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This paper reports a surprising finding of a topological quantum optics effect. The authors discover that the superradiance of an ensemble of atoms coupled to three optical fields in different directions, if the three lights are periodically modulated with different phases, can be mapped to the famous Haldane model for two-dimensional topological insulators. The topological properties of superradiance lattices are directly rooted in the Schrodinger equations of the timed Dicke states making the model suitable to simulate the versatile topological physics of electrons, and extending topological physics of light from pure classical to quantum optics.