

# Quiz 4

(1)

hexagonal model with inversion symmetry

Haldane type Hamiltonian with inversion  
symmetry breaking term

$$\sum_{\vec{r}} F(\vec{r}) c_{\vec{r}}^\dagger d_{\vec{r}} + d_{\vec{r}}^\dagger c_{\vec{r}} F(\vec{r}) \\ + \sum_{\vec{r}} c_{\vec{r}}^\dagger c_{\vec{r}} \mu(\vec{r}) + \sum_{\vec{r}} d_{\vec{r}}^\dagger d_{\vec{r}} \mu(\vec{r})$$

$$+ \mu \sum_{\vec{r}} (c_{\vec{r}}^\dagger c_{\vec{r}} - d_{\vec{r}}^\dagger d_{\vec{r}})$$

breaks inversion symmetry

$$F(\vec{r}) = \sum_{i=1}^3 e^{i\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}_i^{(1)}} \rightarrow \text{nearest neighbors } (\vec{r}_i^{(1)})$$

$$\mu(\vec{r}) = \sum_{i=1}^3 e^{i\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}_i^{(2)}} \rightarrow \text{second nearest neighbors } (\vec{r}_i^{(2)})$$

Dirac points:  $\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2 \Rightarrow \vec{k} = -\vec{k}$

~~$F(\vec{r})$~~   
sending

$$\vec{k} \rightarrow -\vec{k}$$

$$F(\vec{k}) \rightarrow F^*(\vec{k})$$

$$\mu(\vec{k}) \rightarrow \mu^*(\vec{k})$$

$$\mu \rightarrow \mu$$

write Hamiltonian in "two-state" form ②

$$\vec{H}(\vec{h}) \cdot \vec{\sigma} = \hbar \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \sin\phi e^{i\varphi} \\ \sin\theta e^{-i\varphi} & -\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hbar_+ & \hbar_+ \sin\theta e^{i\varphi} \\ \hbar_- e^{-i\varphi} & -\hbar_- \end{pmatrix}$$

diagonalise:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta - \lambda & \sin\theta e^{i\varphi} \\ \sin\theta e^{-i\varphi} & -\cos\theta - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow -(\cos\theta - \lambda)(\cos\theta + \lambda) - \sin^2\theta = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 = \cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$$

lowest eigenvector of state with  $\lambda = -1$

$$(\cos\theta + 1)x + \sin\theta e^{i\varphi} y = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$y = -\frac{(\cos\theta + 1)}{\sin\theta e^{i\varphi}}$$

$$y = -\frac{\cos\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} - \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \sin\frac{\theta}{2} + \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\varphi}}$$

$$y = -\frac{\cos\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} - \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \sin\frac{\theta}{2} + \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} + \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \sin\frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\varphi}}$$

$$= -\frac{\cos\frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\varphi}}$$

$$\rightarrow u_- = \begin{pmatrix} \sin\frac{\theta}{2} e^{i\varphi} \\ -\cos\frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Berry connection:  $\langle u_- | \partial_{\theta} | u_- \rangle = \frac{i}{2} (\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} - \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2}) = 0$

$$\langle u_- | \partial_{\varphi} | u_- \rangle = -\sin^2\frac{\theta}{2}$$

Berry curvature:  
at  $\vec{k}$

$$i \partial_{\vec{k}} \langle u | \partial_{\vec{k}} | u \rangle = -\frac{d \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{d \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{2}$$

(3)

send  $\vec{k} \rightarrow -\vec{k}$  for model with inversion  
symmetry breaking term means

$$\varphi \rightarrow -\varphi$$

since  $h_z \rightarrow h_z$

$$h_x \rightarrow h_x$$

$$h_y \rightarrow -h_y$$

in this case

$$u_- = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\varphi} \\ -\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \text{curvature at } -\vec{k} \quad + \frac{d \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{2} \right]$$

changes sign! Berry phases have to cancel

for Haldane model with time-reversal invariance

breaking term

$$h_x \rightarrow h_x$$

$$h_y \rightarrow -h_y$$

$$\varphi \rightarrow -\varphi$$

$$h_z \rightarrow -h_z$$

$$\theta \rightarrow \pi - \theta$$

$$\text{at } \vec{k} : \text{curvature is } -\frac{d \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{2}$$

Hamiltonian becomes

$$h \begin{pmatrix} -\cos\theta & \sin\theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin\theta e^{i\varphi} & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

~~diag~~

$$(\cos\theta - \lambda)$$

diagonalize:  $(-\cos\theta - \lambda)(\cos\theta - \lambda) - \sin^2\theta = 0$

$$-(\cos^2\theta - \lambda^2) - \sin^2\theta = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm \hbar \times h$$

eigenvector w/  $\lambda = -\hbar$

$$\Rightarrow (-\cos\theta + 1)x + \sin\theta e^{-i\varphi} y = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{(\cos\theta - 1)}{\sin\theta e^{-i\varphi}}$$

$$\cos\theta - 1 = \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} - \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \sin\frac{\theta}{2} - \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} - \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \sin\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{-2\sin\frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos\frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\varphi}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{vector: } \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\varphi} \\ -\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Berry connection:  $i \langle u_- | \partial_\theta | u_- \rangle = 0$   
 $i \langle u_- | \partial_\varphi | u_- \rangle = \cos^2\frac{\theta}{2}$

$$\text{Berry curvature: } -2\cos\frac{\theta}{2} \sin\frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{\sin\theta}{2}$$

at  $-\hat{k}$

5