物性研究所セミナー

標題:理論セミナー:Ab-initio simulation of nanosized metal/insulator/metal capacitors under bias voltage

日時: 2012 年 12 月 14 日(金) 午後 4 時~午後 5 時 場所: 物性研究所本館 6 階 第 5 セミナー室 (A615)

講師: Dr. Shusuke KASAMATSU 所属: ISSP, the University of Tokyo

要旨:

The understanding of the response of nanostructures to bias voltage is a topic that has seen increasing interest in recent years due to technological advances in fabrication and measurement of nanodevices. In order to simulate such properties from first principles, several methods have been proposed for consideration of applied bias voltage within density functional theory (DFT), but these methods have seen limited use due to limitations in accuracy and/or efficiency, geometric constraints, and difficulty in implementation.

In this talk, I will present a simple alternative to existing methods for simulating the effect of applied bias voltage on realistic metal/insulator/metal structures. In this method, which we have named orbital-separation approach, single-particle orbitals with energies near the Fermi level are separated into each electrode and occupied according to different Fermi levels. This allows for straightforward consideration of finite electric bias within the density-functional total-energy formalism. I will discuss several examples of the application of this method to realistic capacitor structures for examining nanosize effects such as the quantum capacitance, interfacial dielectric dead layer effect, and stabilization of negative permittivity.

Reference:

S. Kasamatsu, S. Watanabe, and S. Han, Phys. Rev. B 84, 085120 (2011).

標題:シリーズセミナー:極限コヒーレント光科学 15回目 「ベイズ推論と物性科学」

日時: 2012 年 12 月 17 日(月) 午前 10 時 30 分~ 場所: 物性研究所本館 6 階 大講義室 (A632)

講師:岡田 真人

所属:東京大学 大学院新領域創成科学研究科

要旨:

18世紀の数学者 Thomas Bayes の名を冠するベイズ推論は、計測データ y とその原因となる物理過程 x に関して、ベイズの公式で因果律を遡ることで y から x を推論する普遍的な枠組みである。物性科学では系のハミルトニアンを仮定し、因果律に従い順方向にデータを解釈する研究が主流である (順アプローチ)。我々は物性科学の新たな展開の一つとして、ベイズ推論を用いて逆方向に、データ y から物理過程 x を推論するアプローチ (逆アプローチ)が必要であると確信している。

本講演では、その一例として、多峰性スペクトルをガウス関数のような単峰性の基底関数の線形和に分解するスペクトル分解に関するベイズ推論を紹介する。スペクトル分解では、基底関数の個数 K をいかに決めるかが重要な問題である。この最適な K を選ぶことを統計学ではモデル選択とよぶ。我々はベイズ推論に基づき、基底関数の数 K をデータのみから推定する理論的枠組みを提案した[1]。本講演では、光電子放出スペクトル(XPS)に関するモデル選択の問題を取り扱うとともに、時間分解 XPS を想定し、[1]の枠組みを拡張し、計測時間の短縮から生じる光電子の離散性ノイズの取り扱いも議論する。

さらに、ベイズ推論にもとづく複数スペクトルの統合や、モデルハミルトニアンのパラメータの自動選択などへの展望を述べる。

[1] Nagata, Sugita, Okada: Bayesian spectral deconvolution with the exchange Monte Carlo method. Neural Networks, 28, 82-89, 2012.

標題:理論インフォーマルセミナー:Spin-1 antiferromagnets with single-ion anisotropy

日時: 2012 年 12 月 18 日(火) 午後 4 時~午後 5 時

場所:物性研究所本館6階第5セミナー室(A615)

講師: Dr. Yasuyuki Kato

所属: Theoretical division, T-4 and CNLS, Los Alamos National Laboratory

要旨:

I will discuss the zero-temperature phase diagrams and low-energy excitations of spin-1 antiferromagnets with a single-ion anisotropy on square and simple cubic lattices [1,2]. For easy-plane anisotropy, we combine a generalized spin wave approach and large scale QMC simulations to study the nature of the different phases and quantum phase transitions. We consider two alternative approaches for describing the quantum paramagnetic state: the standard Holstein-Primakoff approximation and a modified treatment in which the local Hilbert space constraint is enforced by introducing a Lagrange multiplier. While both approximations produce qualitatively similar results, the latter approach is the only one that is in good quantitative agreement with the phase diagram and the quasiparticle dispersions obtained with QMC. For easy-axis anisotropy, we find a transition between XY-antiferromagnetic and ferronematic phases that spontaneously break the U(1) symmetry of the model. In the language of bosonic gases, this is a transition between a Bose-Einstein condensate (BEC) of single bosons and a BEC of pairs. Furthermore, we find three-magnon bound states that satisfy the Efimov scaling at the point where the two-magnon s-wave scattering length becomes infinite [3].

Reference:

- [1] Zhang, Yap, Wierschem, Kato, Batista, & Sengupta (in preparation).
- [2] Wierschem, Kato, Nishida, Batista, & Sengupta, arXiv:1209. 0688 (Phys. Rev. B).
- [3] Nishida, Kato, & Batista, arXiv:1208. 6214 (Nature Physics, in press).

標題:理論セミナー:Solitons, walls and vortices in local and transient processes in charge density waves

日時: 2012年12月21日(金) 午後4時~午後5時

場所:物性研究所本館6階第5セミナー室(A615)

講師: Prof. Serguei Brazovskii

所属: CNRS, Univ. Paris-Sud, Orsay, and Dep. Advanced Materials Science, Univ. Tokyo

要旨:

This seminar will review recent observations in charge density waves and their modelings. The effects are related to strong, topologically nontrivial perturbations of the order parameter.

The pattern may be static, induced by the electric field in a junction or dynamic, under the optical pumping - these are the most recent trends[1]. The microscopic amplitude solitons were visualized by the STM and observed in tunneling. The evolving domain walls were recovered from femtosecond pump-probe experiments. The electronic vortices are generated in junctions with internal tunneling.

The results may be relevant to a broader class of low dimensional electronic systems with symmetry broken ground states - the ferroelectric charge order in organic conductors, the FFLO state, the doped AFM insulator.

After collaborations with N. Kirova in theory; with C. Brun, Yu. Latyshev and P. Monceau in experiments [2].

- [1] http://lptms.u-psud.fr/impact2012/
- [2] Phys. Rev. Lett., 95, 266402 (2005); 96, 116402 (2006); 100, 096403 (2008); 108, 096801 (2012), Physica B, 407, 1839-1844 (2012).

標題: Markov Chain Monte Carlo Sampling with Irreversible Kernel

日時:2013年1月18日(金) 午後4時~午後5時

場所:物性研究所本館6階第5セミナー室(A615)

講師: Prof. Synge Todo

所属: CMSI Center of Computational Materials Science Institute for Solid State Physics

要旨:

The Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method is a versatile tool to evaluate multi-dimensional integrals numerically. For the method to work effectively, we must consider the following key issues: the choice of ensemble, the selection of candidate states, and the optimization of transition kernel. For the construction of transition kernel, the Metropolis-Hastings algorithm or the Gibbs sampler has been used widely in practical simulations. Since the invention by Metropolis and his coworkers in 1953, the MCMC method has evolved within the paradigm of the detailed balance, namely reversibility. The detailed balance is, however, not a necessary condition. Instead of solving usual algebraic equations of the detailed balance, we rewrite the conditions as a geometric allocation problem. As a result, it becomes always possible to find not only a reversible solution but also an irreversible kernel with minimized rejection rate. The absence of the detailed balance also introduces a net stochastic flow in a configuration space. We observed that the distribution convergence and the sampling efficiency are significantly improved in the Potts model, the bivariate Gaussian model, and so on. This approach using the irreversible kernel can be applied to any Markov chain Monte Carlo sampling and it is expected to improve the efficiency in general.

標題:理論インフォーマルセミナー:Featureless and Non-Fractionalized Bose Insulator on the Honeycomb

Lattice at 1/2 site-filling

日時:2013年1月30日(水) 午後4時~午後5時 場所:物性研究所本館6階 第5セミナー室(A615)

講師: Mr. Itamar Kimchi

所属: UC Berkeley

要旨:

We consider bosons on the Honeycomb lattice at filling one half per site. It is known that free fermions at this filling of the tight binding model cannot form an insulating state while preserving all symmetries, even though there is an integer number of particles per unit cell. We argue, however, that interacting bosons can form an insulating state that preserves all symmetries.

We propose a wave function for this state and by a mapping to a classical partition function we compute its properties and demonstrate that the state is insulating, fully symmetric and has no topological order.

Our construction suggests that featureless insulators are generically allowed for at a filling of one boson per unit cell on any symmorphic lattice in any dimension. We also discuss related wavefunctions of hard core bosons that model spin 1/2 magnets on this lattice.

標題:理論セミナー:Exploring Quantum Phase Transitions in Quantum Spin Chains

日時:2013年2月6日(水) 午後4時~

場所:物性研究所本館6階第5セミナー室(A615)

講師:Prof. Yan Chen

所属:Fudan University Shanghai

要旨:

In recent years, quantum phase transitions (QPTs) have attracted great interest both theoretically and experimentally. In this talk, I would like to address the following two issues on QPTs in quantum spin chains. In part I, we establish a Z2 topological invariant characterization of QPT in XY spin Chain. As we know,QPT in such system belongs to the Landau's symmetry breaking paradigm. By employing the twist boundary conditions, we construct a many-body Z2 topological invariant in XY spin chain and Heisenberg-Ising chain. This novel topological invariant can be used to characterize the QPT, and is robust against weak randomness. In part II, we demonstrate that the classical noise spectra may provide an efficient and straightforward way to detect the QPT points in quantum spin chains. In the non-Markovian region, the time evolutions of physical observables exhibit distinct behaviors for different quantum phases. In addition, we may choose the "optimal" noise to detect peculiar quantum phase. This method can determine faithfully the QPT points of the transverse Ising chain as well as spin-1 bilinear-biquadratic Heisenberg chain.

標題:ナノスケール物性セミナー:Spin Filtering

日時: 2013年2月12日(火) 午後1時30分~午後2時30分

場所:物性研究所本館6階 第5セミナー室(A615)

講師:アムノン・アハロニィ 教授

所属:ベン・グリオン大学およびテル・アビブ大学

要旨:

Quantum computing requires the ability to write and read quantum information on the spinors of electrons. This work considers mobile electrons, which move through mesoscopic (or molecular) quantum networks (made of quantum wires or of arrays of quantum dots). Combining spin-orbit interactions, whose strength can be tuned by external gate voltages, and the Aharonov-Bohm flux, which can be tuned by an external magnetic field, one can manipulate the properties of such networks, so that the outgoing electrons are polarized along a desired direction. This amounts to 'writing' the desired information on the spinor of the electrons. Given a beam of polarized electrons, the charge conductance of the same network depends on their polarization, allowing 'reading' the qubit information. Specific results will be presented for a simple closed interferometer. [1] The talk will also report on more recent work: (a) The above filtering is robust against leaking of electrons, in an open interferometer. [2] (b) Filtering can also be achieved for a single one dimensional chain which has spin-orbit interactions, when the chain vibrates in the transverse direction. [3]

- [1] A. Aharony, Y. Tokura, G. Z. Cohen, O. Entin-Wohlman, and S. Katsumoto, Filtering and analyzing mobile qubit information via Rashba-Dresselhaus-Aharonov-Bohm interferometers Phys. Rev. B 84, 035323 (2011); (arXiv:1103.2232)
- [2] Work with S. Mattityahu and O. Entin-Wohlman.
- [3] Work with R. I. Shekhter and O. Entin-Wohlman.

標題: Scale-Dependent Competing Interactions: Sign Reversal of the Average Persistent Current

日時: 2013 年 2 月 13 日(水) 午前 11 時~午後 0 時

場所:物性研究所本館6階第5セミナー室(A615)

講師: Prof. Ora Entin-Wohlman

所属:ベン・グリオン大学およびテル・アビブ大学

要旨:

The interaction-induced orbital magnetic response of a nanoscale system, modeled by the persistent current in a ring geometry, is evaluated for a system which is a superconductor in the bulk. The interplay of the renormalized Coulomb and Froehlich interactions is crucial. The diamagnetic response of the large superconductor may become paramagnetic when the finite-size-determined Thouless energy is larger than or on the order of the Debye energy.

(Work with H. Bary-Soroker, Y. Imry and A. Aharony)

ref.) Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 056801 (2013).

標題:理論セミナー: Spin-Orbit Coupling in Mott Insulators: Unusual Interactions and Possible Exotic Phase

日時:2013年2月15日(金) 午後4時~午後5時 場所:物性研究所本館6階 第5セミナー室 (A615)

講師: Dr. George Jackeli

所属: Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research, Stuttgart

要旨:

Over the last few years, there has been an upsurge of interest in materials in which exotic states may emerge as the result of relativistic spin-orbit interactions. We will discuss insulating iridium oxides from this perspective.

We show that the strong spin-orbit coupling, through the entanglement of spin and orbital spaces, leads to a variety of interesting Hamiltonians ranging from the Heisenberg model to the Kitaev or quantum compass models, for different lattice geometries [1]. Based on these effective Hamiltonians, we present a comprehensive theoretical study [1-3] of the rich phase behavior and dynamics observed in layered iridium oxides such as tetragonal Sr₂IrO₄ and Sr₃Ir₂O₇ and hexagonal A₂IrO₃ (A=Na, Li). We suggest that the hexagonal iridates might be close to the Kitaev spin-liquid state.

We also discuss the layered tetragonal vanadate Sr₂VO₄ and argue that magnetically-hidden octupolar order, driven by spin-orbit coupling, is realized in this compound [4].

Reference:

- [1] G. Jackeli and G. Khaliullin, Phys. Rev. Lett. 102, 017205 (2009).
- [2] J. Chaloupka, G. Jackeli, and G. Khaliullin, Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 027204 (2010).
- [3] J. Chaloupka, G. Jackeli, and G. Khaliullin, arXiv:1209.5100.
- [4] G. Jackeli and G. Khaliullin, Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 067205 (2009).

標題:シリーズセミナー:極限コヒーレント光科学 16回目 「産総研におけるイッテルビウム光格子時計の開発」

日時: 2013年2月18日(月) 午前10時30分~

場所:物性研究所本館 6 階 大講義室 (A632)

講師:安田 正美

所属:產業技術総合研究所 波長標準研究室

要旨:

産総研計測標準研究部門では、秒の再定義を目指してイッテルビウム(Yb)光格子時計の研究開発を行っている。光格子時計とは、2001年に東京大学大学院工学系研究科の香取秀俊教授によって提案された手法であり、多数の中性原子をレーザー光によって空間に巧みに捕捉することで、1秒の精度を、現在の定義であるセシウム原子時計の精度 15 桁から、18桁台にまで向上しうるとされる。本講演では、Yb光格子時計開発の現状と展望について、歴史的背景等も交えながら紹介する。

標題:放射光セミナー:「軟 X 線角度分解光電子分光で探る金属のスピン状態」

日時: 2013年2月18日(月) 午後1時30分~

場所:物性研究所本館6階第4セミナー室(A614)

講師:宮脇 淳

所属:物性研究所軌道放射物性研究施設 原田研究室

要旨:

角度分解光電子分光(ARPES)は、バンド分散を観測できる手法として広く利用され、物性研究において大きな成果を残してきている。

近年の放射光の発展によって実用的となった軟 X 線 ARPES は、従来の低エネルギーの光源を用いた ARPES に比して、バルク敏感であること、また、励起エネルギーのスキャンによる 3 次元のバンド分散、フェルミ面の取得ができるといった更なる利点を持っており、固体物性の研究を行う上での強力な手法として、各地の放射光施設で盛んに行われるようになってきた。

本セミナーでは、SPring-8 BL17SU で行った軟 X線 ARPES の研究の中から、

- (1) スピンスパイラルを示す Fe/Cu(001)薄膜、
- (2) スピンホール効果を示す Pt、
- (3) スピン再配列相転移を示す Ni/Cu(001)薄膜、

といった電子のスピン状態に物性の興味がある 3 つの系の結果について紹介する。(1)は、軟 X 線 ARPES による 3 次元 フェルミ面マッピングが、薄膜の異方的な電子状態を明らかにするのに有用な手法であることを示し、(2)、(3)では、円 偏光の利用による、より詳細な電子状態の観測例について述べる。

標題:理論セミナー:物性理論研究部門 学位論文発表会

日時: 2013年2月22日(金) 午後3時30分~午後5時35分

場所:物性研究所本館6階第5セミナー室(A615)

要旨:

15:30~15:45 兼子 裕崇 (修士論文・川島研究室)

SO(3)×O(2)モデルにおけるトポロジカル転移の研究

15:45~16:00 角 茂 (修士論文・加藤研究室)

カイラル p 波超伝導体における磁束量子の数値計算

16:00~16:15 安田 真也 (修士論文・藤堂研究室)

Numerical Analysis of Quantum Phase Transitions with Dynamic Control of Anisotropy

(動的異方性制御を用いた量子相転移の数値的解析)

16:15~16:30 都村 正樹 (修士論文・上田研究室)

1/5 周期欠損型正方格子ハバードモデルにおける磁気相図の決定

16:30~16:45 休憩

16:45~17:10 塚越 隆行 (博士論文・杉野研究室)

励起状態の動力学計算手法

17:10~17:35 大越 孝洋 (博士論文・川島研究室)

Quantum Monte Carlo Study of Superfluidity and Supersolidity in Bosonic Lattice Systems

標題:理論セミナー:Quasicrystals formed by hard-core/square-shoulder particles

日時: 2013 年 2 月 25 日(月) 午後 4 時~午後 5 時

場所:物性研究所本館 6 階 第 2 セミナー室 (A612)

講師:堂寺 知成 所属:近畿大学

要旨:

Over the past decade quasicrystalline order was reported in many soft-matter systems including dendrimers, star terpolymers, and diblock copolymer micelles, establishing soft quasicrystals (QCs) as an integral part of the field [1]. The existence of QCs in solutions of fuzzy macromolecular micelles suggests that they must be induced by a generic mechanism rather by specific chemistry. The most evident common feature of micelles stemming from their open architecture is deformability but so far no direct link to quasicrystallinity has been established. We explore a simple model which captures many aspects of the soft interaction between the micelles [2], showing that it leads to a hierarchy of novel random QCs. Using numerical simulations, we study two-dimensional hard disks decorated with square-shoulder repulsion to find a coherent sequence of QCs with 10-, 12-, 18-, and 24-fold orientational symmetry [3]. These QCs originate from mosaics of tiles based on local arrangements of the particles, which can be regarded as generalizations of the hexagonal lattice. Our results emphasize the importance of packing constraints in the formation of quasicrystals, and they could be used for targeted design of certain classes of these materials.

[1] T. Dotera, Israel J. Chem. 51, 1197 (2011); J. Polym. Sci. Pol. Phys. 50, 155 (2012).

[2] M. A. Glaser, G. M. Grason, R. D. Kamien, A. Košmrlj, C. D. Santangelo, and P. Ziherl, EPL 78, 46004 (2007).

[3] T. Dotera, T. Oshiro and P. Ziherl, in preparation.

標題:放射光セミナー:「光オービトロニクスを目指して:光電子回折分光による局所原子軌道解析と選択励起」

日時: 2013年2月25日(月) 午後1時30分~

場所:物性研究所6階 第3会議室

講師:松井 文彦

所属:奈良先端科学技術大学院大学

要旨:

円偏光軟 X 線で内殻準位を励起すると、光から光電子に角運動量が受け渡される。これは、円偏光を用いて周囲の散乱原子の原子立体写真を撮影し、近接の散乱原子による「光電子の前方収束ピークの視差角シフト」を測定することで初めて明らかになる現象である。従来、内殻励起後の空孔緩和に伴って放出される Auger 電子には光の角運動量 (偏光) の情報は伝達されない、とされてきた。しかし、光電子が固体の伝導帯に束縛される吸収端近傍での共鳴 Auger 過程の場合、光の角運動量は Auger 電子にも受け渡される。これまで Auger 電子の角運動量を計測する手段がそもそもなかったため、こうした遷移過程を実験的に明らかにすることは困難であったが、私たちは Auger 電子回折での原子による散乱を「電子角運動量計測のための原子バイプリズム」として利用する手法を考案し、Cu(111) 非磁性表面からの LMM Auger 電子の軌道角運動量計測に成功した。吸収端近傍に合わせた光エネルギーで σ +偏光励起すると 2p(m=-1)から 4s への遷移のみが許容されるため、軌道角運動量が偏極した内殻空孔が生成され、角運動量を持った Auger 電子が検出された、と考えられる。将来展望として、固体の任意の原子の価電子を自由に制御して引き抜き、自然界には存在しない局所的新電子物性を創出する「光オービトロニクス」というサイエンスの開拓を構想している。

標題:シリーズセミナー:極限コヒーレント光科学 17回目 「共鳴軟 X 線散乱で見た遷移金属酸化物の磁気構造」

日時: 2013 年 3 月 4 日(月) 午前 10 時 30 分~ 場所: 物性研究所本館 6 階 大講義室 (A632)

講師:和達 大樹

所属:東京大学大学院工学系研究科附属 量子相エレクトロニクス研究センター

要旨:

遷移金属酸化物は高温超伝導、巨大磁気抵抗、金属絶縁体転移などの多くの興味深い性質のために、盛んに研究がされている。これらの多彩な性質は d 軌道の非等方的な形状に起因し、電子の電荷・スピン・軌道の自由度が複雑に絡み合った系となっている。このような物質では電荷/スピン/軌道の秩序現象がよく見られ、秩序状態の直接の観測がテーマとなってきた。本セミナーでは最近急速に発展してきた実験手法である共鳴軟 X 線散乱について紹介する。2p から 3d への吸収端のエネルギーの X 線を用いて回折実験を行うことで、3d 電子の軌道や磁気の情報を直接得ることができる。通常の X 線散乱では強度の弱い磁気の情報が得られること、大きな共鳴により中性子散乱に比べ試料の体積がはるかに小さくても有効であるなど、これまでの散乱のデメリットを大きく克服した手法である。セミナーではこの手法を用いて解明した、電荷整列を示す $Pr_{0.5}Ca_{0.5}MnO_3$ 薄膜の磁気転移[1]、マルチフェロイック性を示す $YMnO_3$ 薄膜の大きな電気分極の起源[2]、層状 Co 酸化物 $SrCo_6O_{11}$ で見られる複雑な磁気構造「悪魔の花」について議論する。X 線自由電子レーザーを用いた今後の時間分解測定の展望にも触れたい。

[1] H. Wadati et al., arXiv:1111.4725v1.

[2] H. Wadati et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 047203 (2012).

標題:新物質セミナー: First-principles Study on the Electronic Structure of Molecular Quantum Spin-Liquid Materials

日時: 2013年3月5日(火) 午前11時~

場所:物性研究所本館6階第5セミナー室(A615)

講師:圓谷 貴夫

所属:理化学研究所 加藤分子物性研究室

要旨: An idea of "quantum spin liquid (QSL)" is a long-sought state of matter that has attracted much theoretical attention ever since its proposal by Anderson in 1973. The QSL is an ordered spin state destabilized by quantum fluctuations, leading to liquid-like properties among the spins, even at zero temperatures. Recently, the QSL like behavior is observed in two molecular crystals, κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu₂(CN)₃ and β '-EtMe₃Sb[Pd(dmit)₂]₂, which has fascinated both theorists and experimentalists. [1]

Among them, the family of molecular conductors, β '- $X[Pd(dmit)_2]_2$ (X: monovalent cations, $Et_yMe_{4\cdot y}Z$ where y=0-2, $Et=C_2H_5$, $Me=CH_3$) salts, show a variety of electronic states: dimer-type3 Mott insulator, magnetic order, spin-liquid behavior, metallic/superconducting states, and charge ordering. In the present study, systematic variation of the electronic structures of β '- $X[Pd(dmit)_2]_2$ with different kinds of cations are investigated by first-principles density functional theory (DFT) calculations. We construct an effective low-energy model and discuss how well these systems are described by an anisotropic triangular lattice. The transfer integrals are obtained for a series of the salts by fitting to the first-principles band structures. We find systematic variation in the anisotropy of the transfer integrals along the three directions of the triangular lattice taking different values. The transfer integral along the face-to-face stacking direction of Pd (dmit)₂ dimer is always the largest. Around the quantum spin liquid, $X = EtMe_3Sb$, the other two transfer integrals become comparable. [2]

Quite recently, a single-component molecular conductor, H₃(Cat-EDT-TTF)₂ emerge as a promising candidate for the QSL. [3, 4] We also investigate the electronic and structural properties of the compound, and discuss the anisotropy of the triangular network for understanding of the spin-frustration.

- [1] As review: K. Kanoda and R. Kato, Annu. Rev. Condens. Matter Phys. 2 (2011) 167.
- [2] T. Tsumuraya, H. Seo, M. Tsuchiizu, R. Kato, and T. Miyazaki, J. Phys. Soc. Jpn, in press, (2013). (arXiv cond-mat: 1302.0477)
- [3] H. Kamo, A. Ueda, T. Isono, K. Takahashi, H. Mori, 53, (2012) 4385.
- [4] T. Isono, H. Kamo, A. Ueda, K. Takahashi, A. Nakao, R. Kumai, H. Nakao, K. Kobayashi, Y. Murakami, and H. Mori, Nature Comm. 4, (2013) 1344.

標題:MDLC セミナー・理論インフォーマルセミナー:「A brief survey of frustrated Rare-Earth pyrochlores:From

Quantum Spin Ice to Monopole crystals.

日時:2013年3月5日(火) 午後4時~午後5時

場所:物性研究所本館6階第5セミナー室(A615)

講師:Ludovic Jaubert

所属:沖縄科学技術大学院大学

要旨:

The large family of pyrochlore oxides R₂T₂O₇, where R³⁺ is a rare-earth ion and T⁴⁺ is usually a transition metal, has provided physicists and chemists with a never-ending source of novel and intriguing phenomena for the past 20 years. The reason for this wide spectrum of behaviors comes from the joint influence of the tetrahedral symmetry of the lattice, allowing either easy-axis or easy-plane anisotropy, as well as full Heisenberg spins, and the presence (or not) of quantum fluctuations, long range interactions and impurities.

To illustrate this physics, we chose a few canonical examples; starting by understanding the finite temperature dimensional reduction observed in the "quantum spin ice" crystal Yb₂Ti₂O₇ by mean of quasi-elastic neutron scattering. This work shall also shed light on the origin of the "order by disorder" transition observed in the parent compound Er₂Ti₂O₇. Finally, we shall explain how a "crystal of monopoles" can appear through the separation of magnetic degrees of freedom, which is reminiscent of the low temperature spin liquid properties of Tb₂Ti₂O₇.

標題:Heavy electrons, Charge Density Fluctuations, and Superconductivity in KNi₂X₂ (X = S, Se)

日時:2013年3月7日(木) 午後4時~午後6時

場所:物性研究所本館 6 階 第 5 セミナー室 (A615)

講師: Prof. Tyrel M. McQueen

所属: Johns Hopkins University, USA

要旨:

Materials with the ThCr₂Si₂ structure type host myriad examples of many-body physics, including high-temperature superconductivity and heavy-fermion behavior. In these compounds, the emergence of the collective states frequently occurs near magnetic instabilities, suggesting that magnetic fluctuations underlie the electronic phenomena. In this talk, I will provide evidence for similar many-body physics in the structurally related, but non-magnetic, compounds KNi_2S_2 and KNi_2S_2 . From the analysis of high-resolution synchrotron X-ray diffraction and neutron total scattering data, we observe spatially incoherent charge density wave fluctuations that disappear on cooling. Along with the implied and unusual increase in local symmetry, we find that there is negative thermal expansion and enhancement of electronic band mass below $T \sim 15$ K, with superconductivity emerging below 1 K. These findings demonstrate that collective electronic phenomena occur in ThCr₂Si₂-type materials without direct proximity to magnetism, and highlight the importance in understanding charge in driving the emergence of coherent or many-body electronic states. If time permits, I will also present some of our recent results regarding superconductivity in a new class of materials based on BiS₂ layers.

標題:新物質セミナー: Genetically-Engineered Peptide-Enabled Functional Nanosystems for Technology and Medicine.

日時: 2013年3月13日(水) 午前11時~

場所:物性研究所本館6階第5セミナー室(A615)

講師: Prof. Mehmet Sarikaya

所属: Department of Materials Science & Engineering, University of Washington, USA

要旨:

Protein-solid interactions and assembly of proteins on surfaces is utilized in many fields to integrate intricate biological structures and diverse functions with engineered solid materials. Examples include bioelectronics, biosensors, and bioimplants. In biology, proteins are the major biopolymers that enable dynamic organismal systems but they also catalyze mineralization, controlled growth, and intricate tissue formation with complex multifunctional properties. These are all desirable merits in engineered systems but currently impossible to achieve. Controlling proteins at bio-solid interfaces relies on establishing key correlations between primary sequences and resulting interactions that follow spatial organizations on substrates. Using combinatorial mutagenesis, similarity analysis in bioinformatics and rational design principles, we can engineered short peptides (7-25 amino acids long) by controlling their folding patterns and, hence, tailoring the molecular interactions that leads to a variety of genetically engineered inorganic binding peptides (GEPI). The GEPIs can be used as tiny enzymes, and molecular linkers, erector sets and assemblers, all addressable via genetics or rational design. Furthermore, as a unique tool for materials scientists and engineers, the peptides are further engineered for directing specific molecular interactions via simple point and domain mutations to control fundamental interfacial processes, including solid binding and molecular recognition, surface aggregation and growth kinetics, and intermolecular interactions. Tailoring short peptides and their molecular interactions offers versatile control over molecular self-assembly, resulting in well-defined surface and interface properties among discrete solids that are essential in building engineered, chemically and electronically rich bio-solid interfaces. As will be demonstrated in this presentation, the peptides alone, or in chimeric forms as heterofunctional constructs can be used to bridge nanosolids (nanoparticles, quantum dots and single layer atomic materials) to form molecularly hybrid systems for a variety of biophotonics and bioelectronics implementations in technology and medicine. This presentation will summarize recent advances and provide future prospects in the foundation of designing the bio/solid interfaces, the key in biological integration with engineered solids.

The research supported by a variety of USA agencies, including ARO, NSF (MRSEC and BioMat) and NIH Programs (NCI).

標題:放射光セミナー: 「三次元走査型光電子顕微鏡(3D nano-ESCA)によるナノ材料の局所電子状態解析」

日時: 2013年3月15日(金) 午後1時~

場所:第三会議室 講師:堀場 弘司

所属:高エネルギー加速器研究機構 物質構造科学研究所

要旨:

我々が開発した三次元走査型光電子顕微鏡(3D nano-ESCA)装置は、ナノメートルオーダーの空間分解能で光電子スペクトルの三次元空間分布を測定し、電子状態・化学状態分布の三次元的可視化を達成するものである。本装置のコンセプトは、ナノビームの二次元面内走査による走査型光電子顕微鏡測定(x,y)に加え、広角度一括取込光電子アナライザで取得した光電子放出角度依存性を最大エントロピー(MEM)法を用いて深さ方向分布情報(z)に変換し、これらを組み合わせることで三次元全方向(x,y+z)における電子状態・化学状態分布を得る、というものである。本装置は 2009 年度より東京大学放射光アウトステーションビームライン BL07LSU に移設され、調整および利用実験を開始している。現在の装置性能としては、面内空間分解能として最高で 70nm 以下を達成し、また、ナノビーム集光した状態で取込角度 60° での光電子放出角度依存性を取得し、MEM 法を用いてピンポイント深さプロファイルを描き出すことが可能となっている[1]。本セミナーでは、この装置を用いて得られた、金属ナノワイヤの ReRAM デバイスや単層剥離グラフェンなどのナノ材料の局所電子状態について紹介する。

[1] K. Horiba et al., Rev. Sci. Instrum. 82, 113701 (2011).

標題:理論インフォーマルセミナー:Depinning transition in two-dimensional magnets with disorder

日時: 2013年3月15日(金) 午後3時~

場所:物性研究所本館6階第5セミナー室(A615)

講師:Dr. Xi Bin

所属:物質・材料研究機構

要旨:

With Monte Carlo methods, we systematically investigate the short-time dynamics of depinning transition of domain wall in two-dimensional magnetic system, taking a two-dimensional driven random field Ising model with disorder as an example. Spins with and without dipole-dipole (dd) interactions are both considered.

We accurately determine the depinning transition field and critical exponents under zero temperature for both cases. The results show that the critical exponents differ from each other, and a rougher interface occurs with dd interaction. For finite temperature, no sharp depinning transition is observed due to thermal activation. From scaling analysis, one may judge there is Arrhenius type motion due to thermal activation for the case with dd interaction and non-Arrhenius type due to anomalous thermal activation for the case without dd interaction.