

ナイスステップな研究者2024
第1回 講演会(2025年6月13日)

極限環境で探るトポロジカル磁気相転移と新奇電子物性

藤代有絵子

理化学研究所

創発物性科学研究センター・(兼)開拓研究所

自己紹介: 藤代有絵子 (ふじしろゆかこ)

経歴

専門分野: 物性物理学 (実験)

2021年3月 博士号取得@東京大学工学系研究科物理工学専攻

指導教員: 十倉好紀 教授

2021年4月～ 2024年3月 理化学研究所 創発物性科学研究センター 基礎科学特別研究員

2024年4月～ 現在 理化学研究所 創発物性科学研究センター & 開拓研究本部*
理研ECL研究ユニットリーダー

*(2025年度より開拓研究所に名称変更)

主な受賞歴

2025年 第4回羽ばたく女性研究者賞(マリア・スクウォドフスカ=キュリー賞)、船井研究奨励賞

2024年 ナイスステップな研究者2024

2022年 Forbes 30 under 30 Asia List 2022

2021年 東京大学工学系研究科長賞(研究最優秀)、Springer Theses

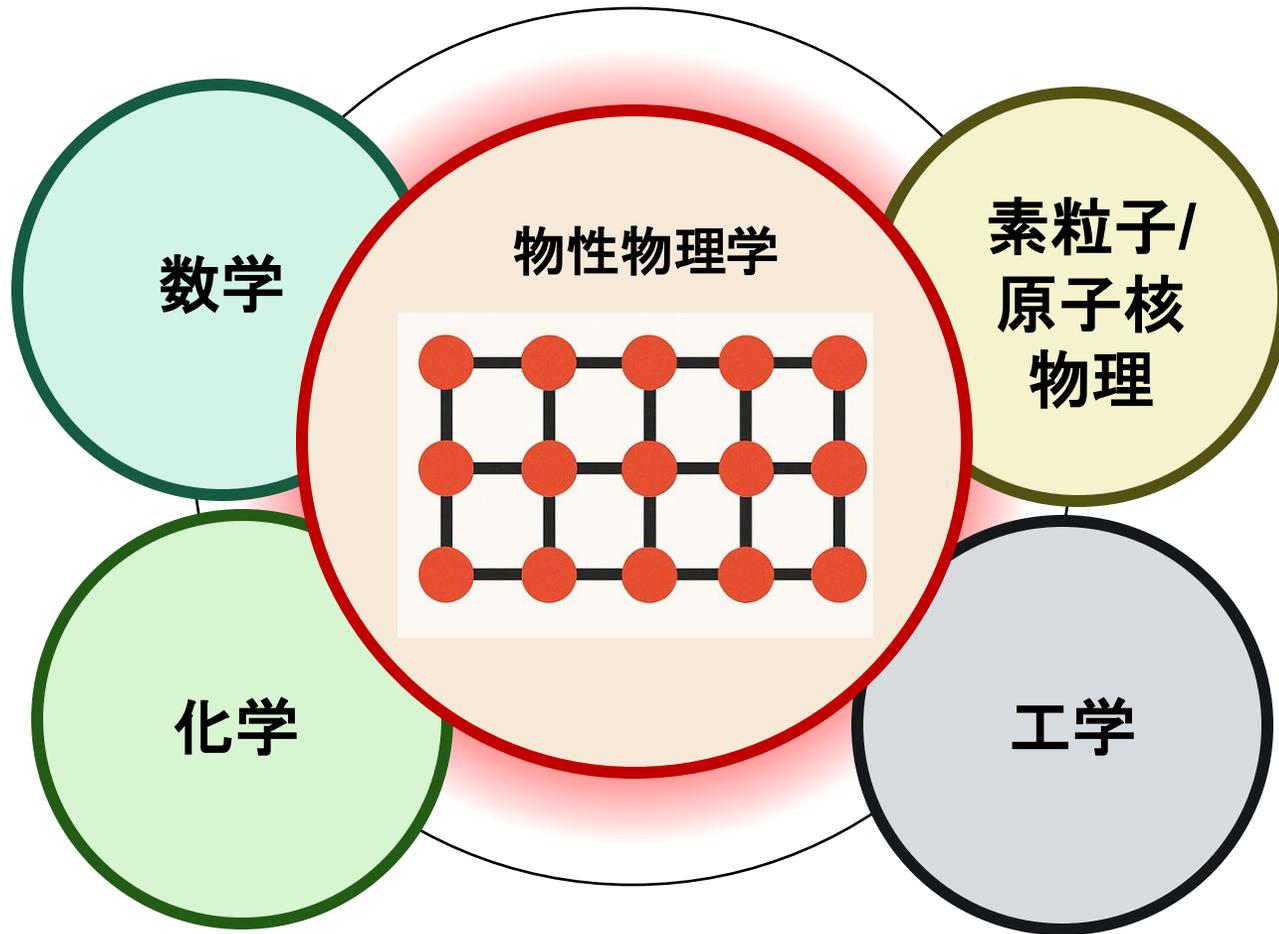
2020年 第15回ロレアル-ユネスコ女性科学者 日本奨励賞

2018年 東京大学総長賞、工学系研究科長賞(研究最優秀)

2016年 東京大学工学部長賞

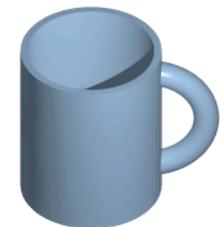
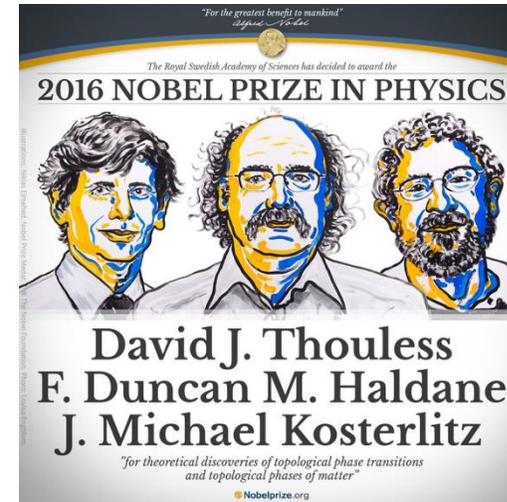


物性物理学はどんな研究分野？



- 様々な分野の知識や技術を総動員
- 社会の役に立つ新しい物質、物理現象&原理の発見を目指す学問

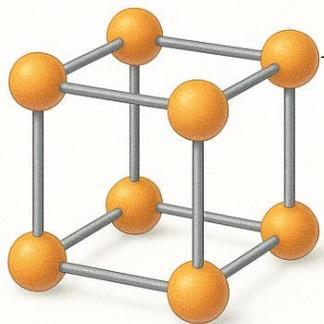
物質の中のトポロジー



無数の電子の相互作用がつくる多彩な量子相

- 対称性
- 相互作用

結晶構造



$10^{-9} \sim 10^{-10}$ m



電子の内部自由度



電荷



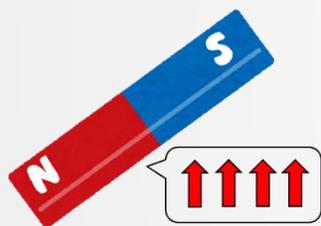
スピン



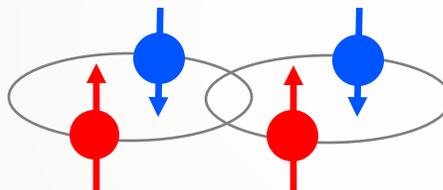
軌道



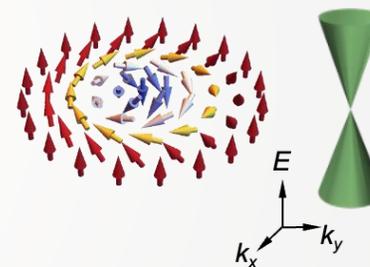
電子間の多体相互作用が様々な電子相・機能をもたらす



磁性



超伝導



トポロジカル相

“More is different”

P. W. Anderson.

(1977年ノーベル物理学賞)

莫大な数の原子の集合体
では、個々の原子では見
られなかったような新しい
特性が現れる

例えば、超伝導、磁性、強誘電
などの対称性の破れや「相転
移」現象など

→少数の粒子の系では本質的
に起こらない現象！

4 August 1972, Volume 177, Number 4047

SCIENCE

More Is Different

Broken symmetry and the nature of
the hierarchical structure of science.

P. W. Anderson

The reductionist hypothesis may still be a topic for controversy among philosophers, but among the great majority of active scientists I think it is accepted without question. The workings of our minds and bodies, and of all the animate or inanimate matter of which we have any detailed knowledge, are assumed to be controlled by the same set of fundamental laws, which except under certain extreme conditions we feel we know pretty well.

It seems inevitable to go on uncritically to what appears at first sight to be an obvious corollary of reductionism: that if everything obeys the same fundamental laws, then the only scientists who are studying anything really fundamental are those who are working on those laws. In practice, that amounts to some astrophysicists, some elementary particle physicists, some logicians and other mathematicians, and few

planation of phenomena in terms of known fundamental laws. As always, distinctions of this kind are not unambiguous, but they are clear in most cases. Solid state physics, plasma physics, and perhaps also biology are extensive. High energy physics and a good part of nuclear physics are intensive. There is always much less intensive research going on than extensive. Once new fundamental laws are discovered, a large and ever increasing activity begins in order to apply the discoveries to hitherto unexplained phenomena. Thus, there are two dimensions to basic research. The frontier of science extends all along a long line from the newest and most modern intensive research, over the extensive research recently spawned by the intensive research of yesterday, to the broad and well developed web of extensive research activities based on intensive research of past decades.

The effectiveness of this message may be indicated by the fact that I heard it quoted recently by a leader in the field of materials science, who urged the

less relevance they seem to have to the very real problems of the rest of science, much less to those of society.

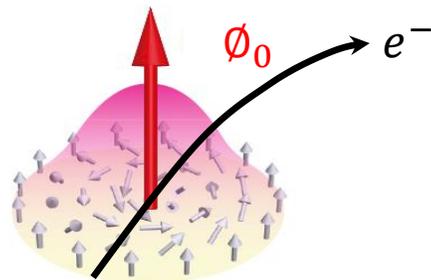
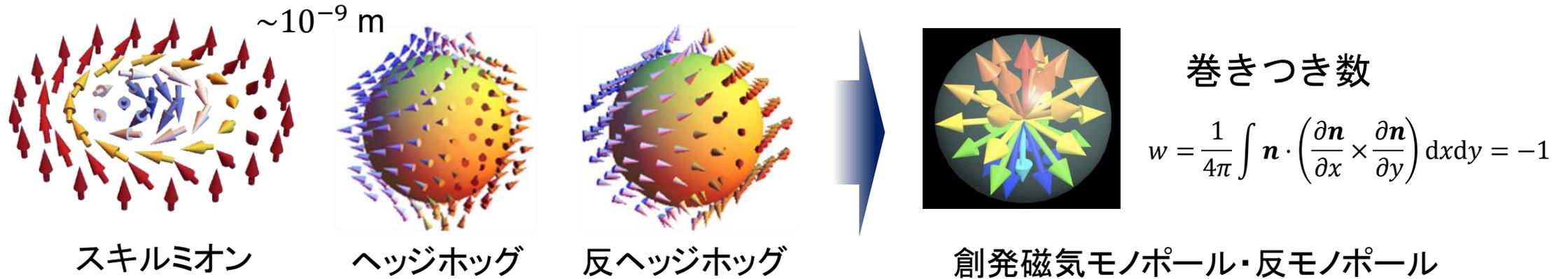
The constructionist hypothesis breaks down when confronted with the twin difficulties of scale and complexity. The behavior of large and complex aggregates of elementary particles, it turns out, is not to be understood in terms of a simple extrapolation of the properties of a few particles. Instead, at each level of complexity entirely new properties appear, and the understanding of the new behaviors requires research which I think is as fundamental in its nature as any other. That is, it seems to me that one may array the sciences roughly linearly in a hierarchy, according to the idea: The elementary entities of science X obey the laws of science Y.

X	Y
solid state or many-body physics	elementary particle physics
chemistry	many-body physics
molecular biology	chemistry
cell biology	molecular biology
⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮
psychology	physiology
social sciences	psychology

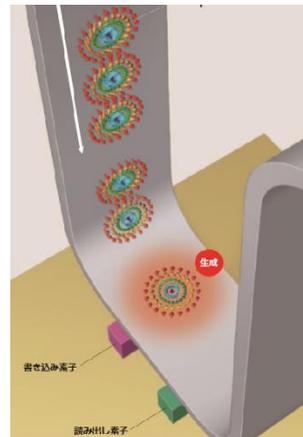
But this hierarchy does not imply that science X is “just applied Y.” At each stage entirely new laws, concepts, and generalizations are necessary, requiring inspiration and creativity to just as great a degree as in the previous one. Psychology is not applied biology, nor is biology applied chemistry.

トポロジカルな性質をもつ磁気構造

ナノスケールトポロジカル磁気構造の設計と新奇電子物性の開拓



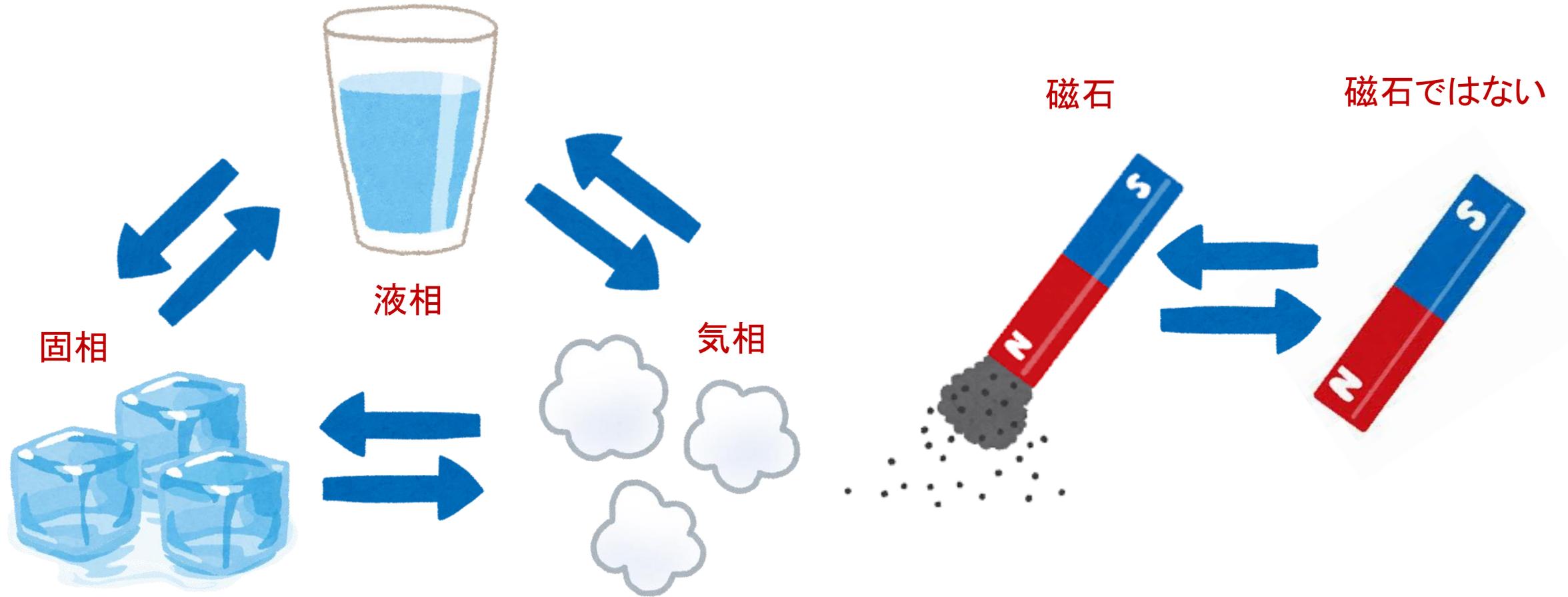
トポロジカルホール効果



- 物質中の電子のみが感じることのできる仮想磁場
(電子の動きを制御する新しい手法)
- 次世代の磁気メモリデバイスの情報ビットへの応用

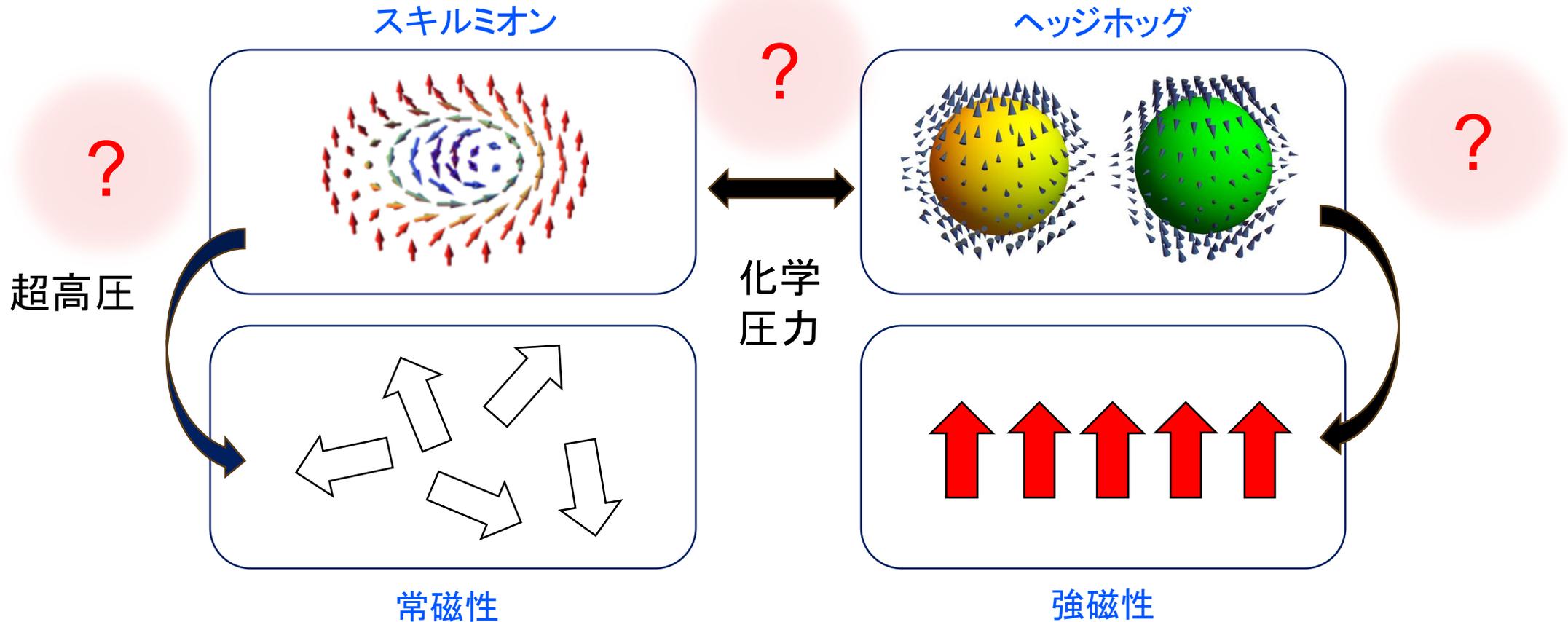
Y. Tokura et al., Nat. Phys. 13, 1056 (2017); RIKEN NEWS 2015 February 03;
Y.E. et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 116, 090501 (2020)

相転移とは？身の回りの温度による相転移の例



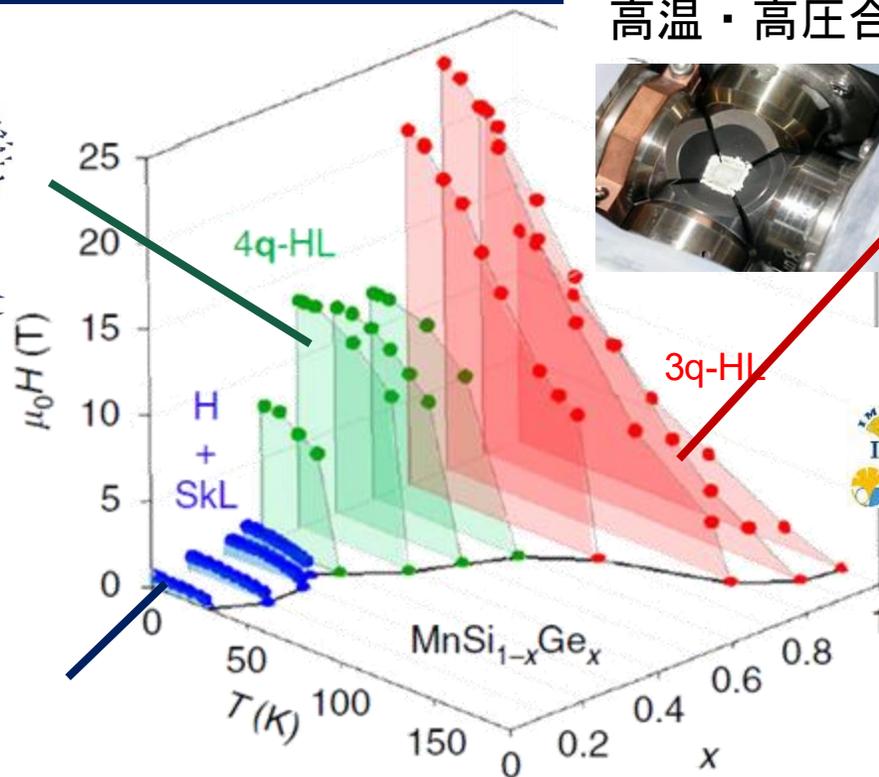
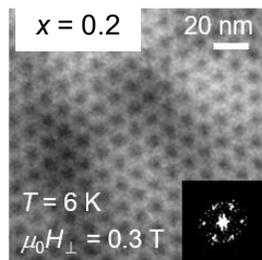
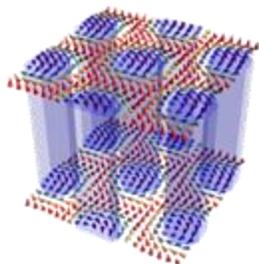
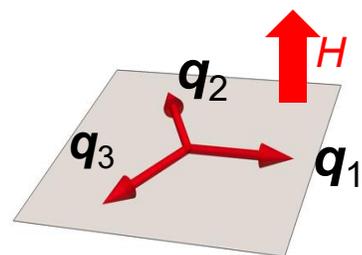
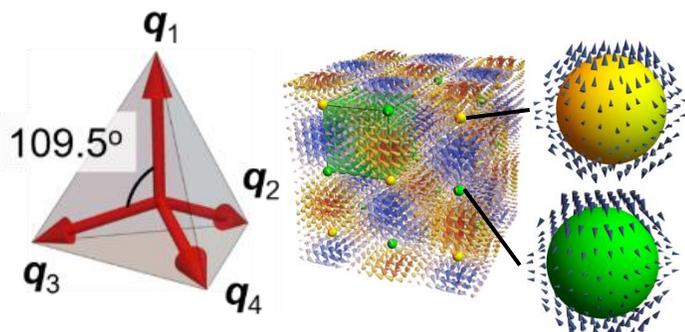
私のこれまでの研究:トポロジカル磁気構造の相転移

磁気構造のトポロジーが変わる「境界」で面白いことが起きる！

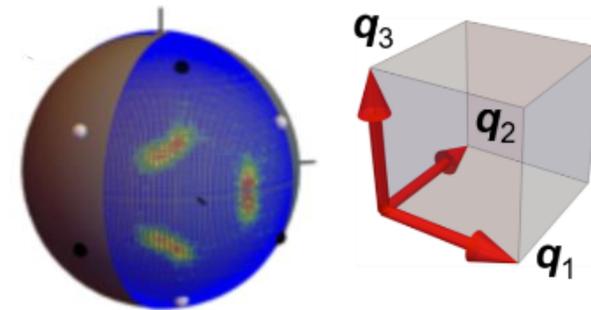


異なるトポロジカル磁気構造間には何があるのか？

新しい3次元トポロジカル磁気構造の発見



高温・高压合成法



N. Kanazawa et al., Phys. Rev. B **96**, 220414(R) (2017)

強磁場実験@東大物性研



International MegaGauss Science Laboratory,
the Institute for Solid State Physics



中性子回折実験@JPARC

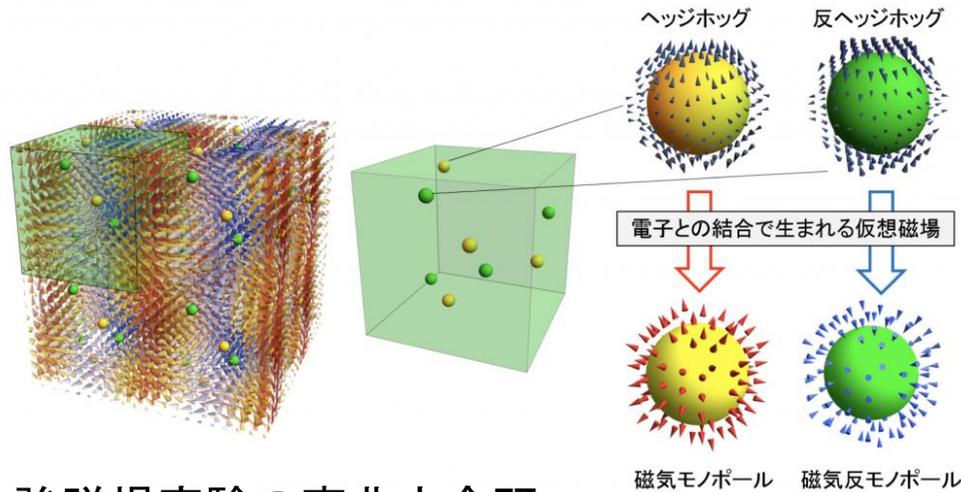


- **Y.F.** et al., Nat. Commun. **10**, 1059 (2019)
- S. Aji, T. Oda, **Y.F.** et al., Phys. Rev. B **108**, 054445 (2023)
- V. Pomjakushin, ..., **Y.F.** et al., Phys. Rev. B **107**, 024410 (2023)
- **Y.F.** et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. **116**, 090501 (2020) *Review Article

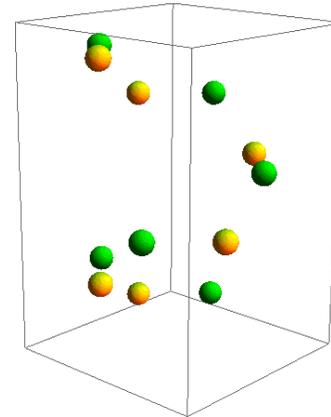
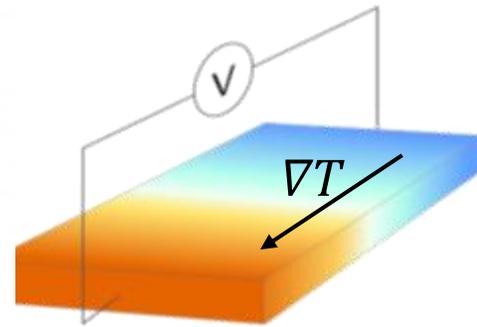
<https://www2.kek.jp/imss/kens/equipment/j-parc.html>, 2025/6/8

強い磁場でトポロジカル磁気構造を”ほどく”と？

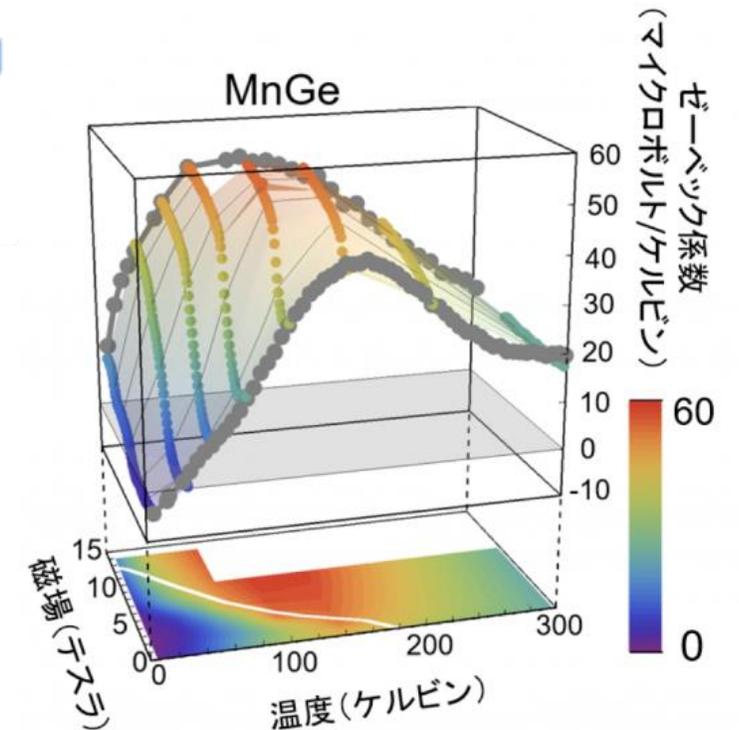
トポロジーを利用した高効率な熱と電気の変換現象



強磁場実験@東北大金研



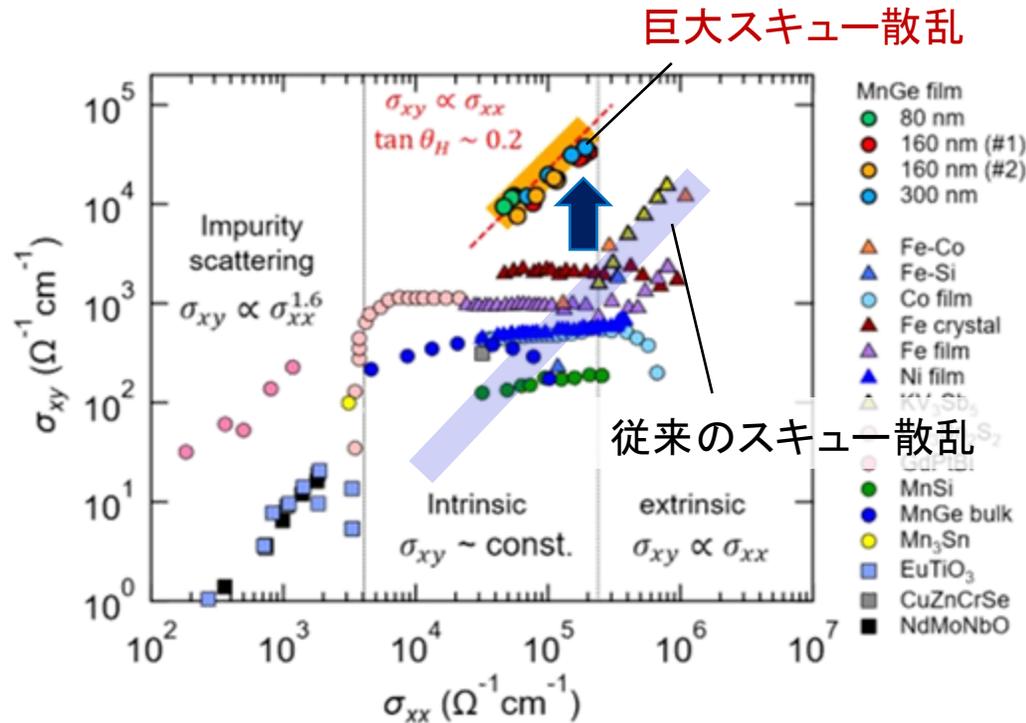
巨大熱電効果



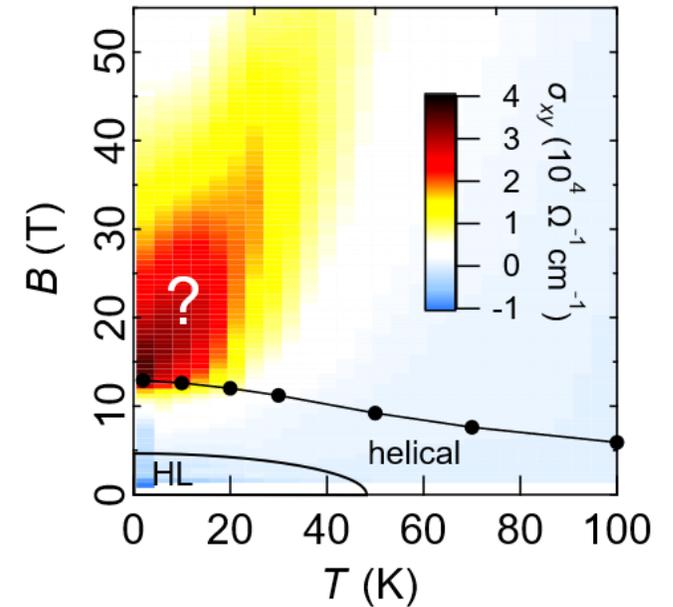
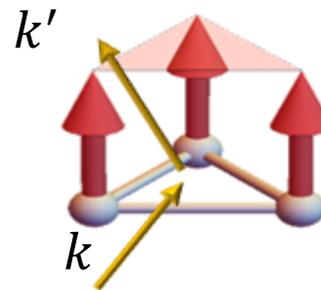
- [Y.F.*](#), N. Kanazawa* et al., Nat. Commun. **9**, 408 (2018) (*equal contribution)
- N. Kanazawa, [Y.F.](#) et al., J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. **91**, 101002 (2022) *Review Article

強い磁場でトポロジカル磁気構造を”ほどく”と？

新しい機構による巨大スキュー散乱の提唱 (MnGe単結晶薄膜)



熱励起された 非共面スピン集団 による電子散乱



- [Y.F.*](#), N. Kanazawa* et al., Nat. Commun. **12**, 317 (2021) (*equal contribution)
- N. Kanazawa, [Y.F.](#) et al., J. Phys. Soc. Jpn. **91**, 101002 (2022) *Review Article

強磁場実験@東大物性研

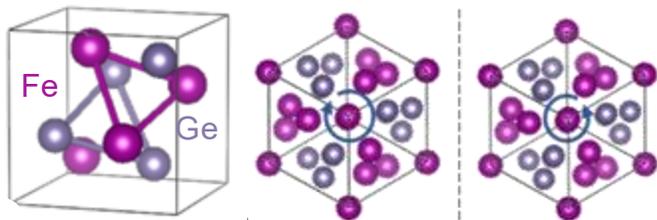


International MegaGauss Science Laboratory,
the Institute for Solid State Physics

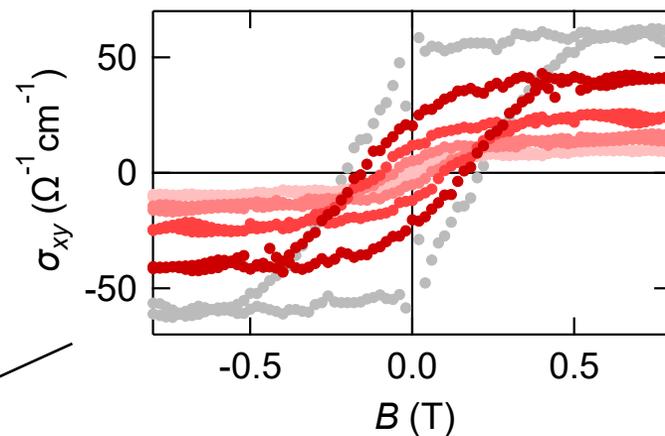
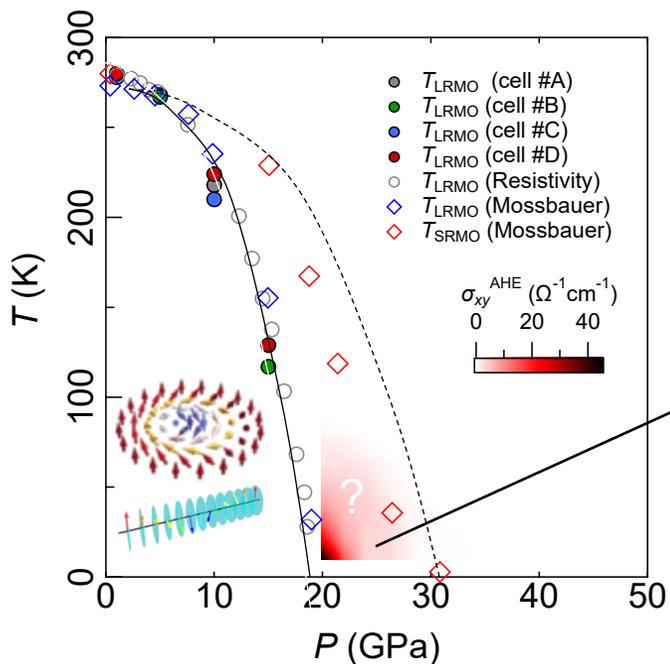


強い圧力でトポロジカル磁気構造を“融解する”と？

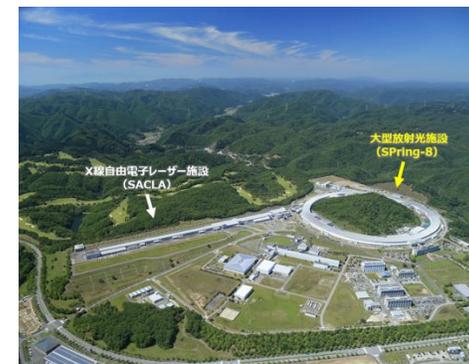
量子揺らぎに基づく自発的な異常ホール効果の発見



短距離のカイラルなスピンの相関が時間反転対称性を破る？



2 K
10 K
20 K
30 K
40 K



https://www.mext.go.jp/a_men/shinkou/ryoushi/detail/1316036.html, 2025/6/8

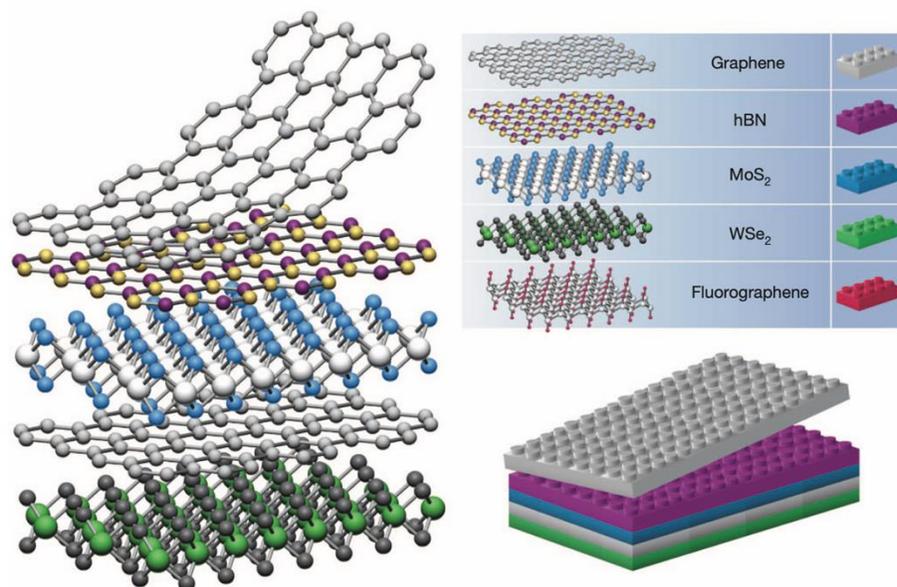
ダイヤモンドアンビルセルを用いた50万気圧までの精密な電気物性測定

Y.F. et al., Phys. Rev. B **110**, L220401 (2024) Editors' Suggestions

近年の物性物理学における物質エンジニアリング

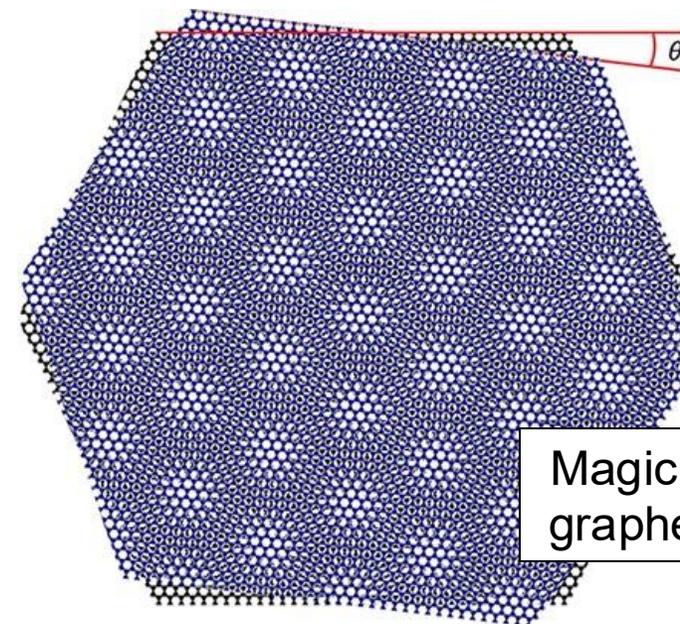
自然界に存在しない”物質”を作る方法

原子層を積み重ねる



A. K. Geim & I. V. Grigorieva et al., Nature **499**, 419 (2013)

物質を捻る（ツイストロニクス）

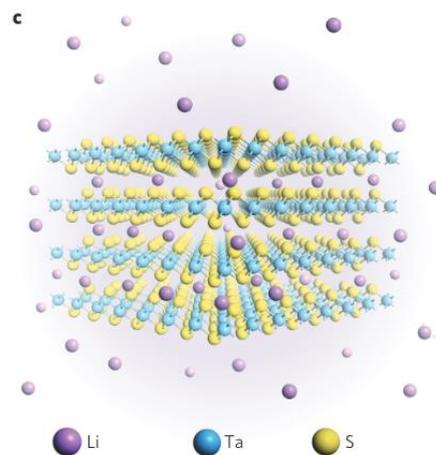
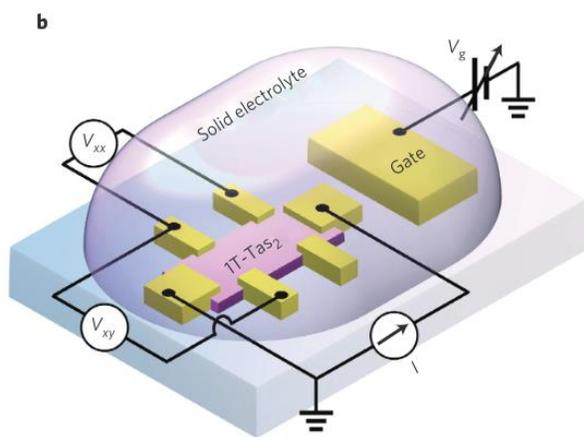


<https://pubs.aip.org/physicstoday/online/30105/Magic-angle-bilayer-graphene-enters-a-new-phase>, image credit: ICFO/X. Lu, 2025/6/8

近年の物性物理学における物質エンジニアリング

自然界に存在しない”物質”を作る方法

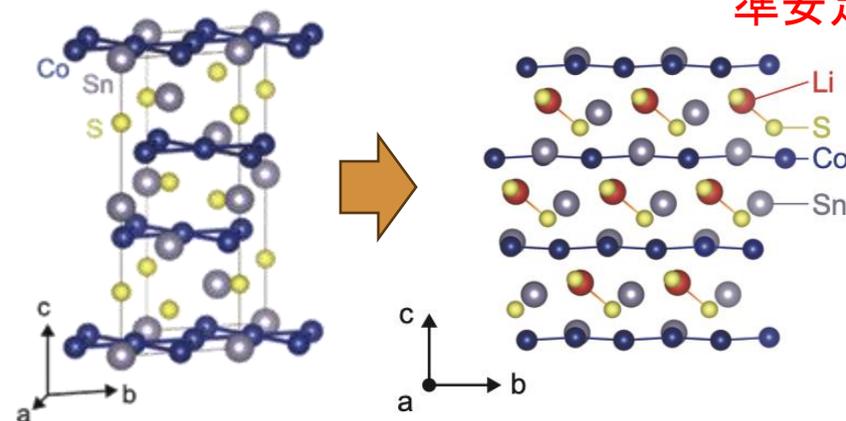
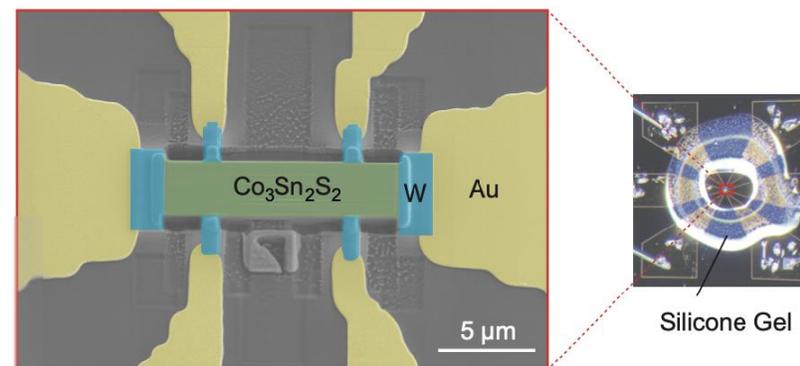
物質の“すき間”に原子を入れる



Nat. Nanotech.. **10**, 270-276 (2015)

ゲート電圧制御によるLiインターカレーション
物質の電気伝導を担うキャリア数を制御できる

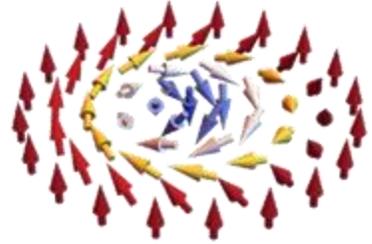
擬2次元物質にもイオンを挿入できる？



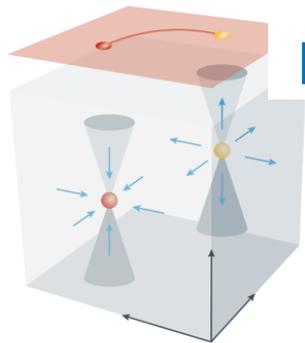
準安定？

H. Matsuoka & Y. Fujishiro et al., accepted
(arXiv:2312.17547)

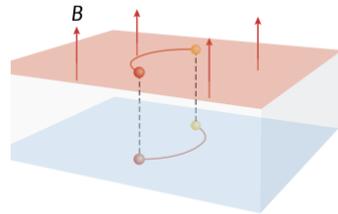
量子物質単結晶マイクロデバイス：広い意味での“極限環境の実現”



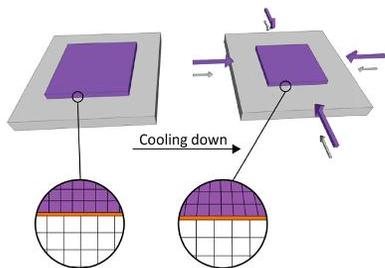
トポロジカル磁気構造の安定性制御



表面を介したトポロジカル電気伝導



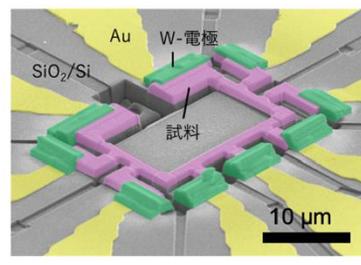
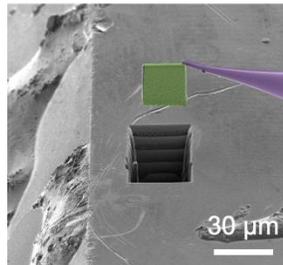
C. Zhang *et al.*, Nat. Rev. Phys. **3**, 660 (2021)



M. R. van Delft *et al.*, Appl. Phys. Lett. **120**, 092601 (2022)

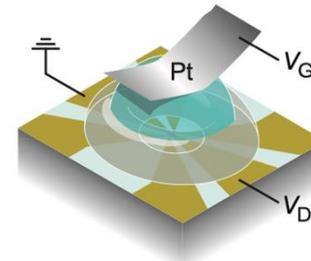
電流誘起スピンダイナミクス

量子物質単結晶の微細加工デバイス



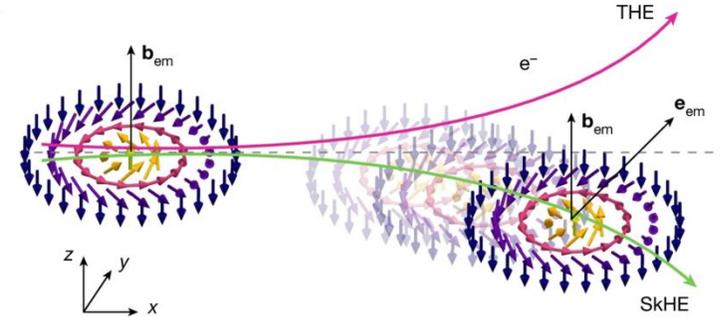
収束イオンビーム (FIB)

歪み制御



H. Matsuoka & Y.E. *et al.*, arXiv:2312.17547

M. T. Birch, I. Belopolski, Y. F. *et al.*, **633**, 554 Nature (2024)



超高压下精密電気測定

~50 GPa



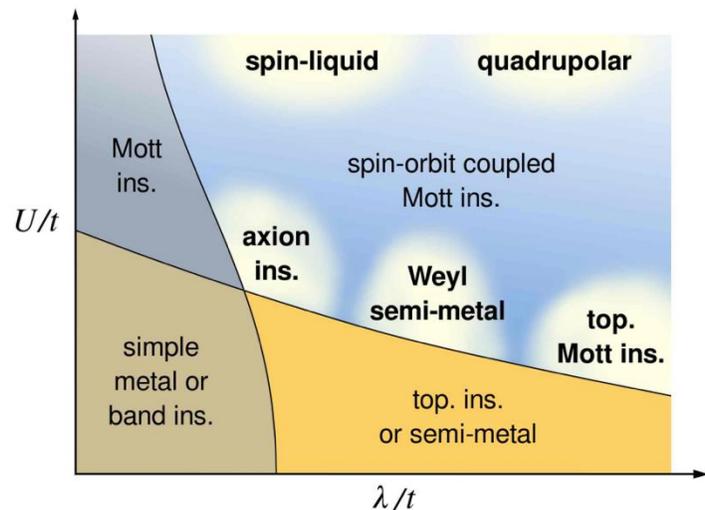
Y.E. *et al.*, Phys. Rev. B **110**, L220401 (2024)

電子数制御 (イオン挿入)

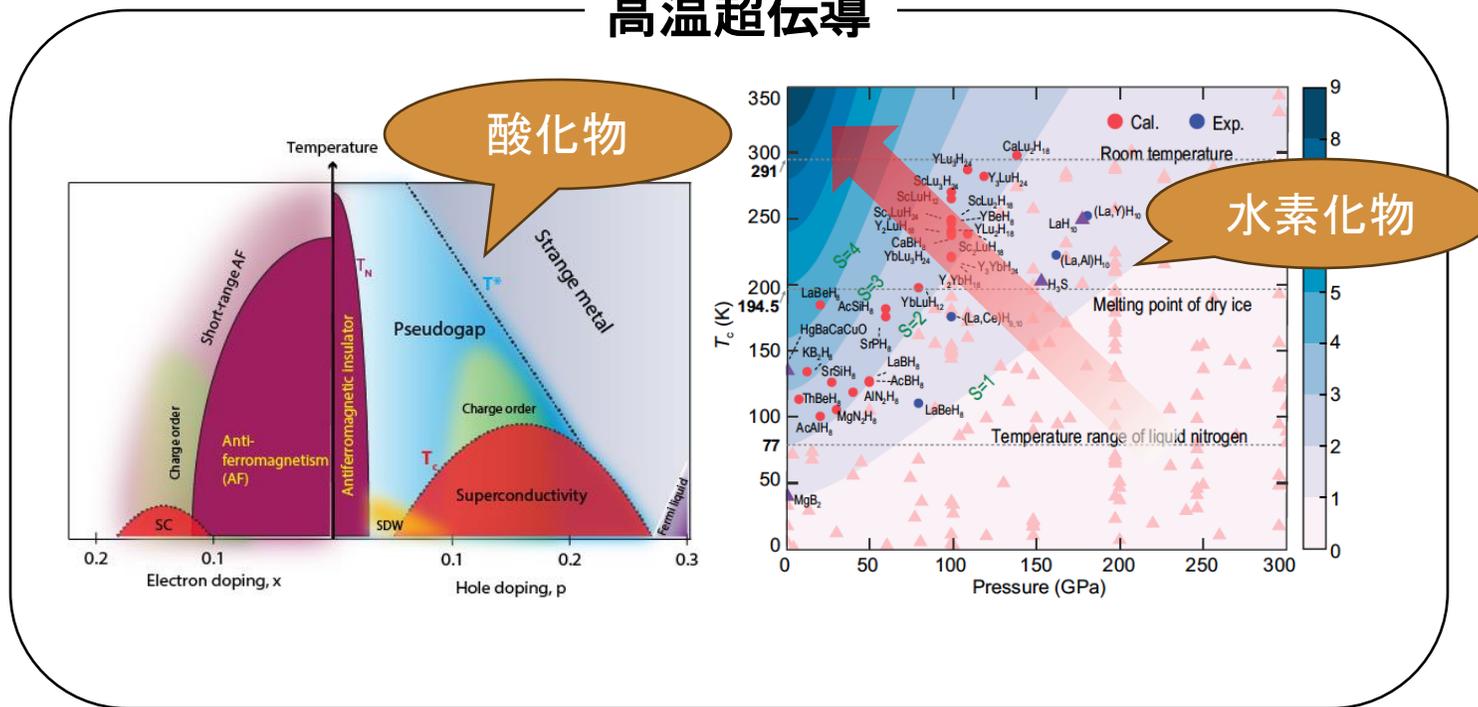
今後の目標：高いエネルギースケールで物質を制御したい！

技術革新をもたらす「理想的な」量子物質・機能の探索

エキゾチックな量子相



高温超伝導



“結晶構造”と“電子数”の自在な制御

W. Witczak-Krempa et al., Annu. Rev. Condens. Matter. Phys. 5, 57 (2014); <https://cme.physics.ucdavis.edu/overview/>;
W. Zhao et al., Natl. Sci. Rev. 11, nwad307 (2024)