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Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Heavy-Fermion Superconductor URu <sub>2</sub> Si <sub>2</sub> -- Magnetic torque Study on the Hidden-Order Phase -- Lower Critical Field Study on the Superconducting Phase -- Vortex Lattice Melting Transition -- Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	In this thesis, the author investigates hidden-order phase transition at $T_0 = 17.5$ K in the heavy-fermion URu <sub>2</sub> Si <sub>2</sub> . The four-fold rotational symmetry breaking in the hidden order phase, which imposes a strong constraint on the theoretical model, is observed through the magnetic torque measurement. The translationally invariant phase with broken rotational symmetry is interpreted as meaning that the hidden-order phase is an electronic "nematic" phase. The observation of such nematicity in URu <sub>2</sub> Si <sub>2</sub> indicates a ubiquitous nature among the strongly correlated electron systems. The author also studies the superconducting state of URu <sub>2</sub> Si <sub>2</sub> below $T_c = 1.4$ K, which coexists with the hidden-order phase. A peculiar vortex penetration in the

superconducting state is found, which may be related to the rotational symmetry breaking in the hidden-order phase. The author also identifies a vortex lattice melting transition. This transport study provides essential clues to the underlying issue of quasiparticle dynamics as to whether a quasiparticle Bloch state is realized in the periodic vortex lattice.

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