# Superconductivity and Magnetism in Topological Half-Heusler Semimetals

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### Outline

- Introduction:
  - Topological insulator: a new quantum state of matter
  - Half Heusler semimetal RPdBi:
    promising candidate for a topological material
- Experimental Results for RPdBi:
  - Magnetic susceptibility: Localized f electrons
  - Neutron diffraction: Antiferromagnetism
  - Charge transport and magnetic measurements: Superconductivity
- Discussion:
  - Realization of peculiar superconductivity: Singlet-triplet mixing, Magnetic SC, BCS-BEC crossover
- Summary



### Topological Insulator

#### Phase transition **Breaking symmetry**







Crystal: Broken translational symmetry

Magnet: Broken rotational symmetry

Superconductor: Broken gauge symmetry

#### **Topological insulator**

absence of symmetry breaking

e.g. Quantum spin Hall state 2D topological insulator chiral boundary state



New quantum phase of matter

Schematic of the spin-polarized edge channels in a quantum spin Hall insulator. M. Konig *et al.* Science (2007)

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### Topological Insulator

#### **3D Topological insulator**

L. Fu et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. (2007)

Metallic surface state protected against time reversal invariant perturbations











### Topological order with symmetry breaking

Unusual collective modes predicted in particle physics

Majorana fermion Charge neutral  $\hat{c}^{\dagger} = \hat{c}$  Axion

Anomalous magnetoelectric effect

$$\mathbf{M} = -(e^2/4\pi\hbar c)\theta\mathbf{E}$$

 $\boldsymbol{\theta}:$  axion field

R. Li et al. Nat. Phys. (2010)

Topological order + Magnetism

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### Half Heulser semimetals



At the border between trivial and topological states

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### Rare earth based RPdBi

**RPdBi**: Promising tunable topological materials with (multi-)symmetry breaking

(a) 1.5 1.2 0.9 0.6 0.2 0.1  $\mu_0H = 0.1T$ K. Gofryk et al. PRB (2011)

Antiferromagnetism

#### Superconductivity **YPtBi** LuPtBi 0.8 YPtBi 100 2.5 LuPtBi 80 0.6 R ρ (μΩ cm) 60 40 (mg cm) d Р<sub>н</sub> (ст<sup>3</sup>/С) $\chi$ (arb. units) 1 kHz 0.04 Oe 0.8 0.6 (arb 0.2 20 0.4 0.5 04 06 08 1.2 1.4 0.5 1.5 0 2 T (K) 50 100 150 200 250 300 0 T (K) N. Butch et al. PRB (2011) F. Tafti et al. PRB (2013) **RPtBi**

single crystal

RPdBi polycrystalline samples

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### Sample preparation

#### Single crystal Self-flux method R: Pd: Bi = 1:1:5-10





## Magnetic susceptibility



Currie-Weiss behavior	$M$ _	C
	$\overline{H}$ -	$\overline{T - \Theta_W}$

 $\Theta_W$ : Weiss temperature

f electrons: well-localized

Low temperature anomaly associated with AFM

R	$T_N$ (K)	$\Theta_W$ (K)	$\mu_{e\!f\!f}~(\mu_B)$	$\mu_{free}~(\mu_B)$
Sm	3.4	-258	1.9	0.85
$\operatorname{Gd}$	13.2	-49.6	7.66	7.94
Tb	5.1	-28.9	9.79	9.72
Dy	2.7	-14.3	10.58	10.65
Но	1.9	-9.4	10.6	10.6
Er	1.0	-4.8	9.18	9.58
Tm	< 0.4	-1.7	7.32	7.56





### Neutron diffraction





### Charge transport





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### Charge transport

#### Surface Fermi surface in RPtBi



C. Liu et al. PRB (2011)

#### not inconsistent with TI properties

Semi-metallic behavior n ~  $10^{19}$  cm<sup>-3</sup>

Consistent with band calculations



Carrier: Hole



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### Superconductivity



Low temperature

Superconductivity except for Gd

Large but non-saturating screening Extremely small H<sub>c1</sub>

Extremely long penetration depth due to low carrier density

 $H_{c1} \propto \lambda^{-2} \quad \lambda \propto 1$ 

### Superconductivity



### Huge field dependence of magnetic susceptibility

T.V. Bay et al. Solid State Commun. (2014)

Large but non-saturating screening Extremely small H<sub>c1</sub> Extremely long penetration depth due to the low carrier density  $H_{c1} \propto \lambda^{-2} \quad \lambda \propto \sqrt{\frac{m}{n}}$ 

### Lack of heat capacity jump



$$C/T = \gamma_n + \beta T^2$$

 $\gamma_n = 0.0 \pm 0.5 \text{ mJ/mol K}^2$ 

Low carrier density  $n \sim 10^{19} \ cm^{-3} \\ m^* \sim 0.09 m_e$ 

W. Wang et al. Sci. Rep. (2013)

 $\Delta C/\gamma_n T_c = 1.43$  $\Delta C/T < 0.2 \text{ mJ/mol K}^2$ beyond the resolution

#### Dominant triplet pairing?

A1 phase of superfluid <sup>3</sup>He

D.Vollhardt and P.Wolfle, The Super fluid Phases of Helium 3 (1990)



### Non-centrosymmetric SC



c.f. heavy fermion SC CePt<sub>3</sub>Si



### Nodal SC in half Heusler



#### Theoretical Fermi surface



#### Tuning dominant contribution of singlet/triplet paring states





### Finite triplet component



WHH theory N.Werthamer et al. PR (1966)  $H_{c2}(0) = -\alpha T_c \left. \frac{dH_{c2}}{dT} \right|_{T=T_c}$   $\alpha = 0.69 \text{ dirty SC}$   $\alpha = 0.74 \text{ clean SC}$ 

exceeding of orbital depairing field

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{YPdBi:} & \mu_0 H_{c2}(0) = 2.7 \ \mbox{T}, \ \alpha = 0.82 \\ \mbox{LuPdBi:} & = 2.9 \ \mbox{T}, \ \alpha = 0.91 \\ \mbox{DyPdBi:} & = 0.7 \ \mbox{T}, \ \alpha = 0.93 \end{array}$ 

Finite triplet component?



### Magnetic superconductivity

Anticorrelation between  $T_c$  and  $T_N$ , well-scaled by de Gennes factor





### BCS-BEC crossover?





 $\phi_0$ : flux quantum

Average inter-electron distance  $d_{e-e} \sim n^{-1/3} \sim 5 \text{ nm}$  $n \sim 10^{19} \text{cm}^{-3}$  $\xi \sim d_{e-e}$ 

Exotic superconducting state?

 $\xi \gg d_{e-e}$ 

 $\xi \ll d_{e-e}$ 



M. Randeria et al. Nature Physics (2010)

### Summary

We have studied superconductivity and magnetism in the topological half semimetal RPdBi.

- fcc type II AFM with Q = (1/2, 1/2, 1/2)
- Anticorrelation between  $T_{\rm c}$  and  $T_{\rm N},$  well-scaled by de Gennes factor
- Anomalous SC: Triplet dominant? BCS-BEC crossover?

### Strong candidate for tunable topological materials with multi-symmetry breaking



#### Combination of topological and symmetry-breaking order

	SC	AFM	Торо
Υ	$\checkmark$	×	×
Lu	$\checkmark$	×	$\checkmark$
Tm	$\checkmark$	<b>√</b> (?)	$\checkmark$
Er	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Sm	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×
Но	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Dy	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	×
Tb	<b>√</b> (?)	$\checkmark$	×
Gd	×	$\checkmark$	×

