## Anomalous transport: Theory and Applications - III

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$$
\vec{J}_A = d_{ABC} \frac{\mu_B}{4\pi^2} \vec{B}_C + \left( d_{ABC} \frac{\mu_B \mu_C}{4\pi^2} + b_A \frac{T^2}{12} \right) \vec{\Omega}
$$
\n
$$
\vec{J}_\epsilon = \left( d_{ABC} \frac{\mu_B \mu_C}{8\pi^2} + b_A \frac{T^2}{24} \right) \vec{B}_A + \left( d_{ABC} \frac{\mu_A \mu_B \mu_C}{6\pi^2} + b_A \frac{\mu_A T^2}{6} \right) \vec{\Omega}
$$

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$$

### Today: Rendezvous with the DEVIL !!

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### Today: Rendezvous with the DEVIL !!

### • Experiment

$$
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### Today: Rendezvous with the DEVIL !!

### • Experiment

• Condensed Matter Physics

### Please, allow me

to introduce myself

...

Hot St



- Weyl semi-metals
- Physics at the Edge
- A prediction from holography?
- Summary

# Weyl semi-metals

Bloch wave functions  $\Psi(\vec{x}) = e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}} u_k(\vec{x})$  $u_k(\vec{x}+\vec{a})=u_k(\vec{x})$ 

Physically inequivalent momenta: Brillouin zone  $\vec{k} \equiv \vec{k} + \vec{K}$   $\vec{K} \cdot \vec{a} = 2\pi n$ 

Berry connection on Brillouin zone

$$
\mathcal{A}_i = \langle u_k | \frac{\partial}{\partial k_i} | u_k \rangle
$$
  

$$
u_k \to e^{\phi(k)} u_k
$$
  

$$
\mathcal{A}_i \to \mathcal{A}_i + \frac{\partial}{\partial k_i} \phi(k)
$$

# Weyl semi-metals

Berry curvature  $\mathcal{F} = d\mathcal{A}$ 

$$
\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \phi}\right) \Delta \phi = \oint A = \int_{\text{upper}} \mathcal{F} = \int_{\text{lower}} \mathcal{F} + 2\pi n
$$

Flux of Berry curvature is quantized  $\oint \mathcal{F} = 2\pi n$ 

Topological Material = non trivial Berry connection

(anti) Chiral fermion = (anti) monopole in Berry connection



#### Band s Band structure of WSM



FIG. 3. (Color online) Band dispersion along the *k<sup>x</sup>* = *k<sup>y</sup>* = 0

disappear entirely and the semimetallic state gives way to a

line for ⇥ <sup>=</sup> ⇥*c*<sup>2</sup> <sup>=</sup> <sup>p</sup>(*<sup>m</sup>* <sup>+</sup> *D*)<sup>2</sup> <sup>2</sup>



Nielsen-Ninomiya: left-right come in pairs Stable: Monopole charge can not vanish (no mass for chiral fermions)

# Weyl semi-metal

### Topological constraint

**Berry connection** 
$$
\mathcal{A} = \langle \psi(k) | \frac{\partial}{\partial k_i} | \psi(k) \rangle dk_i
$$



[Kiritsis]

BZ has no boundary !



CME vanishes in equilibrium in WSM "Bloch theorem"

### Negative Magnetoresitivity

$$
\text{CME} \qquad \vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E} + \frac{\delta \mu_5}{2\pi^2} \vec{B}
$$
\n
$$
\text{Anomaly} \qquad \partial_t \delta \rho_5 = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \vec{E} \vec{B}
$$

Susceptibility  $\delta \rho_5 = \chi_5 \delta \mu_5$ 

$$
\vec{J} = \left(\sigma + \frac{iB^2}{\omega\chi_5}\right)\vec{E}
$$

$$
\Re(\sigma_{\rm tot}) = \sigma + \frac{B^2}{\chi_5} \delta(\omega)
$$

Anomaly induces infinite DC conductivity !!

### Negative Magnetoresitivity

$$
\text{CME} \qquad \vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E} + \frac{\delta \mu_5}{2\pi^2} \vec{B}
$$
\n
$$
\text{Anomaly} \qquad \partial_t \delta \rho_5 = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \vec{E} \vec{B} - \tau_c \delta \rho_5
$$

Susceptibility  $\delta \rho_5 = \chi_5 \delta \mu_5$ 

$$
\vec{J} = \left(\sigma + \frac{\tau_c B^2}{\chi_5}\right) \vec{E}
$$

Anomaly induces finite DC conductivity !!

Qiang Li,<sup>1</sup> Dmitri E. Kharzeev,<sup>2,3</sup> Cheng Zhang,<sup>1</sup> Yuan Huang,<sup>4</sup> I. Pletikosić,<sup>1,5</sup> A. V. Fedorov,<sup>6</sup> R. D. Zhong,<sup>1</sup> J. A. Schneeloch,<sup>1</sup> G. D. Gu,<sup>1</sup> and T. Valla<sup>1</sup>



[D. Kharzeev: Lectures at Schladming Winterschool 2015]



9

6

3

 $B(T)$ 

### fits to  $1/(a+b B^2)$ B^2 behaviour!

 $-3$ 

 $-6$ 

 $-9$ 

[Li, Kharzeev at al. NaturePhysics 3648 (2016)]







# AHE in WSMs

$$
J^\mu_{cons}=J^\mu_{cov}+\frac{1}{4\pi^2}\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\lambda}A^5_\nu F_{\rho\lambda}
$$

 $\overline{A}^5$  Separation of Weyl nodes in Brillouin zone

$$
\vec{J}=\frac{1}{2\pi^2}\vec{A}_5\times\vec{E}
$$

No contribution from covariant current (no analog of chemical potential in momentum)



•Vacuum: (infinitely) massive Dirac fermions •Need gradient in axial vector = axial magnetic field

$$
\vec{J} = \frac{\mu}{2\pi^2} \vec{B}_5 \qquad \qquad \vec{B}_5 = \nabla \times \vec{A}_5
$$

- Edge current
- States: "Fermi arcs" (degeneracy  $= |A_5|$ )



 $J_{\text{thermal}} =$ 

*T*

 $\frac{2}{6}$   $|A_5|\Delta T$ 

- Net energy current at edge
- Effect of *gravitational anomaly!!*

## WSM

 $\epsilon(k_z)$ In crystal left- and right-handed chiralities are connected along the band dispersions



the ladder operators, the Hamiltonian takes the form:

where ⌃*<sup>B</sup>* = *v<sup>F</sup> /B*. It is clear from Eq. (27), that its

*|n* = *zn*+⌅*|n* 1*,* +*,* ⇧ + *zn*+⇧*|n,* +*,* ⌃ + *z<sup>n</sup>*⌅*|n* 1*, ,* ⇧

eigenstates have the following general form:

+[*m*+ˆ (*kz*)]⌅*<sup>z</sup>*+⇥⇧ *<sup>y</sup>*

 $\Box$   $\cap$  ET and a bolographic me **k**  $\alpha$   $\alpha$  = 0 and a moderate applies moderate FIG. 3. (Color online) Band dispersion along the *k<sup>x</sup>* = *k<sup>y</sup>* = 0  $|C|$  with this disappear entirely and the semimetallic state gives way to a Can we find a QFT and a holographic model with this property?





# Action of HoloWSM

$$
\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2\kappa^{2}} (\mathcal{R} + 12) - \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{F}^{2} - \frac{1}{4} F_{5}^{2} +
$$
  
 
$$
|(\partial_{\mu} + iqA_{\mu}^{5})\Phi|^{2} - V(|\Phi|) +
$$
  
 
$$
+ A_{5} \wedge \left(\frac{\alpha}{3} F_{5} \wedge F_{5} + \alpha \mathcal{F} \wedge \mathcal{F} + \zeta R \wedge R\right)
$$

- Cosmological constant = AdS
- Very specific  $CS$  term  $=$  form of Anomaly
- Scalar potential determines dimension of dual scalar operator (we chose dim=3) i.e. mass deformation

### **A holographic topological quantum phase transition**

Running of axial gauge field:



Running of scalar field:

# Holographic WSM

Smoking gun of topological state of matter : AHE



# Odd viscosity

- Hall viscosity in 2D Quantum Hall states [Avron, Seiler, Zograf]
- Time reversal breaking necessary
- 2D : invariant  $\epsilon$  tensor
- 3D: need some additional vector
- Hydrodynamics of magnetized plasmas

[Landau, Lifshytz Vol. 10]

$$
\tau_{xy} = \eta_{\perp} V_{xy} - \eta_{\perp}^H (V_{xx} - V_{yy})
$$
\n
$$
\tau_{xz} = \eta_{\parallel} V_{xz} + \eta_{\parallel}^H V_{yz}
$$
\n
$$
\tau_{yz} = \eta_{\parallel} V_{yz} - \eta_{\parallel}^H V_{xz}
$$
\n
$$
V_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_i v_j + \partial_j v_i)
$$
\nodd viscosities

• In total: 3 shear, 2 "bulk" and 2 odd viscosities •  $\eta_{odd}(-B) = -\eta_{odd}(B)$ 

# Odd viscosity





- Odd viscosities
- Probe IR region of geometry: Low T





## Summary

