

# Tunable Weyl Fermions in Chiral Tellurene in High Magnetic Fields



Gang Qiu, Chang Niu, Yixiu Wang, Mengwei Si, Zhuocheng Zhang, Wenzhuo Wu, Peide D. Ye  
Purdue University

Funding Grants: G.S. Boebinger (NSF DMR-1644779);  
Peide D. Ye (NSF/AFOSR 2DARE Program, ARO, SRC, NSF CMMI)

Atomically-thin, two-dimensional tellurene films were grown and fashioned into an n-type doped Hall bar device at Purdue. Electron transport measurements down to 0.3 K were made in the MagLab's unique 45T hybrid magnet. Well-developed quantum Hall states up to a filling factor of  $\nu = 2$  showed a strong gate dependence as a direct consequence of tellurene's semiconducting nature (see Fig 1). The quantum Hall sequences for ten different densities (Fig 2) revealed a  $\pi$  Berry phase offset, a smoking gun for Weyl fermions with non-trivial topological properties.

In many Weyl semimetals, Weyl fermions arise from an accidental band-crossing that gives rise to a fixed, small bandgap. The carrier density is also fixed, which hampers the ability to tune the low-energy relativistic quasiparticles of interest. In this experiment, by realizing a high-quality tellurene film, researchers observed the quantum Hall effect under high magnetic fields. Furthermore, their fabrication of an electrostatic-gate-tunable device enabled multiple and, hence, unambiguous measurement of the topologically non-trivial Berry phase caused by unconventional Weyl nodes which originate from the chiral structure in this novel two-dimensional system.

Crystals with a chiral structure and strong spin-orbit coupling can host Weyl nodes protected by their screw-shaped symmetry, which has distinctive band features differing from conventional Weyl nodes, resulting in a hedgehog-like spin texture. This experiment demonstrates that chiral Weyl nodes can locate at the band edges of a semiconductor, allowing for great tunability to explore Weyl physics and design quantum devices.

**Facility used:** 45 Tesla Hybrid Magnet in DC Field Facility

**Citation:** G.Qiu, C.Niu, Y.Wang, M.Si, Z.Zhang, W.Wu, P.D.Ye, Quantum Hall effect of Weyl fermions in n-type semiconducting tellurene, *Nature Nanotechnology* **15**, 585–591 (2020)

[doi.org/10.1038/s41565-020-0715-4](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41565-020-0715-4)

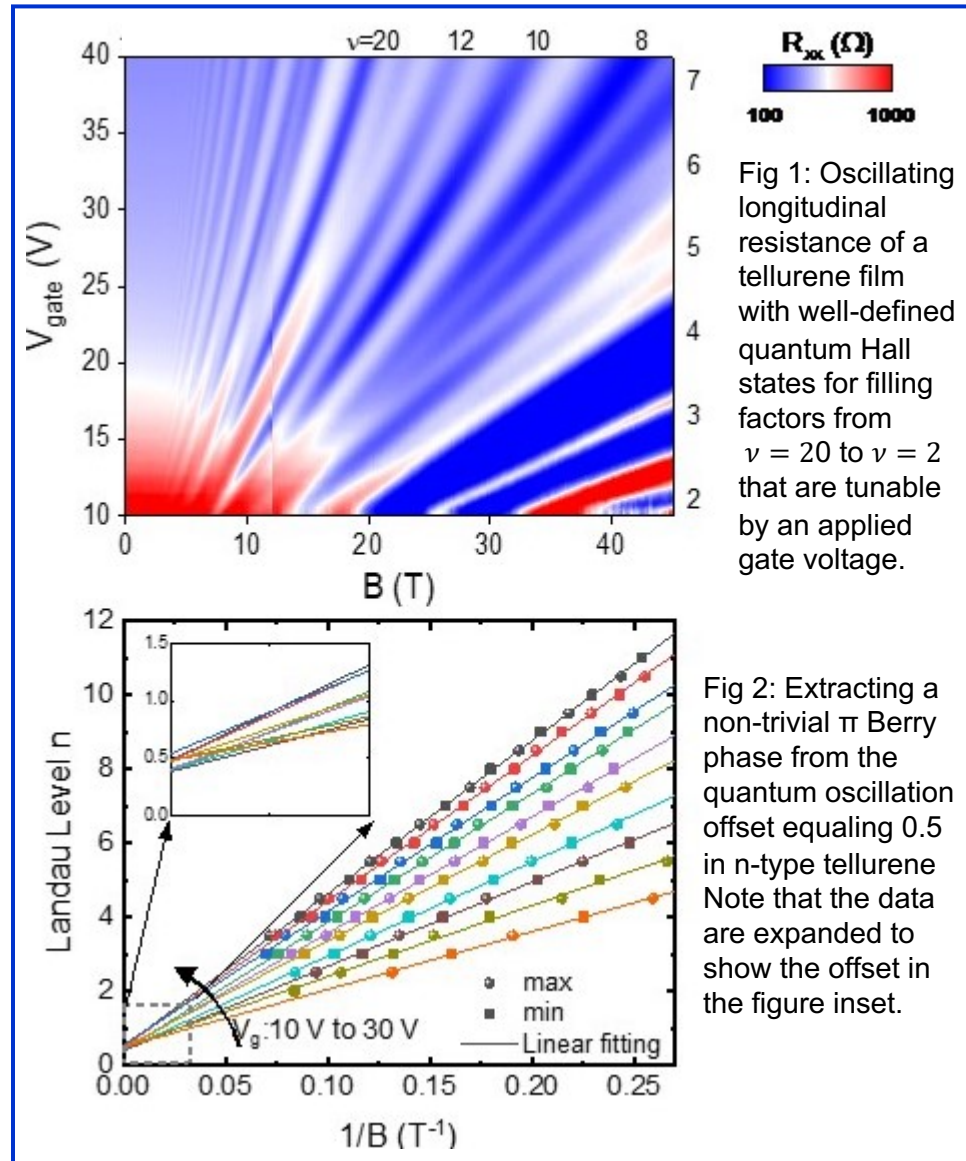


Fig 1: Oscillating longitudinal resistance of a tellurene film with well-defined quantum Hall states for filling factors from  $\nu = 20$  to  $\nu = 2$  that are tunable by an applied gate voltage.

Fig 2: Extracting a non-trivial  $\pi$  Berry phase from the quantum oscillation offset equaling 0.5 in n-type tellurene. Note that the data are expanded to show the offset in the figure inset.