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Probing unconventional superconductivity in inversion-symmetric doped Weyl semimetal
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I. INTRODUCTION

Rapid progress in the field of topological phases of matter has extended the scope of our understanding from fully gapped insulator to gapless semimetals, where the low energy excitations are described by three-dimensional Weyl fermions. The WSM is characterized by its non-degenerate band crossing points referred to as Weyl nodes, where the valence and conduction band touch. Weyl nodes are monopoles of the Berry curvature in momentum space and the Fermi surface (FS) enclosing the Weyl node is topologically non-trivial as it carries monopole charge (or Chern number). Weyl nodes with opposite monopole charge appear in pairs in the lattice and the pairs of Weyl nodes are responsible for emergent phenomena such as Fermi arcs and unconventional electromagnetic responses such as negative magneto-resistance and chiral magnetic effect.

The unique physics of WSM motivates further research on one of the most striking differences between semimetals and insulators; the intrinsic superconducting phases in doped semimetal. Unconventional superconductivity has been shown to arise from the interplay between topologically non-trivial states and superconducting phases of doped WSM. Specifically, as FS enclosing Weyl nodes must appear in even number, doped WSM facilitates two types of possible superconducting pairings: inter-node and intra-node pairing. When Weyl nodes with opposite monopole charge are mapped to each other by inversion symmetry, the inter-node pairing exhibits nodal BCS pairing state whose electrical structure is in a close analogy with the $^3$He-A phase. On the other hand, the intra-node pairing forms finite momentum carrying superconducting states known as the Fulde-Ferrell-Larkin-Ovchinnikov (FFLO) states. While both types of superconducting states are possible, different analysis methods yield different energetically preferred pairing states. Assuming even parity pairing (singlet) states in low-energy chiral basis, mean-field calculations show that FFLO pairing is favored. On the contrary, when one considers odd parity pairing (triplet), a short- and long-range attractive interaction results in FFLO and BCS pairing states as ground states, respectively. In the weak-coupling regime, BCS states are energetically preferred, however, FFLO states may have lower energy in the absence of both inversion and time-reversal symmetry, due to the fact that FFLO states rely on low-energy chiral symmetry while electrons in the BCS states are connected either by inversion or time-reversal symmetry.

Although finding energetically preferred pairing is crucial to clarify microscopic details of the superconductivity, it is unclear how to determine a pairing scheme for a given doped WSM. In this regards, we propose a quantum transport method to elucidate the pairing states in doped WSM. More precisely, we focus our discussion on inversion symmetric doped WSM and on two possible unconventional superconducting states: FFLO and nodal BCS states. To identify two seemingly distinct superconducting states, we propose two complementary transport methods. In section II, we introduce a Josephson junction comprised of a doped WSM and a conventional s-wave superconductor in weak coupling regime to resolve
the FFLO states. We find that the Josephson current is averaged out to be vanishingly small due to the spatially oscillating order parameter of FFLO states. By driving transverse supercurrent in s-wave superconductor, we show that non-equilibrium s-wave pairing states mimic FFLO states and the Josephson current is restored at finite transverse current, which serves as a signature for FFLO pairing in doped WSM. In section III, we introduce a system consists of a doped WSM attached with four terminal contacts to identify nodal BCS states. We show that nodal points are shifted in momentum space by tuning transverse DC current, which may result in an annihilation of nodal points and a subsequent topological phase transition. At the critical point of the topological phase transition, we find a distinct peak in longitudinal differential conductance \((dI/dV)\) curve inside the superconducting gap that serves as a signature of the nodal BCS states in doped WSM. In section IV, we summarize our results and conclude.

II. PROBING FFLO PAIRING STATES

A. System description

In Fig. 1, we consider a Josephson junction that consists of a doped WSM \((H_L)\) weakly coupled with a conventional s-wave superconductor \((H_R)\). When the system is in the superconducting regime, a Josephson current flows in \(x\) direction (blue dashed arrow) and a uniform supercurrent in \(z\) direction (red solid arrow) gives center-of-momentum \(q\) to the \(H_R\) system.

\[
I_J \propto \text{Im} \left[ \psi_L \psi_R \int d^2r e^{i(2Q \cdot r + \delta \phi)} + e^{i(-2Q \cdot r + \delta \phi)} \right],
\]

where \(\delta \phi\) is relative phase difference of two superconducting systems, and the integral covers the entire interface of the Josephson junction. In Eq. (1), \(I_J\) vanishes as one integrates over \(r\) due to the spatially oscillating FFLO state order parameter. However, previous work\(^{20}\) shows that one may effectively cancel the finite momentum \(Q\) by introducing external magnetic field and, as a result, the Josephson current is restored. Although the non-zero Josephson current under applied magnetic field can be utilized to identify FFLO states, the same proposal may not be applicable in the WSM. In the presence of a magnetic field, the low energy Hamiltonian of WSM leaves only 1D chiral mode in the lowest Landau level\(^{21}\) and, therefore, the intra-node coupling cannot occur. To overcome this situation, we show that a driven supercurrent plays the role of the magnetic field.

The red solid arrow in Fig. 1 shows a uniform supercurrent flowing within the s-wave superconductor. We consider a planar geometry where a bias is applied to metal contacts and drives a uniform current through the sample. Regardless of the bias applied to the other contacts for measurement, a constant transport current may be induced in the sample by using external bias\(^{22,23}\). In the presence of a uniform supercurrent, a Cooper pair acquires a finite center-of-mass momentum \(q\). Then electrons at \(k + q\) and \(-k + q\) constitute a Cooper pair with a net momentum of \(2q\). As a result, the s-wave pairing states under non-equilibrium effectively mimic finite-momentum carrying FFLO states with the order parameter\(^{24,25}\) \(\Psi_R = e^{2iq \cdot r} \). Especially, when the momentum \(q\) is parallel to \(Q\) and in a resonance with \(Q\) carried by the FFLO states, the Josephson junction has a non-vanishing \(I_J\), which may serve as a signature of FFLO states in doped WSM. In above scenario, a uniform transverse current, \(J_S\), is carried by Cooper pairs with finite net momentum \(2q\), as indicated by the red solid arrow in Fig. 1. \(J_S\) increases linearly as a function of \(q\) both in the conventional s-wave\(^{20}\) and unconventional nodal superconductor\(^{27,28}\). However, when the \(v_Fq\) (where \(v_F\) is the Fermi velocity) is comparable to the quasi-particle excitation gap, \(J_S\) reaches a critical current and the superconducting phase becomes unstable\(^{27,29}\). In this paper, however, we assume that \(J_S\) is small compared to the critical current, therefore, the supercurrent is proportional to \(q\) (see supplementary material for the calculation of \(J_S\) as a function of \(q\)). Therefore, we utilize \(q\) as a key parameter to describe non-equilibrium states of the superconductor system and plot our main results as a function of \(q\) instead of \(J_S\).

We begin by considering a model lattice Hamiltonian

\[
H = H_L + H_R + H_T,
\]
where $H_L$ is a doped WSM system and $H_R$ is a metallic s-wave system as depicted in Fig. (1). We assume both of the systems are in superconducting phase and they are weakly coupled by a tunneling Hamiltonian, $H_T$. We discretize the system in longitudinal ($\hat{z}$) direction in order to consider a Josephson junction at $x = x_0$ with the tunneling Hamiltonian

$$H_T = \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{p}} t_{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{p}} (\mathbf{c}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}}(x_0) \mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{p}}(x_0) + \text{h.c.}),$$

where $\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{k}}$ is electron creation operator of system $H_L$, $\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{p}}$ is annihilation operator of system $H_R$, $t_{\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{p}}$ is a tunneling constant, and $\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{p} = (k_y, k_z)$ are momentum of transverse directions. Here, we assume that the tunneling constant is non-zero only at the interface ($x = x_0$).

For the doped WSM system, we choose a model Hamiltonian which breaks time reversal symmetry but preserves inversion symmetry. Near the Weyl node, we consider a minimal low-energy two-band model of the WSM

$$H_w = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ \left( M - 2 \sum_{\alpha=x,y,z} t_{\alpha} \cos k_{\alpha} \right) \sigma_z + 2\lambda (\sin k_x \sigma_x + \sin k_y \sigma_y) - \mu_L \right],$$

where $\sigma_{x,y,z}$ are the Pauli matrices for spin, $\mathbb{I}$ is the identity matrix, $\lambda$ is a hopping term in $k_x - k_y$ plane, and $\mu_L$ is the chemical potential in the WSM. In this work, we use a lattice constant of $a = 1$ and set $\hbar = 1$. In Eq. (4), $t_{\mathbf{k}} = t_{e,k}$ is a mass term which determines the position of the Weyl nodes in momentum space. The time-reversal breaking mass term $M = 2t_x + 2t_y + m$ separates Weyl nodes in the system and we set $m = 2t_z \cos Q$ so that two Weyl nodes are located at $\pm Q = (0, 0, \pm Q)$ along the $z$ axis with opposite monopole charge. Assuming FFLO pairing, we consider an attractive Hubbard type interaction. The mean-field approximation for the interaction Hamiltonian is

$$H_{FFLO} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left[ \Delta_{L1} \mathbf{c}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k},+\downarrow} \mathbf{c}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q},+\downarrow} + \Delta_{L2} \mathbf{c}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k},-\downarrow} \mathbf{c}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q},-\downarrow} + \text{h.c.} \right],$$

where the first (second) term couples electrons in FS enclosing the Weyl node located at $k_z = +Q$ ($-Q$) with a uniform pairing potential $\Delta_{L1}$ ($\Delta_{L2}$). To see the finite size effect of the junction, we discretize the Hamiltonian in transverse ($\hat{z}$) direction. Therefore, the Hamiltonian of Eqs. (4) and (5) is discretized in transverse ($\hat{z}$) and longitudinal ($\hat{x}$) direction in real space. As a result, the Bogoliubov-de Gennes (BdG) Hamiltonian is

$$H_L = \sum_{\mathbf{r}, k_y} \mathbf{\Phi}_{\mathbf{r}, k_y} \left( \tilde{H}_w(k_y) \tilde{H}_{FFLO}(\mathbf{r}) - \tilde{H}_{FFLO}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}) \tilde{H}_w(-k_y) \right) \mathbf{\Phi}_{\mathbf{r}, k_y} + \sum_{\mathbf{r}, \alpha, k_y} \left[ \mathbf{\Phi}_{\mathbf{r}, k_y} \tilde{H}_{w,\alpha} \mathbf{\Phi}_{\mathbf{r}+\alpha, k_y} + \text{h.c.} \right],$$

where $\mathbf{\Phi}_{\mathbf{r}, k_y} = [c_{\mathbf{r}, k_y, \uparrow}, c_{\mathbf{r}, k_y, \downarrow}, \mathbf{c}^\dagger_{\mathbf{r}, -k_y, \uparrow}, \mathbf{c}^\dagger_{\mathbf{r}, -k_y, \downarrow}]^T$, $\mathbf{r} = (x, z)$, and $\alpha = \delta x, \delta z$. The individual components of discretized Hamiltonian are

$$\tilde{H}_w(k_y) = [M - 2t_y \cos(k_y \alpha)] \sigma_z + 2\lambda \sin(k_y \alpha) \sigma_y - \mu_L \mathbb{I},$$

$$\tilde{H}_{w,\delta x} = -i \lambda \sigma_x - t_\delta \sigma_z, \quad \tilde{H}_{w,\delta z} = -t_\delta \sigma_z,$$

$$\tilde{H}_{FFLO}(\mathbf{r}) = 2\Delta_L \cos(2Qz) \sigma_y,$$

where $\tilde{H}_{w,\delta x}$ and $\tilde{H}_{w,\delta z}$ are the nearest neighbor hopping Hamiltonian in the $\hat{x}$ and $\hat{z}$ direction, respectively, and $\tilde{H}_{FFLO}(\mathbf{r})$ is the superconducting interaction Hamiltonian Fourier transformed to real space. Note that we assume identical pairing potential for each FS, $\Delta_{L1} = \Delta_{L2} = \Delta_L$, but following arguments are valid regardless of this assumption.

With the Weyl Hamiltonian defined, we consider a normal metal Hamiltonian defined as

$$H_m = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} (-t_m \cos k_x + \cos k_y + \cos k_z - \mu_R \mathbb{I}),$$

where $t_m$ is a hopping term and $\mu_R$ is the chemical potential. In our system, the Cooper pairs in the BCS superconductor acquire $\mathbf{q} = \hat{y} q$ through the application of a uniform supercurrent in the transverse ($\hat{z}$) direction, as indicated in red solid arrow in Fig. (1). Then the mean-field approximation to the interaction Hamiltonian is

$$H_{BCS} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} [\Delta_R \mathbf{c}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k}+\mathbf{q},+\downarrow} \mathbf{c}^\dagger_{\mathbf{k},-\downarrow} + \text{h.c.}],$$

where $\Delta_R$ is a uniform BCS pairing potential. The BdG Hamiltonian is constructed for $H_R$ in a similar manner to Eq. (3) and discretized in the transverse ($\hat{z}$) and longitudinal ($\hat{x}$) directions. Consequently,

$$H_R(q) = \sum_{\mathbf{r}, k_y} \mathbf{\Phi}_{\mathbf{r}, k_y} \left( \tilde{H}_m(k_y) \tilde{H}_{BCS}(\mathbf{r}, q) - \tilde{H}_{BCS}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}, q) \tilde{H}_m(-k_y) \right) \mathbf{\Phi}_{\mathbf{r}, k_y} + \sum_{\mathbf{r}, \alpha, k_y} \left[ \mathbf{\Phi}_{\mathbf{r}, k_y} \left( \tilde{H}_{m,\alpha} 0 \right) 0 \tilde{H}_{m,\alpha} + \text{h.c.} \right],$$

where the discretized Hamiltonians are

$$\tilde{H}_m(k_y) = (-t_m \cos k_z - \mu_R \mathbb{I}),$$

$$\tilde{H}_{m,\delta x} = -(t_m / 2 \mathbb{I}), \quad \tilde{H}_{m,\delta z} = -(t_m / 2 \mathbb{I}),$$

$$\tilde{H}_{BCS}(\mathbf{r}, q) = \Delta_R e^{i2qz / i\sigma_y}.$$

Here, $\tilde{H}_{m,\delta x}$ and $\tilde{H}_{m,\delta z}$ are the nearest neighbor hopping Hamiltonian and $\tilde{H}_{BCS}(\mathbf{r}, q)$ is the interaction Hamiltonian Fourier transformed to real space.

**B. Josephson current**

Having defined lattice Hamiltonian for $H_{L/R}$, we may calculate the Josephson current between the doped WSM
and s-wave superconductor. Assuming a weak coupling limit, the tunneling Hamiltonian $H_T$ in Eq. (3) can be treated as a perturbation. From the Ginzburg-Landau theory, we may determine the Josephson current,

$$I_J = \text{Im} \left[ t_c \int d^2 \mathbf{r}_L \Psi_{BCS}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}_L) \Psi_{FFLO}(\mathbf{r}_R) \right],$$  

(12)

where $t_c$ is a coupling constant, $\Psi_{BCS}$ and $\Psi_{FFLO}$ are order parameters of s-wave superconductor and doped WSM system, respectively. The integration in Eq. (12) is performed over the interface of the Josephson junction $\mathbf{r}_L = (x_0, y, z)$, whose longitudinal $(z)$ direction is fixed at the junction position $x = x_0$. Once we put two superconductors together, the order parameters may differ in phase by $\delta \varphi = \varphi_L - \varphi_R$. Taking account the phase difference, the order parameters in Eqs. (12) are rewritten as

$$\Psi_{FFLO} = \Psi_L(\mathbf{r}_L)e^{i\varphi_L} \text{ and } \Psi_{BCS} = \Psi_R(\mathbf{r}_L, q)e^{i\varphi_R},$$  

where $\Psi_L$ and $\Psi_R$ are the order parameters of doped WSM and s-wave superconductor, respectively. Note that the order parameters $\Psi_L$ and $\Psi_R$ are calculated in isolated system as the tunneling Hamiltonian is treated perturbatively. Then, Eq. (12) is rewritten as

$$I_J = \text{Im} \left[ t_c \int d^2 \mathbf{r}_L \Psi_{L}(\mathbf{r}_L, q)^\dagger \Psi_{L}(\mathbf{r}_L) e^{i\delta \varphi} \right]$$  

$$= \text{Im} \left[ I_{J,\text{max}}(q)e^{i\varphi(q)}e^{i\delta \varphi} \right]$$  

$$= I_{J,\text{max}}(q) \sin(\varphi(q) + \delta \varphi),$$  

(13)

where $I_{J,\text{max}}$ and $\varphi(q) + \delta \varphi$ are the amplitude and phase of the Josephson current, $I_J$. We immediately notice that the Josephson current amplitude, $I_{J,\text{max}}$, is a function of momentum $q$. As it is shown in Eq. (6), the interaction Hamiltonian of doped WSM oscillates spatially which manifests as a spatial oscillation in the order parameter $\Psi_L$. As a result, $I_{J,\text{max}}$ is spatially averaged out and its magnitude vanishes for a sufficiently wide interface ($\gg 1/Q$) at $q = 0$. The situation, however, may be different when a Cooper pair in s-wave superconductor acquires center-of-mass momentum $q$ by a driven current. The order parameter $\Psi_R$ effectively mimics FFLO states with non-zero momentum $q$ to cancel out the relative spatial variation and, at $q = \pm Q$, $I_{J,\text{max}}$ is restored. To evaluate $I_{J,\text{max}}$, we take a Fourier transform of both order parameters $\Psi_{L/R}$ in the $y$ direction

$$I_{J,\text{max}}(q) = \left| t_c \int d^2 \mathbf{r}_L \Psi_{L}^\dagger(\mathbf{r}_L, q) \Psi_{L}(\mathbf{r}_L) \right|$$  

$$= t_c \int dz \int \frac{dk_y}{2\pi} \Psi_{L}^\dagger(r_0, k_y, q) \Psi_{L}(r_0, k_y),$$  

(14)

where $r_0 = (x_0, z)$. Then the Hamiltonians in Eqs. (9) and (10) are diagonalized and the order parameters $\Psi_L(r, k) = \langle c_{\uparrow, r, k}c_{\downarrow, -r, k} \rangle_L$ and $\Psi_R(r, k, q) = \langle c_{\uparrow, r, k}c_{\downarrow, -r, k} \rangle_R$ are evaluated (see appendix A). In Fig. 2, we plot $I_{J,\text{max}}$ calculated from Eq. (14). We see a clear peak in $I_{J,\text{max}}$ at $q = \pm Q$ where the momentum $q$ in BCS superconductor cancels the momentum $Q$ carried by FFLO states in WSM. The oscillations in $I_{J,\text{max}}$ are due to the finite size of the lattice having an insufficient sampling of $k$-space. The width of the peak is decreased as we increase the resolution of the momentum space by increasing the system size. The peak is ideally a delta function at $q = \pm Q$ if the junction size is large enough to satisfy $\Delta k = 2\pi/Q \ll Q$. In the presence of weak disorder, the peak may be shifted as disorder renormalizes mass term of WSM Hamiltonian but persist as the FFLO states discussed here is robust to impurity scattering. Therefore, the Josephson current amplitude at non-zero transverse ($z$) current ($q \neq 0$) may serve as a signature of FFLO states for inversion symmetric doped WSM.

III. PROBING NODAL SUPERCONDUCTIVITY

While intra-node superconducting states are identified by quantum transport signatures in the Josephson junction, applying the same method may not confirm inter-node superconducting states as nodal BCS states do not carry finite momentum and the current response simply returns to conventional Josephson junction results. Instead, we exploit nodal structures of inversion symmetric doped WSM and propose a separate quantum transport method to identify nodal BCS superconductivity using a four terminal measurement.
The red solid arrow in Fig. (3a) represents a uniform supercurrent driven by external current source, which induces a net momentum shift of Cooper pairs by a momentum \( q \) in transverse (\( \hat{z} \)) direction. In the following argument, we show that the momentum \( q \) shifts nodal points in momentum space to induce topological phase transition. To observe the corresponding topological phase transition, we utilize the density of states (DOS or \( \sigma_z \)) and an observation of zero energy flat density of states within the superconducting gap. As a result, the supercurrent depletes available supercurrent. Then nodal pair annihilation may occur nodal point pairs from Hamiltonian Eq. (15) at \( k_x = k_y = 0 \). A DOS is obtained in particular direction indicated in red vertical arrow and plotted in Fig. (1). For WSM Hamiltonian, the same parameters used in Fig. (2) are adopted. The range of \( q \) presented here is 0 \( \leq q \leq \pi/2 \) due to the fact that a relevant range of total cooper pair momentum is \(|2q| \leq \pi\).

A. Nodal BCS states in doped WSM

As the only prerequisite for nodal superconductivity in doped WSM is the presence of inversion symmetry\[12\] the inter-node pairing results in nodal superconductivity even in the presence of a uniform BCS pairing potential. Each nodal point carries topologically non-trivial vorticity inherited from the monopole charge of the corresponding FS in the normal phase\[12\]. Therefore, each nodal point exhibits similar physics with that of the WSM such as Fermi arcs\[13\]. In addition, the nodal BCS superconductivity facillitates a zero energy flat band dispersion at its surface that is protected by mirror symmetry\[13\]. The flat band zero energy can be experimentally confirmed by zero bias conductance peak at the surface\[13\] and may serve as an evidence of nodal superconductivity. However, seeking the zero bias peak may be a difficult task due to the gapless bulk conducting channel\[13\]. Instead, we propose to utilize a induced topological phase transition by application of current through the superconducting system. Here, we show that the nodal points, initially assumed to be well separated in equilibrium, are shifted in momentum space by a uniform supercurrent. Then nodal pair annihilation may occur and the subsequent phase transition depletes available bulk states within the superconducting gap. As a result, the phase transition is captured by a distinct dip in the density of states (DOS or \( dI/dV \)) and an observation of the dip in non-equilibrium may serve as a signature of nodal BCS superconductivity in doped WSM.

B. Nodal pair annihilation and energy spectrum

To examine the induced topological transition, we assume a four terminal device setup outlined in Fig. (3b). The red solid arrow in Fig. (3) represents a uniform supercurrent driven by external current source, which induces a net momentum shift of Cooper pairs by a momentum \( q \) in transverse (\( \hat{z} \)) direction. In the following argument, we show that the momentum \( q \) shifts nodal points in momentum space to induce topological phase transition. To observe the corresponding topological phase transition, we utilize the density of states by measuring a differential conductance in longitudinal (\( \hat{z} \)) direction shown as a blue dashed arrow in Fig. (3a). For inversion symmetric doped WSM, we use the lattice WSM Hamiltonian \( H_w = \sum_k \tilde{H}_w(k) \) in Eq. (1) with shifted center-of-mass frame by \( q \) to account for uniform supercurrent. Assuming uniform BCS pairing, the BdG Hamiltonian is

\[
H_{\text{BdG}} = \sum_{k,q} \Phi_{k,q} \left( \begin{array}{c} H_w(k + q) \\ \tilde{H}_B C S^{-} \end{array} \right) \Phi_{k,q}^\dagger
\]

where \( \Phi_{k,q} = [c_{k+q,\uparrow q}, c_{k+q,\downarrow q}^\dagger, c_{-k+q,\uparrow q}^\dagger, c_{-k+q,\downarrow q}^\dagger] \). In this shifted center-of-mass frame, the mean-field interaction Hamiltonian is defined as \( H_{B C S} = \Delta_0 \sigma_y \), where \( \Delta_0 \) is a uniform pairing potential. The position of the nodal points in Eq. (15) is determined by considering the quasi-particle spectrum along the \( k_z \) axis. For illustrative purposes, we analyze the Hamiltonian in Eq. (1) along the \( k_z \) direction, which is \( \tilde{H}_w(k_z) = (m - 2t_z \cos(k_z)/\sigma_z - \mu \), by setting \( k_x = k_y = 0 \). Then, Eq. (15) may be rewritten in a block diagonal form as \( \left( \begin{array}{cc} H_{\uparrow \uparrow} & 0 \\ 0 & H_{\downarrow \downarrow} \end{array} \right) \), whose bases in each block are \( [c_{k+q,\uparrow q}, c_{k+q,\downarrow q}^\dagger] \) and \( [c_{k+q,\downarrow q}, c_{k+q,\uparrow q}^\dagger] \), respectively. The quasi-particle spectrum along \( k_z \) axis is

\[
E_{\uparrow \uparrow}^{\pm}(k_z, q) = (m - 2t_z \cos(k_z) \cos q) \pm \sqrt{\Delta_0^2 + (\mu - 2t_z \sin(k_z) \sin q)^2},
\]

\[
E_{\downarrow \downarrow}^{\pm}(k_z, q) = (2t_z \cos(k_z) \cos q - m) \pm \sqrt{\Delta_0^2 + (\mu + 2t_z \sin(k_z) \sin q)^2}.
\]

In Eq. (16), the nodal points are found at the crossings of the quasi-particle spectra. To see the nodal point dependence on \( q \), we further simplify Eq. (16) by assuming \( \mu = 0 \) and setting the mass term to be \( m = 2t_z \cos Q \) to place Weyl node at \( k_z = \pm Q \). We then expand quasi-particle spectrum around \( \pm Q \). Specifically, we set \( k_z = \pm Q + \delta k_z \) where \( \delta k_z \ll Q \) is a infinitesimal deviation from a location of Weyl node in normal phase. Assuming a small \( q \) (\( q \ll Q \)) we obtain,

\[
E_+(\delta k_z, q) \simeq \delta k_z \pm \sqrt{\Delta_0^2 + t_z^2 q^2} \sigma_z,
\]

\[
E_-(\delta k_z, q) \simeq -\delta k_z + \sqrt{\Delta_0^2 + t_z^2 q^2} \sigma_z,
\]

where \( E_\pm \) is the quasi-particle spectrum in the vicinity of \( k_z = \pm Q \). In Eq. (17), we set \( t_z' = 2t_z \sin Q \) and \( \sigma_z \) is the Pauli matrix in pseudospin space whose components consist of linear combinations of the eigenfunctions in Eq. (17). Eq. (17) shows that each FS has two
nodal points at $\delta k_z = \pm \sqrt{\left(\Delta_0 / t_{z}^0\right)^2 + q^2}$ and the nodal points are shifted as a function of $q$ toward $k_z = 0$ and $\pi$. Due to the particle-hole symmetry, we know that a nodal point pair exists at $(k_z, E) = (k_0, E_0)$ and $(-k_0, -E_0)$, and the pair consists of opposite vorticity by inversion symmetry of WSM. Therefore, by manipulating $q$, the nodal pair with opposite vorticity may be shifted to be annihilated at $k_z = 0$ or $\pm \pi$ and the total number of nodal point pairs given by the band topology at equilibrium can be tuned. In Fig. (3b), the phase diagram of the system that contains different number of nodal point pairs is shown as a function of the mass term $m$ and momentum $q$, which determines the position of nodal points in equilibrium and non-equilibrium, respectively. The wavevector $q$ is controlled by applied current and $m$ is determined by the magnetic order of material or magnetized impurities. When $q = 0$, the system contains two nodal point pairs for $|m| \leq 2t_z - \sqrt{\Delta_0^2 + \mu^2}$. If the normal phase of WSM has Weyl node separation smaller than $2Q \leq \sqrt{\Delta_0^2 + \mu^2}$ in momentum space, a pair of nodal points is annihilated as one turns on the superconductivity and, as a result, only one nodal point pair remains in the system. When $|m| \geq 2t_z + \sqrt{\Delta_0^2 + \mu^2}$, the system is fully gapped and no nodal point pairs exist. Departing from equilibrium, nodal points are shifted and annihilated by increasing $q$, for example, as shown in the red vertical arrow in Fig. (4b). Although this phase transition may not be observed if the nodal point separation is larger than the maximum accessible range of the supercurrent, we believe that proposed experimental setup is applicable as the position of the Weyl node may be adjusted, for example in multilayer structures by tuning the concentration of magnetic impurities or the thickness of each layer. Note that we only consider a phase diagram when $(k_x, k_y) = (0, 0)$. The same arguments are also valid for other high-symmetry points in Brillouin zone such as $(k_x, k_y) = (\pm \pi, \pm \pi)$ which simply replaces mass term $m \rightarrow m + 4t_x$ for $(\pm \pi, 0)$, $m + 4t_y$ for $(0, \pm \pi)$, and $m + 4t_x + 4t_y$ for $(\pm \pi, \pm \pi)$. Nonetheless, the resulting physics is identical.

C. Signatures of the phase transition

When the phase transition occurs under non-equilibrium conditions, the annihilated nodal pairs no longer provide available states within the superconducting gap. As a result, the induced topological transition is observed in the DOS (or $dI/dV$). To examine this, we compute $\text{DOS}(E, q)$ as a function of energy and momentum $q$ using the system Green’s function. Note that the system boundary in $q$ direction is open in real space so that we may observe finite-size effects and the surface states contribution. To examine the induced topological phase transition and the corresponding DOS, we sweep $q$ at an arbitrary cut of the phase diagram at $m / t_z = 2 \cos(Q = 0.2\pi) \approx 1.6$. As the red arrow in Fig. (3b) shows, the phase transition occurs around $q / \pi \approx 0.1$. Fig. (4b) shows the corresponding DOS where we set the thickness to $N_y = 50$ to avoid finite size effects. Along the horizontal axis at $q = 0$ in Fig. (4b), equilibrium DOS increases quadratically in energy ($\propto E^2$) within the superconducting gap due to the presence of bulk nodal points, whereas surface states result in non-zero DOS near $E = 0$. When the system is not in equilibrium ($q \neq 0$), the eigenstates initially separated by a superconducting gap are shifted by $q$ and added to the available low energy states. As a result, DOS increases as a function of $q$. However, there are distinct drops in magnitude of DOS at certain $q$ as it is seen by following vertical axis in Fig. (4b). With this particular choice of mass ($m$) in the phase diagram, a pair of nodal points with opposite vorticity moves toward $k_z = 0$ and is annihilated at $q / \pi \approx 0.1$. Further increase in $q$ from this point gaps out the spectrum at $k_z = 0$ and a topological phase transition occurs leaving only one pair of nodal point pair in the system. Thus, the available states within the superconducting gap is decreased and the consequent change in nodal structure manifests itself as a dip in the DOS. The dip is clearly observed in the zero energy cut indicated with red arrows in Fig. (4b). Therefore, the distinct dip of the DOS in non-equilibrium is a signature of quantum critical point which can only occur due to the topological phase transition of the nodal superconductor. Note that above arguments are valid for a system where the bulk nodal points are well defined so that their annihilation can be clearly identified. If the bulk nodal points are
gapped out by the finite size effect, the signature may not be obvious in the DOS. Fig. [42] shows a DOS for a thickness of $N_y = 5$ where the bulk states are gapped out by the finite size effect. The DOS within the finite size induced gap is suppressed but finite due to an infinitesimal broadening we introduced in Green’s function calculation[23] and surface states with hybridization gap $E/\Delta \approx 0.5$. Consequently, in Fig. [41], we observe a monotonic increase of DOS as a function of $q$ and no clear signature of nodal point annihilation is observed.

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In summary, we study two complementary quantum transport methods to probe FFLO and nodal BCS states in superconducting phase of the inversion symmetric doped WSM. To identify FFLO states, we consider a Josephson junction consisting of a doped WSM and conventional s-wave superconductor. When the junction is in the weak coupling limit, the Josephson current is calculated from the order parameters in lattice Hamiltonian using Ginzburg-Landau theory. The order parameter of the doped WSM oscillates spatially due to the finite momentum, $Q$, carried by FFLO states that results a vanishing Josephson current. By driving a uniform current in conventional s-wave superconductor, the order parameter of s-wave superconductor effectively mimics FFLO states carrying a net momentum $q$. When the modulated order parameter effectively cancels $Q$ at $q = \pm Q$, a finite Josephson current is restored. Therefore, the peak in Josephson current in non-equilibrium serves as a direct signature of the presence of FFLO states in doped WSM.

Additionally, we show that protected nodal points in equilibrium may be shifted by using four contacts quantum transport geometry on doped WSM. The system may undergo an induced topological transition by annihilating the nodal point pairs, which is signalled by an abrupt changes in the DOS (or differential conductance). Using lattice model and Green’s function, we observe a distinct dip in DOS as one across a boundary of the phase diagram where a nodal point pair annihilation occurs. Thus, the induced topological phase transition and corresponding signatures in the DOS at non-equilibrium may serve as an indication of the nodal superconductivity in doped WSM.

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Appendix A: Order parameter calculation

In this appendix, we summarize the method utilized to obtain order parameter in Eq. [14] from BdG Hamiltonian. The Hamiltonians in Eq. [6] and [10] are discretized in $r = (x,z)$ direction with a momentum $k$ in $\hat{y}$ direction. Then the Hamiltonian can be diagonalized from following Bogoliubov transform[24]

$$
H(r, k) = H_{\text{int}}(r,k) + H_{\text{inter}}(r,k) + H_{\text{dirac}}(r,k) + \text{h.c.}
$$

$$
H_{\text{int}}(r,k) = \sum_{r,k} \Delta(r,k) c_{r,k}^\dagger \gamma_{r,k} + \text{h.c.}
$$

where $\gamma = \uparrow, \downarrow$ is spin index and $\sigma$ stands for an opposite spin with $\sigma$ and a quasi-particle operator index $(\alpha, \beta) = (1, 2)$ for $\sigma = \uparrow$ and $(3, 4)$ for $\sigma = \downarrow$ for each eigenstate index $n$. Here, we define a basis rotation matrix $R_{n,r,k}$ which diagonalizes the Hamiltonian

$$
H_{\text{dirac}}(r,k) = \sum_{n,k} \left( \begin{array}{cc} E_{n,r,k} & 0 \\ 0 & -E_{n,r,k} \end{array} \right).
$$

Therefore, we obtain the rotation matrix $R_{n,k,z}$ and corresponding eigenvalue $E_{n,r,k}$ by diagonalizing the Hamiltonian in Eqs. [6] and [10]. Then, an order parameter with uniform s-wave pairing potential is defined as

$$
\Psi(r,k) = \langle c_{r,k,\uparrow} c_{r,-k,\downarrow} \rangle.
$$

The quasi-particle operator $\gamma$ satisfies commutation relation $\gamma_{\alpha,n}^\dagger \gamma_{\alpha',m} + \gamma_{\alpha',m} \gamma_{\alpha,n} = \delta_{\alpha,m} \delta_{\alpha',\alpha}$ and $\gamma_{\alpha,n}^\dagger \gamma_{\alpha',m} + \gamma_{\alpha',m} \gamma_{\alpha,n} = 0$ for $\alpha, \alpha' = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Then we can plug Eq. [A1] into Eq. [A3] and obtain

$$
\langle c_{r,k,\sigma} c_{r,-k,\sigma} \rangle = \sum_{n} u_{n,r,k} \gamma_{\alpha,n}^\dagger \gamma_{\beta,n} - \gamma_{\beta,n}^\dagger \gamma_{\alpha,n}.
$$

where we used commutation relation of $\gamma$ and we have suppressed $r,k,\uparrow,\downarrow$ index in right-hand side of Eq. [A4] for brevity. For finite temperature, $\langle \gamma_{\alpha,n}^\dagger \gamma_{\beta,m} \rangle = \delta_{\alpha,m} \delta_{\alpha',\alpha} f(E_n)$ and $\langle \gamma_{\alpha,n} \gamma_{\beta,m} \rangle = 0$, where $f(E)$ is Fermi-Dirac distribution. Therefore, we obtain the s-wave pairing order parameter in Eq. [A3]

$$
\Psi(r,k) = \langle c_{r,k,\uparrow} c_{r,-k,\downarrow} \rangle
$$

$$
= \sum_{n} u_{n,r,k} v_{n,r,k} \gamma_{\alpha,n}^\dagger \gamma_{\beta,n} - \gamma_{\beta,n}^\dagger \gamma_{\alpha,n} + \text{h.c.}
$$

and the resultant mean-field pairing Hamiltonian is then

$$
H_{\text{int}} = \sum_{r,k} \Delta(r,k) c_{r,k,\uparrow}^\dagger c_{r,-k,\downarrow} + \text{h.c.}
$$

where $\Delta(r,k) = g\Psi(r,k)$ and $g > 0$ is an attractive interaction strength for the order parameter definition of Eq. [A3].