

# Quantum criticality in a Kondo-Mott lattice model

Abhirup Mukherjee and Siddhartha Lal  
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## I. IMPURITY MODEL

$$H_{\text{aux}}(\mathbf{r}_d) = H^{(0)} + H_f(\mathbf{r}_d) + H_c(\mathbf{r}_d) + H_{fc}(\mathbf{r}_d) , \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H^{(0)} &= -t_f \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle, \sigma} \left( f_{i,\sigma}^\dagger f_{j,\sigma} + \text{h.c.} \right) - t \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle, \sigma} \left( c_{i,\sigma}^\dagger c_{j,\sigma} + \text{h.c.} \right) - \mu \sum_{i,\sigma} \left( f_{i,\sigma}^\dagger f_{i,\sigma} + c_{i,\sigma}^\dagger c_{i,\sigma} \right) , \\ H_f(\mathbf{r}_d) &= V_f \sum_{Z \in \text{NN}} \sum_{\sigma} \left( f_{\mathbf{r}_d, \sigma}^\dagger f_{Z, \sigma} + \text{h.c.} \right) + \epsilon_f \sum_{\sigma} f_{\mathbf{r}_d, \sigma}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{r}_d, \sigma} + U_f f_{\mathbf{r}_d, \uparrow}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{r}_d, \uparrow} f_{\mathbf{r}_d, \downarrow}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{r}_d, \downarrow} \\ &\quad + J_f \sum_{Z \in \text{NN}} \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \mathbf{S}_f(\mathbf{r}_d) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} f_{Z, \alpha}^\dagger f_{Z, \beta} - \frac{W_f}{2} \sum_{Z \in \text{NN}} \left( f_{Z, \uparrow}^\dagger f_{Z, \uparrow} - f_{Z, \downarrow}^\dagger f_{Z, \downarrow} \right)^2 , \\ H_c(\mathbf{r}_d) &= -\frac{W}{2} \left( c_{\mathbf{r}_d, \uparrow}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{r}_d, \uparrow} - c_{\mathbf{r}_d, \downarrow}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{r}_d, \downarrow} \right)^2 , \\ H_{fc}(\mathbf{r}_d) &= J \sum_{\alpha, \beta} \mathbf{S}_f(\mathbf{r}_d) \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} c_{\mathbf{r}_d, \alpha}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{r}_d, \beta} + V \left( f_{\mathbf{r}_d, \sigma}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{r}_d, \sigma} + \text{h.c.} \right) , \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

## II. TILING RECONSTRUCTION

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{tilled}} &= \sum_{\mathbf{r}_d} H_{\text{aux}}(\mathbf{r}_d) - (N-1)H^{(0)} \\ &= \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle, \sigma} \left[ -t_f \left( f_{i,\sigma}^\dagger f_{j,\sigma} + \text{h.c.} \right) - t \left( c_{i,\sigma}^\dagger c_{j,\sigma} + \text{h.c.} \right) \right] + \tilde{J} \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \mathbf{S}_f(i) \cdot \mathbf{S}_f(j) + J \sum_i \mathbf{S}_f(i) \cdot \mathbf{S}_c(i) - U \sum_i \left( f_{i,\uparrow}^\dagger f_{i,\uparrow} - f_{i,\downarrow}^\dagger f_{i,\downarrow} \right)^2 \\ &\quad - \mu N \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

## III. COUPLING RENORMALISATION GROUP FLOWS

Off-diagonal terms:

$$\begin{aligned} H_{X,f} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}, \sigma} J_f(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}) S_f^\sigma \left( f_{\mathbf{q}, -\sigma}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} + f_{\mathbf{k}, -\sigma}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{q}, \sigma} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}, \sigma} J_f(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}) \sigma S_f^z \left( f_{\mathbf{q}, \sigma}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} + f_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{q}, \sigma} \right) , \\ H_{X,c} &= \frac{1}{2} J \sum_{\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}, \sigma} S_f^\sigma \left( c_{\mathbf{q}, -\sigma}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} + c_{\mathbf{k}, -\sigma}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{q}, \sigma} \right) + \frac{1}{2} J \sum_{\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}, \sigma} \sigma S_f^z \left( c_{\mathbf{q}, \sigma}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} + c_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{q}, \sigma} \right) . \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

### A. Intra-layer processes

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) &= - \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in \text{PS}} \left( J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{q}) J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}_1) + 4J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{q}, \boldsymbol{\pi} + \mathbf{q}) W_{\boldsymbol{\pi} + \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{q}} \right) G_f(\omega, \mathbf{q}) , \\ \Delta J^{(j)} &= -\rho(\varepsilon_j) \Delta \varepsilon \cdot \left[ \left( J^{(j)} \right)^2 + 4W J^{(j)} \right] G(\omega, \mathbf{q}) , \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where  $\bar{\mathbf{q}} = \boldsymbol{\pi} + \mathbf{q}$  is the charge conjugate partner of  $\mathbf{q}$ , and the propagators  $G_f$  and  $G$  are defined as

$$G_f(\omega, \mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \omega - \frac{1}{2} (|\varepsilon_f(\mathbf{q})| - \mu) + J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q})/4 + W_f(\mathbf{q})/2 - \epsilon_f \right)^{-1} + \left( \omega - \frac{1}{2} (|\varepsilon_f(\mathbf{q})| + \mu) + J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q})/4 + W_f(\mathbf{q})/2 - \epsilon_f \right)^{-1} \right] ,$$

$$G(\omega, \mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \omega - \frac{1}{2} |\varepsilon(\mathbf{q})| + J^{(j)}/4 + W/2 + \mu/2 \right)^{-1} + \left( \omega - \frac{1}{2} |\varepsilon(\mathbf{q})| + J^{(j)}/4 + W/2 - \mu/2 \right)^{-1} \right] . \quad (6)$$

### B. Inter-layer processes

Processes that start from configurations in which  $\mathbf{q}$  is occupied:

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \sigma, \sigma'} J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) S_f^\sigma f_{\mathbf{q}, -\sigma}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} G_f(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) J_f^{(j)} S_f^{\sigma'} c_{\mathbf{k}_1, \sigma'}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{k}_2, \sigma'} G_f(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) S_f^{-\sigma} f_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{q}, -\sigma} , \quad (7)$$

where the propagator  $G_f(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k})$  for the excitations is a generalisation of eq. 6:

$$G_f(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) = \left( \omega - \frac{1}{2} |\varepsilon_f(\mathbf{q})| - \frac{1}{2} |\varepsilon_f(\mathbf{k})| + J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q})/4 + J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k})/4 + W_f(\mathbf{q})/2 + W_f(\mathbf{k})/2 - \epsilon_f \right)^{-1} , \quad (8)$$

Using  $S^\sigma S^z = -\frac{\sigma}{2} S^\sigma$  and  $S^\sigma S^{-\sigma} = \frac{1}{2} + \sigma S^z$ , we get

$$P_1 = \sum_{\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \sigma, \sigma'} \frac{-\sigma'}{16} \left( \frac{\sigma}{2} + S_f^z \right) c_{\mathbf{k}_1, \sigma'}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{k}_2, \sigma'} J_f^{(j)} \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in \text{PS}, \mathbf{k} \in \text{HS}} \left( J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) \right)^2 G_f^2(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \sum_{\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \sigma'} \sigma' S_f^z c_{\mathbf{k}_1, \sigma'}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{k}_2, \sigma'} J_f^{(j)} \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in \text{PS}, \mathbf{k} \in \text{HS}} \left( J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) \right)^2 G_f^2(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) . \quad (9)$$

Another process can be conceived with similar starting configuration but where the loop momenta are on the  $c$ -plane:

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \sigma, \sigma'} J_f^{(j)} S_f^\sigma c_{\mathbf{q}, -\sigma}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma} \tilde{G}(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) S_f^{\sigma'} f_{\mathbf{k}_1, \sigma'}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{k}_2, \sigma'} \tilde{G}(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) J_f^{(j)} S_f^{-\sigma} c_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{q}, -\sigma} , \quad (10)$$

where  $\tilde{G}(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k})$  is defined as

$$\tilde{G}(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{\omega - \frac{1}{2} |\varepsilon(\mathbf{q})| - \frac{1}{2} |\varepsilon(\mathbf{k})| + J^{(j)}/2 + W} . \quad (11)$$

Using the same properties as above, the expression simplifies to:

$$P_2 = -\frac{1}{8} \sum_{\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2, \sigma'} \sigma' S_f^z f_{\mathbf{k}_1, \sigma'}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{k}_2, \sigma'} J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) \left( J_f^{(j)} \right)^2 \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in \text{HS}, \mathbf{k} \in \text{PS}} \tilde{G}^2(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) . \quad (12)$$

It turns out that the processes that start from unoccupied configurations in the state  $\mathbf{q}$  give almost identical contributions as the present expressions, the only difference being that  $\mathbf{q}$  is now summed over the hole sector (HS) while  $\mathbf{k}$  is summed over the particle sector (PS). For a particle-hole symmetric system (which we have restricted ourselves to), these two summations are equal, so both the contributions are indeed identical. The total renormalisation can therefore be read off from the final expressions of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  (and the hole sector is accounted for by doubling the renormalisation from just the particle sector):

$$\Delta J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) = -\frac{1}{2} J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) \left( J_f^{(j)} \right)^2 \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in \text{PS}, \mathbf{k} \in \text{HS}} \tilde{G}^2(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k})$$

$$\Delta J^{(j)} = -\frac{1}{2} J^{(j)} \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in \text{PS}, \mathbf{k} \in \text{HS}} \left( J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) G_f(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) \right)^2 \quad (13)$$

### C. Complete coupling RG equation

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) = & - \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in \text{PS}} \left[ \left( J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{q}) J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}_1) + 4 J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{q}}) W_{\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{q}} \right) G_f(\omega, \mathbf{q}) + \frac{1}{2} J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) \left( J_f^{(j)} \right)^2 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \text{HS}} \tilde{G}^2(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) \right] , \\ \Delta J^{(j)} = & -\rho(\varepsilon_j) \Delta \varepsilon \cdot \left[ \left( J_f^{(j)} \right)^2 + 4 W J_f^{(j)} \right] G(\omega, \mathbf{q}) - \frac{1}{2} J_f^{(j)} \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in \text{PS}, \mathbf{k} \in \text{HS}} \left( J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) G_f(\omega, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}) \right)^2 , \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

### D. Symmetries preserved under renormalisation

By Fourier transforming the real-space forms of the Kondo coupling  $J_f$  and bath interaction  $W$ , we get their  $k$ -space forms:

$$\begin{aligned} J_f(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}) &= \frac{J_f}{2} [\cos(k_x - q_x) + \cos(k_y - q_y)] , \\ W(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}', \mathbf{q}') &= \frac{W}{2} [\cos(k_x - q_x + k'_x - q'_x) + \cos(k_y - q_y + k'_y - q'_y)] . \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

These are of course the unrenormalised forms; the Kondo coupling  $k$ -space dependence can evolve during the RG flow. The  $k$ -space sensitive form of the Kondo coupling and conduction bath interactions are invariant under symmetry transformations in the Brillouin zone.

#### Translation by a nesting vector into opposite quadrant

Define the reciprocal lattice vectors (RLVs)  $\mathbf{Q}_1 = (\pi, \pi)$  and  $\mathbf{Q}_2 = (\pi, -\pi)$ . The bare Kondo coupling in eq. 15 is (anti)symmetric under translation of (one)both momentum by either of the two RLVs:

$$\begin{aligned} J_f(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{Q}_i, \mathbf{q}) &= J_f(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{Q}_i) = -J_f(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}) ; \quad i = 1, 2 ; \\ J_f(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{Q}_i, \mathbf{q} + \mathbf{Q}_j) &= J_f(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}) ; \quad i = 1, 2 \quad j = 1, 2 . \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

These symmetries survive under the renormalisation group transformations. For the first transformation (under which the Kondo coupling is antisymmetric), note that each of the terms on the right hand side of the RG equation for  $J_f$  (eq. 14) are antisymmetric as well - the third term because it's the Kondo coupling itself which automatically has the symmetry, the second term (involving  $W$ ) because  $W$  is also antisymmetric under transformation of one momentum, and the first term because only one of the two  $J_f$  in the product will transform (to obtain a minus sign). This ensures that the entirety of the renormalisation transforms antisymmetrically. A very similar argument shows that the symmetry under transformation of both momenta also survives under renormalisation.

#### Translation into adjacent quadrant

We will make use of another symmetry. Consider two momenta  $\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{q}$  in the first and second quadrant, with the same  $y$ -component but opposite  $x$ -components:

$$\mathbf{k}_y = \mathbf{q}_y, \quad \mathbf{k}_x = -\mathbf{q}_x . \quad (17)$$

We refer to  $\mathbf{q}$  as  $\bar{\mathbf{k}}$  to signal the fact the above relation between the two momenta. We first consider the bare interaction, where we have the symmetry

$$\begin{aligned} J_f(\mathbf{k}, \bar{\mathbf{k}}') &= J_f(\bar{\mathbf{k}}, \mathbf{k}'), \\ J_f(\bar{\mathbf{k}}, \bar{\mathbf{k}}') &= J_f(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}') . \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

We now argue that these symmetries are preserved during the RG flow. Using the properties  $W_{\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{k}_2, \bar{\mathbf{k}}_1, \mathbf{q}} = W_{\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \bar{\mathbf{k}}_2, \mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{q}}$  and  $J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{k}_2, \mathbf{q}) J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{k}}_1) = J_f^{(j)}(\bar{\mathbf{k}}_2, \bar{\mathbf{q}}) J_f^{(j)}(\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{k}_1)$  and the fact that  $\bar{\mathbf{q}}$  lies on the same isoenergy shell as  $\mathbf{q}$  and is already part of the summation over PS in eq. 14, we can see that  $\Delta J_f^{(j)}(\bar{\mathbf{k}}_1, \mathbf{k}_2) = \Delta J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{k}_1, \bar{\mathbf{k}}_2)$ . A similar line of argument shows that  $\Delta J_f^{(j)}(\bar{\mathbf{k}}_1, \bar{\mathbf{k}}_2) = \Delta J_f^{(j)}(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2)$ .

#### IV. REDUCTION TO TRUNCATED 1D REPRESENTATION

At the renormalisation group fixed point, we have a renormalised theory for the interaction of the impurity spin  $S_f$  with the  $f$ -layer Fermi surface:

$$H^* = \sum_{\alpha,\beta} \mathbf{S}_f \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\alpha,\beta} \sum_{\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}} J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) f_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{q},\beta} . \quad (19)$$

We will now obtain a more minimal representation of this interaction. Each momentum label is summed over all four quadrants  $\mathcal{Q}_1$  through  $\mathcal{Q}_4$ ; eq. 16 relates  $\mathcal{Q}_1$  with  $\mathcal{Q}_3$  and  $\mathcal{Q}_2$  with  $\mathcal{Q}_4$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}} J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) f_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{q},\beta} &= \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \left[ \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_1, \mathcal{Q}_2} J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) f_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger + \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_3, \mathcal{Q}_4} J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) f_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger \right] f_{\mathbf{q},\beta} \\ &= \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \left[ \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_1, \mathcal{Q}_2} J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) f_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger + \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_1} J_f^*(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{Q}_1, \mathbf{q}) f_{\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{Q}_1, \alpha}^\dagger + \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_2} J_f^*(\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{Q}_2, \mathbf{q}) f_{\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{Q}_2, \alpha}^\dagger \right] f_{\mathbf{q},\beta} \\ &= \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \left[ \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_1} J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) (f_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger - f_{\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{Q}_1, \alpha}^\dagger) + \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_2} J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) (f_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger - f_{\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{Q}_2, \alpha}^\dagger) \right] f_{\mathbf{q},\beta} . \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

For ease of notation, we define new fermionic operators  $A_{\mathbf{k},\sigma}$  and  $B_{\mathbf{k},\sigma}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,\pm} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (f_{\mathbf{k},\sigma} \pm f_{\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{Q}_1, \sigma}) , \mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_1 , \\ B_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,\pm} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (f_{\mathbf{k},\sigma} \pm f_{\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{Q}_2, \sigma}) , \mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_2 , \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

which satisfy the appropriate algebra:  $\{A_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,p}, A_{\mathbf{k}',\sigma',p'}\} = \{B_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,p}, B_{\mathbf{k}',\sigma',p'}\} = \delta_{\mathbf{k},\mathbf{k}'} \delta_{\sigma,\sigma'} \delta_{p,p'}$  and  $\{A_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,p}, B_{\mathbf{k}',\sigma',p'}\} = 0$ , with  $p = \pm$  denoting the flavours of the  $A$  and  $B$  fields. Note that only the  $p = -1$  flavour enters the Hamiltonian. Henceforth, we drop the label  $\pm$  and it is implied that  $A$  and  $B$  refer to the  $p = -1$  variants.

Decomposing the sum over  $\mathbf{q}$  in a similar fashion, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}} J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) f_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{q},\beta} &= 2 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_1, \mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{Q}_1} J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) A_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger A_{\mathbf{q},\beta} + 2 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_2, \mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{Q}_1} J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) B_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger A_{\mathbf{q},\beta} \\ &\quad + 2 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_1, \mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{Q}_2} J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) A_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger B_{\mathbf{q},\beta} + 2 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_2, \mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{Q}_2} J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) B_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger B_{\mathbf{q},\beta} . \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

To further simplify things, We first replace the summations over  $\mathcal{Q}_2$  with that over  $\mathcal{Q}_1$ , with the mapping  $\mathbf{q} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{q}}$  and use eq. 18:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}} J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) f_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{q},\beta} &= 2 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_1, \mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{Q}_1} \left[ J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) A_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger A_{\mathbf{q},\beta} + J_f^*(\bar{\mathbf{k}},\mathbf{q}) B_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger A_{\bar{\mathbf{q}},\beta} + J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\bar{\mathbf{q}}) A_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger B_{\bar{\mathbf{q}},\beta} + J_f^*(\bar{\mathbf{k}},\bar{\mathbf{q}}) B_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger B_{\bar{\mathbf{q}},\beta} \right] \\ &= 2 \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_1, \mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{Q}_1} \left[ J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) (A_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger A_{\mathbf{q},\beta} + B_{\bar{\mathbf{k}},\alpha}^\dagger B_{\bar{\mathbf{q}},\beta}) + J_f^*(\bar{\mathbf{k}},\mathbf{q}) (B_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger A_{\bar{\mathbf{q}},\beta} + A_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger B_{\bar{\mathbf{q}},\beta}) \right] . \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

To remove all explicit references to operators in  $\mathcal{Q}_2$ , we define a new set of operators:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,\pm} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (A_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,-} \pm B_{\bar{\mathbf{k}},\sigma,-}) , \mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_1 , \\ \phi_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,\pm} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (A_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,+} \pm B_{\bar{\mathbf{k}},\sigma,+}) , \mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_1 , \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

where we have restored the  $p$ -values into the  $A$  and  $B$  fields in order to define two new fermionic fields:  $\{\gamma_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,\pm}, \gamma_{\mathbf{k}',\sigma',\pm}^\dagger\} = \delta_{\mathbf{k},\mathbf{k}'} \delta_{\sigma,\sigma'}$ ,  $\{\gamma_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,\pm}, \gamma_{\mathbf{k}',\sigma',\mp}^\dagger\} = 0$ . In terms of these new fields, we finally obtain a Hamiltonian which is defined purely in the first quadrant  $\mathcal{Q}_1$  (this is however mostly formal because there are now twice as many modes on  $\mathcal{Q}_1$  than before):

$$\sum_{\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}} J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) f_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{q},\beta} = \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{Q}_1, \mathbf{q} \in \mathcal{Q}_1} \left[ [J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) + J_f^*(\bar{\mathbf{k}},\mathbf{q})] \gamma_{\mathbf{k},\alpha,+}^\dagger \gamma_{\mathbf{q},\alpha,+} + [J_f^*(\mathbf{k},\mathbf{q}) - J_f^*(\bar{\mathbf{k}},\mathbf{q})] \gamma_{\mathbf{k},\alpha,-}^\dagger \gamma_{\mathbf{q},\alpha,-} \right] \quad (25)$$

## V. CORRELATIONS IN TRUNCATED REPRESENTATION

In order to calculate equal-time correlations (such as  $\langle S_d^+ f_{\mathbf{k}\downarrow}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{k}'\uparrow} \rangle$ ), we combine eqs. 21 and 24 to express the bare fields  $f_{\mathbf{k},\sigma}$  in terms of the new fields  $\gamma_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,\pm}$  and  $\phi_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,\pm}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\mathbf{k},\sigma} &= \frac{1}{2} (\phi_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,+} + \phi_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,-} + \gamma_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,+} + \gamma_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,-}), & f_{\bar{\mathbf{k}},\sigma} &= \frac{1}{2} (\phi_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,+} - \phi_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,-} + \gamma_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,+} - \gamma_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,-}), \\ f_{\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{Q}_1,\sigma} &= \frac{1}{2} (\phi_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,+} + \phi_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,-} - \gamma_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,+} - \gamma_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,-}), & f_{\bar{\mathbf{k}}+\mathbf{Q}_2,\sigma} &= \frac{1}{2} (\phi_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,+} - \phi_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,-} - \gamma_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,+} + \gamma_{\mathbf{k},\sigma,-}), \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

where the four relations act on operators in four quadrants. Suppose that both  $\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{k}'$  in the correlation  $\langle S_d^+ f_{\mathbf{k}\downarrow}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{k}'\uparrow} \rangle$  are from the first quadrant. Since the fields  $\phi$  do not appear in the Hamiltonian, they will not contribute to the correlation measures in the absence of symmetry breaking and entanglement. As an example, the correlation defined above can be expressed as

$$\langle S_d^+ f_{\mathbf{k}\downarrow}^\dagger f_{\mathbf{k}'\uparrow} \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \langle S_d^+ (\gamma_{\mathbf{k},\downarrow,+}^\dagger + \gamma_{\mathbf{k},\downarrow,-}^\dagger) (\gamma_{\mathbf{k}',\uparrow,+} + \gamma_{\mathbf{k}',\uparrow,-}) \rangle, \quad (27)$$

and so can be computed from the four correlations  $\langle S_d^+ \gamma_{\mathbf{k},\downarrow,\pm}^\dagger \gamma_{\mathbf{k}',\uparrow,\pm} \rangle$ .

## VI. BILAYER EXTENDED HUBBARD MODEL: IMPURITY MODEL

We approach the heavy-fermion problem by starting from a bilayer extended Hubbard model, consisting of two layers ( $f$  and  $c$ ). Towards studying this lattice model, we adopt a two-layer impurity problem that hosts a correlated impurity site in each layer ( $S_f$  and  $S_d$ ):

$$H_{\text{aux}} = H_{\text{iti}} + H_f + H_d + H_{fd}, \quad (28)$$

where  $H_{\text{iti}}$  is the Hamiltonian for the non-interacting itinerant electrons of either layer,

$$H_{\text{iti}} = - \sum_{\sigma,\alpha} \left[ t_\alpha \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \left( c_{i,\sigma,\alpha}^\dagger c_{j,\sigma,\alpha} + \text{h.c.} \right) + \mu \sum_{i,\sigma,\alpha} n_{i,\sigma,\alpha} \right], \quad (29)$$

such that  $\alpha$  sums over the two layers  $f$  and  $d$ .  $H_f$  and  $H_d$  describe the dynamics of the correlated impurity sites (and their local neighbourhood) in each layer:

$$H_\alpha = \varepsilon_\alpha \sum_\sigma n_{\alpha,\sigma} + U_\alpha n_{\alpha,\uparrow} n_{\alpha,\downarrow} + \sum_{Z \in \text{NN}} \left[ V_\alpha \sum_\sigma (\alpha_\sigma^\dagger c_{Z,\sigma,\alpha} + \text{h.c.}) + \frac{1}{2} J_\alpha \sum_{\alpha,\beta} \mathbf{S}_\alpha \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} c_{Z,\alpha,\alpha}^\dagger c_{Z,\beta,\alpha} - \frac{W_\alpha}{2} (n_{Z,\uparrow,\alpha} - n_{Z,\downarrow,\alpha})^2 \right], \quad (30)$$

where  $\alpha_\sigma^\dagger$  can refer to creation operator for either the  $f$ -layer ( $f_\sigma^\dagger$ ) or the  $d$ -layer ( $d_\sigma^\dagger$ ). Finally,  $H_{fd}$  represents the inter-layer hybridisation:

$$H_{fc} = J \mathbf{S}_f \cdot \mathbf{S}_d + V \sum_\sigma (f_\sigma^\dagger d_\sigma + \text{h.c.}), \quad (31)$$

Tiling the impurity model leads to bilayer extended Hubbard model. In order to tile, we place the impurity sites at a position  $\mathbf{r}$  on the lattice, and then we translate the entire model, taking into account the overcounting of the itinerant electrons:

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{tilled}} &= \sum_{\mathbf{r}} H_{\text{aux}}(\mathbf{r}) - (N-1) H_{\text{iti}} \\ &= \sum_{\alpha} \left[ -\tilde{t}_\alpha \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle, \sigma} \left( c_{i,\sigma,\alpha}^\dagger c_{j,\sigma,\alpha} + \text{h.c.} \right) + \tilde{J} \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} \mathbf{S}_{i,\alpha} \cdot \mathbf{S}_{j,\alpha} + \varepsilon_\alpha \sum_{i,\sigma} n_{i,\sigma,\alpha} + U_\alpha \sum_i n_{i,\uparrow,\alpha} n_{i,\downarrow,\alpha} \right] \\ &\quad + \sum_i \left[ J \mathbf{S}_{i,f} \cdot \mathbf{S}_{i,d} + V \sum_\sigma \left( c_{i,\sigma,f}^\dagger c_{i,\sigma,d} + \text{h.c.} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

## VII. UNITARY RG ANALYSIS OF BILAYER LATTICE-EMBEDDED SIAM

In the limit of large  $U_\alpha$ , we carry out a Schrieffer-Wolff transformation and work with the following low-energy Hamiltonian:

$$H_{\text{aux}} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma, \alpha} \epsilon_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha} n_{\mathbf{k}, \sigma, \alpha} + \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{Z \in \text{NN}} \left[ \frac{1}{2} J_\alpha \sum_{\sigma, \sigma'} \mathbf{S}_\alpha \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_{\alpha\beta} c_{Z, \sigma, \alpha}^\dagger c_{Z, \sigma', \alpha} - \frac{W_\alpha}{2} (n_{Z, \uparrow, \alpha} - n_{Z, \downarrow, \alpha})^2 \right] + J \mathbf{S}_f \cdot \mathbf{S}_d. \quad (33)$$

In order to study the low-energy physics of the impurity model, we iteratively integrate out high-energy degrees of freedom using the unitary RG method. Let the momentum states being decoupled from the two layers be  $|\mathbf{q}, \sigma, f\rangle$  and  $|\mathbf{q}, \sigma, d\rangle$  if they are above the Fermi energy (unoccupied in the low-energy configuration) and  $|\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \sigma, f\rangle$  and  $|\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \sigma, d\rangle$  if they are below the Fermi energy (occupied in the low-energy configuration). For every shell of conduction bath states of width  $\Delta D$  integrated out, the Hamiltonian couplings renormalise by folding in the effects of virtual excitations to these states. We already have the renormalisation group equations for the couplings  $J_\alpha$  in the case of  $J = 0$ :

$$\frac{\Delta J_f(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_2)}{\Delta D} = \int_{UV} d\mathbf{q} \rho(\mathbf{q}) [J_f(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{q}) J_f(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}_2) + J_f(\mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{q}}) W_f(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{k}_2)] G_f^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}), \quad (34)$$

where  $\mathbf{q}$  sums over the UV states being integrated out,  $\rho(\mathbf{q})$  is the density of states for the momentum states being integrated out and  $G_f^{(0)}$  is the propagator for the excited intermediate state (for  $J = 0$ ):

$$G_f^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{\omega - \epsilon_f(\mathbf{q})/2 + J_f(\mathbf{q})/4 + W_f(\mathbf{q})/2}. \quad (35)$$

An identical equation holds for  $\Delta J_d$ , with all  $f$ -quantities replaced with  $d$ -quantities. Switching on  $J$  modifies the excitation energy in the propagator:

$$G_f(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{1/G_f^{(0)} - J \vec{S}_f \cdot \vec{S}_d}. \quad (36)$$

This expression can be simplified by noting that the operator in the denominator has only two eigenvalues,  $-3/4$  in the singlet sector and  $1/4$  in the triplet sector. Defining the projectors  $\mathcal{P}_0$  and  $\mathcal{P}_1$  for the two sectors, we have

$$\vec{S}_f \cdot \vec{S}_d = \frac{-3}{4} \mathcal{P}_0 + \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{P}_1, \quad \mathcal{P}_0 + \mathcal{P}_1 = \mathbb{I}. \quad (37)$$

Using these relations, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} G_f(\mathbf{q}) &= \frac{1}{1/G_f^{(0)} + 3J/4} \mathcal{P}_0 + \frac{1}{1/G_f^{(0)} - J/4} \mathcal{P}_1 \\ &= \left( \frac{1/4}{1/G_f^{(0)} + 3J/4} + \frac{3/4}{1/G_f^{(0)} - J/4} \right) \mathbb{I} + \left( \frac{1}{1/G_f^{(0)} + 3J/4} - \frac{1}{1/G_f^{(0)} - J/4} \right) \vec{S}_f \cdot \vec{S}_d. \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

Noting that only the first operator renormalises the Kondo interaction, we get the following modified RG equation for the Kondo coupling  $J_\alpha$ :

$$\frac{\Delta J_\alpha}{\Delta D} = \int_{UV} d\mathbf{q} \rho(\mathbf{q}) [J_\alpha(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{q}) J_\alpha(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}_2) + J_\alpha(\mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{q}}) W_\alpha(\mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{k}_2)] \left( \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1/G_\alpha^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}) + 3J/4} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{1/G_\alpha^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}) - J/4} \right), \quad (39)$$

We now turn to the renormalisation of  $J$ , arising from hybridisation of  $f$ - and  $d$ -layers. In order to capture coherent scattering processes between the two layers, we project onto the following rotated basis of excited states:

$$\begin{aligned} |H\rangle_\pm &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( |H(\mathbf{q})\rangle_f \pm |H(\mathbf{q})\rangle_d \right), \\ \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{q})_H &= |H\rangle_+ \langle H|_+ + |H\rangle_- \langle H|_-, \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

where  $|H(\mathbf{q})\rangle_\alpha$  is the state obtained upon exciting both states in the layer  $\alpha$ :  $|H(\mathbf{q})\rangle_\alpha = c_{\mathbf{q}, \alpha}^\dagger c_{\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \alpha} |L\rangle_f |L\rangle_d$ , and  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{q})_H$  projects onto this rotated excited basis. We focus on the spin-flip component  $J S_f^+ S_d^-$  of the Hamiltonian.

There are two kinds of processes that renormalise this coupling. We first consider one that involves a spin-flip of the  $d$ -layer followed by a spin-flip of the  $f$ -layer:

$$\Delta H = \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in UV} \langle L | \frac{1}{2} J_f(\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{q}) S_f^+ c_{\mathbf{q}-\downarrow, f}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{q}+\uparrow, f} \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{q})_H G \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{q})_H \frac{1}{2} J_d(\mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{q}}) S_d^- c_{\mathbf{q}+\uparrow, d}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{q}-\downarrow, d} | L \rangle , \quad (41)$$

where  $|L\rangle = |L\rangle_f |L\rangle_d$  is the initial configuration for both layers.  $G$  is the propagator for the excited state:

$$G = \frac{1}{\omega - H_D} , \quad (42)$$

where  $H_D$  is the diagonal part of the Hamiltonian corresponding to the excited(intermediate) state. The diagonal part consists of the kinetic energy and the Ising part of the Kondo interaction:

$$H_D = \sum_{\mathbf{q}, \sigma \in \mathbf{q}_\pm, \alpha} \epsilon_\alpha(\mathbf{q}) \tau_{\mathbf{q}, \sigma} + \sum_{\alpha} J_\alpha S_\alpha^z \sum_{\mathbf{q}, \sigma} \sigma n_{\mathbf{q}, \sigma, \alpha} + J \vec{S}_f \cdot \vec{S}_d . \quad (43)$$

Calculating the matrix elements of the propagator in the rotated basis gives

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{q})_H G \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{q})_H = \frac{1}{2} (G_f + G_d) (|H\rangle_+ \langle H|_+ + |H\rangle_- \langle H|_-) + \frac{1}{2} (G_f - G_d) (|H\rangle_+ \langle H|_- + |H\rangle_- \langle H|_+) , \quad (44)$$

where

$$G_\alpha(\mathbf{q}) = \frac{1}{\omega - \frac{1}{2} [\epsilon_\alpha(\mathbf{q}) - \epsilon_\alpha(\bar{\mathbf{q}})] + \frac{1}{2} J_\alpha(\mathbf{q}) + W_\alpha(\mathbf{q}) - \frac{1}{4} J} . \quad (45)$$

In eq. 41, since the first process is an excitation into a  $d$ -state and the second process is a de-excitation from an  $f$ -state, the expression can be simplified into

$$\langle L | S_f^+ c_{\mathbf{q}-\downarrow, f}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{q}+\uparrow, f} \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{q})_H G \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{q})_H S_d^- c_{\mathbf{q}+\uparrow, d}^\dagger c_{\mathbf{q}-\downarrow, d} | L \rangle = S_f^+ S_d^- \langle H_f | \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{q})_H G \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{q})_H | H_d \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (G_f + G_d) S_f^+ S_d^- . \quad (46)$$

The net Hamiltonian renormalisation is finally a sum over the contribution from each mode:

$$\Delta H = \frac{1}{8N^2} \sum_{\mathbf{q} \in UV} J_f(\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{q}) J_d(\mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{q}}) (G_f(\mathbf{q}) + G_d(\mathbf{q})) S_f^+ S_d^- . \quad (47)$$

Converting the sums to integrals (assuming a density of states  $\rho(\mathbf{q})$ ) gives the final expression

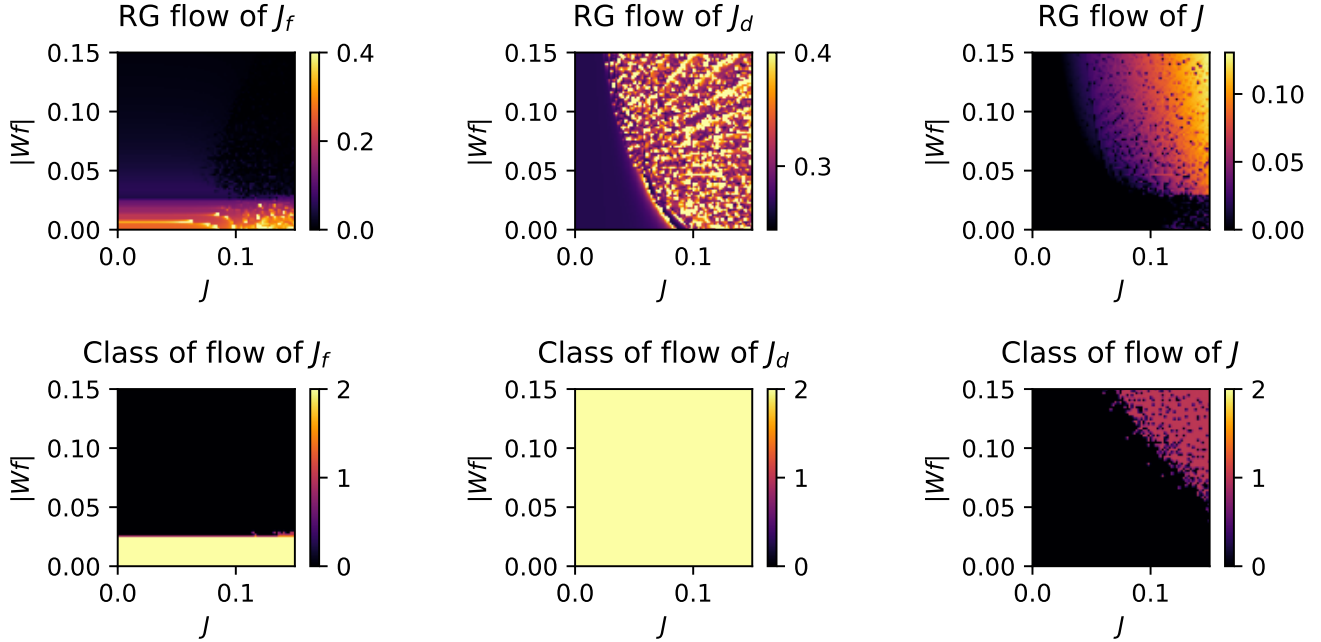
$$\frac{\Delta H}{\Delta D} = \frac{1}{8N} S_f^+ S_d^- \int_{UV} d\mathbf{q} \rho(\mathbf{q}) J_f(\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{q}) J_d(\mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{q}}) (G_f(\mathbf{q}) + G_d(\mathbf{q})) . \quad (48)$$

The time-reversed of this process can be obtained simply by exchanging the  $d$ -interaction with the  $f$ -interaction. Since the renormalisation itself is symmetric, the contribution is equal to what we obtained here. The total renormalisation in the coupling for the term  $S_f^+ S_d^-$  is therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta J}{\Delta D} &= \frac{1}{2} J_f J_d \int_{UV} d\mathbf{q} \rho(\mathbf{q}) J_f(\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{q}) J_d(\mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{q}}) (G_f(\mathbf{q}) + G_d(\mathbf{q})) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{UV} d\mathbf{q} \rho(\mathbf{q}) \left[ \frac{J_f(\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{q}) J_d(\mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{q}})}{\omega - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\epsilon}_f(\mathbf{q}) + \frac{1}{2} J_f(\mathbf{q}) + W_f(\mathbf{q}) - \frac{1}{4} J} + \frac{J_f(\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{q}) J_d(\mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{q}})}{\omega - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\epsilon}_d(\mathbf{q}) + \frac{1}{2} J_d(\mathbf{q}) + W_d(\mathbf{q}) - \frac{1}{4} J} \right] , \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

where  $\bar{\epsilon}_\alpha(\mathbf{q}) = \epsilon_f(\mathbf{q}) - \epsilon_f(\bar{\mathbf{q}})$  is the total excitation energy for the pair of states  $\mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{q}}$ .

### VIII. RG FLOW SIMULATION ON THE $d = \infty$ BETHE LATTICE AT HALF-FILLING



### IX. RG FLOW SIMULATION ON THE 2D SQUARE LATTICE AT HALF-FILLING

Kondo coupling and bath interaction acquire  $k$ -dependence:

$$\begin{aligned} J(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}) &= \frac{J}{2} [\cos(\mathbf{k}_x - \mathbf{q}_x) + \cos(\mathbf{k}_y - \mathbf{q}_y)] , \\ W(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{k}', \mathbf{q}') &= \frac{W}{2} [\cos(\mathbf{k}_x - \mathbf{q}_x + \mathbf{k}'_x - \mathbf{q}'_x) + \cos(\mathbf{k}_y - \mathbf{q}_y + \mathbf{k}'_y - \mathbf{q}'_y)] . \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

The particle-hole transformed state  $\bar{\mathbf{q}}$  associated with  $\mathbf{q}$  is defined as  $\bar{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{q} + (\pi, \pi)$  if  $\mathbf{q}$  is in the first or third quadrant and  $\mathbf{q} + (\pi, -\pi)$  is in the second or fourth quadrant.

Since the bath interaction doesn't renormalise, its functional form remains unchanged and can be substituted into the RG equations. In fact, we can write the expressions in a compact matrix form for efficient computation:

$$\frac{\Delta J_\alpha}{\Delta D} = J_\alpha \mathcal{G}_\alpha J_\alpha^\dagger + \mathcal{W}_\alpha \text{Tr} [\mathcal{G}'_\alpha] , \quad (51)$$

where all objects are matrices.  $J_\alpha$  is the Kondo coupling matrix.  $\mathcal{G}_\alpha$  is a diagonal matrix with matrix elements

$$\mathcal{G}_\alpha[q, q] = \rho(q) \left( \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1/G_\alpha^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}) + 3J/4} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{1/G_\alpha^{(0)}(\mathbf{q}) - J/4} \right) , \quad (52)$$

if  $q$  is in the UV subspace and zero otherwise.  $\mathcal{W}_\alpha$  is the bath interaction matrix whose matrix elements are given by  $\mathcal{W}_\alpha[k, k'] = \frac{W}{2} [\cos(k_x - k'_x) + \cos(k_y - k'_y)]$ . Finally,  $\mathcal{G}'_\alpha$  is another diagonal matrix whose matrix elements are defined as  $\mathcal{G}'_\alpha[q, q] = \mathcal{G}[q, q] J_\alpha[q, \bar{q}]$ .

The RG equation for the inter-layer coupling  $J$  can be written as

$$\frac{\Delta J}{\Delta D} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{G} , \quad (53)$$

where  $\mathbf{J}$  and  $\mathbf{G}$  are vectors defined by the elements  $\mathbf{J}[q] = J_f(\bar{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{q}) J_d(\mathbf{q}, \bar{\mathbf{q}})$  and

$$\mathbf{G}[q] = \rho(\mathbf{q}) \left[ \frac{1}{\omega - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\epsilon}_f(\mathbf{q}) + \frac{1}{2} J_f(\mathbf{q}) + W_f(\mathbf{q}) - \frac{1}{4} J} + \frac{1}{\omega - \frac{1}{2} \bar{\epsilon}_d(\mathbf{q}) + \frac{1}{2} J_d(\mathbf{q}) + W_d(\mathbf{q}) - \frac{1}{4} J} \right] . \quad (54)$$