

様式 A-1
(FY2025)

2026 年 2 月 9 日

サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書

1. 学校名：岐阜県立恵那高等学校
2. 講師氏名：Dr. Tomasz Krzysztof PISKORZ
3. 講義補助者氏名：なし
4. 実施日時：2026 年 2 月 3 日(火) 13:45 ~ 15:25
5. 参加生徒：1 年生 3 人、2 年生 32 人 (合計 35 人)
備考：1~2 年理数科の生徒
6. 講義題目：Seeing the Invisible: How Computers Help Us Understand Molecular Interactions
7. 講義概要：生物活性分子集合体のシミュレーション手法開発と機能予測
8. 講義形式：
対面 ・ オンライン (どちらか選択ください。)
 - 1) 講義時間 25 分 質疑応答時間 20 分
 - 2) 講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など)
プロジェクター使用による講義
 - 3) 事前学習
有 ・ 無 (どちらか選択ください。)
使用教材：講師から事前にいただいたアブストラクト
9. その他特筆すべき事項：

講師からの講義に加え、本校生徒が自分たちの課題研究(物理、化学、生物)に関する発表を英語で行い、講師から質疑応答やアドバイスを受けた。

Form B-2
(FY2025)
Must be typed

Date (日付)
03/02/2026 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-
(サイエンス・ダイアログ 実施報告書)

- Fellow's name (講師氏名): Tomasz Piskorz (ID No. PE25727)

- Name and title of the lecture assistant (講義補助者の職・氏名)

- Participating school (学校名): Gifu Prefectural Ena High School (Ena-city, Gifu)

- Date (実施日時): 03/02/2026 (Date/Month/Year: 日/月/年)

- Lecture title (講義題目):

Seeing the Invisible: How Computers Help Us Understand Molecular Interactions

- Lecture format (講義形式):

◆ Onsite ・ Online (Please choose one.)(対面 ・ オンライン)((どちらか選択ください。))

◆ Lecture time (講義時間) 25 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 20 min (分)

◆ Lecture style (ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)

(講義方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講義、実験・実習の有無など))

Used projector _____

- Lecture summary (講義概要): Please summarize your lecture within 200-500 words.

I began the lecture by introducing my country of origin, Poland, and describing my personal path, including the experiences and motivation that led me to pursue a career in science. This provided context for my scientific interests.

The scientific part of the lecture focused on top-down and bottom-up strategies for material fabrication. In top-down approaches, material is progressively removed from a larger piece until the desired structure is obtained. A simple example is a chair carved from wood. This strategy remains central even in advanced technologies, such as the manufacturing of microprocessors using lasers as a carving tool. However, as structures become smaller and more complex, these techniques are approaching physical limits. This creates a need to explore alternative strategies that offer greater control at small length scales.

Bottom-up approaches provide such an alternative. They rely on small building blocks that spontaneously organize into complex structures with specific properties. This process is guided by molecular interactions rather than external shaping. Self-assembly is a key example of bottom-up approaches and offers powerful opportunities for designing functional systems. It has

the potential to enable new materials and technologies with applications in medicine, sensing, and advanced manufacturing.

For many years, progress in this area depended mainly on experimental work. In recent years, computational chemistry has become an essential complementary tool. Computer simulations enable detailed study of molecular behavior, provide insights difficult to obtain experimentally, and predict how systems respond under different conditions. Together, experimental and computational approaches provide a more complete understanding and accelerate the development of new materials.

◆Other noteworthy information (その他特筆すべき事項):

- Impressions and comments from the lecture assistant (講義補助者の方から、本プログラムに対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。):

