Topological field quantization is applied to a unified description of three macroscopic quantum phases: super conductors, super fluids and quantum Hall phase. The basic observation is that the formation of connections identified as join along boundaries bonds makes possible the formation of macroscopic quantum system from topological field quanta having size of the order of the coherence length ξ for ordinary phase. The presence of the connections makes possible supra flow and the presence of two levels of the topological condensate explains the two-fluid picture of super fluids. In standard physics, the order parameter is constant in the ground state. In TGD context, the non-simply connected topology of the 3-surface makes possible ground states with a covariantly constant order parameter characterized by the integers telling the change of the order parameter along closed homotopically nontrivial loops. Later an alternative identification of connections as K\"ahler magnetic flux tubes carrying magnetic monopole flux has emerged but does not change the general vision.

The role of the ordinary magnetic field in super conductivity is proposed to be taken by the Z^0 magnetic field in super fluidity and the mathematical descriptions of super conductors and super fluids become practically identical. The generalization of the quantization condition for the magnetic flux to a condition involving also a velocity circulation, plays a central role in the description of both phases and suggests a new description of the rotating super fluid and some new effects. A classical explanation for the fractional Quantum Hall effect in terms of the topological field quanta is proposed. Quantum Hall phase is very similar to the supra phases: an essential role is played by the generalized quantization condition and the hydrodynamic description of the Hall electrons. The role of Z^0 magnetic field is suggested by large parity breaking effects in biology.

The results obtained support the view that in condensed matter systems topological field quanta with size of the order of $\xi\simeq 10^{-8}-10^{-7}$ meters are of special importance. This new length scale is expected to have also applications to less exotic phenomena of the condensed matter physics (the description of the conductors and di-electrics and ferromagnetism) and in hydrodynamics (the failure of the hydrodynamic approximation takes place at this length scale). These field quanta of course, correspond to only one condensate level and many length scales are expected to be present.

%\end{abstract}