

# Magneto-optics of massless electrons in $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$

Milan Orlita

Laboratoire National des Champs Magnétiques Intenses  
CNRS, Grenoble, France



## Collaborators:

### Optical spectroscopy:

M. Haki, C. Faugeras, G. Martinez, M. Potemski  
 A. Akrap, I. Crassee, D. van der Marel  
 C. C. Homes  
 J. Kuba  
 L. Wu, N. P. Armitage

LNCMI, CNRS, Grenoble, France  
 Université de Genève, Switzerland  
 Brookhaven national Laboratory, USA  
 CEITEC & BUT, Brno, Czech Republic  
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

### Theory:

S. Tchoumakov, M. O. Goerbig

LPS, CNRS, Paris Orsay, France

### X-ray:

O. Caha, J. Novák  
 S. Koohpayeh

CEITEC & Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic  
 Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

### Sample growth:

A. Arushanov, A. Nateprov  
 Q. D. Gibson, R. J. Cava

Institute of Applied Physics, ASM, Moldova  
 Princeton University, USA

### Transport:

B. A. Piot  
 F. Teppe, W. Desrat

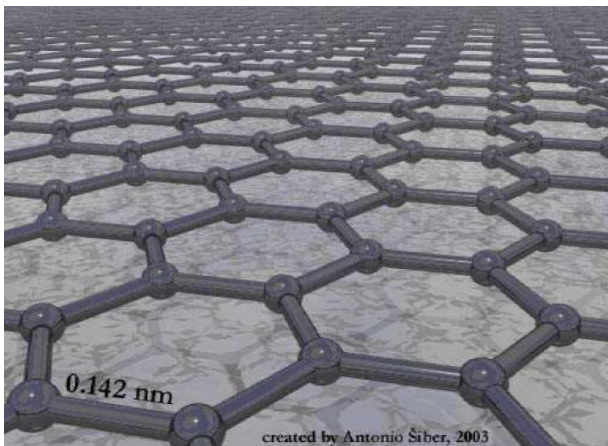
LNCMI, CNRS, Grenoble, France  
 LCC, CNRS & Université Montpellier, France

## Outline:

- Massless electrons in solid-state physics (reminder)
- 3D massless electrons in  $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$
- Conclusions

# Graphene

2D



2D crystal made of carbon atoms organized in hexagonal lattice

Theoretically known over sixty years...

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P. R. Wallace, Phys. Rev. 71, 622 (1947)

Isolated/fabricated in 2004/2005

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K. S. Novoselov et al., Science 306, 666 (2004)

K. S. Novoselov et al., Nature 438, 197 (2005)

3D

Diamond



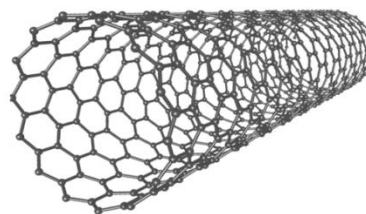
3D

Graphite



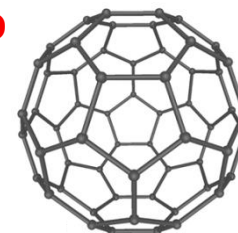
1D

Carbon nanotube



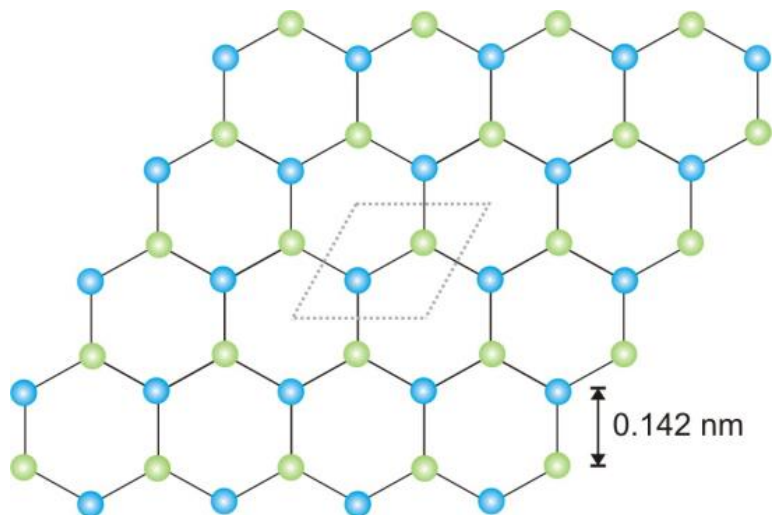
0D

Fulleren

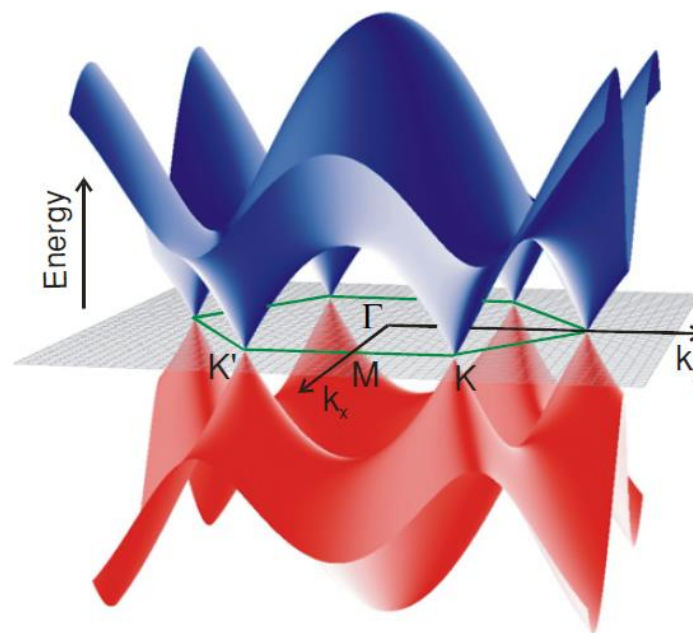


# Electronic band structure of graphene

Crystal lattice:



Electronic bands:



Linearity of bands around K points:

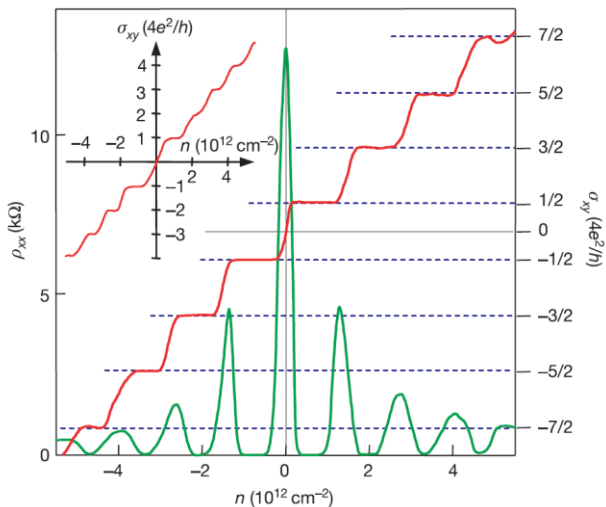
$$E(\mathbf{k}) \approx \pm \hbar v_F |\mathbf{k}| = \pm v_F |\mathbf{p}|$$

Electrons in graphene =  
charged massless (relativistic) particles

$$E^2 = p^2 c^2 + \cancel{m_0^2 c^4}$$

# Highlights of graphene physics

## “Half-integer” and fractional QHE:



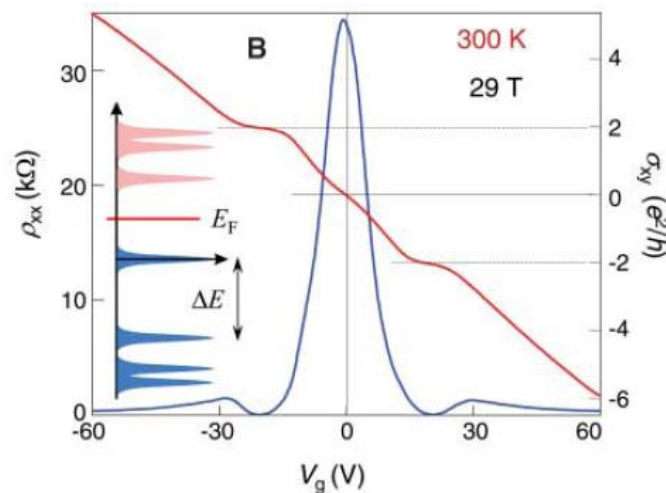
K. Novoselov et al., Nature 438, 197 (2005)

Y. Zhang et al., Nature 438, 201 (2005)

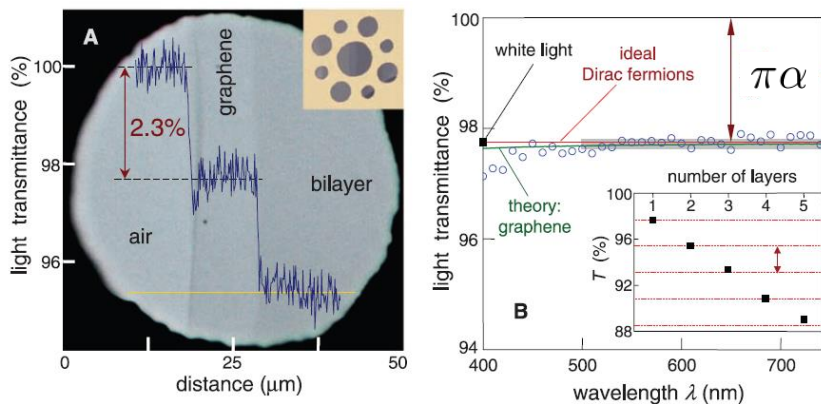
K. I. Bolotin et al., Nature 462, 196 (2009)

## Room temperature QHE:

K. Novoselov et al., Science 315, 1379 (2007)



## Universal dynamic conductivity:



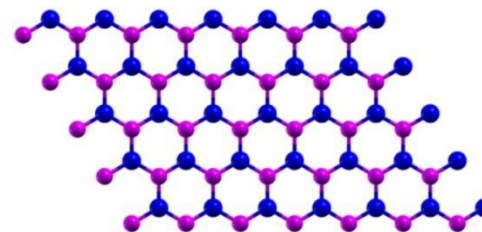
R. R. Nair et al., Science 320, 1308 (2008)

A. B. Kuzmenko et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 100, 117401 (2008)

# Other materials with massless particles

## Silicene, germanene, phosphorene (?)

S. Cahangirov et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 102, 236804 (2009)  
 H. Liu et al., ACS Nano 8, 4033 (2014)

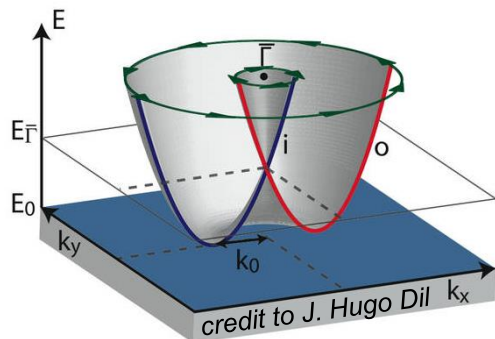
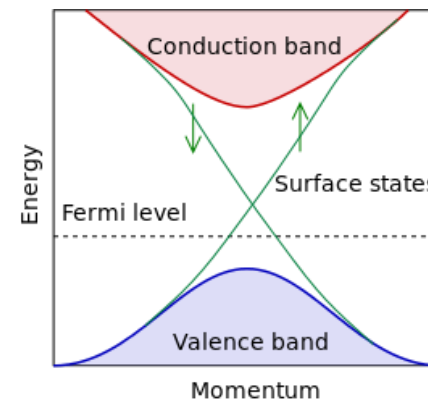


## Artificial graphene, molecular graphene

C.-H. Park et al., PRL 101, 126804 (2008)  
 M. Gibertini et al., Phys. Rev. B 79, 241406 (2009)  
 L. Nádvořník et al., New J. Phys. 14, 053002 (2012)  
 K. K. Gomes et al., Nature 483, 306 (2012)

## Topological insulators (HgTe QWs, Bi<sub>2</sub>Se<sub>3</sub>, Bi<sub>2</sub>Te<sub>3</sub>, Bi<sub>x</sub>Sb<sub>1-x</sub> etc.)

M. König et al., Science 318, 776 (2007)  
 D. Hsieh et al., Nature 452, 970 (2008)  
 H. Zhang et al., Nature Phys. 5, 438 (2009)



## Semiconductors with a giant Rashba-type spin splitting (BiTeX, X = I, Cl or Br)

K. Ishizaka et al., Nature Materials 10, 521 (2011)  
 S. Bordacs et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 111, 166403 (2013)

# Massless particles in 3D: Dirac and Weyl semimetals...

## 3D Dirac semimetals

(with spin-degenerate 3D conical bands protected by lattice symmetry)




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Z. K Liu et al., Science 343, 864 (2014)  
 Z. K. Liu et al., Nature Mater. 13, 677 (2014)  
 S. Jeon et al., Nature Mater. 13, 851 (2014)  
 S. Borisenko et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 027603 (2014)  
 M. Neupane et al., Nature Comm. 5, 3786 (2014)

## 3D Weyl semimetals

(3D conical bands with no spin degeneracy = with either time- or inversion-symmetry lifted)




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B. Q. Lv et al., Nature Phys. 11, 724 (2015)  
 L. X. Yang et al., Nature Phys. 11, 728 (2015)  
 S.-Y. Xu et al., Nature Phys. 11, 748 (2015)



# Dirac semimetal $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$ = stable 3D analogue of graphene

nature  
materials

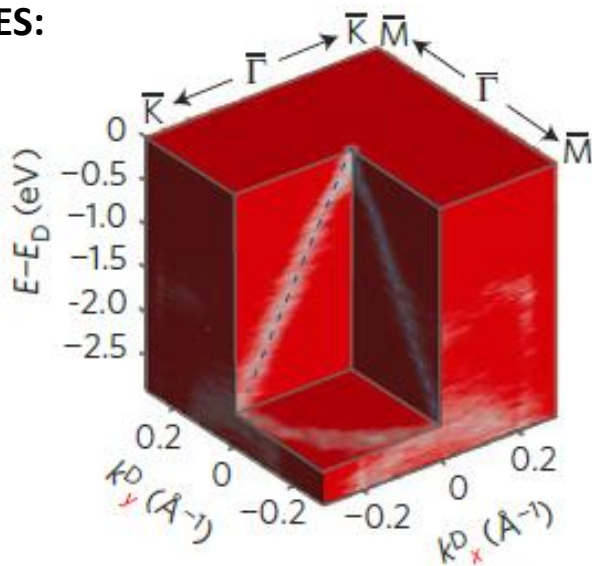
LETTERS

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 25 MAY 2014 | DOI: 10.1038/NMAT3990

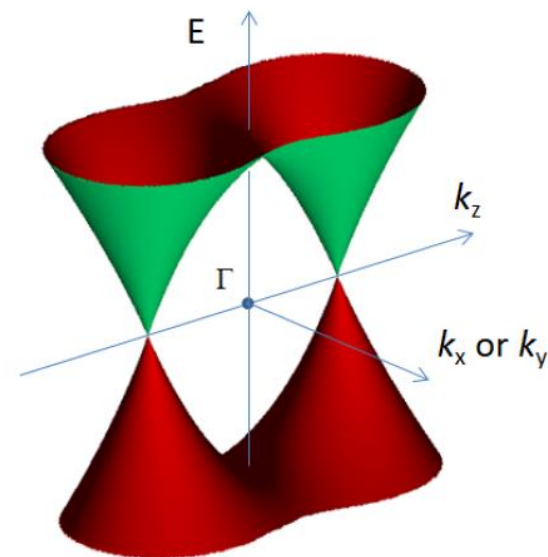
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ARPES:



3D Dirac semimetal  $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$



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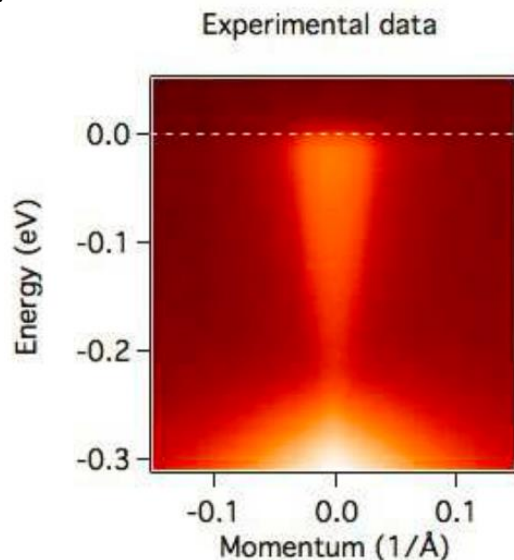
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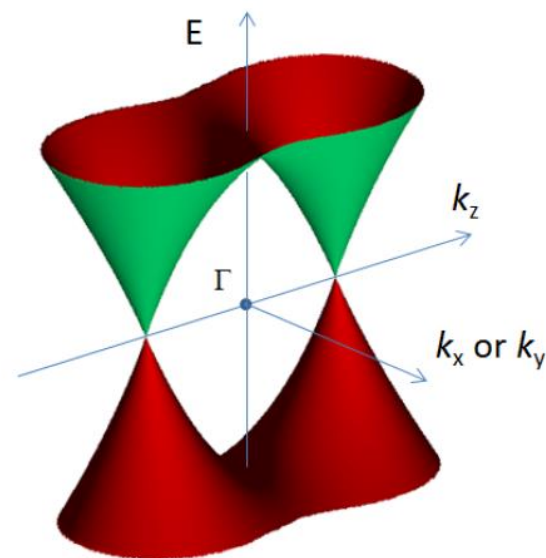
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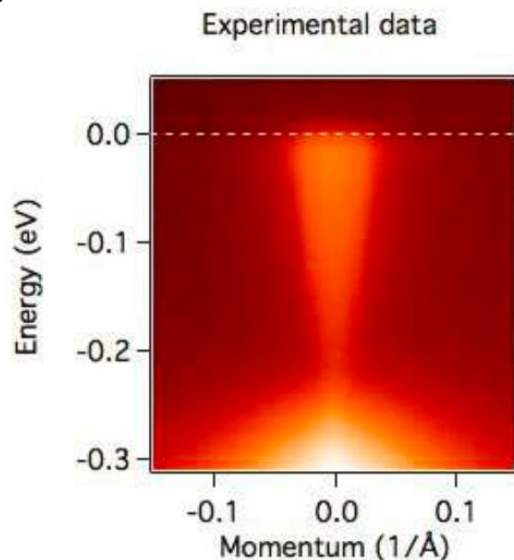
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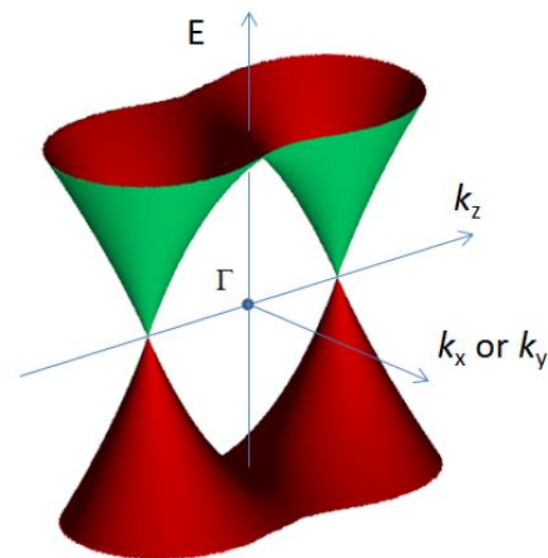
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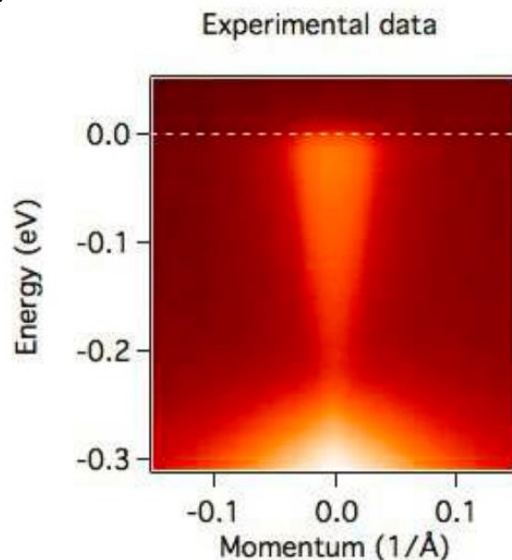
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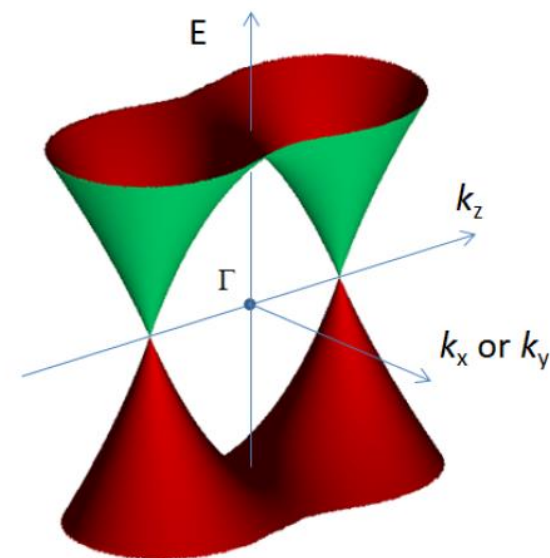
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ARPES:



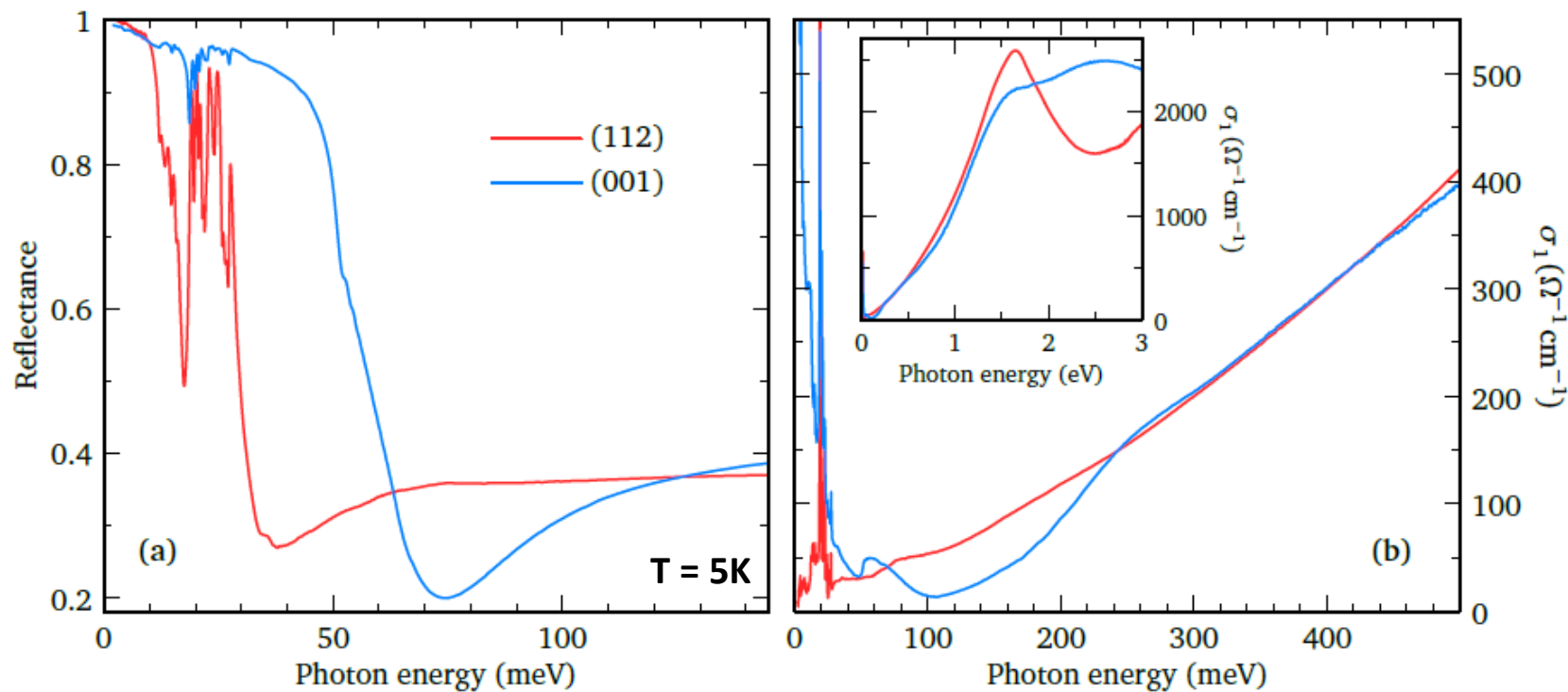
3D Dirac semimetal  $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$



...but really not in line with other studies:

- I. Rosenman, J. Phys. Chem. Solids 30, 1385 (1969)
- M. J. Aubin, et al., Phys. Rev. B 23, 3602 (1981)
- H. Schleijsen et al., Int. J. Infrared Milli. 5, 171 (1984)
- S. Jeon et al., Nature Mater. 13, 851 (2014)

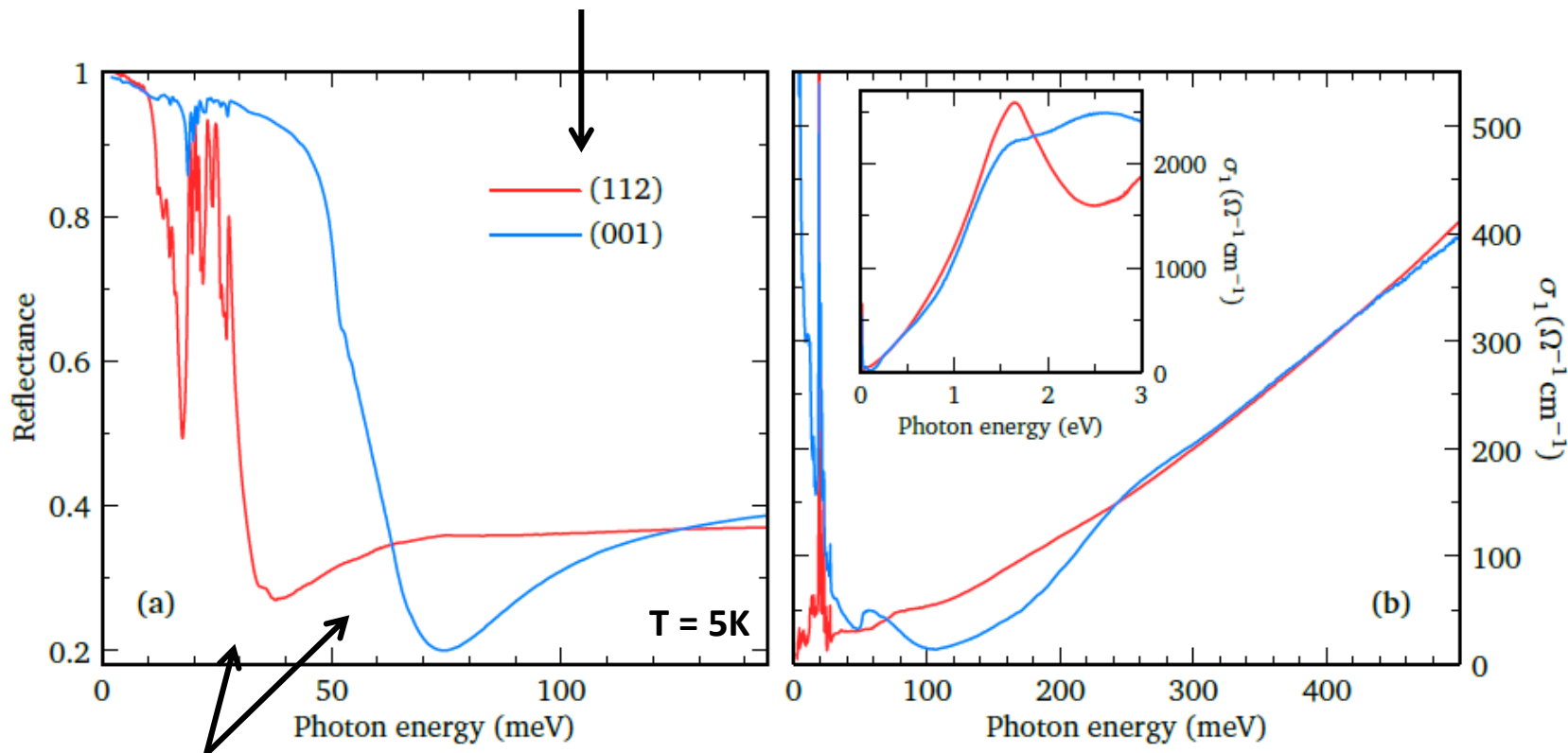
## $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$ – Infrared reflectance at $B=0$



...in collaboration with C. C. Homes (Brookhaven)

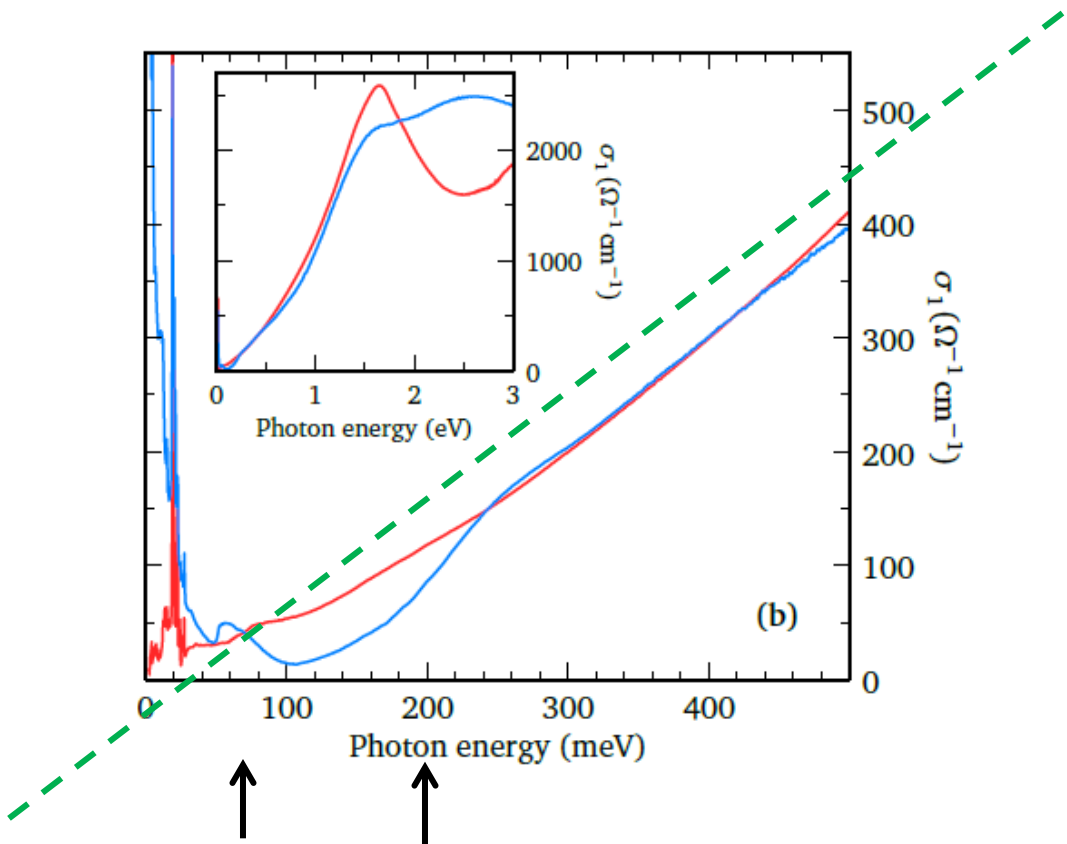
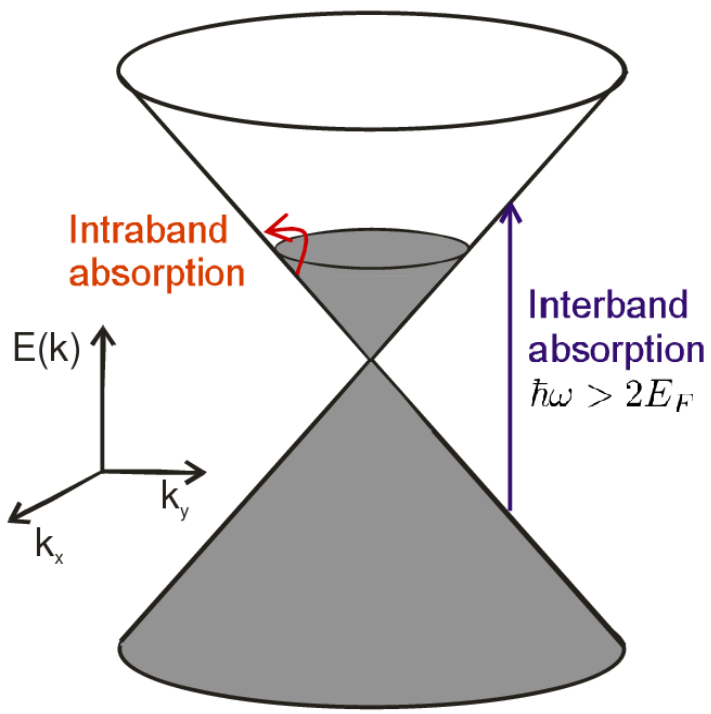
# $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$ – Infrared reflectance at $B=0$

Two different crystallographic orientations of **tetragonal**  $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$



Plasma edges  
(different carrier densities)

# Cd<sub>3</sub>As<sub>2</sub> – Infrared reflectance at B=0



**Onsets of interband absorption (Pauli blocking)**

see also T. Timusk et al., Phys. Rev. B 87, 235121 (2013)  
 M. Orlita et al., Nature Phys. 10, 233 (2014)

A. Akrap et al., submitted (2016)

# Cd<sub>3</sub>As<sub>2</sub> – Infrared reflectance at B=0

Absorption of light in solids  
(e.g., Fermi's golden rule):

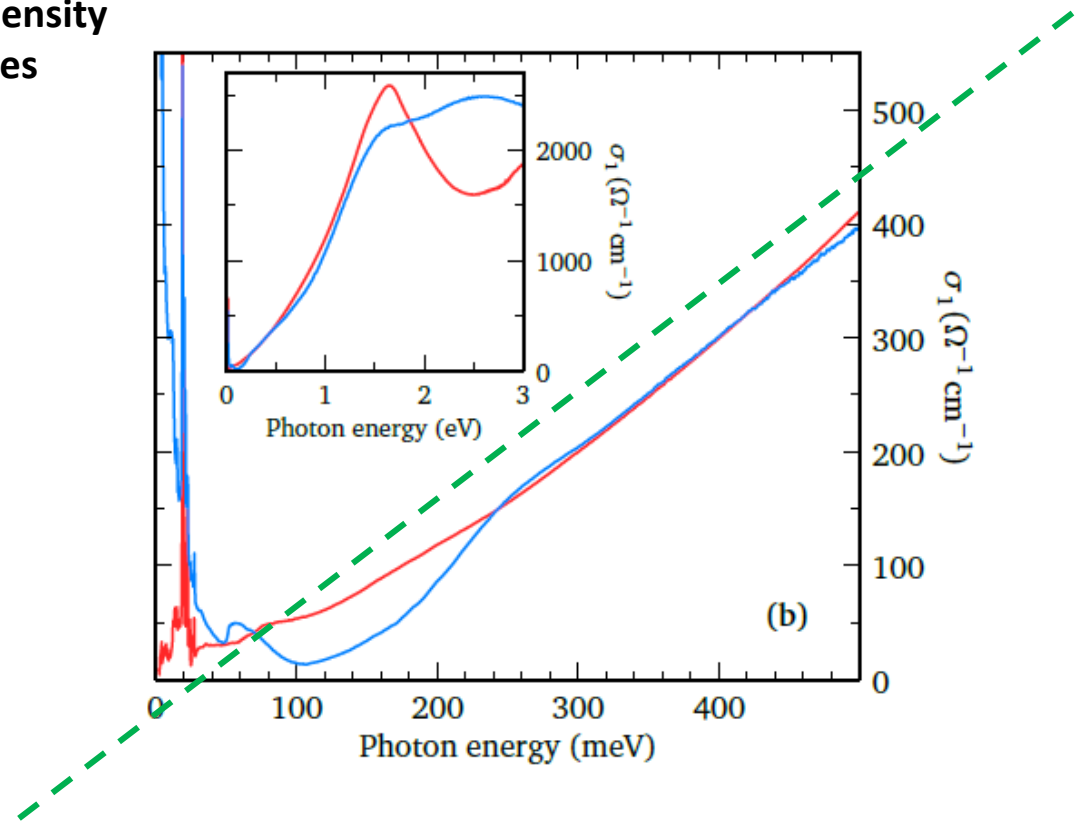
joint density  
of states

$$\sigma_1(\omega) \propto \frac{D(\omega)}{\omega}$$

For conical bands in 3D:

$$D(\omega) \propto \omega^2$$

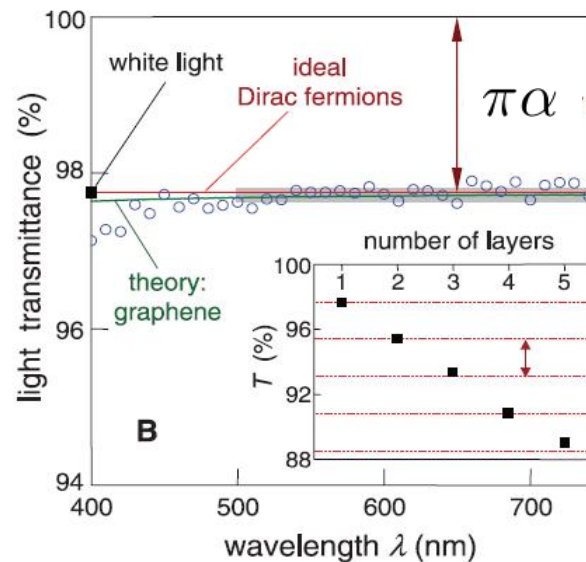
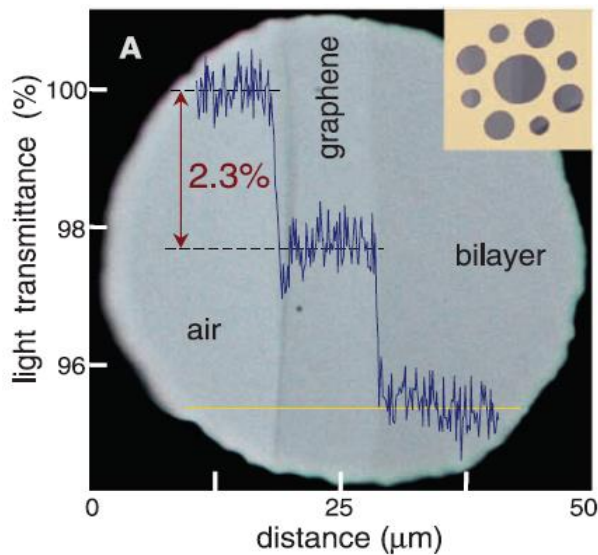
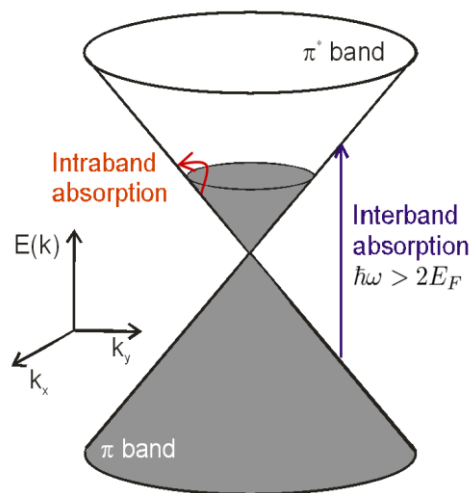
**Absorption coefficient (optical conductivity) linear in photon frequency!**



see also T. Timusk et al., Phys. Rev. B 87, 235121 (2013)  
M. Orlita et al., Nature Phys. 10, 233 (2014)



# Absorption of light in graphene



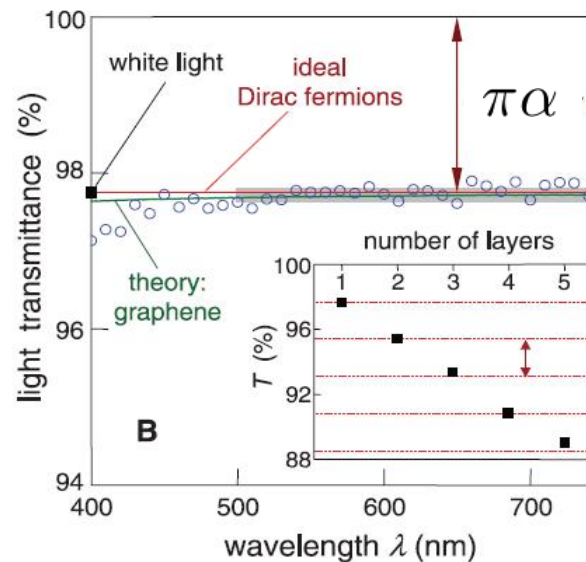
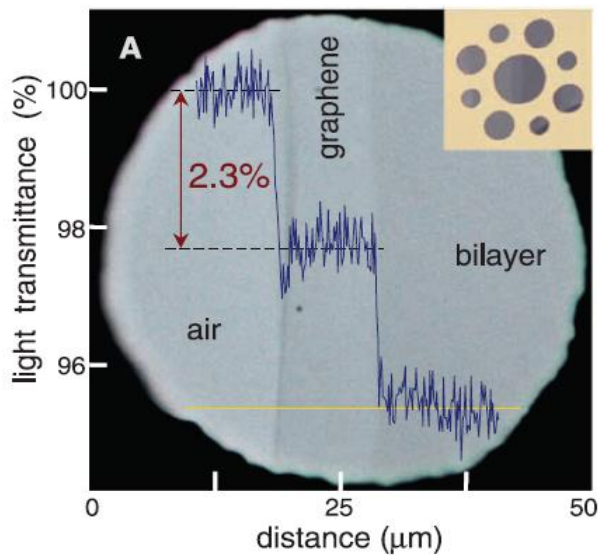
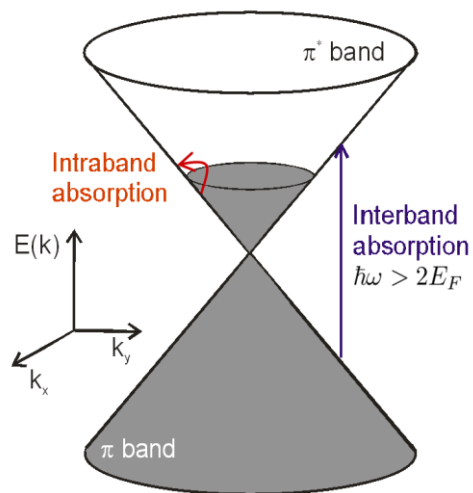
“Flat” absorption of light (2.3%) defined only by the fine structure constant:

$$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c} \doteq \frac{1}{137}$$

R. R. Nair et al., Science 320, 1308 (2008)

A. B. Kuzmenko et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 100, 117401 (2008)

# Absorption of light in graphene



Absorption of light in solids  
(Fermi's golden rule):

$$\lambda(\omega) \propto \frac{D(\omega)}{\omega}$$

For conical bands in 2D:

$$D(\omega) \propto \omega$$

Dispersionless (interband) absorption of light...

# Cd<sub>3</sub>As<sub>2</sub> – Optical response at B=0

Absorption of light in solids  
(e.g., Fermi's golden rule):

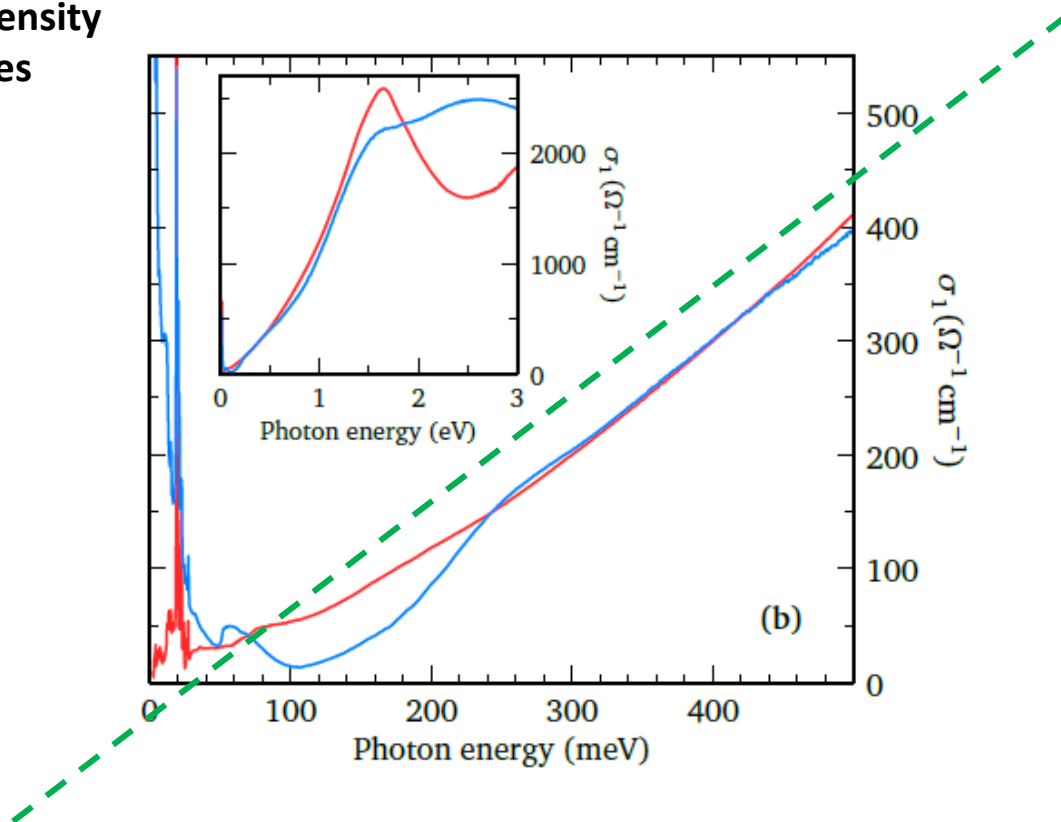
$$\sigma_1(\omega) \propto \frac{D(\omega)}{\omega}$$

joint density  
of states

For conical bands in 3D:

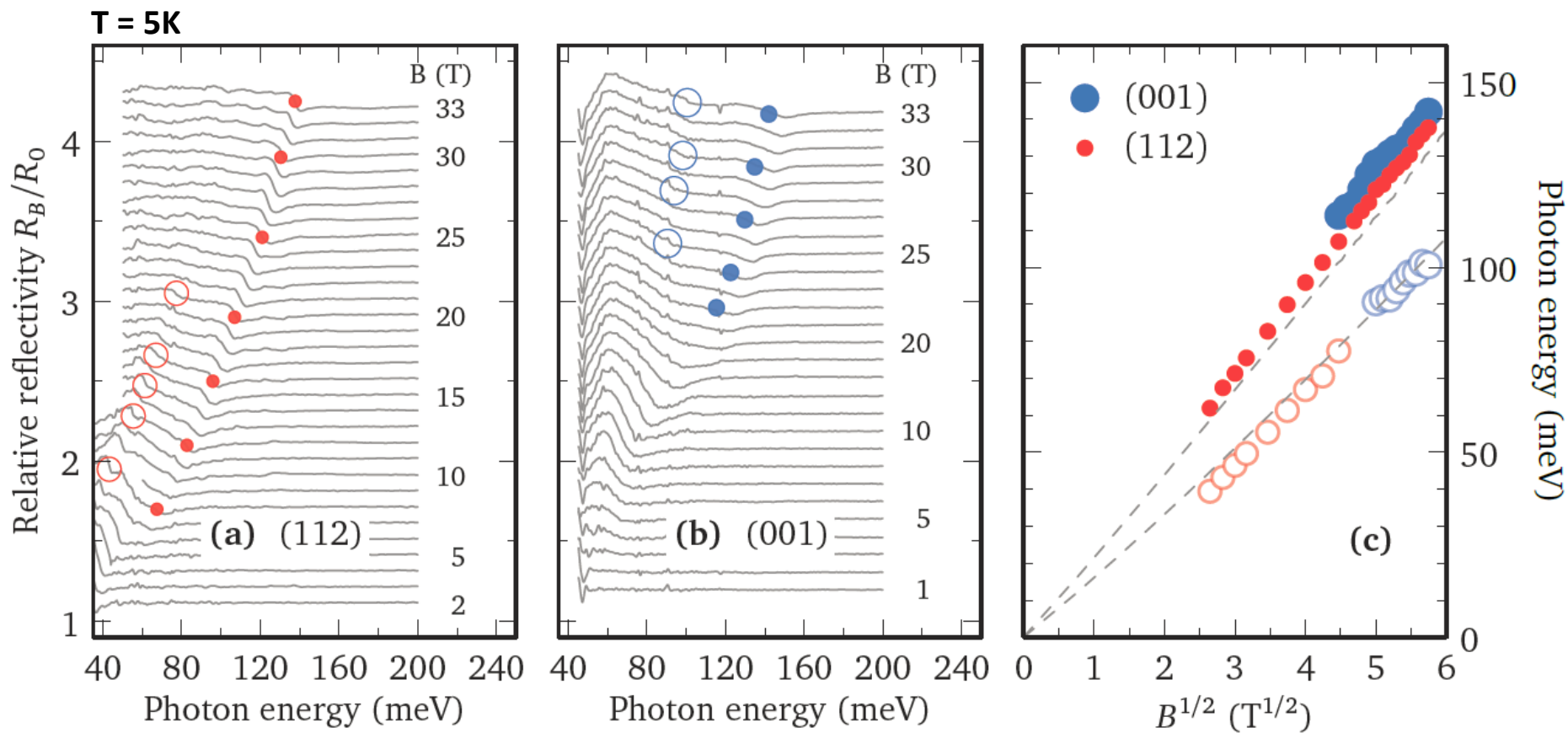
$$D(\omega) \propto \omega^2$$

**Absorption coefficient linear in  
photon frequency!**



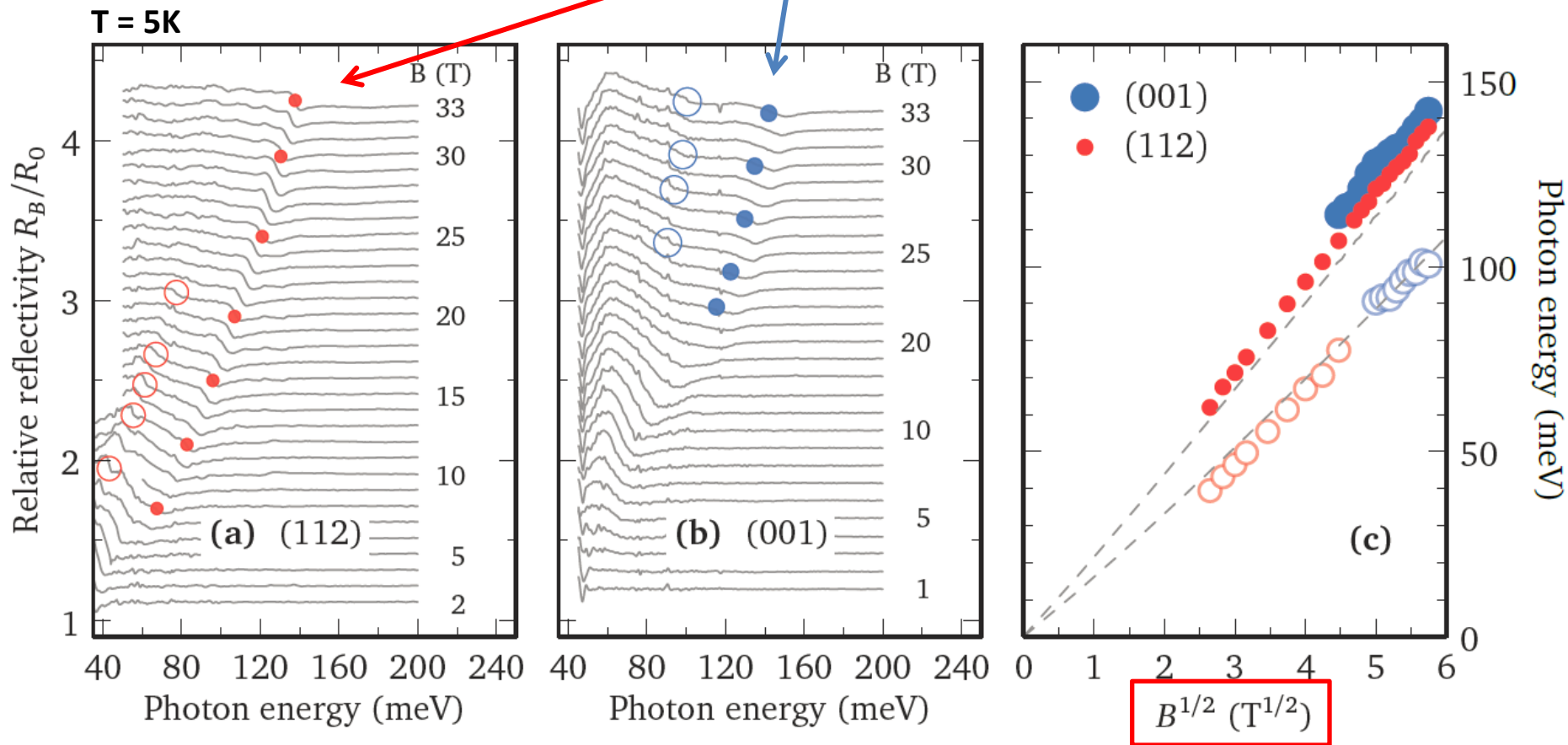
see also T. Timusk et al., Phys. Rev. B 87, 235121 (2013)  
M. Orlita et al., Nature Phys. 10, 233 (2014)

# Cd<sub>3</sub>As<sub>2</sub> – High-field magneto-reflectivity



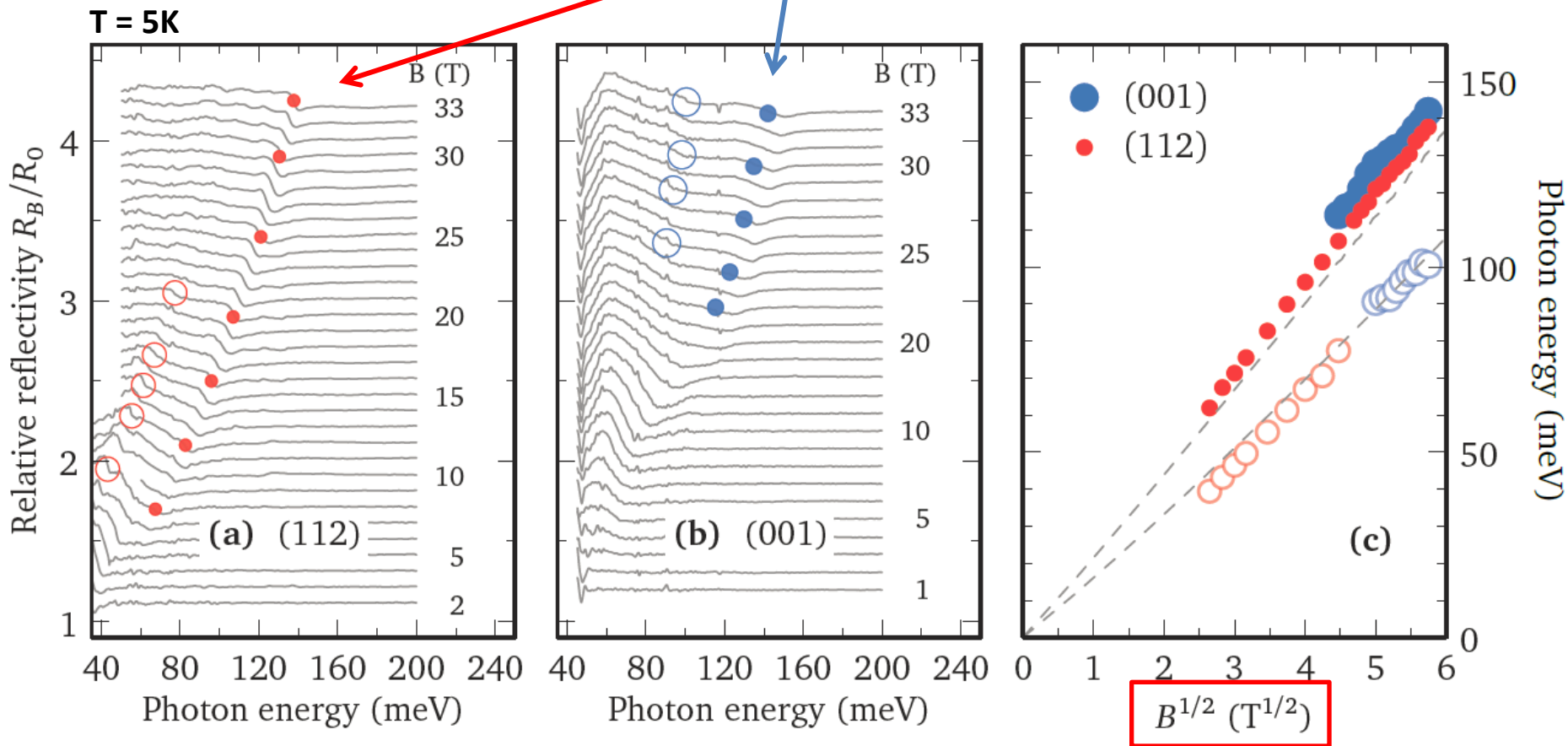
# Cd<sub>3</sub>As<sub>2</sub> – High-field magneto-reflectivity

Cyclotron resonance (CR) in the quantum limit



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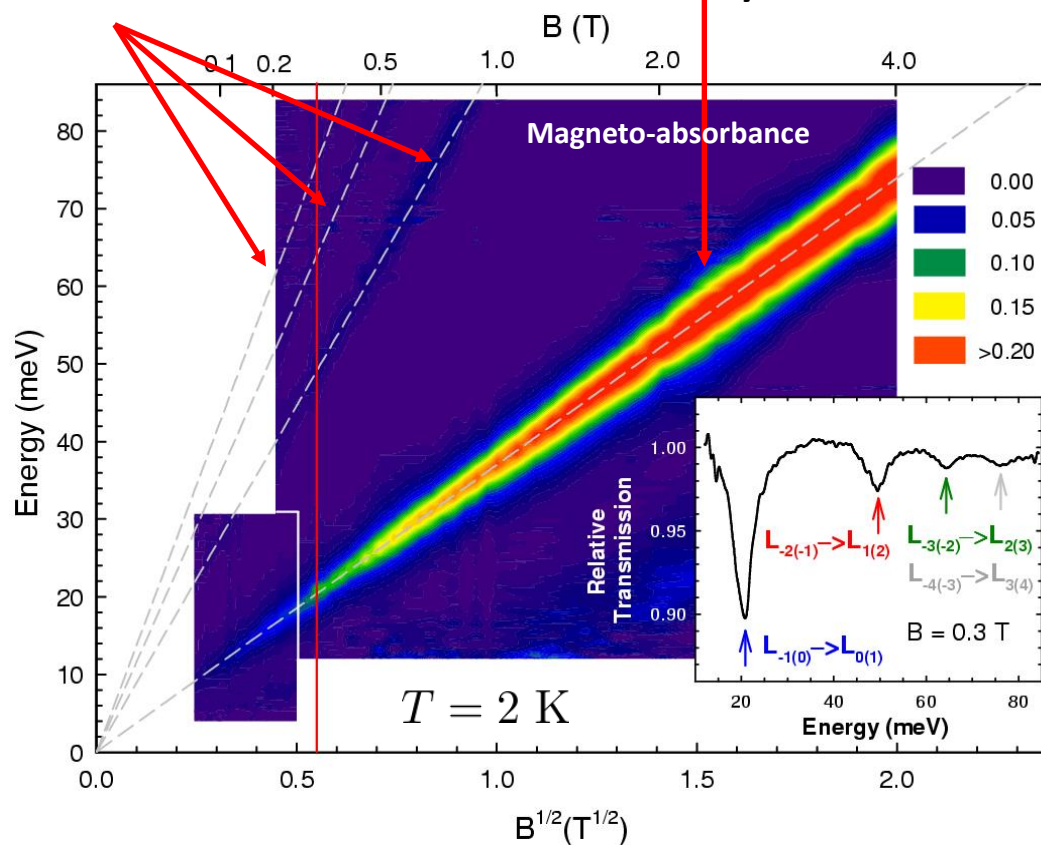


Magneto-optical response linear in  $\sqrt{B}$  = typical signature of massless particles

# Magneto-transmission of (multilayer epitaxial) graphene

Interband inter-Landau level transitions

Cyclotron resonance



Energy spectrum:

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

Velocity:

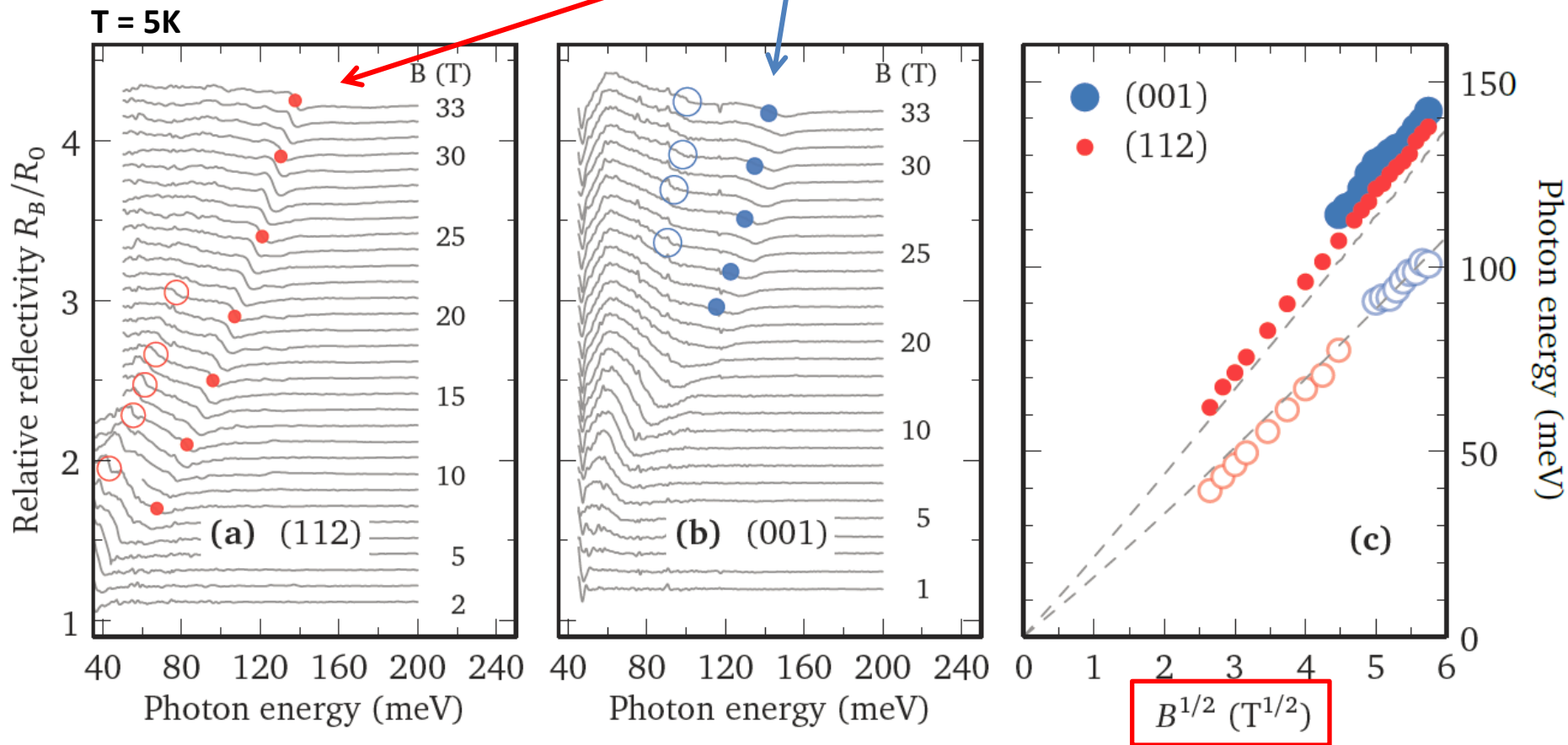
$$v = 1.02 \times 10^6 \text{ m/s}$$

Selection rules:

$$|n| \rightarrow |n| \pm 1$$

# Cd<sub>3</sub>As<sub>2</sub> – High-field magneto-reflectivity

Cyclotron resonance (CR) in the quantum limit

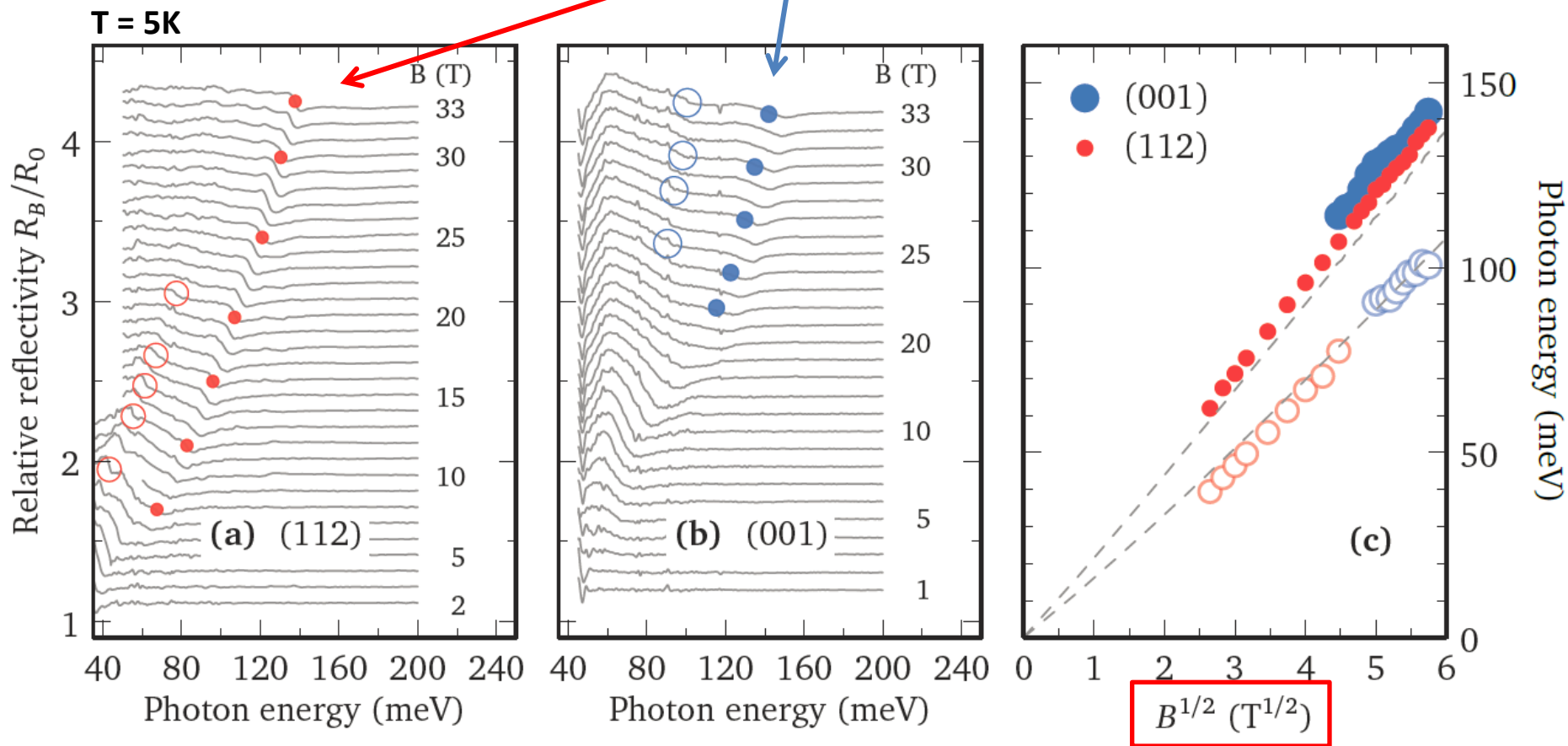


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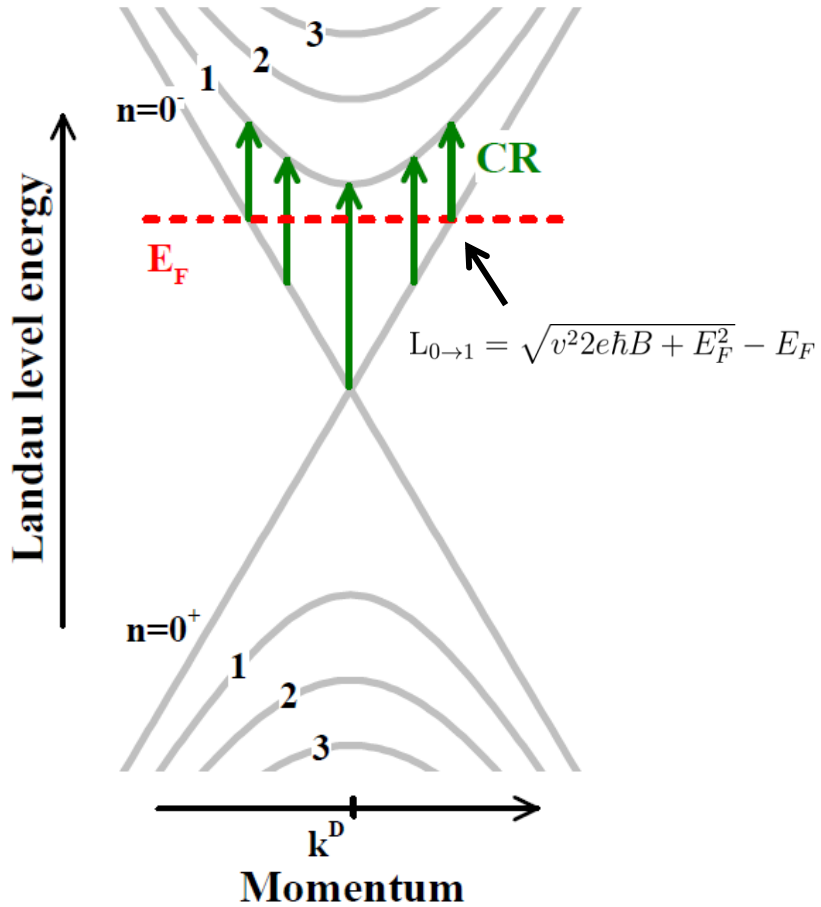


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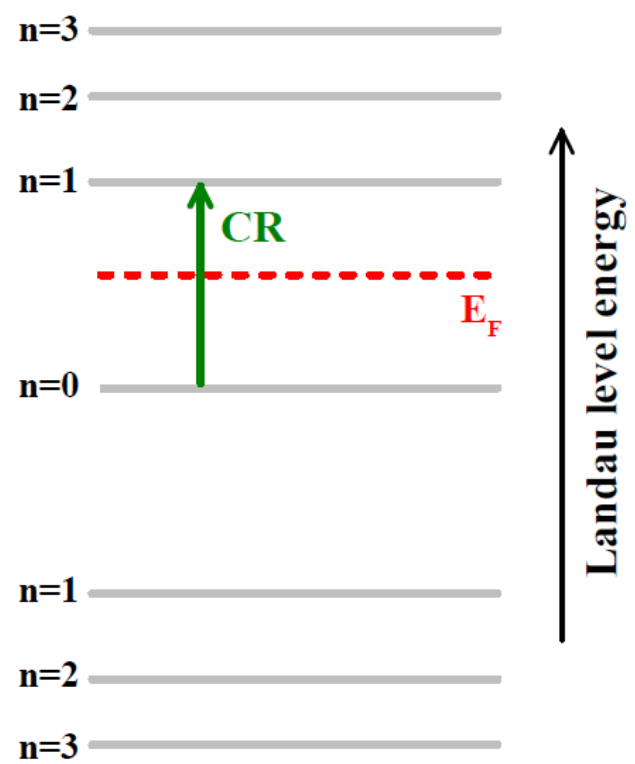
...massless yes, but not 3D Dirac

# Dirac electrons – Landau level spectrum

3D Dirac electrons



2D Dirac electrons

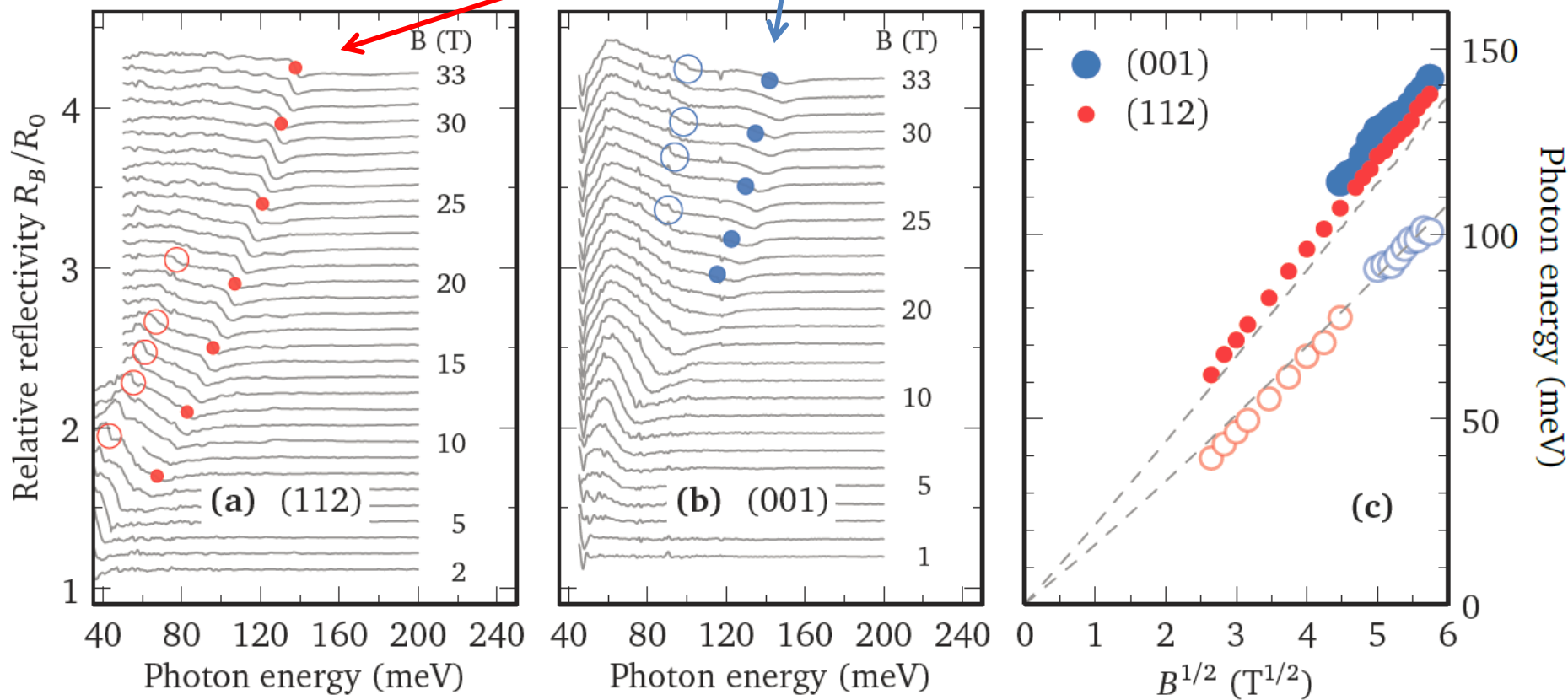


$$E_n = \pm v \sqrt{2e\hbar B n + \hbar^2 k^2}$$

$$E_n = \pm v \sqrt{2e\hbar B n}$$

# Cd<sub>3</sub>As<sub>2</sub> – High-field magneto-reflectivity

Cyclotron resonance (CR) in the quantum limit

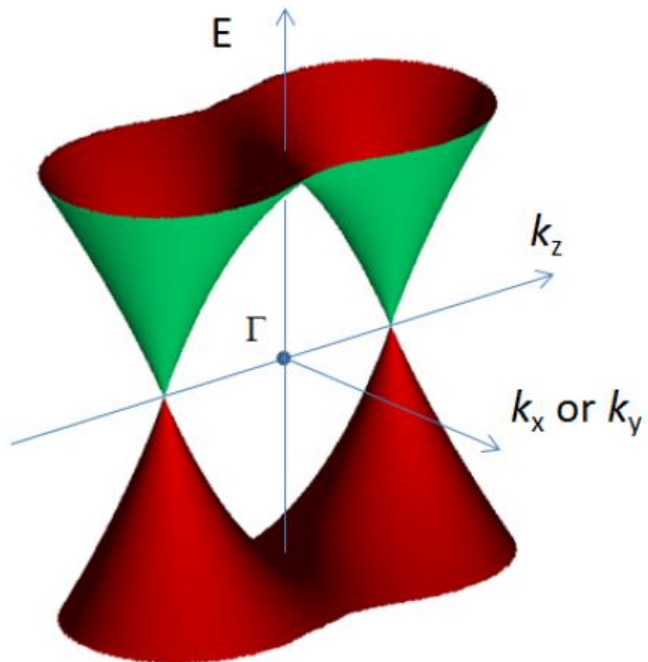


Magneto-optical response linear in  $\sqrt{B}$  = typical signature of massless particles

...massless yes, but not 3D Dirac

## $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$ – Electronic band structure

3D Dirac semimetal  $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$



What kind of massless carriers do we see?

How the band structure looks like?

Is  $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$  indeed a 3D Dirac semimetal?

# $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$ – Crystallographic structure

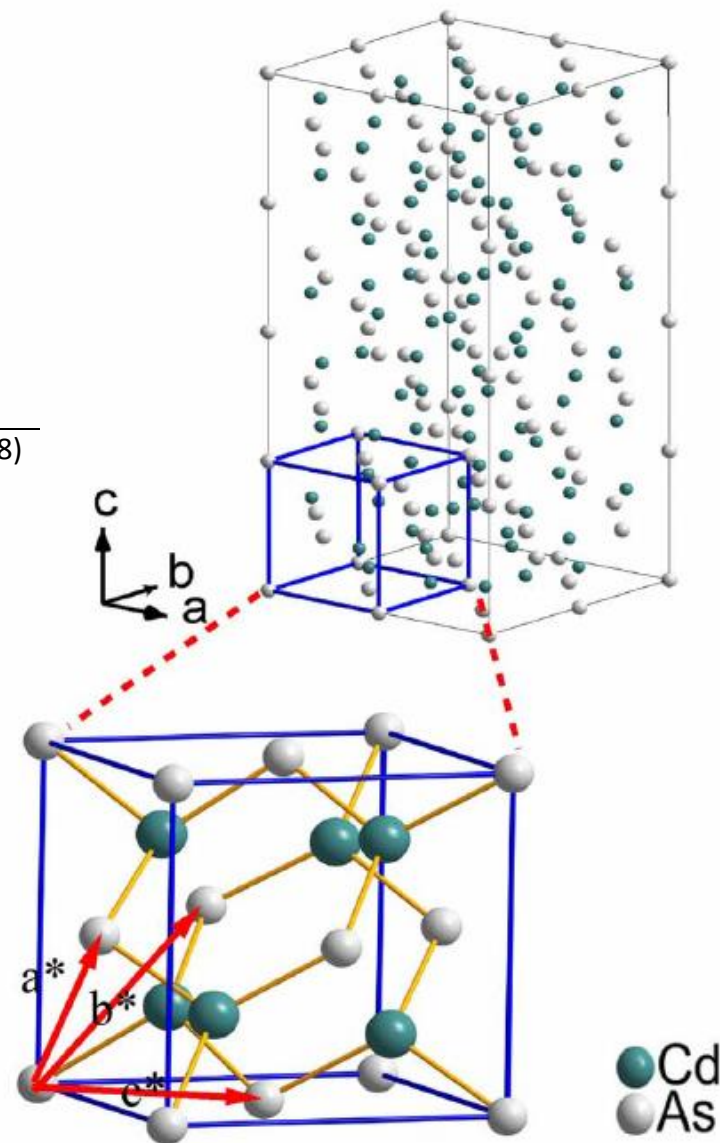
Tetragonal lattice with a large unit cell (~160 atoms)

G. Steigmann and J. Goodyear, *Acta Crystallogr. B* 24, 1062 (1968)

M. N. Ali et al. *Inorganic Chemistry* 53, 4062 (2014)

**Ab initio calculations difficult for such a huge cell...**

Z. Wang et al. *Phys. Rev. B* 88, 125427 (2013)



# $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$ – Crystallographic structure

Tetragonal lattice with a large unit cell (~160 atoms)

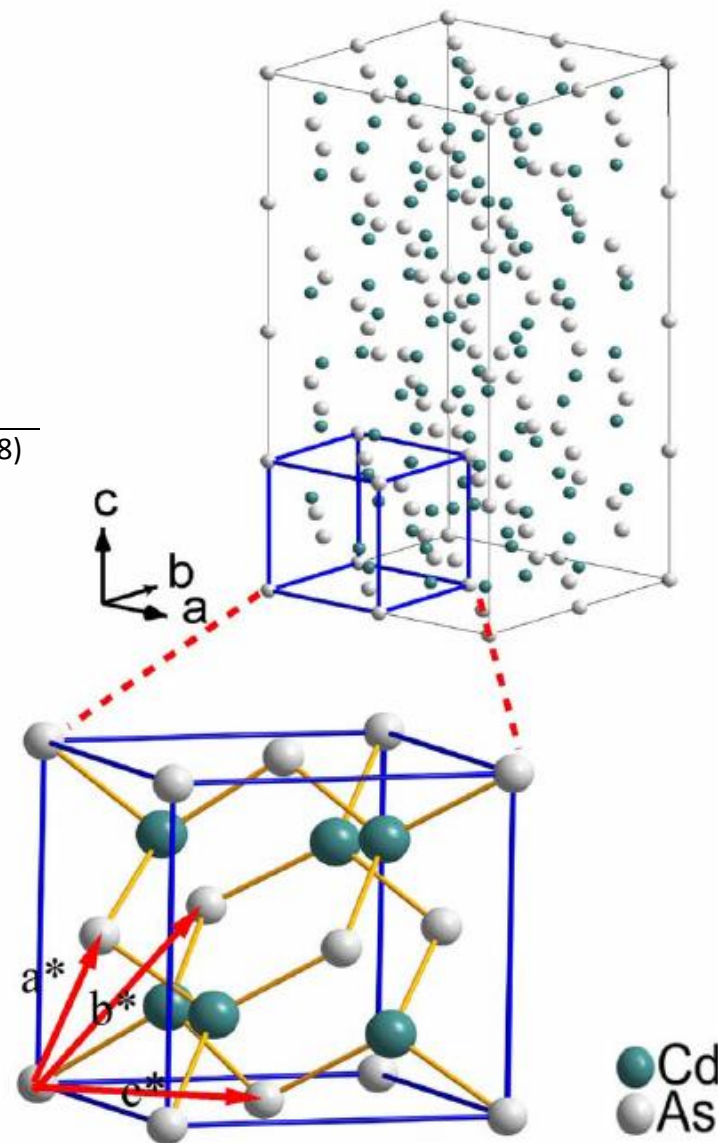
G. Steigmann and J. Goodyear, *Acta Crystallogr. B* 24, 1062 (1968)

M. N. Ali et al. *Inorganic Chemistry* 53, 4062 (2014)

Ab initio calculations difficult for such a huge cell...

Z. Wang et al. *Phys. Rev. B* 88, 125427 (2013)

Composed from distorted cubic sub-cells  
= “almost” zinc-blende lattice



## Bodnar model of electronic bands in $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$

BAND STRUCTURE OF  $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$  FROM SHUBNIKOV-de HAAS  
AND de HAAS - van ALPHEN EFFECTS

J. BODNAR

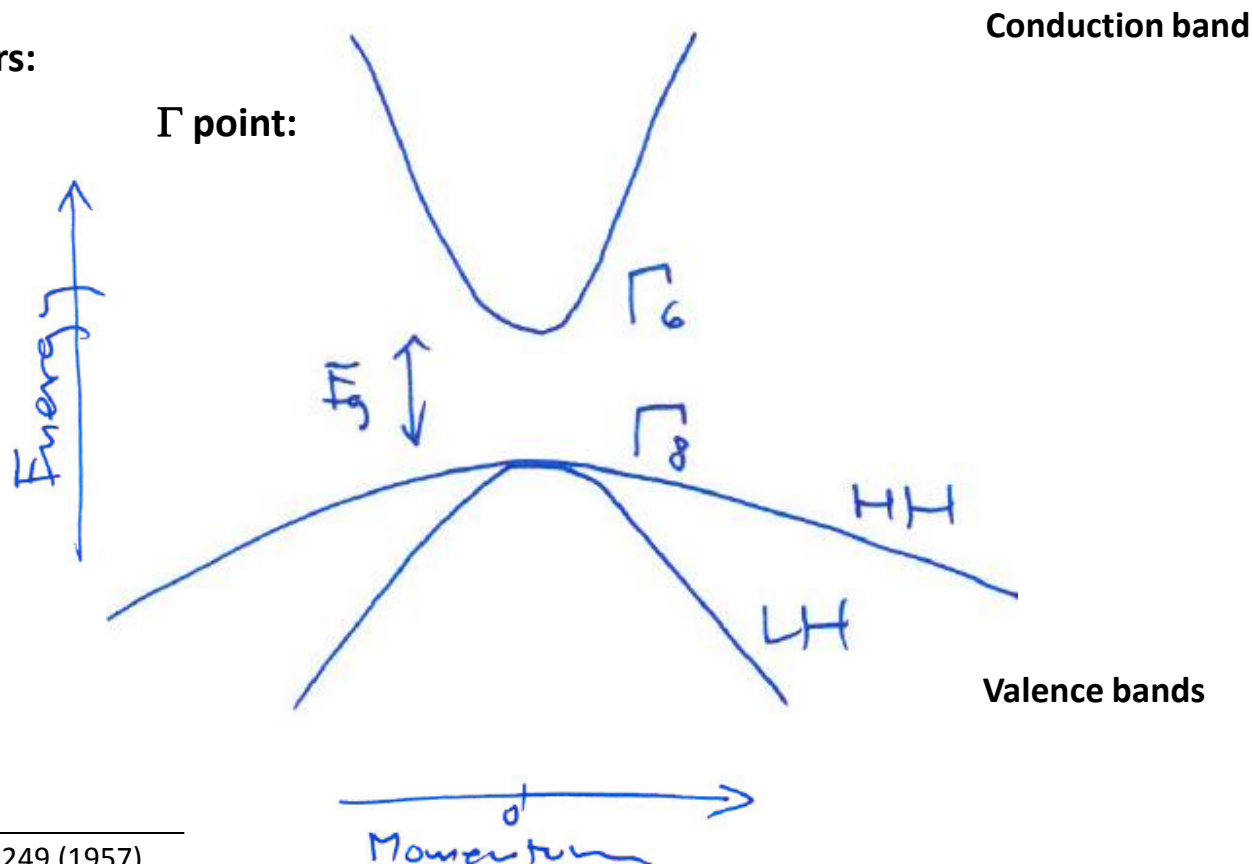
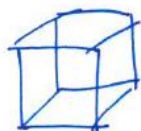
Department of Solid State Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Zabrze, Poland

Experimental values of SdH and dHvA periods and cyclotron effective masses found by Rosenman and Doi et al. have been compared with the theoretical predictions derived in this work for a tetragonal narrow gap semiconductor. By the least square fit method the values of band parameters were obtained. It has been established that  $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$  has inverted band structure resembling HgTe under tensile stress.

# Bodnar model of electronic bands in $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$

**Standard Kane model for zinc-blende semiconductors:**

Cubic  
(zinc-blende)



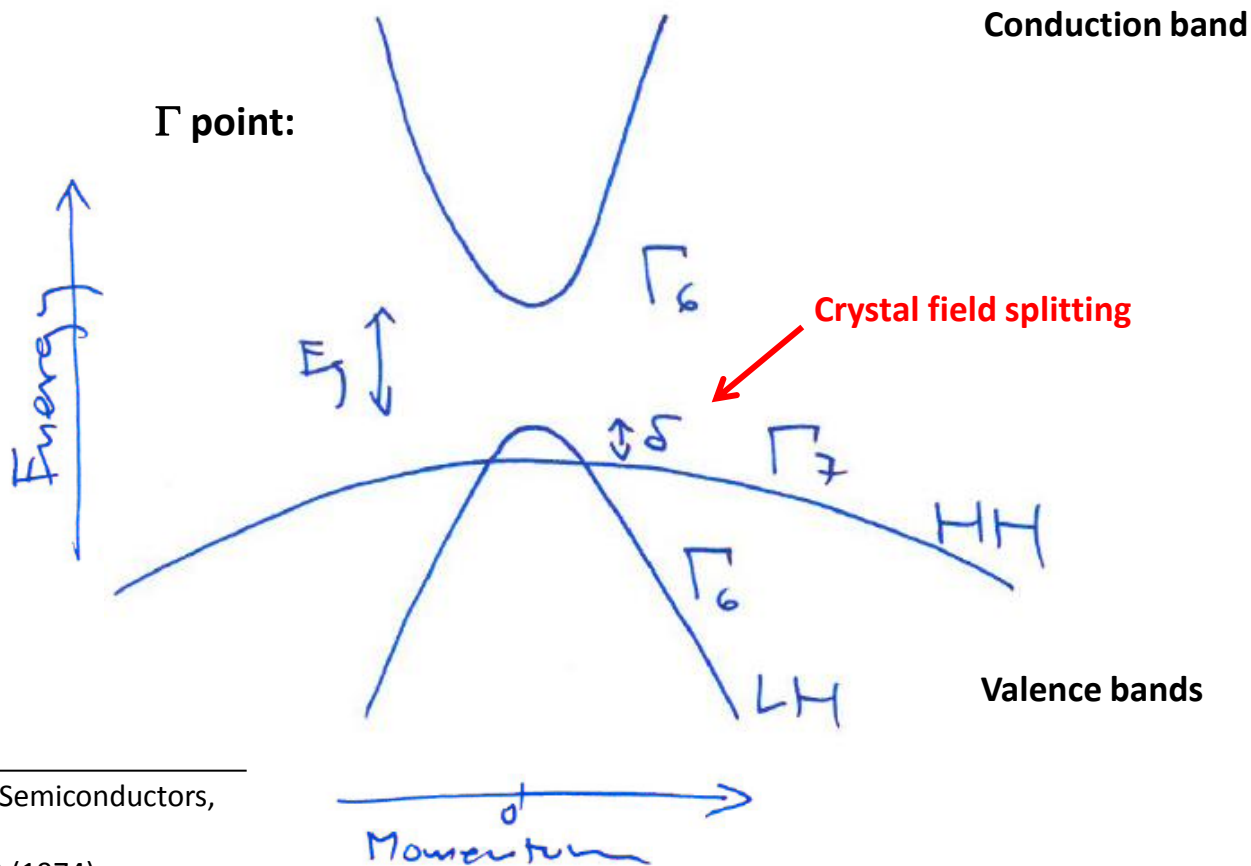
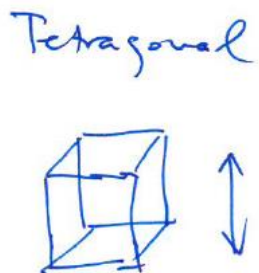
E. O. Kane, J. Phys. Chem. Solids 1, 249 (1957)

Valid for, e.g., GaAs, InAs, InSb, CdTe....



# Bodnar model of electronic bands in $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$

Kane model with a weak tetragonal distortion:



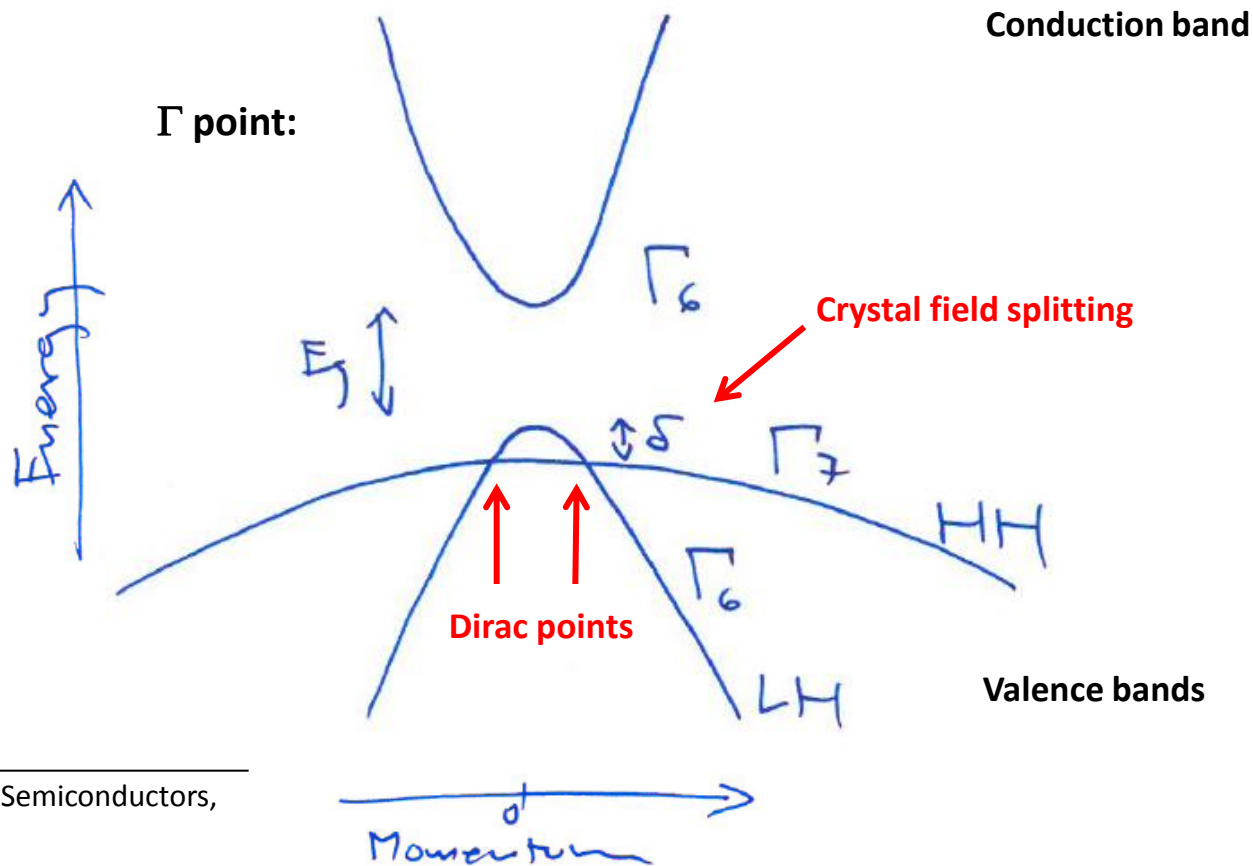
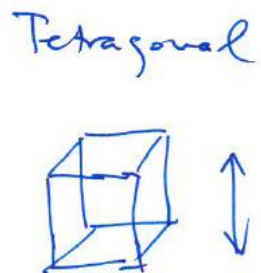
...along tetragonal axis

J. Bodnar, in Proc. III Conf. Narrow-Gap Semiconductors, Warsaw, (Elsevier, 1977) p. 311

see also H. Kildal, Phys. Rev. B 10, 5082 (1974).

# Bodnar model of electronic bands in $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$

Kane model with a weak **tetragonal distortion:**

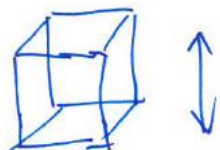


...along tetragonal axis

# Bodnar model of electronic bands in $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$

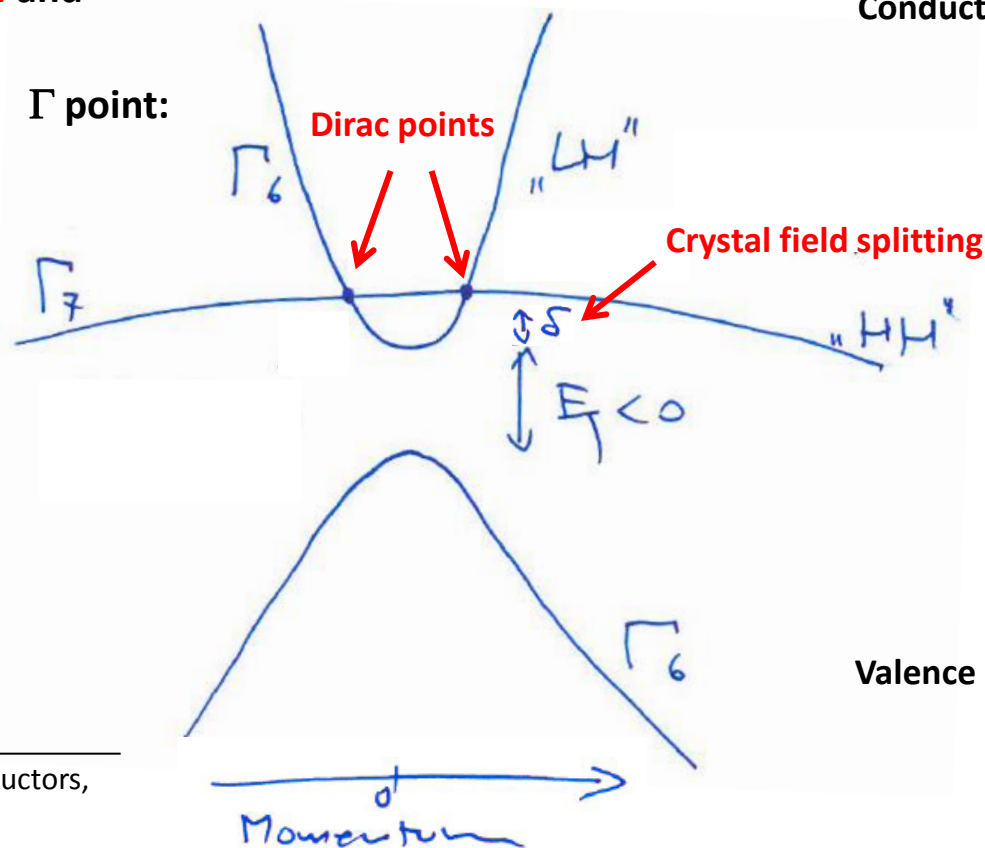
Kane model with a band **inversion** and a weak **tetragonal distortion**:

Tetragonal



Energy ↑

$\Gamma$  point:



Conduction band

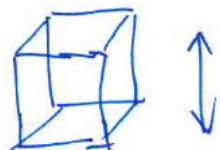
Valence bands

...along tetragonal axis

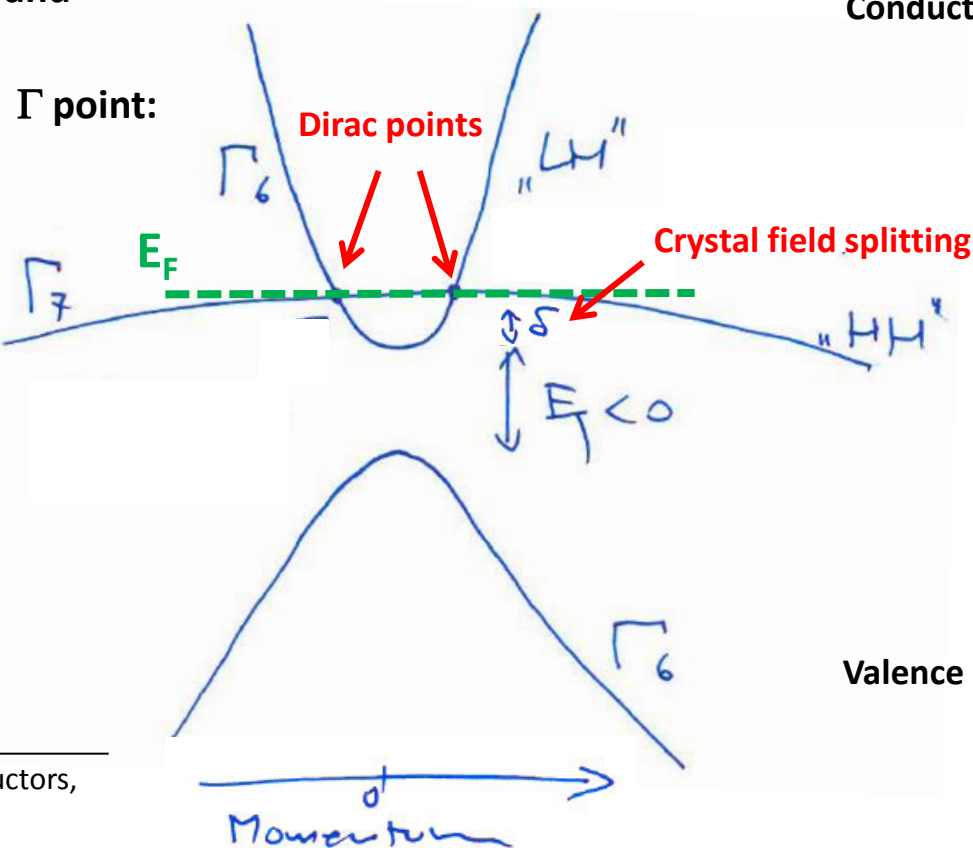
# Bodnar model of electronic bands in $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$

Kane model with a band **inversion** and a weak **tetragonal distortion**:

Tetragonal



Energy ↑



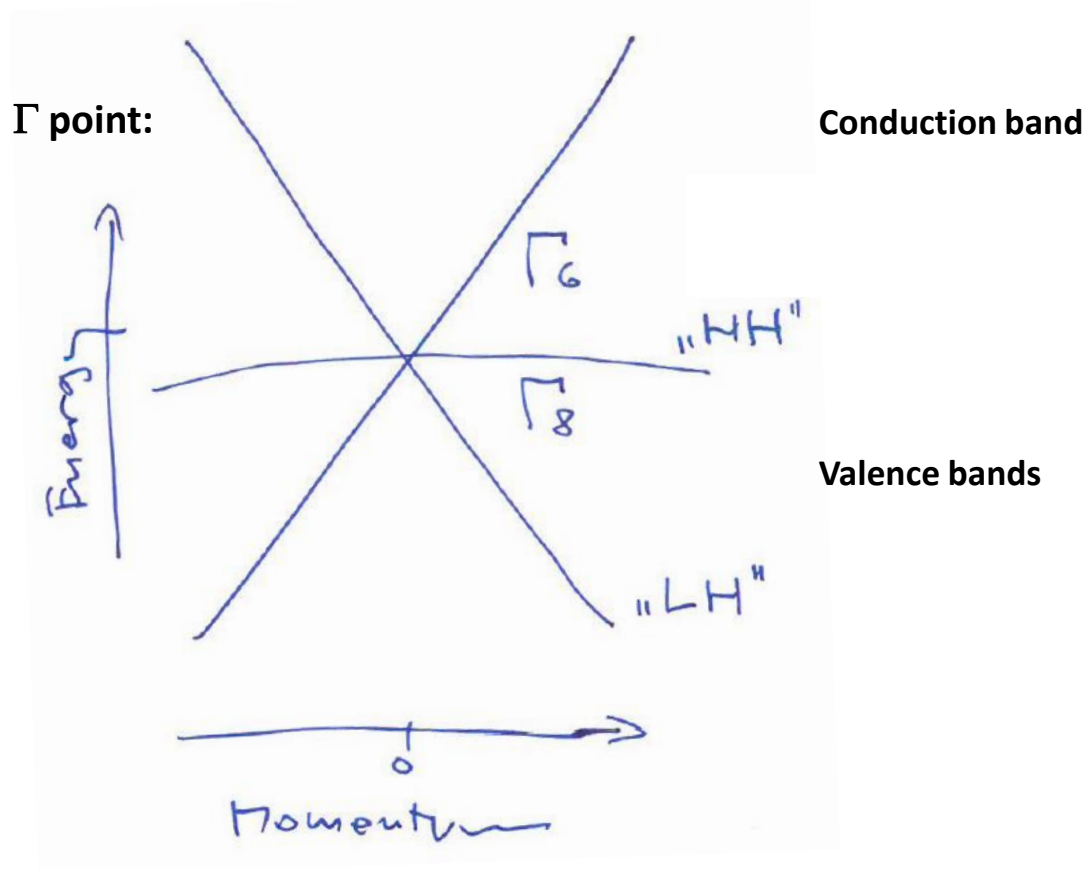
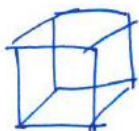
Conduction band

Valence bands

# Bodnar model of electronic bands in $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$

**Standard Kane model**  
with a **vanishing band gap**:

Cube  
(zone - bande)

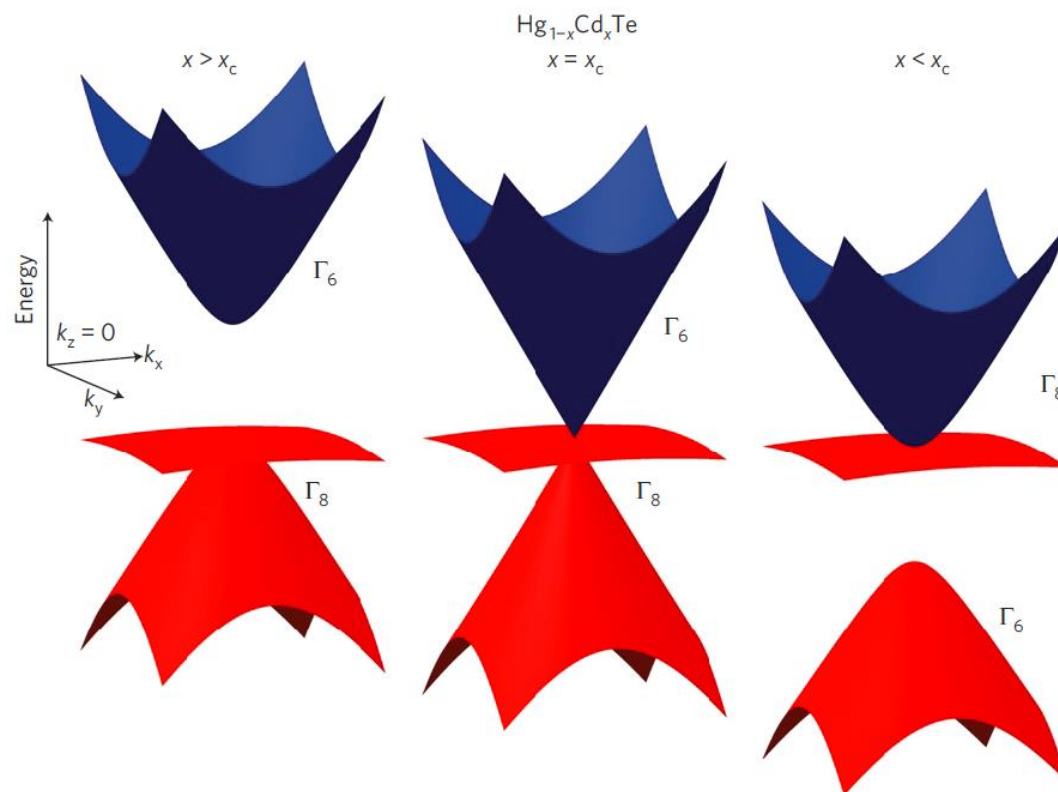


E. O. Kane, J. Phys. Chem. Solids 1, 249 (1957)

P. Kacman and W. Zawadzki, phys. stat. sol. (b) 47, 629 (1971)

M. Orlita et al., Nature Phys. 10, 233 (2014)

## Massless Kane electrons in gapless HgCdTe

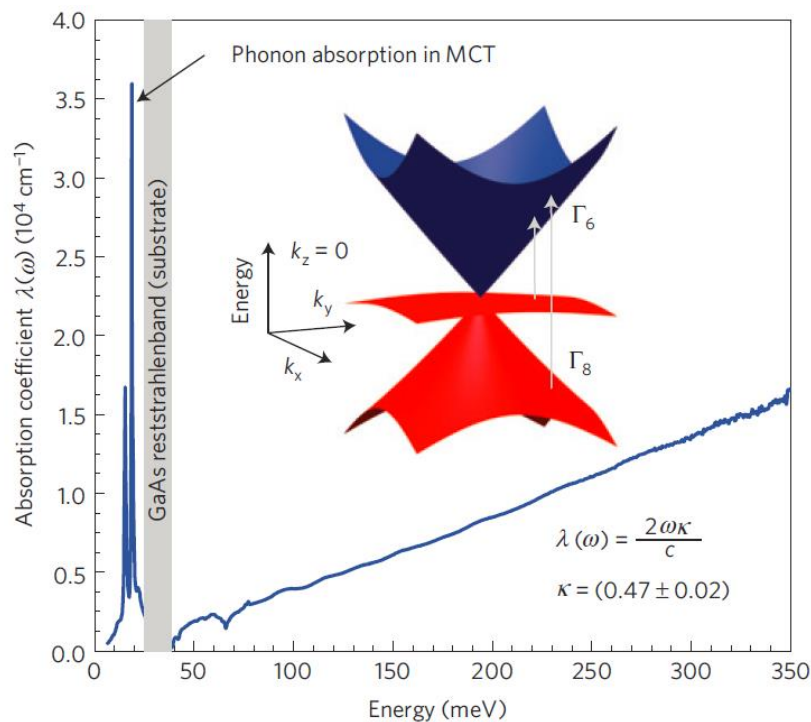


E. O. Kane, J. Phys. Chem. Solids 1, 249 (1957)  
 P. Kacman and W. Zawadzki, phys. stat. sol. (b) 47, 629 (1971)  
 M. Orlita et al., Nature Phys. 10, 233 (2014)

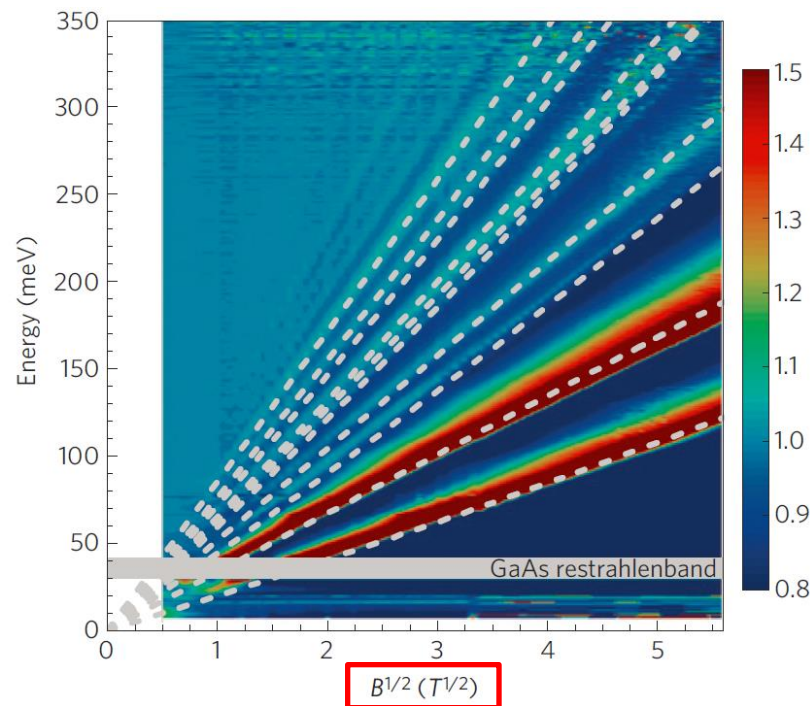
**A single conical band in the center of Brillouin zone (due to accidental degeneracy of levels) hosting massless Kane electrons**

# Massless Kane electrons in gapless HgCdTe

**Absorption coefficient linear in photon energy:**



**Magneto-optical response linear in  $\sqrt{B}$ :**



# Electronic bands in $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$

Two energy scales of conical bands:

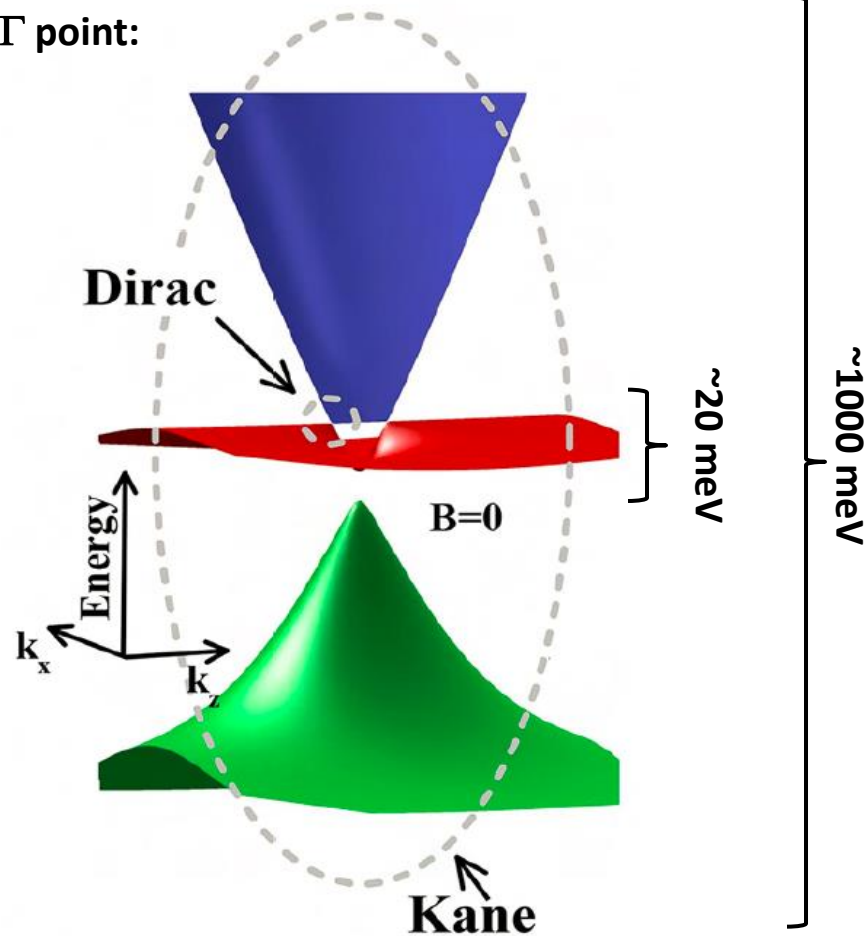
Two symmetry-protected **Dirac** cones at low energies

...due crossing of heavy and light hole band in a tetragonally distorted zinc-blende semiconductor

A single cone of massless **Kane** electrons, no symmetry protection

...appearing in zinc-blende semiconductors with a vanishing band gap

$\Gamma$  point:



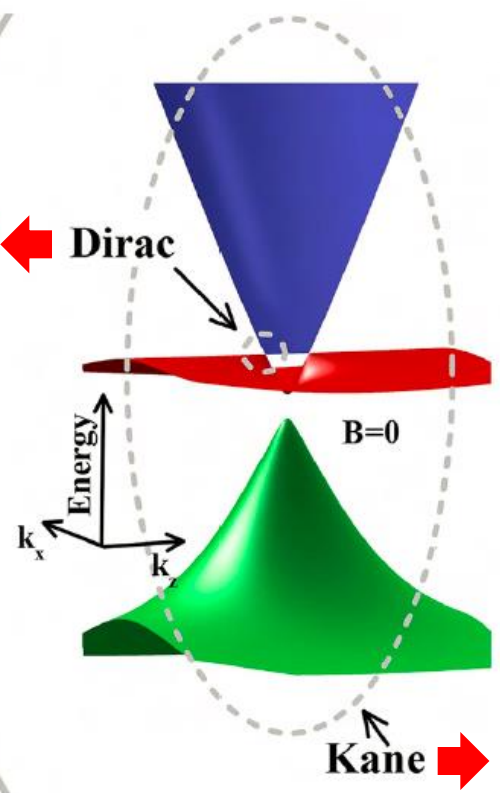
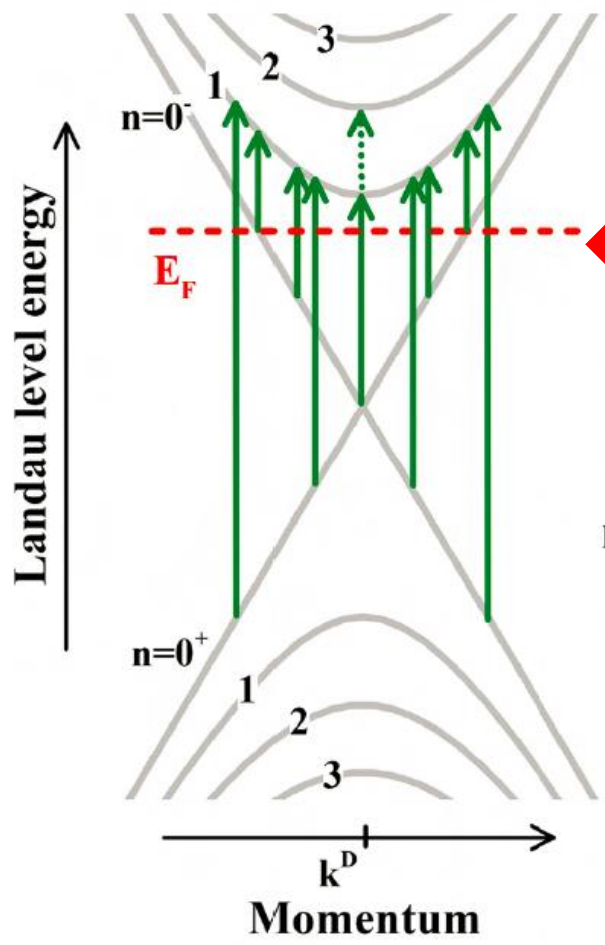
J. Bodnar, in Proc. III Conf. Narrow-Gap Semiconductors, Warsaw,(Elsevier, 1977) p. 311

A. Akrap et al., arXiv:1604.00038 (2016)

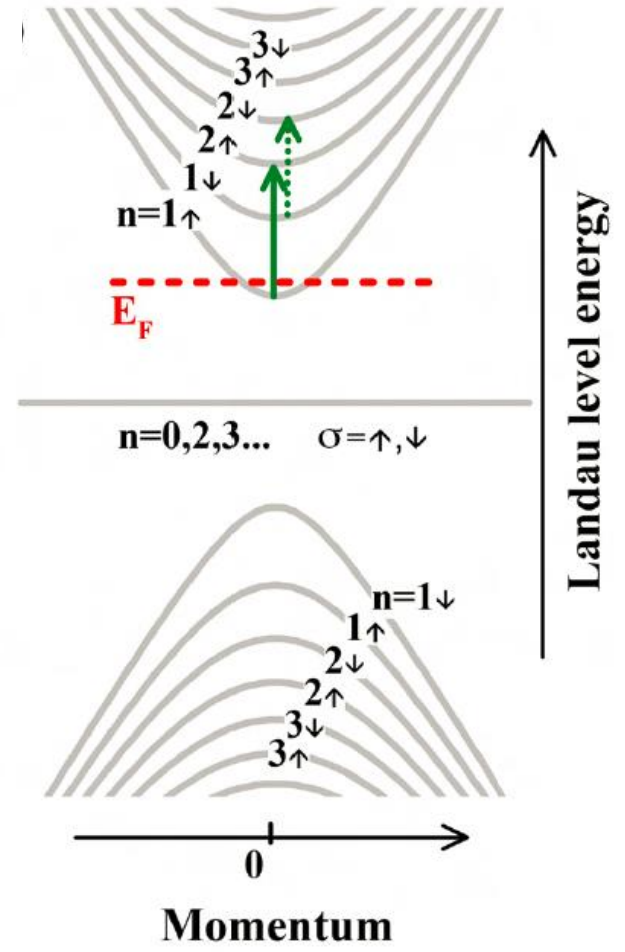


# 3D massless Dirac/Kane electrons – Landau levels

## Landau levels - Dirac electrons

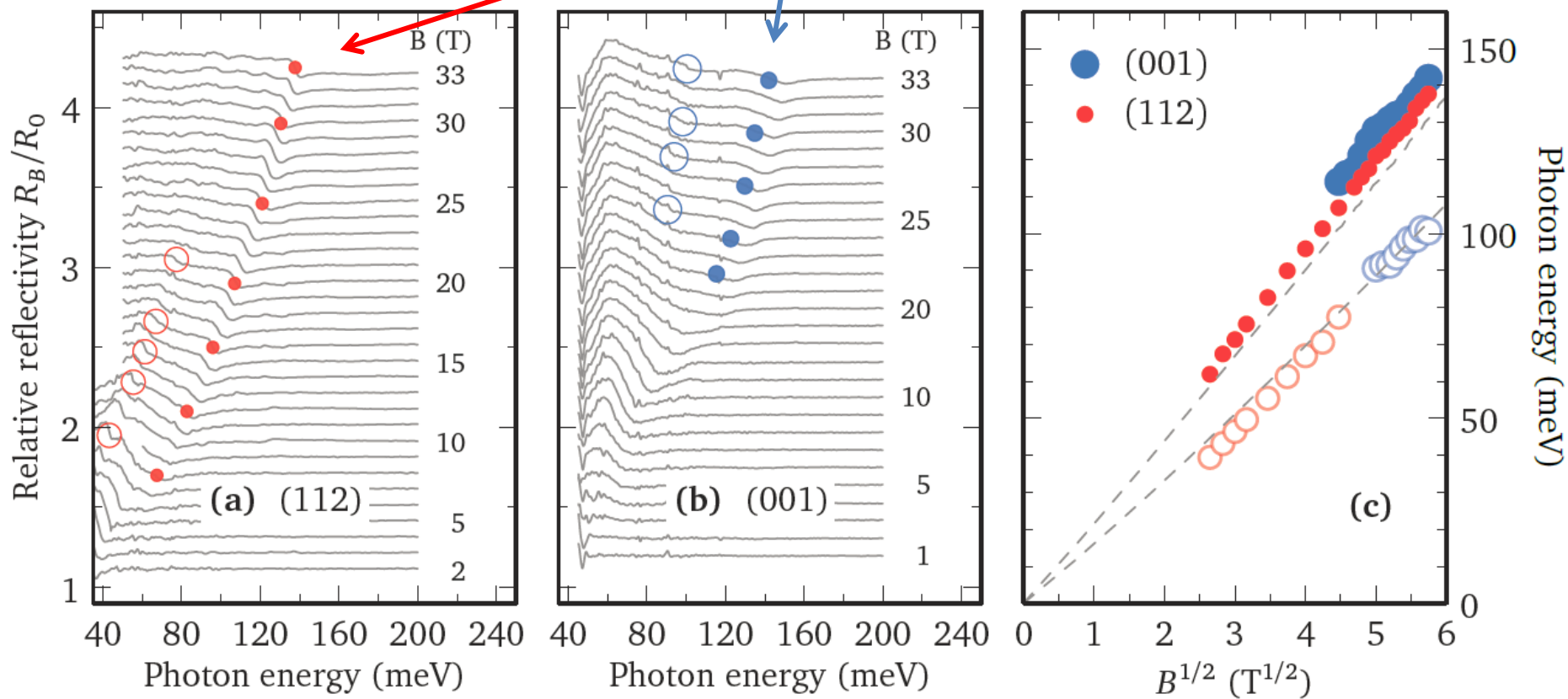


## Landau levels - Kane electrons



# Cd<sub>3</sub>As<sub>2</sub> – High-field magneto-reflectivity

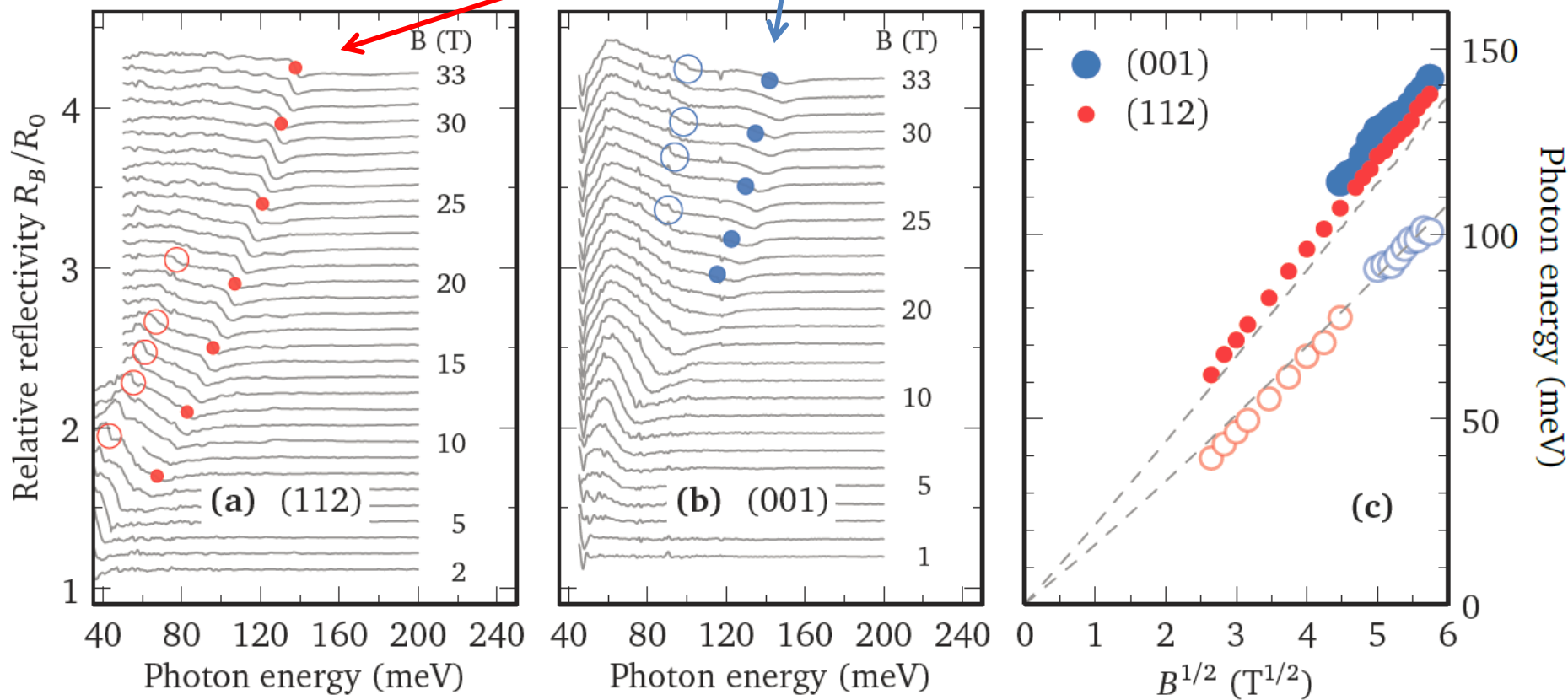
Cyclotron resonance (CR) in the quantum limit



Magneto-optical signature of **massless Kane electrons**

# Cd<sub>3</sub>As<sub>2</sub> – High-field magneto-reflectivity

Cyclotron resonance (CR) in the quantum limit



Magneto-optical signature of **massless Kane electrons**

...also observed by ARPES, STS/STM, transport...

## Conclusions

**Discovery/fabrication of graphene triggered vast search for other materials with analogous properties**

Silicene, germanene, topological insulators, molecular graphene, artificial graphene, semiconductors with giant Rashba-type spin splitting...

### Materials with 3D conical bands reported

$\text{Na}_3\text{Bi}$ ,  $\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$ , zero-gap  $\text{HgCdTe}$ ,  $\text{ZrTe}_5$ ,  
 $\text{TaAs}$ ,  $\text{NbAs}$

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Z. K Liu et al., Science 343, 864 (2014)  
 M. Orlita et al., Nature Physics 10, 233 (2014)  
 Z. K. Liu et al., Nature Mater. 13, 677 (2014)  
 S. Jeon et al., Nature Mater. 13, 851 (2014)  
 R. Y. Chen et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 176404 (2015)  
 B. Q. Lv et al., Nature Phys. 11, 724 (2015)  
 L. X. Yang et al., Nature Phys. 11, 728 (2015)  
 S.-Y. Xu et al., Nature Phys. 11, 748 (2015)

$\text{Cd}_3\text{As}_2$  is a symmetry-protected 3D Dirac semimetal

...but only (“trivial”) 3D massless Kane electrons observed experimentally so far

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A. Akrap et al., arXiv:1604.00038 (2016)

### Acknowledgements:

ERC-2012-AdG-320590 MOMB (M. Potemski)  
 Lia TeraMIR, TWINFUSYON