

# Real-space renormalization group and entanglement

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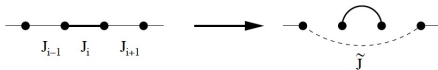
Non-Perturbative Methods in Quantum Field Theory  
20 September 2017

# An easy start: Ma-Dasgupta-Hu-Fisher RG

- Let us consider a disordered Heisenberg XXZ chain

$$H = \sum_i J_i (S_i^x S_{i+1}^x + S_i^y S_{i+1}^y + \Delta_i S_i^z S_{i+1}^z).$$

- The strong disorder renormalization group (Ma-Dasgupta-Hu, Fisher)



$$\tilde{J} = \frac{J_{i-1} J_{i+1}}{(1 + \Delta_i) J_i}, \quad \tilde{\Delta} = \frac{(1 + \Delta_i)}{2} \Delta_{i-1} \Delta_{i+1}.$$

# The approximate ground-state and its entanglement

- Continuing this procedure, we end up with a singlet distribution as an approximate ground state - **random singlet phase, infinite disorder fixpoint**



$$S_L = \frac{\ln 2}{3} \log L .$$

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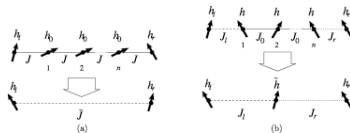
$$S_L = \frac{\ln 2}{3} \log L .$$


# The transverse-field Ising model


- The disordered transverse field Ising model

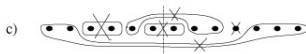
$$H = \sum_i J_i S_i^x S_{i+1}^x + h_i S_i^z .$$

- Two types of RG steps



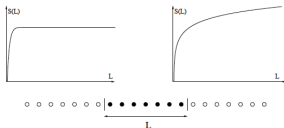
a)   $\rightarrow |q_i\rangle \otimes |q_i\rangle$

b)   $\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{q_i=0}^{N-1} |q_i\rangle \otimes |q_i\rangle$



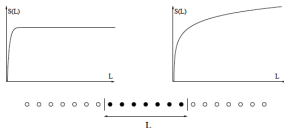
$$S_L = \frac{\ln 2}{6} \log L .$$

- The entanglement entropy asymptotics of gapless models  
( C. Holzhey, F. Larsen, F. Wilczek, Nucl. Phys. B 424-443 (1994); Vidal et al. PRL 90, 227902 (2003); P. Calabrese and J. Cardy, JSTAT 06002 (2004); J. Eisert et al, Rev. Mod. Phys. 82, 277 (2010).)



$$S_L = \frac{c}{3} \log L + k$$

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# Quasi-periodic models: the Professor-Student sequence

- Consider the substitution rule:  $L \rightarrow LS$ ;  $S \rightarrow L$ .

L

LS

LSL

LSLLS

LSLLSLSL

LSLLSLSLLSLLS

LSLLSLSLLSLLSLSLLSLSL

LSLLSLSLLSLLSLSLLSLSLLSLLSLSLLSLLS

LSLLSLSLLSLLSLSLLSLSLLSLLSLSLLSLLSLSLLSLSLLSLSLLSLSLLSLSL

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- Professors and students reproduce themselves as rabbits! Actually, the above sequence was originally constructed as a simple model for rabbit reproduction in 1202 by Leonardo of Pisa, also known as **Fibonacci**.



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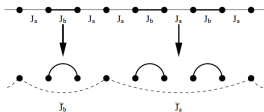
LSLLSLSLLSLLSLSLLSLSLLSLLSLSLLSLLSLSLLSLLSLSLLSLSLLSLSL

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# The Fibonacci XXZ chain

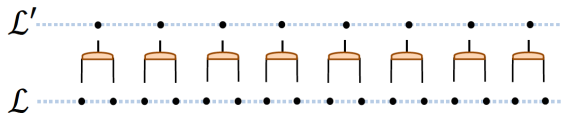
- The universality class of the model is not the infinite disorder fixpoint. This quasiperiodic modulation is only **marginal**.



$$S_L = \frac{\ln 2}{3 \ln 5} \log L .$$

# Kadanoff blocking RG in translation-invariant models

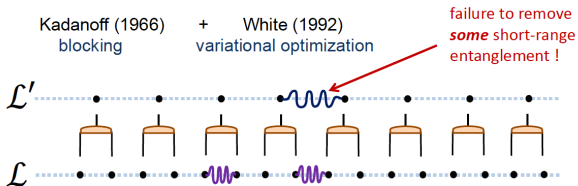
Kadanoff (1966) + White (1992)  
blocking variational optimization



# Kadanoff blocking RG

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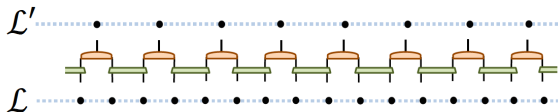


# Entanglement renormalization

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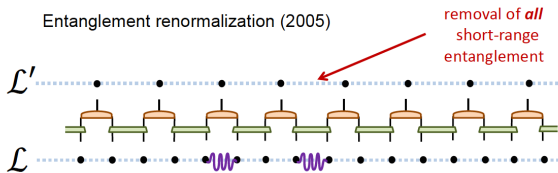
Entanglement renormalization (2005)



# Entanglement renormalization

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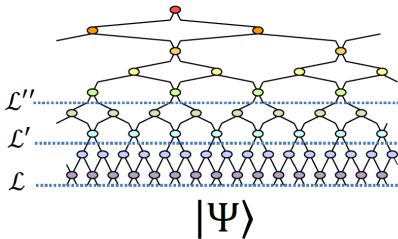


# Multiscale Entanglement Renormalization Ansatz

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MERA as a sequence of ground state wave-functions



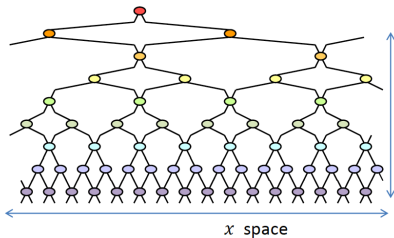
$$|\Psi\rangle \rightarrow |\Psi'\rangle \rightarrow |\Psi''\rangle \rightarrow \dots$$

# Entanglement Properties of MERA

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## Entanglement entropy and correlations



- entanglement entropy

$$S_L \approx \log(L)$$

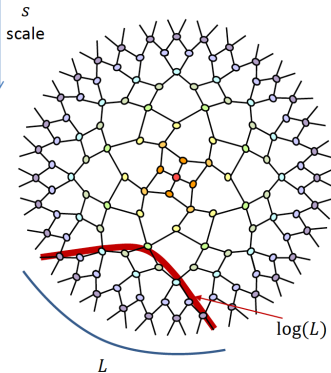
Computation of density matrix requires tracing out  $\sim \log(L)$  indices

- two-point correlations

$$C(L) \approx L^{-2\Delta}$$

Geodesic distance  $D \approx \log(L)$

$$C(L) \approx e^{-D} = e^{-2\Delta \log(L)} = L^{-2\Delta}$$



# An interesting connection to AdS/CFT

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## Ryu-Takanayagi formula

