

## Fermi Surface of FeS

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### Introduction

Tetragonal FeS has the same PbO-type structure as FeSe. Unlike FeSe, FeS does not exhibit nematicity. It becomes superconducting below  $T_c = 5$  K [1]. FeS is thus a “normal” reference compound when studying exotic FeSe. It is also interesting on its own: there is a debate whether the superconducting gap is full or nodal.

In this work, we determine the Fermi surface in FeS accurately based on quantum oscillation measurements and quasiparticle self-consistent *GW* (QSGW) calculations [2].

### Experimental

We have performed magnetic torque measurements on FeS single crystals synthesized with a hydrothermal method [3] using the 45-T hybrid or a 35-T resistive magnet and a 3He refrigerator at the NHMFL, Tallahassee.

### Results and Discussion

The upper right inset of Fig. 1 (a) shows an example of quantum oscillations in the magnetic torque for a field direction near  $B \parallel c$ . The main part of Fig. 1(a) shows Fourier transforms of oscillations for three samples. Eight fundamental frequencies  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\zeta$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\nu$ , and  $\gamma$  are consistently observed (the labels  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\nu$ , and  $\gamma$  are after [4]). Fig. 1(b) shows the field-angle dependence of the experimental frequencies (marks). It can be explained very well by QSGW calculations (lines) when small band-energy adjustments of less than 100 meV are included. The number of hole cylinders in thus determined Fermi surface [Fig. 1(c)] is two (not three), which is favorable for formation of a nodal gap.

### Conclusions

We have determined the Fermi surface in FeS accurately. For details, see [5].

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### References

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Fig. 1. (a) Magnetic torque quantum oscillations in FeS (upper inset) and Fourier transforms of oscillations for three samples. (b) Field-angle dependence of experimental frequencies compared to QSGW calculations with band-energy adjustments. Note that the vertical axis is  $F\cos\theta$ . (c) Determined Fermi surface.

