

標題：新物質セミナー：三角格子有機系 κ -H₃(Cat-EDT-TTF)₂における ¹³C-NMR で見た量子スピン液体状態と電荷秩序相

日時：2014年4月18日(金) 午後2時～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：伊藤 哲明

所属：東京理科大学理学部応用物理学科

要旨：

近年合成された単一ユニット有機系 κ -H₃(Cat-EDT-TTF)₂ [1]は、三角格子を有する Mott 絶縁体であると考えられている。磁化率測定では磁気秩序が確認されず、 κ -(BEDT-TTF)₂Cu₂(CN)₃、EtMe₃Sb[Pd(dmit)₂]₂ (以下 ET、dmit と略称) に続く、3 例目の三角格子スピン液体候補物質である。我々はこの物質の 1.6K までの ¹³C-NMR 測定を行い、確かに磁気秩序が生じず、又、スピギャップも生じていないことを確定させたので、まずこの点について解説する。

また、三角格子においては、通常の隣接ハイゼンベルグ相互作用を持つ 1/2 スピン系ではスピン液体が実現しないことはほぼ確実視されており、スピン液体実現には、隣接ハイゼンベルグ相互作用以外の「別の相互作用要素」が必要であると認識されている。ET、dmit においては、常圧のすぐ近傍に金属-Mott 転移があり、この弱い Mott 絶縁性が「別の相互作用要素」を生み出し、これがスピン液体実現に重要な役割を果たしている可能性が議論されている。一方、 κ -H₃(Cat-EDT-TTF)₂ では ¹³C-NMR スピン-格子緩和率より、Mott 絶縁性は比較的強く、金属-Mott 転移不安定性からは遠いであろうことが示された。しかしながら今回測定した ¹³C-置換体においては、Mott 絶縁体相と並び、水素原子移動を伴う電荷秩序相の共存が観測され、この電荷秩序相が Mott 絶縁体相にエネルギー的に非常に拮抗していることが強く示唆された。この結果についても紹介し、 κ -H₃(Cat-EDT-TTF)₂ におけるスピン液体状態と ET、dmit におけるスピン液体状態の類似点・相違点について議論する予定である。

[1] T. Isono *et al.*, Nature Commun. 4, 1344(1-6) (2013).

標題：理論インフォーマルセミナー：Charged quantum entanglement and its application to SPT phase

日時：2014年4月22日(火) 午後3時～午後4時

場所：物性研究所本館6階 第4セミナー室 (A614)

講師：松浦 俊司

所属：McGill University

要旨：

Quantum entanglement has emerged as a very useful probe in physics and quantum information.

In this talk, we will introduce a new class of entropies, called charged entanglement (Renyi) entropies, that measures the degree of quantum entanglement in different charge sectors. By using the new entropies, we characterize symmetry protected topological phases.

We will also consider phase transitions in (charged) Renyi entropies.



ここでは、TRHEPD の基本的特徴、および Pt/Ge(001)表面、TiO₂(110)-(1×2)表面、Ag(111)表面上のシリセン構造の TRHEPD による構造決定の結果を紹介する。

文献

- [1] A. Ichimiya, Solid State Phenom. 28/29, 143 (1992).
- [2] A. Kawasuso, S. Okada, Phys. Rev. Lett. 81, 2695 (1998).
- [3] Y. Fukaya, *et al.*, J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 443 012068 (2013).
- [4] K. Wada, *et al.*, Eur. Phys. J. D 66, 37 (2012).
- [5] Y. Fukaya *et al.*, accepted to APEX (2014).
- [6] I. Mochizuki, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B 85, 245438 (2012).
- [7] I. Mochizuki, *et al.*, in preparation.
- [8] Y. Fukaya *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B 88, 205413 (2013).

標題：理論セミナー：Field theories for polymer containing vesicles

日時：2014年5月2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：大矢 豊大

所属：東北大学大学院理学研究科

要旨：

Vesicle is a closed form of a bilayer composed of amphiphilic molecules. It is a simple model of bio-membrane and can enclose some materials inside it. For example, a vesicle can enclose a polymer solution, whose structure is frequently found in biological systems such as endocytosis and exocytosis, and is expected to be applicable to industrial science, such as the drug-delivery system. We studied this system by simulations based on field theories. We adopt a coupled theory between phase field theory(PFT) for deformation of the vesicle and self-consistent field theory(SCFT) for the polymer conformations. Contrary to the preceding studies of hard confinement for polymer solutions where the vesicle does not deform, the combined PFT-SCFT method enables us to realize the soft confinement that has been difficult to simulate only by SCFT. Using such a combined PFT-SCFT method, we obtained equilibrium shapes and dynamical behaviors of the vesicle deformations that are induced by the phase-separated structures of the enclosed polymer solution. As a result, we obtained a rich variety of vesicle shapes, for example symmetric dumbbell and asymmetric pear shapes that can not be obtained by minimizing the free energy of the vesicle without the polymers[2].

Reference

- [1] Y.Oya, K. Sato, T. Kawakatsu, Europhys. Lett., 94 (2011) 68004.
- [2] Y.Oya and T.Kawakatsu, in preparation.



標題：理論インフォーマルセミナー：Complex rheology of simple soft particles: Role of inertia for shear thickening

日時：2014年5月8日(木) 午後1時～午後2時

場所：物性研究所本館6階 第3セミナー室 (A613)

講師：川崎 猛史

所属：Laboratoire Charles Coulomb, Université Montpellier II

要旨：

We numerically study the rheology of a simple model of soft repulsive particles, and show that nonlinear flow curves reminiscent of experiments on real suspensions can be obtained. By using dimensional analysis and basic elements of kinetic theory, we rationalize these multiple rheological regimes and disentangle the relative impact of thermal fluctuations, glass and jamming transitions, inertia and particle softness on the flow curves.

We characterize more specifically the shear-thickening regime and show that both particle softness and the emergence of a yield stress at the jamming transition compete with the inertial effects responsible for the observed thickening behaviour. This allows us to construct a dynamic state diagram, which can be used to analyze experiments.

Ref.

Takeshi Kawasaki, Atsushi Ikeda, and Ludovic Berthier, arXiv:1404.4778.

標題：Topological Phases in Quantum Materials (新量子相 Lecture Series 第4回)

日時：2014年5月20日(火) 午前10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：Yong-Baek Kim

所属：University of Toronto

備考：

We discuss recent theoretical and experimental attempts to understand possible topological phases of correlated electrons in quantum materials. After introducing key ideas of topological phases, we focus on two main examples. Firstly, we consider quantum spin liquid phases in frustrated magnets and materials near a metal-insulator transition. Secondly, we discuss topological insulator and other related phases in interacting electron systems with strong spin-orbit coupling. More recent theoretical ideas for generalized topological phases of interacting electron systems will also be discussed.

標題：理論セミナー：Response functions in Spintronics calculated by means of the Kubo formalism

日時：2014年5月30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：Hubert Ebert

所属：Department Chemie, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany

要旨：

Kubo's linear response formalism allows to determine the response of a property of a solid to a perturbation in a very general way. A prominent example of application is the evaluation of charge, spin and heat transport coefficients of solid state systems. The scheme of Kleiner [1] to investigate the symmetry of conventional transport coefficients has been extended to describe the symmetry of conductivity tensors appearing in spin- and thermo-magneto-galvanic

transport. Implications for the appearance of interesting effects described by non-zero elements of the respective conductivity tensors are outlined. In recent years several first-principles approaches have been established to treat transverse electron transport phenomena as e.g. the anomalous Hall effect and spin Hall effect. Most of them treat only particular contributions to the full conductivity tensor. In contrast to this, a first-principle approach is presented that is based on the Kubo-Bastin equation [2] and implemented within the fully relativistic KKR (Korringa-Kohn-Rostoker) formalism [3]. This approach is able to treat intrinsic and extrinsic contributions on equal footing. Both contributions from states below (Fermi sea) and at the Fermi level (Fermi surface) are treated and can be analyzed in detail. The approach is applicable to pure systems as well as metallic and semiconductor alloy systems. Several examples (anomalous Hall and anomalous Nernst as well as spin Hall and spin Nernst conductivities) are given to illustrate this analysis in combination with numerical results obtained using the spin-polarized KKR electronic structure method. In addition, corresponding results for the Gilbert damping parameter [4] and the spin-orbit torque [5,6] are presented. Special emphasis will be placed on the role of the so-called vertex corrections that allow to build a bridge to the semi-classical Boltzmann transport formalism.

- [1] Kleiner, Phys. Rev. 142, 318 (1966).
- [2] Bastin et al., J. Phys. Chem. Solids 32, 1811 (1971).
- [3] Ebert, Ködderitzsch, and Minár, Rep. Prog. Phys. 74,096501 (2011).
- [4] Gilbert, IEEE Trans. Magn. 40, 3443 (2004).
- [5] Manchon and Zhang, Phys. Rev. B 78, 212405 (2008).
- [6] Gambardella and Miron, Phil. Trans. R. Soc 369, 3175 (2013).

標題：理論セミナー：Worm Algorithm on Parallel Computer (ワームアルゴリズムの並列化)

日時：2014年6月6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：川島 直輝

所属：東京大学物性研究所

要旨：

The quantum Monte Carlo with worm update is one of the standard techniques in computational condensed matter physics. For lattice Bose systems and quantum spin systems with magnetic field, it is arguably the best method to explore large systems (provided, as usual, that negative signs do not intervene). To our great regret, the computational task can hardly be split into pieces and assigned to many processors. This is because the worm update of configurations is achieved via a motion of a single point, in contrast to its cousin, the loop update. Recently we proposed a general quantum Monte Carlo algorithm suitable for parallelizing on a distributed-memory computer by domain decomposition. [1] The trick is to introduce a large number of worms and to control its population by a fictitious transverse field. For a benchmark, we study the size dependence of the Bose-condensation order parameter of the hard-core Bose-Hubbard model with $L \times L \times (1/T) = 10,240 \times 10,240 \times 16$, using 3,200 computing cores, which shows good parallelization efficiency.

- [1] A. Masaki-Kato, T. Suzuki, K. Harada, S. Todo and NK: Phys. Rev. Lett. 112, 140603 (2014).

2.強相関電子系の角度光電子分光 (ARPES) 理論

ARPES は言わずと知れた、固体のバンド構造を直接測定できる貴重な実験手段であるが、電子間相互作用や電子格子相互作用に起因する、所謂インコヒーレント成分がスペクトル形状に如何に影響するかは物質依存があり慎重に議論する必要がある。私たちは、経路積分を量子モンテカルロ法で見積もることで、電子間相互作用を近似なしに取り込み光学スペクトルを計算する手法を開発した。この手法を用いて、ARPES における電子間相互作用の効果を調べた結果、中間相関領域よりも相互作用が強いときには、光電子スペクトルはインコヒーレント成分によって支配されており、バンド成分はほとんど含まれていないことが明らかになった。このことは、強相関電子系において、ARPES のピークをトレースしても正確なバンド分散は得られないことを意味している。

標題：理論セミナー：Flat band physics with strongly correlated photons

日時：2014年6月20日(金) 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：Sebastian Schmidt

所属：ETH Zurich, Switzerland

要旨：

It is well known that certain types of tight-binding lattice geometries in quasi-1D (e.g., sawtooth chain) and 2D (e.g., Kagome lattice) exhibit localized eigenstates due to frustrated hopping and quantum interference. Localization manifests itself as a completely dispersionless flat band in the entire Brillouin zone. The macroscopic degeneracy of the localized states may lead to a strong enhancement of interaction effects resulting in highly correlated, topological and exotic states of matter typically discussed in the context of spin chains, fermions or ultra-cold bosonic atoms.

In this talk I discuss a novel architecture for realizing flat bands with strongly interacting photons. A one-dimensional chain of cavities with embedded qubits in every other cavity exhibits such a non-trivial flat band peculiar of polaritonic systems. The proposed setup is realisable with state of the art circuit QED, where the lattice dispersion can be switched in-situ between flat and dispersive (for a recent review see [1]).

We have calculated the steady state of this system including drive and dissipation using open system TEBD as well as analytic projective methods. Based on our results we identify signatures of photon localization and predict the formation of finite-range crystalline order in the non-equilibrium steady state, which can be understood in analogy to the formation of a charge density wave state for flat band systems in equilibrium [2].

References

[1] S. Schmidt and J. Koch, *Annalen der Physik* 525, 395-412 (2013).

[2] M. Biondi, E. v. Nieuwenburg, G. Blatter, S. Huber and S. Schmidt, in preparation (2014).

標題：第3回柏キャンパス in 駒場 智の先端 柏キャンパストップサイエンスフォーラム

日時：2014年6月21日(土)

場所：東大駒場Iキャンパス 数理科学研究科棟大講義室

講師(所属)：瀧川 仁(東大物性研)、武田 展雄(東大新領域)、新野 宏(東大大気海洋研)、梶田 隆章(東大宇宙線研)、村山 斉(東大 Kavli IPMU)

要旨：

「素粒子、物質から地球、宇宙」柏キャンパスに広がる科学の回廊

東大・柏キャンパスを知っていますか？大学院新領域創成科学研究科と世界トップレベルの4つの研究所があります。「柏キャンパス in 駒場」はこれら研究機関のトップ5人が講師。ノーベル賞候補や超人気講師が最前線で研究する臨場感を伝えます。



標題：理論セミナー：Understanding the mechanisms of proton transport in hydrogen bonded media from first-principle molecular dynamics

日時：2014年7月1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：Mark E. Tuckerman

所属：New York University

要旨：

Proton transport in aqueous and non-aqueous hydrogen-bonded media has long been an area of intense study due to its fundamental importance in emerging energy technologies such as hydrogen fuel cells and in biological problems such as proton pumping. Our understanding of proton transport phenomena is based on the concept structural diffusion of a topological defect in the hydrogen bond network generally attributed to C. J. T. von Grothuss. Within this picture, long-range proton transport is driven by specific structural rearrangements in the local hydrogen bonding environment, however, pinning down the specific microscopic mechanisms in different media remains an immense challenge that has an immediate impact on the problem of designing novel materials for enhancing the proton transport process. In this talk, I will show how first-principles molecular dynamics has contributed to our understanding of proton transport phenomena in a variety of systems including aqueous acidic and basic solutions, acid hydrate crystals, and phosphate based materials including pure phosphoric acid and its mixtures with heterocycles. It will be shown that proton transport in aqueous systems relies largely on local fluctuations in the hydrogen bond network while phosphate systems, by contrast, transport protons along extended, polarized chains in a manner much closer to the original picture suggested by von Grothuss. Such mechanistic studies can help inform the process of membrane design for electrochemical devices such as fuel cells. I will also discuss the role autodissociation and proton conduction play in the high observed dielectric constant of phosphoric acid.