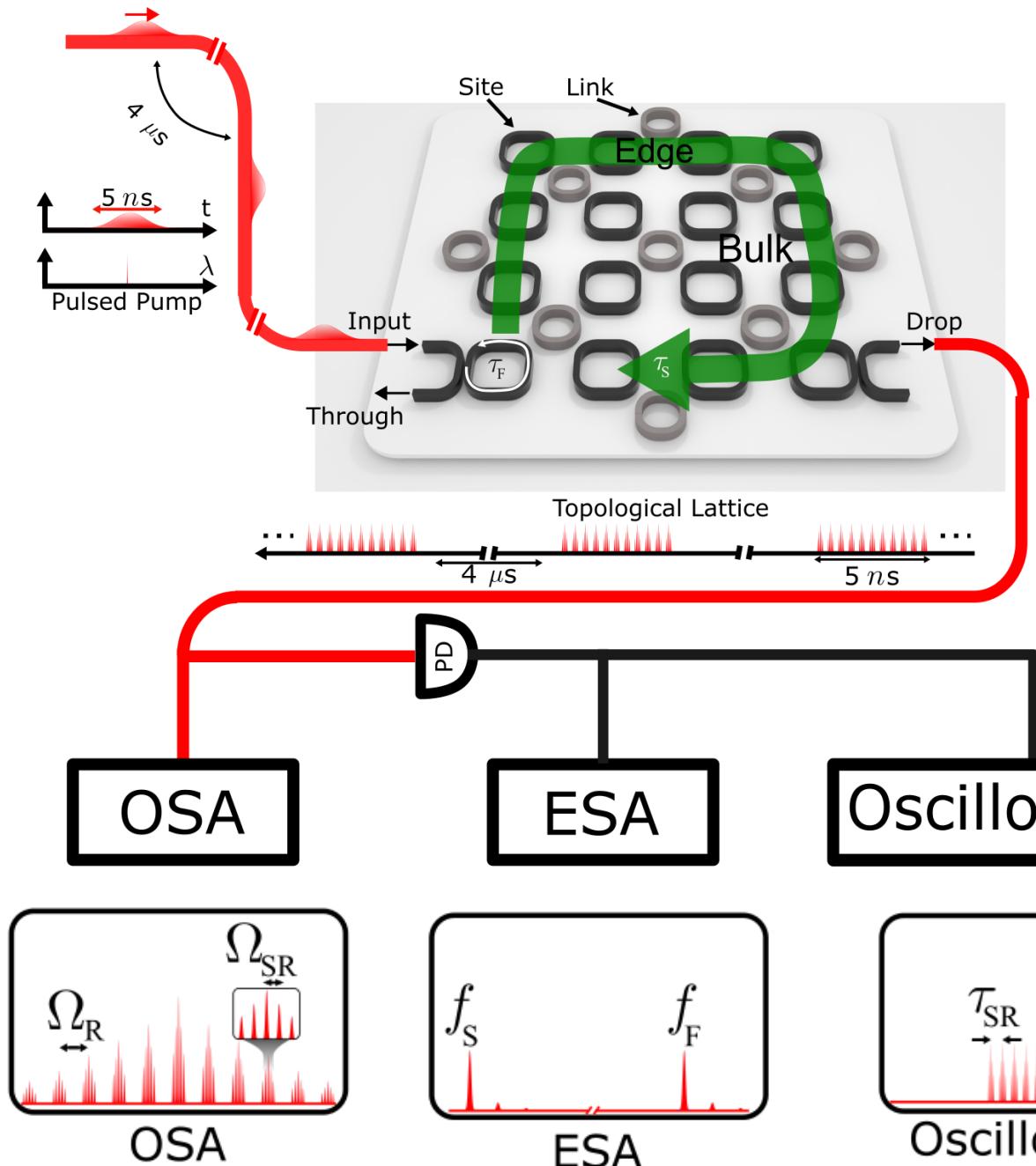


0.04pm heterodyne based OSA: yay!



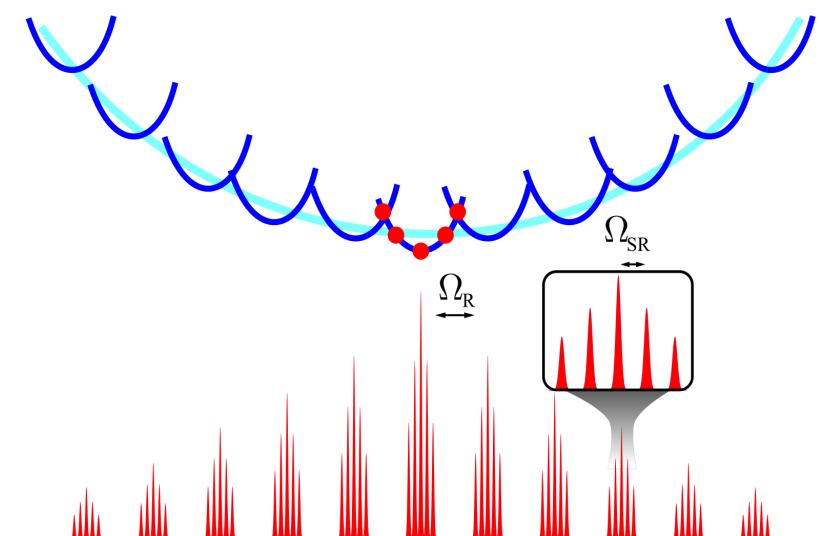
Pump the edge modes vs. pump the bulk modes vs. pump a single ring



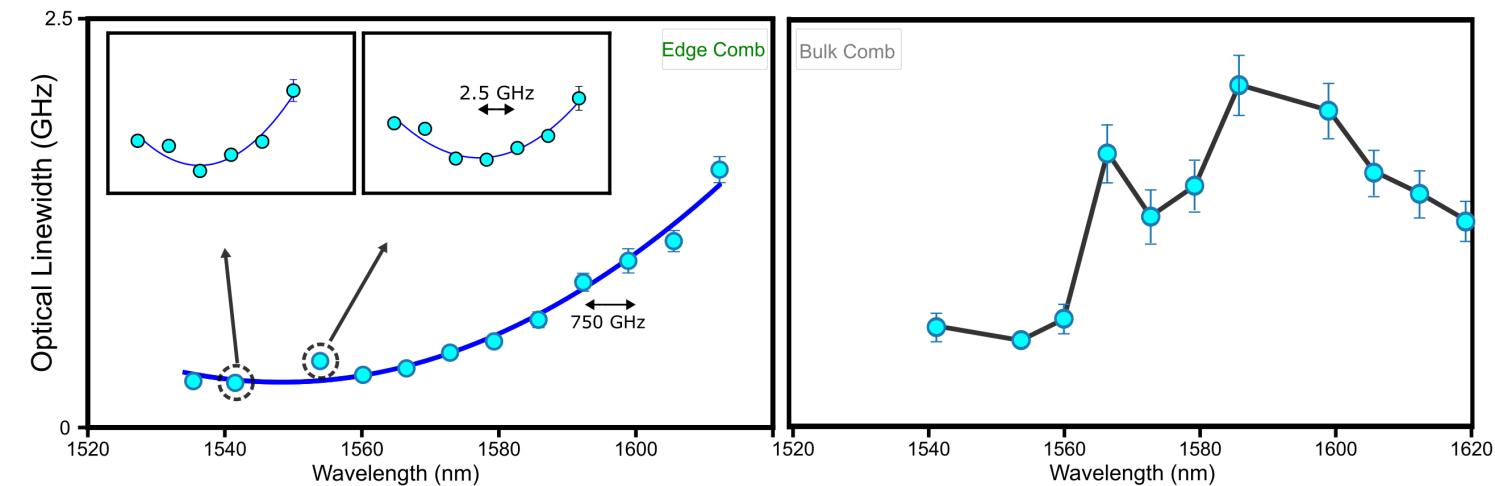


Probing the photonic synchronization

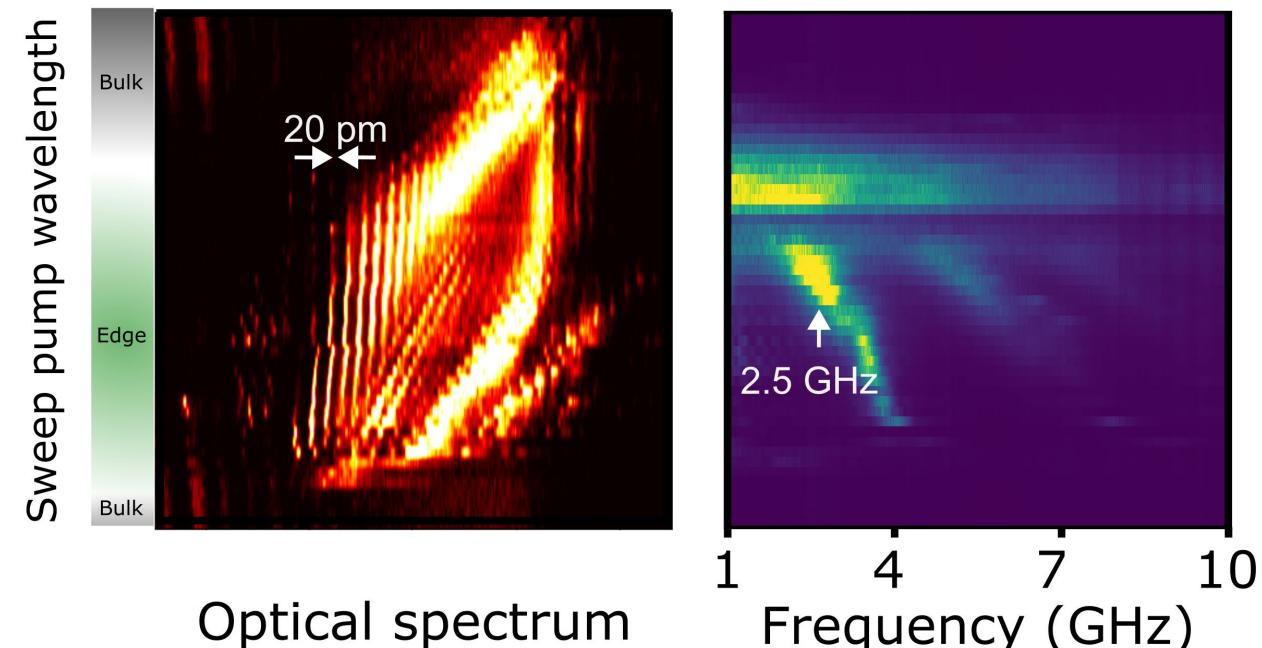
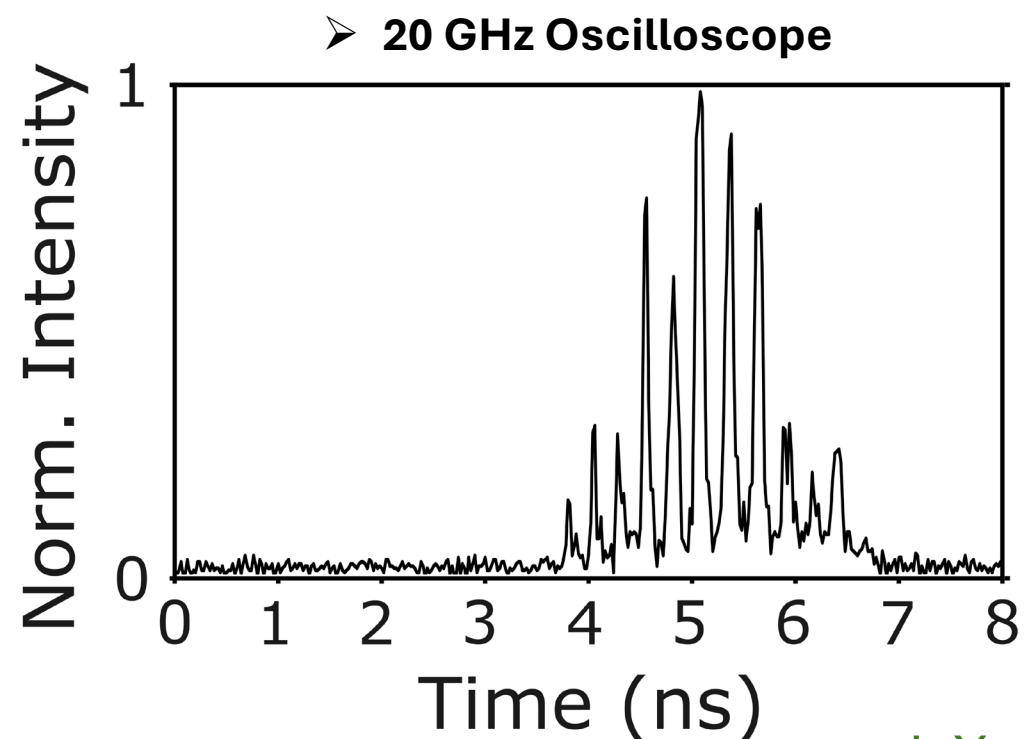
- Nested comb spectrum
- RF beat note
- Temporal pulses
- Quadratic linewidth distribution



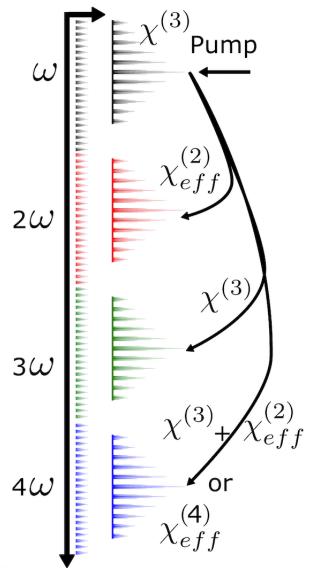
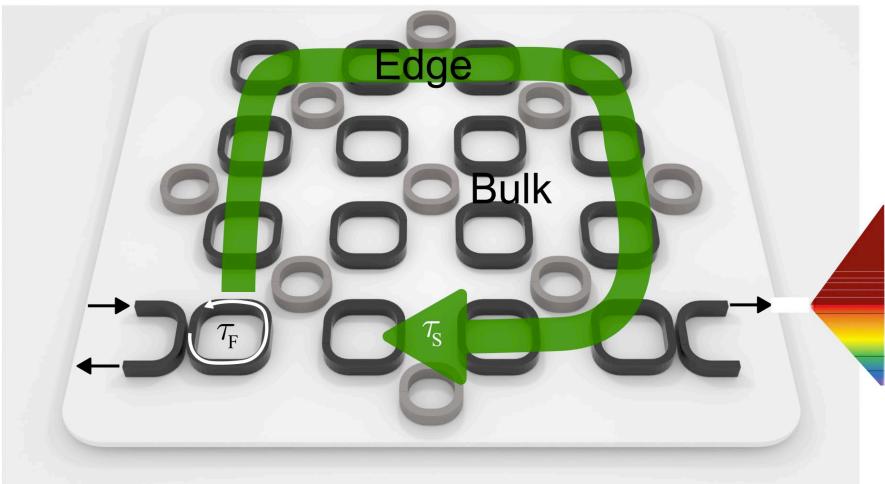
➤ Quadratic linewidth distribution for both time scales



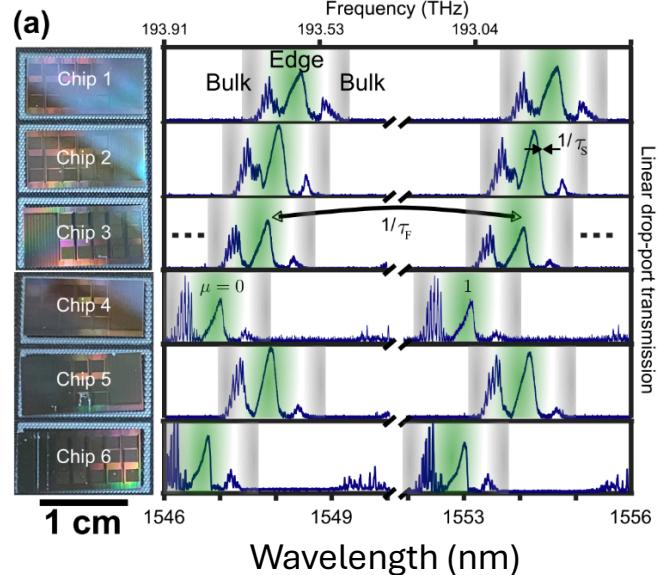
All measurements highly suggests mode locking for two timescales on topological edge combs



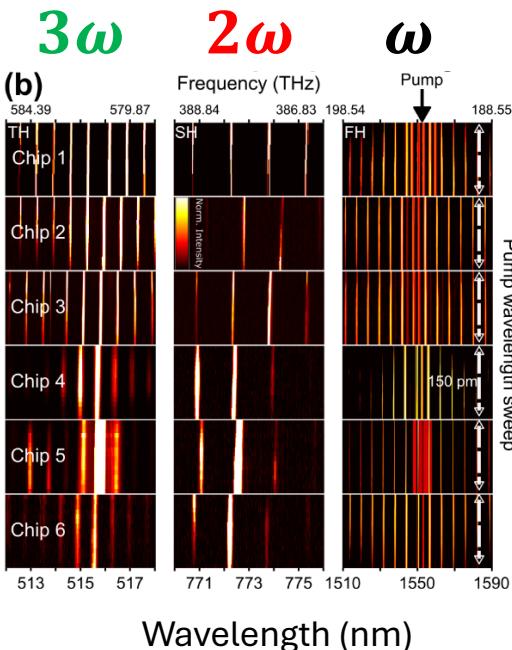
Surprising generation of harmonics



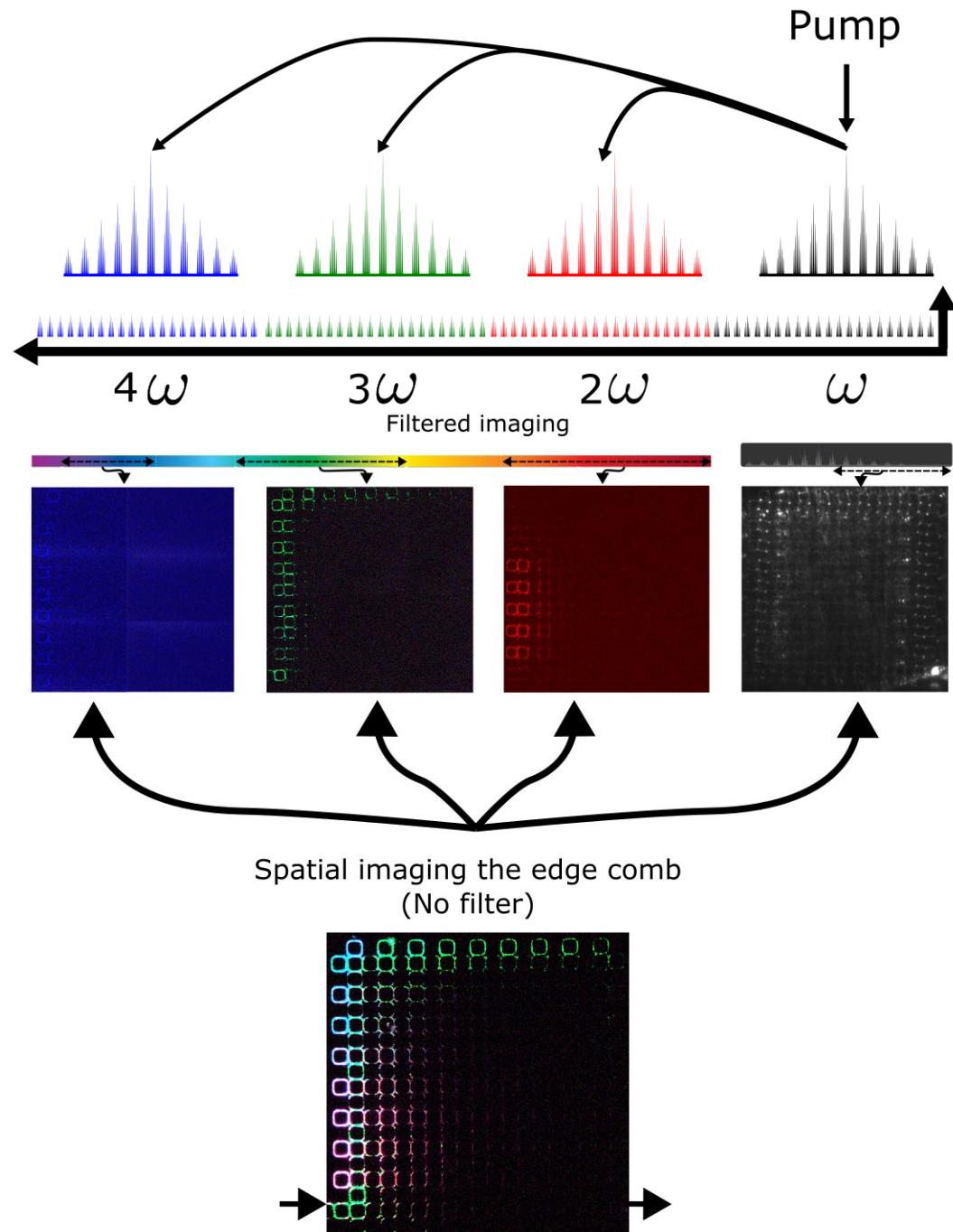
Same design, 6 copies



Optical Spectrum



- First-ever observation of fourth harmonic in SiN
- Results with no optimized design or post-fabrication tuning
- 100% wafer-scale device yield

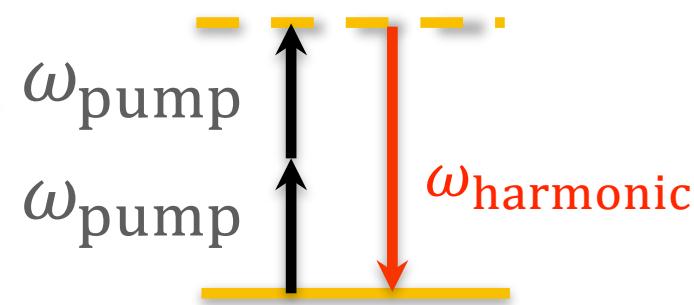
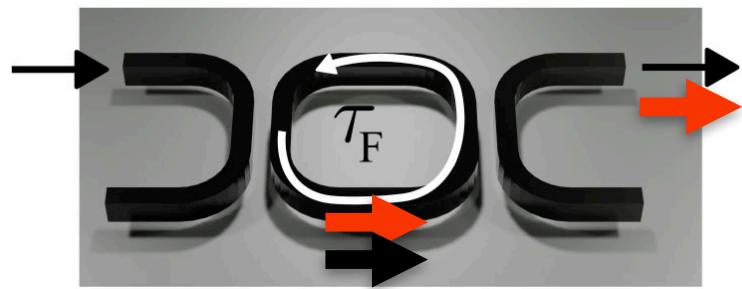


Imaging the harmonics

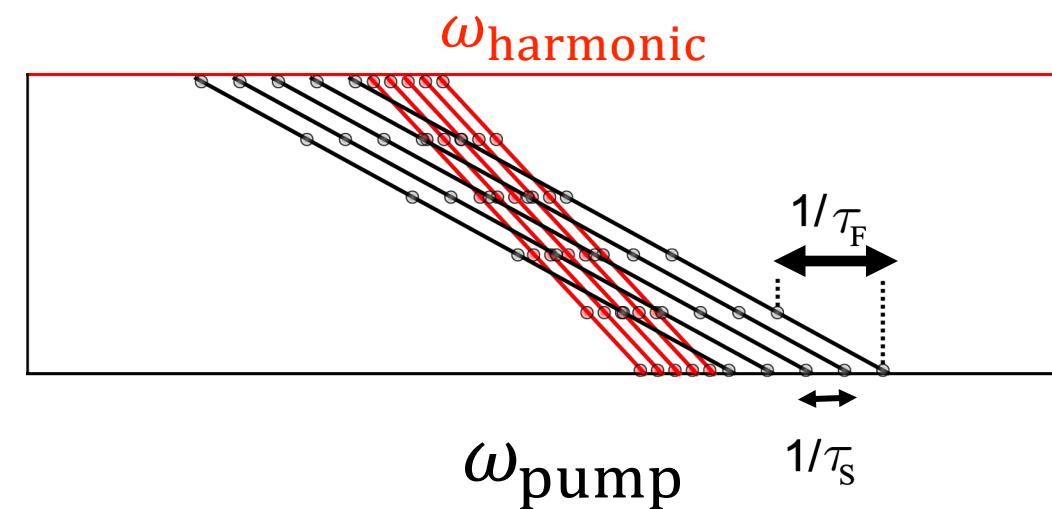
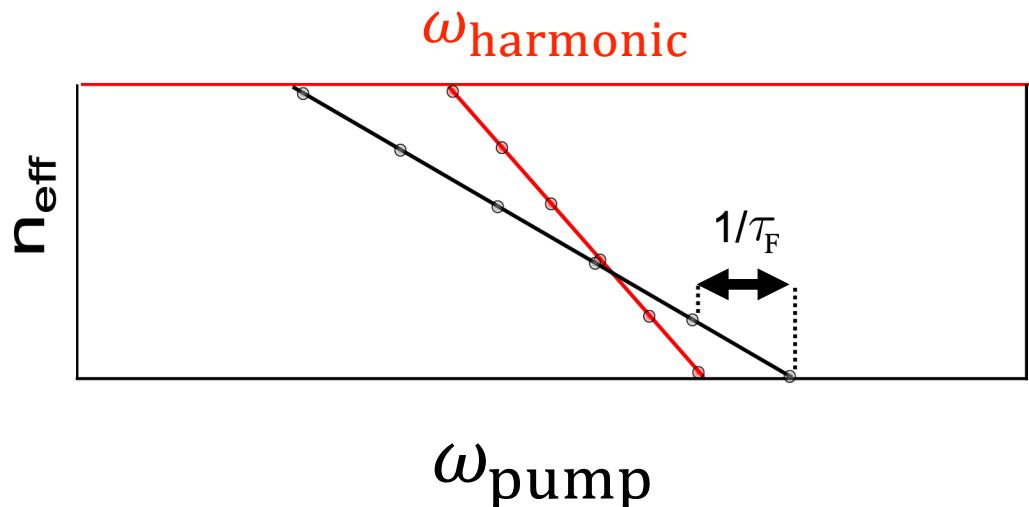
All generated harmonics
are confined to the edge
of the system

Pump: 1550 nm
Red → SHG: 775 nm
Green → THG: 517 nm
Blue → THG: 388 nm

Is this a new phase matching mechanism?

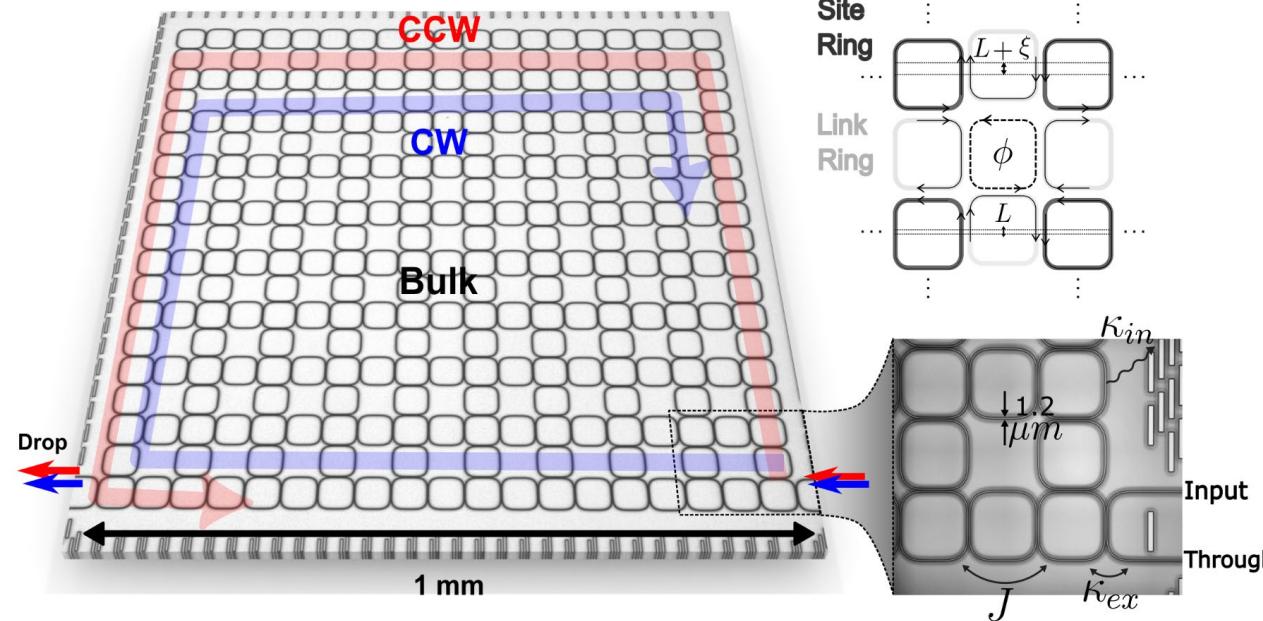


$$2k_{\text{pump}} = k_{\text{harmonic}}$$



New theoretical framework for nonlinear topological photonics

➤ The integer quantum Hall lattice



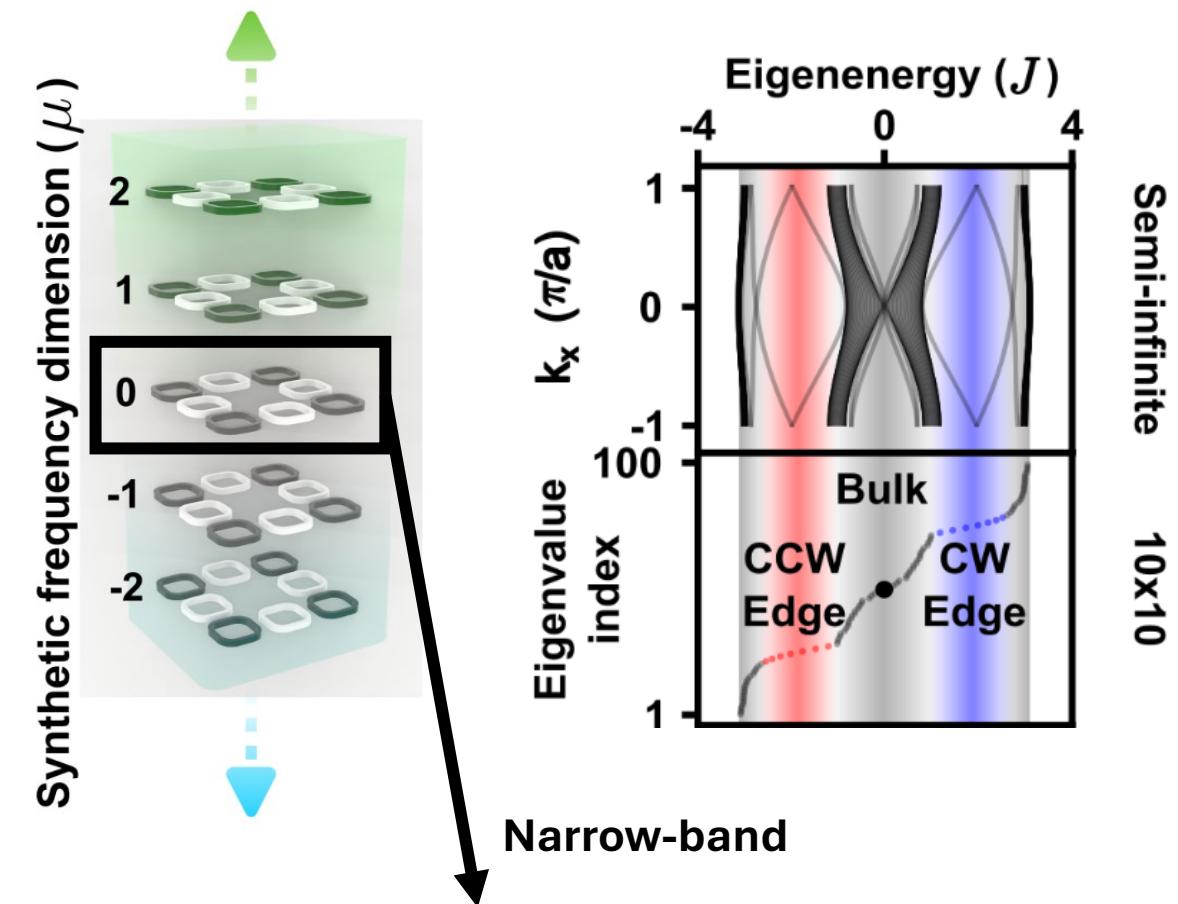
Three parameters:

Onsite potential ω_0

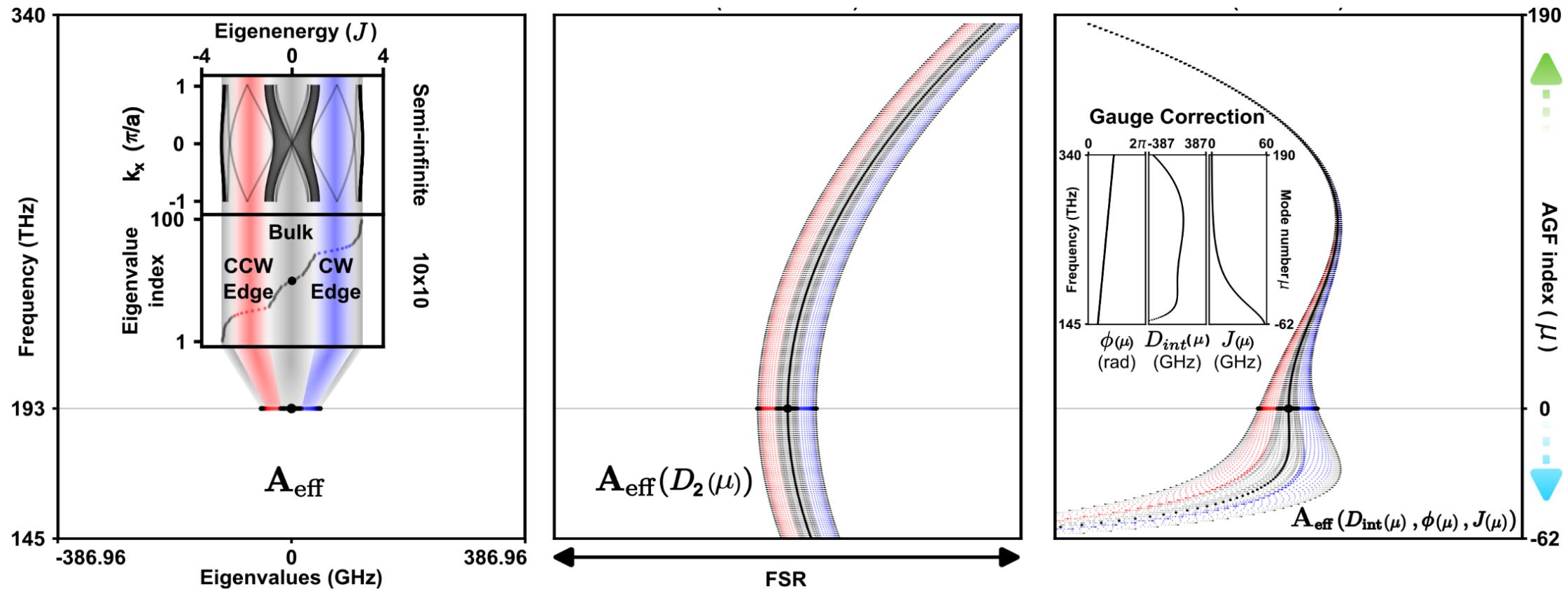
Hopping strength J

Gauge field $\mathbf{A} = (y\phi, 0, 0)$

$$H_{\text{IQHE}} = \sum_{x,y} \omega_0 \hat{a}_{x,y}^\dagger \hat{a}_{x,y} - J \sum_{x,y} \left(\hat{a}_{x+1,y}^\dagger \hat{a}_{x,y} e^{-iy\phi} + \hat{a}_{x,y+1}^\dagger \hat{a}_{x,y} + \text{h.c.} \right).$$



Broadband multimodal tight-binding approximation?

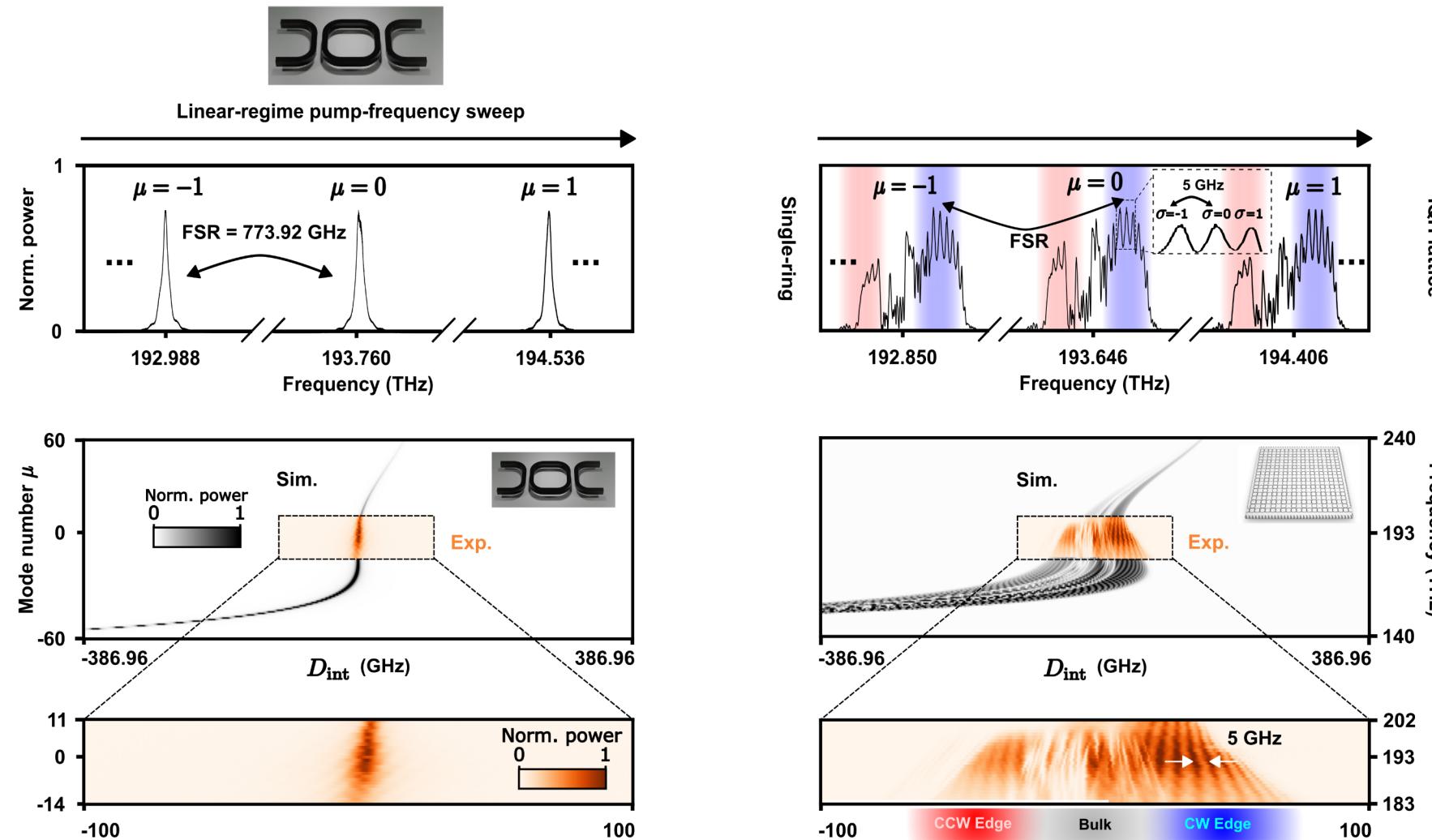


Previous narrow-band
topological photonics works

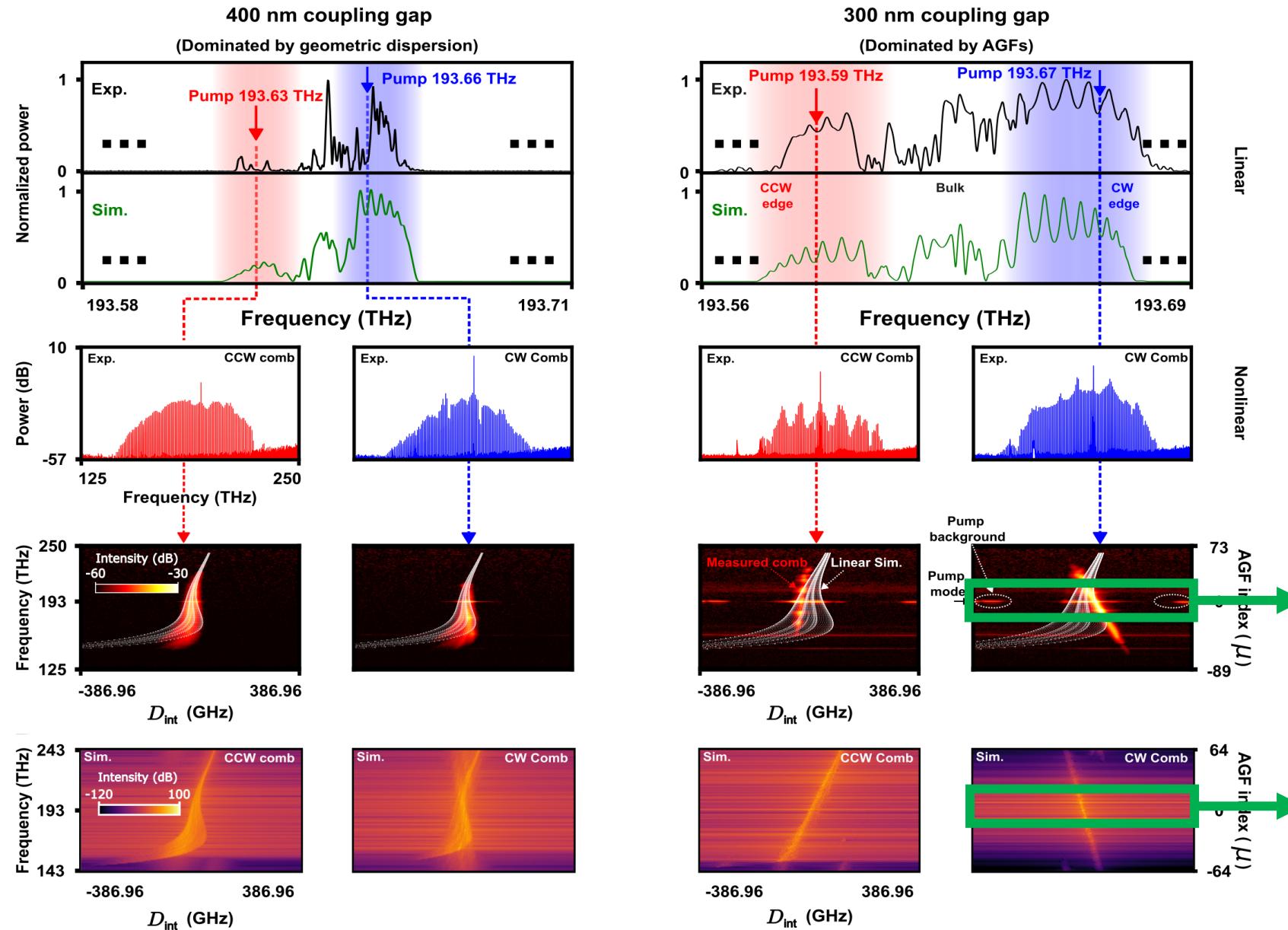
Previous broad-band
multimodal works

This work: new tight-binding
framework

Multi-shot probing of the dispersive tight-binding Hamiltonian

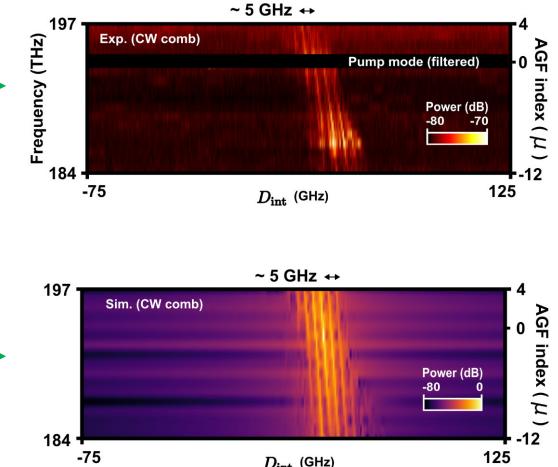


Nonlinearity to single-shot probing the dispersive tight-binding model

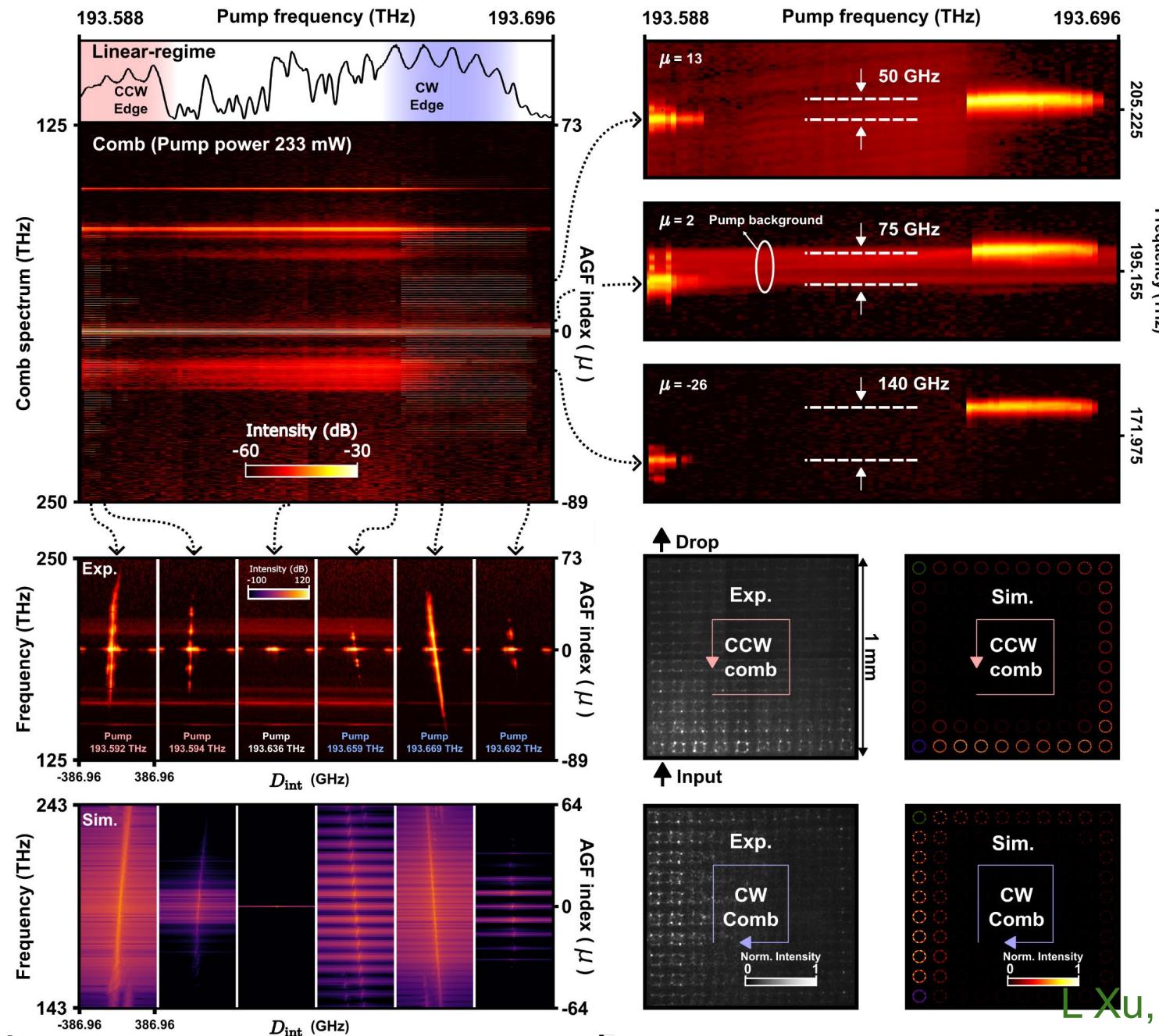


Nonlinear simulation:
Lugiato-Lefever equations
with the dispersive tight-binding model.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{da_{m,\mu}}{dt} = & i\delta a_{m,\mu} + i\mathcal{H}_{m,\mu}a_{m,\mu} \\ & + i\gamma \mathcal{FT}\{|E_{m,0}|^2 E_{m,0}\} \\ & - (\kappa_{ex,\mu} \delta_{m,IO} + \kappa_{in}) a_{m,\mu} + \delta_{m,IO} \delta_{\mu,0} \sqrt{2\kappa_{ex,\mu}} \mathcal{E} \end{aligned}$$

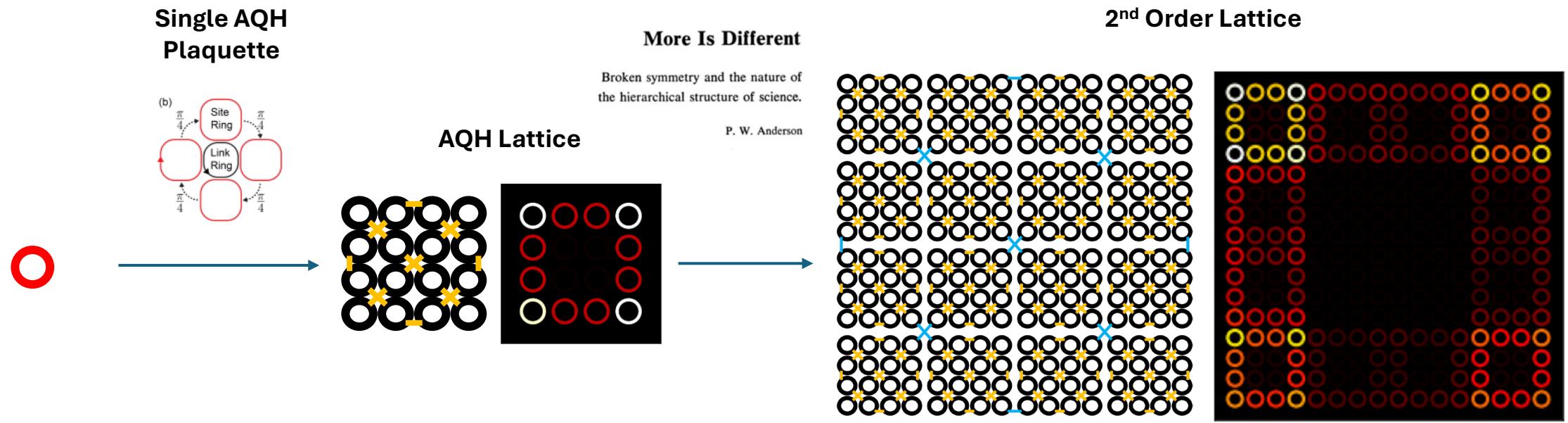


- Topological protection survives with strong nonlinearity!

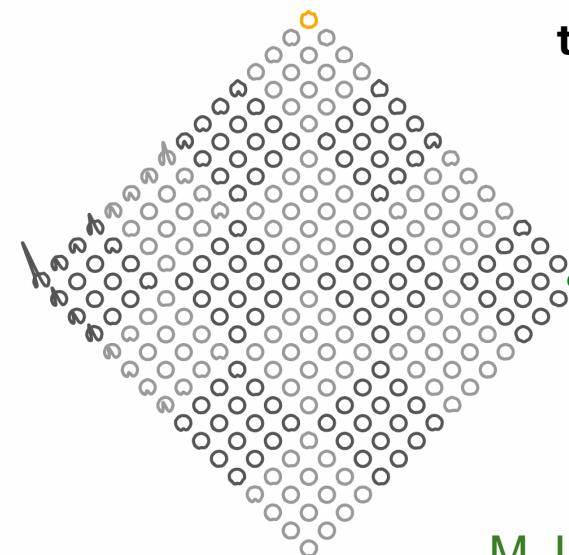
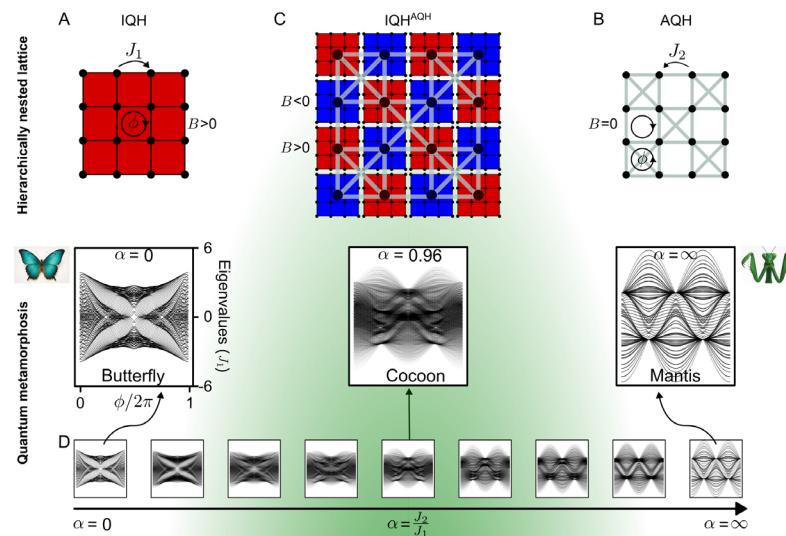


➤ Infinite layers of quantum hall topologies?

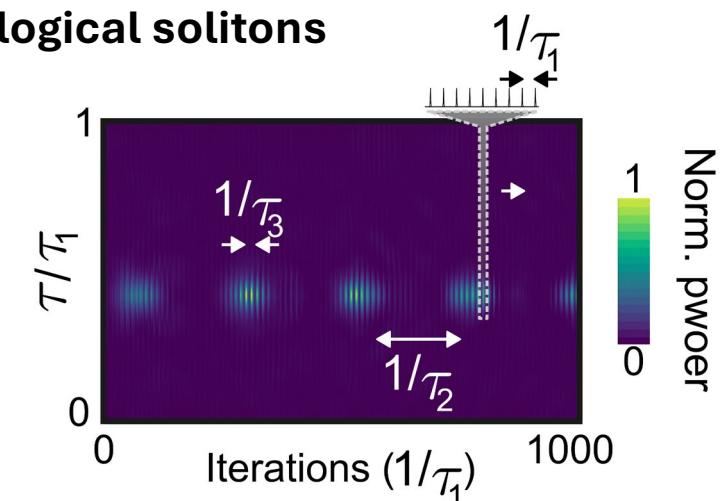
Slide #19/19



More than simple addition! New topological bands: isolated flat bands, magic flat edge bands etc...



Exotic higher-order topological solitons





Thank you for your time!

Contact: lidaxu66@umd.edu



DEPARTMENT OF
PHYSICS

Northeastern University
College of Engineering



The elastic tape model

- The frequency of a soliton comb line is:

$$\omega_\mu(t) = \omega_0(t) + \mu D_1(t), \quad \mu \in \mathbb{Z},$$

- Therefore, a fluctuation of each teeth is:

$$\delta\omega_\mu(t) = \delta\omega_0(t) + \mu \delta D_1(t).$$

- The power spectral density of any comb teeth is:

$$S_{\delta\omega_\mu}(f) = S_{\delta\omega_0}(f) + \mu^2 S_{\delta D_1}(f) + 2\mu \Re\{S_x(f)\}.$$

- Linewidth becomes quadratic as a function of μ .

$$\Gamma_\mu = \pi S_{\delta\omega_\mu}^{(\text{white})} = \Gamma_0 + 2\mu \Gamma_x + \mu^2 \Gamma_{\text{rep}},$$

- If not soliton comb:

$$\omega_\mu = \omega_0 + \mu D_1 + \frac{1}{2}\mu^2 D_2 + \frac{1}{6}\mu^3 D_3 + \dots$$

$$S_{\delta\omega_\mu}(f) = S_{00} + \mu^2 S_{11} + \frac{1}{4}\mu^4 S_{22} + \frac{1}{36}\mu^6 S_{33}$$

- Then:

$$+ 2\mu \Re S_{01} + \mu^2 \Re S_{02} + \mu^3 \Re S_{03} + \mu^3 \Re S_{12} + \dots$$

The dispersive tight-binding Hamiltonian

$$H_{\text{IQHE}}(\mu) = \sum_{x,y} \{ \omega_\mu - J(\mu) \cot[\zeta \phi(\mu)] \} \hat{a}_{x,y}^\dagger \hat{a}_{x,y}$$
$$- J(\mu) / \sin[\zeta \phi(\mu)] \sum_{x,y} \left(\hat{a}_{x+1,y}^\dagger \hat{a}_{x,y} e^{-i y \phi(\mu)} + \hat{a}_{x,y+1}^\dagger \hat{a}_{x,y} + \text{h.c.} \right)$$

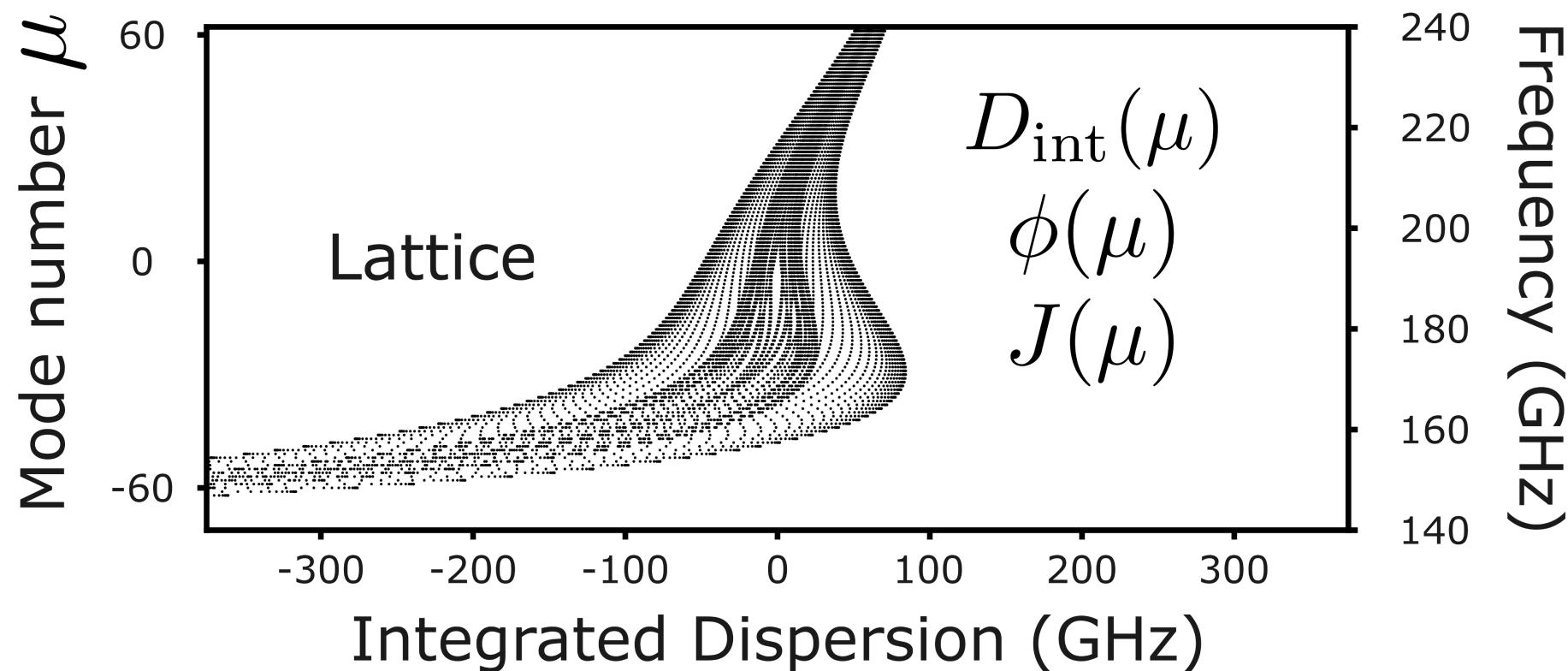
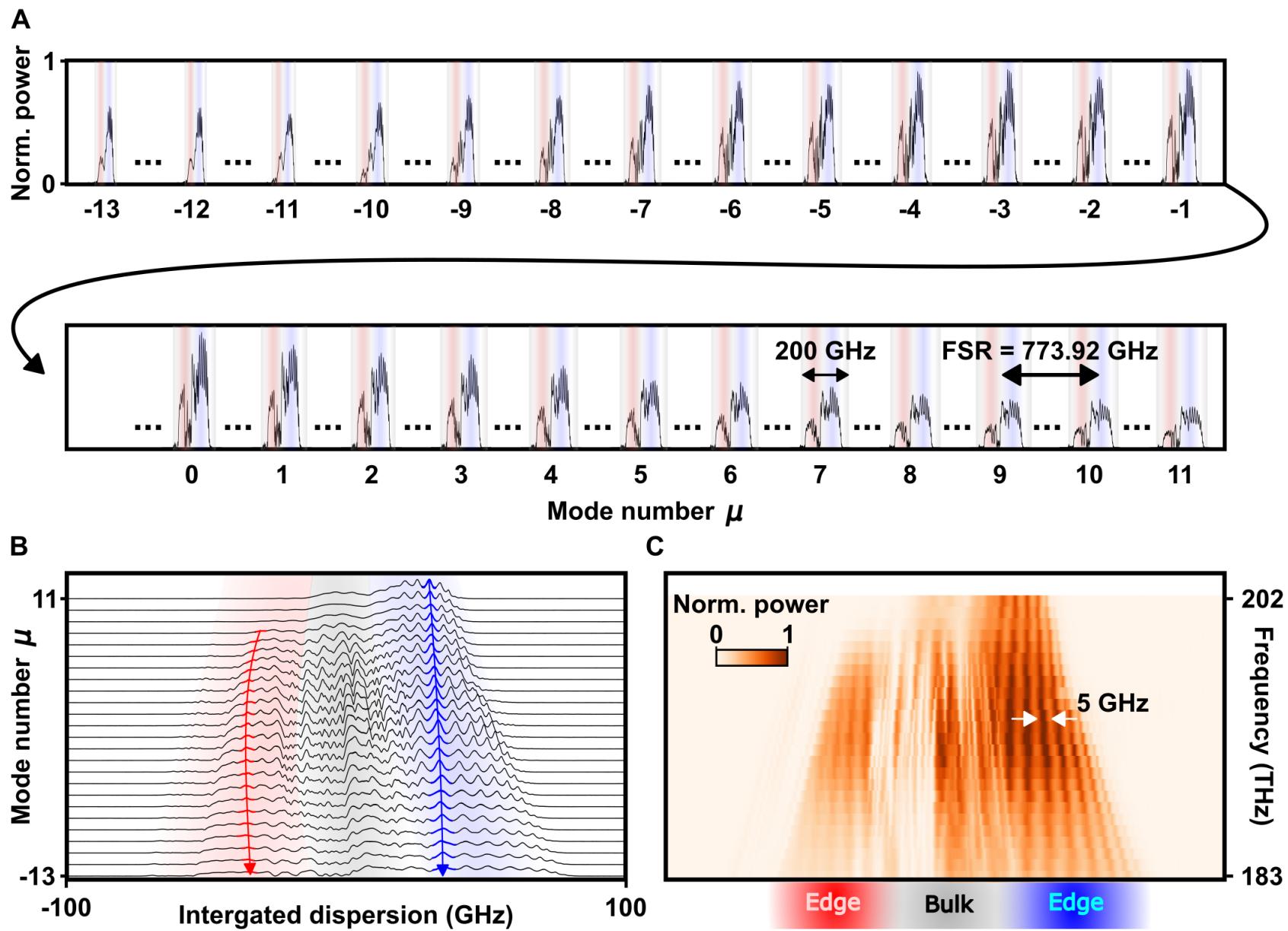
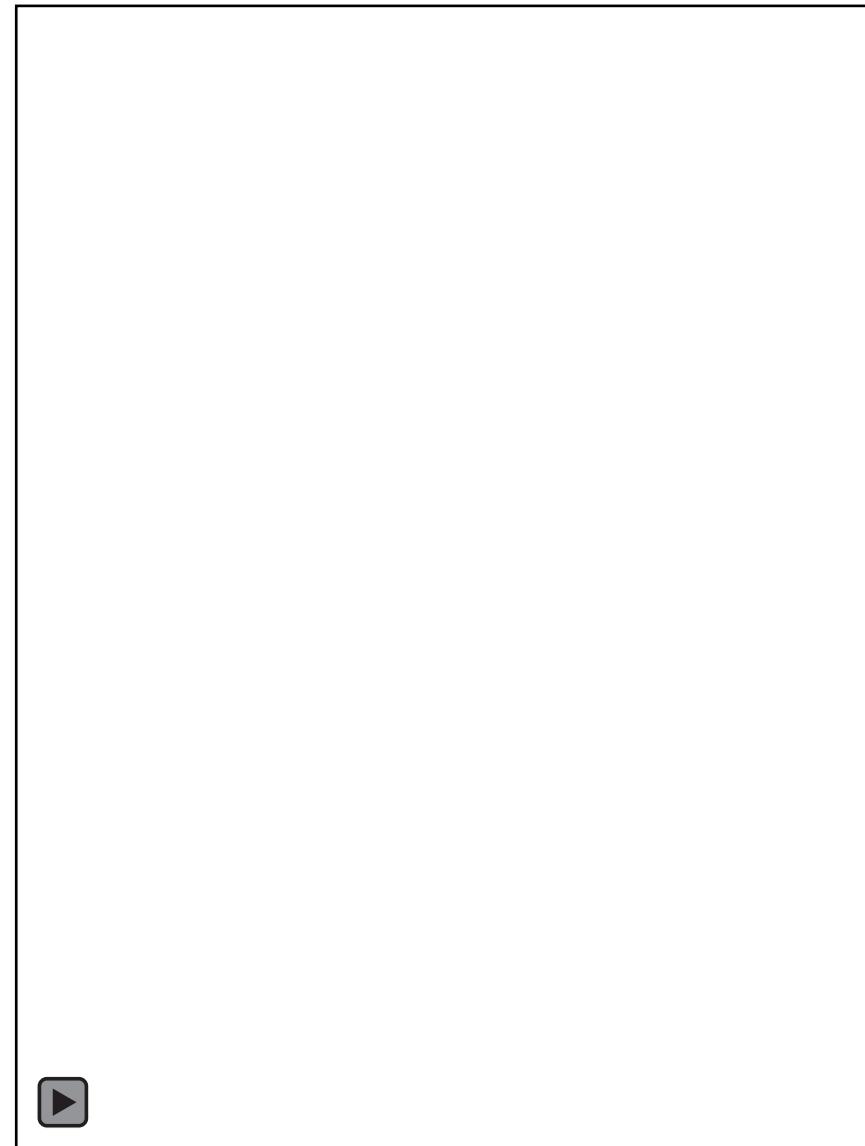


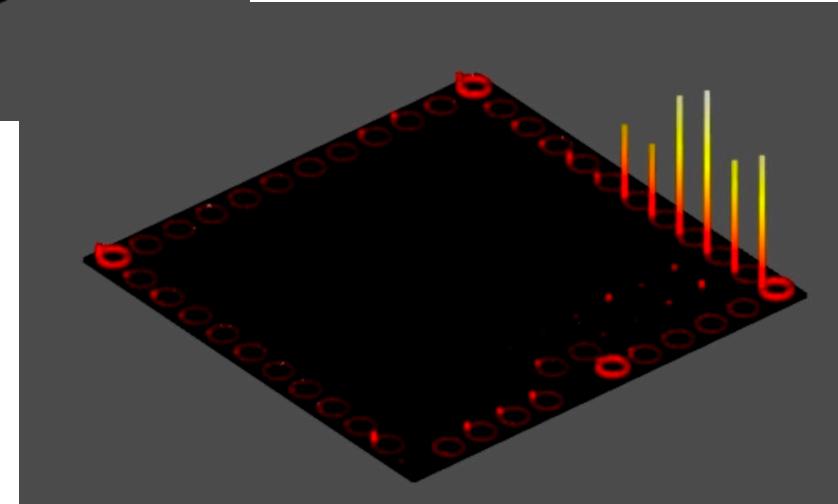
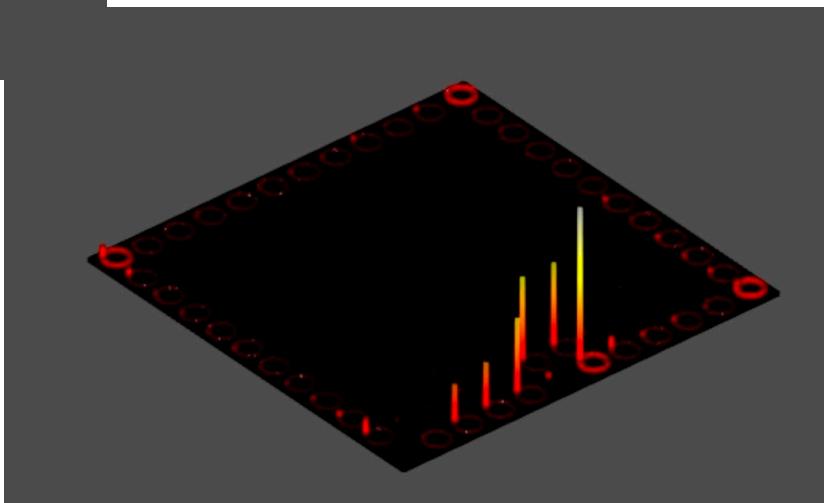
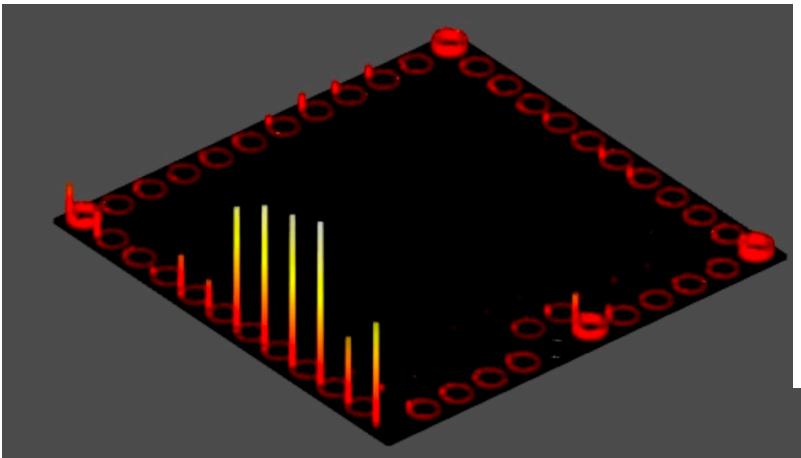
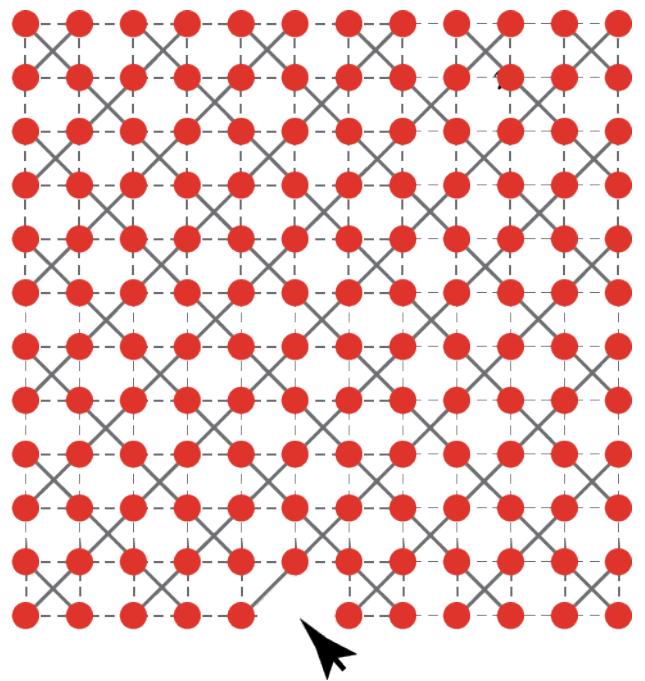
Fig SI: Constructing the integrated dispersion from linear-sweep measurement



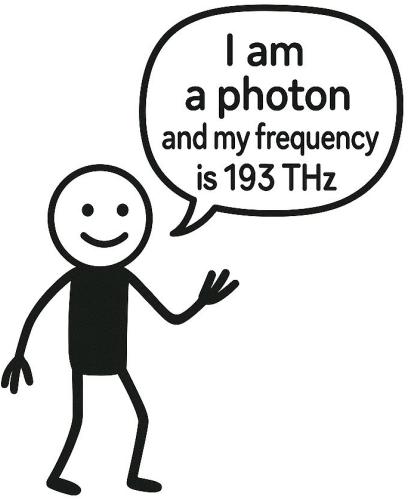
➤ Nested solitons



➤ Robustness against defects

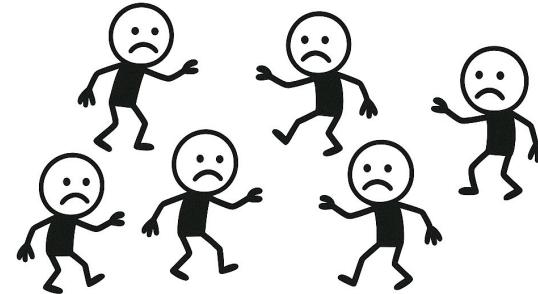


1 ➤ Topological mode-locking: a fairy tale

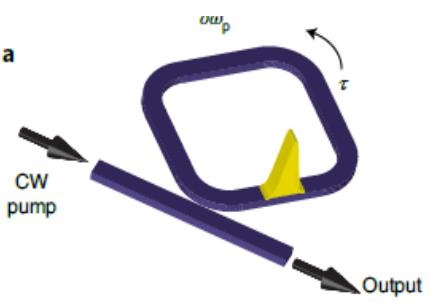


2

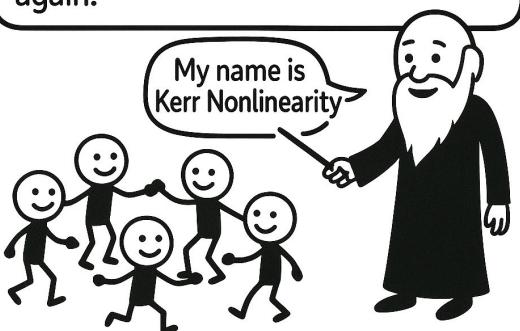
A group of photons want to dance in synchronization, but their frequencies are different, therefore they constantly fail.



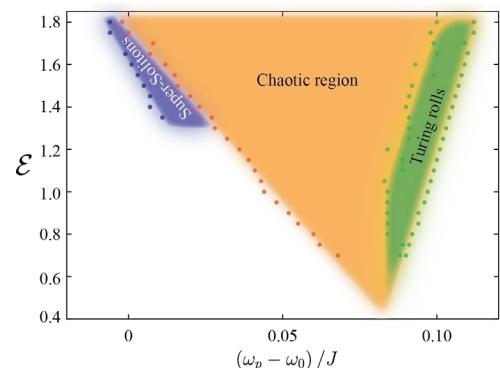
3



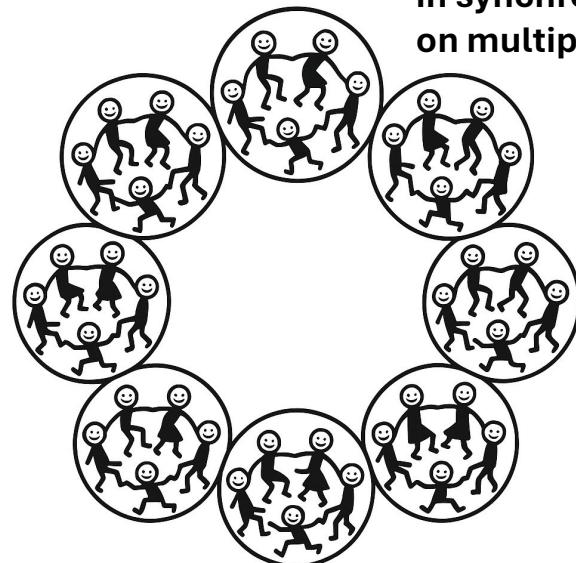
One day, a wise man called Kerr Nonlinearity showed up, and the photons are able to dance with the same frequency, they are happy again.



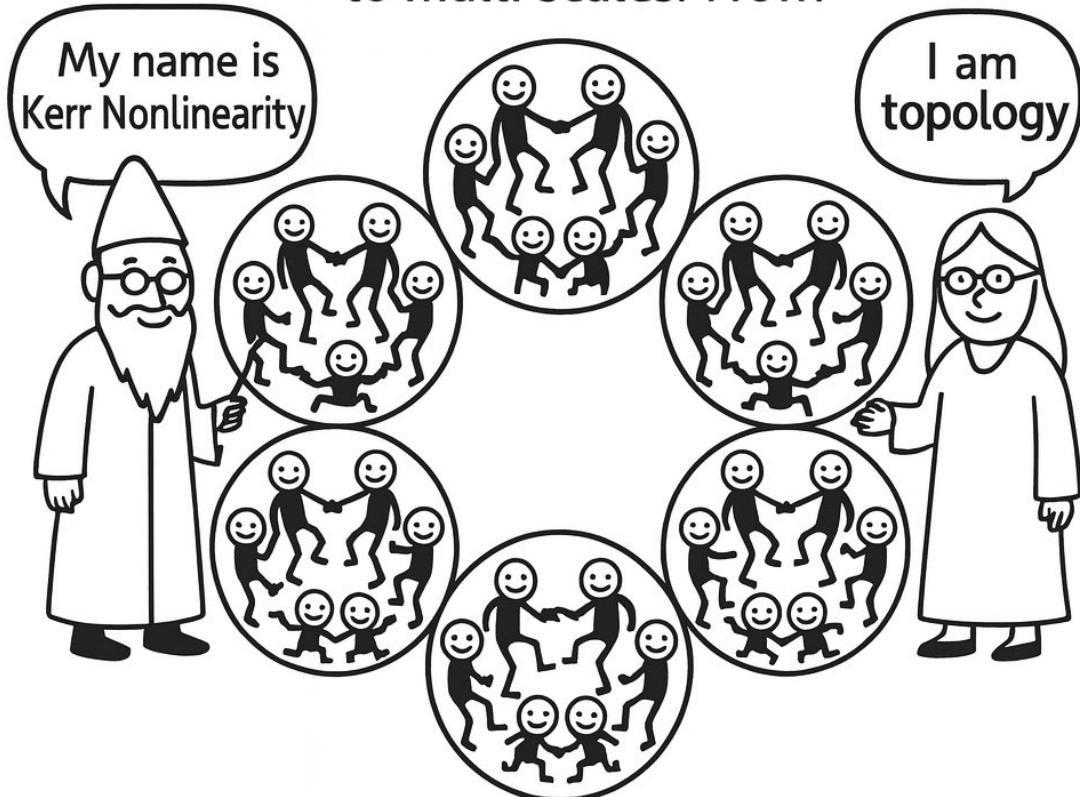
4



Can photons dance in synchronization on multiple scales?



Later, the photons get to know topology,
who helped them improve their dance
to multi scales. Wow!



The photons dance happily ever after.