

**1. (10 points)** Charge conjugation symmetry  $\mathcal{C}$ .

Consider a general Bloch Hamiltonian

$$H = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \mathcal{H}_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{k}) c_{\mathbf{k}\alpha}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{k}\beta}$$

where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are basis and orbital indices. Charge conjugation (also known as particle-hole) transformation  $\mathcal{C}$  is defined as

$$c_{\mathbf{k}\alpha} = U_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{k}) d_{-\mathbf{k}\beta}^\dagger.$$

The Hamiltonian is said to be particle-hole symmetric if a transformation  $U_{\alpha\beta}(\mathbf{k})$  can be found so that  $H$  is the same when expressed in terms of electron operators  $c$  and hole operators  $d$ .

a) Similar to our discussion of  $\mathcal{T}$  and  $\mathcal{P}$  in class find the condition that must be imposed on  $\mathcal{H}(\mathbf{k})$  so that  $H$  is p-h symmetric.

b) Show that, for a system with p-h symmetry defined as above, the energy eigenvalues come in pairs  $(E_{\mathbf{k}}, -E_{\mathbf{k}})$ , when in addition either  $\mathcal{T}$  or  $\mathcal{P}$  is present.

c) Find the representation of  $\mathcal{C}$  for the spinless graphene Hamiltonian discussed in class.

**2. (10 points)** Domain wall in the Semenoff mass.

Consider the low-energy theory of spinless graphene as derived in class with the Semenoff mass  $m_S$ . Analyze the structure of the low-energy electron states associated with a domain wall in  $m_S(x)$ , such that  $m_S(x) \rightarrow \pm m_0$  as  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ . How many gapless modes are there? Sketch the energy spectrum as a function of  $k_y$ .