

Novel electronic transport in topological semimetals

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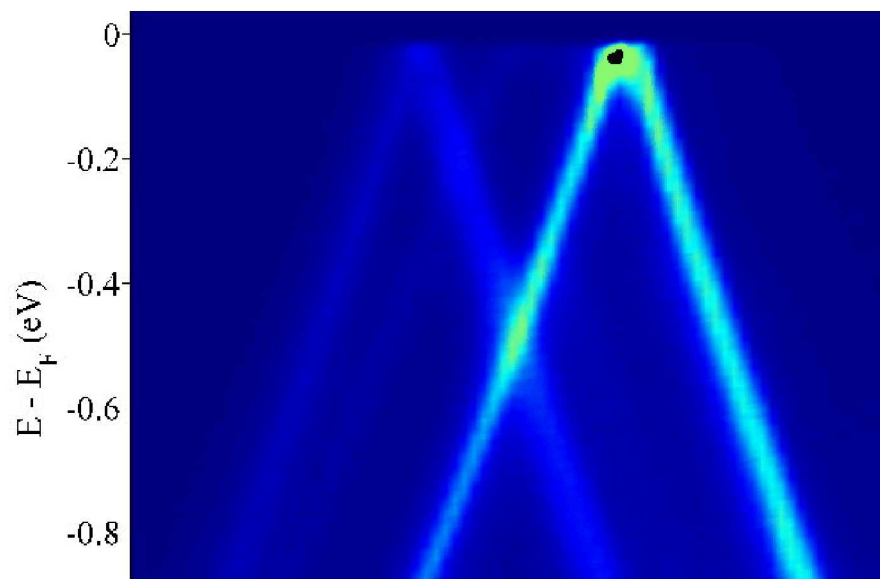
This work was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science, Basic Energy Sciences, Materials Sciences and Engineering Division. Sandia National Laboratories is a multission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC., a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International, Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA-0003525.

Outline

- Introduction
- Transport properties of ZrTe_5
- Transport measurement of Cd_3As_2
- Josephson supercurrents in Cd_3As_2
- Summary

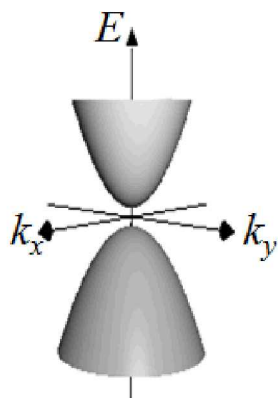
Dirac Materials

linear energy band: massless Dirac fermions

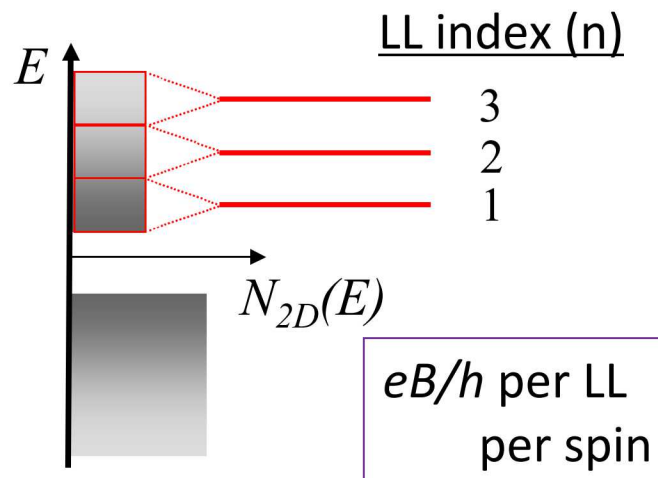


ARPES— multilayer epitaxial graphene

Landau levels



GaAs

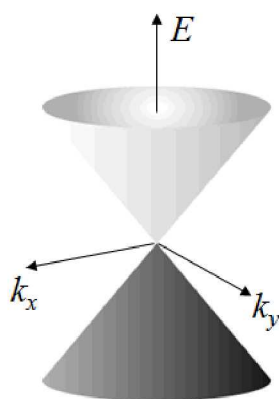


LL energies

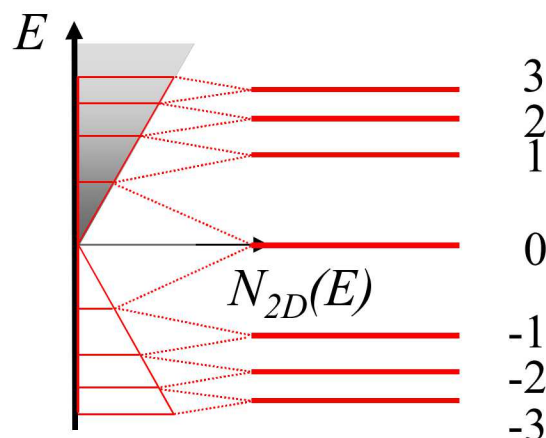
$$E_n = (n + 1/2) \hbar \omega_c$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{eB}{m^*}$$

linear in B -field



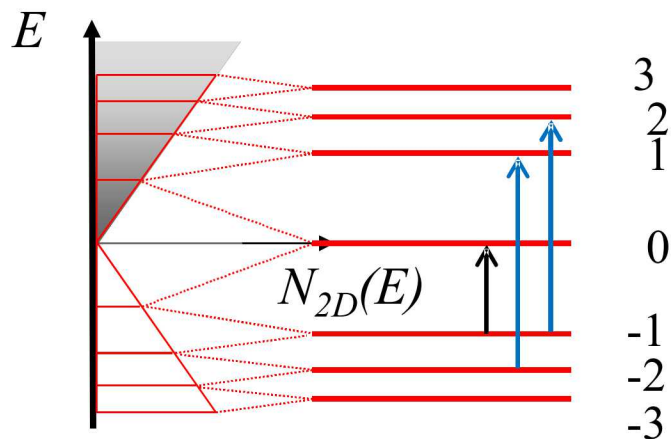
Graphene



$$E_n = \pm \sqrt{2e \hbar c^2 |n| B}$$

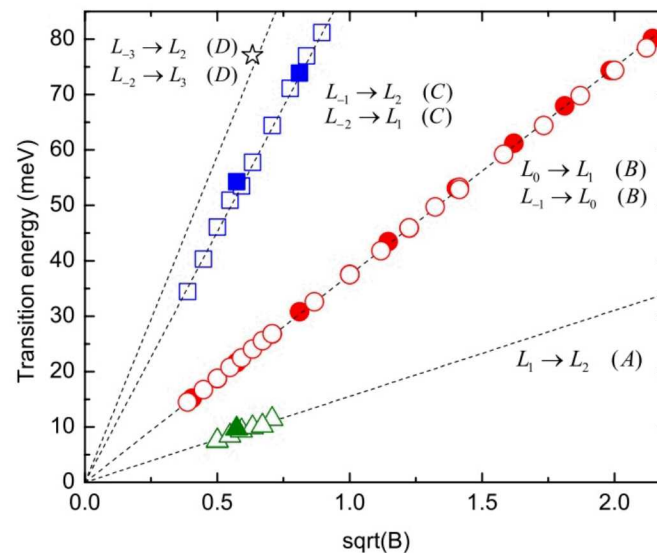
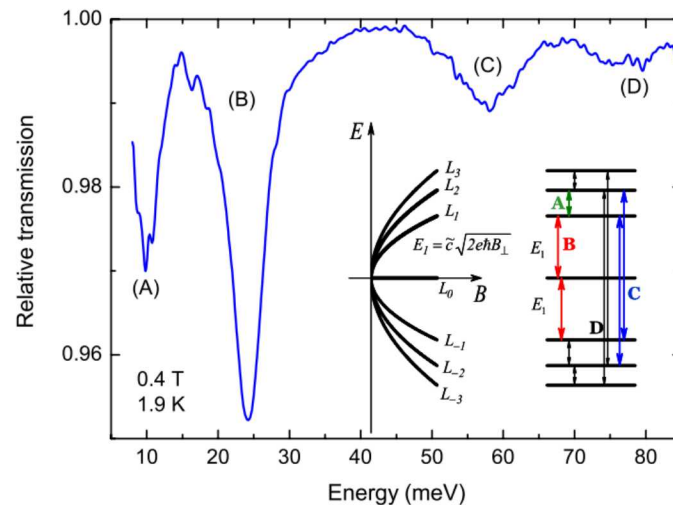
energies depend on $\sqrt{B}$

Magneto-infrared Spectroscopy



$$\Delta E_{n_1, n_2} = \sqrt{2e\hbar c^2 B} \times (\sqrt{|n_2|} \pm \sqrt{|n_1|})$$

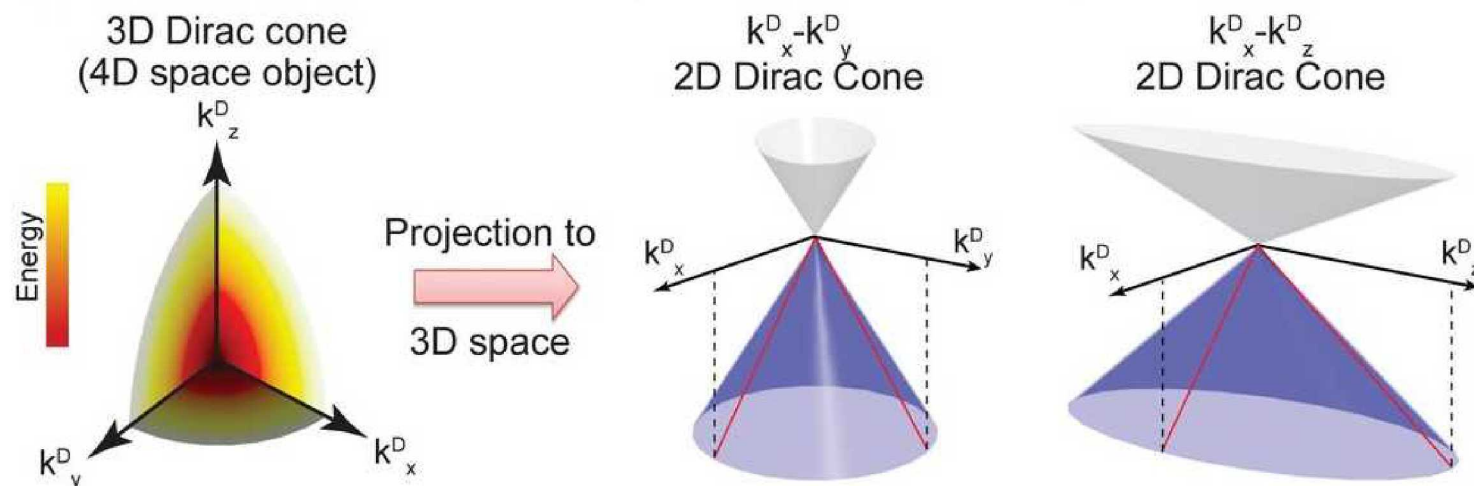
energies depend on
 $\sqrt{n}$ and $\sqrt{B}$!



Outline

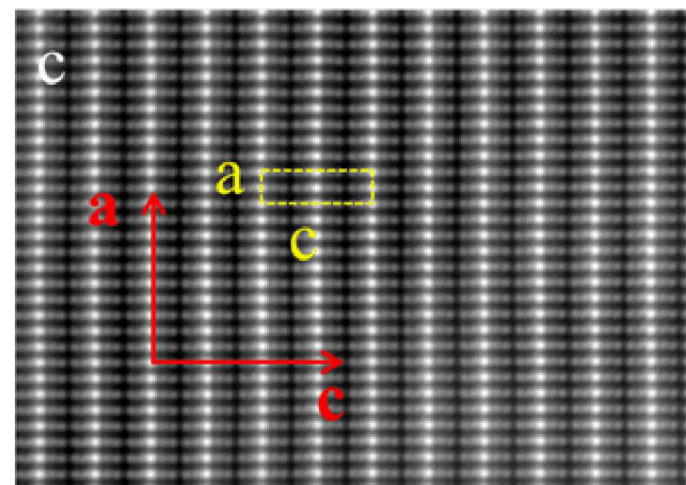
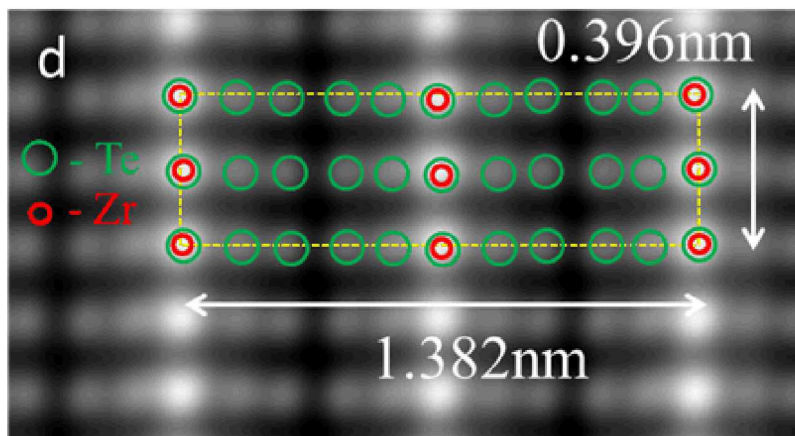
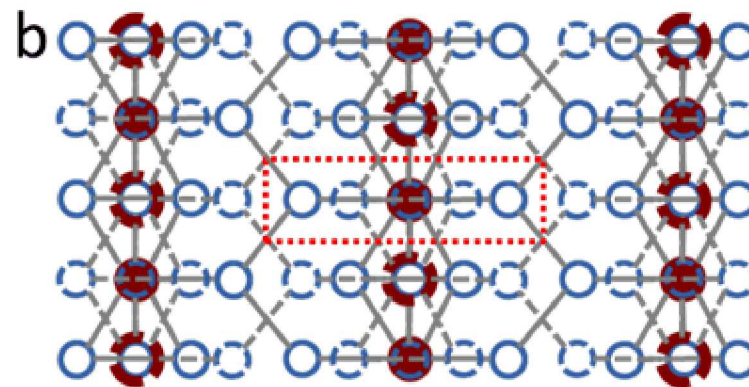
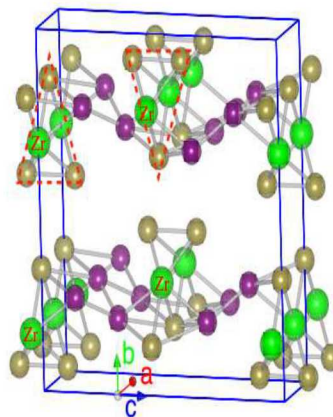
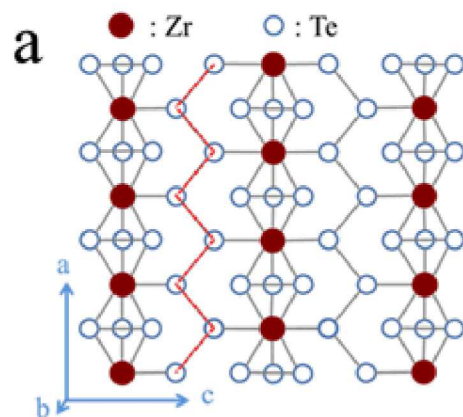
- Introduction
- Transport measurement of ZrTe_5
- Transport measurement of Cd_3As_2
- Induced superconductivity in Cd_3As_2

3D Topological Dirac Semimetal



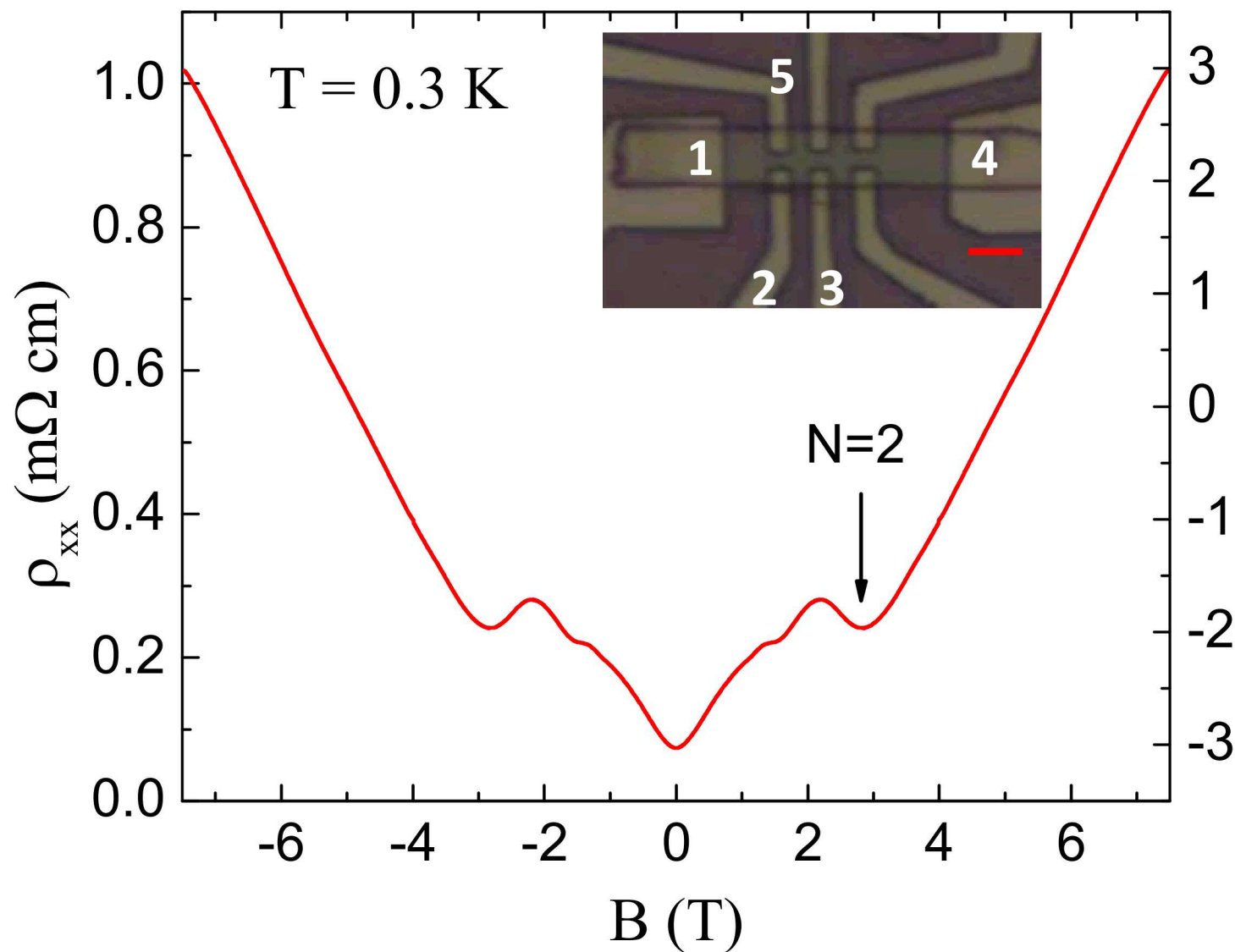
Wang, Z. *et al.* Dirac semimetal and topological phase transitions in $A_3\text{Bi}$ ($A = \text{Na}, \text{K}, \text{Rb}$). *Physical Review B* 85, 195320 (2012).

ZrTe₅ Crystal Structure

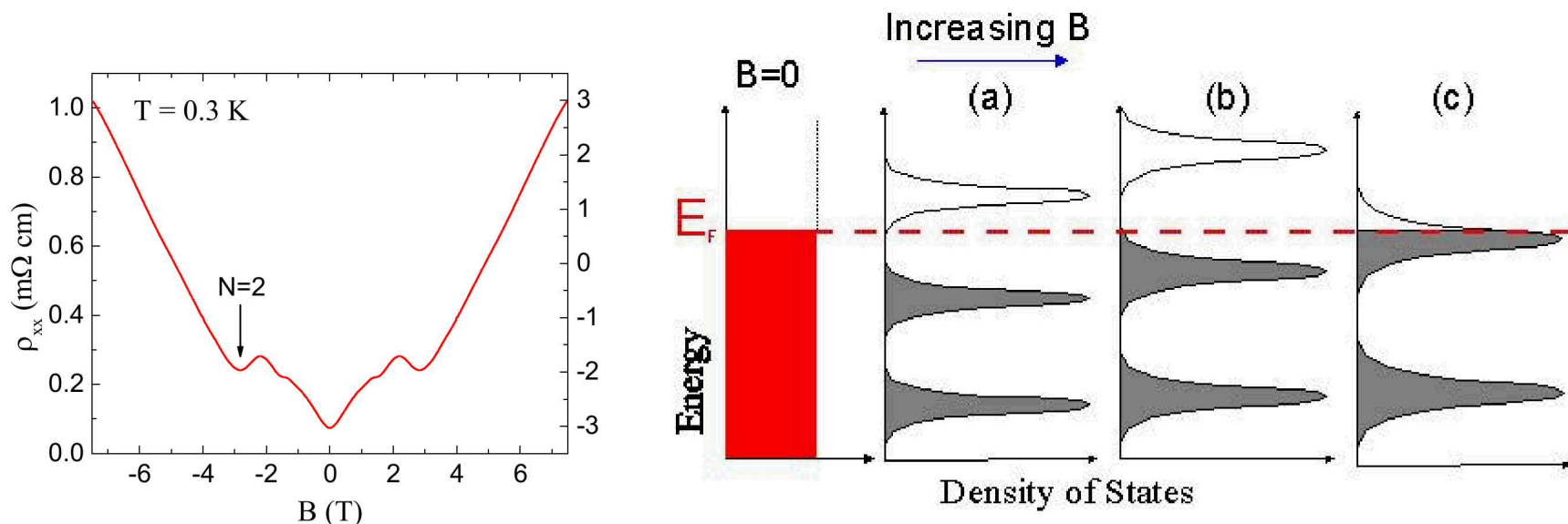




Transport measurement of ZrTe_5



Shubnikov-de Haas Oscillations

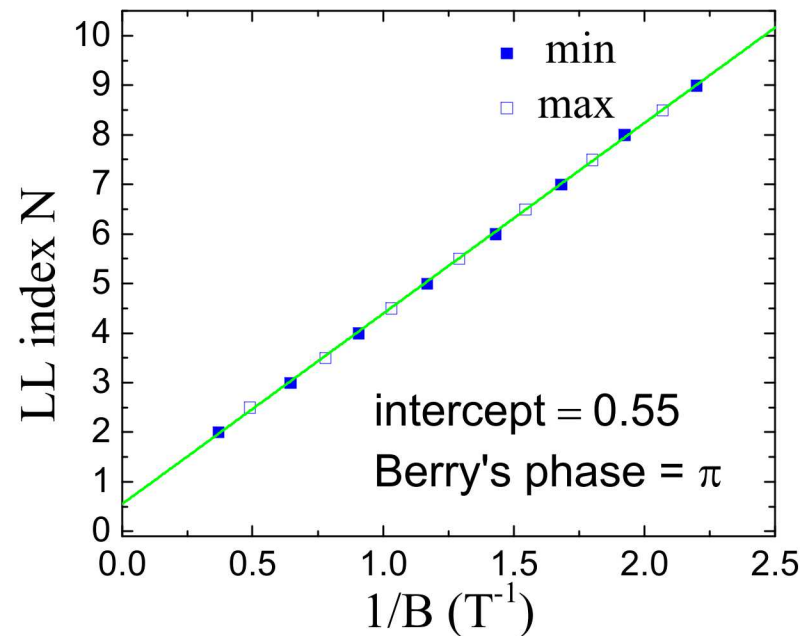
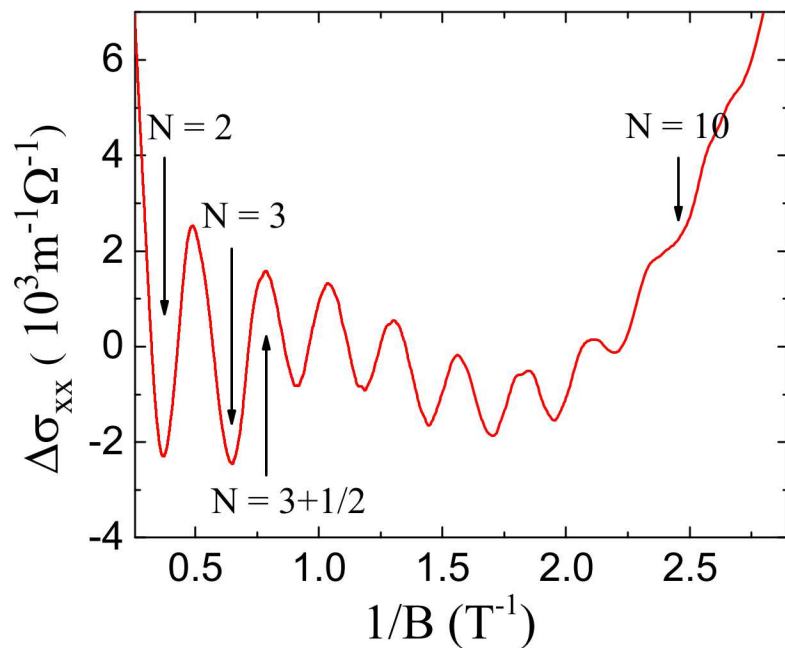


$$S_F \frac{\hbar}{eB} = 2\pi(N + \gamma) = 2\pi \left(N + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\varphi_B}{2\pi} \right)$$

Conventional materials: $\varphi_B = 0$

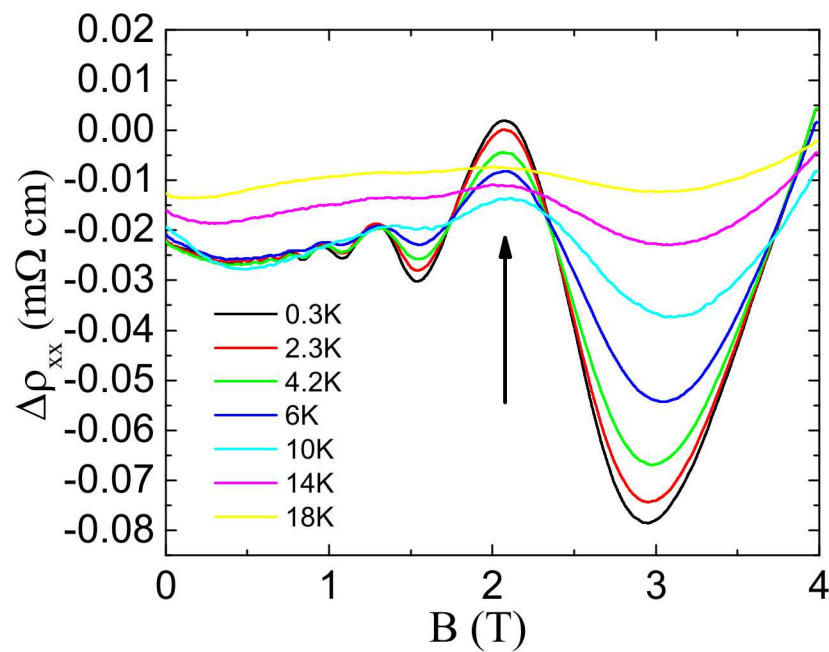
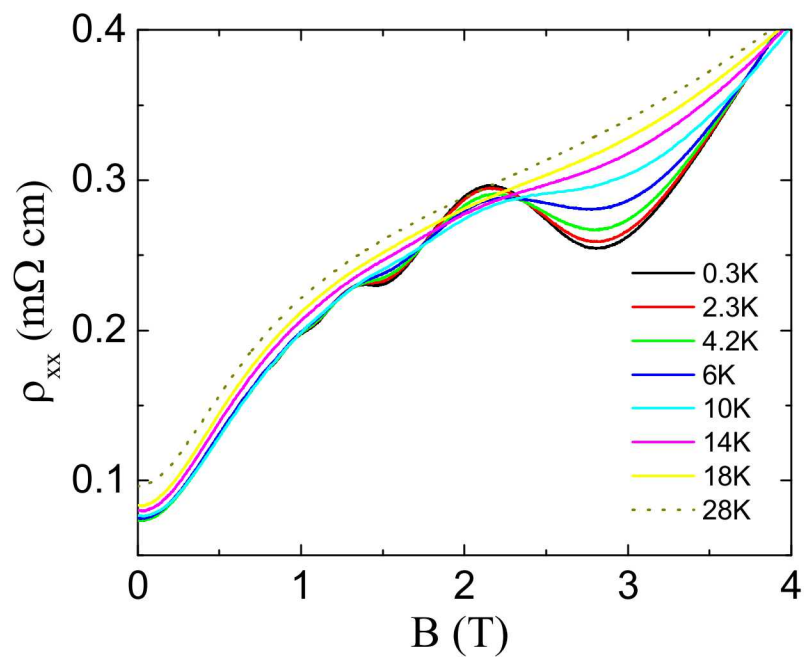
Dirac materials: $\varphi_B = \pi$

Shubnikov-de Haas Oscillations

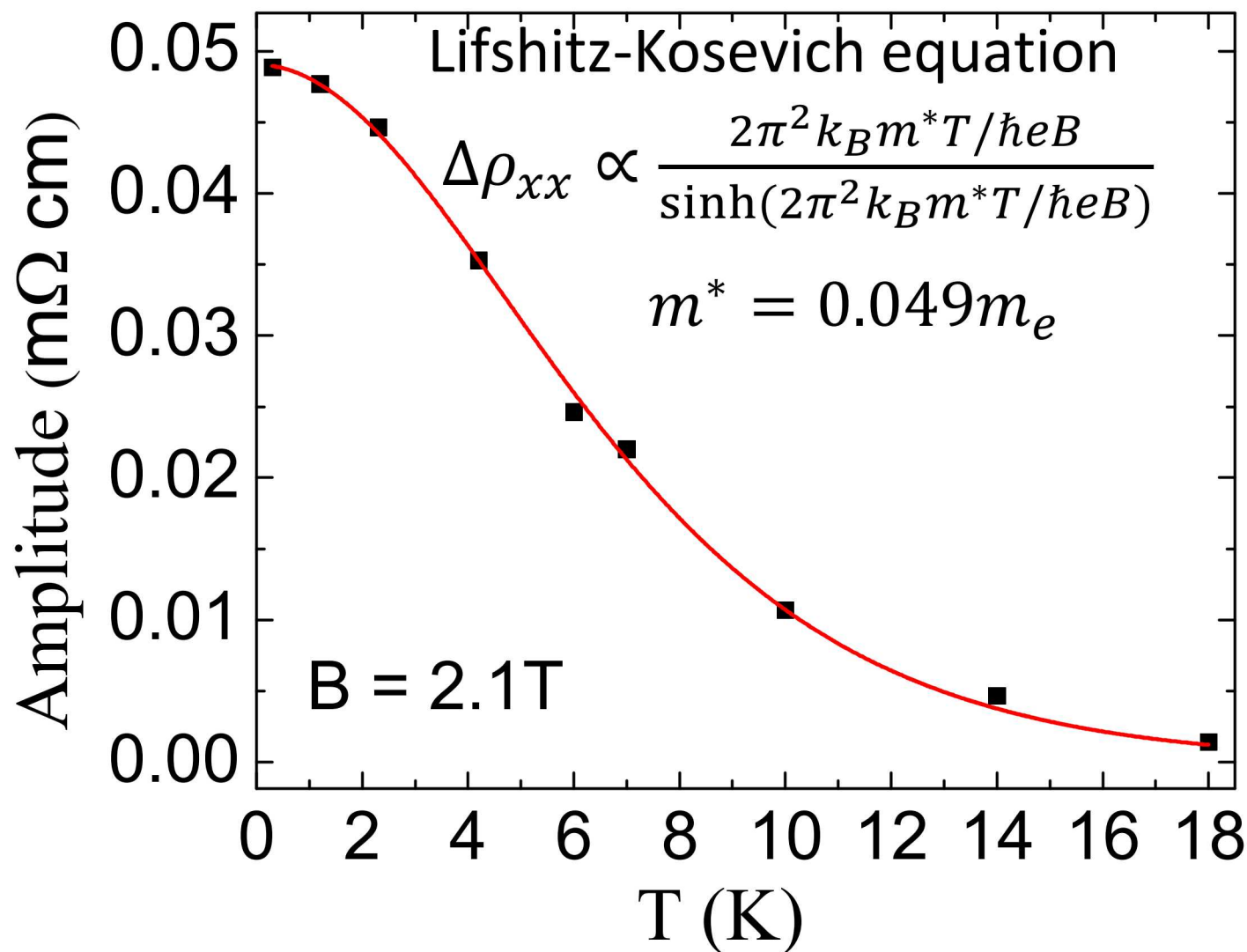


1. $\sigma_{xx} = \rho_{xx} / (\rho_{xx}^2 + \rho_{xy}^2)$
2. $\mu_q = 1/B = 2.5 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^2 \text{V}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$
3. $n^{\text{SdH}} = \frac{2e}{h} \frac{N}{1/B} = 1.86 \times 10^{11} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

Temperature Dependence

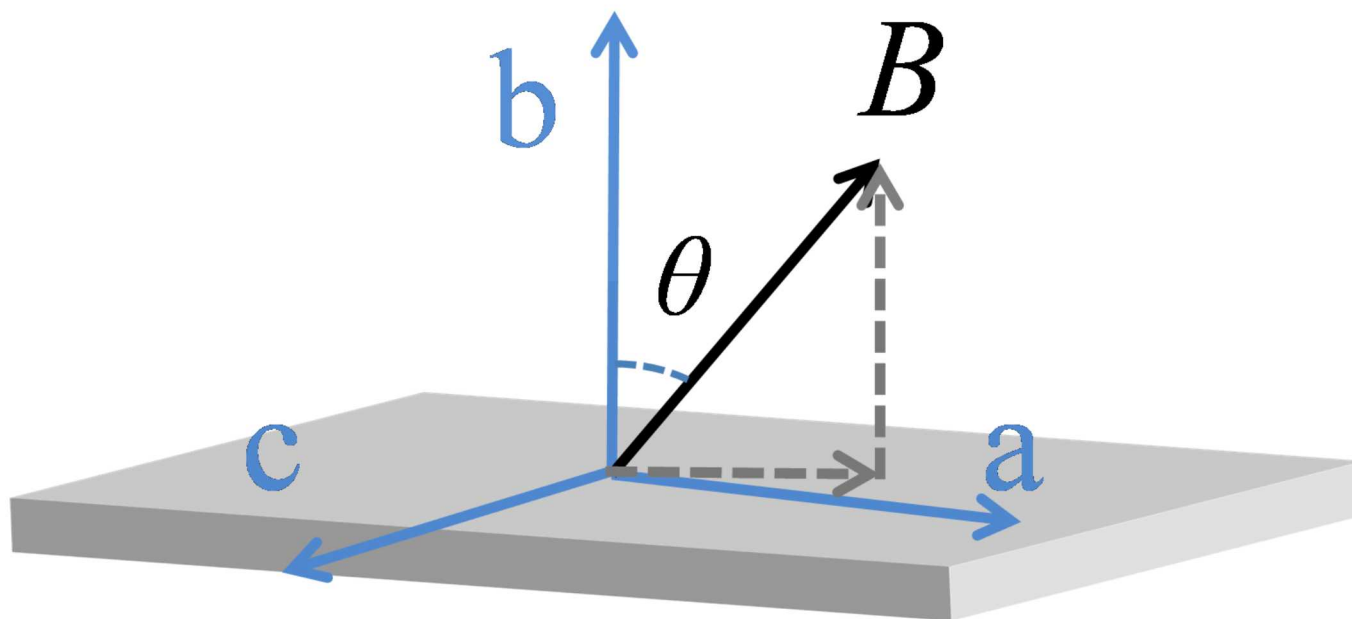


Effective Mass





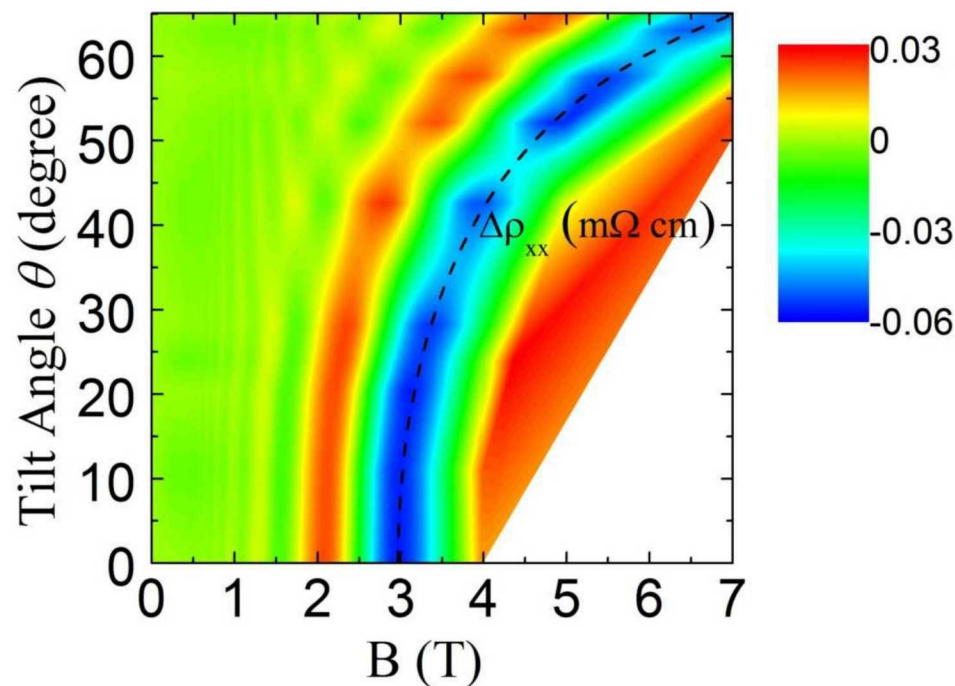
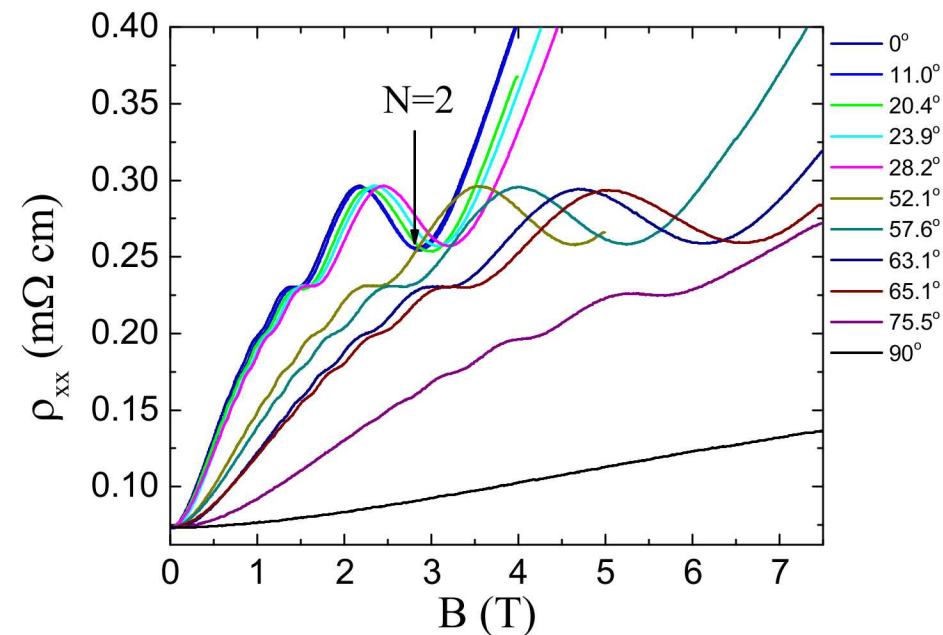
Angular-dependent Measurement



$$B_{\perp} = B * \cos(\theta)$$

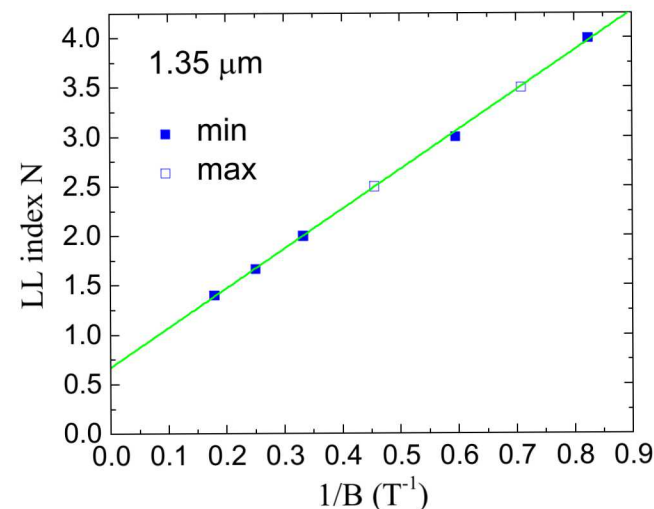
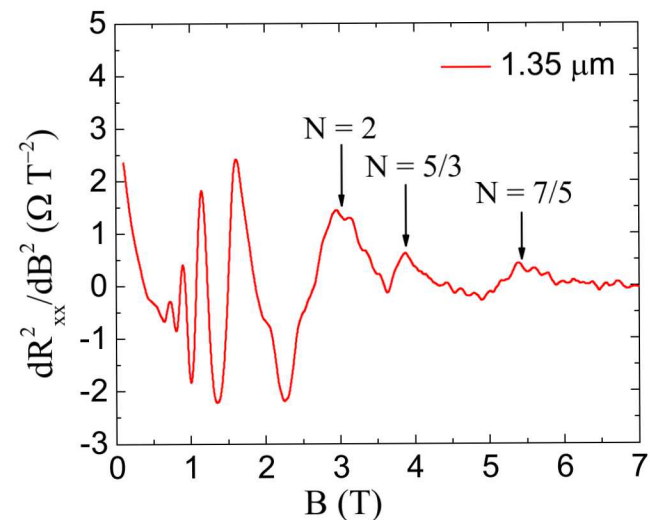
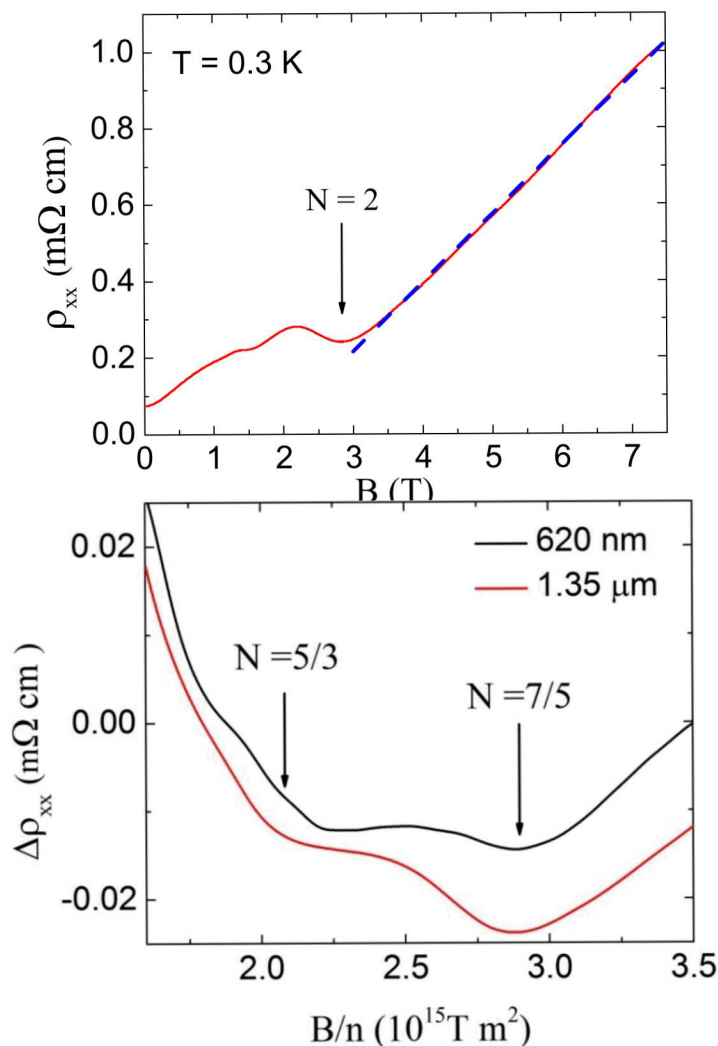


Angular-dependent Measurement



$$B(\theta) = B(\theta = 0^\circ) / \cos(\theta)$$

Fractional Quantum Oscillations



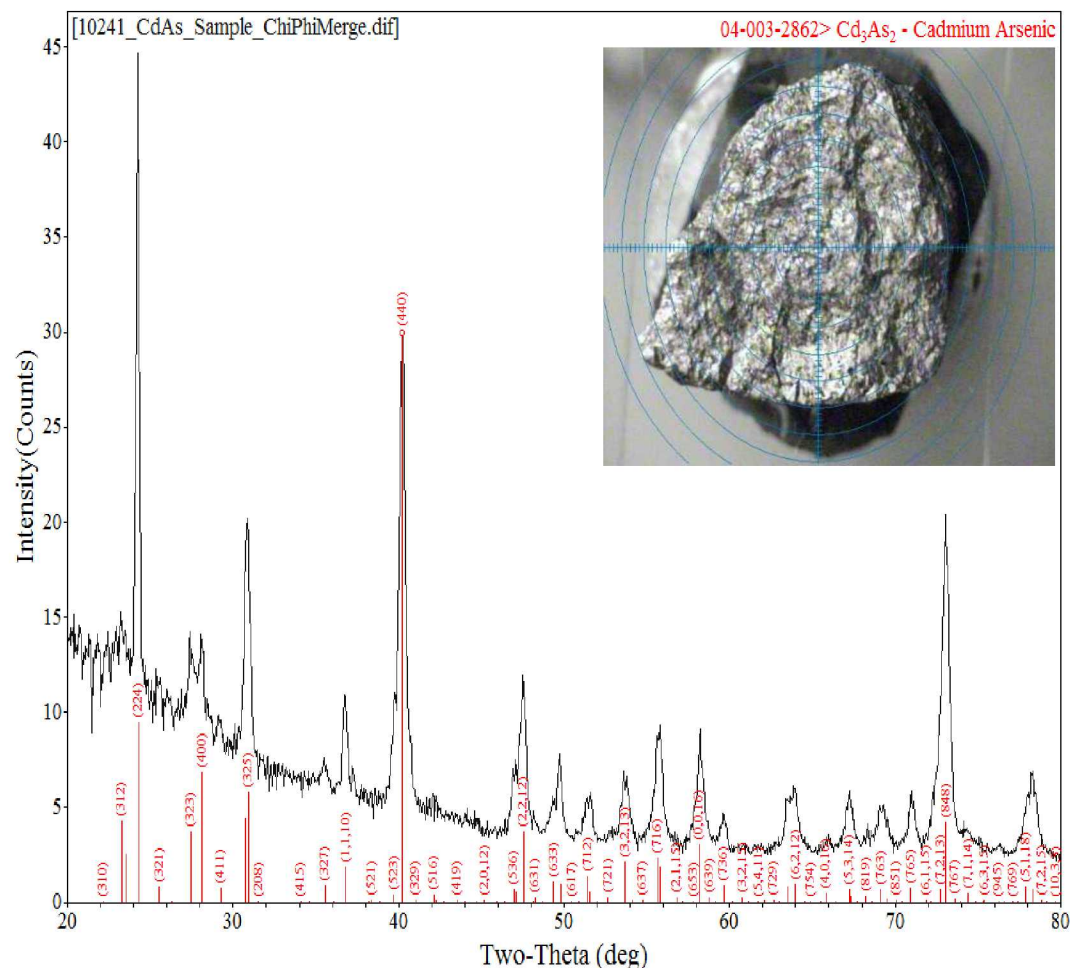
Summary I

- High resolution STEM image of ZrTe_5 for the first time
- Magneto-transport measurement:
 - ✓ ρ_{xx} shows linear magnetic field dependence in high magnetic field
 - ✓ Non-trivial π Berry's phase- Dirac fermions
 - ✓ Angular dependence measurement shows 2D nature of Dirac fermions
 - ✓ Quantum oscillations at fractional Landau level indices

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- **Transport measurement of Cd_3As_2**
- Josephson supercurrents in Cd_3As_2
- Summary

X-ray Diffraction



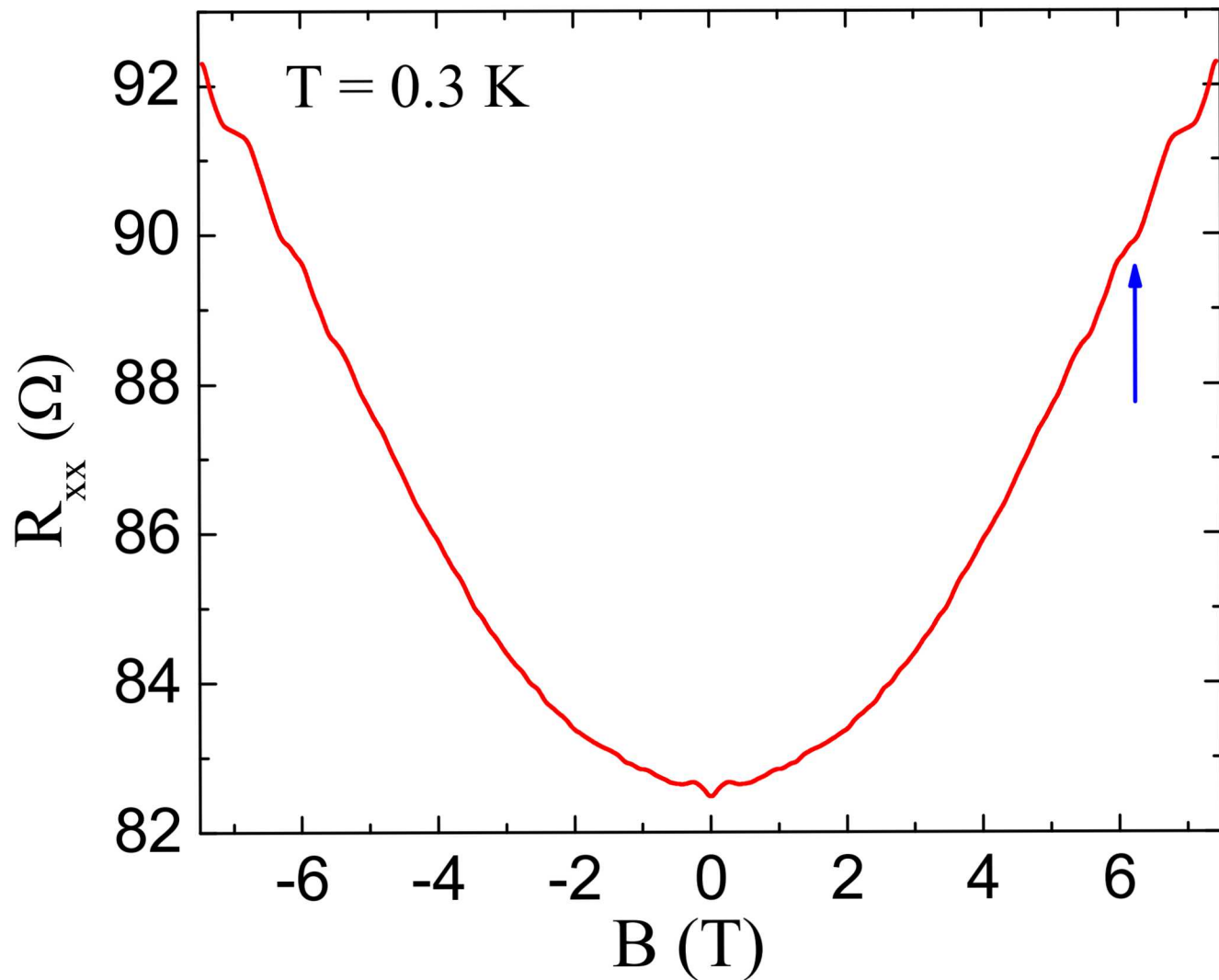
$$a = 1.2680(2) \text{ nm and } c = 2.5308(6) \text{ nm}$$

H. Yi *et al*, Scientific Reports 4, 6106 (2014)

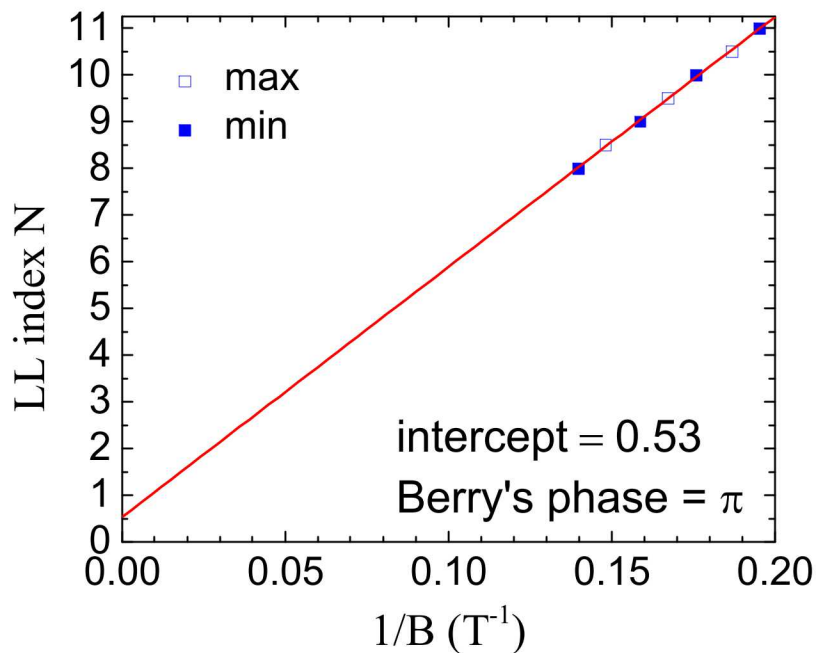
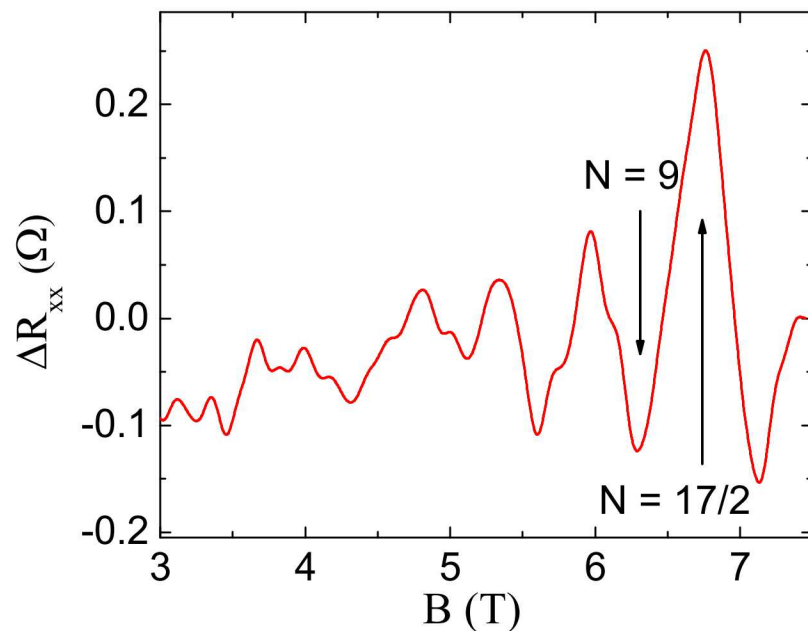
R. Sankar *et al*, Scientific Reports 5, 12966 (2015)



Magnetoresistance of Cd_3As_2

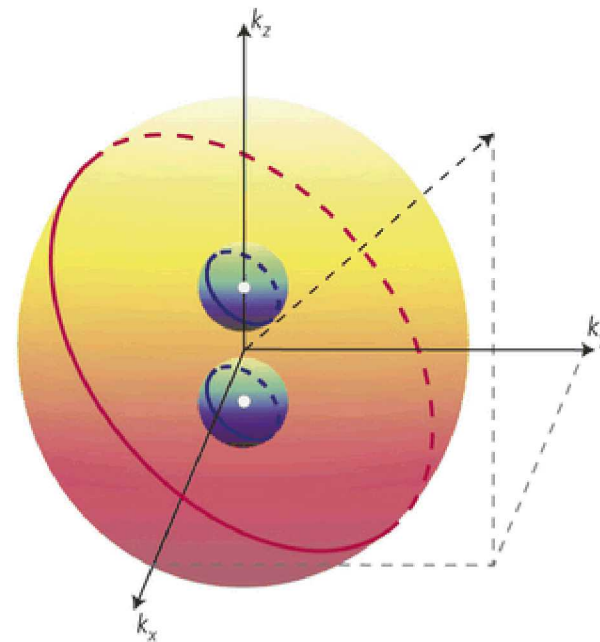
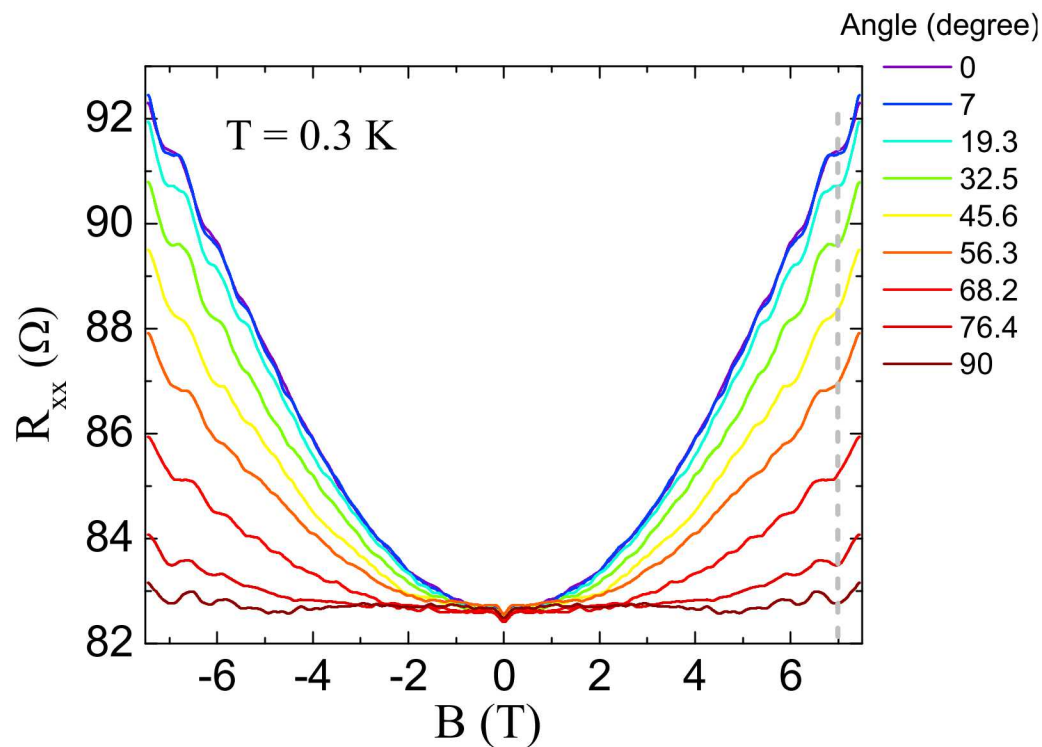


SdH oscillations



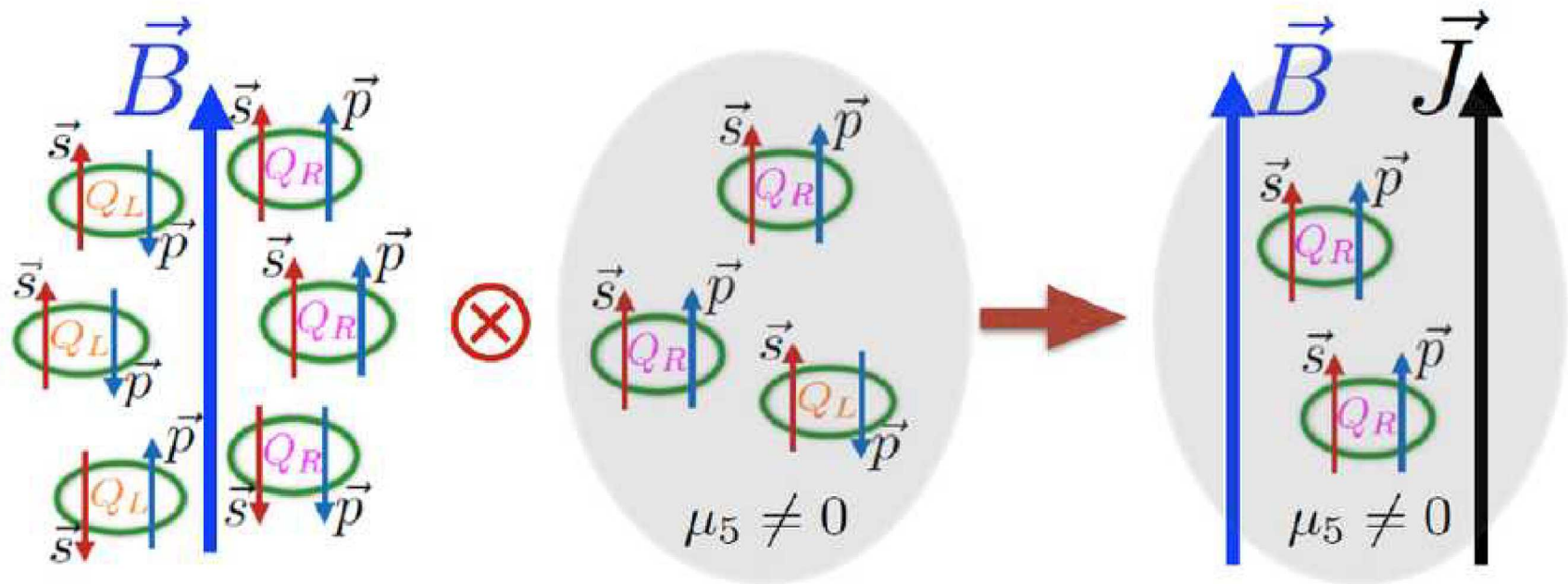


Angular-dependent Measurement



Borisenko, S *et al.* Physical Review Letters **113**, 027603 (2014)

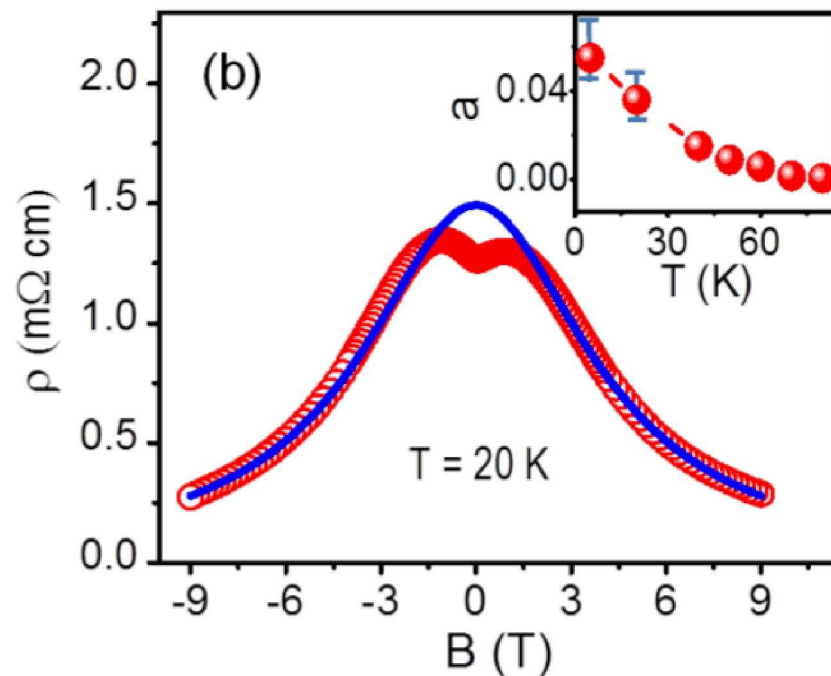
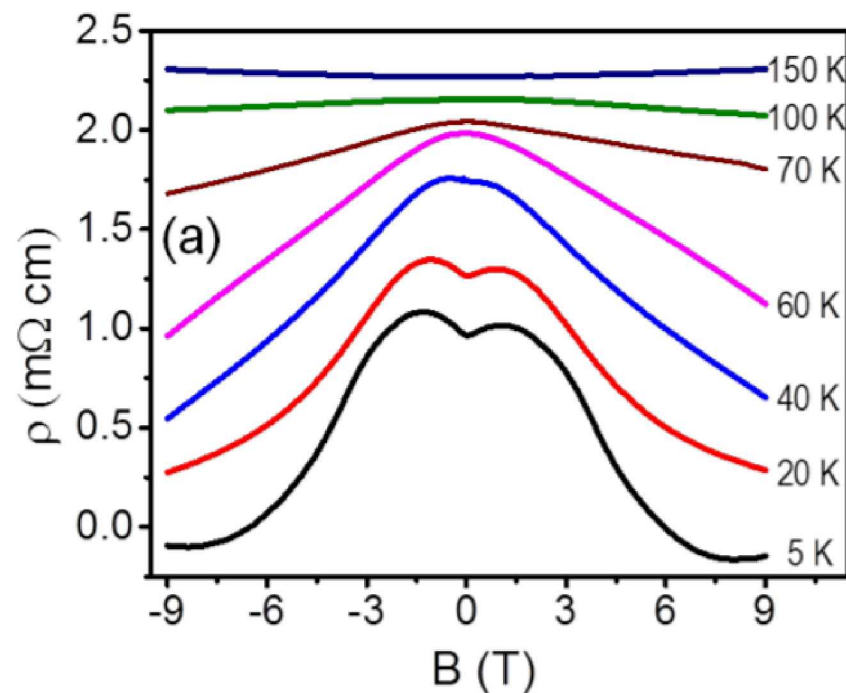
Chiral magnetic effect



$$\mu_5 \equiv (\mu_R - \mu_L)/2 \quad \vec{J}_{\text{CME}} = \frac{e^2}{2\pi^2} \mu_5 \vec{B}$$

$$\mu_5 \propto \vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} \quad \sigma_{\text{CME}} \propto B^2$$

Chiral magnetic effect in ZrTe_5

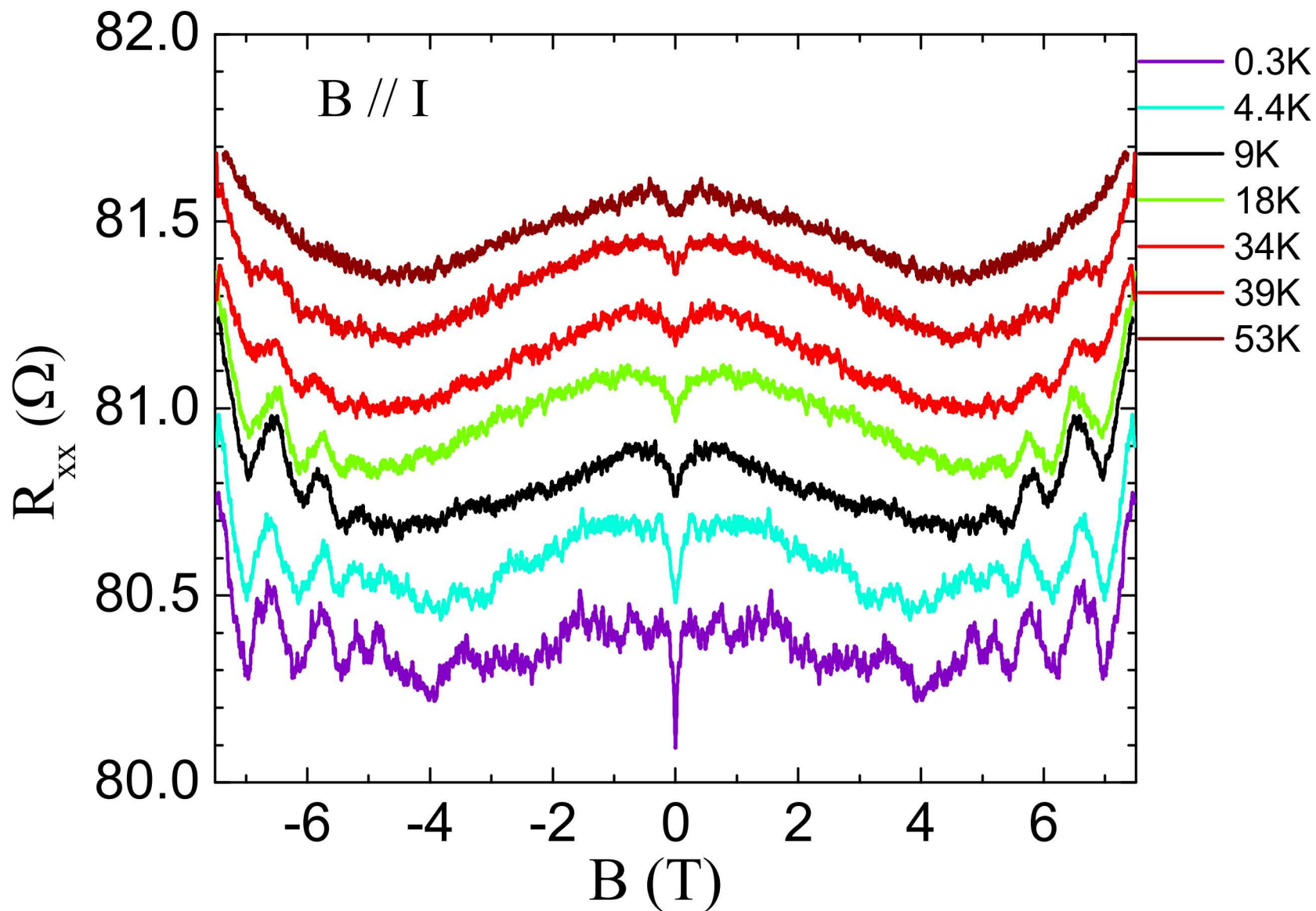


$$\sigma_{\text{CME}} = \sigma_0 + a(T)B^2$$

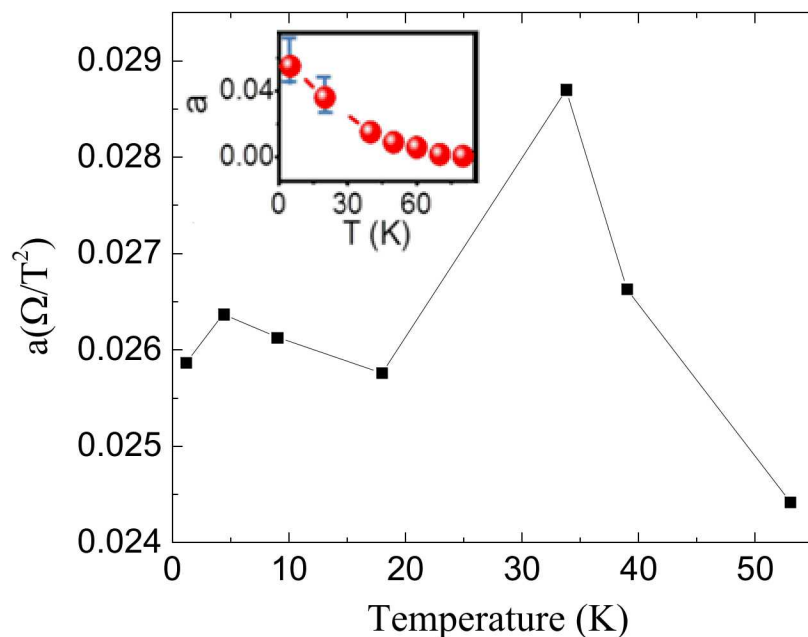
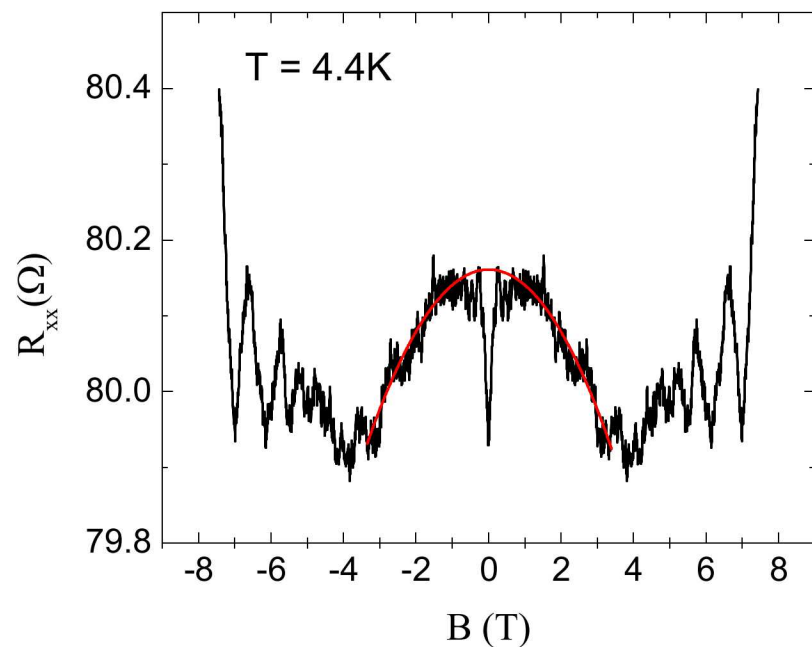
❖ Li, Q. *et al.* *Nat. Phys.* (2016).



Chiral magnetic effect in Cd_3As_2

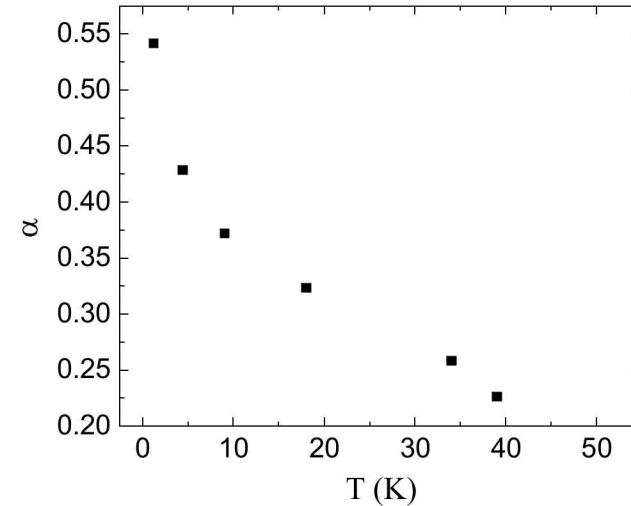
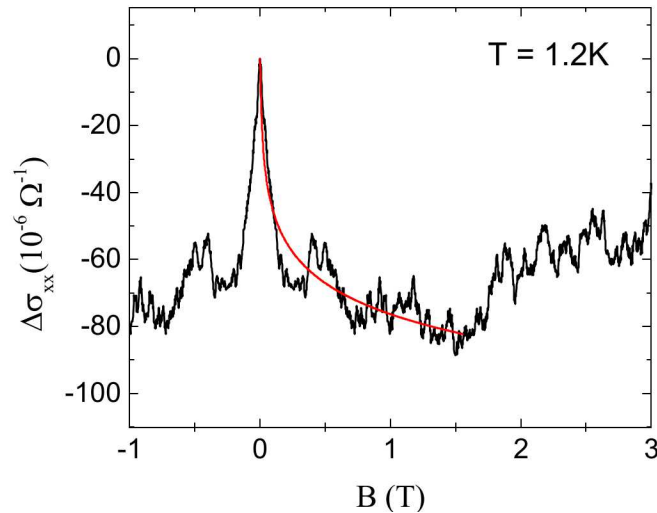


Chiral magnetic effect in Cd_3As_2



$$\sigma_{\text{CME}} = \sigma_0 + a(T)B^2$$

Weak anti-localization

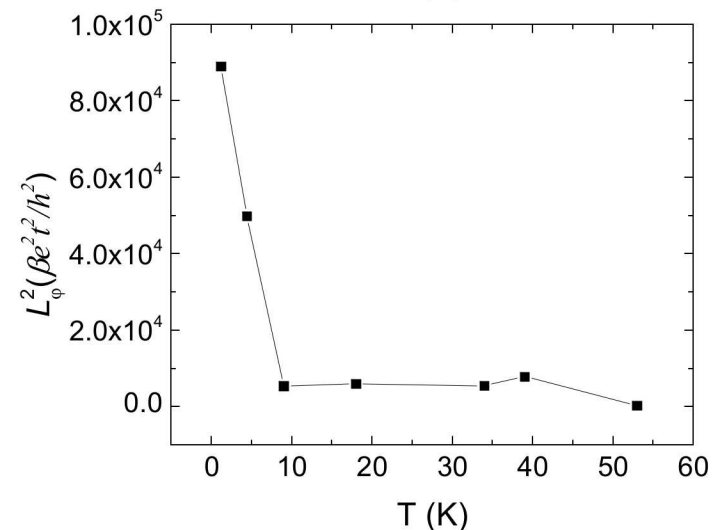


$$\Delta\sigma_{||}(B) \cong \alpha \frac{-e^2}{2\pi^2\hbar} \ln \left(1 + \beta \frac{et^2}{4\hbar B_\varphi} B^2 \right)$$

$$B_\varphi = \hbar / (4eL_\varphi^2)$$

Conventional materials: $\alpha = -1$

Dirac materials: $\alpha = 0.5$



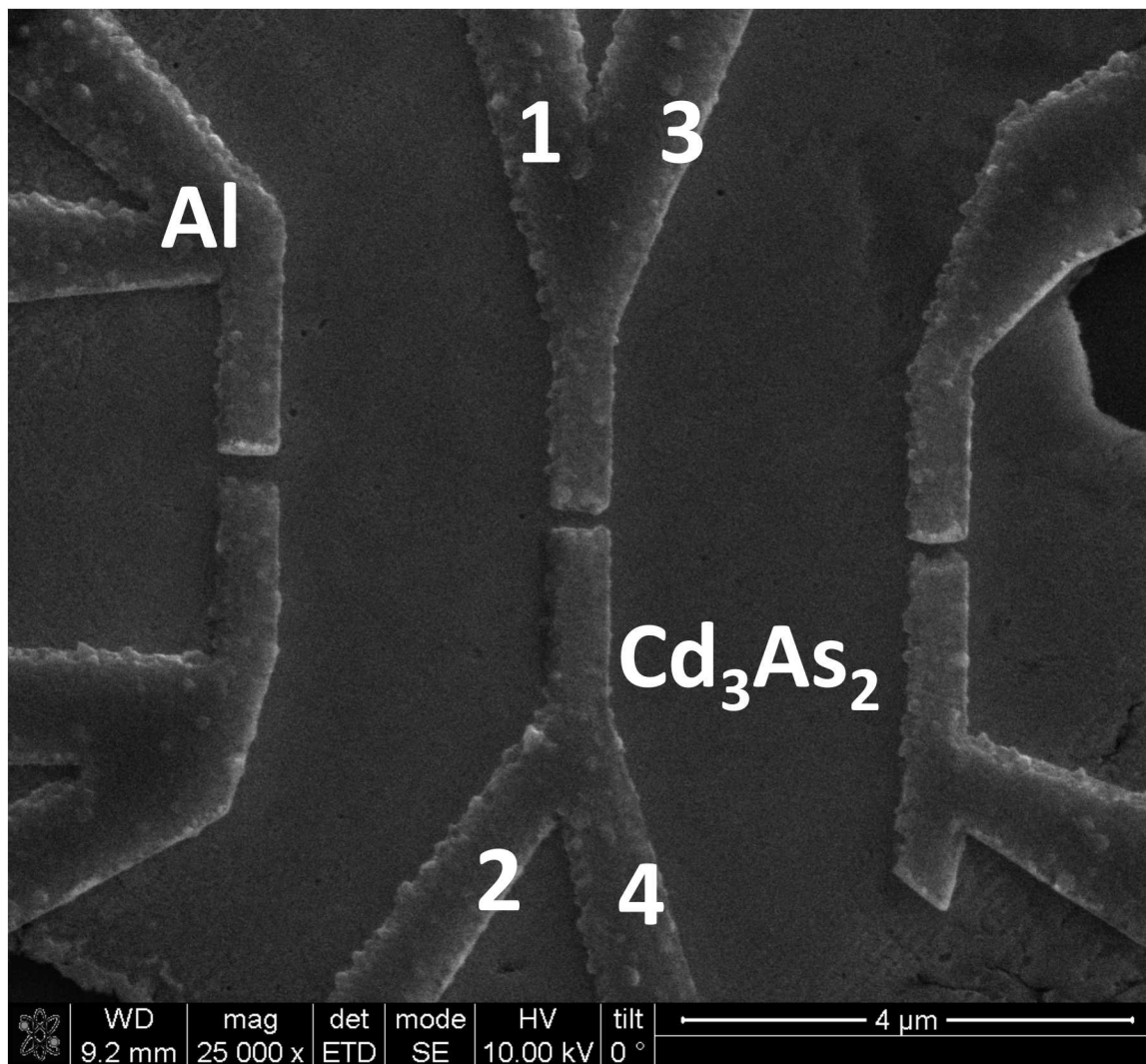
Summary II

- Non-trivial π Berry's phase in Cd_3As_2
- Angular-dependent measurement shows spherical Fermi surface
- Abnormal Chiral magnetic effect due to weak anti-location

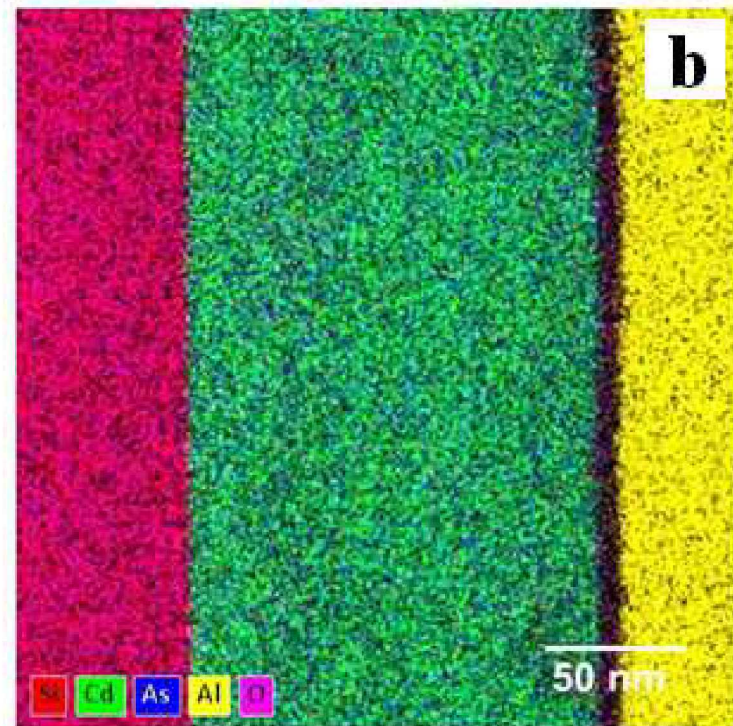
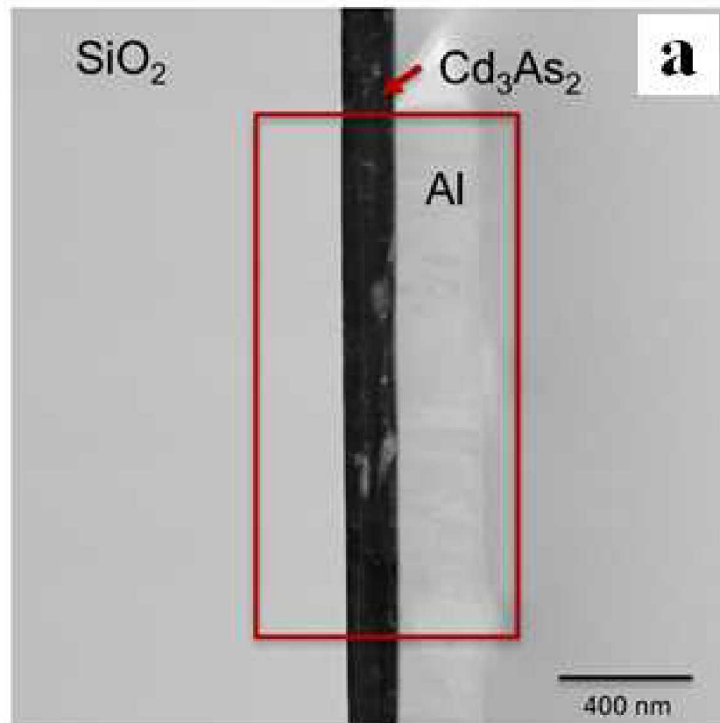
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$\text{Al-Cd}_3\text{As}_2\text{-Al}$

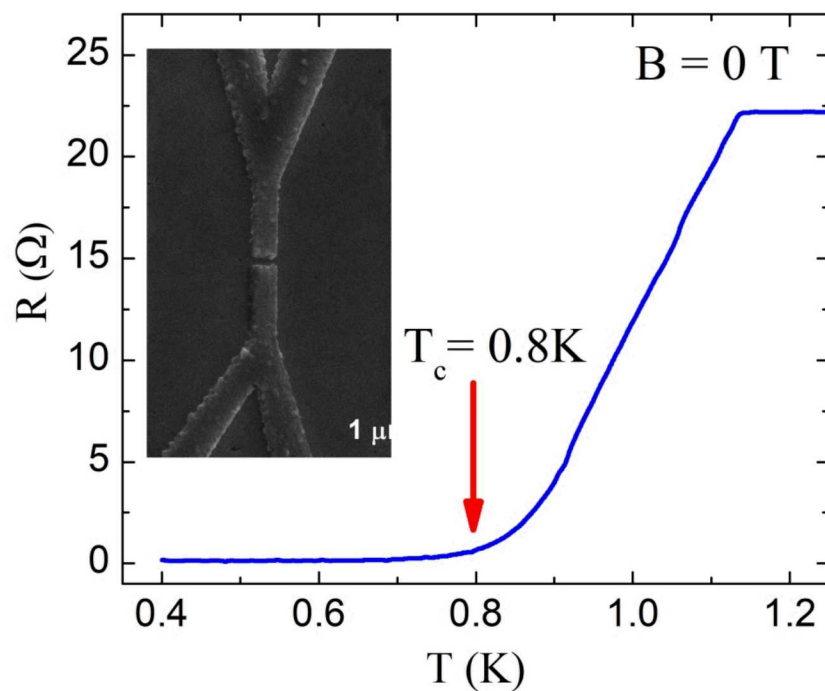


TEM Results

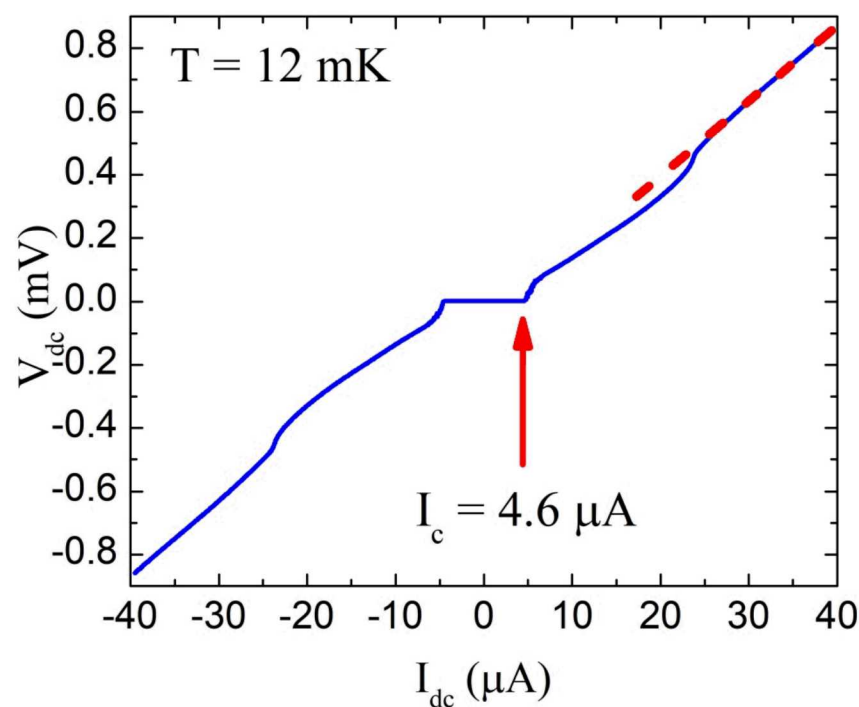


59% Cd and 41% As

Superconductivity

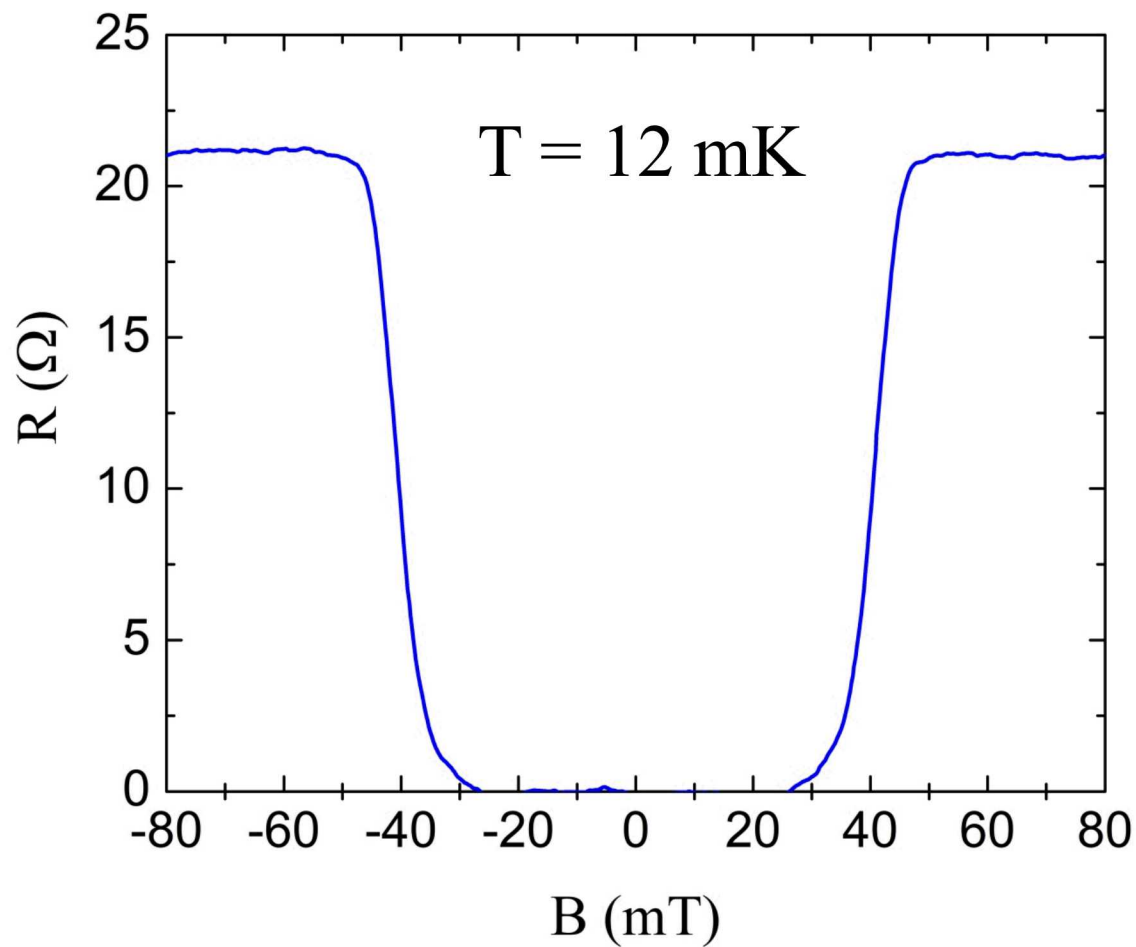


$$\Delta = 1.76k_B T_c = 120 \mu\text{V}$$

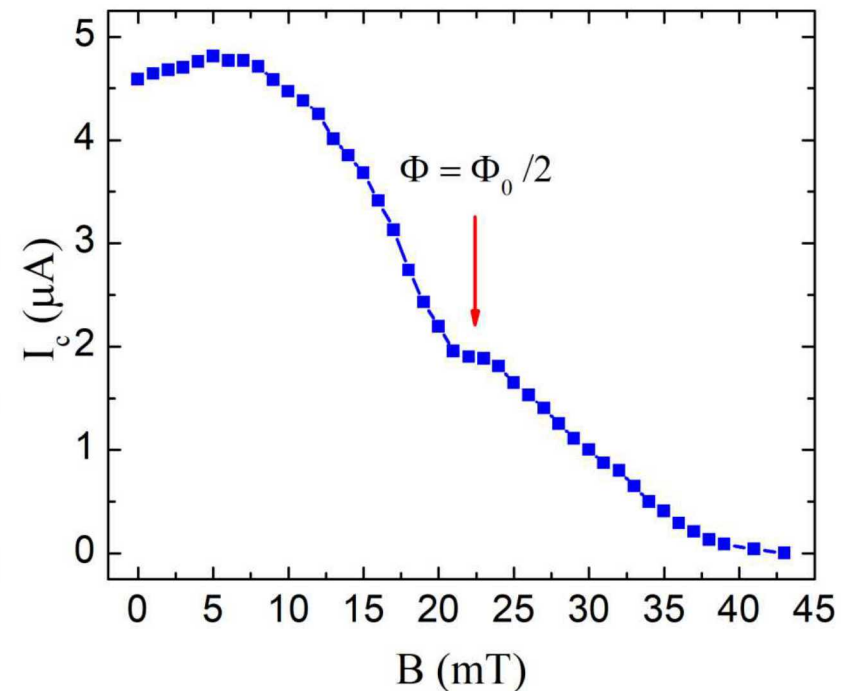
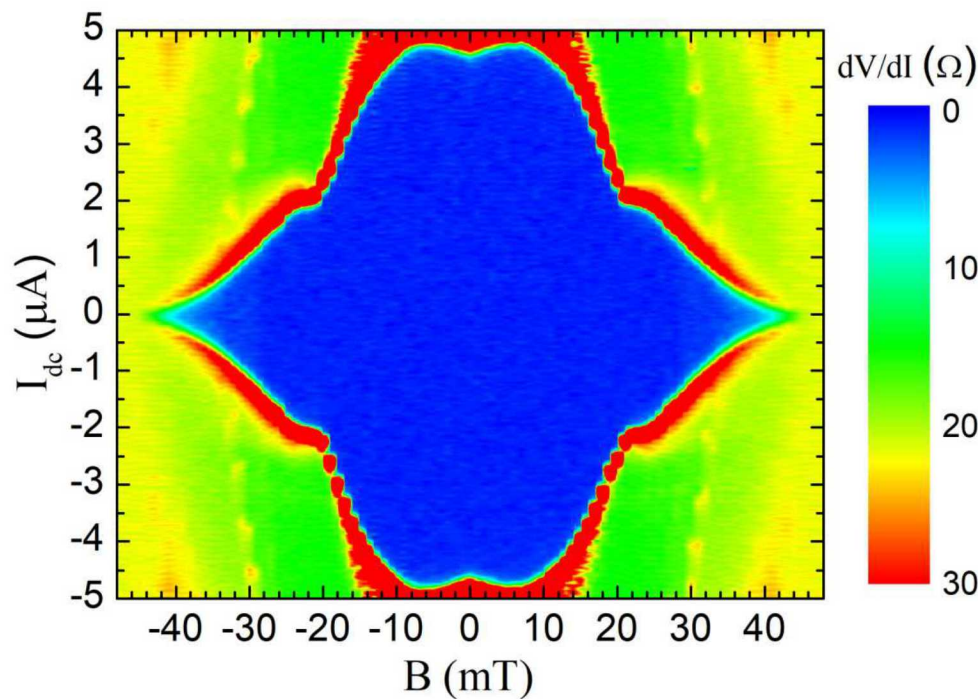


$$I_c R_n \sim 110 \mu\text{V}, R_n = 23.8 \Omega$$

Field Dependence



π Periodic Supercurrent



$$2\pi \text{ period: } B = \Phi_0 / S_j \sim 46 \text{ mT}$$

$$S_j = 4.5 \times 10^{-14} \text{ m}^2$$

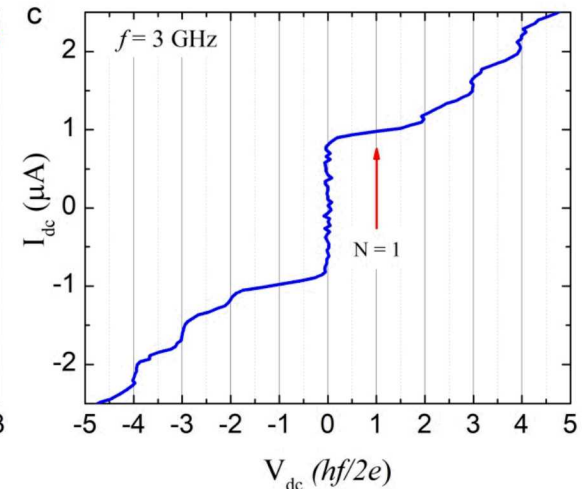
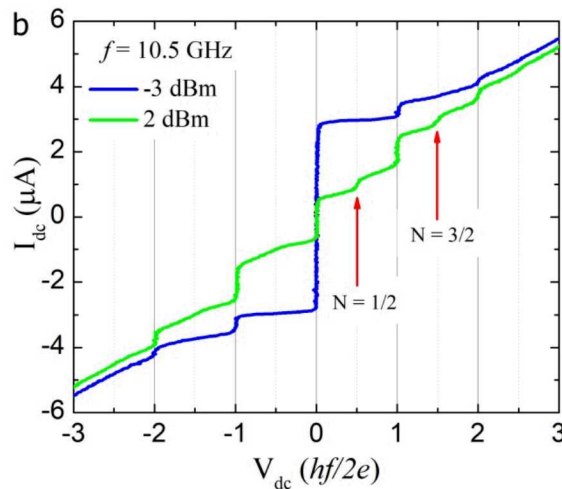
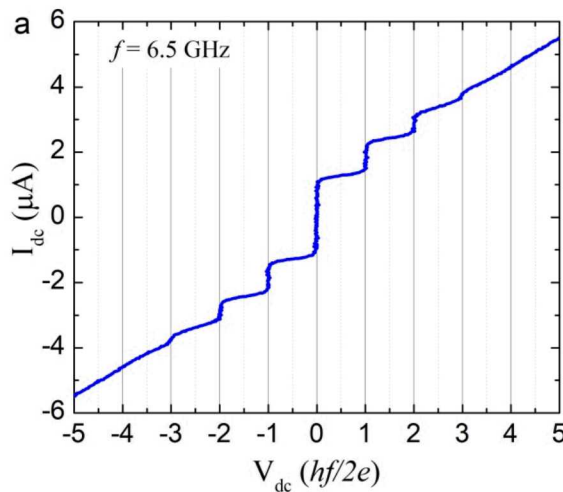
X. Shi, *et al.*, J. Appl. Phys. 118, 133905 (2015)
J. Tiira, *et al.*, Nat. Commun. 8, 14984 (2017)
P. R. Wallace, phys. stat. sol. (b) 92, 49 (1979)

a.c. Josephson Effect

2π

π

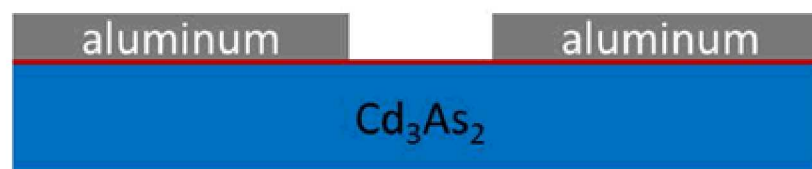
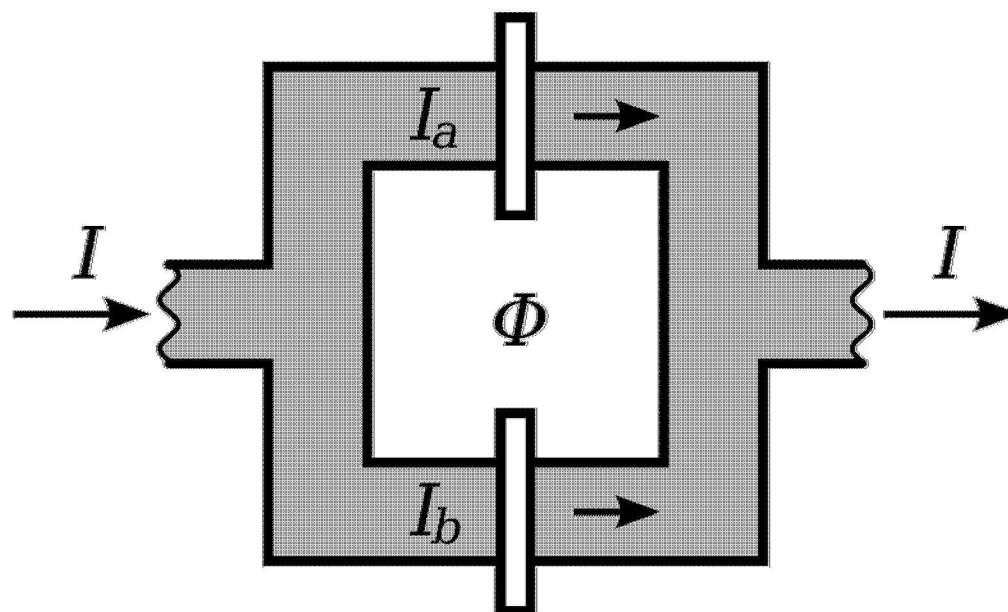
4π



$$V_{dc} = N * hf/2e$$

Theoretical Model

SQUID



Summary III

- superconductor- Cd_3As_2 -superconductor
- I_c enhancement by the magnetic field
- π period supercurrent and 4π period supercurrent

“ π and 4π Josephson Effects Mediated by a Dirac Semimetal”, arXiv:1801.04365

Thanks!