Foreword

We present here an annual report of the scientific activities of Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics during the academic year 2009.

From the year 2007 we started our new project of “Yukawa International program of Quark-Hadron Sciences (YIPQS)” funded by Japan Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. In this project we select a few research topics each year for long-term workshops and invite leading experts from abroad to stimulate discussions and foster collaborations among workshop participants. In the year 2009 we held three long-term workshops in the area of non-equilibrium, nuclear, and particle physics and extensive discussions have been exchanged. Our report contains some of the results obtained during these workshops.

Director
Tohru Eguchi
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Chapter 1

People

4 January 2010
1.1 Regular Staff and Guest Professors
(2009 April – 2010 March)

Regular Staff

Tohru Eguchi
Professor (E)

Taichiro Kugo
Professor (E)

Ken-ichi Shizuya
Professor (E)

Misao Sasaki
Professor (A)

Hisao Hayakawa
Professor (C)

Takami Tohyama
Professor (C)

Takahiro Tanaka
Professor (A) [2008.4.1 –]

Akira Ohnishi
Professor (N) [2008.4.1 –]

Masaru Shibata
Professor (A) [2009.1.1 –]

Ryu Sasaki
Associate Professor (E)

Masatoshi Murase
Associate Professor (C)

Hiroshi Kunitomo
Associate Professor (E)

Naoki Sasakura
Associate Professor (E)

Tetsuya Onogi
Associate Professor (E) [– 2009.5.31]

Keisuke Totsuka
Associate Professor (C)

Shigehiro Nagataki
Associate Professor (A)

Ken-iti Izawa
Associate Professor (E)

Yoshiko Kanada-Enyo
Associate Professor (N) [– 2010.3.1]

Kenji Fukushima
Associate Professor (N)

Kazuo Hosomichi
Associate Professor (E) [2009.1.1 –]

Takao Morinari
Research Associate (C)

Daisuke Jido
Research Associate (N)

Seiji Terashima
Research Associate (E)

Hirofumi Wada
Research Associate (C)

Yuko Fujita
Project Manager

In this list, the symbols A, C, E and N in the parenthesis are the following abbreviations of research fields:

A: Astrophysics and Cosmology
C: Condensed Matter and Statistical Physics
E: Elementary Particle Theory
N: Nuclear Physics Theory

Visiting Professors

Prof. Hans Feldmeier
(GSI, Darmstadt)
2009.4.1 — 2009.6.30
Nuclear structure and reaction theory with microscopic ab-initio methods

Prof. Tomio Yamakoshi Petrosky
(University of Texas, Austin)
2009.7.1 — 2009.9.30
Roles of Complex Spectral Analysis of the Liouville Equation in Nonequilibrium Physics

Prof. Andrei Marshakov
(LPI, ITEP)
2009.10.1 — 2009.12.31
Strings, supersymmetric gauge theories and integrable systems

Prof. David Graham Wands
(University of Portsmouth)
2010.1.1 — 2010.3.31
Theory of early universe
1.2 Research Fellows and Graduate Students
(2009 April – 2010 March)

Research Fellows

Yuuiti Sendouda (A) [2007.4.1 – 2010.3.31]
Antonino Flachi (A) [2007.10.1 – 2010.3.31]
Toru Takahashi (N) [2007.10.1 – 2010.3.31]
Antonio Enea Romano (A) [2007.10.28 – 2009.10.27]
Kotaro Miura (N) [2008.4.1 – 2010.3.31]
Frederico Arroja (A) [2008.10.31 – 2010.10.30]
Eigo Shintani (E) [2009.2.1 – 2009.5.31]
Takatoshi Ichikawa (N) [2009.4.1 – 2010.3.31]
Eiji Kaneshita (C) [2009.4.1 – 2010.3.31]
Naoki Yoshioka (C) [2009.4.1 – 2010.3.31]
Shunichiro Kinoshita (A) [2009.4.1 – 2010.3.31]
Masato Taki (E) [2009.4.1 – 2010.3.31]
Yuya Sasai (E) [2009.4.1 – 2010.3.31]
Kazunobu Maruyoshi (E) [2009.4.1 – 2010.3.31]
Ryo Takahashi (A) [2009.4.1 – ]
Marco Ruggieri (N) [2009.9.28 – 2011.9.27]
Takashi Shimomura (E) [2009.10.1 – 2010.3.31]
Charles Young (E) [2009.10.14 – 2010.10.31]
Luca Baiotti (A) [2009.11.1 – ]
Janson Andrew Doukas (A) [2009.11.25 – ]
Kenta Kiuchi (A) [2010.2.1 – ]
Alberto Martinez Torres (N) [2010.3.10 – ]
Shingo Mizuguchi (E) [2008.4.1 – ]
Kazuya Misao (A) [2008.4.1 – ]
Hirotada Okawa (A) [2007.4.1 – ]
Maiko Kouriki (E) [2007.4.1 – ]
Kentaro Tanabe (A) [2007.4.1 – ]
Yuichiro Nakai (E) [2007.4.1 – ]
Atsushi Naruko (A) [2007.4.1 – ]
Tatsuhiro Misumi (E) [2007.4.1 – ]
Takahiro Himura (C) [2007.4.1 – ]
Takanori Sugimoto (C) [2007.4.1 – ]
Sugure Tanzawa (A) [2005.4.1 – ]
Masaki Murata (E) [2006.4.1 – ]
Noriaki Ogawa (E) [2006.4.1 – ]
Daisuke Yamauchi (A) [2006.4.1 – ]
Junichi Aoi (A) [2006.4.1 – ]
Hiroyuki Yoshidsunami (C) [2006.4.1 – ]
Kuniyasu Saitoh (C) [2008.4.1 – ]
Chihiro Nakajima (C) [2007.4.1 – ]
Mitsuhisa Ohta (E) [2005.4.1 – ]
Kohta Murase (A) [2005.4.1 – ]
Hiroaki Ueda (C) [2005.4.1 – ]
Hiroshi Ohki (C) [2005.4.1 – ]
Tetsuya Mitsudo (C) [2006.7.1 – ]
Atsushi Kawarada (C) [2006.7.1 – ]

Graduate Students

Koji Azuma (E) [2009.4.1 – ]
Masahiro Ikeda (C) [2009.4.1 – ]
Kouki Ishimoto (C) [2009.4.1 – ]
Koki Nakata (C) [2009.4.1 – ]
Soichiro Isoyama (A) [2009.4.1 – ]
Yuusuke Kourai (A) [2009.4.1 – ]
Kazuyuki Sugimura (A) [2009.4.1 – ]
Youri Doeleman (A) [2009.4.1 – ]
Takeshi Kuroiwa (C) [2008.4.1 – ]
Kazuhiko Kamikado (N) [2008.4.1 – ]
Manabu Sakai (E) [2008.4.1 – ]
Ph.D Awarded

**Hiroaki Ueda**  
*Study on various phases emerging from magnon Bose-Einstein condensation (C)*  
(supervisor: Keisuke Totsuka)

**Chihiro Nakajima**  
*Molecular Transport through a Bottleneck Driven by External Force (C)*  
(supervisor: Hisao Hayakawa)

**Mitsuhisa Ohta**  
*Classification of Supersymmetric Solutions in Supergravity (E)*  
(supervisor: Hiroshi Kunitomo)

**Kohta Murase**  
(supervisor: Shigehiro Nagataki)
Chapter 2

Research Activities
2.1 Research Summary

Astrophysics and Cosmology Group

Braneworld

A. Flachi and T. Tanaka considered the Casimir effect between two parallel plates localized on a brane. They argued that to properly compute the contribution to the Casimir energy due to any higher dimensional field, it is necessary to take into account the localization properties of the Kaluza-Klein modes.

T. Tanaka in collaboration with N. Tanahashi investigated the holography in the Karch-Randall (KR) braneworld model by constructing time-symmetric initial data of black holes floating in the bulk. They compared it with its holographic dual, which is described by four-dimensional self-gravitating conformal field theory (CFT) in asymptotically AdS$_4$ spacetime. They found that the phase structures and characteristic values between the two theories agree well. To study further the four-dimensional CFT side, T. Tanaka and A. Flachi in collaboration with K. Kashiyama and N. Tanahashi analyzed the effects of the back reaction due to a CFT on a AdS-Schwarzschild black hole spacetime. They studied the geometry numerically approximating the CFT by a radiation fluid. They found a sequence of configurations without a horizon in thermal equilibrium (CFT stars), followed by a sequence of configurations with a horizon. These sequences perfectly match with a sequence of five-dimensional floating black holes followed by a sequence of brane localized black holes.

IR loop effects during inflation

T. Tanaka in collaboration with Y. Urakawa studied various aspects of IR divergences during inflation. A naive computation of the correlation functions of fluctuations generated during inflation suffers from logarithmic divergences in the infrared (IR) limit. They proposed one way to solve this IR divergence problem in the single-field inflation model. The key observation is that the variables that are commonly used in describing fluctuations are influenced by what we cannot observe. Introducing a new perturbation variable which mimics what we actually observe, they proposed a new prescription to solve the time evolution of perturbation in which this leakage of information from the unobservable region of the universe is shut off. They gave a proof that IR divergences are absent as long as we follow this new scheme. They also showed that the secular growth of the amplitude of perturbation is also suppressed. They further extended the discussions to a multi field inflation model and showed that, as long as one considers the case that the non-linear interaction acts for a finite time duration, observable fluctuations are free from IR divergences even in the multi field model. In contrast to the single field model, to discuss observables, it turned out to be necessary to take into account the effects of quantum decoherence which pick up a unique history of the universe from various possibilities contained in initial quantum state set naturally in the early stage of the universe.

Non-gaussianity from inflation

F. Arroja and T. Tanaka in collaboration with S. Mizuno and K. Koyama computed the tree-level connected four-point function of the primordial curvature perturbation for a fairly general minimally coupled single field inflationary model, where the inflaton’s Lagrangian is a general function of the scalar field and its first derivatives. They also showed that higher-order actions for cosmological perturbations in the multi-field DBI-inflation model are obtained by a Lorentz boost from the rest frame of the brane to the frame where the brane is moving. At the third order, the interaction Hamiltonian arises purely by the boost from the second-order action in the rest frame of the brane. The boost acts on the adiabatic and entropy modes in the same way, and thus, there exists a symmetry between the adiabatic and entropy modes. However, at fourth order this symmetry is broken due to the intrinsic fourth-order action in the rest frame and the difference between the Lagrangian and the interaction Hamiltonian. Therefore, the momentum dependence of the purely adiabatic component and the components including the entropic contributions are different in the four-point function. This suggests that the trispectrum can distinguish the multi-field DBI-inflation model from the single field DBI-inflation model.

Cosmology in higher-dimensional gravity

M. Sasaki and his collaborators studied cosmology of the Einstein-Yang-Mills theory in ten dimensions with a quadratic term in the Yang-Mills field strength. They obtained analytically a class of cosmological solutions in which the extra dimensions are static and the scale factor of the four-dimensional Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker metric is an exponential function of time. This means that the model can explain inflation. Then they looked for solutions that describe dynamical compactification of the extra dimensions. It is found that there indeed exists a solution describing dynamical compactification with the extra dimensions undergoing damped oscillations and approaching the static metric.

Inflation and primordial black holes

M. Sasaki and I. Zaballa studied the effect on the primordial cosmological perturbations of a sharp transition from inflationary to a radiation and matter dominated
epoch respectively. It is found that for a certain range of scales inside the horizon at the end of inflation, the amplitude of the perturbations are enhanced relative to the superhorizon scales. This enhancement may lead to the overproduction of primordial black holes, and therefore constrain the dynamics of the transitions that take place at the end of inflation.

**High-dimension numerical relativity**

Since a possibility of black hole (BH) formation in particle accelerators was pointed out, studies for BHs in higher-dimensional spacetimes have been accelerated. If our space is a 3-brane in large or warped extra dimensions, the Planck energy could be of $O(\text{TeV})$ that may be accessible with huge particle accelerators like the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). In the presence of the extra dimensions, mini BHs may be produced in the accelerators and its evidence may be detected. Since BH formation is highly nonlinear gravitational phenomena, the unique method for clarifying the formation process and cross section for the BH formation is numerical relativity. M. Shibata with H. Yoshino developed a new numerical code, SACRA-ND, by which simulation may be performed for the asymptotically flat spacetime with any dimensionality, and performed numerical-relativity simulations for rotating black holes for 5–8 dimensions. They found that for the rapidly rotating case, the black hole is dynamically unstable against bar-like deformation irrespective of the dimensionality. They also showed that the unstable black hole spontaneously emits gravitational waves, spins down, and eventually relaxes to a stable state in which the black hole is rotating more slowly than the initial one. M. Shibata with K. Nakao, H. Abe, and Y. Yoshino also derived a semi-analytic solution of non-rotating black hole in the maximum slicing for arbitrary dimensions, which can be used for a test of a high-dimensional numerical-relativity code.

**Black hole at collider**

A. Flachi, M. Sasaki and T. Tanaka considered the evaporation of rotating micro black holes produced in highly energetic particle collisions, taking into account the polarization due to the coupling between the spin of the emitted particles and the angular momentum of the black hole. They found that the effect of rotation shows up in the helicity dependent angular distribution significantly. By using this effect, there is a possibility to determine the axis of rotation for each black hole formed, suggesting a way to improve the statistics.

**Time evolution of holographic superconductor**

S. Kinoshita in collaboration with N. Tanahashi and K. Murata studied non-equilibrium condensation process in a holographic superconductor. In this model, when the temperature is smaller than a critical temperature, there are two black hole solutions: the Reissner-Nordström-AdS black hole (RN-AdS BH) and a black hole with a scalar hair (hairy BH). They numerically solved time evolutions of the Einstein-Maxwell-charged scalar system in the asymptotically AdS spacetime, and showed that the hairy BHs are the final states for the instability of the low temperature RN-AdS BHs.

**Gravitational self force in black hole perturbation**

N. Sago with L. Barack developed a numerical code to calculate the gravitational self force on a point mass orbiting a Schwarzschild black hole. Using this code, they computed the conservative self-force correction to the precession rate of small eccentric orbits. Also, in collaboration with L. Barack and T. Damour, Sago found a gauge-invariant relation between the correction to the precession rate and the dimensionless gravitational potential, which can be used to compare with the results of the post-Newtonian theory, and to explore both weak-field and strong-field aspects of the Effective One Body formalism.

**General relativistic magnetohydrodynamic simulation of gamma-ray bursts**

The mechanism of the central engine of long gamma-ray bursts (GRBs) is still unknown. One of the most promising scenarios of the GRBs is a collapsar model: A fast rotating black hole is born at the center of the massive star as a result of gravitational collapse, and then a relativistic jet is launched from the black hole with a help of magnetic fields. Then the jet is observed as a GRB. Since the system of the central region of massive stars and its dynamics are complicated, it is important and necessary to perform realistic numerical simulations by supercomputers for complete understanding of the mechanism of GRBs. In the simulation, strong gravitation and magnetic fields have to be treated properly. S. Nagataki has succeeded in developing a two/three-dimensional General Relativistic Magnetohydrodynamic code in the fixed Kerr spacetime that is tuned so that it is applicable to supercomputers.

**Ultra-High energy cosmic rays**

Ultra-High Energy cosmic Rays (UHECRs), whose energy amounts to $10^{20}$ eV, are one of the most fascinating phenomena of astronomy and astrophysics. It is still unsolved where they are produced, and thus, the origin of UHECRs is one of the most fascinating mysteries of astrophysics and astronomy in 21st century. Recent observations tell us that the composition of UHECRs is hadronic, so they suffer from magnetic fields in space. Numerical study of propagation of UHECRs in the universe is necessary to interpret the observations such as arrival direction of UHECRs and to discuss the spatial correlation between arrival direction and possible source candidates. K. Kotera, D. Allard, J. Aoi, K. Murase, Y. Dubois, and S. Nagataki studied propagation of UHE-Nuclei (from proton to iron) in a galaxy cluster with magnetic fields. They estimated how much UHECRs in a galaxy cluster suffer from magnetic bending and produce secondaries (gamma-rays and neutrinos) during propagation. We concluded that these secondaries can be detected by current/future satellites and telescopes.

**Very high-energy gamma-rays from GRBs**

It is proved by Fermi Satellite that gamma-ray bursts
(GRBs) can emit very high-energy (GeV) gamma-rays. K. Murase, K. Toma, R. Yamazaki, K. Ioka, and S. Nagataki studied high-energy gamma-ray afterglow emission from GRBs in the prior emission model, which is proposed to explain the plateau phase of the X-ray afterglow. This model predicts the high-energy gamma-ray emission when the prompt GRB photons from the main flow are up-scattered by relativistic electrons accelerated at the external shock due to the prior flow. The expected spectrum has the peak of $\sim 10$–$100$ GeV at around the end time of the plateau phase for typical GRBs, and high-energy gamma-rays from nearby and/or energetic GRBs can be detected by the current and future Cherenkov telescopes such as MAGIC, VERITAS, CTA and possibly Fermi. Multiwavelength observations by ground-based optical telescopes as well as Fermi and/or Swift satellites are important to constrain the model. Such external inverse-Compton emission may even lead to GeV-TeV gamma-ray signals with the delay time of 10–100 s, only if the plateau phase is short lived.

**Double neutron star and black hole-neutron star binaries**

The final phase of compact binary systems composed of neutron star (NS) and/or black hole (BH) is among the most promising source for kilo-meter-size laserinterferometric gravitational-wave detectors. The merger of NS-NS or BH-NS binaries is also a likely progenitor of the central engine of short gamma-ray bursts (GRBs). To accurately predict gravitational waveforms in the late inspiral and merger phases of these binaries as well as to clarify the merger process for studying the merger hypothesis for the short GRBs, it is necessary to solve Einstein’s equation as well as the hydro/magnetohydrodynamic equations taking into account a realistic microphysics for NSs. The unique theoretical approach to this issue is numerical relativity, in which all these equations are solved numerically. M. Shibata, K. Kiuchi, & K. Kyutoku, with K. Taniguchi & Y. Sekiguchi, performed numerical simulations for NS-NS and BH-NS binaries in the framework of numerical relativity changing mass and equations of state for a wide range. For NS-NS binaries, they clarified the dependence of gravitational waveforms on the equations of state and masses of NSs, in particular for the case that a BH is formed after the merger. For BH-NS binaries, they developed a numerical-relativity code for computing quasiequilibrium circular orbits with arbitrary mass, spin, and equation of state, that can be employed as the initial condition of numerical-relativity simulation. Subsequently, they performed numerical simulations for a variety of equations of state with nonspinning BH and quantitatively clarified that gravitational-wave frequency at the onset of tidal disruption of NS depends strongly on the equation of state. These imply that detection of gravitational waves will lead to constraining equations of state of nuclear matter. For the case that NS is tidally disrupted by nonspinning BH, a disk of mass $0.01$–$0.1 M_\odot$ may be formed. The formed BH-disk system was shown to have a favorable property for the short GRB.

L. Baiotti and M. Shibata performed several simula-
Evolution of living organisms has been confirmed by their extensive simulation. The validity of their theory has been unified. Long-range correlations. The validity of their theory has been confirmed by their extensive simulation. The validity of their theory has been confirmed by their extensive simulation. The validity of their theory has been confirmed by their extensive simulation. The validity of their theory has been confirmed by their extensive simulation. The validity of their theory has been confirmed by their extensive simulation. The validity of their theory has been confirmed by their extensive simulation. The validity of their theory has been confirmed by their extensive simulation. The validity of their theory has been confirmed by their extensive simulation. The validity of their theory has been confirmed by their extensive simulation. The validity of their theory has been confirmed by their extensive simulation.
mental principles (e.g. Fermi statistics, electromagnetic force), leads to a variety of phenomena. The area of current research in our group includes dynamical properties of strongly-correlated electron systems, physics of the iron-based- and the cuprate superconductors, and exotic phenomena in low-dimensional quantum magnetism.

**Charge Properties in Cuprate High-Tc Superconductors:** Charge occupations and its dynamics are crucial for understanding the mechanism of high-temperature superconductivity in copper oxides. Tohyama and his collaborators examined nuclear quadrupole resonance (NQR) frequency sensitive to charge occupation in each copper-oxygen plane in multilayered cuprates. The $^{63}$Cu NQR frequency is calculated in the cluster model by the exact diagonalization method. The charge imbalance between the outer plane with apical oxygen and the inner plane without in three-layered cuprate is estimated by comparing our results with the experimental NQR frequency. The obtained results show that the NQR frequency is a useful quantity for estimating the charge imbalance in the multilayered cuprates. Tohyama and his collaborators also examined the influence of nickel impurity in cuprates on the distribution of hole carriers by performing numerically exact diagonalization calculations for a model consisting of copper, nickel, and oxygen orbitals. Using realistic parameters for the system, they found that a hole is predominantly bound to oxygen orbitals around the nickel impurity forming the Zhang-Rice doublet. This imposes strong restrictions on modeling nickel-substituted cuprates. They also proposed a resonant inelastic x-ray scattering experiment for nickel-K edge to confirm hole binding around the nickel impurity.

**Short-Range Antiferromagnetic Correlation Effect on Pseudogap in High-Tc Cuprates:** Recent quantum oscillation observations reported the presence of a small electron pocket in the underdoped cuprate high-temperature superconductors. From the observed oscillation period, it was found that the Fermi surface consists of small pockets. Further detailed analysis of the sign change of the Hall coefficient, it was found that the negative Hall coefficient is not associated with vortices but with the electronic properties. Contrary to the quantum oscillation results, any electron pocket has never been observed in angle-resolved quantum oscillation spectroscopy (ARPES). In ARPES, an arc-like truncated Fermi surface has been observed in the underdoped cuprates. So there is inconsistency between these two experiments. Morinari investigated the effect of short-range antiferromagnetic correlations on the pseudogap phase. For the description of the pseudogap phase, the Hamiltonian describing a d-density wave correlation is assumed which has the same Hamiltonian as that for a system of composite particles consisting of a doped hole and a skyrmion spin texture. It was found that for moderate d-density wave correlations an electron pocket appears but such an electron pocket is unstable against antiferromagnetic fluctuations. When the antiferromagnetic correlation length becomes comparable to the lattice constant, the electron pocket feature is smeared out. The Hall resistance was calculated with including the electron band and the hole band using a finite temperature formula, and the result was in good agreement with the experiment.

**Interlayer Magnetoresistance in Iron-Based Superconductors:** Iron-based superconductors are layered high-temperature superconductors first reported in 2008. Contrary to other superconductors, the system has several hole and electron Fermi surfaces with comparable sizes. For the study of superconductivity, determination of the Fermi surface topology plays an important role to make clear the basic electronic structure of a superconductor. For layered compounds, angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy (ARPES) can be used to study the Fermi surface but ARPES measurements are sensitive to surface conditions. On the other hand, magnetic quantum oscillations provide information about the Fermi surface area perpendicular to the applied magnetic field. Although the Fermi surface areas determined by magnetic quantum oscillations are bulk electronic properties, this technique does not provide direct information about the Fermi surface topology. Morinari, Tohyama, and their collaborators proposed interlayer magnetoresistance experiments to probe the bulk Fermi surface topology. The interlayer magnetoresistance was calculated using the band structure provided by first principles calculations. They demonstrated that the interlayer magnetoresistance is useful to extract information about Fermi surface topology even for a multi-Fermi surface case. In particular it was predicted that the change of the Fermi surface topology accompanied by the antiferromagnetic transition can be detected by the interlayer magnetoresistance measurement.

**Modeling the Antiferromagnetic Phase in Iron Pnictides:** Kaneshita, Morinari, and Tohyama examined electronic states of antiferromagnetic phase in iron pnictides by mean-field calculations of the optical conductivity. They found that a five-band model exhibiting a small magnetic moment, inconsistent with the first-principles calculations, reproduces well the excitation spectra characterized by a multipeak structure emerging below the Néel temperature at low energy, together with an almost temperature-independent structure at high energy. Investigating the interlayer magnetoresistance for this model, they also predicted its characteristic field dependence reflecting the Fermi surface. This work was selected as a research highlight of NPG Asia Materials (doi:10.1038/asiamat.2010.42).

**Induced Order in Nonequivalent Two-Leg Hubbard Ladder:** Motivated by the presence of different orders in multilayered high-temperature superconductors, Yoshizumi, Tohyama, and Morinari examined a model consisting of nonequivalent two Hubbard chains coupled by interchain hopping by using the density-matrix renormalization group and a mean-field theory. As an example, we considered a system with noninteracting chain without order and a Hubbard chain with strong antiferromagnetic (AF) spin-density-wave correlation. They found that the magnitude of the interchain hopping controls the strength of induced AF correlation as well as that of original one. It
was also found that the induced AF correlation decreases with increasing the magnitude of the original correlation.

**Bipolaron in the t-J Model Coupled to Longitudinal and Transverse Quantum Lattice Vibrations:** Tohyama and his collaborators explored the influence of two different polarizations of quantum oxygen vibrations on the spacial symmetry of the bound magnetic bipolaron in the context of the t-J model by using exact diagonalization within a limited functional space. Linear as well as quadratic electron-phonon coupling to transverse polarization stabilize d-wave symmetry. The existence of a magnetic background is essential for the formation of a d-wave bipolaron state. With increasing linear electron-phonon coupling to longitudinal polarization the symmetry of a d-wave bipolaron state changes to a p-wave. Bipolaron develops a large anisotropic effective mass.

**Phase Diagram of Three-Dimensional Quantum Helimagnets:** In a class of frustrated magnets, the existence of competing interactions stabilizes such non-collinear magnetic structures as a spiral one (helimagnet) and sometimes exhibit an interesting cross effect between electric polarization and magnetization. A quasi one-dimensional compound LiCuVO$_4$ is one of such helimagnetic materials which has been studied extensively. These helimagnets are interesting in its own right since it has been predicted theoretically that various unconventional phases dubbed multipolar phases are realized in one-dimensional helimagnets. Therefore, these helimagnetic materials are playgrounds to realize the condensation of multi-magnon (bosons) bound states and the consequent exotic superfluids (multipolar phases). Although the investigation of the effects of three-dimensional couplings is indispensable in view of the experimental observation of such unconventional phases, most studies have concentrated solely on one-dimensional systems. Ueda and Totsuka considered a simple model of three-dimensional quantum helimagnets by using the dilute-Bose-gas technique and mapped out the phase diagram containing at least two unconventional phases ('fan' and 'spin-nematic') as well as the standard conical phase. Moreover, they considered the low-energy physics of the nematic phase by using an effective Ginzburg-Landau-type model derived microscopically from the original model.

**Spin Supersolids on Body-Centered Cubic (bcc) Lattice:** Since the pioneering work of Matsubara and Matsuda, the analogy between quantum spin systems and lattice boson systems has been used extensively. In 1970s, one the basis of the mean-field analysis done for the effective spin model, the existence of an interesting phase, where superfluid (off-diagonal) long-range order and (diagonal) order in the boson density coexist (i.e. supersolid), in $^4$He has been predicted. In order to see how quantum fluctuations affect the above mean-field results, Ueda and Totsuka investigated anisotropic spin-$S$ systems on a bcc lattice by a combined use of the dilute-Bose-gas approximation and the $1/S$-expansion to conclude that the supersolid phase in $^4$He predicted by Liu and Fisher some time ago might be washed away by quantum fluctuations.

**Effects of Anisotropic Interactions in Two-Dimensional Shastry-Sutherland Model:** The quasi-two-dimensional compound SrCu$_2$(BO$_3$)$_2$ has a geometrically unique structure and is known to exhibit many interesting properties e.g. magnetization plateaus and an almost flat magnetic dispersion. Although the simplest theoretical model (Shastry-Suterland model) already captured several features of the compound, many things are yet to be fully understood. Among those open questions are the full phase diagram in magnetic fields and the behavior of the ESR spectra in magnetic phases (e.g. plateau phases). Romhányi, Totsuka and Penc developed a unifying approach to these problems based on the bond-operator mean-field theory and mapped out the phase diagrams for various types of anisotropies and different directions of the applied fields.

**Matrix-Product-State Approach to Supersymmetric Valence-Bond-Solid Model:** The valence-bond-solid (VBS) model is a paradigmatic model for the gapped spin-liquids in one dimension. Recently, it has been pointed out that one can construct an exactly solvable generalization of the VBS model containing hole (fermionic) degrees of freedom. Hasebe and Totsuka investigated its ground-state properties (e.g. string correlations, etc.) by using the matrix-product-state formalism.
Nuclear Theory Group

The main focus of our research group is the basic investigation of nuclear physics covering all the physical phenomena governed by the strong interactions, such as the structure and the dynamics of nuclei and hadrons, and properties of hadron-quark many-body system in finite temperatures and densities. Here we briefly review our research activity in the academic year of 2009.

Nuclear structure and reaction

One of the goals of nuclear physics is to construct a unified comprehensive microscopic framework which can describe i) nuclear structure properties, ii) nuclear excitations (the variety of nuclear collective phenomena), and iii) nuclear reactions (fusion and fission). Recently, various new phenomena have been discovered in a region of unstable nuclei far from the stability line due to the progress of experimental facilities such as the RI beam factory. In theoretical studies of nuclear structure, it is desired to understand these phenomena of exotic nuclei and to provide theoretical predictions.

For researches on nuclear reactions, Ichikawa and his collaborators investigated deep-subbarrier fusion reactions, especially for steep-falloff phenomena of fusion cross sections at extremely low incident energies. They proposed an extension of the standard coupled-channel model, in order to describe smooth transitions from the sudden two-body to the adiabatic one-body systems. It was found that the quantum tunneling in the density overlap region of colliding two nuclei is responsible for the steep-falloff phenomena.

Ichikawa and his collaborators investigated possibilities of the non-1n channel for the cold-fusion reactions in order to synthesize the superheavy nuclei. They extended the fusion-by-diffusion model to the non-1n reaction channels and estimated those in the worst-case scenario. It was shown that the possibilities of the non-1n reaction channel are small under the actual experimental condition in the \( ^{70}\text{Zr}+^{209}\text{Bi} \) reaction.

For structure of light-weight nuclei, Kanada-En’yo and her collaborators investigated structure of excited states in \( p \)-shell and \( sd \)-shell regions based on calculations with the AMD method. In particular, cluster structures in neutron-rich nuclei were focussed. They studied the structures of C and Ne isotopes and suggested possible appearance of developed cluster states in excited states near the corresponding threshold energy. It was found that \( \alpha \)-cluster states and \( 2\alpha \) cluster states may often appear in neutron-rich nuclei as well as stable nuclei. In neutron-rich nuclei near the drip line, “dineutron correlations”, which are the strong spatial correlations between two neutrons coupling to spin zero, is one of the recent key issues.

Kanada-En’yo, Feldmeier and their collaborators investigated spatial correlations of spin-zero neutron pairs in \(^6\text{He} \) and \(^8\text{He} \) by analyzing two-neutron density of microscopic wave functions obtained by AMD. Results suggest the dineutron correlations at the surface of the neutron-rich He isotopes. It was found that the dineutron correlations are weaker in the ground state of \(^8\text{He} \) than in \(^6\text{He} \) but again pronounced in the excited state(0\(^2^+\)) of \(^8\text{He} \).

Hadron structure and dynamics

Production of hyperon resonances induced by kaon on deuteron target: Yamagata-Sekihara, Jido and Sekihara studied \( K^-d \rightarrow Y^*N \) reactions based on coupled channels chiral dynamics to investigate the kaon induced production of hyperon resonances. The notable feature of this reaction is that the hyperon resonances located below the \( \Lambda(1405) \) and \( \Sigma(1385) \) resonances, can be produced by the \( \Lambda\bar{N} \) channel with help of nuclear effects. Having showed the \( \pi Y \) invariant-mass spectra, they found the resonance peaks corresponding to the \( \Lambda(1405) \) and \( \Sigma(1385) \) at 1420 and 1385 MeV, respectively, with different angle dependences. They also estimated the background contributions of \( K^-d \rightarrow \pi Yn \) coming form pion exchange, in order to make further comparison with the past experimental spectra and ones which will be observed in J-PARC.

Possible quantum numbers of the pentaquark \( \Theta^+(1540) \) in QCD sum rules: Jido and his collaborators investigated the pentaquark \( \Theta^+(1540) \) state by employing the QCD sum rules technique for the states with strangeness \( S = +1 \) and (\( J^P \)) = (0,1/2\(^\pm\)), (1,1/2\(^\pm\)), (0,3/2\(^\pm\)), (1,3/2\(^\pm\)). Throughout the calculation, emphasis was laid on the establishment of a valid Borel window, which corresponds to a region of the Borel mass, where the operator product expansion converges and the presumed ground state pole dominates the sum rules. Such a Borel window was achieved by constructing the sum rules from the difference of two independent correlators and by calculating the operator product expansion up to dimension 14. Furthermore, they discussed the possibility of the contamination of the sum rules by possible \( K\bar{N} \) scattering states. As a result, they concluded that the (0,3/2\(^+\)) state was the most probable candidate for the experimentally observed \( \Theta^+(1540) \), while the states with (0,1/2\(^-\)), (1,1/2\(^-\)), (1,3/2\(^-\)) were found to be at somewhat higher mass regions.

The NJL-jet model for quark fragmentation function: Quark fragmentation functions are studied in the framework of the NJL-model for hadrons. Concentrating on the pion fragmentation, Yazaki and his collaborators first find why the elementary (lowest order) fragmentation process is completely inadequate to describe the empirical
data, although the “crossed” process describes the quark distribution function reasonably well. Taking into account cascade-like processes in a generalized jet-model approach, they obtain a reasonable description of the fragmentation function without introducing ad hoc parameters.

**Hadronic interactions from SU(2) lattice QCD:** Toru T. Takahashi and Yoshiko Kanada-En’yo investigated hadron-hadron interactions from Bethe-Salpeter amplitudes in SU(2) lattice QCD to clarify the essentials in hadronic interaction. In SU(2) QCD, an iso-scalar spin-0 diquark is the ground-state “baryon”, and the bosons exchanged among them are restricted as compared to the SU(3) case, which makes the situation much simpler. They concentrated on S-wave scattering states of two scalar diquarks. Evaluating different flavor combinations with various quark masses, they tried to find out the ingredients in hadronic interactions. Between two scalar diquarks (aCτgf, the lightest baryon in SU(2) system), they observed repulsion in short-range region, even though the quark masses are not very light. They defined and evaluated the “quark-exchange part” in the interaction, which is induced by adding quark-exchange diagrams, or equivalently, by introducing Pauli blocking among some of quarks. The repulsive force in short-distance region was found to arise only from the “quark-exchange part”, and disappear when quark-exchange diagrams are omitted. They found that the strength of repulsion grows in light quark-mass regime and its quark-mass dependence is qualitatively consistent with the constituent-quark model picture that a color-magnetic interaction among quarks is the origin of repulsion. They also found a universal long-range attractive force, which enters in any flavor channels of two scalar diquarks and whose interaction range and strength are quark-mass independent.

**Proton emission off nuclei induced by kaons in flight:** Yamagata-Sekihara and her collaborators studied the \((K^-,p)\) reaction on nuclei with a 1 GeV/c momentum kaon beam, paying special attention to the region of emitted protons having kinetic energy above 600 MeV, which was used to claim a deeply attractive kaon nucleus optical potential around 150-200 MeV. The simulation method, which they have adopted, offers flexibility to account for processes other than kaon quasielastic scattering, such as \(K^-\) absorption by one and two nucleons producing hyperons, and allows consideration of final-state interactions of the \(K^-\), the \(p\), and all other primary and secondary particles on their way out of the nucleus, as well as the weak decay of the produced hyperons into \(\pi N\). They found a limited sensitivity of the cross section to the strength of the kaon optical potential and it is difficult to deduce the strength from the existing data.

**\(\Lambda(1405)\)-induced non-mesonic decay in kaonic nuclei:** Jido and Kanada-En’yo in collaboration with Sekihara investigated non-mesonic decay of kaonic nuclei under a \(\Lambda(1405)\) doorway picture where the \(K\) absorptions in nuclei take place through the \(\Lambda(1405)\) resonance. Calculating \(\Lambda(1405)N\) to \(YN\) transitions in one-meson exchange, they found that the non-mesonic decay ratio \(\Gamma_{\Lambda N}/\Gamma_{\Lambda YN}\) depends strongly on the ratio of the couplings \(\Lambda(1405)-KN\) and \(\Lambda(1405)-\pi\Sigma\). Especially a larger \(\Lambda(1405)-KN\) coupling leads to enhancement of the decay to \(\Lambda N\). Using the chiral unitary approach for description of the \(KN\) amplitudes, they obtained \(\Gamma_{\Lambda N}/\Gamma_{\Lambda YN} \approx 1.2\) almost independently of the nucleon density, and find the total two-nucleon absorption of the \(K\) in uniform nuclear matter to be 22 MeV at the normal density.

**Formaion of \(\phi\) mesic nuclei:** Yamagata-Sekihara and her collaborators discussed the structure and formation of the \(\phi\) mesic nuclei to investigate the experimental feasibility of the formation of \(\phi\) mesic nuclei, which are considered to be very interesting to deduce \(\phi\) meson properties at finite density. They considered \((\bar{p},\phi), (\gamma,p)\) and \((\pi^-,n)\) reactions to produce a \(\phi\) meson inside the nucleus and evaluate the effects of its medium modifications to the reaction cross sections. They found that it may be possible to see peak structures in the reaction spectra for strong attractive \(\phi\) meson nucleus potential cases.

**The \(a_1(1260)\) as a \(p\pi\) resonance in nuclear matter:** Jido and Luis Roca, who was a visitor of YITP, in collaboration with D. Cabrera and R. Rapp, studied the properties of the \(a_1(1260)\) axial-vector resonance in a cold nuclear medium. In the vacuum, the \(a_1(1260)\) resonance is generated dynamically from the interactions of a pseudoscalar and vector meson \((\rho\pi\text{ and }KK^*)\) in a coupled channel chiral unitary approach. Medium effects were implemented through the modification of the \(\rho\) and \(\pi\) propagators at finite nuclear density from well established microscopic many-body calculations. The in-medium pion spectral function accounts for the coupling to \(N\)-hole and \(A\)-hole excitations including short range correlations, whereas the in-medium \(\rho\) incorporates modifications of its virtual pion cloud as well as direct resonance-hole excitations. The resulting in-medium \(a_1(1260)\) exhibits significant broadening with increasing density as reflected in the \(p\pi\) scattering amplitude. The possible relation of their results with partial restoration of chiral symmetry in nuclear matter was discussed in terms of in-medium Weinberg sum rules.

**Pion-nucleus potential and possibility of s-wave pion condensate in neutron stars revisited:** While the charge chemical potential exceeds the pion mass in relativistic mean-field (RMF) models, s-wave negative pion condensate is expected to be suppressed by the pion-nucleus potential. Recent observation of deeply bound pionic atoms elucidated the details of the pion-nucleus potential including the s-wave potential. Jido and Ohnishi in collaboration with Sekihara and Tsubakihara discussed the possibility of s-wave pion condensate in neutron stars based on the experimentally suggested pion-nucleon potential and confirmed the above expectation. By using the proton fraction in neutron star matter in RMF, the pion potential in nuclear matter is obtained as a function of baryon density, and the in-medium pion energy is found to be larger than the charge chemical potential in most of the combinations of the pion optical potential and the RMF param-
eter sets. The density and proton fraction dependence of the optical potential should be investigated further.

**QCD matter and phase diagram**

**Spectral function of the vector mesons in an AdS/QCD model:** Fukushima and his collaborators, Fujita, Misumi, and Murata calculated the spectral functions of the vector mesons at finite temperature using an AdS/QCD model called the soft-wall model. They found that the delta-function peaks at zero temperature are gradually broadened in the spectral shape as a function of the energy, which is caused by the IR boundary condition at the horizon of the five-dimensional blackhole. They addressed an intuitive interpretation of the results as the absorption effects into the blackhole that corresponds to hot QCD matter in \((3+1)\) dimensions, that is, the vector mesons melt into a QCD medium. Fukushima and his collaborators with Kikuchi joining later in the collaboration further calculated the spectral functions of the axial-vector mesons, the scalar mesons, and the pseudo-scalar mesons and confirmed that their results are qualitatively in agreement with the trend seen in the lattice-QCD simulations.

**QCD phase transition with the functional renormalization group equation:** Fukushima and Kamikado, in collaboration with Klein at Technische Universität München investigated the order of the chiral phase transition in QCD on the basis of the universality argument. This research was motivated by a possibility that the universality class of the chiral phase transition could be the same as a three-dimensional scalar theory with \(U(N_f) \times U(N_f)\) symmetry since QCD instanton excitations are suppressed at high temperature. They analyzed the \(O(N)\) and \(U(2) \times U(2)\) scalar theories specifically using the functional renormalization group (FRG) equation. They found that the flow equations of coupling parameters derived from the FRG formalism reproduce the \(\epsilon\)-expansion results. They also calculated the flow of the effective potential numerically. From the shape change of the effective potential they confirmed that the order of the phase transition in the \(U(2) \times U(2)\) scalar theory is certainly of first order. They also discussed the relationship between the fixed-point and flow structure of coupling parameters and the order of the phase transition.

**Strong coupling lattice study for the QCD phase diagram:** Miura and Ohnishi in collaboration with Nakano and Kawamoto investigated the QCD phase diagram at finite temperature and quark chemical potential by using the strong coupling expansion in lattice QCD. They derived the analytic expression of the effective potential which describes the chiral phase transition, and studied the finite lattice-coupling effects on the phase diagram. They invented the Extended Hubbard-Stratonovich Transformation and proposed a relevant mean-field approximation scheme to evaluate finite coupling effects as modifications of constituent quark mass and chemical potential. The phase diagram evolved to the empirical shape via suppression of quark mass and chemical potential as well as their cancellations. In the context of this phase diagram evolution they pointed out that a Partially Chiral Restored Phase could be realized in dense QCD matter.

**QCD in a strong magnetic field:** Ruggieri and Fukushima, in collaboration with Gatto, performed the first self-consistent study, in the literature, about the two-flavor Nambu–Jona Lasinio model with the Polyakov loop (PNJL model) in the presence of a strong magnetic field, and a chiral chemical potential \(\mu_5\) which mimics the effect of imbalanced chirality due to QCD instanton and/or sphaleron transitions. They firstly focused on the properties of chiral symmetry breaking and deconfinement crossover under the strong magnetic field. Then they discussed the role of \(\mu_5\) on the phase structure. Finally they self-consistently computed the chirality charge, the electric current, and their susceptibility, which are all relevant to the Chiral Magnetic Effect (CME). Their central result is that the current susceptibility, which is related to the observable in heavy-ion collision experiments, are strongly enhanced at the chiral phase transition. Ruggieri and Fukushima continued the investigation of the CME and showed that, beside the anomaly-induced term, the CME current has a non-anomalous correction also which comes from interaction effects and expressed in terms of the current susceptibility. They have found that the correction is characteristically dependent on the number of quark flavors. The numerically estimated correction turn out to be a minor effect on heavy-ion collision experiments but could be testable in the lattice-QCD simulation.
Particle Physics Group

Particle physics is a branch of physics studying the origin of matter and space-time as well as their interactions, the most fundamental problems in Nature. Its final goal is to reveal the underlying physical laws and components of the nature. A lot of important mysteries are remaining unanswered, and this group has research activities in various directions to reach this goal.

In particle phenomenology, the current experimental results are considered to be accurately described by the Standard Model (SM) with $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ gauge group. However, this model cannot be a complete theory for the following reasons; it contains too many tunable parameters which can only be determined by experiments, it suffers from the hierarchy problem, and it does not contain the dark matter and the neutrino masses. Thus particle physics beyond the SM is actively investigated by many members of this group. The study of the Higgs sector is one of the main topics, since this sector explains the origin of the particle masses through the mechanism of the spontaneous symmetry breaking. Another important topic is the mechanism of the supersymmetry breaking. The existence of supersymmetry is highly expected, since this solves the hierarchy problem of the SM and unifies naturally the gauge couplings of the SM at a high energy scale, which suggests the existence of the Grand Unified Theory (GUT) of gauge fields and matters. On the other hand, however, supersymmetry is not observed in current experiments, and it is highly desired to find a natural way to reconcile this experimental fact with the theoretical requirement by finding an appropriate mechanism of spontaneous breaking of supersymmetry without destroying the desirable features. Supergravity, that is a local gauge theory of supersymmetry, is also investigated by some members of the group.

Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) is a non-Abelian gauge theory coupled with matter fields. This theory describes the hadronic systems, and has various applications in particle phenomenology as well as in astrophysics. Because of its strong interactions, understanding its properties requires non-perturbative approaches to quantum field theories. Lattice QCD gives a practical and powerful numerical method to analyze the non-perturbative aspects of QCD. Recently, a new method based on the duality between gravity and gauge theory has emerged from the study of string theory. This new method analyzes QCD in terms of gravity or string theory, and can relatively easily derive some results which are difficult to obtain directly from gauge theory per se.

It is yet not known how to incorporate the general relativity into the principle of quantum mechanics. Application of standard quantization procedure to the general relativity just leads to a problematic theory. It rather seems that a consistent theory of quantum gravity requires a new notion of space-time, which replaces the classical space-time notion that is a continuous smooth manifold. Non-commutative space-time (or fuzzy space more generally) is a candidate, which actually has been found to appear in quantum gravity and string theory under certain conditions. Based on this quantum space-time notion, quantum gravity is investigated by some of the group members.

String theory is a theory of one-dimensionally extended objects like string, trying to give a consistent unified theory of all the interactions and matters. To relate the string theory to the real nature, compactification is a necessary step, since the consistency of the string theory requires the space-time dimension to be ten, and the extra six-dimensions must be compactified to small sizes. The way of compactification determines the contents of gauge theory and matters in low energy, and finding realistic compactifications is an important topic. This is studied by the group members, accompanied by the study of the mathematical structures of compactification. However, practically infinite possibilities exist as compactification, and non-perturbative formulation of the string theory seems to be required for it to have predictable powers to the real nature. As study in this direction, the string field theory and the M-theory are investigated by the group members, too. Black hole physics based on string theory and mathematical aspects of string theory are also actively studied by the group members.

Historically the development of particle physics came hand in hand with that of field theory, which is not only a common language of particle physics but also a central tool in modern theoretical physics, including cosmology, condensed matter, and statistical physics. Thinking of this powerful generality of field theory, some of the group members study some topics in condensed matter physics and integrable systems, which have helped to widen the perspectives of field theory and particle physics.

Particle phenomenology and supersymmetry

— dynamical supersymmetry breaking —
In collaboration with Takahashi, Yanagida, Yonekura (Tokyo), Izawa investigated dynamical supersymmetry breaking in supersymmetric QCD with runaway-type potentials. That opened up a new possibility of dynamical supersymmetry breaking based on superconformal fixed points in vector-like models with singlets. Namely, by embedding the models into conformal field theories at high energies, the runaway potential is stabilized by strong quantum corrections to the potential. Although the quantum corrections are large, they can be controlled due to superconformal symmetry of the theories.

— lepton flavor violation —
Neutrino oscillation experiments disclosed that neutrinos are massive and mix each other. This fact clearly indicates that lepton flavour is violated in nature. Shimo-mura worked on the lepton flavor violation (LFV) in supersymmetric models, in particular, the analysis of FLV of charged leptons in Minimal Supersymmetric Standard
Model with Seesaw mechanism. He showed that the decay of sleptons into the neutralino and a lepton is sensitive to small LFV couplings when the mass difference of these particles is smaller than the mass of tau. He showed useful relations between branching ratios of LFV tau decays and the lifetime of the slepton.

— 10D super Yang-Mills theory —
With Choi, Kobayashi, Maruyama, Murata, Nakai, Ohki, and Sakai studied 10D super Yang-Mills theory with the gauge groups $E_6$, $E_7$ and $E_8$. They considered the torus/orbifold compactification with magnetic fluxes and Wilson lines. The theories lead to interesting models in 4D with three families of quarks and leptons, whose profiles in extra dimensions are quasi-localized because of magnetic fluxes.

— AdS/QCD model —
In order to analyze the heavy quark dynamics at finite temperature, Misumi and Murata with collaborators constructed a new AdS/QCD model, based on the soft-wall model. As a matter of fact, the resulting spectral shape and the associated mass shift and width broadening are all in qualitative agreement with the lattice calculations.

QCD and lattice QCD
— lattice fermions —
Misumi and his collaborator studied properties of minimally doubled lattice fermions, which contain only two species doubling and are expected to apply to lattice QCD simulations. They generalized the Creutz-type fermion and revealed discrete symmetries possessed by it. They extended minimally doubled fermions to higher dimensions, where the range of parameters for minimal-doubling gets narrower with the dimensions increasing.

Quantum gravity
— noncommutative space-time —
Sasakura worked on the QFT in the noncommutative space-time with $\text{sl}(2,R)$ Lie algebraic noncommutativity. This noncommutative field theory is known to be derived from the three-dimensional quantum gravity coupled with spinless particles. In collaboration with Sasai, he has checked the Cutkosky rule of the one-loop self-energy diagrams to study unitarity of the noncommutative QFT. They have shown that the Cutkosky rule holds if the mass of the scalar field is smaller than the reciprocal of the non-commutative scale.

— noncommutative field theory —
Sasai tested the possibility of deriving noncommutative field theories from topological theories with which spinning particles are coupled, for example, Chern-Simons theory with gauge group $\text{ISO}(3)$ (vanishing cosmological constant) or $\text{SO}(4) (\text{SO}(3,1))$ (positive/negative cosmological constant). He showed that Turaev-Viro model with which scalar particles are coupled reproduces the Wilson line observables of $\text{SO}(4)$ Chern-Simons theory.

— tensor model —
The tensor model is known to give an interesting model of quantum gravity with the idea of emergent space-time and gravity. A key ingredient of the general relativity is the diffeomorphism symmetry. Indeed Sasakura has shown that the diffeomorphism symmetry is also emergent when space-time is emergent in the tensor model.

String theory
— heterotic supergravity —
Kunitomo and Ohta analyzed the $\text{AdS}_5 \times \mathcal{M}_7$ type supersymmetric solutions, including non-trivial fluxes, of the Killing spinor equations in the heterotic supergravity. They classified these solutions by their $G$-structures and intrinsic torsions, for the cases that the number of Killing supinors $N$ are equal to 1, 2, 3 and 4. They found that the solutions cannot have non-trivial warp factor and the seven dimensional manifold $\mathcal{M}_7$ is charactrized by $G_2$ ($\text{SU}(3)$)-structures for $N = 1$ (2) case and $\text{SU}(2)$-structure for $N = 3$ and 4 cases. These cases were further classified using their nontrivial torsions. They also showed, including the leading $\alpha'$-corrections, that the integrability conditions of the Killing spinor equations imply all the field equations if the Bianchi identities are imposed.

— superstring field theory —
Kugo, Kunitomo, Kohriki and Murata investigated the gauge fixing procedure of Modified cubic superstring field theory. This theory has the residual symmetry associated with the kernel of picture changing operators. They constructed the projection operators which project out the kernel of picture changing operators from the space of string fields. They also rewrote the known gauge fixing procedure for the Ramond sector using the Batalin-Vilkovisky formalism and applied the same method on the Neveu-Schwarz sector.

— Montonen-Olive duality —
Terashima with Tai and Hashimoto (RIKEN) investigated M2-brane effective actions and its implication to the Montonen-Olive duality. They derived 4-dimensional $N = 4 \ U(N)$ supersymmetric Yang-Mills theory from certain 3-dimensional Chern-Simons-matter theory with product gauge group $U(N)^2\text{SU}(2)$ in a scaling limit in which the corresponding orbifold becomes a torus. A part of the $\text{SL}(2,Z)$ duality of the 4-dimensional Yang-Mills theory was shown to be realized via the M2-brane action.

— ABJM theory —
Terashima and Yagi constructed a new classical solution in the ABJM theory corresponding to M5-branes with a non-zero self-dual three form flux. This is an M-theory lift of the D4-brane solution expressed as a non-commutative plane in the three dimensional super Yang-Mills theory. The solution is closely related with the three-algebra. The corresponding configuration of the M5-brane satisfies the equations of motion in the single M5-brane action. The tension of the M5-brane solution in the ABJM action agreed with the one computed from the single M5-brane action.

— holographic duality —
The Kerr/CFT correspondence is a conjectural holographic duality between an extremal black hole and a chiral 2d CFT. Ogawa and Terashima with Azeyanagi (Ky-
The elliptic genus in string theory is known to count the number of its BPS states. Eguchi, with Hikami decomposed the elliptic genera of various hyperKähler and Calabi-Yau manifolds into representations of world-sheet N=4 and N=2 superconformal algebras. They have shown that decomposition contains a finite sum over massless (BPS) representations together with an infinite sum over massive (non-BPS) representations whose multiplicities grow like (square root of) an exponential. In the context of compactified string theory the exponents are identified as the entropy of the back hole.

The AGT relations between the 4d $\mathcal{N}=4$ SU(2) SUSY gauge theory and the 2d Liouville theory were analyzed by using the approach of matrix model introduced by Di-jkgraaf and Vafa. Eguchi and Maruyoshi have shown that the spectral curve of the matrix model reproduces the M-theory curve of SU(2) Seiberg-Witten theory and also recovers correctly its free-energy and discriminants in the range of flavours $2 \leq N_f \leq 4$.

Hosomichi worked (together with Bourgine and Kostov at CEA Saclay) on the anisotropic boundary conditions for the dilute O(n) loop model with the methods of 2D quantum gravity, and solved the problem exactly on a dynamical lattice using the correspondence with a large N matrix model. The method involves formulating the disk two-point functions with ordinary and anisotropic boundary conditions as loop correlators in the matrix model, and then analysing the loop equations for these correlators in the scaling limit. The solution reproduces the boundary phase diagram and the boundary critical exponents obtained recently by Dubail, Jacobsen and Saleur. Moreover, the solution was also found to describe the bulk and the boundary deformations away from the anisotropic special transitions.

**Condensed matter physics**

Great attention has recently been directed to graphene, an atomic layer of graphite, which supports “Dirac fermions” as charge carriers and which thus is of interest to particle physicists as well. Of particular interest is bilayer graphene which has a unique property that its band gap is externally tunable. Shizuya examined some tunable properties of the nearly-degenerate pseudo-zero-mode Landau levels, specific to bilayer graphene, and pointed out that an interplay of the Coulomb interaction and an in-plane field leads to rich spectra of collective excitations, orbital-pseudospin waves. He also studied Coulombic many-body corrections to cyclotron resonance in graphene and its bilayers and pointed out the need for renormalization, and examined its consequences, in comparison with some recent experiments.

**Integrable systems**

Schrödinger equation is the most fundamental and basic equation in micro-physics, in particular, for the explanation of the atomic and molecular spectra. At further smaller scale, as Heisenberg pointed out, a certain fundamental length is expected to play a role. Some years ago Odake (Shinshu) and Sasaki proposed ‘discrete’ quantum mechanics, in which the Schrödinger equation is a difference instead of a differential equation. They presented many exactly solvable examples which have the $(q)$-Askey scheme of hypergeometric orthogonal polynomials as the main parts of the eigenfunctions. These exactly solvable theories were made one by one specifically. Now they constructed a unified theory of exactly and quasi-exactly solvable discrete quantum mechanics, which covers most of the known ones and some new ones.

The eigenfunctions of solvable quantum mechanics usually consist of orthogonal polynomials times the ground-state wavefunction, which provides the orthogonality weight function of the corresponding orthogonal polynomials. Due to Bochner’s theorem, it was firmly believed until recently, that only the classical polynomials, the Hermite, Laguerre and Jacobi polynomials satisfy the second order differential equations and thus could be the only solutions of Schrödinger equations. By allowing the orthogonal polynomials to start at degree $\ell ([\ell = 1,2,\ldots])$, instead of degree zero constant term, Odake and Sasaki constructed four families of infinitely many exceptional orthogonal polynomials as solutions of exactly solvable quantum mechanics. They are called $J_1$, $J_2 X_{\ell}$, Jacobi and $L_1$, $L_2 X_{\ell}$ Laguerre polynomials. The $X_{\ell}$ Jacobi polynomials are global solutions of a Fuchsian differential equation with $3+\ell$ regular singularities. It should be stressed that global solutions of a Fuchsian differential equations with more than four regular singularities had been utterly unknown. They also constructed exceptional continuous Hahn, Wilson and Askey-Wilson polynomials.
Yukawa International Program for Quark-Hadron Sciences

From the beginning of the academic year of 2007, Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics launched a new five-year project, “Yukawa International Program for Quark-Hadron Sciences (YIPQS),” sponsored by “Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology – JAPAN (MEXT).”

Aim of the program

By the end of 1970’s, the final understanding was reached that Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) is the fundamental theory of the strong interaction which was originally discovered by Hideki Yukawa. Still, nevertheless, only little has been established from QCD on various possible forms of hadrons or quarks. For example, while scaling behaviors of the lepton-nucleon cross section in the deep-inelastic scattering region and some properties of ground state hadrons have been precisely understood in perturbative and lattice QCD calculations, respectively, the study of bare nuclear force just started very recently. We have not yet reached the stage to understand properties of excited hadrons above the threshold including the exotic hadrons, binding mechanism of nuclei with more than two nucleons, nuclear matter equation of state, and the vacuum structures at extremely high temperature in the Early Universe and at extremely high density in compact stars, from the fundamentaly theory, namely QCD. In other words, there is still a vast area of research interest which is to be explored. To advance our exploration, it is necessary not only to make full use of existing theoretical techniques but also to develop new theories and to establish new frameworks. The expected achievement would cast a strong impact on our understanding of various forms of matter at various levels in nature. One may face a situation that one should restructure the current understanding about possible forms of matter.

The primary purpose of the YIPQS is to establish a new area of research fields; the quark-hadron sciences. For this purpose, with cooperating with present and near-future experimental activities, Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics will advance theoretical research not only in quark-hadron physics but also in related areas, as listed below, which constitute indispensable building blocks for the quark-hadron sciences.

Examples of related areas include; quark-gluon plasma, hadron physics, lattice QCD, dark energy, dark matter, baryogenesis, CP violation, strongly-correlated systems, phase transition of internal degrees of freedom of matter, physics of the Early Universe, matter at extreme conditions, structure of unstable nuclei and nucleosynthesis, compact star physics, optical lattice, (super)string theory, AdS/CFT correspondence, non-perturbative and/or nonequilibrium dynamics, etc.

International collaboration program

As a core activity of the YIPQS, long-stay programs are organized on research topics ranging over quark-hadron physics and related fields of theoretical physics. The proposal of the program is open for the community, with a requirement that the organizing committee should include a member of Yukawa Institute. The theme of the long-stay program is selected by the YIPQS executive committee with taking account of comments and opinions from the international advisory committee. The program is to be endorsed by the steering/advisory committee of the Yukawa Institute. The proposed program plan is also to be examined by the user’s committee of the Yukawa Institute.

Two to three long-stay programs will be held annually; the duration of each program is one to three months. World-leading scientists are invited for each theme, and the Yukawa Institute provides participants with relaxed and at-home atmosphere so that there may be active discussions and fruitful collaborations, which we hope that will ultimately lead to Nobel-prize class results. To publicize the aim of creating and advancing the field of quark-hadron sciences, the activities and outcomes of the YIPQS will be announced regularly on the website.

In this academic year the following three long-stay programs were held;

   Chairman: Hisao Hayakawa

   Chairman: Tohru Eguchi

   http://www2.yukawa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/nfqcd10/
   Chairman: Akira Ohnishi

The detailed information of each program can be seen at the website written above.

Smaller-size international collaboration programs are also organized to cope with the rapid development of the research in this field. The program is named a “molecule-type” international program. It is expected that the group discussion in this small program will evolve to form a research collaboration. The proposal has been received anytime within the budget limit. This program should involve at least one core participant from abroad, and should be long for two weeks or more. The selection of this program is also made by the executive committee.

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In this academic year there were four international programs of this molecule-type as listed below:

   Core members: Giniyat Khaliullin, Michiyasu Mori, Takami Tohyama

2. Nov. 2 – 20, 2009: “Algebraic aspect of chiral symmetry for the study of excited baryons”
   Core members: Veljko Dmitrasinovic, Atsushi Hosaka, Daisuke Jido

   Core members: Philippe de Forcrand, Atsushi Nakamura, Kenji Fukushima

   Core members: David Wands, David Langlois, Kazuya Koyama, Misao Sasaki, Takahiro Tanaka

**Organization**

The executive committee was organized in the Yukawa Institute to run the whole program. The committee members are:

Akira Ohnishi (chair), Taichiro Kugo (vice-chair), Tohru Eguchi, Kenichi Shizuya, Misao Sasaki, Takami Tohyama, Hisao Hayakawa, Takahiro Tanaka, Kenji Fukushima, Hiroshi Kunitomo, Teiji Kunihiro, Koichi Yazaki.

One special duty professor, one associate professor and three postdocs were hired to enhance the research activities at the Yukawa Institute.

The website of the program is:
http://www2.yukawa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/~yipqs/index-e.html.
2.2 Research Highlights

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Deconfinement and chiral symmetry restoration in a strong magnetic field

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Exceptionnal Orthogonal Polynomials
Deconfinement and chiral symmetry restoration in a strong magnetic field

Marco Ruggieri (YITP)

Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) is the universally accepted theory of strong interactions. The study of the QCD vacuum, and of its modifications under the influence of external factors, is one of the most attractive topics of modern physics. One of the best strategies to overcome the difficulty to study the non-perturbative aspects of QCD, is offered by Lattice simulations. At vanishing quark chemical potential, it is almost established that two crossovers take place in a narrow range of temperature; one for quark deconfinement, and another one for the (approximate) restoration of chiral symmetry [1].

From both the theoretical and the phenomenological point of view, it is very interesting to understand how deconfinement and chiral symmetry restoration are affected by a strong magnetic field, see for example [2]. Beside the use of Lattice simulations, an alternative way to grasp the main qualitative aspects of the QCD phase transitions in a strong magnetic field is the use of models, which share some of the symmetries of the QCD Lagrangian. Among them, the Nambu-Jona Lasinio (NJL) model is very popular. In this model, the QCD gluon-mediated interaction among quarks is replaced by a 4-fermion interaction [3],

\[ \mathcal{L}_I = G \left[ (\bar{\psi}_I \psi_I)^2 + (i \bar{\psi}_I \gamma_\mu T^{\mu\nu} \psi_I)^2 \right] \quad (1) \]

the numerical value of the coupling constant, as well as of other parameters of the model, are fixed to reproduce some hadron properties in the vacuum. Beside the interaction specified in (1), to study confinement-deconfinement transition it is customary to add a background gluon field, \( A_\mu = i a_\mu \), which is related to the expectation value of the Polyakov loop, \( L = Tr \exp \left( i \beta \lambda_\mu A_\mu^a \right) / 3 \), where \( \beta = 1/T \). The background field is coupled in a gauge-invariant way to quarks, via the QCD covariant derivative [4].

In Fig. 2.1, I show one of the main results of my calculations, namely the phase diagram of the model in the magnetic field/temperature plane, at zero baryon chemical potential, for two degenerate massive flavors. Temperature is measured in units of the critical temperature at zero field, namely \( T_c = 185 \text{ MeV} \) for the upper panel, and \( T_c = 175 \text{ MeV} \) for the lower panel; magnetic field strength, \( eB \), is measured in units of the squared pion mass in the vacuum, \( m_\pi^2 \). To give an order of magnitude estimate of the relevant \( eB \) scale, in non-central Pb-Pb collisions at the center of mass energy \( \sqrt{s_{\text{NN}}} = 4.5 \text{ TeV} \), \( eB \approx 15 m_\pi^2 \) according to [6] \( (eB = m_\pi^2 \rightarrow B \approx 2.2 \times 10^{14} \text{ Tesla}) \).

In the upper panel, the dependence of the NJL coupling on the Polyakov loop is kept into account, as suggested in [5]. On the other hand, in the lower panel, this dependence is neglected. \( T_d \), \( T_L \) correspond to chiral symmetry restoration and deconfinement temperature, respectively. The grey shaded region can be called constituent quark phase (CQP), since deconfinement already took place, but chiral symmetry is still broken spontaneously, thus giving a large mass to the deconfined quarks. As it is clear from the figure, neglecting the interplay among the NJL coupling and the Polyakov loop, the window for the CQP occupies a considerable portion of the phase diagram. On the other hand, when the aforementioned interplay is kept into account, the CQP window shrinks. The latter scenario is in better agreement with the most recent Lattice results [7].

Bibliography

Exceptionnal Orthogonal Polynomials

Ryu Sasaki (YITP)

New Discovery  An infinitely many family of exceptionnal (X) Jacobi polynomials \( \{P_n(x)\} \), \( \ell = 1, 2, \ldots \), was discovered recently as the eigenfunctions of exactly solvable quantum mechanics \([1]\). After Hermite, Laguerre and Jacobi, orthogonal polynomials satisfying a second order differential equations were not discovered for almost 150 years! The \( X \) Jacobi polynomials also provide global solutions of a Fuchsian differential equations with \( 3 + \ell \) regular singularities. The Fuchsian differential eq. with 3 regular singularities are well known and the Gauss hypergeometric function provides the global solutions. It should be stressed that the global solutions of Fuchsian equations with more than 4 regular singularities were utterly unknown until the present discovery. These new polynomials are called exceptional, since the lowest degree polynomial \( P_{1,0}(x) \) is of degree \( \ell \), instead of a constant.

Let us start with the General Structure of one-dimensional Quantum Mechanics. The problem is to find the complete set of eigenvalues and eigenfunctions for a given Hamiltonian \( \mathcal{H} \), \( \mathcal{H} \phi_n(x) = \epsilon_n \phi_n(x) \), \( n = 0, 1, \ldots \). We have assumed that the system has only discrete spectrum. By adjusting the potential, we can set the groundstate energy to be zero \( \epsilon_0 = 0 \). The Hamiltonian is positive semi-definite and can be factorised: \( \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{A} \mathcal{A}^\dagger \), \( \mathcal{A} = d/dx - dw(x)/dx \), \( \mathcal{A} \phi_0 = 0 \), in which \( w(x) \) is the logarithm of the groundstate wavefunction \( 0 < \phi_0(x) = e^{w(x)} \). It is easy to see that the first associated Hamiltonian \( \mathcal{H}^{[1]} = \mathcal{A} \mathcal{A}^{[1]} \), is essentially isospectral with the original Hamiltonian \( \mathcal{H} : \mathcal{H}^{[1]} \phi_n^{[1]}(x) = \epsilon_n^{[1]} \phi_n^{[1]}(x) \), \( \phi^{[1]}_n(x) = \mathcal{A} \phi_n(x) \), \( \phi_n(x) = (\mathcal{A} / \epsilon_n) \phi^{[1]}_n(x) \), \( n = 1, 2, \ldots \). By subtracting the groundstate energy \( \epsilon^{[1]}_0 \) from the first associated Hamiltonian \( \mathcal{H}^{[1]} \), it can be factorised again: \( \mathcal{H}^{[1]} = \mathcal{A}^{[1]} \mathcal{A}^{[1]}^{\dagger} \). This process can go on indefinitely to provide an infinite family of isospectral Hamiltonian systems, which are depicted in Fig. 1.

![Fig. 1 General structure of the eigenspaces](image)

A sufficient condition for exact solvability is called shape invariance \([2]\). Let us denote by \( \lambda = (a, b, \ldots) \) the set of parameters in the Hamiltonian \( \mathcal{H}(\lambda) \). The shape invariance simply means that the first associated Hamiltonian \( \mathcal{H}^{[1]} \) has the same form as the original one with a shift of parameters \( \delta \):

\[
\mathcal{A}^\dagger(\lambda) \mathcal{A}^\dagger(\lambda) = \mathcal{A}^\dagger(\lambda + \delta) \mathcal{A}^\dagger(\lambda + \delta) + \mathcal{A}^\dagger(\lambda). \tag{1}
\]

Then the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions are given by

\[
\epsilon_n(\lambda) = \sum_{s=0}^{n-1} \epsilon_s(\lambda^{|s|}), \quad \lambda^{|s|} = \lambda + s \delta, \tag{2}
\]

\[
\phi_n(x; \lambda) \propto \mathcal{A}^\dagger(\lambda)^s \cdots \mathcal{A}^\dagger(n-1)^s \phi_0(x; \lambda^{|s|}). \tag{3}
\]

A simple example is the Pöschl-Teller potential:

\[
\mathcal{H}(\lambda) = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{g(g-1)}{\sin^2 x} + \frac{h(h-1)}{\cos^2 x} - (g+h)^2, \tag{4}
\]

\[
w(x; \lambda) = g \log \sin x + h \log \cos x, \quad 0 < x < \pi/2,
\]

\[
\lambda = (g, h), \quad \delta = (1, 1), \quad \epsilon_n(\lambda) = 4n(n+g+h), \quad \eta \equiv \cos 2x, \quad \phi_0(x; \lambda) = e^{w(x; \lambda)} p_n^{[\ell]}(\eta), \quad n = 0, 1, \ldots, \tag{5}
\]

where \( p_n^{[\ell]}(\eta) \) is the Jacobi polynomial.

The Hamiltonian of the exceptionnal (X) Jacobi polynomials is a simple deformation of the Pöschl-Teller potential in terms of a degree \( \ell \) Jacobi polynomial \( \xi_\ell(\eta; \lambda) \):

\[
w_\ell(x; \lambda) = w(x; \lambda + \ell \delta) + \log \xi_\ell(\eta; \lambda + \delta) \tag{6}
\]

\[
\xi_\ell(\eta; \lambda) \equiv \frac{P_\ell^{(g+\ell-3/2-h-\ell-1/2)}(\eta)}{\xi_\ell(\eta; \lambda)}, \tag{7}
\]

\[
\mathcal{H}_\ell(\lambda) = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + (\partial_x w_\ell(x; \lambda))^2 + \partial_x^2 w_\ell(x; \lambda), \tag{8}
\]

whose shape invariance can be directly verified. The eigenvalues and the eigenfunctions are, \( \epsilon_\ell(\lambda), \eta \equiv 4n(n+g+h+2\ell) \) and

\[
\phi_\ell(n; \lambda) = \psi_\ell(n; \lambda) P_n^{[\ell]}(\eta; \lambda), \tag{9}
\]

\[
\psi_\ell(n; \lambda) \equiv e^{w_\ell(x; \lambda + \delta)} \xi_\ell(\eta; \lambda + \delta), \quad c_n \equiv n + h + 1/2,
\]

\[
P_n^{[\ell]}(\eta; \lambda) = c_n^{-1} \left( (h + 1/2) \xi_\ell(\eta; \lambda + \delta) P_n^{[\ell+\ell-3/2, h+\ell+1/2]}(\eta) + (1 + \eta) \xi_\ell(\eta; \lambda + \delta) \partial_\eta P_n^{[\ell-3/2, h+\ell+1/2]}(\eta) \right). \tag{10}
\]

It satisfies a Fuchsian equation \([3]\) with \( 3 + \ell \) regular singularities at \( \eta = \eta_j, j = 1, \ldots, \ell \), which are the zeros of \( \xi_\ell(\eta; \lambda) \). The exponents are the same at all the extra singularities \( \rho = 0, 3 \). The solution with all \( \rho = 0 \) is the global polynomial solution. The confluent limit of the \( X \) Jacobi polynomials are the \( X \) Laguerre polynomials.

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2.3 Publications

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2.3.2 Publications and Talks by Regular Staff (April 2009 — March 2010)

Tohru Eguchi

*Journal Papers*


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*Invited Seminars (in Japan)*


Kenji Fukushima

*Journal Papers*

6. K. Fukushima, D. Kharzeev and H. Warringa, “Electric-current susceptibility and the chi-
ral magnetic effect,”
7. K. Fukushima, D. Kharzeev and H. Warringa,
“Real-time dynamics of the chiral magnetic effect,”
8. K. Fukushima, M. Ruggieri and R. Gatto,
“Chiral magnetic effect in the PNJL model,”

Talks at International Conferences


Invited Seminars (Overseas)

2. “Chiral Magnetic Effect – Some Effective Model Results –,” Brookhaven National Lab., USA, June 2009.
5. “Topological P and CP Violation in Heavy-Ion Collisions,” Changwon, Korea, October 2009 (KPS meeting).

Invited Seminars (in Japan)

1. “Schwinger Mechanism in the LSZ Formalism and Color Glass Condensate,” Dept. of Phys., Univ. of Tokyo, August 2009 (SAKURA meeting).

Hisao Hayakawa

Journal Papers

1. Michio Otsuki and Hisao,
“Long-time tails in sheared fluids,”
2. Michio Otsuki and Hisao Hayakawa,
“Critical behaviors of sheared frictionless granular materials near the jamming transition,”
3. Kuniyasu Saitoh and Hisao,
“Simulation of depositions of a Lennard-Jones cluster on a crystalline surface”,
4. Michio Otsuki and Hisao Hayakawa,
“Unified description of long-time tails and long-range correlation functions for sheared granular liquids,”


Talks at International Conferences


4. “Jamming transition of granular materials: A nonequilibrium phase transition from a solid to a liquid and the analogy to the discharge process,” Invited, in “Cataplexty and structure formation in the emergence and ionization of plasma,” Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan 15–16, March 2010.

Invited Seminars (Overseas)


2. “Scaling laws for jamming transition” in Applied Mathematics Seminar at University of Leiceste, UK 19, November 2009.


4. “Scaling laws for jamming transition” in ETH seminar, ETH, Zurich, Switzerland 24, November 2009.

Invited Seminars (in Japan)


Ken-Iti Izawa

Journal Papers


Daisuke Jido

Journal Papers


Books and Proceedings


Talks at International Conferences


2. “Chiral doublet model”, Workshop on Algebraic aspect of chiral symmetry for the study of excited baryons, 2-20 November, 2009, Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics, Kyoto, Japan.

3. “Recent topics of hadrons in nuclei”, invited, keynote talk, Third Joint Meeting of the Nuclear Physics Divisions of the American Physical Society and The Physical Society of Japan, 13-17 October 2009, Waikoloa, Hawaii, USA.


5. “The nature of $\Lambda(1405)$ in chiral dynamics”, invited, plenary, 10th International conference on Hypernuclear and Strange Particle Physics (Hyp X), 14-18 September, 2009, Tokai, Ibaraki, Japan.


Invited Seminars (in Japan)

1. “The structure of $\Lambda(1405)$ in chiral dynamics, (In Japanese)” Physics Department, Osaka City University, 29 October 2009.

Yoshiko Kanada-En’yo

Journal Papers


Books and Proceedings


Talks at International Conferences
1. Y. Kanada-En’yo, "Dineutron correlations in nuclear surface”, 12th international conference on nuclear reaction mechanisms, June 15 - 19, 2009, Varenna, Italy. (Plenary)

**Invited Seminars (in Japan)**

1. Lecture series ”Cluster structures in Light Unstable Nuclei”(in Japanese)
   24-29 August 2009, Kishima Diara, Nagano.

**Taichi Kugo**

**Journal Papers**

1. Taichiro Kugo and Hideo Nakajima
   Schwinger-Dyson and Bethe-Salpeter approach to Strong Interaction Dynamics and Chiral Symmetry Breaking

**Talks at international Conferences**

1. Gauge fixing problem in Superstring Field Theory

**Invited Seminars (in Japan)**

   2 July 2009, Dept. Physics, Nagoya Univ.
2. Electric and Magnetic Dipole Moments of Monopole Fermions and its Dual Electron (in Japanese)

**Hiroshi Kunitomo**

**Journal Papers**


**Takao Morinari**

**Journal Papers**

1. Y. Kurita, M. Kobayashi, T. Morinari, M. Tsubota, and H. Ishihara,
   “Spacetime analog of Bose-Einstein condensates: Bogoliubov-de Gennes formulation,”
2. T. Morinari,
   “Pseudogap and Short-Range Antiferromagnetic Correlation Controlled Fermi Surface in Underdoped Cuprates: From Fermi Arc to Electron Pocket,”
3. H. Yoshizumi, T. Tohyama, and T. Morinari,
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4. T. Morinari, H. Nakamura, M. Machida, and T. Tohyama,
   “Effect of Fermi Surface Topology on Inter-Layer Magnetoresistance in Layered Multiband Systems: Application to LaFeAsO$_{1-x}$F$_x$,”

**Talks at International Conferences**


**Invited Seminars (in Japan)**

1. “$n=5/2$ fractional quantum Hall state and non-Abelian anyons,”
   Kinki University, 24 April 2009.
2. “$v = 5/2$ fractional quantum Hall state and non-Abelian anyons,”
   ISSP University of Tokyo, 18 December 2009.

**Masatoshi Murase**

**Talks at international Conferences**


Invited Seminars (in Japan)

1. Evolution, Development and Organization (Series Lecture), September 2009, Department of Physics, Ritsumeikan University
2. Origin and Evolution of Life, March 2010, Hakodate Future University

Shigehiro Nagataki

Journal Papers


Akira Ohnishi

Journal Papers


Books and Proceedings


Talks at International Conferences


Invited Seminars (in Japan)

Kazuo Hosomichi

Journal Papers

Talks at International Conferences

Invited Seminars (in Japan)

Misao Sasaki

Journal Papers

Talks at International Conferences
6. “Non-Gaussianity from Inflation,” Invited, in 11th Italian-Korean Symposium on Relativistic Astrophysics “The Sun, the Stars,
the Universe and General Relativity,” Sogang University, Seoul, Korea, 2–4 November, 2009.


Invited Seminars (Overseas)


Ryu Sasaki

Journal Papers


Books and Proceedings


Talks at International Conferences


Invited Seminars (Overseas)


Invited Seminars (in Japan)


Naoki Sasakura

Journal Papers


Books and Proceedings

Talks at International Conferences


Invited Seminars (Overseas)

1. “Personal overview of QFT on sl(2,R) spacetime and 3-dim gravity,” Institute for Theoretical Physics, University of Wroclaw, Poland, 24 June 2009.

Invited Seminars (in Japan)


Masaru Shibata

Journal Papers


Talks at International Conferences


Invited Seminars (Overseas)

1. "Numerical Relativity: Solving the issues in general relativity,”
Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics, University of Valencia, Spain, 1 April 2010.

Invited Seminars (in Japan)

1. “Merger of binary neutron stars,”
   Mini Symposium on Nuclear Astro physics, YITP, Kyoto University, 25 January 2010.
2. “Current status and prospect of numerical relativity,”
   Workshop on The origin of matter and structure of the universe, the University of Tokyo, 16 March 2010.

Ken-ichi Shizuya

Journal Papers


Books and Proceedings


Invited Seminars (in Japan)


Takahiro Tanaka

Journal Papers

1. Kazumi Kashiyama, Norihiro Tanahashi, Antonino Flachi and Takahiro Tanaka
   Quantum black reaction to asymptotically AdS black holes.
   arXiv:0910.5376 [gr-qc], YITP-09-91.
2. Norihiro Tanahashi and Takahiro Tanaka
   Floating Black Hole in the Karch-Randall Model and its Holographic Dual.
   arXiv:0910.5303 [gr-qc], YITP-09-63.
3. Kent Yagi and Takahiro Tanaka
   Constraining alternative theories of gravity by gravitational waves from precessing eccentric compact binaries with LISA.
   arXiv:0906.4269 [gr-qc], YITP-09-90.
4. Antonino Flachi and Takahiro Tanaka
   Casimir Effect on the brane.
5. Shuntaro Mizuno, Frederico Arroja, Kazuya Koyama and Takahiro Tanaka
   Lorentz boost and non-Gaussianity in multi-field DBI-inflation.
6. Frederico Arroja, Shuntaro Mizuno, Kazuya Koyama and Takahiro Tanaka
   On the full trispectrum in single field DBI-inflation.
7. Yuko Urakawa and Takahiro Tanaka
   Influence on observation from IR divergence during inflation – Multi field inflation –.
   arXiv:0904.4415 [hep-th], YITP-09-86.
8. Yuko Urakawa and Takahiro Tanaka
   Influence on Observation from IR Divergence during Inflation. I.

Talks at international Conferences

1. Spin-2 ghost in brane gravity.
   Invited 20-21 Nov. 2009, International
2. Constraint on higher dimensional gravity theory from black holes.


4. Instability of ultra-spinning higher dimensional black holes.

5. Floating Black Holes in Braneworld.
Invited 17 Aug. - 12 Sep. 2009, Extended Workshop on DM, LHC and Cosmology The KIAS-KAIST-YITP Joint Workshop at KIAS, Daejon, Korea

Invited 22-24 July 2009, Holographic Cosmology, Perimeter institute, Kanada

Invited 25-30 May 2009, Frontiers in Black Hole Physics at Dubna, Dubna, Russia

8. Efficient diagrammatic computation method for higher order correlation function.
6-10 April 2009, Focus week on non-Gaussianities in the sky, IPMU, Japan

Invited Seminars (Overseas)
26 Nov. 2009, National Tsing Hua univ., Hsinchu, Taiwan

2. Floating Black Holes in Braneworld.

Invited Seminars (in Japan)
1. Direct test of general relativity and black hole spacetime using gravitational waves.
21 March 2010, Annual meeting of Physical Society of Japan, Okayama univ.

2. Classical BH evaporation conjecture.
28 Jan. 2010, Physics Department, Nagoya univ.


4. Non-linear evolution of density perturbation during inflation and non-Gaussianity in cosmic microwave background
29 July, Enreiso-no-kai, Hokkaido univ.

Seiji Terashima

Journal Papers


Invited Seminars (in Japan)


Takami Tohyama

Journal Papers


Talks at International Conferences


Talks at domenstic Conferences (Invited)
in “Symposium of JPS meeting,” Kumamoto Univ.,
25 September 2009.
2. “Optical excitations in Mott insulators coupled to phonons,”
in “YITP conference on "Photo-induced phenomena in correlated electron systems”,” Kyoto Univ.,

Invited Seminars (Overseas)
1. "Resonant Inelastic X-ray Scattering in Cuprates,”
Department of Physics, New South Wales University, Sydney, Australia, 11 November 2009.
2. "Spin and Charge Dynamics Ruled by the Antiferromagnetic Order in Iron Pnictides,”
Joseph Stephan Institute, Ljubliana, Slovenia, 25 February 2010.

Invited Seminars (in Japan)
1. “Development of dynamical DMRG and its applications to 1D strongly correlated electron systems,”

Keisuke Totsuka

Journal Papers
1. H-T. Ueda and K. Totsuka,
“Magnon Bose-Einstein condensation and various phases of three-dimensional quantum helimagnets under high magnetic field”
2. H-T. Ueda, K. Totsuka, and T. Momoi
“Dilute-bose-gas approach to ground state phases of 3D quantum helimagnets under high magnetic field”
3. H-T. Ueda and K. Totsuka,
“Supersolid phase of three-dimensional spin- and hardcore-boson models”

Talks at International Conferences
1. “Possible featureless spin-liquid phases in high magnetic fields”,
in “Topological Order: from QUantum Hall Systems to Magnetic Materials”, Max-Planck Institute for Physics of Complex Systems, Dresden, Germany
2. “Supersymmetric VBS models–hidden order and dynamics”,
in “Workshop on Matrix Product State Formulation and Density Matrix Renormalization Group Simulations, Kobe, Japan
12–13 August 2009.

Hirofumi Wada

Journal Papers
1. H-R. Jiang, H. Wada, N. Yoshinaga and M. Sano
“Manipulation of colloids by nonequilibrium depletion force in a temperature gradient,”
2. A. Alexander-Katz, H. Wada, R. R. Netz
“Internal friction and nonequilibrium unfolding of polymeric globules,”
3. H. Wada and R. R. Netz
“Hydrodynamics of helical-shaped bacterial motility,”
4. H. Wada and R. R. Netz
“Plectoneme creation reduces the rotational friction of a polymer,”
5. H. Wada and Y. Tanaka
“Mechanics and size-dependent elasticity of
composite networks,”

Talks at International Conferences
1. “Rotating a polymer at nonequilibrium,” Invited,

Invited Seminars (Overseas)
1. "Driven hydrodynamics of a rotating semiflexible polymer;”
2.3.3 Publications and Talks by Research Fellows and Graduate Students (April 2009–March 2010)

Junichi Aoi

Journal Papers


Talks at International Conferences


Takatoshi Ichikawa

Journal Papers


Talks at International Conferences

1. “Quantitative Estimation for Assigning the Reaction Channel $^{209}$Bi($^{70}$Zn, n)$^{278}$113,” Plenary, in “Study of the Superheavy Element at RIKEN,” RIKEN Nishina Center, Japan, 21 January 2010.

Invited Seminars (in Japan)


Koutarou Kyutoku

Journal Papers


Talks at International Conferences


Marco Ruggieri

Journal Papers


Talks at International Conferences


Invited Seminars (Overseas)

1. "QCD in strong magnetic fields,” Department of Physics, Bari University, Italy, 18 December 2009.
2. "Deconfinement in a strong magnetic background,” Department of Physics, Genoa University, Italy, 9 November 2010.

Invited Seminars (in Japan)


Shigetoshi Sota

Books and Proceedings


Talks at International Conferences


Toru T. Takahashi

Journal Papers


Books and Proceedings


**Talks at International Conferences**


**Junko Yamagata-Sekihara**

**Journal Papers**


**Talks at International Conferences**


**Daisuke Yamauchi**

**Journal Papers**


**Talks at International Conferences**

2. “Skewness in CMB temperature fluctuations from bended cosmic (super-)strings,” in “Japan Physical Society Meeting”, Okayama University, Japan 9–12 September 2009
3. “Non-Gaussianity in CMB temperature fluctuations from bended (super-)strings”, Stanford Institute for Theoretical Physics, America, 19 October 2009
4. “Skewness in CMB temperature fluctuations from bended (super-)strings”, The 19th Workshop on General Relativity and Gravitation in Japan at Rikkyo University, Tokyo, Japan, 30 November– 4 December 2009
5. “Non-Gaussianity in CMB temperature fluctuations from bended (super-)strings”, “The non-Gaussian Universe” workshop at Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics, Japan, 15–28 March 2010
2.4 Seminars, Colloquia and Lectures

▶ 2009.4.1 — 2010.3.31

4.3 Sean Murray (Centre for Particle Physics Phenomenology, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium): Fuzzy spaces and bundles

4.6 Hans Feldmeier (GSI / YITP): YITP Colloquium: Shells, clusters, and halos - Concepts to solve the nuclear many-body problem

4.8 Kazunobu Maruyoshi (YITP): Quiver gauge theory and extended electromagnetic duality

4.8 Serguey Petcov (SISSA/INFN, Italy and INRNE, Bulgaria): Neutrino Mixing, Leptonic CP-Violation, Leptogenesis and Lepton Flavour Violation

4.15 Domenico Orlando (IPMU): Quantum Crystals and Topological Strings

4.15 Elias Kiritsis (University of Crete, Greece): Improved Holographic QCD

4.15 Naoki Yoshioka (YITP, Kyoto Univ.): Size scaling and bursting activity in thermally activated breakdown

4.15 Hirotaka Yoshino (University of Alberta, Canada): On non-existence of Randall-Sundrum II black holes

4.16 Philippe Sindzingre (LPTMC, Université Pierre et Marie Curie): Phase diagram of J1-J2-J3 model of spin-1/2 on the square lattice

4.16-17 Hans Feldmeier (GSI/YITP): Modern aspects of nuclear structure

4.22 Hayato Shiba (Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University): Heterogeneities, critical dynamics, and defect diffusion in 2D melting

4.22-23 Teruhiko Kawano (University of Tokyo): F-theory and Grand Unification

4.24 Masao Nagasawa (University of Zurich): Is the quantum mechanics the only one theory? quantum physics and stochastic processes

4.27 Shunsuke Furukawa (RIKEN): Quantum Entanglement in Tomonaga-Luttinger Liquids

5.8 Junko Yamagata-Sekihara (YITP, Kyoto University): Structure and formation of kaon-nucleus systems

5.12 Kazuo Hosomichi (YITP, Kyoto Univ.): YITP Colloquium: Random matrices – toy models of strings –

5.13 Masato Taki (YITP, Kyoto Univ.): Microscopic Approach of N=1 Gauge Theories and Whitham Hierarchy

5.13 Ryu Sasaki (YITP, Kyoto University): Exactly Solvable Birth and Death Processes

5.14 Leor Barack (University of Southampton): GCOE/YITP Seminar: Gravitational self-force (with application to extreme-mass-ratio binary inspirals)

5.20 Eigo Shintani (YITP, Kyoto Univ.): Recent works in JLQCD collaboration

5.20 Tomoko Mizuguchi (Kyushu Univ.): Glass Transition and Polyamorphism in a simple monatomic system

5.26 Carsten Rott (Ohio State University): Indirect Searches for Dark Matter with IceCube

5.27 Ryo Takahashi (YITP, Kyoto Univ.): Top Yukawa Deviation in Extra Dimension

5.28 Jose Riera (University of Rosario): Correlated multi-orbital models for superconducting Fe-pnictics

6.1-2 Fuminobu Takahashi (IPMU, University of Tokyo): Cosmic rays and Dark Matter

6.2 Fuminobu Takahashi (IPMU, University of Tokyo): Cosmic-ray anomalies as a probe of dark matter

6.3 Yukinori Yasui (Osaka City Univ.): Higher-dimensional Kerr Geometry

6.3 Tethuaki Itoh (Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University): Spin liquid, spin-gap phase, and superconductivity under pressure, in organic triangular Mott insulators X[Pd(dmit)2]2

6.3 Satoshi Yukawa (Graduate School of Science, Osaka University): Interfacial effects on Ising thermal transport

6.10 Sanefumi Moriyama (Nagoya Univ. / YITP): Serre Relation and Higher Grade Generators of the AdS/CFT Yangian Sym-
6.17 Shigeki Matsumoto (Univ. of Toyama): Will a WIMP dark matter overcome the Nightmare scenario?

6.17 Hideki Kobayashi (Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University): Tumbling motion of a single chain in shear flow: Crossover between shear-dominant motion and fluctuation-dominant motion

6.22 Jure Kokalj (Jozef Stefan Institute): GCOE/YITP Seminar: Combination of FTLM and DMRG for dynamics at finite temperature

6.24 Laszlo Feher (Budapest, RMKI & Szeged U.): GCOE/YITP Seminar: On the duality between the hyperbolic Sutherland and the rational Ruijsenaars-Schneider models

6.25 Fabio Scardigli (National Taiwan University): Dissipation and quantization for composite systems

7.1 Yoshida Kentaroh (Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University): On gravity duals for NR CFTs

7.7 Kazuharu Bamba (National Tsing Hua University): Phantom crossing in $F(R)$ gravity

7.8 Tomio Petrosky (Center for Complex Quantum Systems, The University of Texas at Austin): Quasi-Bound States in Continuum in Low Dimensional Nano-devise

7.15 Anna Bodrova (Moscow State University): GCOE/YITP Seminar: Aggregation & Fragmentation Kinetics in Granular Gases

7.16 Massimiliano dePasquale (Mullard Space Science Laboratory (UCL)): Physical properties of Gamma-Ray Burst outflows: a study of Swift observations

7.21 Isaac Goldhirsch (Tel Aviv University): Coarse graining applied to a physical experiment

7.21 Takatoshi Ichikawa (YITP, Kyoto): Origin of the narrow, single peak in the fission-fragment mass distribution for $^{258}$Fm

7.22 Kazuki Sakurai (KEK): LHC signature of SUSY models with non-universal sfermion masses

7.23 Tsutomu Yanagida (IPMU): Dark Matter and PAMELA/Fermi Anomalies

8.3 N. Dorey (DAMTP, Cambridge Univ.): Spiky Strings and Spin Chains

8.5 Yoshinori Takahashi (University of Hyogo): Progress in the theory of itinerant-electron magnetism in the past 7 decades – Efforts to overcome the difficulties in the SCR theory

8.5 Takashi Shimomura (Valencia U. & Valencia U., IFIC): Measuring Lepton Flavour Violation at LHC with Long-Lived Slepton in the Coannihilation Region

8.5 Feng-Shou Zhang (Beijing Normal University): Shell correction energy and the entrance channel effect on the formation of superheavy nuclei

8.6 Giovanni Jona-Lasinio (University of Rome): Analogies in Theoretical Physics

8.14 Stefan Luding (University of Twente, the Netherlands): Advanced numerical methods for hard sphere granular systems

8.19 Yu Nakayama (Univ. of California, Berkeley): Forbidden Landscape from Holography

8.20 E.C.G. Sudarshan (The University of Texas at Austin): Unstable Quantum Systems

8.25 Hock-Seng Goh (U. California, Berkeley): Twin Higgs and Lepton Number Violation at the LHC

8.28 Jorge Martin Camalich (Instituto de Fisica Corpuscular (IFIC), University of Valencia, Spain): Properties of hyperons in covariant chiral perturbation theory

9.9 Masahito Yamazaki (Univ. of Tokyo): Developments in wall crossing phenomena

9.18 M.V. Sadovskii (Russian Academy of Sciences): Multiple Bands – A Key to High-Temperature Superconductivity in Iron Arsenides?

10.1 Kazuo Tsushima (Jefferson Laboratory): $J/\psi$ property in nuclear medium

10.7 Satoshi Okuzumi (Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University): Electric charging of dust particles/aggregates in a weakly ionized plasma and its significance in dust coagulation in protoplanetary disks

10.9 Piljin Yi (KIAS): Topics in D4-D8 Holographic QCD

10.9 Tadashi Takayanagi (IPMU): Holographic Insulator/Superconductor Phase Transition at Zero Temperature

10.13 Bernard de Wit (Utrecht Univ.): BPS horizons and higher-derivative couplings in
4 and 5 dimensions

10.13 Seok Kim (Seoul National Univ.): The superconformal index for N=6 Chern-Simons theory

10.13 Giniyat Khaliullin (Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research): Mott insulators in the strong spin-orbit coupling limit

10.14 Gary Horowitz (University of California, Santa Barbara): YITP Colloquium: The Remarkable Power of General Relativity

10.14-15 Shuichi Murakami (Tokyo Institute of Technology): Berry-phase phenomena in condensed materials and topological insulators

10.15 Gary Horowitz (UC, Santa Barbara): Recent Progress in Holographic Superconductors

10.15 Shuichi Murakami (Tokyo Institute of Technology): Novel physics of edge states in 2D quantum spin Hall systems

10.15 Hong Liu (MIT): From black holes to strange metals

10.15 Jan de Boer (Univ. of Amsterdam): Quantum Aspects of Black Holes

10.15 Shankar P. Das (Jawaharlal Nehru University): Time dependent correlations in a supercooled liquid from nonlinear fluctuating hydrodynamics.

10.20 Joseph Marsano (Caltech): F-Theory and GUTs

10.20 Taizan Watari (IPMU): Flavor Structure in F-theory

10.20 Takuji Ishikawa (Graduate School of Engineering, Tohoku Univ.): Suspension dynamics of swimming micro-organisms

10.21 J.Maharana (Inst. of Physics, Bhubaneswar): Toroidal compactification of type IIB theory with fluxes

10.22 Kentaro Yoshida (Kyoto Univ.): Schrödinger symmetry and gravity duals for NRCFTs

10.22 Yoichi Kazama (U. Tokyo, Komaba): Quantum Superparticle in AdS5xS5

10.28 Hiroaki Kanno (Nagoya Univ.): Combinatorics and instanton partition function in higher dimensions

10.28 Romuald Janik (Jagiellonian Univ.): 4-loop twist two operators, BFKL, integrability and strings

10.28 Masatoshi Ichikawa (Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University): Force between colloidal particles in a nematic liquid crystal studied by optical tweezers

10.28 Marco Ruggieri (YITP, Kyoto Univ.): Probing the QCD vacuum with an abelian chromomagnetic field

10.29 Michael Kiernmaier (Princeton Univ.): MHV vertex expansions for N=4 SYM

11.9 Tomohiro Harada (Rikkyo University): Loop quantum gravity: an insight into spacetime singularity

11.10 O.Cepas (Institut Neel): Towards a phase diagram for the Kagome antiferromagnet with Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya interactions?

11.11 Dmitri Kazakov (JINR, Dubna & ITEP, Moscow): Infrared Safe Observables in N=4 Super Yang-Mills Theory

11.11 Akhiro Ishibashi (KEK): Black holes in modified self-dual gravity

11.11 Victor Steinberg (Weizmann Institute of Science): Single vesicle dynamics in various flows

11.13 Rainer J. Fries (Texas A & M / RBRC): Hard Probes in Heavy Ion Collisions: Jet Chemistry and Tomography

11.18 Sergey Fedoruk (JINR, Dubna): Supersymmetric Calogero models as a gauged matrix mechanics

11.19 Yohei Masada (National Astronomical Observatory of Japan): Impact of magnetic Prandtl number on Magnetorotational Instability - Current Research Status of MRI -

11.24 Volodia Belinski (International Network of Centers for Relativistic Astrophysics (ICRANET)): On the equilibrium configuration of two Reissner-Nordstrom objects and repulsive gravity

11.25 Andrei Marshakov (YITP/ITEP): Supersymmetric gauge theories, integrability and conformal blocks

11.30 Ansgar Liebsch (Institute of Solid State Research, Research Center Juelich): Fermi-liquid, non-Fermi-liquid, and Mott phases in iron pnictides and cuprates

11.30 Andrei Marshakov (YITP/ITEP): YITP Colloquium: Supersymmetric QCD: towards understanding of confinement

12.2 Harald Fritzsch (Munich U. / KEK): Flavor Mixing, Neutrino Masses and Neutrino Oscillations

12.2 Michiko Shimokawa (Setsunan University):
sity): Fractal pattern of coffee on milk
12.9 Masaki Asano (Tohoku Univ.): General WIMP search at ILC
12.10 David Jenkins (The University of York): Insights into molecular configurations in 24Mg and 28Si from heavy ion radiative capture
12.14 Ferenc Kun (University of Debrecen): Slip avalanches in a fiber bundle model
12.14-15 Masayasu Harada (Nagoya University): Chiral Effective Theories in QCD and Hadron Physics
12.15 M. Harada (Nagoya University): Effects of vector - axial-vector mixing to dilepton spectrum in hot and/or dense matter
12.16 Junya Yagi (Rutgers Univ.): Chiral Algebras of (0,2) Models: Beyond Perturbation Theory
12.16 Hajime Susa (Konan University): Generation of magnetic field by First Stars
12.17-18 Tomohiro Sasamoto (Chiba University): Nonequilibrium statistical mechanical models in 1D
12.21 Keiji Saito (University of Tokyo): Thermal Conduction in 3D Nonlinear Systems and Related Topics
12.28 Takeshi Morita (Tata Institute): One dimensional Large-N gauge theory in a 1/D expansion
1.6 Shigeki Matsumoto (Univ. of Toyama): What do we learn from the CDMSII experiment?
1.7 Yutaka Hosotani (Osaka University): Stable Higgs Bosons as Cold Dark Matter
1.8 Peter Moller (Los Alamos National Laboratory): ACCURACY AND PREDICTIVE POWER OF NUCLEAR STRUCTURE MODELS. IMPLICATIONS FOR STABILITY OF NEUTRON-RICH AND SUPER-HEAVY NUCLEI
1.13 C. Young (YITP): Boundaries and Integrability in N=4 SYM
1.13 Takahiro Sagawa (The University of Tokyo): Information Thermodynamics
1.15 Tom Kibble (Imperial College, London): GCOE/YITP Lecture: Topological Defects in Cosmology and Condensed Matter
1.19 Masaru Shibata (YITP): YITP Colloquium: Numerical Relativity: Solving the issues in general relativity
1.20 S. Das (Kentucky Univ.): DILATON COS- MOLOGIES AND THEIR GAUGE THEORY DUALS
1.27 Takaaki Nomura (Saitama Univ.): Gauge-Higgs unification model with S2/Z2 orbifold
1.27 Michiyasu Mori (IMR, Tohoku University): Enhancement of pairing gap in cuprates by apical and dopant oxygens
1.28 Yasuhiro Sekino (Okayama Institute of Quantum Physics): FRW/CFT Duality: Holographic Formulation of Eternal Inflation and its Applications
2.2 Dmitry Prokhorov (KASI): ICM, SZE, ICS, NTE, NEI, ETC
2.4 Shin Nakamura (Kyoto University): AdS/CFT correspondence and its application to stationary non-equilibrium physics
2.9 Rafi Blumenfeld (Earth Science and Engineering, Imperial College London, UK & Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge University, UK): Stress transmission and incipient yield flow in dense granular materials
2.10 Kazunori Shima (Saitama Inst. of Technology): Nonlinear Supersymmetric General Relativity Theory and Low Energy Particle Physics
2.18 Julien Designe (CEA. France): Herds of mechanical circular sheep: an experimental reality
2.24 Shuichi Yokoyama (The University of Tokyo): A Monopole Index for N=4 Chern-Simons Theories
3.3 Katsuo Tokushuku (KEK): First collisions at LHC
3.3 Ryo Suzuki (Trinity College Dublin): Exploring TBA in the mirror AdS5xS5
3.8-9 Takashi Okamura (Kwansei Gakuin University): gauge/gravity correspondence for relativists
3.9 Takashi Okamura (Kwansei Gakuin University): vortex lattice for a holographic superconductor
3.15 Igor Shovkovy (Arizona State University): YITP Colloquium: Relativistic Dynamics and Spontaneous Symmetry Breaking in Graphene
3.17 David Wands (University of Portsmouth/YITP): YITP Colloquium: Primordial perturbations from cosmological inflation
3.17 John C. Wells (Ritsumeikan University):
A model for elastohydrodynamic collision of spheres in liquid

3.18-19 David Wands (Portsmouth Univ. & Yukawa Institute): Cosmological perturbations

3.29 Bernard Carr (Queen Mary University of London/RESCEU): NEW COSMOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS ON PRIMORDIAL BLACK HOLES

3.30 Hiroaki Matsueda (Sendai National College of Technology): Recent development of density matrix renormalization group method - Entanglement structure inherent in tensor networks -

3.30 Kenji Harada (Graduate School of Informatics, Kyoto University): Multi-scale entanglement renormalization for frustrated quantum magnets
2.5 Visitors (2009)

Atom-type Visitors

**Yoshida, Shinsuke** (N)
Niigata University
2010.02.15 — 2010.03.15

**Shima, Kazunari** (E)
Saitama Institute of Technology
2010.02.01 — 2010.02.16

**Shima, Kazunari** (E)
Saitama Institute of Technology
2010.03.03 — 2010.03.17

Visitors

**Moriyama, Sanefumi** (E)
Nagoya University
2009.04.01 — 2010.03.31

**Petcov, Serguey** (E)
SISSA/INFN, INRNE, IPMU, Univ. of Tokyo
2009.04.07 — 2009.04.09

**Kiritsis, Elias** (E)
University of Crete
2009.04.12 — 2009.04.19

**Rodriguez, Yeinzon** (A)
Universidad Antonio Narino
2009.04.12 — 2009.04.25

**Domenico, Orlando** (E)
IPMU, Univ. of Tokyo
2009.04.14 — 2009.04.18

**Sindzingre, Philippe** (C)
LPTMC, Universite Pierre et Marie Curie
2009.04.15 — 2009.04.19

**Radke, Thomas** (A)
Albert Einstein Institute
2009.04.15 — 2009.04.22

**Kimura, Tetsuji** (E)
KEK
2009.04.21 — 2009.04.24

**Kawano, Teruhiko** (E)
Graduate School of Science, University of Tokyo
2009.04.22 — 2009.04.23

**Nagasawa, Masao** (E)
University of Zurich
2009.04.23 — 2009.04.25

**Furukawa, Shunsuke** (C)
RIKEN
2009.04.27 — 2009.04.28

**Barack, Leor** (A)
University of Southampton
2009.05.02 — 2009.05.21

**Mizuguchi, Tomoko** (C)
Kyushu University
2009.05.06 — 2009.07.20

**Kanno, Hiroaki** (E)
Nagoya University
2009.05.14 — 2009.05.14

**Marquet, Cyrille** (N)
Columbia University
2009.05.20 — 2009.05.24

**Rott, Carsten** (A)
Ohio State University
2009.05.25 — 2009.05.26

**Riera, Jose** (C)
University of Rosario
2009.05.27 — 2009.05.29

**Takahashi, Fuminobu** (E)
IPMU, University of Tokyo
2009.06.01 — 2009.06.02

**Hayasaki, Kimitake** (A)
Hokkaido University
2009.06.15 — 2009.06.24

**Matsumoto, Shigeki** (E)
Univ. of Toyama
2009.06.17 — 2009.06.18

**Feher, Laszlo** (E)
Inst.for Particle & Nucl.Phys.,Hungarian Academy Sciences
2009.06.17 — 2009.07.10

**Kokalj, Jure** (C)
Jozef Stephan Institute
2009.06.20 — 2009.07.20

**Scardigli, Fabio** (A)
National Taiwan University
2009.06.23 — 2009.06.29

**Hikami, Kazuhiro** (E)
Naruto University of Education
2009.07.02 — 2009.07.03

**Bodrova, Anna** (C)
Lomonosov Moscow State Univ.
2009.07.06 — 2009.09.12
De Pasquale, Massimiliano (A)  
Mullard Space Science Laboratory, University College London  
2009.07.13 — 2009.07.19

Lin, Hung-Miao (A)  
National Central University, Taiwan  
2009.07.16 — 2009.07.19

Sekiguchi, Yuichiro (A)  
NAOJ  
2009.07.22 — 2009.07.24

Kiuchi, Kenta (A)  
Waseda Univ.  
2009.07.22 — 2009.07.24

Roca Zamora, Luis (N)  
University of Murcia  
2009.07.25 — 2009.08.31

Dorey, Nicholas (E)  
Cambridge University  
2009.08.03 — 2009.08.11

Shinomura, Takashi (E)  
Valencia U. & Valencia U., IFIC  
2009.08.03 — 2009.08.13

Nakayama, Yu (E)  
University of California, Berkeley  
2009.08.17 — 2009.08.23

Hirenzaki, Satoru (N)  
Nara Women’s Univ.  
2009.08.25 — 2009.08.25

Ikeno, Natsumi (N)  
Nara Women’s Univ.  
2009.08.25 — 2009.08.25

Nagahiro, Hideko (N)  
Nara Women’s Univ.  
2009.08.25 — 2009.08.25

Hikami, Kazuhiro (E)  
Naruto University of Education  
2009.08.31 — 2009.09.01

Hirenzaki, Satoru (N)  
Nara Women’s Univ.  
2009.09.01 — 2009.09.02

Ikeno, Natsumi (N)  
Nara Women’s Univ.  
2009.09.01 — 2009.09.02

Nagahiro, Hideko (N)  
Nara Women’s Univ.  
2009.09.01 — 2009.09.02

Itahashi, Kenta (N)  
RIKEN  
2009.09.01 — 2009.09.02

Gal, Avraham (N)  
Racah Inst. of Physics, The Hebrew Univ.  
2009.09.02 — 2009.09.13

Hayano, Ryugo (N)  
Univ. of Tokyo  
2009.09.02 — 2009.09.02

Hayasaki, Kimitake (A)  
Hokkaido Univ.  
2009.09.06 — 2009.09.10

Taormina, Anne (E)  
University of Durham  
2009.09.07 — 2009.09.27

Yamazaki, Masahito (E)  
Univ. of Tokyo  
2009.09.08 — 2009.09.10

Sadovskii, Michael V. (C)  
Institute for Electrophysics, Russian Academy of Sciences  

Khaliullin, Giniyat (C)  
Max Planck Institute for Solid State Research  
2009.10.11 — 2009.10.26

Mori, Michiya (C)  
IMR, Tohoku University  
2009.10.13 — 2009.10.24

Ho, Choon-Lin (E)  
Tamkang Univ.  
2009.10.13 — 2009.10.29

Maharana, Jnanadeva (E)  
Inst. of Physics, Bhubaneswar  
2009.10.18 — 2009.10.24

Cui, Xiaohong (A)  
Peking Univ.  
2009.10.20 — 2009.12.11

Zhang, Ying-li (A)  
Shanghai Normal Univ.  
2009.10.22 — 2010.01.19

Dmitrasinovic, Veljko (N)  
Vinca Institute  
2009.11.02 — 2009.11.20

Odintsov, Sergey (A)  
IEEC  
2009.11.04 — 2009.11.04

Hikami, Kazuhiro (E)  
Naruto University of Education  
2009.11.05 — 2009.11.06

Fries, Rainer J. (N)  
Texas A & M / RBRC  
2009.11.12 — 2009.11.15

Nomura, Takaaki (E)  
Saitama University  
2009.11.13 — 2009.11.27
Gelis, Francois  (N)
CEA, Saclay
2009.11.14 — 2009.11.29

Ishimori, Hajime  (E)
Niigata University
2009.11.16 — 2009.11.21

Fedoruk, Sergey  (E)
KEK / JINR, Dubna
2009.11.17 — 2009.11.19

Yoo, Chul-Moon  (A)
Asia Pacific Center for Theoretical Physics
2009.11.24 — 2009.11.27

Liebsch, Ansgar  (A)
Institute of Solid State Research
2009.11.29 — 2009.12.06

Prelovsek, Peter  (C)
Jožef Stefan Institute
2009.11.30 — 2009.12.05

Fritzsch, Harald  (E)
University of Munich / KEK
2009.12.01 — 2009.12.03

Cornell, Alan  (A)
University of the Witwatersrand
2009.12.05 — 2009.12.15

Harada, Masayasu  (N)
Graduate School of Science, Nogoya University

Schuck, Peter  (N)
Institute for Nuclear Physics

Takamizu, Yuichi  (A)
RESCEU, Univ.of Tokyo

Yoshino, Yutaka  (A)
University of Alberta

Sasamoto, Tomohiro  (A)
Faculty of Science, Chiba University
2009.12.16 — 2009.12.18

Aoyama, Shigeyoshi  (N)
Niigata University
2009.12.16 — 2009.12.18

Iizuka, Norihiro  (E)
CERN

Kanno, Sugumi  (A)
Durham University
2009.12.22 — 2010.01.18

Morita, Takeshi  (E)
TIFR

Shigemori, Masaki  (E)
University of Amsterdam

Yoshino, Yutaka  (A)
University of Alberta
2010.01.04 — 2010.01.11

Fonseca, Jose  (A)
Univ. of Portsmouth
2010.01.04 — 2010.03.28

Kibble, Thomas Walter Bannerman  (A)
Imperial College
2010.01.05 — 2010.01.23

Prokhorov, Dmitry  (A)
KASI
2010.01.06 — 2010.02.07

Iwamoto, Akira  (N)
Juntendo University
2010.01.07 — 2010.01.09

Möller, Peter  (N)
Los Alamos National Laboratory
2010.01.07 — 2010.01.14

De Forcrand, Philippe  (N)
Institute for Theoretical Physics, ETH Zurich
2010.01.10 — 2010.01.25

De Felice, Antonio  (A)
Tokyo University of Science
2010.01.15 — 2010.01.30

Das, Sumit  (E)
University of Kentucky
2010.01.18 — 2010.01.21

Takamizu, Yuichi  (A)
RESCEU, Univ.of Tokyo
2010.01.19 — 2010.01.21

Sekino, Yasuhiro  (A)
Okayama Institute of Quantum Physics
2010.01.25 — 2010.01.30

Hayasaki, Kimikata  (A)
Hokkaido Univ.
2010.02.08 — 2010.03.10

Hut, Piet  (A)
Institute for Advance Study, Princeton
2010.02.10 — 2010.02.17

Honma, Yoshinori  (E)
KEK/SOKENDAI
2010.02.15 — 2010.02.19

Zhang, Sen  (E)
KEK/SOKENDAI
2010.02.15 — 2010.02.19
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Hikami, Kazuhiro</td>
<td>Naruto University of Education</td>
<td>2010.02.22 — 2010.02.23</td>
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<td>Yoo, Chul-Moon</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Center for Theoretical Physics</td>
<td>2010.02.22 — 2010.03.05</td>
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<td>Okazaki, Atsuo</td>
<td>Hokkai-Gakuen University</td>
<td>2010.02.24 — 2010.02.26</td>
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<td>Okuda, Takuya</td>
<td>Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics</td>
<td>2010.02.24 — 2010.03.03</td>
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<td>Morozov, Andrey</td>
<td>ITEP</td>
<td>2010.02.26 — 2010.03.06</td>
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<td>Morozov, Alexey</td>
<td>ITEP</td>
<td>2010.02.26 — 2010.03.06</td>
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<td>Wyllard, Nicolas</td>
<td>Chalmers University of Technology</td>
<td>2010.02.27 — 2010.03.13</td>
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<td>2010.02.28 — 2010.03.03</td>
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<td>Teschner, Joerg</td>
<td>DESY</td>
<td>2010.02.28 — 2010.03.03</td>
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<td>Shatashvili, Samson L</td>
<td>Trinity College Dublin</td>
<td>2010.02.28 — 2010.03.04</td>
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<td>Suzuki, Ryo</td>
<td>Trinity College Dublin</td>
<td>2010.02.28 — 2010.03.05</td>
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<td>Lee, Sungjay</td>
<td>Korea Institute for Advanced Study</td>
<td>2010.02.28 — 2010.03.08</td>
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<td>Steer, Daniele Ann</td>
<td>Université Paris 7</td>
<td>2010.03.06 — 2010.03.27</td>
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<td>Hasebe, Kazuki</td>
<td>Takuma National College of Technology</td>
<td>2010.03.10 — 2010.03.12</td>
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<td>Frolov, Andrei</td>
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<td>Koyama, Kazuya</td>
<td>University College of Portsmouth</td>
<td>2010.03.14 — 2010.03.28</td>
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<td>Langlois, David</td>
<td>Université Paris 7</td>
<td>2010.03.15 — 2010.03.26</td>
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<td>Takahashi, Fuminobu</td>
<td>IPMU</td>
<td>2010.03.15 — 2010.03.28</td>
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<td>Nomura, Takaaki</td>
<td>Saitama University</td>
<td>2010.03.17 — 2010.03.19</td>
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<td>Yoo, Chul-Moon</td>
<td>Asia Pacific Center for Theoretical Physics</td>
<td>2010.03.18 — 2010.03.25</td>
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<td>Tommaso, Gianantonio</td>
<td>University of Bonn</td>
<td>2010.03.21 — 2010.03.29</td>
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<td>Komatsu, Eiichiro</td>
<td>University of Texas</td>
<td>2010.03.21 — 2010.03.27</td>
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<td>Kim, Sooa</td>
<td>Korea Astronomy and Space Science Institute</td>
<td>2010.03.22 — 2010.03.31</td>
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<td>Yamaguchi, Masahide</td>
<td>Aoyama Gakuin</td>
<td>2010.03.23 — 2010.03.27</td>
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<td>Takahashi, Tomo</td>
<td>Saga University</td>
<td>2010.03.23 — 2010.03.28</td>
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<td>De Felice, Antonio</td>
<td>Tokyo University of Science</td>
<td>2010.03.23 — 2010.03.28</td>
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<td>Urakawa, Yuko</td>
<td>Waseda University</td>
<td>2010.03.24 — 2010.03.28</td>
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<td>Byrnes, Christian</td>
<td>University of Bielefeld</td>
<td>2010.03.24 — 2010.03.28</td>
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<td>Kamada, Kohei</td>
<td>University of Tokyo</td>
<td>2010.03.24 — 2010.03.27</td>
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<td>Yokoyama, Shuichiro</td>
<td>Nagoya University</td>
<td>2010.03.24 — 2010.03.28</td>
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<td>Carr, Bernard John</td>
<td>Queen Mary, University of London</td>
<td>2010.03.29 — 2010.03.31</td>
</tr>
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</table>

In the above lists, the symbols A, C, E and N in the parentheses are the following abbreviations of research fields:

A: Astrophysics and Cosmology
C: Condensed Matter and Statistical Physics
E: Elementary Particle Theory
N: Nuclear Physics Theory
Chapter 3

Workshops and Conferences
3.1 International Workshops and Conferences

Since 1978, a series of international physics workshops, called Yukawa International Seminar (YKIS) are held annually or bi-annually. The Nishinomiya Yukawa Memorial Project was initiated by Nishinomiya city where the late Prof. Hideki Yukawa lived when he wrote his famous papers on the meson theory. As one of the major programs of this project, an international symposium open to public was held every year in Nishinomiya city, and its post/pre-workshop held at YITP. In recent years both the Nishinomiya Yukawa Symposium and its post/pre-workshops are held at YITP, Kyoto.

As of the academic year 2007, Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics launched a new five-year project, “Yukawa International Program for Quark-Hadron Sciences (YIPQS).” A few research topics are selected each year and a long-term workshop focused on each topic, extending over a period of a few months, is organized by inviting leading experts from the world. Emphasis is laid on fostering fruitful collaboration among the workshop participants. See page 20 for details.

In addition to these regular annual conferences, many international workshops and conferences of various sizes and durations from several days to more than one month are held every year.

Here is a list of main international workshops and conferences held in the academic year 2009.

Yukawa International Seminar (YKIS2009)

  Jul 21 - Aug 21, 2009, Chaired by Hisao Hayakawa, 134 participants (48 from abroad)
  For details see http://www2.yukawa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/ ykis2009/

Nishinomiya-Yukawa Symposium 2009

New Frontiers in QCD 2010 - Exotic Hadron Systems and Dense Matter -
  Jan 18 - Mar 19, 2010, Chaired by Akira Ohnishi, 191 participants (73 from overseas)
  For details, see http://www.stcm_workshop. mp.es.osaka-u.ac.jp/
3.2 YITP Workshops

YITP workshops are one of the main activities of Yukawa Institute. The aim of them is to open new research fields and stimulate nationwide collaborations. Workshop plans can be proposed by any researcher and are approved by the Committee on Research Projects of the Institute. Small workshops, summer schools and regional schools to educate young researchers are positively supported.

In the past 5 years, more than 20 workshops are held each year with 1500 strong participants visiting YITP. The list of the workshops together with the number of participants for the last academic year is given below.

▷ 2009.4.1 — 2010.3.31

Here is the list of workshops with the dates, the names of organizers, the number of participants, the proceedings and the url’s.

YITP-W-09-01
Non-Linear Cosmological Perturbation,
http://www2.yukawa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/˜tanaka/
Molecule/NLCP.html

YITP-W-09-02
http://www.yukawa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/contents/seminar/archive/2009/yitp-w-09-02/

YITP-W-09-03
http://www.yukawa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/contents/seminar/archive/2009/yitp-w-09-03/

YITP-W-09-04

YITP-W-09-05

YITP-W-09-06

YITP-W-09-07

YITP-W-09-08

YITP-W-09-09
Kobayashi, R. Akashi, 182-participants, Bussei Kenkyuu 93-6

YITP-W-09-10
http://www.th.phys.titech.ac.jp/sansha09/

YITP-W-09-11
http://www.science-ed.net/

YITP-W-09-12
http://www.yukawa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/contents/seminar/archive/2009/yitp-w-09-12/

YITP-W-09-13

YITP-W-09-14
http://www.yukawa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/contents/seminar/archive/2009/yitp-w-09-14/

YITP-W-09-15

YITP-W-09-16

YITP-W-09-17

YITP-W-09-18

YITP-W-09-19
http://www.yukawa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/contents/archive/2009/yitp-w-09-19/

YITP-W-09-20
http://www.yukawa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/contents/seminar/archive/2009/yitp-w-09-20/

**YITP-W-09-21**


**YITP-W-09-22**

*Novel States of Matter Induced by Frustration*, Jan 7 - Jan 9, 2010. H. Kageyama, T. Morinari, H. Kawamura, K. Totsuka, T. Tohyama, 101-participants, Bussei Kenkyuu 95-1

3.3 Regional Schools supported by YITP

▷ 2009.4.1—2010.3.31

Here is the list of the Regional Schools with the dates, the place, the name(s) of the main invited Lecturer(s) and the participating Universities.

**YITP-S-09-01**
Kazuhiro Tobe, Tohru Iijima
Niigata Univ., Toyama Univ., Kanazawa Univ.

**YITP-S-09-02**
Yasuhiro Okada
Tokai Univ., Shinshu Univ., Shizuoka Univ.

**YITP-S-09-03**
Teruhiro Kawano
Niigata Univ., Yamagata Univ.

**YITP-S-09-04**
Hiroshi Toki, Emiko Hiyama
Hokkaido Univ., Kitami Inst.Tech., Hokusei Gakuen Univ.

**YITP-S-09-05**
Atsushi Hosaka
Tokushima Univ., Kochi Univ., Ehime Univ.

**YITP-S-09-06**
Takahiro Tanaka, Koji Harada
Kanazawa Univ., Shinshu Univ., Toyama Univ., Niigata Univ., Kinjo College