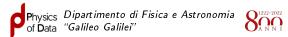
Renormalization Group

Saverio Monaco

Quantum Information and Computing



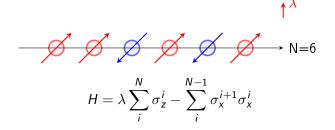




December 16, 2021

Theory

1-D Ising Model:



where

$$\begin{split} \sigma_z^i &= \underbrace{\mathbb{I} \otimes \mathbb{I} \otimes \ldots \otimes \mathbb{I}}_{i-1} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \underbrace{\mathbb{I} \otimes \ldots \otimes \mathbb{I}}_{N-i} \\ \sigma_x^i &= \underbrace{\mathbb{I} \otimes \mathbb{I} \otimes \ldots \otimes \mathbb{I}}_{N-i} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \underbrace{\mathbb{I} \otimes \ldots \otimes \mathbb{I}}_{N-i} \end{split}$$

Renormalization Group algorithm

Algorithm:

- 1. Initialize Ising's Hamiltonian for a given N: H_N
- 2. Double the system size:

$$H_{2N} = H_N^L + H_N^R + H^{INT} =$$

$$= H_N \otimes \bigotimes_{i=1}^N \mathbb{I} + \bigotimes_{i=1}^N \mathbb{I} \otimes H_N$$

Renormalization Group