
CAMTP

CENTER FOR APPLIED MATHEMATICS AND THEORETICAL PHYSICS
UNIVERZA V MARIBORU

16. Simpozij fizikov Univerze v Mariboru

Zbornik povzetkov

Hotel Piramida
Maribor, 14., 15. in 16. december 2017

Naslov: 16. Simpozij fizikov Univerze v Mariboru -
Zbornik povzetkov

Urednika: prof. dr. Marko Robnik
doc. dr. Anita Prapotnik Brdnik

Založnik/
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Organizacija simpozija: CAMTP - Center za uporabno matematiko in teoretično fiziko, Univerza v Mariboru

Organizacijski odbor:

Prof.Dr. Marko Robnik, CAMTP

Doc.Dr. Anita Prapotnik Brdnik, Katedra za aplikativno fiziko, Fakulteta za gradbeništvo, prometno inženirstvo in arhitekturo

Urednika:

Prof.Dr. Marko Robnik, CAMTP

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Generalni sponzor simpozija:



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PREDGOVOR

Naši Simpoziji fizikov Univerze v Mariboru, ali na kratko kar Božični simpoziji fizikov, imajo že tradicijo, saj imamo letos že jubilejnega šetsnajstega po vrsti. Namen je strokovno druženje slovenskih fizikov, ob prisotnosti ter aktivni udeležbi nekaterih uglednih kolegov iz tujine kot častnih vabljenih gostov. Letos imamo sedem uglednih vabljenih predavateljev iz tujine, iz odličnih raziskovalnih skupin, tako da s tem ostajajo naša srečanja nacionalna z mednarodno udeležbo. Srečanje je le ena od številnih dejavnosti CAMTP - Centra za uporabno matematiko in teoretično fiziko Univerze v Mariboru, ki sicer organizira kar sedem serij mednarodnih znanstvenih srečanj. Glej www.camtp.uni-mb.si

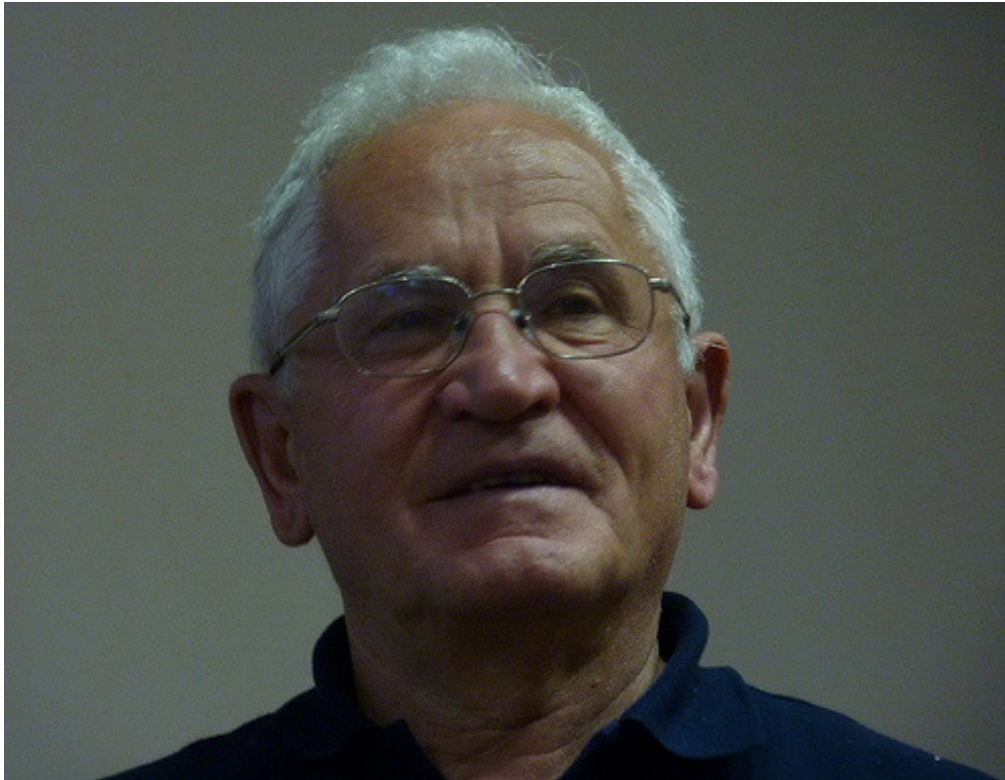
Radi bi poudarili, da je naše srečanje posvečeno vsej fiziki, teoretični in eksperimentalni, pa tudi matematični fiziki in uporabni matematiki in vsem drugim temam, za katere je fizika pomembna, ali pa so pomembne za fiziko.

Vsa predavanja so na ravni kolokvijev, se pravi razumljiva za splošnega fizika, in zato še posebej primerna za študente, dodiplomske in podiplomske. Takšnih splošnih srečanj na področju fizike v svetu pravzaprav skorajda ni več, čeprav so po našem prepričanju pomembna za širjenje intelektualnega obzorja vseh fizikov. Kolegi iz tujine, dosedanji udeleženci, potrjujejo to stališče in cenijo naš znanstveni program. Simpozij daje priložnost mladim raziskovalcem, da predstavijo svoje delo ter se o svojih rezultatih pogovorijo z izkušenimi znanstveniki. S to dejavnostjo prispevamo tudi k popularizaciji fizike v naši družbi, na trajen način. Menimo, da je nujno poskrbeti za večjo popularizacijo naravoslovnih ved v naši družbi, in fizika igra pri tem ključno vlogo. Vsem dodiplomskim študentom dovoljujemo brezplačno udeležbo na vseh predavanjih, in s tem prispevamo k popularizaciji fizike ter k dodatnemu izobraževanju na tem področju.

Nenazadnje bi radi poudarili, da je naše druženje pomemben prispevek pri nadaljnjih uspešnih aktivnostih Fakultete za naravoslovje in matematiko Univerze v Mariboru, ter Fakultete za matematiko in fiziko Univerze v Ljubljani, in seveda inštitutov z oddelki za fiziko, kot sta Inštitut Jožef Stefan v Ljubljani ter CAMTP v Mariboru.

V čast nam je, da je generalni pokrovitelj Simpozija Evropska akademija znanosti in umetnosti (European Academy of Sciences and Arts, Salzburg). Srečanje je posvečeno 75. rojstnemu dnevu Prof. Giulija Casatija z Univerze Insubria, Como, Italija, ki že dolga leta intenzivno sodeluje s kolegi v Sloveniji, ter s kolegi iz Slovenije, ki so raziskovali na njegovem inštitutu, in ima zasluge za razvoj teoretične fizike v Sloveniji. Prof. Casati je eden ustanoviteljev, pionirjev ter vodilnih raziskovalcev na področju klasičnega in kvantnega kaosa, kakor tudi na področju kvantnega računalništva, in eden najvidnejših teoretičnih fizikov našega časa. Je iz-

jemno dejaven organizator znanosti, saj je do sedaj organiziral na ducate vrhunskih znanstvenih konferenc širom po svetu, največ v Italiji, in je tudi ustanovitelj Univerze Insubria v Comu, kakor tudi Centro di Cultura Scientifica Alessandro Volta, in Lake Como School of Advanced Studies, kakor tudi ustanovitelj ter glavni organizator tradicionalnih mednarodnih konferenc Dynamics Days Central Asia, ki v smislu "intelektualne svilne poti" povezujejo daljnjo Azijo z Evropo ter z vsemi državami vmes. Je dobitnik nagrade Fermi Prize, ki je najvišje priznanje za fiziko v Italiji, in je član Evropske akademije znanosti in umetnosti.



Glej https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giulio_Casati

ORGANIZATORJA:
Prof.Dr. Marko Robnik, član EASA, Direktor CAMTP
in Doc.Dr. Anita Prapotnik Brdnik, FGPA UM

FOREWORD

Our Symposia of Physicists at the University of Maribor, or shortly Christmas Symposia, have a tradition, as this year it is already the 16th one. The purpose is the scientific socializing of Slovenian physicists along with the participation of some distinguished colleagues from abroad as our honorary guests. This year we have seven invited speakers from abroad, from some of the best research groups, so that our meetings remain national with international participation. The meeting is only one of the many activities of CAMTP - Center for Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, which organizes seven series of international scientific meetings. See *www.camtp.uni-mb.si*

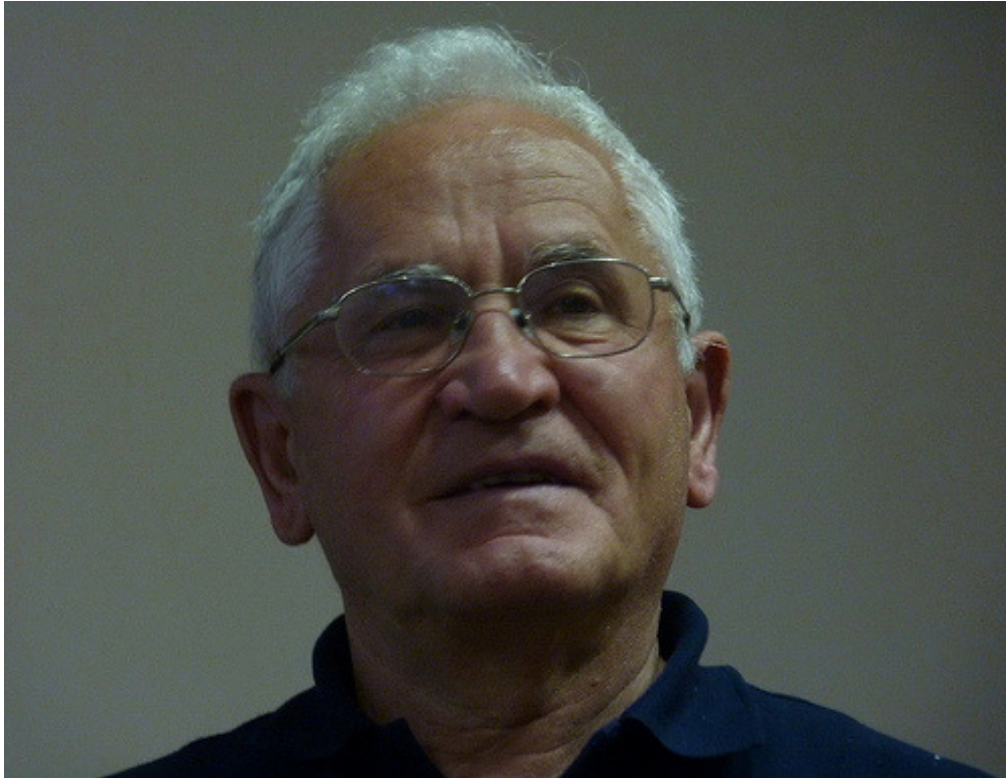
We would like to stress that our meeting is devoted to the entire physics, theoretical and experimental, and also applied mathematics and to all other topics, for which physics is important, or they are important for physics.

All lectures are on the level of colloquia, thus understandable for a general physicist, and therefore well suited for students, the undergraduate and graduate students. Such general meetings in the field of physics practically no longer exist in the world, although in our opinion they are important for the widening of the intellectual horizon of all physicists. Our colleagues from abroad, the participants so far, confirm our view and appreciate our scientific programme. The meeting is also an opportunity for the young researchers to present their work and discuss it with the experienced scientists. With this activity we also contribute to the promotion and the popularization of physics in our society. We are convinced that it is quite urgent to care about the more intense popularization of natural sciences in our society, and physics plays a key role in this context. All undergraduate students can attend all the lectures of the conference free of charge. In this way we contribute to the popularization of physics and the education in this field.

At the end we would like to stress that our gatherings are an important contribution to the activities of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics (Maribor) and the Faculty of Mathematics and Physics (Ljubljana), and of course also for the institutes IJS in Ljubljana and CAMTP in Maribor.

It is our privilege that the general patron of the Symposium is the European Academy of Sciences and Arts (Salzburg). The meeting is dedicated to the 75th birthday of Professor Giulio Casati of the University of Insubria, Como, Italy, who over the many past years intensively collaborates with colleagues in Slovenia, and from Slovenia, who were doing research at his institute, and thus has credit for the development of theoretical physics in Slovenia. Prof. Casati is one of the founders, pioneers and leading researchers in the field of classical and quantum chaos, as well

as in the field of quantum computation, and is one of the most prominent theoretical physicists of our era. He is also exceptionally active organizer of science, as he has organized dozens of scientific conferences and schools, mainly in Italy, and is also the founder of the University of Insubria in Como, as well as of the Centro di Cultura Scientifica Alessandro Volta, and of the Lake Como School of Advanced Studies, as well as the founder and main organizer of the traditional international conferences Dynamics Days Central Asia, which in the sense of an "intellectual silk road" connect far Asia with Europe and all the countries in between. He is also a recipient of the Fermi Prize, the highest award for physics in Italy, and is a member of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts.



See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giulio_Casati

ORGANIZERS:

Prof.Dr. Marko Robnik, Member of EASA, Director of CAMTP
and Prof.Dr. Anita Prapotnik Brdnik, FGPA UM

Seznam vseh udeležencev 16. Simpozija fizikov Univerze v Mariboru

List of all participants at the 16th Christmas Symposium of Physicists of the University of Maribor

Prof.Dr. Denis Arčon
IJS and FMF, University of Ljubljana
denis.arcon@fmf.uni-lj.si

Dr. Benjamin Batistić
CAMTP, University of Maribor
benjamin.batistic@gmail.com

Prof.Dr. Tamas Biro
H.A.S. Wigner Research Centre for Physics,
Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Budapest, Hungary
Biro.Tamas@wigner.mta.hu

Prof.Dr. Janez Bonča
FMF, University of Ljubljana and IJS, Ljubljana
janez.bonca@fmf.uni-lj.si

Prof.Dr. Tassos Bountis
Nazarbayev University, Astana, Kazakhstan
tassosbountis@gmail.com

Prof.Dr. Giulio Casati
University of Insubria, Como, Italy
giulio.casati@uninsubria.it

Doc.Dr. Simon Čopar
FMF, University of Ljubljana
simon.copar@fmf.uni-lj.si

Mr. Samo Curk
FNM, University of Maribor
samo.curk@gmail.com

Ms. Karin Dobravc Škof
FNM, University of Maribor
karin.dobravc.skof@gmail.com

Prof.Dr. Janez Dolinšek
IJS ad FMF, University of Ljubljana
janez.dolinsek@fmf.uni-lj.si

Dr. Maša Dukarić
CAMTP, University of Maribor
masa.dukaric@gmail.com

Doc.Dr. Marko Gosak
FNM, University of Maribor
marko.gosak@uni-mb.si

Dr. Sašo Grozdanov
Center for Theoretical Physics, MIT
Cambridge, Mass., USA
saso@mit.edu, saso.grozdanov@gmail.com

Ms. Katja Klobas
FMF, University of Ljubljana
katja.klobas@fmf.uni-lj.si

Mr. Pavel Kos
FMF, University of Ljubljana
pavel.kos@fmf.uni-lj.si

Mr. Marko Ljubotina
FMF, University of Ljubljana
marko.ljubotina@fmf.uni-lj.si

Mr. Črt Lozej
CAMTP, University of Maribor
clozej@gmail.com

Mr. Urban Marhl
FNM, University of Maribor
urban.marhl@student.um.si

Dr. Rene Markovič
FNM, University of Maribor
renemarkovic@gmail.com

Prof.Dr. Dragan Mihailović
IJS, Ljubljana
dragan.mihailovic@ijs.si

Prof.Dr. Willibald Plessas
University of Graz, Austria
willibald.plessas@uni-graz.at

Doc.Dr. Anita Prapotnik Brdnik
FGPA, University of Maribor
anita.prapotnik@um.si

Prof.Dr. Tomaž Prosen
Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, University of Ljubljana
tomaz.prosen@fmf.uni-lj.si

Prof.Dr. Anton Ramšak
IJS and FMF, University of Ljubljana
anton.ramsak@fmf.uni-lj.si

Prof.Dr. Marko Robnik
CAMTP, University of Maribor
robnik@uni-mb.si

Prof.Dr. Valery Romanovski
CAMTP, University of Maribor
valerij.romanovskij@um.si

Prof.Dr. Božidar Šarler
FS, University of Ljubljana
bozidar.sarler@fs.uni-lj.si

Prof.Dr. Peter Schmelcher
ZOQ - Center for Optical Quantum Technologies,
University of Hamburg, Germany
peter.schmelcher@physnet.uni-hamburg.de

Dr. Spyridon Sotiriadis
FMF, University of Ljubljana
spyridon.sotiriadis@fmf.uni-lj.si

Doc.Dr. Andraž Stožer
Institute for Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Maribor
stožera@googlemail.com

Prof.Dr. Daniel Svenšek
FMF, University of Ljubljana
daniel.svenssek@fmf.uni-lj.si

Hans-Jürgen Stöckmann
University of Marburg, Germany
Stoeckmann@physik.uni-marburg.de

Prof.Dr. Zvonko Trontelj
FNM, University of Ljubljana
zvonko.trontelj@fmf.uni-lj.si

Dr. Matthieu Vanicat
FMF, University of Ljubljana
matthieu.vanicat@gmail.com

Prof.Dr. Nataša Vaupotič
FNM, University of Maribor
natasa.vaupotic@um.si

Mr. Lenart Zadnik
FMF, University of Ljubljana
lenart.zadnik1@student.fmf.uni-lj.si

Prof.Dr. Slobodan Žumer
FMF, University of Ljubljana
slobodan.zumer@fmf.uni-lj.si

Dr. Bojan Žunkovič
FMF, University of Ljubljana
znajob@gmail.com

Prof.Dr. Tomaž Zwitter
FMF, University of Ljubljana
tomaz.zwitter@fmf.uni-lj.si

**Urnik 16. Simpozija fizikov
Univerze v Mariboru**

Četrtek, 14. december 2017	
Chair	Robnik
09:00-09:15	otvoritev/opening
09:15-10:00	Casati
10:00-10:45	Žumer
10:45-11:15	Ramšak
11:15-11:45	Coffee & Tea
11:45-12:30	Stöckmann
12:30-13:15	Mihailovič
13:15-13:30	Zadnik
13:30-15:00	Lunch
Chair	Prosen
15:00-15:45	Zwitter
15:45-16:30	Schmelcher
16:30-17:00	Coffee & Tea
17:00-17:30	Bonča
17:30-18:00	Svenšek
19:00-20:00	Concert Jure Goručan
20:00-23:00	Dinner

Petek, 15. december 2017	
Chair	Žumer
09:00-09:45	Prosen
09:45-10:15	Sotiriadis
10:15-10:45	Vanicat
10:45-11:15	Šarler
11:15-11:45	Coffee & Tea
11:45-12:15	Dolinšek
12:15-12:45	Gosak
12:45-13:15	Stožer
13:15-13:30	Lozej
13:30-15:00	Lunch
Chair	Stöckmann
15:00-15:30	Robnik
15:30-16:00	Batistić
16:00-16:30	Čopar
16:30-17:00	Coffee & Tea
17:00-17:45	Bountis
17:45-18:00	Curk
19:00-20:00	Concert N. Sajko, M. Batalović
20:00-23:00	Dinner

Sobota, 16. december 2017	
Chair	Bountis
09:00-09:45	Biro
09:45-10:30	Grozdanov
10:30-11:00	Arčon
11:00-11:15	Klobas
11:15-11:45	Coffee & Tea
11:45-12:30	Plessas
12:30-13:00	Markovič
13:00-13:30	Vaupotič
13:30-15:00	Lunch
Chair	Biro
15:00-15:30	Žunkovič
15:30-15:45	Ljubotina
15:45-16:15	Romanovski
16:15-16:45	Coffee & Tea
16:45-17:15	Trontelj
17:15-17:30	Kos
17:30-18:00	Prapotnik Brdnik
19:00-	Dinner

Nenavadna spinska tekočina s spini atomskih skupkov v $1T$ -TaS₂

DENIS ARČON

Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko

Univerza v Ljubljani, Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Institut Jožef Stefan, Jamova 39 SI-1000 Ljubljana Slovenia

denis.arcon@fmf.uni-lj.si

Obstoj kvantne spinske tekočine (QSL) v kateri močne kvantne fluktuacije spinov preprečijo spinsko urejanje vse do temperature 0, je bil teoretično predlagan že pred več kot 40 leti. Leta 1973 je Anderson vpeljal model resonančne valenčne vezi (RVB) [1], ki naj bi predstavljal osnovno stanje trikotne mreže $S = 1/2$ Heisenbergovega antiferomagneta namesto bolj običajnega Néel stanja. Predlog je bil osnovan na trikotni mreži Ta atomov v plastovitem $1T$ -TaS₂ in je poskušal razložiti nekatere nenavadne magnetne lastnosti tega materiala. Od takrat je seznam kandidatov za QSL na trikotni mreži, t.j. stanje brez spontanega zloma simetrije in z nenavadnimi frakcionalnimi vzbuditvami, še vedno presenteljivo kratek: YbMgGaO₄ [2] in nekateri organski molekularni sistemi, npr. κ -(ET)₂Cu₂(CN)₃ [3]. V primerjavi s temi sistemi pa ima $1T$ -TaS₂ idelano trikotno mrežo in šibkejšo spin-orbit sklopitev, kar ponuja nove možnosti za raziskave antagonističnih stanj QSL in Néelovega antiferomagneta. Tu poročamo o našem odkritju [4] skoraj idealne spinske tekočine, ki se vzpostavi na trikotni mreži spinov atomskih skupkov v CDW stanju $1T$ -TaS₂. V tem sistemu imajo nabojne vzbuditve dobro določeno nabojno energijsko režo ~ 0.3 eV, medtem ko jedrska kvadrupolna resonanca in mionska spinska relaksacija kažeta na spinske vzbuditve brez energijske reže znotraj QSL ter odsotnost magnetnega reda vse do 70 mK. Značilno T^2 potenčno odvisnost spinske relaksacije, ki je značilna za QSL, smo opazili med 200 K in $T_f = 55$ K. Pod to temperaturo smo opazili novo stanje brez spinske energijske reže ter z zmanjšano gostoto spinskih vzbuditev znotraj stanja s povečanim neredom.

Reference

- [1] P. W. Anderson, *Materials Research Bulletin* **8** (1973) 153.
- [2] Y. Shen, et al., *Nature* **540** (2016) 559.
- [3] T. Itou, A. Oyamada, M. S., and R. Kato, *Nature Physics* **6** (2010) 673.
- [4] M. Klanjšek, A. Zorko, R. Žitko, J. Mravlje, Z. Jagličič, P. K. Biswas, P. Prelovšek, D. Mihailovic, and D. Arčon, *Nature Physics* **13** (2017) 1130–1134.

An unconventional quantum spin liquid with atomic-cluster spins in $1T$ -TaS₂

DENIS ARČON

Faculty of mathematics and physics

University of Ljubljana, Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Institute Jožef Stefan, Jamova 39 SI-1000 Ljubljana Slovenia

denis.arcon@fmf.uni-lj.si

The existence of a quantum spin liquid (QSL) in which quantum fluctuations of spins are sufficiently strong to preclude spin ordering down to zero temperature was originally proposed theoretically more than 40 years ago, but its experimental realisation turned out to be very elusive. In 1973 Anderson introduced a resonating valence bond (RVB) state [1] as a new kind of insulator that was proposed to be the ground state of the triangular-lattice $S = 1/2$ Heisenberg antiferromagnet instead of a more conventional Néel state. The proposal was put forward to account for the unusual magnetic properties of a perfect triangular atomic lattice of Ta atoms in the layered transition metal dichalcogenide $1T$ -TaS₂. Since then, the list of materials with triangular lattice and with properties indicating the existence of QSL, i.e., a state without spontaneously broken triangular lattice symmetry and whose behaviour is dominated by emergent fractional excitations, is still remarkably short: it includes YbMgGaO₄ [2] and some organic molecular solids, e.g., κ -(ET)₂Cu₂(CN)₃ [3]. Compared to these compounds, layered dichalcogenides have perfect triangular lattice geometry and a weaker spin-orbit coupling, offering a possibility for obtaining a unique insight into the competition between antagonistic QSL and Néel states, however, no signatures of QSL behaviour have been observed so far with spins on atomic lattice sites. Here we report [4] on an almost ideal QSL that appears to be realized by atomic-cluster spins on the triangular lattice of a charge-density wave (CDW) state of $1T$ -TaS₂. In this system, the charge excitations have a well-defined gap of about ~ 0.3 eV, while nuclear magnetic quadrupole resonance and muon spin relaxation experiments reveal that the spins show gapless quantum spin liquid dynamics and no long range magnetic order down to 70 mK. Canonical T^2 power-law temperature dependence of the spin relaxation dynamics characteristic of a QSL is observed from 200 K to $T_f = 55$ K. Below this temperature we observe a new gapless state with reduced density of spin excitations and high degree of local disorder signifying new quantum spin order emerging from the QSL.

References

- [1] P. W. Anderson, *Materials Research Bulletin* **8** (1973) 153.
- [2] Y. Shen, et al., *Nature* **540** (2016) 559.
- [3] T. Itou, A. Oyamada, M. S., and R. Kato, *Nature Physics* **6** (2010) 673.
- [4] M. Klanjšek, A. Zorko, R. Žitko, J. Mravlje, Z. Jagličič, P. K. Biswas, P. Prelovšek, D. Mihailovic, and D. Arčon, *Nature Physics* **13** (2017) 1130–1134.

Dinamika porazdelitve energije in adiabatske invariante v homogenih časovno odvisnih Hamiltonskih sistemih

BENJAMIN BATISTIĆ

*CAMTP - Center za uporabno matematiko in teoretično fiziko
Univerza v Mariboru, Mladinska 3, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia
benjamin.batistic@gmail.com • www.camtp.uni-mb.si*

Če se parametri sistema, katerega dinamika je ergodična na energijski lupini, spreminjajo počasi glede na ergodično časovno skalo, potem se sistem giblje tako, da je volumen znotraj energijske lupine na kateri se sistem nahaja ob času t , in ga označimo z $\Omega(t)$, približna konstanta gibanja oziroma adiabatska invarianta. Znana posledic tega je enačba stanja $V T^{f/2} = \text{konstanta}$ za adiabatske procese v idealnih plinih.

V primeru, da dinamika sistema ni ergodična na energijski lupini, $\Omega(t)$ ni konstanta gibanja.

Kakorkoli, v tem predavanju bom pokazal, da obstaja neka druga količina, ki se ohranja za vse homogene Hamiltonske sisteme, tudi neergodične.

Volumen faznega prostora znotraj energijske lupine v homogenih Hamiltonskih sistemih je oblike $\Omega(t) = E^\gamma \Sigma(t)$, kjer je E energija, γ nek eksponent in $\Sigma(t)$ nek časovno odvisni geometrijski faktor. Teoretično bom pokazal, da je količina $\Sigma(t)/\langle E^{-\gamma} \rangle$, kjer $\langle \rangle$ predstavlja povprečenje, adiabatska invarianta, neodvisna od dinamičnih lastnosti sistema. Še več, pokazal bom, da v primeru, ko je variacija sistema periodična, momenti porazdelitve energije, $\langle E^n \rangle$, kjer $n \in \mathbb{R}$, naraščajo eksponentno za vse n , ki zadoščajo ($n < -\gamma$) in ($n > 0$), in eksponentno padajo za ($-\gamma < n < 0$). Za $n = 1$ sledi eksponentno Fermijevo pospeševanje [1].

Reference

- [1] B. Batistić, *Phys. Rev. E* **89** (2014) 022912.

Evolution of energy distribution and adiabatic invariants in homogeneous time-dependent Hamiltonian systems

BENJAMIN BATISTIĆ

*CAMTP - Center for Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics
University of Maribor, Mladinska 3, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia
benjamin.batistic@gmail.com • www.camtp.uni-mb.si*

If parameters of a system whose dynamics is ergodic are varied slowly compared to an ergodic time scale, then the system evolves in such a way that a volume of a phase enclosed by the corresponding energy shell, $\Omega(t)$, is an approximate constant of motion or adiabatic invariant. A well known consequence of this is the equation of state $VT^{f/2} = \text{constant}$ for an adiabatic process in the ideal gas.

If dynamics of a system is not ergodic then $\Omega(t)$ is not preserved.

However, in this talk I will show that there exists another quantity which is adiabatically preserved in all homogeneous Hamiltonian systems, including nonergodic.

In homogeneous Hamiltonian systems a volume of the phase space enclosed by an energy shell takes the form $\Omega(t) = E^\gamma \Sigma(t)$, where E is the energy, γ is some exponent and $\Sigma(t)$ is some time-dependent geometrical factor. I shall show theoretically that the quantity $\Sigma(t) / \langle E^{-\gamma} \rangle$, where $\langle \rangle$ denotes the averaging over an energy distribution, is an adiabatic invariant, independent of the dynamical properties of the system. Additionally, I shall show that if the parameters of the system vary periodically, then, in general, the moments of the energy distribution, $\langle E^n \rangle$, where $n \in \mathbb{R}$, grow exponentially with the number of oscillations for all exponents n that satisfy $(n < -\gamma)$ and $(n > 0)$, and decrease exponentially for $(-\gamma < n < 0)$. In particular, for $n = 1$ this implies exponential Fermi acceleration [1].

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Generalized entropies for stochastic models

TAMÁS S. BIRÓ

*H.A.S. Wigner Research Centre for Physics
Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Budapest, Hungary
Biro.Tamas(at>wigner.mta.hu • <https://www.rmki.kfki.hu/~tsbiro>*

First I list wished properties of an entropic distance measure, then present the proof of its shrinking relative to the stationary distribution for stochastic dynamics linear in the occupation probability. It shall be emphasized that this proof does not rely on the *detailed balance* principle, as e.g. Boltzmann's H-theorem does, but on the contrary, it suffices with the *total balance*. The latter actually defines the stationary distribution, so it is not a further constraint on the transition rates between possible states.

Then I repeat the proof with a general (non-linear) functional dependence on the starting state probabilities in the master equation. The entropic distance constructed this way is guaranteed to shrink during the time evolution. However, it is no more in the familiar Kullback–Leibler form, nor can it be treated as a relative entropy.

Furthermore, the general entropic distance to the uniform distribution is the basis of deriving the formula for the entropy – probability relation. While in the linear dynamics our recipe leads to the Boltzmann–Gibbs–Planck–Shannon formula for the entropy, for a power-like dependence the Tsallis–entropy emerges. The non-extensivity of the generalized entropy stemming from nonlinear master equations is signaled among other in the fact, that the entropic distance to the uniform distribution (still being of maximal entropy without further constraints) is dependent on the total number of states.

Finally a particular stochastic model, describing unidirectional growth and random resets to a selected ground state, will be presented. It is simple and powerful at the same time, leading to ramified applications.

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Večdelčna lokalizacija v sistemih koreliranih elektronov

JANEZ BONČA

Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko, Univerza v Ljubljani, SI-1000

Ljubljana, Slovenija

Institut J. Stefan, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija

janez.bonca@ijs.si • www-f1.ijs.si

V prvem delu [1] bom pokazal, da sklopitev med elektroni ter spinskimi valovi vodi do delokalizacije v sistemu z neredom, ki ga naboji čutijo preko naključno porazdeljenih potencialnih energij. Analiza temelji na analizi dinamike ene vrzeli v eno dimenzionalnem t - J modelu. Do delokalizacije naboja pride celo v primeru močnega nereda razen tedaj, ko obstaja mehanizem, ki lokalizira tudi spinski podprostor oziroma spinske valove. V primeru delokalizacije vrzeli je njena dinamika subdifuzivna.

V drugem delu [2] bom predstavil analizo dinamike ene vrzeli v primeru naključno porazdeljenih magnetnih polj. Pokazal bom, da močan nered, ki se sklaplja na spinski podprostor, vodi do lokalizacije naboja ter tudi spinskih prostostnih stopenj. Ne glede na dejstvo, da nismo uspeli natančno določiti vrednosti kritičnega nereda, naše analize kažejo na možnost obstoja dveh različnih lokalizacijskih prehodov. Z večanjem nereda se najprej lokalizirajo spinske prostostne stopnje. Do lokalizacije naboja pride šele pri večjih vrednostih nereda, ko spinska lokalizacijska dolžina pade pod velikost ene mrežne razdalje. Na koncu bom obravnaval tudi primer končnega dopiranja.

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Many Body Localization in Correlated Electron Systems

JANEZ BONČA

*Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, University of Ljubljana,
SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
J. Stefan Institute, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
janez.bonca@ijs.si • www-f1.ijs.si*

In the first part [1] I will show that electron-magnon interaction delocalizes the particle in a system with strong charge disorder. The analysis is based on results obtained for a single hole in the onedimensional t - J model. Unless there exists a mechanism that localizes spin excitations, the charge carrier remains delocalized even for a very strong charge disorder and shows subdiffusive motion up to the longest accessible times [1].

In the second part [2] I will present a study of dynamics of a single hole subject to a random magnetic field. Strong disorder that couples only to the spin sector localizes both spin and charge degrees of freedom. While we cannot precisely pinpoint the threshold disorder, we conjecture that there are two distinct transitions. Weaker disorder first causes localization in the spin sector. Carriers become localized for somewhat stronger disorder when the spin localization length is of the order of a single lattice spacing. I will also discuss finite doping.

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The Importance of Asymmetry in the Dynamics of Coupled Laser Systems

ANASTASIOS (TASSOS) BOUNTIS

*Department of Mathematics, School of Science and Technology
Nazarbayev University, 010000, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan*

anastasios.bountis@nu.edu.kz •

<https://sst.nu.edu.kz/anastasios-bountis/>

Coupled laser systems have been extensively studied in the presence of *PT-symmetry*, where one waveguide’s loss equals the other’s gain. Here, we exclusively consider asymmetric settings starting with two coupled waveguides with unequal gain and loss. We show that unlike the symmetric case, there exist *finite-power, constant-intensity nonlinear supermodes*, which are stable under *modulational perturbations* and thus ideal for controlled and directed transport in optical devices. Next, we study the “photonic dime” of two asymmetrically coupled semiconductor lasers with carrier density dynamics and show that, for large parameter regions, there exist stable asymmetric *phase-locked states*, which can be dynamically controlled by appropriate current injection. We also demonstrate that the eigenvalue spectrum of *its zero-state* possesses spectral transition properties and exceptional points under much more general conditions than those imposed by PT-symmetry, while its bifurcations explain experimentally observed self-termination effects. For *the nonzero states*, we show that their spectral transitions and exceptional points have *observable spectral features* that can be controlled by detuning and pumping to reveal a great potential for technological applications in integrated photonics.

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THAT KIND OF MOTION WE CALL HEAT

a major societal problem for the 21st century

GIULIO CASATI

*Center for Complex Systems
University of Insubria, 22100 Como, Italy
giulio.casati@uninsubria.it*

Providing a sustainable supply of energy to the worlds population will become a major societal problem for the 21st century as fossil fuel supplies decrease and world demand and environmental concern increases. Thermoelectric phenomena, which involve the conversion between thermal and electrical energy, and provide a method for heating and cooling materials, are expected to play an increasingly important role in meeting the energy challenge of the future.

To this end it is important to understand the microscopic mechanism which determines the macroscopic laws of heat and particles transport and allows to control the heat current.

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Dowserji in bowserji v nematskih mikrokanalih

SIMON ČOPAR^a, ŽIGA KOS^a, TADEJ EMERŠIČ^b, UROŠ
TKALEC^{b,c,d}

^a*Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko, Univerza v Ljubljani
Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija*

^b*Medicinska fakulteta, Univerza v Ljubljani
Vrazov trg 2, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija*

^c*Fakulteta za naravoslovje in matematiko, Univerza v Mariboru
Koroška cesta 160, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenija*

^d*Institut Jožef Stefan, Jamova 39, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija
simon.copar@fmf.uni-lj.si • softmatter.fmf.uni-lj.si*

Nematski tekoči kristal v tanki plasti s pravokotnim sidranjem na površini, lahko zavzame poleg trivialnega stanja tudi pobeglo stanje z zlomjeno rotacijsko simetrijo, ki se obnaša kot kvazi-dvodimenzionalno vektorsko polje, t.i. dowser stanje [1]. Pri toku nematika po mikrokanalih so hidrodinamski učinki sklopljeni z energijo različnih stanj in prehodov med njimi, kar vodi do zanimive dinamike in novih pojavov [2-4].

Predstavljam bom analitični model kvazi-dvodimenzionalnega dowser stanja v sklopitvi z različnimi zunanji polji. Model privede do sine-Gordonove enačbe s solitonskimi rešitvami ter napove relaksacijsko dinamiko stanja. Posvetil se bom tudi specifični sklopitvi s tokom in stabilizaciji dowser stanja v primeru nematika v mikrokanalih, ter raziskal gibanje fazne meje med dowser stanjem in upognjenim homeotropnim stanjem (t.i. bowser) [5].

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Dowers and bowers in nematic microchannels

SIMON ČOPAR^a, ŽIGA KOS^a, TADEJ EMERŠIČ^b, UROŠ
TKALEC^{b,c,d}

^a*Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, University of Ljubljana
Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia*

^b*Faculty of Medicine, University of Ljubljana
Vrazov trg 2, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia*

^c*Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, University of Maribor
Koroška cesta 160, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia*

^d*Jožef Stefan Institute, Jamova 39, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
simon.copar@fmf.uni-lj.si • softmatter.fmf.uni-lj.si*

Nematic liquid crystal in a thin slab with homeotropic surface anchoring can, in addition to the trivial uniform state, assume an escaped broken-symmetry state, which behaves as a quasi-planar vector field, the so called dowser state [1]. When flowing in microchannels, hydrodynamic effects couple to the energy of different states and the transitions between them, leading to interesting dynamics and new phenomena [2-4].

I will present an analytical model of the quasi-planar dowser state, coupled to different external fields. The model leads to the sine-Gordon equation with well known solitonic solutions and predicts the relaxation dynamics of the dowser state. I will also demonstrate the coupling to the flow and stabilization of the dowser state in the case of nematic flow in microchannels, and the motion of the phase boundary between the dowser state, and the bowed homeotropic state (bowser state) [5].

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Samo-sestavljanje amiloidnih fibrilov

SAMO CURK

*Fakulteta za naravoslovje in matematiko, Univerza v Mariboru
Koroška cesta 160 , SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia
samo.curk@gmail.com*

Sposobnost bioloških molekul, da se sestavijo v višje funkcionalne strukture, je temelj življenja. Večinoma ta sestava vključuje kompleksne celične mehanizme, vendar obstajajo proteinske strukture, ki so se zmožne reproducirati brez pomoči celic. Takšne so tudi patološki proteinski fibrili, imenovani amiloidi, ki so delno odgovorni za preko 30 človeških bolezni kot so Alzherimerjeva in Parkinsonova bolezen.

V sestavo amiloidnih fibrilov je vključenih več zapletenih procesov, med drugim nukleacija, elongacija, fragmentacija in samoreplikacija. Slednja se je izkazala za temeljno lastnost patološke samoizgradnje in dela proces sestave amiloidov avtokatalitičen in zato težko ustavljiv, ko se sproži.

V tem prispevku bom predstavil splošno kinetiko samoizgradnje amiloidov, se bolj podrobno posvetil avtokatalitični samoreplikaciji in povzel ključne posledice za premagovanje Alzheimerjeve bolezni.

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Self-assembly of amyloid fibrils

SAMO CURK

*Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, University of Maribor
Koroška cesta 160 , SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia
samo.curk@gmail.com*

The ability of biological molecules to assemble into higher order functional structures is the foundation of life. Mostly, this assembly processes involve complex cellular machinery. However, some protein structures are able to self-assemble without any aid, such as pathological protein fibrils, called amyloids, which are implicated in over 30 human diseases, including Alzheimer's and Parkinson's.

A number of intricate processes simultaneously participate in the formation of amyloid fibrils, including nucleation, elongation, fragmentation and self-replication. The later in particular has emerged as a general feature of pathological protein self-assembly, making the amyloid formation process auto-catalytic and quite uncontrollable once under way.

In this talk, I will present the general kinetics of amyloid self-assembly, more closely focus on the self-replication part of the assembly and discuss some major application for the research on Alzheimer's disease.

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Fizikalne lastnosti visokoentropijskih spojin

JANEZ DOLINŠEK

Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko, Univerza v Ljubljani, SI-1000

Ljubljana, Slovenija

Institut J. Stefan, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija

jani.dolinsek@ijs.si

Klasične kovinske zlitine so osnovane na enem večinskem kemijskem elementu kot matriki, v katero so lahko primešane majhne količine drugih kemijskih elementov za izboljšanje fizikalno-kemijsko-mehanskih lastnosti in lažjo sintezo materiala. Doslej je bilo razvitih okrog trideset tehnološko pomembnih kovinskih zlitin, ki temeljijo na enem od večinskih elementov Fe (razna jekla), Al, Cu, Ti, Mg in Ni. Sedemdeseta leta prejšnjega stoletja veljajo za obdobje, ko je razvoj kvalitetnih zlitin z enim večinskim elementom dosegel končno stopnjo. Poizkusi sintetizirati zlitine z več večinskimi elementi so vodili do razvoja intermetalnih spojin, kvazikristalov (translacijsko neperiodičnih struktur z redom dolgega dosega, ki vsebujejo kristalografsko prepovedane simetrije 5-, 8- 10- in 12-števne rotacijske osi) in amorfnih zlitin (kovinskih stekel). Praktično vse doslej znane kovinske zlitine iz omenjenih skupin še vedno temeljijo le na enem večinskem kemijskem elementu.

V zadnjih letih so bile razvite konceptualno nove kovinske zlitine z več večinskimi kemijskimi elementi v enakih ali približno enakih molarnih razmerjih. Te zlitine so bile poimenovane visokoentropijske kovinske spojine (ang. High-Entropy Alloys HEA; v nadaljevanju jih bomo okrajšano imenovali HEA zlitine) [1,2]. Velika mešalna entropija, ki je posledica slučajnega mešanja kemijskih elementov na kristalni mreži, lahko stabilizira kemijsko neurejeno trdno raztopino s preprosto kristalno strukturo, kot sta npr. telesno centrirana kubična (bcc) in ploskovno centrirana kubična (fcc) mreža z majhno osnovno celico. Za strukturo HEA zlitin je značilna topološko urejena kristalna mreža z izjemno velikim kemijskim neredom zaradi naključne razporeditve atomov različnih kemijskih elementov na mrežnih mestih, zato lahko HEA zlitino na nek način smatramo kot "kovinsko steklo na urejeni kristalni mreži". Primeri HEA zlitin so sistemi Al-Si-Co-Cr-Cu-Fe-Mn-Ni-Ti, W-Nb-Mo-Ta-V in Ta-Nb-Hf-Zr-Ti.

Fizikalne lastnosti HEA zlitin doslej večinoma niso bile raziskovane. Leta 2014 je bila odkrita prva superprevodna HEA zlitina Ta-Nb-Hf-Zr-Ti [3]. Ta zlitina ima za

kovine spojine relativno visoko temperaturo prehoda v superprevodno stanje pri 7,3 K in visoko zgornje kritično magnetno polje 8,2 T. Mikroskopski izvor superprevodnosti v Ta-Nb-Hf-Zr-Ti HEA ostaja odprto vprašanje.

HEA zlitine s heksagonalno strukturo so bile odkrite pred kratkim v mešanicah lantanidov Gd-Tb-(Ce,Y,Lu)-Ho-Dy. Take HEA zlitine kažejo množico različnih magnetnih faz v diagramu temperaturamagnetno polje, kot so helikoidalna antiferomagnetna faza (komezurabilna ali inkomezurabilna s kristalno mrežo), neurejena feromagnetna faza in eksotične modulirane magnetne in metamagnetne faze [4].

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Physical Properties of HighEntropy Alloys

JANEZ DOLINŠEK

*Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, University of Ljubljana,
SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia*

*J. Stefan Institute, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
jani.dolinsek@ijs.si*

Traditionally, metallic alloy systems have been based mainly on one principal chemical element as the matrix, even though a substantial amount of other elements is incorporated for property/processing enhancement. To date there has been about thirty practical alloy systems developed, including Fe (steels), Al, Cu, Ti, Mg, and Ni-based alloys. The attempts to produce alloys with more than one principal element have led to the development of intermetallic compounds, quasicrystals (translationally non-periodic long-range ordered structures exhibiting crystallographically forbidden symmetries of 5-, 8-, 10-, and 12-fold rotation axes) and bulk amorphous alloys (metallic glasses). Within the past several years, a new approach to alloy design with multiple principal elements in equimolar or near-equimolar ratios, termed high-entropy alloys (HEAs), has been proposed [1,2]. According to this concept, high entropy of mixing can stabilize disordered solid solution phases with simple structures like a body-centered cubic (bcc), a face-centered cubic (fcc) and a hexagonal close-packed (hcp) lattice and prevent formation of intermetallic phases during solidification. In order to achieve high entropy of mixing, the alloys must be composed typically of five or more (up to thirteen) major elements in similar concentrations, ranging from 5 to 35 at. % for each element, but do not contain any element whose concentration exceeds 50 at. %.

The number of possible HEAs is unlimited. Examples are HEAs with bcc or fcc structure were derived within the systems Al-Si-Co-Cr-Cu-Fe-Mn-Ni-Ti, W-Nb-Mo-Ta-V, and Ta-Nb-Hf-Zr-Ti. Most existing studies are focused on the relationship between phase, microstructure and mechanical properties. It has been demonstrated that HEAs exhibit enhanced mechanical properties like high hardness and solid-solution strengthening, whereas no exceptional physical properties were reported. We have synthesized the first superconducting HEA with composition

Ta₃₄Nb₃₃Hf₈Zr₁₄Ti₁₁ (in at. %). The measurements of the electrical resistivity, the magnetization and magnetic susceptibility and the specific heat reveal that the Ta₃₄Nb₃₃Hf₈Zr₁₄Ti₁₁ HEA is a type II superconductor with a moderately high transition temperature 7.3 K, an upper critical field of 8.2 T, a lower critical field of 35 mT and an energy gap in the electronic density of states at the Fermi level of 2.2 meV [3]. NMR spectroscopy was used to study the electronic density of states.

HEAs with a hexagonal structure were discovered recently in the lanthanide series (Gd-Tb-(Ce,Y,Lu)-Ho-Dy), which show a rich diagram of magnetic phases in the temperature-magnetic field phase diagram, comprising helical antiferromagnetic phases (both incommensurable and commensurable with the crystal lattice), ferromagnetic phases and exotic magnetic phases with long-range ordered moments [4].

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Preučevanje dejavnikov za kritično dinamiko in potenčno obnašanje v sklopljenih bioloških sistemih

MARKO GOSAK^{1,2,*}, URBAN MARHL², RENE MARKOVIČ^{2,3,4},
JURIJ DOLENŠEK¹, MATJAŽ PERC^{2,5,6}, MARJAN SLAK
RUPNIK^{1,7}, MARKO MARHL^{2,3}, ANDRAŽ STOŽER¹

¹*Inštitut za fiziologijo, Medicinska fakulteta, Univerza v Mariboru,
Taborska ulica 8, 2000 Maribor, Slovenija*

²*Oddelek za fiziko, Fakulteta za naravoslovje in matematiko,
Univerza v Mariboru, Koroška cesta 160, 2000 Maribor, Slovenija*

³*Pedagoška fakulteta, Univerza v Mariboru, Koroška cesta 160, 2000
Maribor, Slovenija*

⁴*Fakulteta za energetiko, Univerza v Mariboru, Hočevarjev trg 1,
8270 Krško, Slovenija*

⁵*CAMTP Center za uporabno matematiko in teoretično fiziko,
Univerza v Mariboru, Mladinska 3, 2000 Maribor, Slovenija*

⁶*Center za kompleksne znanosti, Josefstädterstraße 39, 1090 Dunaj,
Avstrija*

⁷*Center za fiziologijo in farmakologijo, Medicinska univerza na
Dunaju, Schwarzschanierstraße 17, 1090 Dunaj, Avstrija*

**marko.gosak@um.si*

Samoorganizirana kritičnost in kritična dinamika sta med najbolj aktualnimi koncepti v fiziki in sta imela ključen vpliv na razvoj znanosti kompleksnih sistemov. V osnovi ta koncepta predvidevata, da je prostorska in/ali časovna razsežnost sistemskih opazljivk skalno-invariantna, kar se odraža s potenčno porazdelitvijo [1,2]. V zadnjem desetletju postajajo ti principi vse bolj popularni tudi pri preučevanju bioloških sistemov, predvsem zaradi tega, ker se jih povezuje z optimalnim načinom delovanja. Toda osnovni matematični formalizem predvideva, da naj bi sistem izkazoval kritično obnašanje le v neposredni bližini točke faznega prehoda [3], kar pa je z vidika realnih bioloških sistemov precej nerealna predpostavka. V naši študiji

problematiko v prvi vrsti naslovimo z izdelavo matematičnega modela sklopljenih ekscitabilnih oscilatorjev, v katerega vključimo nekatere realne fiziološke parametre, kot so variabilnost, večmodalna oscilatorna aktivnost in heterogeno okolje. Naši numerični rezultati pokažejo, da vključitev tovrstnih fizioloških determinant znatno razširi območje kritičnega delovanja. V nadaljevanju preučimo tudi, če lahko koncept samoorganizirane kritičnosti najdemo tudi v realnem biološkem sistemu - v mreži celic beta v Langerhansovih otočjih. Na podlagi statistične analize dinamike medceličnih kalcijevih valov, ki je bila izmerjena v akutnih tkivnih rezinah s konfokalnim mikroskopom, pokažemo, da pod fiziološkimi pogoji porazdelitev velikosti teh valov sledi potenčni funkciji, kar odraža kritičnost [4]. Naša študija podaja nova spoznanja na področju emergentne dinamike v večceličnih sistemih.

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Exploring the determinants for critical dynamics and power-law behavior in coupled biological systems

MARKO GOSAK^{1,2,*}, URBAN MARHL², RENE MARKOVIČ^{2,3,4},
JURIJ DOLENŠEK¹, MATJAŽ PERC^{2,5,6}, MARJAN SLAK
RUPNIK^{1,7}, MARKO MARHL^{2,3}, ANDRAŽ STOŽER¹

¹*Institute of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Maribor,
Taborska ulica 8, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia*

²*Department of Physics, Faculty of Natural Sciences and
Mathematics, University of Maribor, Koroška cesta 160, SI-2000
Maribor, Slovenia*

³*Faculty of Education, University of Maribor, , Koroška cesta 160,
SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia*

⁴*Faculty of Energy Technology, University of Maribor, Hočevarjev trg
1, SI-8270 Krško, Slovenia*

⁵*CAMTP Center for Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics,
University of Maribor, Mladinska 3, 2000 Maribor, Slovenija*

⁶*Complexity Science Hub, Josefstädterstraße 39, A-1090 Vienna,
Austria*

⁷*Center for Physiology and Pharmacology, Medical University of
Vienna, Schwarzspanierstraße 17, A-1090 Vienna, Austria*

**marko.gosak@um.si*

Self-organized criticality and critical dynamics are one of the most stimulating concepts in physics and have played a significant role in the development of complexity science. The concept asserts that the spatial and/or temporal extent of system's observables is characterized by scale invariance, which is usually identified as a power-law distribution [1,2]. In the last decade, these principles are increasingly gaining on attention in biological systems research, as they are associated with optimal operational abilities. However, the basic mathematical formalism proclaims that criticality can only be found in the proximity of the phase transition point [3],

which is from the viewpoint of realistic biological systems, an unrealistic proposition. To address this issue we first build a mathematical model of coupled excitable oscillators and include some genuine physiological determinants, such as variability, multimodal oscillatory activity and a heterogeneous environment. Our numerical results reveal that building-in such particularities can significantly broaden the range of critical behavior. Second, we explore whether fingerprints of self-organized criticality can be found in a realistic biological system - the interconnected beta cells from islets of Langerhans. By statistically analyzing the spatio-temporal organization of intercellular calcium waves measured in acute tissue slices by means of confocal imaging we show that the distribution of wave sizes under physiological circumstances follows a power law, thus indicating critical behavior [4]. Our study provides new insights into the emergent dynamics of multicellular systems.

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Many-body chaos, black holes and hydrodynamics

SAŠO GROZDANOV

*Center for Theoretical Physics, MIT,
Cambridge, MA 02139, USA
saso@mit.edu*

Establishing connections between the physics of black holes and properties of many-body chaos has been a prolific field of research in the past few years. In my talk, I will review this recent progress by focusing on the gravitational methods for computing the out-of-time-ordered correlation functions (OTOC's), which can be used to extract the Lyapunov exponent and the butterfly velocity of a (holographically) dual large- N system. Then, I will discuss why transient exponential growth of OTOC's is insufficient for establishing chaos and how one can propose new measures of chaos, which are sensitive to late-time dynamics. Drawing from our knowledge that late-time dynamics of typical holographic field theories is governed by hydrodynamics, in the last part of my talk, I will show a concrete realisation of how in strongly coupled, large- N theories with a holographic dual, hydrodynamics and many-body chaos are controlled by the same underlying microscopic processes.

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Difuzija v determinističnih sistemih na mreži

KATJA KLOBAS

*Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko, Univerza v Ljubljani
Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija
katja.klobas@fmf.uni-lj.si*

Predstavila bom model klasičnih nabitih trdih delcev na mreži. V sistemu opazimo različne transportne lastnosti; balističen transport, difuzijski transport in izolatorsko obnašanje. Za ta sistem je možno eksplicitno izraziti avtokorelacijsko funkcijo toka in izračunati dolgočasovno limito razporeditve naboja po začetnem nehomogenem stanju.

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Diffusion in deterministic interacting lattice systems

KATJA KLOBAS

*Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, University of Ljubljana
Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
katja.klobas@fmf.uni-lj.si*

I will discuss a model of classical charged particles on a lattice with hard-core interaction. The system exhibits three types of transport phenomena, ranging from ballistic, through diffusive to interacting. It is possible to explicitly obtain current-autocorrelation function and calculate the long-time charge profile after an inhomogeneous quench.

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Tipski model mnogodelčnega kvantnega kaosa

PAVEL KOS

*Oddelek za Fiziko, Fakulteta za Matematiko in Fiziko
Univerza v Ljubljani, Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
pavel.kos@fmf.uni-lj.si • chaos.fmf.uni-lj.si*

Kaotično obnašanje klasične limite nekaj delčnega kvantnega modela nam da za obnašanje spektra rezultat naključnih matrik [1]. Spekter splošnih neintegabilnih mnogodelčnih kvantnih sistemov (ki nimajo klasičnih limit) tudi kaže obnašanje spektra naključnih matrik, za kar nimamo dobre razlage.

Poskusil bom osvetliti ta problem tako, da bom predstavil model naključnih faz. Razložil bom obnašanja spektra tega modela in predstavil povezavo z mnogodelčnimi brcanimi spinskimi modeli.

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Toy Model of Many-body Quantum Chaos

PAVEL KOS

*Department of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics
University of Ljubljana, Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Sloveni
pavel.kos@fmf.uni-lj.si • chaos.fmf.uni-lj.si*

It has been shown that the chaos in the classical limit of the few-body quantum system leads to the random matrix behaviour of the quantum model's spectrum [1]. The spectra of a generic non-integrable many-body quantum system (which lacks classical limit) also follows the random matrix behaviour, but there is no satisfactory explanation of this phenomena.

I will try to shed some light on this problem by discussing a toy model called the random phase model. After explaining its solution, I will discuss the connection to the kicked spin models.

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Družina stanj z difuzijskim spinskim transportom v izotropnem Heisenbergovem modelu

MARKO LJUBOTINA

*Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko, Univerza v Ljubljani
Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija
marko.ljubotina@fmf.uni-lj.si*

Tako nove kot stare numerične študije namigujejo, da je spinski transport v izotropnem Heisenbergovem modelu superdifuzijski. Predstavil bom družino stanj v tem modelu, za katero se da pokazati, da je spinska dinamika difuzijska do eksponentno dolgih časov.

A class of states supporting diffusive spin dynamics in the isotropic Heisenberg model

MARKO LJUBOTINA

*Faculty of Mathematic and Physics, University of Ljubljana
Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
marko.ljubotina@fmf.uni-lj.si*

Both recent and past numerical studies suggest that the spin transport in the Heisenberg model at the isotropic $\Delta = 1$ point should be superdiffusive. I will briefly present a set of states for which the dynamics can be shown to be diffusive up to exponentially long times.

Vidiki difuzije pri biljaru v stadionu

ČRT LOZEJ

CAMTP - Center uporabno matematiko in teoretično fiziko
Univerza v Mariboru, Mladinska 3, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia
clozej@gmail.com • www.camtp.uni-mb.si

Dinamični biljardi so pomembni modelski sistemi, uporabni pri študiju tako kvantnega kot klasičnega kaosa. V klasičnem biljaru opazujemo točkast delec v območju ograjenem s stenami. Delec se znotraj ograje giblje in se ob trku z njo odbije po odbojnem zakonu. Različne oblike stene lahko porodijo Hamiltonske sisteme vseh vrst od integrabilnih, ter sistemov mešanega tipa do popolnoma kaotičnih.

Predstavljam bom nekaj nedavnih rezultatov o difuziji v biljaru oblike stadiona, ki ga je uvedel Bunimovič. Ta biljard je dokazano ergodičen in ima lastnost mešanja. Pokazal bom, da se numerični rezultati difuzije v impulznem prostoru, zaradi biljardne dinamike, skladajo z nehomogeno difuzijsko enačbo. Difuzijska konstanta je parabolična funkcija kanoničnega impulza.

Model nam omogoči, da razberemo klasične transportne čase, ki so pomembni za študij lokalizacije kaotičnih lastnih stanj kvantnega biljarda v stadionu.

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Aspects of diffusion in the stadium billiard

ČRT LOZEJ

*CAMTP - Center for Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics
University of Maribor, Mladinska 3, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia
clozej@gmail.com • www.camtp.uni-mb.si*

Dynamical billiards are valuable model systems in the study of both classical and quantum chaos. A classical dynamical billiard consists of a point particle inside a prescribed region bounded by walls, where the particle is specularly reflected. By varying the shape of the boundary anything from an integrable to a mixed type and even an ergodic, fully chaotic, Hamiltonian system can be achieved.

In this report I will present some very recent results on the diffusion in the stadium billiard introduced by Bunimovich. The stadium billiard is proven to be rigorously ergodic and mixing. I will show that the results for the diffusion in momentum space obtained by numerical calculations of the stadium dynamics agree very well with an inhomogeneous diffusion equation. The diffusion constant is a parabolic function of the canonical momentum.

The model enables us to extract the classical transport time, an important parameter in the study of localization of chaotic eigenstates in the quantum stadium billiard.

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Prediktivne metode v energetiki

RENE MARKOVIČ^{1,2,3}, MARKO MARHL^{1,2,4}, PETER VIRTIČ³

¹*Fakulteta za naravoslovje in matematiko, Univerza v Mariboru,
Koroška cesta 160, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenija*

²*Pedagoška fakulteta, Univerza v Mariboru, Koroška cesta 160,
SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenija*

³*Inštitut za energetiko, Fakulteta za energetiko, Univerza v Mariboru,
Hočevarjev trg 1, SI-8270 Krško, Slovenija*

⁴*Inštitut za fiziologijo, Medicinska fakulteta, Univerza v Mariboru,
Toborska ulica 8, Maribor, Slovenija*

Človeštvo porablja vedno več energije, pri čemer gospodinjstva porabijo približno 20% od skupno porabljene energije v državah EU. Zmožnost napovedovanja energetskih zahtev skupnosti, mest, držav ali kontinenta ter učinkovita proizvodnja energije sta tesno povezana pojma z zmožnostjo napovedovanja porabe energije v gospodinjstvih [2]. Za slednje je bilo uporabljenih in razvitih več metod, ki segajo od preprostih linearnih regresijskih modelov do nevronske mreže [3,4]. V našem prispevku bomo predstavili rezultate, ki se nanašajo na natančnost različnih metod napovedovanja. V ta namen bomo uporabili realne podatke porabe energije za več 1000 gospodinjstev. V analizo vključimo tudi različne vremenske dejavnike znotraj istega časovnega obdobja, ki jih pridobimo z uporabo podatkovnega rudarjenja. Vpliv posameznih vremenskih dejavnikov bomo tudi klasificirali glede na njihov doprinos k porabi energije posameznega gospodinjstva.

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Predictive methods in energetics

RENE MARKOVIČ^{1,2,3}, MARKO MARHL^{1,2,4}, PETER VIRTIČ³

¹*Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, University of Maribor,
Koroška cesta 160, Maribor, Slovenia*

²*Faculty of Education, University of Maribor, Koroška cesta 160,
Maribor, Slovenia*

³*Institute of energetics, Faculty of energy technology, University of
Maribor, Hočevarjev trg 1, Krško, Slovenia*

⁴*Institute of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Maribor,
Taborska ulica 8, Maribor, Slovenia*

Humanity is using increasingly more energy, whereby around 20% of the total energy consumption in EU countries is consumed by buildings [1]. The ability to predict the energy demands of a community, state, country, continent and to produce energy in a more efficient way is therefore in a mayor way linked to the prediction of household energy consumption [2]. Several methods have been implemented and developed for this task and they range from simple linear regression models to neural network [3,4]. In this presentation we will show our results regarding the accuracy of different prediction methods. For this purpose we will use real datasets from more than 1000 households. By using our own datamining algorithm, we additionally enrich the datasets by gathering several environmental factors in the same time period. The later will be classified based on their contribution to the energy consumption of individual households.

References

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Kompleksna emergentna stanja ustvarjena izven ravnovesja

DRAGAN MIHAILOVIČ^{1,2}, YAROSLAV GERASIMENKO^{1,2}, JAN RAVNIK¹, IGOR VASKIVASKYI^{1,2} and TOMAŽ MERTELJ^{1,2}

¹*Jozef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia*

²*CENN Nanocenter, Ljubljana, Slovenia*

dragan.mihailovic@ijs.si • www-F7.ijs.si

Nedavna odkritja nenavadnih skritih stanj v različnih snoveh ustvarjenih s pomočjo laserske kratkočasovne fotoeksitacije so stimulirala hiter razvoj novih eksperimentalnih tehnik za raziskovanje osnovnih elektronskih, spinskih in fononskih vzbuditev na ultrakratkih časovnih skalah. Odličen primer snovi, kjer prepletanje elektronske, spinske in fononske prostorske stopnje vodi do raznolikih ravnovesnih in neravnovesnih stanj je plastoviti kvazidvodimenzionalni tantal disulfid. Stanja je bilo z dosedanjimi tehnikami zelo težko razločiti. Z razvojem tunelske mikroskopije in spektroskopije vzbujene s pomočjo femtosekundnih laserskih sunkov pa si lahko odpremo povsem nov in zelo detajlen pogled v strukturo tovrstnih skritih stanj. V predavanju bom prikazal najnovejše eksperimentalne rezultate o elektronski ureditvi snovi ustvarjeni pod različnimi neravnovesnimi pogoji, kot sta dvo-vrtinčno in amorfno elektronsko stanje. Oba sta brez primera v ravnovesnem faznem diagramu.

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COMPLEX EMERGENT STATES CREATED OUTSIDE OF EQUILIBRIUM

DRAGAN MIHAILOVIČ^{1,2}, YAROSLAV GERASIMENKO^{1,2}, JAN
RAVNIK¹, IGOR VASKIVASKYI^{1,2} and TOMAŽ MERTELJ^{1,2}

¹*Jozef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia*

²*CENN Nanocenter, Ljubljana, Slovenia*

dragan.mihailovic@ijs.si • www-F7.ijs.si

Recent discoveries of unusual hidden states in diverse materials revealed by photoexcitation experiments were stimulated by rapid developments of new techniques allowing investigations of elementary electronic, spin and lattice structural excitations on short timescales. An excellent example of a material in which the interplay of electronic, spin and lattice degrees of freedom lead to a plethora of equilibrium and non-equilibrium states is the layered quasi-2D tantalum disulphide, whose states are hard to distinguish spectroscopically, but are revealed for the first time with femtosecond-excited scanning tunneling microscopy. The aim of the presentation is to present experimental data on such states, including a remarkable new high density amorphous electronic state created under warm dense matter conditions. The new discoveries open the way to understanding new states of matter created under controlled non-equilibrium conditions.

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Mesonic degrees of freedom in baryons

WILLIBALD PLESSAS

*Theoretical Physics, Institute of Physics
University of Graz, Universitätsplatz 5, A-8010 Graz, Austria
plessas@uni-graz.at*

Hadrons are commonly understood in terms of their valence-quark contents, mesons as $\{Q\bar{Q}\}$ and baryons as $\{QQQ\}$ states. In fact, all known hadrons are organized as such, with their particular flavor contents, in the particle-data book [1]. However, only at low energies hadrons can be described effectively on the basis of their valence-quark configurations. This is particularly true for baryonic ground states, e.g. along the relativistic constituent-quark model, effective field theories, and lattice quantum chromodynamics. For excited baryons this description usually fails. They need to be treated as true resonant states with complex eigenvalues. This can be achieved by coupling to the hadronic decay channels of the respective resonances. A relativistic coupled-channels treatment of baryon resonances represents a challenging problem essentially for all current approaches to quantum chromodynamics.

After studying the role of explicit pionic degrees of freedom in the nucleon and the Delta masses [2], we have started to develop a relativistic coupled-channels quark model for baryons by including explicit mesonic channels on top of the $\{QQQ\}$ configurations. So far, we have arrived at results for the nucleon and the Delta masses. Due to pion contributions, in the first case the real nucleon mass gets a downshift, while in the second case the Delta mass in addition becomes complex thus acquiring a finite decay width.

The above results depend on the prescriptions employed for the extended hadronic vertices (πNN , $\pi N\Delta$ vertices etc.). Ongoing work attempts to describe both the masses and the strong-interaction vertices consistently in a relativistic coupled-channels quark model [3].

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Vloga gradbene fizike v sodobni gradnji in analiza balkonskega toplotnega mostu

ANITA PRAPOTNIK BRDNIK

*Fakulteta za gradbeništvo, prometno inženirstvo in arhitekturo
Univerza v Mariboru, Smetanova 16, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenija
anita.prapotnik@um.si*

V prvem delu bom na kratko predstavila kaj je to gradbena fizika in kakšna je njena vloga v sodobnem gradbeništvu. Predstavila bom štiri glavna področja, ki jih gradbena fizika obravnava: toplotne izgube, vdor vlage v objekt, akustiko in osvetlitev.

V drugem delu se bom osredotočila na problem toplotnih mostov. Zaradi varovanja okolja, zmanjševanje toplotnih izgub v stavbah vse bolj pridobiva na pomenu. Že dlje časa je znano, da ustrezna obravnava toplotnih mostov pri tem igra pomembno vlogo. Žal pa opažamo, da je ta, vsaj na slovenskem področju, pogosto zanemarjena. Glavni razlog je v tem, da izračun toplotnih izgub skozi toplotne mostove zahteva uporabo dragih računalniških paketov. Zato inženirjem želimo ponuditi enostavno semi-empirično enačbo, preko katere bodo lahko ocenili toplotne izgube skozi nekaj najbolj problematičnih vrst toplotnih mostov, kot so recimo balkoni.

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Role of the building physics in civil engineering and analysis of the balcony thermal bridge

ANITA PRAPOTNIK BRDNIK

*Faculty of Civil Engineering, Transportation Engineering and
Architecture, Smetanova 16, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenija
anita.prapotnik@um.si*

In the first part of the talk, the definition of the building physics and its role in modern civil engineering will be explained. Building physics covers four major fields: heat losses, moisture intrusion, acoustics and illumination.

In the second part of the talk, the problem of the thermal bridges will be presented. Due to ecological reasons, reduction of heat losses in buildings is gaining in significance. Thermal bridges play an important role in this matter. Nevertheless, heat losses through thermal bridges are usually inadequately analyzed or even neglected. One of the main reasons for this is that the calculation of heat losses through thermal bridges is complicated, and requires the usage of expensive computer packages. The idea is to find a semi-empirical expression that can describe the heat losses through some of the most important thermal bridges (e.g. balcony thermal bridges) to a satisfying accuracy.

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Kvantni kaos v mnogodelčnih sistemih: K izpeljavi spektralnih korelacij v okviru naključnih matrik

TOMAŽ PROSEN

*FMF - Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko, Oddelek za fiziko
Univerza v Ljubljani, Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
tomaz.prosen@fmf.uni-lj.si • chaos.fmf.uni-lj.si*

Osredje vprašanje kvantnega kaosa je iskanje povezave med opaženimi univerzalnimi spektralnimi fluktuacijami v preprostih kvantnih sistemih in teorijo slučajnih matrik (*random matrix theory*, RMT). Za enodelčne sisteme s povsem kaotično klasično limito je problem delno rešil M. Berry [1], v okviru t.i. diagonalne aproksimacije, v popolni semiklasični sliki pa so rešitev v prebojnem delu [2] podali F. Haake in sodelavci [2].

V zadnjih letih so vprašanja dolgočasovne dinamike pri visokih energijah, kjer postane relevanten celoten mnogodelčni energijski spekter, stopila v ospredje tudi pri diskusiji preprostih mnogodelčnih kvantnih sistemov, kot so npr. spinske verige z lokalno interakcijo. Ekstenzivne numerične študije in redki analitični argumenti kažejo na to, da takšni sistemi izkazujejo dva univerzalna tipa obnašanja, namreč fazo ‘mnogodelčne lokalizacije’ in ‘ergodično fazo’. V ergodični fazi se spektralne fluktuacije tipično odlično ujemajo z RMT, navkljub enostavnosti interakcij in odsotnosti zunanjega vira nereda.

V predavanju bom najprej širše orisal problem in njegovo zgodovino, potem pa bom predstavil heuristično izpeljavo RMT spektralnega oblikovnega faktorja v čistih neintegrabilnih spinskih verigah, npr. v Isingovi verigi periodično brcani s poševnim magnetnim poljem. Na koncu bom diskutiral glavna odprta vprašanja, ki jih je še potrebno razrešiti, da bi naše ideje lahko povzdignili v dokaz.

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Quantum chaos in many-body systems: Towards derivation of random-matrix spectral fluctuations

TOMAŽ PROSEN

*Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Department of Physics
University of Ljubljana, Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
tomaz.prosen@fmf.uni-lj.si • chaos.fmf.uni-lj.si*

A central goal of quantum chaos is to establish a relationship between the observed universal spectral fluctuations of simple quantum systems and random matrix theory. For single particle systems with fully chaotic classical counterparts, the problem has been partly solved by M. Berry [1], within the so-called diagonal approximation, and in full semiclassical picture by the seminal work [2] of Haake and collaborators.

In recent years, the questions of long-time dynamics at high energies, for which the full many-body energy spectrum becomes relevant, are coming at the forefront also for simple many-body quantum systems, such as locally interacting spin chains. Such systems seem to display two universal types of behavior which are now usually termed as ‘many-body localized phase’ and ‘ergodic phase’. In the ergodic phase, the spectral fluctuations are typically excellently described by random matrix theory, despite simplicity of interactions and lack of any external source of disorder.

After giving a broad overview of the problem, I will outline a heuristic derivation of random matrix spectral form factor for clean non-integrable spin chains, an example of which is the Ising chain in a tilted periodically kicking magnetic field (*kicked Ising chain*). I will discuss the main open issues which are still needed to be resolved in order to lift our ideas to a proof.

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Teorija magičnih števil za razmerja prevodnosti elektronov skozi posamezne molekule

ANTON RAMŠAK

*Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko, Univerza v Ljubljani
in Institut Jožef Stefan, Ljubljana, Slovenija*

Kot je bilo prikazano pred kratkim, je mogoče električno prevodnost skozi posamezne molekule različnih policikličnih aromatskih ogljikovodikov izraziti kot celoštevilčen večkratnik količine, ki je odvisna le od načina priključka molekule na vodila. Razmerja prevodnosti pri različnih načinih priključevanja enakih molekul so kvadrati celih števil - *t.i.* "magična razmerja" [1]. Osnovna teorija magičnih razmerij temelji na izpeljavi, kjer je za pojav odločilna le kvantna interferenca v molekuli, pri čemer so vplivi medelektronskih interakcij in vplivi senčenja zaradi elektrod zanemarejeni. Podrobna kvantitativna analiza vpliva Coulombove interakcije med elektroni v molekuli in elektroni v molekuli in v vodilih je pokazala, da ostaja teorija magičnih razmerij dokaj stabilna tudi v realističnih sistemih z interakcijami. Napovedani so tudi primeri, kjer enostavna teorija magičnih razmerij odpove in so zato ti primeri še posebno zanimivi za eksperimentalno preverbo. Primerjava rezultatov metode gostotnih funkcionalov, metode povprečnega polja Hatree-Fock (HF) in točne diagonalizacije je na manjših molekulah nakazala, da z metodo HF lahko zelo zanesljivo napovemo prevodnost tudi za molekule, kjer druge metode zaradi numerične zahtevnosti niso na voljo [2,3].

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Magic number theory for conductance ratios in single-molecule electron transport

ANTON RAMŠAK

*Faculty of mathematics and physics, University of Ljubljana
and Jožef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia*

Recently it was demonstrated that conductance ratios of molecules with aromatic cores, with different connectivities to electrodes, can be predicted using a simple and easy-to-use "magic number theory" [1]. We find that due to cancellations of opposing trends, when Coulomb interactions and screening due to electrodes are switched on, conductance ratios are rather resilient. A comprehensive analysis of conductance ratios was performed using three different numerical methods, the density functional method, the mean field Hartree-Hock method (MF) and the Lanczos exact diagonalization. It was demonstrated that HF method can be used to reliably predict conductances also for large molecules where other methods due to numerical limitations are not applicable. Consequently, qualitative trends in conductance ratios of molecules can be predicted. On the other hand, for certain connectivities, deviations from non-interacting conductance ratios can be significant and therefore such connectivities are of interest for probing the interplay between Coulomb interactions, connectivity and quantum interference in single-molecule electron transport [2,3].

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Dinamična lokalizacija kaotičnih lastnih stanj in statistika spektrov

MARKO ROBNIK

*CAMTP - Center za uporabno matematiko in teoretično fiziko
Univerza v Mariboru, Mladinska 3, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia
Robnik@uni-mb.si • www.camtp.uni-mb.si*

V dovolj globoki semiklasični limiti (majhna efektivna Planckova konstanta, ali kratke valovne dolžine, ali visoke energije) velja za statistiko spektrov klasično povsem kaotičnih sistemov teorija gaussovske naključnih matrik, kar je znano kot domneva Bohigasa-Giannoni-Schmita (1984), ki je bila dokazana s semiklasičnimi metodami postopoma (Berry 1985, Richter in Sieber 2001, Haake s sodelavci 2006-2014). Pomembni semiklasični kriterij za veljavnost zgornje domneve je, da mora biti Heisenbergov čas t_H daljši od vseh klasičnih transportnih časov. t_H je definiran kot $2\pi\hbar/\Delta E$, kjer je ΔE srednji razmik med energijskimi nivoji, in je pomembna časovna skala v poljubnem kvantnem sistemu. Ker velja $\Delta E \propto \hbar^N$, kjer je N število prostostih stopenj, je ta kriterij zmerom asimptotsko izpolnjen. V biljardnih sistemih je majhna Planckova konstanta \hbar ekvivalentna visokim energijam. Za energije manjše od navedenega kriterija opazimo kvantno ali dinamično lokalizacijo kaotičnih lastnih stanj, ki se jasno pokaže v "kvantnem faznem prostoru" Wignerjevih funkcij. Defini-rali smo lokalizacijsko mero kaotičnih lastnih stanj na osnovi informacijske entropije (A) ter korelacij (C), in ugotovili, da sta ekvivalentni. Nadalje, pokazali smo, da je porazdelitev razmikov med sosednjimi nivoji kaotičnih lastnih stanj dobro opisana z Brodyjevo porazdelitvijo, z Brodyjevim parametrom β , ki je enolična funkcija A (ali C). Še več, β je univerzalna funkcija $\alpha = t_H/t_T$, kjer je t_T klasični transportni čas (difuzijski čas, relaksacijski čas), in empirična evidenca pokaže $\beta = \beta_0 s \alpha / (1 + s \alpha)$, kjer ob primerni definiciji t_T najdemo $\beta_0 \approx 0.98$ in $s \approx 0.13$. Ta analiza je bila izvedena za biljardni sistem stadion, ki je povsem kaotičen sistem (ergodičen), in tudi za biljard mešanega tipa uvedenega v (Robnik 1983), kjer smo ločili regularna in kaotična lastna stanja, in nato izvedli analizo lokaliziranih kaotičnih lastnih stanj.

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Dynamical localization of chaotic eigenstates and the spectral statistics

MARKO ROBNIK

*CAMTP - Center for Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics
University of Maribor, Mladinska 3, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia
Robnik@uni-mb.si • www.camtp.uni-mb.si*

In the sufficiently deep semiclassical limit (small effective Planck constant, or small wavelengths, or high energies) the spectral statistics of classically fully chaotic systems obeys the Gaussian random matrix theory, which is known as Bohigas-Giannoni-Schmit conjecture (1984), and has been proven by semiclassical methods stepwise (Berry 1985, Richter and Sieber 2001, Haake and coworkers 2006-2014). The important semiclassical criterion for the above conjecture to be true is that the Heisenberg time t_H must be longer than any classical transport time. t_H is defined as $2\pi\hbar/\Delta E$, where ΔE is the mean energy level spacing, and is an important time scale in any quantum system. Since $\Delta E \propto \hbar^N$, N being the number of degrees of freedom, for sufficiently small \hbar this condition will always be satisfied asymptotically. In billiards, small effective Planck constant \hbar is equivalent to large eigenenergies. For energies smaller than by the above criterion, we observe the quantum or dynamical localization of chaotic eigenstates, which is clearly revealed in the "quantum phase space" of Wigner functions. We have defined the localization measure of chaotic eigenstates in terms of the information entropy (A) and in terms of correlations (C), and found that they are equivalent. Furthermore, we have shown that the level spacing distribution of chaotic eigenstates obeys Brody level spacing distribution, with the Brody parameter β , which turns out to be a unique function of A (or C). Moreover, β is a universal function of $\alpha = t_H/t_T$, where t_T is the classical transport time (diffusion time, or relaxation time), and the empirical evidence shows $\beta = \beta_0 s \alpha / (1 + s \alpha)$, where under an appropriate definition of t_T we find $\beta_0 \approx 0.98$ and $s \approx 0.13$. This analysis has been performed for the stadium billiard, which is a fully chaotic (ergodic) system, and also for the billiard of the mixed type introduced in (Robnik 1983), where we have separated the regular and chaotic eigenstates, and then performed the above analysis for the localized chaotic eigenstates.

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Centri in integrabilnost nekaterih polinomskih sistemov NDE

VALERIJ ROMANOVSKIJ

*CAMTP - Center za uporabno matematiko in teoretično fiziko
Univerza v Mariboru, Mladinska 3, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia*

Fakulteta za elektrotehniko, računalnitvo in informatiko

Fakulteta za naravoslovje in matematiko,

Univerza v Mariboru, SI-2000 Maribor Slovenia

valerij.romanovskij@um.si • www.camtp.uni-mb.si

Obravnavamo družino kubičnih sistemov, ki imajo izrojeno singularno točko v neskončnosti in nehiperbolično singularno točko v izhodišču koordinatnega sistema. Predstavljeni so pogoji za obstoj lokalnega analitičnega prvega integrala v okolici izhodišča.

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Centers and integrability of some polynomial systems of ODEs

VALERY ROMANOVSKI

*CAMTP - Center for Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics
University of Maribor, Mladinska 3, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia
Faculty of Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics,
University of Maribor, SI-2000 Maribor Slovenia
valerij.romanovskij@um.si • www.camtp.uni-mb.si*

We study a family of cubic systems with degenerate infinity. For systems of the family having a non-hyperbolic singularity at the origin the sets in the space of parameters corresponding to the systems with a local analytic first integral are found.

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Modeliranje in simulacije plinsko fokusiranih mikro curkov

BOŽIDAR ŠARLER^{1,2}, GREGA BELŠAK², NAZIA TALAT³,
RIZWAN ZAHOOOR³, SAŠA BAJT⁴

¹*Fakulteta za strojništvo,
Univerza v Ljubljani, Aškerčeva 6, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija
bozidar.sarler@fs.uni-lj.si*

²*Laboratorij za simulacijo materialov in procesov
Inštitut za kovinske materiale in tehnologije, Lepi pot 11, SI-1000
Ljubljana, Slovenija*

³*Laboratorij za raziskave materialov,
Univerza v Novi Gorici, Vipavska 13, SI-5000 Nova Gorica, Slovenija*

⁴*Photon Science,
Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Notkestraße 85, 22607
Hamburg, Nemčija*

Skupina za koherentno slikanje v DESY-CFEL razvija inovativne metode za slikanje bioloških delcev in makro molekul s pomočjo rentgenskega laserja na proste elektrone in sinhrotronskih izvorov sevanja. Taki vzorci so dostavljeni v visoko intenziven femtosekundni žarek rentgenske svetlobe s pomočjo usmerjenega curka tekočine v obliki mikro curka. Proteinski nanokristali so ponavadi na voljo le v majhnih količinah. Zatorej je eden izmed pomembnih ciljev minimiziranje porabe dragocenega proteinskega vzorca in pri tem hkrati pridobivanje visokokvalitetnih meritev tudi iz curkov tanjših od enega mikrona. Dobre meritve zahtevajo, da je tak curek hiter, raven, tanek, stabilen ter dolg kolikor je to le možno. Ti pogoji morajo biti izpolnjeni tudi za zelo majhne pretoke, neodvisno od velikosti nanokristalov, njihove koncentracije ter nosilne tekočine. Razvijamo računske modele, ki bodo pomagali najti operativne parametre in bodo ustrezali zgoraj navedenim pogojem. V tej predstavitvi bomo pokazali elemente takega računskega modela (fizikalni model, način reševanja, analiza rezultatov), njegovo verifikacijo in validacijo, kakor tudi simulacije za različne geometrijske oblike šob.

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Modeling and simulation of gas focused micro-jets

BOŽIDAR ŠARLER^{1,2}, GREGA BELŠAK², NAZIA TALAT³,
RIZWAN ZAHOR³, SAŠA BAJT⁴

¹*Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
University of Ljubljana, Aškerčeva 6, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
bozidar.sarler@fs.uni-lj.si*

²*Laboratory for Simulation of Materials and Processes
Institute of Metals and Technology, Lepi pot 11, SI-1000 Ljubljana,
Slovenia*

³*Materials Research Laboratory
University of Nova Gorica, Vipavska 13, SI-5000 Nova Gorica,
Slovenia*

⁴*Photon Science
Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron DESY, Notkestraße 85, 22607
Hamburg, Germany*

Coherent Imaging Group at DESY-CFEL is developing innovative methods for imaging with the use of X-ray Free Electron Laser (XFEL) and synchrotron sources, with an emphasis on bioparticles and macromolecules. Such samples are delivered into the interaction region via strongly focused liquid or aerosol jets where they are exposed to intense femtosecond pulses of X-rays. Protein nanocrystals are usually available in very small amounts. Hence, an important goal is to minimize the consumption of the valuable protein sample and to get good quality data even from the sub-micron jets. This requires the jets to be fast, stable, thin, straight and as long as possible even for very small flow rates independent on the nanocrystal size, buffer solution and concentration. We are developing computational models that help to find parameters to design gas-focused microjets that meet these requirements. In this presentation we will show the elements of such a computational model (physical model, solution procedure, post-processing), its verification and validation as well as simulation of different nozzle designs.

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Mesoscopic Molecular Ions in Ultracold Atom-Ion Hybrid Systems

PETER SCHMELCHER

*Center for Optical Quantum Technologies
University of Hamburg, Luruper Chaussee 149, 22761 Hamburg,
Germany*

pschmelc@physnet.uni-hamburg.de •

<http://photon.physnet.uni-hamburg.de/de/ilp/schmelcher/>

We explore the structure and dynamics of individual ions immersed into a sea of ultracold bosons in a quasi one-dimensional trapping environment. As a first step we investigate the situation by which the ion is strongly localized such that its motion can be effectively neglected. With the development of a model potential for the atom-ion interaction, we are able to numerically obtain the exact many-body ground state of the atomic ensemble in the presence of an ion. We analyse the influence of the atom number and the atom-atom interaction on the ground state properties. Interestingly, for weakly interacting atoms, we find that the ion impedes the transition from the ideal gas behaviour to the Thomas-Fermi limit. We show that this effect can be exploited to infer the presence of the ion both in the momentum distribution of the atomic cloud and by observing the interference fringes occurring during an expansion of the quantum gas. In the strong interacting regime, the ion modifies the fragmentation process in dependence of the atom number parity which allows a clear identification of the latter in expansion experiments. In a next step we explore the quantum dynamics in the course of a sudden creation of the ion. The dynamics is analyzed via a cluster expansion approach, which provides a comprehensive understanding of the occurring many-body processes. After a transient during which the atomic ensemble separates into fractions which are unbound and bound with respect to the ion, we observe an oscillation in the atomic density which we attribute to the additional length and energy scale induced by the attractive long-range atom-ion interaction. This oscillation is shown to be the main source of spatial coherence and population transfer between the bound and the unbound atomic fraction.

Finally we show how a single ion can bind multiple atoms on mesoscopic scales, forming a correlated bound many-body compound. We explore these mesoscopic molecular ions from weak to strong atomic repulsion, thereby taking atom-ion and

atom-atom correlations fully into account. We show the existence of a critical atom number at which dissociation occurs, resulting in an unbound fraction which forms a background gas for the molecule. Moreover, we present the self-localization behavior of the ion, originating from the generation of an effective mass and an effective trap.

Our study is carried out by means of the Multi Layer Multi-Configuration Time-Dependent Hartree method for Bosons (ML-MCTDHB), an ab initio approach to simulate the correlated quantum many-body dynamics.

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Quantum Transport after Inhomogeneous Quenches in Integrable Models

SPYROS SOTIRIADIS

University of Ljubljana
ssotiriad@gmail.com • <http://chaos.fmf.uni-lj.si>

We study quantum dynamics and transport properties of integrable models that are initially split in two halves lying at different temperature or particle density and abruptly connected. Under such inhomogeneous out-of-equilibrium settings, a Non-Equilibrium Steady State (NESS) forms in the thermodynamic and large time limit, which has been recently conjectured to be described by a Generalised Hydrodynamic (GHD) approach. Focusing on the expansion of a Lieb-Liniger gas, we show that certain predictions of this conjecture can be derived analytically from the properties of the Slavnov formula for the overlaps between Bethe states.

Spectra and spectral correlations of microwave graphs with symplectic symmetry

HANS-JÜRGEN STÖCKMANN

Fachbereich Physik

*Philipps-Universität Marburg, Renthof 5, D-35032 Marburg,
Germany*

stoeckmann@physik.uni-marburg.de •

<https://www.uni-marburg.de/fb13/forschungsgruppen/quantenchaos>

Following an idea by Joyner et al. [1] a microwave graph with antiunitary symmetry \mathcal{T} obeying $\mathcal{T}^2 = -1$ has been realized. The Kramers doublets expected for such systems have been clearly identified and could be lifted by a perturbation which breaks the antiunitary symmetry. The observed spectral level spacings distribution of the Kramers doublets is in agreement with the predictions from the Gaussian symplectic ensemble (GSE), expected for chaotic systems with such a symmetry. In addition results on the two-point correlation function, the spectral form factor, the number variance and the spectral rigidity are presented, as well as on the transition from GSE to GOE statistics by continuously changing \mathcal{T} from $\mathcal{T}^2 = -1$ to $\mathcal{T}^2 = 1$.

This talk is based on a joint work with A. Rehemanjiang, M. Allgaier, M. Richter and U. Kuhl from Marburg/Nice [2,3] and C. H. Joyner, S. Müller, and M. Sieber from Bristol/London, Great Britain [2]. All colleagues and coworkers are thanked for their contributions.

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Uporaba znanosti o mrežah na bioloških sistemih: Langerhansovi otočki kot študija primera

MARKO GOSAK^{1,2}, RENE MARKOVIČ^{2,3,4}, JURIJ DOLENŠEK¹,
MARJAN SLAK RUPNIK^{1,7}, MARKO MARHL^{2,3}, MATJAŽ
PERC^{2,5,6}, ANDRAŽ STOŽER^{1,*}

¹*Inštitut za fiziologijo, Medicinska fakulteta, Univerza v Mariboru,
Taborska ulica 8, 2000 Maribor, Slovenija*

²*Oddelek za fiziko, Fakulteta za naravoslovje in matematiko,
Univerza v Mariboru, Koroška cesta 160, 2000 Maribor, Slovenija*

³*Pedagoška fakulteta, Univerza v Mariboru, Koroška cesta 160, 2000
Maribor, Slovenija*

⁴*Fakulteta za energetiko, Univerza v Mariboru, Hočevarjev trg 1,
8270 Krško, Slovenija*

⁵*Center za fiziologijo in farmakologijo, Medicinska univerza na
Dunaju, Schwarzschanierstraße 17, 1090 Dunaj, Avstrija*

⁶*CAMTP Center za uporabno matematiko in teoretično fiziko,
Univerza v Mariboru, Mladinska 3, 2000 Maribor, Slovenija*

⁷*Center za kompleksne znanosti, Josefstädterstraße 39, 1090 Dunaj,
Avstrija*

* *andraz.stozer@um.si*

V zadnjih dveh desetletjih je znanost o mrežah veliko prispevala k našemu razumevanju strukture in delovanja različnih fizikalnih, kemičnih, bioloških, tehnoloških in družbenih sistemov [1]. V prvem delu tega seminarja na kratko predstavimo nekatere ključne napredke pri preučevanju bioloških sistemov, ki jih je navdihnila in omogočila znanost o mrežah [2]. V drugem delu se osredotočimo na Langerhansove otočke kot kompleksni biološki sistem, katerega delovanje se zmeraj bolj preučuje s pomočjo te metodologije. Langerhansovi otočki so poučen primer, saj njihovo normalno delovanje zahteva kompleksne signalne mehanizme med posameznimi celicami beta, ki zagotavljajo sinhronizirano kolektivno oscilatorno aktivnost populacij celic, ki nato vodi v natančno regulirano izločanje inzulina [3, 4]. S teoretičnega vidika se celice beta obnašajo kot oscilatorji limitnega cikla, ki so sinhronizirani, kadar

je sklopitev dovolj močna, da premaga notranje heterogenosti [5]. Tovrstna pot do sinhroniziranega obnašanja ima veliko konceptualnih podobnosti s faznimi prehodi in kritičnim obnašanjem. Predstavili bomo svoje zadnje rezultate, ki temeljijo na računalniškem modeliranju populacij celic beta v kombinaciji z napredno konfokalno mikroskopijo z veliko prostorsko in časovno ločljivostjo in ki raziskujejo odnos med medcelično sklopitvijo in dinamičnimi lastnostmi posameznih oscilatorjev, to je celic beta [6], in kolektivno obnašanje aktivnosti celic beta izzvano po stimulaciji z glukozo, za katero se zdi, da se podreja podobnim organizacijskim principom kot drugi sistemi iz realnega življenja, kot sta samoorganizacija in kritično obnašanje [7]. Nazadnje bomo pokazali nekaj nedavnih rezultatov, pridobljenih s sodobnim pristopom večplastnih mrež k raziskovanju delovanj obočkov [2,8]. V zaključki bomo izpostavili nekaj izzivov in možnih smeri prihodnjih raziskav Langerhansovih obočkov in kompleksnih sistemov nasploh.

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Network Science of Biological Systems: Islets of Langerhans as a Case Study

MARKO GOSAK^{1,2}, RENE MARKOVIČ^{2,3,4}, JURIJ DOLENŠEK¹,
MARJAN SLAK RUPNIK^{1,7}, MARKO MARHL^{2,3}, MATJAŽ
PERC^{2,5,6}, ANDRAŽ STOŽER^{1,*}

¹*Institute of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Maribor,
Taborska ulica 8, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia*

²*Department of Physics, Faculty of Natural Sciences and
Mathematics, University of Maribor, Koroška cesta 160, SI-2000
Maribor, Slovenia*

³*Faculty of Education, University of Maribor, , Koroška cesta 160,
SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia*

⁴*Faculty of Energy Technology, University of Maribor, Hočevarjev trg
1, SI-8270 Krško, Slovenia*

⁵*Center for Physiology and Pharmacology, Medical University of
Vienna, Schwarzspanierstraße 17, A-1090 Vienna, Austria*

⁶*CAMTP Center for Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics,
University of Maribor, Mladinska 3, 2000 Maribor, Slovenija*

⁷*Complexity Science Hub, Josefstädterstraße 39, A-1090 Vienna,
Austria*

* *andraz.stozer@um.si*

During the last two decades, network science has contributed a lot to our understanding of structure and function of various physical, chemical, biological, technological, and social systems [1]. In the first part of this seminar, we briefly review some crucial advances in the study of complex biological systems that were inspired and enabled by network science [2]. In the second part, we focus on islets of Langerhans as a complex biological system whose functioning is increasingly being studied by this methodology. Islets of Langerhans are an illuminating case example, since their normal functioning requires complex signaling mechanisms between individual beta cells to ensure a synchronized collective oscillatory activity of cell populations, which

in turn leads to well-regulated exocytosis of insulin [3, 4]. From a theoretical point of view, beta cells behave as coupled limit-cycle oscillators which are synchronized when coupling is sufficient to overcome the intrinsic heterogeneities [5]. Such a path to synchronized behavior bears many conceptual similarities with phase transitions and critical behavior. We present our latest findings based on computational modeling of beta cell populations combined with advanced high spatial and temporal resolution confocal imaging, exploring the interplay between intercellular coupling and dynamical features of individual oscillators, i.e. beta cells [6], and the collective behavior of glucose-evoked spatiotemporal beta cell activity, which seems to obey similar organizing principles as other real-life systems, such as self-organization and critical behavior [7]. Finally, we present some latest results obtained by the most recent multilayer approach to exploring islet function [2,8]. We conclude by pointing out some challenges and possible directions for future investigation of islets of Langerhans and complex systems in general.

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Vektorski in tenzorski ohranitveni zakon za polimerne nematike z glavno verigo

DANIEL SVENŠEK

*Oddelek za fiziko, Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko
Univerza v Ljubljani, Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija
daniel.svenssek@fmf.uni-lj.si • www.fmf.uni-lj.si*

Tekočkristalni red v bioloških sistemih nastopa zelo pogosto in njegove glavne lastnosti se da analizirati v okviru standardnega pristopa Landau-de Gennesa, ne da bi se pri tem ozirali na polimerno zgradbo materiala. Kljub temu so že pred mnogimi leti spoznali, da je treba omenjeni pristop nadgraditi, če želimo upoštevati povezanost monomerov v glavno verigo [1,2]. Ta mikroskopska povezanost privede do makroskopske sklopitve med gostoto oz. koncentracijo ter orientacijskim redom polimernih molekul. Vektorska "kontinuitetna enačba", ki jo opisuje, je temeljnega pomena za konsistenten opis makroskopskih lastnosti takih sistemov [3-5]. Pred kratkim smo pokazali, kako se ta ohranitveni zakon za t.i. geometrični polimerni tok posploši [6] v enačbo za popolno polarno ureditveno polje in kako lahko le-to uporabimo [7,8] na nematskem sistemu, ki je inherentno nepolaren. Izpeljali smo tudi novo tenzorsko kontinuitetno vez [7], ki sklaplja gradientne nematskega ureditvenega tenzorja z variacijami gostote oz. koncentracije. Zanimiva posebnost tega t.i. tenzorskega ohranitvenega zakona je, da je prisoten že v izotropni fazi [8] in je tako precej generičen – potencialno bi lahko vodil do novih pojavov, kot sta akustodvolomnost ali osmotsko inducirana dvolomnost.

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Vectorial and tensorial conservation laws for main-chain polymer nematics

DANIEL SVENŠEK

*Dept. of Physics, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics
University of Ljubljana, Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
daniel.svenssek@fmf.uni-lj.si • www.fmf.uni-lj.si*

Liquid crystalline order is ubiquitous in biological materials and many properties of these systems can be analyzed in terms of the standard Landau-de Gennes approach, without particularly worrying about e.g. the polymer nature of the main-chain polymer nematogens. Nevertheless, it was recognized long ago, that the Landau-de Gennes approach needs to be modified to take into account the polymer nature, i.e. the microscopic connectivity of the underlying mesogens [1,2]. This connectivity leads to a coupling between density/concentration and orientational order of the polymer molecules. The ensuing vectorial continuity equation was shown to matter fundamentally for a consistent description of macroscopic properties of these systems [3-5]. Recently we showed how this conservation law for the so-called geometrical polymer current is generalized [6] to include the complete polar order variable and how it can be applied [7,8] to the nematic system, which is however nonpolar. Moreover, we have derived a new tensorial continuity constraint [7] connecting gradients of the nematic order tensor and variations of density/concentration. An amusing peculiarity of this so-called tensorial conservation law is that it is present even in the isotropic phase [8] and is therefore quite generic, potentially giving rise to phenomena like acousto-birefringence or osmotic-stress-induced birefringence.

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Želje in stvarnost v eksperimentalni fiziki: Zgledi iz magnetizma

ZVONKO TRONTELJ

*IMFM - Inštitut za matematiko, fiziko in mehaniko
Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
zvonko.trontelj@fmf.uni-lj.si*

Kako pomeriti zelo šibka magnetna polja je star izziv. Šibko magnetno polje Zemlje je pomeril že v 19. stol. K.F. Gauss. V nadaljevanju so sledila še mnoga odkritja, kot npr. kaj lahko sklepamo iz anomalij v magnetnem polju Zemlje. Tukaj je dal odgovor fluxgate magnetometer (Foerster). S prvimi uspešnimi sateliti v zemeljski orbiti so postale zahteve za občutljivost vse večje - do 10^{-12} T. Odkritje kvantizacije magnetnega pretoka (Deaver, Fairbank; Josephson) in tuneliranja superprevodnih parov (B.D. Josephson 1962) je vodilo do zelo občutljivega magnetnega senzorja SQUID tako v dc kot ac področju. Z njim lahko merimo do 10^{-15} T. Aplikacije SQUID senzorja so takoj sledile. Pomerili so magnetna polja, ki spremljajo elektrofiziološke pojave (srce, možgani, periferni živčni sistem, ena sama celica, rastline,..). Kot že mnogokrat se je izkazalo, da je 10^{-15} T premajhna občutljivost za nekatere aplikacije. Posodobitev optičnega magnetometra z nadomeščanjem spektralnih svetilk z uglasljivimi laserskimi diodami nam je omogočila meritve pod 10^{-15} T. Teoretično tudi velikostni red ali več niže. To je omogočilo podobne uspehe pri raziskavah aktivnosti možganov, ne da bi potrebovali tekoči helij, ki ga rabimo pri SQUID senzorjih. Možna je tudi radiofrekvenčna spektroskopija v Zeemanovem polju, ki je veliko nižje od zemeljskega.

Navedel bom nekatere naše rezultate v zadnjih nekaj desetletjih.

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Wishes and Reality in Experimental Physics: Examples from Magnetism

ZVONKO TRONTELJ

*IMFM - Inštitut za matematiko, fiziko in mehaniko
Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
zvonko.trontelj@fmf.uni-lj.si*

To measure the smallest magnetic field is an old challenge. The Earth magnetic field was measured by K.F. Gauss already in the 19th cent. Subsequently, a question appeared on the anomalies in the Earth magnetic field and what that can tell us. The answer was given by the fluxgate magnetometer invented by F. Foerster just before the W.W. 2 started. With first Earth satellites in the late 50-ties the requirements for the sensitivity of fluxgate magnetometers reached 10^{-12} T in detecting dc magnetic field. After the discovery of magnetic flux quantization and electron pair tunnelling in 60-ties it was necessary to build a SQUID sensor, still today one of the two most sensitive magnetometers with sensitivity up to 10^{-15} T in measuring dc and low frequency magnetic fields. A number of applications followed very soon starting with electrophysiologic measurements of heart, brain, peripheral nerve system, single cell magnetic measurements, low frequency RF applications. To fulfil the need for more sensitive magnetic measuring systems the existing optical magnetometers were improved with the tunable diode laser which replaced spectral lamp for optical pumping of alkali metal atoms. The potassium optical magnetometer can reach sensitivity below 10^{-15} T, possibly 10^{-16} T, thus surpassing SQUID magnetometer. No liquid helium is needed in its operation and we will soon have a better tool for brain research and very low frequency NMR experiments.

The use of mentioned magnetometers will be illustrated with our group measurements in the past few decades.

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Matrix ansatz in integrable non-equilibrium models

MATTHIEU VANICAT

*Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, University of Ljubljana
Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
matthieu.vanicat@fmf.uni-lj.si*

I will present new examples of exactly solvable exclusion processes. They are models of particles in interaction on a one dimensional lattice with L sites. The particles are evolving randomly on the lattice following simple stochastic rules. The lattice is connected at its extremities to particle reservoirs with different densities which drive the system out-of-equilibrium. I will explain how to compute exactly the stationary distribution (which does not obey a Boltzmann statistics) in a matrix product form. This will allow us to compute analytically physical quantities such as particle current and correlation functions.

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Nanomodulirane vijačne faze s homogeno elektronsko gostoto

NATAŠA VAUPOTIČ

Fakulteta za naravoslovje in matematiko

Univerza v Mariboru, Koroška 160, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenija

Institut Jožef Stefan, Jamova 39, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

natasa.vaupotic@um.si • www.fnm.um.si

Obravnavala bom periodične strukture v fazah tekočih kristalov z orientacijskim ureditvenim redom, a homogeno elektronsko gostoto. Takšne faze lahko preiskujemo z resonančno rentgensko spektroskopijo (RSoXS) na ogljikovem robu K [1]. Raziskovali smo holesterično fazo, modre faze tipa I in II ter zvojno-upogibno nematično fazo. Rezultate eksperimentalnih meritev smo primerjali z napovedmi teoretičnega modela [2]. Pokazali smo, da lahko tip modre faze nedvoumno določimo iz lege in intenzitete sipalnih vrhov, pri čemer je ključno upoštevanje polarizacije vpadnega in sipanega rentgenskega valovanja.

Za zvojno-upogibno nematično fazo je zelo široko sprejet strukturni model, ki privzame, da se dolge osi ukrivljenih molekul vrtijo po plašču stožca. Ko teoretično obravnavamo resonančno sipanje rentgenskega valovanja na taki strukturi, napovemo dva resonančna vrha, enega povezanega s polno in drugega s polovično dolžino vijačnice. Vrha imata tudi bistveno različno polarizacijsko odvisnost. Eksperimentalno opazimo samo en vrh, pri katerem intenziteta ni odvisna od polarizacije vpadnega valovanja, zato ga lahko nedvoumno opredelimo kot vrh, ki ustreza periodi dolžine vijačnice. To, da ni vrha pri polovični dolžini vijačnice, lahko razložimo, če predpostavimo, da je struktura zvojn-nematične faze dvojna vijačnica [2,3].

Reference

- [1] C. Zhu, M. R. Tuchband, A. Young, M. Shuai, A. Scarbrough, D. M. Walba, J. E. Maclennan, C. Wang, A. Hexemer, N. A. Clark, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **116**, 147803 (2016).
- [2] M. Salamończyk, N. Vaupotič, D. Pocięcha, C. Wang, C. Zhu, E. Górecka, *Soft Matter* **13**, 6694 (2017).
- [3] M. R. Tuchband, M. Shuai, K. A. Graber, D. Chen, C. Zhu, L. Radzihovsky, A. Klitnick, L. M. Foley, A. Scarbrough, J. H. Porada, M. Moran, J. Yelk, D. Bedrov, E. Korblova, D. M. Walba, A. Hexemer, J. E. Maclennan, M. A. Glaser, N. A. Clark, *arXiv* 1703.10787 (2017).

Nanoscale-modulated helical phases with homogeneous electron density distribution

NATAŠA VAUPOTIČ

*Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics
University of Maribor, Koroška 160, SI-2000 Maribor, Slovenia
Jozef Stefan Institute, Jamova 39, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
natasavaupotic@um.si • www.fnm.um.si*

Periodic structures of phases with orientational order of molecules, but homogeneous electron density distribution were probed by a resonant soft x-ray scattering (RSOXS) at the carbon K-edge [1]. A short pitch cholesteric, type I and II blue phases and twist-bend nematic phase were studied both experimentally and theoretically by modelling the scattering pattern, assuming a structure of each phase [2]. It was shown that the symmetry of a blue phase can unambiguously be determined through a resonant enhancement of the x-ray diffraction signals. Polarization effects turn out to be an important indicator in the phase structure determination.

For the twist-bend nematic phase, for which a structural model with a heliconical spatial variation of the long molecular axes is widely accepted, theoretical modelling shows that in case of a simple heliconical structure two resonant signals corresponding to the full and half pitch band should be present and they should have a very different polarization dependence. Experimentally, only one signal was found, with the intensity independent of the beam polarization. It can thus be unambiguously identified as the full pitch band. The lack of the half pitch band strongly suggests that the twist-bend nematic structure is made of two interlocked and shifted helices [2,3].

References

- [1] C. Zhu, M. R. Tuchband, A. Young, M. Shuai, A. Scarbrough, D. M. Walba, J. E. Maclennan, C. Wang, A. Hexemer, N. A. Clark, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **116**, 147803 (2016).
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Kvantni model Hirote, lokalni integrali gibanja in robni procesi

LENART ZADNIK

Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko
Univerza v Ljubljani, Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija
lenart.zadnik@fmf.uni-lj.si • www.fmf.uni-lj.si

Predstavil bom kvantni model Hirote, njegovo integrabilno strukturo in možnost posplošitve problema z vključitvijo disipativnih procesov na robu. Kvantni model Hirote je integrabilna diskretizacija sine-Gordonove teorije polja v 1+1 dimenzijah. Posebna oblika tega modela je model Volterre, katerega klasična limita se uporablja pri študiju populacijske dinamike.

Reference

- [1] L. Zadnik, T. Prosen, *Journal of Physics A: Mathematical & Theoretical* **50** (2017) 265203.
- [2] L. D. Faddeev, A. Yu. Volkov, *Letters in Mathematical Physics* **32** (1994) 125-135.
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Quantum Hirota model, local integrals of motion and boundary processes

LENART ZADNIK

Faculty of mathematics and physics

University of Ljubljana, Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

lenart.zadnik@fmf.uni-lj.si • www.fmf.uni-lj.si

I will present the quantum Hirota model, its integrable structure and the possibility of generalizing the problem by including the dissipative processes at the boundary. Quantum Hirota model is an integrable discretization of the sine-Gordon field theory in 1+1 dimensions. A special version of this model is the Volterra model, whose classical limit is used to study the population dynamics.

References

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- [3] A. Yu. Volkov, *Physics Letters A* **167** (1992) 345-355.

Polovični skirmioni v ograjenih modrih fazah

SLOBODAN ŽUMER

Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko, Univerza v Ljubljani
Institut Jožef Stefan, Ljubljana, Slovenija
slobodan.zumer@fmf.uni-lj.si • softmatter.fmf.uni-lj.si

Skirmioni so delcem podobni topološki objekti v zveznih poljih, ki igrajo pomembno vlogo v nizko temperaturni kondenzirani snovi, kamor med drugim spadajo: dve dimenzionalni elektronski plin, Bose-Einsteinovi kondenzati in kiralni magneti. Manj so poznani skirmioni v tekočih kristalih, ki so lahko stabilni pri sobni temperaturi. Spodbujeni s pojavom mreže skirmionov v kiralnih magnetih [1], smo pred nekaj leti s fenomenološkim modeliranjem napovedali obstoj heksagonalne mreže polovičnih skirmionov v tanki plasti močno kiralnega nematskega tekočega kristala - modre faze [2]. Sledila je realizacija skirmionov v prisilno odvitih strukturah v tanki plasti kolesteričnega tekočega kristala [3] in vzporedno tudi njihovo fenomenološko modeliranje [4]. Pred kratkim pa je uspela tudi realizacija naše napovedi struktur s polovičnimi skirmioni v zelo tanki plasti modre faze [5].

Reference

- [1] U.K. Rler, A. N. Bogdanov and C. Pfeiderer, *Nature* **4** (2006) 797.
- [2] J. Fukuda and S. Žumer, *Nature Comm.* **11** (2011) 246.
- [3] P. J. Ackerman, R. P. Trivedi, B. Senyuk, J. van de Lagemaat, & I. I. Smalyukh, *Physical Review E* **13** (2014) 012505.
- [4] A.O. Leonov, I.E. Dragunov, U.K. Rler and A.N. Bogdanov, *Physical Review E* **112** (2014) 042502.
- [5] A. Nych, J. Fukuda, U. Ognysta, S. Žumer and I. Muševič, *Nature Physics* **111** (2017) DOI: 10.1038/NPHYS4245.

Half-skyrmions in confined blue phases

SLOBODAN ŽUMER

*Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, University of Ljubljana,
Slovenia*

Jožef Stefan Institute, Ljubljana, Slovenia

slobodan.zumer@fmf.uni-lj.si • softmatter.fmf.uni-lj.si

Skyrmions are localized particle-like topological objects in continuous fields that play important roles in various low temperature condensed matter systems, like two-dimensional electron gases exhibiting the quantum Hall effect, BoseEinstein condensates, and chiral magnets. Much less is known about room temperature liquid crystalline skyrmions. In analogy to skyrmion lattices in thin layers of chiral magnets [1], we have few years ago using phenomenological modelling predicted a hexagonal lattice of half-skyrmions in thin layers of blue phases highly chiral nematic liquid crystals [2]. Latter full skyrmions were realized [3] and described [4] in unwound layers of cholesteric liquid crystals. Recently our anticipations on half-skyrmion structures have been realized in thin blue phase layers [5].

References

- [1] U.K. Rler, A. N. Bogdanov and C. Pfeleiderer, *Nature* **4** (2006) 797.
- [2] J. Fukuda and S. Žumer, *Nature Comm.* **11** (2011) 246.
- [3] P. J. Ackerman, R. P. Trivedi, B. Senyuk, J. van de Lagemaat, and I. I. Smalyukh, *Physical Review E* **13** (2014) 012505.
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- [5] A. Nych, J. Fukuda, U. Ognysta, S. Žumer and I. Mušević, *Nature Physics* **111** (2017) DOI: 10.1038/NPHYS4245.

Dinamični fazni prehodi v kvantnih sistemih z interakcijo dolgega dosega

BOJAN ŽUNKOVIČ

FMF - Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko
Univerza v Ljubljani, Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
bojan.zunkovic@fmf.uni-lj.si • chaos.fmf.uni-lj.si

Po krajši predstavitvi sistemov z interakcijo dolgega dosega [1] bom predstavil dinamične fazne prehode v Isingovem modelu z interakcijami dolgega in kratkega dosega. Ob odsotnosti slednjih ima model fazni prehod med dinamično feromagnetno fazo z neničelno magnetizacijo in dinamično paramagnetno fazo, kjer je časovno povprečje magnetizacije nič. Ko dodamo interakcijo kratkega dosega, torej povečamo kvantne fluktuacije, se kritična točka razveji v novo fazo, za katero je značilna hiperobčutljivost dinamike in končne magnetizacije na začetne pogoje in parametre modela [3].

Reference

- [1] Dauxois, T. and Ruffo, S. and Arimondo, E. and Wilkens, M, *Dynamics and thermodynamics of systems with long-range interactions*, Springer, (2002)
- [2] B. Žunkovič, M. Heyl, M. Knap, and A. Silva, , *arXiv:1609.08482* (2016)
- [3] A. Lerose, J. Marino, B. Žunkovič, A. Gambassi, A. Silva, *arXiv:1706.05062* (2017)

Dynamical phase transitions in long-range quantum systems

BOJAN ŽUNKOVIČ

*FMF - Faculty of mathematics and physics
University of LJUBLJANA, Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana,
Slovenia*

bojan.zunkovic@fmf.uni-lj.si • chaos.fmf.uni-lj.si

After a short introduction to long-range quantum systems [1] I will focus on dynamical phase transitions in the transverse-field Ising chain with competing long and short-range interactions. In the absence of the latter the model exhibits a dynamical phase transition from a ferromagnetic phase with non-zero long-time magnetization to a paramagnetic phase with a vanishing time-averaged magnetization [2]. Upon adding short-range interactions (i.e. increasing the strength of the quantum fluctuations), the dynamical critical point fans out into a chaotic dynamical ferromagnetic phase within which the non-equilibrium evolution is characterised by strong sensitivity to the parameters and initial conditions [3].

References

- [1] Dauxois, T. and Ruffo, S. and Arimondo, E. and Wilkens, M, *Dynamics and thermodynamics of systems with long-range interactions*, Springer, (2002)
- [2] B. Žunkovič, M. Heyl, M. Knap, and A. Silva, , *arXiv:1609.08482* (2016)
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Natančne meritve velikih vzorcev zvezd in galaktična arheologija

TOMAŽ ZWITTER

Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko

Univerza v Ljubljani, Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

tomaz.zwitter@fmf.uni-lj.si • fiz.fmf.uni-lj.si/zwitter

Kot sodelujoči pri misiji Gaia Evropske vesoljske agencije pričakujemo, da bomo aprila 2018 sodelovali pri javni objavi meritev, ki bodo v veliki meri rešile problem negotovih razdalj znotraj naše Galaksije in širše. Meritvam razdalje s točnostjo nekaj odstotkov za več kot milijardo zvezd bodo dodane tudi izjemno natančne meritve njihovega prečnega gibanja. Tretjo, to je radialno komponento hitrosti, pa bo Gaia lahko izmerila le za relativno svetle zvezde. V predavanju bom razložil, zakaj potrebujemo točne radialne hitrosti in kako si tu lahko pomagamo z rezultati spektroskopskih pregledov GALAH in Gaia-ESO, narejenih s teleskopi na Zemlji. Za študij kinematike Galaksije nam sicer zadostuje točnost nekaj kilometrov na sekundo, če jo izboljšamo proti 100 m/s pa se odprejo pomembne fizikalne uporabe, kot je študij gibanj v zvezdnih atmosferah in preučevanje notranje dinamike tokov zvezd in zvezdnih kopic. Tako točnost dosejata oba omenjena pregleda neba. Poleg tega lahko s pregledom GALAH izmerimo tudi kemične zastopanosti 30 različnih elementov v več kot pol milijona zvezdah. To bistveno razširja dimenzionalnost prostora parametrov, s katerim opišemo lastnosti zvezd. Omogoča tudi ugotoviti, katere zvezde so bile rojene skupaj, s tem pa tudi študij sedanje strukture in zgodovine naše Galaksije, kot ene od tipičnih spiralnih galaksij v Vesolju. Tem raziskavam, ki dopolnjujejo klasično kozmologijo, pogosto pravimo bližnja kozmologija, oziroma galaktična arheologija.

Reference

[https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/#search/q=+author:"Zwitter"+&sort=date+desc](https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/#search/q=+author:)

Precise measurements of large stellar samples and galactic archaeology

TOMAŽ ZWITTER

Faculty of Mathematics and Physics

University of Ljubljana, Jadranska 19, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

tomaz.zwitter@fmf.uni-lj.si • fiz.fmf.uni-lj.si/zwitter

As members of the data analysis consortium of the Gaia satellite of the European Space Agency we expect to contribute to its public data release in April 2018 which will largely solve the long-standing problem of inaccurate distances within the Galaxy and beyond, with a billion+ stars having distances measured to a few per-cent. Similarly, their proper motions will reach exquisite accuracy compared to what was achievable so far. But radial velocities could be measured only for a rather bright stellar sample by Gaia. I will discuss important physical applications of accurate radial velocities and how to obtain them with ground-based spectroscopic surveys, where GALAH and Gaia-ESO surveys are pushing the envelope. I will argue that while accuracy of a few km/s is needed for studies of Galactic kinematics a measurement at a 100 m/s level opens up statistical studies of kinematics within the stellar atmosphere and kinematics of stars within a cluster or a stream. These requirements are achieved by both ground-based surveys mentioned above. Moreover GALAH accurately measures chemical abundances of 30 different elements in 500,000+ stars. This is a game changer, as it significantly increases dimensionality of the parameter space to describe stellar properties. It allows to identify stars that were born together, thus studying formation history and present structure of our Galaxy, as a typical spiral galaxy in the Universe. These efforts are complimentary to classical cosmology, so they are frequently called near-field cosmology or galactic archaeology.

References

[https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/#search/q="+author:"Zwitter"+&sort=date+desc](https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/#search/q=)

1. Koncert / 1st Concert

14. 12. 2017 (19:00) Kavarna ART, Hotel PIRAMIDA

Izvajalec: Jure Goručan

Program:

Ludwig van Beethoven:

Klavirska sonata t. 21 v C-Duru op. 53 "Waldstein"

Allegro con brio

Introduzione: Adagio molto

Rondo. Allegretto moderato Prestissimo

Frédéric François Chopin: Klavirska sonata t. 2 v b-molu op. 35

Grave Doppio movimento

Scherzo

Marche funebre: Lento

Finale: Presto

Frédéric François Chopin:

Andante Spianato & Velika briljantna poloneza op. 22



Jure Goručan is a slovenian born, worldwide performing pianist. Known for his fresh, yet deep approach towards musical interpretation, Goručan enchants his audiences with diligent attention to technique and respect for historical context of music being performed. He studied piano in Germany at the HFMT Cologne under world renowned expert piano pedagogues Arbo Valdma and Paulo Alvares. Goručan has devoted over a decade to studying percussion instruments, which gives him an unique understanding of piano as a fundamentally percussive instrument. Other than achieving numerable prizes at piano and percussion competitions, being a multiple winner of solfege competitions in his early youth, hes capable of distinguishing the most subtle variations of sound, resulting in a highly refined control.

Jure Goručans chamber music partners most notably include Roman Kim, Mate Bekavac, Geza Hosszu-Legocky, Paulo Alvares, Melvyn Tan, Signum Saxophone Quartet, Alja Mandic and many others. He received additional tutorship from mentors such as Rados, Bashkirov, Chernyavska, Bogino, Pogorelić... Goručan performs as a soloist with various european orchestras (Pärnu City Orchestra, RTVSLO Symphonic Orchestra, Mendelssohn Chamber Orchestra, The Zagreb Soloists...) participates in prestigious festivals such as ClaviCologne, Le Printemps du Violon, Festival de Bellerive, Festival Maribor, Triple Bridge... He has done several recording sessions as well as television appearances. With Roman Kim hes recorded an album which is scheduled to be released this year under Decca Records. His first solo album Innuendo including virtuoso pieces of Ravel, Chopin and Rachmaninov has as well recently been released under a slovenian label and studio PianoRoom. This year he is performing his debut tour in China. He is known to participate at charity events and also aims for exchanging knowledge and experiences with other musicians, cultivating a multitude of meaningful musical relationships.

His influences range over a wide variety of genres and sometimes seemingly reach far out of the field of music – Goručan has a profound interest in understanding of anatomy, psychology, culture and mysticism, all of which he strives to incorporate into his interpretations. Unlike most artists of our time, he also improvises and arranges his own music.

In his free time, Goručan likes to read good books, climb mountains and lift free weights, but also has an interest in technology, specifically artificial intelligence, robotics and sustainable energy, as well as ambitions in entrepreneurship and investment. He currently resides in Cologne, focusing on improving his piano technique and expanding his soloistic career.

”Jure Goručan is more than a pianist in fact he’s more than musician, he is a philosopher of music and you can hear it in every note he plays.”

Chilly Gonzales, pianist, composer, producer, singer

”Fantastic person, amazing pianist, the galaxy of crazy ideas...

...is Jure Goručan, my friend since ten years.”

Roman Kim, Violin Virtuoso

Jure Goručan has flourished imagination and rare courage. His type of talent is not to common. He will try things and face the risk of failure. Music is a necessity for his life.

Prof. Arbo Valdma (HfMT Köln)

2. Koncert / 2nd Concert

15. 12. 2017 (19:00) Kavarna ART, Hotel PIRAMIDA

Izvajalci:

Miladin Batalović, violina

Nikolaj Sajko, violončelo

Program:

Heinrich Anton Hoffmann: Sonata za violino in violonelo v A-duru,
op. 5, t. 5

Allegro

Larghetto ma non molto

Allegro con moto

Georg Friedrich Händel: Passacaglia

Giovanni Benedetto Piatti: Ricercata t. 3 za violino in violončelo

Allegro

Siziliana

Allegro

Miladin Batalović je z devetimi leti začel igrati violino v Kragujevcu, končal Glasbeno gimnazijo Kornelije Stanković v Beogradu, kjer je kot solist z orkestrom nastopil z Bruchovim koncertom v g-molu in prejel nagrado za izjemne dosežke. Študiral je v Stuttgartu pri Gerhardu Vossu in Antoniu Spillerju in z odliko dokončal magistrski študij sodobne glasbe pri profesorju Joachimu Schallu. V sezoni 2005/06 je bil član münchenskega radijskega orkestra in sočasno obiskoval mojstrske tečaje pri Wolframu Knigu in Jorgeju Sutilu. Od leta 2007 je vodja drugih violin v Simfoničnem orkestru SNG Maribor.

Nikolaj Sajko je diplomiral iz violončela v razredu Cirila Škerjanca na Akademiji za glasbo v Ljubljani, kjer je končal tudi znanstveni magistrski študij, podiplomsko pa se je v solistični igri izpopolnjeval na Univerzi Antona Brucknerja v Linzu. Je dobitnik Klasinčeve diplome in nagrade Antonia Tarsie, pomembne uvrstitve pa je dosegel tudi na državnih in mednarodnih tekmovanjih mladih glasbenikov v Gorici, Lieznu, Zagrebu in Ljubljani. Bil je član mednarodnega mladinskega orkestra Gustav Mahler in član Svetovnega orkestra glasbene mladine. Od leta 2006 je namestnik soločelista v Simfoničnem orkestru SNG Maribor ter poučuje na Konservatoriju za glasbo in balet v Mariboru. Od leta 2012 umetniško vodi cikel komornih koncertov Carpe artem.

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