

**Chern invariants of topological continua: A self-consistent nonlocal hydrodynamic model**S. Pakniyat <sup>1,\*</sup>, S. Ali Hassani Gangaraj <sup>2,†</sup> and G. W. Hanson <sup>1,‡</sup><sup>1</sup>*Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53211, USA*<sup>2</sup>*School of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA*

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Topological systems are characterized by integer Chern invariants. In a continuous photonic system characterized by a local Drude model, the material response is ill-behaved at large wavenumbers, leading to noninteger Chern invariants and ambiguity in the existence of topological edge modes. This problem has been solved previously by introducing an *ad hoc* material model including a spatial cutoff material response, which leads to a finite Brillouin zone and integer invariants. In this work, we calculate Chern numbers in magnetized continuous plasma systems by considering the effect of nonlocality using a hydrodynamic (HD) Drude model. Then we argue that this model presents several advantages compared with the previous models, e.g., introducing physical response at large wavenumbers and integer Chern invariants with sum to zero without the need for an interpolated material response. Therefore the HD model forms a complete and self-consistent model, which resolves the Chern number issues in topological photonic continua.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevB.105.035310](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevB.105.035310)**I. INTRODUCTION**

Topological insulators, including artificial periodic structures and continuous materials [1–12] and recently topological polaritonics systems [13–15], have been broadly studied in the past two decades. Magnetized plasma systems are classified as Chern-type insulators with broken time-reversal symmetry. They are characterized by a topological index known as the Chern number [16,17]. This number cannot change except when the underlying momentum space topology of the bulk bands is changed. For instance, this occurs when a band gap opens or closes. One of the most important features of topological materials is that they support unidirectional surface plasmon polaritons (SPPs) with unique properties. In topological photonic insulators with broken time-reversal symmetry (nonreciprocal), the relevant topological invariant is the gap Chern number, i.e., the sum of the Chern numbers of all bulk modes below the band gap. The edge states connect different energy levels of the bulk modes. If the edge state has a nonreciprocal response within the band gap of the nontrivial bulk modes, it is a wave protected from back-scattering and diffraction. In other words, it is unaffected by smooth deformations in the surface that preserve topology (note that surface geometry may include sharp features). The bulk-edge correspondence principle links the Chern invariants of two topological insulators having a common band gap with the number of unidirectional SPP modes that exist at the interface of the two materials [18–20]. While this principle works well for topological photonic insulators based on periodic structures, subtle issues arise in the case of topological

photonic continua due the absence of intrinsic periodicity. Reference [21] studied two general classes of the bulk-edge correspondence principle violations for continuous topological photonic materials: (i) Inconsistency between the gap chern number and the number of edge states and (ii) incomplete gap coverage by the edge state line. As further discussed in Ref. [21], these violations are associated with the asymptotic behavior of the surface modes for large wavenumbers. In addition, it has been shown that although the above-mentioned violations can be restored by adding hydrodynamic (HD) nonlocality, the correspondence principle is physically violated for practical purposes, even with zero intrinsic bulk losses, due to Landau damping or nonlocality-induced radiation leakage. The present work focuses on the bulk modes in continuous photonic media and the issues of noninteger Chern numbers and their nonzero sum. In Ref. [16] it has been shown that the former can be resolved by adding a spatial cutoff (SC) wavenumber and the latter can be addressed by interpolating the interfaced material models. However, in this work, by comparing different nonlocal models, their effects on Chern number, bulk bands, and their pros and cons, we show that the HD nonlocal model can resolve the two issues associated with Chern numbers all at once.

In Refs. [22,23] a method for Chern number calculation in periodic photonic crystals was introduced by Raghu and Haldane. Then Silveirinha developed this method for anisotropic continua [16]. He found that the Chern numbers in continuous materials are integer invariants subject to considering spatially dispersive material models. He has introduced an *ad hoc* nonlocal material model having a large SC wavenumber. Through the paper, this model is called the SC model. By this assumption, the Hamiltonian becomes well behaved at large momentum, unlike in the local material model. As a result, integer Chern invariants of  $\{+1, -2\}$  are obtained, respectively, for high- and low-frequency bands of the TM bulk modes,

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which do not add up to zero as required. To solve this problem, it was suggested to apply an interpolate material model which represents a continuous transition from an isotropic plasma to a gyrotropic plasma medium. Hereupon a new frequency band appears at very low frequencies, whose Chern number is +1. Therefore the appearance of this new low-frequency band resolved the issue of nonzero summation of Chern numbers, but at the expense of a complicated permittivity interpolation of interfaced materials. Although this is a clever way to fix the deficiencies of the model, this *ad hoc* SC model does not provide a self-contained description of plasmonic materials. In this regard, we propose to solve the noninteger Chern invariants of the plasma continua via solving the HD equation in the magnetized plasma for continuous photonic topological platforms. We evaluate the effect of nonlocality due to the pressure (a manifestation of nonlocality) on topology of the bulk modes and the associated Chern numbers in magnetized plasma systems. For the HD model, we calculate the band Chern numbers and obtain integer invariants of  $\pm 1$ , which guarantee topological behavior by considering a realistic nonlocal material model.

Nonlocality plays an important role in the unidirectional nature of the SPPs in topological systems. In Ref. [24], it has been argued that by modeling a gyrotropic plasma using the HD Drude model, a truly unidirectional SPP will not exist at the interface of the dielectric and magnetized plasma media below the plasma frequency due to the effect of nonlocality (i.e., there will always be a backward mode, although perhaps only existing at a large wavenumber, which may be relatively unimportant from a practical standpoint). It has been demonstrated that the surface waves have nonreciprocal bidirectional propagation behavior, which is in contradiction with purely unidirectional propagation behavior predicted by applying a simple Drude model. But in Refs. [25,26], it has been clarified that the nonlocality does not affect a class of unidirectional SPPs that exist at the interface of opaque and magnetized plasma media above the plasma frequency. Recently, the unidirectional properties of this class of the surface waves have been experimentally verified in plasma systems [27,28]. Following these studies, we obtain integer Chern invariants to formally validate the existence of topological unidirectional SPPs by considering realistic conditions using the nonlocal HD model.

In the following, we first derive a dielectric tensor to characterize a gyrotropic medium using the HD model. Then, we evaluate the bulk mode properties in a magnetized nonlocal plasma region. Finally, we calculate Chern numbers for the HD model and compare the results with local and SC models.

## II. DIELECTRIC TENSOR OF THE HD MODEL

Consider a plasma medium consisting of  $n_e$  free electrons per volume with the effective mass of  $m^*$ , electron charge  $e$ , and mobility  $\mu$ . A static magnetic-field bias  $\mathbf{B} = B_0 \hat{\mathbf{b}}_c$  is applied in the plasma region, where  $B_0$  is the magnetic-field intensity and  $\hat{\mathbf{b}}_c$  is a unit vector along the magnetic-field vector. In the HD model, the equation of motion of the particles

is [29]

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} + \gamma\mathbf{v} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{v} = \frac{e}{m^*}(\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) - \beta^2 \frac{\nabla n(\mathbf{r}, t)}{n}. \quad (1)$$

The forces acting on the free electrons are  $e\mathbf{E}$  arising from the electric field of the wave and  $e(\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B})$  arising from the motion of the electrons with the average velocity of  $\mathbf{v}$  through the static magnetic-field  $\mathbf{B}$  (here we ignore the small self-consistent time-varying magnetic field). The last term represents pressure, where  $\beta$  is a nonlocal parameter proportional to the Fermi velocity  $v_F$  in the semiconductor;  $\beta^2 = v_F^2(3/5\omega + 1/3i\gamma)/(\omega + i\gamma)$  [30]. In the local model, the induced charge distribution is assumed to be confined to the boundary of the plasma region by a Dirac delta function. However, in the HD model, the induced charge density spreads into the bulk plasma region with charge distribution depth of  $\delta = \beta/\omega_p$  which is a function of the nonlocal parameter  $\beta$  [31].

By linearizing the equation of motion and considering the continuity equation  $\partial_t n = -\nabla \cdot (n\mathbf{v})$  and  $\mathbf{J}_c = -ne_e\mathbf{v}$ , the induced current equation is given by [29]

$$\begin{aligned} & \beta^2 \nabla \cdot (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}_c) + \omega(\omega + i\gamma)\mathbf{J}_c \\ & = i\omega(\omega_p^{*2} \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_\infty \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) - \omega_c \mathbf{J}_c \times \hat{\mathbf{b}}_c), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where  $\omega_c = -eB_0/m^*$ ,  $\omega_p^* = \omega_p/\sqrt{\varepsilon_\infty}$  ( $\omega_p = \sqrt{n_e e^2/m^* \varepsilon_0}$ ) and  $\gamma = -e/\mu m^*$  are the cyclotron, reduced plasma, and collision frequencies, respectively;  $\varepsilon_\infty$  is the high-frequency dielectric constant; and  $\varepsilon_0$  is the free-space permittivity. By the spatial Fourier transform and considering  $\mathbf{J}_c(k, \omega) = \bar{\sigma}(k, \omega) \cdot \mathbf{E}(k, \omega)$ , the conductivity tensor is governed by

$$\bar{\sigma}(k, \omega) = i\omega \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_\infty X (\bar{\mathbf{I}} - iY \hat{\mathbf{b}}_c \times \bar{\mathbf{I}})^{-1}, \quad (3)$$

where  $X = \omega_p^{*2}/(\omega(\omega + i\gamma) - \beta^2 k^2)$  and  $Y = \omega\omega_c/(\omega(\omega + i\gamma) - \beta^2 k^2)$ . By taking into consideration that the inverse of a tensor in the form of  $\bar{\mathbf{C}} = \lambda \bar{\mathbf{I}} + \mathbf{c} \times \bar{\mathbf{I}}$  is  $\bar{\mathbf{C}}^{-1} = \text{adj}(\bar{\mathbf{C}})/|\bar{\mathbf{C}}|$ , where  $|\bar{\mathbf{C}}| = \lambda(\lambda^2 + c^2)$  and  $\text{adj}(\bar{\mathbf{C}}) = \lambda(\lambda \bar{\mathbf{I}} - \mathbf{c} \times \bar{\mathbf{I}}) + \mathbf{c}\mathbf{c}$ , where  $\mathbf{c}\mathbf{c}$  stands for complex conjugate of the first bracket term, we obtain the dielectric tensor as

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\varepsilon}(k, \omega) &= \varepsilon_\infty \left( \bar{\mathbf{I}} + i \frac{1}{\omega \varepsilon_0} \bar{\sigma}(k, \omega) \right) \\ &= \varepsilon_{t, \text{nl}} (\bar{\mathbf{I}} - \hat{\mathbf{b}}_c \hat{\mathbf{b}}_c) + i \varepsilon_{g, \text{nl}} (\hat{\mathbf{b}}_c \times \bar{\mathbf{I}}) + \varepsilon_{a, \text{nl}} \hat{\mathbf{b}}_c \hat{\mathbf{b}}_c, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where the permittivity elements are defined as

$$\varepsilon_{a, \text{nl}}(k, \omega) = \varepsilon_\infty (1 - X) = \varepsilon_\infty - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\Omega_k} \quad (5)$$

$$\varepsilon_{t, \text{nl}}(k, \omega) = \varepsilon_\infty \left( 1 - \frac{X}{1 - Y^2} \right) = \varepsilon_\infty - \frac{\omega_p^2 \Omega_k}{\Omega_k^2 - (\omega\omega_c)^2} \quad (6)$$

$$\varepsilon_{g, \text{nl}}(k, \omega) = \varepsilon_\infty \frac{-YX}{1 - Y^2} = \frac{-\omega\omega_c \omega_p^2}{\Omega_k^2 - (\omega\omega_c)^2}, \quad (7)$$

with  $\Omega_k = \omega(\omega + i\gamma) - \beta^2 k^2$ . By assuming  $\varepsilon_\infty = 1$  and  $\gamma = 0$  and defining a nonlocal factor as  $\chi = 1/(1 - k^2/k_m^2)$ , where

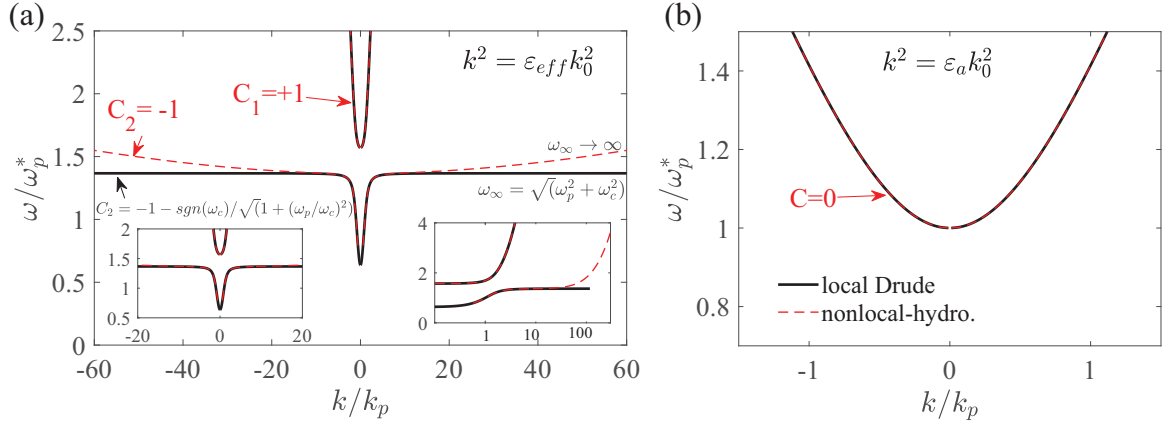


FIG. 1. Dispersion bands and associated Chern numbers of (a) nontrivial bulk modes and (b) trivial modes using the LD and nonlocal HD Drude models;  $k_p = \omega_p/c_0$ , where  $c_0$  is the speed of light in free space. The magnetized plasma region is modeled by (4) using the parameters  $n_e = 3.6 \times 10^{21} \text{ (m}^{-3}\text{)}$ ,  $\varepsilon_\infty = 15.68$ ,  $m^* = 0.0175m_0$ ,  $B_0 = 0.6\text{T}$ ,  $\mu = \infty$ , corresponding to  $\omega_p^* = 2\pi(1.03\text{THz})$ ,  $\omega_c/\omega_p = 0.23$  and  $\gamma = 0$ , related to the InSb crystal at low temperature [32] and the nonlocality parameter of  $\beta = 0.77 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$ .

$k_m = \omega/\beta$ , the permittivity elements are simplified as

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{a,nl}(k, \omega) &= 1 - \chi \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}, & \varepsilon_{t,nl}(k, \omega) &= 1 - \chi \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2 - \chi^2 \omega_c^2}, \\ \varepsilon_{g,nl}(k, \omega) &= \frac{-1}{\omega} \frac{\chi^2 \omega_c \omega_p^2}{\omega^2 - \chi^2 \omega_c^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

In the limit of  $\beta \rightarrow 0$ , then  $\chi \rightarrow 1$  and local Drude (LD) permittivity model is recovered.

### III. BULK MODES IN THE HD MATERIAL MODEL

A plane wave in a gyrotropic medium satisfies the Maxwell's equations

$$\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{E} = \omega \mu_0 \mathbf{H}, \quad \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{H} = -\omega \varepsilon_0 \bar{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) \cdot \mathbf{E}. \quad (9)$$

For spatially dispersive materials, the response of a particle at position  $\mathbf{r}$  depends on what happened to the particle at position  $\mathbf{r}'$ . In this condition, the displacement vector is given as  $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}, \omega) = \varepsilon_0 \int \bar{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}', \omega) d^3 \mathbf{r}'$ . In a nonlocal homogeneous medium,  $\bar{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}', \omega) = \bar{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}', \omega)$ . Then, using the convolution theorem in space domain and spatial Fourier transform, we have  $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) = \varepsilon_0 \bar{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ . The wave equation  $(k_0^2 \bar{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) - k^2 \bar{\mathbf{I}} + \mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}) \cdot \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{0}$  is obtained by combining the Ampere and Faraday equations and using the vector identity  $\mathbf{k} \times (\mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{k}\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{A} - k^2 \bar{\mathbf{I}} \cdot \mathbf{A}$ . Then, the nonzero solutions of  $\mathbf{E}$  exist only if  $|k_0^2 \bar{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{k}, \omega) - k^2 \bar{\mathbf{I}} + \mathbf{k}\mathbf{k}| = 0$ . Since we are looking for the bulk modes propagating in a plane perpendicular to the static magnetic vector, we set  $k_z = 0$  in the above determinant, assuming that the in-plane magnetic bias is along the  $z$  direction,  $\mathbf{B} = B_0 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$ . For this particular case, the determinant is simplified to two equations,  $k_{\text{TM}}^2 = k_0^2 \varepsilon_{\text{eff}}$  and  $k_{\text{TE}}^2 = k_0^2 \varepsilon_{a,nl}$ , where  $\varepsilon_{\text{eff}} = (\varepsilon_{t,nl}^2 - \varepsilon_{g,nl}^2)/\varepsilon_{t,nl}$  and the permittivity elements are defined in Eq. (8). In the LD model, these modes are corresponding to the nontrivial TM and trivial TE modes.

Figure 1 shows the dispersion diagram of the trivial and nontrivial bulk modes for nonlocal HD and LD models. It displays where the nonlocality has a significant effect on

the dispersion properties. As shown in Fig. 1(a), the high-frequency bands of both models are completely matched. The left inset plot shows that the low-frequency bands are also matched for relatively small wavenumbers. The difference appears at very large wavenumbers according to the log scale inset plot on the right side. Figure 1(b) demonstrates that the trivial modes of both models are identical for the entire momentum domain.

In the local case, the low-frequency band is asymptotic to a constant value. This behavior proposes a thermodynamic paradox because it suggests infinite energy in a limited frequency range, meaning that at  $k \rightarrow \infty$  the plasmonic material is still polarized which is not a physically correct behavior. This problem can be solved by including nonlocality in the material model. As seen, the flat parts of the low-frequency band wing up when nonlocality is included in the material model via the HD model. It also can be understood by looking at Eq. (8), where for  $k \rightarrow \infty$ , all permittivity elements converge to the high-frequency dielectric constant.

Topological surface wave (plasmonic or polaritonic) emerges in two different scenarios: Asymmetry in cutoff, or asymmetry in flat asymptote [26]. If the emergence is due to flat asymptote, including nonlocality largely affects at large momentum values. However, considering spatial dispersive models for topological plasmonic or polaritonic structures with periodicity is not crucial due to the finite Brillouin zone.

By adding a realistic level of loss to the HD model, the band dispersion is rather modified, but there are still distinguishable bands in the Voigt configuration. Dissipation might lead to topological phase transition, but the presence of damping does not mimic SC in the material response. The role of SC is setting a bound such that as  $k \rightarrow \infty$ , permittivity becomes 1 (lossless vacuum); however, the effect of loss at large wavenumber is different. Also, in Ref. [33], it has been derived that in the topological Weyl systems, topological phase transition to a trivial state occurs when unrealistic large dissipation is considered (the Weyl exceptional rings with opposite charges overlap and neutralize each other). However, a moderate or low level of dissipation does not redefine

topology. In general, dissipation does not lead to topological behaviors alone because it breaks time-reversal symmetry but not reciprocity.

#### IV. CHERN NUMBERS

To calculate Chern numbers associated with the frequency bands of the HD model, we follow the method presented in Ref. [16]. For a spatially dispersive material, consider an eigenfunction  $f_n = (\mathbf{E} \ \mathbf{H})^T$  with eigenvalues  $\omega_n$ . The envelope of the TM mode ( $H_x = H_y = E_z = 0$ ) and TE mode ( $E_x = E_y = H_z = 0$ ) are  $f_{nk}^{\text{TM}} = (-\bar{\varepsilon}^{-1} \cdot (\mathbf{k} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}})/\omega_n \varepsilon_0 \ \mathbf{1}_{3 \times 1} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}})^T$  and  $f_{nk}^{\text{TE}} = (\mathbf{1}_{3 \times 1} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{z}} \ \mathbf{k} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}/\mu_0 \omega_n)^T$ , respectively. The Berry phase is the phase difference between the eigenfunctions at  $k$  and  $k + dk$ . It is written in terms of the envelope of electromagnetic field as

$$\mathbf{A}_{nk} = \frac{\text{Re}\{i f_{nk}^* \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega_n} (\omega_n M) \partial_{\mathbf{k}} f_{nk}\}}{f_{nk}^* \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega_n} (\omega_n M) f_{nk}} \quad (10)$$

where  $M$  is the material matrix ( $M_{11} = \varepsilon_0 \bar{\varepsilon}$ ,  $M_{22} = \mu_0 \mathbf{I}_{3 \times 3}$ ,  $M_{12} = M_{21} = 0$ ). This Berry phase relation was first derived for periodic photonic crystal structures [22,23]. However, it can be used for spatially dispersive continuous materials as proved in Ref. [16]. Using the Berry phase vector, the Berry curvature is determined by  $F_{\mathbf{k}} = \partial A_x / \partial k_y - \partial A_y / \partial k_x$ . The Chern numbers are calculated by the surface integration of the Berry curvature over the entire momentum space of the wave vector. In analogy to electromagnetic, Berry phase, Berry curvature, and Chern number act like magnetic potential vector, magnetic field, and magnetic flux, respectively. In topological materials, the Chern numbers are integer invariants and sum to zero. To obtain integer Chern invariants for continua media, the momentum space must be a close surface with no boundaries. To realize this condition, the  $k_x - k_y$  plane, which is the momentum space of the continuous materials, is mapped into the Riemann sphere, as suggested in Ref. [16]. In the HD model, as shown in Fig. 1(a), the eigenfunctions are well behaved at large momentum such that the north pole is mapped to the momentum at  $k \rightarrow \infty$  and the Riemann surface becomes a closed surface. Using Stock's theorem and the fact that the wave functions are not defined at the origin and infinity, the surface integral in the Chern number relation is written as two line integrals around the boundary of the surface near the south and north poles. Then,

$$C_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{k=\infty} \mathbf{A}_{n,\mathbf{k}} \cdot d\mathbf{l} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{k=0^+} \mathbf{A}_{n,\mathbf{k}} \cdot d\mathbf{l}. \quad (11)$$

Since the system is  $\varphi$  independent due to the symmetry about the  $z$  axis, we have  $\mathbf{A}_{n,\mathbf{k}} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mathbf{A}_{n,\varphi} k d\varphi$ . Thus the Chern number attributed to the  $n$ th eigenmode is calculated by  $C_n = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (A_{n,\varphi=0} k) - \lim_{k \rightarrow 0^+} (A_{n,\varphi=0} k)$ . Next, we simplify the Berry phase relation (10) for the nonlocal HD model as

$$A_{n,\varphi=0}^{TM} k = \frac{\text{Re}\left\{\frac{ik^2}{2(\omega_n \varepsilon_0)^2} \{(|\alpha_t|^2 + |\alpha_g|^2) \beta_g + 2\alpha_t \alpha_g \beta_t\}\right\}}{\frac{k^2}{2(\omega_n \varepsilon_0)^2} \{(|\alpha_t|^2 + |\alpha_g|^2) \beta_t - 2\alpha_t \alpha_g \beta_g\} + \mu_0/2}, \quad (12)$$

where

$$\alpha_t = \frac{\varepsilon_{t, \text{nl}}(k, \omega)}{\varepsilon_{t, \text{nl}}^2(k, \omega) - \varepsilon_{g, \text{nl}}^2(k, \omega)} \quad (13)$$

$$\alpha_g = -i \frac{\varepsilon_{g, \text{nl}}(k, \omega)}{\varepsilon_{t, \text{nl}}^2(k, \omega) - \varepsilon_{g, \text{nl}}^2(k, \omega)} \quad (14)$$

$$\beta_g = \varepsilon_0 (\omega^2 + 2\beta^2 \chi) \frac{\chi^2 2\omega_c \omega_p^2}{\omega(\omega^2 - \chi^2 \omega_c^2)^2} \quad (15)$$

$$\beta_t = \varepsilon_0 \left( 1 + 2 \left( \frac{\beta}{\omega} \right)^2 \frac{\omega_p^2 \chi^2}{\omega^2 - \chi^2 \omega_c^2} - \Theta \right), \quad (16)$$

where

$$\Theta = \frac{2\chi^4 \frac{-2\beta^2}{\omega^2} \omega_c^2 \omega_p^2 - \chi^3 \omega_p^2 \omega_c^2 - \omega^2 \omega_p^2 \chi}{(\omega^2 - \chi^2 \omega_c^2)^2}. \quad (17)$$

The details of the computation are in the Appendix. In the limit of  $k \rightarrow 0$ , the nonlocal factor is  $\chi \rightarrow 1$ . Zeros of the HD dispersion equation of  $k_{TM}^2 = \varepsilon_{\text{eff}} k_0^2$  are the poles of  $\alpha_t$  and  $\alpha_g$ , i.e., at which  $\alpha_t \rightarrow \infty$  and  $\alpha_g \rightarrow \infty$ . Then, since  $\alpha_g/\alpha_t = -i\varepsilon_g/\varepsilon_t = \mp i$ , we have  $\lim_{k \rightarrow 0} A_{n,\varphi=0} k = \pm 1$ . As shown in Fig. 1(a), both frequency bands of the HD model go to infinity ( $\omega_\infty \rightarrow \infty$ ) when  $k \rightarrow \infty$ . In this limit,  $\varepsilon_g = 0$ ,  $\varepsilon_t = 1$  and subsequently  $\alpha_t = 1$ ,  $\alpha_g = \beta_g = 0$ . Therefore  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty, \omega_n \rightarrow \infty} A_{n,\varphi=0} k = 0$ . Finally, the high- and low-frequency bands of the nonlocal HD model are, respectively, assigned by the Chern numbers of

$$C_1 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (A_{n,\varphi=0} k) - \lim_{k \rightarrow 0^+} (A_{n,\varphi=0} k) = 0 - (-1) = 1 \quad (18)$$

$$C_2 = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (A_{n,\varphi=0} k) - \lim_{k \rightarrow 0^+} (A_{n,\varphi=0} k) = 0 - 1 = -1. \quad (19)$$

The Chern numbers are integer invariants and the sum of them is zero. By reversing the magnetic bias, the sign of the Chern numbers becomes opposite. For trivial modes, the Chern number is equal to zero. The dispersion bands of the nonlocal HD model are tagged by the relevant Chern numbers in Fig. 1. In the following, we compare the results of the HD model with the LD and SC model.

For the LD model case, the Chern number related to the low-frequency band is  $C_2 = -1 - \text{sgn}(\omega_c)/\sqrt{1 + (\omega_p/\omega_c)^2}$  as determined in Refs. [16,34]. It is not an integer index because this band is not well behaved at large momentum and it converges to  $\omega_\infty = \sqrt{\omega_c^2 + \omega_p^2}$  at the  $k \rightarrow \infty$  limit. To solve this issue, in Ref. [16] it was suggested to consider a nonlocal material model as  $\bar{\varepsilon}_r(\omega, k) = \bar{\varepsilon}_r(\omega) + \kappa \bar{\chi}_{NR}(\omega)$ , in which a nonlocal factor  $\kappa = 1/(1 + k^2/k_{\text{max}}^2)$  with a SC wavenumber ( $k_{\text{max}}$ ) is manually added to the material response. The dispersion bands and associated Chern numbers of this SC model are shown in Fig. 2(a). At large momentum  $k \rightarrow \infty$ , the nonlocal factor goes to zero ( $\kappa \rightarrow 0$ ) and the low-frequency band steadily converges to  $\omega_\infty = \lim_{\kappa \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\omega_c^2 + \kappa \omega_p^2} = |\omega_c|$ . As a consequence, an integer Chern index of  $-2$  is determined for this band. The high-frequency band is still assigned by an integer value of 1, similar to the LD model. Since the sum of Chern numbers is not zero, it has been suggested to consider an interpolated material response as  $\varepsilon_{r,\tau}(\omega) = \varepsilon_\infty + \tau[\bar{\varepsilon}_r(\omega) - \varepsilon_\infty] + (1 - \tau)[\bar{\varepsilon}_{Drude} - \varepsilon_\infty]$  [16]. The interpolated material



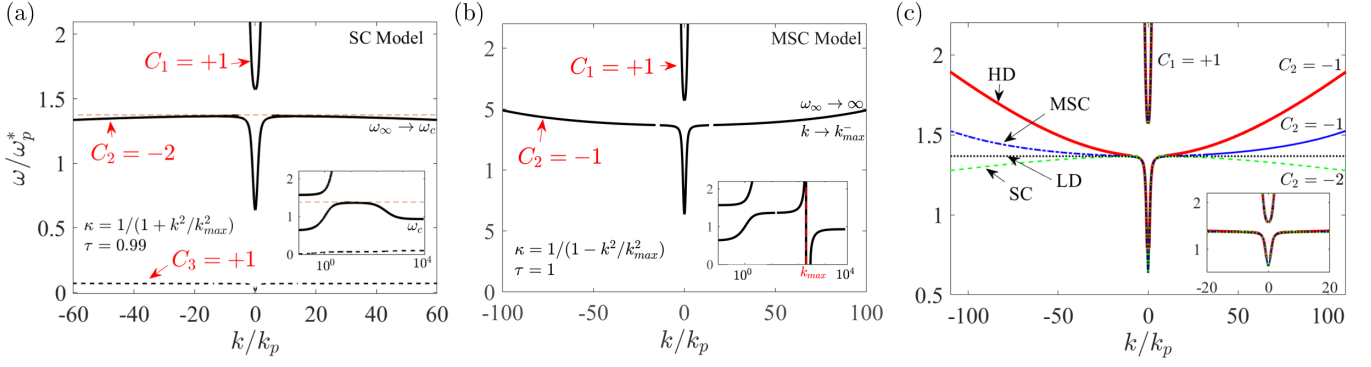


FIG. 2. Dispersion bands and associated Chern numbers of (a) SC model with nonlocal factor of  $\kappa = 1/(1 + k^2/k_{\max}^2)$ , (b) MSC model with nonlocal factor  $\kappa = 1/(1 - k^2/k_{\max}^2)$ , where  $k_{\max} = 200k_p$ . (c) a dispersion plot including dispersion diagram of four material models; SC, MSC, HD and LD models. The magnetized plasma region is characterized by  $n_e = 3.6 \times 10^{21}(\text{m}^{-3})$ ,  $\varepsilon_{\infty} = 15.68$ ,  $m^* = 0.0175m_0$ ,  $B_0 = 0.6\text{T}$ ,  $\mu = \infty$ ,  $\beta = 0.77 \times 10^6\text{m/s}$ , given  $\omega_p^* = 2\pi(1.03\text{THz})$ ,  $\omega_c/\omega_p = 0.23$  and  $\gamma = 0$ .

model represents a continuous transition between an isotropic plasma ( $\tau \rightarrow 0^+$ ) with the plasma frequency of  $\omega_m$  and a gyrotropic plasma ( $\tau \rightarrow 1^-$ ) with the plasma frequency of  $\omega_p$ . By this assumption, a new frequency band with Chern number of  $+1$  appears in the very low-frequency range as shown by a black dashed line in Fig. 2(a), so that the sum of Chern numbers becomes zero. In summary, for the SC cutoff model one solves the problem of noninteger Chern numbers but must introduce an interpolated response to obtain Chern numbers that sum to zero (also introducing a new mode that may not be physically relevant).

In this work, we take into account the effect of nonlocality using the HD model to obtain integer Chern numbers for the plasma continua. Comparing with the SC model, we obtain the Chern index of  $-1$  for the low-frequency band of the HD model. That is because the general behavior of the low-frequency band of the HD model is different than the corresponding band in the SC model. Therefore the sum of Chern numbers becomes zero without the need for considering the interpolated material response ( $\tau = 1$ ).

Although not the focus of this work, regarding the SC mode, we also found that a slight modification in the nonlocal

factor can also avoid the need for an interpolated response. If the nonlocal factor in the SC model is modified to  $\kappa = 1/(1 - k^2/k_{\max}^2)$ , the low-frequency band of the SC model resembles the corresponding band in the HD model (a more physically realistic nonlocal model) as shown in Fig. 2(b) for the limit  $|k| \leq k_{\max}^-$ , assuming  $k_{\max}$  is a large number (we call this model the modified spatial cutoff model, MSC). Consequently, the associated Chern value changes from  $-2$  to  $-1$ . Therefore the sum of Chern numbers becomes zero without considering the interpolated material response ( $\tau = 1$ ). In addition, by this sign change, the bands Chern numbers are equal to those in the HD model.

Figure 2(c) shows the band diagram and associated Chern index of all four models discussed above: LD, SC, MSC, and HD models. There is a summary of the above discussion in Table I, including a comparison of the different material models and Chern numbers.

## V. CONCLUSION

In this work, we considered the HD Drude model and evaluated the effect of nonlocality on bulk dispersion bands

TABLE I. Comparison of material dielectric tensor and Chern numbers of the LD, SC, MSC, and HD models.

Material model	Local Drude [16]	Spatial cutoff [16]	MSC	Hydrodynamic
Dielectric tensor		$\bar{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon_t(\bar{\mathbf{I}} - \hat{\mathbf{z}}\hat{\mathbf{z}}) + i\varepsilon_g(\hat{\mathbf{z}} \times \bar{\mathbf{I}}) + \varepsilon_a\hat{\mathbf{z}}\hat{\mathbf{z}}$		
Permittivity	$\varepsilon_a(k, \omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}$	$1 - \kappa \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}$		$1 - \chi \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2}$
elements	$\varepsilon_t(k, \omega) = 1 - \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2 - \omega_c^2}$	$1 - \kappa \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2 - \omega_c^2}$		$1 - \chi \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2 - \chi^2 \omega_c^2}$
	$\varepsilon_g(k, \omega) = \frac{\omega_c \omega_p^2}{\omega(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)}$	$\kappa \frac{\omega_c \omega_p^2}{\omega(\omega_c^2 - \omega^2)}$		$\frac{-1}{\omega} \frac{\chi^2 \omega_c \omega_p^2}{\omega^2 - \chi^2 \omega_c^2}$
Nonlocality factor	-	$\kappa = \frac{1}{1 + k^2/k_{\max}^2}$	$\kappa = \frac{1}{1 - k^2/k_{\max}^2}$	$\chi = \frac{1}{1 - k^2/k_m^2}, (k_m = \frac{\omega}{\beta})$
Chern numbers	$C_1 = +1$ $C_2 = -1 - \text{sgn}(\omega_c)/\sqrt{1 + (\omega_p/\omega_c)^2}$	$C_1 = +1$ $C_2 = -2$	$C_1 = +1$ $C_2 = -1$	$C_1 = +1$ $C_2 = -1$
Features	Noninteger Chern number, $C_2 \notin \mathbb{Z}$ Nonzero sum, $\sum_i C_i \neq 0$ Number of bands: $n_i = 2$	Integer Chern number, $C_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ Nonzero sum, $\sum_i C_i \neq 0$ $n_i = 2$	Integer Chern number, $C_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ Zero sum, $\sum_i C_i = 0$ $n_i = 2$	I Chern number, $C_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ Zero sum, $\sum_i C_i = 0$ $n_i = 2$

Note: For SC model by considering the interpolated material response, the number of bands increases to  $n_i = 3$  with Chern numbers  $\{+1, -2, +1\}$  and zero sum  $\sum_i C_i = 0$ , but this method has difficulties of interpolating the interfaced materials.

and associated Chern numbers. We determined integer Chern invariants which validate the topological behavior of plasma continua by considering the effect of pressure in the material model. We compared the results with the SC model and LD model. We discussed that the HD model resolved the noninteger Chern invariants in the LD model, also the nonphysical response at large wavenumbers, and the need to interpolate the interfaced materials permittivity functions in the SC model. It provides a physically well-grounded theory.

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#### APPENDIX

To simplify the Berry phase relation (10) for the HD Drude model, we calculate each term individually. Then we have

$$\bar{\varepsilon}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_t & \alpha_g & 0 \\ -\alpha_g & \alpha_t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_a \end{bmatrix}, \quad (\text{A1})$$

where

$$\alpha_t = \frac{\varepsilon_t}{\varepsilon_t^2 - \varepsilon_g^2}, \quad \alpha_g = -i \frac{\varepsilon_g}{\varepsilon_t^2 - \varepsilon_g^2}, \quad \alpha_a = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_a}. \quad (\text{A2})$$

By expanding  $\bar{\varepsilon}^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{k} \times \hat{\mathbf{z}}/\omega\varepsilon_0$ , the TM eigenmode envelope is

$$f_{nk}^{TM} = (f_{11} \quad f_{21} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1)^T, \quad (\text{A3})$$

where

$$f_{11} = \frac{-1}{\omega\varepsilon_0}(\alpha_t k_y - \alpha_g k_x), \quad f_{21} = \frac{-1}{\omega\varepsilon_0}(-\alpha_g k_y - \alpha_t k_x). \quad (\text{A4})$$

In the nonlocal case,  $\alpha_t$  and  $\alpha_g$  are  $k$  dependent, then using  $\partial_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial k_x} \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial k_y} \hat{\mathbf{y}}$  we have

$$\partial_k f_{nk} = (F_{11} \quad F_{21} \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0)^T, \quad (\text{A5})$$

where

$$F_{11} = \partial_{\mathbf{k}} f_{11} = \frac{-1}{\omega\varepsilon_0} \left[ \left( \frac{\varpi_t \delta}{k} k_x k_y - \frac{\varpi_g \delta}{k} k_x^2 - \alpha_g \right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \left( \alpha_t + \frac{\varpi_t \delta}{k} k_y^2 - \frac{\varpi_g \delta}{k} k_x k_y \right) \hat{\mathbf{y}} \right] \quad (\text{A6})$$

$$F_{21} = \partial_k f_{21} = \frac{-1}{\omega\varepsilon_0} \left[ \left( -\frac{\varpi_g \delta}{k} k_x k_y - \frac{\varpi_t \delta}{k} k_x^2 - \alpha_t \right) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \left( -\alpha_g - \frac{\varpi_g \delta}{k} k_y^2 - \frac{\varpi_t \delta}{k} k_x k_y \right) \hat{\mathbf{y}} \right], \quad (\text{A7})$$

where we used the partial derivative terms

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_{t,g}}{\partial k_x} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{t,g}}{\partial \chi} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial k} \frac{\partial k}{\partial k_x} = \varpi_{t,g} \delta \frac{k_x}{k} \quad (\text{A8})$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha_{t,g}}{\partial k_y} = \frac{\partial \alpha_{t,g}}{\partial \chi} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial k} \frac{\partial k}{\partial k_y} = \varpi_{t,g} \delta \frac{k_y}{k}, \quad (\text{A9})$$

where  $k = \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2}$ . Then,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} (\omega M(k, \omega)) = \begin{pmatrix} (\beta_{ij})_{3 \times 3} & \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} \\ \mathbf{0}_{3 \times 3} & \mu_0 \mathbf{I}_{3 \times 3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{A10})$$

where  $\beta_{11} = \beta_{22} = \beta_t$ ,  $\beta_{12} = -\beta_{21} = \beta_g$ , and  $\beta_{t,g} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} (\omega \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_{t,g})$ . Using  $\alpha_t^* = \alpha_t$  and  $\alpha_g^* = -\alpha_g$ , in relation (10) the denominator is written as

$$D = f_{nk}^* \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} (\omega M) f_{nk} = \frac{k^2}{2(\omega\varepsilon_0)^2} [ (|\alpha_t|^2 + |\alpha_g|^2) \beta_t - 2\alpha_t \alpha_g \beta_g ] + \mu_0/2, \quad (\text{A11})$$

and the numerator is simplified as

$$N = i f_{nk}^* \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} (\omega M) \partial_{\mathbf{k}} f_{nk} = N_x \hat{\mathbf{x}} + N_y \hat{\mathbf{y}}, \quad (\text{A12})$$

where

$$N_x = \frac{i}{2(\omega\varepsilon_0)^2} \left[ \beta_t (\alpha_t k_y - \alpha_g k_x)^* \left( \frac{\varpi_t \delta}{k} k_x k_y - \frac{\varpi_g \delta}{k} k_x^2 - \alpha_g \right) + \beta_g (\alpha_t k_y - \alpha_g k_x)^* \left( -\frac{\varpi_g \delta}{k} k_x k_y - \frac{\varpi_t \delta}{k} k_x^2 - \alpha_t \right) - \beta_g (-\alpha_g k_y - \alpha_t k_x)^* \left( \frac{\varpi_t \delta}{k} k_x k_y - \frac{\varpi_g \delta}{k} k_x^2 - \alpha_g \right) + \beta_t (-\alpha_g k_y - \alpha_t k_x)^* \left( -\frac{\varpi_g \delta}{k} k_x k_y - \frac{\varpi_t \delta}{k} k_x^2 - \alpha_t \right) \right] \quad (\text{A13})$$

and

$$N_y = \frac{i}{2(\omega\varepsilon_0)^2} \left[ \beta_t (\alpha_t k_y - \alpha_g k_x)^* \left( \alpha_t + \frac{\varpi_t \delta}{k} k_y^2 - \frac{\varpi_g \delta}{k} k_x k_y \right) + \beta_g (\alpha_t k_y - \alpha_g k_x)^* \left( -\alpha_g - \frac{\varpi_g \delta}{k} k_y^2 - \frac{\varpi_t \delta}{k} k_x k_y \right) - \beta_g (-\alpha_g k_y - \alpha_t k_x)^* \left( \alpha_t + \frac{\varpi_t \delta}{k} k_y^2 - \frac{\varpi_g \delta}{k} k_x k_y \right) + \beta_t (-\alpha_g k_y - \alpha_t k_x)^* \left( -\alpha_g - \frac{\varpi_g \delta}{k} k_y^2 - \frac{\varpi_t \delta}{k} k_x k_y \right) \right]. \quad (\text{A14})$$

So the Berry phase is written as

$$\mathbf{A}_{nk}^{TM} = \frac{\text{Re}\{N_x \hat{\mathbf{x}} + N_y \hat{\mathbf{y}}\}}{D}. \quad (\text{A15})$$

Then, using  $\hat{\phi} = -\sin(\varphi) \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \cos(\varphi) \hat{\mathbf{y}}$ , we have

$$\mathbf{A}_{n\varphi}^{TM} = \mathbf{A}_{nk}^{TM} \cdot \hat{\phi} = \frac{\text{Re}\{-N_x \sin(\varphi) + N_y \cos(\varphi)\}}{D}. \quad (\text{A16})$$

At  $\varphi = 0$ ,  $k_y = 0$  and  $k = k_x$ . So

$$A_n^{TM}(\varphi = 0) = \frac{\text{Re}\{N_y(\varphi = 0)\}}{D}. \quad (\text{A17})$$

Finally,

$$A_n^{TM}(\varphi = 0)k = \frac{\text{Re}\left\{\frac{ik^2}{2(\omega\epsilon_0)^2}\{(|\alpha_t|^2 + |\alpha_g|^2)\beta_g + 2\alpha_t\alpha_g\beta_t\}\right\}}{\frac{k^2}{2(\omega\epsilon_0)^2}\{(|\alpha_t|^2 + |\alpha_g|^2)\beta_t - 2\alpha_t\alpha_g\beta_g\} + \mu_0/2}. \quad (\text{A18})$$

This relation can be used for any nonlocal model by defining relevant  $\alpha_{t,g}$  and  $\beta_{t,g}$  quantities.

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