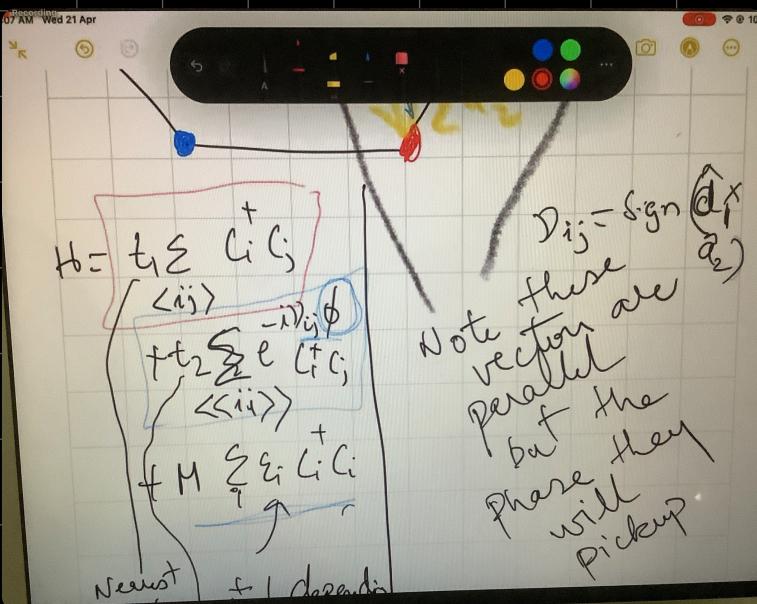


Recap:- ① Haldane model

↳ on a unit cell it doesn't break TRS
 ↳ but overall it does break TRS

② TRS → can be broken by phase term

↳ sign of phase oscillates



$$t_2 \leq c_i + c_j e^{-i D_{ij}(\phi)}$$

$\langle\langle i,j \rangle\rangle$

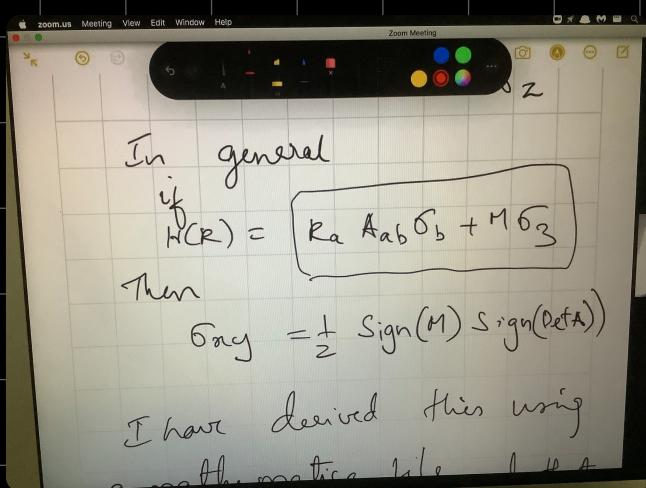
→ spin isn't taken into account

→ 2x2 Hamiltonian

effective low-energy Hamiltonian

⇒ Gap opening & closing → as you vary phase term

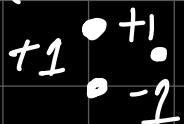
↙
 ≠ leads to boundary modes!



I have derived this using
 Mathematica file I have

finite ribbon implementation [what is the reason for Bulk-Boundary correspondence?]

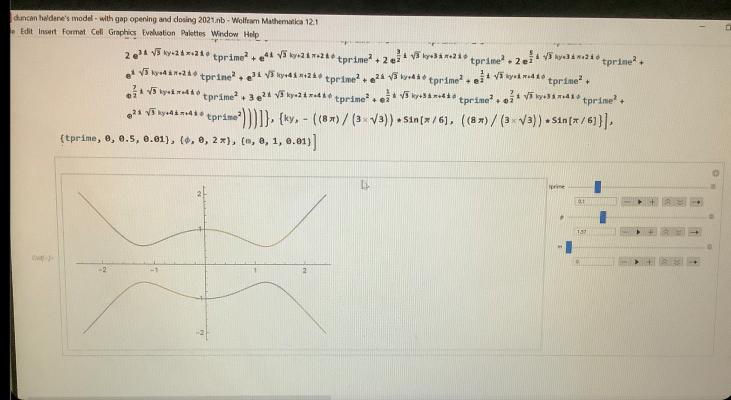
why isn't there a phase on nn?
 ↳ net flux over



Haldane \rightarrow think of Haldane as a chiral insulator

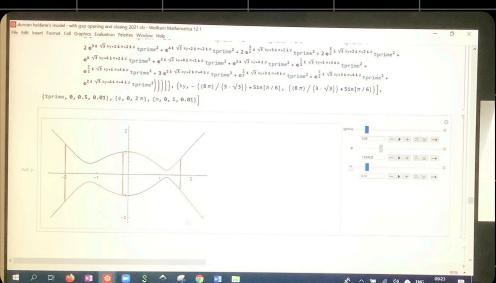
↳ break TRS without adding B^0 explicitly

Do HW problems



high symmetry points

phase term \rightarrow lifts symmetry b/w two valleys



phase \rightarrow closes gap

site A/site B twisting of the edges

trivial \rightarrow some sites weight non- " \rightarrow size changes

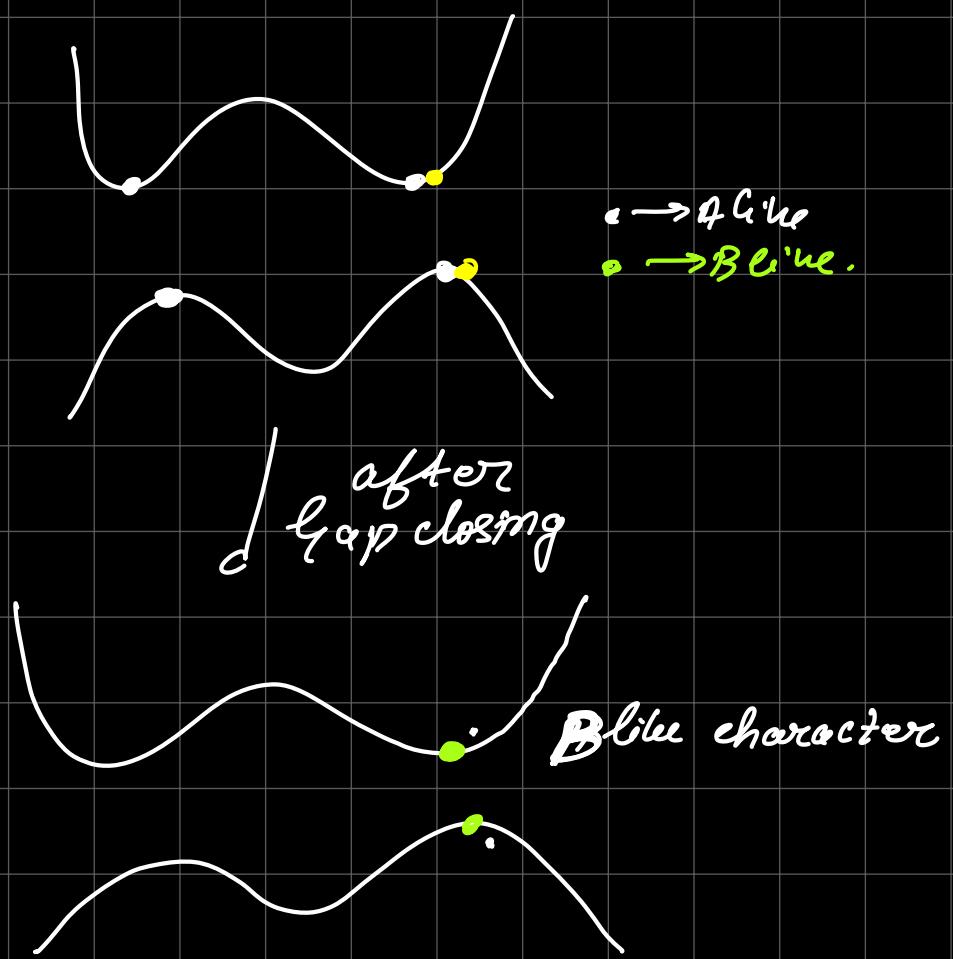
play with mathematica

↳ "twisting" of bonds

↳ gap closing in k-space

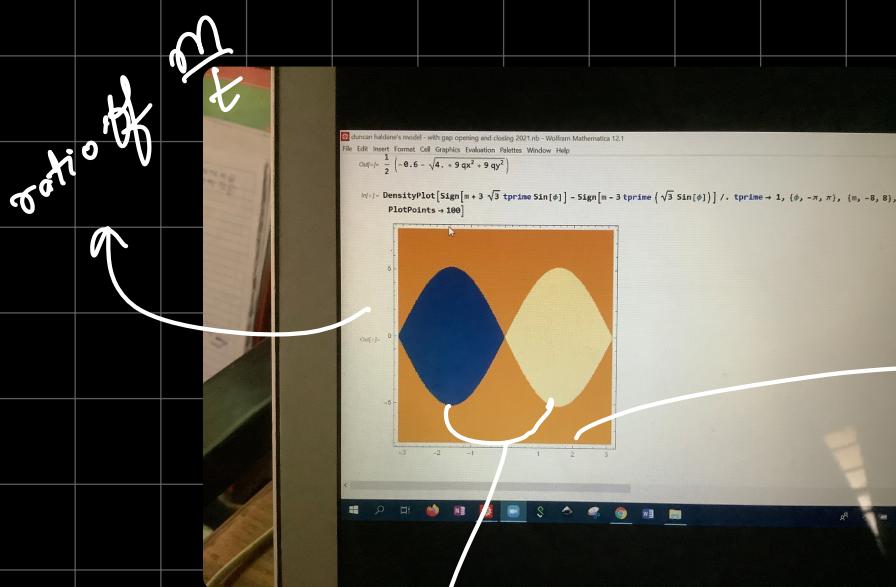
Gap closing in real space

@
Vanderbilt's
Book
Python
package



* Chern # \rightarrow sum over valleys \rightarrow non zero Chern # which change

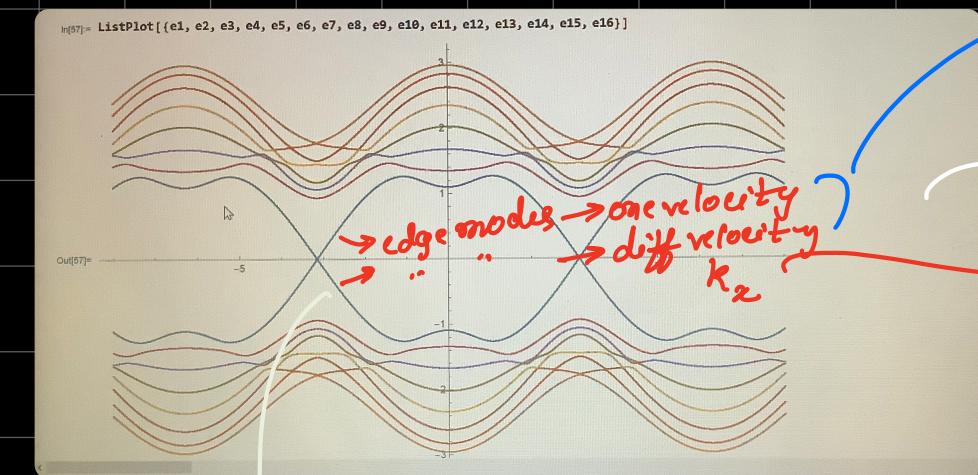
sign



$$\psi = \frac{-\pi}{2} \text{ to } \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Ribbon realisatⁿ of same model

↳ painful book keeping but simple calculation



→ edge modes → one velocity
" " → diff velocity

→ one circulates in 1 direction & other in other direction

→ gaps inspection

→ along the length of ribbon

* we have a circulating current itself

Chern # \Rightarrow magnetizatⁿ of the system

Q Hall \rightarrow egm no current?
↳ dumb fun

↙ live on one side
↗ live on other side

