

発表文献（この研究を発表した雑誌・図書について記入してください。）									
雑誌	論文標題 ^{GB}	Spin-triplet superconductivity in Sr2RuO4 due to orbital and spin fluctuations: Analyses by two-dimensional renormalization group theory and self-consistent vertex-correction method							
	著者名 ^{GA}	M. Tsuchiizu et al	雑誌名 ^{GC}	Physical Review B					
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	著者名 ^{GA}	M. Tsuchiizu et al	雑誌名 ^{GC}	Physical Review B					
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欧文概要^{EZ}

[Spin-triplet superconductivity due to the cooperation of spin and orbital fluctuations in ruthenate oxides]

We study the mechanism of the triplet superconductivity in ruthenate oxides, by applying the functional renormalization group (fRG) method to the multi-orbital Hubbard model. Thanks to the vertex correction, we observe the strong spin and orbital fluctuations at $Q \approx (2\pi/3, 2\pi/3)$ in the quasi-one-dimensional Fermi surfaces (which are composed of dxz and dyz orbitals). Moreover, due to the cooperation of spin and orbital fluctuations, the triplet superconductivity emerges where the superconducting gap is given by the linear combination of $(\Delta_x(k), \Delta_y(k)) \approx (\sin 3kx, \sin 3ky)$. These results can also be confirmed by a diagrammatic calculation of the vertex correction.

[Charge-density-wave state in cuprate superconductors]

Emergence of the nematic density wave is a fundamental unsolved problem in cuprate superconductors. To understand the origin of the nematicity, we employ the recently-developed functional renormalization-group method with high numerical accuracy, and discover the critical development of the charge-density-wave (CDW) instability in the strong-spin-fluctuation region. The obtained CDW state possesses the key characteristics of the charge ordering pattern in Bi- and Y-based cuprate superconductors. We conclude that the CDW is driven by the strong interference between spin and charge fluctuations. It is clarified that the strong charge-spin interference, which is the origin of the nematicity, is the hidden but significant characteristics of the electronic states in cuprate superconductors.