

The purpose of this article is providing an explanation of topological band theory. Understanding the topological band theory is not an easy task, here we provide a step by step derivation. The whole article is organized as the following:

- 1) We review the standard conductivity theory, from classical level to quantum level.
- 2) At quantum level, we derive the current operator which has two contributions. The first term, the gradient of the energy eigenvalue in k space, contributes the conductivity of most metals. The second term, which relates to the Berry curvature, has non trivial contribution when the system breaks time-reversal symmetry.
- 3) We show that the second term, which relates to the Berry curvature, has an interesting property. The integral of the Berry curvature over the Brillouin zone summed over all bands is an integer of 2π .

1 Brief Summary of Conductance Theory

In order to describe the conductivity, physicists have developed several models, starting from classical model, semiclassical model to quantum model. These model can be summarized as:

- 1) In classical model, the electrons are treated classically, and the movement is governed by the Newton's law and the forces on the electrons are described by electromagnetism. This model is good enough to explain the Ohm's law.
- 2) In semiclassical model, we consider the behavior of electron as a wave, and treat the movement of electrons as the propagation of the wavepacket, therefore the velocity of the electron is group velocity of the wave. This model utilize the particle-wave duality, and is capable of explaining the conduction in metal.
- 3) In quantum model, the velocity is the expectation value of the velocity operator given a wavefunction. We need to use this theory to derive the Hall conductance, and understand the topological behavior of Hall conductance.

2 Classical Conductance Theory Example: Hall Effect

We consider the electrons inside conductors. When we apply both an electric field \mathbf{E} and a magnetic field \mathbf{B} , the electrons have the equation of motion following the Newton's law

$$m \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -e\mathbf{E} - e\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} - m \frac{\mathbf{v}}{\tau}$$

The first term in right hand side is the force by the electric field, and the second term is the force by the magnetic field. The third term electron collision by the ions. When collision happens, the momentum of the electron changes to zero within a certain mean free time τ . At the equilibrium states, we have $\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = 0$.

The velocity satisfies

$$\frac{e\tau}{m} \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{v} = -\frac{e\tau}{m} \mathbf{E} \quad (1)$$

As $\mathbf{v} = (v_x, v_y)$, so the above equation can be written as

$$v_x + \frac{e\tau}{m} v_y B = -\frac{e\tau}{m} E_x$$

The current density \mathbf{J} is related to the velocity by

$$\mathbf{J} = -ne\mathbf{v}$$

So

$$j_x + \frac{e\tau B}{m} j_y = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m} E_x$$

We define the conductivity as

$$\mathbf{J} = \sigma \mathbf{E}$$

$$\text{so } \sigma_{xx} = \frac{ne^2\tau}{m}, \sigma_{xy} = \frac{ne}{B}.$$

3 Hall conductivity of 2D electrons

Solution to 2D electron system subjected to a magnetic field A Hamiltonian for 2D electrons in a magnetic field $A = xB$ is

$$H = \frac{1}{2m} (p_x^2 + (p_y + eBx)^2)$$

Because this Hamiltonian commutes with p_y , so they share the same eigenstates, therefore, we can write the solution for the Hamiltonian as

$$\psi_k(x, y) = e^{iky} f_k(x)$$

$$H\psi_k(x, y) = \frac{1}{2m} (p_x^2 + (\hbar k + eBx)^2) \psi_k(x, y) = H_k \psi_k(x, y)$$

$$H_k = \frac{1}{2m} p_x^2 + \frac{m\omega_B^2}{2} \left(x + \frac{\hbar k}{eB}\right)^2$$

This H_k is the Hamiltonian for a harmonic oscillator in the x direction, with the center displaced from the origin. The solution to H_k is very similar to harmonic oscillator. The energy eigenvalues are

$$E_n = \hbar\omega_B \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

where $\omega_B = \frac{eB}{m}$. And the eigenstate wavefunctions are

$$\psi_{n,k}(x, y) \propto e^{iky} H_n(x + \frac{\hbar k}{eB}) e^{-(x + \frac{\hbar k}{eB})^2 eB/2\hbar}$$

Derivation of velocity operator

In quantum mechanics, the velocity operator is defined as

$$v = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial H}{\hbar \partial k}$$

There exist several ways to understand this. First, we can recall the equation of motion in analytical mechanics. Given a Hamiltonian, the equation of motion is

$$v = \dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$$

Wavefunction subject to adiabatic evolution

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_0}^t dt' E_n(t')\right) (|n\rangle - i\hbar \sum_{n' \neq n} |n'\rangle \frac{\langle n' | \frac{\partial}{\partial t} | n \rangle}{E_n - E_{n'}})$$

The expectation value of the velocity

$$\bar{v}(k, t) = \frac{\partial E_n(k)}{\hbar \partial k} - i \sum_{n' \neq n} (\langle n | \frac{\partial H}{\partial k} | n' \rangle \frac{\langle n' | \frac{\partial}{\partial t} | n \rangle}{E_n - E_{n'}} - c.c.)$$

$$\bar{v}(k, t) = \frac{\partial E_n(k)}{\hbar \partial k} - i (\langle \frac{\partial n}{\partial k} | \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} \rangle - \langle \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} | \frac{\partial n}{\partial k} \rangle)$$

Where the second term is the Berry phase. The current operator is

$$j = -2e \sum_{all\ bands} \int \frac{dk}{2\pi} f(k) v(k)$$