Anomalous transport: Theory and Applications - III

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$$\vec{J}_{A} = d_{ABC} \frac{\mu_{B}}{4\pi^{2}} \vec{B}_{C} + \left(d_{ABC} \frac{\mu_{B}\mu_{C}}{4\pi^{2}} + b_{A} \frac{T^{2}}{12} \right) \vec{\Omega}$$
$$\vec{J}_{\epsilon} = \left(d_{ABC} \frac{\mu_{B}\mu_{C}}{8\pi^{2}} + b_{A} \frac{T^{2}}{24} \right) \vec{B}_{A} + \left(d_{ABC} \frac{\mu_{A}\mu_{B}\mu_{C}}{6\pi^{2}} + b_{A} \frac{\mu_{A}T^{2}}{6} \right) \vec{\Omega}$$

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Today: Rendezvous with the DEVIL !!

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• Experiment

$$\vec{J}_{A} = d_{ABC} \frac{\mu_{B}}{4\pi^{2}} \vec{B}_{C} + \left(d_{ABC} \frac{\mu_{B}\mu_{C}}{4\pi^{2}} + b_{A} \frac{T^{2}}{12} \right) \vec{\Omega}$$
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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 $\Psi(\vec{x}) = e^{i\vec{k}.\vec{x}}u_k(\vec{x})$ $u_k(\vec{x} + \vec{a}) = u_k(\vec{x})$

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

Berry connection on Brillouin zone

$$egin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_i &= \langle u_k | \, rac{\partial}{\partial k_i} \, | u_k
angle \ u_k &
ightarrow e^{\phi(k)} u_k \ \mathcal{A}_i &
ightarrow \mathcal{A}_i + rac{\partial}{\partial k_i} \phi(k) \end{aligned}$$

Weyl semi-metals

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

$$\Box \phi = \oint \mathcal{A} = \int_{\text{upper}} \mathcal{F} = \int_{\text{lower}} \mathcal{F} + 2\pi n$$

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 structure of WSM





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

$$CME \qquad \vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E} + \frac{\delta \mu_5}{2\pi^2} \vec{B}$$

Anomaly
$$\partial_t \delta \rho_5 = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \vec{E} \vec{B}$$

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

$$CME \qquad \vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E} + \frac{\delta \mu_5}{2\pi^2} \vec{B}$$

Anomaly
$$\partial_t \delta \rho_5 = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \vec{E} \vec{B} - \tau_c \delta \rho_5$$

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,¹ Dmitri E. Kharzeev,^{2,3} Cheng Zhang,¹ Yuan Huang,⁴ I. Pletikosić,^{1,5} A. V. Fedorov,⁶ R. D. Zhong,¹ J. A. Schneeloch,¹ G. D. Gu,¹ and T. Valla¹



[D. Kharzeev: Lectures at Schladming Winterschool 2015]





fits to I/(a+b B^2) B^2 behaviour!

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

 $(C) = 0^{0^{0}}$ $(C) = 0^{0$







AHE in WSMs

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

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

$$ec{J}=rac{1}{2\pi^2}ec{A_5} imesec{E}$$

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 = $|A_5|$)



 $J_{\rm thermal} = \frac{T}{6} |A_5| \Delta T$

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

WSM

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



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 & tensor
- 3D: need some additional vector
- Hydrodynamics of magnetized plasmas

[Landau, Lifshytz Vol. 10]

$$\tau_{xy} = \eta_{\perp} V_{xy} - \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{\perp}^{H} (V_{xx} - V_{yy}) \\ \tau_{xz} = \eta_{\parallel} V_{xz} + \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{\parallel}^{H} V_{yz} \\ \eta_{\parallel}^{H} V_{yz} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\tau_{yz} = \eta_{\parallel} V_{yz} - \begin{pmatrix} \eta_{\parallel}^{H} V_{xz} \\ \eta_{\parallel}^{H} V_{xz} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$V_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{i} v_{j} + \partial_{j} v_{i})$$
odd viscosities

In total: 3 shear, 2 "bulk" and 2 odd viscosities
η_{odd}(-B) = -η_{odd}(B)

Odd viscosity





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





Summary

