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Coexistence of Fermi arcs with two-dimensional gapless Dirac states

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We present a physical scenario in which both Fermi arcs and two-dimensional gapless Dirac states coexist as boundary modes at the same two-dimensional surface. This situation is realized in topological insulator–Weyl semimetal interfaces in spite of explicit time-reversal symmetry breaking. Based on a heuristic topological index, we predict that the coexistence is allowed when (i) the corresponding states of the Weyl semimetal and topological insulator occur at disconnected parts of the Brillouin zone separated by the Weyl nodes and (ii) the time-reversal breaking vector defining the Weyl semimetal has no projection parallel to the domain wall. This is corroborated by a numerical simulation of a tight binding model. We further calculate the optical conductivity of the coexisting interface states, which can be used to identify them through interference experiments.

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Introduction. Protected surface states are the key characteristic of topological phases of matter. Time-reversal invariant topological insulators (TIs) host at their surface two-dimensional (2D) massless Dirac quasiparticles protected by time-reversal symmetry (T) [1–3]. Weyl semimetals (WSMs) are three-dimensional (3D) gapless materials described at low energy by Weyl fermions. They host topologically robust surface states referred to as Fermi arcs since they form an open Fermi surface [4–9]. Their emergence can be understood in terms of charge conservation (gauge invariance) of the effective field theory describing the WSM’s response to external electromagnetic fields, in analogy with the quantum Hall effect [10–12]. Such an effective response predicts a number of striking physical properties, such as a finite Hall conductivity [5,10,11,13,14], a current parallel to an external magnetic field (chiral magnetic effect) [10,11,15,16], and a finite angular momentum induced by a thermal gradient (axial magnetic effect) [17].

The band structure of a WSM is characterized by a linear dispersion around a set of nondegenerate band touching points called Weyl nodes. Their existence requires the breaking of time-reversal T symmetry [8,9]. Each Weyl node is chiral and has an associated momentum space Berry flux that gives it the character of a Berry flux monopole. Since the total flux in momentum space is required to be zero by gauge invariance [18], the Weyl nodes must appear in pairs with opposite monopole charge [19,20]. They are therefore topologically stable as they can only be annihilated by bringing together a pair with opposite chirality [21]. The simplest realization of a topological semimetal, one exhibiting only a single pair of nodes, necessarily breaks time-reversal symmetry. Indeed, T symmetry connects two Weyl nodes with the same monopole charge [22], implying the existence of at least another pair with opposite chirality [23,24]. From this symmetry perspective, the coexistence of 2D Dirac TIs on surfaces and pairs of Fermi arcs is in principle allowed if T symmetry is respected, as inferred from ab initio calculations [25]. However, in the minimal two-Weyl-node model, this symmetry is broken and such coexistence seems to be mutually exclusive; the 2D Dirac TIs on surfaces are protected by T while Fermi arcs are only realized in its absence.

In this Rapid Communication we show how to circumvent this apparent dichotomy and realize both states at the same surface, the interface of a WSM-TI heterostructure, and we calculate the optical conductivity of the coexisting interface states, which serves as their distinct experimental signature. We demonstrate this by modeling such interfaces using a canonical cubic lattice model describing TIs supplemented with symmetry breaking fields that can drive the system into a WSM phase [26,27]. Spatially dependent parameter fields realize a generic model of a domain wall between two different phases. We numerically observe that coexistence occurs when the Fermi arcs and 2D massless Dirac surface states occupy distinct parts of the Brillouin zone delimited by the Weyl nodes [28].

This observation is captured by a heuristic topological index

\[ J_a = C_a \pi_a, \]

defined for each surface time-reversal invariant momenta \( \Lambda_a \) and written in terms of known properties of the two phases (we use indices \( a, b, \ldots \) to label surface momenta and \( i, j, \ldots \) bulk momenta). Namely, the time-reversal polarizations \( \pi_a = \pm 1 \) determine the presence or absence of 2D Dirac surface states at \( \Lambda_a \) [29,30] while \( C_a = 0 \) (1) when a Fermi arc exists (is absent) in the vicinity of \( \Lambda_a \). By computing the index \( J_a \) for all \( \Lambda_a \), one can predict whether or not coexistence of both surface states is allowed in a given surface (details are given below).

Coexistence of Fermi arcs and 2D massless Dirac states. We model the bulk phases with the two orbital spinful cubic lattice Hamiltonian [26,27]

\[ H = H_{\text{TI}} + H_b, \]

\[ H_{\text{TI}} = i \sum_{x,j} c_{xj}^\dagger \Gamma_0 j c_{x+j} + \text{H.c.} + M \sum_x c_{xj}^\dagger \Gamma_j c_x, \]

\[ H_b = \sum_{x,\mu} b_{\mu x} c_{xj}^\dagger \Gamma_{\mu,j} c_x. \]

The position vector \( x \) runs over the sites of the cubic lattice, \( \hat{j} = \hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z} \) is a unit vector in each Cartesian direction, and \( \mu = 0, x, y, z \). The operator \( c_x = (c_{xA}, c_{xB}, c_{xB}, c_{xB}) \), where \( c_{x\alpha} \) annihilates an electron in orbital \( \sigma = A, B \) at \( x \)}
are a weak (WTI) and a strong (STI) topological insulator and trivial conditions, used in numerical simulations. Lower right panel: A schematic of a proposed interference experiment to observe the conditions in the vacuum, we take periodic boundary directions and a finite width to the dependence. We limit ourselves to sharp interfaces parallel in Fig.1.

A fully representative corner of the phase diagram is provided phase is obtained. Depending on the number of gap closings, symmetric momenta, at which point the bulk spectrum is characterized by a 3D Dirac cone. Upon a further increase of $b_x$, this Dirac cone splits into two 3D Weyl nodes and a WSM phase is obtained. Depending on the number of gap closings, one obtains a WSM phase with two, four, or six Weyl nodes. A fully representative corner of the phase diagram is provided in Fig. 1.

To model an interface between two distinct phases we consider the effect of a nonzero $b_0$ without loss of generality. With increasing $b_x$, the gap closes at one (or more) of the bulk time-reversal symmetric momenta, at which point the bulk spectrum is characterized by a 3D Dirac cone. Upon a further increase of $b_x$, this Dirac cone splits into two 3D Weyl nodes and a WSM phase is obtained. Depending on the number of gap closings, one obtains a WSM phase with two, four, or six Weyl nodes. A fully representative corner of the phase diagram is provided in Fig. 1.

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(a) Upper left: The two distinct Dirac cones in the $k_y = 0$ plane. (b) The two Dirac cones superimposed in the $k_y = 0$ plane. (c) The two Dirac cones superimposed in the $k_y = 0$ plane. (d) The two Dirac cones superimposed in the $k_y = 0$ plane. (e) The two Dirac cones superimposed in the $k_y = 0$ plane. (f) The two Dirac cones superimposed in the $k_y = 0$ plane. (g) The two Dirac cones superimposed in the $k_y = 0$ plane. (h) The two Dirac cones superimposed in the $k_y = 0$ plane. (i) The two Dirac cones superimposed in the $k_y = 0$ plane.
The coexistence is, furthermore, only allowed when $b$ is perpendicular to the domain wall direction $\hat{y}$; a finite parallel component ($b_\parallel \neq 0$) acts as a Zeeman term for the 2D Dirac surface states and opens up a gap (as we have verified numerically). This effect is minimized by aligning the domain wall along $b$, which physically is an intrinsic magnetization and likely to be aligned with an experimentally identifiable crystallographic direction.

**Coexistence from bulk topology.** Our numerical results are captured by the topological index $J_a$ defined in Eq. (1), the construction and use of which we now explain. The index relies on the observation that the bulk properties of the WSM and TI impose conditions on where their corresponding surface states must occur. When they are all compatible, the coexistence is allowed and protected by the presence of the Weyl nodes.

To locate the TI Dirac surface states in momentum space we follow Refs. [29,30] and define for each bulk time-reversal invariant momentum $\Lambda_i$, the product of the parity eigenvalues $\delta_i$ of the filled Kramers pairs. For a surface perpendicular to a lattice vector, each time-reversal invariant surface momentum $\Lambda'_i$ is a projection of two bulk momenta $\Lambda_i$ and $\Lambda_j$ [see Fig. 3(a)]. It has associated with it the time-reversal polarization $\pi_i = \delta_i\delta_j = \pm 1$ that determines the number and connectivity of the Dirac surface states [29,30]. Namely, for any path connecting $\Lambda_a$ and $\Lambda'_a$ with $a \neq a'$ there is an odd (even) number of crossings at the Fermi level if $\pi_a,\pi'_a = -1$ ($1$). For $H_{\text{TI}}$ in (2), $\delta_i = -\text{sgn}(m_i)$.

To similarly locate the Fermi arcs we employ the construction shown in Fig. 3(b). Namely, we define a 2D Hamiltonian by restricting the 3D Hamiltonian (2) to a cylinder enclosing a 3D time-reversal invariant momenta $\Lambda_i$ but none of the Weyl nodes, and parametrize it by $(k_x, \lambda)$, with $\lambda \in [0,2\pi]$ describing circles in the $(k_x,k_y)$ plane. If a Fermi arc exists between the surface Brillouin zone projections of two given Weyl nodes around $\Lambda_x$, it will cross these momenta as long as there is particle-hole symmetry [37,38]. For open boundary conditions in $k_y$, the 2D Hamiltonian has a midgap state at the intersection of the cylinder and the Fermi arc [see Fig. 3(b)]. This enables us to define an index $C_o = 0 (1)$ that counts if there is a Fermi arc crossing $\Lambda_o$ (or not) [39].

The two quantities $C_o$ and $\pi_o$ are separately obtained from the bulk of the WSM and the TI, respectively. Since we are interested in a domain wall, we combine them in the index $J_o = 0, \pm 1$ introduced in (1) associated with each interface momentum $\Lambda_o$. From the index $J_o$ we deduce the occurrence of nontrivial surface phenomena as follows. A Fermi arc occurs at every $\Lambda_a$ where $J_a = 0$. At a $\Lambda_a$ for which $J_a \neq 0$, the Fu-Kane criterion described above directly applies and analysis of the $\pi_o$ determines the existence of Dirac surface states. Hence, the key physical content captured by $J_a$ is that both types of states at any given $\Lambda_o$ are mutually exclusive. We note that $C_o$, and by extension $J_o$, relies on the fact that the Fermi arc crosses the 2D cylinder, shown in the left panel of Fig. 3(b), which is guaranteed even if $T$ breaking terms are present, as long as there is no gap opening in the WSM and particle-hole symmetry is respected.

To exemplify the use of (1) we apply the presented construction to the two domain walls considered above, as shown schematically in Fig. 3(c). First, for the STI-WSM$_4$ case, we find that $C_o = 0$ for $a = (k_x,k_y) = (0,\pi)$ and $(\pi,0)$, which are thus intersected by Fermi arcs. Second, $C_o = 1$ and $\pi_o = -1,1$ for $\Lambda_o = (0,0), (\pi,\pi)$, respectively, indicating an odd number of crossings at the Fermi level between those two surface momenta represented by a shaded circle in Fig. 3(c), the left panel. These conclusions are in perfect agreement with the numerical results shown in the upper panels of Fig. 2. For the second domain wall, the WTI-WSM$_4$, the same procedure predicts two (an even number because of the WTI) Dirac surface states centered around $(0,\pi)$ and $(\pi,0)$ and two Fermi arcs crossing $(0,0)$ and $(\pi,\pi)$ [see Fig. 3(c), the center panel]. Again, this agrees with the numerical results (see Fig. 2, the lower panels).

An immediate consequence of our analysis is that not all WSM-TI interfaces host coexisting surface states, even when $b$ is aligned perpendicular to the domain wall. For instance, a domain wall involving the interpolation $(b_1,M_1) \in \text{STI} \rightarrow (b_2,M_2) \in \text{WSM}_4$ imposes, through $J_o$, that the Dirac nodes and the WSM Fermi arcs must cross $E = 0$ at the same $\Lambda_a$ [Fig. 3(c), the right panel]. Since, as described above, Dirac states can occur only at $\Lambda_o$ where there are no Fermi arcs, only the two Fermi arcs corresponding to the WSM$_4$ phase exist and cross $(k_x,k_y) = (0,0), (\pi,\pi)$. Consistent with our analysis based on $J_o$, and as shown in the rightmost panels in Fig. 2, the inclusion of $b_0$ does not alter the coexistence of the surface states as long as it does not drive a phase transition to an insulator.

**Optical conductivity of the surface states.** The presence of the surface states alters the response to an external electromagnetic field, which can be probed by optical spectroscopy. The reflection coefficients determine the optical response and are related to the optical conductivity composed of a bulk and a surface state contribution [40]. Experimentally, the bulk optical signature of TIs has been accessed via optical spectroscopy...
and the bulk WSM optical signature is theoretically well understood. Here, we compute the optical conductivity of the surface states reported above.

We are interested in the linear response, long wavelength limit, where the incoming radiation has frequency $\omega$ and the momentum transfer satisfies $\mathbf{p} \to 0$. The Fermi arc and the massless 2D Dirac fermion exist in separated parts of the Brillouin zone. The total interface conductivity is therefore given by the sum of their individual and independent contributions $\sigma_{ij}(\omega) = \sigma_{ij}^{\text{dir}}(\omega) + \sigma_{ij}^{\text{arc}}(\omega)$. The optical conductivity of a single 2D Dirac fermion, $\sigma_{ii}^{\text{dir}}(\omega) = \sigma_{ii}^{\text{dir}}(\omega) = \frac{e^2}{2\pi^2}\omega$, is well known from the context of graphene [44] and is isotropic and independent of the frequency $\omega$. The Fermi arc can be modeled as a single chiral fermion $\psi_+$ with definite chirality, chosen to be positive without loss of generality. Its Lagrangian is $\mathcal{L} = \psi_+^* (i \partial_0 + i \partial_z) \psi_+$. To calculate its contribution we use the Kubo formula

$$\text{Re} \sigma_{ij}(\omega) = -\lim_{\mathbf{p} \to 0} \frac{1}{\omega} \Im \Pi_{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{p})$$

that expresses the optical conductivity in terms of the polarization tensor $\Pi_{ij}(\omega, \mathbf{p})$. We find (see Ref. [45] for details of the calculation)

$$\text{Re} \sigma_{00}^{\text{arc}}(\omega) = \frac{e^2}{2\pi^2}\omega, \quad \text{Re} \sigma_{0z}^{\text{arc}}(\omega) = \text{Re} \sigma_{zz}^{\text{arc}}(\omega) = 0,$$

where $2k_0$ is the separation between Weyl nodes in momentum-energy space. This prefactor reflects the fact that the Fermi arc only exists on a bounded part of the 2D surface Brillouin zone delimited by the surface Weyl node projection. The optical conductivity of the Fermi arc is thus highly anisotropic and divergent as $\omega \to 0$ in the clean limit.

The total interface optical conductivity $\sigma_{ij}^{\text{surf}}(\omega)$ could be measured in a setup, such as the one schematically shown in the lower left panel of Fig. 1, where a TI thin film is deposited on top of a WSM, inspired by existing optical probes [41]. The TI bulk response vanishes for frequencies less than the bulk gap while the bulk WSM is proportional to $\omega$ [42,43]. Thus, for sufficiently low frequencies, the response is determined by the surface, and the coexistence can be probed by measuring the anisotropic Drude-like peak given in Eq. (5) and a constant isotropic contribution from the 2D Dirac states.

**Discussion and conclusions.** In this work, we have numerically demonstrated the possibility for Fermi arcs and 2D Dirac fermions to coexist at the same surface, the interface of a Weyl semimetal and a topological insulator, in spite of explicit $T$ symmetry breaking. This is only possible if they do not coexist in the same region of reciprocal space and the time-reversal breaking $\mathbf{b}$ vector of the WSM is perpendicular to the domain wall direction. We have introduced a heuristic topological index $\mathcal{J}_a$, based on bulk topology, that can predict if and where the surface states are realized. This index captures the universal features of the bulk phases independent of the crystalline symmetry. Thus, it applies also to systems with rhombohedral symmetry (e.g., the Bi$_2$Se$_3$ family) that share the structure of the generic Hamiltonian studied here [46]. Even though Fermi arcs and Dirac cones can coexist, the latter are not as robust as those at TI-trivial insulator interface. A component of the $\mathbf{b}$ vector parallel to the domain wall direction acts a Zeeman term and gaps out the Dirac cone. The optical conductivity of the Fermi arc is found to be highly anisotropic and therefore optical spectroscopy serves as a probe of the coexistence of 2D Dirac and Fermi arc surface states. In sum, our results uncover the interplay of distinct topological bulk phenomena, topological insulators and semimetals, by showing that surface states with a different nature can coexist at the same surface.

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[28] By delimited it is to be understood that the Weyl nodes act as a gap closing topological phase transition for a 2D Hamiltonian defined by a cut in a direction perpendicular to the line connecting two Weyl nodes.
[31] We have studied numerically the effect of smoothing the domain wall as opposed to a sharp interface. The reported interface features survive (details of which will be reported elsewhere).
[39] We note that $C_n$ matches one minus the Chern number of a 2D Chern insulator Hamiltonian defined by a momentum space cut perpendicular to the line connecting the Weyl nodes if the WSM has only two Weyl nodes.