Prediction and Observation of the Universal Hall Response in Strongly Interacting Fermions

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The Hall effect originates from the motion of charged particles in a magnetic field and has deep consequences for the description and characterization of materials, far beyond the context of condensed matter physics. Understanding the Hall effect in interacting systems still represents a fundamental challenge. Here [1] we directly observe the buildup of the Hall response in an interacting quantum system by exploiting controllable quench dynamics in an atomic quantum simulator, see Figure 1. By tracking the motion of ultracold fermions in a two-leg ribbon threaded by an artificial magnetic field, we measure the Hall response as a function of synthetic tunnelling and atomic interactions. We unveil an interaction-independent universal behaviour above an interaction threshold, in clear agreement with theoretical analyses [2-3]. We will also discuss measurements of the Hall voltage. Our approach and findings open new directions for the quantum simulation of strongly correlated topological states of matter.



Figure 1: A synthetic ladder is realized by trapping fermionic ¹⁷³Yb atoms in a 1D optical lattice and coupling their nuclear spin states via a two-photon Raman transition, simulating an effective magnetic field described by an Aharonov-Bohm phase φ per unit cell. The longitudinal current and the Hall polarization are measured with time-of-flight imaging and optical Stern-Gerlach detection, respectively (typical acquisitions are shown in the two images below the ladder).

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