

学习记录

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(Dated: June 21, 2024)

蓝色是以后会用的/需要注意的，红色是待完成项。

2024/06/17

手上压的学习任务有点多，之后先专心过基础知识，之后有多余时间把之前看的几篇文章好好整理一下，之后顺着看一下Wave-Function Tomography of Topological Dimer Chains with Long-Range Couplings，这篇应该和之前看的声子晶体Large winding number比较相似，顺便可以尝试一下用comsol复现。都了结之后做comsol官网声子晶体的案例（包含色散关系），尝试复现Large winding number仿真部分。看一下Ref. [1] (Realization of fractional quantum Hall state with interacting photons)。

重复comsol案例：光子晶体和光子晶体带隙分析。注意光子晶体案例解出的电场是有虚部的，所以最后的线图直接用默认的normE和二维图对不上。comsol默认Ez显示实部解，因此ewfd.normE对应的不是sqrt(ewfd.Ex^2 + ewfd.E^2 + ewfd.Ez^2)，而是sqrt(real(ewfd.Ex)^2 + imag(ewfd.Ex)^2 + real(ewfd.Ey)^2 + imag(ewfd.Ey)^2 + real(ewfd.Ez)^2 + imag(ewfd.Ez)^2)。

2024/06/20 2024/06/21

复现宇宸师兄在群里发的文章(基于紧束缚模型求解螺旋波导阵列)Ref. [2]。Ref. [2]是Nature文章Photonic Floquet topological insulators拓扑理论部分的学习笔记 [3]。Ref. [3]的亮点在于：**1. 光波段实现（基于打破时间反演）。** **2. 新的拓扑绝缘体实现方式。** **3. 无磁，更易小型化集成化**（作者没说，我认为的）。螺旋波导电磁理论：Ref. [4]。拓扑绝缘体的哈密顿量是这样实现的：**构建模型中的第三维度z映射时间。变换到旋转框架，波导螺旋周期需足够小，以实现z方向的绝热性（不懂，过完量力的绝热近似再说）。**根据紧束缚方法，得到电场的动力学演化（看完紧束缚模型再说）。由动力学演化，用海森堡方程，或者量子郎之万方程反向变回去(文章上说用Peierls substitution，不过我大致估算了一下，海森堡方程就能得到相同结果。)就可以得到Hamiltonian。

该Hamiltonian含周期性变化的第三维度，使用**Floquet operator method**和**Fourier expansion method**进行处理后按套路计算即可。能谱图还在画，争取今天画出来。

休息。

This week

2024/06/14

看完Griffiths量子力学第四章。看高量课程，补画了个别图片。

2024/06/13

看Griffiths量子力学第四章。听了严以京关于开放系统中量子力学的报告。

2024/06/12

看Griffiths量子力学第四章。

2024/06/19

感觉无心学习，稍微提前回去休息了。18, 19号休息周六日补上。

2024/06/11

完成Griffiths量子力学第三章，读部分第四章。

2024/06/10

下午：读Griffiths量子力学§3.1和§3.2并完成重点*习题。

17号弄到太晚，18号一直很困就回去休息了。

2024/06/18

2024/06/08 & 2024/06/09

从8号中午看到9号早上。

总结：完成习题1.3，浏览复现文章Ref. [5] (Large Winding number) Winding number图片(其他图片套路和之前基本一致，就没画)。关于comsol仿真部分复现失败，对仿真掌握的知识太少，学过后可以回来尝试复现一下。

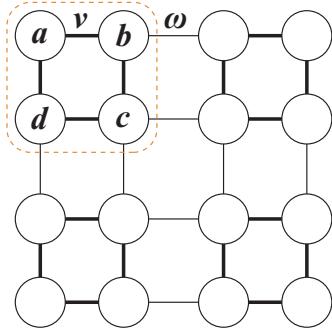


FIG. 1. 二维SSH模型。

习题1.3 A possible generalization to two dimensions- Consider a two dimensional generalization of the SSH model. Take parallel copies of the SSH chain and couple them without breaking chiral symmetry. What will happen with the edge states?

答：习题1.3的答案有人在2017年发过prl（该书是2016年出版的）[6]。设二维SSH模型cell中子晶格顺时针标号为abcd，x(y)方向cell标号为i(j)，如FIG. 1所示，Hamiltonian为：

$$\hat{H} = v \sum_{i,j}^{N_i, N_j} (\hat{a}_{i,j}^\dagger \hat{b}_{i,j} + \hat{b}_{i,j}^\dagger \hat{c}_{i,j} + \hat{c}_{i,j}^\dagger \hat{d}_{i,j} + \hat{d}_{i,j}^\dagger \hat{a}_{i,j}) \\ + w \sum_{i,j}^{N_{i-1}, N_j} (\hat{b}_{i,j}^\dagger \hat{a}_{i+1,j} + \hat{c}_{i,j}^\dagger \hat{d}_{i+1,j}) \\ + w \sum_{i,j}^{N_i, N_{j-1}} (\hat{d}_{i,j}^\dagger \hat{a}_{i,j+1} + \hat{c}_{i,j}^\dagger \hat{b}_{i,j+1}) + \text{H.c.}$$

动量空间的Hamiltonian：

$$\hat{H}(k) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v + we^{-ik_x} & 0 & v + we^{-ik_y} \\ v + we^{ik_x} & 0 & v + we^{-ik_y} & 0 \\ 0 & v + we^{ik_y} & 0 & v + we^{-ik_x} \\ v + we^{ik_y} & 0 & v + we^{ik_x} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

先画个色散关系，如FIG. 2所示。

按Ref. [7]第一章的思路继续写不出了，因为不知道如何把 $\hat{H}(k)$ 写成实空间的 \hat{H} 来画能谱图以及波函数分布。

注意到Ref. [6]限制一个方向(y方向)无边界，另一个方向有界，利用该思想可以得到部分实空间

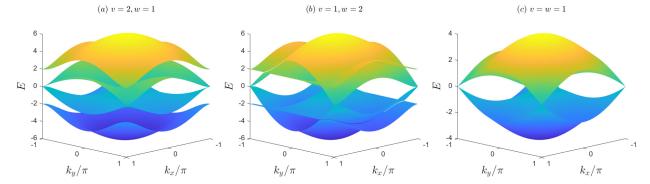


FIG. 2. 2D SSH模型色散关系。

的Hamiltonian:

$$\hat{H}(k) = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ B^\dagger & A & B & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & B^\dagger & A & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & B \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & A \end{pmatrix}.$$

即主对角线是A矩阵，超对角线是B矩阵，次对角线是 B^\dagger 矩阵。其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v & 0 & v + we^{-ik_y} \\ v & 0 & v + we^{-ik_y} & 0 \\ 0 & v + we^{ik_y} & 0 & v \\ v + we^{ik_y} & 0 & v & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ w & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & w \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

可以据此画出能谱图，如FIG. 3所示。原文似乎有些问题，根据我所绘的图，蓝色能量对应的波函数并非边界态。

关于参考文献Ref. [6]，过完基础知识之后回来仔细看一看，了解物理图像。

下图是Ref. [5]的复现图，相比于我构想的winding number=2的模型，该模型动量空间的哈密顿量e指数符号不同，因此体现在实空间中的耦合项相差甚远。特别是，该模型还考虑的B模式与上一cell中A模式的耦合。但是在代码上几乎相同，此处不给出复现实例（用之前的调参参数，Hamiltonian改改符号即可）。Ref. [5]中Appendix A中动量空间Hamiltonian系数v1对应e指数少了个负号（复现实例会出现差异）。

能谱图如FIG. 5所示。但是看到文中标明4个边界态，同时就尝试在我的模型Winding number=2情况下看一下，也出现了4个边界态，如FIG. 6所示。很神奇，后面继续学的时候关注一下相关知识。

2024/06/07

来了办公室但是超级困，周六日再来学吧。

2024/06/06

上午：睡觉（前两天熬的太晚）。

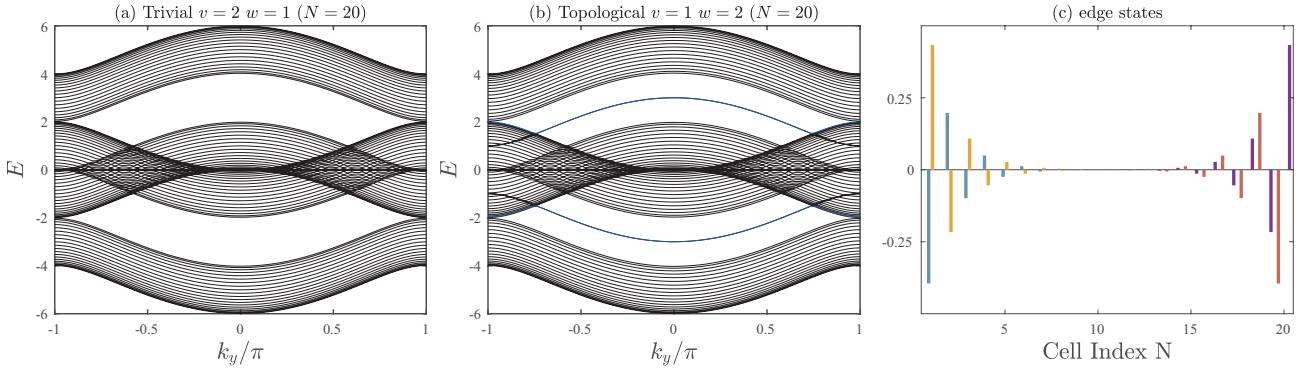


FIG. 3. 2D SSH模型能带(a)(b)以及边界态波函数分布(c)。

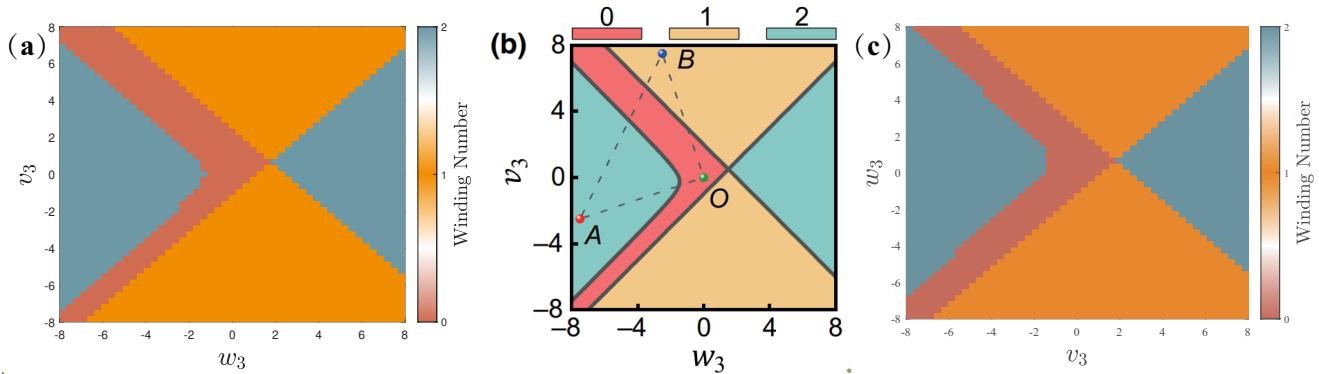


FIG. 4. Winding Number of Ref. [5], (a) 使用修正后Hamiltonian。 (b) 原图。 (c) 使用原文Hamiltonian。

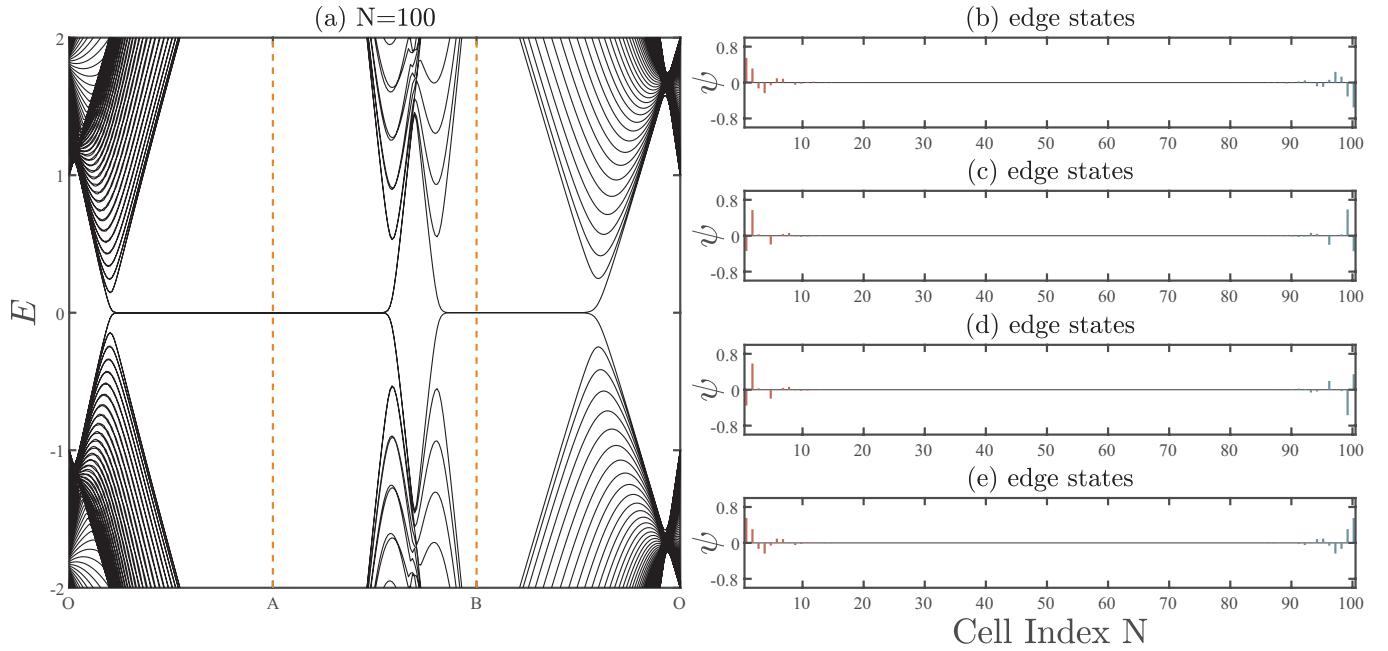


FIG. 5. Winding Number=2存在四个边界态,原文复现 (原文N=120,但结果相同) , 2024/06/14补画

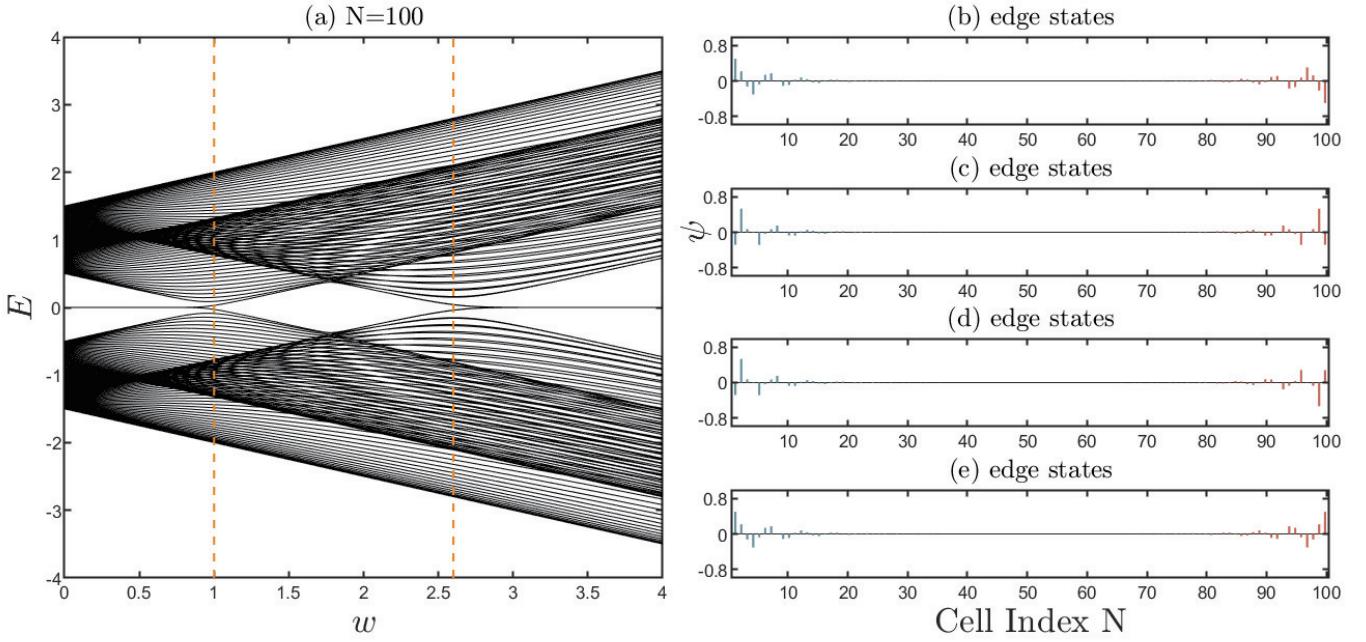


FIG. 6. Winding Number=2存在四个边界态

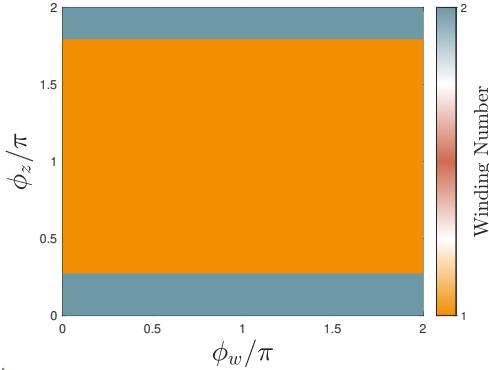


FIG. 7. 相位控制的Winding number。

下午：整理重绘复现图片，完成习题1.2（处理winding number图片变化交界处的方法不一样，所以三张图风格不统一，分别使用的是手动取消网格，光滑处理，光滑处理）。

习题1.2: *Complex-valued hopping amplitudes*- Generalize the SSH model in the following way. Assume that the hopping amplitudes \$v = |v|e^{i\psi_v}\$ and \$w = |w|e^{i\psi_w}\$ are complex, and include a third complex-valued hopping amplitude \$z = |z|e^{i\psi_z}\$ between the states \$|m, A\rangle\$ and \$|m+1, B\rangle\$ for every \$m\$. Provide a specific example where the tuning of one of the phases changes the bulk winding number.

答：和我设计的结构很像，但是远耦合方向相反且差个系数，并考虑相位。相位控制的Winding number如Fig. 7所示，\$v=0.5\$。\$w=0.5\$。代码如CODE4所示。

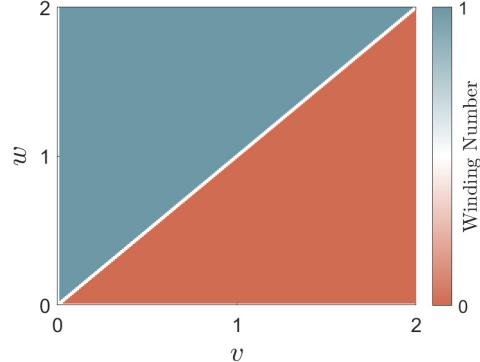


FIG. 8. SSH模型的Winding number。

2024/06/04 & 2024/06/05

读完*A Short Course on Topological Insulators*的第一章并复现图片 [7]，如FIG. 8所示，代码位于CODE3。写了一个自动算\$2 \times 2\$ Hamiltonian（频域）系统Winding number的函数，复现代码中可查。完成习题1.1并绘制图片。

习题1.1: *Higher winding numbers*- The SSH model is one-dimensional in space, and has a two-dimensional internal Hilbert space. Construct a lattice model that has these properties of the SSH model, but which has a bulk winding number of 2. Generalize the construction for an arbitrary integer bulk winding number.

答：如FIG. 9所示。代码如CODE2所示。

2024/05/27

$$\hat{H}(k) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v + e^{-ik} + 0.5we^{2ik} \\ v + e^{ik} + 0.5we^{-2ik} & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

重新制定基础知识学习计划，如FIG. 11所示。图书馆借相关书籍，看高量课程。

2024/05/25 & 2024/05/26

2024/06/03

上午 & 下午：完成Griffiths量子力学第二章重点（*）习题。

周六日休息。

2024/06/02

休息 & 读Griffiths量子力学第二章。

2024/05/24

2024/06/01

收拾房间，初步了解金属自由电子气体模型。

休息。

2024/05/31

摸鱼了。

2024/05/23

2024/05/30

办理校园卡，登记入住宿舍，收拾房间，选择工位。

上午：做学习记录。

下午：完成Griffiths量子力学第一章重点（*, **）习题。

2024/05/29

上午：做Griffiths量子力学P_{1.1} – P_{1.7}习题。

下午：读*A Short Course on Topological Insulators*的§ 1.1-§ 1.3并复现如FIG. 10所示（直积不懂不会算，返回复习基础看过Griffiths第三章再往下阅读复现）[7]。MATLAB代码如CODE1所示（B、C、DE）。

2024/05/28

上午：看高量课程，复习经典力学。

下午：阅读Griffiths量子力学。

-
- [1] C. Wang, *et al.*, Realization of fractional quantum Hall state with interacting photons, *Science* **384**, 579 (2024), <https://www.science.org/doi/pdf/10.1126/science.ado3912>.
 - [2] H. ZHONG, D. MIHALACHE, S. SHEN, and Y. ZHANG, THE BAND STRUCTURE OF HELICAL WAVEGUIDE ARRAYS IN TOPOLOGICAL PHOTONICS: A TUTORIAL, .
 - [3] M. C. Rechtsman, *et al.*, Photonic Floquet topological insulators, *Nature* **496**, 196 (2013).
 - [4] F. Lederer, *et al.*, Discrete solitons in optics, *Physics Reports* **463**, 1 (2008).
 - [5] H. Liu, *et al.*, Acoustic Topological Metamaterials of Large Winding Number, *Phys. Rev. Appl.* **19**, 054028 (2023).
 - [6] F. Liu and K. Wakabayashi, Novel Topological Phase with a Zero Berry Curvature, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **118**, 076803 (2017).
 - [7] J. K. Asb'th, L. Oroszl'nyi, and A. P'lyi, *A Short Course on Topological Insulators* (Springer International Publishing, 2016).

CODE4

i tic

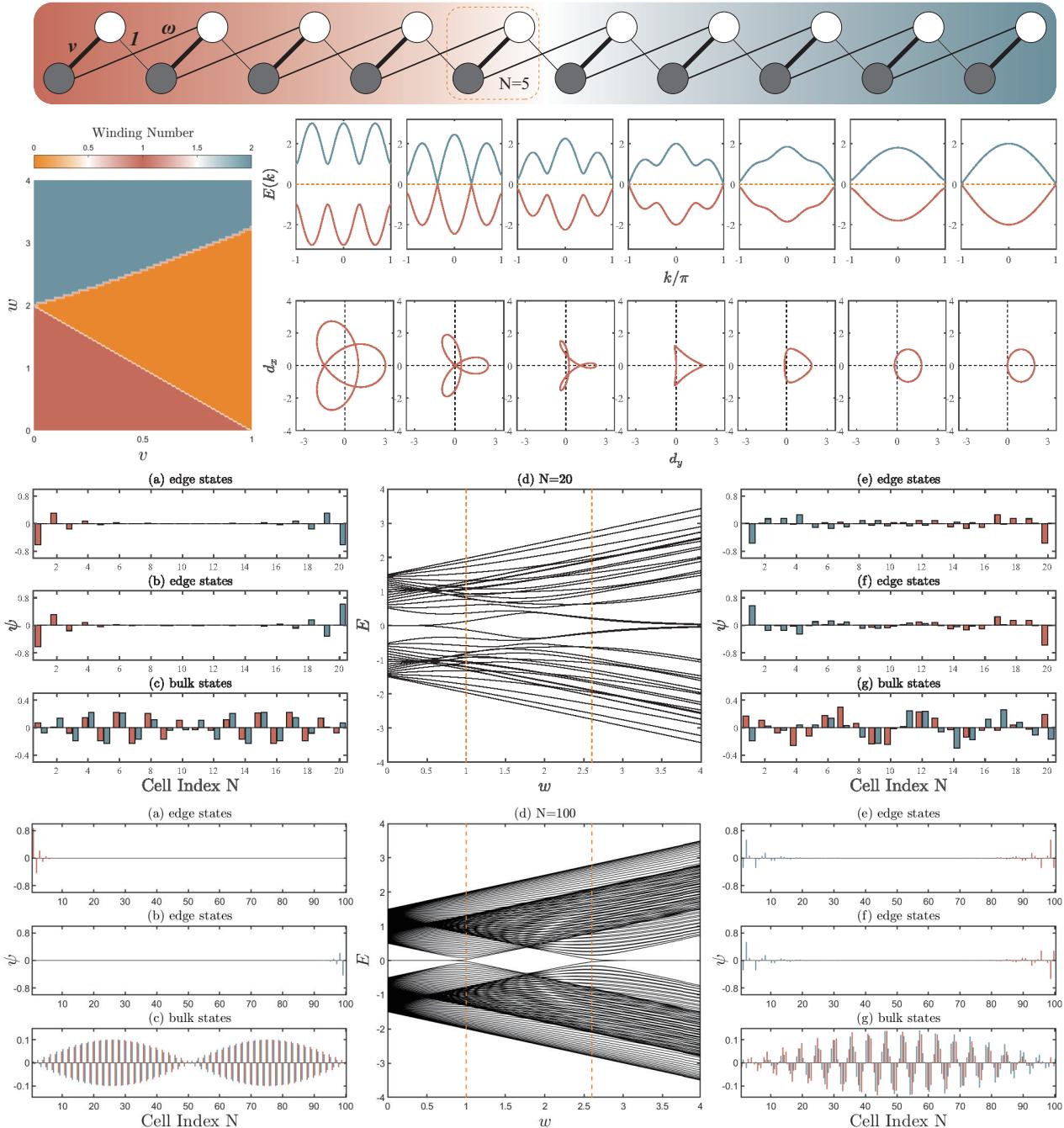


FIG. 9. 设计的Winding number=2的拓扑绝缘体。 (Hypocycloid, 圆内螺线)

```

2 clc
3 clear all
4
5 syms k;
6
7 rate=30;
8 parfor_progress(rate);
9
10 n=0;
11 vj=linspace(0,0*pi,rate);

```

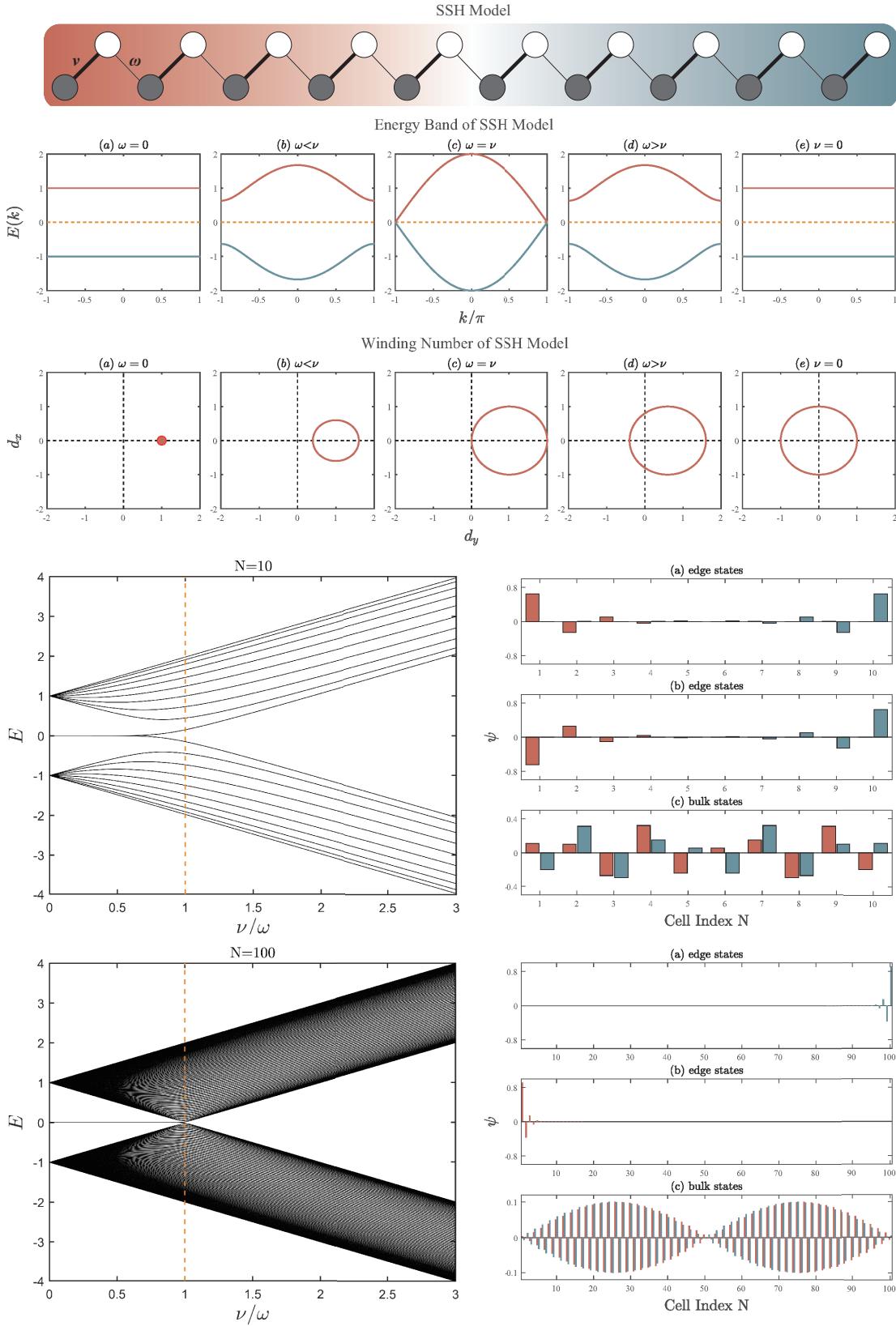


FIG. 10. SSH模型复现图片。自上而下分别为：A. SSH模型图（cell index $N=10$ ）。B. SSH模型的能带（bulk部分）。C. SSH模型的Winding number。D. $N=10$ 时SSH模型的能谱及波函数。 $(\nu = 0.4,$ 对应自下而上第10, 11, 8条能带 $)$ E. $N=100$ 时SSH模型的能谱及波函数。 $(\nu = 0.4,$ 对应自下而上第100, 101, 98条能带 $)$

```

12 wj=linspace(0,2*pi,rate);
13 zj=linspace(0,2*pi,rate);
14 v0=linspace(0.5,0.5,rate);
15 w0=linspace(1,1,rate);
16 z0=linspace(1,1,rate);
17
18 w=1;
19
20 parfor a = 1
21 pause(rand); % Replace with real code
22 parfor_progress;
23 v=v0(a)*exp(1i*vj(a));
24 for b = 1 : rate
25
26 w=w0(b)*exp(1i*wj(b));
27 z=z0(b)*exp(1i*zj(b));
28 H_k = [0 v+w*exp(-1i*k)+z*exp(-2i*k); conj(v)+conj(w)*exp(1i*k)+conj(z)*
29 exp(2i*k) 0];
30 [winding_number, d, d_0] = calculateWindingNumber(H_k);
31 wn(a,b) = abs(winding_number);
32 if abs(wn(a,b)) <= 1e-3 || (abs(wn(a,b))-1) <= 1e-3 || (abs(wn(a,b))-2)
33 <= 1e-3
34 else
35 wn(a,b) = NaN;
36 end
37 end
38 parfor_progress(0);
39 toc
40
41 color0=[1,1,1];
42 color2 = [207, 108, 82] / 255;
43 color1 = [241,141,0]/255;
44 color3 = [109, 152, 165] / 255;
45 Map = [linspace(color1(1), color0(1), 128)', linspace(color1(2), color0(2), 128)'
46 ', linspace(color1(3), color0(3), 128)';
47 linspace(color0(1), color2(1), 128)', linspace(color0(2), color2(2), 128)',
48 linspace(color0(3), color2(3), 128)';
49 linspace(color2(1), color0(1), 128)', linspace(color2(2), color0(2), 128)',
50 linspace(color2(3), color0(3), 128)';
51 linspace(color0(1), color3(1), 128)', linspace(color0(2), color3(2), 128)',
52 linspace(color0(3), color3(3), 128)'];
53
54 pcolor(wj/(pi),zj/(pi),abs(wn)')
55 xlabel('$\phi_w/\pi$', 'interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize', 22)
56 ylabel('$\phi_z/\pi$', 'interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize', 22)
57 % axis([0 2 0 2])
58 c = colorbar('Ticks',[1 2], 'TickLabels',{'1','2'}); %%('ticks', linspace(-3,21,5),
59 c.Label.FontSize=16;
60 c.Label.Interpreter='Latex';
61 c.Label.String = '$\mathrm{Winding\cdot Number}$';
62 c.Label.HorizontalAlignment = "center";
63 colormap(Map);

```

```

61 delete(gcp);
62
63
64
65 %% 
66 function [winding_number, d, d_0] = calculateWindingNumber(H_k)
67 syms k real;
68
69 sigma_0 = [1 0; 0 1];
70 sigma_x = [0 1; 1 0];
71 sigma_y = [0 -1i; 1i 0];
72 sigma_z = [1 0; 0 -1];
73
74 A = [ reshape(sigma_0.', [], 1), reshape(sigma_x.', [], 1), reshape(sigma_y.', [], 1),
75        reshape(sigma_z.', [], 1) ];
75 b = reshape(H_k.', [], 1);
76
77 coefficients = A \ b;
78
79 d_0 = coefficients(1);
80 d_x = coefficients(2);
81 d_y = coefficients(3);
82 d_z = coefficients(4);
83
84 d = [d_x; d_y; d_z];
85 d = simplify(d);
86
87 d_dk = diff(d, k);
88
89 cross_product = simplify(cross(d, d_dk));
90 norm_d_squared = simplify(norm(d)^2);
91 integrand = cross_product(3) / norm_d_squared;
92
93 func = matlabFunction(integrand, 'Vars', {k});
94
95 winding_number = integral(func, -pi, pi) / (2 * pi);
96 end
97
98 %% 
99 function percent = parfor_progress(N)
100 %PARFOR_PROGRESS Progress monitor (progress bar) that works with parfor.
101 % PARFOR_PROGRESS works by creating a file called parfor-progress.txt in
102 % your working directory, and then keeping track of the parfor loop's
103 % progress within that file. This workaround is necessary because parfor
104 % workers cannot communicate with one another so there is no simple way
105 % to know which iterations have finished and which haven't.
106 %
107 % PARFOR_PROGRESS(N) initializes the progress monitor for a set of N
108 % upcoming calculations.
109 %
110 % PARFOR_PROGRESS updates the progress inside your parfor loop and
111 % displays an updated progress bar.
112 %
113 % PARFOR_PROGRESS(0) deletes parfor-progress.txt and finalizes progress
114 % bar.
115 %

```

```

116 % To suppress output from any of these functions , just ask for a return
117 % variable from the function calls , like PERCENT = PARFOR_PROGRESS which
118 % returns the percentage of completion .
119 %
120 % Example :
121 %
122 % N = 100;
123 % parfor_progress(N);
124 % parfor i=1:N
125 % pause(rand); % Replace with real code
126 % parfor_progress;
127 % end
128 % parfor_progress(0);
129 %
130 % See also PARFOR.
131
132 % By Jeremy Scheff - jdscheff@gmail.com - http://www.jeremyscheff.com/
133
134 error(nargchk(0, 1, nargin, 'struct'));
135
136 if nargin < 1
137     N = -1;
138 end
139
140 percent = 0;
141 w = 50; % Width of progress bar
142
143 if N > 0
144     f = fopen('parfor_progress.txt', 'w');
145     if f<0
146         error('Do you have write permissions for %s? ', pwd);
147     end
148     fprintf(f, '%d\n', N); % Save N at the top of progress.txt
149     fclose(f);
150
151 if nargout == 0
152     disp(['--0%[>, repmat('-', 1, w), ']']);
153 end
154 elseif N == 0
155     delete('parfor_progress.txt');
156     percent = 100;
157
158 if nargout == 0
159     disp([repmat(char(8), 1, (w+9)), char(10), '100%[', repmat('=', 1, w+1),
160           ']']);
161 end
162 else
163     if ~exist('parfor_progress.txt', 'file')
164         error('parfor_progress.txt not found . - Run PARFOR_PROGRESS(N) - before -
165               PARFOR_PROGRESS - to initialize parfor_progress.txt . ');
166     end
167
168 f = fopen('parfor_progress.txt', 'a');
169 fprintf(f, '1\n');
170 fclose(f);

```

```

170 f = fopen( 'parfor_progress.txt' , 'r' );
171 progress = fscanf(f, '%d');
172 fclose(f);
173 percent = (length(progress)-1)/progress(1)*100;
174
175 if nargout == 0
176     perc = sprintf( '%3.0f%%', percent); % 4 characters wide, percentage
177     disp([ repmat(char(8), 1, (w+9)), char(10), perc, '[ ', repmat('=', 1,
178         round(percent*w/100)), '>', repmat('-', 1, w - round(percent*w/100)),
179         '] ', ]);
```

CODE3

```

1 tic
2 clc
3 clear all
4
5 syms k;
6
7 rate=20;
8 % parfor_progress(rate);
9
10 n=0;
11 va = linspace(0,2,rate+1);
12 va(1) = [];
13 wb = linspace(0,2,rate+1);
14 wb(1) = [];
15 wn = NaN(rate, rate);
16
17 parpool;
18 parfor a = 1 : rate
19     % pause(rand); % Replace with real code
20     % parfor_progress;
21     v=va(a);
22     for b = 1 : rate
23         w=wb(b);
24         H_k = [0 v + w*exp(-1i*k); v + w*exp(1i*k) 0];
25         [winding_number, d, d_0] = calculateWindingNumber(H_k);
26         if v == w
27             wn(a,b) = NaN;
28         else
29             wn(a,b) = winding_number;
30         end
31     end
32 end
33 delete(gcp);
34 % parfor_progress(0);
35 toc
36 %
37 color1 = [207, 108, 82] / 255;
38 color2 = [1, 1, 1];
```

```

39 color3 = [109, 152, 165] / 255;
40
41 Map = [ linspace(color1(1), color2(1), 128)', linspace(color1(2), color2(2), 128)
        ', linspace(color1(3), color2(3), 128)';
42     linspace(color2(1), color3(1), 128)', linspace(color2(2), color3(2), 128)', 
        linspace(color2(3), color3(3), 128)'];
43
44 %%%
45 pcolor(va,wb,wn')
46 shading interp
47 set(gca,'XTick',[0,1,2], 'FontSize',16)
48 set(gca,'YTick',[0,1,2], 'FontSize',16)
49 xlabel('$v$', 'interpreter',' latex', 'FontSize',22)
50 ylabel('$w$', 'interpreter',' latex', 'FontSize',22)
51 axis([0 2 0 2])
52 c = colorbar('Ticks',[0 1]);%('ticks',linspace(-3,21,5), 'FontSize',11);
53 c.Label.FontSize=16;
54 c.Label.Interpreter='Latex';
55 c.Label.String = '$\backslash$mathrm{Winding$\backslash$-Number}$';
56 c.Label.HorizontalAlignment = "center";
57 colormap(Map);
58 %save("Phase_diagram_winding_number",'-mat')
59 %%
60 function [winding_number, d, d_0] = calculateWindingNumber(H_k)
61 syms k real;
62
63 sigma_0 = [1 0; 0 1];
64 sigma_x = [0 1; 1 0];
65 sigma_y = [0 -1i; 1i 0];
66 sigma_z = [1 0; 0 -1];
67
68 A = [ reshape(sigma_0.',[],1), reshape(sigma_x.',[],1), reshape(sigma_y.',[],1),
        reshape(sigma_z.',[],1)];
69 b = reshape(H_k.',[],1);
70
71 coefficients = A \ b;
72
73 d_0 = coefficients(1);
74 d_x = coefficients(2);
75 d_y = coefficients(3);
76 d_z = coefficients(4);
77
78 d = [d_x; d_y; d_z];
79 d = simplify(d);
80
81 d_dk = diff(d, k);
82
83 cross_product = simplify(cross(d, d_dk));
84 norm_d_squared = simplify(norm(d)^2);
85 integrand = cross_product(3) / norm_d_squared;
86
87 func = matlabFunction(integrand, 'Vars', {k});
88
89 winding_number = integral(func, -pi, pi) / (2 * pi);
90 end

```

CODE2

```

1  tic
2  clc
3  clear all
4
5  syms k;
6
7  rate=20;
8  parfor_progress(rate);
9
10 n=0;
11 va = linspace(0.0001,1,rate);
12 wb = linspace(0.0001,4,rate);
13 wn = NaN(rate , rate);
14
15 parfor a = 1 : rate
16     parfor_progress;
17     v=va(a);
18     for b = 1 : rate
19         w=wb(b);
20         H_k = [0 v+1()*exp(-1i*k) + 0.5*w*exp(1i*2*k); v+1*exp(1i*k) + 0.5*w*exp
21             (-1i*2*k) 0];
22         [ winding_number , d , d_0 ] = calculateWindingNumber(H_k);
23         wn(a,b) = abs(winding_number);
24         if abs(wn(a,b)) <= 1e-3 || (abs(wn(a,b))-1) <= 1e-3 || (abs(wn(a,b))-2)
25             <= 1e-3
26         else
27             wn(a,b) = NaN;
28         end
29     end
30 end
31 parfor_progress(0);
32 toc
33 %%%
34 color0=[1,1,1];
35 color2 = [207, 108, 82] / 255;
36 color1 = [241,141,0]/255;
37 color3 = [109, 152, 165] / 255;
38
39 Map = [ linspace(color1(1), color0(1), 128)', linspace(color1(2), color0(2), 128)'
40     , linspace(color1(3), color0(3), 128)';
41     linspace(color0(1), color2(1), 128)', linspace(color0(2), color2(2), 128)',
42     linspace(color0(3), color2(3), 128)';
43     linspace(color2(1), color0(1), 128)', linspace(color2(2), color0(2), 128)',
44     linspace(color2(3), color0(3), 128)';
45     linspace(color0(1), color3(1), 128)', linspace(color0(2), color3(2), 128)',
46     linspace(color0(3), color3(3), 128)'];
47 %%%
48 pcolor(va,wb,abs(wn)')
49 shading interp
50 % set(gca,'XTick',[0,1,2],'FontSize',16)
51 % set(gca,'YTick',[0,1,2],'FontSize',16)
52 xlabel('$v$', 'interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize', 22)

```

```

48 ylabel('$w$', 'interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize', 22)
49 % axis([0 2 0 2])
50 c = colorbar;%( 'ticks', linspace(-3,21,5), 'FontSize', 11);
51 c.Label.FontSize=16;
52 c.Label.Interpreter='Latex';
53 c.Label.String = '$\mathrm{Winding}\backslash Number$';
54 c.Label.HorizontalAlignment = "center";
55 colormap(Map);
56 % save('WN_012.mat')
57 delete(gcp);

58 %
59 function [winding_number, d, d_0] = calculateWindingNumber(H_k)
60 syms k real;
61
62 sigma_0 = [1 0; 0 1];
63 sigma_x = [0 1; 1 0];
64 sigma_y = [0 -1i; 1i 0];
65 sigma_z = [1 0; 0 -1];
66
67 A = [ reshape(sigma_0.', [], 1), reshape(sigma_x.', [], 1), reshape(sigma_y.', [], 1),
       reshape(sigma_z.', [], 1)];
68 b = reshape(H_k.', [], 1);
69
70 coefficients = A \ b;
71
72 d_0 = coefficients(1);
73 d_x = coefficients(2);
74 d_y = coefficients(3);
75 d_z = coefficients(4);
76
77 d = [d_x; d_y; d_z];
78 d = simplify(d);
79
80 d_dk = diff(d, k);
81
82 cross_product = simplify(cross(d, d_dk));
83 norm_d_squared = simplify(norm(d)^2);
84 integrand = cross_product(3) / norm_d_squared;
85
86 func = matlabFunction(integrand, 'Vars', {k});
87
88 winding_number = integral(func, -pi, pi) / (2 * pi);
89 end
90
91 %
92 function percent = parfor_progress(N)
93 %PARFOR_PROGRESS Progress monitor (progress bar) that works with parfor.
94 % PARFOR_PROGRESS works by creating a file called parfor-progress.txt in
95 % your working directory, and then keeping track of the parfor loop's
96 % progress within that file. This workaround is necessary because parfor
97 % workers cannot communicate with one another so there is no simple way
98 % to know which iterations have finished and which haven't.
99 %
100 %
101 % PARFOR_PROGRESS(N) initializes the progress monitor for a set of N
102 % upcoming calculations.

```

```

103 %
104 % PARFOR_PROGRESS updates the progress inside your parfor loop and
105 % displays an updated progress bar.
106 %
107 % PARFOR_PROGRESS(0) deletes parfor_progress.txt and finalizes progress
108 % bar.
109 %
110 % To suppress output from any of these functions, just ask for a return
111 % variable from the function calls, like PERCENT = PARFOR_PROGRESS which
112 % returns the percentage of completion.
113 %
114 % Example:
115 %
116 % N = 100;
117 % parfor_progress(N);
118 % parfor i=1:N
119 %     pause(rand); % Replace with real code
120 %     parfor_progress;
121 % end
122 % parfor_progress(0);
123 %
124 % See also PARFOR.

125 %
126 % By Jeremy Scheff - jdscheff@gmail.com - http://www.jeremyscheff.com/
127 %
128 error(nargchk(0, 1, nargin, 'struct'));

129 if nargin < 1
130     N = -1;
131 end

132 percent = 0;
133 w = 50; % Width of progress bar

134 if N > 0
135     f = fopen('parfor_progress.txt', 'w');
136     if f<0
137         error('Do you have write permissions for %s?', pwd);
138     end
139     fprintf(f, '%d\n', N); % Save N at the top of progress.txt
140     fclose(f);

141 if nargout == 0
142     disp(['--0%[>, repmat('-', 1, w), ']']);
143 end

144 elseif N == 0
145     delete('parfor_progress.txt');
146     percent = 100;

147 if nargout == 0
148     disp([repmat(char(8), 1, (w+9)), char(10), '100%[', repmat('=', 1, w+1),
149           ']']);
150 end

151 else
152     if ~exist('parfor_progress.txt', 'file')

```

```

157     error( ' parfor_progress.txt -not -found . -Run -PARFOR_PROGRESS(N) -before -
158             PARFOR_PROGRESS -to -initialize - parfor_progress.txt .' );
159 end
160
161 f = fopen( ' parfor_progress.txt ' , ' a ' );
162 fprintf(f, ' 1\n' );
163 fclose(f);
164
165 f = fopen( ' parfor_progress.txt ' , ' r ' );
166 progress = fscanf(f, '%d' );
167 fclose(f);
168 percent = ( length(progress)-1)/progress(1)*100;
169
170 if nargout == 0
171     perc = sprintf('%.3.0f%%', percent); % 4 characters wide, percentage
172     disp([ repmat(char(8), 1, (w+9)), char(10), perc, '[ ', repmat('=', 1,
173         round(percent*w/100)), '>', repmat('-', 1, w-round(percent*w/100)),
174         '] ']);
175 end
176 end

```

```

1 clear all
2 clc
3 f1=figure(1);
4 position0=get(f1,'position');
5 set(f1,'position',position0+[-0.8*position0(3),0,1.6*position0(3),-0.3*position0
(4)]);
6 t=tiledlayout("horizontal","TileSpacing","tight");
7 titlej={ '$(a)\backslash\omega=0$'; '$(b)\backslash\omega\textless\backslash\mu$'; '$(c)\backslash\omega=\backslash\mu$'; '$(d)\backslash\omega\textgreater\backslash\mu$'; '$(e)\backslash\mu=0$' };
8
9 rate_k=1000;
10
11 vj=[0,0.3,0.5,0.6,0.7,0.8,1];
12 wj=[4,2.3,1.5,0.8,0.3,0,0];
13 ki=linspace(-pi,pi,rate_k);
14
15 for j = 1 : 7
16     v=vj(j);
17     w=wj(j);
18     for i = 1 : rate_k
19         k=ki(i);
20         H_k = [0 v+1*exp(-1*i*k) + 0.5*w*exp(1*i*2*k); v+1*exp(1*i*k) + 0.5*w*exp(-1
21             i*2*k) 0];
22         [d, d_0] = WindingNumberFigure(H_k);
23         d_x(i)=d(1);
24         d_y(i)=d(2);
25     end
26 nexttile
27 plot(linspace(-3.6,3.6,100),linspace(0,0,100),'LineWidth',1,'linestyle','--',
28      'Color','k')
29 hold on
30 plot(linspace(0,0,100),linspace(-4,4,100),'LineWidth',1,'linestyle','--',
31      'Color','k')
32 hold on

```

```

30 plot(d_x,d_y,'LineWidth',1.5,'Color',[207,108,82]/255);
31 hold on
32 set(gca,'LineWidth',1);
33 axis([-3.6,3.6,-4,4])
34 set(gca,'ytick',[ -4 -2 0 2 4], 'FontSize',12);
35 set(gca,'xtick',[ -3 0 3], 'FontSize',12);
36 % title(title{j}, 'interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize',12);
37 end
38 % title(t, 'Winding Number of SSH Model', 'FontSize',18);
39 xlabel(t, '$d_{\{y\}}$', 'interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize',18);
40 ylabel(t, '$d_{\{x\}}$', 'interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize',18);
41
42 function [d, d_0] = WindingNumberFigure(H_k)
43 syms k v w
44
45 sigma_0 = [1 0; 0 1];
46 sigma_x = [0 1; 1 0];
47 sigma_y = [0 -1i; 1i 0];
48 sigma_z = [1 0; 0 -1];
49
50 A = [ reshape(sigma_0.',[],1), reshape(sigma_x.',[],1), reshape(sigma_y.',[],1),
      reshape(sigma_z.',[],1)];
51 b = reshape(H_k.',[],1);
52
53 coefficients = A \ b;
54
55 d_0 = coefficients(1);
56 d_x = coefficients(2);
57 d_y = coefficients(3);
58 d_z = coefficients(4);
59
60 d = [d_x; d_y; d_z];
61 %d = simplify(d);
62 end

```

```

1 clear all
2 clc
3
4 %
5 f2=figure(1);
6 position0=get(f2,'position');
7 set(f2,'position',position0+[-0.85*position0(3),-0.3*position0(4),1.7*position0
     (3),0*position0(4)]);
8 t=tiledlayout(3,3,"TileSpacing","tight");
9
10 f2=figure(1);
11 position0=get(f2,'position');
12 set(f2,'position',position0+[-0*position0(3),-0*position0(4),-0.2*position0(3)
     ,0.34*position0(4)]);
13
14 n=100;
15 %
16 rate_v=500;
17
18 v=0.5;

```

```

19 wj=linspace(0,4,rate_v);
20 for j = 1 : rate_v
21     w=wj(j);
22     v1=[v,1]*ones(1,n);
23     v1=v1(:)';
24     v1(2*n)=[];
25     w0=[0.5*w,0]*ones(1,n);
26     w0=w0(:)';
27     w0(2*n)=[];
28     w0(2*n-1)=[];
29     w0(2*n-2)=[];
30     w0(2*n-3)=[];
31     w0(2*n-4)=[];
32     H=diag(v1,1)+diag(v1,-1)+diag(w0,5)+diag(w0,-5);
33     [V,D]=eig(H);
34     E(j,:)=diag(D);
35 %psi(:,:,j)=V;
36 end
37 nexttile(2,[3,1]);
38 for j = 1 : size(E,2)
39     plot(wj,E(:,j),"Color",'black');
40     hold on;
41 end
42 plot(linspace(1,1,100),linspace(-4,4,100),'LineWidth',1,'linestyle','—','Color',[241,141,0]/255)
43 hold on;
44 plot(linspace(2.6,2.6,100),linspace(-4,4,100),'LineWidth',1,'linestyle','—','Color',[241,141,0]/255)
45 hold on;
46 set(gca,'LineWidth',1);
47 xlabel('$w$', 'interpreter','latex','FontSize',16);
48 ylabel('$E$', 'interpreter','latex','FontSize',16);
49 title(sprintf("(d) N=%d", n), 'interpreter','latex','FontSize',12);
50 %ratio=400;
51
52
53 v=0.5;
54 w=0;
55 v1=[v,1]*ones(1,n);
56 v1=v1(:)';
57 v1(2*n)=[];
58 w0=[0.5*w,0]*ones(1,n);
59 w0=w0(:)';
60 w0(2*n)=[];
61 w0(2*n-1)=[];
62 w0(2*n-2)=[];
63 w0(2*n-3)=[];
64 w0(2*n-4)=[];
65 H=diag(v1,1)+diag(v1,-1)+diag(w0,5)+diag(w0,-5);
66 [V,D]=eig(H);
67 psi=V;
68
69 x=linspace(0.75,10.25,20);
70 nexttile(1);
71 %bar(x,reshape(psi(:,10,ratio),[2,10]));
72 b1=bar(reshape(psi(:,n),[2,n])',0.9,'GroupWidth',0.8);

```

```

73 set(gca,'ytick',[−0.8,0,0.8])
74 axis([0.5,n+0.5,−1,1])
75 title({{'(a)-edge-states'}}, 'VerticalAlignment', 'bottom', 'interpreter', 'latex', ,
    FontSize',12);
76 set(b1(1), 'FaceColor',[207,108,82]/255);
77 set(b1(2), 'FaceColor',[109,152,165]/255);
78 set(gca, 'LineWidth',1);

79
80 nexttile(4);
81 %bar(x, reshape(psi(:,11,ratio),[2,10]))
82 b2=bar(reshape(psi(:,n+1),[2,n])',0.9, 'GroupWidth',0.8);
83 set(gca,'ytick',[−0.8,0,0.8])
84 axis([0.5,n+0.5,−1,1])
85 title({{'(b)-edge-states'}}, 'VerticalAlignment', 'bottom', 'interpreter', 'latex', ,
    FontSize',12);
86 set(b2(1), 'FaceColor',[207,108,82]/255);
87 set(b2(2), 'FaceColor',[109,152,165]/255);
88 set(gca, 'LineWidth',1);
89 ylabel('$\psi$', 'interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize',16, 'VerticalAlignment', 'middle')
    ;
90
91 nexttile(7);
92 %bar(x, reshape(psi(:,8,ratio),[2,10]))
93 b3=bar(reshape(psi(:,n-2),[2,n])',0.9, 'GroupWidth',0.8);
94 if n >= 100
95     set(gca,'ytick',[−0.1,0,0.1])
96     axis([0.5,n+0.5,−0.15,0.15])
97 else
98     set(gca,'ytick',[−0.4,0,0.4])
99     axis([0.5,n+0.5,−0.5,0.5])
100 end
101 title({{'(c)-bulk-states'}}, 'VerticalAlignment', 'bottom', 'interpreter', 'latex', ,
    FontSize',12);
102 set(b3(1), 'FaceColor',[207,108,82]/255);
103 set(b3(2), 'FaceColor',[109,152,165]/255);
104 set(gca, 'LineWidth',1);

105
106 xlabel('Cell-Index-N', 'interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize',16);
107
108 %%%
109
110 v=0.5;
111 w=4;
112 v1=[v,1]*ones(1,n);
113 v1=v1(:)';
114 v1(2*n)=[];
115 w0=[0.5*w,0]*ones(1,n);
116 w0=w0(:)';
117 w0(2*n)=[];
118 w0(2*n-1)=[];
119 w0(2*n-2)=[];
120 w0(2*n-3)=[];
121 w0(2*n-4)=[];
122 H=diag(v1,1)+diag(v1,-1)+diag(w0,5)+diag(w0,-5);
123 [V,D]=eig(H);
124 psi=V;

```

```

125 x=linspace(0.75,10.25,20);
126 nexttile(3);
127 %bar(x,reshape(psi(:,10,ratio),[2,10]))
128 b1=bar(reshape(psi(:,n),[2,n])',0.9,'GroupWidth',0.8);
129 set(gca,'ytick',[-0.8,0,0.8])
130 axis([0.5,n+0.5,-1,1])
131 title({{'(e)-edge-states'},'VerticalAlignment','bottom','interpreter','latex','FontSize',12});
132 set(b1(1),'FaceColor',[207,108,82]/255);
133 set(b1(2),'FaceColor',[109,152,165]/255);
134 set(gca,'LineWidth',1);

135 nexttile(6);
136 %bar(x,reshape(psi(:,11,ratio),[2,10]))
137 b2=bar(reshape(psi(:,n+1),[2,n])',0.9,'GroupWidth',0.8);
138 set(gca,'ytick',[-0.8,0,0.8])
139 axis([0.5,n+0.5,-1,1])
140 title({{'(f)-edge-states'},'VerticalAlignment','bottom','interpreter','latex','FontSize',12});
141 set(b2(1),'FaceColor',[207,108,82]/255);
142 set(b2(2),'FaceColor',[109,152,165]/255);
143 set(gca,'LineWidth',1);
144 ylabel('$\psi$','interpreter','latex','FontSize',16,'VerticalAlignment','middle');
145 ;
146
147 nexttile(9);
148 %bar(x,reshape(psi(:,8,ratio),[2,10]))
149 b3=bar(reshape(psi(:,n-2),[2,n])',0.9,'GroupWidth',0.8);
150 if n >= 100
151     set(gca,'ytick',[-0.1,0,0.1])
152     axis([0.5,n+0.5,-0.15,0.15])
153 else
154     set(gca,'ytick',[-0.4,0,0.4])
155     axis([0.5,n+0.5,-0.5,0.5])
156 end
157 title({{'(g)-bulk-states'},'VerticalAlignment','bottom','interpreter','latex','FontSize',12});
158 set(b3(1),'FaceColor',[207,108,82]/255);
159 set(b3(2),'FaceColor',[109,152,165]/255);
160 set(gca,'LineWidth',1);
161 xlabel('Cell-Index-N','interpreter','latex','FontSize',16);
162
163

```

CODE1

```

1 clear all
2clc
3 f1=figure(1);
4 position0=get(f1,'position');
5 set(f1,'position',position0+[-0.75*position0(3),0,1.5*position0(3),-0.27*
    position0(4)]);
6 t=tiledlayout("horizontal","TileSpacing","tight");

```

```

7 titlej={ '$(a)\backslash\omega=0$'; '$(b)\backslash\omega\textless\nu$'; '$(c)\backslash\omega=\nu$'; '$(d)\backslash\omega\textgreater\nu$'; '$(e)\backslash\nu=0$' };
8
9 rate_k=1000;
10
11 vj=[1,1,1,0.6,0];
12 wj=[0,0.6,1,1,1];
13 ki=linspace(-pi,pi,rate_k);
14
15 for j = 1 : 5
16     v=vj(j);
17     w=wj(j);
18     for i = 1 : rate_k
19         k=ki(i);
20         E_1(i)=sqrt(v+w+2*v*w*cos(k));
21         E_2(i)=-sqrt(v+w+2*v*w*cos(k));
22     end
23     nexttile
24     plot(ki/pi,linspace(0,0,rate_k),'LineWidth',1,'linestyle','—','Color',[241,141,0]/255)
25     hold on
26     plot(ki/pi,E_1,'LineWidth',1.5,'Color',[207,108,82]/255);
27     hold on
28     plot(ki/pi,E_2,'LineWidth',1.5,'Color',[109,152,165]/255);
29     hold on
30     set(gca,'LineWidth',1);
31     axis([-1,1,-2,2])
32     title(titlej{j}, 'interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize', 12);
33 end
34 title(t, 'Energy-Band-of-SSH-Model', 'FontSize', 16);
35 xlabel(t, '$k/\pi$', 'interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize', 16);
36 ylabel(t, '$E(k)$', 'interpreter', 'latex', 'FontSize', 16);

```

```

1 clear all
2 clc
3 f1=figure(1);
4 position0=get(f1,'position');
5 set(f1,'position',position0+[-0.75*position0(3),0,1.5*position0(3),-0.27*position0(4)]);
6 t=tiledlayout("horizontal","TileSpacing","tight");
7 titlej={ '$(a)\backslash\omega=0$'; '$(b)\backslash\omega\textless\nu$'; '$(c)\backslash\omega=\nu$'; '$(d)\backslash\omega\textgreater\nu$'; '$(e)\backslash\nu=0$' };
8
9 rate_k=1000;
10
11 vj=[1,1,1,0.6,0];
12 wj=[0,0.6,1,1,1];
13 ki=linspace(-pi,pi,rate_k);
14
15 for j = 1 : 5
16     v=vj(j);
17     w=wj(j);
18     for i = 1 : rate_k
19         k=ki(i);
20         d_x(i)=v+w*cos(k);

```

```

21     d_y(i)=w*sin(k);
22 end
23 nexttile
24 plot(linspace(-2,2,100),linspace(0,0,100),'LineWidth',1,'linestyle','—','
25           Color','k')
26 hold on
27 plot(linspace(0,0,100),linspace(-2,2,100),'LineWidth',1,'linestyle','—','
28           Color','k')
29 hold on
30 if j == 1
31     plot(d_x,d_y,'ro','MarkerFaceColor',[207,108,82]/255,'MarkerSize',9);
32 else
33     plot(d_x,d_y,'LineWidth',1.5,'Color',[207,108,82]/255);
34 end
35 hold on
36 set(gca,'LineWidth',1);
37 axis([-2,2,-2,2])
38 title(title{j}, 'interpreter','latex','FontSize',12);
39 xlabel(t,'$d_{\{y\}}$','interpreter','latex','FontSize',16);
40 ylabel(t,'$d_{\{x\}}$','interpreter','latex','FontSize',16);

```

```

1 clear all
2 clc
3
4 rate_v=30000;
5 n=100;
6
7 w=1;
8 vj=linspace(0,3,rate_v);
9
10 for j = 1 : rate_v
11     v=vj(j);
12     vw=[v,w]*ones(1,n);
13     vw=vw(:)';
14     vw(2*n)=[];
15     H=diag(vw,1)+diag(vw,-1);
16     [V,D]=eig(H);
17     E(j,:)=diag(D);
18     %psi(:,:,j)=V;
19 end
20 for j = 1 : size(E,2)
21     plot(vj,E(:,j),'Color','black');
22     hold on;
23 end
24 plot(linspace(1,1,100),linspace(-4,4,100),'LineWidth',1,'linestyle','—','Color'
25           ,[241,141,0]/255)
26 set(gca,'LineWidth',1);
27 xlabel('$\nu/\omega$','interpreter','latex','FontSize',16);
28 ylabel('$E$','interpreter','latex','FontSize',16);
29 title(sprintf("N=%d", n),'interpreter','latex','FontSize',12);
30 %
31 f2=figure(2);

```

```

32 position0=get(f2,'position');
33 set(f2,'position',position0+[-0.4*position0(3),-0.3*position0(4),0.2*position0(3)
34 ,0.3*position0(4)]);
35 t=tiledlayout("vertical","TileSpacing","tight");
36 %ratio=400;
37
38 v=0.4;
39 w=1;
40 vw=[v,w]*ones(1,n);
41 vw=vw(:)';
42 vw(2*n)=[];
43 H=diag(vw,1)+diag(vw,-1);
44 [V,D]=eig(H);
45 psi=V;
46
47 x=linspace(0.75,10.25,20);
48 nexttile
49 %bar(x,reshape(psi(:,10,1),[2,10]))
50 b1=bar(reshape(psi(:,n),[2,n])',0.9,'GroupWidth',0.8);
51 set(gca,'ytick',[-0.8,0,0.8])
52 axis([0.5,n+0.5,-1,1])
53 title({{'(a)-edge-states'},'VerticalAlignment','bottom','interpreter','latex','
FontSize',12});
54 set(b1(1),'FaceColor',[207,108,82]/255);
55 set(b1(2),'FaceColor',[109,152,165]/255);
56
57 nexttile
58 %bar(x,reshape(psi(:,11,1),[2,10]))
59 b2=bar(reshape(psi(:,n+1),[2,n])',0.9,'GroupWidth',0.8);
60 set(gca,'ytick',[-0.8,0,0.8])
61 axis([0.5,n+0.5,-1,1])
62 title({{'(b)-edge-states'},'VerticalAlignment','bottom','interpreter','latex','
FontSize',12});
63 set(b2(1),'FaceColor',[207,108,82]/255);
64 set(b2(2),'FaceColor',[109,152,165]/255);
65
66 nexttile
67 %bar(x,reshape(psi(:,8,1),[2,10]))
68 b3=bar(reshape(psi(:,n-2),[2,n])',0.9,'GroupWidth',0.8);
69 if n >= 100
70     set(gca,'ytick',[-0.1,0,0.1])
71     axis([0.5,n+0.5,-0.12,0.12])
72 else
73     set(gca,'ytick',[-0.4,0,0.4])
74 axis([0.5,n+0.5,-0.5,0.5])
75 end
76 title({{'(c)-bulk-states'},'VerticalAlignment','bottom','interpreter','latex','
FontSize',12});
77 set(b3(1),'FaceColor',[207,108,82]/255);
78 set(b3(2),'FaceColor',[109,152,165]/255);
79
80 ylabel(t,$\backslash \psi $,'interpreter','latex','FontSize',16);
81 xlabel(t,'Cell-Index-N','interpreter','latex','FontSize',16);

```

学习规划



FIG. 11. 基础知识学习计划