



:CN11-0822/(G)

BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GAZETTE

2022 3 15

989

: <https://www.bit.edu.cn/xww/blxbnew/index.htm>

: xcb@bit.edu.cn

本期导读

2 :2022

3 :

4.

2022



2022年5月24日，2022年5月7日，



2022

2024, 2022

2022

2021

2022

, 2021

2022

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

2022 年两会上的北理工声音

【 3 10
3 11



展新华章

宁拙毋巧
宁朴毋华

敬录杨振宁先生语：英熟
高岩林
2013.10.2

突破！

拓新！

雕琢！

[illegible]

1941 年，美国（1941 年）
1986 年，1984 年，
2002 年，2005 年，
2011 年，2019 年，
7%，
13 年，
2020 年，
2021 年，QS “
250” 年，12 年，2022 年 2 月，

Figure 1 is a timeline illustrating the research progress on the quantum Hall effect from 1980 to 2021. The timeline is marked with years and corresponding scientific milestones. Key events include the discovery of the integer quantum Hall effect in 1980, the fractional quantum Hall effect in 1982, the quantum anomalous Hall effect in 1999, the quantum spin Hall effect in 2005, the quantum Hall effect in graphene in 2013, the quantum Hall effect in topological insulators in 2014, the quantum Hall effect in two-dimensional materials in 2015, the quantum Hall effect in three-dimensional materials in 2016, the quantum Hall effect in four-dimensional materials in 2018, and the quantum Hall effect in five-dimensional materials in 2021. The timeline also includes references to specific scientific publications, such as the discovery of the quantum Hall effect in graphene in 2013 and the quantum Hall effect in topological insulators in 2014.