

# 物性研究所セミナー

標題：理論セミナー：Geometry and Topology in two-dimensional Chiral Liquids

日時：2019年4月1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. Hans Hansson

所属：Stockholm University

要旨：

I will explain in simple terms what are two-dimensional chiral liquids, and why they are interesting objects to study. I quickly specialize to Quantum Hall liquids and topological superconductors and explain the concept of orbital spin and how it can be related to observable quantities.

I will then introduce “Majorinos” or “half fermions” that are signatures of odd pairing topological phases, and discuss a couple of amusing thought experiments where geometrical effects play an important role.

The talk is aimed at a general theoretical physics audience.

標題：ナノサイエンスセミナー：機能物性セミナー：Controlled organic functionalization of silicon surfaces

日時：2019年4月15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. Michael Dürr

所属：Institute of Applied Physics, Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany

要旨：

The adsorption of organic molecules on silicon has been the subject of intense research due to the potential applications of organic functionalization of silicon surfaces in semiconductor technology. The high reactivity of the silicon dangling bonds towards almost all organic functional groups, however, presents a major hindrance for the first basic reaction step of such a functionalization, i.e., chemoselective attachment of bifunctional organic molecules on the pristine silicon surface. Due to this high reactivity, the final adsorption products typically consist of a mixture of molecules adsorbed via different functional groups. For the preparation of well-ordered organic layers on silicon, it is thus important to learn how to control the reactions of the single functional groups.

Using various spectroscopic techniques, such as XPS, UPS, and nonlinear optics, in combination with scanning tunneling microscopy and molecular beam techniques, we investigated in detail the reaction mechanisms, kinetics, and dynamics of different functional groups on Si(001). Our main strategy for the controlled organic functionalization of Si(001) is then based on functionalized cyclooctynes: cyclooctyne's strained triple bond is associated with a direct adsorption channel on the Si(001) surface, in contrast to almost all other organic molecules, which adsorb via weakly bound intermediates [1,2]. As a consequence, cyclooctyne derivatives with different functional side groups react on Si(001) selectively via the strained cyclooctyne triple bond while leaving the side groups intact. This second functional group is then used for the covalent attachment of further organic reagents on the road to well-defined molecular architectures on Si(001).

Electronic excitation [3] and hyperthermal energy distributions of the incoming molecules [4] are investigated as further means of control.

- [1] M. Reutzler, et al., J. Phys. Chem. C 120, 26284 (2016).  
[2] C. Länger, et al., J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 31, 034001 (2019).  
[3] G. Mette, et al., Angew. Chemie Int. Ed. 58, 3417 (2019).  
[4] T. Lipponer, et al., Surf. Sci. 651, 118 (2016).

**標題：理論セミナー：Active dynamics of chromosome kicked by enzymatic force-dipoles**

**日時：2019年4月23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：坂上 貴洋**

**所属：青山学院大学**

**要旨：**

Inspired by recent experiments on chromosomal dynamics, we introduce an exactly solvable model for the interaction between a flexible polymer and a set of motor-like enzymes. The enzymes can bind and unbind to specific sites of the polymer and produce a dipolar force on two neighboring monomers when bound. We study the resulting nonequilibrium dynamics of the polymer and find that the motion of the monomers has several properties that were observed experimentally for chromosomal loci: a subdiffusive mean-square displacement and the appearance of regions of correlated motion. We also determine the velocity autocorrelation of the monomers and find that the underlying stochastic process is not fractional Brownian motion.

Reference:

S. Put, T. Sakaue, and C. Vanderzande, Phys. Rev. E 99, 032421 (2019).

**標題：量子物質セミナー：フォノン磁気カイラル効果**

**日時：2019年5月10日(金) 午後1時～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：野村 肇宏**

**所属：物性研究所・国際超強磁場科学研究施設**

**要旨：**

物質における非相反物性は、ダイオードやサーキュレーターといった機能性に結びついていることから、近年益々の注目を集めている。磁気カイラル効果は、カイラルな物質に磁場を印加した際に、磁場に並行と反平行で異なる輸送特性を示す現象である。この非相反物性は輸送粒子(準粒子)の偏光状態に依存しないことから、全ての輸送現象で期待される。これまでにフォトン、エレクトロン、マグノンで報告例があったのに対し、フォノン、すなわち格子物性では観測例が無かった。我々はカイラルフェリ磁性体  $\text{Cu}_2\text{OSeO}_3$  に着目し、超音波音速測定からフォノンの磁気カイラル効果を実証することに成功した[1]。本セミナーではこれまでの研究を振り返るとともに、今後の展開について考察する。

[1] T. Nomura et al., PRL 122, 145901 (2019).



標題：理論セミナー：Cross correlations and anomalous magnetic-field effects in  $\Gamma_3$  quadrupole systems

日時：2019年5月17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：Kazumasa HATTORI

所属：Tokyo Metropolitan University

要旨：

Orbital orders in correlated electron systems have attracted great attention in condensed matter. Recently, Pr-based materials ( $\text{PrT}_2\text{X}_{20}$ ; T=Ti, V, etc., X=Al, etc.) have intensively studied, since they show orbital orders, non-Fermi liquids, and superconductivity. Their low-energy physics is attributed to the  $\Gamma_3$  non-Kramers crystalline-electric-field ground state doublet well separated from the excited states and have E quadrupole and A<sub>2</sub> octuple moments in T<sub>d</sub> symmetry.

In this talk, we discuss two topics related to quadrupole orders. The first is magneto-electric (current) effects under antiferromagnetic quadrupole (AFQ) orders in a diamond structure [1]. Since the Pr ions form the diamond structure in the Pr-based materials, when AFQ takes place, the inversion symmetry is broken, which leads to finite magnetic response when electric field is applied and vice versa. This can be useful for identifying the order parameters, since the response strongly depends on the order parameters. In addition, we briefly discuss the way to generate (Kramers) Weyl points under the AFQs. The second is about unusual FQ order under magnetic fields in  $\text{PrTi}_2\text{Al}_{20}$  [2]. Usually, when magnetic field is applied in z direction,  $3z^2-r^2$  type FQ domain is stabilized. However, this is not the case in this material [2]. We point out that magnetic-field induced quadrupole-quadrupole interactions are important for explaining the observed unusual FQ state in this compound and this situation is clear contrast to that in magnetic systems.

References:

[1] T. Ishitobi and KH, arXiv: 1903. 01103.

[2] T. Taniguchi et al., arXiv: 1903. 10215.

標題：極限コヒーレント光科学セミナー：赤外極短パルスが駆動する強相関電子系の光誘起相転移と光強電場効果

日時：2019年5月20日(月) 午前10時30分～午後0時

場所：物性研究所本館6階 第一会議室(A636)

講師：川上 洋平

所属：東北大学大学院理学研究科 物理学専攻

要旨：

電子間のクーロン反発や交換相互作用、電子-格子相互作用などによって、超伝導や強磁性、強誘電性などのエキゾチックな電子状態が現れるのが強相関電子系の特徴である。これらの多彩な電子状態を、光パルスを用いて超高速に制御することが、光科学の目標のひとつである。我々のグループではこれまでに、有機伝導体(電荷秩序絶縁体 1)、ダイマーモット絶縁体 2) や遷移金属酸化物(モットハバード絶縁体)における光誘起絶縁体-金属転移を報告してきた。電子の移動積分  $t$  やクーロン相互作用  $U$ 、 $V$ 、格子振動の振動周期に匹敵する時間幅の極短パルスを用いた実験によって、光照射によって引き起こされる超高速な電子状態の変化や格子変位を、時間軸上で直接追跡することができる。さらに最近、瞬時電場強度が 10 MV/cm におよぶ単一サイクル赤外パルスを用いた実験から、光の高周波・瞬時強電場が駆動する新奇な現象として、有機金属における電荷局在 3) や有機超伝導体における非線形電荷振動 4) を捉えている。我々がこれまでに報告してきた、光誘起相転移の超高速ダイナミクスと光強電場効果について議論したい。

Reference:

1) S. Iwai, Y. Kawakami et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 98, 097402 (2007), S. Iwai, Y. Kawakami et al., Phys. Rev. B 77, 125131 (2008), Y. Kawakami et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 246402 (2010).

- 2) Y. Kawakami et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 103, 066403 (2009).
- 3) T. Ishikawa, Y. Kawakami et al., Nature Commun. 5, 5528 (2014), Y. Naitoh, Y. Kawakami et al., Phys. Rev. B 93, 165126 (2016), Y. Kawakami et al., Phys. Rev. B 95, 201105(R) (2017), Y. Kawakami et al., J. Phys. B: At. Mol. Opt. Phys. 51, 174005 (2018).
- 4) Y. Kawakami et al., Nature Photon. 12, 474 (2018).

**標題：機能物性セミナー：水素移動が寄与する物性および反応の理論的解析：プロトン伝導とメタン水酸化反応**

**日時：2019年5月22日(水) 午後1時～**

**場所：物性研究所本館6階 第5セミナー室(A615)**

**講師：堀 優太**

**所属：筑波大学 計算科学研究センター**

**要旨：**

水素移動は物性・化学反応の基本要素として多くの化学現象に現れるため、その反応の理解は広範囲にわたる化学現象の理解につながる。水素移動は高速反応であり、多くの場合、実験による直接観測が困難であることから理論計算による解析が有用となる。本セミナーでは、水素移動に関わるプロトン伝導やメタン水酸化反応を取り上げ、伝導機構および反応機構の理解に向けた理論計算による解析について紹介する。プロトン伝導機構の解明に向けて、伝導物質中の分子間のプロトン移動と分子運動について、量子化学計算および分子動力学計算を用いた解析について紹介する。また、量子化学計算による電子状態の精査と遷移状態探索をもとに、メタン水酸化反応の反応機構の解析について紹介する。

**標題：量子物質セミナー：Publishing physics in Science: an editor's perspective**

**日時：2019年5月28日(火) 午後2時～**

**場所：物性研究所本館6階 第5セミナー室(A615)**

**講師：Jelena Stajic**

**所属：American Association for the Advancement of Science (Senior Editor)**

**要旨：**

Scientific publishing is a competitive endeavor, and the best tool we have to select among the many high-quality submissions is peer review. I will talk about the intricacies of peer review at Science magazine and will address the complementary roles of authors, referees and editors in that process. Crucial aspects of successful submissions to Science will be discussed.

**標題：ナノサイエンスセミナー：Revealing Majorana bound states properties with electronic transport in three terminal devices**

**日時：2019年6月3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：Thibaut Jonckheere**

**所属：Centre de Physique Théorique - CNRS - Aix-Marseille University - France**

**要旨：**

Majorana bound states are quasiparticles with exceptional properties, which should appear at the boundaries of one-dimensional topological superconductors wires. The clear-cut experimental identification of these Majorana bound states in transport measurements still poses experimental challenges. In this talk, I will show that using three

terminal devices out-of-equilibrium, and measuring transport properties like current and noise allow getting original signature demonstrating the Majorana bound states properties. I will first consider a junction where a topological superconductor (TS) wire is connected to two biased normal leads and show that the sign of the current correlations is directed related to the presence of a Majorana bound state. Then I will consider a similar junction made of three TS wires. There I will show that the effective zero-energy Majorana state formed at the junction of the three TS wires is directly responsible for giant shot noise amplitudes, in particular at low voltages and for small contact transparency.

Refs. :

– T. Jonckheere, J. Rech, A. Zazunov, R. Egger, and T. Martin, Phys. Rev. B 95, 054514 (2017).

– T. Jonckheere, J. Rech, A. Zazunov, R. Egger, A. Levy Yeyati, and T. Martin, Phys. Rev. Lett. 122, 097003 (2019).

**標題：極限コヒーレント光科学セミナー：レーザー光電子分光によるエネルギー・時間・空間的に微細なスケールの電子構造研究**

**日時：2019年6月5日(水) 午前10時～午後0時**

**場所：物性研究所本館6階 大講義室(A632)**

**講師：岡崎 浩三**

**所属：東京大学物性研究所 極限コヒーレント光科学研究センター**

**要旨：**

角度分解光電子分光(ARPES)は、物質中の電子構造を直接観測できる強力な実験手法であり、電子構造の精密測定から物性の発現機構を明らかにする事ができる。いわゆる非従来型超伝導体においては、高分解能 ARPES を用いることでクーパー対形成に伴う超伝導ギャップを運動量空間における異方性も含めて観測できることから、対形成機構の理解に大きな寄与を果たしてきた。講演者もこれまで極低温超高分解能レーザーARPES 装置を用いてそのような報告をしてきている[1]。一方、フェルミ面の有無から金属か絶縁体かが判別できるように、超精密 ARPES によって逆に電子構造から物性を予言する事も可能になる。一般に非平衡状態における物性を知る事は実験的に難しいが、講演者は高次高調波レーザー時間分解 ARPES を用いることで非平衡状態における電子状態を観測し、そこで発現し得る物性予測なども行っている[2]。

近年、鉄系超伝導体や銅酸化物高温超伝導体における常伝導状態において、電子系が自発的に回転対称性を破る液晶的な電子状態、「電子ネマティック」状態が実現されることが明らかになってきている。このような電子状態はこれまで知られていなかった全く新しい状態であり、新しいエネルギー・時間・空間のスケールが現れると期待される。エネルギー・時間スケールの解明には極低温超高分解能レーザーARPES と高次高調波レーザー時間分解 ARPES が力を発揮するが、空間スケールの解明には大強度連続波レーザーを用いた光電子顕微鏡(PEEM)が適している。実際、電子ネマティック状態において PEEM 像の線二色性を取ることで、その回転対称性の破れを直接捉えることに成功し、これにより鉄系超伝導体における電子ネマティック状態に特異なドメイン構造が存在することがわかってきた。講演ではより詳細と今後の展望などについて議論したい。

Reference

[1] K. Okazaki et al., Science 337, 1314 (2012), Y. Ota, K. Okazaki et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 118, 167002 (2017), T. Hashimoto, K. Okazaki et al., Nat. Commun. 9, 282 (2018)など

[2] K. Okazaki et al., Phys. Rev. B 97, 121107(R) (2018), K. Okazaki et al., Nat. Commun. 9, 4322 (2018), T. Suzuki, K. Okazaki et al., arXiv:1905.12138 など

標題：理論セミナー：Gapless Kitaev Spin Liquid to Loop and String Gases through Tensor Networks

日時：2019年6月10日(月) 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：Dr. Hyun-Yong Lee

所属：ISSP, The University of Tokyo

要旨：

Kitaev honeycomb model (KHM) is one of the rare examples of the exactly solvable quantum many-body model [1]. It hosts two distinct phases, the  $Z_2$  topologically ordered phase, which is adiabatically connected to the toric code state, and the gapless Kitaev spin liquid (KSL) phase exhibiting the low energy Majorana excitations [1]. In particular, the fact that the KSL phase can be driven into the non-Abelian topological phase by breaking the time-reversal symmetry attracts lots of interests in experimental and theoretical studies. In this talk, we try to understand the KSL from a new perspective, i.e., the loop gas (LG) and string gas (SG) states which are efficiently and compactly defined in the tensor network representation[2].

One can show in a local tensor level that the LG and SG states, which we propose, not only respect the symmetries of KSL but also satisfy the vortex-free condition [2]. Also, those are critical states characterized by Ising CFT and have the  $Z_2$  gauge redundancy which allows us to create and move the vortex excitations exactly. Furthermore, accurate variational energy for the KHM is obtained with only two variational parameters [2], which ensures that our ansatz represent quantitatively as well as qualitatively the KSL. We discuss their physical properties, relation to classical statistical mechanics and topological properties in details.

[1] A. Kitaev, Annals of Physics 321(2006) 2-111

[2] H.-Y. Lee, R. Kaneko, T. Okubo and N. Kawashima, arXiv: 1901. 05786

標題：理論セミナー：汎関数くりこみ群に基づいた密度汎関数理論

日時：2019年6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：横田 猛

所属：高エネルギー加速器研究機構

要旨：

汎関数くりこみ群に基づいた密度汎関数理論(FRG-DFT)は、汎関数くりこみ群のアイデアを用いることで密度汎関数理論を微視的に定式化する試みである。この手法は、エネルギー密度汎関数の非経験的構築といった密度汎関数理論の長年の課題に対する新たなアプローチとなることが期待されている。この手法の定式化は 2000 年代前半に提唱されたが、量子多体系の簡単なトイモデルへの応用はここ数年に始まったばかりである。本講演では、FRG-DFT の基礎、および最近の発展についてレビューする。特に、我々のグループによって行われた一様連続物質での定式化[1]、一次元フェルミオン系の基底状態、励起状態の解析[1, 2]、及び2次元一様電子ガスへの応用[3]について紹介する。

[1] T. Yokota, K. Yoshida, and T. Kunihiro, Phys. Rev. C 99, 024302 (2019).

[2] T. Yokota, K. Yoshida, and T. Kunihiro, Prog. Theor. Exp. Phys (2019) 011D01.

[3] T. Yokota and T. Naito, Phys. Rev. B 99, 115106 (2019).



標題：ナノサイエンスセミナー：量子物質セミナー：Topological charge and heat transport in Weyl semimetals

日時：2019年6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. Binghai Yan

所属：Weizmann Institute of Science, Israel

要旨：

Topological Weyl semimetals provide fascinating platforms to examine exotic transport phenomena such as the chiral anomaly and the anomalous Hall effect. In the ordinary (longitudinal) transport, the Wiedemann-Franz law links the ratio of electronic charge and heat conductivity to a fundamental constant. It has been tested in numerous solids, but the extent of its relevance to the anomalous (transverse) transport remains an open question. I will introduce recently-discovered magnetic Weyl materials Mn<sub>3</sub>Sn and Mn<sub>3</sub>Ge. Their noncollinear chiral spin structure induces huge anomalous Hall effect and thermal Hall effect in a Kagome-type lattice. In collaboration with experiment, we reveal a finite temperature violation of the Wiedemann-Franz correlation. This violation is caused by the Berry curvature distribution, rather than the inelastic scattering as observed in ordinary metals.

標題：理論インフォーマルセミナー：Shaping Nanostructures Using Molecules

日時：2019年6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：Dr. Shih-Hsuan HUNG

所属：ISSP, The University of Tokyo

要旨：

Metallic nanoparticles are widely used for technological applications in catalysis, data storage and solar energy. However, the performance of nanoparticles is usually determined by the shape of nanoparticles. Therefore, understanding the morphology and composition of the metallic nanoparticles changed by environment is important. In this presentation, we will discuss the external factors, such as adsorbed molecules and substrate material, on nanoparticle using density functional theory (DFT) calculations. First, we present the morphology changing of L10 ordered FePt epitaxial growth on Mg (1-x)Ti<sub>x</sub>O substrates [1]. Second, we demonstrate the investigation on Ti nanoparticles oxidation, strain and oxygen penetration [2]. Next, we investigate the atomic arrangement of TiPt nanoparticles under different oxygen adsorption [3]. Finally, we study the strong metal-support interaction (SMSI) between Au nanoparticles and ZnO substrates and partly explain the enhanced catalytic reaction (CO oxidation) by the ZnO encapsulation. The investigations show computational calculations can be used to model modification of nanoparticles by adsorbed molecules or supports, and study the properties changing, such as morphology, energy barrier, atomic arrangement and catalytic performance. In summary, the study demonstrates the functional characteristics of nanoparticles highly depend on their nanostructures.

[1] S-H. Hung and K. P. McKenna, Phys. Rev. Materials 1, 024405 (2017).

[2] S-H. Hung and K. P. McKenna, J. Phys. Chem. C 122, 3107 (2018).

[3] S. Gholhaki, S-H. Hung, D. J. H. Cant, C. E. Blackmore, A. G. Shard, Q. Guo, P. McKenna and R. E. Palmer, RSC Adv. 8, 27276 (2018).



標題：量子物質セミナー：Unconventional superconductors under uniaxial stress

日時：2019年6月24日(月) 午前10時30分～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. Clifford HICKS

所属：Max Planck Institute for Chemical Physics of Solid

要旨：

By directly driving anisotropic changes in lattice parameter, uniaxial stress is a qualitatively different probe of correlated electron systems from hydrostatic stress. By using piezoelectric actuators to apply the stress, and with careful sample preparation, elastic strains in excess of 1% are routinely achievable. This is sufficient to drive strong qualitative changes in the electronic properties of many compounds. The typical correlated electron material is a highly complicated object, and the ability to place materials on continuous axes over which their properties are strongly tuned can provide much more information on the key processes in a material than study of the single fixed point represented by the unstressed compound alone.

In this seminar, I will discuss the unconventional superconductors  $\text{Sr}_2\text{RuO}_4$  and  $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.67}$ . Through strong uniaxial compression along its  $c$  axis, the main Fermi surface of  $\text{Sr}_2\text{RuO}_4$  can be driven through two simultaneous topological transitions, changing from an electron-like to a hole-like Fermi surface. This mirrors the evolution of the cuprate Fermi surface across the superconducting dome, however in a system where interactions are weaker and potentially easier to understand. In-plane uniaxial compression strongly influences both systems:  $\text{Sr}_2\text{RuO}_4$  is driven through a strong peak in its superconducting critical temperature, while strong uniaxial stress applied to  $\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6.67}$  induces static 3D charge density wave order, which competes with and strongly suppresses the superconductivity.

標題：理論セミナー：Magnetoelectric effect in band insulator–ferromagnet heterostructures

日時：2019年7月5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：岡田 健

所属：東京大学物性研究所

要旨：

Electric generation and control of magnetization have been a central topic in the field of spintronics for decades. The Edelstein effect refers to a current-induced magnetization effect in noncentrosymmetric metals [1] and recently has been harnessed for magnetization control in metal-ferromagnet heterostructures [2]. Towards practical applications, however, Joule heating by a large amount of electric current could become a significant issue. In this talk, we present a theoretical study of an electric field-induced magnetization in band insulators, which is free from Joule heating by definition [3]. We reveal that this magnetoelectric (ME) effect could appear in common situations when band insulators are employed in a heterostructure with a ferromagnet. We calculate the ME tensor on a simple model of a generic two-dimensional band insulator attached to a ferromagnet by the linear-response theory. In this model, the electrons in the band insulator are subject to the Rashba spin-orbit coupling due to the heterointerface as well as the exchange coupling with the magnetic moment in the ferromagnet. We reveal that the ME effect generally appears without specific parameter tunings. Lastly, as a specific example, we estimate the magnitude of the ME effect in the case of a hybrid halide perovskite semiconductor and discuss its characteristics and novelty by comparison with other types of ME effect in metals or multiferroic insulators.







標題：理論インフォーマルセミナー：Embedding the flat bands of Lieb, kagome, and checkerboard lattices into new structures: Tight-binding models to real materials

日時：2019年7月9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. Chi-Cheng LEE

所属：Institute for Solid State Physics, The University of Tokyo

要旨：

The studies of dispersion-less bands revealed in electronic and photonic systems have caught great attention recently. Many exotic quantum phenomena, for example, the high-transition-temperature superconductivity associated with the infinitely large density of states of the flat bands, are proposed. In this talk, I will begin with an introduction to the flat bands using Wannier functions. Then I will introduce three tight-binding models, namely the Lieb, kagome, and checkerboard lattices, by considering only the nearest-neighbor hopping parameters and demonstrate that the recognized flat bands associated with the three lattices can be ideally embedded into new structures, respectively [1]. Finally, I will provide several examples for the appearance of nearly flat bands realized in two-dimensional materials with long-range hopping beyond the simplified tight-binding models based on our first-principles calculations for the systems composed of Ge atoms.

Our study clearly demonstrates that the flat bands given by the well-known lattices, namely the Lieb, kagome, and checkerboard lattices, can be ideally embedded into the new structures that cannot be recognized as the original ones. Therefore, the amount of materials that can give interesting flat-band physics could be much larger.

[1] Chi-Cheng Lee et al., arXiv:1904.07048 (2019).

標題：理論インフォーマルセミナー：Quasiparticle and optical properties of potential 2D materials

日時：2019年7月10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：Prof. Hung-Chung Hsueh

所属：Department of Physics, Tamkang University, Taiwan

要旨：

Quasi-2D atomically thin materials display a number of unique properties not found in their bulk counterparts, such as large self-energy and excitonic effects due to the quantum confinement and reduced screening with layer number close to the 2D limit. These atomically thin layer structures demonstrate rich physics and pave the way for emerging fields, such as excitonics and valleytronics, with great potential for applications in next-generation devices. To probe the dimensionality effects, we use ab initio GW+BSE methods based on many-body perturbation theory (MBPT) to explain and predict the quasiparticle and optical properties of potential quasi-2D semiconductors: monolayer group VI monochalcogenides (Ge, Sn/S, Se) and transition metal dichalcogenides (MoSe<sub>2</sub> and Janus MoSSe). Significant exciton binding energy, layer-controlled bandgap, anisotropic optical response [1], and possible valley polarization [2] serve as a convenient and efficient method for engineering the excited-state properties of quasi-2D systems.

[1] Hung-Chung Hsueh, Jia-Xuan Li, and Ching-Hwa Ho, Adv. Optical Mater. 6, 1701194 (2018).

[2] Ang-Yu Lu, et.al, Nature Nanotechnology 12, 744 (2017).



標題：理論セミナー：Spin current and noise at an interface between a metal and a ferromagnetic insulator

日時：2019年7月12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：加藤 岳生

所属：東京大学 物性研究所

要旨：

It is known that measurement of electrical current noise through a device provides useful information about electron transport. For example, nonequilibrium current noise under a high voltage bias, so-called shot noise, can be used for determining the effective charge of a quasiparticle. As expected from fruitful physics of the current noise, fluctuation of the pure spin current, that is, spin-current noise has a potential to provide important information on spin transport in a spintronics device.

We theoretically investigate the fluctuation of a pure spin current induced by the spin Seebeck effect and spin pumping in a normal-metal-(NM)-ferromagnetic-insulator(FI) bilayer system. Starting with a simple FI-NM interface model, we derive general expressions of the spin current and the spin-current noise at the interface within second-order perturbation of the exchange coupling at the interface, and estimate them for a yttrium-iron-garnet-platinum interface. We show that the spin-current noise can be used to determine the effective spin carried by a magnon. In addition, we show that it provides information on the effective spin of a magnon, heating at the interface under spin pumping, and spin Hall angle of the NM. We also discuss spin transport at the interface between a FI and a superconductor.

標題：極限コヒーレント光科学セミナー：二酸化炭素の分子振動が駆動する固体表面での化学反応

日時：2019年7月30日(火) 午前10時30分～午後0時

場所：物性研究所本館6階 第一会議室(A636)

講師：近藤 剛弘

所属：筑波大学 数理物質系 物質工学域、東京工業大学 元素戦略研究センター（兼任）

要旨：

これまで、気体分子の振動エネルギーや並進エネルギーが固体表面上での分子の解離反応に影響を及ぼすことは報告されてきました。また、気相分子が固体表面上の吸着種と直接衝突する会合反応においては、気体分子の並進エネルギーが反応性に影響を与える例が示されてきました。しかしながら、気体分子の振動エネルギーが駆動する化学反応は報告例がありませんでした。

本研究では、気体分子の並進、振動、回転エネルギーを系統的に制御可能な超音速分子線技術を用いることで、銅触媒表面上での二酸化炭素の水素化反応( $\text{CO}_2 + 1/2 \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{HCOOa}$ , 「a」は吸着種を表します)を調べました。この結果、反応速度は二酸化炭素の振動エネルギーと共に大きく増加し、表面温度とは無関係であることが示され、分子振動で駆動する反応であることがわかりました[1]。本セミナーではこれらの実験結果について詳しく紹介します。

[1] Jiamei Quan, Fahdzi Muttaqien, Takahiro Kondo, Taijun Kozarashi, Tomoyasu Mogi, Takumi Imabayashi, Yuji Hamamoto, Kouji Inagaki, Ikutaro Hamada, Yoshitada Morikawa, Junji Nakamura, *ature Chemistry* (in press).