

物性研究所セミナー

標題：理論セミナー：Looking beyond Majoranas: Parafermions, Andreev conversion and exotic quantum circuitry.

日時：2015年10月16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. Kirill Shtengel

所属：University of California, Riverside, and ISSP

要旨：

Non-Abelian anyons are widely sought for the exotic fundamental physics they harbour as well as for their possible applications for quantum information processing. Currently, there are numerous blueprints for stabilizing the simplest type of non-Abelian anyon, a Majorana zero energy mode bound to a vortex or a domain wall. One such candidate system, a so-called "Majorana wire" can be made by judiciously interfacing readily available materials; the experimental evidence for the viability of this approach is presently emerging.

Following this idea, we introduce a device fabricated from conventional fractional quantum Hall states, s-wave superconductors and insulators with strong spin-orbit coupling. Similarly to a Majorana wire, the ends of our "quantum wire" would bind "parafermions", exotic non-Abelian anyons which can be viewed as fractionalized Majorana zero modes.

In this talk will discuss their properties and describe how such parafermions can be used to construct new and potentially useful circuit elements which include current and voltage mirrors, transistors for fractional charge currents and "flux capacitors".

標題：第32回極限コヒーレント光科学セミナー「離散的なコヒーレントスペクトル群が示す線形および非線形光学における興味深い特性」

日時：2015年10月28日(水) 午後3時～午後4時30分

場所：物性研究所本館 第2会議室

講師：桂川 眞幸

所属：電気通信大学大学院情報理工学研究所

要旨：

離散的なコヒーレントスペクトル群で構成される光学過程に現れる魅力的な特性を紹介したい。線形光学過程、非線形光学過程、周波数領域、時間領域の様々な側面でちょっと意外？な特性が現れる。それらの多くが初歩的な解析で簡単に理解できることも少しばかり興味深い。線形光学過程の典型例として、誘導ラマン散乱過程を断熱操作することで発生させた高次の散乱光系列の光軸上に透明な分散媒質を挿入するとアト秒のパルス列を形成できることを紹介する。実験では1.8フェムト秒のパルス列が実際に形成されるまで確認することができた。現在、アト秒パルス列の発生に向けて実験を進めている。非線形光学過程に類似のアイデアを組み込むと非線形光学過程を様々に操作することが可能になる。魅力的な典型例として、真空紫外から中赤外に渡る超広帯域を全てカバーできる単一周波数波長可変レーザーを紹介したい。



標題：実空間差分法を用いた第一原理電気伝導特性計算

日時：2015年10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：小野 倫也

所属：筑波大学 計算科学研究センター

要旨：

将来の IT 産業を支える半導体デバイスや光通信デバイスには、原子・分子サイズの構造を利用したデバイスの応用が期待されている。このようなサイズの素子を持ったデバイスを作製するには、原子・分子の一つひとつの性質から、組織化されたナノ構造体の性質までを明らかにし、得られた知見をもとにしてデバイスの設計を行わなければならない。ところが、原子・分子レベルの物理・化学現象は実験方法や実験条件に左右されることが多いため、正確な物理・化学現象解明のためには、実験による解析に加えて理論計算による解析も必要である。

このような背景から、これまでにナノ構造の電子状態や電気伝導特性を量子力学の第一原理に基づいて計算する方法が数々提案されてきた。我々のグループでは、独自に実空間差分法に基づく第一原理電子状態計算法、そして実空間差分法を伝導特性計算に応用した **Overbridging boundary-matching** 法を開発した。実空間差分法は、京コンピュータのような超並列計算機での実行に適したアルゴリズムになっている。そのため、将来、大規模なモデルを用いて分子デバイス、半導体デバイスやスピントロニクスデバイスなどの機能解析・予測シミュレーションを実現する可能性を秘めている。我々のグループでは、これらの方法に基づく計算コードを作成し、**RSPACE** と名付けている。

本セミナーでは、実空間差分法に基づく第一原理電気伝導計算法を説明し、この手法に基づいて開発された計算コード **RSPACE** を用いて半導体基板の熱酸化過程を調べた例や、MOS 界面の界面欠陥がリーク電流に与える影響を調べた例など、エレクトロニクスデバイス開発に関連するシミュレーションを紹介する。

標題：Anders Nilsson 教授講演会「Catalysis in Real Time; New Opportunities with X-ray Lasers」

日時：2015年11月5日(木) 午後4時～午後5時 森野レクチャー

場所：本郷・理学部化学館5階講堂

講師：A. ニルソン

所属：ストックホルム大学物理学科

要旨：

Nearly all of the chemical processes involved in energy conversion or in chemical industry utilize catalytic chemical transformations at interfaces between solids and liquids or gases. While most of our existing understanding is based on a static view of reactions at interfaces, the development of x-ray lasers opens up the dynamic regime where studies of the reaction mechanism to observe transformations on timescales down to femtoseconds becomes possible. I will here present how we can study chemical reactions on surfaces using X-ray free-electron lasers from recent work at the Linac Coherent Light Source, or LCLS, at SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory. We induced the hot electron and phonon mediated excitation of adsorbates on Ru(0001) with synchronized excitation by a femtosecond optical laser pulse. We have followed the ultrafast evolution of the bond distortions, weakening and breaking, using x-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS) and x ray emission spectroscopy (XES) resonantly tuned to the oxygen core level with ultrashort x-ray pulses delivered from LCLS. Thereby directly follow the time evolution of the molecular orbitals in an atom-specific way on a subpicosecond timescale. Four examples will be shown CO desorption, Oxygen activation, CO oxidation and CO hydrogenation on Ru(0001). I will demonstrate that both transient intermediates and the transition state regions can be detected in surface chemical reactions.

標題：ナノサイエンスセミナー：Recent Developments in Cathode Lens Microscopy

日時：2015年11月10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4セミナー室 (A614)

講師：Dr. Rudolf M Tromp

所属：IBM T.J. Watson Research Center, Yorktown Heights, USA and Leiden Institute of Physics, Kamerlingh Onnes Laboratory, Leiden University, The Netherlands

要旨：

Cathode lens microscopy, comprising both Photo Electron Emission Microscopy (PEEM) and Low Energy Electron Microscopy (LEEM), has undergone major developments over the last decade. This includes correction of spherical and chromatic aberration, the increasing use of PEEM for spatially resolved k-space imaging of occupied electron bands, and -most recently- the use of LEEM for spatially resolved k-space imaging of unoccupied electron bands. Correction of spherical and chromatic aberration is now becoming more broadly available, and had distinct advantages for use in synchrotron-based PEEM. However, setup of optimum imaging conditions for a given experiment is still open to discussion. I will show how the electron mirror optics, in combination with the objective lens, can be configured as an adjustable achromat. For example, an achromat centered around a start energy of 2.5 eV, with a bandwidth of 5 eV, yields a spatial resolution of 4-5 nm, while an achromat centered at 30 eV, with a passband from 9 to 62 eV has a resolution of 15 nm. Such a very wide passband (resulting in high transmission) may be extremely useful for imaging samples with weak signals, as often encountered in practice. I will also discuss the prospects for developing an apochromatic system, which would further improve resolution by another factor 2x, and transmission by a factor 10x. Finally, I will show recent results on measuring un-occupied bandstructures by LEEM, yielding information complementary to traditional ARUPS experiments.

標題：MoxW1-xTe2 におけるアーク調整可能なワイルフェルミオン金属状態

日時：2015年11月11日(水) 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：Dr. Tay-Rong Chang

所属：National Tsing Hua University

要旨：

A Weyl semimetal is a new state of matter that hosts Weyl fermions as emergent quasiparticles. The Weyl fermions correspond to isolated points of bulk band degeneracy, Weyl nodes, which are connected only through the crystal's boundary by an exotic Fermi arc surface state. The length of the Fermi arc gives a measure of the topological strength, because the only way to destroy the Weyl nodes is to annihilate them in pairs in k space. To date, Weyl semimetals are only realized in the TaAs class. Here, we propose a tunable Weyl metallic state in MoxW1-xTe2 via our first-principles calculations, where the Fermi arc length can be continuously changed as a function of Mo concentration, thus tuning the topological strength of the system [1]. Our results provide an experimentally feasible route to realizing Weyl physics in the layered compound MoxW1-xTe2, where non-saturating magneto-resistance and pressure driven superconductivity have been observed.

[1] Tay-Rong Chang, Su-Yang Xu, *et al.*, arXiv:1508.06723



標題：先端機能デバイスに向けた分子エレクトロニクス

日時：2015年11月11日(水) 午後3時30分～午後4時30分

場所：物性研究所本館6階 第5セミナー室 (A615)

講師：Prof. Wulf Wulfhekel

所属：Physikalisches Institut, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

要旨：

Microelectronics has reached structure sizes of the order of 10nm. Limited by the unavoidable scatter on the atomic scale, the minimal feature sizes are limited and will be reached in the near future. Thus, intensive research is carried out to define atomically precise functional units by means of Chemistry. On the one hand, we will discuss recent advances from our group on molecular two-terminal devices, i.e. molecules adsorbed on metallic substrates contacted with metallic tips of a scanning tunneling microscope. We developed a new platform for functional molecules based on spirobifluorene, that allows to reliably lift a functional group of the molecule away from the conductive substrate in order to protect its functionality. Functionalities realized are fast memristors with a large on-off ratios and molecular motors. On the other hand, we will discuss magnetic molecules in close contact to ferromagnets in order to use the exchange interaction between the molecules and the ferromagnet to realize organic exchange bias.

標題：中性子セミナー：Directed Self-Assembly of Block Copolymers for High Resolution Lithographic Applications: from Materials Design, Synthesis, Formulation to Pattern Transfer

日時：2015年11月12日(木) 午後1時30分～午後3時

場所：物性研究所本館6階 第2セミナー室 (A612)

講師：Prof. Georges Hadziioannou

所属：University of Bordeaux

要旨：

Directed self-assembly (DSA) of block copolymers (BCP) is one of the most promising methodology to enable the continued miniaturization of microelectronic components and data storage devices, and thus to boost the performance in "More Moore" technologies. The BCP, that self-assemble into periodic structures at the nanometer scale with various morphologies, are promising materials to complement/replace current photolithography and patterning methodologies which approach the physical limits for next generation futures in microelectronic components and storage devices respectively. We will report on templated semicrystalline poly(1,1-dimethyl silacyclobutane)-block-poly(methyl methacrylate) (PDMSB-b-PMMA) thin films enabling the production of highly-ordered patterns with sub-10 nm features. These periodic structures consist of easily etchable PMMA domains separated by carbosilane-based chains which could be transformed into hard mask of SiC.

標題：東京大学放射光連携研究機構 開設10周年記念講演会

日時：2015年11月13日(金) 午後1時～

場所：本郷キャンパス 小柴ホール

要旨：

東京大学 放射光連携研究機構は、総長直轄の組織として平成18年に開設されこれまで高輝度放射光を利用した先端的研究を国内外の研究者と共に実施し、多くの研究成果を挙げて参りました。本年度で、本機構が開設されから丸10年を迎えます。

本機構における今後の研究の更なる発展を期して、機構開設10周年を記念する講演会（式典及び講演）を開催する。

標題：ナノサイエンスセミナー：Direct observation of vortex cores: From Abrikosov to Josephson

日時：2015年11月20日(金) 午後1時30分～午後2時30分

場所：物性研究所本館6階 第1会議室 (A636)

講師：Professor Dimitri Roditchev

所属：Sorbonne Universités, UPMC Univ Paris 6 and CNRS-UMR Paris, France

要旨：

Superconducting correlations may propagate between two superconductors separated by a tiny insulating or metallic barrier, allowing a dissipation-less Josephson current to flow. In the presence of a magnetic field, the maximum supercurrent oscillates and each oscillation corresponding to the entry of one Josephson vortex into the barrier. Josephson vortices are conceptual blocks of advanced quantum devices such as coherent terahertz generators or qubits for quantum computing, in which on-demand generation and control is crucial. In our lecture we describe a series of recent experiments in which we mapped superconducting correlations in S-N junctions [1,2] as well as inside SNS proximity Josephson junctions using scanning tunneling microscopy [3].

Unexpectedly, we found that when an external magnetic field is applied, the proximity effect in N is suppressed locally, thus forming a series of "nano-holes". These were identified as individual Josephson vortex cores in which the proximity mini-gap is suppressed and the normal state recovered. By following the Josephson vortex formation and evolution we demonstrate that they originate from quantum interference of Andreev quasiparticles, and that the phase portraits of the two superconducting quantum condensates at edges of the junction decide their generation, shape, spatial extent and arrangement [3]. On the basis of our observation we suggest a novel SNS device which may be used for generation and control of Josephson vortices by applying supercurrents through the superconducting leads of the junctions, that is, by purely electrical means without any need for a magnetic field. Such devices are easily size-scalable, a crucial step towards high-density on-chip integration of superconducting quantum devices.

[1] L. Serrier-Garcia, *et al.* Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 157003 (2013)

[2] Ch. Brun *et al* Nature Physics 10, 444 (2014)

[3] Roditchev D., *et al.* Nature Physics 11, 332 (2015)

標題：放射光セミナー：Silicene, germanene and stanene: novel synthetic 2D electronic materials beyond graphene

日時：2015年11月25日(水) 午前10時30分～

場所：物性研究所本館6階 第1会議室 (A636)

講師：Guy Le Lay

所属：Aix-Marseille University

要旨：

Silicene, germanene and stanene have attracted considerable interest since the birth of silicene in 2012 as emerging synthetic two-dimensional(2D) electronic materials for the post graphene era[1]. These novel Si, Ge and Sn allotropes are artificially created by molecular beam epitaxy, since, at variance with graphene, which inherits from graphite, they have no parent crystal in nature. They are considered as promising candidates for ultimate scaling of nanoelectronic devices[2,3]. Indeed, the recent fabrication of the first silicene field effect transistors operating at room temperature demonstrates their potential as emerging 2D electronic materials [4].

In this talk, I will present the archetype 3×3 silicene phase formed on a silver(111) substrate[1], its sister phases and the growth of multilayer silicene, which hosts Dirac fermions and which is stable in ambient air, protected by its



ultra-thin native oxide[5]. The recent synthesis of single layer germanene and stanene, near room temperature 2D topological insulators, will be also presented[6,7,8], while multilayer germanene will be further addressed[9].

Finally the applications envisaged with these emerging 2D materials will be discussed.

1. P. Vogt *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett., 108, 155501(2012).
2. A. Dimoulas, Microelectronic Engineering, 131, 68(2015).
3. G. Le Lay, Nature Nanotechnology, 10, 202(2015).
4. Li Tao *et al.*, Nature Nanotechnology, 10, 227(2015).
5. P. De Padova *et al.*, 2D Mater., 1, 021003(2014).
6. M.E. Dávila *et al.*, New J. Phys., 16, 095002(2014).
7. M. Derivaz *et al.* Nano Lett., 15, 2510(2015).
8. Feng-feng Zhu *et al.*, Nature Mater., 14, 1020(2015).
9. M. E. Davila *et al.*, in revision.

標題：理論セミナー：Representation of first-principles band structures in a conceptual Brillouin zone

日時：2015年11月27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：Chi-Cheng Lee

所属：東京大学物性研究所計算物質科学研究センター

要旨：

It is quite common to perform a supercell calculation for systems containing impurities, vacancies, lattice distortion, or long-range orders, where the translational symmetry is broken. The imperfections not only change the band structures of the original systems but also introduce a large amount of horizontal-like bands due to the band folding from the larger zones into the smaller supercell zones. How heavily the bands are folded to mess up the original band structures depends on how large the supercells are. Of course, the "mess up" also depends on how strong the degree of translational symmetry breaking is. However, the appearance of heavily folded bands is not the case in experimental observations. The measured spectral weight cannot reveal those heavily folded bands even by ideally switching on the small perturbations in their samples. Along this line, most supercell states should carry negligible spectral weight. For having a reasonable comparison with experiments and better visualization to understand symmetry breaking theoretically, I will talk about how to unfold the supercell bands into a larger Brillouin zone.[1, 2] The reference Brillouin zone could be chosen to be larger than the Brillouin zone of the primitive unit cell containing no imperfection. Several examples will be given in the talk. For example, by considering there exists only one lattice in systems like silicene instead of commonly treated two sub-lattices, the two atoms in the primitive unit cell can interfere with each other and cancel the spectral weight in some region in the reciprocal space. The choice of one-Si-atom Brillouin zone can demonstrate good agreement of spectral weight with the ARPES measurement in the case of silicene on ZrB₂ thin film.[3]

[1] Wei Ku *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **104**, 216401 (2010).

[2] Chi-Cheng Lee *et al.*, J. Phys.: Condens. Matter **25**, 345501 (2013).

[3] Chi-Cheng Lee *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **90**, 075422 (2014).

標題：光周波数コムによる高速分子分光

日時：2015年11月30日(月) 午前10時30分～午後0時

場所：物性研究所本館6階 第1会議室 (A636)

講師：井手口 拓郎

所属：東京大学理学研究科化学専攻

要旨：

光周波数コムは精密光周波数計測に必須のレーザー光源であり、現代の精密分光には無くてはならない技術である。一方で、周波数計測とは別の光周波数コム利用に関する応用研究も近年盛んに行われている。光周波数コム2台を用いたフーリエ変換分光法であるデュアルコム分光は、精密かつ高速の広帯域分子分光として近年注目を集める手法であり、従来型FTIR(フーリエ変換赤外分光法)に対して100万倍にも及ぶ高速化を達成している。本セミナーでは、デュアルコム分光の最近の進展として、非線形分光への拡張や、一般的な計測法になるための足がかりとなるシステムの簡易化に関する研究を紹介する。また、デュアルコム分光を用いたバイオ応用の研究も紹介する。

標題：理論・機能物性合同セミナー：複雑な材料系からの特徴抽出：計算機シミュレーションからの知見と実験への期待

日時：2015年12月4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：赤木 和人

所属：東北大学・AIMR

要旨：

分子シミュレーション技術の向上は目覚ましく、密度汎関数法のような第一原理的手法と力場法などの経験的手法とを適宜組み合わせることで問題にアプローチすることも珍しくなくなってきた。これにより、系の持っている普遍的な性質の発見、階層を横断した問題の追跡、実験と計算との連携の深化といった、従来手の届きにくかった領域に挑戦する基盤ができてきた。本セミナーでは、このような観点から3つの話題を取り上げて最近の展開を紹介しつつ、これからの材料科学で期待される取り組み方を考えてみたい。

(1) 水溶液系の構造とダイナミクスについて

水溶液は水素結合ネットワークとしての顔を持つが、溶質の種類はもとより、バルク液中や固液界面といった環境に応じてその構造やダイナミクスが大きく変化する。これらは具体系としての個性から来る多様性を示す一方、不均一性の有無や水素イオン分布の偏りなど一般性の高い知見も含んでいることが分かってきた。今回はその根拠となる概念を紹介し、実験的に検証する上での手がかりを議論する。

(2) リチウム空気電池の現状と課題について

リチウム空気電池は正極として空気中の酸素を、負極として金属リチウムを用いる充電可能な電池であり、 $\text{Li} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{Li}_2\text{O}_2$ という反応式で記述される。トヨタ自動車でもリチウムイオン電池の次の世代の候補として研究が進められているが、充放電回数の向上、エネルギー密度とパワー密度の高度なバランス、水や二酸化炭素といった阻害因子の排除など、実用化に向けて解決すべき課題は多い。第一原理計算と古典分子動力学法を組み合わせた我々の取り組みも含めながら簡単な反応式の裏にある素過程を俯瞰し、困難の所在と物性実験に期待される事柄を議論する。

(3) トポロジカル・データ解析の材料科学への応用について

このように、一見無秩序で複雑な系から隠れた秩序や素過程を発掘して機能物性と関連付ける作業がこれからの材料科学に求められており、機械学習など情報科学や数理統計によるアプローチはそのような動きを反映したものである。東北大・AIMRでは、同じ文脈で「数学的手法」の応用が探られており、平岡らが構築した「パーシステント・ホモロジー」は原子や画像ピクセルのような離散系に対して埋もれた構造的特徴を抽出できる手法として期待が持たれている。私自身の習熟を兼ねた解析例を示しつつその特長を紹介し、材料科学における実験と分子シミュレーションの連携を深化させるために必要とされる要素を議論する。



標題：理論インフォーマルセミナー：From pinch points to pinch lines : a new spin liquid on the pyrochlore lattice

日時：2015年12月7日(月) 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. Nic Shannon

所属：Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology, OIST

要旨：

Spin ice, a family of rare-earth pyrochlore magnets, offers perhaps the most celebrated example of a classical spin-liquid state, described by a U(1) gauge theory, complete with magnetic monopole excitations.

This underlying gauge symmetry manifests itself in singular, "point-point" features in neutron scattering experiments.

In this talk we present evidence for a new kind of spin liquid on the pyrochlore lattice [1]. This new spin liquid arises in a realistic model of anisotropic exchange on the pyrochlore lattice. It can be described by tensor field-theory with a continuous gauge symmetry, sharing a number of common features with (linearised) general relativity. And, just as the gauge structure of spin ice is visible through "point-points" in neutron scattering, so fluctuations in this new spin liquid lead to extended "pinch lines" - a prediction which can be tested directly in experiment. We discuss the application of these ideas to two pyrochlore magnets of current interest, Yb₂Ti₂O₇ and Tb₂Ti₂O₇.

[1] O. Benton, L. Jaubert, H. Yan and N. Shannon, arXiv:1510.01007v1

標題：ナノスケール・放射光合同セミナー： Quantum anomalous Hall effect in magnetic topological insulators

日時：2015年12月8日(火) 午後1時30分～

場所：物性研究所本館6階 第5セミナー室 (A615)

講師：Ke He

所属：Tsinghua University

要旨：

The quantum anomalous Hall (QAH) effect is a quantum Hall effect induced by spontaneous magnetization instead of an external magnetic field. The effect occurs in two-dimensional (2D) insulators with topologically nontrivial electronic band structure characterized by a non-zero Chern number. The QAH insulator can be realized in a ferromagnetic topological insulator (TI) film as the result of magnetically induced gap-opening at the Dirac surface states. With molecular beam epitaxy techniques, we have prepared thin films of magnetically doped (Bi,Sb)₂Te₃ TI with well-controlled composition, thickness and chemical potential, and obtained ferromagnetic insulator phase in them. In such magnetic TI films, we have experimentally observed the quantization of the Hall resistance at h/e^2 at zero field, accompanied by a considerable reduction in the dissipation of electron transport, which unambiguously demonstrate the occurrence of the QAH effect. The temperature, thickness and magnetic-doping-level dependences of the QAH effect have been systematically studied, which clarifies the roles of the band structure, electron localization and magnetic order in the effect and provides clues for obtaining the effect at a higher temperature. The experimental progresses in the QAH effect pave the ways for applications of dissipationless quantum Hall edge states in low-energy-consuming devices and for realizations of other novel quantum phenomena such as chiral topological superconductivity and axion electrodynamics.

標題：NMR on Itinerant Chiral Magnets：MnSi and FeGe-Towards Skyrmion Physics-

日時：2015年12月9日(水) 午後5時45分～午後6時45分

場所：物性研究所本館6階 大講義室 (A632)

講師：安岡 弘志

所属：新物質セミナー：Physics of Quantum Materials, Max Planck Institute for Chemical Physics of Solid, Dresden, Germany

要旨：

Skyrmions and skyrmion crystals are among the most fascinating magnetic textures in chiral magnets, yet the formation of these crystals and their magnetic excitations have not been fully explored. MnSi ($T_c \approx 39\text{K}$) and FeGe ($T_c \approx 280\text{K}$) with the B20 cubic structure are attractive targets for such studies since the static properties of their chiral and Skyrmion phases are well documented by now from many methods. It should also be noted that the magnetic electrons in these materials are known to be quite "itinerant". Chiral magnetism in itinerant electron systems has not been well understood because one could not adapt simple Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interaction naively to the chirality, even though these materials have non-centrosymmetric crystal structures.

After almost 40 years break of our NMR and μ SR studies on MnSi, we have relaunched extended and more accurate measurements on ^{29}Si NMR in single crystals and ^{29}Si enriched MnSi. NMR measurements have also been performed on randomly oriented ^{57}Fe enriched FeGe single crystals. These NMR results reveal the static and dynamical properties of the staggered magnetization (M_Q) in the helical, the conical and the polarized states, through the hyperfine field and the spin lattice relaxation rate ($1/T_1$). We found that temperature and external field dependences of M_Q and $1/T_1$ in both MnSi and FeGe are in general accord with the extended SCR theory for itinerant helical magnets (Moriya, 1976), although the theory does not include the symmetry breaking in B20 crystal structure and the multi-band nature.

We believe that the present results give us one step towards the "Skyrmion physics"!

標題：機能物性セミナー：凝縮相量子ダイナミクスの理論とその光合成初期過程への展開

日時：2015年12月24日(木) 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：石崎 章仁

所属：分子科学研究所 協奏分子システム研究センター

要旨：

光合成光捕集系における色素タンパク質複合体は、捕捉された太陽光を確実に電気化学エネルギーに変換できるよう巧みに組織されている。捕捉された太陽光が色素分子の電子励起エネルギーとなり、ほぼ100%の収率で反応中心へ輸送され電気化学エネルギーに変換される。しかし、その驚異的なエネルギー変換効率の物理的理由は未だ不明である。

従来、光合成光捕集系における電子励起エネルギー移動を記述する標準的な理論として「電子励起系とタンパク質環境との相互作用を摂動として扱う Redfield 理論」と「電子励起間の静電相互作用を摂動として扱う Förster 理論」が用いられてきた。ところが、天然の光合成光捕集系におけるエネルギー移動は両理論の妥当性が明らかで無い中間領域で実現しており、その動態の記述と理解は光合成光捕集系の物理化学・生物物理学研究において大きな問題として残されていた。

我々は、動的揺らぎの相関時間を実験的に得ることができる非線形レーザ一分光法 3-Pulse Photon Echo Peak Shift (3PEPS)のデータに基づき、色素電子状態の揺らぎとタンパク質の局所的な歪み・応答の間に成り立つ揺動散逸関係に注意しながら量子動力学モデルを構成し、Redfield 理論と Förster 理論とを補間することに世界で初めて成功した。講演で



は、両理論では記述不可能な中間領域で起こるエネルギー移動ダイナミクスの様相、特に、天然の状況に対応するパラメータ領域でこそエネルギー移動の速度が最大化・最適化されていることを報告したい。また、統計物理や量子物理の分野で発展させられた種々の概念や手法を借用することで、光合成光捕集系における高速エネルギー移動や初期電荷分離の物理的起源を議論したい。

標題：機能物性セミナー：Hierarchical Self-assembly in Multi-length Scale & Tractable π -Molecular Liquids

日時：2015年12月28日(月) 午前11時～午後0時

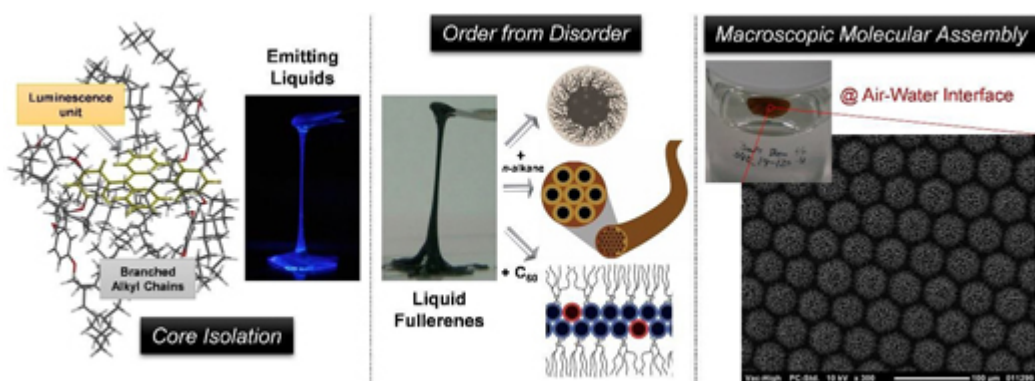
場所：物性研究所本館6階 第5セミナー室 (A615)

講師：中西 尚志

所属：物質・材料研究機構 国際ナノアーキテクトニクス研究拠点(MANA)

要旨：

Our studies focus on developing optoelectronically functional molecular-based materials that are facilely tractable in our hands and have a size of macroscopic length scale. Such molecular materials are designed simply from controlling a balance of intermolecular interactions in the alkyl- π compounds, i.e., van der Waals and π - π interactions among adjacent molecules ("alkyl- π engineering"). Herein, novel type self-assembly techniques of alkyl- π compounds are presented. One direction is using its molecular liquid state, for use as they are or for the self-assembly environment with appropriate additives. The alkyl- π liquids show thermally- and optically-stable luminescent feature while resulting nanosheets and microfiber-gel by a post-assembly treatment exhibit photoconductivity. Another intriguing self-assembly strategy is at the air-water interfaces and forms into hierarchically ordered hemispherical microparticle array, like compound eye structure, in centimeter length scale. This macroscopic assembled structure is only achieved from the molecular self-assembly initiated at the water/organic solvent interface and successive organic solvent evaporation can allow the anisotropic particle growth as well as their hexagonal array formation. In the presentation, its detail formation mechanism is discussed.



References:

Angew. Chem.Int.Ed.,2012,51,3391-3395.(Highlighted in Nature, 2012,484,9.)

Nature Commun.,2013,4,1969.(DOI:10.1038/ncomms2969)

Nature Chem.,2014,6,690-696.

標題：中性子セミナー：McPhase—a Simulation Tool for Complex Magnetic Correlations—applied to $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{Co}_4$ and CeCu_2Ge_2

日時：2015年12月16日(水) 午後1時30分～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：Prof. Martin Rotter

所属：The McPhase Project, Dresden & Visiting Professor at ISSP

要旨：

Linear response theory provides a general framework for analysing the dynamical properties of condensed matter close to thermal equilibrium. McPhase is a versatile software suite for such calculations and yields magnetic/orbital phase diagrams and excitations, including neutron scattering cross sections for diffraction and inelastic scattering. The dynamic spin-spin correlation function appears in, for instance, the inelastic neutron scattering cross section. In McPhase, this theory is implemented numerically by a dynamical matrix diagonalisation (DMD) [1]. The program makes use of parallelised computing and I am using it currently on the ISSP supercomputer Sekirei.

As specific examples for the application of McPhase, I will discuss nano phase separation and the hourglass spectrum in Sr doped La_2CoO_4 . These single-layer perovskite cobaltates have attracted enormous attention due to the recent observation of hour-glass shaped magnetic excitation spectra which resemble those of the famous high-temperature superconducting cuprates. McPhase simulations indicate that frustration and a novel kind of electronic and magnetic nano phase separation are intimately connected to the appearance of the hour-glass shaped spin excitation spectra. Indeed scattering experiments support a nano phase separation instead of the expected charge stripe order [2]. Current efforts to study the spectra of different Sr dopings will be presented.

As a second application of McPhase, I will report on recent predictions of double q magnetic order in the unconventional heavy-fermion compound CeCu_2Ge_2 , the counterpart of the heavy-fermion superconductor CeCu_2Si_2 . CeCu_2Ge_2 exhibits an incommensurate antiferromagnetic ground state with a propagation vector $q = (0.28\ 0.28\ 0.54)$ below $T_N = 5\text{K}$ and becomes superconducting under pressure [3]. The magnetism is strongly affected by a screening of the Ce 4f-moments by conduction electrons. The similar energy scales of this Kondo behaviour and magnetic exchange results in a complex magnetic phase diagram with amazing quantum critical phenomena at very low temperatures. The theoretical results underline the great importance of the Kondo effect to CeCu_2Ge_2 magnetism. McPhase calculations reproduce the principal shape of magnetisation and susceptibility curves as well as the propagation vector. Depending on the anisotropy of the two ion coupling either a single- q cycloid or a double- q non collinear magnetic structure may be stable. Recent diffraction experiments [4] using polarised neutrons provide some experimental evidence for the double- q model.

[1] M. Rotter, D. Le, J A. Blanco, A. Boothroyd *J. Phys. Cond. Mat: Top Review* 24 (2012) 213201

[2] Y. Drees, Z.W. Li, A. Ricci, M. Rotter, W. Schmidt, D. Lamago, O. Sobolev, U. Ruett, O. Gutowski, M. Sprung, A. Piovano, J.P. Castellán, A.C. Komarek: *Nature Comm.* (2014) 5:5731, DOI: 10.1038/ncomms6731

[3] D. K. Singh, A. Thamizhavel, J. W. Lynn, S. Dhar, J. Rodriguez-Rivera, T. Herman *Sci. Rep.* (2011) 1 : 117 | DOI: 10.1038/srep00117

[4] P. Geselbracht, M. Doerr, A. Schneidewind, M. Loewenhaupt, M. Rotter *Proceedings ICM 2015*, submitted.



標題：Theory Seminar：Symmetry protected topological phases and SU(3) generalization of AKLT states

日時：2015年12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：Dr. Takahiro Morimoto

所属：UC Berkeley

要旨：

Since the discovery of topological insulators, topological aspects of quantum matters have attracted growing interests. In recent years, topological insulators are regarded as members of a larger class of topological phases called symmetry protected topological (SPT) phases. SPT phases are gapped phases that cannot be adiabatically connected to trivial insulators in the presence of certain symmetry and accompany gapless excitations at the boundary. The notion of SPT phases is not restricted to systems of non-interacting fermions, but can also be applied to systems of bosons and interacting fermions. From this viewpoint, the Haldane phase of an S=1 spin chain can be understood as an SPT phase protected by $Z_2 \times Z_2$ symmetry of spin π rotations around x, y, and z axes.

In this talk, I first review the classification theory of one dimensional bosonic SPT phases, and then show our recent attempt to generalize the Haldane phase into a Z_3 SPT phase realized in SU(3) spin chains protected by $Z_3 \times Z_3$ symmetry [1]. The parent Hamiltonian of the Z_3 SPT phase is constructed and turns out to be an SU(3) version of the AKLT bilinear-biquadratic model. We have studied general SU(3) bilinear-biquadratic models with iDMRG and obtained a phase diagram.

I would also like to briefly report on the classification theory of SPT phases of interacting fermions in arbitrary dimensions by using the nonlinear sigma model [2].

[1] Takahiro Morimoto, Hiroshi Ueda, Tsutomu Momoi, and Akira Furusaki, Phys. Rev. B 90, 235111 (2014).

[2] Takahiro Morimoto, Akira Furusaki, and Christopher Mudry, Phys. Rev. B 92, 125104 (2015).

標題：第34回 極限コヒーレント光科学セミナー「有機薄膜のレーザー光電子分光」

日時：2015年12月25日(金) 午前10時30分～

場所：物性研究所本館6階 第1会議室 (A636)

講師：宗像 利明

所属：大阪大学大学院理学研究科化学専攻

要旨：

有機デバイスの機能性は電極と分子膜の界面での電荷伝達と中性励起状態からの電荷分離で発揮される。このため、界面の電子状態と電荷ダイナミクスを知ることは機能性の理解に不可欠である。ここでは、フェムト秒レーザーを光源とした2光子光電子(2PPE)分光法による非占有準位の観測を報告する。2PPE分光法では励起光で電子を非占有準位に励起し、検出光で光電子放出を行う。光電子のエネルギーから非占有準位のエネルギーを知ることができる。励起光と検出光に遅延時間を設けることで励起電子の変化をフェムト秒時間分解能で測定できるのは大きな特徴である。2PPE分光で明らかになってきた有機薄膜での電子励起過程と緩和過程に注目するが、特に、基板と分子の間の相互作用が光励起過程に与える影響を考察する。また、光源がレーザーなので、照射スポット径を回折限界まで絞ることができる。有機薄膜はしばしばドメイン構造を作って成長するのでサブマイクロメートル分解能での顕微測定は分子の配置と電子状態の相関を明らかにするのに重要である。