Theoretical study of correlation effects in condensed-matter systems

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$$\frac{d}{dl} \bigvee_{\chi(q)} = -\frac{1}{q} \bigvee_{k_1} q \qquad \frac{d}{dl} - \frac{1}{q} \bigvee_{k_1} k_2 = -\frac{1}{q} \bigvee_{k_1} k_3 = \frac{1}{q} \bigvee_{k_2} k_4 + \frac{1}{k_2} \bigvee_{k_3} k_4 + \frac{1}{k_2} \bigvee_{k_4} k_4 + \frac{1}{k_2} \bigvee_{k_3} k_4 + \frac{1}{k_2} \bigvee_{k_4} k_4 + \frac{1}{k_2} \bigvee_{k_4} k_4 + \frac{1}{k_4} \bigvee_{k_4} k_4 + \frac{1}{$$

Renormalization-group equations

In transition-metal compounds and molecular conductors, various exotic electronic states, such as high-Tc superconducting states, are realized because of the strong correlation between electrons. The aim of my research is to elucidate the basic principles behind these phenomena theoretically. Especially, I am working on developing a new scheme of the "renormalization-group method" which can treat the higher-order many-body correlation effects.

Keywords: Condensed matter theory; Strong correlation; Renormalization-group method