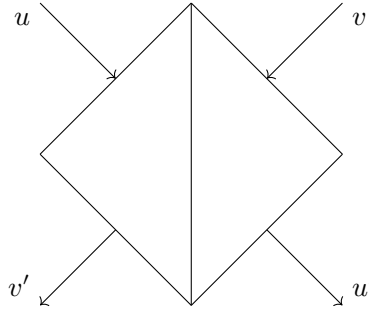


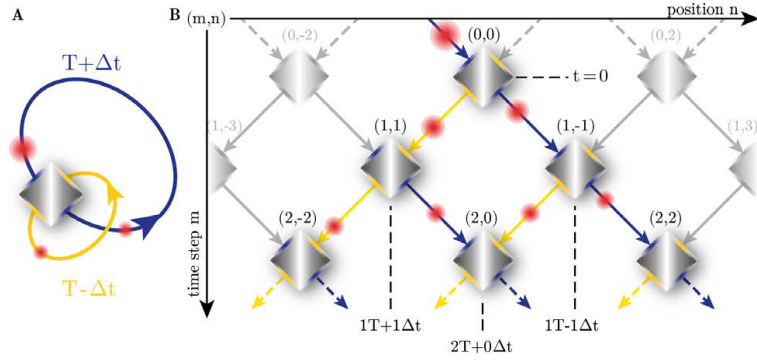
## Topological funneling note



对于单个 BS 分束器，有

$$\begin{pmatrix} u' \\ v' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t_u & r_u \\ r_v & t_v \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

由于能量守恒，上方矩阵是酉的



按照上图的摆放，有

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_n^m \\ v_n^m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t_u & r_u \\ r_v & t_v \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{n-1}^{m-1} \\ v_{n+1}^{m-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

这里的  $m$  随演变增大, 可以看作时间,  $n$  是空间的标志, 所以这个体系是  $1+1$  维的

按照文献的假定, 此时的矩阵为<sup>1</sup>

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_n^m \\ v_n^m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} G_u e^{i\varphi_u} & 0 \\ 0 & G_v e^{i\varphi_v} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & i \sin \beta \\ i \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{n-1}^{m-1} \\ v_{n+1}^{m-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

可以写成

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_n^m \\ v_n^m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} G_u e^{i\varphi_u} & 0 \\ 0 & G_v e^{i\varphi_v} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{I} \cos \beta + i \sigma_x \sin \beta) \begin{pmatrix} u_{n-1}^{m-1} \\ v_{n+1}^{m-1} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

我们假设光线状态随  $n$  (也就是随空间) 变化为

$$\begin{pmatrix} u_n^m \\ v_n^m \end{pmatrix} = e^{iQ \frac{n}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} U^m \\ V^m \end{pmatrix}$$

这个式子类似平面波假设, 此时的矩阵  $Q$  类似角波数, 称为横向 Bloch 动量 (transverse Bloch momentum), 代入 (1) 中, 有

$$\begin{pmatrix} U^m \\ V^m \end{pmatrix} = T(Q, G, \varphi, \beta) \begin{pmatrix} U^{m-1} \\ V^{m-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中

$$T(Q, G, \varphi, \beta) = e^{-iQ \frac{n}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} G_u e^{i\varphi_u} & 0 \\ 0 & G_v e^{i\varphi_v} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & i \sin \beta \\ i \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix} e^{iQ \frac{n+1}{2}} \quad (2)$$

对于时间演化, 我们对称地写出

$$\begin{pmatrix} U^m \\ V^m \end{pmatrix} = e^{i\theta \frac{m}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} U \\ V \end{pmatrix}$$

$\theta$  称为传播常数 (propagation constant) 即代表能量, 有本征方程

$$e^{i\theta} \begin{pmatrix} U \\ V \end{pmatrix} = T(Q, G^2, \varphi^2, \beta^2) T(Q, G^1, \varphi^1, \beta^1) \begin{pmatrix} U \\ V \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

上标是两个相继的时间步长

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<sup>1</sup> 此处与文献的记号稍有不同

### 均匀晶格

在均匀晶格中,  $G^1 = G^2 = 1, \varphi^1 = \varphi^2 = 0, \beta^1 = \beta^2$  是常数  
由 (2) 式, 有

$$T(Q, 1, 0, \beta) = e^{-iQ\frac{n}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & i \sin \beta \\ i \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{iQ\frac{n+1}{2}} \\ e^{iQ\frac{n-1}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

代入本征方程 (3), 有

$$e^{i\theta} \begin{pmatrix} U \\ V \end{pmatrix} = T^2(Q, 1, 0, \beta) \begin{pmatrix} U \\ V \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \left( \cos \beta & i \sin \beta \right) e^{\frac{1}{2}iQ} \\ \left( i \sin \beta & \cos \beta \right) e^{-\frac{1}{2}iQ} \end{pmatrix}^2 \begin{pmatrix} U \\ V \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta \cos Q + i \cos^2 \beta \sin Q & i \sin \beta \cos \beta (1 + \cos Q) - \sin \beta \cos \beta \sin Q \\ i \sin \beta \cos \beta (1 + \cos Q) + \sin \beta \cos \beta \sin Q & -\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta \cos Q - i \cos^2 \beta \sin Q \end{pmatrix}$$

有

$$\cos \theta = -\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta \cos Q$$

此即均匀晶格的色散关系

### SSH 晶格

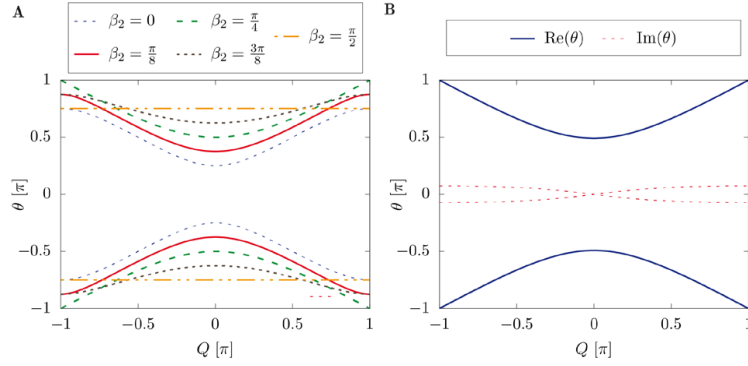
在 SSH 晶体中,  $G^1 = G^2 = 1, \varphi^1 = \varphi^2 = 0, \beta^1 \neq \beta^2$ , 上方的平方项  
变为交叉项, 有

$$\cos \theta = -\sin \beta^1 \sin \beta^2 + \cos \beta^1 \cos \beta^2 \cos Q$$

### 趋肤效应晶格

在趋肤效应晶格中,  $G_u^1 = G_u^2 = e^\gamma, G_v^1 = G_v^2 = e^{-\gamma}, \varphi^1 = \varphi^2 = 0, \beta^1 = \beta^2$  是常数, 有

$$\cos \theta = -\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta \cos(Q - 2i\gamma)$$



### 双值 SSH 模型

我们来计算 zak 相, 首先有动量空间的酉算子

$$S(Q, \beta^1, \beta^2) = T(Q, 1, 0, \beta^2)T(Q, 1, 0, \beta^1)$$

与哈密顿量  $H$  有下面关系

$$S(Q, \beta^1, \beta^2) = e^{iH(Q, \beta^1, \beta^2)}$$

我们来计算  $S(Q, \beta^1, \beta^2)$ , 根据 (3) 式

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \beta^1 \sin \beta^2 + e^{iQ} \cos \beta^1 \cos \beta^2 & i \sin \beta^1 \cos \beta^2 + ie^{iQ} \cos \beta^1 \sin \beta^2 \\ i \sin \beta^1 \cos \beta^2 + ie^{-iQ} \cos \beta^1 \sin \beta^2 & -\sin \beta^1 \sin \beta^2 + e^{-iQ} \cos \beta^1 \cos \beta^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

写成 Pauli 矩阵的形式

$$\begin{aligned} S &= (-\sin \beta^1 \sin \beta^2 + \cos Q \cos \beta^1 \cos \beta^2) \mathbf{I} + i\sigma_x (\sin \beta^1 \cos \beta^2 + \cos Q \cos \beta^1 \sin \beta^2) \\ &\quad + i\sigma_y (-\sin Q \cos \beta^1 \sin \beta^2) + i\sigma_z (\sin Q \cos \beta^1 \cos \beta^2) \\ &= \cos \theta \mathbf{I} + i\vec{n} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\cos \theta = -\sin \beta^1 \sin \beta^2 + \cos Q \cos \beta^1 \cos \beta^2$$

和

$$\vec{n} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \begin{pmatrix} \sin \beta^1 \cos \beta^2 + \cos Q \cos \beta^1 \sin \beta^2 \\ -\sin Q \cos \beta^1 \sin \beta^2 \\ \sin Q \cos \beta^1 \cos \beta^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

注意到

$$\vec{n}' = (e^{-i(\frac{\beta^1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4})\sigma_y} e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}\sigma_z})\vec{n} = \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin Q \cos \beta^2 \\ \cos Q \sin \beta^1 \cos \beta^2 + \cos \beta^1 \sin \beta^2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

是一个么正变换, 此时的哈密顿量

$$H' = U^\dagger H U$$

此时的本征矢是旋量

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\Theta}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\Theta}{2} e^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix}$$

因为  $\vec{n}'$  在  $xy$  平面内, 于是  $\Theta = \pi/2$

$$\psi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ e^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix}$$

令  $e^{i\phi} = f(Q)$ , 则

$$f(Q) = \frac{1}{\sin\theta} (-\sin Q \cos \beta^2 + i(\cos Q \sin \beta^1 \cos \beta^2 + \cos \beta^1 \sin \beta^2))$$

这种情形下, zak 相位写成

$$\mathcal{Z} = i \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \psi^* \frac{\partial}{\partial Q} \psi dQ = \frac{i}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\partial f(Q)}{\partial Q} f^{-1}(Q) dQ$$

解得

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z} &= \frac{i}{2 \sin^2 \theta} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos \beta^2 (\cos Q + i \sin \beta^1 \sin Q) (i \cos \beta^1 \sin \beta^2 \cos \beta^2 (\sin Q + i \sin \beta^1 \cos Q)) dQ \\ &= -\frac{\pi \sin \beta^1 \cos^2 \beta^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \end{aligned}$$