

MANA E-BULLETIN



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RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

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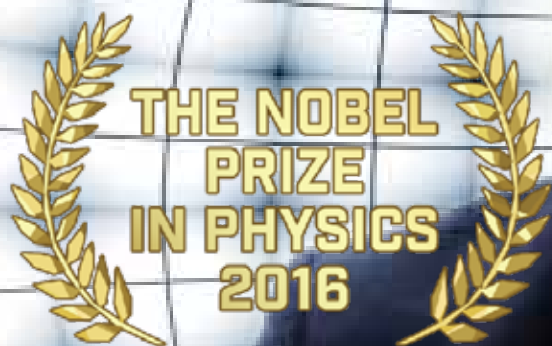
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FEATURE

An Interview with
Prof.

**DUNCAN
HALDANE**

Princeton University (USA)

Vol.

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An Interview with Prof. Duncan Haldane

F. Duncan M. Haldane

Sherman Fairchild University Professor of Physics, Princeton University
Nobel Prize Laureate (Physics) 2016

Professor Duncan Haldane shares his insights on topics including the importance of science tuition at schools, mentoring research at university, and his career in overturning conventional wisdom in magnetism and matter, and his discovery of ‘topological phases of matter’.



What led to your interest in science and mathematics at school?

Duncan Haldane:

My parents were always interested in science; they were medical people but they didn't push me to become a medical doctor. I liked science: at first I liked rocks and minerals and chemistry, and it was only in the last year of school I became enthusiastic about physics, because there was a very good physics teacher in that year. Before that, the physics teachers were not as inspiring—they made the subject seem rather dry.

I think high-school teachers, especially science teachers, really play a tremendous role, particularly those ones who are really passionate about their subjects. It only takes one good teacher to get people started on a career in science and most of the people I meet who have had successful careers in science have a story about a particular high school teacher who got them excited about science. These dedicated science teachers are really special: they are a country's big resource.

Then you went onto Cambridge University. What do you recall of your student days and how they led to your research?

I went to Cambridge to study Natural Sciences and looking back there were several things I wanted to do. I thought brain research was one thing that sounded very interesting. But, I didn't really know what I was going to do.

I hadn't done any biology at school for some reason, and so I was doing biology for the first time at the university, but I had a few incidents in the lab. For example, they had mouth pipettes for measuring out small quantities of liquids at the time, which I guess you don't see anymore. One time, I sucked too hard on the pipette and swallowed its contents, a mutagenic chemical that was supposed to mutate a mold from a nice-looking green and yellow *Aspergillus Nidulans* mold into something brown and shriveled. Well, I swallowed the stuff instead! I decided I was too clumsy to be good in the lab, especially if I had to handle any dangerous chemicals or radioactive materials!

So I chose to specialize in theoretical physics as I was good at mathematics. I encountered an excellent mentor, Philip (Phil) Anderson, in my final year as an undergraduate at Cambridge. He taught the first half of an advanced quantum mechanics class and the person doing the other half was Mike Green who became one of the founders of string theory. The topics that both of them taught were much more inspirational than the standard physics courses which I think were mainly taught by people doing experimental particle physics, and which I remember as being full of technical material about scattering theory and spherical harmonics.

So, both Phil Anderson and Mike Green taught very interesting things and I decided to apply to stay on at Cambridge for postgraduate studies. I had the choice of working with either of these two. Luckily, I made the right decision because string theory had an existential crisis soon afterwards! At that time, string theory was supposed to be a model for the heavy particles (the hadrons), but this idea failed shortly thereafter and string theory entered what has been called the 'wilderness years', before it reemerged as a possible theory of gravity. So, if I had chosen to work on it I would have probably have been unable to stay in physics and would have probably ended up working in a bank, which often happens when a physics career doesn't work out... (laugh).

So, I guess life is full of random choices and you must go with your gut feeling and hope you make the right choice. As a young scientist, you are not really in control of where your scientific career is going, so you have to take advantage of whatever possibilities are offered in the environment you are in and hope for the best.

That's a good point, the environment is important, not at just at school, but also at university.

Yes, choosing to work with Phil Anderson was very influential for my career. He ended up getting the Nobel Prize just after I finished my Ph. D. studies, and is a very original and inspiring thinker. He initially gave me a problem on mixed-valence rare-earth magnetic impurities, and promptly disappeared, because he spent half the year at Cambridge and half the year at Bell labs. Most of the rest of the condensed matter theory group at Cambridge were working in band structure, so I didn't get much help, and for a while I was struggling to understand the issues in the model problem I had been given. I think what I learned from Anderson was the importance of what I call 'toy models'. These were looked down on as simplistic by the people who do large-scale ab initio calculations, aimed at accurate determination of the properties of real materials. But simple "toy models" have proved very fruitful in my career, and I learned from Phil Anderson about the clarity that emerges by simplifying models to get rid of as much of the unnecessary details as possible.

Basically, if you get rid of the details and the physics is still there, then you know those details don't matter. So, in the search for simple understanding of phenomena, what I learned from my mentor Phil Anderson was crucial. Obviously I was extremely fortunate to be able to find such an outstanding mentor, and not everyone will have such an amazing opportunity. But if you are a young student or postdoc, wherever you are, you need to make the best of whatever environment you are in, and seek out the best available mentors to learn from.

**And your work on topological physics—what took you into that direction?**

Well, I didn't initially know that what I was investigating was "topological". Usually progress often happens by taking knowledge you have learned in one area and realizing it could be applied to an apparently-different problem, in which case you may get a new viewpoint which the people working in that area haven't had. So, I suppose, my Ph.D. research gave me one set of things I knew about (magnetic impurity problems) and I was somehow led, through a series of sideways steps, to get interested in a theoretical method called "bosonization", which was a technique that proved very fruitful by representing electronic states in terms of harmonic oscillators, and goes back to the work of the famous Japanese physicist Shinichiro Tomonaga, who really started it. It became a useful technique in the physics I was looking at, which was related to the Kondo effect (another Japanese discovery). Although I learned bosonization in the context of magnetic impurities, its main applications were to one-dimensional conductors, which used to be a theorist's toy model, but were at that time starting to get interesting because of experimental discoveries of organic conductors.

I developed some theories in the area of one-dimensional conductors but then I realized they could be applied to certain problems in quantum magnetism and I at some point realized while working on this new problem that my new techniques helped me to fully understand and reproduce some well-known (but in fact incompletely understood) results on spin-1/2 one-dimensional antiferromagnets. This validated my new and different ways of doing things, which encouraged me to apply it to systems with spin-1 and above, where explicit results were not available, but were commonly assumed to have qualitatively-similar behavior to the spin-1/2 case. But I was surprised to find that my new techniques inescapably implied that the widely-held opinion of how these systems behaved was just wrong!

It was a great shock to me to discover that the common wisdom was not just a little bit wrong, but was 100% wrong, and of course, there was a reason for that. The reason was that people in the field had been misled by an exactly-solvable mathematical model, and it turned out that they hadn't really understood what the solution was telling them, and had thought the solution of this model confirmed results coming from semi-classical spin-wave analysis.

So, the conventional wisdom, which was clearly known to have a few problems, superficially seemed to be confirmed by the exact mathematical solution of the spin-1/2 model. But exact solutions that people don't fully understand can often be very misleading. So, I found something strange and unexpected (an energy gap, with no broken symmetry) in the case of the spin-1 antiferromagnet and this later turned out to be the first example of the new "topological quantum states". It was unexpected because before then, condensed-matter physicists had not really thought about quantum entanglement; and this was one of the new states of matter where entanglement plays an important role. At about the same time, another phenomenon related to topological quantum states (the quantum Hall effect) was discovered and was so important that it quickly led to a Nobel Prize, but it also took some time for its topological aspects to become clear.

At the beginning of the 1980s, there was some complacency among condensed matter physicists who thought they had understood the basics of states of magnetism and other types of condensed matter and the road ahead to full understanding was just a question of getting more details worked out. Of course it turned out that there was a whole lot of new phenomena waiting to be discovered that no one had looked for because they didn't know they existed. These new discoveries slowly started the "topological matter revolution". But it has really taken off only in the last 10 or 12 years. It started slowly but following several breakthroughs, it was discovered that there are a lot of these "topological quantum materials" out there. So, it has become a hot topic these days.

**If you were shocked, were the people who believed the older theories equally shocked?
Did they initially say, 'go away'?**

Oh yes. I recall a conference, when I was young postdoc, where a leading senior figure in the field got up and denounced my ideas as complete nonsense! Also my paper was rejected three times by different journals, but probably by the same referee (laugh).

Actually, in the end this was very good for my subsequent career of course, because after all these people had opposed them, my ideas were proved to be correct due to the skill of materials scientists and experimentalists. The controversy stimulated people to work on the problem. Of course, the most satisfying thing for an experimentalist is to prove theorists wrong, but at least the second best is to prove them right, which was very good for me!

Talented materials scientists came up with very nice materials to put my claims to the test. They learnt how to make an organic nickel compound that was a very good match to the toy model of the spin-1 chain. In fact, that's really the trend in materials science. It used to be that the toy models were proposed as simplified approximations to naturally-occurring materials, but now, in fact, lots of interesting things can be demonstrated in toy models, and materials scientists are able to create materials and meta-materials to match the toy model, rather than having a toy model match what occurs in nature.

It used to be thought that the low dimensional physics was just "toy physics" and only 3D was the real thing, but now we realize that many quantum effects and fluctuations occur most importantly in low dimensions. As in semiconductor technology, two-dimensional surfaces are very good platforms for interesting physics.



How do you view trends in this research in the future?

It's hard to say, it is going in many directions. Quantum materials is one of the prime focuses now because there is a belief that these could provide a route to topologically-protected quantum computation. But it turns out that some of the same topological principles can be applied without the quantum mechanics, in for example, photonics. I initially realized that this was possible while I was listening to a seminar about photonic crystals, and I thought that maybe a subset of these topological principles (the edge states) could also apply to photonic crystals too, and it turns out that they do.

There are now people also doing interesting work on topological effects in mechanical systems and electric circuits. So, the topological principles have a lot of interesting consequences by themselves. Basically, topology means you can classify some state by a whole number, an integer, and integers can't change continuously. Suppose the region of the table in front of us, is classified as +5 and a neighboring region is classified by the "trivial" value 0. Since you can't go continuously from 5 to 0, something interesting has to happen at the boundary. There are lots of interesting surface states at boundaries between topologically-distinct regions. One of the most interesting examples occurs on certain one-dimensional boundaries between two-dimensional regions, along which information can only flow in one direction. This is one of the more striking effects, but the whole area of topological physics has turned out to be extremely rich. It emerged little by little by almost accidental and unexpected discoveries, and I have been really fortunate to have participated in some of the early ones.

How do you view the research activities at MANA?

There are interesting new developments here in "topological photonics". Actually, this is an area I might be coming back to, too. For example, looking for analogs of so-called HOTI's ("higher-order topological insulators") in photonics. So, it's actually surprisingly rich in possibilities too and it was hard to anticipate all these new developments from the early days of the subject, but the area of topological materials seems to have turned into something very interesting.

(Continued to 4/4)

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Looking at your career, you have moved around a lot and worked at many places. Do you think this was one of the reasons for your success in your research?

I suppose, as this area gained more prominence it made me more of a catch for institutions to go after, so yes, I have moved around. I started as a postdoc in France, then University of Southern California, and then Bell Labs, then University of California San Diego, then Princeton.

So, changes in environments led to advances in your research?

Yes, Bell Labs was very interesting. It was a fantastic place. They had a great environment where they could do all kinds of basic research, but this declined after the telecommunications reforms in the US. In the end, I decided I preferred to be in a university setting, interacting with students, and teaching, as well as doing research.

Would you encourage researchers to be mobile for new ideas and progress?

Yes. New places often stimulate new ideas and opportunities. Although I haven't moved recently, I go to meetings and workshops and so on, where you can be exposed to other ideas and get new directions. Talking with people, going to meetings, and spending extended visits at other places, gets you out of your everyday environment.



What message do you may have for young researchers? How would you advise them about thinking about the future?

I would say it is important for young people to have some focus, but don't be completely focused. There is a tendency, if you are working on something intensely, not want to go to seminars. A lot of the interesting developments happen through applying something from one area and realizing it could have some possibility in a different area, so it is good (and possibly fruitful) to hear about developments in areas that are outside your current area of research.

It is a good practice just to put yourself in the position of learning about other things that are not what you are doing, so don't spend all of your time just on your current project. Maybe spend 85% of the time on your actual project but be open to learn about other things.

Because, as a young researcher, you don't really know where your career is going. No one can fully plan his or her own career. One's career is to some extent determined by random chance. It's almost like the "Many Worlds" interpretation of quantum mechanics! Who knows which "universe" your career is in? You can help to guide it but be open to discussions that could lead to interesting new futures.

Prof. Duncan Haldane with Dr. Ayako Nakata, Senior Researcher



What are you focusing on at the moment?

I'm mainly active in the fractional quantum Hall effect and I'm presently trying to understand whether quantum geometry has an importance in these understanding it. But partly because of some of the interesting developments in topological photonics, which is a subject I helped to get started some years ago as an offshoot of my work on the quantum Hall effect, I have been thinking out that again. This subject seems to have blossomed in a very large way, as seen in work described at the recent workshop here at WPI-MANA.

There are some interesting issues and possibilities with systems with loss and gain, which may have technological applications. I never used to think about whether my work was practically applicable, I was just interested in it intellectually, but actually the subject seems to be turning out to be useful.

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Further information

Princeton University

The Nobel Prize in Physics 2016



RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

[Vol. 50]

High-Performance Solar Cells Based on Silicon Nanopencil Structures

Solar cells are an important alternative energy source. The traditional solar-cell material of choice is crystalline silicon, which enables high power conversion efficiency, is stable, and has a well-established manufacturing process. Drawbacks with crystalline silicon are the high production cost and its fundamental efficiency limit. Now, Naoki Fukata at the International Center for Materials Nanoarchitectonics, National Institute for Materials Science, Tsukuba, Japan, and colleagues have fabricated a high-efficiency solar-cell material also based on silicon but with a significantly lower production cost. This work was done in collaboration with Oji Holdings Corporation.

The material consists of nano-sized pencil-shaped silicon rods — silicon nanopencils (SiNPs) — all aligned in one direction, etched out on a silicon wafer. The researchers used a combination of colloidal lithography and plasma reactive ion etching techniques. In colloidal lithography, a pattern is synthesized on a material by putting an ordered arrangement of colloidal particles on it; subsequent irradiation and removal of excess colloidal material then results in the patterned structure. In plasma reactive ion etching, material is etched away by using a chemically reactive plasma.

The obtained SiNP arrays were then made into proper solar cells with channels of silver between areas of SiNPs. When studying the conversion efficiency of their devices, Fukata and colleagues noted that the plasma etching process led to the development of too many defects, lowering device performance. To overcome this issue, the scientists applied a chemical polish etching method, which leads to a smooth device surface and better performance characteristics.

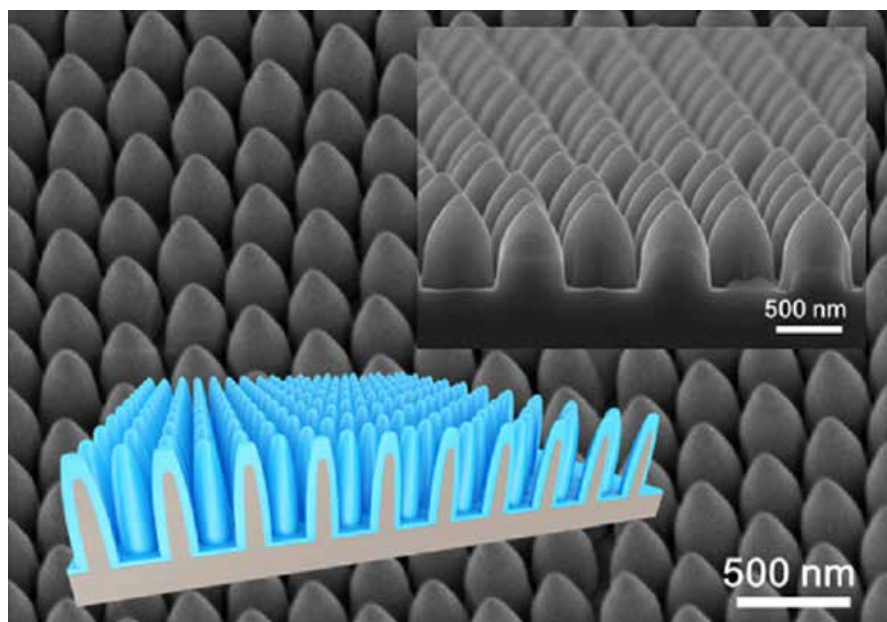


Figure:
Nanowire array structures are called moss eye structures, which become black color due to the suppression of the light reflectance. Solar light energy create electrons and holes in nanowire structures and these electrons and holes are effectively separated by pn junction, resulting in high performance PV cells.

The researchers experimented with different structural parameters. In particular, they looked at the influence of the distance (pitch) between individual SiNPs, and so the density of SiNPs on the substrate. By also considering different silicon wafer thicknesses, they were able to obtain a maximum power conversion efficiency of 14.3%.

Further structural optimization of SiNP-based solar cells could lead to even better performance characteristics of devices of the type investigated by Fukata and colleagues. Quoting the scientists: “This high-performance device holds considerable potential for solar cell production on an industrial scale.” ■

Reference

Junyi Chen *et al.*, “Fabrication of high-performance ordered radial junction silicon nanopencil T solar cells by fine-tuning surface carrier recombination and structure morphology”, *Nano Energy* **56**, 604 (2019).
DOI: 10.1016/j.nanoen.2018.12.002



[Vol. 51]

Enhanced Thermoelectric Conversion in Magnetic Materials through Spin Fluctuations

Rather than letting 'waste' heat dissipate, it is possible to use it and convert it into electrical energy. Such thermoelectric conversion is an important technology, especially in today's context of alternative energy sources. Yet, achieving high recovery efficiency is difficult. Now, Tsujii Naohito at the International Center for Materials Nanoarchitectonics, National Institute for Materials Science, Tsukuba, Japan, and colleagues have discovered that certain compounds belonging to the so-called class of weak itinerant ferromagnets display enhanced thermoelectric power under certain conditions. The finding, which is explained by a physical effect known as spin fluctuations, is likely an important step towards the development of practical thermoelectric generation systems.

The researchers investigated two iron-containing compounds ($\text{Fe}_2\text{V}_{0.9}\text{Cr}_{0.1}\text{Al}_{0.9}\text{Si}_{0.1}$ and $\text{Fe}_{2.2}\text{V}_{0.8}\text{Al}_{0.6}\text{Si}_{0.4}$). These materials are weak ferromagnets. To quantify the thermoelectric power of the two compounds, Naohito and colleagues measured their Seebeck coefficients over a wide temperature range. (The Seebeck coefficient is defined as the ratio between the voltage generated by a temperature difference in a material and the temperature difference itself.)

The Seebeck coefficients displayed an unexpected enhancement over a broad temperature range with a peak around the materials' Curie temperature (above which they are no longer permanent magnets) and extending to above room temperature. The latter is important for potential practical application of the compounds' enhanced thermoelectric power.

The scientists noticed that upon applying a magnetic field, the enhancement is suppressed, which is a signature of so-called spin fluctuations. This phenomenon is understood as follows. In weak ferromagnets, spin polarization is easily damped by absorbing heat energy. Then, spin fluctuation (thermal fluctuation in local spin density) is induced in exchange. This helps itinerant electrons gain extra energy, which causes the enhancement in thermopower. Upon applying magnetic field, on the other hand, the net magnetization becomes stabilized, but the spin fluctuation is suppressed. Thus the enhancement in thermopower vanished in magnetic field.

The researchers estimated that for compounds like the ones they investigated, a Seebeck coefficient enhancement of about 50% is feasible, which would result in a very high thermoelectric conversion power factor.

The scientists conclude that their findings "demonstrate that spin fluctuations in weak itinerant ferromagnets have an excellent potential to boost thermoelectric PF [power factors] up to practically useful levels around the room temperature range" and that the result "is quite unique and will add a new aspect of correlating magnetism to the power generation technologies." ■

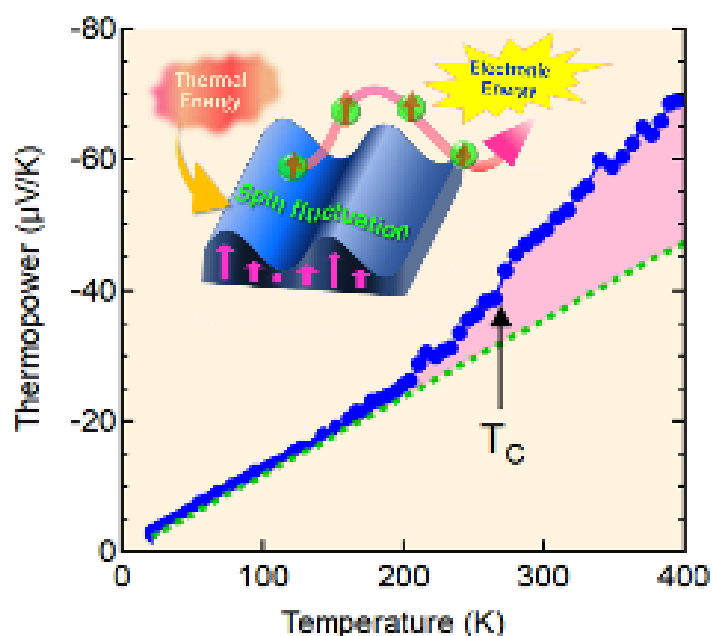


Figure:
Thermopower of an Fe-doped $\text{Fe}_2\text{V}(\text{Al},\text{Si})$ sample as a function of temperature. This compound becomes ferromagnetic below $T_c = 285$ K. Thermopower exhibits remarkable enhancement around T_c by up to 50%. This phenomenon is understood by the effect of spin-fluctuation, which absorbs thermal energy and transfers to electrons effectively.

Reference

Naohito Tsujii *et al.*, "Observation of enhanced thermopower due to spin fluctuation in weak itinerant ferromagnet", *Sci. Adv.* **5**, eaat5935 (2019).
DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aat5935



[Vol. 52]

Polymeric Particles with Anti-Inflammatory Potential for Neurodegenerative Disease Treatment

One of the pathological mechanisms observed in neurodegenerative diseases in the central nervous system, including Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease, is the accumulation of so-called microglia – cells that perform functions such as removing dead cells and excess synapses in the brain. When over-activated, microglia can also produce cytokines (small proteins) causing inflammation. Now, Mitsuhiro Ebara at the International Center for Materials Nanoarchitectonics, National Institute for Materials Science, Tsukuba, Japan, and colleagues have synthesized polymeric particles that can suppress microglial inflammation. These particles may be used in novel therapies for neurodegenerative diseases.

The researchers were inspired by behavior seen for apoptotic cells – cells that are dying, in a controlled way, as a natural part of an organism's development. Microglia can recognize apoptotic cells through the production of a compound called phosphatidylserine. After recognition, microglia produce cytokines that have anti-inflammatory effects.

Ebara and colleagues synthesized amphiphilic random copolymers with phosphoryl serine (PS) groups attached to them; the idea being that such polymers mimic the property of apoptotic cells to counter-act inflammation. They fabricated the polymers in the form of spherical particles (rather than strings), with the PS groups protruding from the particle surface by using hydrophobic effect and self-assembly system.

The scientists then tested the effect of their PS particles on macrophages. (Macrophages are a type of white blood cell that cleans up 'debris' in cells.) The PS particles triggered a response from the macrophages, indicating that the particles indeed have an anti-inflammatory effect. Next, they tested the response of the presence of PS particles to microglia *in vitro*. An uptake of the particles by microglia cells was observed, again a confirmation of their anti-inflammatory potential.

The researchers point out that the finding that PS particles can inhibit inflammatory factors shows the possibility of applying such particles in novel anti-inflammatory therapeutic strategies for neurodegenerative diseases. Moreover, quoting Ebara and colleagues, "the concept of this polymer particle system can also be easily extended to harbor various other types of hydrophobic drugs, thereby showing potential to establish a combinatory therapy with an anti-inflammation material and other drug targets." ■

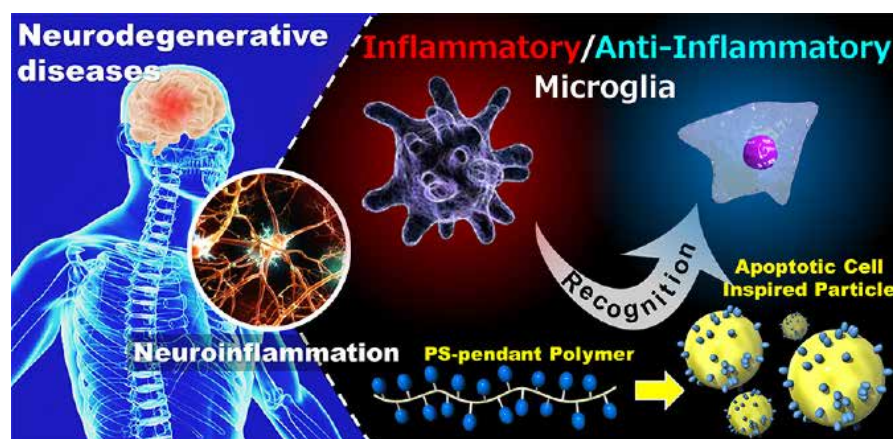


Figure:
Phosphoryl-serine-decorated polymeric particles with anti-inflammatory effect have great potential to be used in novel therapies toward neurodegenerative diseases.

Reference

Y. Nakagawa *et al.*, "Apoptotic Cell-Inspired Polymeric Particles for Controlling Microglial Inflammation toward Neurodegenerative Disease Treatment", *ACS Biomater. Sci. Eng.* (2019).
DOI: 10.1021/acsbomaterials.8b01510

