Self-localized topological states in three dimensions

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(Dated: May 24, 2022)

Three-dimensional (3D) topological materials exhibit much richer phenomena than their lower-dimensional counterparts. Here we propose self-localized topological states (i.e., topological solitons) in a 3D nonlinear photonic Chern insulator. Despite being in the bulk and self-localized in all 3D, the topological solitons at high-symmetry points $K$ and $K'$ rotate in the same direction, due to the underlying topology. Specifically, under the saturable nonlinearity the solitons are stable over a broad frequency range. Our results highlight how topology and nonlinearity interact with each other and can be extended to other 3D topological systems.

Introduction.—Since the discovery of the quantum Hall effect and its topological interpretation, extensive efforts have been put into the research of exotic topological materials [1,2]. Dimensionality plays a key role in the classification of topological materials and determination of the topological states [3–5]. Since for a realistic material three is the largest number of spatial dimensions in which electrons can move, 3D topological materials including Weyl semimetals, 3D topological insulators, and 3D Chern insulators gain particular attention [6,7]. In recent years, various engineered systems have been implemented as the classical analogues of 3D topological materials [8–16]. Among them, the 3D photonic topological materials support robust photonic propagation along a non-planar surface, which may find applications in topological lasers and photonic circuits [8–10]. In these studies, the interaction between photons is neglected.

In topological photonics, it is straightforward to include the interparticle interactions. Under high intensity, photons can effectively interact in a nonlinear optical medium with a intensity-dependent refractive index. Several forms of nonlinear refractive indices such as Kerr nonlinearity, competing nonlinearity, and saturable nonlinearity exist [17], and they provide a fertile ground to study the interplay between topology and nonlinearity. Nonlinear topological photonics arises with many opportunities for fundamental discoveries and new functionalities for photonic devices [18]. However, the vast majority of research is carried out in lower-dimensions. The studies of 3D photonic topological materials with nonlinearity acts on all three spatial dimensions are rare.

In this Letter we propose self-localized topological states (i.e., topological solitons) which are solely induced by the nonlinearity in a 3D photonic Chern insulator. The 3D Chern insulator is realized by stacking 2D Chern insulators in the vertical direction [7]. In the linear regime (low optical intensity), the 3D Chern insulator supports the 2D surface states with chiral propagation along the surfaces. While for the topological states that we discovered in the nonlinear regime, they are self-localized in the bulk of the Chern insulator, rather than localized on the exterior or extended in the vertical direction. Due to the same underlying topology that shared with the linear surface states, the topological solitons reside in the linear bulk bandgap and solitons at high-symmetry points $K$ and $K'$ rotate in the same direction. Specifically, under the saturable nonlinearity, the topological solitons are dynamically stable for a wide frequency range.

Our topological solitons in 3D differ from the previously reported solitons in lower-dimensional topological materials. First, our topological solitons are self-localized in the bulk. They are fundamentally different to the edge solitons which are localized at the structure exterior or domain wall due to the bulk-boundary correspondence of their linear host lattices [19,25]. Second, our topological solitons are also different to the bulk solitons [26–31]. In the linear regime, by stacking 2D Chern insulators into a 3D Chern insulator, the chiral edge states change into chiral surface states which are extended in the stacking direction. In the nonlinear regime, the introduction of another spatial dimension usually leads to soliton stripes [17]. Our topological solitons are self-localized also in the vertical direction, where interlayer coupling is delicately compensated by nonlinearity. The principle is similar to the balance between diffraction and nonlinearity in the propagation direction of an edge soliton [19,21,23,24]. Such self-localization is important for constructing diffraction-free topological states in 3D topological materials and designing 3D topological photonic devices.

Hamiltonian.—We start from a general Hamiltonian

$$H_L = (v_0 \delta k_z + v'_0 \delta k_z^2) \sigma_0 + v_x \delta k_x \sigma_1 + v_y \delta k_y \sigma_2$$

$$+ (v_x \delta k_z + v'_y \delta k_z^2) \sigma_3 + m \sigma_3,$$

where $\sigma_0$ is identity matrix, $\sigma_i$ $(i = 1, 2, 3)$ are Pauli matrices, $m$ is the effective mass, $v_{\text{eff}}(y)$ is the group velocity in $x(y)$ direction, and $v_{0z}$ and $v'_{0z}$ are the group velocity and group velocity dispersion (GVD) in z direction, respectively. When $v'_0 = v'_z = 0$ and $m = 0$, this Hamiltonian reduces to the typical Weyl Hamiltonian [6]. Based on the Weyl Hamiltonian, first we include the GVD terms with $\delta k_z^2$ which are necessary to study the nonlinear effect. Specifically, when $v_0 = v_z = 0$ the second order contributions need to be considered. The resulting Hamiltonian corresponds to a semi-Weyl point with linear dispersions in $x$ and $y$ directions, and quadratic dispersion in $z$ direction (similar to the semi-Dirac point or hybrid Dirac point
We introduce the mass term $m$ which opens a bandgap at the nodal point. Usually, a mass term can be created by breaking the time-reversal symmetry and/or inversion symmetry [35].

Transforming to position space [38], the Hamiltonian is

$$H_L = -i\sigma_0 \left( v_0 \partial_z - \nu' \partial_x^2 \right) - iv_x \sigma_1 \partial_x - iv_y \sigma_2 \partial_y - i\sigma_3 \left( v_z \partial_z - \nu' \partial_x^2 \right) + m\sigma_3,$$

(2)

with $i\partial_t \Psi = H_L \Psi$ and $\Psi = (\psi_A, \psi_B)^T$. We can extend the system into the nonlinear regime by adding a general nonlinear term $H_{NL} = N_0(\Psi) \sigma_0 + N_z(\Psi) \sigma_3$ with $N_{0z} \in \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{R})$ and $N_{0z}(0) = 0$ to the original Hamiltonian, and the second term $N_z(\Psi)$ is equivalent to a nonlinearity-induced mass. The whole Hamiltonian is $H = H_L + H_{NL}$, and it can be splitted into two parts $H = H_L + H_z$ with

$$H_L = -i\nu_x \sigma_1 \partial_x - iv_y \sigma_2 \partial_y + m\sigma_3 + N_z(\Psi) \sigma_3,$$

(3)

$$H_z = -i\sigma_0 \left( v_0 \partial_z - \nu' \partial_x^2 \right) - i\sigma_3 \left( v_z \partial_z - \nu' \partial_x^2 \right) + N_0(\Psi) \sigma_0.$$  

(4)

Using the Hamiltonian $H_L$, we get a generalized nonlinear Dirac equation. In the special case where $N_z(\Psi) = N_z(\Psi^0 \sigma_3)$, the Gross-Neveu/Soler type of nonlinear Dirac equation supports the Dirac solitons, which are topological solitons in 2D [29,36,37]. The Hamiltonian $H_L$ also admits the existence of solitons in z direction, provided that the interlayer coupling governed by $\delta^2$ is balanced with the nonlinear term $N_0(\Psi)$ [17]. This principle has been used to realize the edge solitons [19,21,23,24]. Thus, the whole Hamiltonian $H$ should support topological solitons that are self-localized in all 3D.

**Lattice model.**—We study the tight-binding lattice model of a 3D photonic Chern insulator, which is constructed by AA-stacking the 2D Haldane honeycomb lattices in the vertical direction [38] and introducing the interlayer hopping [39] (Fig. 1(a)). The on-site frequencies at sublattice sites A and B (orange and purple spheres) are $\omega_{A,B}$, respectively. In xy-plane, the nearest-neighbour (NN) hopping (black lines) is $t_1$, and the next-nearest-neighbour (NNN) hopping (orange and purple arrows) are $t_2e^{\pm i\delta}$ in z direction, the interlayer hopping for the sublattice sites A and B are $t_A$ (orange lines) and $t_B$ (purple lines), respectively. The lengths of the nearest-neighbour bonds in xy-plane and z direction are $d_0$ and $d$, respectively. In the linear regime, the Hamiltonian of this 3D photonic Chern insulator is

$$H_L = \sum_{i=0,1,2,3} d_i \sigma_i,$$

where

$$d_0 = \frac{\omega_A + \omega_B}{2} + (t_A + t_B) \cos(k_z) + 2t_2 \cos \phi \sum_{i=1,2,3} \cos(k \cdot \mathbf{e}_i),$$

$$d_1 = t_1 \sum_{i=1,2,3} \cos(k \cdot \mathbf{e}_i),$$

$$d_2 = -t_1 \sum_{i=1,2,3} \sin(k \cdot \mathbf{e}_i),$$

$$d_3 = \frac{\omega_A + \omega_B}{2} + (t_A - t_B) \cos(k_z) + 2t_2 \sin \phi \sum_{i=1,2,3} \sin(k \cdot \mathbf{e}_i).$$

The two sets of vectors $\mathbf{e}_{1,2,3}$ and $\mathbf{v}_{1,2,3}$ are defined for the NN hopping and NNN hopping in the horizontal plane, respectively. Since we are interested in a 3D Chern insulator where the bulk bands are characterized by a triad of Chern numbers $C = (C_x, C_y, C_z) = (0, 0, 1)$, in the following we let $\omega_A = \omega_B$, $t_A = t_B > 0$, and $\phi = \pi/2$. Along the $KH$ and $K'H'$ lines in the Brillouin zone (BZ) (Fig. 1(b)), this 3D photonic Chern insulator has linear dispersions in the horizontal plane with $d_1 = \pm \nu_F \delta k_z$, $d_2 = -\nu_F \delta k_x$, and $d_3 = \pm 3\sqrt{3}t_2$ according to $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{p}$ theory (“−” for $KH$ and “+” for $K'H'$). Now the mass term is solely induced by the NNN hopping, which breaks the time-reversal symmetry. Here the group velocity $\nu_F$ is defined as $\nu_F = \sqrt{3}t_2/a$ with the transverse lattice period $a = \sqrt{3}d_0$. To study the dispersion in the vertical direction, we focus on the four high-symmetry points: $K$, $K'$, $H$, and $H'$, since near these points the first order contributions are zero. From $\delta_0 = \frac{\omega_A + \omega_B}{2} \pm (t_A + t_B)(1 - \frac{v_z^2}{V_z^2} \delta k_z^2) - 3t_2 \cos \phi$ (for $K$ and $K'$; and “−” for $H$ and $H'$), this 3D photonic Chern insulator has quadratic dispersion in the vertical direction. Specifically, it has anomalous GVDs at $K$ and $K'$, and normal GVDs at $H$ and $H'$. Now the Hamiltonian $H_L$ with $d_0,d_2$ resembles the Hamiltonian in Eq. (1), except that the eigenfrequency $\omega$ is shifted by $\frac{\omega_A + \omega_B}{2}$.

Transforming the Hamiltonian $H_L$ into position space, we add a saturable nonlinear term $H_{NL} = \operatorname{diag}(N(\psi_A), N(\psi_B))$ to $H_L$, where $N(\psi_{A,B}) = g \left| \psi_{A,B} \right|^2 \left( 1 + \sigma \left| \psi_{A,B} \right|^2 \right)$ with the nonlinear parameter $g$, saturation coefficient $\sigma$, and two pseudospin components $\psi_{A,B}$. Here we only focus on the self-focusing nonlinearity with $g > 0$, the case of self-defocusing nonlinearity with $g < 0$ can be studied similarly [40]. The existence of bright solitons requires anomalous GVD in the vertical direction [17], which are fulfilled only at $K$ and $K'$. Thus, the whole Hamiltonian is

$$H = \sum_{i=0,1,2,3} \sigma_i d_i,$$

(5)

where

$$d_0 = \frac{\omega_A + \omega_B}{2} + t_A + t_B + \frac{t_A + t_B}{2} \hat{h}^2 \delta z^2 + N(\psi_A) + \frac{N(\psi_B)}{2},$$

(6)

$$d_1 = \pm i\nu_F \delta k_z,$$

(7)

$$d_2 = i\nu_F \delta k_x,$$

(8)

$$d_3 = \pm 3\sqrt{3}t_2 + \frac{N(\psi_A) - N(\psi_B)}{2},$$

(9)
Here, “±” correspond to $K$ and $K'$, respectively. Note that this Hamiltonian can also be derived directly from the coupled equations in position space [40].

Similar forms of Hamiltonian have been studied in free-space Bose-Einstein condensates (BECs) with spin-orbit coupling (SOC), where the SOC terms are analogous to the linear dispersions in $xy$ plane [41]. However, in contrast to the externally imposed SOC, the linear dispersions are inherent in our lattice model. We only study the fundamental solitons since the higher-order solitons are usually unstable [40], and the parameters are $\omega_1 = 0.5$, $a = 1$, $h = 1$, $g = 1$, and $|\sigma| = 1$. The topological solitons reside spectrally in the topological bandgap created by the linear bulk bands. Figs. 2(a1)–(b2) show the two pseudospin components $\psi_{A,B}$ for the topological solitons at $K$ with $\omega = 0$. For the sake of clarity, parts of the isosurfaces are removed. From the isosurfaces [Figs. 2(a1) and (b1)], in the horizontal plane the pseudospin component $\psi_A$ features a hump at a nonzero radius, and the component $\psi_B$ decreases monotonously in the radial direction. This single hump behavior of our topological solitons is different to the soliton profile in a Soler model [29], but they share the same origin that nonlinearity induces a mass inversion and creates a topological domain wall in the bulk [26,29,31,40]. While in $z$ direction, the topological solitons are self-localized because of the balance between interlayer coupling and nonlinearity. From the phase distributions on the isosurfaces [Figs. 2(a2) and (b2)], a vortex torus carrying a vorticity of $l_A = -1$ is formed for the pseudospin component $\psi_A$, and the isosurface for $\psi_B$ is a sphere with a zero vorticity, namely $l_B = 0$. The vorticity (or topological charge) is defined as $l_{A,B} = (1/2\pi) \oint \nabla \arg(\psi_{A,B}) \cdot dl$. Thus, the topological solitons here are the semi-vortex types [22]. Different to the semi-vortex BEC solitons which are replaced by the Townes solitons in the absence of SOC [43], our topological solitons vanish when the linear dispersion terms are mathematically removed.

In Figs. 2(c1)–(d2) we show the topological solitons at high-symmetry point $K'$ with $\omega = 0$. For a 3D Chern insulator with time-reversal symmetry breaking (inversion symmetry is preserved), $d_3$ has an opposite sign at $K'$ compared with the value of $d_3$ at $K$. This leads to the equal Berry curvatures $\Omega$ at $K$ and $K'$, i.e. $\Omega(k) = \Omega(-k)$, which indicates a non-zero Chern number $C$. [38]. Due to the same underlying topology, according to the Hamiltonian $H$ in Eqs. (5)-(9), if we make transformations $\psi_A \rightarrow -\psi_B$ and $\psi_B \rightarrow \psi_A$ to the equations at $K$, we can get the equations at $K'$. From the figures, the component $\psi_A$ has a zero vorticity with $l_A = 0$, and the component $\psi_B$ carries a vorticity of $l_B = -1$. Thus, the topological solitons at $K$ and $K'$ both rotate clockwise with a phase difference of $\pi$. Note that for a 3D valley-Hall insulator, the topological solitons at $K$ and $K'$ rotate in opposite directions [40].

Existence and stability. —In Figs. 2(a1)-(b), the frequency spectrum is plotted as a function of the powers $P_{A,B}$, which are defined as $P_{A,B} = \int |\psi_{A,B}(r)|^2 d^3r$. We only show the plots for the topological solitons at $K$, because the curves for the topological solitons at $K'$ can be obtained just by replacing $A(B)$ with $B(A)$. The dashed lines indicate the linear band edges. The topological solitons bifurcate from the lower linear band edge with a nonzero $P_B$, which implies that the topological solitons do not exist below a certain power threshold. The family of topological solitons terminates when the powers saturate. The power is monotonic within most of the spectrum range. However, near the lower linear band edge, we have $dP_B/d\omega < 0$ [inset of Fig. 2(b)]. This negative slope is related to the stability of the topological solitons.

We study the stability properties of the topological solitons using the linear stability analysis. The solution is sought at the frequency $\delta$ in the form of $\psi_{A,B} = (\phi_{A,B} + \epsilon_{A,B} e^{-i\delta t} + \mu_{A,B} e^{i\delta t}) e^{-i\mu t}$, where $\phi_{A,B} e^{-i\mu t}$ are the un-
perturbed soliton solution, $e_{A,B}$ and $\mu_{A,B}$ are the perturbation eigenmodes. Note that the perturbations may come from both the amplitudes and phases. For the perturbation eigenmode with a certain vorticity $q$, the solution can be written as

$$
\begin{align*}
\begin{bmatrix} \psi_A \\ \psi_B \end{bmatrix} &= \left[ \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\phi}_A \\ \tilde{\phi}_B \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{e}_A \\ \tilde{e}_B \end{bmatrix} e^{-iq\varphi-\delta t} + \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\mu}_A \\ \tilde{\mu}_B \end{bmatrix} e^{iq\varphi+\delta t} \\ 1 - e^{-iq\varphi} \end{bmatrix} \right] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ e^{-i\omega t} \end{bmatrix} \\
\end{align*}
\end{align*}
$$

(10)

Obviously, the topological solitons are linearly stable if $\delta$ is real. Whereas, they are linearly unstable if the imaginary part of $\delta$, namely the growth rate, is positive. From Fig. 3(c), the topological solitons are linearly stable within most of the frequency range. At a small regime near the lower linear band edge ($\omega < 9.957$), the topological solitons are linearly unstable because of the emergence of nonzero imaginary part of $\delta$ via a Hopf bifurcation in the $q = 0$ spectrum at $\omega = 9.957$ [Figs. 3(d) and (e)]. Such instability is of the exponential nature and can be predicted by the Vakhitov-Kolokolov criterion [44,45], due to the fact that the power $P_B$ dominates the total power and there is a negative slope with $\partial P_B/\partial \omega < 0$ near the lower linear band edge [Fig. 3(b)]. This behavior is different to that of the topological solitons in 2D, which are linearly stable near the lower linear band edge [46].

Dynamics.—We add $\pm 10\%$ noises with uniform distributions to the topological solitons at $K$ and study their temporal evolution. In Figs. 4(a)-(b), we show the isosurfaces of the pseudospin component $\psi_A$ at different times with $\omega = 10$ and $\omega = 9.953$, respectively. For the stable topological soliton with $\omega = 10$, although noises are imposed, the soliton is always self-sustained in all 3D and the radius of the torus tube is invariant [Fig. 4(a)]. For the unstable topological soliton with $\omega = 9.953$, it exhibits a breathing structure [Fig. 4(b)]. The radius of the torus tube and the magnitude of the soliton oscillate along with the temporal evolution. Since the growth rates $\text{Im}(\delta)$ are in the order of $10^{-3}$, the topological solitons near the lower linear band edge are weakly unstable. Thus, our topological solitons in 3D should be observable in the whole spectrum range. Furthermore, although the topological solitons are semi-vortex solitons where the pseudospin component $\psi_A$ have a nonzero vorticity, they are only disturbed by the radially symmetric perturbations with $q = 0$ and radial symmetry breaking is not observed. This behavior agrees with the result from the linear stability analysis.

Conclusion.—We find self-localized topological states (i.e., topological solitons) in a 3D nonlinear photonic Chern insulator. The topological solitons at high-symmetry points $K$ and $K'$ rotate in the same direction, as a manifestation of the topology of the linear host lattice. Specifically, these solitons are stable over a broad frequency range. Because of these features, it is feasible to observe the topological solitons experimentally. Considering that both time-reversal symmetry breaking and nonlinearity can be implemented in electrical circuit lattices [47,48] and 3D circuit lattices are readily available [49], we propose a realistic circuit implementation to observe the topological solitons [40]. Our work establishes how the interplay between topology and nonlinearity leads to a new type of solitons, and can be extended to other 3D topological systems.

R.L. was sponsored by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) under Grant No. 12104353. P.L. was sponsored by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) (11805141), the Applied Basic Research Program of Shanxi Province (201901D211424), and the Scientific and Technological Innovation Programs of Higher Education Institutions in Shanxi (STIP) (2021L401). Y.L. was sponsored by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (NSFC) under Grant No. 61871309 and the 111 Project. The numerical calculations in this paper was supported by High-Performance Computing Platform of Xidian University. Part of the computation is supported by Shenzhen Bkunyun Cloud Computing Co., Ltd.
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See Supplemental Material at [1] for detailed discussions of the coupled equations for the 3D photonic Chern insulator, topological solitons in a 3D valley-Hall insulator, topological solitons under a self-defocusing nonlinearity, and circuit realization of...
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