物性研究所セミナー

標題:Information loss paradox and black hole interior

日時: 2024年3月29日(金)午後4時~午後5時

場所: Online and Lecture RoomA632

講師: Tomonori Ugajin 所属: Rikkyo University

要旨:

Hawking showed that quantum mechanically, black holes emit almost thermal radiation (called Hawking radiation) and gradually lose mass. However, this evaporation process of black holes seems to violate the unitarity of time evolution, one of the principles of quantum theory, leading to what is known as the black hole information paradox. Recently, based on insights from AdS/CFT correspondence and holographic entanglement entropy, the Island formula has been proposed to correctly calculate the entropy of Hawking radiation, offering a crucial clue towards resolving the information loss problem. The Island formula suggests that the island region inside the black hole can be interpreted as a quantum error correction code embedded into Hawking radiation (located sufficiently away from the black hole). Therefore, this formula not only provides the correct calculation method for the entropy of Hawking radiation but also offers specific clues to the larger question of how semiclassical spacetime emerges from the quantum information-theoretic properties of quantum gravity theories. In this talk, we overview the current status of the paradox and explain our recent study on specific reconstruction protocol of black hole interiors.

標題: Transport properties and strong Rashba effect for ultrathin films and interfaces of conductive perovskite oxides

日時: 2024 年 4 月 10 日(水) 午後 1 時~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: Dr. Hikaru Okuma

所属: Department of Basic Sciences, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo 要旨:

ラシュバ効果とは反転対称性が破れた系で発現するスピン軌道相互作用であり、電流によってスピン偏極を誘起できるため、基礎物理と応用の両面から注目を集めている。実際、近年、強いラシュバ効果を有する酸化物で、スピン流から電流への高効率な変換現象や、結晶の面方位を変えた場合での高温超伝導、トポロジカルなバンド構造に由来した新奇な現象が次々と見つかっている。そのため、酸化物で強いラシュバ効果を持つ新物質を作製する意義は大きい。SrTiO3 や KTaO3 等の酸化物半導体界面に形成される 2 次元電子ガスでは、トランジスタやヘテロ界面作製による人工的な電場の形成によって、ラシュバ効果が増大できる[1]。これに対し、一般に多数のキャリアが存在する導電性極薄膜では電場が遮蔽されることから、ラシュバ効果の増大指針は未解明のままである[2]。

 導電性酸化物の中で最大級のラシュバ効果を得ることに成功した[4,5]。 さらに、SrNbO3/KTaO3 界面での 2 次元電子ガスの創製と制御を目指す研究も行った。SrNbO3 を用いると、これまでの KTaO3 界面の中で最大のキャリア濃度の電子を誘起できること、トランジスタによる人工電場なしで強いスピン軌道相互作用が得られること、そしてその大きさを強電場で制御できることを発見した[6]。講演では他の酸化物極薄膜や酸化物半導体界面とも比較しながら本物質系の特徴を議論した。

- [1] H. Nakamura et al., PRB 80, 121308 (2009).H. Nakamura et al., PRL 108, 206601 (2012).
- [2] S. P. Chiu et al., PRB 96, 085143 (2017).
- [3] H. Okuma et al., PRB 105, 045138 (2022).
- [4] H. Okuma et al., PRMater 8, 015001 (2024).
- [5] H. Okuma et al., arXiv:2403.12612.
- [6] H. Okuma et al., iWOE-29, Busan, Korea, P2-39, 15-18 Oct. 2023.

標題:小角散乱データに基づく試料パラメータとモデルのベイズ推論

日時: 2024年4月10日(水)午後3時~午後4時30分

場所:物性研究所6階大講義室 及び Online (Hybrid)

講師:林 悠偉

所属:東京大学 新領域創成科学研究科 複雑理工学専攻

要旨:

小角散乱法(SAS)は、試料に X 線や中性子線を照射して起こった散乱の強度から試料のナノスケールの構造を解析する実験手法である。本研究では、SAS 実験で得られた計測データから試料パラメータのベイズ推定と試料モデルのベイズモデル選択を行う枠組みを提案する。

SASデータ解析では、データに基づいて試料の構造情報を持つ散乱強度の数理モデルを仮定し、そのモデルのパラメータ推定を行う。従来の方法は簡便な一方で、しばしば属人的な結果が得られやすいことや、結果の信頼度評価が難しい等の課題がある。提案する枠組みは、SASデータ解析にベイズ推論の枠組みを応用し、パラメータやモデルを事後確率分布として推定することで従来法の課題を解決する。

本発表ではまず、一次モデル y=ax+b のパラメータのベイズ推定について説明する。ここで、パラメータの事後確率分布の統計量から推定の信頼度評価が可能であることを見る。次に、提案手法において SAS の試料モデルに適用するベイズモデル選択を、一次モデルy=ax+bとy=axに適用しベイズモデル選択の理論を説明する。その後、様々なノイズ強度、欠損度合いの SAS 人工データを用いた数値実験を通して、試料パラメータ推定とモデル選択の提案手法の性能評価を行う。この結果から提案手法は、試料パラメータを信頼度付きで推定できる分布推定と、定量的で高精度な試料モデルの選択を可能とすることを示す。また、提案手法による解析の限界についての視座を提供した。

参考文献

- · Hayashi, Y., Katakami, S., Kuwamoto, S., Nagata, K., Mizumaki, M., & Okada, M. (2023). Journal of the Physical Society of Japan, 92(094002).
- · Hayashi, Y., Katakami, S., Kuwamoto, S., Nagata, K., Mizumaki, M., & Okada, M. (2024, January). Quantitative selection of sample structures in small-angle scattering using Bayesian methods. Journal of Applied Crystallography. Manuscript submitted for publication. https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.10466

標題: Probability control nonreversible Markov chain Monte Carlo

日時:2024年4月11日(木)午後1時~午後3時

場所:物性研究所本館6階 第4セミナー室 (A614)

講師:Hidemaro Suwa

所属: Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo

要旨:

In recent developments, Monte Carlo methods that strategically break detailed balance to manipulate the flow of probabilities have emerged [1]. These methods include optimizing the transition probabilities during state updates. We developed an optimization algorithm designed to minimize the rejection probability and successfully applied it to various statistical mechanical models, such as the Potts model and quantum spin systems [2]. Further, we introduced an algorithm capable of controlling the rejection rate through a single parameter, revealing that reducing the rejection rate leads to an exponential increase in computational efficiency [3]. Another intriguing strategy for breaking detailed balance is the concept of lifting, which expands the state space to introduce probability flow in the enlarged state space. The lifting technique is particularly effective in particle systems, as demonstrated by the event chain Monte Carlo method [4]. In this talk, reviewing these approaches to constructing nonreversible Markov chains, we will present the lifted directed-worm algorithm [5,6] and the multi-replica swap optimization of the replica exchange method (namely, parallel tempering). These probability control nonreversible Markov chains significantly improve the computational efficiency of Monte Carlo sampling.

[1] H. Suwa and S. Todo, Butsuri 77(11) 731-739 (2022).

[2] H. Suwa and S. Todo, Phys. Rev. Lett. 105, 120603 (2010).

[3] H. Suwa, Physica A 633, 129368 (2024).

[4] W. Krauth, Front. Phys. 9:663457 (2021).

[5] H. Suwa, Phys. Rev. E 103, 013308 (2021).

[6] H. Suwa, Phys. Rev. E 106, 055306 (2022).

標題: Nanoscale 3D imaging through raster scan X-ray microscopy

日時: 2024年4月22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: Zirui Gao

所属: Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York, USA

要旨:

We have recently developed a novel raster-scanning based X-ray microscopy method at the Hard X-ray Nanoprobe (HXN) beamline of National Synchrotron Light Source II [1]. Our new method can achieve sub-10 nm resolution with acquisition speed ~20 times faster than our previous approaches. The method utilizes ptychography in 2D fly-scan mode at an acquisition frame rate of 1250 diffraction patterns per second, currently limited by the fastest frame rate of the Eiger1 1M detector. By using ptychography, which is a coherent diffraction imaging method that reconstructs complex images of the sample through iterative phase retrieval algorithms [2], the sample image can be reconstructed at pixel size of 4.87 nm, providing imaging speed far beyond acquisition frame rate. As shown in Fig. 1(Left) is the reconstructed phase image of a Siemens star sample, our method can resolve the smallest features inside the pattern with 8 second of measurement time for a 2 μ m x 2 μ m field of view, effectively reaching an imaging speed of 23000 pixels per second.

Our new raster scan instrument also allows tomography measurement by acquiring 2D projections of the sample at different rotation angles. The sample stages and interferometry reference system are specially designed for precise rotation alignment with <0.5 μ m drift to minimize tomography acquisition overhead and increase imaging speed. As shown in Fig. 1(Right) is the reconstructed phase tomogram of a cylindrical-shaped microelectronics sample extracted from an Intel® processor, the entire tomography acquisition took 53 minutes in real time for an imaged region of 2 μ m diameter and 3 μ m height. The zoom-in view in Fig. 1(Right) shows the smallest resolvable feature in the tomogram which appears to be metallic connectors in transistors. In this talk, I will cover the key concepts and technical implementations of our novel imaging method.

標題: Operator Growth in Open Quantum Systems: Perspectives from Lindbladian SYK via Krylov Complexity

日時: 2024年4月24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: Budhaditya Bhattacharjee

所属: Center for Theoretical Physics of Complex Systems, Institute for Basic Science

要旨: Abstract:

In this talk, I will discuss some general features of operator growth in open quantum systems governed by Lindbladian evolution. I will introduce two orthonormalization techniques, namely Arnoldi and BiLanczos algorithms, using which I will capture the evolution of the operator in an appropriate basis. In these bases, many features of the evolution of operators (including relevant time scales) will emerge naturally. I will motivate these bases choices from results in closed quantum systems. I will utilize the paradigmatic setup of the Sachdev-Ye-Kitaev model to describe the system and environment, and closely related system-environment interaction. I will present numerical results in this setup and derive some analytical results. I will also discuss the nature of correlation function and spectral function in such open quantum systems. Then I will discuss features of a large class of probes (that do not rely on the same choice of basis) in such systems. I will end by mentioning implications of these results in other areas of research, and some open questions/future directions.

References:

[1] Operator dynamics in Lindbladian SYK: a Krylov complexity perspective, JHEP 01 (2024) 094

[2] Operator growth in open quantum systems: lessons from the dissipative SYK, JHEP 03 (2023) 054

標題: Higher symmetry and logical gates of (3+1)D Z2 toric code

日時:2024年4月25日(木)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)および Online

講師:小林 良平

所属: University of Maryland

要旨:

It has recently been understood that the complete global symmetry of topological gauge theories contains the structure of a higher-group. In this talk, we look at the algebraic structure of symmetry in (3+1)D Z2 gauge theory with an emergent fermion, and point out that pumping chiral p+ip topological states gives rise to a Z8 0-form symmetry with mixed gravitational anomaly. This ordinary symmetry mixes with the other higher symmetries to form a 3-group

structure, which we discuss in detail. We then see that in the context of stabilizer quantum codes, one can obtain various logical non-Clifford gates of (3+1)D Z2 toric code (w/ emergent fermion) including the CCZ, CS and T gates, which are all implemented by pumping a p+ip topological state through a 3d space. The talk is mainly based on a recent work with Maissam Barkeshli and Po-Shen Hsin, which is found in https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.05674.

標題: Wafer-scale CVD graphene-based Josephson field-effect transistors: toward superconducting quantum integrated circuits

日時: 2024年4月25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: Heorhii Bohuslavskyi

所属: VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland

要旨:

Josephson field-effect transistors (JoFETs) are some of the most desired building blocks of superconducting electronics. Instead of electric current or magnetic flux control of superconductivity, the superconducting proximity coupling in JoFETs can be controlled with an electrostatic gate. Owing to its unique properties, graphene has been identified as a promising candidate for the JoFET channel (weak link). The all-electrical control of JoFETs is expected to enable a plethora of applications in graphene-based quantum coherent electronics, classical digital superconducting electronics, microwave bolometers, non-reciprocal components, and quantum-limited parametric amplifiers [1-3].

In my talk, I will present our recent results on the scalable chemical vapor deposition CVD graphene JoFET platform developed at VTT [4]. A cross-sectional schematic featuring our JoFET device structure is shown in Fig. 1(a). Using the top-down fabrication process on 6" (150 mm) wafers with optimized contact resistance and wafer-scale device yield reaching 90% (see Fig. 1(b)), we demonstrate the local top gate tunability of superconducting proximity coupling in aluminum-graphene-aluminum Josephson junctions (see Fig. 1(c)) and study the JoFET geometry and temperature dependences. Building upon our unique wafer-scale JoFET platform, I will discuss our next steps toward large-scale classical and quantum coherent superconducting electronics.

- [1] Wang et al. Nat Nano. 14, 120–125 (2019).
- [2] Kokkoniemi et al., Nature 586, 47-5 (2020).
- [3] Butseraen et al., Nat. Nano. 17, 1153-1158 (2022).
- [4] Generalov et al. arXiv:2401.05089 (2024).

標題: Anomaly, SPT, Generalized Symmetry

日時: 2024年4月26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:大森 寛太郎

所属:東京大学大学院 理学系研究科物理学専攻

要旨:

In 1969, Adler and Bell-Jackiw predicted the phenomenon now called quantum (ABJ) anomaly, which is the breaking or deformation of conservation law associated to a classical symmetry.

Fast forward to 2010s, it is understood that this phenomenon is closed related by the symmetry protected topological phase (SPT) proposed by X.G. Wen, promoting interactions between QFT theorists and condensed matter theorists.

In this talk I would like to review how those interdisciplinary interactions has been developed from modern viewpoint, and also show the trend continues in the recent research.

標題:多量体を形成する遷移金属酸化物の X 線光電子分光・吸収分光/ナノ構造物質からの高次高調波発生:バンド内遷 移とバンド間遷移

日時: 2024年5月20日(月)午後1時~午後3時

場所:物性研究所本館 6 階 第一会議室 (A636)&Online (ハイブリッド)

講師:大川 万里生 氏 中川 耕太郎 氏

所属:物性研究所 岡﨑研究室 松永研究室

要旨:

(1) 講師:大川 万里生 氏

題目:多量体を形成する遷移金属酸化物の X 線光電子分光・吸収分光

概要:

V等の遷移金属酸化物では多量体形成により絶縁体相が安定化している例がしばしばみられる。光電子分光やX線吸収分光は、物質の電子状態を直接反映したスペクトルが得られるため、遷移金属の多量体形成の検証に有用である。我々は、c 軸 Ti 二量体を形成するコランダム Ti2O3 の Ti-Mg 置換効果を X 線吸収分光により、またパイロクロア格子中の W が 三量体形成するとされる CsW2O6 を X 線光電子分光により調べたので報告した。

[1] M. Okawa et al., PRB 108, 159108 (2023).

[2] R. Nakamura et al., PRB 106, 195104 (2022).

(2) 講師:中川 耕太郎 氏

題目:ナノ構造物質からの高次高調波発生:バンド内遷移とバンド間遷移

概要:

高次高調波発生 HHG) はアト秒パルス発生や X 線光源などの応用に向けて注目される非線形光学現象である。近年では固体からの HHG が観測され[1]、特に電子のバンド内とバンド間での遷移によってその発生機構が理論的に議論されている。しかしながら、実験的にそれらの寄与を切り分ける研究は少ない。本講演では、ナノ物質であるナノ粒子とグラフェンに注目して、電子のバンド内遷移やバンド間遷移を制御し、HHG への寄与を解明した[2,3]。

[1] S. Ghimire et al., Nat. Phys. 7, 138 (2011).

[2] K. Nakagawa et al., Nat. Phys. 18, 874-878 (2022).

[3] K. Nakagawa et al., under review.

標題: Stars in your eyes – monodisperse macromolecules for photonic and optoelectronic applications

日時:2024年5月27日(月)午後3時~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. Peter J. Skabara

所属: School of Chemistry, University of Glasgow Glasgow, United Kingdom

要旨:

We have developed a synthetic approach that allows us to synthesise monodisperse organic are semiconductor macromolecules on the gram scale. In contrast to conjugated polymers, batches are prepared with 100% reproducibility and the products can be isolated in high purity. These attributes are extremely well valued, because subsequent work

towards device optimisation(design, processing, annealing, etc.) can rely on the consistent behavior of the organic semiconductor. Such compounds have been made for photonic and optoelectronic applications, such as organic lasers, downconvertors in hybrid LEDs, visible light communications, OLEDs and OPVs.

For the applications mentioned above, the materials have been designed to be amorphous with excellent film-forming properties and compatibility in composites. The latter includes hybrid LED devices and as wide band gap materials in optically transparent OPVs. This talk will highlight some of our recent work on the synthesis and application of starshaped organic semiconductors [1-4].

- [1] H. Yang, P. J. Skabara et al., J. Mater. Chem. C, 2023, 11, 9984–9995.
- [2] M. Yan, P. J. Skabara et al., J. Mater. Chem. C, 2023, 11, 8480-8485.
- [3] K. Yoshida, P. J. Skabara et al., Nature 621, 746-752 (2023).
- [4] L. Lozano Hernández a, P. J. Skabara et al., ChemPhotoChem, 2023, 7, e202200256.

標題:Inverse Hamiltonian design of highly-entangled quantum systems

日時: 2024年5月31日(金)午後4時~午後5時

場所:物性研究所 6 階第 5 セミナー室 (A615) 及び Online (Hybrid)

講師:乾 幸地

所属:東京大学物性研究所

要旨:

Solving inverse problems to identify Hamiltonians with desired properties holds promise for the discovery of fundamental principles. In quantum systems, quantum entanglement plays a pivotal role in not only characterizing the quantum nature but also developing quantum technology like quantum computing. Nonetheless, the design principles of the quantum entanglement are yet to be clarified.

In this talk, I will present an inverse design framework using automatic differentiation in quantum spin systems, aiming to construct Hamiltonians with large quantum entanglement. I will show that the method automatically finds the Kitaev model with bond-dependent anisotropic interactions, whose ground state is a quantum spin liquid, on both honeycomb and square-octagon lattices. On triangular and maple-leaf lattices with geometrical frustration, it generates numerous solutions with spatially inhomogeneous interactions rather than converging to a specific model, but it still helps to construct unprecedented models.

The comparative study reveals that bond-dependent anisotropic interactions, rather than isotropic Heisenberg interactions, amplify quantum entanglement, even in systems with geometrical frustration. The present study paves the way for the automatic design of new quantum systems with desired quantum nature and functionality.

標題:ブラックホール近傍での磁気活動

日時: 2024年6月5日(水)午後1時30分~午後2時30分

場所:Online

講師:井上 芳幸 准教授

所属:大阪大学 大学院理学研究科 宇宙地球科学専攻

要旨:

重力が物理を支配する極限天体の代名詞がブラックホールである。しかし、ブラックホール近傍で発生する多くの物理 現象は、その磁気活動に起因していると考えられている。本セミナーでは、ブラックホール近傍での物理現象を概観しつ つ、最新の理論・観測からわかってきたブラックホール近傍の磁気活動について紹介したい。