

Theory of topological Nernst and thermoelectric transport in chiral magnets

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We calculate the thermoelectric transport of spin-orbit coupled conduction electrons in the presence of topological spin textures. We show, within a controlled, semiclassical approach that includes all phase space Berry curvatures, that the Nernst effect has two contributions in addition to the usual effect proportional to a magnetic field. These are an anomalous contribution governed by the momentum-space Berry curvature and proportional to net magnetization, and a topological contribution determined by the real-space Berry curvature and proportional to the topological charge density, which is nonzero in skyrmion phases. We derive a generalized Mott relation expressing the thermoelectric tensor as the chemical potential derivative of the conductivity tensor and show how the Sondheimer cancellation in the Nernst effect is evaded in chiral magnets.

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I. INTRODUCTION

There has been enormous effort in the investigation of chiral magnetic materials in recent years [1–4]. This has been in part due to the fundamental interest in topological spin textures and their impact on the properties of materials, and in part motivated by the possibility of using skyrmions (topological textures of unit charge) for potential device applications.

One of the most widely studied effects of topological charge density in chiral magnets is their unusual signature in transport: the topological Hall effect (THE) [3]. This effect arises when the conduction electrons—in metallic magnets [2,5–9] or in heavy metals proximate to a magnet [10,11]—are impacted by an “emergent magnetic field,” which is the flux quantum (h/e) times the topological charge density [3,12–16]. Our focus here is the analogous topological effect in the transverse *thermoelectric* response.

The Nernst signal N , the transverse voltage response to an applied thermal gradient in the absence of time reversal symmetry, is a quantity of fundamental importance. It is well known that $N = -E_y/|\nabla_x T|$ in an external magnetic field B_z is vanishingly small in simple metals due to the Sondheimer cancellation [17,18]. A large Nernst effect is usually observed in either semimetals or strongly correlated systems [19].

Naively, if the “emergent magnetic field” due to a nontrivial topological charge density was simply analogous to an external magnetic field (as in the theory of the THE [13]) one might expect a Sondheimer cancellation and a very small topological Nernst effect. It is thus interesting that a robust topological Nernst effect has been seen in the skyrmion phase of chiral magnets [20–25].

In this paper we develop a theory of the topological Nernst effect in chiral magnetic materials that addresses this puzzle. In addition, we also need to address the issue that the topological contribution is only one part of the observed signal. Experiments [20–25] on the transverse thermoelectric

response in chiral magnets are analyzed as the sum of three pieces: an “ordinary” response proportional to the external magnetic field, an “anomalous” contribution proportional to the magnetization, and a “topological” contribution proportional to the topological charge density $n_{\text{top}} = \int d^3r \hat{\mathbf{m}} \cdot (\partial_r \hat{\mathbf{m}} \times \partial_r \hat{\mathbf{m}})/4\pi V$. This decomposition is motivated by the empirical success of a similar expression for Hall resistivity [2,5–11] as the sum of three contributions and its recent theoretical derivation [26] in an experimentally relevant regime.

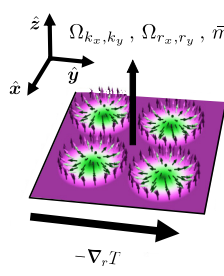
The results presented here build upon the pioneering work of Xiao *et al.* [27], who derived an anomalous contribution to thermoelectric transport in ferromagnets. Here we calculate thermoelectric effects in a controlled semiclassical calculation for spin textures with an arbitrary spatial variation which allows for nontrivial topological charge density. We analyze the dynamics of wave packets in phase space, taking into account *all* Berry curvatures [including the mixed (\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{k}) curvatures] on an equal footing together with \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{k} derivatives of the semiclassical energy eigenvalues. In the semiclassical regime where the lattice spacing $a \ll$ the mean free path $\ell \ll L_s$, the spin texture length scale, and weak spin-orbit coupling (SOC) λ compared to electronic energy scales, we solve the Boltzmann equation to determine the thermoelectric conductivity $\overleftrightarrow{\alpha}$, which relates the electrical transport current \mathbf{j}_{tr} to a temperature gradient via $\mathbf{j}_{\text{tr}} = -\overleftrightarrow{\alpha} \nabla_r T$.

We summarize our main results.

(1) We show that, to leading order in the small parameters indicated above, and for all temperatures T , the transverse (off-diagonal) thermoelectric responses in a system with spin textures is just the sum of an anomalous piece and a topological piece. As summarized in the Table in Fig. 1, the former arises from \mathbf{k} -space Berry curvature [27] and is proportional to the net magnetization, while the latter arises from \mathbf{r} -space Berry curvature and is proportional to the topological charge density. All other contributions, arising, e.g., from mixed curvatures, are small corrections in the semiclassical regime with weak SOC.

(2) While our expressions for $\overleftrightarrow{\alpha}$ and N are valid for all temperatures, we show that in the low temperature regime

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	Thermoelectric Conductivity	Seebeck and Nernst Effects	Berry Curvature Dependence	Magnetization Dependence
Longitudinal Components	$\alpha_L \sim \left(\frac{k_B T}{(\hbar/\tau)} \right) \mathcal{L}(\mu)$	$S_L \sim \left(\frac{k_B T}{t} \right) \mathcal{S}(\mu)$	—	—
Anomalous Contribution	$\alpha_H^A \sim \left(\frac{\lambda}{J} \right)^2 \left(\frac{k_B T}{t} \right) \mathcal{A}(\mu)$	$N^A \sim \left(\frac{\lambda^2}{J^2} \right) \left(\frac{k_B T (\hbar/\tau)}{t^2} \right) \mathcal{N}(\mu)$	$\Omega_{k_x k_y}$	\bar{m}_z
Topological Contribution	$\alpha_H^T \sim \left(\frac{a^2}{L_s^2} \right) \left(\frac{t k_B T}{(\hbar/\tau)^2} \right) \mathcal{A}(\mu)$	$N^T \sim \left(\frac{a^2}{L_s^2} \right) \left(\frac{k_B T}{(\hbar/\tau)} \right) \mathcal{N}(\mu)$	$\Omega_{r_x r_y}$	$(\partial_x \mathbf{m} \times \partial_y \mathbf{m}) \cdot \mathbf{m}$

FIG. 1. Summary of results. Dominant scaling relations, Berry curvature, and magnetization dependencies for leading order contributions to the thermoelectric conductivity, Seebeck, and Nernst effects in the regime $k_F^{-1} \sim a \ll \ell = v_F \tau \ll L_s$ and $\lambda \ll J < t \sim E_F$. Here $\alpha_L = (\alpha_{xx} + \alpha_{yy} + \alpha_{zz})/3$ and $\alpha_H = (\alpha_{xy} - \alpha_{yx})/2$. The Seebeck and Nernst effects are related to the thermopower tensor $\vec{S} = \vec{\sigma}^{-1} \vec{\alpha}$, where Seebeck $S_L = 1/3(S_{xx} + S_{yy} + S_{zz})$ and Nernst $N = (S_{xy} - S_{yx})/2$. The chemical potential of quantities are determined by the dimensionless functions $\mathcal{L}(\mu)$, $\mathcal{S}(\mu)$, $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$, and $\mathcal{N}(\mu)$ that depend on the ratios J/μ and J/t .

$k_B T \ll E_F$, the Fermi energy, the thermoelectric conductivity satisfies a Mott relation relating the thermoelectric conductivity tensor $\vec{\alpha}$ to the chemical potential derivative $\partial \vec{\sigma}(\mu)/\partial \mu$ of the electric conductivity tensor $\vec{\sigma}$ [26]. A Mott relation for just the anomalous response in a ferromagnet was derived in Ref. [27]; here we show that it is valid in the presence of arbitrary spin textures including both the anomalous and topological terms.

(3) We show how the topological Nernst contribution evades the Sondheimer cancellation. The \mathbf{r} -space Berry curvature couples with opposite signs to the spin-split conduction bands, unlike an external magnetic field, and this leads to a nonzero contribution even for a simple parabolic dispersion.

(4) Although the anomalous and topological contributions originate from vastly different physical mechanisms, we find, somewhat surprisingly, that they have the same functional dependence on the chemical potential μ or density of conduction electrons, provided the SOC is proportional to the conduction electron group velocity.

Our conclusions are derived for conduction electrons with arbitrary dispersion and a general form for the SOC, including Rashba SOC arising at interfaces, interacting with any spin texture in two dimensions. More generally, we also analyze the three-dimensional (3D) problem with a spin texture that does not vary in the z direction, as would be the case for a random array or a crystal of skyrmion tubes.

Previous theoretical analyses of thermoelectric transport in chiral magnets have been restricted to either numerical calculations [28], where a decomposition into the anomalous and topological contributions is ill defined, or an analytic approach [29] that ignores SOC so that spin remains a good quantum number and, in addition, the Mott relation is assumed rather than derived.

II. MODEL

We consider the Hamiltonian

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H} = & - \sum_{ij, \sigma} t_{ij} \hat{c}_{i\sigma}^\dagger \hat{c}_{j\sigma} - J \sum_{i, \sigma \sigma'} \hat{c}_{i\sigma}^\dagger (\hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r}_i) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\sigma \sigma'}) \hat{c}_{i\sigma'} \\ & + \frac{\lambda \hbar}{at} \sum_{ij, \gamma, \delta, \sigma \sigma'} \hat{c}_{i\sigma}^\dagger (v_\gamma^{ij} \chi_{\gamma\delta} \sigma_\delta^{\sigma \sigma'}) \hat{c}_{j\sigma'} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where i, j label lattice sites, $\sigma, \sigma' \in \{\uparrow, \downarrow\}$ and $\gamma, \delta \in \{x, y\}$. The model includes as limiting cases the standard models that have been widely used in studies of the topological Hall effect [3, 13, 26], and of anomalous Hall [27, 28] and thermoelectric transport [29]. The first term describes an arbitrary band structure using tight-binding amplitudes t_{ij} whose scale is t . The second term couples the conduction electron spin to a given magnetic texture $\hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r})$ with an exchange coupling J . For simplicity we choose $\hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r})$ to be independent of z , which is adequate to model crystals or disordered arrays of skyrmion tubes.

The SOC with strength λ is proportional to the electron velocity $\mathbf{v}^{ij} = it_{ij}(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)/\hbar$ on a bond with lattice constant a . For simplicity, we restrict ourselves to SOC that involves only σ_x and σ_y as appropriate for systems with broken interfacial inversion. The precise form of the SOC depends on the $\vec{\chi}$ tensor. $\vec{\chi} = i\tau_y$ leads to Rashba SOC ($v_x^{ij}\sigma_y - v_y^{ij}\sigma_x$) which preserves vertical mirror planes ($\mathcal{M}_x, \mathcal{M}_y$), but breaks \mathcal{M}_z . Choosing $\vec{\chi} = \tau_z$ leads to ($v_x^{ij}\sigma_x - v_y^{ij}\sigma_y$) which breaks all mirror planes [30, 31]. (The effects of Ising SOC $\propto \sigma_z$ are suppressed by λ/J and ignored; see Appendix A.)

Finally, we include effects due to impurity scattering processes in \hat{H}_{imp} which will enter our Boltzmann equation analysis below through the relaxation time τ . The energy scales in our model can be organized as $\lambda \ll J < t \sim E_F$, where E_F is the Fermi energy measured from the band edge and where $E_F \gg k_B T$.

To take into account both \mathbf{r} - and \mathbf{k} -space Berry curvatures at the same time, we need to use a semiclassical approach. This demands that the microscopic length scales $a \sim k_F^{-1}$ are much smaller than the mean free path $\ell = v_F \tau$ and the length scale L_s on which the spin texture varies. To control our calculations we will work in the regime $a \ll \ell \ll L_s$. These are realistic assumptions for many chiral magnetic materials, where $10 \lesssim L_s \lesssim 500$ nm [32], while $1 \lesssim \ell \lesssim 100$ nm (given that $10 \lesssim k_F \ell \lesssim 100$).

III. SEMICLASSICAL THEORY OF THERMOELECTRIC TRANSPORT

To analyze the dynamics of wave packets in phase space $\boldsymbol{\xi} = (r_x, r_y, r_z, k_x, k_y, k_z)$, we construct the semiclassical

Bloch Hamiltonian $\mathcal{H}_{\text{SC}}(\xi) = \varepsilon(\mathbf{k})\mathbb{1} + \mathbf{d}(\xi) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}$, where

$$d_\gamma(\xi) = \frac{\lambda}{at} \sum_\delta \chi_{\gamma\delta} \partial_{k_\delta} \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) - J\hat{m}_\gamma(\mathbf{r}), \quad \gamma, \delta \in \{x, y\},$$

$$d_z(\xi) = -J\hat{m}_z(\mathbf{r}) \quad (2)$$

where $\varepsilon(\mathbf{k})$ is the band dispersion in the absence of λ and $\mathbf{d}(\xi)$ captures the quantum mechanical nature of the spin (see Appendix A for details). The semiclassical eigenenergies are $\mathcal{E}_\pm(\xi) = \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) \pm |\mathbf{d}(\xi)|$ and the derivatives of the eigenfunctions, $|u_l(\xi)\rangle$, encode the quantum geometry of the semiclassical bands through the generalized Berry curvatures

$$\Omega_{\alpha\beta}^\pm(\xi) = \pm \frac{1}{2} \hat{\mathbf{d}}(\xi) \cdot [\partial_\alpha \hat{\mathbf{d}}(\xi) \times \partial_\beta \hat{\mathbf{d}}(\xi)] \quad (3)$$

with $\alpha, \beta \in \{r_x, r_y, r_z, k_x, k_y, k_z\}$. The semiclassical equations of motion (with band index $l = \pm$) are

$$\dot{\xi}_\alpha^l(\xi) = [\Gamma_l^{-1}(\xi)]_{\alpha\beta} \partial_\beta \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_l(\xi) / \hbar \quad (4)$$

where $[\Gamma_l(\xi)]_{\alpha\beta} = \Omega_{\alpha\beta}^l(\xi) - [i\sigma_y \otimes \mathbb{1}]_{\alpha\beta}$. $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_l(\xi) \simeq \mathcal{E}_l(\xi)$ up to corrections of order $(\lambda/E_F)(a/L_s)$ that can be ignored in the regime of interest [26,33]. We suppress the ξ dependence of quantities in what follows.

Building on the analysis of Ref. [34] we obtain the local charge current:

$$\mathbf{j}_{\text{loc}} = \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} [-e\mathcal{D}_l f_l \dot{\mathbf{r}}_l + \nabla_r \times (\mathcal{D}_l f_l \mathbf{m}_l)]. \quad (5)$$

The first term describes the center of mass motion of wave packets, while the second describes their orbital rotation. Here $\dot{\mathbf{r}}_l$ is determined by Eq. (4), f_l is the electronic distribution function, and $\mathcal{D}_l = \sqrt{\det[\Gamma_l(\xi)]}$ describes the modification of the phase space volume element in the presence of Berry curvatures so that Liouville's theorem is satisfied. The orbital magnetic moment \mathbf{m}_l of the semiclassical wave packet (with $a, b, c \in \{x, y, z\}$) is given by

$$\mathbf{m}_l \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}_a = -i \frac{e}{2\hbar} \sum_{bc} \varepsilon_{abc} (\partial_{k_b} \langle u_l |) (\mathcal{H}_{\text{SC}} - \mathcal{E}_l) (\partial_{k_c} | u_l \rangle). \quad (6)$$

In experiments, the Nernst effect is determined by the $\mathbf{q}=0$ transport current [35]

$$\mathbf{j}_{\text{tr}} = \int \frac{d^3r}{V} (\mathbf{j}_{\text{loc}} - \nabla_r \times \mathbf{M}) \quad (7)$$

where V is the volume of the system and \mathbf{M} the thermodynamic magnetization. To calculate anomalous and topological contributions to the thermoelectric conductivity, we expand Eq. (7) to first order in temperature gradients (linear response) and to second order in the small parameters of our theory.

IV. THERMOELECTRIC CONDUCTIVITY

We write the thermoelectric conductivity as $\overleftrightarrow{\alpha} = \overleftrightarrow{\alpha}^{(1)} + \overleftrightarrow{\alpha}^{(2)}$, where $\alpha^{(1)}$ is independent of τ , and $\alpha^{(2)}$ depends on τ . $\overleftrightarrow{\alpha}^{(1)}$ arises from the orbital magnetic moment in Eq. (5) and the magnetization in Eq. (7). The antisymmetric Hall component $\alpha_H = (\alpha_{xy} - \alpha_{yx})/2$ has two leading order contributions, α_H^A and α_H^T . Here, $\alpha_H^A = (\alpha_{xy}^{(1)} - \alpha_{yx}^{(1)})/2$ is the

anomalous contribution to the thermoelectric Hall conductivity [27], given by

$$\alpha_H^A = \frac{\lambda^2}{T} \int_\xi \{(\varepsilon_l - \mu) f^0[\varepsilon_l] - G[\varepsilon_l]\} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \Omega_{k_x k_y}^l}{\partial \lambda^2} \right) \Big|_{\lambda=0}. \quad (8)$$

Here $\int_\xi \equiv \sum_{l=\pm} \int d^6\xi / (8\pi^3 V)$, the local grand potential density $G_l[\varepsilon_l] = -k_B T \ln(1 + e^{-(\varepsilon_l - \mu)})$, the equilibrium distribution function $f^0[\varepsilon_l] = (e^{(\varepsilon_l - \mu)/k_B T} + 1)^{-1}$, and ε_l are the semiclassical eigenenergies in the absence of λ : $\varepsilon_\pm(\mathbf{k}) = \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) \pm J$. We note that real space gradient corrections to Eq. (8) are down by a/L_s .

The τ -dependent contribution $\overleftrightarrow{\alpha}^{(2)}$ is obtained from the Boltzmann equation

$$-\frac{f_l - f^0[\varepsilon_l]}{\tau} = \dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \nabla_r f_l + \dot{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \nabla_k f_l \quad (9)$$

which we solve for $f_l = f^0[\varepsilon_l] + g_l$ to linear order in the temperature gradient within the relaxation time approximation (see Appendix B). We find that the leading order longitudinal contribution $\alpha_L = (\alpha_{xx}^{(2)} + \alpha_{yy}^{(2)} + \alpha_{zz}^{(2)})/3$ can be written as

$$\alpha_L = -\frac{e\tau}{3\hbar^2} \int_\xi |\nabla_k \varepsilon_l|^2 \partial_T f^0[\varepsilon_l]. \quad (10)$$

The topological Hall contribution to the thermoelectric conductivity derives from the antisymmetric component $\alpha_H^T = (\alpha_{xy}^{(2)} - \alpha_{yx}^{(2)})/2$ that can be written as

$$\alpha_H^T = \frac{e\tau^2 t^3}{\hbar^3} n_{\text{top}} a^2 \sum_{l=\pm} l \int \frac{d^3k}{8\pi^2} \partial_T f^0[\varepsilon_l] \mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k}). \quad (11)$$

Here n_{top} is the topological charge density and

$$\mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{(a^2 t^3)} \{ \mathbf{v}^T \cdot [\overleftrightarrow{\mathbf{M}}^{-1} - \text{Tr}(\overleftrightarrow{\mathbf{M}}^{-1}) \mathbb{1}] \cdot \mathbf{v} \} \quad (12)$$

with $\mathbf{v} = (\partial_{k_x} \varepsilon, \partial_{k_y} \varepsilon)$ and $\overleftrightarrow{\mathbf{M}}_{k_i k_j}^{-1} = \partial_{k_i} \partial_{k_j} \varepsilon_l$ (see Appendix C).

Thus, the leading order contributions to the thermoelectric conductivity are just the sum of an anomalous contribution proportional to the momentum space Berry curvature and a topological contribution proportional to the topological charge density: $\alpha_H = \alpha_H^A + \alpha_H^T$ with corrections suppressed in powers of the small parameters of our theory (see Fig. 1). We note that these results for the thermoelectric conductivity were found without the use of a Mott relation (which only holds in the low temperature regime).

V. MOTT RELATION

Temperature gradients couple to the distribution function via the real-space gradient operator $\mathbf{r} \cdot \nabla_r = \mathbf{r} \cdot \nabla_r [T(\mathbf{r}) \partial_T + \hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \nabla_{\hat{\mathbf{m}}}]$ in the Boltzmann equation. In contrast, electric field perturbations only enter the Boltzmann equation through the semiclassical equations of motion: $\dot{\mathbf{r}} \rightarrow \dot{\mathbf{r}}_E$ and $\dot{\mathbf{k}} \rightarrow \dot{\mathbf{k}}_E$ (see Appendix D). However, even in the presence of all phase space Berry curvatures, the electric field dependent perturbations to the equations of motion can be rewritten such that the electric field dependent part of $\dot{\mathbf{r}}_E \cdot \nabla_r + \dot{\mathbf{k}}_E \cdot \nabla_k$ takes the form $\dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \mathbf{E} \partial_{\tilde{\varepsilon}}$. This allows a simple relationship

between the different field dependent perturbations to the distribution function to be established.

The solution to the Boltzmann equation requires inverting the operator $1 + \mathbb{P}$ with $\mathbb{P}_l = \tau(\dot{\mathbf{r}}_l \cdot \nabla_r + \dot{\mathbf{k}}_l \cdot \nabla_k)$. The formal solution can then be written as

$$g_l = \tau \partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_l] \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\mathbb{P}_l)^n \dot{\mathbf{r}}_l \cdot [-\nabla_r T(\mathbf{r})] \quad (13)$$

(see Appendix B). Similarly in the presence of a constant electric field $\mathbf{E} = -\nabla_r \phi(\mathbf{r})$ the linear response solution can be written as [26]

$$g_l^\phi = \tau e \partial_\epsilon f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_l] \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\mathbb{P}_l)^n \dot{\mathbf{r}}_l \cdot [-\nabla_r \phi(\mathbf{r})]. \quad (14)$$

The charge current \mathbf{j} deriving from these contributions takes the form $\dot{\mathbf{r}}_l g_l$ which allows one to determine a Mott relation between $\overleftrightarrow{\alpha}^{(2)}$ and $\partial \overleftrightarrow{\sigma}^{(2)} / \partial \mu$ where μ is the chemical potential. Similarly by generalizing the work of Ref. [27] we find that a Mott relation also holds for $\overleftrightarrow{\alpha}^{(1)}$ and $\partial \overleftrightarrow{\sigma}^{(1)} / \partial \mu$ in the regime $a \ll L_s$ (see Appendix D). By adding these two contributions we arrive at the Mott relation for the full response tensors

$$\alpha_{ij} = -\frac{\pi^2 k_B^2 T}{3} \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}}{\partial \mu} \quad (15)$$

valid for $k_B T \ll E_F$.

The leading order contribution to the anomalous Hall conductivity $\sigma_H^A = (\sigma_{xy}^{(1)} - \sigma_{yx}^{(1)})/2$ derives from the anomalous velocity that is proportional to $\Omega_{k_x k_y}$ and can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_H^A &= -\frac{e^2}{2\hbar} \sum_{l=\pm} \frac{l}{J^2} \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} f^0[\epsilon_l] \hat{\mathbf{z}} \cdot (\partial_{k_x} \mathbf{d}_l \times \partial_{k_y} \mathbf{d}_l) \\ &= \frac{e^2}{2\hbar} \det(\overleftrightarrow{\chi}) \sum_{l=\pm} l \bar{m}_z \frac{t \lambda^2}{J^2} \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k}) \partial_{\epsilon_l} f^0[\epsilon_l] \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where we have used an integration by parts to restrict the integration to momenta near the Fermi surface [36] (see Appendix E). Using the Mott relation, we find that the leading order contributions to $\alpha_H = \alpha_H^A + \alpha_H^T$ are

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_H^A &= \left(\frac{k_B e}{\hbar} \right) \left(\frac{\lambda^2 k_B T}{J^2 t} \right) \left(\bar{m}_z \frac{\det(\overleftrightarrow{\chi})}{2\pi} \right) \mathcal{A}(\mu), \\ \alpha_H^T &= -\left(\frac{k_B e}{\hbar} \right) \left(\frac{t k_B T}{(\hbar/\tau)^2} \right) (n_{\text{top}} a^2) \mathcal{A}(\mu), \\ \mathcal{A}(\mu) &= \frac{t^2}{24} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left\{ \sum_{l=\pm} l \int d^3 k \partial_{\epsilon_l} f^0[\epsilon_l] \mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k}) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$\mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k})$ is defined in (12), and $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$ is a dimensionless function of μ/t and J/t and describes the chemical potential or density dependence of α_H (see Appendix E).

Note that α_H^T and α_H^A derive from very different mechanisms, the former from the real space Berry curvature and the latter from the momentum space Berry curvature. Nevertheless, both contributions to the thermoelectric conductivity can be shown to be proportional to $\mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k})$ and thus have the same functional dependence with the chemical potential or density.

To understand why $\mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k})$ appears in both contributions, we note that the totally antisymmetric part of any rank 2 tensor must be invariant under rotations about the $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ axis and must change sign under vertical mirror planes. $\mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k})$ transforms trivially under rotations about the $\hat{\mathbf{z}}$ axis, and at this level of our perturbation expansion, it is the natural object to construct from one and two momentum space derivatives of $\epsilon(\mathbf{k})$. In α_H^T , vertical mirror operations flip the sign of n_{top} . In α_H^A , it is \bar{m}_z which changes sign under such a transformation, while $\det(\overleftrightarrow{\chi})$ is left invariant. See Appendix E.

In the regime $\sigma_L \gg \sigma_{ij}$, $i \neq j$, with $\sigma_L = (\sigma_{xx} + \sigma_{yy} + \sigma_{zz})/3$, and using Eq. (15) the Nernst signal can be written as [37]

$$N = -\frac{\pi^2 k_B^2 T}{3} \frac{\partial \tan(\Theta_H)}{\partial \mu} \quad (18)$$

where $\tan(\Theta_H) = \sigma_H/\sigma_L$ is the Hall angle. For simple metals in the presence of an external magnetic field, a Sondheimer cancellation [17] can occur whereby the dominant contributions to the Hall and longitudinal conductivities have similar μ dependences, so that $\partial \Theta_H / \partial \mu$ is small and N can be highly suppressed. This cancellation can be avoided by an energy-dependent scattering mechanism [38]. However, even with a constant relaxation time, the anomalous and topological contributions to N avoid Sondheimer cancellation because the Berry curvatures have opposite signs in spin-split bands (Appendix F).

In parallel to Eq. (17), we write the contributions to the Nernst effect $N = N^A + N^T$ as

$$\begin{aligned} N^A &= \left(\frac{k_B}{e} \right) \left(\frac{\lambda^2 (\hbar/\tau) k_B T}{J^2 t^2} \right) \left(\bar{m}_z \frac{\det(\overleftrightarrow{\chi})}{2\pi} \right) \mathcal{N}(\mu), \\ N^T &= -\left(\frac{k_B}{e} \right) \left(\frac{k_B T}{(\hbar/\tau)} \right) (n_{\text{top}} a^2) \mathcal{N}(\mu), \\ \mathcal{N}(\mu) &= \pi^3 t^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \frac{\sum_l l \int d^3 k \mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k}) \partial_{\epsilon_l} f^0[\epsilon_l]}{\sum_l \int d^3 k |\nabla_{\mathbf{k}} \epsilon_l|^2 \partial_{\epsilon_l} f^0[\epsilon_l]}. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$\mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k})$ is defined in (12), and $\mathcal{N}(\mu)$ is a dimensionless function of μ/t and J/t and describes the chemical potential or density dependence of N .

VI. MODEL CALCULATIONS

Given an arbitrary band structure, one can use Eqs. (17) and (19) to compute the thermoelectric conductivity and Nernst signals. As illustrative examples, we calculate these transport signals in two dimensions for a system with a parabolic dispersion and for a tight binding model.

Consider parabolic bands with arbitrary SOC in two dimensions. To calculate $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$, we use $\epsilon_{\pm}(\mathbf{k}) = \epsilon_0 + a^2 k^2 \pm J$ and Eq. (17) to find that $\mathcal{A}(\mu) = 2\pi^2/3 \{ \Theta[\mu - (\epsilon_0 - J)] - \Theta[\mu - (\epsilon_0 + J)] \}$ [see dotted lines in Fig. 2(a)]. The nonanalytic structure in $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$ occurs at the band edges. For the Nernst signal $\mathcal{N}(\mu) = -4\pi^3 t J / 3\mu^2 \Theta[\mu - (\epsilon_0 + J)]$ and is nonzero only when electron states in both bands are occupied [see Fig. 2(b)].

Figure 2(a) shows $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$ and Fig. 2(b) shows $\mathcal{N}(\mu)$, calculated for nearest neighbor interactions on the two-dimensional square lattice: $\epsilon(\mathbf{k}) = -2t[\cos(k_x a) + \cos(k_y a)]$.

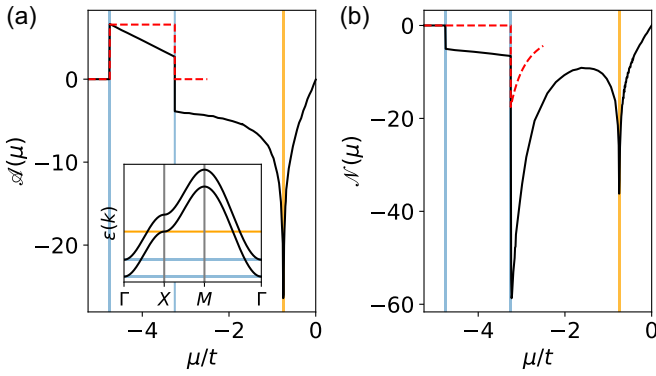


FIG. 2. Chemical potential dependence of the thermoelectric conductivity and Nernst signal. (a) $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$ related to the transverse thermoelectric response [Eq. (17)] and (b) $\mathcal{N}(\mu)$ related to the Nernst signal [Eq. (19)], calculated at $T = 0$ for the two-dimensional square lattice with $J/t = 3/4$ (black curves). Both $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$ and $\mathcal{N}(\mu)$ are odd functions of μ/t due to particle-hole symmetry of the square lattice. Peaks are observed near Van Hove singularities (gold) and near band edges (blue); see band structure in inset. The quadratic band approximations for both quantities are plotted near band edges (red dashed lines). See Appendix F for how these results depend on choice of parameters.

The quadratic band approximation with $\varepsilon_0 = -4t$ is marked by the dashed red lines. The nonanalytic jumps in $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$ and $\mathcal{N}(\mu)$ are due to the nonanalyticity of the density of states as the chemical potential crosses the band edge.

Near the Van Hove singularities, $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$ and $\mathcal{N}(\mu)$ are sharply enhanced as is commonly recognized in signatures of thermoelectric transport [39,40]. For example, in the present model, $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$ and $\mathcal{N}(\mu)$ are antisymmetric functions in μ such that peaks of opposite magnitude appear around $\mu = 0$ for the chemical potentials that cross the Van Hove singularities at the X point in the Brillouin zone [see inset in Figs. 2(a) and 2(b)]. In fact, anywhere the density of states changes rapidly with the chemical potential will show an enhancement.

VII. DISCUSSION

Through a controlled semiclassical analysis in the regime where $\lambda < J \ll E_F$, $a \ll l \ll L_s$, we have shown that the thermoelectric conductivity is composed of the sum of an anomalous contribution, proportional to the average magnetization, and a topological contribution, proportional to the topological charge density. In addition, we have shown that a Mott relation holds even in the presence of a nonzero topological charge density, thus justifying a commonly held assumption [20–22,28,29,40]. As a consequence of the Mott relation, the thermoelectric conductivity and Nernst signal are enhanced at points in the band structure in which there is a rapidly changing density of states, such as near Van Hove singularities.

We estimate the order of magnitude of the Nernst signal by approximating Eq. (19) with 3D parabolic bands and find $N^T \sim (k_B/e)(k_F \ell)(k_B T/E_F)(n_{\text{top}} a^2) \mathcal{N}(\mu)$. In a skyrmion material with $a/L_s = 1/100$, $n_{\text{top}} a^2 \approx 10^{-3}$. We use $k_B T/E_F \approx 10^{-4}$, and $10 < k_F \ell < 100$. For $(tJ/\mu^2) \approx 1/3$, we find $\mathcal{N}(\mu) \approx 100$. We thus estimate N^T in the

range $(10^{-3}-10^{-2})(k_B/e) \simeq 86-860$ nV/K, similar to what has been measured in experiments; see e.g., Ref. [21]. In the regime of interest ($a \ll \ell \ll L_s$ and $\lambda \ll J < t \sim E_F$) N^A and N^T can be shown to be comparable in magnitude (see Appendix G).

We have considered the regime $a \ll \ell \ll L_s$ in the analysis above. The question of how to solve the Boltzmann equation when $a \ll L_s \ll \ell$, the analog of the “strong field limit,” is an open question. We have focused here on the intrinsic part of the anomalous thermoelectric response arising from k -space Berry curvature, known to be the dominant contribution to the anomalous Hall response in many materials. The question of how extrinsic effects like skew and side-jump scattering impact the thermoelectric response has not been explored. These are all important questions for future research.

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APPENDIX A: SEMICLASSICAL EQUATIONS OF MOTION

Following Ref. [34] we can construct a semiclassical theory of Eq. (1) by making an expansion of the Hamiltonian about some position \mathbf{r}_c :

$$\hat{H} \approx \hat{H}_c + \Delta \hat{H}, \quad (\text{A1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H}_c = & -t \sum_{(ij), \sigma} \hat{c}_{i\sigma}^\dagger \hat{c}_{j\sigma} - J \sum_{i, \sigma \sigma'} \hat{c}_{i\sigma}^\dagger [\hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r}_c) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\sigma \sigma'}] \hat{c}_{i\sigma'} \\ & + \frac{\lambda \hbar}{at} \sum_{(ij), \gamma \delta, \sigma \sigma'} v_{\gamma}^{ij} \hat{c}_{i\sigma}^\dagger \left(\chi_{\gamma \delta} \sigma_{\delta}^{\sigma \sigma'} + \frac{1}{2} w_{\gamma} \sigma_z^{\sigma \sigma'} \right) \hat{c}_{j\sigma'}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A2})$$

$$\Delta \hat{H} = -J \sum_{i, \sigma \sigma'} \hat{c}_{i\sigma}^\dagger [(\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_c) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}_c} \hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r}_c) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\sigma \sigma'}] \hat{c}_{i\sigma'} \quad (\text{A3})$$

where $\gamma, \delta \in \{x, y\}$ and $\sigma, \sigma' \in \{\uparrow, \downarrow\}$. For generality, we include here an Ising spin-orbit interaction ($\propto v_{\gamma}^{ij} w_{\gamma} \sigma_z$). The semiclassical approximation is valid if $\hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r})$ is changing slowly in space compared to the other length scales of the problem (i.e., $L_s \gg \ell, a$).

We can define the semiclassical Bloch Hamiltonian by writing \hat{H}_c in a semiclassical Bloch basis ($\mathcal{H}_{\text{SC}}(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}) \propto e^{-ik\hat{\mathbf{r}}} \hat{H}_c e^{ik\hat{\mathbf{r}}}$)

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{SC}}(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}) = \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) \mathbb{1} + \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} \quad (\text{A4})$$

where $d_{\gamma}(\boldsymbol{\xi}) = \sum_{\delta} \frac{\lambda}{at} \chi_{\gamma \delta} \partial_{k_{\delta}} \varepsilon - J \hat{m}_{\gamma}(\mathbf{r}_c)$, $d_z(\boldsymbol{\xi}) = \sum_{\gamma} \frac{\lambda}{2at} w_{\gamma} \partial_{k_{\gamma}} \varepsilon - J \hat{m}_z(\mathbf{r}_c)$, and $\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) = t \sum_{(ij)} e^{ik \cdot (\mathbf{r}_i - \mathbf{r}_j)}$. The eigenfunctions $|u_{\pm}(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})\rangle$ are the periodic part of the Bloch eigenvectors $|\psi_{\pm}(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})\rangle$ and can be determined in terms of the spherical components of $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})$, $\theta(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})$, and $\phi(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})$. In the

spin- \hat{z} basis they can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} u_+(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}) &= \begin{pmatrix} \sin\left(\frac{\theta(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})}{2}\right) e^{-i\phi(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})} \\ -\cos\left(\frac{\theta(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix}, \\ u_-(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}) &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\theta(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})}{2}\right) e^{-i\phi(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})} \\ \sin\left(\frac{\theta(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A5})$$

and their semiclassical Bloch eigenvalues are

$$\mathcal{E}_\pm(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}) = \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) \pm |\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})|. \quad (\text{A6})$$

1. Wave packet dynamics

We can construct wave packets from semiclassical Bloch states $|\psi_\pm(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})\rangle$ via

$$|W_\pm(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}_c)\rangle = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \gamma_\pm(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}) |\psi_\pm(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})\rangle. \quad (\text{A7})$$

Here $\gamma_\pm(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k})$ is chosen such that the wave packet is strongly peaked at \mathbf{r}_c and \mathbf{k}_c :

$$\langle W_\pm(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}_c) | \hat{\mathbf{r}} | W_\pm(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}_c) \rangle = \mathbf{r}_c, \quad (\text{A8})$$

$$\langle W_\pm(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}_c) | \hat{\mathbf{p}} | W_\pm(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}_c) \rangle = \hbar \mathbf{k}_c. \quad (\text{A9})$$

To find the time evolution of \mathbf{r}_c and \mathbf{k}_c we construct the semiclassical Lagrangian

$$L_\pm(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}_c) = \langle W_\pm(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}_c) | i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \hat{H} | W_\pm(\mathbf{r}_c, \mathbf{k}_c) \rangle \quad (\text{A10})$$

and find the Euler-Lagrange equations of motion for \mathbf{r}_c and \mathbf{k}_c . These equations can be written in compact form as (see Ref. [34])

$$\sum_{\beta} \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\pm(\xi) \dot{\xi}_\beta = \frac{1}{\hbar} \nabla_{\xi_\alpha} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_\pm(\xi). \quad (\text{A11})$$

Here $\xi = (r_x, r_y, r_z, k_x, k_y, k_z)$, $\dot{\xi} = \partial_t \xi$, and we drop the c label on \mathbf{r}_c and \mathbf{k}_c for convenience. The energy functional that appears in the semiclassical equations is

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_\pm(\xi) &= \mathcal{E}_\pm(\xi) + \Delta \mathcal{E}_\pm(\xi), \\ \Delta \mathcal{E}_\pm(\xi) &= \langle W_\pm(\xi) | \Delta \hat{H} | W_\pm(\xi) \rangle \\ &= - \sum_i \text{Im} \{ [\partial_{r_i} \langle u_\pm(\xi) |] [\mathcal{E}_\pm(\xi) \\ &\quad - \mathcal{H}_{\text{SC}}(\xi)] [\partial_{k_i} | u_\pm(\xi) \rangle] \} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A12})$$

and $\Gamma^\pm(\xi)$ is a rank 2 totally antisymmetric tensor of dimension 4:

$$\Gamma^\pm(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Omega_{r_x r_y}^\pm & \Omega_{r_x r_z}^\pm & \Omega_{r_x k_x}^\pm & \Omega_{r_x k_y}^\pm & \Omega_{r_x k_z}^\pm \\ -\Omega_{r_x r_y}^\pm & 0 & \Omega_{r_y r_z}^\pm & \Omega_{r_y k_x}^\pm & \Omega_{r_y k_y}^\pm & \Omega_{r_y k_z}^\pm \\ -\Omega_{r_x r_z}^\pm & -\Omega_{r_y r_z}^\pm & 0 & \Omega_{r_z k_x}^\pm & \Omega_{r_z k_y}^\pm & \Omega_{r_z k_z}^\pm \\ -\Omega_{r_x k_x}^\pm & -\Omega_{r_y k_x}^\pm & -\Omega_{r_z k_x}^\pm & 0 & \Omega_{k_x k_y}^\pm & \Omega_{k_x k_z}^\pm \\ -\Omega_{r_x k_y}^\pm & -\Omega_{r_y k_y}^\pm & -\Omega_{r_z k_y}^\pm & -\Omega_{k_x k_y}^\pm & 0 & \Omega_{k_y k_z}^\pm \\ -\Omega_{r_x k_z}^\pm & -\Omega_{r_y k_z}^\pm & -\Omega_{r_z k_z}^\pm & -\Omega_{k_x k_z}^\pm & -\Omega_{k_y k_z}^\pm & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{A13})$$

where $\Omega_{\xi_\alpha \xi_\beta}^\pm$ are the components of generalized curvatures in the expanded phase space spanned by \mathbf{r} and \mathbf{k} :

$$\Omega_{\xi_\alpha \xi_\beta}^\pm = \partial_{\xi_\alpha} \mathcal{A}_{\xi_\beta}^\pm - \partial_{\xi_\beta} \mathcal{A}_{\xi_\alpha}^\pm, \quad \mathcal{A}_{\xi_\alpha}^\pm = i \langle u_\pm(\xi) | \partial_{\xi_\alpha} | u_\pm(\xi) \rangle. \quad (\text{A14})$$

Note that for simplicity, we suppress the dependence of the curvatures on ξ [i.e., $\Omega_{\xi_\alpha \xi_\beta}(\xi) \rightarrow \Omega_{\xi_\alpha \xi_\beta}$] and we suppress the band index. We may solve Eq. (A11) for systems with a Hamiltonian of the form in Eq. (1). In the following analysis, we assume that $\hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r})$ is independent of r_z as would be the case, for example, in a skyrmion tubes phase. This restriction causes all Berry curvatures involving r_z or k_z derivatives to vanish. Subsequently, the equations of motion for the phase space variables $\dot{\xi} = (\dot{r}_x, \dot{r}_y, \dot{r}_z, \dot{k}_x, \dot{k}_y, \dot{k}_z)$ are

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{r}_\gamma(\xi) &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}(\xi)} \sum_{\delta} \left([\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{kk}]_{\gamma\delta} \frac{\partial_{r_\delta} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar} + [(\mathbb{1} + \overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rk})]_{\gamma\delta} \frac{\partial_{k_\delta} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar} \right), \\ \dot{k}_\gamma(\xi) &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}(\xi)} \sum_{\delta} \left([\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rr}]_{\gamma\delta} \frac{\partial_{k_\delta} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar} - \left[(\mathbb{1} + \overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rk}^T) \right]_{\gamma\delta} \frac{\partial_{r_\delta} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A15})$$

$$\dot{r}_z = \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}(\xi)} \frac{\partial_{k_z} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar}, \quad \dot{k}_z = 0 \quad (\text{A16})$$

where $\gamma, \delta \in \{x, y\}$. The superscript T stands for transpose and the two-dimensional generalized curvature matrices are

$$\Gamma^{-1}(\xi) = \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}(\xi)} \begin{pmatrix} \overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{kk} & \mathbb{1} + \overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rk} \\ -(\mathbb{1} + \overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rk}^T) & \overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rr} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{A17})$$

$$\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{kk} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Omega_{k_x k_y} \\ -\Omega_{k_x k_y} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rr} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Omega_{r_x r_y} \\ -\Omega_{r_x r_y} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rk} = \begin{pmatrix} -\Omega_{r_y k_x} & \Omega_{r_y k_y} \\ \Omega_{r_x k_y} & -\Omega_{r_x k_x} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{A18})$$

$$\mathcal{D}(\xi) = \sqrt{\det[\Gamma(\xi)]} = |1 - \Omega_{r_x k_x} - \Omega_{r_y k_y} - \Omega_{r_x r_y} \Omega_{k_x k_y} - \Omega_{r_x k_y} \Omega_{r_y k_x} + \Omega_{r_x k_x} \Omega_{r_y k_y}|. \quad (\text{A19})$$

APPENDIX B: THERMAL PERTURBATIONS AND THE BOLTZMANN EQUATION

To calculate the Nernst effect, we must calculate the charge current to first order in spatial derivatives of the temperature. Contributions proportional to the scattering time τ derive from temperature gradient induced corrections to the electronic distribution function that can be determined by solving the Boltzmann equation:

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(\xi) = \partial_t f(\xi) + \dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} f(\xi) + \dot{\mathbf{k}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} f(\xi). \quad (\text{B1})$$

Note that there is no explicit time dependence in \hat{H} such that $\partial_t f(\xi) = 0$. For simplicity, we will suppress the band index. We solve this equation under the relaxation time approximation

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(\xi) \approx -\frac{f(\xi) - f^0(\xi)}{\tau} \quad (\text{B2})$$

with relaxation time τ . Here $f^0(\xi)$ is the equilibrium distribution function

$$f^0(\xi) = \frac{1}{e^{(\varepsilon(\xi) - \mu)/k_B T} + 1}. \quad (\text{B3})$$

In the presence of temperature gradients we have

$$-\frac{f(\xi) - f^0(\xi)}{\tau} = \dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot [\nabla_{\mathbf{r}} \hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{m}} f(\xi) + \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} T(\mathbf{r}) \partial_T f(\xi)] + \dot{\mathbf{k}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} f(\xi) \quad (\text{B4})$$

where we have used

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{r}} f(\xi) = \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} \hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{m}} f(\xi) + \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} T(\mathbf{r}) \partial_T f(\xi) \quad (\text{B5})$$

with

$$\nabla_{\mathbf{m}} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial m_{r_x}}, \frac{\partial}{\partial m_{r_y}}, \frac{\partial}{\partial m_{r_z}} \right). \quad (\text{B6})$$

Without the statistical drive induced by the temperature gradient, the distribution function is at equilibrium and the Boltzmann equation dictates

$$0 = \dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} f^0(\xi) + \dot{\mathbf{k}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} f^0(\xi). \quad (\text{B7})$$

Using the chain rule and the equations of motion, we show that this is satisfied if $f^0(\xi)$ is a function of $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)$ alone, i.e., $f^0(\xi) = f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)]$:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= [\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi) + \dot{\mathbf{k}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{k}} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)] \partial_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}} f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)] \\ &= \sum_{\delta\gamma} \left[\left([\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{kk}]_{\gamma\delta} \frac{\partial_{r_\delta} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar} + [(\mathbb{1} + \overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rk})]_{\gamma\delta} \frac{\partial_{k_\delta} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar} \right) \partial_{r_\gamma} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left([\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rr}]_{\gamma\delta} \frac{\partial_{k_\delta} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar} - [(\mathbb{1} + \overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rk}^T)]_{\gamma\delta} \frac{\partial_{r_\delta} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar} \right) \partial_{k_\gamma} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi) \right] \frac{\partial_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}} f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)]}{\mathcal{D}(\varepsilon)} \\ &= \sum_{\delta\gamma} \left([\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rk}]_{\gamma\delta} \frac{\partial_{k_\delta} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar} \partial_{r_\gamma} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi) - [\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rk}^T]_{\delta\gamma} \frac{\partial_{r_\delta} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar} \partial_{k_\gamma} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi) \right) \frac{\partial_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}} f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)]}{\mathcal{D}(\varepsilon)} \\ &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B8})$$

Note that $\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{kk}$, $\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rr}$, and $\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rk}$ are totally antisymmetric matrices such that

$$(\overleftrightarrow{\Omega} \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{v} = \sum_{ij} v_i \overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{ij} v_j = 0 \quad (\text{B9})$$

for all \mathbf{v} .

1. First order in temperature gradients

To determine the distribution function to first order in temperature gradients we may make a power series expansion of $f(\xi)$ in powers of the temperature gradients. Here we only are interested to first order such that we may write

$$f(\xi) \approx f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)] + g(\xi) \quad (\text{B10})$$

where $g(\xi)$ is first order in temperature gradients [i.e., $g(\xi) \propto \nabla_r T(\mathbf{r})$]. Substituting into Eq. (B4) and equating terms that are first order in temperature gradients we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{-g(\xi)}{\tau} &= \dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \{\nabla_r \hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \nabla_m g(\xi) + \nabla_r T(\mathbf{r}) \partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)]\} + \dot{\mathbf{k}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_k g^T(\xi) \\ \Rightarrow \{\tau[\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r \hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \nabla_m + \dot{\mathbf{k}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_k] + 1\}g(\xi) &= -\tau \dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \nabla_r T(\mathbf{r}) \partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B11})$$

This is in the form

$$(1 + \mathbb{P})g(\xi) = -\tau \dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r T(\mathbf{r}) \partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)] \quad (\text{B12})$$

with $\mathbb{P} = \tau[\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r \hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \nabla_m + \dot{\mathbf{k}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_k]$. Solving for $g^T(\xi)$ we have

$$g(\xi) = -\tau \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\mathbb{P})^n \{\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r T(\mathbf{r}) \partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)]\}. \quad (\text{B13})$$

Note here we consider a constant temperature gradient [i.e., $\nabla_r T(\mathbf{r}) = \text{const}$] such that \mathbb{P} only acts on $\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi)$ and $\partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)]$. This allows us to write $\nabla_r \hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \nabla_m$ as ∇_r . With this simplification we have

$$g(\xi) = -\tau \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\tau)^n (\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r + \dot{\mathbf{k}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_k)^n \{\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r T(\mathbf{r}) \partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)]\}. \quad (\text{B14})$$

The operator in the second parentheses acts on the functions $\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi)$ and $\partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)]$. However Eq. (B7) constrains the action of the operator on $\partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)]$ to vanish. This occurs at all orders, i.e., $\mathbb{P}^n f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)] = 0$. We may rewrite our expression for $g(\xi)$ as

$$g(\xi) = -\tau \partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)] \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\tau)^n [\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r + \dot{\mathbf{k}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_k]^n [\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r T(\mathbf{r})]. \quad (\text{B15})$$

2. Scaling of terms in the perturbed distribution function

We have

$$\tau[\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r + \dot{\mathbf{k}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_k] \approx \tau \left(\frac{\nabla_k \mathcal{E}(\xi)}{\hbar} \cdot \nabla_r - \frac{\nabla_r \mathcal{E}(\xi)}{\hbar} \cdot \nabla_k \right) \quad (\text{B16})$$

where we have used $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi) \approx \mathcal{E}(\xi)$. These terms multiply $\partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)]$ in $g(\xi)$ and will thus contribute where $\partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)]$ is large, which is in a range of $k_B T$ around the Fermi energy. Therefore we have

$$\tau \left(\frac{\nabla_k \mathcal{E}(\xi)}{\hbar} \cdot \nabla_r - \frac{\nabla_r \mathcal{E}(\xi)}{\hbar} \cdot \nabla_k \right) \sim \tau \left(\mathbf{v}_F \cdot \nabla_r + \frac{\lambda}{\hbar L_s} \partial_k \right) \sim \frac{\ell}{L_s} \quad (\text{B17})$$

where we note that $J \sim \mathcal{E}_F$ and at most $\partial_{r_i} \sim 1/L_s$ and $\partial_{k_i} \sim a$. This statement relies heavily on the condition $\lambda \ll J$ and the action of the operator on $\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi)$ [e.g., the first term in Eq. (B17) actually scales as $(\ell/L_s)(\lambda/\mathcal{E}_F)$]. This shows that at leading order $\tau[\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r + \dot{\mathbf{k}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_k]$ scales as ℓ/L_s , which in the regime of interest is much less than 1. We thus only need to consider the first few n in the sum of Eq. (B15).

APPENDIX C: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE THERMOELECTRIC CONDUCTIVITY

Contributions to the thermoelectric conductivity $\overleftrightarrow{\alpha}^{(E)}$ derive from the second term in Eq. (5) as the temperature gradient induces τ dependent corrections to the distribution function:

$$\mathbf{j}_{\text{tr}}^{(2)} = -e \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^6 \xi}{V(2\pi)^3} \mathcal{D}_l(\xi) \dot{\mathbf{r}}_l(\xi) f_l(\xi). \quad (\text{C1})$$

To first order in temperature gradients we may write

$$\mathbf{j}_{\text{tr}}^{(2)} \approx -e \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^6 \xi}{V(2\pi)^3} \mathcal{D}_l(\xi) \dot{\mathbf{r}}_l(\xi) g_l^T(\xi) = e\tau \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^6 \xi}{V(2\pi)^3} \mathcal{D}_l(\xi) \dot{\mathbf{r}}_l(\xi) \partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_l(\xi)] \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\mathbb{P}_l)^n \right) \dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r T(\mathbf{r}) \quad (\text{C2})$$

such that we may write the thermoelectric conductivity as

$$\alpha_{ij}^{(2)} = -e\tau \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^6\xi}{V(2\pi)^3} \mathcal{D}_l(\xi) \partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_l(\xi)] \left[\dot{r}_l^i(\xi) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\mathbb{P}_l)^n \right) \dot{r}_l^j(\xi) \right]. \quad (\text{C3})$$

1. First order in τ

To find contributions to the thermoelectric conductivity first order in τ we may substitute $g^{(1)}(\xi)$ into Eq. (C2). This gives

$$j_{\text{tr}}^{(2,1)} = e\tau \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^6\xi}{V(2\pi)^3} \mathcal{D}_l(\xi) \dot{r}_l(\xi) \partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)] [\dot{r}_l(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r T(\mathbf{r})]. \quad (\text{C4})$$

Extracting the thermoelectric conductivity we have

$$\alpha_{ij}^{(2,1)} = -e\tau \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^6\xi}{V(2\pi)^3} \mathcal{D}_l(\xi) \partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)] [\dot{r}_l(\xi) \cdot \hat{i}] [\dot{r}_l(\xi) \cdot \hat{j}]. \quad (\text{C5})$$

At this order in τ , the tensor $\alpha_{ij}^{(E,1)}$ is symmetric such that the transverse contribution to $\alpha^{(E,1)}$ vanishes: $\alpha_T^{(E,1)} = 1/2(\alpha_{xy}^{(E,1)} - \alpha_{yx}^{(E,1)}) = 0$. The leading order longitudinal contribution can be written as

$$\alpha_L = -\frac{e\tau}{3\hbar^2} \int_{\xi} |\nabla_k \varepsilon_l|^2 \partial_T f^0[\varepsilon_l]. \quad (\text{C6})$$

2. Second order in τ

We have already found the leading order nonvanishing longitudinal component of the thermoelectric conductivity and therefore will focus now on the transverse antisymmetric component of the thermoelectric conductivity. Using Eq. (C1) the charge current to second order in τ is

$$j^{(2,2)} = -e\tau^2 \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^6\xi}{V(2\pi)^3} \mathcal{D}_l(\xi) \dot{r}_l(\xi) \partial_T f^0[\varepsilon_l(\xi)] [\dot{r}_l(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r + \dot{\mathbf{k}}_l(\xi) \cdot \nabla_k] [\dot{r}_l(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r T(\mathbf{r})]. \quad (\text{C7})$$

Extracting the thermoelectric conductivity we have

$$\alpha_{ij}^{(2,2)} = e\tau^2 \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^6\xi}{V(2\pi)^3} \mathcal{D}_l(\xi) [\dot{r}_l(\xi) \cdot \hat{i}] \partial_T f^0[\varepsilon_l(\xi)] [\dot{r}_l(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r + \dot{\mathbf{k}}_l(\xi) \cdot \nabla_k] [\dot{r}_l(\xi) \cdot \hat{j}]. \quad (\text{C8})$$

We now want to find the largest terms in a/L_s and λ/\mathcal{E}_F . We start by looking at leading order in a/L_s .

a. First order in a/L_s

We note that nominally $\dot{r}_l(\xi) \cdot \nabla_r \sim \frac{\nabla_k \mathcal{E}_l(\xi)}{\hbar} \cdot \nabla_r \sim a/L_s$ and at leading order we have $\dot{\mathbf{k}}_l(\xi) \cdot \nabla_k \sim -\frac{\nabla_r \mathcal{E}_l(\xi)}{\hbar} \cdot \nabla_k \sim a/L_s$. Thus to leading order in a/L_s we have

$$\alpha_{ij}^{(2,2)} \approx e\tau^2 \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^6\xi}{V(2\pi)^3} \partial_T f^0[\varepsilon_l(\xi)] \left(\frac{\partial_{k_i} \mathcal{E}_l(\xi)}{\hbar} \right) \left(\frac{\nabla_k \mathcal{E}_l(\xi)}{\hbar} \cdot \nabla_r - \frac{\nabla_r \mathcal{E}_l(\xi)}{\hbar} \cdot \nabla_k \right) \left(\frac{\partial_{k_j} \mathcal{E}_l(\xi)}{\hbar} \right). \quad (\text{C9})$$

To find the largest contribution to the above we can now expand this to first order in λ/\mathcal{E}_F . This can be done by first expanding $\mathcal{E}_l(\xi)$ to first order in λ :

$$\mathcal{E}_{\pm}(\xi) \approx \varepsilon_{\pm}(\mathbf{k}) \pm \lambda a/t \sum_{\substack{i=x,y,z \\ j=x,y}} m_i(\mathbf{r}) (\chi_{ij} + \delta_{zj} w_j) \partial_{k_j} \varepsilon(\mathbf{k}). \quad (\text{C10})$$

Thus any spatial gradient will be nominally order λ and we see the order $(\lambda/\mathcal{E}_F)^0$ term vanishes in Eq. (C9). Thus for all other gradients we may substitute in the λ independent part and we may use $f_l^0[\mathcal{E}(\xi)] \approx f_l^0[\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{k})]$ in the above. We find

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial_{k_x} \mathcal{E}_{\pm}(\xi)}{\hbar} \right) \left(\frac{\nabla_k \mathcal{E}_{\pm}(\xi)}{\hbar} \cdot \nabla_r - \frac{\nabla_r \mathcal{E}_{\pm}(\xi)}{\hbar} \cdot \nabla_k \right) \left(\frac{\partial_{k_y} \mathcal{E}_{\pm}(\xi)}{\hbar} \right) - (x \leftrightarrow y) \right] \quad (\text{C11})$$

$$\approx \pm \frac{at^2\lambda}{2\hbar^3} \mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k}) [\partial_{r_y} \mathbf{m}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \overleftrightarrow{\chi} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \partial_{r_x} \mathbf{m}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \overleftrightarrow{\chi} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{y}}]. \quad (\text{C12})$$

Substitution into Eq. (C9) gives

$$\delta\alpha_H \equiv \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_{xy}^{(2,2)} - \alpha_{yx}^{(2,2)}) = \frac{e\tau^2 t^2 \lambda}{\hbar^3} \left\{ \sum_l l \int \frac{d^3 r}{2V} a [\partial_{r_y} \mathbf{m}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \overleftrightarrow{\chi} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{x}} - \partial_{r_x} \mathbf{m}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \overleftrightarrow{\chi} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{y}} + m_z(\mathbf{r})(\partial_{r_y} w_x - \partial_{r_x} w_y)] \right. \\ \left. \times \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} (\partial_T f^0[\varepsilon_l] \mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k})) \right\}. \quad (\text{C13})$$

For periodic magnetic textures this vanishes such that terms deriving from Eq. (C9) will scale at orders higher than $(\lambda/\mathcal{E}_F)(a/L_s)$. We note terms in the integrand over real space transform trivially under rotations of the system, but flip sign under vertical mirrors. To proceed we look at terms of order $(a/L_s)^2$.

b. Second order in a/L_s

Unlike at first order in a/L_s , at second order in a/L_s there are nonvanishing contributions to the transverse Nernst conductivity that are order $(\lambda/\mathcal{E}_F)^0 = 1$ such that we may set $\lambda = 0$ in Eq. (C8) and look for the largest terms. In the absence of SOC the equations of motion for the wave packets are

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{r}_\delta(\xi) \Big|_{\lambda=0} &= \frac{\partial_{k_\delta} \varepsilon(k)}{\hbar}, \\ \dot{k}_\delta(\xi) \Big|_{\lambda=0} &= \sum_\gamma [\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rr}]_{\delta\gamma} \Big|_{\lambda=0} \frac{\partial_{k_\gamma} \varepsilon(k)}{\hbar}, \\ \dot{r}_z(\xi) \Big|_{\lambda=0} &= \frac{\partial_{k_z} \varepsilon(k)}{\hbar}, \quad \dot{k}_z = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C14})$$

where again for simplicity in the above and what follows gradients and vectors are restricted to the xy plane. Substitution into Eq. (C8) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_H^T &= \frac{e\tau^2}{2} \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^6 \xi}{V(2\pi)^3} \partial_T f^0[\varepsilon_l(k)] \frac{\partial_{k_x} \varepsilon_l}{\hbar} \left[\sum_{\gamma\delta} \left([\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rr}]_{\delta\gamma} \Big|_{\lambda=0} \frac{\partial_{k_\delta} \varepsilon_l}{\hbar} \right) \partial_{k_\gamma} \right] \frac{\partial_{k_y} \varepsilon_l}{\hbar} - (y \leftrightarrow x) \\ &= -\frac{e\tau^2}{\hbar^3} \sum_{l=\pm} \left(\int \frac{d^3 r}{2\pi V} \Omega_{r_x r_y}^l \Big|_{\lambda=0} \right) \int \frac{d^2 k}{8\pi^2} \partial_T f^0[\varepsilon_l] \mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k}) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C15})$$

with

$$\mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k}) = 1/(a^2 t^3) \{ \mathbf{v}^T \cdot [\overleftrightarrow{M}^{-1} - \text{Tr}(\overleftrightarrow{M}^{-1}) \mathbb{1}] \cdot \mathbf{v} \} \quad (\text{C16})$$

where $\mathbf{v} = (\partial_{k_x} \varepsilon, \partial_{k_y} \varepsilon)$ and $\overleftrightarrow{M}_{k_i k_j}^{-1} = \partial_{k_i} \partial_{k_j} \varepsilon_l$ with $i, j \in \{x, y\}$. We note that

$$\int \frac{d^2 r}{2\pi V} \Omega_{r_x r_y}^l \Big|_{\lambda=0} = -l \int \frac{d^2 r}{4\pi V} \mathbf{m}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot [\partial_{r_x} \hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r}) \times \partial_{r_y} \hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r})] = -l n_{\text{top}} \quad (\text{C17})$$

where n_{top} is the topological charge density. Substitution into the above gives the topological thermoelectric conductivity:

$$\alpha_H^T = \frac{e\tau^2 t^3}{\hbar^3} n_{\text{top}} a^2 \sum_{l=\pm} l \int \frac{d^2 k}{8\pi^2} \partial_T f^0[\varepsilon_l] \mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k}). \quad (\text{C18})$$

APPENDIX D: MOTT RELATION

In the presence of an external electric field in the xy plane, the semiclassical equations of motion are altered,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{r}_\gamma(\xi) &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}(\xi)} \sum_\delta \left[[\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{kk}]_{\gamma\delta} \left(\frac{\partial_{r_\delta} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar} + eE_\delta \right) + [(\mathbb{1} + \overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rk})]_{\gamma\delta} \frac{\partial_{k_\delta} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar} \right], \\ \dot{k}_\gamma(\xi) &= \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}(\xi)} \sum_\delta \left[[\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rr}]_{\gamma\delta} \frac{\partial_{k_\delta} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar} - [(\mathbb{1} + \overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rk}^T)]_{\gamma\delta} \left(\frac{\partial_{r_\delta} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar} + eE_\delta \right) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D1})$$

$$\dot{r}_z = \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}(\xi)} \frac{\partial_{k_z} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)}{\hbar}, \quad \dot{k}_z = 0, \quad (\text{D2})$$

whereas temperature gradient perturbations only enter Boltzmann's equation through ∇_r :

$$-\frac{f - f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}]}{\tau} = [\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla'_r + \dot{\mathbf{k}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_k]f(\xi) + \dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot \nabla_r T(\mathbf{r}) \partial_T f(\xi) \quad (\text{D3})$$

where $\nabla'_r = \nabla_r \hat{\mathbf{m}}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \nabla_m$. For electric field perturbations, we may write the Boltzmann equation as

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{f - f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}]}{\tau} &= [\dot{\mathbf{r}}_E(\xi) \cdot \nabla'_r + \dot{\mathbf{k}}_E(\xi) \cdot \nabla_k]f(\xi) \\ &= [\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla'_r + \dot{\mathbf{k}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_k]f(\xi) + \sum_{\gamma\delta} \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}} \left[\left(\frac{[\overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{kk}]_{\delta\gamma}}{\hbar} eE_\delta \right) \cdot \nabla'_{r_\gamma} f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}] - \left([\mathbb{1} + \overleftrightarrow{\Omega}_{rk}^T]_{\delta\gamma} \frac{eE_\delta}{\hbar} \right) \cdot \nabla_{k_\gamma} f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}] \right] \\ &= [\dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla'_r + \dot{\mathbf{k}}(\xi) \cdot \nabla_k]f(\xi) - \dot{\mathbf{r}} \cdot e\mathbf{E} \partial_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}} f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D4})$$

Comparing Eq. (D3) to Eq. (D4), in the presence of an electric field, the perturbations to the distribution function to linear order in the electric field, $g^\phi(\xi)$, take a similar form to temperature gradient induced perturbations. Solving the Boltzmann equation gives [26]

$$g^\phi(\xi) = \tau e \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\mathbb{P})^n \{ \dot{\mathbf{r}}(\xi) \cdot \mathbf{E} \partial_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}} f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi)] \} \quad (\text{D5})$$

such that these contributions to the electric conductivity can be written as

$$\sigma_{ij}^{(2)} = -e^2 \tau \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^6\xi}{V(2\pi)^3} \mathcal{D}_l(\xi) \partial_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}} f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_l(\xi)] \left[\dot{r}_l^i(\xi) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\mathbb{P}_l)^n \right) \dot{r}_l^j(\xi) \right] \quad (\text{D6})$$

which we may compare to the contributions to the thermoelectric conductivity:

$$\alpha_{ij}^{(2)} = -e\tau \sum_{l=\pm} \int \frac{d^6\xi}{V(2\pi)^3} \mathcal{D}_l(\xi) \partial_T f_l^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_l(\xi)] \left[\dot{r}_l^i(\xi) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\mathbb{P}_l)^n \right) \dot{r}_l^j(\xi) \right]. \quad (\text{D7})$$

For simplicity, we define

$$G_l(\xi) = -e\tau \frac{1}{V(2\pi)^3} \mathcal{D}_l(\xi) \left[\dot{r}_l^i(\xi) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\mathbb{P}_l)^n \right) \dot{r}_l^j(\xi) \right] \quad (\text{D8})$$

such that we may write the conductivities as

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{ij}^{(2)} &= \sum_{l=\pm} \int d^6\xi \partial_T f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_l(\xi)] G_l(\xi) = - \sum_{l=\pm} \int d^6\xi \left(\frac{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\xi) - \mu}{k_B T} \right) \partial_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_l} f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_l(\xi)] G_l(\xi), \\ \sigma_{ij}^{(2)} &= e \sum_{l=\pm} \int d^6\xi \partial_{\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_l} f^0[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_l(\xi)] G_l(\xi). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{D9})$$

We may define

$$\tilde{G}_l(x) = \int d^6\xi \delta[\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_l(\xi) - x] G_l(\xi) \quad (\text{D10})$$

such that we may write the conductivities as

$$\alpha_{ij}^{(2)} = \sum_{l=\pm} \int dx \partial_x f^0[x] \tilde{G}_l(x) \left(\frac{x - \mu}{k_B T} \right), \quad \sigma_{ij}^{(2)} = -e \sum_{l=\pm} \int dx \partial_x f^0[x] \tilde{G}_l(x). \quad (\text{D11})$$

For low temperatures, we can now do a Sommerfeld expansion of both σ_{ij}^E and α_{ij}^E :

$$\alpha_{ij}^{(2)} \approx -\frac{\pi^2}{3} k_B^2 T \sum_{l=\pm} \left. \frac{\partial \tilde{G}_l(x)}{\partial x} \right|_{x=\mu}, \quad \sigma_{ij}^{(2)} \approx e \sum_{l=\pm} \tilde{G}_l(\mu) \quad (\text{D12})$$

which implies the Mott relation

$$\alpha_{ij}^{(2)} \approx -\frac{\pi^2}{3} \frac{k_B^2 T}{e} \frac{\partial \sigma_{ij}^{(2)}}{\partial \mu}. \quad (\text{D13})$$

APPENDIX E: CHEMICAL POTENTIAL DEPENDENCE OF ANOMALOUS HALL CONDUCTIVITY

The anomalous Hall conductivity is proportional to the integral of the momentum space Berry curvature over the occupied Bloch states. Its leading order contribution is

$$\sigma_H^A = -\frac{e^2}{2\hbar} \sum_l \frac{l}{J^2} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} f^0[\varepsilon_l] \times (\partial_{k_x} \mathbf{d}_l(\mathbf{k}) \times \partial_{k_y} \mathbf{d}_l(\mathbf{k}))|_{w=0} \cdot \hat{z}. \quad (\text{E1})$$

For simplicity we suppress the band index in what follows. To see the relationship to $\mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k})$, we first perform an integration by parts:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} f^0[\varepsilon] (\partial_{k_x} \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{k}) \times \partial_{k_y} \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{k}))|_{w=0} \cdot \hat{z} \\ = -\frac{t}{2} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_{i,j,n,m=x,y} \varepsilon_{ij} \varepsilon_{nm} d_n(\partial_{k_i} d_m) v_j \partial_{\varepsilon} f^0[\varepsilon] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E2})$$

where ε_{ij} is the Levi-Civita symbol which in two dimensions ($i, j \in \{x, y\}$) has a single independent coefficient. The product allows four nonzero terms that can be grouped as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i,j,n,m} \varepsilon_{ij} \varepsilon_{nm} d_n(\partial_{k_i} d_m) v_j|_{w=0} \\ = -\frac{1}{a^2} \det(\overleftrightarrow{\chi}) [-v_x(\partial_{k_y} v_x) v_y - v_y(\partial_{k_x} v_y) v_x \\ + \partial_{k_x} v_x v_y^2 + \partial_{k_y} v_y v_x^2] \\ = \frac{1}{a^2} \det(\overleftrightarrow{\chi}) \mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k}). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E3})$$

Substitution into Eq. (E2) gives Eq. (16).

To understand why $\mathcal{Q}(\mathbf{k})$ appears in both the anomalous and topological contributions, we note that the totally antisymmetric part of any rank 2 tensor must be invariant under rotations about the \hat{z} axis $\overleftrightarrow{R}^z(\theta)$ and must change sign under vertical mirror planes, \overleftrightarrow{M}^x and \overleftrightarrow{M}^y . For any rank 2 space tensor \overleftrightarrow{T} , under rotations $T_{ij} \rightarrow T'_{ij} = \sum_{kl} R_{ik}^z(\theta) R_{jl}^z(\theta) T_{kl}$. The totally antisymmetric component must be left invariant: $T'_{xy} - T'_{yx} = T_{xy} - T_{yx}$. We also note that under vertical mirror planes, \overleftrightarrow{M}^x and \overleftrightarrow{M}^y , the totally antisymmetric component must change sign: $T_{ij} \rightarrow T'_{ij} = \sum_{kl} \mathcal{M}_{ik}^x \mathcal{M}_{jl}^x T_{kl} = \sum_{kl} \mathcal{M}_{ik}^y \mathcal{M}_{jl}^y T_{kl} = -T_{ij}$. In α_H^T , these mirror operations flip the sign of n_{top} . In α_H^A , it is \bar{m}_z which changes sign under such a transformation, while $\det(\overleftrightarrow{\chi})$ is left invariant.

APPENDIX F: CALCULATION OF THERMOELECTRIC TRANSPORT AND THE SONDHEIMER CANCELLATION

In two dimensions and using the Mott relation (Appendix D), the analytic expression for the longitudinal thermoelectric conductivity for quadratic bands is given by

$$\alpha_L \approx \frac{\pi^3 k_B e}{6 \hbar} \left(\frac{k_B T}{(\hbar/\tau)} \right) \begin{cases} 1 & \varepsilon_0 - J < \mu < \varepsilon_0 + J \\ 2 & \mu > \varepsilon_0 + J \end{cases}. \quad (\text{F1})$$

Using the Mott relation and in the limit $\sigma_L = (\sigma_{xx} + \sigma_{yy})/2 \gg (\sigma_{xx} - \sigma_{yy})/2, \sigma_{xy}, \sigma_{yx}$ the analytic expression for leading

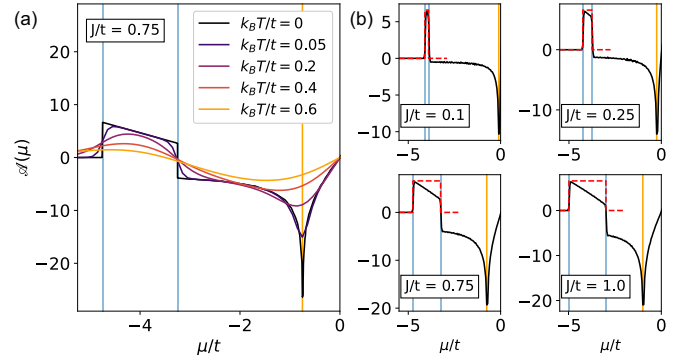


FIG. 3. $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$ for varying parameters. The left panel shows the effect of raising the temperature. The finite temperature values are calculated using the temperature dependent Eq. (11). Nonphysical jumps are smoothed out. The zero-temperature approximation is appropriate in metals and heavily doped semimetals. The right panels show the effect of varying J/t while holding $T = 0$. As in Fig. 2, the Van Hove singularities (gold) and band edges (blue) are shown by vertical lines. The dashed red line shows the approximate solution for quadratic bands. As J/t is increased, the qualitative behavior remains the same, as long as no gap is opened between the bands.

order contribution to the Seebeck effect (thermopower) is

$$\begin{aligned} S_L &\approx -\frac{\pi^2 k_B^2 T}{3 e} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} [\ln(\sigma_L)] \\ &= -\frac{\pi^2 k_B^2 T}{3 e} \left(\frac{\Theta[(\mu - (\varepsilon_0 - J))]}{\mu - (\varepsilon_0 - J)} + \frac{\Theta[(\mu - (\varepsilon_0 + J))]}{\mu - (\varepsilon_0 + J)} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{F2})$$

We now illustrate the parameter dependence of $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$ (Appendix E) using, as an example, the two-dimensional square lattice with nearest neighbor interactions. Figure 3(a) shows the temperature dependence of $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$. The nonanalytic jumps in $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$ are the result of the Mott relation, in which the μ derivative is taken at $T = 0$. The full temperature-dependent expression from Eq. (11) is plotted in comparison to the Mott result. The Mott result remains a good approximation since $k_B T \ll t$.

Figure 3(b) shows the dependence of $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$ on the magnetic exchange coupling, J , which controls the energy gap between the two bands. The behavior of $\mathcal{A}(\mu)$ for each choice of J/t remains qualitatively the same.

In canonical thermoelectric transport in the presence of external magnetic fields, a Sondheimer cancellation can occur whereby the Nernst effect is suppressed due to a Hall angle independent of a system's chemical potential. This occurs when the chemical potential dependences of the longitudinal conductivity and Hall conductivity are equivalent. For weakly spin-orbit coupled spin-split bands, the Nernst effect in the presence of an external magnetic field is determined by Eq. (19) with $l \rightarrow 1$ in the numerator and n_{top} replaced by eB/\hbar . For quadratic bands in three dimensions, this leads to $\sigma_H^B, \sigma_L^B \propto (\mu + J)^{3/2} + (\mu - J)^{3/2}$ such that $N \propto \partial_\mu \Theta_H = 0$. However, in the presence of nontrivial topological charge, the sign of $\Omega_{r_x r_y}$, $l = \pm 1$, is opposite for each spin split pair of bands. This leads to $\sigma_L^{\Omega_{rr}} \propto (\mu + J)^{3/2} + (\mu - J)^{3/2}$ and $\sigma_H^{\Omega_{rr}} \propto (\mu + J)^{3/2} - (\mu - J)^{3/2}$, and thus generically $N \propto \partial_\mu \Theta_H \neq 0$. This allows for Nernst effects to occur even in the

absence of a rapidly changing energy dependent scattering or relaxation time.

APPENDIX G: SCALING OF THERMOELECTRIC CONTRIBUTIONS

The regime of interest is determined by the inequalities $a \ll \ell \ll L_s$ and $\lambda \ll J < t \sim E_F$. Let us define the

small parameter $\epsilon = \lambda/E_F \sim a/\ell \sim \ell/L_s$. The anomalous thermoelectric conductivity scales as $\alpha_H^A \sim (\lambda/J)^2 (k_B T/t) \sim \epsilon^2 (k_B T/E_F)$. For the topological thermoelectric conductivity, we have $\alpha_H^T \sim (a/L_s)^2 (k_B T/t) (t/(\hbar\tau)) \sim \epsilon^2 (k_B T/E_F)$. Using $(E_F \tau/\hbar)^2 \sim (\ell/a)^2 \sim 1/\epsilon^2$, we see that α_H^T also scales as $\epsilon^2 (k_B T/E_F)$. A similar analysis shows that both N^A and N^T scale as $\epsilon^3 (k_B T/E_F)$.

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