

介观物理第十四次作业

董建宇 202328000807038

1. 在 \mathbf{K} 和 \mathbf{K}' 点附近做小量近似, 计算 Haldane 模型相图中 $C = 1$ 和 $C = 0$ 两相边界的表达式。

Proof. Haldane 在文章中写出 $M \neq 0$, $\cos \phi \neq 0$, $\sin \phi \neq 1$ 的哈密顿量为:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{H} = & 2t_2 \cos \phi \left[\sum_i \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{b}_i) \right] \mathbf{I} + t_1 \left[\sum_i \cos(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{a}_i) \sigma^1 + \sum_i \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{a}_i) \sigma^2 \right] \\ & + \left[M - 2t_2 \sin \phi \sum_i \sin(\vec{k} \cdot \vec{b}_i) \right] \sigma^3 \end{aligned}$$

其中对于 \mathbf{K} 和 \mathbf{K}' 点, 有:

$$\vec{k} \cdot \vec{b}_i = \frac{2\pi}{3}; \quad \vec{k} \cdot \vec{b}_i = -\frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

Haldane 模型相图中 $C = 1$ 和 $C = 0$ 的边界条件为 σ^3 项系数为 0, 即有:

$$M - 2t_2 \sin \phi \sum_i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0.$$

即有:

$$\frac{M}{t_2} = 3\sqrt{3} \sin \phi.$$

类似的, $C = -1$ 和 $C = 0$ 的边界条件为:

$$M - 2t_2 \sin \phi \sum_i \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 0.$$

即

$$\frac{M}{t_2} = -3\sqrt{3} \sin \phi.$$

□

2. 考虑哈密顿量 $\hat{H}(\mathbf{k}) = \sigma \cdot \mathbf{k}$, 其中 $\sigma = \sigma_x \mathbf{e}_x + \sigma_y \mathbf{e}_y + \sigma_z \mathbf{e}_z$, \mathbf{k} 为波矢, σ_i 为泡利矩阵。请利用 $\mathbf{A} = i \langle \psi^- | \nabla_k | \psi^- \rangle$ 以及 $\mathbf{b} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$ 求解本征解 $E = -|\mathbf{k}|$ 对应的贝里场 \mathbf{b} 。

Proof. 根据题意, 哈密顿量可以写作:

$$H(\mathbf{k}) = \sigma \cdot \mathbf{k} = \begin{pmatrix} k_z & k_x - ik_y \\ k_x + ik_y & k_z \end{pmatrix}$$

本征值满足:

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_z - \lambda & k_x - ik_y \\ k_x + ik_y & -k_z - \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \lambda^2 - |\mathbf{k}|^2 = 0.$$

即两个本征能量为： $\lambda = \pm|\mathbf{k}|$ 。当本征能量为 $\lambda = -|\mathbf{k}|$ ，本征矢满足：

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_z & k_x - ik_y \\ k_x + ik_y & -k_z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = -|\mathbf{k}| \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

即有：

$$a = \frac{k_z - |\mathbf{k}|}{k_x + ik_y} b.$$

结合归一化条件 $|a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1$ ，可得：

$$a = \frac{k_z - |\mathbf{k}|}{k_x + ik_y} \sqrt{\frac{|\mathbf{k}| + k_z}{2|\mathbf{k}|}}; \quad b = \sqrt{\frac{|\mathbf{k}| + k_z}{2|\mathbf{k}|}}.$$

则贝里联络为：

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} &= i \begin{pmatrix} a^* & b^* \end{pmatrix} \nabla_k \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \\ &= i \left(a^* \frac{\partial a}{\partial k_x} + b^* \frac{\partial b}{\partial k_x} \right) \mathbf{e}_x + i \left(a^* \frac{\partial a}{\partial k_y} + b^* \frac{\partial b}{\partial k_y} \right) \mathbf{e}_y + i \left(a^* \frac{\partial a}{\partial k_z} + b^* \frac{\partial b}{\partial k_z} \right) \mathbf{e}_z. \end{aligned}$$

为了简化书写，接下来使用 k 替代 $|\mathbf{k}|$ 。接下来分别计算各项如下：

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial a}{\partial k_x} &= -\frac{1}{k_x + ik_y} \sqrt{\frac{k + k_z}{2k}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial k_x} - \frac{k_z - k}{k_x + ik_y} \frac{k_z}{4k^2} \sqrt{\frac{2k}{k + k_z}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial k_x} - i \frac{k_z - k}{(k_x + ik_y)^2} \sqrt{\frac{k + k_z}{2k}}; \\ \frac{\partial b}{\partial k_x} &= -\sqrt{\frac{2k}{k + k_z}} \frac{k_z}{4k^2} \frac{\partial k}{\partial k_x}; \\ \frac{\partial a}{\partial k_y} &= -\frac{1}{k_x + ik_y} \sqrt{\frac{k + k_z}{2k}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial k_y} - \frac{k_z - k}{k_x + ik_y} \frac{k_z}{4k^2} \sqrt{\frac{2k}{k + k_z}} \frac{\partial k}{\partial k_y} - i \frac{k_z - k}{(k_x + ik_y)^2} \sqrt{\frac{k + k_z}{2k}}; \\ \frac{\partial b}{\partial k_y} &= -\sqrt{\frac{2k}{k + k_z}} \frac{k_z}{4k^2} \frac{\partial k}{\partial k_y}; \\ \frac{\partial a}{\partial k_z} &= \frac{1 - \frac{\partial k}{\partial k_z}}{k_x + ik_y} \sqrt{\frac{k + k_z}{2k}} + \frac{k_z - k}{k_x + ik_y} \sqrt{\frac{2k}{k + k_z}} \frac{1}{4k^2} \left(k - k_z \frac{\partial k}{\partial k_z} \right); \\ \frac{\partial b}{\partial k_z} &= \sqrt{\frac{2k}{k + k_z}} \frac{1}{4k^2} \left(k - k_z \frac{\partial k}{\partial k_z} \right). \end{aligned}$$

从而可以计算：

$$\begin{aligned} a^* \frac{\partial a}{\partial k_x} + b^* \frac{\partial b}{\partial k_x} &= \frac{k - k_z}{2k} \frac{ik_y}{k_x^2 + k_y^2}; \\ a^* \frac{\partial a}{\partial k_y} + b^* \frac{\partial b}{\partial k_y} &= -\frac{ik_x(k - k_z)}{2k(k_x^2 + k_y^2)}; \\ a^* \frac{\partial a}{\partial k_z} + b^* \frac{\partial b}{\partial k_z} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

即贝里联络为：

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{k_y(k_z - k)}{2k(k_x^2 + k_y^2)} \mathbf{e}_x + \frac{k_x(k - k_z)}{2k(k_x^2 + k_y^2)} \mathbf{e}_y.$$

贝里场为:

$$\mathbf{b} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A} = -\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial k_z} \mathbf{e}_x + \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial k_z} \mathbf{e}_y + \left(\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial k_x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial k_y} \right) \mathbf{e}_z$$

可以计算:

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial k_z} &= \frac{k_x}{2k^3}; \\ \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial k_z} &= \frac{k_y}{2k^3}; \\ \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial k_x} - \frac{\partial A_x}{\partial k_y} &= \frac{k_z}{2k^3}. \end{aligned}$$

即贝里场为:

$$\mathbf{b} = \frac{\mathbf{k}}{2k^3}.$$

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