

HỘI THẢO

“THEORY OF FUNDAMENTAL INTERACTIONS AND  
COMPLEX SYSTEMS”

Địa điểm: P315, Viện Vật lý, số 10 phố Đào Tấn, Hà Nội

Thời gian: 9h-16h30, thứ Ba, ngày 29 tháng 7 năm 2025

Thời gian	Tiêu đề và người báo cáo	Tóm tắt báo cáo
9:00-9:30	Đón tiếp đại biểu và đăng ký	
9:30-10:15	<p>Fractional Chern insulator: topological flat band, electron interaction and new developments</p> <p>TS. Lê Ngọc Đức</p>	<p>Fractional Chern insulator (FCI) is the lattice version of the fractional quantum Hall effect (FQHE). This exotic phase of matter emerges in fractionally filled topological flat bands and provides a platform to study the interplay between topology, quantum geometry and electron-electron interactions. Unlike the FQHE, FCIs do not require strong magnetic field for their realization and are expected to appear at higher temperatures. The recent experimental realizations of FCIs in moiré MoTe2 and pentalayer graphene open perspectives for technological applications of the fractional Hall states, such as topological quantum computing. In this talk, I will begin with a brief introduction to FQHE, Chern insulator, FCI, followed by an overview of recent developments in this rapidly evolving research area.</p>
10:15-11:00	<p>Andreev reflection at a N-S interface</p> <p>TS. Phạm Tuấn Minh</p>	<p>Andreev reflection plays a fundamental quantum mechanism to understanding charge transport in hybrid superconducting systems. At the boundary between a normal metal (N) and a superconductor (S), one incident electron from the normal metal with an energy below the superconducting gap pairs up with another electron to form a Cooper pair transmitted into the superconductor, while a hole is reflected back into the metal. Blonder-Tinkham-Klapwijk (BTK) theory provides a quantitative model to describe charge transport accross N-S interface in case of conventional superconductors, especially focusing on the role of Andreev reflection phenomenon. Andreev reflection is applied in point-contact spectroscopy to probe superconducting gaps of unconventional superconductors, or to measure spin polarization of ferromagnetic metals.</p>

Thời gian	Tiêu đề và người báo cáo	Tóm tắt báo cáo
11:00-11:45	<p>Modeling Myopia Progression through an Evolution</p> <p>Equation: Interactions Between Stimulus, Attention, and Eye Elasticity</p> <p>TS. Nguyễn Trí Lân</p>	<p>The rapid rise in myopia prevalence globally underscores the need for a mechanistic understanding of eye growth regulation. While genetic predisposition contributes, recent evidence strongly implicates visual behavior and environmental factors, especially near work and outdoor light exposure—as critical drivers of refractive development. This study proposes a novel Eye Evolution Model (EEM) describing myopia progression as a dynamic interplay between optical stimuli, behavioral patterns, and age-dependent ocular biomechanical properties. Inspired by viscoelastic and RC-charging analogies, the EEM describes axial elongation as a stimulus-response process regulated by a mechanical time constant (<math>\tau</math>), reflecting ocular elasticity and compliance. The model introduces a lifestyle modulation term to account for cumulative visual tasks influenced by behavioral continuity and intensity. Unlike previous empirical models, this mechanistic approach explains observed phenomena such as stabilization of moderate myopia, accelerated progression following full correction, and refractive stability during inattentive vision or sleep. Unlike probabilistic models, the EEM reveals that refractive change emerges only when environmental, behavioral, and biological factors interact simultaneously highlighting their multiplicative, not additive, relationship. The EEM offers new insights into longstanding debates regarding defocus, accommodation, and behavioral influences on myopia. By quantifying environmental, behavioral, and biomechanical contributions, the EEM provides a foundation for personalized strategies to predict and control myopia progression.</p>
11:45-14:00	<p>Nghỉ trưa</p>	
14:00-14:45	<p>Hồ đen tích điện nhúng trên nền vũ trụ giãn nở</p> <p>TS. Phạm Văn Kỳ</p>	<p>Trong bài này, đầu tiên giải phương trình trường điện từ trong không-thời gian cong đối xứng cầu. Từ đó tìm được metric miêu tả không-thời gian cong xung quanh một hồ đen tích điện. Sau đó xét sự ảnh hưởng của vũ trụ giãn nở đến các kết quả vừa tìm được. Cuối cùng, dùng lý thuyết hấp dẫn <math>f(R)</math>, một lý thuyết sửa đổi cho lý thuyết của Einstein (lý thuyết GR) để xem xét lại các kết quả ở trên. Kết quả thu được là, một trường đối xứng cầu vẫn không thể phát ra sóng điện từ</p>

		(giống lý thuyết GR) nhưng có thể phát ra sóng hấp dẫn (lý thuyết GR không thể có hiệu ứng này). Ngoài ra trong bài này còn chỉ ra được tính duy nhất nghiệm của các phương trình $f(R)$ , cái mà một số tác giả đã nghiên cứu các phương trình $f(R)$ một cách không đầy đủ nên họ đã thu được rất nhiều nghiệm (có những trường hợp là vô số nghiệm). Bài này cũng tìm được phương trình TOV, một phương trình miêu tả mối liên hệ giữa mật độ và áp suất của một ngôi sao (hoặc một hố đen) trong không-thời gian cong.
<b>14:45-15:30</b>	<p>Search for Sterile Neutrinos in B Meson Decays at Belle II</p> <p><b>Th.S. Trần Tiên Mạnh</b></p>	<p>I report on the ongoing search for sterile neutrinos in B meson decays at the Belle II experiment, with a particular focus on the contributions from the Vietnamese research team. The team actively participates in several essential aspects of the experiment, including preparing the database for Monte Carlo simulations, upgrading the electronics system of the Central Drift Chamber (CDC), operating the SuperKEKB accelerator, and monitoring the performance of the Belle II detector.</p> <p>This study investigates lepton number violating (LNV) processes, specifically the decay chain <math>B^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ N</math>, followed by <math>N \rightarrow \ell^+ \pi^-</math>, where N denotes a heavy sterile neutrino. Monte Carlo simulations were performed using signal samples corresponding to sterile neutrino masses in the range 0.4 GeV/c<sup>2</sup> to 5.0 GeV/c<sup>2</sup>. Reconstruction efficiencies were evaluated for both decay vertices, and event selection was optimized using particle identification algorithms and kinematic constraints. Furthermore, machine learning techniques were employed to enhance the separation between signal and background events.</p>
<b>15:30-16:15</b>	<p>Neutrino masses in the ALP331 and 331RISS models.</p> <p><b>TS. Vũ Hòa Bình</b></p>	<p>It is well-known that Standard Model works without right-handed neutrino to explain why neutrinos are massless. But when neutrino oscillations first observed in 1998 by the Super-Kamiokande experiment, neutrino mass became an interesting puzzle of Particles Physics. In spite of the fact that there are a lot of proposed solutions, this talk is about seesaw mechanism in a class of 3-3-1 models. In details, I will introduce two 3-3-1 models with seesaw type I and radiative inverse seesaw to explain the tiny masses of neutrinos.</p>
<b>16:15-16:30</b>	<b>Tổng kết hội thảo</b>	