

Department of Physics

The Department of Physics at Osaka University offers a world-class education to its undergraduate and graduate students. We have about 50 faculty members, who teach physics to 76 undergraduate students per year in the Physics Department, and over 1000 students in other schools of the university. Our award-winning faculty members perform cutting edge research. As one of the leading universities in Japan, our mission is to serve the people of Japan and the world through education, research, and outreach.

The Department of Physics was established in 1931 when Osaka University was founded. The tradition of originality in research was established by the first president of Osaka University, Hantaro Nagaoka, a prominent physicist who proposed a planetary model for atoms before Rutherford's splitting of the atom. Our former faculty include Hidetsugu Yagi, who invented the Yagi antenna, and Seishi Kikuchi, who demonstrated electron diffraction and also constructed the first cyclotron in Japan. Hideki Yukawa created his meson theory for nuclear forces when he was a lecturer at Osaka University, and later became the first Japanese Nobel laureate. Other prominent professors in recent years include Takeo Nagamiya and Junjiro Kanamori, who established the theory of magnetism, and Ryoju Uchiyama, who developed gauge theory.

Since then, our department has expanded to cover a wide range of physics, including experimental and theoretical elementary particle and nuclear physics, condensed matter physics, theoretical quantum physics, and interdisciplinary physics. In 2010, the "International Physics Course (IPC)" was created to offer classes in English to students from abroad.

The department also has cooperating groups in five laboratories in the university. Many faculty and students in the department collaborate with other laboratories in Japan and abroad, such as KEK, J-PARC, RIKEN, SPring-8, CERN, FNAL, TRIUMF, RAL, and PSI.

Graduate Program

The Department of Physics at Osaka University offers a two-year graduate course in physics leading to a Master of Science in Physics, and a three-year course in Physics leading to a Ph.D. degree.

The **M.S. course** provides advanced study and training in research in physics. A total of 68 students are enrolled each year.



The course includes lectures and relevant practical work. Each student joins a research group to pursue a course of supervised research on an approved subject in physics. A Master of Science in Physics is awarded if a submitted thesis and its oral presentation pass the department's criteria.

For the **Ph.D. course** each student joins a research group, and is assigned a research supervisor. Independent original research is central to the Ph.D. and successful graduates require a high degree of self-motivation. The final examination involves the submission of a Ph.D. thesis followed by an oral examination assessed by both internal and external examiners.

Graduates from the M.S. course either advance to the Ph.D. course or go to industry. Many graduates from the Ph.D. course become postdocs or assistant professors and continue their research. Graduates going to industry are highly valued for their understanding of physics, and their problem solving abilities.

Home Page

<http://www.phys.sci.osaka-u.ac.jp/index-en.html>

Nanoscale Physics Group

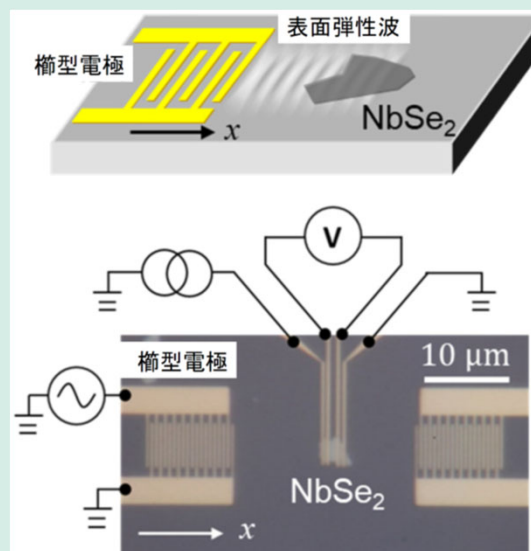
Members Yasuhiro NIIMI (Professor), Nan JIANG (Assistant Professor)

[Research topics]

1. Fabrication of nanometer-scale devices using van der Waals superconductors and van der Waals ferromagnets
2. Studies of spin dynamics by means of spin transport measurements
3. Control of artificial phonons using surface acoustic wave devices

Nanometer-scale devices consisting of metals (including superconductors) and semiconductors have been utilized to demonstrate quantum effects in fundamental science and to establish quantum computing for future application. On the other hand, in spintronics originating from the field of magnetism, many important phenomena such as giant magnetoresistance and spin Hall effects have been discovered and used for application.

In the research group, we merge the above two research fields, and aim to find novel phenomena and to elucidate the mechanisms, by artificially combining nanometer-scale metals, and/or superconductors with ferromagnets.



Hanasaki Group

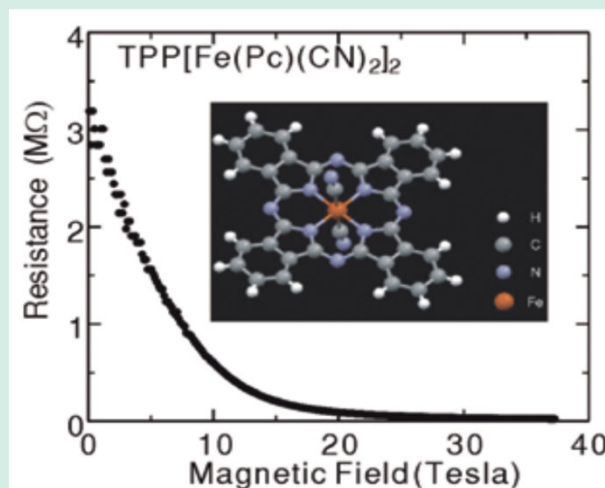
Members Noriaki HANASAKI (Professor), Isao WATANABE (Visiting Professor), Hideaki SAKAI (Associate Professor), Hiroshi MURAKAWA (Assistant Professor)

[Research Subjects]

- 1) Novel magnetotransport phenomena such as giant magnetoresistance
- 2) Dirac fermions and Weyl semimetals
- 3) Thermoelectric effect

The strongly correlated electron systems provide a lot of interesting magnetotransport phenomena such as the giant magnetoresistance effect. For the realization of the giant magnetoresistance effect, the correlation between the spin and the charge degrees of the freedom is essential, since the spin configuration, which is controlled by the magnetic field, determines the electron transfer. The phthalocyanine molecules have the strong intramolecular interaction between the conduction electrons and the local moments. In this molecular conductors, we found the giant negative magnetoresistance. The thermoelectric effect is also investigated in the organic and inorganic conductors.

The Dirac/Weyl fermions in solid material have attracted much attention. We synthesize the new Dirac/Weyl systems, and investigate the interplay between the Dirac/Weyl systems, the local moments, and polar structure.



Kudo Group

Members

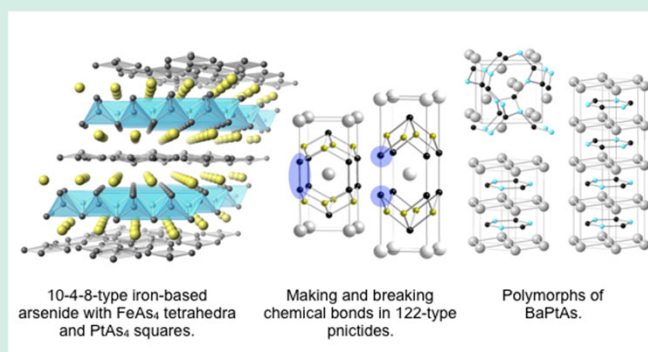
Kazutaka KUDO (Professor), Shigeki MIYASAKA (Associate Professor),
Masamichi NAKAJIMA (Assistant Professor)

[Research Area]

1. Development of superconductors with high critical temperature
2. Exploration of exotic superconducting states
3. Development of new functional materials

Superconductivity is a phenomenon associated with spontaneous symmetry breaking. The knowledge has spread to many fields. For example, the energy gap in the BCS theory of superconductivity has an analogy with the mass of a particle. What is interesting is that because superconductivity is based on a universal principle, it appears in a variety of materials, creating a diversity that reflects the properties of those materials. This has provided a number of opportunities for progress in condensed matter physics. Notable examples are high-temperature superconductivity, anisotropic superconductivity, time-reversal symmetry-breaking superconductivity, and topological superconductivity, all of which have been recognized as central issues in modern condensed matter physics. To open up new fields, we are developing new superconducting materials by controlling the crystal structures using the properties of chemical elements.

Our group is equipped with a full range of facilities from the synthesis of materials to the measurement of their physical properties. Materials are synthesized in various types of electric furnaces. Magnetic, transport, thermal, and optical properties are investigated using various experimental apparatuses. The figures below show some of our achievements in the development of superconducting materials using coordination chemistry, making and breaking chemical bonds, and polymorphism.



Hagiwara Group

Members

Masayuki HAGIWARA (Professor), Yasuo NARUMI (Associate Professor),
Takanori KIDA (Assistant Professor), Tetsuya TAKEUCHI (Adjunct Professor)

[Research Area]

- 1) Studies on magnetic field-induced quantum phases and phase transitions
- 2) High magnetic field studies and quantum criticality of strongly correlated electron systems
- 3) High magnetic field studies of functional materials
- 4) Development of experimental apparatus utilized under multiplex extreme conditions

Magnetic field is one of the important physical parameters, *e.g.* pressure and temperature, and is a soft and precisely controllable external parameter. It interacts directly spin degrees of freedom and orbital motions of electrons that characterize the nature of materials.

We are aiming at observing new phenomena in ultrahigh magnetic fields combined with other extreme conditions, such as very high pressure and extremely low temperatures, and enlightening their mechanism. In order to conduct the researches, we are developing experimental apparatuses for investigating physical properties of *e.g.* high-*T_c* superconductors and topological materials by utilizing

a huge capacitor bank system and a wide-bore pulse magnet as shown in the figures below. We have also developed electron spin resonance apparatuses with a very wide frequency-magnetic field window to study spin dynamics of novel magnets like quantum spin systems, multiferroics and frustrated magnets.



Huge capacitor bank system, and cut-view of a wide-bore pulse magnet

Matsuno Group

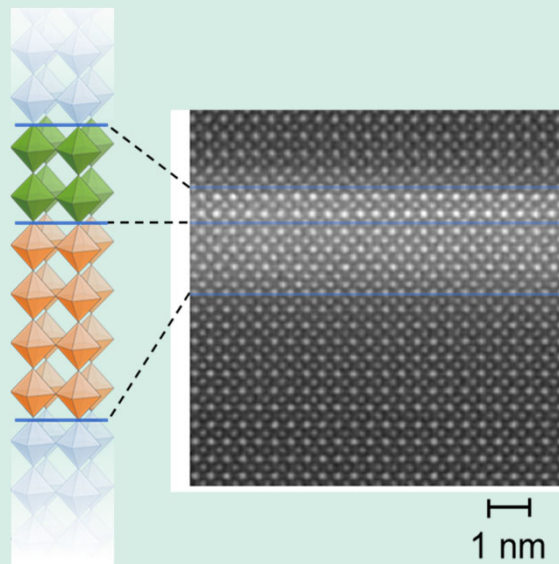
Members

Jobu MATSUNO (Professor), Junichi SHIOGAI (Associate Professor),
Kohei UEDA (Assistant Professor)

[Research Area]

1. Novel quantum matters realized in oxide thin films and interfaces
2. Oxide spintronics utilizing spin-orbit interaction

We are focusing on design, growth, and analysis of correlated oxide interfaces showing a variety of outstanding properties. We control symmetry, dimensionality, and topology of materials through atomically flat interfaces mainly by pulsed-laser-deposition thin film growth; this will open up a way to novel quantum matter. For example, we can “smoothly” control dimensionality of correlated oxides by forming superlattices; this enables us to thoroughly explore quantum phase diagrams, leading to discovery of new phase transitions. We also utilize symmetry; inversion symmetry is always broken at interfaces, resulting in antisymmetric magnetic interaction. This provides possible spintronic applications at well-defined epitaxial oxide interfaces. Through these interfaces, we try to understand nature of novel quantum matters and to bring out their functionalities.



An artificial interface structure consisting of three kinds of correlated oxides

Toyoda Group

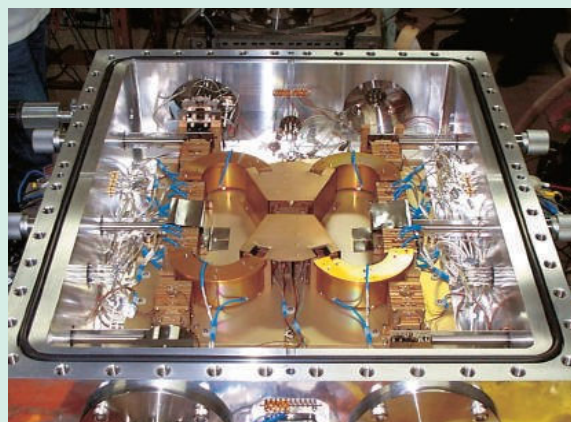
Members

Michisato TOYODA (Professor), Yasuo KANEMATSU (Professor),
Yoichi OTSUKA (Associate Professor), Yosuke KAWAI (Assistant Professor)

[Research Area]

- 1) Development of compact and light-weight high-performance mass spectrometers and interdisciplinary research utilizing them
- 2) Development of projection-type mass spectrometry imaging system (MS microscope)
- 3) Development of advanced laser technology for mass spectrometry
- 4) Development of ion optics simulation method
- 5) Development of extraction ionization methods for mass spectrometry using picoliter charged liquid

The mass spectrometry is widely used in many fields, e.g., space science, biochemistry, physics, environment science and life science. This group works in close collaboration with different fields and industrial sectors to lead cross-sectoral research, with a multi-turn time-of-flight (TOF) mass spectrometer (MULTUM) as the core, in order to open pathways to new science. The project works to develop original and creative high-performance mass spectrometers, ionization methods, detectors, and other systems for the next generation.



Multi-turn time-of-flight mass spectrometer
“MULTUM Linear plus” developed by our group.

Experimental Nuclear Physics Group

Members Takahiro KAWABATA (Professor), Mitsunori FUKUDA (Associate Professor), Atsuko ODAHARA (Associate Professor), Sei YOSHIDA (Associate Professor), Suguru SHIMIZU (Assistant Professor), Mototsugu MIHARA (Assistant Professor), Tatsuya FURUNO (Assistant Professor)

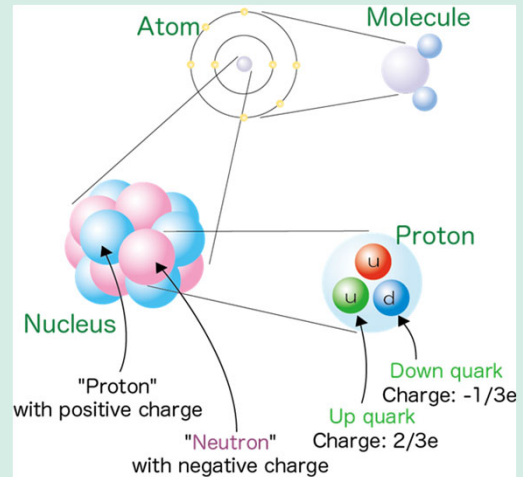
[Research Area]

Considering all the matter in the universe as an assembly of elements, the most fundamental unit of the matter is atom. The nature of the atom is characterized by its nucleus, and all the elements in the universe were synthesized by nuclear reactions. The nuclear physics is, as it were, the field to explore the origin of the matter in the universe. We aim to elucidate the origin of the matter by experimental research into extremely rare phenomena inside nuclei and structures of exotic nuclei such as hyper nuclei or unstable nuclei far from stability.

Main research projects

- 1) Search for cluster states in atomic nuclei and nucleosynthesis in the universe
- 2) Exotic structure in nuclei with high isospin and/or high spin
- 3) Study of lepton universality violation
- 4) Neutrino-less double beta decay for investigation of the matter dominated universe
- 5) Study of nuclei with strangeness degree of freedom - Investigation of generalized hadron-nucleus interaction -

- 6) Exotic nuclear structure through reaction cross sections and nuclear electromagnetic moments
- 7) Hyperfine interactions in condensed matter by using techniques of β -ray nuclear magnetic resonances and muon spin resonances



Aoki Group

Members Masaharu AOKI (Professor), Kazuki UENO (Associate Professor), Akira SATO (Assistant Professor), Hisataka YOSHIDA (Specially Appointed Assistant Professor)

[Research Area]

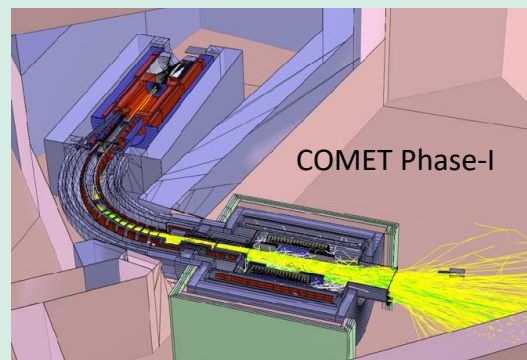
- 1) Studies of lepton flavor violation physics and its related subjects; focusing on experiments searching for muon-to-electron conversion processes in a muonic atom
- 2) Development of new experimental techniques and interdisciplinary studies with muon

The question "How the universe was created, and how it became the one we live today" is fundamental as human beings. In order to search for the answer, it is inevitable that we must study reactions of elementary particles in a high-energy state as the early universe. Among a few research methods, a method that focuses on rare processes occurring through quantum effects of new particles and their interactions is unique. Especially, the recently constructed and in-operation high-intensity proton accelerators such as J-PARC have made it possible to produce vast amounts of particles that can be used for the rare-process studies, and opened a new era that we can reach the physics at much higher energy scale than that we can directly produce by high energy accelerators.

We believe that the charged lepton of the 2nd generation, muon, is the most suitable to see the quantum effects, and are pushing the experimental particle physics forward with rare-process studies of muons. Experiments searching for muon-electron conversion we are conducting at J-PARC aim to discover the phenomena beyond the

standard model of particle physics with novel experimental ideas. COMET Phase-I utilizes a super-conducting solenoid beamline to realize high-intensity muon source. We are pushing forward with it to discover the muon-electron conversion signal first in the world by achieving 3×10^{-15} of the sensitivity. We are also looking forward to reach the uncharted realm of the rare-decay study; a level 10^{-17} of the sensitivity at COMET Phase-II.

We are developing new experimental techniques based on the state-of-the-art technologies in order to realize such advanced experiments. We are also contributing to interdisciplinary studies of which these technologies can be made practical use.



Nanjo Group

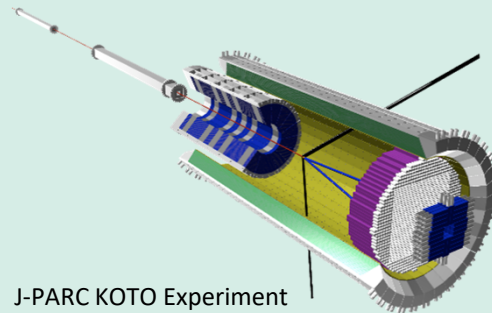
Members Hajime NANJO (Professor), Minoru HIROSE (Assistant Professor)

[Research Area]

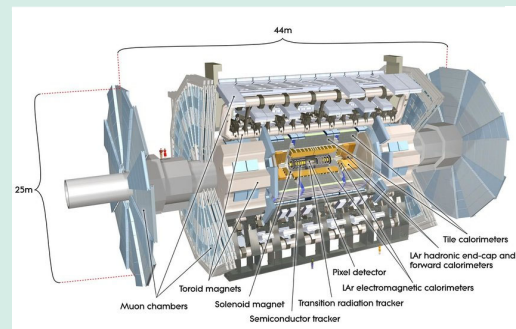
- 1) Search for new source of CP violation with rare K-meson decays
- 2) Study of the Higgs particle and search for new particles including supersymmetric particles

Right after the Big Bang, the same number of particles and antiparticles were produced, but they annihilated each other into photons as the universe cooled down. However, there is matter (such as stars) left in this universe. This was caused by a small imbalance of $O(10^{-9})$ between the behaviors of particles and antiparticles; so called CP violation. Such CP violation must have been caused by new physics beyond the standard model. With a new high intensity proton accelerator at J-PARC, we are studying a rare CP-violating K_L decay to look for new physics beyond the standard model.

In addition, right after the Big Bang, all the particles were massless. However, they obtained mass due to the Higgs particle. Using the highest energy proton-proton collider, located at CERN, we are studying the Higgs particle. The same collider will allow us to produce undiscovered particles beyond the Standard Model, such as supersymmetric particles, dark-sector particles, and exotic Higgs.



J-PARC KOTO Experiment



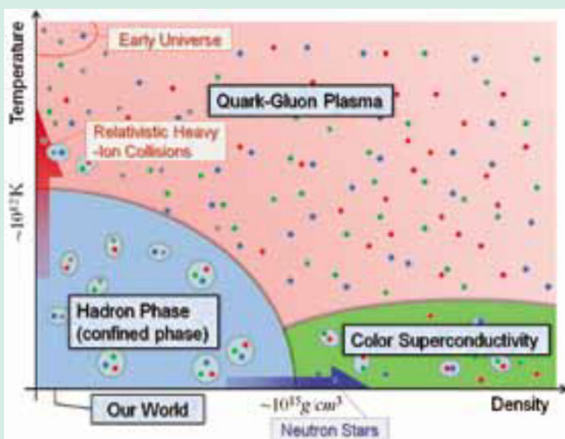
CERN ATLAS Experiment

Nuclear Theory Group

Members Masayuki ASAKAWA (Professor), Yukinao AKAMATSU (Assistant Professor)

[Research Area]

- 1) Quark-hadron phase transition at finite temperature and density
- 2) Theory of high energy nucleus-nucleus collisions
- 3) Theory of open quantum systems



Hadrons are particles that interact with strong force. Protons and neutrons that constitute nuclei are hadrons. So are Yukawa mesons. These particles were considered as elementary particles, but it is now known that they are composed of quarks and gluons, which are more fundamental particles. Two types of hadrons have been known, mesons and baryons. Mesons are made of two (anti)quarks and baryons are made of three (anti)quarks. Recently, the possibility of other types of hadrons has been considered. Isolated quarks or gluons cannot exist in the world where we live now, but it is believed that quarks and gluons are deconfined and can move freely at high temperature, above approximately 2×10^{12} K. Such high temperature once existed in early universe. We are trying to understand such diversity in the world of the strong interaction, played by quarks, gluons, and hadrons.

Particle Physics Theory Group 1

[Kanemura Group]

Members Shinya KANEMURA (Professor),
Ryosuke SATO (Associate Professor), Kei YAGYU (Assistant Professor)

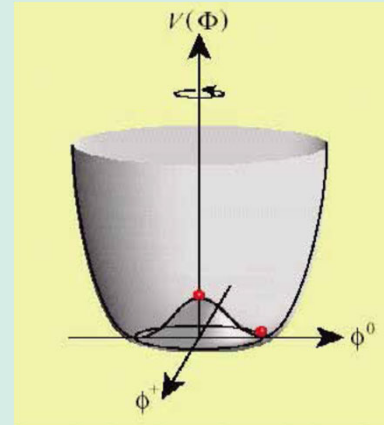
[Research Areas]

1. Structure of vacuum in the early universe and physics of the Higgs sector
2. Solving problems beyond the standard model
3. Particle phenomenology
4. Probing new physics models by using gravitational waves

[Introduction to the research interests]

We are interested in solving problems in current particle physics, and we explore new physics models beyond the standard model which can describe phenomena between the electroweak scale and the Planck scale. By the theoretical speculation with the data from various experiments, we try to understand the Universe in deeper levels. According to the quantum field theory, we try to build new models which can explain various unsolved problems in particle physics such as tiny neutrino mass, dark matter, baryon asymmetry of the Universe and cosmic inflation, and we perform phenomenological studies to test these models using various high energy experiments at the LHC, Super KEKB, the International Linear Collider, etc. Starting from the property of the Higgs boson which was discovered in 2012, we explore the mechanism of electroweak symmetry breaking and new physics behind.

Furthermore, we study testability of new physics models by the future space based gravitational wave measurements such as LISA and DECIGO.



Particle Physics Theory Group 2

[Onogi Group]

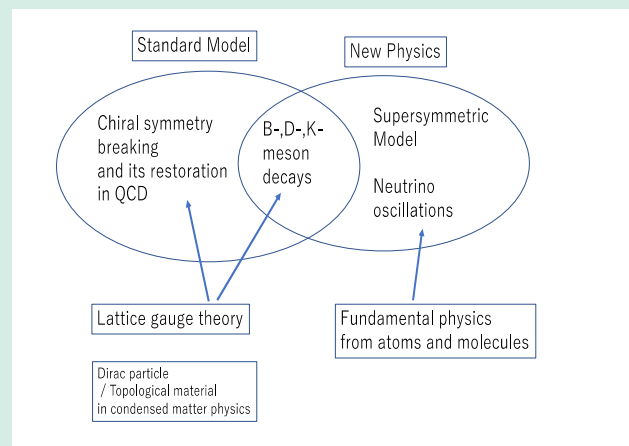
Members Tetsuya ONOGI (Professor),
Minoru TANAKA (Assistant Professor), Hidenori FUKAYA (Assistant Professor)

[Research Areas]

- 1) Lattice QCD and its application to particle physics and field theory
- 2) Origin of flavor mixing and CP violation
- 3) Neutrino Physics using atoms and molecules

[Research Contents]

1. Nonperturbative study of field theories from lattice – formalism of lattice gauge theories and its applications to numerical computations. Main topics are : chiral symmetry breaking in vacuum and its restoration at finite temperature. We are also interested in Dirac fermions or topological materials in condensed matter physics.
2. CP violation in B, D, K mesons. High precision lattice computations of the form factors of B-, D-, K- meson decays to give the standard model predictions and new physics effects is studied in order to explore the new physics from experiments. Phenomenological studies to predict new physics effects in various experimental processes are also the main targets of our study.
3. Neutrino spectroscopy using atoms and molecules as probes to search for the fundamental nature of neutrinos



Particle Physics Theory Group 3 [Nishioka Group]

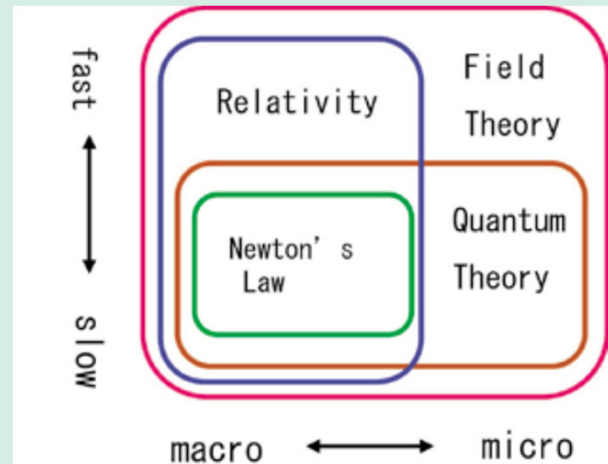
Members Tatsuma NISHIOKA (Professor),
Satoshi YAMAGUCHI (Associate Professor), Norihiro IIZUKA (Assistant Professor)

[Research Interests]

- 1) Superstring theory
- 2) Quantum field theory, gauge theory and supersymmetric theory
- 3) Quantum gravity
- 4) Mathematical physics
- 5) Early universe

[Introduction to the research interests]

Quantum field theory is the most advanced formulation of physics we have ever reached. Two basic principles of modern physics, relativity and quantum theory, are incorporated in it. The gravity theory of Einstein however is not incorporated in this framework. The most promising candidate is the superstring theory. We are pursuing fundamental problems of particle physics by examining various possibilities of the quantum field theory and the superstring theory. Furthermore, we apply mathematical tools developed in string theory and quantum field theories to various physical phenomena, which would connect different subjects of science via mathematical physics.



Kuroki Group

Members Kazuhiko KUROKI (Professor), Keith SLEVIN (Associate Professor),
Masayuki OCHI (Associate Professor), Tatsuya KANEKO (Assistant Professor)

- 1) Electron correlation effects, unconventional superconductivity
- 2) Nonequilibrium, nonlinear effects in correlated systems
- 3) Optimization of thermoelectric effects
- 4) New many-body and/or first principles methods for studying strongly correlated electron systems
- 5) Quantum transport phenomena in disordered systems, Anderson localization

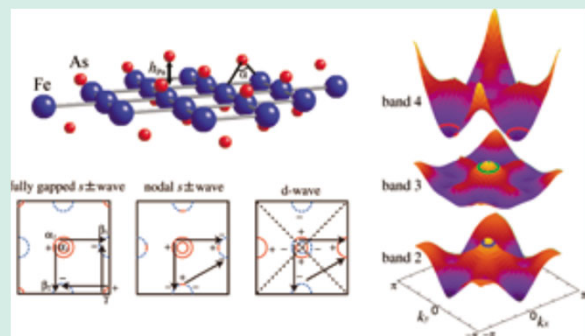
We theoretically study condensed matter physics, and are particularly interested in the properties of electrons in solids.

In quantum mechanics, electrons behave as waves, and the relation between the wave number and the frequency is described by the electronic band structure of the material, which strongly governs the properties of the material.

Therefore, it is important to correctly understand the band structure from a microscopic viewpoint. In solids, a huge number of electrons interact with one another, and this repulsive interaction induces correlation effects.

The cooperation between the band structure and the electron correlation effects can give rise to various phenomena such as

superconductivity and magnetism, but correctly understanding the correlation effect is in general difficult and therefore a challenging issue. In addition to the above, the presence of impurities, defects and randomness in solids can also lead to interesting phenomena such as the Anderson localization. We investigate these issues numerically and/or analytically, and are also interested in developing new theoretical methods to analyze these problems.



Ogawa Group

Members Tetsuo OGAWA (Professor), Takuma OHASHI (Assistant Professor)

[Research Area]

1. Macroscopic quantum theory of quantum condensation in nonequilibrium composite systems
2. Thermodynamics of nonequilibrium steady states
3. Quantum dynamics including observation process
4. Quantum simulations in nonequilibrium open-systems
5. Linear and nonlinear optical responses in quantum many-body metallic systems
6. Quantum condensation and laser theory in Electron-hole-photon systems
7. Quantum relaxation dynamics, Auger process and gas-liquid phase separation in electron-hole systems
8. Quantum mechanics of the electron-hole and exciton transportation
9. Nonequilibrium dynamics in the photo-induced phase transition
10. Theory of Nonequilibrium optical responses and laser in the ultrastrong coupling regimes of light-matter interaction
11. Quantum physics and nonlinear dynamics under extremely high driving field

We theoretically investigate quantum many-body systems by means of analytical and numerical calculations. In particular, our aim is to understand phenomena related to nonlinear dynamical responses in optically excited states of condensed matters and their spatiotemporal quantum dynamics, from both microscopic and phenomenological viewpoints. Condensed-matter theories to explain "nonlinear/nonequilibrium properties" and "spatiotemporal evolutions" in quantum many-body systems are main targets. In other words, we study responses of coupled systems, where the fermionic (electronic) fields and the bosonic (photonic, phononic, excitonic, biexcitonic) fields are mutually interacting with each other.

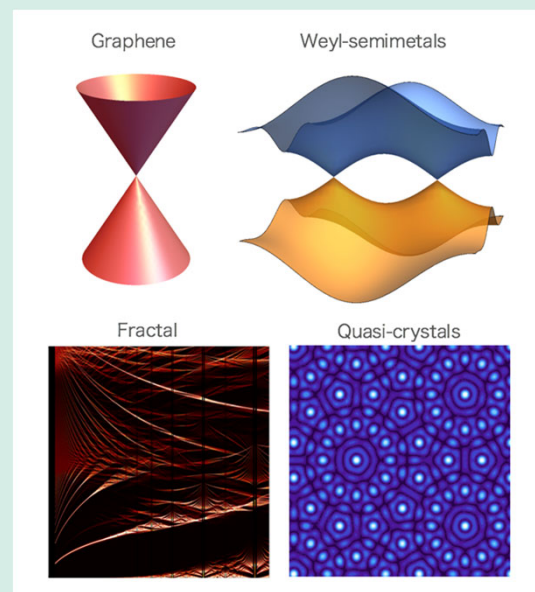
Koshino Group

Members Mikito KOSHINO (Professor), Takuto KAWAKAMI (Assistant Professor)

[Research Area]

Condensed matter theory: the quantum electronic properties in the novel condensed matter systems, including two-dimensional materials and topological materials.

Two-dimensional (2D) materials are atomically-thin crystals less than 1 nm thick. For example, graphene, one of the first 2D materials ever created in history, is a single layer of carbon atoms arranged in a honeycomb lattice. Interestingly, many of 2D materials often exhibit completely different physical properties compared to the 3D version's. For example, an electron in single-layer graphene behaves like a massless Dirac electron in the relativistic quantum theory, but it never appears in the 3D graphite. Likewise, we can make a light-emitting semiconductor by thinning some kind of non-light-emitting 3D semiconductor down to monolayer. Also a single layer of some superconducting material gets the critical temperature 10 times higher than that of 3D bulk. It is also possible to make a hybrid material just by stacking different 2D materials, and realize a bizarre nature never found in the original materials. We are searching for the novel and exotic properties by theoretically studying various kind of physical properties in these novel materials.



Fundamental Nuclear Physics Group (Research Center for Nuclear Physics · Toyonaka Laboratory)

Members Atsushi TAMII (Professor), Shinsuke OTA (Associate Professor),
Nobuyuki KOBAYASHI (Associate Professor)

[Research Area]

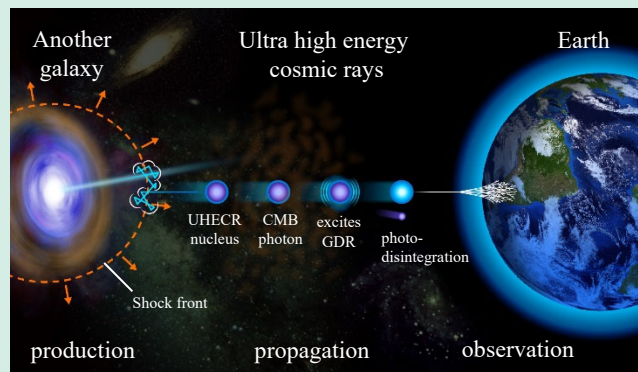
- 1) Nuclear electric polarizability and equation of state of neutron star by measuring virtual photon scattering induced by proton scattering
- 2) Damping and energy dissipation mechanism of nuclear giant resonances by measuring gamma decays
- 3) Extragalactic propagation of ultra-high-energy cosmic rays through photo-nuclear reactions (PANDORA project)
- 4) Evidence of nuclear reactions in laser plasma created by high-intensity laser beam irradiated on solid target
- 5) Properties of the neutron star matter
- 6) 3D neutron imaging

We study new nuclear phenomena by measuring the properties of the nuclear matter consisting of protons and neutrons for solving problems in the beginning of the universe and its evolution. In particular, we focus on the photo-nuclear reactions for extracting the electric dipole polarizability of nuclei, new excitation modes, the equation of state of a neutron star, Big Bang nucleosynthesis and photo-disintegration of ultra-high-energy cosmic-rays during the extragalactic propagation.

We employ the high-resolution magnetic spectrometer, Grand Raiden, and a proton beam from the accelerators at the Research Center for Nuclear Physics. We measure virtual photon excitation by a proton beam as well as

gamma radiation with gamma detectors in collaboration with world-wide groups from e.g. Germany or Italy. We also develop charged particle detectors, photon detectors, electronics and data acquisition systems. Recently we started a new project to measure gamma-radiation from laser plasma induced by high-power laser irradiation on solid target.

We started a new project on studying the properties of the neutron star matter by high-resolution measurement employing a magnetic spectrometer. Three dimensional imaging technique by neutron detection employing a time projection chamber will also be developed.



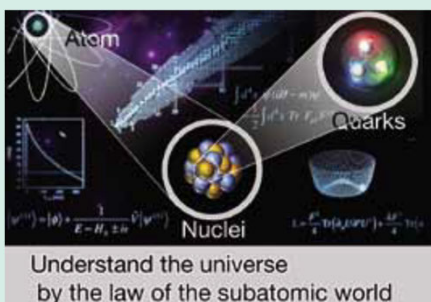
Quark Nuclear Physics theory Group (Research Center for Nuclear Physics)

Members Atsushi HOSAKA (Professor), Yoichi IKEDA (Professor),
Kazuyuki OGATA (Specially Appointed Professor), Noriyoshi ISHII (Associate Professor),
Kenichi YOSHIDA (Associate Professor), Hideko NAGAIRO (Specially Appointed Associate Professor),
Kenji SASAKI (Specially Appointed Associate Professor), Toru SATO (Guest Professor),
Yutaka Hosotani (Guest Professor), Takayuki MYO (Guest Professor)

[Research Subjects]

Our study covers theoretical hadron and nuclear physics:

- 1) Structure of hadrons (protons and neutrons) from quarks and gluons
- 2) Lattice QCD study for hadron structure and interactions
- 3) Structure and dynamics of nuclear many-body systems



Our aim is to understand the diverse phenomena of strong interactions from quarks, baryons and nuclei to astrophysics phenomena. Quarks are confined and the vacuum breaks chiral symmetry, but we do not know how quarks form nucleons. Yukawa's interaction by the pion binds the nucleus, but we still cannot solve fully the nuclear-many-body problems. It is rather recent that we can describe nuclear reactions microscopically for the study of history of the universe. We are approaching these problems by using various methods of theoretical physics of quantum mechanics, relativity and field theory. Our method also uses the world top supercomputer Fugaku, and other major computers including the one of Osaka University. In performing our research, we discuss and collaborate with many physicists from the world. We also discuss with experimentalists who are working at the RCNP cyclotron, SPring-8, KEK, RIKEN and J-PARC.

Particle and Nuclear Reactions

(Research Center for Nuclear Physics)

Members

Nori AOI (Professor), Takatsugu ISHIKAWA (Professor), Atsushi TAMII (Professor), Takashi NAKANO (Professor), Hiroyuki NOUMI (Professor), Masaru YOSOI (Specially Appointed Professor), Masako IWASAKI (Guest Professor), Shuhei AJIMURA (Associate Professor), Eiji IDEGUCHI (Associate Professor), Saori UMEHARA (Associate Professor), Shinsuke OTA (Associate Professor), Nobuyuki KOBAYASHI (Associate Professor), Tatsushi SHIMA (Associate Professor), Tomoaki HOTTA (Associate Professor), Sun Young RYU (Associate Professor), Hideki KOHRI (Specially Appointed Associate Professor), Mizuki SUMIHAMA (Specially Appointed Associate Professor), Maki KUROSAWA (Specially Appointed Associate Professor), Masato TAMURA (Specially Appointed Associate Professor), Kotaro SHIROTORI (Assistant Professor), Yorihito SUGAYA (Assistant Professor), Tomokazu SUZUKI (Assistant Professor), Hiroaki TOGAWA (Assistant Professor), Ken SUZUKI (Specially Appointed Assistant Professor), Dai TOMONO (Specially Appointed Assistant Professor), Takashi HIGUCHI (Specially Appointed Assistant Professor)



[Research Subjects]

1. nucleon many-body system "nuclei" - elucidating the mystery of nucleosynthesis
2. quark many-body system "hadrons" - elucidating the mystery of quark confinement
3. violation of particle number conservation - elucidating the mystery of non-observed antimatter in the universe

The universe is full of matter. What are the components of matter? What is the origin and evolution of matter? To answer these simple but very difficult questions, the Particle and Nuclear Reactions Group investigates various phenomena in the microscopic world smaller than the atom.

We tried to break down into components of matter. The atom was proposed in the early 19th century as the smallest substance that could not be further divided. Currently it is known that we have more microscopic world than the atom. At the center of an atom, we have a small and dense region, atomic nucleus, which consists of nucleons (protons and neutrons). A nucleon is also made up of three quarks. Quarks and leptons are considered as the elementary particles, each of which is not composed of other particles. While leptons such as electrons and neutrinos can be isolated, quarks must clump together to form hadrons such as nucleons.

The universe is believed to have begun about 13.8 billion years ago in the Big Bang. Quarks and leptons were produced at extremely high temperatures and high densities. Eventually, quarks gathered to form hadrons, which further gathered to form various types of atomic nuclei. Using an accelerator to reproduce the conditions of the early universe, we investigate the structure of nuclei and hadrons to solve the mystery of the origin and evolution of the universe. We also conduct research programs without using an accelerator by looking at special reaction processes.

Mystery of nucleosynthesis

Protons and neutrons created in the Big Bang come together to synthesize light nuclear elements such as helium and lithium. As these elements drift

through space, they eventually form dense portions, or stars. The density and temperature within the star increase and nuclear reactions begin to occur. In the evolution of stars, various nuclear reactions lead to the nucleosynthesis processes, resulting in the formation of the elements that make up the matter around us. At the Ring Cyclotron facility in the Research Center for Nuclear Physics (RCNP), we investigate various properties of nuclei (hardness, shape, etc) using a high-resolution spectrometer, Grand Raiden, and other equipment to get a closer look at nucleosynthesis.

Mystery of quark confinement

Well established hadrons are classified into two groups: baryons, consisting of three quarks, and mesons, consisting of a quark and an antiquark. Are there any other hadrons? The mass of a hadron is much larger than the sum of the masses of quarks in the hadron. What is the reason? To answer these questions, we try to elucidate the mystery of quark confinement by producing various hadrons in various conditions at the Laser-Electron Photon Facility, LEPS2, in SPring-8, and at the Hadron Experimental Facility in J-PARC.

Mystery of non-observed antimatter in the universe

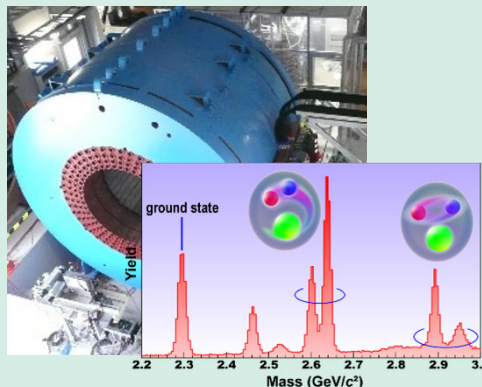
In the Big Bang, pair production took place between elementary particles and their antiparticles. A particle and its antiparticle may annihilate. From this, one would expect the difference between the total number of particles and that of antiparticles to be conserved. However, there seems to be no antimatter made of antiparticles anywhere in the current universe. We search for neutrinoless double beta decays using the CANDLES system at the Kamioka Underground Research Laboratory. The corresponding events indicate particle-antiparticle conversion, leading to the mystery of non-observed antimatter in the universe.

RCNP has more than 60 experimental researchers and graduate students in total and promotes nuclear/hadron physics experimentally in cooperation with researchers and students in other universities.

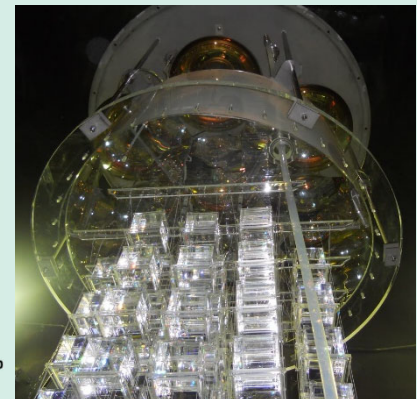
<https://www.rcnp.osaka-u.ac.jp>



High momentum-resolution magnetic spectrometer, Grand Raiden.



Solenoidal magnetic spectrometer at LEPS2, and expected mass spectrum for charmed baryons at J-PARC.



CANDLES system for detecting double beta decays

Accelerator Physics Group

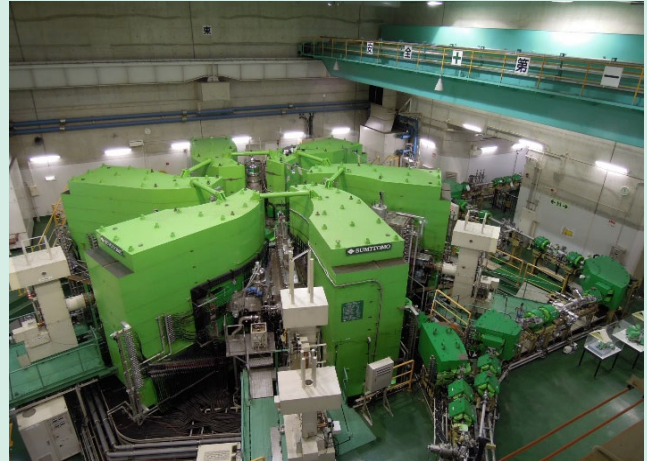
(Research Center for Nuclear Physics)

Members Mitsuhiro FUKUDA (Professor), Tetsuhiko YORITA (Associate Professor), Hiroki KANDA (Associate Professor), Tatsuhiko SATO (Specially Appointed Professor), Paul SCHAFFER (Specially Appointed Professor)

[Research Area]

- 1) Upgrading of the ring and AVF cyclotrons to provide ultra high-quality beams for precision nuclear physics experiments.
- 2) Development of ion sources and beam irradiation systems for providing high-brightness and highly-intense ion beams.
- 3) R&D of a future high energy particle accelerator.
- 4) R&D of next-generation compact accelerators and their application technologies for the targeted alpha-particle cancer therapy and soft-error evaluation tests of semiconductor devices.

The RCNP cyclotron facility, consisting of a K400 ring cyclotron and a K140 AVF cyclotron, plays an important role in nuclear physics using intermediate-energy nuclear beams. We carry on research in accelerator and beam physics for upgrading the high-performance cyclotrons and ion sources to provide ultra high-quality beams for precision nuclear physics experiments. The R&D of a new particle accelerator to produce ultra-precise GeV beam is in progress for pioneering research fields in particle and nuclear physics. The R&D for applications of state-art accelerator technologies to medical, biological, materials science and industry is underway; for example, development of a high-temperature superconducting cyclotron for production of radio-isotopes and neutrons.



RCNP Ring Cyclotron

Oiwa Group

(SANKEN)

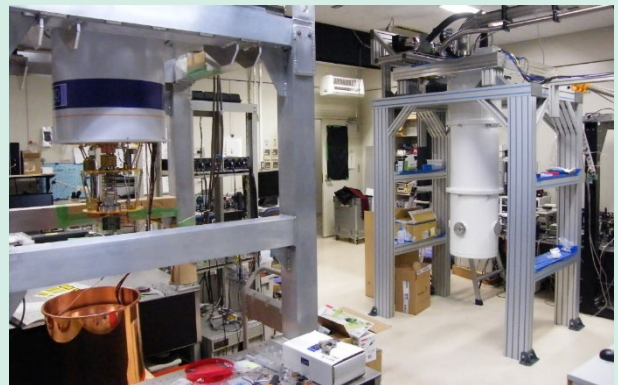
Members Akira OIWA (Professor), Takafumi FUJITA (Assistant Professor)

[Research Areas]

- 1) Spin-related quantum transport in semiconductor low-dimensional systems
- 2) Quantum interface between single photon and single spin and its application to quantum information processing
- 3) Manipulation and transfer of spins in 1- and 2-dimensional quantum arrays.
- 4) Research of superconductor/semiconductor quantum structure junctions

Quantum system electronics group studies novel optical, electronic, and spin devices that support the highly-sophisticated information society in the 21st century. Based on semiconductor devices, our research fields are quantum transport and its application to quantum information processing using the quantum mechanical nature of electron spins and photons. We study the characterization of high quality materials and perform precise quantum transport measurements. Aim of our research is the realization of novel phenomena emerging in quantum nano-structures that can control the photon, electron and spin degrees of freedom. For realization of novel quantum devices, creation of new functional materials and advanced physical measurements to detect and manipulate spins are indispensable.

Fully utilizing highly functional nano and quantum structures and hybrid structures with different materials, and nano-scale micro-fabrications we aim to developing fundamental technologies of future quantum information processing.



Laboratory for research and development of quantum interface.