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Topological quantum states in a lattice system are investigated. In particular, we study the edge states of a two-dimensional topological insulator. The edge states are shown to be robust against disorder and interactions. The edge states are shown to be chiral, meaning that they propagate in only one direction. The edge states are also shown to be protected by a gap in the bulk spectrum. The edge states are shown to be robust against disorder and interactions. The edge states are shown to be chiral, meaning that they propagate in only one direction. The edge states are also shown to be protected by a gap in the bulk spectrum.

Now, we consider the edge states of a two-dimensional topological insulator. The edge states are shown to be robust against disorder and interactions. The edge states are shown to be chiral, meaning that they propagate in only one direction. The edge states are also shown to be protected by a gap in the bulk spectrum. The edge states are shown to be robust against disorder and interactions. The edge states are shown to be chiral, meaning that they propagate in only one direction. The edge states are also shown to be protected by a gap in the bulk spectrum.

confined extended

W

N

P

B

T

W

TJ-0-1.154, ...

$$L_{eff} = L - L_{eff} = m + (h_0 + m_z)z, \quad (1)$$

where L_{eff} is the effective length, L is the total length, m is the mass, h_0 is the zero-field Hall conductivity, and m_z is the Zeeman mass. The edge states are shown to be robust against disorder and interactions. The edge states are shown to be chiral, meaning that they propagate in only one direction. The edge states are also shown to be protected by a gap in the bulk spectrum.

$h_0(x, t)z$ $m_z z$ C H , $H > M$. T $L / (Q - 1)$ $|\mu_0 M (Q - 1)|$ $M (Q - 1)$, $Q = H / M > 1$. W $L / (Q - 1)$ (D) R (17) . F C / \mathbb{N} 19 0.01 , $Q = 1.25$, $M = 650$ A/. R 12 T W $h_0 = 0$, E . (1)

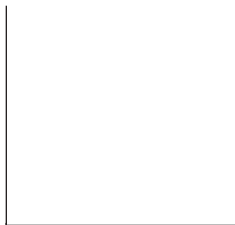
$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{N} &= \int (1 - \dots) dx, & \mathcal{P} &= \int (\dots - 1) dx, \\
 \mathcal{E}_0 &= \frac{1}{2} \int (|\dots|^2 + \dots^2 (1 + |\dots|^2)) dx,
 \end{aligned}$$

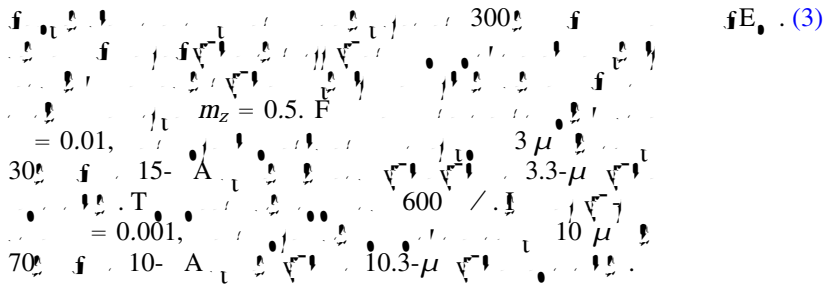
\mathcal{N} \mathcal{P} M V $(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{P})$ $(, V)$. D 13 $+ |V|^2/4 < 1$, $V = 0$, $0 < < 1$, $V = 0$. (2)

W < 0 . 17 T 1 , S 0 20 H T 21 W 63 μ T 5 A $(h_0, |h_0| - 1)$ h_0 T $(, V)$ V

A

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = - (+ h_0) \int \dots^2 dx - V \cdot \int \dots^2$$





... $|\nabla h_0|/\alpha \ll 1$... $|h_0|/\alpha < 1$, ...
 ... $\hat{P} = \hat{m}_{\text{eff}} V + \hat{m}_{\text{eff}} \hat{V}$, ...
 ... $\hat{P} < 0$, ...
 ... $(\hat{V} > 0)$...

$$\hat{m}_{\text{eff}} < \hat{P}/V < 0. \tag{6}$$

... $A > 0.3$... $-1 < h_0 < 0$, ...
 ... $(V, \dots) = (0, 0)$... *switching separatrix*. ...
 ... $(V, \dots) = (0, -h_0)$

