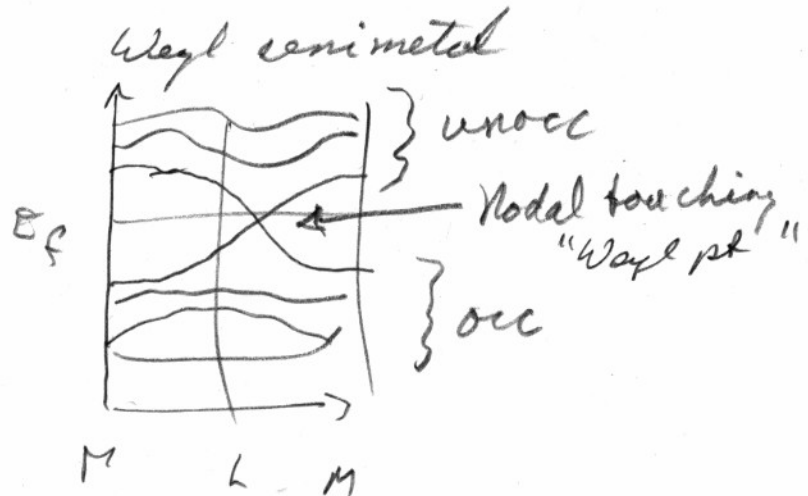
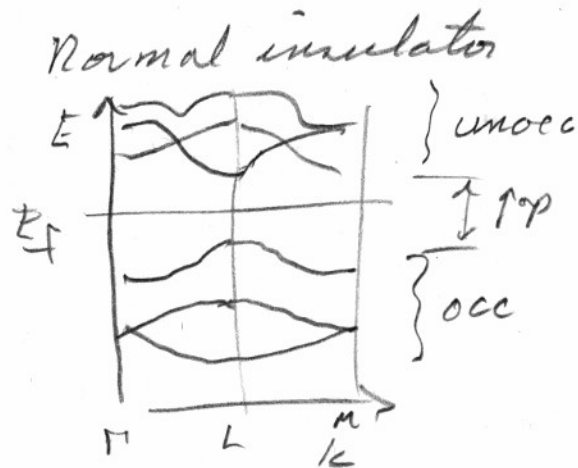


Weyl semimetals

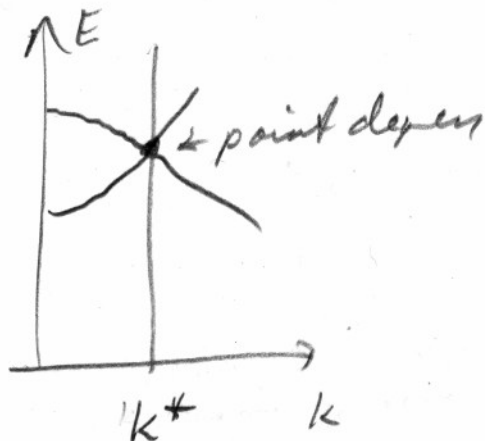
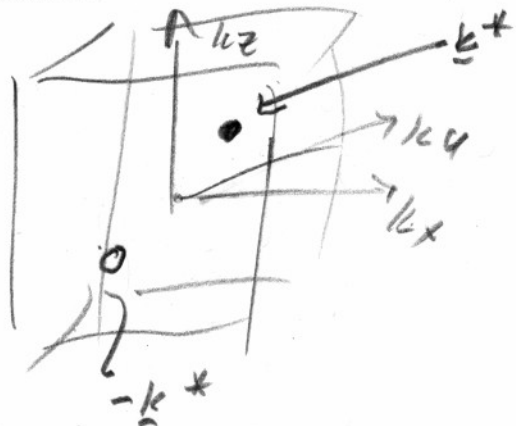


Note: There might be lots of Weyl points deep in valence or conduction bands.

We are mainly interested in ones between valence + conduction bands.

Origin? : (a) Symmetry (b) Generic

Generic Weyl nodes:



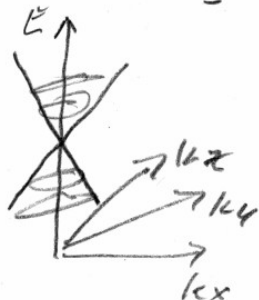
At arbitrary \underline{k} , neither I nor TR is a good symmetry

[Special case: Crystal has I and TR ;

then $I \times TR$ maps $\underline{k} \rightarrow \underline{k}$, get Kramers degeneracy at all \underline{k} . For now, assume this is not the case.]

$$H_{2 \times 2}(\underline{k}) = f_0(\underline{k}) + \underline{f}(\underline{k}) \cdot \underline{\sigma} \quad \leftarrow \text{drop} \quad \text{Really } \underline{k}' = \underline{k} - \frac{\underline{k}^2}{4}$$

Example: $\underline{f}(\underline{k}) = v_0(k_x, k_y, k_z) \quad H = v_0(k_x \sigma_x + k_y \sigma_y + k_z \sigma_z)$



Hard to draw on 2D paper!

$$E = \pm v_0 k \quad v_0 = \text{"Fermi veloc."}$$

Chirality:

$$\text{Let } A_{ij} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial k_j}$$

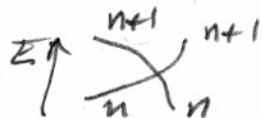
(above: $A = v_0 \mathbb{I}_{3 \times 3}$)

$$\chi = \text{sgn det } A$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \partial f_1 / \partial k_x & \partial f_1 / \partial k_y & \partial f_1 / \partial k_z \\ \partial f_2 / \partial k_x & \dots & \dots \\ \partial f_3 / \partial k_x & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

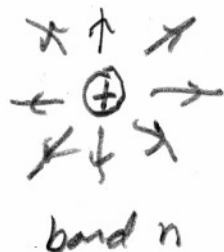
E.g., $\underline{f} = v_0(k_x, -k_y, k_z)$ has $\chi = -1$

If $\chi = +1$:



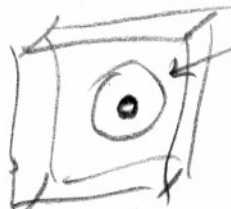
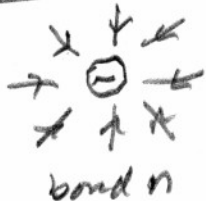
States in band $n+1$ see -2π Berry flux
 " " " " see $+2\pi$ Berry flux

"Magnetic monopoles in k -space"



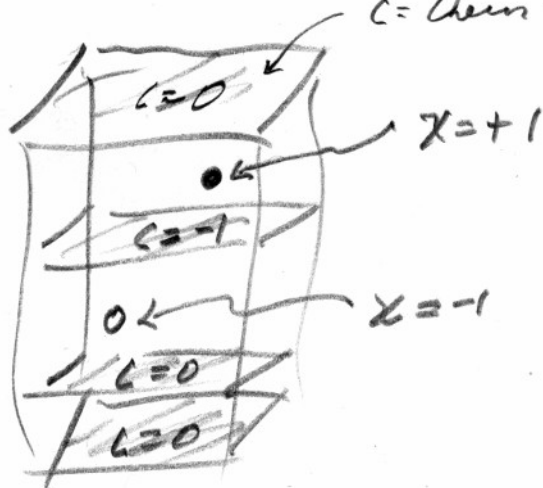
$C_n = +1$
 $C_{n+1} = -1$

If $\chi = -1$:



$C_n = -1$
 $C_{n+1} = +1$

Nielsen - Nindmija Theorem



$C = \text{Chern \# of band } n \text{ (or sum over } 1 \dots n)$

These Chern numbers must return

$$\left\{ \sum_i \chi_i = 0 \right\}$$

Call Weyl points between n and $n+1$ in 3D BZ

see p. 260 in text for careful argument.