

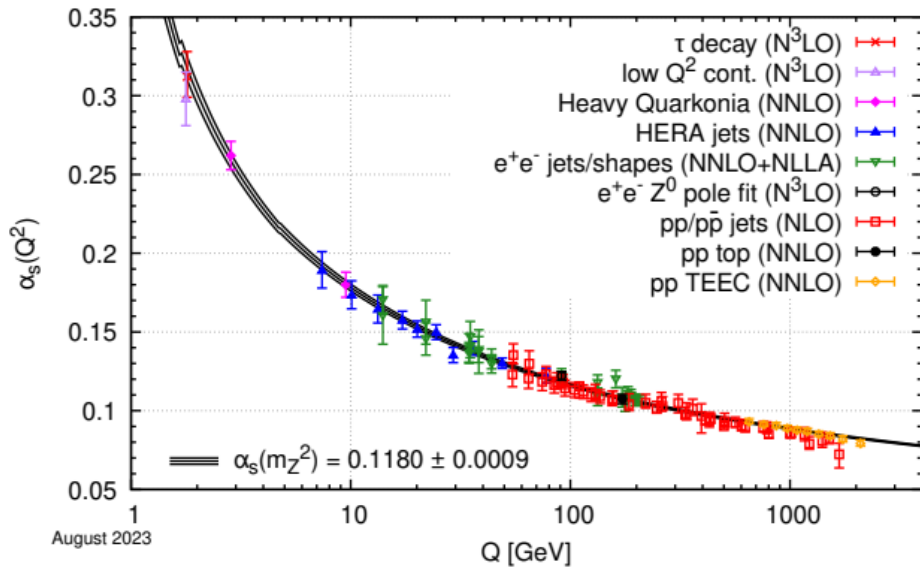
Toward ab-initio continuum limit with quantum methods

Alessio Celi

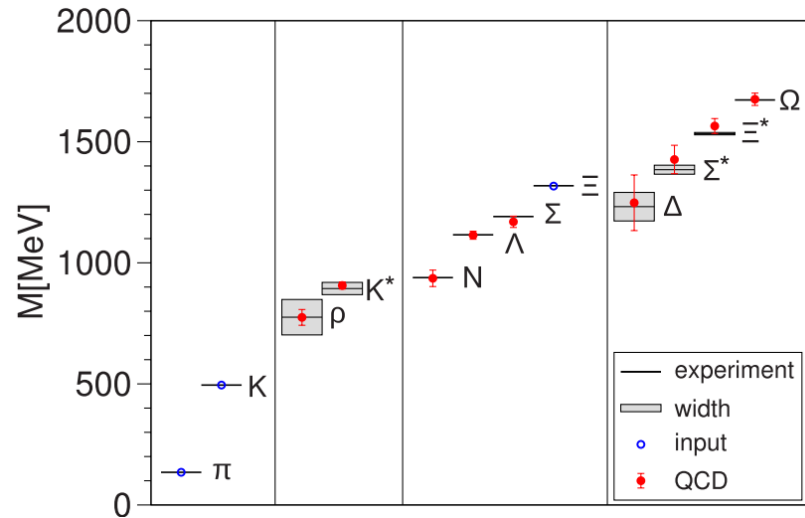
UAB

Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

QCD: Lagrangian approach



Navas et al., Phys Rev. D **110** (2024)

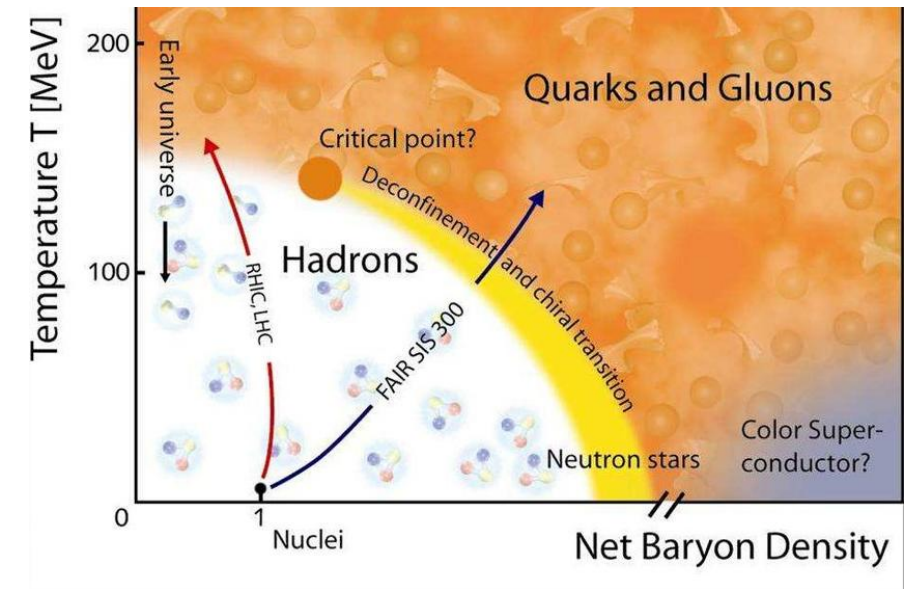


Dürr et al., Science **322** (2008)

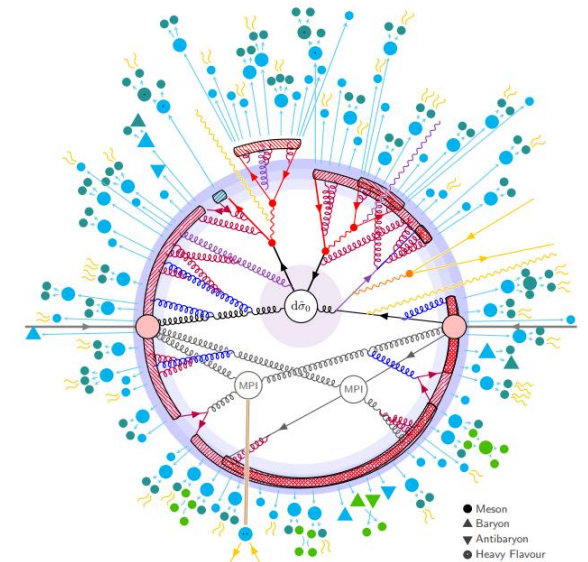
Sign problem



Critical slowing down



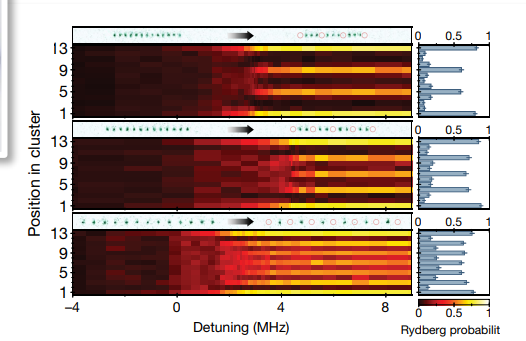
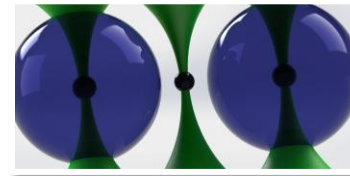
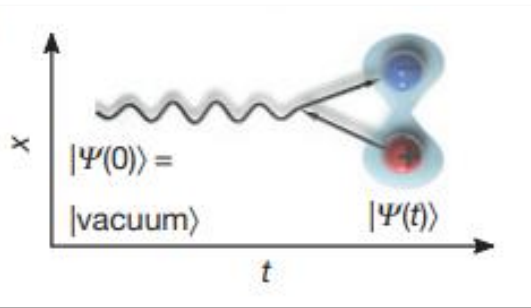
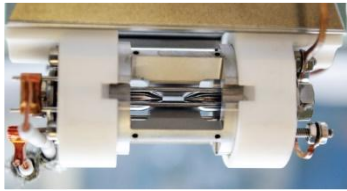
Durante et al. Phys. Scr. **94** (2019)



Bierlich, SciPost Phys. Codebases **8** (2022)

The quantum way for gauge theory: experiments

- 1D QED on a lattice: Schwinger model



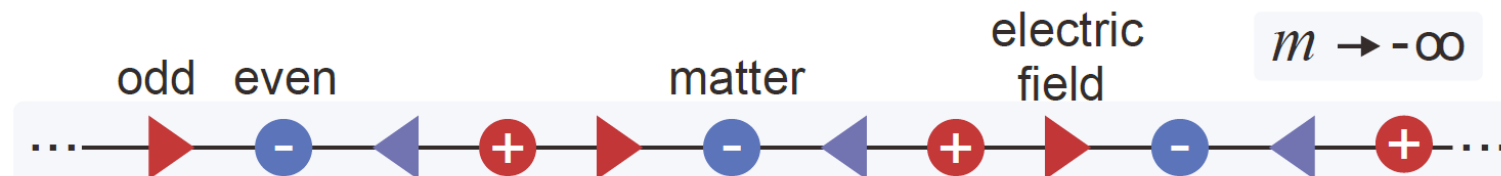
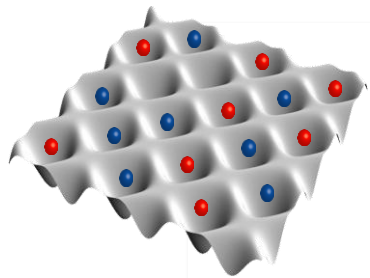
E. A. Martinez *et al.*, *Nature* **534**, 516 (2016)

C. Kokail *et al.*, *Nature* **569**, 355 (2019)

N. H. Nguyen *et al.*, *PRX Quantum* **3**, 020324 (2022)

H. Bernien *et al.*, *Nature* **551**, 579 (2017)

F. M. Surace *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. X* **10**, 021041 (2020)

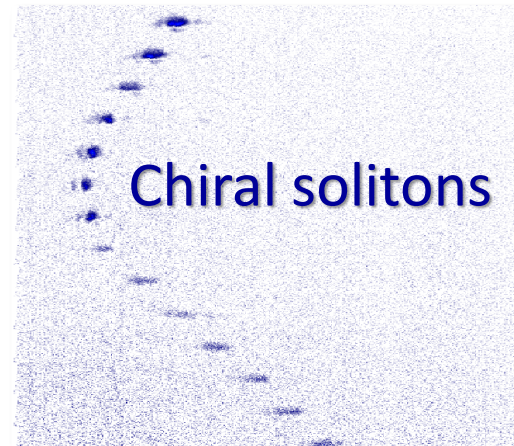
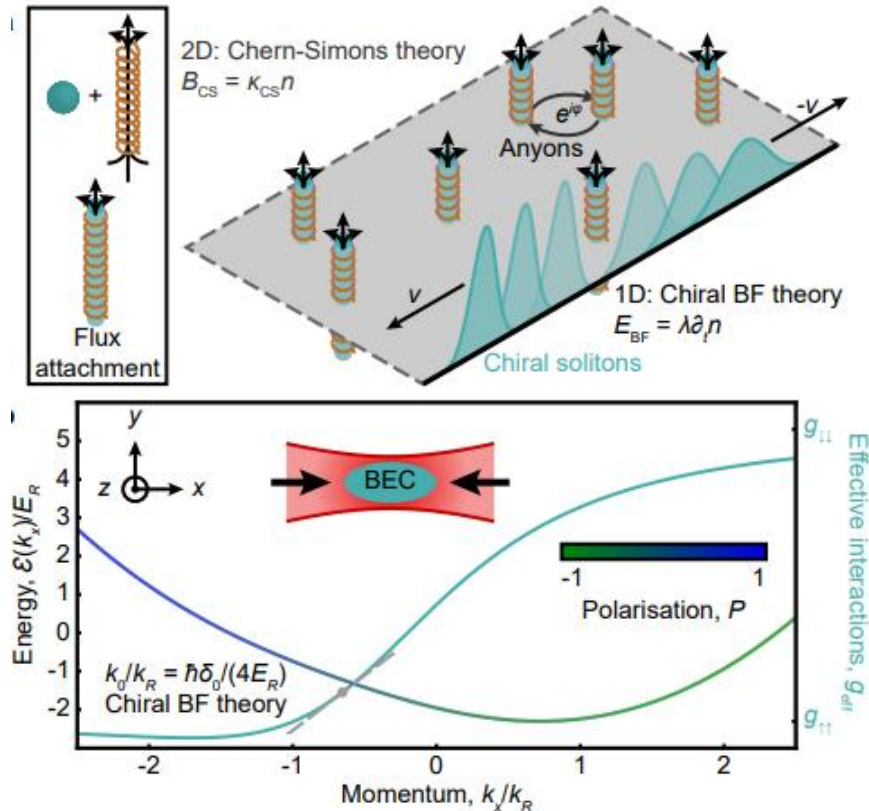


B. Yang *et al.*, *Nature* **587**, 392 (2020); Z.-Y. Zhou *et al.*, *Science* **377**, 311 (2022);

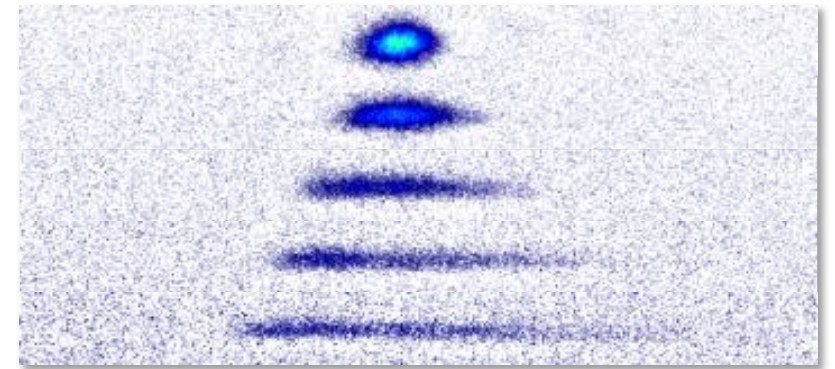
H. Wang *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **131**, 050401 (2023)

The quantum way for gauge theory: experiments

- 1D QED on a lattice: Schwinger model
- 1D Chiral BF theory in the continuum



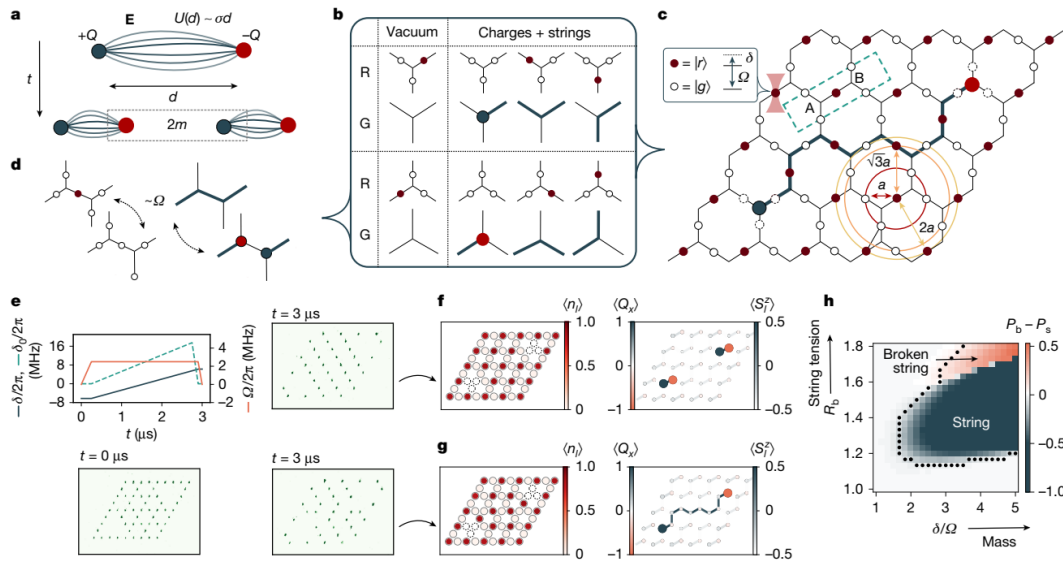
Self-generated electric field



The quantum way for gauge theory: experiments

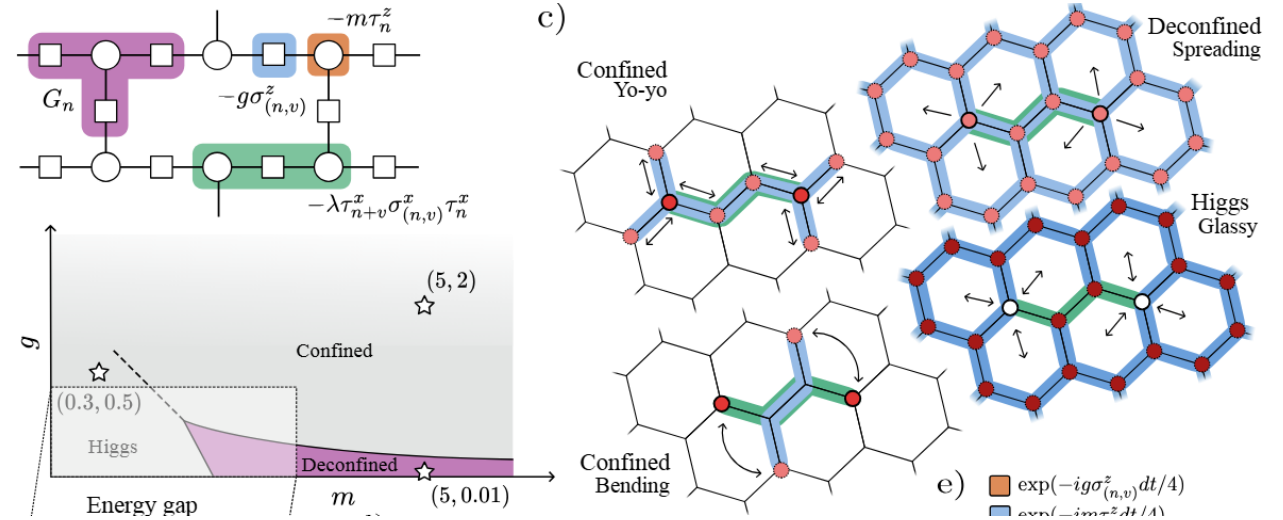
String breaking in small 2D lattice

Analog: Schwinger model with Rydberg



D. González-Cuadra *et al.*, *Nature* **642**, 321–326 (2025)

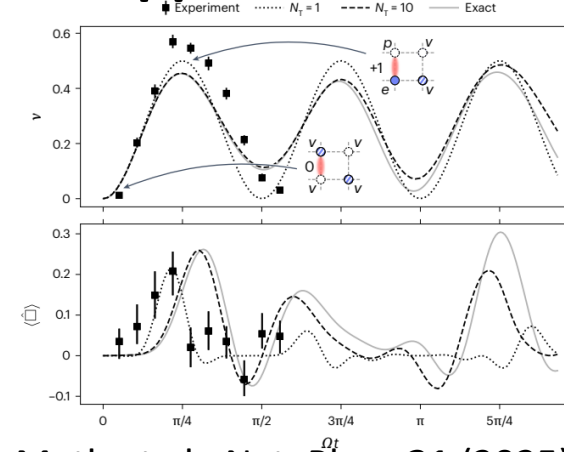
Digital: Superconducting Qubits



Z₂: T.A. Cochran *et al.*, *Nature* **642**, 315–320 (2025)

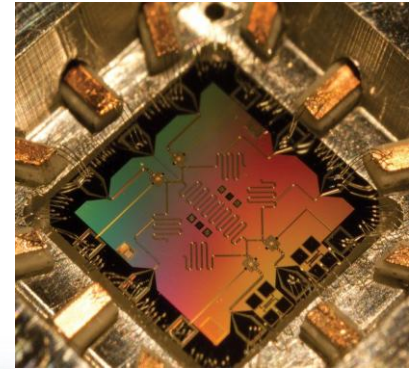
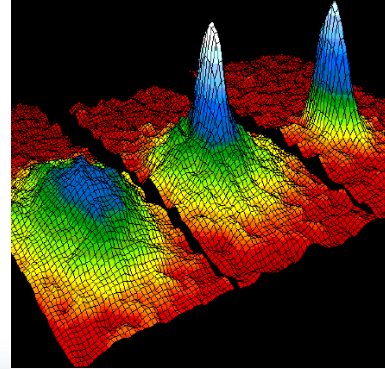
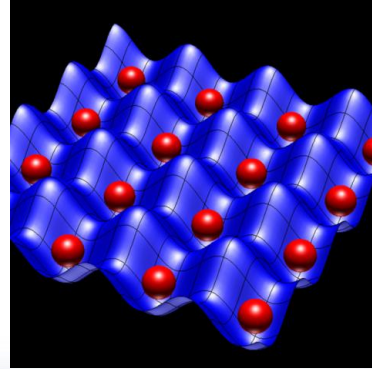
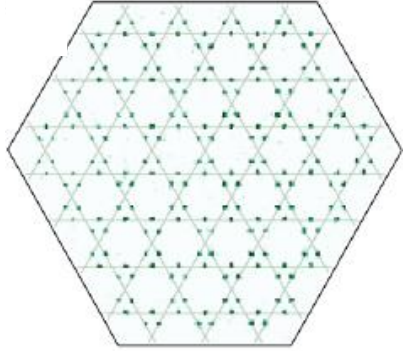
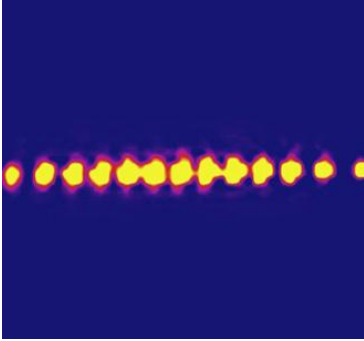
J. Cobos *et al.*, *arXiv:2507.08088* (see Enrique's talk)

Trapped Ion Qudits

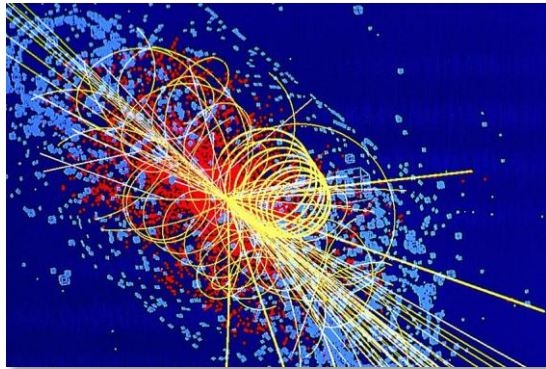


Meth *et al.*, *Nat. Phys.* **21** (2025)

GAUGE THEORY & QUANTUM SYSTEMS



Real world: 2D&3D

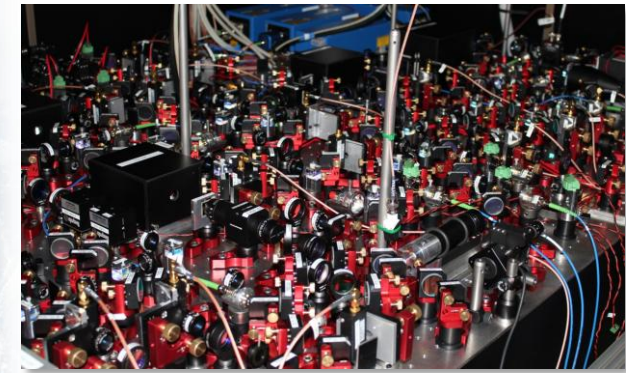


Continuum limit



Complex interactions
Exploding resources

Experiments



Innsbruck, Heidelberg, Chicago,
Munich, Zurich, Paris, Harvard,
Barcelona...

M.C. Bañuls *et al.*, *Eur. Phys. J. D* **74**, 165 (2020)
M. Dalmonte and S. Montangero, *Cont. Phys.* **57** 388 (2016)
E. Zohar, J.I. Cirac, and B Reznik, *Rep. Prog. Phys.* 79, 014401 (2015)

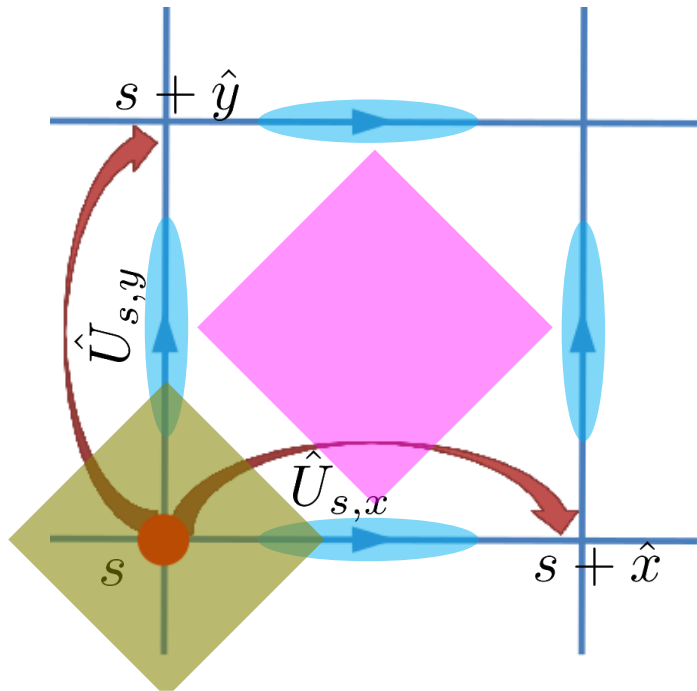
Hamiltonian lattice gauge theory

[Kogut, Susskind '75]

2D Maxwell: **Dynamical gauge field** = operator on **electro-magnetic quanta**

$$[\hat{E}_{s,\mu}, \hat{A}_{s,\mu}] = -i \longrightarrow [\hat{E}_{s,\mu}, \hat{U}_{s,\mu}] = -\hat{U}_{s,\mu} \quad \hat{E}_{s,\mu} = (n + n_0)|n\rangle\langle n|, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Hilbert space: U(1) group algebra



Kinetic term preserves Gauss law

$$\hat{G} \equiv \hat{E}_{s,x} + \hat{E}_{s,y} - \hat{E}_{s-\hat{x},x} - \hat{E}_{s-\hat{y},y} - \hat{q}_s$$

$$[\hat{G}, \hat{H}] = 0, \quad |\psi\rangle \in \{\text{Physical states}\} \iff \hat{G}|\psi\rangle = 0 \\ e^{i\alpha_s \hat{G}}|\psi\rangle = |\psi\rangle, \quad \forall \alpha_s$$

+ Electro-magnetic energy

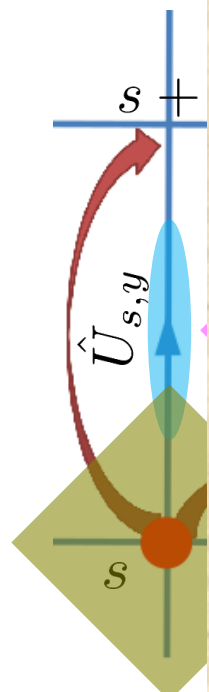
$$\hat{H} = -t \sum_{s,\mu=x,y} \hat{c}_{s+\mu}^\dagger \hat{U}_{s,\mu} \hat{c}_s + H.c. \quad + g^2 \hat{E}_{s,\mu}^2 - \frac{1}{g^2} (\hat{U} \hat{U} \hat{U}^\dagger \hat{U}^\dagger + H.c.)$$

Hamiltonian lattice gauge theory

[Kogut, Susskind '75]

2D Maxwell: **Dynamical gauge field** = operator on **electro-magnetic quanta**

$$[\hat{E}_{s,\mu}, \hat{A}_{s,\nu}]$$

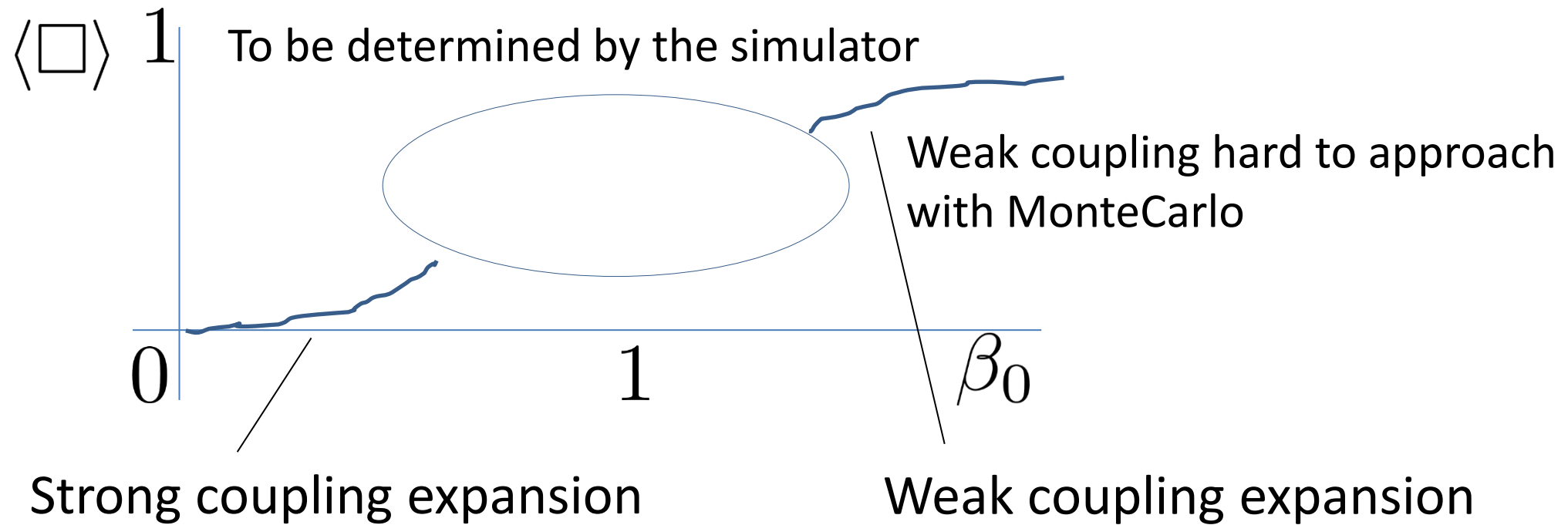


- The anisotropy between time and space reflects in the opposite behavior with respect to the coupling
- $g \gg 1$ Electric term dominates, strong coupling (as 1D)
- $g \ll 1$ Magnetic term dominates, weak coupling, (perturbative) deconfinement
- Competition between the two terms, characteristic feature $D > 1$
- Consequence: Running coupling (dimensional transmutation)

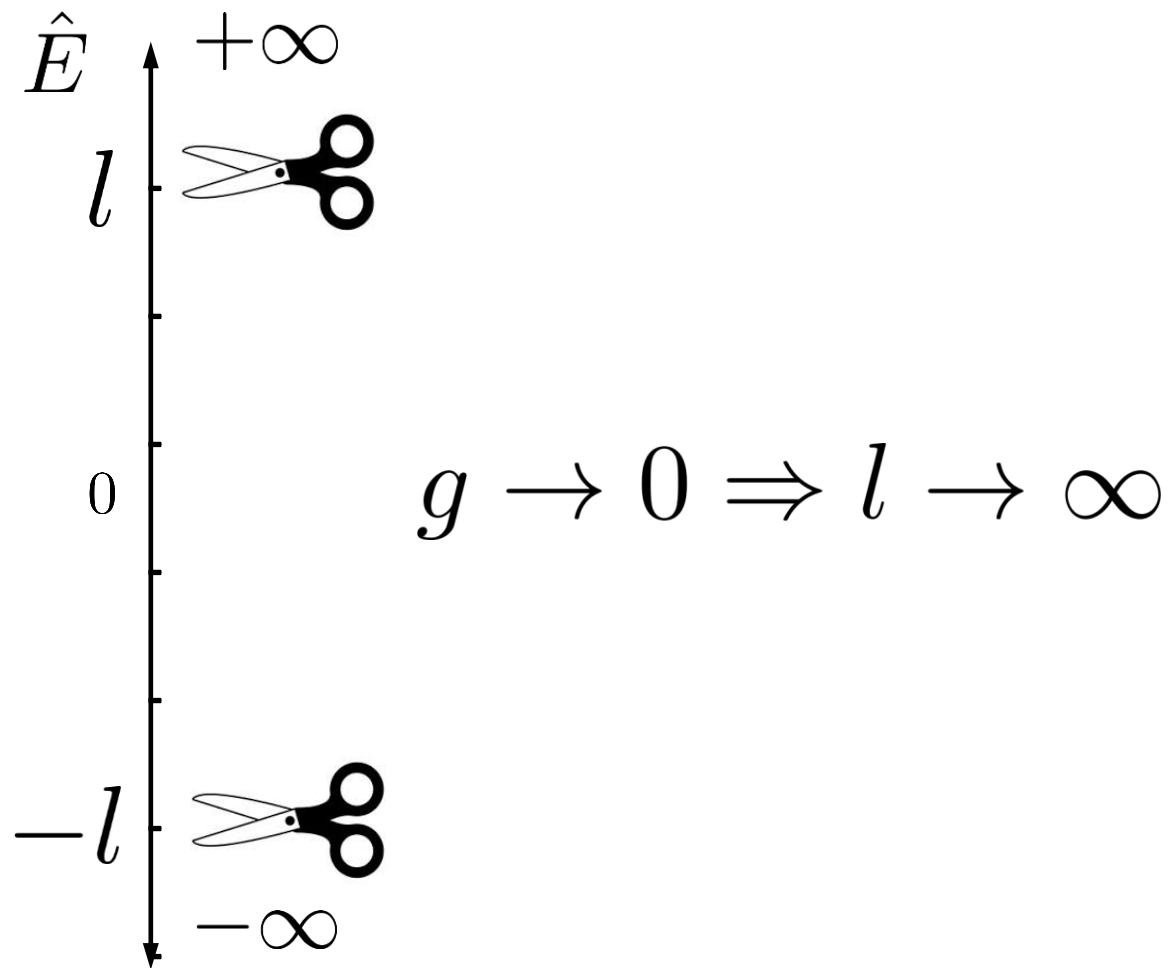
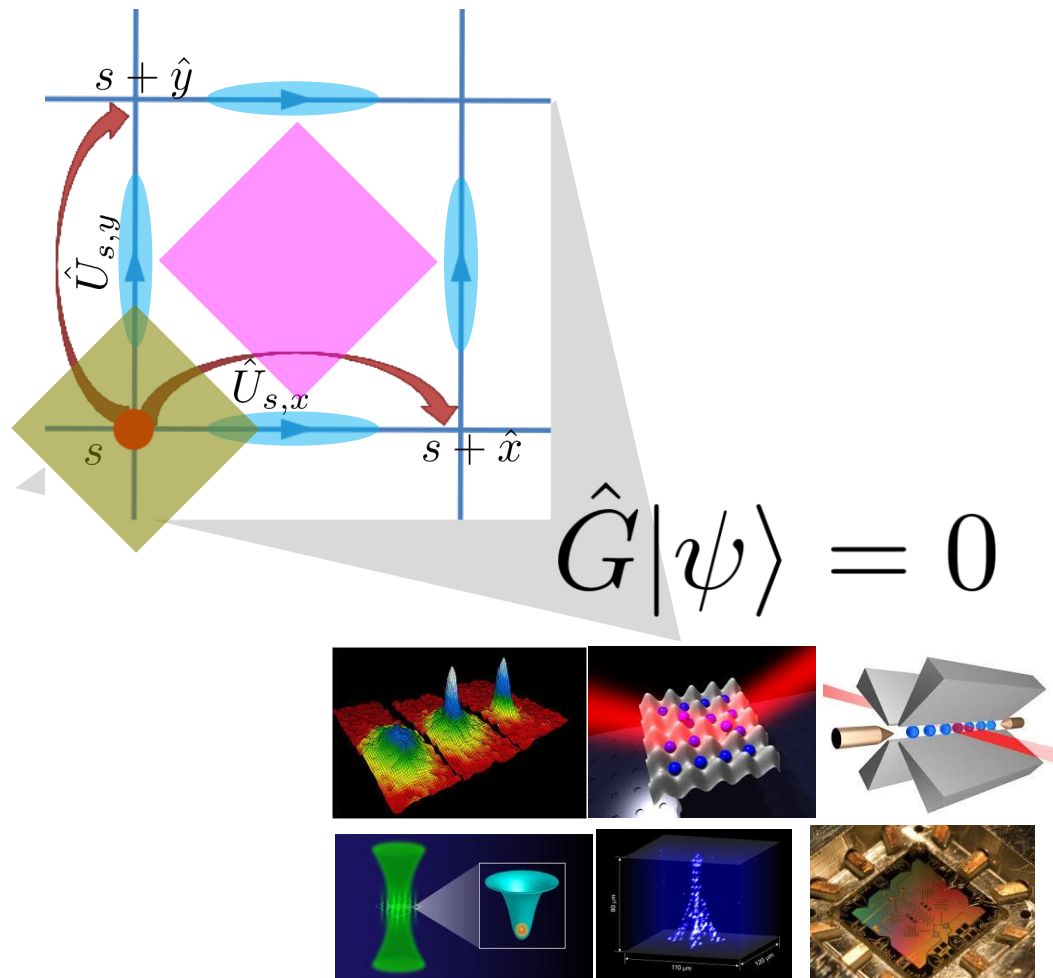
$$\hat{H} = -t \sum_{s,\mu=x,y} \hat{c}_{s+\mu}^\dagger \hat{U}_{s,\mu} \hat{c}_s + H.c. + g^2 \hat{E}_{s,\mu}^2 - \frac{1}{g^2} (\hat{U} \hat{U} \hat{U}^\dagger \hat{U}^\dagger + H.c.)$$

Running coupling on a torus

$$\beta_0 = \frac{1}{g^2} \quad \langle \square \rangle = \frac{\beta_R}{\beta_0} \quad \text{Renormalization of the coupling} \quad [\text{Creutz}'80]$$



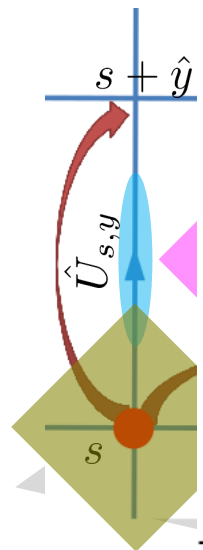
Running coupling with finite resources?



Electric-basis truncation inefficient

Running coupling with finite resources?

ROADMAP FOR QUANTUM(-INSPIRED) LGT SIMULATION



3. [arXiv:2407.03058](https://arxiv.org/abs/2407.03058) [pdf, other]

hep-lat

cond-mat.str-el

hep-th

physics.cc

Tensor Networks for Lattice Gauge The Roadmap

Authors: Giuseppe Magnifico, Giovanni Cataldi, M. Pietro Silvi, Simone Montangelo

ℓ	d					
	(2 + 1)-dimensions			(3 + 1)-dimensions		
	U(1)	SU(2)	SU(3)	U(1)	SU(2)	SU(3)
1	35	30	164	267	178	3096
2	165	168	752	3437	3670	52476
3	455	600	3738	18487	35280	813438
4	969	1650	19878	64953	214958	17490134
5	1771	3822	43698	177155	967466	69232482
6	2925	7840	82128	408421	3509062	228461186
7	4495	14688	212496	835311	10828494	1245755754
8	6545	25650	333538	1561841	29473038	2782999996

TABLE I. Dressed site Hilbert space dimension d for increasing number ℓ of allowed electric energy density levels in some 2- and 3-dimensional paradigmatic LGTs with dynamical matter and gauge groups U(1), SU(2), and SU(3).

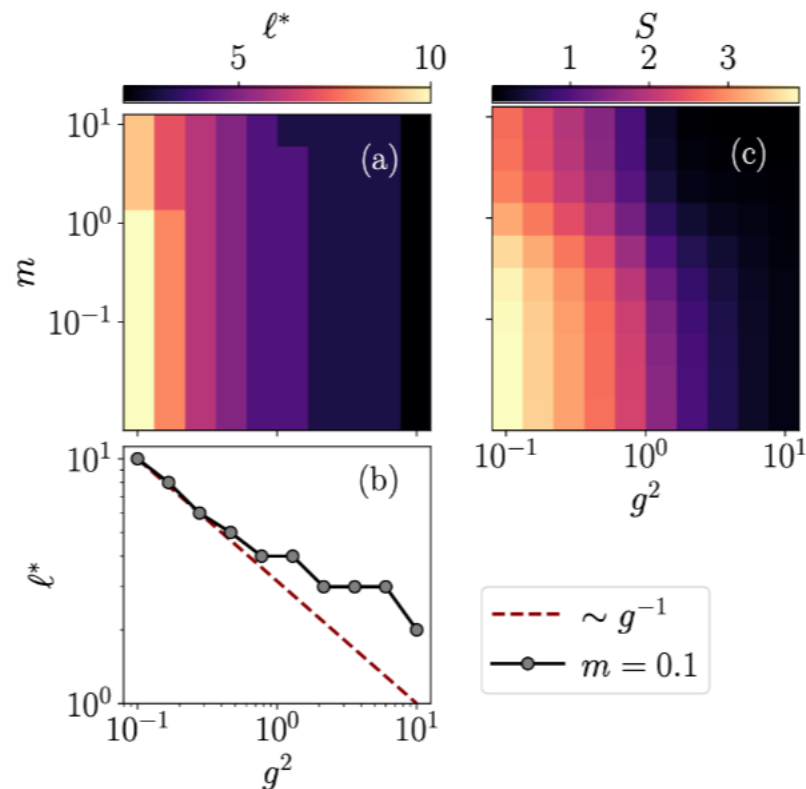


FIG. 4. Exact diagonalization of a QED plaquette for a grid of masses and couplings, $m \in [10^{-2}, 10^1]$ and $g^2 \in [10^{-1}, 10^1]$. (a,b) Minimal gauge truncation ℓ^* required to reach a precision $\epsilon_{\text{trunc}} = 10^{-5}$ in the magnetic energy $\langle \text{Re} \hat{U}_{\square} \rangle$. (c) Corresponding entanglement entropy S associated with a symmetric bipartition of the plaquette.

$$l \rightarrow \infty$$

Running of the coupling

Encoding
+
Coupling
dependent
basis



- 2D QED on small tori

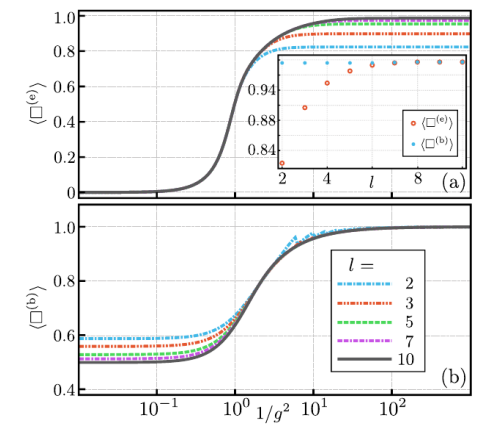
F. Haase*, L. Dellantonio*, **AC***, D. Paulson, A. Kan, K. Jansen, C.A. Muschik, Quantum **5**, 393 (2021)

- 2D pure SU(2) on small tori

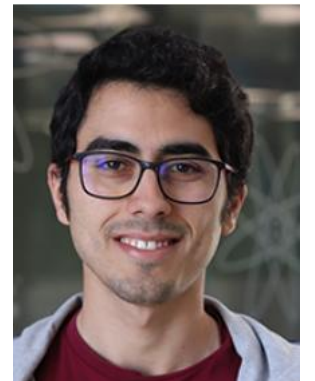
P. Fontana, M. Miranda-Riaza, and **AC**, PRX **15** (2025)

- 2D QED on large/infinite lattices

M. Miranda-Riaza, P. Fontana and **AC**, PRD **113** (2026)/in progress



M. Miranda-Riaza



P. Fontana, Ph.D

Running of the coupling

Encoding
+
Coupling
dependent
basis



- 2D QED on small tori

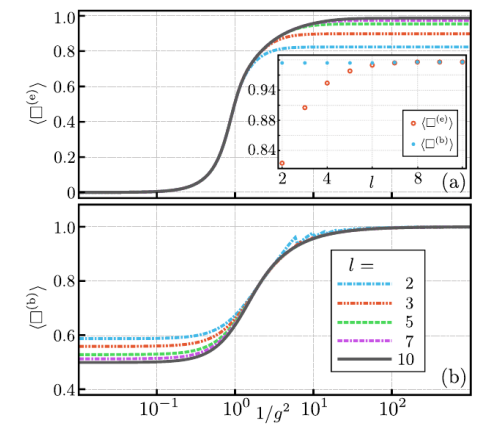
F. Haase*, L. Dellantonio*, **AC***, D. Paulson, A. Kan, K. Jansen, C.A. Muschik, Quantum **5**, 393 (2021)

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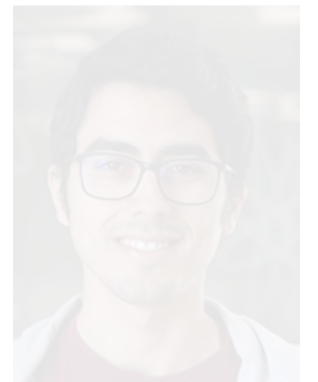
P. Fontana, M. Miranda-Riaza, and **AC**, PRX **15** (2025)

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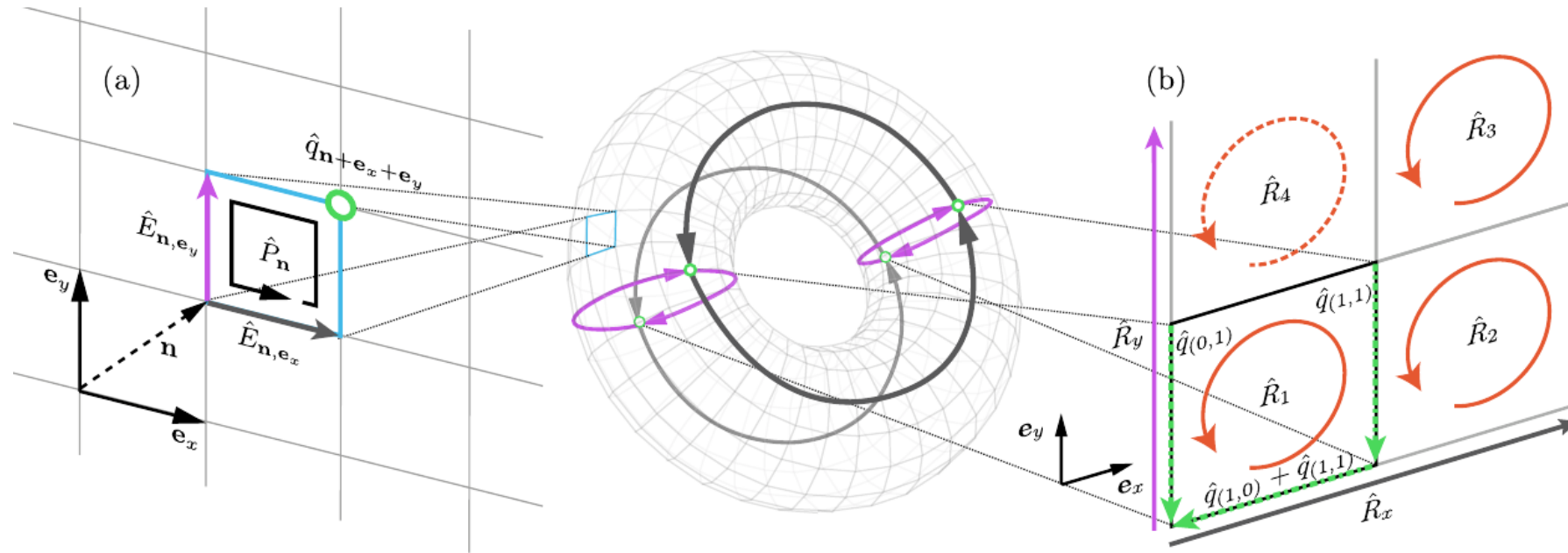


M. Miranda-Riaza



P. Fontana, Ph.D

Running coupling of 2+1 QED on a minimal torus

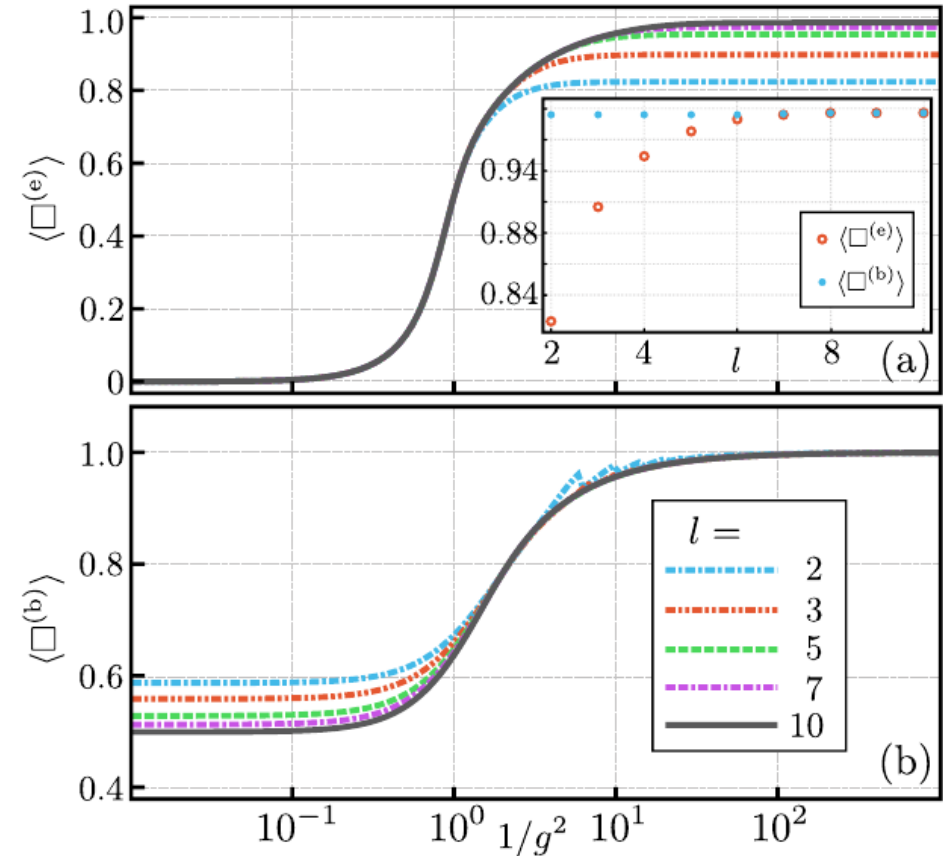
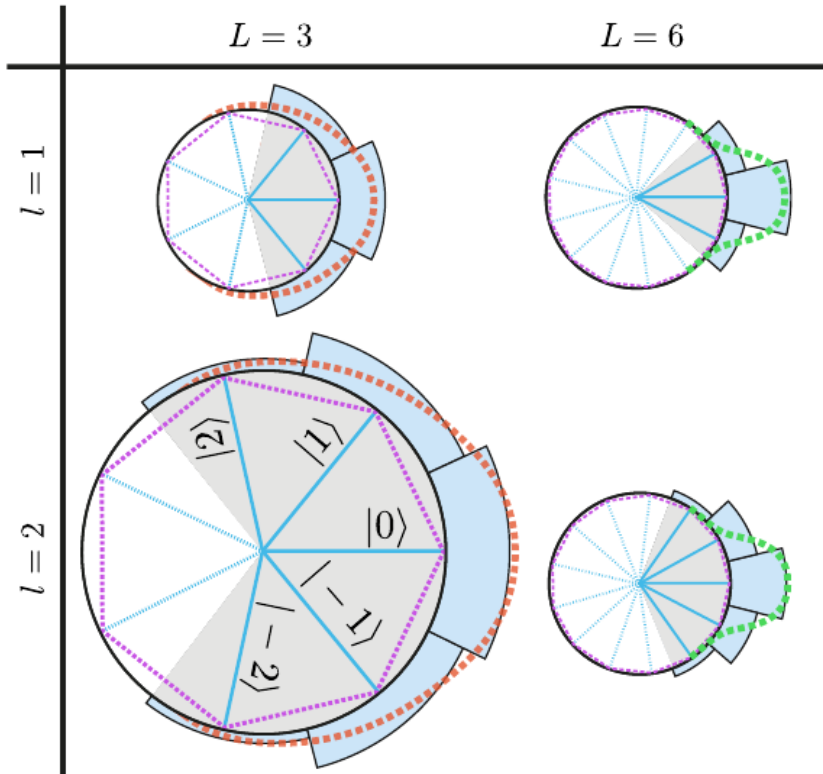


$$\begin{aligned}\hat{H}^{(e)} &= \hat{H}_E^{(e)} + \hat{H}_B^{(e)}, \\ \hat{H}_E^{(e)} &= 2g^2 \left[\hat{R}_1^2 + \hat{R}_2^2 + \hat{R}_3^2 - \hat{R}_2(\hat{R}_1 + \hat{R}_3) \right], \\ \hat{H}_B^{(e)} &= -\frac{1}{2g^2 a^2} \left[\hat{P}_1 + \hat{P}_2 + \hat{P}_3 + \hat{P}_1 \hat{P}_2 \hat{P}_3 + \text{H.c.} \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \square \rangle = -\frac{g^2 a^2}{V} \langle \Psi_0 | \hat{H}_B | \Psi_0 \rangle$$

Efficient representation at *all* couplings

$L = L(\beta)$ variational parameter for optimizing resources



Varying L allows to avoid freezing while minimizing the truncation

J.F. Haase*, L. Dellantonio*, **AC***, D. Paulson, A. Kan, K. Jansen, C.A. Muschik, Quantum 5, 393 (2021)

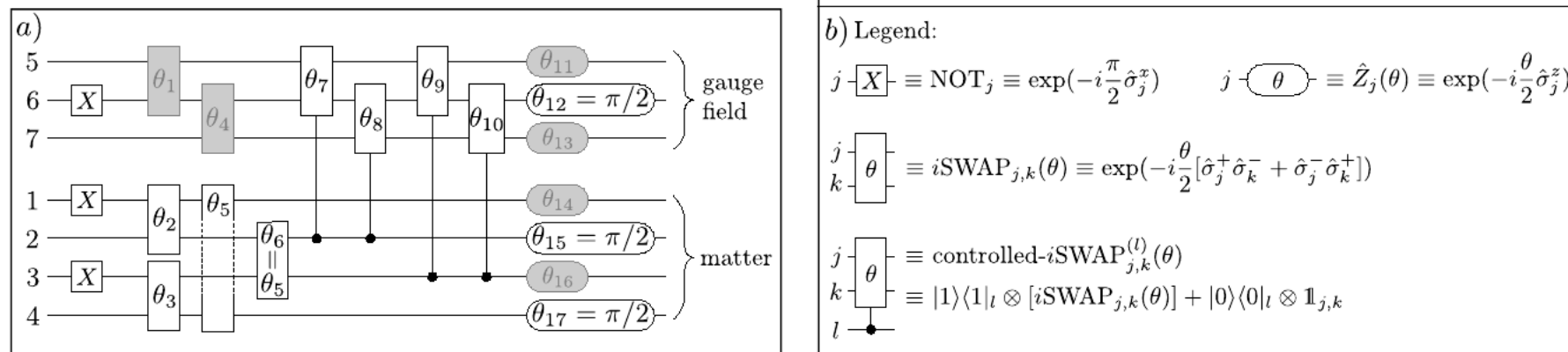
See also C. W. Bauer and D. M. Grabowska, Phys. Rev. D **107**, L031503 (2023)

Variational simulations with trapped ions

Gauge dof: spin l = qudit $\longrightarrow$ $2l + 1$ qubits (ions)

$$|-l + j\rangle = |\overbrace{0 \dots 0}^j 1 \overbrace{0 \dots 0}^{2l-j-1}\rangle \quad \hat{E} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2l} \prod_{j=1}^i \sigma_j^z \quad \hat{U} = \sum_{i=1}^{2l} \sigma_i^+ \sigma_{i+1}^-$$

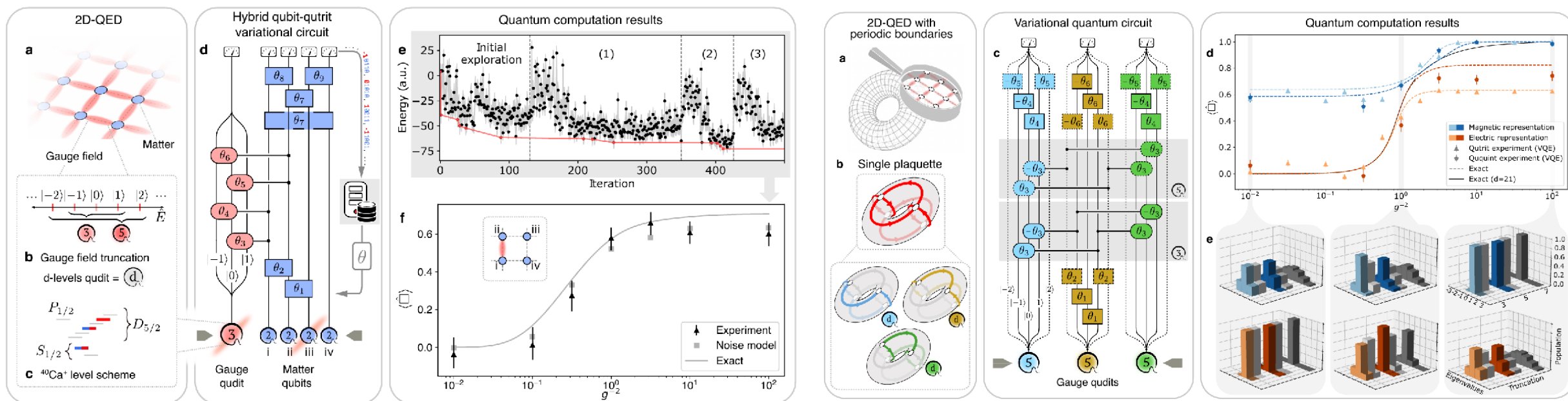
Variational preparation of the ground state convenient for long range interactions



Feasible for moderate truncations in current trapped ions experiments!

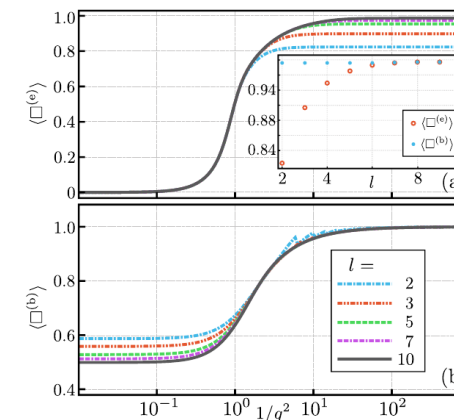
Simulating 2D lattice gauge theories on a qudit quantum computer

Michael Meth,¹ Jan F. Haase,^{2,3,4} Jinglei Zhang,^{2,3} Claire Edmunds,¹ Lukas Postler,¹
 Andrew J. Jena,^{2,3} Alex Steiner,¹ Luca Dellantonio,^{2,3,5} Rainer Blatt,^{1,6,7} Peter Zoller,^{8,6}
 Thomas Monz,^{1,7} Philipp Schindler,¹ Christine Muschik*,^{2,3,9} and Martin Ringbauer*¹



M. Meth *et al.*, *Nature Phys.* **21**, 570–576 (2025)

Running of the coupling



Encoding

+

Coupling
dependent
basis



- 2D QED on small tori

F. Haase*, L. Dellantonio*, **AC***, D. Paulson, A. Kan, K. Jansen, C.A. Muschik, Quantum **5**, 393 (2021)

Open questions:

- Non-Abelian gauge theories? No equivalent of Z_N subgroups...
- Scalability: performance on larger tori/lattices?

Running of the coupling

Encoding
+
Coupling
dependent
basis



- 2D QED on small tori

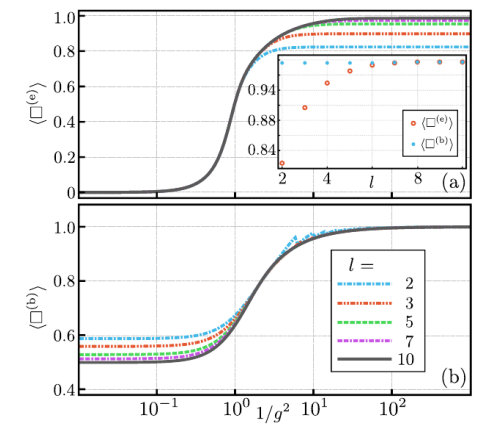
F. Haase*, L. Dellantonio*, **AC***, D. Paulson, A. Kan, K. Jansen, C.A. Muschik, Quantum 5, 393 (2021)

- 2D pure SU(2) on small tori

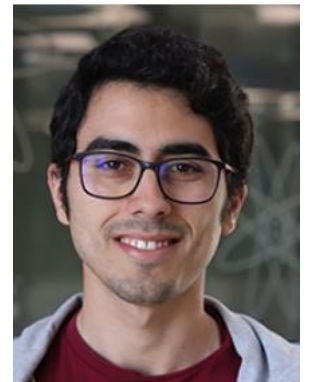
P. Fontana, M. Miranda-Riaza, and **AC**, PRX 15 (2025)

- 2D QED on large/infinite lattices

M. Miranda-Riaza, P. Fontana and **AC**, PRD 113 (2026)/in progress



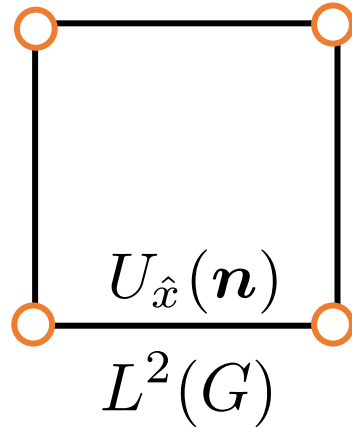
M. Miranda-Riaza



P. Fontana, Ph.D

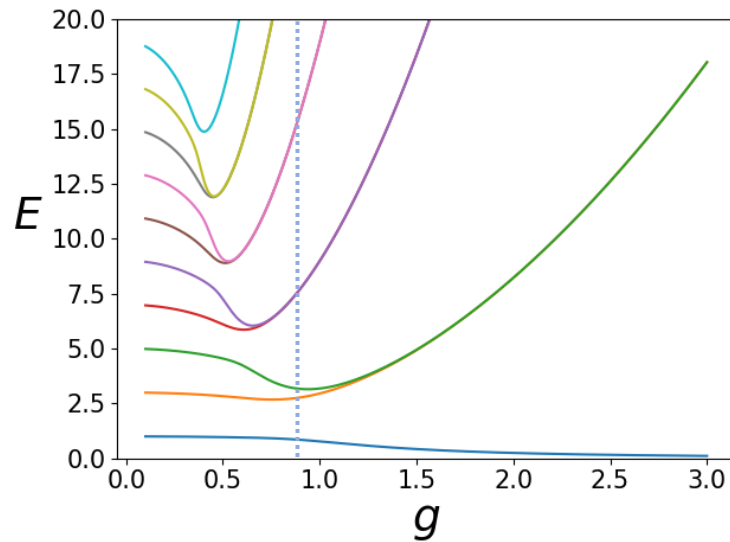
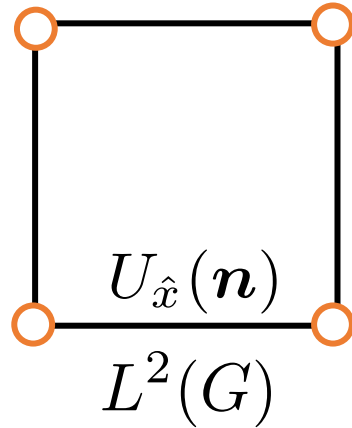
Renormalized dual basis

Optimal local basis through the single-plaquette Hamiltonian: *divide and conquer*



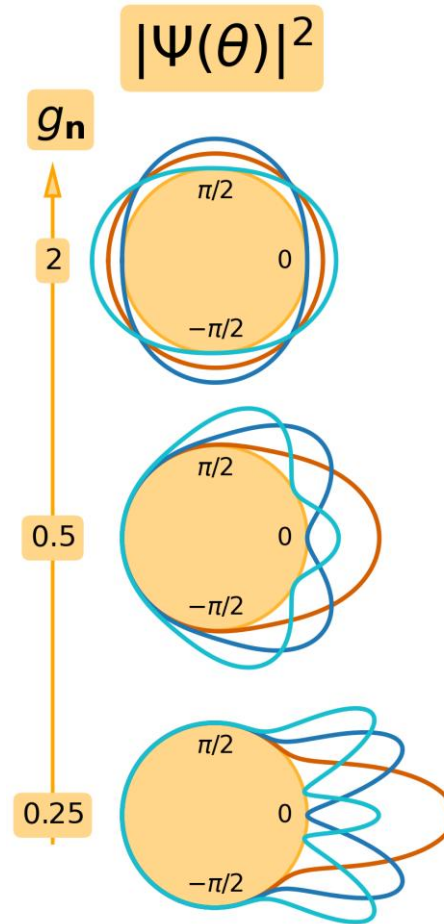
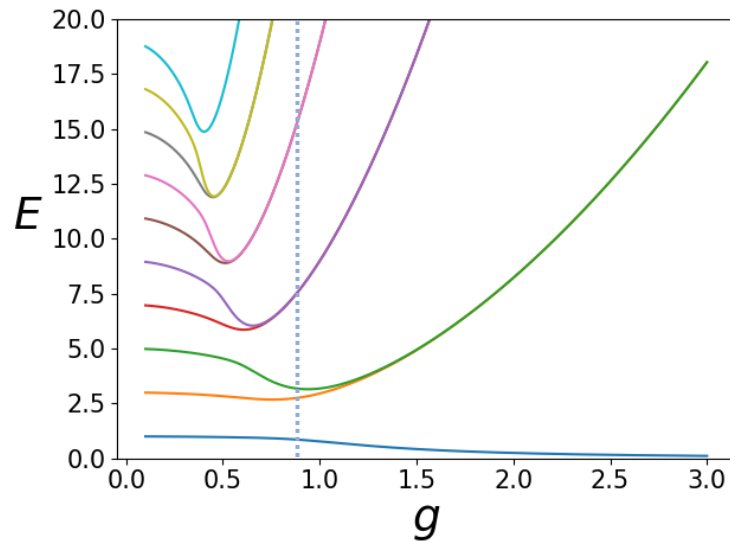
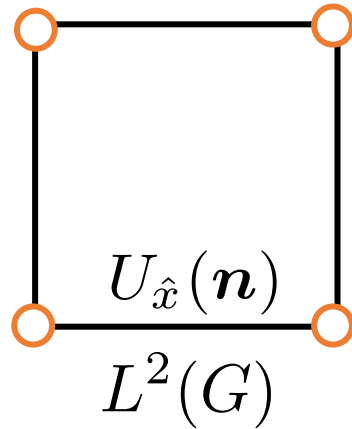
Renormalized dual basis

Optimal local basis through the single-plaquette Hamiltonian: *divide and conquer*



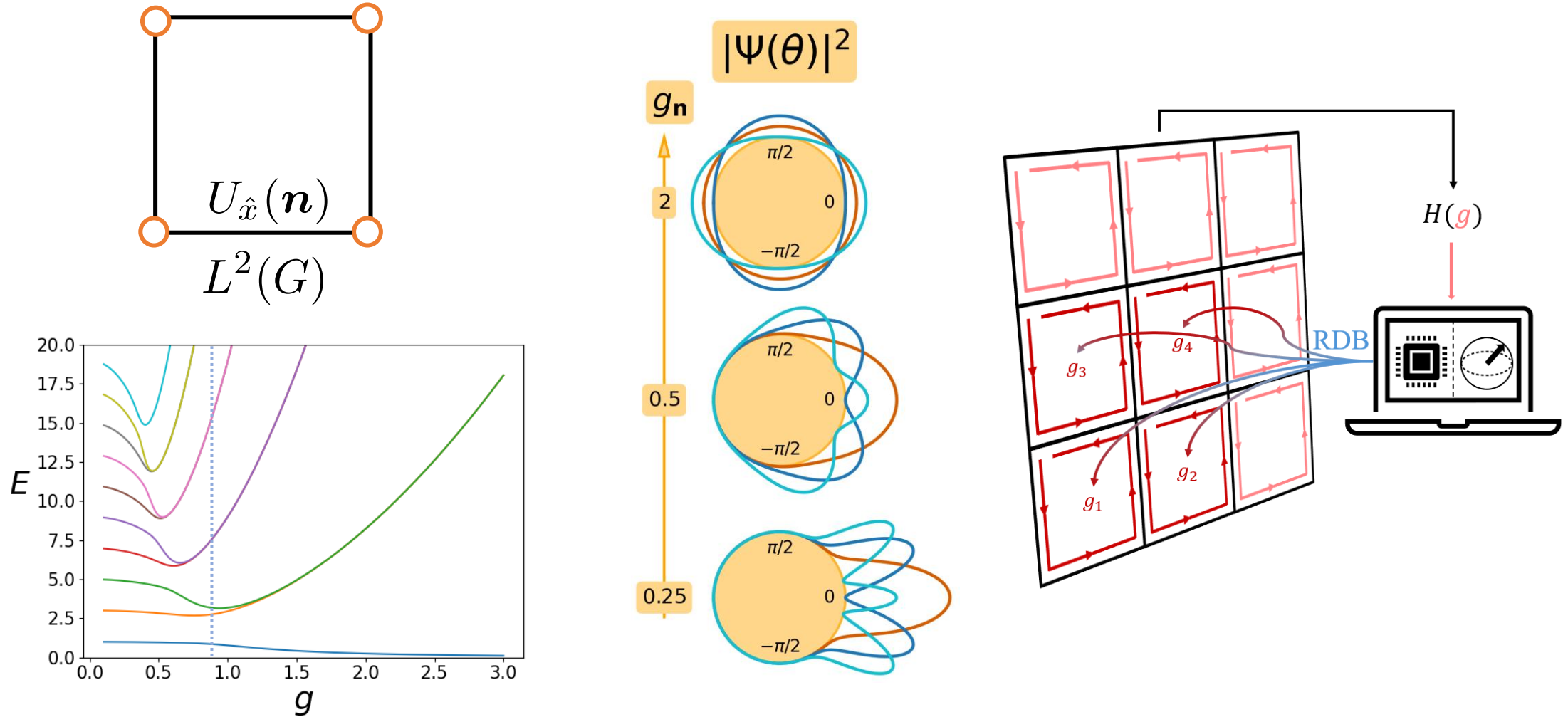
Renormalized dual basis

Optimal local basis through the single-plaquette Hamiltonian: *divide and conquer*

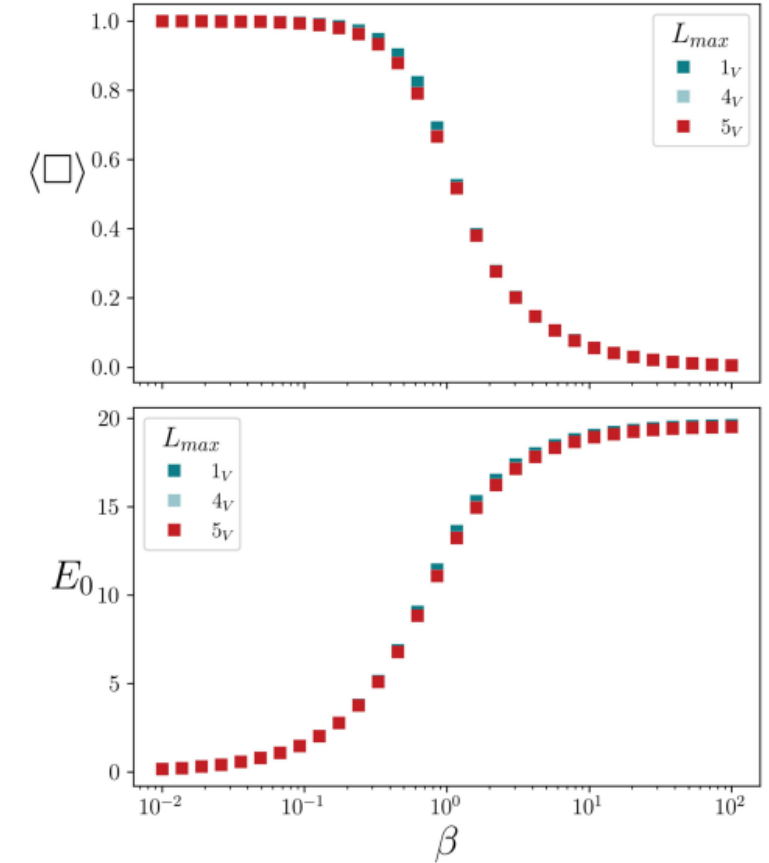
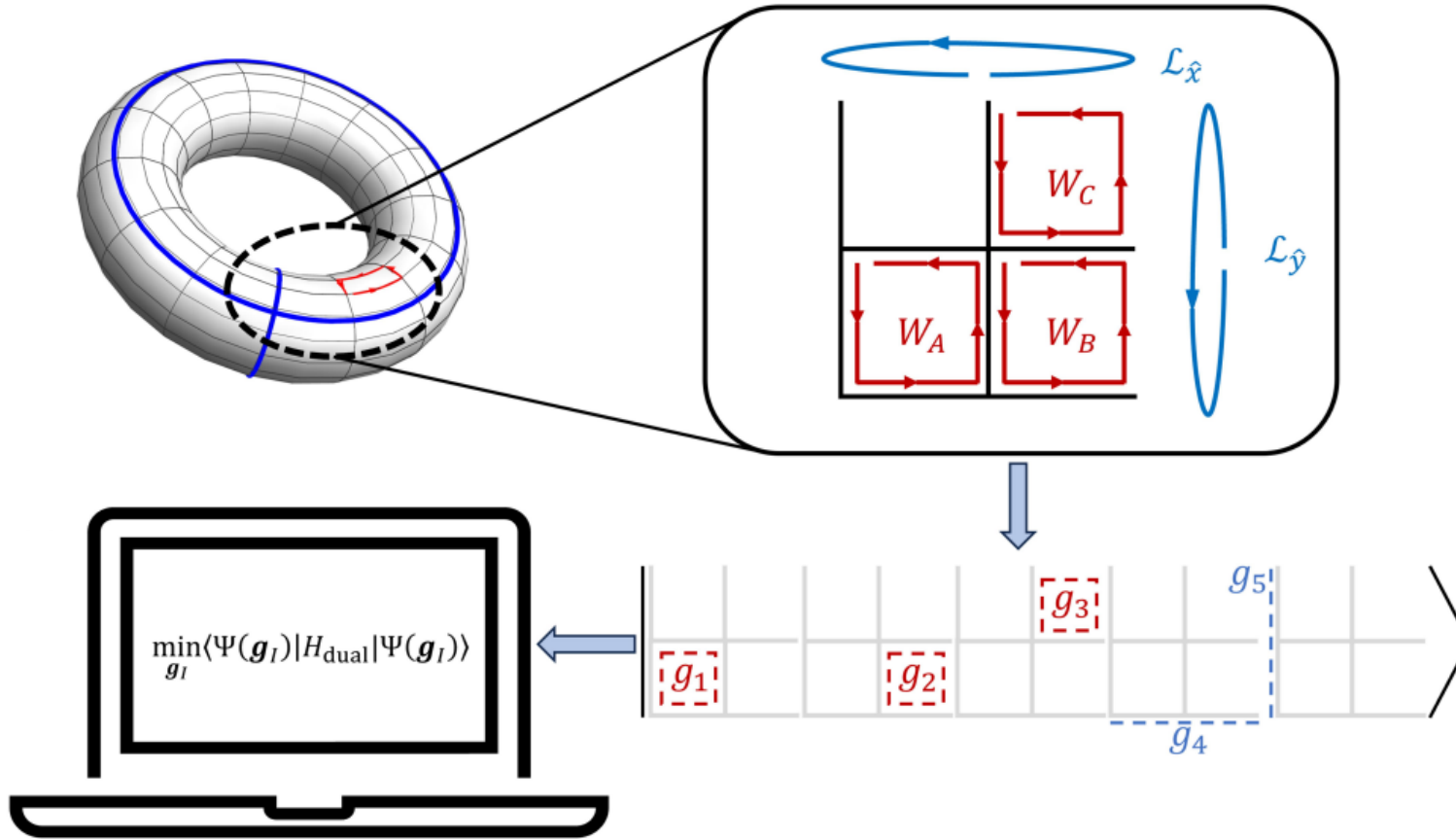


Renormalized dual basis

Optimal local basis through the single-plaquette Hamiltonian: *divide and conquer*

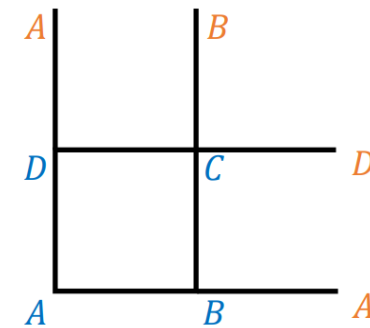


Renormalized dual basis for SU(2)

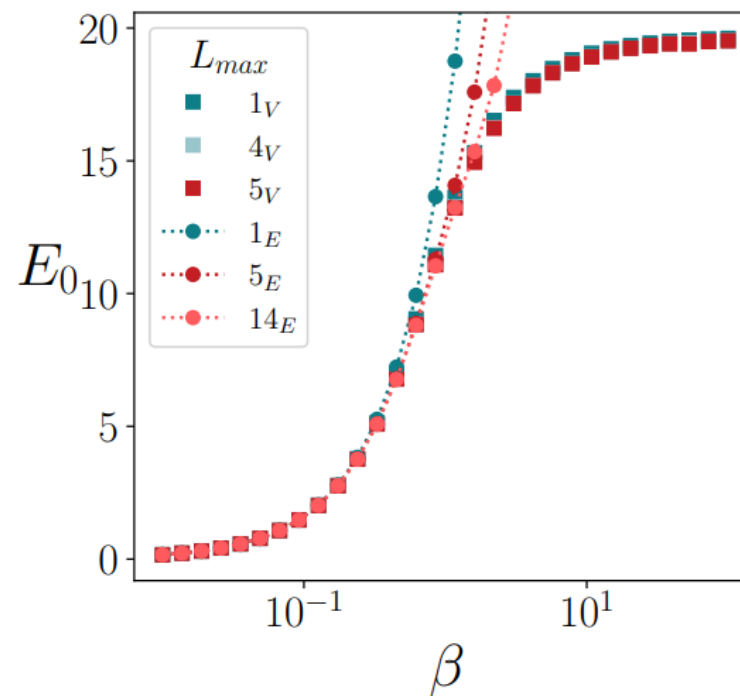
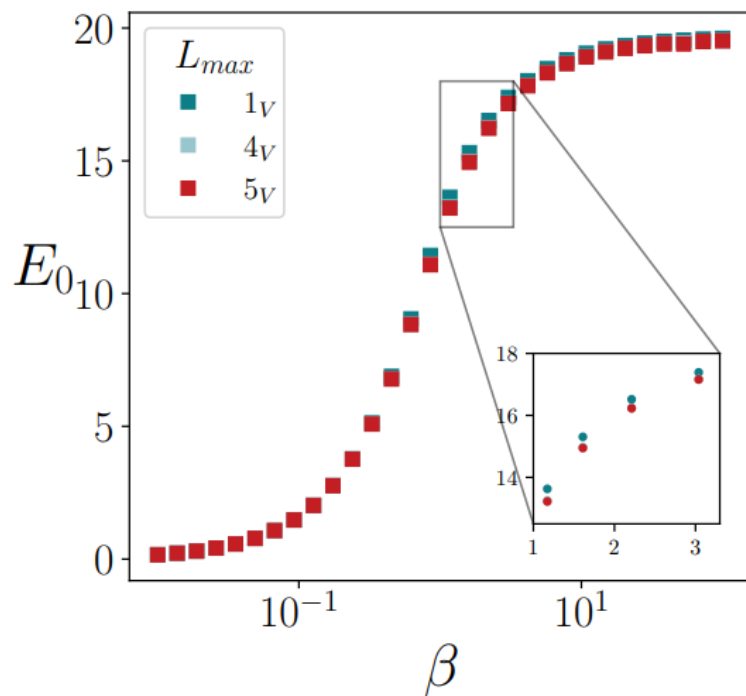


Variational optimization of states and Hamiltonian representation

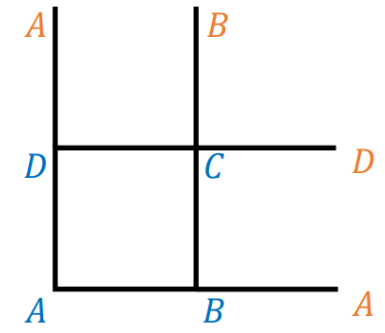
Renormalized dual basis for SU(2)



$$\beta \equiv (2g^2)^{-1} \qquad \frac{\Delta E_0}{E_0} \equiv \frac{E_0(\mathbf{g}_0) - E_0(\mathbf{g}_V)}{E_0(\mathbf{g}_V)}$$

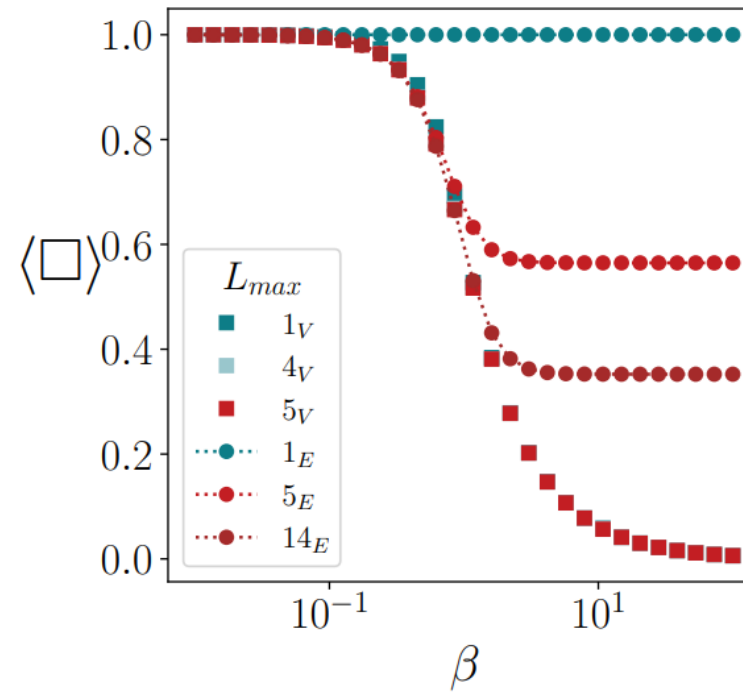


Renormalized dual basis for SU(2)

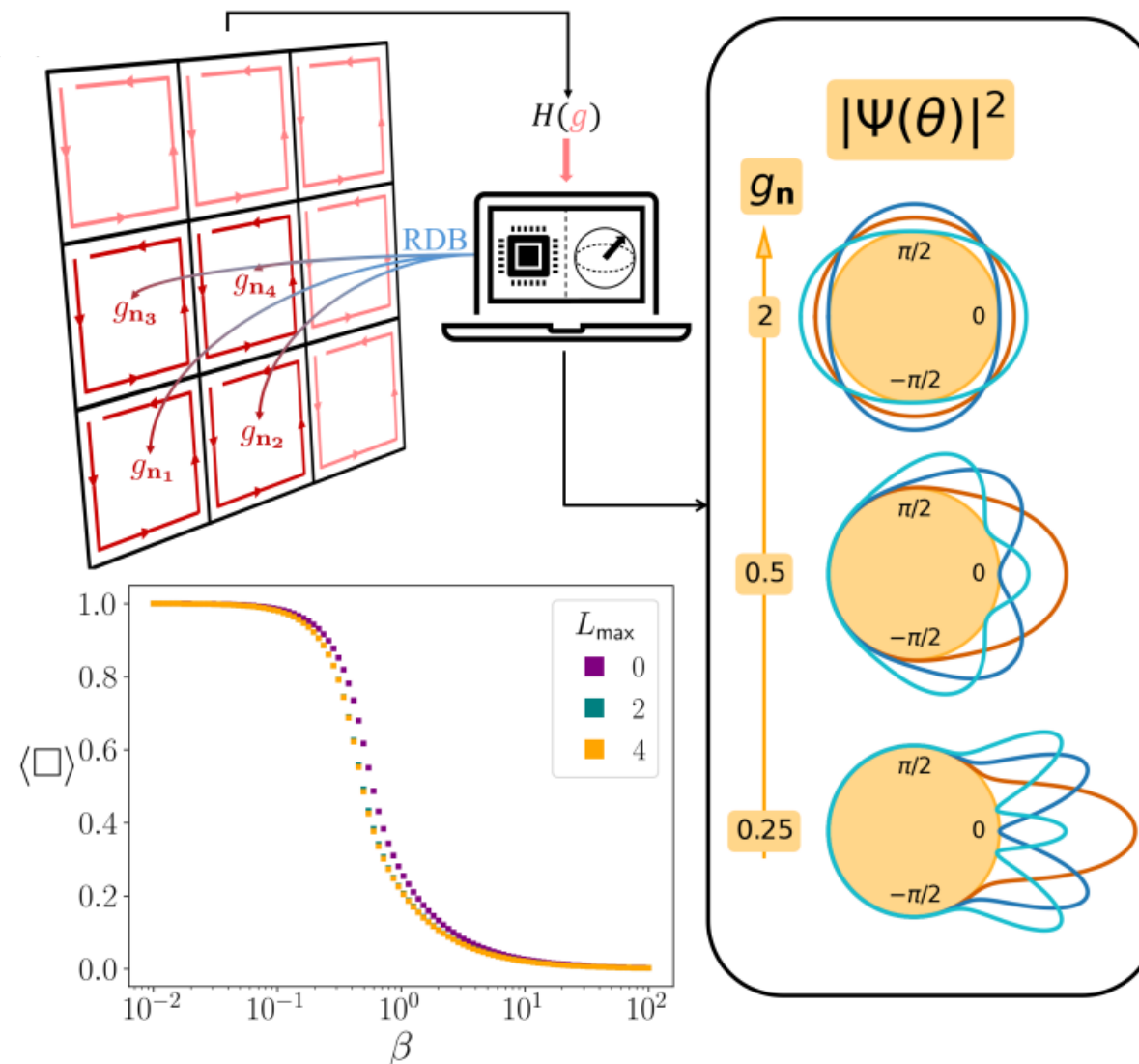


$$\beta \equiv (2g^2)^{-1}$$

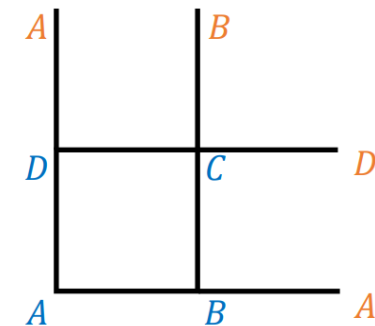
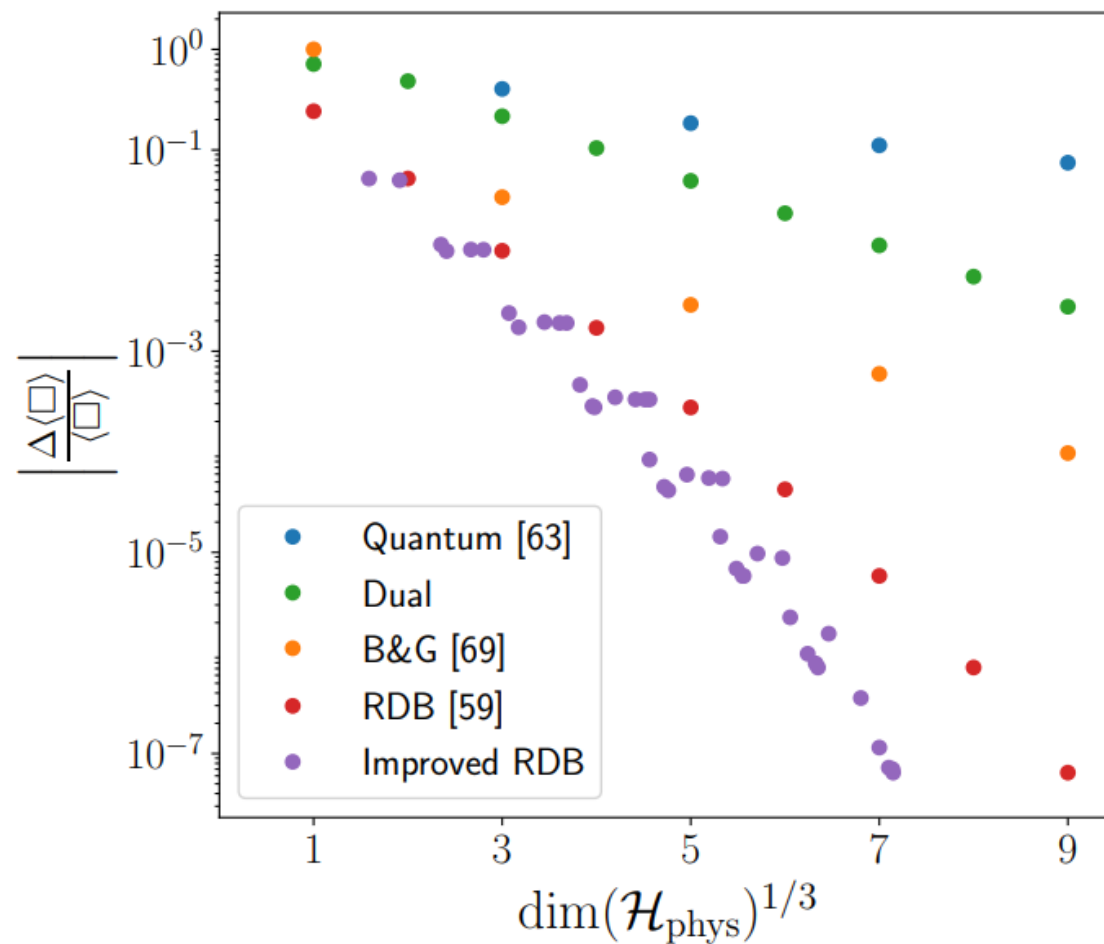
$$\langle \square \rangle \equiv \frac{g^2}{2N_{\text{plaq}}} \langle \psi_0 | H_B | \psi_0 \rangle$$



Renormalized dual basis for U(1)



RDB for U(1): Comparison



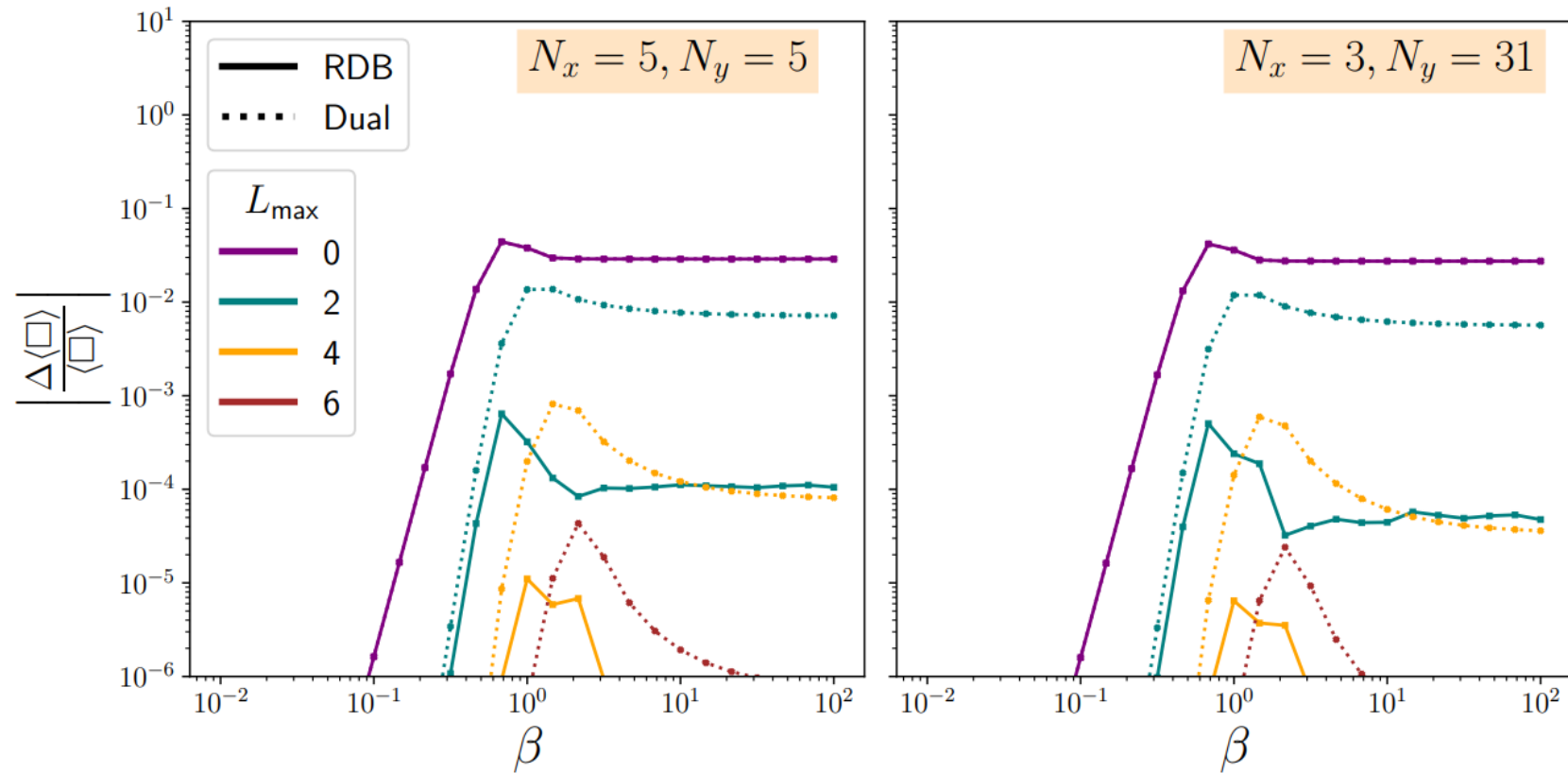
$$\beta = (2g^2)^{-1} = 5 \quad \langle \square \rangle \equiv \frac{g^4}{2N_{\text{plaq}}} \langle \psi_0 | H_B | \psi_0 \rangle.$$

RDB for U(1): Scaling to larger lattices

- MPS with DMRG (TeNPy)
- Square/ladder lattices in OBC
- Single variational parameter g

$$\langle \square \rangle \equiv \frac{g^2}{2N_{\text{plaq}}} \langle \psi_0 | H_B | \psi_0 \rangle$$

$$\beta \equiv (2g^2)^{-1}$$

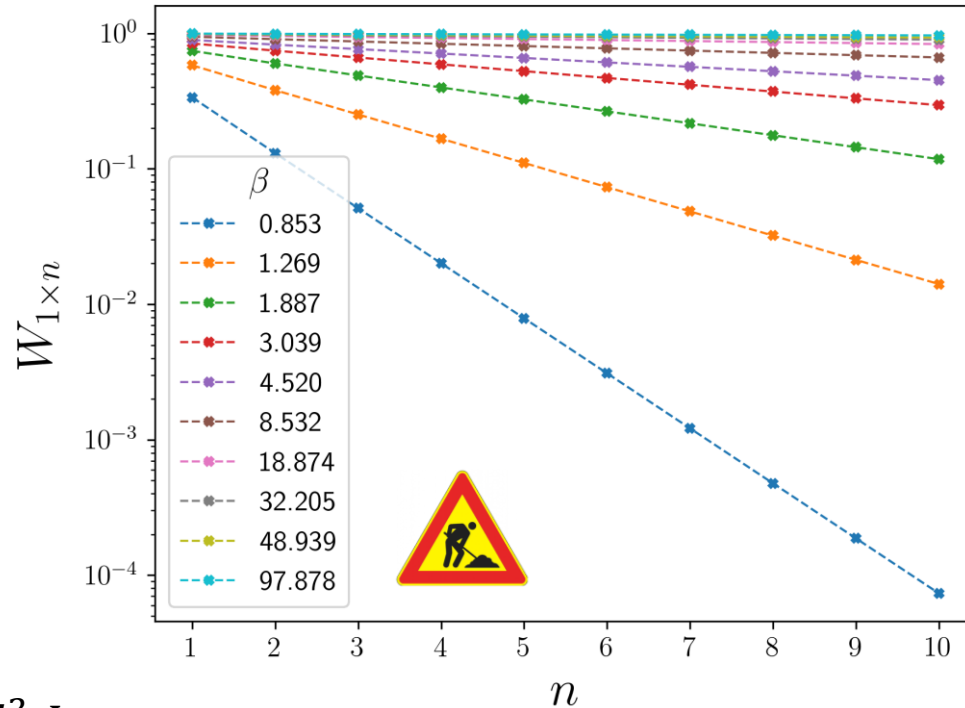


RDB for U(1): ∞ lattices



➤ VariPEPS for infinite (2+1)D (E. Weerda and M. Rizzi, PRB **109**, L241117 (2024))

$$\beta \equiv (2g^2)^{-1}$$



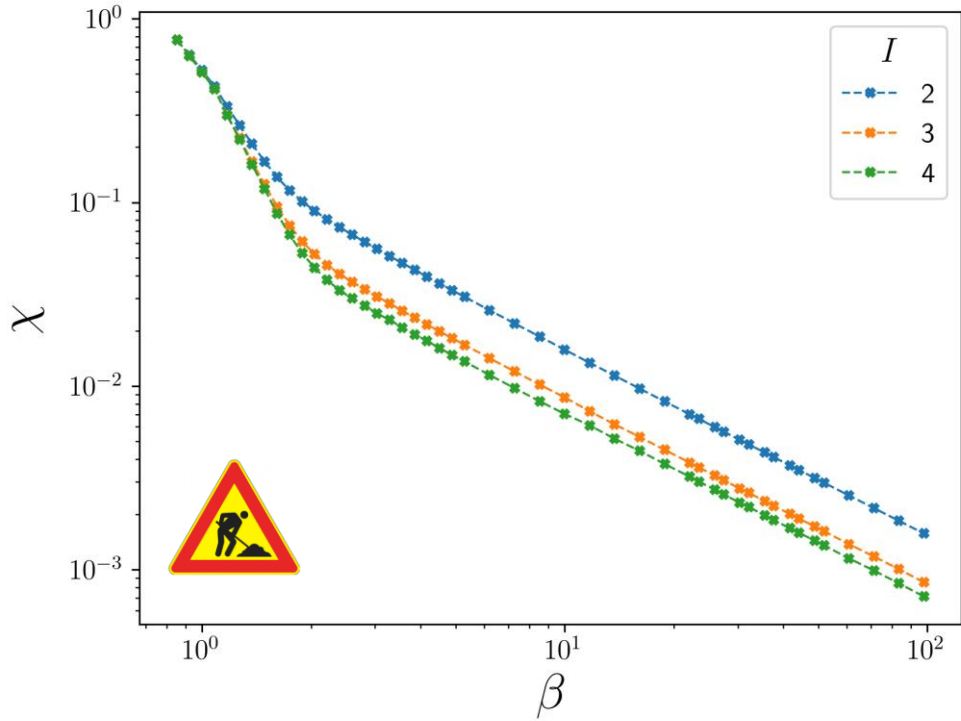
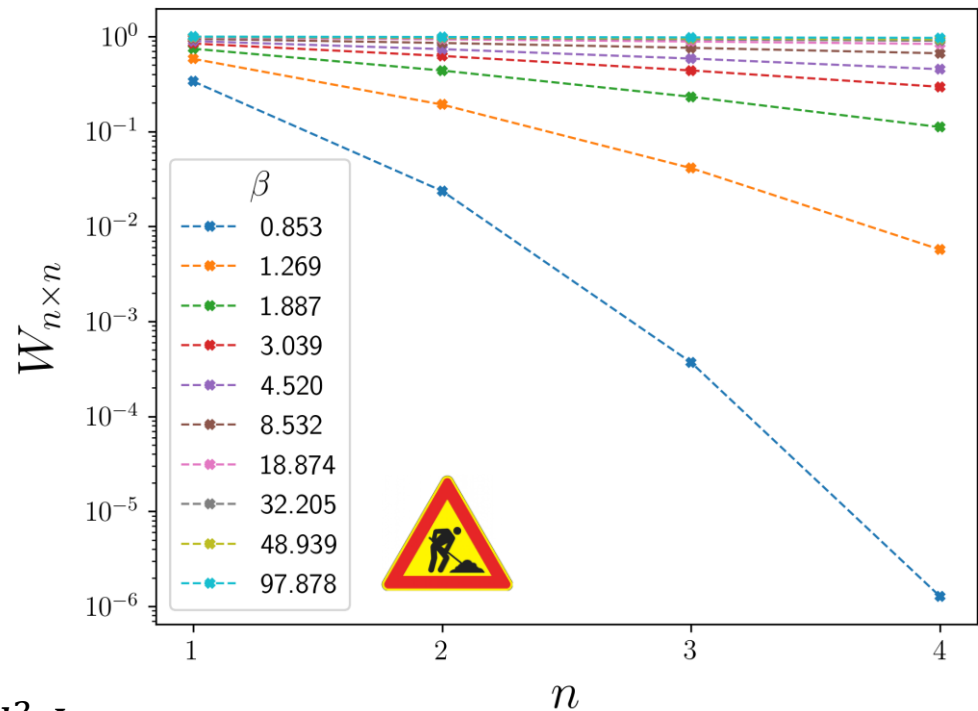
$$d = 3, \chi = d^2, L_{\max} = 5$$

RDB for U(1): ∞ lattices



➤ VariPEPS for infinite (2+1)D (E. Weerda and M. Rizzi, PRB **109**, L241117 (2024))

$$\beta \equiv (2g^2)^{-1}$$



$$d = 3, \chi = d^2, L_{\max} = 5$$

$$W_{I \times J} \simeq \exp[-\sigma IJ - b(I + J) - a]$$

Wilson, Phys. Rev. D **10** (1974)

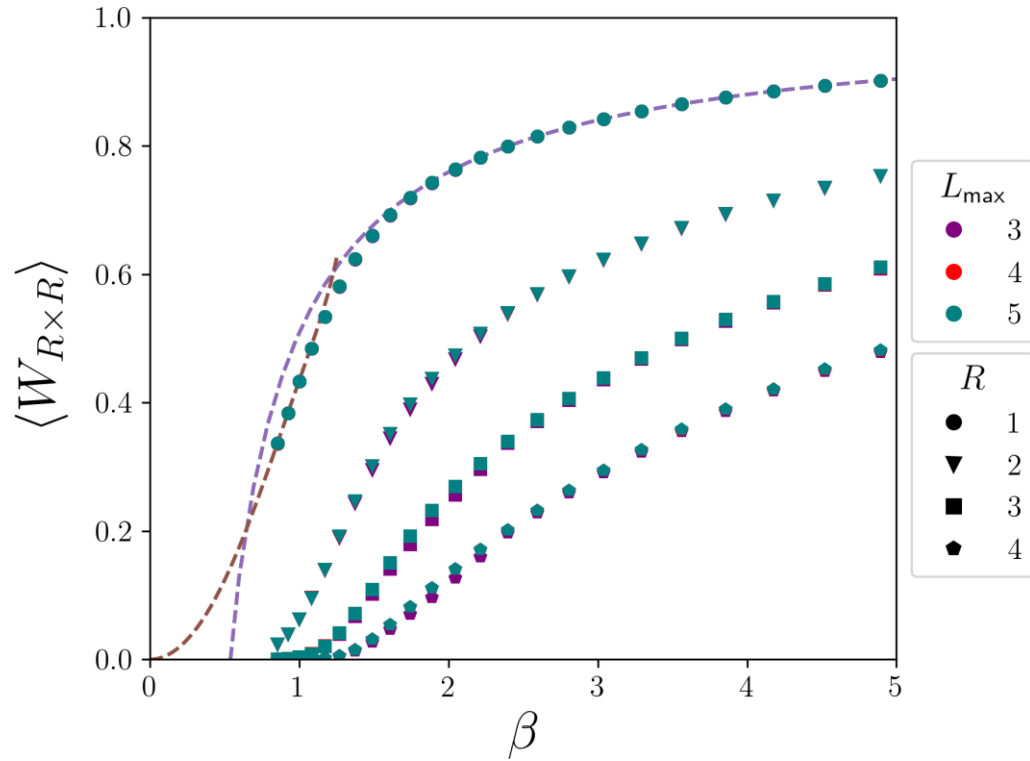
$$\text{Creutz ratio } \chi_{i \times j} = -\ln \frac{W_{i \times j} W_{i-1 \times j-1}}{W_{i \times j-1} W_{i-1 \times j}} \rightarrow \sigma$$

Creutz, Phys. Rev. Lett. **45** (1980)

Running of the coupling



Renormalization through the Wilson loops: $g = g(a)$



$$d = 3, \chi = d^2$$

Hamer et al., Phys. Rev. D **45** (1992); **48** (1993)

Running of the coupling

Renormalization through the Wilson loops: $g = g(a)$



Step scaling

$$F(g_0) = 1 - \frac{W(2, 2)}{W(1, 3)}$$

$$G(g_0) = 1 - \frac{W(4, 4)}{W(2, 6)}$$

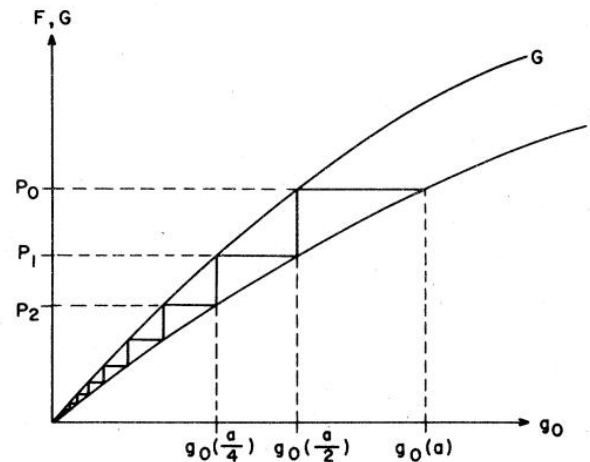
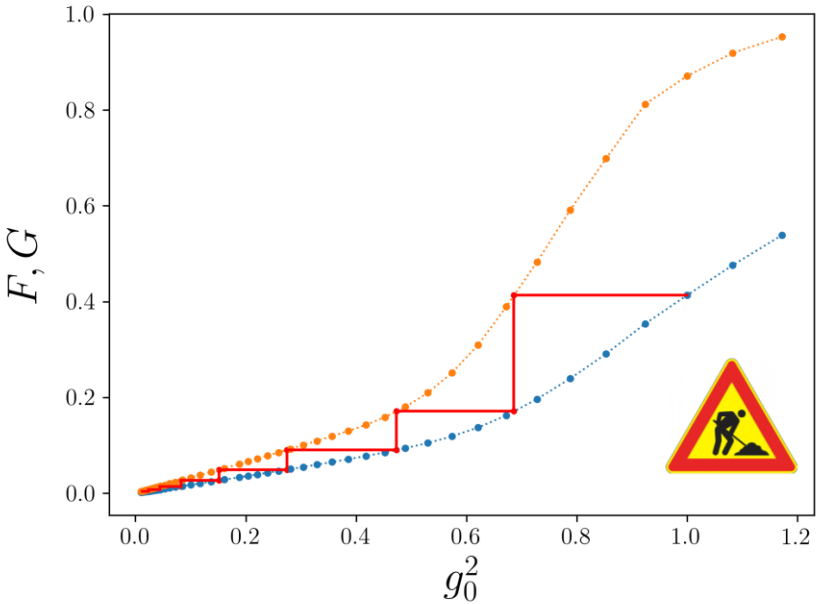


FIG. 1. The “staircase” construction of Sec. II for an asymptotically free theory.

Running of the coupling

Renormalization through the Wilson loops: $g = g(a)$



Step scaling

$$F(g_0) = 1 - \frac{W(2, 2)}{W(1, 3)}$$

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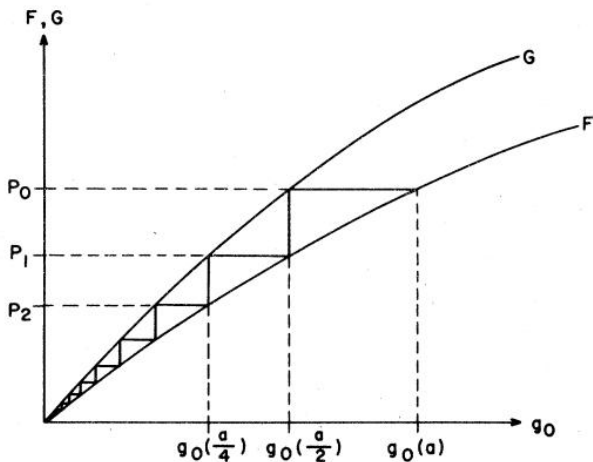
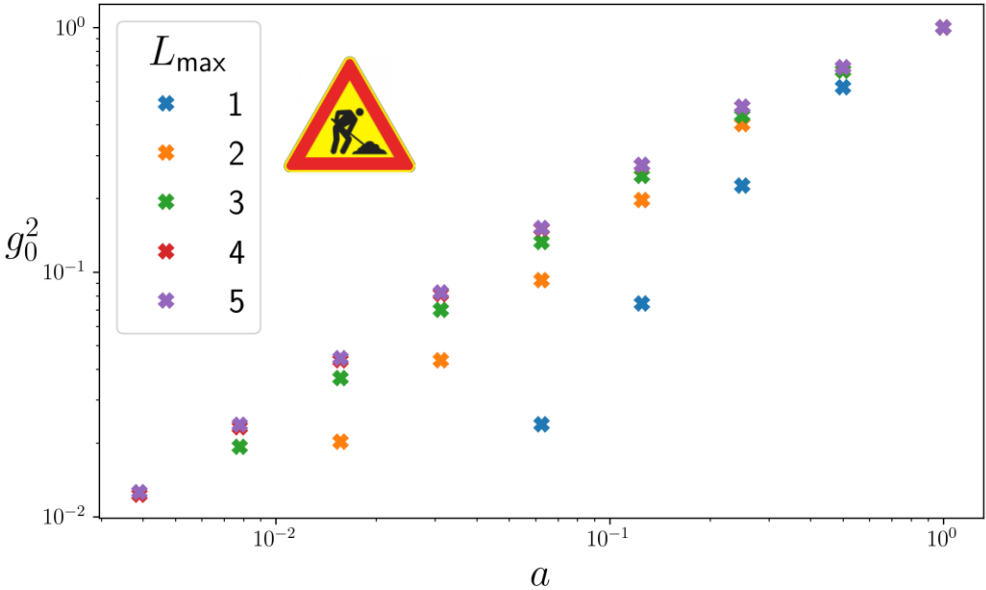
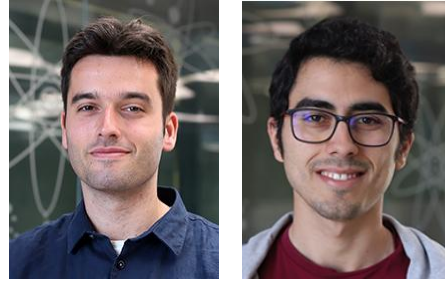


FIG. 1. The “staircase” construction of Sec. II for an asymptotically free theory.



Polyakov scaling



COMPACT GAUGE FIELDS AND THE INFRARED CATASTROPHE

A.M. POLYAKOV

Landau Institute for Theoretical Physics, Moscow, USSR

Received 19 August 1975

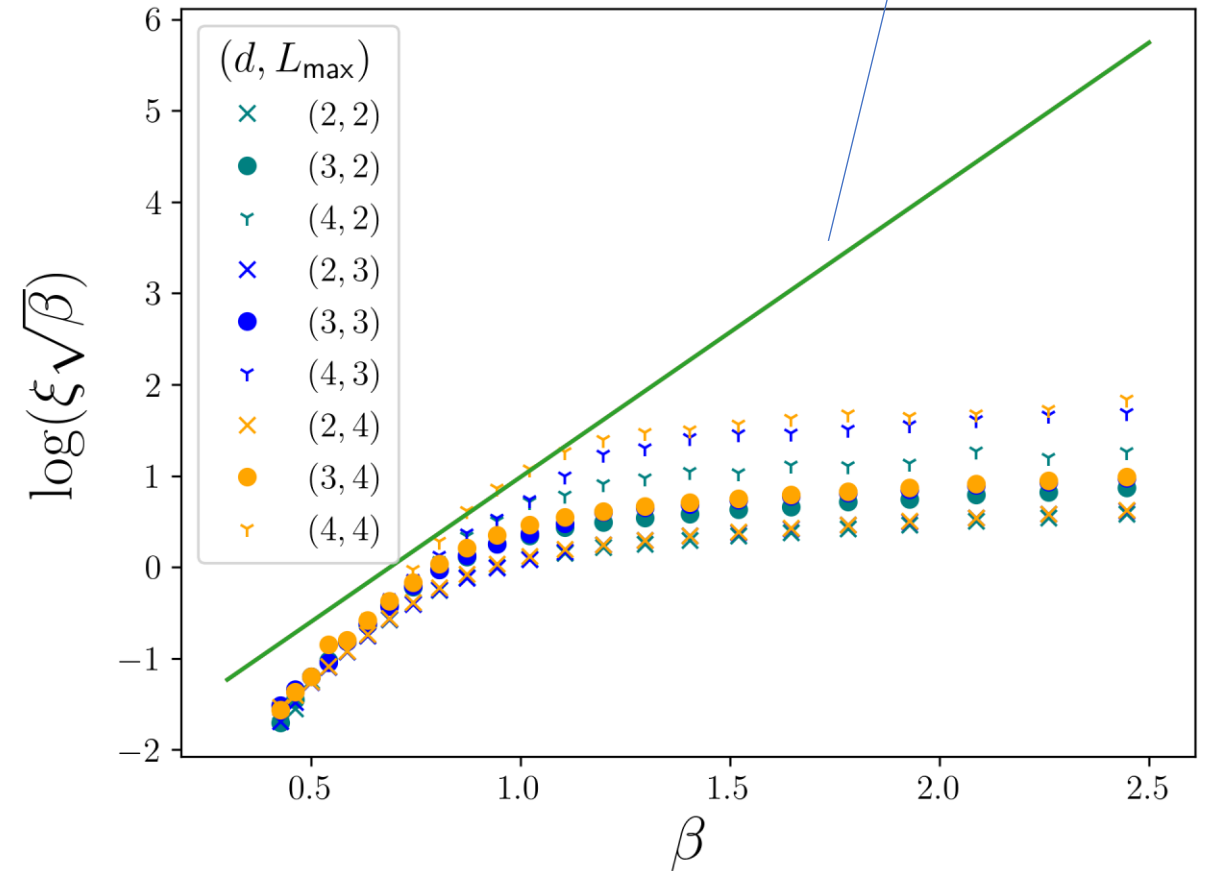
$$a^2 m_D^2 \stackrel{\beta \rightarrow \infty}{=} c\beta \exp\{-\tilde{c}\beta\}$$

$$a^2 \sigma \stackrel{\beta \rightarrow \infty}{=} c' a g^2 a m_D.$$

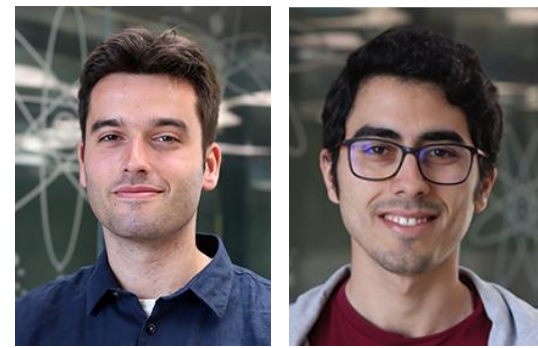
Athenodorou, Teper, JHEP **2019**, 63 (2019)

Polyakov, Phys. Lett. B **59** (1975)

Loan et al., Phys. Rev. D 68 (2003)



RDB Summary: Formulation matters!

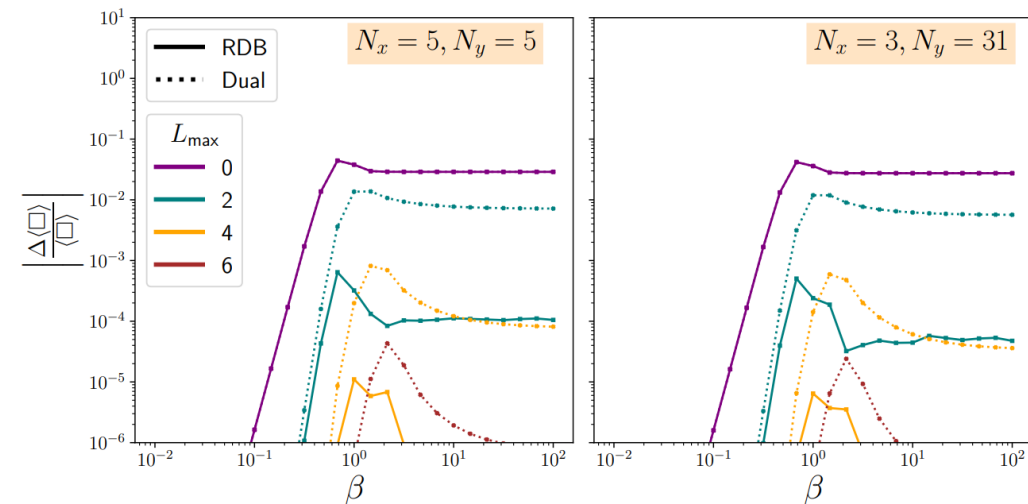
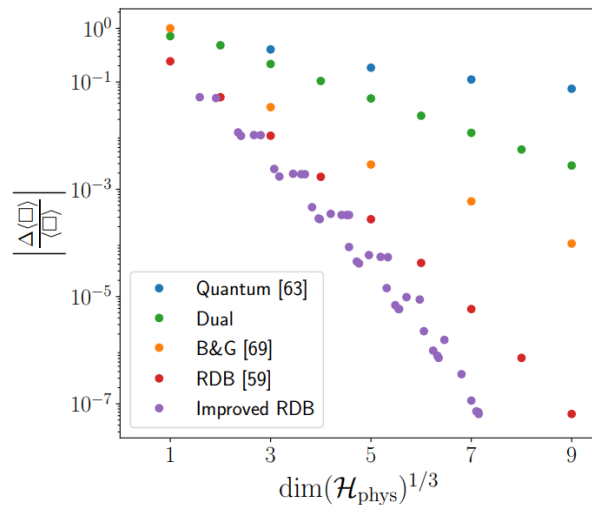


- SU(2):** P. Fontana, M. Miranda-Riaza, and **AC**, PRX **15** (2025)

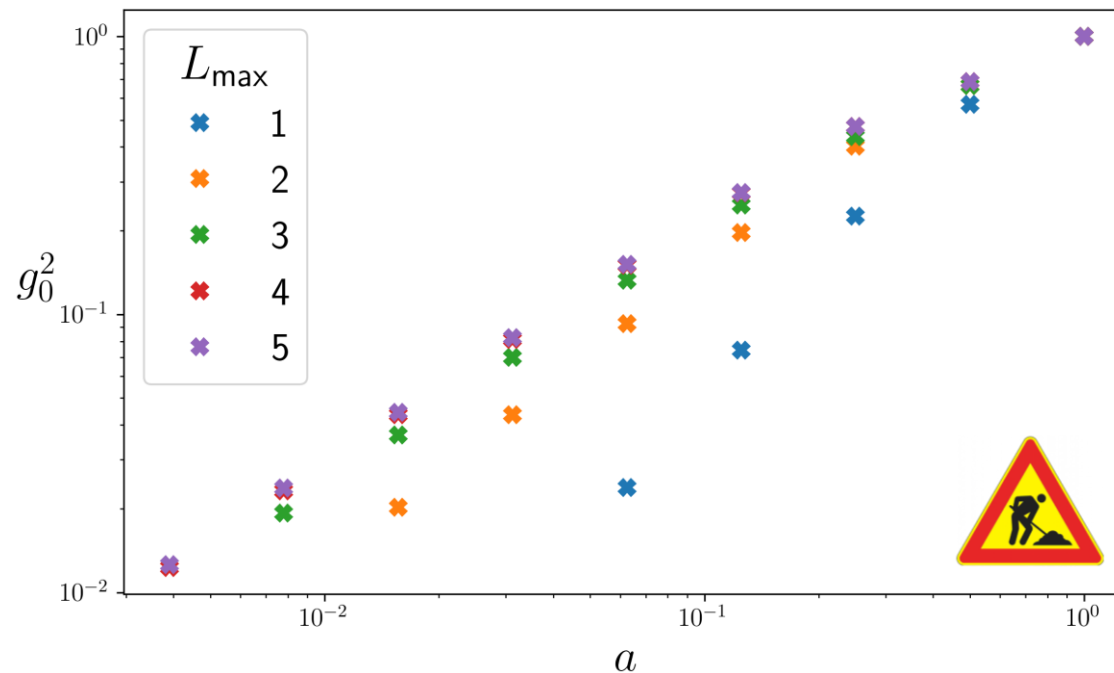
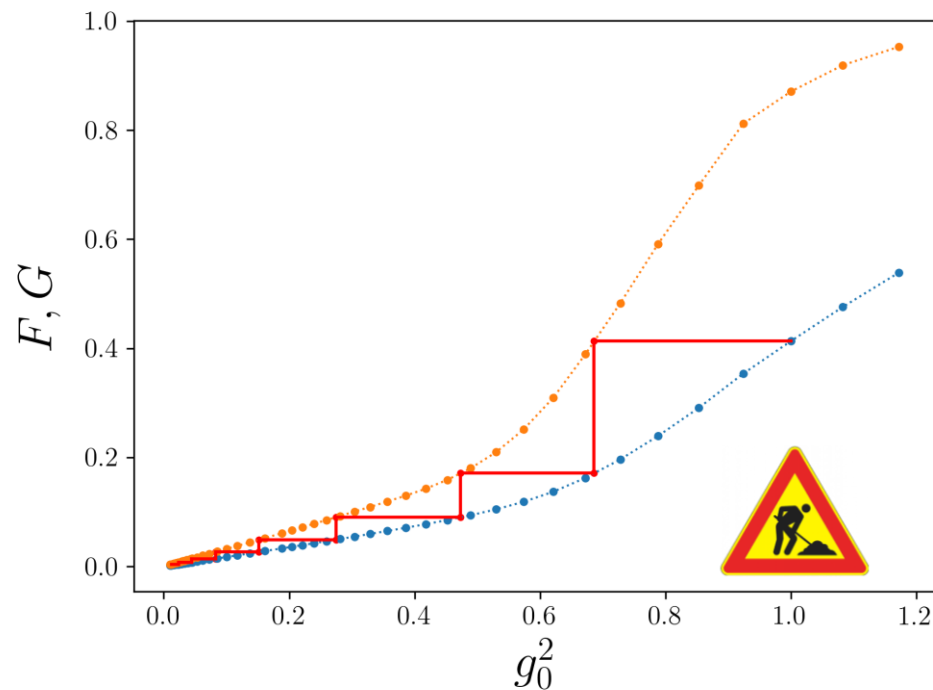
β	Standard truncation (electric basis)	Reformulation (interpolating basis)	Variational (interpolating basis)
0.01	1	1	1
1	2744	64	64
100	>2744	125	1

Total # of states to achieve <1% infidelity in the ground state of pure SU(2) on a minimal torus

- U(1):** M. Miranda-Riaza, P. Fontana and **AC**, PRD **113** (2026)



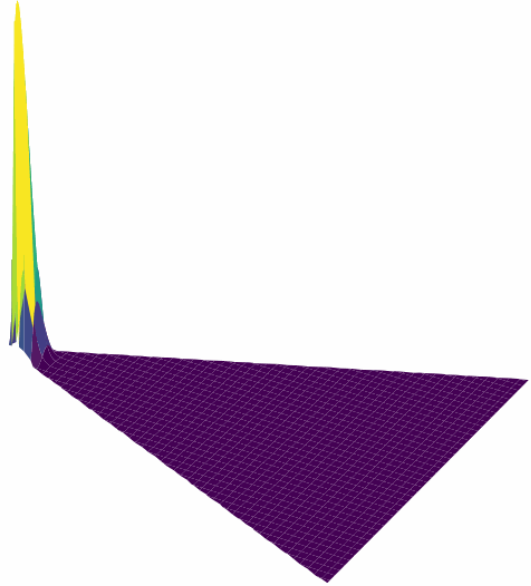
RDB Outlook: *ab-initio* continuum limit



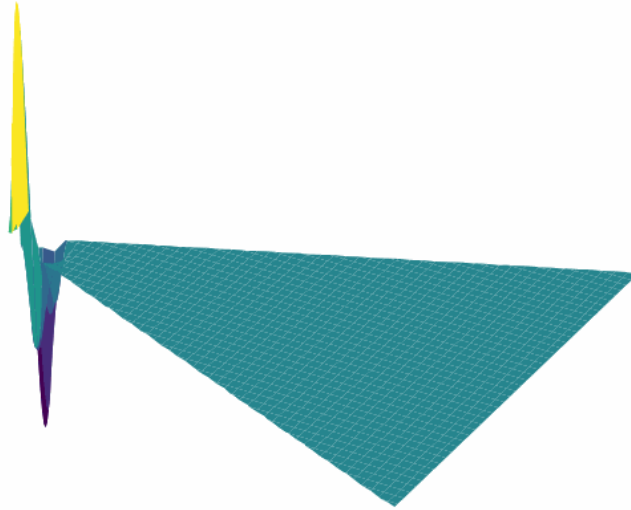
Ongoing: Scaling the infrared cutoff d

Renormalized dual basis for SU(3)

$g = 0.10, n = 0$



$g = 0.10, n = 1$



$g = 0.10, n = 2$

