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## Topological Weyl semimetals in the chiral antiferromagnetic materials $\text{Mn}_3\text{Ge}$ and $\text{Mn}_3\text{Sn}$

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## PAPER

Topological Weyl semimetals in the chiral antiferromagnetic materials  $Mn_3Ge$  and  $Mn_3Sn$ 

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Hao Yang<sup>1,2</sup>, Yan Sun<sup>1</sup>, Yang Zhang<sup>1,3</sup>, Wu-Jun Shi<sup>1,4</sup>, Stuart S P Parkin<sup>2</sup> and Binghai Yan<sup>1,5</sup><sup>1</sup> Max Planck Institute for Chemical Physics of Solids, D-01187 Dresden, Germany<sup>2</sup> Max Planck Institute of Microstructure Physics, Weinberg 2, D-06120 Halle, Germany<sup>3</sup> Leibniz Institute for Solid State and Materials Research, D-01069 Dresden, Germany<sup>4</sup> School of Physical Science and Technology, ShanghaiTech University, Shanghai 200031, People's Republic of China<sup>5</sup> Max Planck Institute for the Physics of Complex Systems, D-01187 Dresden, GermanyE-mail: [yan@cpfs.mpg.de](mailto:yan@cpfs.mpg.de)**Keywords:** Weyl semimetal, antiferromagnetism, anomalous Hall effect, surface states, Fermi arcs

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**Abstract**

Recent experiments revealed that  $Mn_3Sn$  and  $Mn_3Ge$  exhibit a strong anomalous Hall effect at room temperature, provoking us to explore their electronic structures for topological properties. By *ab initio* band structure calculations, we have observed the existence of multiple Weyl points in the bulk and corresponding Fermi arcs on the surface, predicting antiferromagnetic Weyl semimetals in  $Mn_3Ge$  and  $Mn_3Sn$ . Here the chiral antiferromagnetism in the Kagome-type lattice structure is essential to determine the positions and numbers of Weyl points. Our work further reveals a new guiding principle to search for magnetic Weyl semimetals among materials that exhibit a strong anomalous Hall effect.

**1. Introduction**

Recent discovery of Weyl semimetals (WSMs) [1–3] in realistic materials has stimulated tremendous research interest in topological semimetals, such as WSMs, Dirac semimetals, and nodal line semimetals [4–9], as a new frontier of condensed matter physics after the discovery of topological insulators [10, 11]. The WSMs are of particular interest not only because of their exotic Fermi-arc-type surface states but also because of their appealing bulk chiral magneto-transport properties, such as the chiral anomaly effect [12–14], nonlocal transport [15, 16], large magnetoresistance, and high mobility [17]. Currently discovered WSM materials can be classified into two groups. One group breaks crystal inversion symmetry but preserves time-reversal symmetry (e.g., TaAs-family transition-metal pnictides [18, 19] and  $WTe_2$ - and  $MoTe_2$ -family transition-metal dichalcogenides [20–26]). The other group breaks time-reversal symmetry in ferromagnets with possible tilted moments (e.g., magnetic Heusler  $GdPtBi$  [27, 28] and  $YbMnBi_2$  [29]). An antiferromagnetic (AFM) WSM compound has yet to be found, although  $Y_2Ir_2O_7$  with a noncoplanar AFM structure was theoretically predicted to be a WSM candidate [5].

In a WSM, the conduction and valence bands cross each other linearly through nodes called Weyl points. Between a pair of Weyl points with opposite chiralities (sink or source of the Berry curvature) [4], the emerging Berry flux can lead to the anomalous Hall effect (AHE) [30], as observed in  $GdPtBi$  [27, 28], and an intrinsic spin Hall effect (SHE), as predicted in TaAs-type materials [31], for systems without and with time-reversal symmetry, respectively. Herein, we raise a simple recipe to search for WSM candidates among materials that host strong AHE or SHE.

Recently,  $Mn_3X$  (where  $X = Sn, Ge, \text{ and } Ir$ ), which exhibit noncollinear antiferromagnetic (AFM) phases at room temperature, have been found to show large AHE [32–35] and SHE [36], provoking our interest to investigate their band structures for possible WSMs. In this work, we report the existence of Weyl fermions for  $Mn_3Ge$  and  $Mn_3Sn$  compounds and the resultant Fermi arcs on the surface by *ab initio* calculations, awaiting experimental verifications. Dozens of Weyl points exist near the Fermi energy in their band structure, and these can be well understood with the assistance of lattice symmetry.

## 2. Methods

The electronic ground states of Mn<sub>3</sub>Ge and Mn<sub>3</sub>Sn were calculated by using density-functional theory (DFT) within the Perdew–Burke–Ernzerhof-type generalized-gradient approximation (GGA) [37] using the Vienna *ab initio* simulation package (VASP) [38]. The 3d<sup>6</sup>4s<sup>1</sup>, 4s<sup>2</sup>4p<sup>2</sup>, and 5s<sup>2</sup>5p<sup>2</sup> electrons were considered as valance electrons for Mn, Ge, and Sn atoms, respectively. The primitive cell with experimental crystal parameters  $a = b = 5.352$  and  $c = 4.312$  Å for Mn<sub>3</sub>Ge and  $a = b = 5.67$  and  $c = 4.53$  Å for Mn<sub>3</sub>Sn were adopted. Spin-orbit coupling (SOC) was included in all calculations.

To identify the Weyl points with the monopole feature, we calculated the Berry curvature distribution in momentum space. The Berry curvature was calculated based on a tight-binding Hamiltonian based on localized Wannier functions [39] projected from the DFT Bloch wave functions. Chosen were atomic-orbital-like Wannier functions, which include Mn-sp<sub>d</sub> and Ge-sp/Sn-p orbitals, so that the tight-binding Hamiltonian is consistent with the symmetry of *ab initio* calculations. From such a Hamiltonian, the Berry curvature can be calculated using the Kubo-formula approach [40]

$$\Omega_n^\gamma(\vec{k}) = 2i\hbar^2 \sum_{m \neq n} \frac{\langle u_n(\vec{k}) | \hat{v}_\alpha | u_m(\vec{k}) \rangle \langle u_m(\vec{k}) | \hat{v}_\beta | u_n(\vec{k}) \rangle}{(E_n(\vec{k}) - E_m(\vec{k}))^2}, \quad (1)$$

where  $\Omega_n^\gamma(\vec{k})$  is the Berry curvature in momentum space for a given band  $n$ ,  $\hat{v}_{\alpha(\beta,\gamma)} = \frac{1}{\hbar} \frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial k_{\alpha(\beta,\gamma)}}$  is the velocity operator with  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma = x, y, z$ , and  $|u_n(\vec{k})\rangle$  and  $E_n(\vec{k})$  are the eigenvector and eigenvalue of the Hamiltonian  $\hat{H}(\vec{k})$ , respectively. The summation of  $\Omega_n^\gamma(\vec{k})$  over all valance bands gives the Berry curvature vector  $\Omega$  ( $\Omega^x, \Omega^y, \Omega^z$ ).

In addition, the surface states that demonstrate the Fermi arcs were calculated on a semi-infinite surface, where the momentum-resolved local density of states (LDOS) on the surface layer was evaluated based on the Green's function method. We note that the current surface band structure corresponds to the bottom surface of a half-infinite system.

## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1. Symmetry analysis of the AFM structure

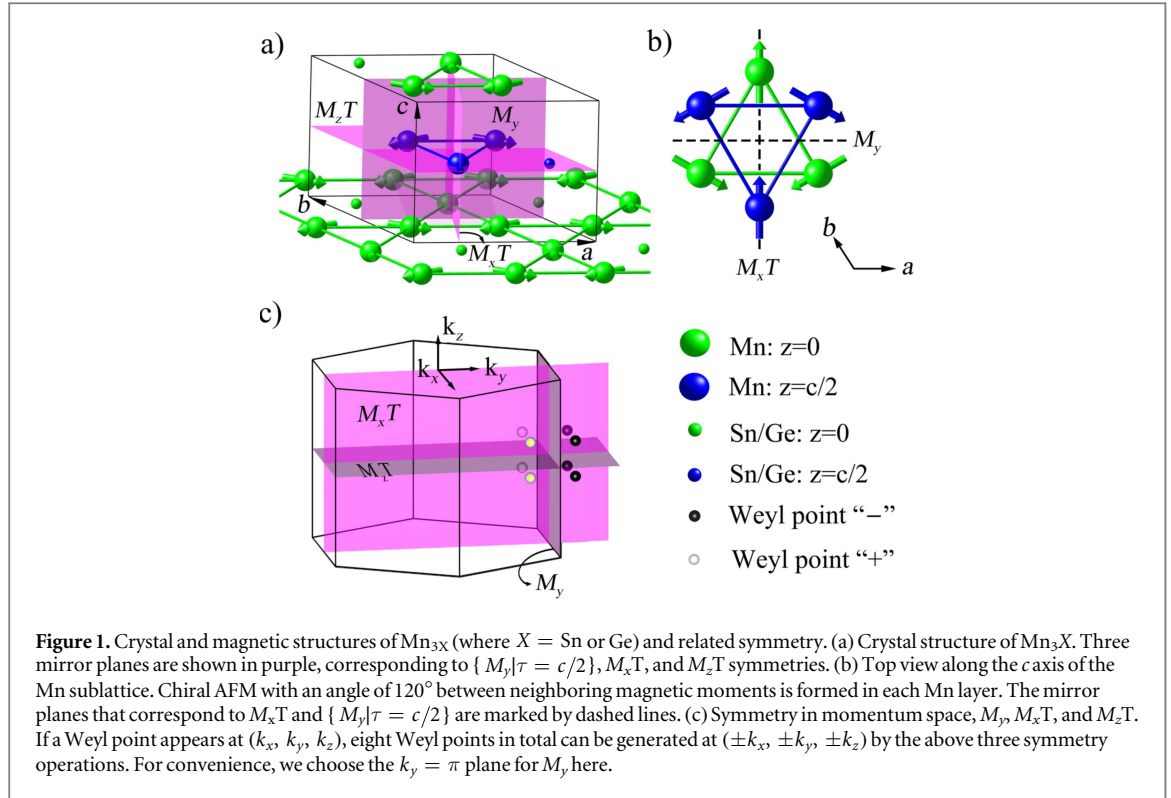
Mn<sub>3</sub>Ge and Mn<sub>3</sub>Sn share the same layered hexagonal lattice (space group  $P6_3/mmc$ , No. 194). Inside a layer, Mn atoms form a Kagome-type lattice with mixed triangles and hexagons and Ge/Sn atoms are located at the centers of these hexagons. Each Mn atom carries a magnetic moment of 3.2  $\mu$ B in Mn<sub>3</sub>Sn and 2.7  $\mu$ B in Mn<sub>3</sub>Ge. As revealed in a previous study [41], the ground magnetic state is a noncollinear AFM state, where Mn moments align inside the  $ab$  plane and form 120° angles with neighboring moment vectors, as shown in figure 1(b). Along the  $c$  axis, stacking two layers leads to the primitive unit cell. Given the magnetic lattice, these two layers can be transformed into each other by inversion symmetry or with a mirror reflection ( $M_y$ ) adding a half-lattice ( $c/2$ ) translation, i.e., a nonsymmorphic symmetry  $\{M_y | \tau = c/2\}$ . In addition, two other mirror reflections ( $M_x$  and  $M_z$ ) adding time reversal ( $T$ ),  $M_x T$  and  $M_z T$ , exist.

In momentum space, we can utilize three important symmetries,  $M_x T$ ,  $M_z T$ , and  $M_y$ , to understand the electronic structure and locate the Weyl points. Suppose a Weyl point with chirality  $\chi$  (+ or −) exists at a generic position  $\mathbf{k}$  ( $k_x, k_y, k_z$ ). Mirror reflection reverses  $\chi$  while time reversal does not and both of them act on  $\mathbf{k}$ . Further, mirror reflection  $M_\gamma$  preserves the Berry curvature  $\Omega^\gamma$  while time reversal reserves it. The transformation is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} M_x T : (k_x, k_y, k_z) &\rightarrow (k_x, -k_y, -k_z); \chi \rightarrow -\chi; \Omega^x \rightarrow -\Omega^x \\ M_z T : (k_x, k_y, k_z) &\rightarrow (-k_x, -k_y, k_z); \chi \rightarrow -\chi; \Omega^z \rightarrow -\Omega^z \\ M_y : (k_x, k_y, k_z) &\rightarrow (k_x, -k_y, k_z); \chi \rightarrow -\chi; \Omega^y \rightarrow +\Omega^y. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Each of the above three operations doubles the number of Weyl points. Thus, eight nonequivalent Weyl points can be generated at  $(\pm k_x, +k_y, \pm k_z)$  with chirality  $\chi$  and  $(\pm k_x, -k_y, \pm k_z)$  with chirality  $-\chi$  (see figure 1(c)). We note that the  $k_x = 0/\pi$  or  $k_z = 0/\pi$  plane can host Weyl points. However, the  $k_y = 0/\pi$  plane cannot host Weyl points, because  $M_y$  simply reverses the chirality and annihilates the Weyl point with its mirror image if it exists.

In addition, the symmetry of the 120° AFM state is slightly broken in the materials, owing to the existence of a tiny net moment ( $\sim 0.003$   $\mu$ B per unit cell) [41–43]. Such weak symmetry breaking seems to induce negligible effects in the transport measurement. However, it gives rise to a perturbation of the band structure, for example, shifting slightly the mirror image of a Weyl point from its position expected, as we will see in the surface states of Mn<sub>3</sub>Ge.



### 3.2. The anomalous Hall effect

The intrinsic anomalous Hall conductivity  $\sigma_\gamma$  ( $\gamma = x, y, z$ ) can be calculated by integrating the Berry curvature  $\Omega^\gamma$  over the whole Brillouin zone [40, 44]

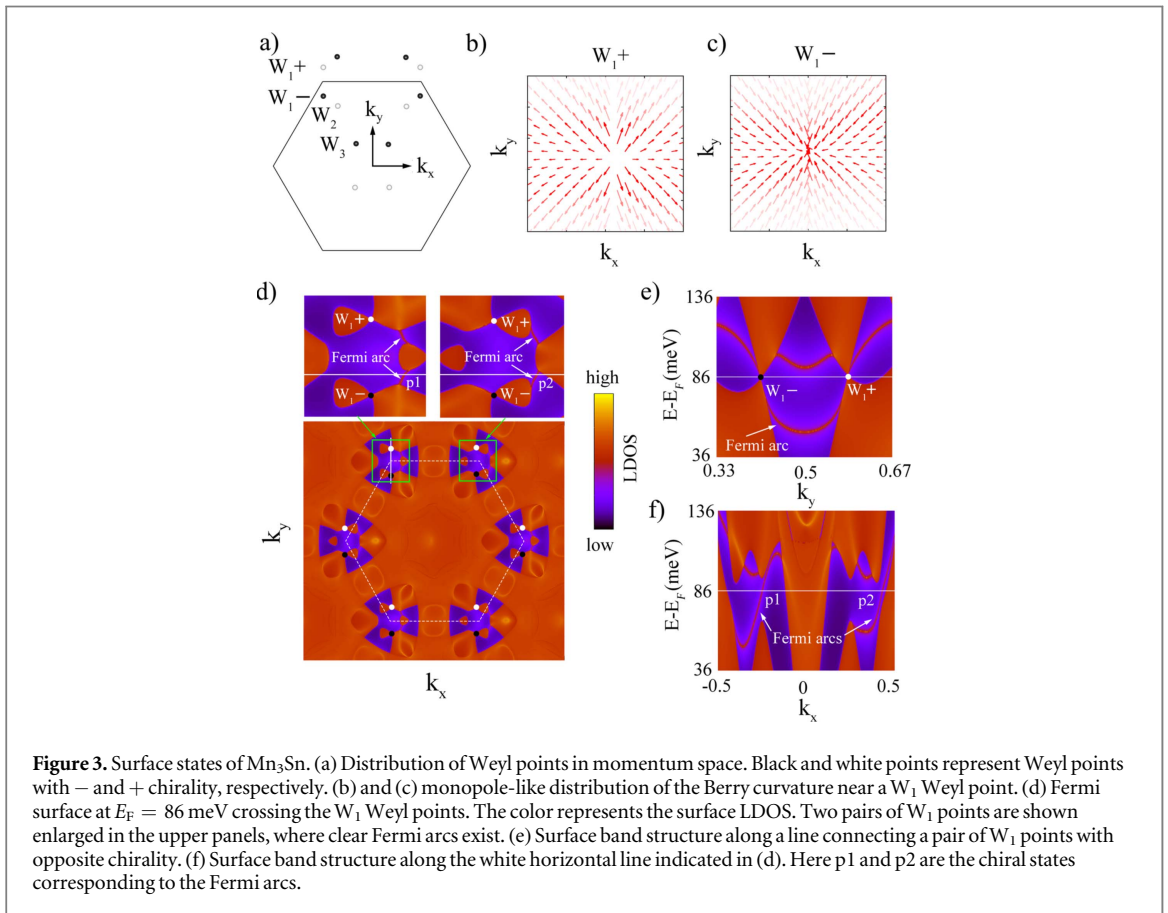
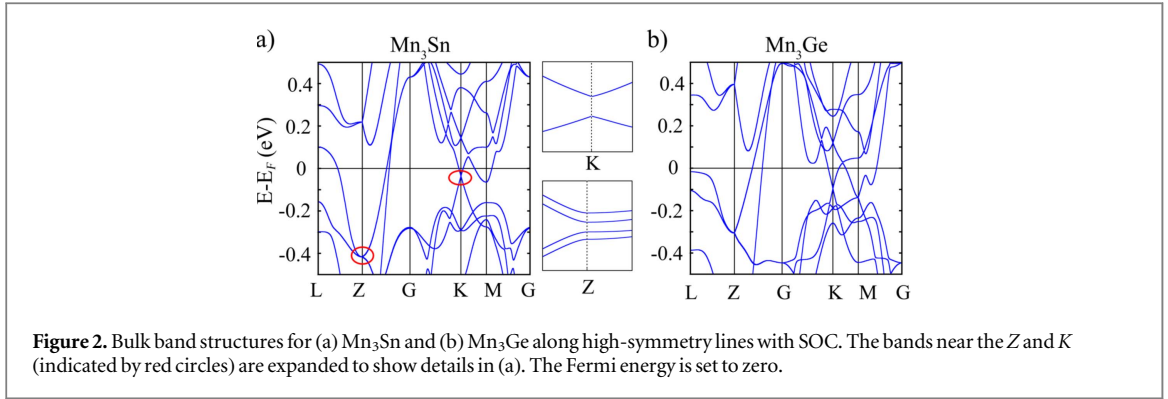
$$\sigma^\gamma = -\frac{e^2}{\hbar} \int_{BZ} \frac{d^3\vec{k}}{(2\pi)^3} f_n(\vec{k}) \Omega^\gamma(\vec{k}). \quad (3)$$

According to equation (2),  $\Omega^x$  and  $\Omega^z$  are odd with respect to  $M_xT$  and  $M_yT$ , respectively. Thus, corresponding  $\sigma^x$  and  $\sigma^z$  are zero. Since  $\Omega^y$  is even with respect to the  $M_y$  mirror plane, corresponding  $\sigma^y$  is nonzero. This is also consistent with the distribution of Weyl points in the  $k$ -space. As shown in figure 1(c), only ‘+’ Weyl points appear on one side of the  $M_y$  plane and only ‘-’ Weyl points locate on the other side of  $M_y$  plane. Then there are net Berry flux (starting from ‘+’ to ‘-’ Weyl points)  $\Omega^y$  crossing the  $M_y$  plane, resulting in the nonzero anomalous Hall conductivity  $\sigma^y$ . In contrast, an equal number of ‘+’ and ‘-’ Weyl points appear on each side of  $M_x$  ( $M_z$ ) planes. Consequently, the net Berry flux of  $\Omega^x$  ( $\Omega^z$ ) should be zero, giving rise to vanishing  $\sigma^x$  ( $\sigma^z$ ). According to recent numerical calculations [36],  $\sigma^y = 330(133) S^{-1} cm^{-1}$  for  $Mn_3Ge$  ( $Mn_3Sn$ ).

In the measurement of AHE, an external magnetic field is usually applied to uniform different magnetic domains. Further, for  $Mn_3Ge$  and  $Mn_3Sn$ , the triangular spins can be rotated inside the  $xy$  plane even by a very weak magnetic field due to the residual magnetic moment [43]. The rotation of an arbitrary angle can break the  $M_y$  and  $M_xT$  symmetry, showing nonzero  $\sigma^y$  and  $\sigma^x$ . However,  $\sigma^z$  is still zero due to the  $M_zT$  symmetry. As observed for both compounds in experiment [34, 35],  $\sigma^{x,y}$  are indeed very large and  $\sigma^z$  is negligible. The in-plane anomalous Hall conductivity is about  $500(100) S^{-1} cm^{-1}$  for  $Mn_3Ge$  ( $Mn_3Sn$ ) at low temperature, which are in the same order of magnitude as the calculations [36].

### 3.3. Weyl points in the bulk band structure

The bulk band structures are shown along high-symmetry lines in figure 2 for  $Mn_3Ge$  and  $Mn_3Sn$ . It is not surprising that the two materials exhibit similar band dispersions. At first glance, one can find two seemingly band degenerate points at  $Z$  and  $K$  points, which are below the Fermi energy. Because of  $M_zT$  and the nonsymmorphic symmetry  $\{M_y|\tau = c/2\}$ , the bands are supposed to be quadruply degenerate at the Brillouin zone boundary  $Z$ , forming a Dirac point protected by the nonsymmorphic space group [45–47]. Given the slight mirror symmetry breaking by the residual net magnetic moment, this Dirac point is gapped at  $Z$  (as shown in the enlarged panel) and splits into four Weyl points, which are very close to each other in  $k$  space. A tiny gap also appears at the  $K$  point. Nearby, two additional Weyl points appear, too. Since the Weyl point separations are too small near both  $Z$  and  $K$  points, these Weyl points may generate little observable consequence in experiments such as those for studying Fermi arcs. Therefore, we will not focus on them in the following investigation.



**Figure 3.** Surface states of  $\text{Mn}_3\text{Sn}$ . (a) Distribution of Weyl points in momentum space. Black and white points represent Weyl points with  $-$  and  $+$  chirality, respectively. (b) and (c) monopole-like distribution of the Berry curvature near a  $W_1$  Weyl point. (d) Fermi surface at  $E_F = 86$  meV crossing the  $W_1$  Weyl points. The color represents the surface LDOS. Two pairs of  $W_1$  points are shown enlarged in the upper panels, where clear Fermi arcs exist. (e) Surface band structure along a line connecting a pair of  $W_1$  points with opposite chirality. (f) Surface band structure along the white horizontal line indicated in (d). Here  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are the chiral states corresponding to the Fermi arcs.

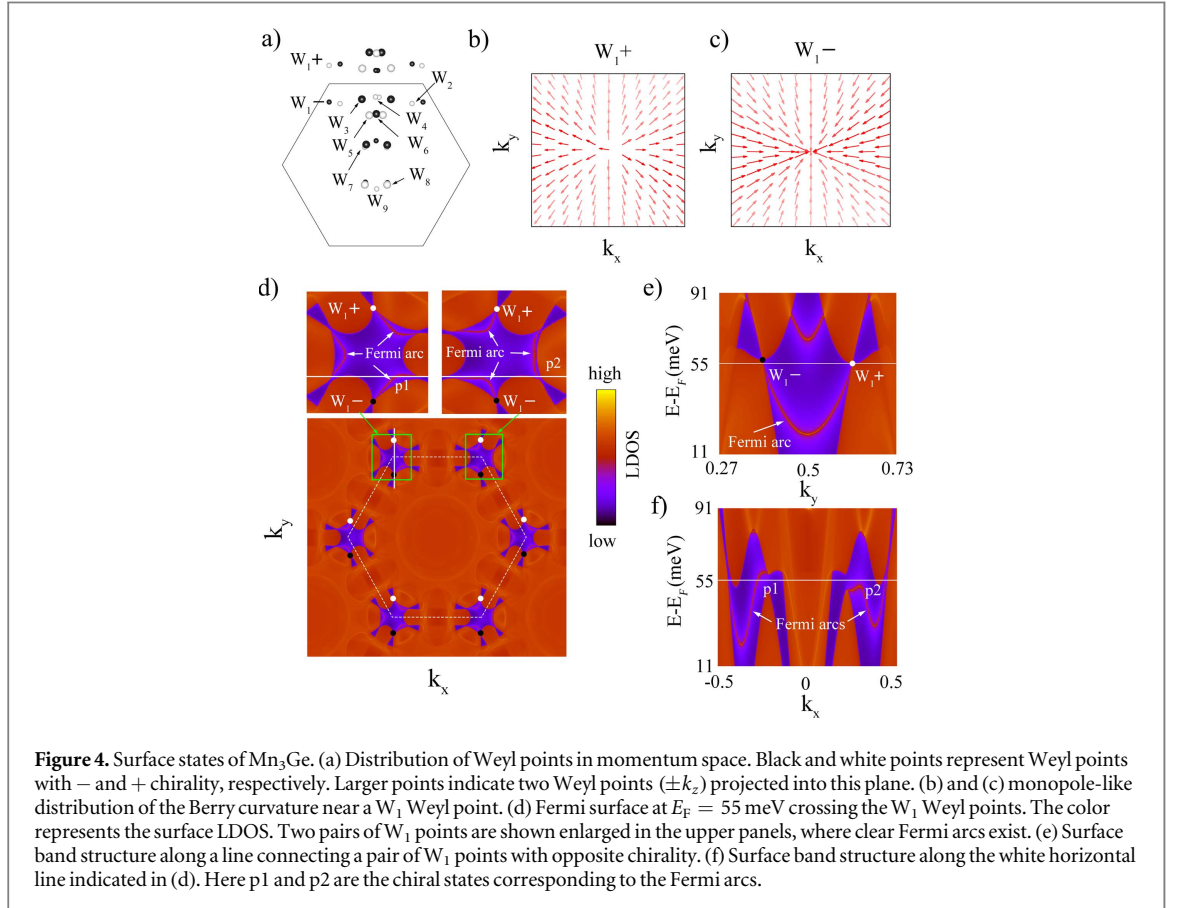
$\text{Mn}_3\text{Sn}$  and  $\text{Mn}_3\text{Ge}$  are actually metallic, as seen from the band structures. However, we retain the terminology of Weyl semimetal for simplicity and consistency. The valence and conduction bands cross each many times near the Fermi energy, generating multiple pairs of Weyl points. We first investigate the Sn compound. Supposing that the total valence electron number is  $N_v$ , we search for the crossing points between the  $N_v^{\text{th}}$  and  $(N_v + 1)^{\text{th}}$  bands.

As shown in figure 3(a), there are six pairs of Weyl points in the first Brillouin zone; these can be classified into three groups according to their positions, noted as  $W_1$ ,  $W_2$ , and  $W_3$ . These Weyl points lie in the  $M_z$  plane (with  $W_2$  points being only slightly off this plane owing to the residual-moment-induced symmetry breaking) and slightly above the Fermi energy. Therefore, there are four copies for each of them according to the symmetry analysis in equation (2). Their representative coordinates and energies are listed in table 1 and also indicated in figure 3(a). A Weyl point (e.g.,  $W_1$  in figures 3(b) and (c)) acts as a source or sink of the Berry curvature  $\Omega$ , clearly showing the monopole feature with a definite chirality.

In contrast to  $\text{Mn}_3\text{Sn}$ ,  $\text{Mn}_3\text{Ge}$  displays many more Weyl points. As shown in figure 4(a) and listed in table 2, there are nine groups of Weyl points. Here  $W_{1,2,7,9}$  lie in the  $M_z$  plane with  $W_9$  on the  $k_y$  axis,  $W_4$  appears in the  $M_x$  plane, and the others are in generic positions. Therefore, there are four copies of  $W_{1,2,7,4}$ , two copies of  $W_9$ , and eight copies of other Weyl points. Although there are many other Weyl points in higher energies owing to

**Table 1.** Positions and energies of Weyl points in first Brillouin zone for  $\text{Mn}_3\text{Sn}$ . The positions  $(k_x, k_y, k_z)$  are in units of  $\pi$ . Energies are relative to the Fermi energy  $E_F$ . Each type of Weyl point has four copies whose coordinates can be generated from the symmetry as  $(\pm k_x, \pm k_y, k_z = 0)$ .

Weyl point	$k_x$	$k_y$	$k_z$	Chirality	Energy (meV)
$W_1$	-0.325	0.405	0.000	-	86
$W_2$	-0.230	0.356	0.003	+	158
$W_3$	-0.107	0.133	0.000	-	493



**Table 2.** Positions and energies of Weyl points in the first Brillouin zone for  $\text{Mn}_3\text{Ge}$ . The positions  $(k_x, k_y, k_z)$  are in units of  $\pi$ . Energies are relative to the Fermi energy  $E_F$ . Each of  $W_{1,2,7}$  has four copies whose coordinates can be generated from the symmetry as  $(\pm k_x, \pm k_y, k_z = 0)$ .  $W_4$  has four copies at  $(k_x \approx 0, \pm k_y, \pm k_z)$  and  $W_9$  has two copies at  $(k_x \approx 0, \pm k_y, k_z = 0)$ . Each of the other Weyl points has four copies whose coordinates can be generated from the symmetry as  $(\pm k_x, \pm k_y, \pm k_z)$ .

Weyl point	$k_x$	$k_y$	$k_z$	Chirality	Energy (meV)
$W_1$	-0.333	0.388	-0.000	-	57
$W_2$	0.255	0.378	-0.000	+	111
$W_3$	-0.101	0.405	0.097	-	48
$W_4$	-0.004	0.419	0.131	+	8
$W_5$	-0.048	0.306	0.164	+	77
$W_6$	0.002	0.314	0.171	-	59
$W_7$	-0.081	0.109	0.000	+	479
$W_8$	0.069	-0.128	0.117	+	330
$W_9$	0.004	-0.149	-0.000	+	470

different band crossings, we mainly focus on the current Weyl points that are close to the Fermi energy. The monopole-like distribution of the Berry curvature near these Weyl points is verified; see  $W_1$  in figure 4 as an example. Without including SOC, we observed a nodal-ring-like band crossing in the band structures of both  $Mn_3Sn$  and  $Mn_3Ge$ . SOC gaps the nodal rings but leaves isolating band-touching points, i.e., Weyl points. Since  $Mn_3Sn$  exhibits stronger SOC than  $Mn_3Ge$ , many Weyl points with opposite chirality may annihilate each other by being pushed by the strong SOC in  $Mn_3Sn$ . This might be why  $Mn_3Sn$  exhibits fewer Weyl points than  $Mn_3Ge$ .

### 3.4. Fermi arcs on the surface

The existence of Fermi arcs on the surface is one of the most significant consequences of Weyl points inside the three-dimensional (3D) bulk. We first investigate the surface states of  $Mn_3Sn$  that have a simple bulk band structure with fewer Weyl points. When projecting  $W_{2,3}$  Weyl points to the (001) surface, they overlap with other bulk bands that overwhelm the surface states. Luckily,  $W_1$  Weyl points are visible on the Fermi surface. When the Fermi energy crosses them,  $W_1$  Weyl points appear as the touching points of neighboring hole and electron pockets. Therefore, they are typical type-II Weyl points [20, 48]. Indeed, their energy dispersions demonstrate strongly tilted Weyl cones.

The Fermi surface of the surface band structure is shown in figure 3(d) for the Sn compound. In each corner of the surface Brillouin zone, a pair of  $W_1$  Weyl points exists with opposite chirality. Connecting such a pair of Weyl points, a long Fermi arc appears in both the Fermi surface (figure 3(d)) and the band structure (figure 3(e)). Although the projection of bulk bands exhibit pseudo-symmetry of a hexagonal lattice, the surface Fermi arcs do not. It is clear that the Fermi arcs originating from two neighboring Weyl pairs (see figure 3(d)) do not exhibit  $M_x$  reflection, because the chirality of Weyl points apparently violates  $M_x$  symmetry. For a generic  $k_x-k_z$  plane between each pair of  $W_1$  Weyl points, the net Berry flux points in the  $-k_y$  direction. As a consequence, the Fermi velocities of both Fermi arcs point in the  $+k_x$  direction on the bottom surface (see figure 3(f)). These two right movers coincide with the nonzero net Berry flux, i.e., Chern number = 2.

For  $Mn_3Ge$ , we also focus on the  $W_1$ -type Weyl points at the corners of the hexagonal Brillouin zone. In contrast to  $Mn_3Sn$ ,  $Mn_3Ge$  exhibits a more complicated Fermi surface. Fermi arcs exist to connect a pair of  $W_1$ -type Weyl points with opposite chirality, but they are divided into three pieces as shown in figure 4(d). In the band structures (see figures 4(e) and (f)), these three pieces are indeed connected together as a single surface state. Crossing a line between two pairs of  $W_1$  points, one can find two right movers in the band structure, which are indicated as p1 and p2 in figure 4(f). The existence of two chiral surface bands is consistent with a nontrivial Chern number between these two pairs of Weyl points.

## 4. Summary

In summary, we have discovered the Weyl semimetal state in the chiral AFM compounds  $Mn_3Sn$  and  $Mn_3Ge$  by *ab initio* band structure calculations. Multiple Weyl points were observed in the bulk band structures, most of which are type II. The positions and chirality of Weyl points are in accordance with the symmetry of the magnetic lattice. For both compounds, Fermi arcs were found on the surface, each of which connects a pair of Weyl points with opposite chirality, calling for further experimental investigations such as angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy. The discovery of Weyl points verifies the large anomalous Hall conductivity observed recently in titled compounds. Our work further reveals a guiding principle to search for Weyl semimetals among materials that exhibit a strong anomalous Hall effect.

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