### A. Jackiw-Rebbi mode

The Thouless pump is like a prototype of a topological phase. We'll learn quickly that topological phases are often synonymous with having an edge state protected by symmetry. This edge state is already obvious from the Thouless example.

What happens if the phase of the potential changes from being $\phi = 0$, $x < 0$ to $\phi = \pi$, $x > 0$. This implies a change of sign of $g$:

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}_k = vk\sigma^z + |g|sign(x)\sigma^x \tag{1}$$

(see Fig. 1). If we draw this potential, it'll like a missing step. For this potential this will imply a zero mode. Let's derive it. First, write the hamiltonian fully in real space:

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = v\frac{1}{i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\sigma^z + |g|sign(x)\sigma^x \tag{2}$$

First, how can I be so confident that it is a zero mode? Symmetries. This particular model has a particle-hole symmetry which maps the Hamiltonian to minus itself. Particle-hole transformations must be antiunitary:

$$\mathcal{C} = \sigma^z\hat{K} \tag{3}$$

with $\hat{K}i\hat{K} = -i$. We have:

$$\mathcal{C}\hat{\mathcal{H}}\mathcal{C} = -\hat{\mathcal{H}} \tag{4}$$

So if we are expecting one state $|\psi\rangle$ with energy $\epsilon$, we would also have another state:

$$|\psi'\rangle = \mathcal{C}\,|\psi\rangle\,,\ with\,\epsilon' = -\epsilon \tag{5}$$

But if there is only one state, then we must have $\epsilon = \epsilon' = 0$.

Armed with this we can look for the state:

$$E\,|\psi(x)\rangle = 0 = v\frac{1}{i}\sigma^z\frac{\partial\,|\psi(x)\rangle}{\partial x} + |g|sign(x)\sigma^x\,|\psi(x)\rangle \tag{6}$$

Let's guess:

$$|\psi(x)\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} e^{-\gamma|x|} \tag{7}$$

Why the $u$, $v$ independent of the sign of x? Because the wave function must be cntinuous at $x = 0$. Plugging in we get:

$$(iv\gamma sign(x)\sigma^z + |g|sign(x)\sigma^x)\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{8}$$

Multiplying from the left by the bracketed operator, we get:

$$(-\gamma^2v^2 + g^2)\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{9}$$

so $\gamma = g/v$ is obligatory. Putting this insight back in Eq. (8) we get:

$$|g|sign(x)\,(i\sigma^z + \sigma^x)\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{10}$$

does this have a solution? Yes!

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{11}$$

So the mode is:

$$|\psi(x)\rangle = \frac{g/2v}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} e^{-|gx|/v} \tag{12}$$

with normalization even!

Is it symmetry under $\mathcal{C}$? Sure is! This is the Jackiw Rebbi protected mode. You can see that if you have a juncion with a $\Delta\phi \neq \pi$ the state loses its protection, and the hamiltonian loses the particle-hole symmetry. This shifts gradually the state from $\epsilon = 0$ towards the valence or conduction band, until when $\phi = 0$ it gets absorbed. This, along with time-reversal and chiral symmetries will be explored in the problem set.

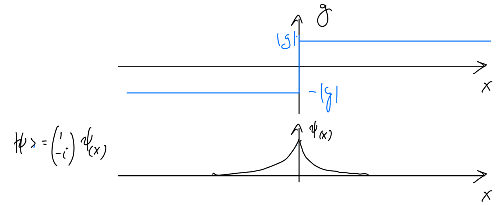


FIG. 1. The edge state in the Thouless pump model.

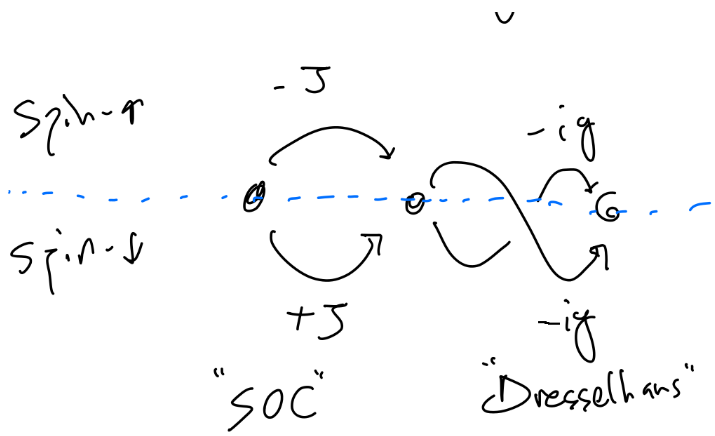


FIG. 2. The 1d topological insulator model. Spin-up and spin-down have different hopping terms, as well as spin-flip terms. This is a spin-based version of the Kitaev model for 1d p-wave superconductor.

## I. 1D TOPOLOGICAL PHASE

We got a lot of mileage from the Thouless pump. But it doesn't really make for a phase. We really suppressed any info on the exact model which is not expanded around the near-degeneracy point. It is time to overcome this issue to produce a true 1d topological phase - a variant of the Kitaev model.

Consider a chain of atoms, with each having a single orbital for spinful electrons. The nearest neighbor hopping has an opposite sign for spin-up and spin-down. Super strong spin-orbit coupling. Next, assume that there is an imaginary hopping between nn sites, which flip the spin. Superstrong Dresselhaus! What does the hamiltonian look like?

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathcal{H}}\psi_n^{\uparrow} &= -\frac{J}{2}(\psi_{n-1}^{\uparrow}+\psi_{n+1}^{\uparrow}) - \frac{g}{2}i(\psi_{n-1}^{\downarrow}-\psi_{n+1}^{\downarrow}) \\ \hat{\mathcal{H}}\psi_n^{\downarrow} &= \frac{J}{2}(\psi_{n-1}^{\downarrow}+\psi_{n+1}^{\downarrow}) - \frac{g}{2}i(\psi_{n-1}^{\uparrow}-\psi_{n+1}^{\uparrow})\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

Fourier transform and write in terms of pauli matrices:

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = -J\sigma^z\cos k + g\sin k\sigma^x \tag{14}$$

You can almost smell the topology on this one! The spectrum always contains a gap:

$$E_{\pm}(k) = \pm(J^2\cos^2 k + g^2\sin^2 k)^{1/2} \tag{15}$$

This is like the distance from the origin of an ellipse.

What is topolgoical? The spin goes all around. Can we make this model non-topological? Well, for that we need to add a parameter that can make the ellipse not contain the origin. For that purpose we add what correspinds to a

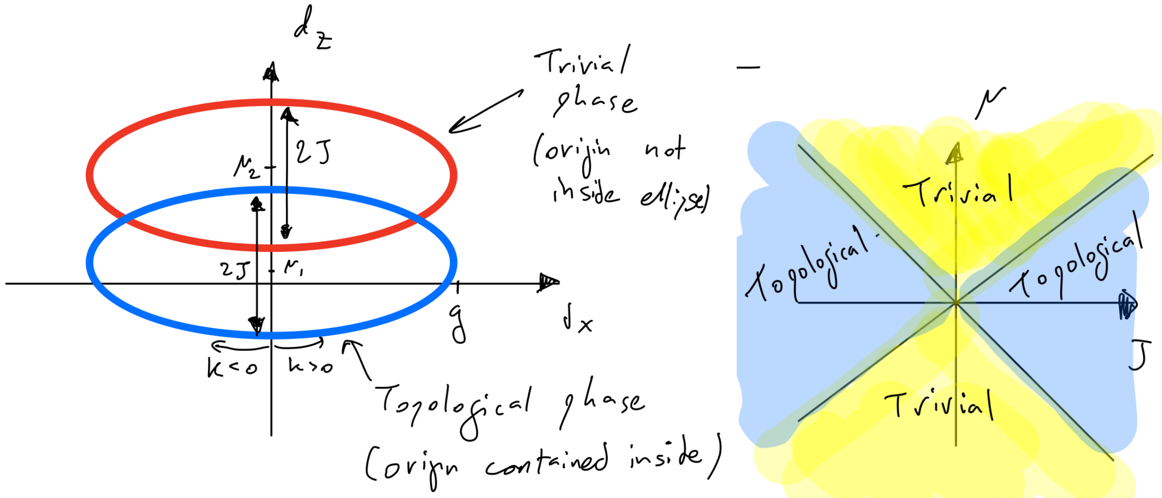


FIG. 3. The vector $\vec{d}(k)$ for various model parameters in the Hamiltonian 16, and the corresponding phase diagram for the 1d-TI.

chemical potential in the superconducting problem that the kitaev model. In our model it looks like adding a Zeeman field in the z-direction:

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = (-J\cos k - \mu)\sigma^z + g\sin k\sigma^x = \vec{d}(k)\cdot\vec{\sigma} \tag{16}$$

With $\vec{d}(k)$ a 2d vector as a function of the momentum. If $|\mu| > J$, the ellipse endcoded in this hamiltoniain (again, treating the the pauli matrices as unit vectors) does not contain the origin any more (see Fig. 3).

What is the relation of the Jackiw-Rebbi mode to all these? Simple: the same physics that gave rise to the J-R mode in the Thouless pump model, arises at a phase boundary between different topological phases. So in the case of the Kitaev model, a domain wall between a topological phase with $|\mu| < J$ and a trivial one with $|\mu| > J$ is the existence of a protected sero energy state at the interace.

Furthermore, vacuum is considered a trivial phase. So if the system supporting a topological phase terminates somewhere, it will also have a protected zero energy state. For the real Kitaev model, which involves superconductivity, the edge states are Majorana zero modes.

### A. Symmetries of the spin-Kitaev model

The standard symmetries that are considered in the TI business are particle-hole ($\mathcal{C}$), time-reversal ($\mathcal{T}$) and their product, the chirality transformation $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{C}\mathcal{T}$. We already saw what the particle-hole transformation is:

$$\mathcal{C}\hat{\mathcal{H}}\mathcal{C}^{-1} = -\hat{\mathcal{H}} \tag{17}$$

with $\mathcal{C}$ being anti-unitary. For Eq. (16) we have:

$$\mathcal{C} = \hat{K}\sigma^x \tag{18}$$

the chirality is unitary and maps the hamiltonian to minus itself (without reversing the momenta):

$$\mathcal{S}\hat{\mathcal{H}}\mathcal{S}^\dagger = -\hat{\mathcal{H}} \tag{19}$$

and clearly $\mathcal{S} = i\sigma^y$ does the job.

This clears that the time-reversal is:

$$\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{C}^{-1}\mathcal{S} = \hat{K}\sigma^{\ddagger} \tag{20}$$

Not all models have all these symmetries. Depending on whether they exist or not, and whether they square to 1 or -1 we can tell whether there is or isn't a topological phase possible in the model. This is the key to the 'classification' of topological phases. In our case, we have all symmetries squaring to 1, which corresponds to the class BDI (the I in the edge is 1).

### B. Edge mode of the spin-Kitaev model

Let's assume that the chain only stretches between $x = 0$ and $x \to \infty$. In the topological phase there should be a Jackiw-Rebbi state at the $x = 0$ edge. Can we guess that it is going to be at zero? Let's try to find a particle hole symmetry. Both $\mathcal{R} = \sigma^y$ and $\mathcal{C} = \hat{K}\sigma^x$ would give:

$$\mathcal{R}\hat{\mathcal{H}}\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{C}\hat{\mathcal{H}}\mathcal{C} = -\hat{\mathcal{H}} \tag{21}$$

So a single edge state would be pinned to $E = 0$. Let's find it.

If we guess an exponential decay, we can replace $e^{ikn}$ with $e^{-\kappa n} = \zeta^n$. The solution, we guess, will have the form:

$$|\psi(x)\rangle = \zeta^n \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \tag{22}$$

The lattice SE (Eq. 13) then becomes:

$$\left[(-J(\zeta + 1/\zeta)/2 - \mu)\sigma^z - i\frac{g}{2}(\zeta - 1/\zeta)\sigma^x\right] \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{23}$$

Which can only have a solution by:

$$-\frac{J}{2}(\zeta + 1/\zeta) - \mu = \pm\frac{g}{2}(\zeta - 1/\zeta) \to \zeta^2(J \pm g) + \mu\zeta + (J \mp g) = 0 \tag{24}$$

This would give a SE of the form:

$$(\sigma^z - \mp i\sigma^x) \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\mp i \\ \pm i & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = 0 \tag{25}$$

Which does have a solution:

$$(u,\, v) = (1,\, \mp i) \tag{26}$$

For $\zeta$ this yields

$$\zeta = \frac{-\mu \pm \sqrt{\mu^2 - (J^2 - g^2)}}{J \pm g} \tag{27}$$

four solutions. Two of the solution actually belong to decaying solutions of the bound states on the right edge, with $|\zeta| > 1$. The other two must be $|\zeta| < 1$ with the same spinor.

But why two solutions? We need to satisfy boundary conditions. In first order difference equation, it is okay to require that the wave function vanishes at site $n = 0$ (the first site to the left of where the chain terminates). With a single exponent this is impossible. But if we have two solutions for $\zeta$ with the same spinor associated with them, then we can write the solution as:

$$|\psi(n)\rangle = (\zeta_1^n - \zeta_2^n) \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}. \tag{28}$$

Choosing then the + option for the denominator of (27), we have the two solutions:

$$\zeta_{1,2} = \frac{\mu \pm \sqrt{\mu^2 - (J^2 - g^2)}}{J + g} \tag{29}$$

and $(u, v) = (1, -i)$.

Crucially, this is a $\sigma^y$ eigenvalue. This is going to be very important below.

When do we stop having a solution? When $\zeta$ touches 1. Indeed, substitute $\mu = J$ and you find it:

$$\zeta_{1,2} = -\frac{J \pm |g|}{J + g} \tag{30}$$

and the edge state penetrates the bulk.

### C. Topological invariant

Indeed the thing that made this phase topological is the winding of the spin. Let's connect to the ideas of quantized berry curvature. Think about the 1d chain in momentum space. It is a band strucure defined on the the ring $\pi \leq k < \pi$. This is really a ring in the complex plain, $\zeta = e^{ik}$. Imagine that the ring contains a Berry curvature flux. What is it? It would be the integral of the Berry connection around the ring:

$$I = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{dk}{2\pi} \Lambda_k = \frac{1}{2\pi}\frac{1}{2}(\text{solid angle on Bloch sphere}) \tag{31}$$

In the topological phase, this is $I = \pm\frac{1}{2}$. In the trivial phase, it is $I = 0$. Why half a flux? This is a time reversal invariant system, so having a flux $I$, is should be the same as having a flux $-I$. Also, in a ring we can always insert flux quanta without changing the physics. So there are two classes of systems we can have. Either with integer flux, which upon gauge transformations could be mapped to zero flux, or with half a flux, which could be mapped using a gauge transformation to - half integer fluxes, including minus the flux. So indeed, time reversal plus flux insertion gauge transformations, force us to have either integer or half integer berry fluxes in the ring. One is topological, and the other is not.

## II. 2D TOPOLOGICAL INSULATOR

The same kind of physics can be done also in 2d. there are two good examples close to our hearts. First is the BHZ model. Second, the Haldane model.

### A. The BHZ hamiltonian

The easiest path to topological 2d behavior is to try to get a nontrivial Berry curvature in a 2d band structure. We already have the 1d spin-Kitaev model as a template that gives us a winding in the z-x lane. Sitting at $p = 0$ would be good then to have another dimension introduced, $p_y$, that will cause a winding in the $z - y$ plane. This is not hard:

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = (m - J\cos p_x)\sigma^z + v\sin p_x\sigma^x \to (m - J\cos p_x - J\cos p_y)\sigma^z + v\sin p_x\sigma^x + v\sin p_y\sigma^y \tag{32}$$

That ought to do the trick! This is the Bernevig, Hughes, and Zhang model. Or half of it at least - more on that below.

How can we tell? There is a trick. Notice that the points $p_x, p_y = 0, \pi$ are special points. They are sometimes called time-reversal invariant momenta (TRIM's for short). Time reversal maps $\vec{p} \to -\vec{p}$. But since momentum is defined mod $2\pi$, $p = \pi$ and $p = -\pi$ are the same point. For these points, the model has only $\sigma^z$ components, since $\sin p_{x,y} = 0$. A nontrivial wrapping would result in the spin pointing in the north or south pole an odd number of times. You can easily see that this boils down to:

$$m - 2J < 0,\, and\, m + 2J > 0. \tag{33}$$

This would give the topological phase, with an integer winding when $|m| < 2|J|$. To be more precise, using symmetries such as $\mathcal{R}_1 = \mathcal{K}$ (complex conjugation) or $\mathcal{R}_2 = \sigma^z$ which map:

$$\mathcal{R}_1\hat{\mathcal{H}}(p_x, p_y)\mathcal{R}_1 = \hat{\mathcal{H}}(-p_x, p_y),\;\; \mathcal{R}_2\hat{\mathcal{H}}(p_x, p_y)\mathcal{R}_2 = \hat{\mathcal{H}}(-p_x, -p_y) \tag{34}$$

From this we can infer that on the TRIM's the Hamiltonian can only depend on $\sigma^z$:

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}(\vec{p}_{TRIM}) = h_z(\vec{p})\sigma^z \tag{35}$$

Using that we can write:

$$I_p = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \prod_{\vec{p}\in TRIM} sign(h_z(\vec{p}))\right) = Imod2 \tag{36}$$

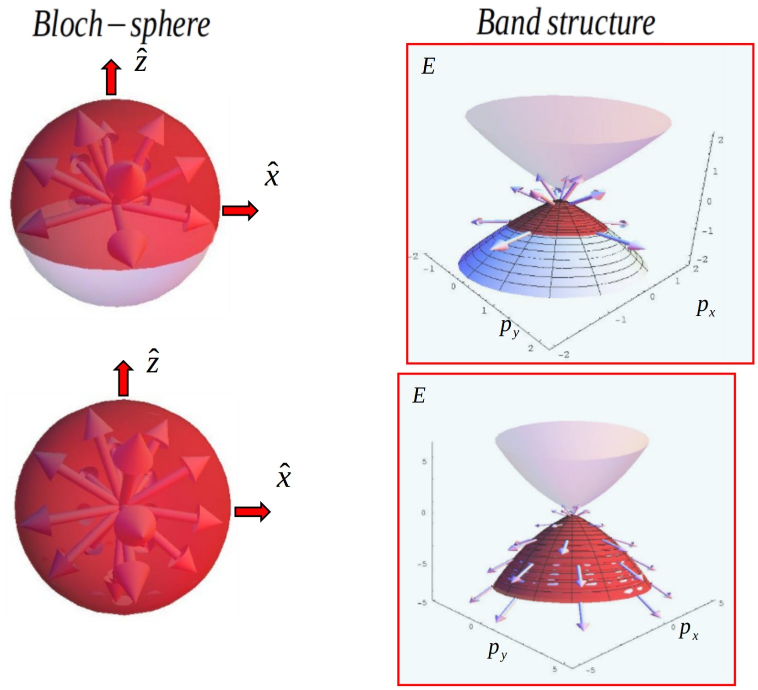


FIG. 4. The pseudo-spin in the BHZ model as a function of the the 2-d momentum overlayed on the band structure, and its corresponding coverage of the Bloch sphere.

With:

$$I = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int dp_x \int dp_y \Omega(p_x, p_y) \tag{37}$$

being the wrapping of the Bloch sphere by the spinor of each of the bands. I is also called the Chern number. And the model is referred to as a Chern insulator.

In the case above, since we only expect one wrapping, the Chern number is the same as the product inde $I_p$ of Eq. (49).

The BHZ model also has a continuum version which we can obtain by expanding in small $\vec{p}$:

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = (m - J\vec{p}^2)\sigma^z + vp_x\sigma^x + vp_y\sigma^y \tag{38}$$

Instead of a Brillouine zone, we should think about the whole 2d momentum space. By inspecting the Hamiltonian, which has the form $\hat{\mathcal{H}} = \vec{h} \cdot \vec{\sigma}$ we see that the vector $\vec{h}(\vec{p})$ covers the bloch sphere if $J > 0$. At $\vec{p} = 0$, $\vec{h}$ points in the z-direction. The x and y components make sure that the $\vec{h}$ covers all longtitudes. So the only question for making sure that there is a complete wrapping has to do with what happens when $\vec{p} \to \infty$. If $J > 0$, the $p^2$ term will drive the z-coponent of $\vec{h}$ negative at some momentum, and at $\vec{p} \to \infty$ $\vec{h}$ would point strictly in the south pole of the bloch sphere. See Fig. 4.

### B. edge states of the BHZ model

Topological behavior, at least in my mind, is synonimous with an interesting edge state behavior. The 2d Chern band has propagating chiral edge states. They move in one direction. Let's see how this works. Consider an edge along the y direction. If we set $p_y = 0$, the BHZ model has the same form as the 1d topological superconductor. Therefore it has a zero energy edge state of the form:

$$|\psi(x)\rangle_{edge} = \left(e^{-\kappa_1 x} - e^{-\kappa_2 x}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix} \tag{39}$$

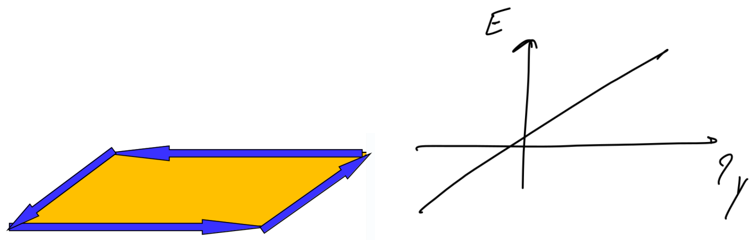


FIG. 5. The edge state dispersion for the BHZ model. A single edge mode is called 'chiral'.

Now turn on a small $p_y$, and the model becomes:

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} \approx \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{edge} + \sigma^y v p_y \tag{40}$$

How do we solve it? No problem!

$$|\psi(x, y)\rangle = |\psi(x)\rangle_{edge} e^{-ik_y y} \tag{41}$$

and the energy will be:

$$\epsilon_{edge}(k_y) \approx v k_y \tag{42}$$

This is a propagating state with the spin in the direction of propagation (see Fig. 5). It is chiral - only propagates along the positive y direction. Just like the edge states of a Landau level. This is a hallmark of a Chern insulator.

### C. CdTe/HgTe quantum wells

The BHZ model describes a Chern band with a time reversal symmetry broken. how do we know that it is broken? Simple - the electronic edge states move in a very specific direction - in the way we set it up it was clokwise. But quantum wells do not break time reversal symmetry. Actually, the BHZ hamiltonian arose from an attempt to describe the band strucutre of mass-inverted quantum 2d wells. Particularly Mercury Telluride - a 2-6 semiconductor.

There is a simple way of turning the model that we wrote above to be time reversal symmetric: Double it. Let's add another degree of freedom in the form of another set of Pauli matrices, $\vec{\tau}$. When in doubt, time reversal is given by $\hat{\mathcal{T}} = i\sigma^y \hat{K}$. And in the case of the hamiltonian in (32), we have:

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} = (m - J\cos p_x - J\cos p_y)\sigma^z + v\sin p_x \sigma^x + v\sin p_y \sigma^y \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{T}}\hat{\mathcal{H}}\hat{\mathcal{T}} = -(m - J\cos p_x - J\cos p_y)\sigma^z + v\sin p_x \sigma^x + v\sin p_y \sigma^y \tag{43}$$

We can put both sectors into a 4X4 matrix in the following way:

$$H_{BHZ} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\mathcal{H}} & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{\mathcal{T}}\hat{\mathcal{H}}\hat{\mathcal{T}} \end{pmatrix} \tag{44}$$

and with the time reversal sector occupying the $\tau^z = -1$ part of the matrix, and $\hat{\mathcal{H}}$ the $\tau^z = 1$ part, we have:

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{BHZ} = \mathbf{1}_\tau (v\sin p_x \sigma^x + v\sin p_y \sigma^y) + \sigma^z \tau^z (m - J\cos p_x - J\cos p_y) \tag{45}$$

This describes a 4-band model where the $\sigma$ matrices could be thought of as spin, while the $\tau^z$ indicate the pseudo spin. You could think about this as a model for a total angular momentum $J = 3/2$ with 4 states. The $m = 3/2, 1/2$ form one Chern insulator, while the $m = -1/2, -3/2$ form another one. The $\tau^z$ is associated with the electron spin direction, and the $\sigma^z$, loosely speaking, with the orbital angular momentum of the electrons in the $J = 3/2$ multiplet.

Indeed, the edge state we found above, will now have a counter propagating counter part with:

$$|\psi+\rangle = \left(e^{-\kappa_1 x} - e^{-\kappa_2 x}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ |\psi-\rangle = \left(e^{-\kappa_1 x} - e^{-\kappa_2 x}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ +i \end{pmatrix} \tag{46}$$

In the full 4-d space. See Fig. 6.

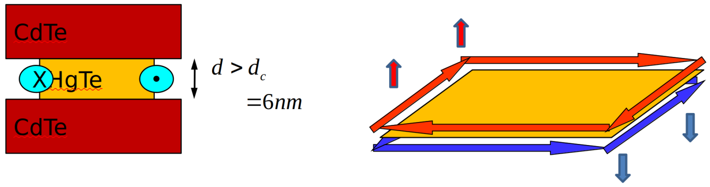


FIG. 6. A 2D CdTe/HgTe/CdTe well becomes topological when the middle layer thickness is larger than 6nm. The topological phase has two counterpropagating edge states with opposite spin (right). This is called a helical metal, as the spin is locked to the direction of propagation.

## III. 3D TOPOLOGICAL INSULATORS

And we can get this also up to 3 dimensions. Here I will do it without a derivation. By now, however, I think you get the idea of how to construct these phases. To go from 1d to 2d, we expanded the number of antcommuting matrices to 3 from 2. Now we need to add yet another anticommuting matrix. With 4 anticommuting opperators, we can have an operator for each of the $\sin p_\alpha$ for $\alpha = x, y, z$, as well for the momentum even term, $m - J\left(\sum\limits_{\alpha=x,y,z} \cos p_\alpha\right)$. What could these matrices be? we have the three $\sigma^\alpha$ Pauly matrices. We can have more if we incorporate the $\tau^\alpha$ for pseudo-spin. How about using the $\vec{\sigma}\tau^x$ product for the $\sin p_\alpha$, and the $\tau^z$ matrix for the $\cos p_\alpha$ parts? This results in the guess:

$$H_{3DTI} = v \sum_{\alpha=x,y,z} \left(\tau^x \sigma^\alpha \sin p_\alpha + \tau^z \left(m - J\left(\sum_{\alpha=x,y,z} \cos p_\alpha\right)\right)\right) s \tag{47}$$

This is the standard band structure for a 3d TI. The discovery of 3dTI was a great and rare example of theory-first with Joel Moore and Leon Balents suggesting them a couple of days before Charlie Kane and Liang Fu. But these four are all credited with the discovery. Following Moore and Balents description, we need to look at the TRIM's. You can easily come up with the symmetries that convince you that only the $\tau^z$ pieces in the hamiltonian are important at $p_\alpha = 0, \pi$. To be topological, we need these 8 points to have an odd number of positive and negative values. the trims $\tau^z$ term has (number of trims to the side):

$$\begin{array}{rl} m - 3J & 1 \\ m - J & 3 \\ m + J & 3 \\ m + 3J & 1 \end{array} \tag{48}$$

So for $J < |m| < 3J$ we have a topological phase. Indeed, as in the 2d case, we can write the product of the sign of the hamiltonian on the TRIM's:

$$I_p = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \prod_{\vec{p}\in TRIM} sign(h_z(\vec{p}))\right) = I mod 2. \tag{49}$$

And now that we understand, kind of, the topological index, we need to look for edge states. Let's look at a terminating surface that is normal to the $z$-axis. Again, we can construct the symmetries that would convince us that at $p_x = p_y = 0$ we expect a zero energy state. The Hamiltonian becomes:

$$H_{surface}(p_x, p_y = 0)\,|\psi\rangle = \left((m - 2J - J\cos p_z)\,\tau^z + v \sin p_z \sigma^z \tau^x\right)|\psi\rangle = 0 \tag{50}$$

Wait - this looks exactly the same as the hamiltonian for a 1d TI edge state! except $\sigma^z \to \tau^z$ and $\sigma^x \to \sigma^z\tau^x$ relative to Eq. (**??**). The solution of the 1d TI edge state was an eigenstate of $\sigma^y = i\sigma^x\sigma^z$. So we expect by analogy (or direct mapping, if you wish) that the solution here will be an eigenstate of $i\tau^x\sigma^z \cdot \tau^z = \sigma^z\tau^y$. So:

$$\sigma^z\tau^y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{51}$$

And the edge state would be:

$$|\psi\rangle = f(z)\begin{pmatrix} q \\ u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix}, \tag{52}$$

Since there are two solutions for each eigenvalue of $\sigma^z\tau^y$ we find two zero energy solutions. E.g. for:

$$\sigma^z\tau^y\begin{pmatrix} q \\ u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = 1 \to |\uparrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ i \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \, and, \, |\downarrow\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -i \end{pmatrix} \tag{53}$$

What happens when we turn on the parallel momenta $p_x$ and $p_y$? We have:

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} \approx \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{surface}(p_x, p_y = 0) + \tau^x\sigma^x v p_x + \tau^x\sigma^y v p_y \tag{54}$$

Now note that $[\tau^x\sigma^y, \tau^y\sigma^z] = [\tau^x\sigma^x, \tau^y\sigma^z] = 0$! So the surface zero state has a spinor structure that already diagonalizes the remaining pieces of the surface hamiltonian. So a linear combination of the $|\uparrow\rangle, |\downarrow\rangle$ should diagonalize the $\tau^x\sigma^{x,y}$ matrices. Since we are working in the subspace where $\sigma^z\tau^y = 1$, we can also write, within this subspace:

$$\tau^x\sigma^y = \tau^x\sigma^y \cdot \tau^y\sigma^z = -\tau^z\sigma^x, \; \tau^x\sigma^x = \tau^x\sigma^x \cdot \tau^y\sigma^z = \tau^z\sigma^y. \tag{55}$$

Furthermore, in the basis of $|\uparrow\rangle, |\downarrow\rangle$, these operators just operate as the $\sigma$ matrix components. So we get that the surface hamiltonian is:

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{Surface} = v\left(p_x\sigma^y - p_y\sigma^x\right) \tag{56}$$

A totally spin-orbit locked Dirac cone! Furthermore, a single Dirac cone! This seems to contradict Fermion doubling theorem. The resolution of that is that there is another Dirac cone with the opposite chirality on the opposite surface.

Now, adding a magnetic field (Zeeman term) perpendicular to the surface adds a term $b\sigma^z$. This will gap the surface into a hall state with half the conductance quantum with $\sigma_{xy} = e^2/2h$. Proximatizing the surface to superconductor would give a single-flavor superconducting state - a topological p-wave state! And vortices in such a superconductor would carry majorana modes.

For the high-energy afficionados amongst you, when the surface is gapped by a magnetic field, the bulk of the TI supports an Axion term in the action:

$$\mathcal{L}_{axion} = \pi\vec{E}\cdot\vec{B}. \tag{57}$$

which implies that a charge e inserted to the bulk will produce a magnetic field around it corresponding to a magnetic monopole. Many things that will be explored in 223ab!