

Discovery of Weyl semimetal TaAs

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B. Q. Lv et al., "Discovery of Weyl semimetal TaAs", arXiv:1502.04684

B. Q. Lv et al., "Observation of Weyl nodes in TaAs" arXiv:1503.09188

Swiss-Sino Workshop, May 5, 2015

Collaborators

ARPES:

IOP: B.Q. Lv, T. Qian, J.Z. Ma, X.P. Wang, J. Ma, P. Richard

PSI: N. Xu, M. Shi, C. Matt, F. Bisti, V. Strokov, J. Mesot

Theory:

IOP: H.M. Weng, X. Dai, Z. Fang

Samples:

IOP: G.F. Chen , X.C. Huang, L.X. Zhao

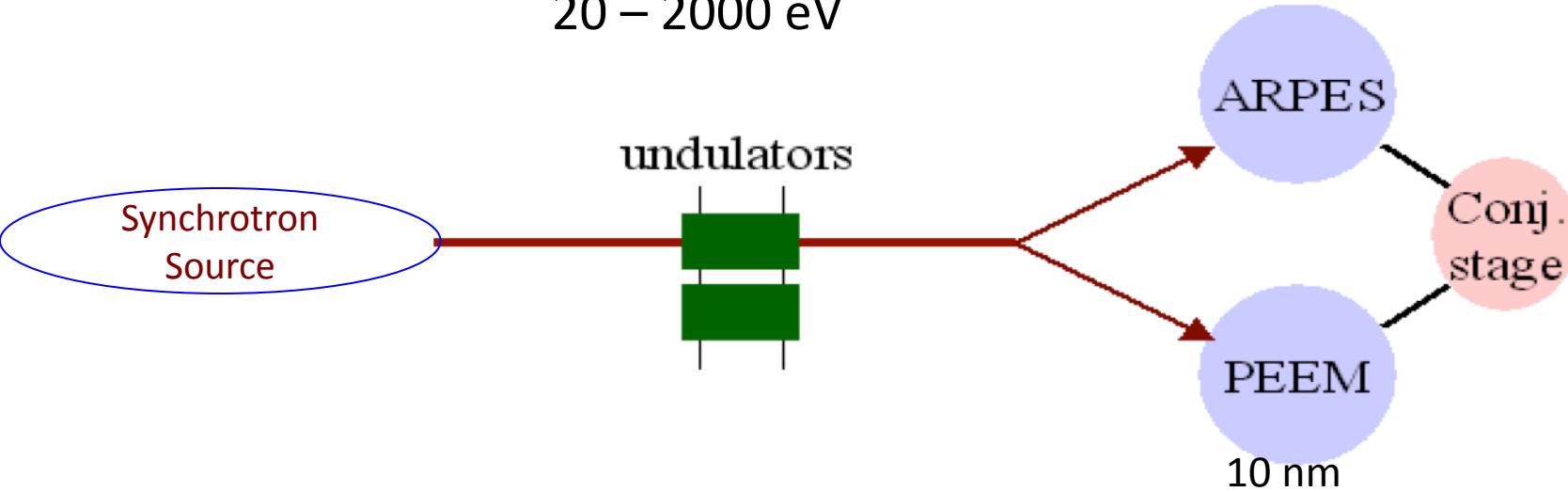
Synchrotron beamlines:

SSRF: Dreamline

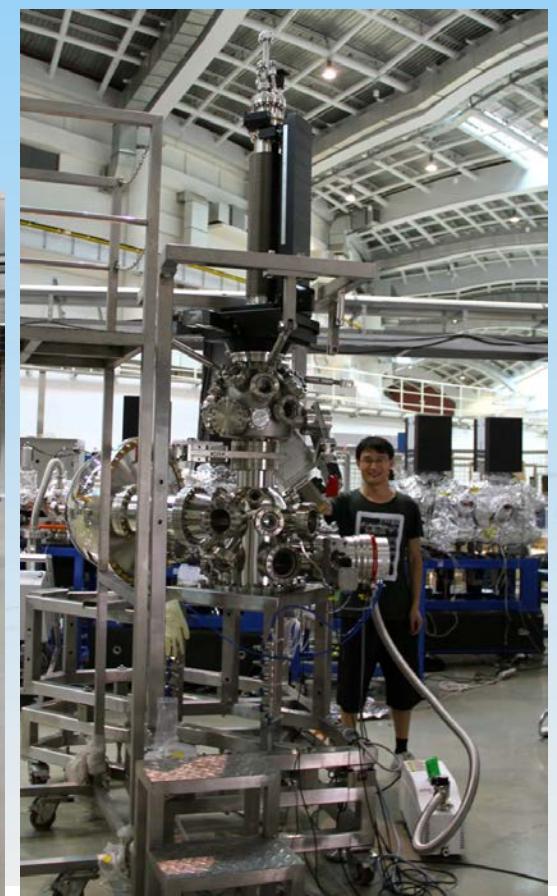
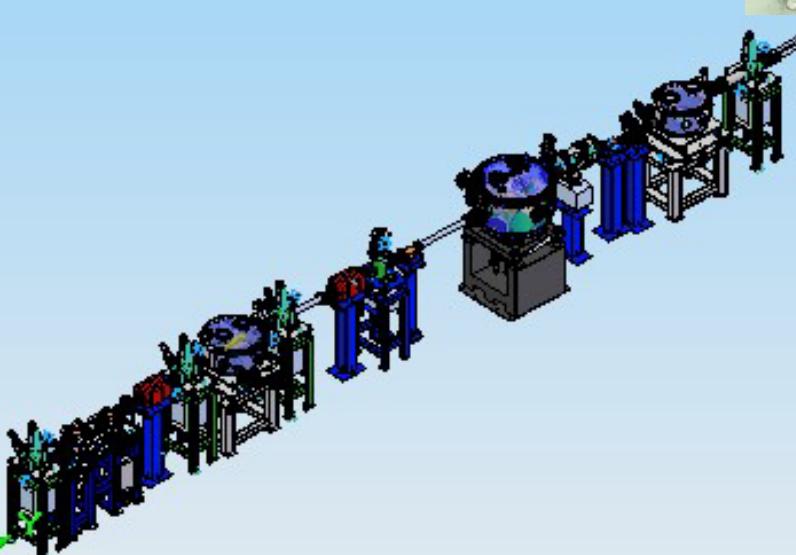
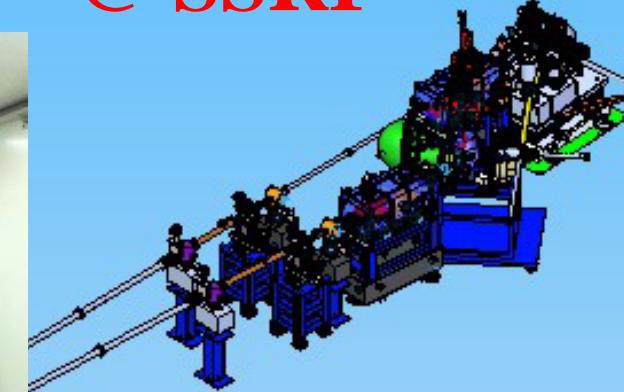
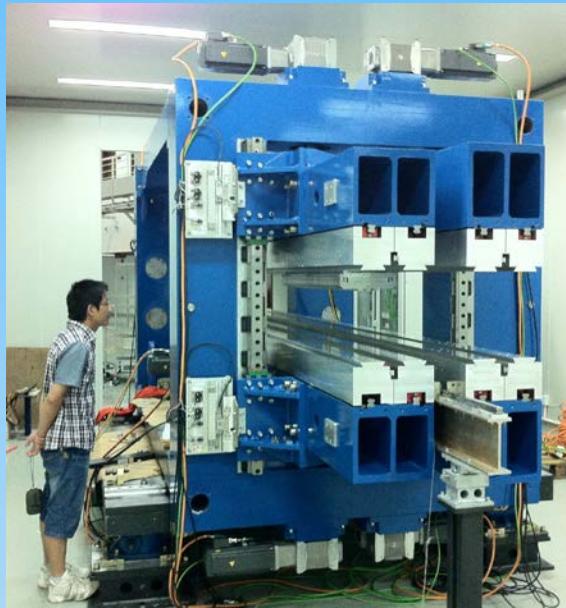
SLS: ADRESS, SIS

Dreamline Project

Design goal: 1 meV@20 eV; 10 meV@1000 eV
20 – 2000 eV

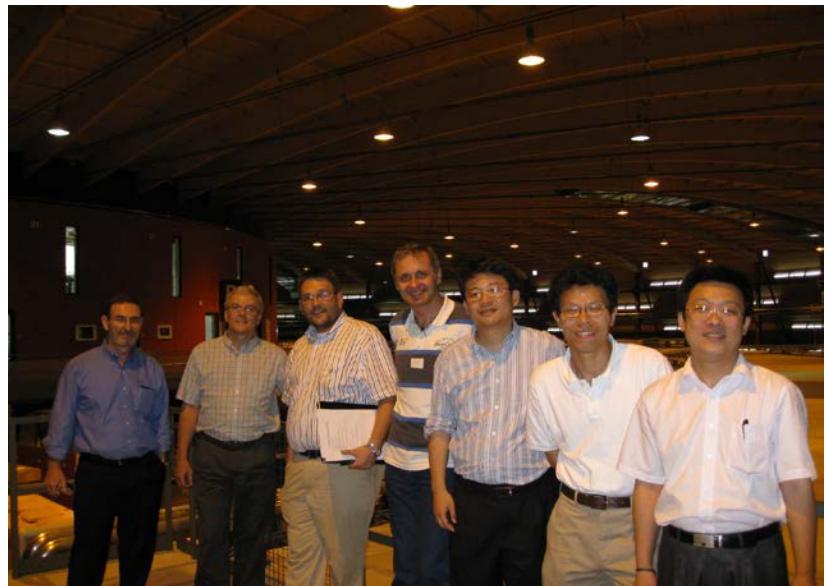


Completion of “Dreamline” @ SSRF



Commission Oct. 2014

International Review Meeting (PSI, Sep 09)

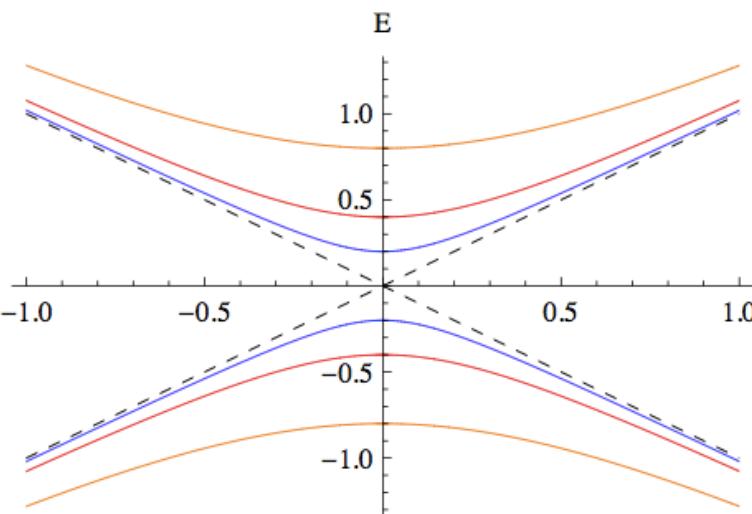


Outline

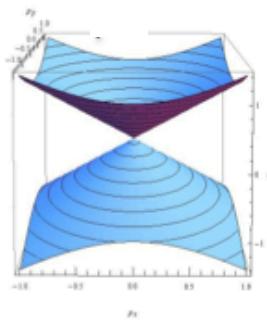
- *Introduction to Weyl semimetal*
- **Observation of Weyl nodes in TaAs**
- **Observation of Fermi arc surface states in TaAs**

Introduction to Weyl semimetal

3D Weyl Semimetals



$$E = \pm \sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 + m^2}$$



- A pair of 3D bands cross (non-degenerate bands - break T or Inversion).
- Excitations near the touching points described by Weyl Eqn.

Half of Dirac's 4 component equation.
No mass term allowed.

$$H_{\text{Weyl}} = (p_x \sigma_x + p_y \sigma_y + p_z \sigma_z)$$

I always tried to unite the truth with the beautiful, but when I had to choose, I usually chose the beautiful. - Hermann Weyl (1885-1955)

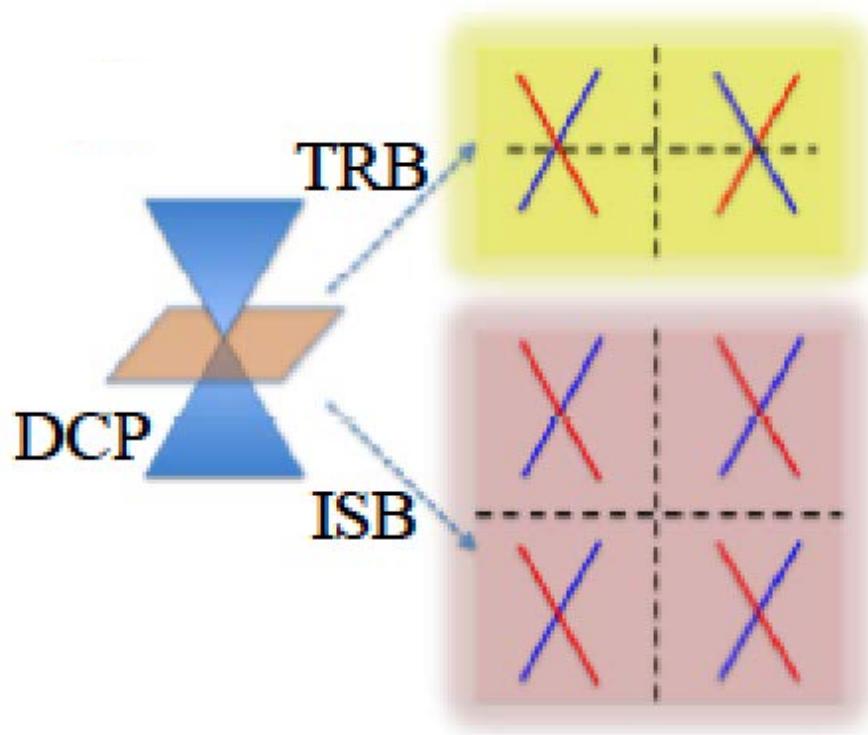


H. Weyl

No known Weyl fermion..... Realize in solids?

Introduction to Weyl semimetal

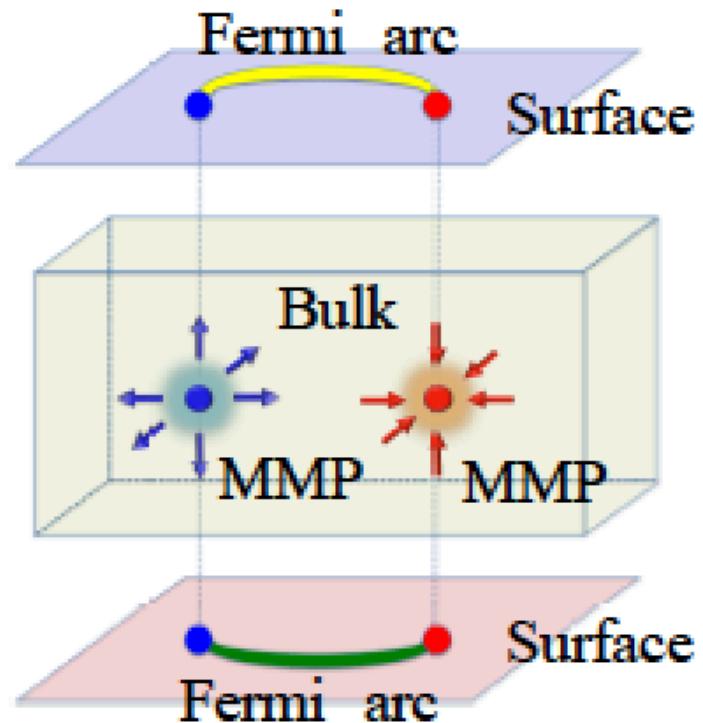
What's Weyl semimetal ?



DCP: Dirac-cone point

TRB: time-reversal symmetry breaking

ISB: inversion-symmetry breaking



Exotic properties:

Chiral anomaly

Negative magnetoresistance

Nonlocal transport

Quantum anomalous Hall effect

Unconventional superconductivity

.....

Introduction to Weyl semimetal

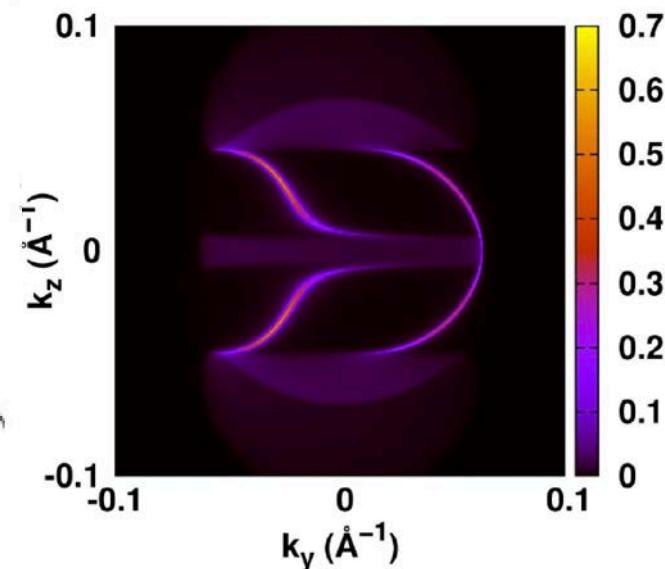
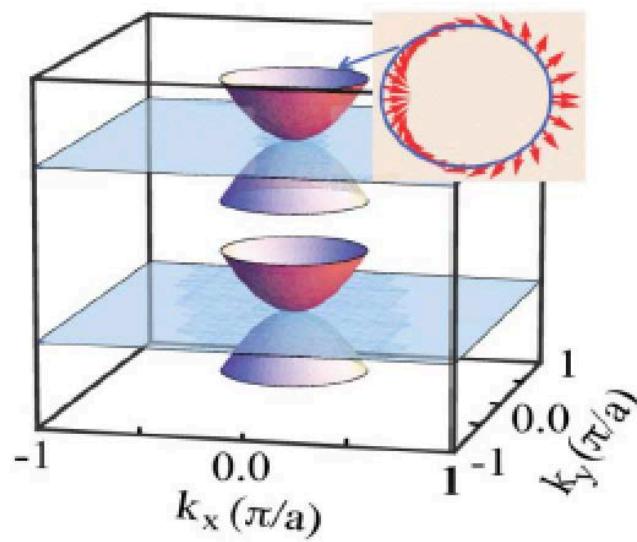
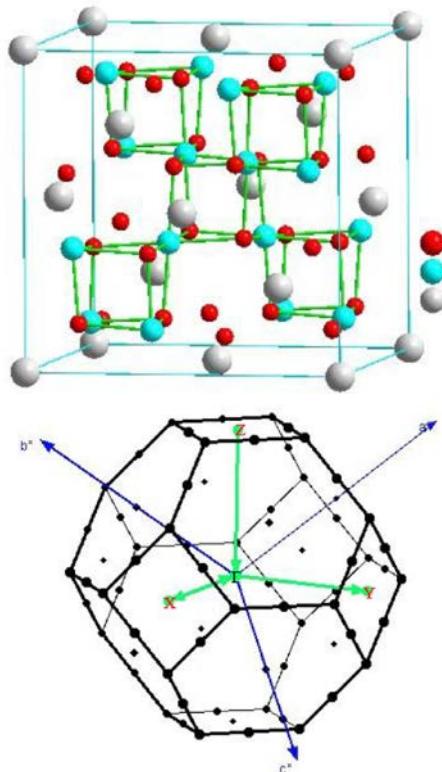
Weyl semimetal -Rn₂Ir₂O₇ , HgCr₂Se₄

Breaking time reversal symmetry

Magnetic materials- difficult to measure with ARPES

Rn₂Ir₂O₇:

The first proposal to realize WSM ([X. Wan et al., Phys. Rev. B 83, 205101 \(2011\)](#)).



HgCr₂Se₄:

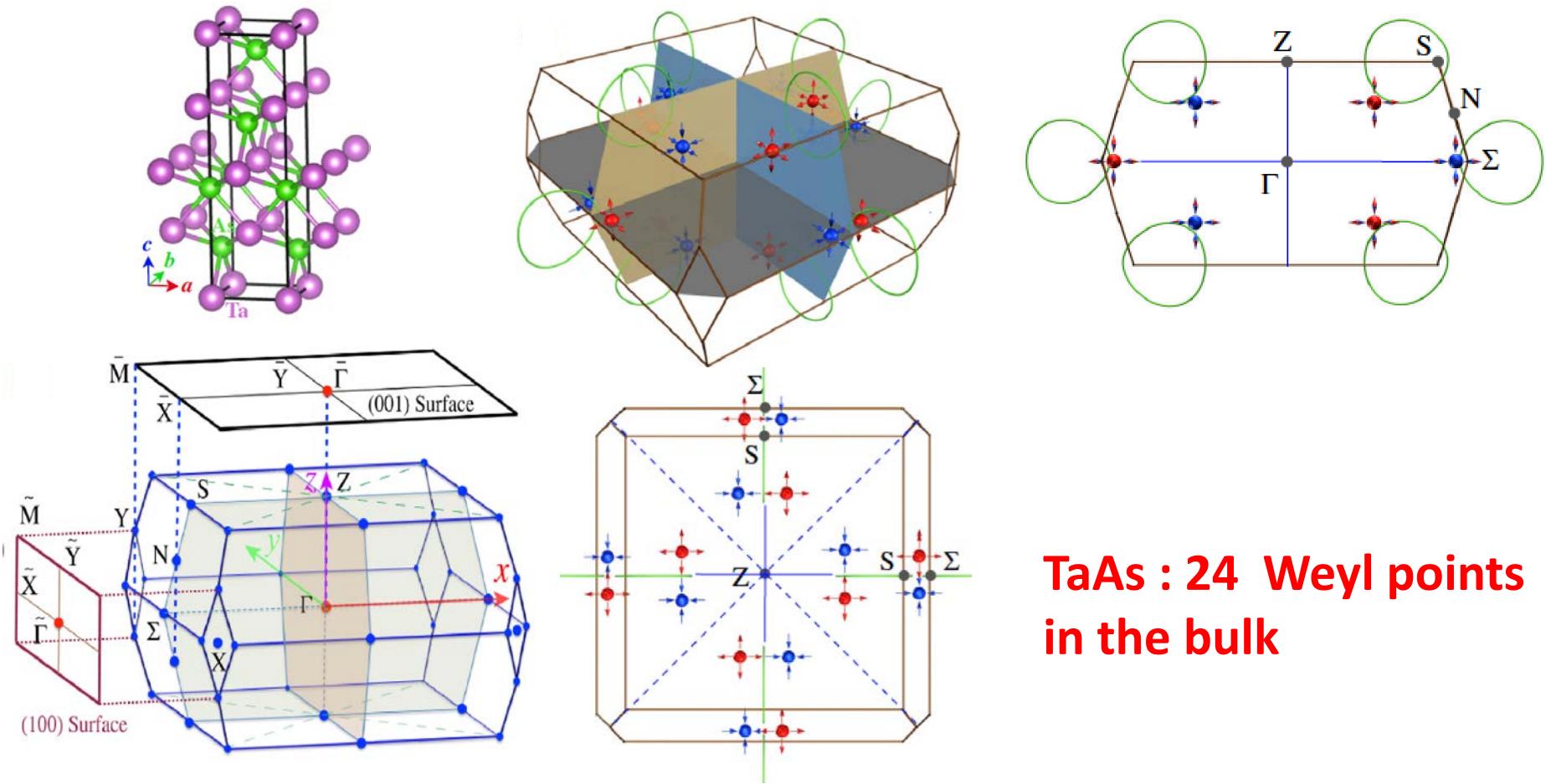
One single pair of magnetic monopoles in the bulk;
Two Fermi arcs located on each surface side;

[G. Xu et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 186806 \(2011\)](#).

Introduction to Weyl semimetal

Breaking inversion symmetry

Nonmagnetic materials - *easy to grow and measure with ARPES*



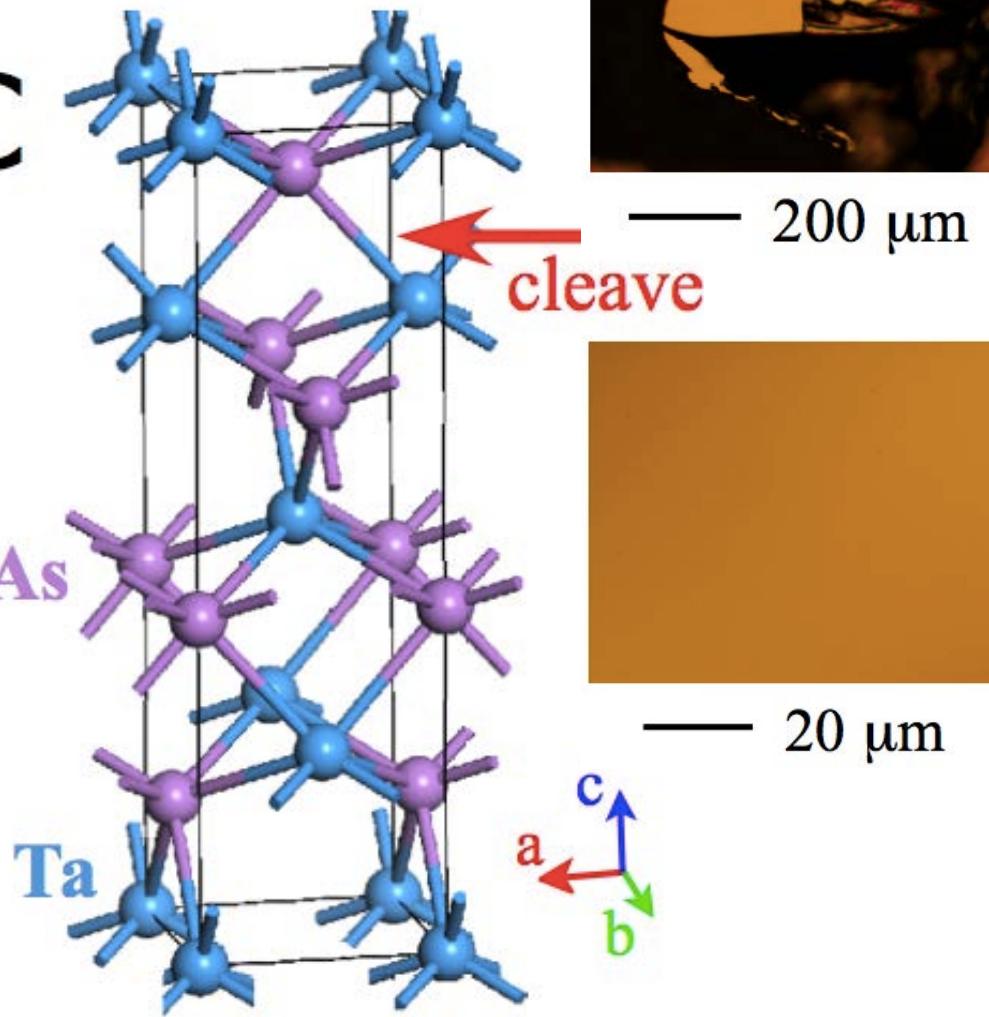
**TaAs : 24 Weyl points
in the bulk**

Outline

- Introduction to Weyl semimetal
- *Observation of Weyl nodes in TaAs*
- Observation of Fermi-arc surface states in TaAs

Observation of Weyl nodes in TaAs

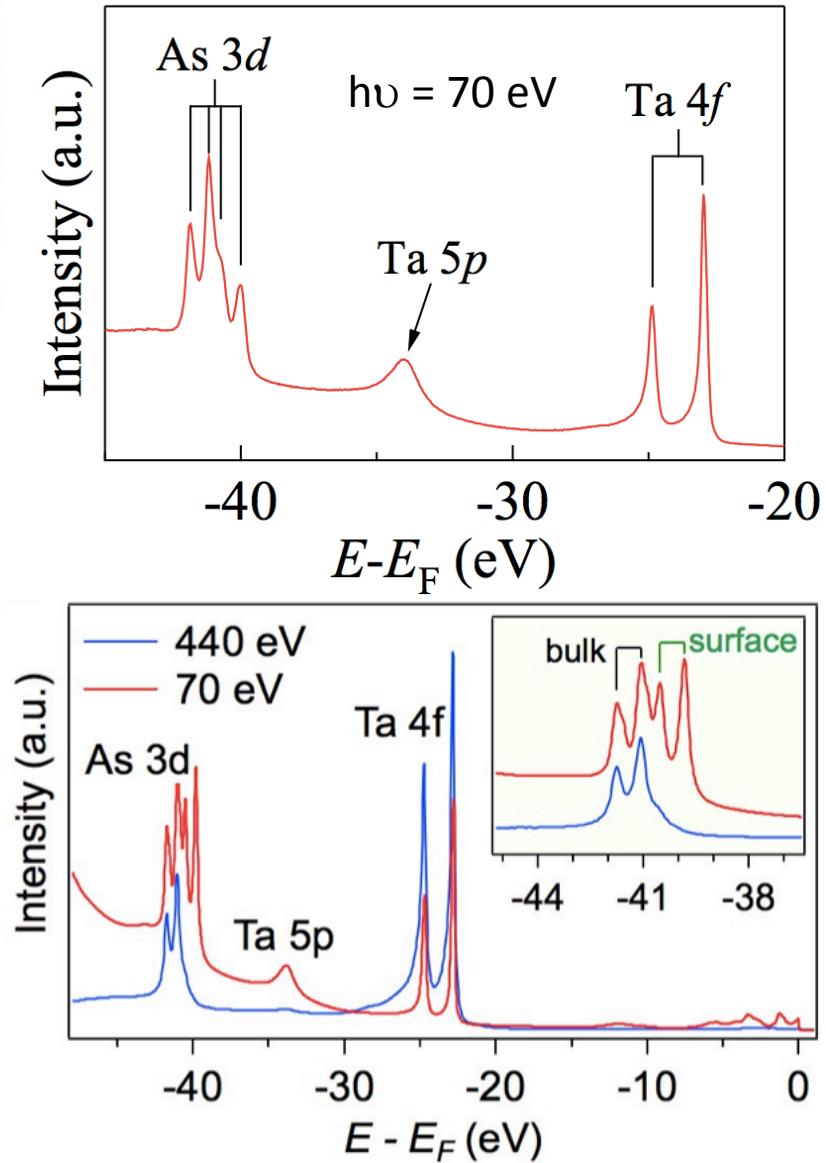
C



200 μm

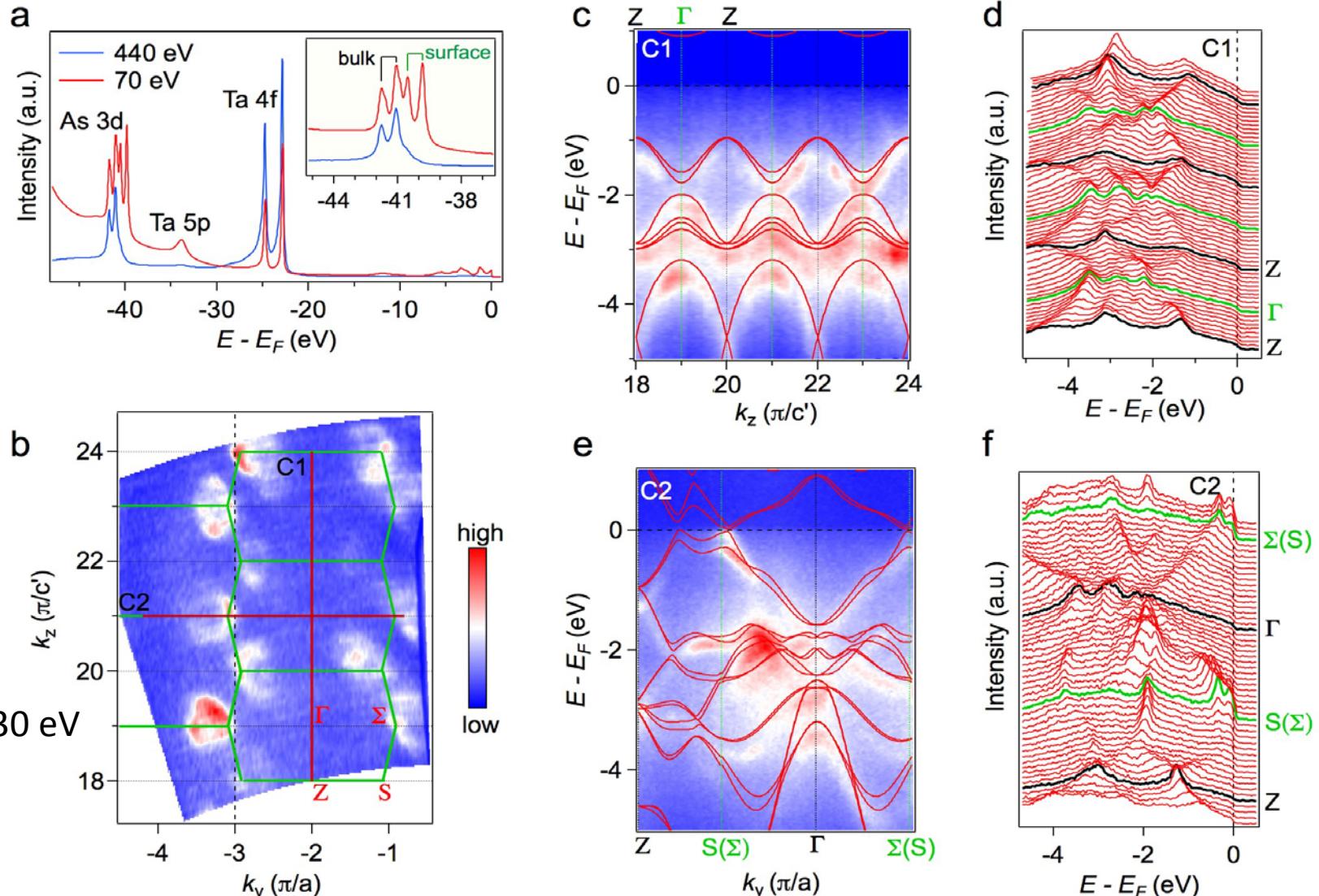


20 μm



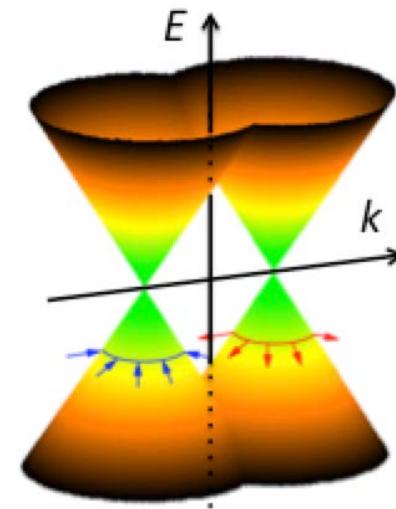
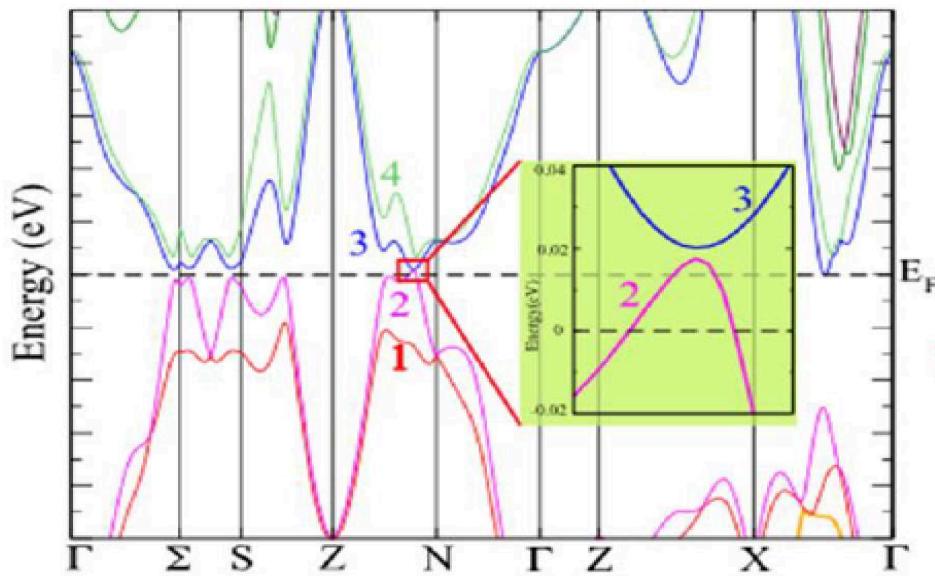
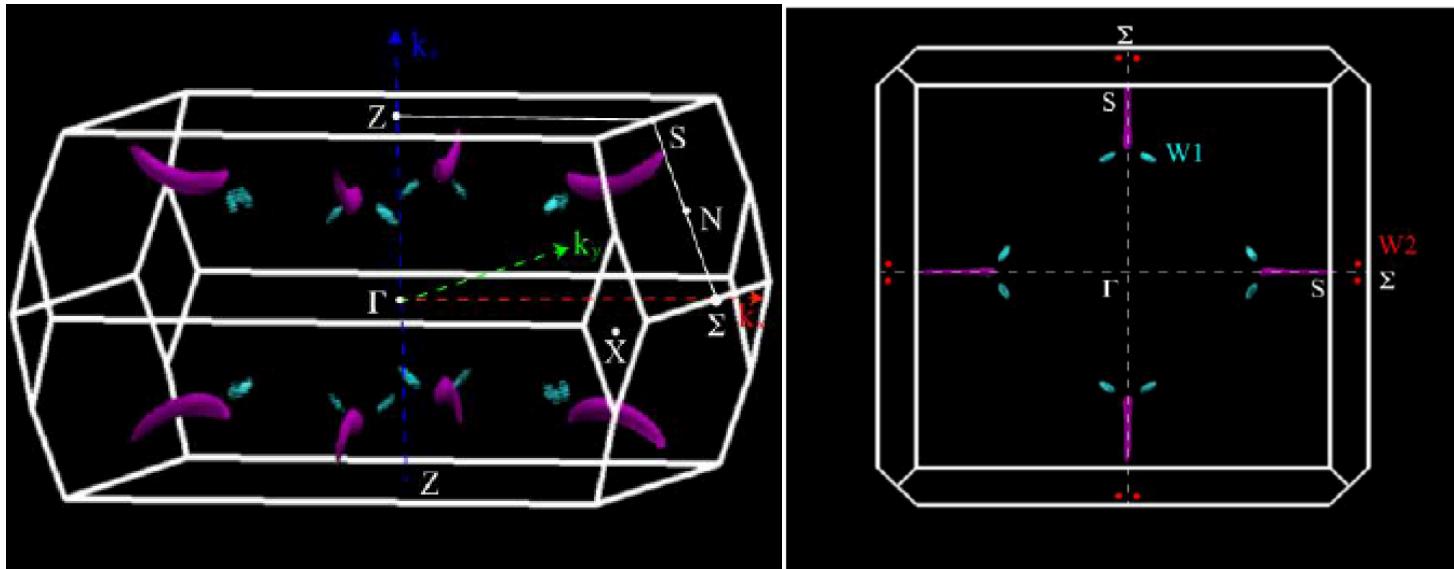
Observation of Weyl nodes in TaAs

Electronic structure in the $k_x = 0$ plane (soft x-ray)



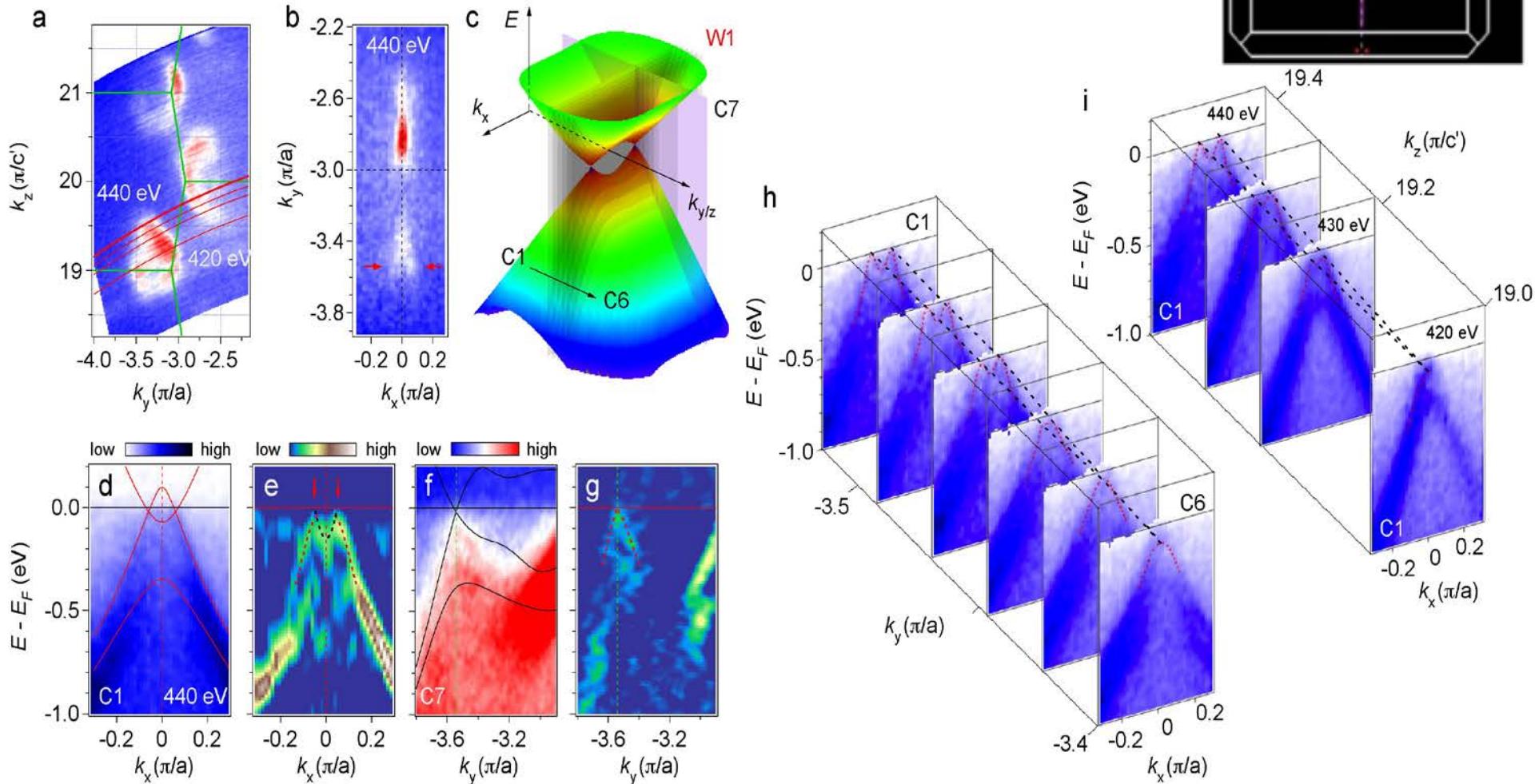
Observation of Weyl nodes in TaAs

Calculation: TaAs has 12 pairs Weyl nodes (8 W1, 4 W2)

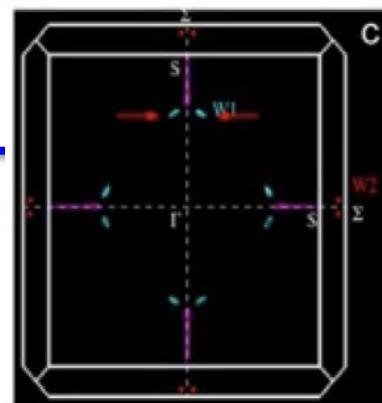


Observation of Weyl nodes in TaAs

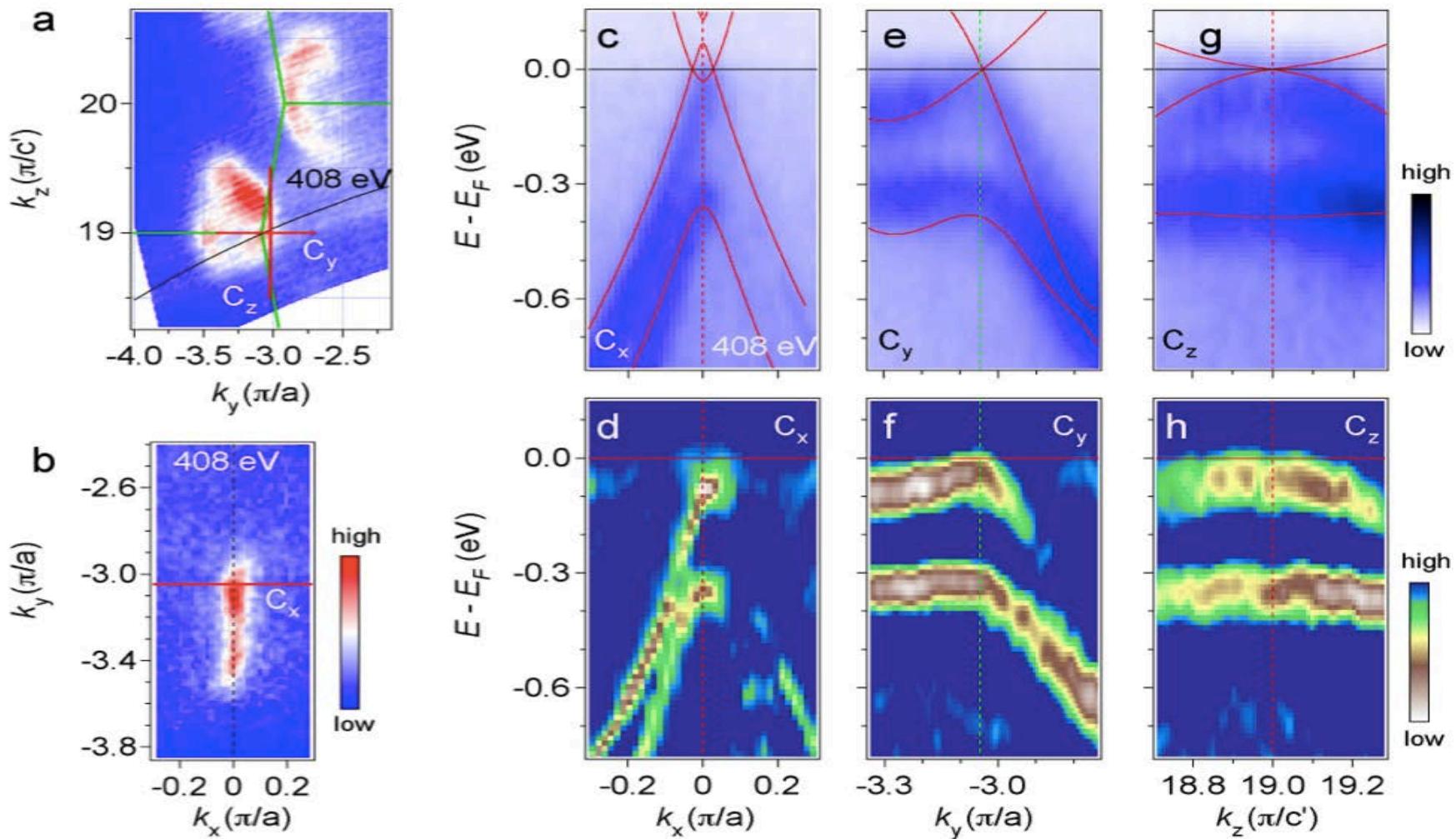
Band dispersions near the Weyl nodes W1



Observation of Weyl nodes in TaAs



Band dispersions near the Weyl nodes W2

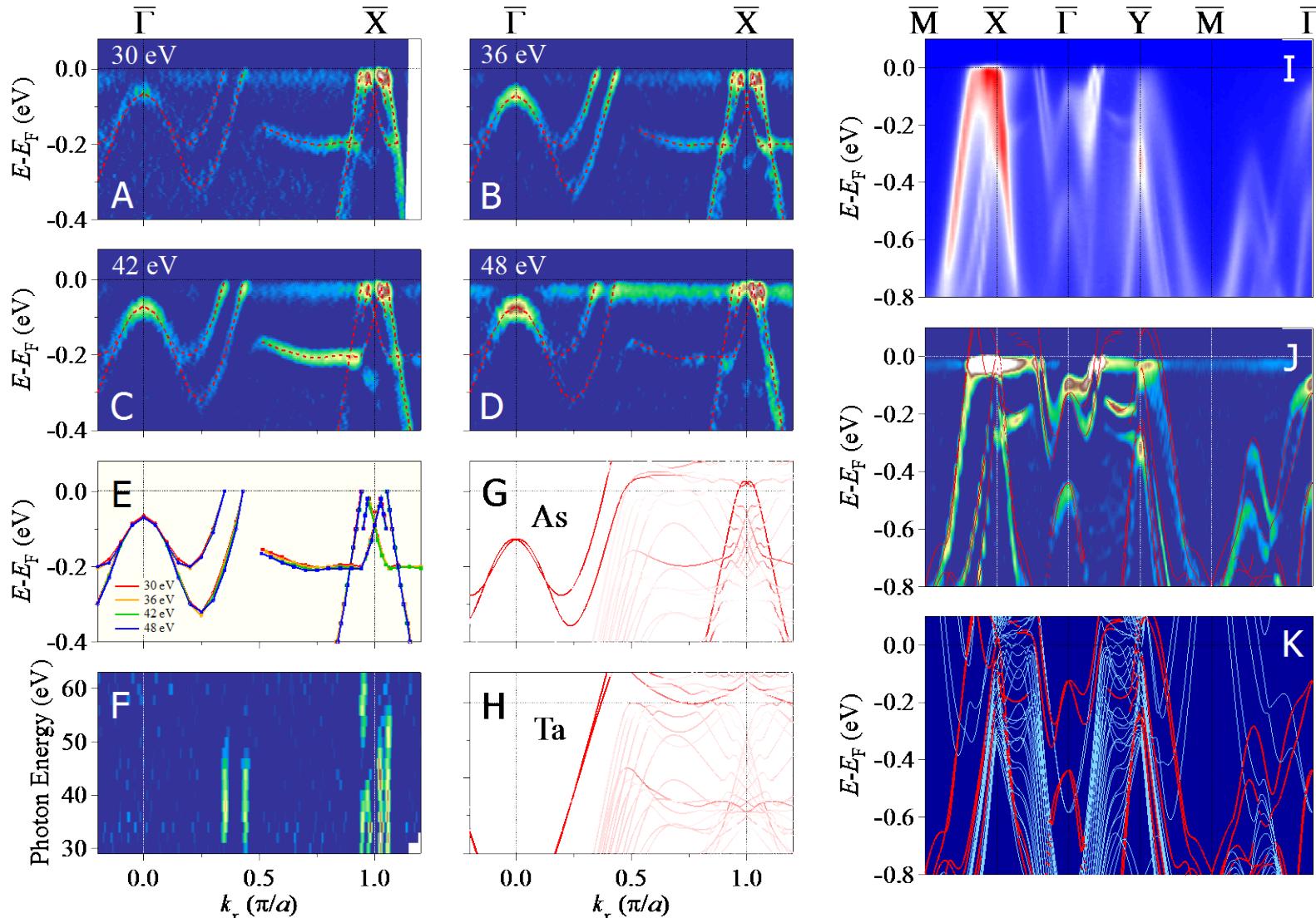


Outline

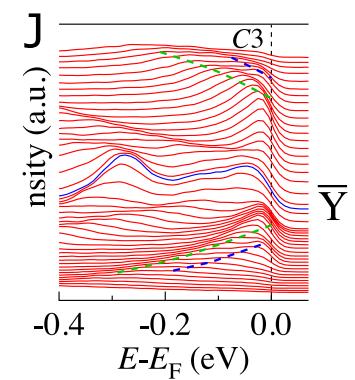
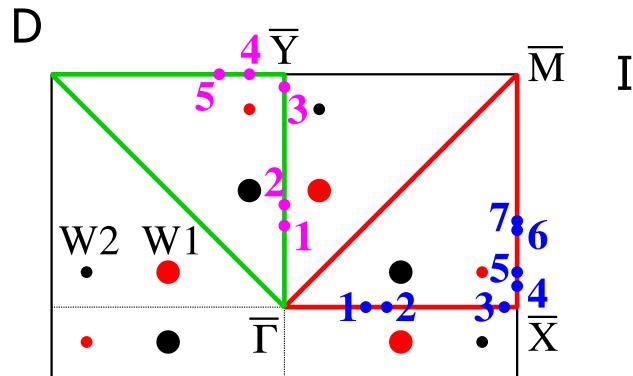
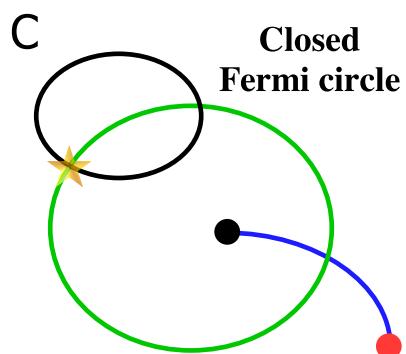
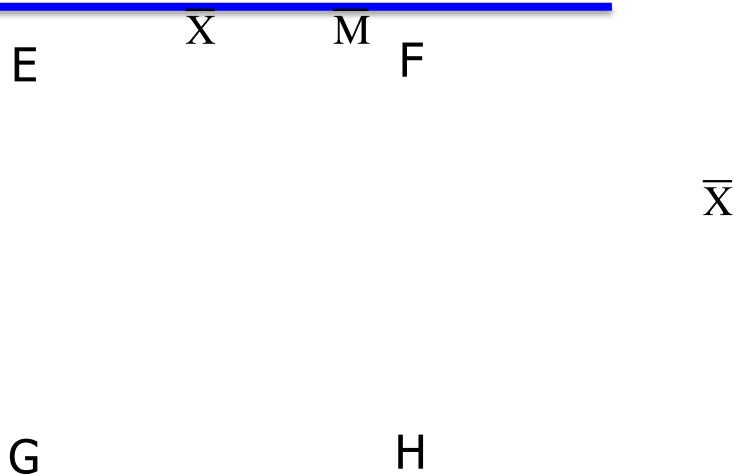
- **Introduction to Weyl semimetal**
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Observation of Fermi-arc surface states in TaAs

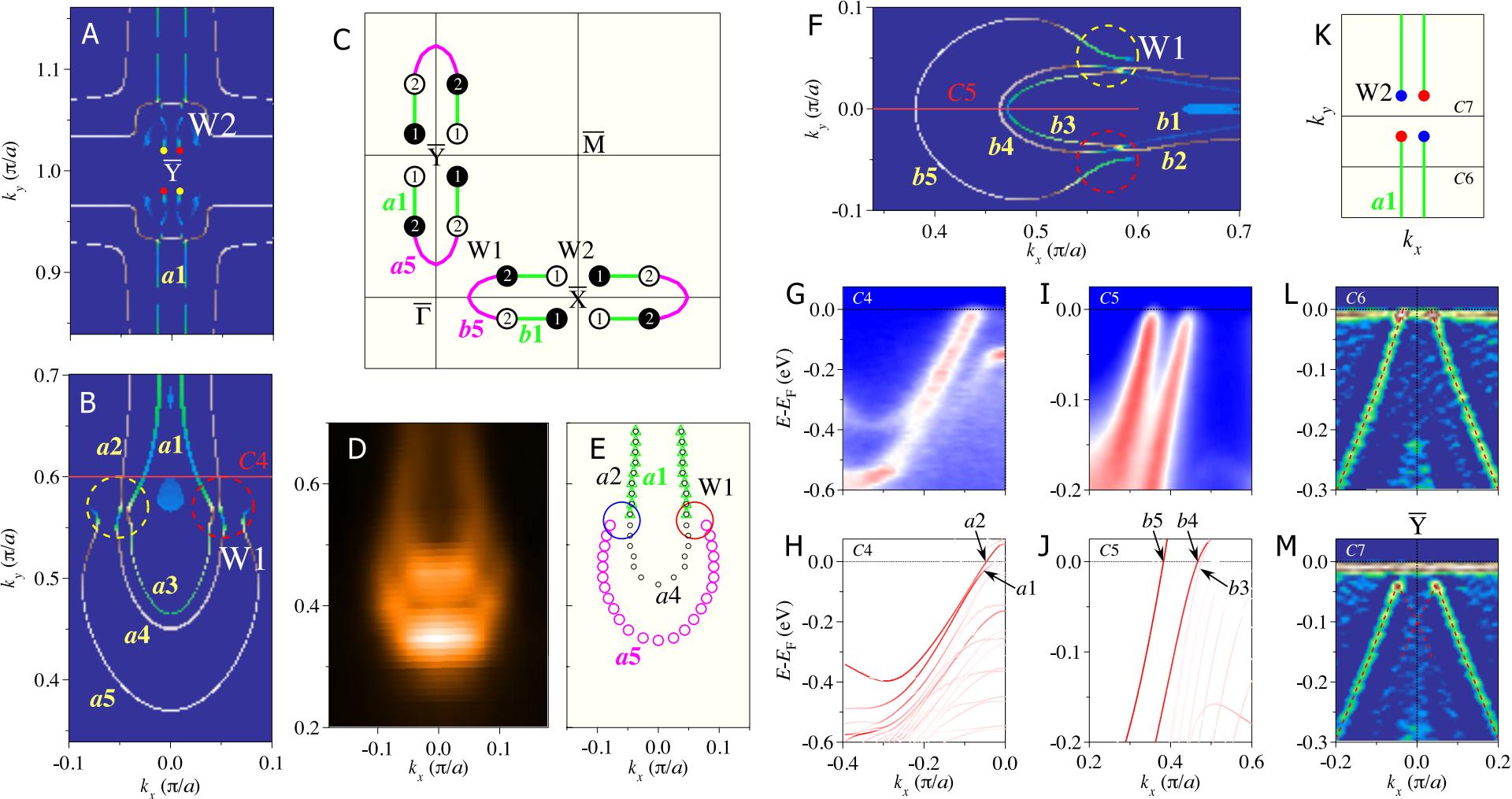
Electronic structures on the (001) As-terminated surface BZ (VUV)



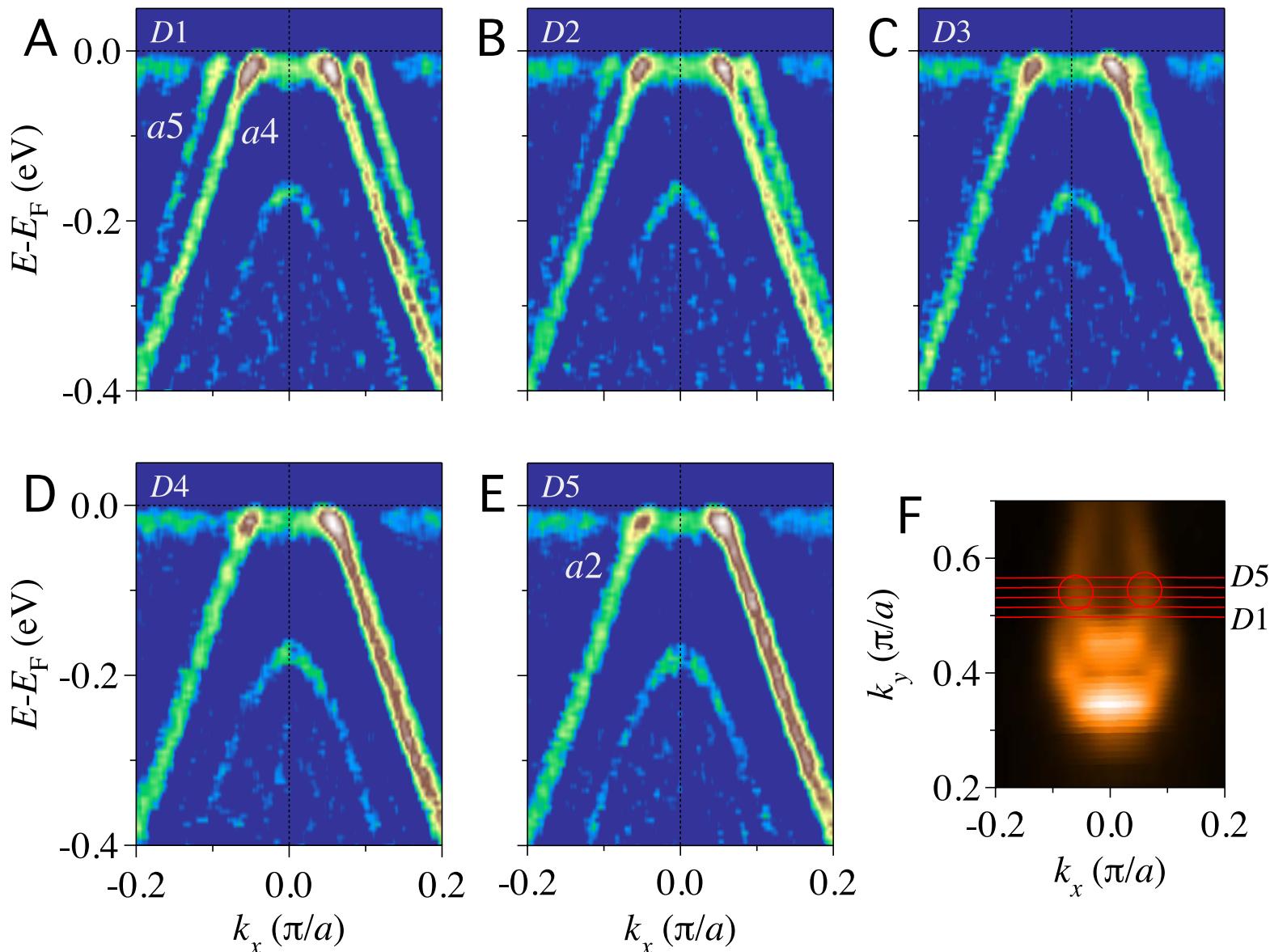
Observation of Fermi-arc surface states in TaAs



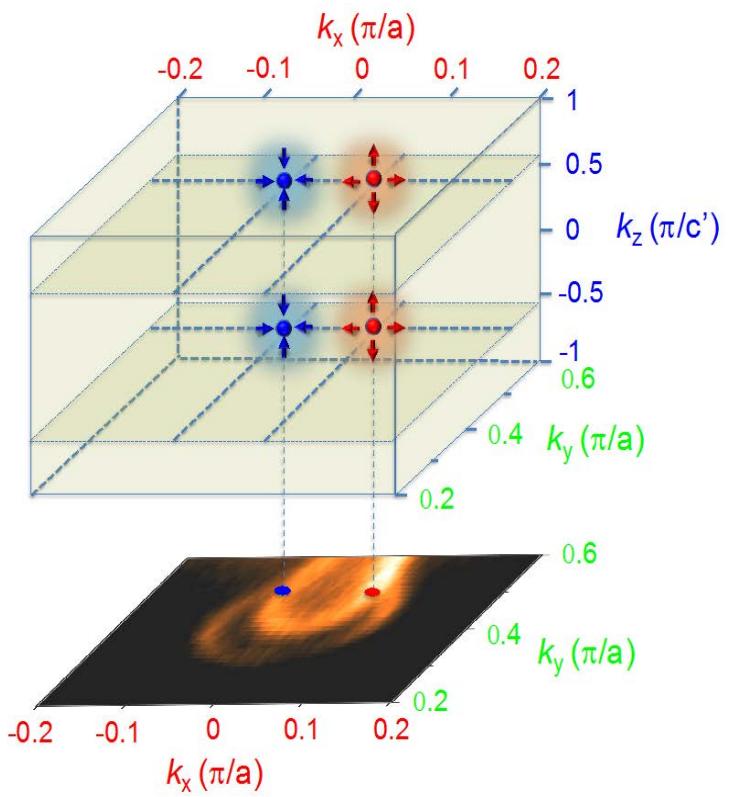
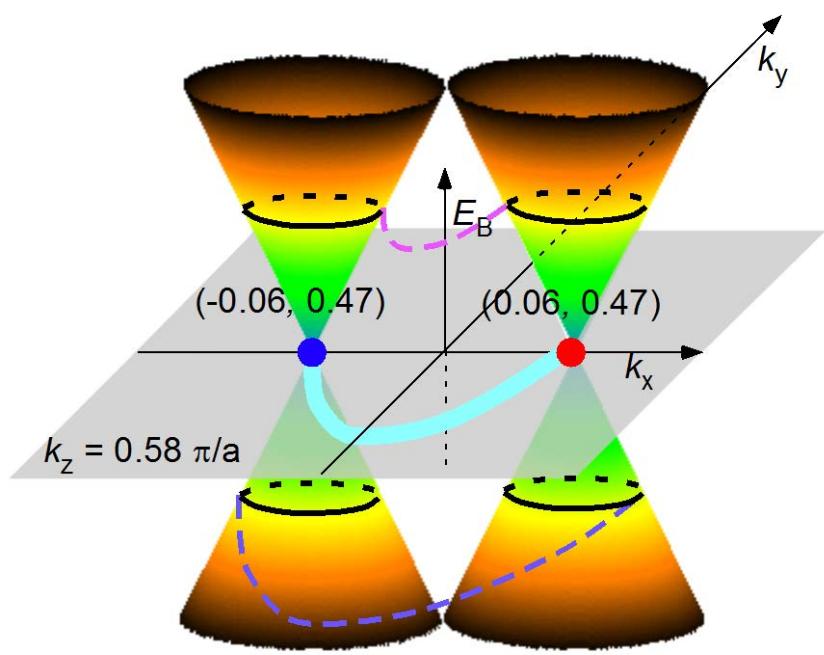
Observation of Fermi-arc surface states in TaAs



Observation of Fermi-arc surface states in TaAs



Summary



Weyl semimetal TaAs:

- *Pairs of Weyl nodes in the bulk*
- *Fermi arc surface states on (001) As- terminated surface.*

