Interface States and Interface-Bulk Correspondence of One-dimensional Hyperbolic Metamaterials

Ieng-Wai Un & Ta-Jen Yen

We investigate the interface state on one-dimensional hyperbolic metamaterial (1DHMM). Initially, we analyze the plasmonic band structure of binary 1DHMM and analytically determine its band crossing condition. Then, we scrutinize the existence of an interface state in the plasmonic band gap of 1DHMM on three types of interfaces: dielectric/1DHMM, metal/1DHMM, and 1DHMM/1DHMM. We find that the band crossing dramatically influences the existence of an interface state. We also show a rigorous relation between the existence of the interface state of 1DHMM in the plasmonic band gap and the wave admittance in the plasmonic band region. More importantly, this relation not only holds for binary 1DHMM but also can be generalized to any 1DHMM with inversion symmetry. We also characterize the interface state by the transverse spin angular momentum and reveal the transverse spin flipping of the interface state.

Hyperbolic metamaterials (HMMs), a set of artificially tailored materials whose dispersion appears exotically hyperbolic instead of conventional elliptical contour, have been attracting attention because these materials provide a variety of fascinating optical properties, such as negative refraction, enhanced Purcell effect, non-local effect, far-field optical hyperlenses and anomalous scaling. To date, many reported works regarding HMMs have focused on their optical bulk properties, interface state of HMMs have also been reported based on the topological transition of HMMs, yet, the exceptional electromagnetic response of HMMs actually depends on their interface properties. Usually, the surface states can be described by the complex wave admittance (inverse of wave impedance), i.e., the ratio of the transverse magnetic field to the transverse electric field.

For example, an electromagnetic (EM) wave can perfectly transmit through an interface between two media with the same wave admittance \( Y_1 = Y_2 \). In addition, for the radiated wave, perfect transmission of the TM polarized EM waves at the Brewster angle can also be considered wave admittance matching in two media. Another example is the evanescent wave, the super-oscillating spatial frequency results in the exponential decay of the field intensity from the interface. In this case, the vanishing of the total wave admittance \( Y_1 + Y_2 = 0 \) inferred the existence of propagating interface state on the interface. For example, the condition \( Y_d + Y_m = 0 \) essentially determines the dispersion relation of the surface plasmon polariton (SPP) on the interface between dielectric and metal. Thus, the wave admittance establishes the type of wave that propagates in a material and the material that attaches to form the interface state.

In addition, the interface property of 1DHMMs is expected to correspond to their bulk property. The “interface-bulk correspondence” refers to the existence of a protected surface state on an insulator due to the nontrivial topology of the band structure known as a topological insulator in electronic system. The protected surface state appears unless the symmetry is broken or the band gap is closed. The existence of zero-energy edge state is topologically related to the bulk properties and the chiral symmetry. Recently, topological insulators in photonic systems in analogy to the electronic system have been theoretically predicted and experimentally realized. For example, unidirectional photonic edge states have been demonstrated by introducing magneto-optical effects and chirality. By harmonically modulating the coupling constant within a resonator

1Department of Materials Science and Engineering, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, 30013, Taiwan.
2Department of Materials Science Center For Nanotechnology, Materials Science, and Microsystems, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, 30013, Taiwan. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to T.-J.Y. (email: tjyen@mx.nthu.edu.tw)
lattice, the effective magnetic field for a photon emerges and leads to a one-way photonic edge state without magneto-optical effects. Magnetic topological transition between elliptic and hyperbolic iso-frequency contour has also been demonstrated in 2D transmission line metamaterials by changing the sign of admittance which is proportional to the effective permeability. For a periodic photonic system, the existence of an interface state may be related to the band structure in terms of the Zak phase. For the photonic system studied by M. Xiao et al., the set of the photonic band gaps and the interface state are fixed by the thickness and dielectric constant of the composite layer up to some frequency shift.

In this article, we develop a rigorous interface-bulk correspondence that directly relates the existence of the interface state on 1DHMM in the plasmonic band gap with the wave admittance in the band region. Instead of effective medium theory, we adopt the transfer matrix method to calculate the plasmonic band structure of 1DHMM. In the plasmonic band gap, we investigate the formation of dielectric/1DHMM, metal/1DHMM and 1DHMM/1DHMM and their dispersion relations. By closing and reopening the band gap of a 1DHMM, we demonstrate that the required attaching material for interface state formation changes from a metallic to dielectric material (or vice versa). In other words, the band crossing significantly changes the existence of the interface state. More significantly, one can close and reopen the plasmonic band gap by altering the transverse wave vector and then modify the existence of the interface state in a single 1DHMM. We further show that this interface-bulk correspondence remains valid for any 1DHMM with inversion symmetry. We also analyze the optical spin angular momentum of the interface states to verify the interface-bulk correspondence.

**Results**

First, we restrict our attention to a binary 1DHMM comprised of alternative layers of metal and dielectric of thickness \(a_m\) and \(a_d\), as shown in Fig. 1. Moreover, the dielectric constant of the metal and dielectric are \(\varepsilon_m = 1 - \omega_p^2/\omega^2\) and \(\varepsilon_d\), respectively, where \(\omega_p\) denotes the plasma frequency. By solving the eigen-problem of the unit cell transfer matrix, we obtain two types of eigenvalues \(\lambda\):

\[
\lambda_{\pm} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(T_{uc}) \pm i \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(T_{uc})\right)^2} \equiv e^{\pm i qa}
\]

if \(|\text{Tr}(T_{uc})| \leq 2\), which corresponds to the band region and

\[
\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(T_{uc}) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(T_{uc})\right)^2 - 1}
\]

if \(|\text{Tr}(T_{uc})| > 2\), which corresponds to the gap region, where \(a = a_m + a_d\) is the lattice constant. As a result, the band dispersion of binary 1DHMM is determined by

\[
\cos(qa) = \cosh(\beta_m a_m) \cosh(\beta_d a_d) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\chi_m}{\chi_d} + \frac{\chi_d}{\chi_m}\right) \sinh(\beta_m a_m) \sinh(\beta_d a_d)
\]

where \(\beta_m^2 = k_x^2 - \varepsilon_m \omega^2\), \(\chi_m = \varepsilon_m \omega^2 / \beta_m a_m\), \(k_x\) is the transverse wave vector and \(q\) is the Bloch wave vector. The resulting band structure is shown in Fig. 2. One can verify that the band crossing occurs when

\[
\beta_m a_m = \beta_d a_d
\]

From the band crossing conditions Eq. (4) and Eq. (5), we can conclude that there is no band crossing for \(a_d < a_m\), see Fig. 2(a), and the band crossing (denoted as \((k_x = \kappa, \omega = \omega_c)\)) occurs at band center only when \(a_d > a_m\) (see
Fig. 2. Plasmonic band structure of the binary 1DHMM. Plasmonic band structure of the binary 1DHMM with dielectric \( \varepsilon_d = 4 \) and metal \( \varepsilon_m = 1 - \omega_p^2 / \omega^2 \) but different thickness: (a–c) for \( a_d = 0.4 \) and \( a_m = 0.6 \) which leads to band structure without crossing; (d–f) for \( a_d = 0.6 \) and \( a_m = 0.4 \) which leads to band crossing. The bulk and gap properties shown in (b,c,e,f) correspond to the choice of unit cells A and B, respectively. In fact, the bulk band dispersion does not depend on the choice of unit cell but the interface property does (see the description in the text). The color in the gap depicts the required material type for interface state formation: red for dielectric and blue for metallic. Red circles show the dispersion of the interface state between the dielectric material (\( \varepsilon_K = 3 \)) and the 1DHMM. Blue circles show the dispersion of the interface state between the metallic material (\( \varepsilon_K = 1.2(1 - \omega_p^2 / \omega^2) \)) and the 1DHMM.

To study the interface state, we attach a neighboring material of dielectric constant \( \varepsilon_K \) to semi-infinite 1DHMM terminated with a unit cell A or B. Similar to the interface states in other systems (e.g., SPP), one expects an exponential decay in field intensity on both sides of the material. Thus, the eigenvalue of corresponding interface state of 1DHMM should satisfy \(|\lambda| < 1 \) and \( \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \) which is allowed in the gap region. According to our definition of the transfer matrix, the ratio of the two components in the eigenvector is exactly the admittance on the boundary of the unit cell, i.e., \( Y_{HMM} = T_{uc,12} / (\lambda - T_{uc,11}) \) or \( Y_{HMM} = (\lambda - T_{uc,22}) / T_{uc,21} \). In both band and gap regions. Alternatively, the wave admittance in material K is found to be \( Y_K = -\varepsilon_K \omega / \beta_K \). By applying the interface existence condition \( Y_{HMM} + Y_K = 0 \), one can clearly see that the sign of \( Y_{HMM} \) determines the material type of K required to form an interface state. The next step requires the determination of \( \text{sgn}(Y_{HMM}) \). For the unit cell with inversion symmetry, the unit cell transfer matrix has the property \( T_{uc,11} = T_{uc,22} = (1/2)\text{Tr}(T_{uc}) \). Together with the requirement of \( |\lambda_{gap}| < 1 \), one can prove that \( (\lambda - T_{uc,22}) / T_{uc,21} > 0 \) for \( k_x < k_{xc} \) and the 1DHMM is metallic-like; when \( k_x > k_{xc} \), \( T_{uc,12} > 0 \) then the interface exists for the material K with negative permittivity and the 1DHMM is said to be dielectric-like (see Fig. 2(e) and (f)). The interface state can occur on the interface between dielectric-like and metallic-like 1DHMM. Remarkably, a single binary 1DHMM with \( a_d > a_m \) exhibits phase transition like behavior in the plasmonic band gap when the external transverse wave momentum is fine tuned around the band crossing point. We attribute its phase transition-like behavior to the dispersion of the metallic layer. In fact, the band crossing condition Eq. (4) is merely the dispersion relation of SPP on the interface between \( \varepsilon_d \) and \( \varepsilon_m \). Therefore, the interface state and phase transition-like behavior can be experimentally realized without changing material or structural configuration.
Next, we devote the remainder of this Letter to the so called “interface-bulk correspondence” of 1DHMM with inversion symmetry. Recently, interface-bulk correspondence has been found in a 1D photonic crystal in terms of the Zak phase of the photonic band structure. The existence of interface state is determined by the formation condition $T_{\text{HMM}} + Y_{\text{a}} = 0$ and the wave admittance is position dependent in the periodic structure. It is interesting to search for interface-bulk correspondence in terms of wave admittance directly. In analogy to the Zak phase, we formally define

$$\theta_{\mathbf{Y}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/a}^{\pi/a} dq \left( \frac{1}{Y Y'} \partial q \frac{\partial Y}{\partial q} - 1 \right)$$

(6)

in our dispersive system. Recall that the wave admittance is equal to the ratio of the two components in eigenvector. In some sense, the integration in Eq. (6) involves counting the number of discontinuity of $Y_{\text{HMM}}$ which is equivalent (mod2) to the number of singularity of the eigenvector within a specific band. Here, singularity refers to simultaneous zeros of two components of the eigenvector. For a unit cell with inversion symmetry, $Y(q) = -Y(-q)$, the integration in Eq. (6) vanishes if $Y(q)$ is continuous. However, if there are discontinuities at, say, $q_1$ and $Y$ is (mathematically) discontinuous and Eq. (6) becomes

$$\theta_{\mathbf{Y}} = \text{Im} \left[ \sum_{\delta} \lim_{\theta \to \delta} (\ln Y \bigg|_{q_1+\delta} - \ln Y \bigg|_{q_1-\delta}) \right]$$

(7)

with inversion symmetry, $\lambda_{\text{band}} = \lambda_{\text{band}} - T_{\text{uc},12}^* = i \sin(qa)$, the singularity of the eigenvector may hence occur at the band center ($q = 0$) and/or band edge ($q = \pm \pi/a$) only, depending on the zeros of $T_{\text{uc},12}^*$ and $T_{\text{uc},21}^*$. One can move the singularity from $q = 0$ to $q = \pm \pi$ (or vice versa) or annihilate them with each other if there are two, by gauge transformation on the eigenvector. If we take a closer look at the band edge or band center where $Y(q) \to \pm i\infty$, the transverse magnetic field is finite while the transverse electric field is zero. So $Y(q) \to i\infty$ and $Y(q) \to -i\infty$ are different from each other in a irrelevant global phase, they should be regarded as the same state of the EM field. The same argument can be applied for the point where $Y(q) \to 0$ likewise. Note that the global phase is irrelevant only when one of the traverse field is zeros. So the mathematical discontinuality of $Y(q)$ stems from the usage of single function to represent $Y(q)$ over the Brillouin zone. To illustrate the above concept, stereographic projection is introduced to map the wave admittance on the complex plane onto the Riemann sphere. Under the stereographic projection, we compactify the wave admittance on the complex plane ($\mathbb{C}$) together with ($\infty$). By doing so, the lattice wave vector $q$ in the 1D Brillouin zone ($S^1$) is mapped to a unit circle ($S^1$) on the Riemann sphere. Accordingly, on the other hand, if there is one singularity in the band, $\theta_{\mathbf{Y}} = \pm \pi$ and $Y$ takes the form of a closed loop on the Riemann sphere, see Fig. 3(a). On the other hand, if there are two singularities (or none of them), $\theta_{\mathbf{Y}} = 0$ and $Y$ takes a retraced path, see Fig. 3(b). Now we consider the connection between $\theta_{\mathbf{Y}}$ and interface state existence. If we consider a specific band with $\theta_{\mathbf{Y}}$, sandwich between two gaps, $T_{\text{uc},11}$ of these two gaps should have different sign because one of them is lying between band centers and the other is lying between band edges. And the zeros of $T_{\text{uc},11}$ or $T_{\text{uc},21}$ at the singularity imply sign flipping in these quantities. We can conclude that if $\theta_{\mathbf{Y}} = \pm \pi$ ($\theta_{\mathbf{Y}} = 0$), $T_{\text{uc},11}$ and $T_{\text{uc},21}$ of these gaps will have the different (same) sign, but the wave admittance will have the same (different) sign; hence, the interface states of 1DHMM in these gaps form with the same (different) material type. We emphasize that the “interface-bulk correspondence” in terms of wave admittance relies on the inversion symmetry only, i.e., it is not only limited to binary 1DHMM but also true for any 1DHMM with inversion symmetry.

Figure 4 shows the plasmonic band structure of a 1DHMM with a unit cell composed of four layers. In order to preserve, we choose the the unit cells as shown on the right hand side of the band structures. One can verify the “interface-bulk correspondence” by counting the number of singularities (highlighted by the red lines) of a specific band. Notice that these two unit cells generate the same bulk properties but different interface properties of 1DHMM. Semi-infinite HMM ended with these unit cell demand different types of materials for interface state formation in two gaps. A similar phenomenon occurs in the case of a binary 1DHMM as shown in Fig. 2 (although these gaps may not be interesting to researchers in practical application). Consequently, the wave admittance does play a significant role in connecting the interface and bulk properties.
Discussion
We consider the detail of the binary 1DHMM based on the band crossing condition Eq. 5, i.e. $\beta_{mam} = \beta_{dad}$. The plasmonic band structure of 1DHMM in fact results from the coupling of the surface plasmon on each interface between the dielectric and the metal. Therefore, we can regard the binary 1DHMM as the nearest neighbor tight binding model because of the exponentially decaying nature of the surface plasmons. The coupling constant can be characterized by the dimensionless quantity $\beta_{iai}$, $i = m$ or $d$, where $\beta$ is the field decay rate in material $i$. In this regard the binary 1DHMM shows a close analogy to the Su-Schrieffer-Heeger (SSH) model of polyacetylene$^{33}$. The SSH model describes the behavior of a spinless Fermion in a conjugated polymer with staggered hopping amplitude $t_1$ and $t_2$. Near $t_1 = t_2$, the occurrence of topological phase transition accompanies the closing and reopening of the energy gap. Similar to the SSH model, the closing and reopening of plasmonic band gap in binary 1DHMM arises from the changing of $\theta_Y$ near $\beta_{mam} = \beta_{dad}$. By altering the transverse momentum $k_x$, we are substantially varying the coupling strength between surface plasmons on neighbor interfaces, revealing phase transition and interface state formation with different types of material.

We further analyze the interface state around the band crossing point by the transverse spin angular momentum. Transverse optical spin angular momentum (SAM) have been recently discovered in the evanescent wave$^{34}$, two interference waves$^{35}$ and the surface waves$^{36}$. Particularly, the evanescent wave and surface waves exhibit universal transverse spin–momentum locking feature$^{37}$ which leads to interface states of photonic topological insulator$^{38}$. On the other hand, the electromagnetic waves propagating in the 1DHMM are essentially coupled plasmon on each interface between metal and dielectric layer. We show that the interface states of 1DHMM exhibit strong spin–momentum locking and the transverse spin flipping during the phase transition which demanding different material for interface state formation. Applying Noether theorem to the electromagnetic field Lagrangian respect to the spatial translational symmetry and rotational symmetry, one can obtain the total optical momentum and angular momentum density of canonical form, respectively$^{36,39}$. Rewrite the optical momentum and angular momentum density into dual symmetric form according to the discrete dual symmetry, then the optical spin angular momentum density can be identified as the difference between the total angular momentum density and the orbital part. In the monochromatic limit, the spin angular momentum density reads$^{39}$

$$ s = \frac{1}{4\omega} \text{Im}[\mathbf{D}^* \times \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{B}^* \times \mathbf{H}] $$  

(8)
For the TM polarization, only the electric part contributes to the spin angular momentum. The eigenvectors of the transfer matrix allow us to calculate the transverse SAM density explicitly. We follow the procedure in the preceding section to calculate the dispersion relation and eigenvectors of the interface state forming with dielectric (and metal) before (and after) the band crossing. We calculate the transverse spin angular momentum of the interface state along the dispersion relation. The transverse SAM flips when the interface passes the band crossing point at $\omega/\omega_p = 0.387$.

![Figure 5. Optical spin angular momentum of the interface state.](image)

We attach a dielectric $\varepsilon_d = 4$ (and metallic $\varepsilon_m = 1 - \omega^2/\omega_p^2$) material to the 1DHMM with $\varepsilon_d = 4$, $\varepsilon_m = 1 - \omega^2/\omega_p^2$, $a_{\text{d}} = 0.6$ and $a_{\text{m}} = 0.4$ to form interface state before (and after) the band crossing. We calculate the transverse spin angular momentum of the interface state along the dispersion relation. The transverse SAM flips when the interface passes the band crossing point at $\omega/\omega_p = 0.387$.

**Conclusion**

We investigated the interface state of 1DHMM, and demonstrated that near the band crossing, the interface changes significantly from metallic-like to dielectric-like property. We also demonstrated the “interface-bulk correspondence” directly in terms of wave admittance and that such a result is valid for any type of 1DHMM with inversion symmetry. In addition, we analytically showed the band crossing condition for binary 1DHMM and its close analogy to the topological phase transition in the SSH model. We also analysis the transverse spin angular momentum of the interface states and show that the transverse SAM flips around the band crossing point. With these findings aforementioned, one can close and reopen the plasmonic band gap of 1DHMM by tuning the transverse momentum and manifest the phase transition-like property in a single 1DHMM without changing the material or structural properties.

**Methods**

The transfer matrix $T(\Delta z)$ is defined by transforming the transverse EM field by a distance $\Delta z$:

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
H_y(z + \Delta z) \\
E_x(z + \Delta z)
\end{pmatrix} = T(\Delta z) \begin{pmatrix}
H_y(z) \\
E_x(z)
\end{pmatrix}
$$

(9)

where

$$
T = \begin{pmatrix}
T_{11} & T_{12} \\
T_{21} & T_{22}
\end{pmatrix}
$$

(10)

and $\det T = 1$. One can choose the center of the unit cell coinciding with the inversion center, which leads to two types of unit cells with unit cell transfer matrices $T_u = T_m(a_{\text{m}}/2)T_d(a_{\text{d}})T_m(a_{\text{m}}/2)$ and $T_u = T_d(a_{\text{d}}/2)T_m(a_{\text{m}})T_d(a_{\text{d}}/2)$. Due to the periodic nature of the 1DHMM, the propagating EM fields should satisfy the Bloch solution.
References

1. Smolyaninov, I. I. & Narimanov, E. E. Metric signature transitions in optical metamaterials. Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 067402 (2010).
2. Krishnamoorthy, H. N. S., Iacob, Z., Narimanov, E., Kretzschmar, I. & Menon, V. M. Topological transitions in metamaterials. Science 336, 205–209 (2012).
3. Poddubny, A., Torsh, I., Belov, P. & Kivshar, Y. Hyperbolic metamaterials. Nat Photon 7, 948–957 (2013).
4. Hoffman, A. J. et al. Negative refraction in semiconductor metamaterials. Nat Mater 6, 946–950 (2007).
5. Korobkin, D. et al. Measurements of the negative refractive index of sub-diffraction waves propagating in an indefinite permittivity medium. Opt. Express 18, 22734–22746 (2010).
6. Iacob, Z., Smolyaninov, I. I. & Narimanov, E. E. Broadband purcell effect: Radiative decay engineering with metamaterials. Appl. Phys. Lett. 100, 181105 (2012).
7. Lu, D., Kan, J. J., Fullerton, E. E. & Liu, Z. Enhancing spontaneous emission rates of molecules using nanopatterned multilayer hyperbolic metamaterials. Nat Nano 9, 48–53 (2014).
8. Chebykin, A. V. et al. Nonlocal effective medium model for multilayered metal-dielectric metamaterials. Phys. Rev. B 84, 115438 (2011).
9. Chebykin, A. V., Orlov, A. A., Simovski, C. R., Kivshar, Y. S. & Belov, P. A. Nonlocal effective parameters of multilayered metal-dielectric metamaterials. Phys. Rev. B 86, 115420 (2012).
10. Jacob, Z., Alekseyev, L. V. & Narimanov, E. Optical hyperlens: Far-field imaging beyond the diffraction limit. Opt. Express 14, 8247–8256 (2006).
11. Liu, Z., Lee, H., Xiong, Y., Sun, C. & Zhang, X. Far-field optical hyperlens magnifying sub-diffraction-limited objects. Science 315, 1686 (2007).
12. Lu, D. & Liu, Z. Hyperlenses and metalenses for far-field super-resolution imaging. Nat Commun 3, 1205 (2012).
13. Yang, X., Yao, J., Ruo, J. & Yin, X. Experimental realization of three-dimensional indefinite cavities at the nanoscale with anomalous scaling laws. Nat Photon 6, 450–454 (2012).
14. Guo, Y., Cortes, C. L., Molesky, S. & Jacob, Z. Broadband super-planckian thermal emission from hyperbolic metamaterials. Applied Physics Letters 101, 131106 (2012).
15. Gao, W. et al. Topological photonic phase in chiral hyperbolic metamaterials. Phys. Rev. Lett. 114, 037402 (2015).
16. Novotny, L. & Hecht, B. Principles of Nano-Optics (Cambridge University Press, 2006).
17. Hasan, M. Z. & Kane, C. L. Colloquium: Topological insulators. Rev. Mod. Phys. 82, 3045–3067 (2010).
18. Moore, J. E. The birth of topological insulators. Nature 461, 194–198 (2010).
19. Bernevig, B. A., Hughes, T. L. & Zhang, S.-C. Quantum spin hall effect and topological phase transition in hgte quantum wells. Science 314, 1757–1761 (2006).
20. Ryu, S. & Hatsugai, Y. Topological origin of zero-energy edge states in particle-hole symmetric systems. Phys. Rev. Lett. 89, 077002 (2002).
21. Haldane, F. D. M. & Raghu, S. Possible realization of directional optical waveguides in photonic crystals with broken time-reversal symmetry. Phys. Rev. Lett. 100, 013904 (2008).
22. Raghu, S. & Haldane, F. D. M. Analogues of quantum-hall-effect edge states in photonic crystals. Phys. Rev. A 78, 033834 (2008).
23. Khanaika, A. B. et al. Photonic topological insulators. Nat Mater 12, 233–239 (2013).
24. Davoyan, A. R. & Ungheta, N. Theory of wave propagation in magnetized near-zero-epsilon metamaterials: Evidence for one-way photonic states and magnetically switched transparency and opacity. Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 257401 (2013).
25. Xiao, M., Zhang, Z. Q. & Chan, C. T. Surface impedance and bulk band geometric phases in one-dimensional systems. Phys. Rev. X 4, 021017 (2014).
26. Lin, Q. & Fan, S. Light guiding by effective gauge field for photons. Phys. Rev. X 4, 031031 (2014).
27. Rechtsman, M. C. et al. Photonic floquet topological insulators. Nature 496, 196–200 (2013).
28. Wang, Z., Chong, Y., Joannopoulos, J. D. & Soljacic, M. Observation of unidirectional backscattering-immune topological electromagnetic states. Nature 461, 772–775 (2009).
29. Fang, K., Yu, Z. & Fan, S. Realizing effective magnetic field for photons by controlling the phase of dynamic modulation. Nat Photon 6, 782–787 (2012).
30. Shchekotova, A. V., Filonov, D. S., Kapitanova, P. V. & Belov, P. A. Magnetic topological transition in transmission line metamaterials. Phys. Rev. B 90, 115155 (2014).
31. Yeh, P. Optical Waves in Layered Media (Wiley, New York, 1988).
32. Zak, J. Berry’s phase for energy bands in solids. Phys. Rev. Lett. 62, 2747–2750 (1989).
33. Su, W. P., Schrieffer, J. R. & Heeger, A. J. Solitons in polyacetylene. Phys. Rev. Lett. 42, 1698–1701 (1979).
34. Blokh, K. Y., Bekshaev, A. Y. & Nori, F. Extraordinary momentum and spin in evanescent waves. Nature Communications 5 (2014).
35. Bekshaev, A. Y., Blokh, K. Y. & Nori, F. Transverse spin and momentum in two-wave interference. Phys. Rev. X 5, 011039 (2015).
36. Blokh, K. Y. & Nori, F. Transverse spin of a surface polariton. Phys. Rev. A 85, 061801 (2012).
37. Mclellan, T. V. & Jacob, Z. Universal spin-motion locking of evanescent waves. Optica 3, 118–126 (2016).
38. Blokh, K. Y., Smirnova, D. & Nori, F. Quantum spin hall effect of light. Science 348, 1448–1451 (2015).
39. Blokh, T. Y., Dressel, J. & Nori, F. Conservation of the spin and orbital angular momenta in electromagnetism. New Journal of Physics 16, 093037 (2014).

Acknowledgements
Authors gratefully acknowledge the financial support from the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) grants, 102-2221-E-007-113-MY4 and 104-2221-E-007-040-MY3 to TJY as well as the Ministry of Education (MOE ‘Aim for the Top University Plan’ for National Tsing Hua University) 102N2015E1 and 102N2043E1 to TJY.

Author Contributions
Ieng-Wai Un made the theoretical analysis and wrote the most part of the manuscript. Ta-Jen Yen supervised the whole project and wrote part of the manuscript.

Additional Information
Supplementary information accompanies this paper at http://www.nature.com/srep

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

How to cite this article: Un, I.-W. and Yen, T.-J. Interface States and Interface-Bulk Correspondence of One-dimensional Hyperbolic Metamaterials. Sci. Rep. 7, 43392; doi: 10.1038/srep43392 (2017).

Publisher’s note: Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.
