Electron-phonon superconductivity in C-doped topological nodal-line semimetal Zr$_5$Pt$_3$: A muon spin rotation and relaxation ($\mu$SR) study

A Bhattacharyya$^1$, P P Ferreira$^2$, K Panda$^1$, F B Santos$^2$, D T Adroja$^{3,4}$, K Yokoyama$^3$, T T Dorini$^5$, L T F Eleno$^2$ and A J S Machado$^2$

1 Department of Physics, Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute, Howrah 711202, India, Howrah 711202, West Bengal, India
2 Escola de Engenharia de Lorena, Universidade de São Paulo, DEMAR, Lorena, Brazil
3 ISIS Facility, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Chilton, Didcot, Oxon, OX11 0QX, United Kingdom
4 Highly Correlated Matter Research Group, Physics Department, University of Johannesburg, Auckland Park 2006, South Africa
5 Université de Lorraine, CNRS, IJL, Nancy, France

E-mail: $^*$(amitava.bhattacharyya@rkmvu.ac.in), $^\dagger$(pedroferreira@usp.br)

Abstract.
In the present work we demonstrate that C-doped Zr$_5$Pt$_3$ is an electron-phonon superconductor (with critical temperature $T_C = 3.7$ K) with a nonsymmorphic topological Dirac nodal-line semimetal state, which we report here for the first time. The superconducting properties of Zr$_5$Pt$_3$C$_{0.5}$ have been investigated by means of magnetization and muon spin rotation and relaxation ($\mu$SR) measurements. We find that at low temperatures the depolarization rate is almost constant and can be well described by a single-band $s$–wave model with a superconducting gap of $2\Delta(0)/k_B T_C = 3.84$, close to the value of BCS theory. From transverse field $\mu$SR analysis we estimate the London penetration depth $\lambda_L = 469$ nm, superconducting carrier density $n_s = 2 \times 10^{26}$ m$^{-3}$, and effective mass $m^* = 1.584$ $m_e$. Zero field $\mu$SR confirms the absence of any spontaneous magnetic moment in the superconducting ground state.

To gain additional insights into the electronic ground state of C-doped Zr$_5$Pt$_3$, we have also performed first-principles calculations within the framework of density functional theory (DFT). The observed homogenous electronic character of the Fermi surface as well as the mutual decrease of $T_C$ and density of states at the Fermi level are consistent with the experimental findings. However, the band structure reveals the presence of robust, gapless fourfold-degenerate nodal lines protected by 6$_3$ screw rotations and glide mirror planes. Therefore, Zr$_5$Pt$_3$ represents a novel, unprecedented condensed matter system to investigate the intricate interplay between superconductivity and topology.

Keywords. Nodal-line semi metal; Superconducting gap structure; Muon spin spectroscopy

PACS numbers: 71.20.Be, 74.70.Dd, 76.75.+i
1. Introduction

The search for new superconductors is a cornerstone in quantum matter physics. In particular, the study of how the superconducting state evolves with doping and pressure has been essential to understand the fundamental mechanisms of Cooper pairs condensation and competition between different coherent states. However, in the last few years we are seeing a new chapter being written, where the topological nature of matter is responsible for the emergence of a wide range of novel quantum states. Topological insulators and symmetry-protected topological semimetals can exhibit quantized anomalous Hall effect [1–3], ultra-high electronic mobility [4–6], negative/giant magnetoresistance [7, 8], chiral anomaly [9–12], and gapless, robust edge states [13–15], to cite a few examples. When combined with superconductors, topological semimetals can exhibit quantized anomalous Hall effect [1–3], ultrahigh electronic mobility [4–6], negative/giant magnetoresistence [7, 8], chiral anomaly [9–12], and gapless, robust edge states [13–15], to cite a few examples. When combined with superconductors, topological materials could also harbor Majorana quasiparticles with non-Abelian exchange statistics, thus possibly opening the way for the quantum computation era [16].

In this context, a large number of intermetallic compounds with general formula M₅X₃ (M is either a transition or rare earth metal and X is a metalloid) represent a novel platform to explore a plethora of unique properties [17–26]. These compounds can crystallize in three different prototypes: (i) orthorhombic Yb₅Sb₃ (Pnma, No. 62), (ii) tetragonal Cr₅B₃ (I4/mcm, No. 140), and (iii) hexagonal Mn₅Si₃ (P6₃/mcm, No. 193). Among them, the Mn₅Si₃ structure can interstitially host a third element (carbon, boron, nitrogen or oxygen) at 2b Wyckoff position. Physical properties of more than 500 compounds in this hexagonal structure have been reported so far. Superconductivity is observed only in few compounds though, such as Zr₅Sb₃ (T_C = 2.3 K) [18], Zr₅Pt₃ (T_C = 6.4 K) [24], tetragonal (T_C = 2.8 K) and hexagonal (T_C = 9.4 K) Nb₅Ir₃ [22], and Nb₅Ge₃ (T_C = 0.3 K) [26]. In Nb₅Ir₃, for instance, T_C increases to 10.5 K with oxygen doping [20] and a crossover from multiple to single gap superconductivity with increasing Pt content was reported in Nb₅Ir₃–xPtₓO [19]. On the other hand, the addition of oxygen in Zr₅Pt₃ reduces monotonically the critical temperature from 6.4 K to 3.2 K (Zr₅Pt₃O₀.₆) [24]. Likewise, T_C of Zr₅Sb₃ decreases with the addition of oxygen until the supresison of the superconducting phase in Zr₅Sb₃O [18]. The highest reported T_C in this family, however, belongs to Nb₅Ge₃C₀.₃ [23], with T_C = 15.3 K.

Recently, Renosto et al. reported a comprehensive study of the effects of carbon doping on the superconducting properties of Zr₅Pt₃Cₓ [25]. It was found that T_C first increases from 6 K (x = 0) to 7 K (x = 0.3) and further decreases monotonously for x > 0.3 [25]. However, by measuring the lower and upper critical fields and the temperature dependence of penetration length and specific heat, the authors argued that Zr₅Pt₃C₀.₃ strongly deviates from the conventional s-wave pairing behavior, suggesting thus an unconventional superconductivity driven by carbon doping.

Motivated by these results, we show, using muon spin relaxation and rotation (μSR) measurements combined with first-principles electronic-structure calculations, that a conventional, single-gap s-wave superconducting order parameter within the weak-coupling limit is sufficient to describe the superconducting ground state of Zr₅Pt₃C₀.₅, in contrast to the recent proposals. This is the first systematic μSR study on the superconducting properties of doped M₅X₃-type compounds. Furthermore, we demonstrate that Zr₅Pt₃ is a topological nodal-line semimetal protected by non-symmorphic symmetries. In contrast to Dirac/Weyl semimetals, where the conduction and valence bands touch at discrete points in the Brillouin zone and disperse linearly in all momentum directions [27], in nodal-line semimetals the linear band-crossing points form closed loops in momentum space, opening the way to novel quantum phases, such as nearly flat drumhead-like surface states [28–30]. In this vein, Zr₅Pt₃-type compounds represent an unprecedented, large family of superconducting nodal-line semimetals.
Electron-phonon superconductivity in C-doped topological nodal-line semimetal Zr$_5$Pt$_3$...
Electron-phonon superconductivity in C-doped topological nodal-line semimetal Zr$_5$Pt$_3$....

symmetry $A(t)$ of the $\mu$SR spectra is given by $A(t) = \frac{N_F(t) - \alpha N_B(t)}{N_F(t) + \alpha N_B(t)}$, where $N_F(t)$ and $N_B(t)$ are the number of positrons counted in the forward and backward detectors respectively, and $\alpha$ is an instrumental calibration factor. ZF-$\mu$SR is carried out in the longitudinal set up of the detectors. A correction coil is applied to neutralize any stray magnetic fields up to $10^{-3}$ G. The transverse field measurements were carried with detectors in a transverse arrangement, with a field of 300 G (well below the upper critical field $H_c2 = 6.3$ T) applied perpendicular to the initial muon polarization direction [32].

The Zr$_5$Pt$_3$C$_{0.5}$ sample was powdered and placed in a high purity (99.995%) silver sample holder using diluted GE-varnish and then wrapped with thin silver foil, since the signal from muons stopping in silver depolarizes at a negligible rate. All data analysis were done using WiMDA [33] software.

2.3. Computational Methods

First-principles electronic-structure calculations were performed within the Kohn-Sham scheme [34] of the Density Functional Theory (DFT) [35] with full-relativistic projector augmented plane wave pseudopotentials [36] as implemented in Quantum ESPRESSO [37, 38]. Exchange and correlation (XC) effects were treated with the local density approximation (LDA) as described by the Perdew-Zunger (PZ) parametrization [39]. We have used a wave function energy cut-off of 80 Ry (1 Ry $\approx$ 13.6 eV), and 800 Ry for the charge density and potential kinetic energy cut-off. The Monkhorst-Pack scheme [40] was used for a $8 \times 8 \times 12$ $k$-point sampling in the first Brillouin zone. A denser $16 \times 16 \times 24$ $k$-point sampling was further used to obtain the band structure, density of states and Fermi surface. Self-consistent-field (SCF) calculations were carried out using a Marzari-Vanderbilt smearing [41] of 0.005 Ry. All lattice parameters and internal degrees of freedom were relaxed in order to guarantee a ground-state convergence of $10^{-5}$ Ry in total energy and 0.5 mRy/$a_0$ ($a_0 \approx 0.529 \text{Å}$) for forces acting on the nuclei.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Crystal structure and Magnetization

X-ray powder diffraction shows that Zr$_5$Pt$_3$ crystallizes in hexagonal Mn$_5$Si$_3$-type structure ($P6_3/mcm$, No. 193), as shown in Fig. 1(a). The temperature dependence of the magnetic susceptibility, $\chi(T)$, in the presence of an applied field of 10 G is presented in Fig. 1(b). The low field dc magnetic susceptibility clearly shows a superconducting phase transition at $T_C = 3.7$ K. Moreover, the isothermal field dependence of magnetization at 2 K [see the inset in Fig. 1(b)] confirms the presence of a type-II superconductivity.

3.2. TF-$\mu$SR analysis

TF-$\mu$SR measurements were performed from 0.3 K to 5 K. The observed asymmetries, at 0.3 K and 5 K, below and above $T_C$ respectively, can be found in Fig 2(a)-(b). The respective maximum entropies are shown in Fig. 2(c) and (d). In the superconducting state at 0.3 K, it is clear that the spectra strongly depolarize due to the inhomogeneous distribution of the internal field derived from the formation of the vortex state. Meanwhile, at 5 K the spectra depolarization is quite negligible, which can be attributed to the nuclear moments of the silver
Electron-phonon superconductivity in C-doped topological nodal-line semimetal Zr$_5$Pt$_3$.....5

Figure 2: (a) Time dependence of transverse field $\mu$SR asymmetry spectra collected at (a) $T = 0.3$ K ($< T_C$) and (b) $T = 5$ K ($> T_C$) in the presence of an applied field $H = 300$ G. The red solid line shows the fit to the data using Eq. (1). (c) and (d) display the corresponding maximum entropy spectra (below and above $T_C$).

The time spectra can be fitted using two Gaussian oscillatory functions [42–44],

$$G_{TF}(t) = A_{sc} \cos(\omega_{sc}t + \phi) \exp\left(-\frac{\sigma^2_{sc}t^2}{2}\right) + A_{bg} \cos(\omega_{bg}t + \phi),$$

where the initial asymmetries associated with both sample and background are represented by $A_{sc}$ and $A_{bg}$, respectively, $\omega_{sc}$ and $\omega_{bg}$ are the frequencies of the muon spin precession frequency from the sample and background, and $\phi$ is the phase offset. The Gaussian depolarization rate $\sigma_T$ has two contribution below $T_C$, where $\sigma_{sc}$ is derived from a superconducting component and $\sigma_{nm}(=0.0852$ $\mu$s$^{-1}$) is derived from a nuclear magnetic dipolar moment that is constant over the whole temperature range, later assisted by the ZF-$\mu$SR. Thus, the contribution from the vortex lattice, $\sigma_{sc}$, was calculated by quadratically subtracting $\sigma_{nm}$ obtained from the fitting of the spectra measured above $T_C$. The field shift is $\Delta B = B_{SC}-B_{app}$, where $B_{SC}$ indicates the superconducting field induced by the vortex lattice and $B_{app}$ is the applied field, as shown in Fig. 3(b). As the sample goes through the transition into the superconducting state, there is a strong negative shift in the peak field, which is a unique characteristic of the vortex lattice [45,46].

Figure 3(a) presents $\sigma_{sc}(T)$ as a function of temperature, which is proportional to the superfluid density, thus providing details about the gap structure. It is clear that at low temperature the $\sigma_{sc}$ is almost constant, which indicates a fully gapped superconducting state. The normalized superfluid density was modelled using [47–51]

$$\frac{\sigma_{sc}(T)}{\sigma_{sc}(0)} = \lambda^{-2}(T) \lambda^{-2}(0),$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\Delta(T)}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\delta f}{\delta E}\right) \frac{EdE d\phi}{\sqrt{E^2 - \Delta(T)^2}}.$$
Figure 3: (a) The temperature variation of superconducting depolarization rate $\sigma_{sc}(T)$. The solid red line shows the fit using $s-$wave model. Inset shows the total muon spin depolarization rate $\sigma_T$ as a function of temperature. (b) The relative change of the internal field normalized to external applied field as a function of temperature, where $\Delta B = B_{SC} - B_{app}$.

Here, $f$ is the Fermi function, that can be represented by $f = \left[1 + \exp(-E/k_B T)\right]^{-1}$, and $\Delta(T,0) = \Delta_0 \delta(T/T_C) g(\phi)$, whereas $g(\phi)$ is the angular dependence of the gap function. The azimuthal angle in the direction of the Fermi surface is denoted by $\phi$. The temperature variation of the superconducting gap is approximated by the relation $\delta(T/T_C) = \tanh\{1.82[1.018(T_C/T - 1)]^{0.51}\}$. $g(\phi)$, the spatial dependence, is substituted by 1 for $s-$wave symmetry. Using this, we find that the data is best modelled considering a single isotropic $s$-wave gap of 0.59 meV, which yields $2\Delta(0)/k_B T_C = 3.84$, close to the value of 3.53 predicted for weak-coupling BCS superconductors. Below $T_C$ the electronic specific heat capacity ($C_e$) is well described by BCS gap model [25].

The depolarization rate ($\sigma_{sc}$) recorded below $T_C$ is correlated with the superfluid density or the penetration depth. For a triangular lattice, $\frac{\sigma_{sc}^2}{\gamma^2} = 0.00371 \times \phi_0^2 [52-54]$, where $\phi_0$ is the flux quantum number ($2.07 \times 10^{-15}$ T m$^2$) and $\gamma_\mu$ is the muon gyromagnetic ratio $\gamma_\mu/2\pi = 135.5$ MHz T$^{-1}$. Superfluid density can also be related to quantities at the atomic order, as
Electron-phonon superconductivity in C-doped topological nodal-line semimetal Zr$_5$Pt$_3$...

with other phenomenological parameters that characterize the superconducting state. Using London’s theory, $\lambda_L^2 = \frac{m^* c^2}{4\pi n_e e^2}$, where $m^* = (1 + \lambda_{e-ph})m_e$ is the effective mass and $n_s$ is the density of superconducting carriers. Within this simple picture, $\lambda_L$ is independent of magnetic field. $\lambda_{e-ph}$ is the electron-phonon coupling parameter that can be estimated from the Debye temperature ($\Theta_D$) and $T_C$ using the semi-empirical McMillan equation [55],

$$\lambda_{e-ph} = 1.04 + \mu^* \ln(\Theta_D/1.45T_C) \left(1 - 0.62\mu^*\right) \ln(\Theta_D/1.45T_C) - 1.04,$$

where $\mu^*$ is a repulsive electron-electron pseudopotential with typical values at the order of $\mu^* = 0.1$, which gives $\lambda_{e-ph} = 0.584$. Since Zr$_5$Pt$_3$C$_{0.5}$ is a type-II superconductor, it implies that the density of the normal state carriers is approximately equal to the density of superconducting carriers ($n_s \approx n_e$). Therefore, the density of the superconducting carriers ($n_s$), their effective-mass ($m^*$), and London penetration depth ($\lambda_L$) can be estimated, respectively, as $m^* = 1.584m_e$, $n_s = 2.026 \times 10^{26}$ carriers/m$^3$, $\lambda_L(0) = 469$ nm, for Zr$_5$Pt$_3$C$_{0.5}$.

3.3. ZF-$\mu$SR analysis

ZF-$\mu$SR is used to investigate the existence of any spontaneous magnetic moment in the superconducting ground state [56–58]. The evolution of the ZF-asymmetry spectra over time is displayed in Fig. 4 for $T = 0.3$ K ($< T_C$) and $T = 5$ K ($> T_C$). The spectra below and above

Figure 4: Time evolution of ZF-$\mu$SR asymmetry spectra at 0.3 K (black squares) and 5 K (green circles), presented together. The red line is the least squares fit to the data using Eq. (4).
Electron-phonon superconductivity in C-doped topological nodal-line semimetal $\text{Zr}_5\text{Pt}_3C_{0.5}$. $T_C$ are found to be similar, ruling out the presence of any magnetic ordering, which implies that time-reversal symmetry (TRS) is preserved in the superconducting state of $\text{Zr}_5\text{Pt}_3C_{0.5}$. The ZF-µSR data was fitted using a Lorentzian function with a constant background [59]:

$$G_{ZF}(t) = A_0 \exp(-\lambda t) + A_{bg}.$$  

(4)

Here, $A_0$ is the sample asymmetry and $A_{bg}$ is the background asymmetry, which are almost independent of the temperature. The parameter $\lambda$ is the rate of relaxation resulted from the nuclear moments. In Fig. 4, the red line indicates the obtained fit for ZF-µSR data using Eq. 4. The parameters obtained from the ZF-µSR asymmetry data are as follows: $\lambda = 0.291 \, \mu s^{-1}$ at 0.3 K and $\lambda = 0.242 \, \mu s^{-1}$ at 5 K. The shift in the relaxation rate is within the error bar, indicating that TRS is preserved in $\text{Zr}_5\text{Pt}_3C_{0.5}$.

4. Theoretical Calculations

The electronic band structure, partial density of states (DOS), and Fermi surface of $\text{Zr}_5\text{Pt}_3$, $\text{Zr}_5\text{Pt}_3C_{0.5}$, and $\text{Zr}_5\text{Pt}_3C$ including spin-orbit coupling (SOC) effects are shown in Figures 5(a)-(c), with the corresponding DOS at the Fermi level, $N(E_F)$, and optimized lattice parameters. With the increasing of C content $x$, the $a$ ($c$) lattice parameter decreases (increases) monotonically, reflecting a stronger in-plane hybridization between C-p and Zr-d states. There are six bands crossing the Fermi energy in $\text{Zr}_5\text{Pt}_3$ [see Figure 5(a)], which results in a high density of states at the Fermi level of $18.3 \, eV^{-1}$, with approximately 68% of these carriers derived from the Zr-d manifold. The change in $N(E_F)$ with increasing $x$ from 0 to 0.5 in $\text{Zr}_5\text{Pt}_3C_x$ is almost $-5.5 \%$, which can be partly associated with the quasi-rigid band tuning of the chemical potential and the respective suppression of the $\epsilon$ sheet in the Fermi surface up to $x = 1$.

Although its complex, disconnected multiband nature, the homogeneous distribution of the electronic character of the Fermi surface shows an evident contrast from the usual signature presented by the Fermi surface of multiband superconductors, which generally presents very distinct orbital characters and an anisotropic hybridization on distinct sheets, and, as consequence, the average of the electron-phonon scattering connecting different points at Fermi surface are disjointed relative to the band index [60–68]. The mutual monotonic decrease of the DOS at the Fermi level and the observed superconducting critical temperature with the carbon doping [25] is compatible with the BCS theory as well. Therefore, in the light of our theoretical and experimental findings, the single-band electron-phonon s-wave pairing within weak coupling limit may be considered a coherent mechanism for superconductivity in $\text{Zr}_5\text{Pt}_3$ system.

Interestingly, our calculations reveal that $\text{Zr}_5\text{Pt}_3$ is a nonsymmorphic topological Dirac nodal-line semimetal [69–72], as explained below. In the presence of SOC all bands are twofold-degenerate due to the presence of both time-reversal and inversion symmetries. Along $\Gamma$–A we can observe the presence of several linear band crossings in the vicinity of the Fermi level. Such fourfold-degenerate gapless Dirac nodes along $\Gamma$–A are protected against SOC by $C_3$ rotational symmetry of the double point group $C_{6v}$, since both twofold-degenerate electronic dispersions that originate the band crossings, with distinct irreducible representations, possess different rotation eingevalues on the out-of-plane axis [73–76]. However, pairs of twofold-degenerate bands along $A$–L merge into single, degenerate bands along $L$–H–A, that is, along $k_z = \pi/c$ plane, which creates symmetry-enforced fourfold-degenerate nodal lines (solid red lines in Figure 5). These nodal lines are protected by $6_3$ screw rotations with centre of symmetry in the $2b$ Wyckoff position and axial glide mirror planes of the $P6_3/mcm$ space group, which
Electron-phonon superconductivity in C-doped topological nodal-line semimetal Zr$_5$Pt$_3$.

Figure 5: Electronic structure, partial density of states, and Fermi surface of (a) Zr$_5$Pt$_3$, (b) Zr$_5$Pt$_3$C$_{0.5}$, and (c) Zr$_5$Pt$_3$C. Also shown are the total DOS at the Fermi level, $N(E_F)$, and the relaxed lattice parameters. The gapless nodal lines protected by the nonsymmorphic 6$_3$ screw rotation symmetry of space group $P6_3/mcm$ are highlighted by solid red lines in the band structure diagram. The color map in the Fermi surfaces indicates the contribution of Zr-d orbitals in the low-energy states’ wave functions.

means that they are robust against any perturbations as long as the nonsymmorphic symmetries hold. In fact, the presence of nonsymmorphic symmetries, such as screw rotations and glide mirror symmetries, support a nontrivial band connection at the Brillouin zone boundary [75]. The nonsymmorphic protection of the nodal lines are demonstrated in Figure 5(b), where we show the band structure of Zr$_5$Pt$_3$C$_{0.5}$. In this structure only half of the 2b Wyckoff positions are filled, thus explicitly breaking the center of symmetry of the 6$_3$ screw axis and the fractional translation of the glide mirror planes. Consequently, the nodal lines are gapped due to the spin-orbit coupling effect, as represented by the dashed red lines along $L$–$H$–$A$, and the Fermi surface acquire a distortive topography. However, when the nonsymmorphic symmetries are preserved, by completely filling out the 2b positions in Zr$_5$Pt$_3$C [Figure 5(c)], the nodal-line states remain protected. At this point it is important to note that, on average, effective point-group symmetries can be preserved in a homogeneously, perfectly randomly disordered alloy, thus we expect that the topological nodal-line phase could be observed even upon a high level of alloying [77–81], as in the case of Zr$_5$Pt$_3$C$_{0.5}$.

5. Conclusions

In summary, we presented the superconducting properties of the interstitial carbon-doped compound Zr$_5$Pt$_3$C$_{0.5}$ using magnetization and muon spin rotation and relaxation measurements. Magnetization data confirms the bulk superconductivity at $T_C = 3.7$ K. The depolarization rate of muon spin ($\sigma_{sc}$) in the FC mode is almost constant at low temperatures
and can be well modeled considering a fully gapped isotropic s-wave superconducting order parameter, with $2\Delta/k_B T_C = 3.84$, close to 3.53, the value expected for BCS superconductors. The London penetration depth, superconducting carrier density and its effective mass are also estimated from TF-$\mu$SR analysis. Furthermore, zero field $\mu$SR confirms that there is no spontaneous magnetic moment, thus demonstrating that time-reversal symmetry is preserved in the superconducting ground state. Additionally, we showed through DFT calculations that $\text{Zr}_5\text{Pt}_3$ is a topological Dirac nodal-line semimetal protected by $6_3$ screw rotations and glide mirror planes of the $P6_3/mcm$ space group. Therefore, this work puts forward a large, unprecedented class of superconducting topological nodal-line semimetals to realize novel quantum states of matter.

Acknowledgments

PPF, LTFE and AJSM gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) under Grants 2019/05005-7, 2019/14359-7, and 2020/08258-0. KP acknowledge the financial support from DST India, for Inspire Fellowship (IF170620). AB would like to acknowledge DST India, for Inspire Faculty Research Grant (DST/INSPIRE/04/2015/000169), the SERB, India for core research grant support. and UK-India Newton funding for funding support. DTA would like to thank the Royal Society of London for Newton Advanced Fellowship funding and International Exchange funding between UK and Japan. The research was partially carried out using high-performance computing resources made available by the Superintendência de Tecnologia da Informação (STI), Universidade de São Paulo. The authors also acknowledge the National Laboratory for Scientific Computing (LNCC/MCTI, Brazil) for providing HPC resources of the SDumont supercomputer, which have contributed to the research results reported within this paper. This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior – Brasil (CAPES) – Finance Code 001.

References

[1] Haldane F 2004 Physical Review Letters 93 206602
[2] Xu G, Weng H, Wang Z, Dai X and Fang Z 2011 Physical Review Letters 107 186806
[3] Weng H, Yu R, Hu X, Dai X and Fang Z 2015 Advances in Physics 64 227–282
[4] Shekhar C, Nayak A K, Sun Y, Schmidt M, Nicklas M, Leermakers I, Zeitler U, Skourski Y, Wosnitza J, Liu Z et al. 2015 Nature Physics 11 645–649
[5] Liang T, Gibson Q, Ali M N, Liu M, Cava R and Ong N 2015 Nature Materials 14 280–284
[6] Zhao Y, Liu H, Zhang C, Wang H, Wang J, Lin Z, Xing Y, Lu H, Liu J, Wang Y et al. 2015 Physical Review X 5 031037
[7] Li H, He H, Lu H Z, Zhang H, Liu H, Ma R, Fan Z, Shen S Q and Wang J 2016 Nature Communications 7 1–7
[8] Gao W, Hao N, Zheng F W, Ning W, Wu M, Zhu X, Zheng G, Zhang J, Lu J, Zhang H et al. 2017 Physical Review Letters 118 256601
[9] Zyuzin A and Burkov A 2012 Physical Review B 86 115133
[10] Parameswaran S, Grover T, Abanin D, Pesin D and Vishwanath A 2014 Physical Review X 4 031035
[11] Xiong J, Kushwaha S K, Liang T, Krizan J W, Hirschberger M, Wang W, Cava R J and Ong N P 2015 Science 350 413–416
Electron-phonon superconductivity in C-doped topological nodal-line semimetal Zr$_5$Pt$_3$...
Electron-phonon superconductivity in C-doped topological nodal-line semimetal Zr$_5$Pt$_3$.

F and Strydom A 2015 Physical Review B 92 134505

[49] Adroja D T, Bhattacharyya A, Smidman M, Hillier A, Feng Y, Pan B, Zhao J, Lees M R, Strydom A and Biswas P K 2017 Journal of the Physical Society of Japan 86 044710

[50] Bhattacharyya A, Panda K, Adroja D T, Kase N, Biswas P, Saha S, Das T, Lees M and Hillier A D 2020 Journal of Physics: Condensed Matter 32 085601

[51] Adroja D T, Bhattacharyya A, Sato Y, Lees M, Biswas P, Panda K, Stenning G B, Hillier A and Aoki D 2021 Physical Review B 103 104514

[52] Sonier J E, Brewer J H and Kiefl R F 2000 Reviews of Modern Physics 72 769

[53] Chia E E, Salomon M, Sugawara H and Sato H 2004 Physical Review B 69 180509

[54] Amato A 1997 Reviews of Modern Physics 69 1119

[55] McMillan W 1968 Physical Review 167 331

[56] Bhattacharyya A, Adroja D T, Quintanilla J, Hillier A, Kase N, Strydom A and Akimitsu J 2015 Physical Review B 91 060503

[57] Bhattacharyya A, Adroja D T T, Kase N, Hillier A, Akimitsu J and Strydom A 2015 Scientific reports 5 1–8

[58] Bhattacharyya A, Adroja D T, Kase N, Hillier A, Strydom A and Akimitsu J 2018 Physical Review B 98 024511

[59] Panda K, Bhattacharyya A, Adroja D T, Kase N, Biswas P, Saha S, Das T, Lees M and Hillier A 2019 Physical Review B 99 174513

[60] Floris A, Sanna A, Massidda S and Gross E 2007 Physical Review B 75 054508

[61] Bersier C, Floris A, Sanna A, Profeta G, Continenza A, Gross E and Massidda S 2009 Physical Review B 79 104503

[62] Flores-Livas J A and Sanna A 2015 Physical Review B 91 054508

[63] Kawamura M, Akashi R and Tsumeyuki S 2017 Physical Review B 95 054506

[64] Ferreira P, Santos F, Machado A, Pettrilli H and Eleno L 2018 Physical Review B 98 045126

[65] Pascut G L, Widom M, Haule K and Quader K F 2019 Physical Review B 100 125114

[66] Bhattacharyya A, Ferreira P, Santos F, Adroja D T, Lord J, Correa L, Machado A, Manesco A and Eleno L T 2020 Physical Review Research 2 022001

[67] Zhao Y, Lian C, Zeng S, Dai Z, Meng S and Ni J 2020 Physical Review B 101 104507

[68] Correa E, Ferreira P P, de Faria L R, Dorini T T, Fisk Z, Torikachvili M S, Eleno L T and Machado A J 2021 arXiv preprint arXiv:2102.04812

[69] Burkov A, Hook M and Balents L 2011 Physical Review B 84 235126

[70] Fang C, Chen Y, Kee H Y and Fu L 2015 Physical Review B 92 081201

[71] Fang C, Weng H, Dai X and Fang Z 2016 Chinese Physics B 25 117106

[72] Yu R, Fang Z, Dai X and Weng H 2017 Frontiers of Physics 12 1–14

[73] Young S M, Zaheer S, Teo J C, Kane C L, Mele E J and Rappe A M 2012 Physical Review Letters 108 140405

[74] Yang B J and Nagaosa N 2014 Nature communications 5 1–10

[75] Yang B J, Morimoto T and Furusaki A 2015 Physical Review B 92 165120

[76] Ferreira P P, Manesco A L, Dorini T T, Correa L E, Weber G, Machado A J and Eleno L T 2021 Physical Review B 103 125134

[77] Dziawa P, Kowalski B, Dybko K, Buczkó R, Szczepak A, Szot M, Lusakowska E, Balasubramanian T, Wojek B M, Berntsen M et al. 2012 Nature materials 11 1023–1027

[78] Narayan A, Di Sante D, Picozzi S and Sanvito S 2014 Physical Review Letters 113 256403

[79] Yan C, Liu J, Zang Y, Wang J, Wang Z, Wang P, Zhang Z D, Wang L, Ma X, Ji S et al. 2014 Physical Review Letters 112 186801

[80] Lu H, Zhang X, Bian Y and Jia S 2017 Scientific Reports 7 1–10

[81] Thirupathaiah S, Morozov I, Kushnirenko Y, Fedorov A, Haubold E, Kim T, Shipunov G, Makutova A, Kataeva O, Aswartham S et al. 2018 Physical Review B 98 085145