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Effective Theory and Breakdown of Conformal Symmetry in a Long-Range Quantum Chain

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We deal with the problem of studying the symmetries and the effective theories of long-range models around their critical points. A prominent issue is to determine whether they possess (or not) conformal symmetry (CS) at criticality and how the presence of CS depends on the range of the interactions. To have a model, both simple to treat and interesting, where to investigate these questions, we focus on the Kitaev chain with long-range pairings decaying with distance as power-law with exponent α . This is a quadratic solvable model, yet displaying non-trivial quantum phase transitions. Two critical lines are found, occurring respectively at a positive and a negative chemical potential. Focusing first on the critical line at positive chemical potential, by means of a renormalization group approach we derive its effective theory close to criticality. Our main result is that the effective action is the sum of two terms: a Dirac action S_D , found in the short-range Ising universality class, and an “anomalous” CS breaking term S_{AN} . While S_D originates from low-energy excitations in the spectrum, S_{AN} originates from the higher energy modes where singularities develop, due to the long-range nature of the model. At criticality S_{AN} flows to zero for $\alpha > 2$, while for $\alpha < 2$ it dominates and determines the breakdown of the CS. Out of criticality S_{AN} breaks, in the considered approximation, the effective Lorentz invariance (ELI) for every finite α . As α increases such ELI breakdown becomes less and less pronounced and in the short-range limit $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ the ELI is restored. In order to test the validity of the determined effective theory, we compared the two-fermion static correlation functions and the von Neumann entropy obtained from them with the ones calculated on the lattice, finding agreement. These results explain two observed features characteristic of long-range models, the hybrid decay of static correlation functions within gapped phases and the area-law violation for the von Neumann entropy. The proposed scenario is expected to hold in other long-range models displaying quasiparticle excitations in ballistic regime. From the effective theory one can also see that new phases emerge for $\alpha < 1$. Finally we show that at every finite α the critical exponents, defined as for the short-range ($\alpha \rightarrow \infty$) model, are not altered. This also shows that the long-range paired Kitaev chain provides an example of a long-range model in which the value of α where the CS is broken does not coincide with the value at which the critical exponents start to differ from the ones of the corresponding short-range model. At variance, for the second critical line, having negative chemical potential, only S_{AN} (S_D) is present for $1 < \alpha < 2$ (for $\alpha > 2$). Close to this line, where the minimum of the spectrum coincides with the momentum where singularities develop, the critical exponents change where CS is broken.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The study of classical and quantum long-range systems, both at and out of equilibrium, is a very active field of research [1]. One of the main reasons for this growing interest is that these systems have been predicted to exhibit new phases with peculiar properties, including the presence of correlation functions with both exponential and algebraic decay, even in the presence of a mass gap [2–5], the violation of the lattice locality [6–16] and of the area-law for the von Neumann entropy [3, 4], nonlinear growth of the latter quantity after a quench [17], peculiar constraints on thermalization [18], .

Recently developed techniques in atomic, molecular and optical systems (such as Rydberg atoms, polar molecules, magnetic or electric dipoles, multimode cavities and trapped ions) provide an experimental playground to investigate the properties of phases and phase transitions for long-range models [19–33] and motivated an intense theoretical activity [34–39]. In particular, Ising-type spin chains with tunable long-range interactions can be now realized using neutral atoms coupled to photonic modes of a cavity or with trapped ions coupled to motional degrees of freedom. In this latter case, the resulting interactions decay algebraically with the distance r , with an adjustable exponent usually in the range $\alpha \lesssim 3$.

A crucial issue in the investigation of many-body systems is the characterization and the study of the symmetries of their critical points. For classical short-range models in two and three dimensions the scale invariance hosted at the critical points where second order phase transitions arise is expected to be promoted to the larger *conformal symmetry* (CS), also including

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translations, Euclidean rotations, and special conformal transformations combining translations with spatial inversions [40, 41]. This symmetry, conjectured long ago [42], has in two dimensions far-reaching consequences [40, 41], as it fixes completely the universality class. Numerical studies both in two and three dimensions gave a clear evidence of the presence of CS for short-range models [43–47].

A related, natural question for long-range models is then whether their critical points possess (or not) CS and how its presence is eventually related to the range of the interactions. Referring to couplings decaying with the distance r as $1/r^\alpha$, since for $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ the short-range models and their CS at criticality are recovered, a central issue is up to what values of α (and how) CS persists. This issue is related to another typical question arising in the study of long-range systems, where an important information is the determination of the upper limit value of α (say α^*) such that above it the critical exponents of the short-range model are retrieved [1, 48]. For example, classical spin systems with long-range couplings having power-law exponent $\alpha \equiv d + \sigma$ display, for σ greater than a critical value σ^* , the same critical exponents of the corresponding short-range models ($\sigma \rightarrow \infty$), while for $d/2 < \sigma \leq \sigma^*$, they exhibit peculiar long-range critical exponents [1, 48].

Finally, for classical long-range $O(N)$ models with continuous symmetry one may have a finite critical temperature also in one spatial dimension [49], this being not in contradiction with the Mermin-Wagner theorem [50, 51], which is valid for short-range interactions (see e.g. the discussion in [52]). As a further example, the classical long-range Ising model in $d = 1$ [53–55] has $\sigma^* = 1$ and exactly at $\sigma = \sigma^*$, a phase transition of the Berezinskii-Kosterlitz-Thouless universality class occurs [56–59].

To deal with the interesting problems outlined above for interacting long-range quantum $1d$ chains or long-range classical $2d$ systems, namely the breakdown of the conformal symmetry at criticality and the behavior of the critical exponents, one has to eventually resort to computationally expensive numerical simulations. It is then clear that a qualitative understanding based on a simple, exactly solvable and possibly non-trivial model would be highly desirable.

The presence of CS at the critical point implies the Lorentz invariance of the theory. Typically, in short-range interacting models the resulting effective theory displays an *effective Lorentz invariance* (ELI) also near criticality, as it is seen for the quantum Ising chain in a transverse field [41]. Moreover, general perturbations of the critical points of short-range models allow for Lorentz invariance also in massive regimes, where CS is broken [41]. It is then a natural question if and to what extent the ELI and associated locality survive, both at and out of criticality, in long-range critical systems and, when they are present, how they affect the physical observables, as correlation functions.

To shed light on the issues described above, we decided to consider a long-range quadratic fermionic model in one quantum dimension exhibiting non-trivial quantum phase transitions, the Kitaev chain with long-range pairings power-law decaying with distance, recently introduced in [4]. In particular we derive, via a renormalization group (RG) approach, an effective continuous theory for this model at and close to its critical points.

The Kitaev with long-range pairing (and hopping) is already experimentally realizable for $\alpha = 1$ for a particular type of helical Shiba chain [60, 61] (while for example for the long-range Ising model one can engineer α such that $\alpha \lesssim 3$ [23, 31, 32]). Nevertheless, the long-range Kitaev chain provides an ideal playground to investigate the symmetries of the critical points of long-range systems, since:

- It is a quadratic fermionic model, then exactly solvable.
- For $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$, where the short-range Kitaev chain [62] is recovered, it is mapped via Jordan-Wigner transformations to the short-range Ising model in a transverse field [63] (a discussion of the comparison between the phases of the long-range Kitaev and long-range Ising chains can be found in [5]).
- It displays non-trivial (non mean-field) quantum phase transitions at $\mu = \pm 1$, where μ is the chemical potential appearing in the Hamiltonian (1).
- As shown in [4, 5], it exhibits, in the presence of vanishing mass gap, a linear spectrum around the zero-energy points, which is the case considered in standard textbooks [40, 41].
- It displays a hybrid decay behavior (exponential at short distances and power-law at longer ones, see Fig. 1) for the static correlation functions in gapped regimes [4]. This hybrid behavior has also been observed e.g. in the Ising model with long-range interactions [2, 5] and it seems to be characteristic of long-range systems.

In Ref. [5] the origin of the hybrid decay behavior mentioned above was identified analytically as the result of the competition between two different sets of modes with well-separated energies. The short-distance exponential decay originates from the eigenmodes with energy near the minimum of the energy spectrum in the center of the Brillouin zone (as in short-range models), while, surprisingly, the long-distance algebraic decay originates from *high-energy* eigenmodes. A similar picture emerged for the long-range Ising model on the basis of a spin wave analysis [2]. This fact suggests that the double contribution to the correlation functions from two different sets of modes can be not limited to free or weakly interacting long-range models. In the long-range paired Kitaev chain the modes at the edges of the Brillouin zone have been found responsible also for an anomalous scaling for the ground state energy at criticality [4, 5]. For this reason, in this paper we put forward and develop an approximate renormalization group (RG) approach in which we explicitly take into account the contribution of the modes at the edges of the Brillouin zone during the decimation procedure.

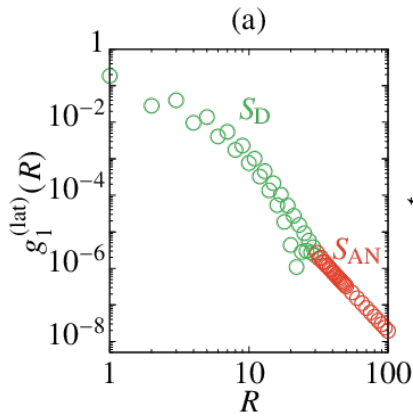


FIG. 1: Plot of the static two fermions correlation function $g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R)$ defined in Eq. (17), showing the hybrid exponential and power-law decay. The first part on the left is described close to criticality by the Dirac action S_D , while the algebraic tail is associated to CS breaking term S_{AN} [see Section IV].

Focusing mostly on the critical line $\mu = 1$, the main results that we obtained are:

- Section III: The resulting effective action is found to be the sum of two terms: a Dirac action S_D coming from contributions near the minimum of the energy spectrum, as in the short-range limit $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$, plus an anomalous CS breaking term S_{AN} originating from the higher-energy contributions at the edges of the Brillouin zone, where singularities develop (in the $[\alpha]$ -th derivative of the spectrum, $[\alpha]$ labeling the integer part of α) due to the long-range nature of the model. This is one of the central results of the paper. Although the determination of effective theories for both classical and quantum long-range models has been the subject of a perduring interest (see e.g. Refs. [64–66] and references therein), in our opinion the present example is particularly instructive, since the precise origin and consequence of the anomalous CS breaking term S_{AN} is directly identified and derived from the microscopics. Notably the appearance of the CS breaking action, due to high-energy modes, implies a different hierarchy for the quasiparticles weights along the RG, compared to the one generally assumed for short-range systems [67].
- Sections III and V: At criticality, for $\alpha > 2$ RG makes the CS breaking term S_{AN} flow to zero, while for $\alpha < 2$ it dominates over S_D . This change of behavior is at the origin of the breakdown of CS, since S_{AN} is not conformal invariant.
- Section III: The obtained effective theory allows to identify two new phases for $\alpha < 1$. Close to criticality these phases display an additional emergent approximate symmetry under suitable anisotropic scale transformations.
- Section IV: Out of criticality S_{AN} and S_D do not decouple completely and they co-act to determine the physical quantities. For instance they are at the origin of the hybrid (exponential plus power-law) decay of the static two fermions correlation functions out of criticality. This coupling between the two terms S_D and S_{AN} and the validity of the effective theory are probed against the lattice results. The asymptotic decay exponents of the lattice correlation functions are compared to the ones obtained from the effective theory, finding perfect agreement. Notably our study also unveils the central role played by RG subleading terms in S_{AN} , affecting even qualitatively the correlation functions in some regimes. In our knowledge this fact has no counterpart in short-range systems.
- Section VA: The hybrid decay of the two fermions static correlation functions out of criticality points to the breakdown of the Lorentz invariance for the effective theory. Indeed we infer that out of criticality the ELI, exact in the limit $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ (where S_D just acquires a mass term [40, 41]), is broken at every finite value of α . Conversely, exactly at criticality the Lorentz group, belonging to the conformal group, is broken only below $\alpha = 2$.
- Section VI: By means of the effective theory we computed the von Neumann entropy $V(\ell)$ (ℓ being the size of a part of the bi-parted chain). Exactly at criticality $V(\ell)$ follows the standard scaling law $V(\ell) = a + \frac{c^{(\text{VNE})}}{3} \log(\ell)$ valid for short-range critical systems [68, 69]. However, while above $\alpha = 1$ it is found $c^{(\text{VNE})} = \frac{1}{2}$, as for the short-range Kitaev (Ising) chain, below this threshold it holds $c^{(\text{VNE})} = 1$. Correspondingly, out of criticality and above $\alpha = 1$, we obtained no deviations from the so-called area-law ($c^{(\text{VNE})} = 0$), valid for short-range gapped systems, while a logarithmic deviation (with $c^{(\text{VNE})} = \frac{1}{2}$) is derived for $\alpha < 1$. Our results are in agreement with the lattice results in Refs. [4, 5, 70] and confirm the presence of new phases at $\alpha < 1$, as inferred by the effective theory (see Section III).

- Section VIII: At every value of the decay exponent α of the pairing in (1), the critical exponents (using the standard notation [67]) α (in classical short-range models related of the specific heat, not to be confused with decay exponent for the pairing of the Kitaev chain considered here) and β (referring to the Ising order parameter) close to $\mu = 1$ assume the same values as for the short-range Ising (Kitaev) model. This fact is allowed by the simultaneous presence of S_D and S_{AN} out of criticality.

In Section VII the critical line $\mu = -1$ and $\alpha > 1$ (for $\alpha < 1$ the Hamiltonian (1) acquires a mass gap) is also analyzed for the sake of comparison. Since close to this line the minimum of the quasiparticle energy is now at $k = \pi$, the effective action is composed by a single term only, unlike the situation around the line $\mu = 1$. The consequences of this fact on the two-points correlation functions, on the breakdown of conformal invariance, on the violation of the area-law for the von Neumann entropy and on the critical exponents for the Ising order parameter are discussed.

In the following we will obtain and describe in detail the results mentioned above. Conclusions and perspectives are discussed in Section IX, while more technical material is presented in the Appendices.

II. THE MODEL

We start from the Kitaev Hamiltonian with long-range pairing [4] defined on a 1D lattice:

$$H_{\text{lat}} = -\omega \sum_{j=1}^L \left(a_j^\dagger a_{j+1} + \text{h.c.} \right) - \mu \sum_{j=1}^L \left(n_j - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{\Delta}{2} \sum_{j=1}^L \sum_{\ell=1}^{L-1} d_\ell^{-\alpha} \left(a_j a_{j+\ell} + a_{j+\ell}^\dagger a_j^\dagger \right). \quad (1)$$

In Eq. (1), a_j is the operator destroying a (spinless) fermion in the site $j = 1, \dots, L$, being L the number of sites of the chain. For a closed chain, we define $d_\ell = \ell$ ($d_\ell = L - \ell$) if $\ell < L/2$ ($\ell > L/2$) and we choose antiperiodic boundary conditions [4]. We measure energies in units of 2ω and lengths in units of the lattice spacing s . We also set for simplicity $\Delta = 2\omega$, since as discussed in [4] the critical values of the chemical potential $\mu = \pm 1$ does not depend on Δ/ω .

The spectrum of excitations is obtained via a Bogoliubov transformation and it is given by

$$\lambda_\alpha(k) = \sqrt{(\mu - \cos k)^2 + f_\alpha^2(k + \pi)}. \quad (2)$$

In Eq. (2), $k = -\pi + 2\pi(n + 1/2)/L$ with $0 \leq n < L$ and $f_\alpha(k) \equiv \sum_{l=1}^{L-1} \sin(kl)/d_\ell^\alpha$. The functions $f_\alpha(k)$ can be also evaluated in the thermodynamic limit, where they become polylogarithmic functions [71–73].

The spectrum Eq. (2) displays the critical point $\mu = 1$ for every α and the critical point $\mu = -1$ for $\alpha > 1$. The ground state of Eq. (1) is given by $|\text{GS}\rangle = \prod_{n=0}^{L/2-1} \left(\cos \theta_k - i \sin \theta_k a_k^\dagger a_{-k}^\dagger \right) |0\rangle$, with $\tan(2\theta_k) = -f_\alpha(k + \pi)/(\mu - \cos k)$, while the ground state energy density $e_0(\alpha, L)$ is given by $e_0(\alpha, L) = -\sum_k \lambda_\alpha(k)/(2L)$. We remind that no Kac rescaling [1] is needed for the Kitaev Hamiltonian of Eq. (1), since $e_0(\alpha, L)$ remains finite in the $L \rightarrow \infty$ limit (see also Appendix D).

III. CRITICAL EFFECTIVE THEORY

In this Section we derive an effective theory for the long-range paired Kitaev chain Eq. (1) by using a RG approach, valid close to the critical lines $\mu = \pm 1$.

First we focus on a region in proximity of the critical line $\mu = 1$, where the minimum of the spectrum in Eq. (2) is at $k = 0$ (later in the text we will discuss the case $\mu = -1$). For $L \rightarrow \infty$ the Hamiltonian of Eq. (1) reads

$$H = \frac{L}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dk \psi^\dagger(k) h_\alpha(k) \psi(k), \quad (3)$$

where $h_\alpha(k) = -(\mu - \cos k) \sigma_3 - \Delta f_\alpha(k + \pi) \sigma_2$ acts on the space of Nambu spinors $\psi(k) = (a_k, a_{-k}^\dagger)^T$ and the σ_i are the Pauli matrices.

We now proceed to the RG procedure, which for the long-range Kitaev chain takes advantage of the quadratic nature of the model. We refer to Ref. [74] for an exact RG treatment of the short-range Kitaev chain. Starting from a theory having an energy cut-off Λ (here equal to π), the standard strategy divides in the following three steps [67, 75]: *a) decimation*: integrate out high-energy portions of the momentum space, that is in our model between $\pm\pi$ and $\pm\frac{\pi}{b}$ (with $b > 1$). The resulting Hamiltonian is denoted by $H_L^{(b)}$; *b) rescaling*: restore the old integration domain for the momenta, by redefining $k' = bk$; *c) renormalization*: reabsorb the effect of b in the normalizations of the fields and in the parameters appearing in $H_L^{(b)}$.

The standard prescription for decimation described above would lead to write:

$$H_L^{(b)} = \frac{L}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{b}}^{\frac{\pi}{b}} dk \psi^\dagger(k) h_\alpha(k) \psi(k), \quad (4)$$

after integrating out the momenta far from the minimum of the spectrum at $k = 0$. However decimation must be performed with particular care for Eq. (1). Indeed one should not discard the contributions of the high-energy modes at the edges of the Brillouin zone, where singularities develop (in the $[\alpha]$ -th derivative of the spectrum $\lambda(k)$, $[\alpha]$ labeling the integer part of α) due to the long-range nature of the model encoded in $f_\alpha(k)$. Indeed previous works [4, 5] have shown that these high-energy modes heavily affect various basic properties of Eq. (1). In particular they determine the peculiar hybrid decay of the correlation functions and the anomalous scaling of the ground-state energy density at criticality (see Section I and Appendix D). Thus we proceed keeping the contributions of the modes at the edges of the Brillouin zone during the decimation procedure. In Section IV we verify the validity of the proposed RG procedure by comparing the correlation functions obtained from the effective theory with the lattice correlation functions.

This way of performing RG implies a different hierarchy for the quasiparticles weights along the RG, compared to the one generally assumed for short-range systems [67]. Alternative hierarchies have been discussed in the context of RG theory (see Ref. [76] and references therein) and concerning localization in long-range systems with disorder [77]. We also observe that if had one performed exactly the RG procedure, then the contribution to the effective theory by the modes at the edges of the Brillouin zone would have been automatically correctly reproduced: however, to perform analytically the procedure we resort to expansions of the energy spectrum $\lambda_\alpha(k)$ and this requires to explicitly single out the contribution from the edges the Brillouin zone.

Using the procedure described above, and absorbing the factor $\frac{L}{2\pi}$ in the normalization of the fermionic field, we write instead of Eq. (4):

$$H_L^{(b)} = H_D^{(b)} + H_{AN}^{(b;\alpha)} \quad (5)$$

with

$$H_D^{(b)} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{b}}^{\frac{\pi}{b}} dp \psi^\dagger(p) h_\alpha(p) \psi(p) \quad (6)$$

and

$$H_{AN}^{(b;\alpha)} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{b}}^{\frac{\pi}{b}} dp \psi^\dagger(p) h_\alpha(\pi + p) \psi(p). \quad (7)$$

Here, $h_\alpha(p)$ and $h_\alpha(p + \pi)$ have support close to the momentum $k = 0$ and $k = \pi$, respectively. We exploited the periodicity of the Brillouin zone and assumed in $H_{AN}^{(b;\alpha)}$ the cut-off for the p momenta to be again $\frac{\pi}{b}$, with $b \gg 1$.

In order to perform the rescaling and renormalization steps it is useful to expand $f_\alpha(k)$ and $f_\alpha(\pi + k)$ in Eqs. (6) and (7) in powers of k (see Appendix A). We obtain from Eq. (6)

$$H_D^{(b)} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{b}}^{\frac{\pi}{b}} dp \bar{\psi}_L(p) \left(v_F \gamma_1 p + m_0 v_F^2 \right) \psi_L(p), \quad (8)$$

where $\psi_L(p) = \psi(p)$, $\bar{\psi}_L(p) \equiv \psi_L^\dagger(p) \gamma_0$, and $m_0 v_F^2 \propto |\mu - 1|$ vanishes at criticality (the subscript 0 on m_0 and on the constants in the following denotes bare quantities, and it is removed for the corresponding renormalized quantities). Moreover $v_F \equiv 1$ is the rescaled Fermi velocity in $k = 0$ and, following the specific form of the tight-binding matrix from Eq. (1), we conventionally choose $\gamma_0 = -\sigma_3$ and $\gamma_1 = -i \sigma_1$ (see Appendix B).

Equation (8) is the usual Dirac Hamiltonian, describing, as it is well known, the short-range Ising model at criticality [41], and it provides the dynamics around the minimum at $k = 0$. A central point of this Section is that the contribution $H_{AN}^{(b;\alpha)}$ takes instead a different form for $\alpha > 2$ and $\alpha < 2$. For $\alpha > 2$ one has

$$H_{AN}^{(b;\alpha>2)} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{b}}^{\frac{\pi}{b}} dp \bar{\psi}_H(p) \left[\gamma_1 (c_{1,0} p + c_{3,0} p^3 + \dots + a_0 p^\beta) + M_0 \right] \psi_H(p), \quad (9)$$

where $\psi_H(p) = \psi(\pi + p)$ and $M_0(\mu) \equiv |\mu + 1|$. The coefficient β (not to be confused with the scaling exponent β mentioned in the Introduction) is given by

$$\beta \equiv \alpha - 1. \quad (10)$$

In Eq. (9) the coefficients a_0 and $c_{n,0}$ ($n \geq 1$) have the expressions given in Eq. (A1). These expressions are α -dependent, although in Eq. (9) and in the following this dependence is dropped for the sake of brevity. Again in Eq. (9) the sum over the odd n 's is up to the largest integer smaller than β . The power p^β in Eqs. (9) and (11) has to be interpreted here and in the following as $p^\beta \equiv \text{sign}(p) |p|^\beta$. This definition comes directly from the two different expansions in p -powers series of $f_\alpha(\pi + p)$ in Eq. (5), depending on $\text{sign}(p)$, as discussed in Appendix A.

For $\alpha < 2$ we find

$$H_{\text{AN}}^{(b;\alpha<2)} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{b}}^{\frac{\pi}{b}} dp \bar{\psi}_{\text{H}}(p) \left[a_0 \gamma_1 p^\beta + M_0 \right] \psi_{\text{H}}(p). \quad (11)$$

The Hamiltonian (8) commutes with those in Eqs. (9) and (11). This fact is at the origin of the good agreement between effective theory results and numerical findings not only at asymptotically large distances, but also at intermediate length scales.

Notice that while in Eq. (8) and Eq. (11) we retained only the leading term in the expansion of $f_\alpha(\pi + p)$ in p -powers, in (9) also subdominant terms are kept for future convenience. Since these terms are suppressed along the RG flow they will be discarded in the following of the present Section, where RG is analyzed. As discussed in textbooks [40, 41] $\psi_{\text{L}}(p)$ and $\psi_{\text{H}}(p)$ are Majorana fields [78, 79]; their canonical quantization is described in Appendix B.

Rescaling and renormalization [points b and c] in Eq. (5) proceed now as follow. Under rescaling $p \rightarrow \frac{p'}{b}$, $H_{\text{D}}^{(b)}$ transforms as (omitting the primes)

$$H_{\text{D}}^{(b)} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{dp}{b} \bar{\psi}_{\text{L}}\left(\frac{p}{b}\right) \left(\gamma_1 \frac{p}{b} + m_0 \right) \psi_{\text{L}}\left(\frac{p}{b}\right), \quad (12)$$

while $H_{\text{AN}}^{(b)}$ transforms as

$$H_{\text{AN}}^{(b;\alpha>2)} \approx \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{dp}{b} \bar{\psi}_{\text{H}}\left(\frac{p}{b}\right) \left[c_{1,0} \gamma_1 \frac{p}{b} + M_0 \right] \psi_{\text{H}}\left(\frac{p}{b}\right), \quad (13)$$

for $\alpha > 2$ and as

$$H_{\text{AN}}^{(b;\alpha<2)} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{dp}{b} \bar{\psi}_{\text{H}}\left(\frac{p}{b}\right) \left[a_0 \gamma_1 \frac{p^\beta}{b^\beta} + M_0 \right] \psi_{\text{H}}\left(\frac{p}{b}\right) \quad (14)$$

for $\alpha < 2$. Standard power-counting arguments [80, 81] show that the field $\psi_{\text{L}}(p)$ has dimension $d_\psi = \frac{1}{2}$ in mass (with $\hbar = v_F = 1$). Therefore, under rescaling it transforms as $\psi_{\text{L}}\left(\frac{p}{b}\right) = \psi_{\text{L}}(p) b^{\frac{1}{2}}$. The same scaling law applies to $\psi_{\text{H}}(p)$, since the mass terms in Eqs. (8) and (11) have the same functional form. Equivalently, $\psi_{\text{H}}(p)$ differs from $\psi_{\text{L}}(p)$ only for the lattice momentum k where p is centered around ($k = \pm\pi$ and $k = 0$ respectively).

With these scaling laws we obtain:

$$H_{\text{D}}^{(b)} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dp \bar{\psi}_{\text{L}}(p) \left(\gamma_1 \frac{p}{b} + m_0 \right) \psi_{\text{L}}(p), \quad (15)$$

(similarly for $H_{\text{AN}}^{(b;\alpha>2)}$) and

$$H_{\text{AN}}^{(b;\alpha<2)} = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dp \bar{\psi}_{\text{H}}(p) \left[a_0 \gamma_1 \frac{p^\beta}{b^\beta} + M_0 \right] \psi_{\text{H}}(p). \quad (16)$$

In Eq. (15) the b -dependence can be reabsorbed by the renormalization transformation (not related with the rescaling law) $\psi_{\text{L}}(p) \rightarrow \psi_{\text{L}}(p) b^{\frac{1}{2}}$, also implying $m_0 \rightarrow b m_0 \equiv m$. Similarly for M_0 in $H_{\text{AN}}^{(b;\alpha>2)}$ we find: $M_0 \rightarrow b M_0 \equiv M$. Assuming again for $\psi_{\text{H}}(p)$ the same renormalization as for $\psi_{\text{L}}(p)$, we obtain for Eq. (16): $a_0 \rightarrow \frac{a_0}{b^{(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}-1)}} \equiv a$ and $M_0 \rightarrow b M_0 \equiv M$. A different choice for the renormalization of $\psi_{\text{H}}(p)$ does not change the evolution along RG of the ratio between the renormalized parameters a and M .

In order to better analyze the RG flow of Eq. (5), we discuss separately the cases $\alpha > 2$ and $\alpha < 2$:

- If $\alpha > 2$, after neglecting the subdominant p -powers in Eq. (9), both Eqs. (8) and (9) become Dirac Hamiltonians. If $\mu = 1$, then $m = 0$ for Eq. (8), while $M \neq 0$ for Eq. (9). Since these masses renormalize with the same factor b , we conclude then that H_{D} is dominant against $H_{\text{AN}}^{(\alpha>2)}$ along the RG flow, as an effect of the mass term $\propto M \gg m$. The role played by the modes at $k \approx \pm\pi$ is suppressed for the dynamics close to criticality in this range of α . One thus retrieves the Majorana field theory proper of the critical short-range Ising model.

- If $\alpha < 2$ a direct comparison between the p -powers of their kinetic terms shows that $H_{\text{AN}}^{(\alpha < 2)}$ becomes dominant with respect to H_{D} along the RG flow. Thus, due to the contributions at $k \approx \pm\pi$, the RG flow leads to a critical theory different from the Dirac one predicted around the minimum of the lattice spectrum. The analysis of the effective theory shows that one may further distinguish the case $1 < \alpha < 2$ and $\alpha < 1$:
 - For $1 < \alpha < 2$ the ratio $\frac{M}{a}$ increases along the flow: fixing conventionally $a = a_0$, one finds in this unit that $M \rightarrow b^\beta M$, with $\beta > 0$. More precisely, since $M_0(\mu = 1) \neq 0$, we obtain that M stays nonzero also on the critical line $\mu = 1$, which is massless for the lattice spectrum. The term $\propto M$ produces important effects on the dynamics close to criticality: as discussed in Section IV B, it allows for an asymptotic decay of correlations functions consistent with lattice calculations (Section IV A). In particular, although $M \neq 0$, the decay of static correlation functions is still algebraic and with exponents in agreement with the ones derived in Section IV. We observe that if one sets $M \rightarrow 0$ a wrong decay would rather be obtained, providing a check for the soundness of our RG scheme.
 - If $\alpha < 1$, then $\beta < 0$ and M tends to vanish along the RG. This behavior for M , different from the one at $\alpha > 1$, is a signature of a quantum phase transition arising along a line passing through $\alpha = 1$ at $\mu = 1$, as argued in [4].

The RG flow of M in the three different ranges for α is plotted in Fig. 2.

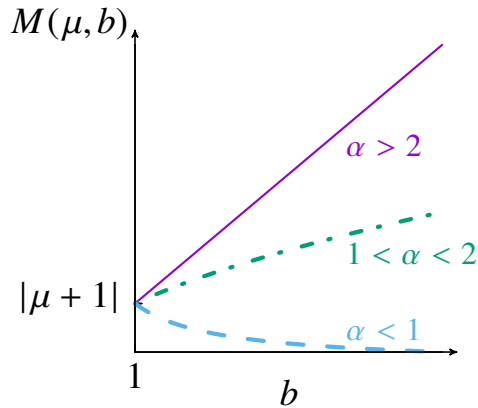


FIG. 2: Typical evolution for M under RG flow (encoded in the dependence on the decimation scale b) for $\alpha > 2$, $1 < \alpha < 2$, and $\alpha < 1$. The origin of the \hat{x} axes is in $b = 1$, where $M(\mu, 1) = M_0 = |\mu + 1|$.

We notice that Hamiltonians (or corresponding actions) with non integer p -exponents, similar to Eqs. (9)-(11), have been presented in literature as effective theories of long-range models (see e.g. Refs. [65, 66] and references therein). However to our knowledge the example in this paper is the first one in which is obtained by RG from microscopics for a quantum long-range model.

Finally, in one dimensional quantum systems with continuous symmetries a RG behavior as the one described in the present Section is expected related with the breakdown of the Mermin-Wagner theorem [50, 51], generally occurring at small enough values of α [53–59, 82].

IV. TWO-POINTS CORRELATION FUNCTIONS

In this Section we compare the two-fermions correlation functions computed from the effective theory close to the critical line $\mu = 1$ with the ones directly computed on the lattice model.

A. Lattice results

The lattice Hamiltonian in Eq. (1), being quadratic, allows for a straightforward computation of the correlation functions. We discuss in the following the behavior of the lattice correlation $g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R) \equiv \langle a_R^\dagger a_0 \rangle$, referring to [4, 5] and Appendix E for more details. Other correlation functions, as density-density ones, can be built from $g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R)$ and $g_1^{(\text{lat}, \text{anom})}(R) \equiv \langle a_R^\dagger a_0^\dagger \rangle$ (also calculated in Appendix E) by Wick's theorem.

In the limit $L \rightarrow \infty$, $g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R)$ reads

$$g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dk e^{ikR} \mathcal{G}_\alpha(k), \quad (17)$$

with $\mathcal{G}_\alpha(k) = \frac{\mu - \cos k}{2\lambda_\alpha(k+\pi)}$. We focus on the range $\mu > 0$ and at the beginning outside of the critical line $\mu = 1$. There the explicit calculation of the integral in Eq. (17) gives

$$g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R) = A(R, \xi_1, \xi_2) + B(R) \quad (18)$$

with $A(R, \xi_1, \xi_2) = (-1)^R \mathcal{D}_\alpha(\xi_1, \xi_2) e^{-\xi_1 R}$ and

$$*) B(R) = -\frac{2\alpha}{(\mu+1)^2} \frac{\zeta(\alpha-1)}{R^{\alpha+1}} \text{ if } \alpha > 2;$$

$$**) B(R) = \frac{\cos^2(\pi\alpha/2) \sin(\pi\alpha)}{\pi(\mu+1)^2} \frac{\Gamma(2\alpha-1)}{R^{2\alpha-1}} \text{ if } 1 < \alpha < 2;$$

$$***) B(R) = \frac{\mu+1}{4\pi} \frac{1-\alpha}{R^{2-\alpha}} \text{ if } 0 < \alpha < 1.$$

The parameters ξ_1 and ξ_2 are zeros of $\lambda_\alpha(z)$ and depend on μ and α in an implicit way. $\Gamma(x)$ and $\zeta(x)$ denote the Gamma and the Riemann zeta functions, respectively. The expression $\mathcal{D}_\alpha(\xi_1, \xi_2)$ is just a multiplicative constant whose expression can be extracted from the results of Appendix E.

The first contribution $A(R, \xi_1, \xi_2)$ in Eq. (18) decays purely exponentially outside of the massless line and it is due to momenta close to the minimum of the energy, at $k \approx 0$. The second contribution $B(R)$ decays instead algebraically and it originates from the higher energy momenta around $k = \pm\pi$. When the two contributions become of the same order, the change of decay from exponential to algebraic takes place [2, 5]. We notice that the algebraic tail occurs in the presence of a nonzero lattice mass gap, as found also in [2–4]. This hybrid behavior has also been observed in the Ising model with long-range interactions [2, 5] and seems to be general for long-range systems.

Since it will be useful in the following, we write down the explicit expression for $B(R)$:

$$B(R) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dp e^{-pR} \text{Im}[\mathcal{G}_\alpha(ip)]. \quad (19)$$

The asymptotical behavior of Eq. (19) can be calculated by integrating the main contribution of $\mathcal{G}_\alpha(ip)$ in the limit $p \rightarrow 0$ [83]. This term can be evaluated exploiting a series expansion of $f_\alpha(k)$ entering in $\lambda_\alpha(k)$, as in Section III. The result is

$$\mathcal{G}_\alpha(p) \sim \frac{M_0}{\sqrt{(\mu+1)^2 + r_2 p^2 + r_{2\alpha-2} p^{2\alpha-2} + r_\alpha p^\alpha + \dots}}, \quad (20)$$

where $r_{2\alpha-2}$ and r_α are complex factors, while r_2 is real: their expression can be deduced from the expansion of $f_\alpha^2(p+\pi)$ given in Appendix A. In this way the term $\propto p^2$ does not contribute to the imaginary part of $\mathcal{G}_\alpha(ip)$ in Eq. (19). In Eq. (20) the symbol \dots labels terms with integer p -powers larger than 2, not contributing to $\text{Im} \mathcal{G}_\alpha(ip)$, as well as the higher non integer powers, whose contribution to $\text{Im} \mathcal{G}_\alpha(ip)$ is suppressed in the limit $p \rightarrow 0$. Notice also that if $\alpha < 2$ the leading term for $p \rightarrow 0$ in the denominator of Eq. (20) is the one $\propto p^{2\beta}$ (with again $\beta = \alpha - 1$).

Exactly at criticality a similar calculation starting from Eq. (17) yields:

$$g_{1,\text{cr}}^{(\text{lat})}(R) = A_{\text{cr}}(R) + B_{\text{cr}}(R) \quad (21)$$

with $A_{\text{cr}}(R) = \frac{A(\alpha)}{R}$ (this decay, due to the modes close to the zero point of the energy spectrum, is expected, being the same as for the short-range Ising model at criticality) and $B_{\text{cr}}(R)$ trivially the same as in Eqs. (18), points $*)$, $**)$, $***)$, with $\mu = 1$. It is important to notice that for $\alpha > 1$ the dominating term for $g_{1,\text{cr}}^{(\text{lat})}(R)$ in the limit $R \rightarrow \infty$ is $A_{\text{cr}}(R)$, while for $\alpha < 1$ both $A_{\text{cr}}(R)$ and $B_{\text{cr}}(R)$ decay as $\frac{1}{R}$ in the same limit.

B. Effective theory results

The analysis performed in Section III can be summarized as follows. Close to the critical point $\mu = 1$, the effective theory can be described as the sum of two actions:

$$S = S_{\text{D}} + S_{\text{AN}}, \quad (22)$$

with S_{D} the Euclidean Dirac action corresponding to Eq. (8) and S_{AN} the actions corresponding to Eqs. (9) and (11) for $\alpha > 2$ and $\alpha < 2$, respectively. For $\alpha < 2$ the Euclidean action corresponding to Eq. (11) reads (we set $a \equiv 1$ after global redefinition for the fermionic fields and without any loss of generality):

$$S_{\text{AN}}^{(\alpha < 2)} = \int dx d\tau \bar{\psi}_{\text{H}}(\tau, x) \left[\gamma_0 \partial_\tau + \gamma_1 \partial_x^\beta + M \right] \psi_{\text{H}}(\tau, x). \quad (23)$$

In order to extend the interval of integration in Eq. (16) to the whole real line, as in Eq. (23), we reintroduced the lattice spacing s by replacing π with $\frac{\pi}{s}$, and then took the limit $s \rightarrow 0$. The notation using the fractional derivative means that the inverse propagator of the effective action in Fourier space depends on p^β , as customarily done in the treatment of long-range systems [65].

In this Subsection we calculate the correlation $g_1^{(\text{ET})}(R) \equiv \langle a_R^\dagger a_0 \rangle$ around $\mu = 1$ using the effective theory in Eq. (22), and compare it to the lattice results previously given. From the effective theory we expect to reproduce the large separation behavior of the corresponding lattice correlations.

Depending on α , S_D and S_{AN} become dominant along the RG flow respectively for $\alpha > 2$ and $\alpha < 2$. However the two terms in the action do not decouple completely, at least out of criticality, and they co-operate to determine all the dynamical quantities (as correlations or entanglement properties). In other words, the correlations have to be computed using the effective theory renormalized at the momentum scale $\frac{\pi}{b}$. Only afterwards the quantity b can be sent to infinite.

Since the actions in Eq. (22) are commuting, $g_1^{(\text{ET})}(R)$ is composed again by the sum of two contributions. Let us start from the non critical correlation functions. The first contribution from S_D is well known [41] to have in the massive regime the same decay (exponential) of the lattice term $A(R, \xi_1, \xi_2)$ (see Subsection IV). The second one from S_{AN} can be evaluated by the propagator in the Minkowski space-time corresponding to the action (23):

$$\tilde{D}(p_0, p) = \frac{1}{p_0 \gamma_0 - p^\beta \gamma_1 - M} \quad (24)$$

(as in (23), we set $p^\beta \equiv \text{sign}(p)|p|^\beta$). Multiplying by $(p_0 \gamma_0 - p^\beta \gamma_1 + M)$ both the numerator and the denominator of Eq. (24), exploiting the standard residue technique to perform the integration on $p_0 = \sqrt{(p^\beta)^2 + M^2}$ and following the usual Feynman ϵ -prescription [80], we obtain the time-ordered correlation

$$\langle 0|T \psi_H(x^\mu) \bar{\psi}_H(y^\mu)|0 \rangle = \int \frac{dp}{4\pi} e^{ipR} \left[\frac{M}{\sqrt{(p^\beta)^2 + M^2}} - \gamma_1 \frac{p^\beta}{\sqrt{(p^\beta)^2 + M^2}} + \gamma_0 \right] [f_+(p, t) + f_-(p, t)] \quad (25)$$

with $x^\mu - y^\mu \equiv r^\mu = (t, R)$ and $f_\pm(p, t) = \theta(\pm t) e^{i\sqrt{(p^\beta)^2 + M^2}t}$. The symbol $|0\rangle$ denotes the ground state of the Hamiltonian from S_{AN} .

We first focus on the two point static correlation function obtained setting $t = 0$ in Eq. (25). In this case, as discussed in Appendix B, the matrix propagator Eq. (25) is the continuum equivalent of the lattice correlation matrix: $\begin{pmatrix} -\langle a_i a_j^\dagger \rangle & \langle a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger \rangle \\ -\langle a_i a_j \rangle & \langle a_i^\dagger a_j \rangle \end{pmatrix}$.

Our goal is to evaluate the limit $R \rightarrow \infty$ of Eq. (25) and compare it with the large distance behavior of the lattice correlations $g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R)$ and $g_1^{(\text{lat;anom})}(R)$ found in the previous Subsection and in Appendix E. In the limit $R \rightarrow \infty$, if $1 < \alpha < 2$ ($\beta > 0$), the dominant part of Eq. (25) is

$$g_1^{(\text{ET;AN})}(R) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int dp \frac{M}{2\sqrt{(p^\beta)^2 + M^2}} e^{ipR}, \quad (26)$$

since the term proportional to p^β , involving R -derivatives of Eq. (26), gives a next-to-leading-order contribution. This latter term corresponds to the anomalous correlation function $g_1^{(\text{lat;anom})}(R)$, while Eq. (26) corresponds to $g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R)$. The term in Eq. (26) is the effective equivalent of Eq. (17) in the continuous space limit $s \rightarrow 0$ and $L \rightarrow \infty$, as clear from the matrix structure of the propagator in Eq. (24), and with M from the renormalization of M_0 . By the substitution $p \rightarrow ip$ one gets

$$g_1^{(\text{ET;AN})}(R) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dp e^{-pR} \text{Im} \left(\frac{M}{2\sqrt{((ip)^\beta)^2 + M^2}} \right), \quad (27)$$

no additional term occurring due to the analytical continuation. The imaginary factor in Eq. (27) is matching the asymptotical limit for $p \rightarrow 0$ of $\text{Im}(\mathcal{G}_\alpha(ip))$ in Eq. (19). Repeating the same calculations as for the lattice contribution $B(R)$ in Eq. (18) (see Appendix E), it is easy to show that Eq. (27) reproduces the power-law behavior for $B(R)$ denoted above by $**$). This result confirms the correctness of Eq. (23) and the role of the high-energy modes at the edges of Brillouin zone for the critical dynamics of the Hamiltonian (1).

If $\alpha < 1$ the first two terms in Eq. (25) map into each others after the transformation $M \rightarrow \frac{1}{M}$. Repeating the same calculation done for $\alpha > 1$, we have that also in this case $g_1^{(\text{ET;AN})}(R)$ reproduces the lattice decay behavior $***$). Notice that, since in this range the energy spectrum diverges for $p \rightarrow 0$, the theory (23) is well defined only since this divergence is integrable, a fact closely related to the lack of necessity for the Kac rescaling on the lattice (see Section II).

The same asymptotical decays **) and ***) can be obtained as well directly from the first term in Eq. (25), taking respectively the limits $M \rightarrow \infty$ and $M \rightarrow 0$ and integrating the leading terms of the resulting expansions (see Appendix F). Summing up, the obtained agreement between the lattice correlations in Eq. (18) and the ones from the effective theory in Eqs. (22) and (23) is a check of the correctness of Eqs. (22) and (23) themselves.

For $\alpha > 2$, from Eq. (9) we find that the dominant part of $g_1^{(\text{ET};\text{AN})}(R)$ is

$$g_1^{(\text{ET};\text{AN})}(R) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int dp \frac{M}{2\sqrt{M^2 + c_2 p^2 + \dots + c_\alpha p^\alpha}} e^{ipR} \equiv -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int dp G_\alpha(p) e^{ipR}, \quad (28)$$

c_2 and c_α being real factors and where the symbol \dots indicates terms with even integer p -power exponents between 2 and α (see Formula A2). The same calculation as before leads to an expression in agreement with the power-law decay *) found on the lattice.

We observe that the terms with integer p -powers in the denominator of Eq. (28) do not contribute to $\text{Im} G_\alpha(ip)$, similarly to Eqs. (19), (20) and (27). Therefore not including in Eq. (28) the term $\propto p^\alpha$ would give rise to a second exponential tail, in disagreement with the lattice result *). Thus we arrive to the remarkable conclusion that, although the terms with p -power exponents larger than 2 in Eq. (28) are strongly suppressed along the RG flow approaching the critical line $\mu = 1$, their effects are appreciable in nonlocal quantities, such as correlation functions at very large separations. Notably to discard these terms amounts to retain only the leading order for the p -expansion in the Hamiltonian (9).

From the analysis in the present Section, we conclude that keeping RG-subdominant terms is necessary in general to correctly compute nonlocal quantities of long-range systems as the two point static correlation functions. However a general strategy to exactly take into account their weights in the effective theory is still missing. For instance, keeping in the Hamiltonian (9) only the terms $\propto p^2$ and $\propto p^\alpha$, or even only the one $\propto p^\alpha$, would have led to the same asymptotical decay for the correlation $g_1^{(\text{ET};\text{AN})}(R)$ above $\alpha = 2$. A complete solution of the problem requires more constraints on the effective theory, beyond the mere reproduction of asymptotical static correlation functions, or an exact RG treatment, as done in [74] for the short-range limit. Notice that RG subleading terms do not affect the phase diagram of the model (1), in particular the appearance of new phase(s) at $\alpha < 1$.

Agreement for the exponents of the power-law decay of the correlation functions between lattice results and effective theory is also found exactly at criticality ($\mu = 1$), where the contribution from S_D is well known [41] to decay $\propto \frac{1}{R}$, as $A_{\text{cr}}(R)$ in Subsection IV. The contribution coming from S_{AN} to the correlation function $g_1^{(\text{ET})}(R)$ at criticality can be seen to have the same exponent of B_{cr} .

Following the same procedures described above, it is straightforward to show that for every α the decay exponents of the non-diagonal parts of the propagator $\langle 0|T \psi_H(x^\mu) \bar{\psi}_H(y^\mu)|0\rangle$ are in agreement with the ones of the anomalous correlations $g_1^{(\text{lat};\text{anom})}(R) \equiv \langle a_R^\dagger a_0^\dagger \rangle$ (calculated in Appendix E), both out and exactly at criticality. This confirms as well the correctness of our approach.

C. Discussion

In the previous Subsection we examined the large distance behavior of the two fermions static correlation functions computed from the effective theory (22). The action S_{AN} gives both at and near criticality a power-law contribution to them, while Dirac action S_D gives an exponential contribution near criticality and a power-law one at criticality. At criticality the power-law contributions from S_{AN} are negligible at large distances for every α , in the sense that its decay exponents are larger than the exponents coming from the Dirac action.

Using the total action $S = S_D + S_{\text{AN}}$ we were able to reproduce:

- both the exponential and power-law contributions to the correlation functions out of criticality;
- both the the exponential and power-law contributions to the correlations exactly at criticality.

A possible objection to our approach is that one could instead use only S_{AN} to reproduce the correlation functions. However, using only S_{AN} would have reproduced the leading decay behaviors at large separations only outside of the critical point, while one would have failed to reproduce the dominant terms at criticality, which are rather coming from S_D . This implies that if one wanted to use only one of the two terms in S , he would need to choose S_{AN} out of criticality and S_D exactly at criticality, which is a rather *ad hoc* approach. The advantage of using both the terms in the action S is then that both near and at criticality all the leading contributions of the correlations are reproduced in a natural way.

Another related important remark is that a careful inspection shows that in the range $\bar{C} = \{\alpha > \frac{3}{2}, \alpha < \frac{1}{2}\}$ other exponentially decaying terms develop in general from Eq. (26), that means using S_{AN} . An explicit example is given in the Appendix G. To ask whether the action S_{AN} alone can reproduce the hybrid decay for the static correlation functions, at least in the range \bar{C} , amounts at the first level to ask whether such exponential terms may become algebraic at the critical point. One can see that that

this not the case. Indeed for exponential terms from the Dirac action S_D , the correlation length depends on the mass $m \propto |\mu - 1|$ in the same action and it diverges at the critical point. Conversely, the correlation length in the exponentially decaying terms from Eq. (26) depend on $M \propto \mu + 1$ (see Appendix G), and then they do not become algebraically decaying at criticality.

The latter observation enforces the picture drawn in the previous Sections, involving two commuting actions S_D and S_{AN} , jointly with the fact that out of \bar{C} no exponential decaying term is found from S_{AN} (see Appendix G). Nevertheless in principle a residual possibility to overcome the problems described above and obtain hybrid static correlations from S_{AN} alone would rely on a possible dependence of S_{AN} on the Dirac mass m , instead of on M . A similar possibility has been considered in a very recent work [66], dealing with causality in long-range critical systems. There two dispersion contributions $\propto p^2$ and $\propto p^\beta$ (typically used in RG treatments of long-range systems [48, 65, 84, 85]) are present for every α in an effective action with a single mass term, allowing for a discussion of the correlation functions [66]. To make a comparison with the present paper, we notice that in our approach, at variance, the two contributions S_D and S_{AN} (the latter one containing the term $\propto p^\beta$) derive respectively from the modes at the minimum of the energy spectrum and at the edges of the Brillouin zone, and that both the action terms have their own mass, scaling differently if $\alpha < 2$. Assuming our point of view for the implementation of the RG implies that the choice in [66] leads to mix the dispersions of the two sets of quasiparticles. This may be significant for $\alpha < 1$ (a case not treated by the authors in [66]), where the energy of the ground state is still extensive in the thermodynamic limit. Indeed a preliminary computation seems to indicate that extending the effective action introduced in [66] to $\alpha < 1$ does not reproduce the correct area-law violation for the von Neumann entropy at and out of criticality (see Section VI). This fact points out to the need of a systematic comparison of the two effective actions and their predictions for the quantities of physical interest.

V. BREAKDOWN OF THE CONFORMAL SYMMETRY

The action in Eq. (23), dominant term in Eq. (22) for $\alpha < 2$, breaks explicitly the conformal group. This can be shown analyzing the behavior of Eq. (23) under the global part of the conformal group [40, 41]. Summing up the results of this analysis, when $1 < \alpha < 2$, $\frac{M}{a}$ is increasing along the RG flow, thus one concludes that CS is broken by the mass term M . Another source for the CS breakdown is the anomalous exponent for the spatial derivative in Eq. (23), $\beta \neq 1$, as detailed in Appendix C. For the same reason the CS breakdown arises also at $\alpha < 1$, even if $\frac{M}{a} \rightarrow 0$.

We observe that these results are consistent with our findings for the scaling of the ground state energy density, as discussed in detail in Appendix D: below $\alpha = 2$ the scaling law predicted by CS [40, 41] starts to fail [4, 5].

Although the action S_{AN} is dominant with respect to S_D for $\alpha < 2$, a complete decoupling between the two actions cannot occur in this range, even exactly at criticality. This non complete decoupling is suggested by the fact that at criticality and for every α the leading part of the lattice correlation functions $g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R)$ in the limit $R \rightarrow \infty$ is reproduced by the contribution from the Dirac action S_D . Again we find that RG subleading contributions to the total effective action S for the critical model affect its physical observable not only quantitatively. Conversely, for $\alpha > 2$ at criticality S_{AN} flows to zero along the RG and the leading contributions to correlation functions for $R \rightarrow \infty$ come from S_D . Nevertheless, although near criticality S_{AN} is dominated by S_D , the leading contributions to the correlations come from S_{AN} .

We also notice that below $\alpha = 1$, a new symmetry emerges for $S_{AN}^{(\alpha < 2)}$ as $x \rightarrow \lambda^{\frac{1}{\beta}} x$, $\tau \rightarrow \lambda \tau$, provided the corresponding transformation $\psi_H(x^\mu) \rightarrow \psi_H(x'^\mu) \lambda^{\frac{1}{2\beta}}$ holds. Notably this scaling law for $\psi_H(x^\mu)$ still matches the one in the presence of CS (see Appendix C) and with the scaling analysis in Section III. The appearance of this symmetry, approximate because of the subleading presence of S_D , is a further indication of a new phase (or two new phases on the two sides of the line $\mu = 1$) below $\alpha = 1$, as discussed in Section III.

A. Breakdown of the effective Lorentz invariance

It is known that for a Lorentz invariant theory a two point static correlation function must decay exponentially in the presence of an energy gap [80, 86, 87], since in this condition two space-like events can be correlated only exponentially [80]. It is then clear that the hybrid exponential and algebraic decay of the static two points correlations in gapped regime and for every finite α described in Section IV has to be related with the breakdown of the ELI, by Eq. (23), as well as by the action related to Eq. (9). This fact, likely general for long-range systems, is non-trivial, since, at variance, for short-range models ELI emerges for the effective theories around their critical points [41]. For $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ one has that $S_{AN} \rightarrow 0$ and the ELI is then restored in the short-range limit.

Intuitively, for our long-range model close to criticality Lorentz invariance breaks as follows. The Hamiltonian of the 2d classical lattice model corresponding to Eq. (1), derived by means of an (inverted) transfer matrix approach [41], has long-range terms in the \hat{x} direction and short-range terms in the $\hat{\tau}$ direction. While the exact calculation to prove this fact appears to be

$\mu = 1$	Critical point	Near criticality
$\alpha > 2$	CI and ELI	Non ELI
$\alpha < 2$	Non CI and Non ELI	Non ELI

TABLE I: Summary of obtained results as a function of α at and near criticality for the critical line $\mu = 1$: CI stands for Conformal Invariance, and ELI for Effective Lorentz Invariance.

difficult starting directly from Eq. (1), a similar conclusion can be inferred more easily analyzing the long-range Ising model

$$H = -J \sum_{i,l} \frac{\sigma_i^{(z)} \sigma_{i+l}^{(z)}}{l^\alpha} - h \sum_i \sigma_i^{(x)}.$$

By a straightforward calculation, it is easy to check that this model translates in the classical 2d system:

$$H = - \sum_{i,j} \left(J_{\parallel} \sum_l \frac{S_{i,j}^{(z)} S_{i+l,j}^{(z)}}{l^\alpha} + J_{\perp} S_{i,j}^{(z)} S_{i,j+1}^{(z)} \right), \quad (29)$$

where $S_{i,j}^{(z)} = \pm 1$ are classical variables and j labels the $\hat{\tau}$ direction. Independently from the exact values of J_{\parallel} and J_{\perp} , Eq. (29) displays the strong anisotropy mentioned above: this anisotropy cannot be reabsorbed entirely along the RG flux, at least for α small enough, and thus the breakdown of rotational symmetry close to criticality may emerge. This fact amounts to have a mechanism to break Lorentz invariance, since rotations in a 2D Euclidean space correspond to Lorentz transformations in a $(1+1)$ Minkowski space-time obtained from it by the Wick rotation. It is clear that this argument is qualitative, and it does not fix the precise value of α at which Lorentz invariance breakdown happens in the long-range Ising models around criticality.

Exactly at criticality CS and ELI are closely related, since the conformal group contains, as a global subset, the Euclidean rotations [40, 41] (see also Appendix C). In spite of this fact, CS and (near criticality) ELI are not directly connected in general, since Lorentz invariance breaking terms possibly present in the non critical effective theory can vanish at criticality, due to the RG flow. Our model is an instance of this latter situation, since for $\alpha > 2$ out of criticality the system does not have ELI but it does (and it has as well CS) at the critical point. Notice however that the ELI for $\alpha > 2$ is broken in a "soft" way, since $S_D \gg S_{AN}$ in the RG sense. Our findings are summarized in Table I.

VI. VON NEUMANN ENTROPY AND AREA-LAW VIOLATION

In this Section, we focus on the behavior close to the critical line $\mu = 1$ of the von Neumann entropy $V(\ell)$ after a partition of the system into two subsystems containing ℓ and $L - \ell$ sites respectively. The von Neumann entropy is defined for a 1D chain as $V(\ell) = -\text{Tr} \rho_\ell \log_2 \rho_\ell$, ρ_ℓ being the reduced density matrix of the subsystem with ℓ sites. A study of the von Neumann entropy in 1D fermionic chains with long-range couplings is given in [88].

In particular, we analyze the deviations from the so-called area-law, that is generally valid for short-range gapped systems [89] and states that $V(\ell)$ saturates quite rapidly increasing ℓ . This fact is closely related to the short-rangedness of the entanglement between different points of the system. In Refs. [3] and [4] it was found instead a deviation from this law for long-range systems outside of criticality, resulting in a $V(\ell)$ increasing logarithmically with ℓ , as for critical short-range systems.

In this Section, $V(\ell)$ will be derived out of criticality for $\alpha < 2$, using the correlation functions computed in Section IV B by means of the effective theory. We refer to Ref. [70] for an analytic computation of $V(\ell)$ in the long-range paired Kitaev chains based on the properties of Toeplitz matrices.

We focus at the beginning on the contribution to $V(\ell)$ from $S_{AN}^{(\alpha < 2)}$, $V^{(\alpha < 2)}(\ell)$. This quantity can be calculated following Refs. [90–92] via the formula

$$V^{(\alpha < 2)}(\ell) = -\text{Tr} \left((1 - C) \log_2(1 - C) + C \log_2 C \right) \quad (30)$$

where

$$C(x, y) = \langle 0 | \psi_H(0, x) \psi_H^\dagger(0, y) | 0 \rangle = \frac{1}{L} \sum_p e^{-ip(x-y)} \left(\frac{M - \gamma_1 \text{sign}(\sin p) |\sin p|^\beta}{\sqrt{|\sin p|^{2\beta} + M^2}} + \gamma_0 \right) \gamma^0 \quad (31)$$

with $\{p\} = \frac{2\pi}{L} n$, $n = 0, \dots, L - 1$. Eq. (31) is obtained through a discretization of (25). The von Neumann entropy $V^{(\alpha < 2)}(\ell)$ is then fitted by the formula $a + \frac{c_{AN}^{(VNE)}}{3} \log_2 \left(\frac{\ell}{L} \right)$, expected in critical short-range one-dimensional systems and introduced for long-range systems in Ref. [3] also near criticality.

We checked, as a first step, that the extracted values for $c_{\text{AN}}^{(\text{VNE})}$ converge quite rapidly with L increasing, as discussed in Refs. [90, 91, 93]. The results of our study are the following:

- $c_{\text{AN}}^{(\text{VNE})} = \frac{1}{2}$ if $M = 0$. Indeed no β dependence arises in Eq. (31) in this case, so that we recover the value for a massless Majorana theory, as for the critical short-range Ising model [68, 69] at $\beta = 1$;
- $c_{\text{AN}}^{(\text{VNE})} = 0$ if $M \rightarrow \infty$: for the same reason as above, no β dependence occurs in Eq. (31) and $V(\ell)$ saturates, increasing ℓ , to a constant value, as for gapped short-range systems;
- if M is finite, $c_{\text{AN}}^{(\text{VNE})}$ passes abruptly (for $L \rightarrow \infty$) from $c_{\text{AN}}^{(\text{VNE})} = \frac{1}{2}$ (as when $\alpha = 0$) to $c_{\text{AN}}^{(\text{VNE})} = 0$ (as when $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$). The change of value for $c_{\text{AN}}^{(\text{VNE})}$ arises at a certain critical α rapidly increasing with M .

Recalling that $M \rightarrow \infty$ for $\alpha > 1$ and $M \rightarrow 0$ for $\alpha < 1$ (as seen in Section III), we conclude that near criticality $c_{\text{AN}}^{(\text{VNE})} = 0$ if $1 < \alpha < 2$ and $c_{\text{AN}}^{(\text{VNE})} = \frac{1}{2}$ if $\alpha < 1$.

The contribution $V_{\text{D}}(\ell)$ to $V(\ell)$ from the Dirac action S_{D} is known [69] to scale as $a + \frac{c_{\text{D}}^{(\text{VNE})}}{3} \log_2 \left(\frac{\ell}{L} \right)$ with $c_{\text{D}}^{(\text{VNE})} = 0$ in the massive regime. Thus, we can conclude that the parameter $c^{(\text{VNE})}$, governing the violation of the area-law for $V(\ell)$ and obtained from the total action in Eq. (22), coincides in the massive regime and for all the α with $c_{\text{AN}}^{(\text{VNE})}$.

On the massless line $\mu = 1$ and for every α , $c_{\text{D}}^{(\text{VNE})} = c = \frac{1}{2}$ (c being the central charge of the Ising conformal theory) [68, 69]. Then $c^{(\text{VNE})}$ shows at $\alpha = 1$ the similar discontinuity as $c_{\text{AN}}^{(\text{VNE})}$. In particular $c^{(\text{VNE})} = \frac{1}{2}$ for $\alpha > 1$ and $c^{(\text{VNE})} = 1$ for $\alpha < 1$. The contribution to $c^{(\text{VNE})}$ by S_{D} exactly at criticality and at $\alpha < 2$ is justified by the fact that there the leading behavior for the two-fermions correlations in the large R limit still originates from the modes near $k = 0$ (as well as near $k = \pi$ if $\alpha < 1$, see Section IV).

In the light of the discussion in Section III about the evolution of the mass parameters along the RG, we are led to conclude that the discontinuity for $c^{(\text{VNE})}$ is due to the different behavior of M across $\alpha = 1$, behaving the model Eq. (1) close to criticality effectively as massless below this threshold. The same behavior for $c^{(\text{VNE})}$ has been exactly found in Ref. [70]: this confirms the correctness of our calculation and, at more at the basic level, of our effective action (22), having two different contributions.

In the range $\alpha > 2$ one gets $c_{\text{AN}}^{(\text{VNE})} = 0$ near criticality and $c_{\text{AN}}^{(\text{VNE})} = 1/2$ at criticality. A reliable estimation can be given retaining in Eq. (9) only the terms $\propto p^2$ and $\propto p^\alpha$, seen in Section IV B to assure a correct qualitative behavior for the static correlation functions out of criticality. This choice takes to a matrix correlation

$$C(x, y) = \langle 0 | \psi_{\text{H}}(0, x) \psi_{\text{H}}^\dagger(0, y) | 0 \rangle = \frac{1}{L} \sum_p e^{-ip(x-y)} \left[\frac{M - \gamma_1 \text{sign}(\sin p) (|\sin p|^\beta + r(\beta) |\sin(p)|)}{\sqrt{(|\sin p|^\beta + r(\beta) |\sin(p)|)^2 + M^2}} + \gamma_0 \right] \gamma^0 \quad (32)$$

analogous to the one in Eq. (31) and with $r(\beta) = \frac{c_{1,0}}{a_0} \frac{1}{b^{\beta-1}} \gg 1$. Since in this range for α it holds $M \rightarrow \infty$ along the RG, as for $1 < \alpha < 2$, the same considerations done above leads to conclude that no area-law violation, logarithmic or more pronounced, arises out of criticality (while at criticality the same behavior as for the short-range Kitaev chain occurs). This conclusion matches the results in [4, 70].

However a deeper analysis is required for the von Neumann entropy at $\alpha > 2$ to investigate on possible sub-logarithmic deviations from the area-law, suggested by the algebraic decay tails (even if suppressed at large α) for the static correlation functions and expected due to the long-range pairings in (1). For this purpose an improved RG procedure is also necessary, to properly take into account the other RG subdominant terms.

We finally notice that the discussion above shows the potential difficulty to obtain the correct behavior for the von Neumann entropy at every finite α by an effective action having a single contribution (see also the end of the Subsection IV C), providing a check for the correctness of our action in Eq. (22).

VII. CRITICAL LINE $\mu = -1$

For the sake of completeness and comparison, in this Section we briefly discuss the properties of the model around the critical line $\mu = -1$. This line differs from the line $\mu = 1$, since, as found in [4], the model at finite α is no longer symmetric under $\mu \rightarrow -\mu$. An analysis similar as the one carried out for $\mu = 1$ can be provided now when $\alpha > 1$ (for $\alpha < 1$ the Hamiltonian in Eq. (1) acquires a mass gap).

In these conditions the minimum of the lattice spectrum arises at the edges of the Brillouin zone ($k = \pm\pi$). For this reason a unique term occurs in $H_L^{(b)}$ after the decimation step and consequently in the renormalized effective action S . Moreover exactly at criticality, close to the minimum the energy grows linearly at for $\alpha > 2$, while it scales as $k^{\alpha-1}$ for $\alpha < 2$. These facts imply together that at criticality the breakdown of conformal symmetry appears at $\alpha = 2$, where the spectrum ceases to be linear (there

$\mu = -1$	Critical point	Near criticality
$\alpha > 2$	CI and ELI	ELI
$1 < \alpha < 2$	Non CI and Non ELI	Non ELI

TABLE II: Summary of obtained results for the critical line $\mu = -1$: as in Table I, CI stands for Conformal Invariance, and ELI for Effective Lorentz Invariance.

the quasiparticle velocity starts to diverge, see Appendix A). More in detail, if $\alpha < 2$ the same calculation as the one performed around $\mu = 1$ leads again to an effective action as in Eq. (23). There notably a mass $m \propto |\mu + 1|$, as in S_D , is present, vanishing at criticality and diverging along the RG flow outside of it, while no anomalous mass $M \propto |\mu - 1|$ occurs. In this way both the exponential and algebraic parts visible in the correlation $g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R)$ develop from S , conversely to the case $\mu = 1$. Moreover the critical theory is invariant under the asymmetric rescaling symmetry $x \rightarrow \lambda^{\frac{1}{\beta}} x$, $\tau \rightarrow \lambda \tau$, as for $\mu \approx 1$ and $\alpha < 1$ (see Section III).

If $\alpha > 2$ the same effective action as the one around $\mu = 1$ is also found, with dispersive terms $\propto p^2$ and $\propto p^\beta$ (see Section IV B and VI). Related to this fact, exactly at criticality the breakdown of the conformal symmetry is again signaled by the equality $\beta = 1$ between the power exponents of these terms. As for $\alpha < 2$, the mass m vanishes exactly at criticality and out of it diverges along the RG flow, as in the short-range Ising model. Moreover, since here it holds $\beta > 1$, in this point a massless Dirac action S_D is recovered. Our results are summarized in Table II.

An analogous analysis as in Section IV for the critical line $\mu = 1$ can be repeated in the present case. Again we find a good qualitative agreement at large R between the lattice predictions and the ones from the effective theory theory described above.

In the light of the discussion in Section VI, the presence of a single term in the effective action and the behavior of m both at and outside of criticality implies immediately that for $\alpha > 1$ the area-law violation for the von Neumann entropy results in the values $c^{(\text{VNE})} = \frac{1}{2}$ at criticality and $c^{(\text{VNE})} = 0$ outside of it. This result is in agreement with the result derived in [70].

VIII. CRITICAL EXPONENTS

We described in the previous Sections the simultaneous presence of two contributions S_D and S_{AN} in the effective action (22) out of criticality, as well as some related effects. A further notable consequence of this result is that the long-range Kitaev chain is an example of a long-range model where the value of α at which the conformal symmetry is surely broken does not coincide with the value where the critical exponents of the corresponding short-range model at $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ change.

To show this fact, we analyze on the lattice the order parameter [94]

$$m_\alpha(\mu) = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\det G_{R,0}(\alpha, \mu)}, \quad (33)$$

where

$$\det G_{R,0}(\alpha, \mu) = \det \left[\delta_{R,0} + 2 \langle a_R^\dagger a_0^\dagger \rangle + 2 \langle a_R^\dagger a_0 \rangle \right]. \quad (34)$$

This parameter characterizes when $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ the paramagnetic-(anti)ferromagnetic quantum phase transition of the short-range Ising model. Indeed this chain is mapped via Jordan-Wigner transformation to the short-range Kitaev model. In particular $m_\infty(\mu)$ coincides [41] with the average magnetization of the short-range Ising chain; it has non vanishing values only for $|\mu| < 1$ and approaching $|\mu| = 1$ from below it scales as $m_\infty(\mu) \propto (1 - |\mu|)^\beta$, $\beta = \frac{1}{8}$.

A priori it is not fully obvious that $m_\alpha(\mu)$ is a good order parameter even at finite α , however we assume its correctness also in this range, motivated by the absence of discontinuities in α out of the critical lines, at least up to $\alpha = 1$. In favor of our assumption we further notice that, as in the short-range limit, $m_\alpha(\mu)$ is not vanishing only if $|\mu| < 1$, tending to zero approaching the critical lines. Again we focus first on the critical line $\mu = 1$.

An explicit numerical evaluation on the lattice of the critical exponent β with which $m_\alpha(\mu)$ vanishes approaching from below the line $\mu = 1$ shows that, for each positive α , β is equal (within numerical precision) to $1/8$, seen above to be the critical exponent β for the short-range limit.

This fact can be explained remembering that $\langle a_i^\dagger a_j^\dagger \rangle$ and $\langle a_i^\dagger a_j \rangle$ take contributions both from the modes close to $k = 0$ and to $k = \pm\pi$ described in our effective formulation by S_D and S_{AN} , respectively. When the sum of multilinear terms resulting from $\det G_{ij}(\alpha, \mu)$ is performed, these modes give rise also to isolated terms in the sum. For this reason it is straightforward to relate the dominant part in the scaling of $m_\alpha(\mu)$, equal as for the short-range Ising model, to the contributions by the modes around $k = 0$: indeed they are leading for $m_\alpha(\mu)$ in the $R \rightarrow \infty$ limit, as it happens for the two fermions correlations exactly at criticality.

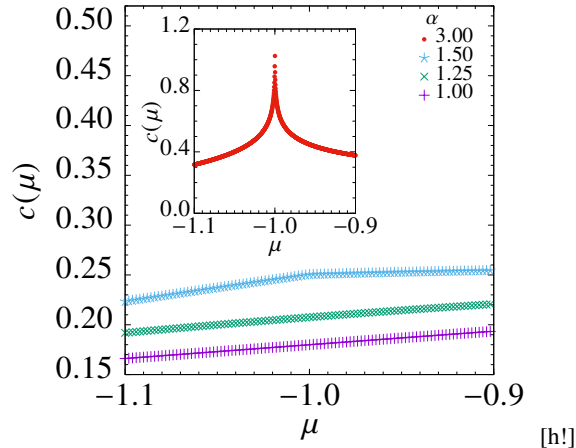


FIG. 3: Main panel: The effective specific heat $c(\mu)$ near the critical line $\mu = -1$ for $1 < \alpha < 2$ is continuous as the integrand in Eq. (35) shows an integrable divergence. For comparison the inset shows the logarithmic divergence of $c(\mu)$ for $\alpha > 2$.

A similar result is obtained for the critical exponent α (in the standard definition of the critical exponents [67], not to be confused with the decay exponent of the pairing in the Hamiltonian of Eq. (1)) related to the effective specific heat $c(\mu)$, defined as (see [95, 96] and references therein)

$$c(\mu) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \mu^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dk \lambda_{\alpha}(k) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dk \frac{f_{\alpha}^2(k)}{\lambda_{\alpha}^3(k)}. \quad (35)$$

This quantity turns out to have the same logarithmic divergence as the short-range Ising model for each positive decay exponent α of the pairing, as the integrand in Eq. (35) displays a logarithmic singularity for $k \rightarrow 0$ when $\mu = 1$.

Calling α^* the value of the decay exponent such that for $\alpha > \alpha^*$ all the critical exponents of the short-range model are retrieved, we would then conclude that for the critical line $\mu = 1$ of our model $\alpha^* = 0$.

We notice that α^* does not coincide in this case with the value at which CS is explicitly broken (equal to 2 for the considered case).

A more interesting scenario occurs for the critical exponents of Ising order parameter in the critical line $\mu = -1$. Indeed they are the same as the short-range Ising model if $\alpha > 2$, while they change below this threshold. In particular the critical exponent β starts to decrease, while the effective specific heat $c(\mu)$ does not display the logarithmic divergence, because the integrand in Eq. (35) shows an integrable singularity $\propto 1/|k - \pi|^{\alpha-1}$ when $k \rightarrow \pi$ and $1 < \alpha < 2$, resulting in a continuous $c(\mu)$ as Fig.3 shows. From Eq. (35) it is clear that the disappearance of this divergence originates from the change of the spectrum below $\alpha = 2$, the same inducing the breakdown of CS. Similarly, preliminary computations show that also the magnetic critical exponent β changes below $\alpha = 2$. These facts highlight the deep relation between the loss of CS and the change of the critical exponents in the present example.

The different behavior of the exponents in the present case compared to the case $\mu \approx 1$ appears to be compatible with the presence now of an unique term in the effective action, being not a Dirac action if $\alpha < 2$.

IX. CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

Motivated by the interest in investigating the symmetries of critical points on long-range systems and specifically whether they possess (or not) conformal symmetry (CS), we determined and studied the effective theories close and at the critical points of the Kitaev chain with long-range pairing decaying by a power-law of the distance. The main reason for the choice of this model relies on the fact that it is a quadratic solvable model, displaying non-trivial quantum phase transitions and critical behavior.

Using a renormalization group approach, we derived the effective theory of the long-range paired Kitaev chain close to criticality, showing that the effective theory around the critical line $\mu = 1$ is the sum of two commuting terms: a Dirac action plus a conformal symmetry breaking term. For $\alpha < 2$ the effective theory is dominated by the latter term, implying the explicit breakdown of the conformal symmetry at the critical point. This breakdown is found to be caused by the contribution – usually neglected in the determination of the effective theory for short-range critical models – of the modes at the edges of the Brillouin zone. Indeed, even if these points are not minima of the energy spectrum, the modes around them do not decouple from the critical dynamics, determining an anomalous contribution to the effective theory, responsible for the conformal symmetry

breakdown. We expect that this scenario can be qualitatively extended to other long-range models displaying quasiparticle excitations in ballistic regime. For instance, the hybrid static correlation functions of the long-range Ising model have been discussed to have, at least in regimes describable satisfactorily by a spin wave approach, a double contribution from different sets of modes [2], exactly as for the long-range Kitaev chains studied here and in [5].

Our results are based on the identification of the contribution of the high-energy modes at the edges of the Brillouin zone, which are explicitly taken into account into the lower energy part of the renormalized action. A remarkable advantage of using both the terms in the action S is then that both near and at criticality all the leading contributions of the correlations are reproduced in a natural way. In order to test the validity of the obtained effective theory, we compared two fermions connected correlations calculated from it with the corresponding lattice results, finding a good agreement. In particular for both of them we derived an exponential-plus-algebraic decay of correlation functions at every finite α with the decay rates obtained from the two schemes that are coinciding. It is found that at intermediate and large length scales this behavior results from the interplay of the modes with minimum energy (responsible of the exponential decay) with the ones at the edges of the Brillouin zone (giving the power-law tail), the same responsible of the explicit conformal symmetry breakdown for small α .

The effective theory also allows us to highlight a direct relation between the observed hybrid decay of correlations and the breakdown of the Lorentz invariance emerging close to criticality. The links between effective Lorentz invariance and conformal symmetry have been analyzed.

Finally, using the effective theory we computed the violation of the area-law for the von Neumann entropy out of criticality and in the regime of small α , finding agreement with previous analytical and numerical results. Importantly, this agreement also confirms the correctness of our effective action (22), having two different contributions.

A notable consequence of our results is that the long-range Kitaev chain on the critical line $\mu = 1$ is an example of a long-range model where the value of α at which the conformal symmetry is surely broken does not coincide with the value where the critical exponents of the corresponding short-range model at $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ change. Indeed an explicit numerical evaluation on the lattice of the critical exponent β with which the Ising order parameter vanishes approaching from below the critical line $\mu = 1$ shows that, for each positive value of α , β is equal (within numerical precision) to $1/8$, which is the value of the critical exponent β for the short-range Ising model in a transverse field, in turn directly mapped via Jordan-Wigner transformation to the $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$ short-range Kitaev model. A similar result is obtained for the specific heat critical exponent α (in the standard definition of the critical exponents [67], not to be confused with the decay exponent of the pairing in the Hamiltonian of Eq. (1)), which turns out to have the same logarithmic divergence of the short-range Ising model for each positive decay exponent of the pairing. Calling α^* the value of the decay exponent such that for $\alpha > \alpha^*$ all the critical exponents of the short-range model are retrieved, we would then conclude that for our model $\alpha^* = 0$. If from one side we may ascribe this behavior to the quadratic free nature of the long-range paired Kitaev model, from the other side it is enough to show that α^* does not coincide in general with the value at which conformal symmetry is explicitly broken (equal to 2 for the considered case).

At variance, for the critical line $\mu = -1$ the Ising critical exponents change where the conformal symmetry is broken. This behavior occurs due to the presence of an unique term in the effective action, being a Dirac action for $\alpha > 2$ and not a Dirac action for $\alpha < 2$. In turn the appearance of this unique term derives from the fact that the minimum of the energy is indeed at the edges of the Brillouin zone.

As future work, we mention that a first point concerns the justification of the anomalous quasiparticles weights assumed along the RG flow. Indeed this assumption has been made mainly motivated by the hybrid decay behavior of the static correlation functions on the lattice. From the mathematical point of view, the non-decoupling during the decimation procedure of the high-energy modes at the edges of the Brillouin zone looks to be related with the requirement of smoothness of the RG flow, encoded in the infinite differentiability of the regularized Hamiltonian $H_L(b)$. Indeed at every finite α , $H_L(b)$ is differentiable only a finite number of times, since the same property holds for $\lambda_\alpha(k)$. The same singularities were shown responsible for the algebraic decay of the static correlations at large separations [4] and for the emergence of the area-law logarithmic violation for von Neumann entropy [70]. Motivating and clarifying this conjecture certainly deserves future effort.

Another important subject of further work is to understand the role and the implications of the RG irrelevant terms in the anomalous part of the effective theory, also for $\alpha > 2$. Indeed, in spite of their behavior along the RG flow, they are responsible for the power-law decay tails of the static correlation functions, also observed on the lattice. For the same reason these terms are expected to determine sub-logarithmic deviations from the area-law for the von Neumann entropy. On the contrary, RG subleading terms do not affect the phase diagram of the model in Eq. (1), in particular the appearance of new phase(s) at $\alpha < 1$. A complete clarification of these issues would require an exact RG computation, without *a priori* (even though physically motivated) choices of the quasiparticle weights along the RG flow.

We finally comment that an interesting line of research starting from the results of the present paper consists in a systematic comparison of the symmetries of the long-range paired Kitaev phases/critical points with the corresponding ones for the long-range Ising models, where an explicit interaction between the excitations is involved, and in extending the results and the techniques discussed here to higher dimensional long-range models.

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Appendix A: Properties of the excitation spectrum

In this Appendix we analyze the behavior of $\lambda_\alpha(k)$ and of its first k -derivative (quasiparticle velocity) around $k = \pm\pi$. For this purpose we exploit the periodicity of the Brillouin zone $k = k + 2\pi$, allowing to restrict ourselves to the limit $k \rightarrow \pi^\pm$.

Exploiting the series expansion of the polylogarithms [73], we find that for $p = k - \pi \rightarrow 0^\pm$ and for non integer α :

$$f_\alpha(p + \pi) = 2 \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} \Gamma(1 - \alpha) \text{sign}(p) |p|^{\alpha-1} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sin \frac{\pi n}{2} \right) \frac{\zeta(\alpha - n)}{n!} p^n \equiv a_0 p^{\alpha-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n p^n, \quad (\text{A1})$$

and

$$f_\alpha^2(p + \pi) = 4 \cos^2 \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} \Gamma^2(1 - \alpha) p^{2\alpha-2} + 8 \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} \zeta(\alpha - 1) \Gamma(1 - \alpha) p^\alpha + 4 \zeta^2(\alpha - 1) p^2 + \dots, \quad (\text{A2})$$

where the symbol \dots indicates the terms not inducing the leading contribution of $\text{Im } G_\alpha(ip)$ in Eq. (28). In this way, when $p \rightarrow 0^\pm$ one has

$$\lambda_\alpha^2(p + \pi) = (\mu + 1)^2 + 4 \cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi\alpha}{2} \right) \Gamma^2(1 - \alpha) p^{2\alpha-2} + 8 \cos \frac{\pi\alpha}{2} \zeta(\alpha - 1) \Gamma(1 - \alpha) p^\alpha - ((\mu + 1) - 4\zeta^2(\alpha - 1)) p^2. \quad (\text{A3})$$

If $\alpha < 2$ the first two terms in Eq. (A3) are dominating for $p \rightarrow 0^\pm$, while the last one is for $\alpha > 2$.

The previous formulas allow to determine the lattice quasiparticle velocity for $p \rightarrow 0^\pm$:

$$\frac{d\lambda_\alpha(p + \pi)}{dp} = \frac{1}{\lambda_\alpha(p + \pi)} \left(-\sin(p + \pi)(\cos(p + \pi) + \mu) + f_\alpha(p + \pi) \frac{df_\alpha(p + \pi)}{dp} \right). \quad (\text{A4})$$

We focus in particular on the case $p \rightarrow 0^+$. From Eq. (A1) we have on the critical line $\mu = 1$:

$$\frac{d\lambda_\alpha(p + \pi)}{dp} \Big|_{p \rightarrow 0} \sim \begin{cases} p^{\alpha-2} \rightarrow \infty & \text{for } \alpha < 1; \\ p^{2\alpha-3} \rightarrow \infty & \text{for } 1 < \alpha < 3/2; \\ p^{2\alpha-3} \rightarrow 0 & \text{for } 3/2 < \alpha < 2; \\ p \rightarrow 0 & \text{for } \alpha > 2, \end{cases} \quad (\text{A5})$$

showing a divergence if $\alpha < \frac{3}{2}$. The situation is different along the critical line $\mu = -1$. There we have in particular the following cases:

$$\frac{d\lambda_\alpha(p + \pi)}{dp} \Big|_{p \rightarrow 0} \sim \begin{cases} p^{\alpha-2} \rightarrow \infty & \text{for } \alpha < 2; \\ \text{constant} & \text{for } \alpha > 2, \end{cases} \quad (\text{A6})$$

showing a divergence for $\alpha < 2$.

Appendix B: Fields and correlation functions

The tight-binding matrix Hamiltonian corresponding to Eq. (1) in the main text is

$$h_\alpha(k) = \begin{pmatrix} -(\mu - 2\omega \cos k) & i\Delta f_\alpha(k + \pi) \\ -i\Delta f_\alpha(k + \pi) & (\mu - 2\omega \cos k) \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{B1})$$

in the basis $\begin{pmatrix} a_k \\ a_{-k}^\dagger \end{pmatrix}$.

In the limit $k \rightarrow \pi$ and setting $p = (k - \pi)$ we obtain the Hamiltonian $h_{\text{AN}}(p) = \gamma_0 (\gamma_1 p^\beta + M)$, with $\gamma_0 = -\sigma_3$ and $\gamma_1 = -i\sigma_1$, p^β being defined as in Section III of the main text.

The eigenfunctions of $h_\alpha(k)$ are

$$u_+(k) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_k \\ i \sin \theta_k \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$u_-(-k) = \begin{pmatrix} -i \sin \theta_k \\ \cos \theta_k \end{pmatrix}$$

(respectively with positive and negative energy; $k > 0$ here), where $\sin^2 \theta_k = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\mu - \cos k}{\lambda_\alpha(k)} \right)$ and $\cos^2 \theta_k = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\mu - \cos k}{\lambda_\alpha(k)} \right)$ are the Bogoliubov coefficients. The ground state is defined as in the main text at the end of Section II. These formulas follow directly from the expression for the Bogoliubov transformation:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_k \\ a_{-k}^\dagger \end{pmatrix} = V^\dagger \begin{pmatrix} \eta_k \\ \eta_{-k}^\dagger \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{B2})$$

with

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_k & i \sin \theta_k \\ -i \sin \theta_k & \cos \theta_k \end{pmatrix}. \quad (\text{B3})$$

The η_k label the annihilation operators for the Bogoliubov quasiparticles.

The eigenfunctions of $h_{\text{AN}}(p)$, $\tilde{u}_\pm(p)$, have the same functional form as the lattice ones $u_\pm(\pm k)$ but with $\lambda_\alpha(p) = \sqrt{(p^\beta)^2 + M^2}$. Using these expressions we obtain for the Majorana field $\psi_{\text{H}}(x, t)$ [79]:

$$\psi_{\text{H}}(t, x) = \int \frac{dp}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\lambda(p)}} \left(\tilde{u}(p) e^{-i(E(k)t - px)} b(p) + \gamma_0 C \tilde{u}^*(p) e^{i(E(k)t - px)} b^\dagger(p) \right). \quad (\text{B4})$$

The positive and negative-energy solutions $\tilde{u}_\pm(\pm p)$ and the related operators $\{\eta_p, \eta_{-p}^\dagger\}$ are collectively denoted by $\tilde{u}(p)$ and $b(p)$, while $C = \sigma_2$ is the charge conjugation matrix. We notice that the normalization of Eq. (B4), adopted in the calculation of Eq. (25), differs from the one induced by the field rescaling in Eq. (5)

$$\psi_{\text{H}}(t, x) = \int dp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi L}} \left(\tilde{u}(p) e^{-i(E(k)t - px)} b(p) + \gamma_0 C \tilde{u}^*(p) e^{i(E(k)t - px)} b^\dagger(p) \right), \quad (\text{B5})$$

and also used in literature (see e.g. [99]). However the two points correlation functions do not depend on the normalization assumed.

The field $\psi_{\text{L}}(t, x)$ quantizes in the same manner as Eq. (B4), as well as the field constructed by the lattice solutions $h(k)$.

From the structure of the solutions of $h(k)$ and $h_{\text{AN}}(p)$, as well as of the fields constructed by them, it is possible to infer that the (matrix) propagator in real space

$$D(x^\mu - y^\mu) = \langle 0 | \psi_{\text{H}}(0, x) \bar{\psi}_{\text{H}}(0, y) | 0 \rangle$$

corresponds to the matrix of the correlation functions on the lattice

$$\tilde{C}(i, j) = \frac{1}{L} \sum_k e^{-ik(i-j)} \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \theta_k & -i \sin \theta_k \cos \theta_k \\ i \sin \theta_k \cos \theta_k & \sin^2 \theta_k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\langle c_i c_j^\dagger \rangle & \langle c_i^\dagger c_j^\dagger \rangle \\ -\langle c_i c_j \rangle & \langle c_i^\dagger c_j \rangle \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{B6})$$

(up to a negligible $\delta_{x,0}$ function present in the diagonal entries of (B6)), with $k = -\pi + 2\pi(n + 1/2)/L$ and $0 \leq n < L$.

Appendix C: Breakdown of conformal symmetry for S_{AN}

In this Section we provide details on the behavior of the Euclidean action Eq. (23) under the global conformal transformations. Their infinitesimal forms read:

$$x^\mu \rightarrow x'^\mu = x^\mu + \epsilon^\mu,$$

with $x^\mu \equiv (\tau, x)$ and *i*) $\epsilon^\mu = a^\mu$ (translations); *ii*) $\epsilon^\mu = \omega^{\mu\nu} x_\nu$ (rotations); *iii*) $\epsilon^\mu = \lambda x^\mu$ (dilations); *iv*) $\epsilon^\mu = b^\mu x^2 - 2x^\mu b \cdot x$ (special conformal transformations). a^μ , λ , and b^μ are constant parameters and $b_\mu x^\mu \equiv b \cdot x$. One can check straightforwardly that Eq. (23) is invariant under translations.

Under dilatations $(x, \tau) \rightarrow \lambda(x, \tau)$ the action Eq. (23) becomes:

$$S_{\text{AN}}^{(\alpha < 2)} = \int \frac{1}{\lambda^2} dx d\tau \bar{\psi}_{\text{H}}(x, \tau) \lambda^{c_\psi} \left(\lambda \gamma_0 \partial_\tau + \lambda^\beta \gamma_1 \partial_x^\beta \right) \psi_{\text{H}}(x, \tau) \lambda^{c_\psi}. \quad (\text{C1})$$

We see that, independently from the value of c_ψ , a global reabsorption of the λ factors is impossible if $\beta \neq 1$, then Eq. (C1) is not invariant under dilatations. However, as discussed in the Section V of the main text, a non isotropic scale invariance remains, defined as $x \rightarrow \lambda^{\frac{1}{\beta}} x$, $\tau \rightarrow \lambda \tau$. These transformations do not belong to the conformal group.

In order to better understand the behavior under rotations, it is instructive to consider at the beginning the massless Dirac case $\beta = 1$:

$$S_{\text{AN}}^{(\alpha < 2; \beta = 1)} = \int dx d\tau \bar{\psi}_{\text{H}}(x^\mu) \gamma_\mu \partial^\mu \psi_{\text{H}}(x^\mu). \quad (\text{C2})$$

In this case the invariance under rotations follows directly from the well known Lorentz invariance of the Minkowskian action corresponding to Eq. (C2) [80]. In the demonstration of the Lorentz invariance it is crucial that the product $\gamma_\mu \partial^\mu$ is a scalar, resulting from the contraction of two bi-vectors. For this reason we infer immediately that if $\beta \neq 1$ no rotational symmetry survives for Eq. (C2), since the τ and x derivatives cannot be organized in a bi-vector transforming covariantly.

The discussion of the invariance under special conformal transformations (SCT) requires a particular care. To perform it properly we have to recover first the defining properties of the conformal group. A conformal transformation is defined [40] as an invertible mapping $(\tau, x) \rightarrow (\tau', x')$ that leaves invariant the metric tensor $g_{\mu\nu}(\tau, x)$, up to a local scale factor $\Lambda(\tau, x)$:

$$g_{\mu\nu}(\tau, x) \rightarrow g'_{\mu\nu}(\tau', x') = \Lambda(\tau, x) g_{\mu\nu}(\tau, x), \quad (\text{C3})$$

where $\Lambda(\tau, x) \equiv J(\tau, x)^{\frac{d}{2}}$, $d = 2$ being the dimension of the Euclidean space (τ, x) and $J(\tau, x)$ the Jacobian of the transformation. For translation and rotations $J(\tau, x) = 1$, while for dilatations $J(\tau, x) = \lambda^D$ (in the notation of the present paper), then under such transformations the metric tensor $g_{\mu\nu}(\tau, x)$ stays constant or it undergoes just a global rescaling.

The situation is completely different for the SCT, since now $J(\tau, x) = \frac{1}{1 - 2b^\rho x_\rho + b_\delta b^\delta x_\eta x^\eta}$, being b^ρ the bi-vector of the parameters characterizing a SCT. Because of the $J(\tau, x)$ associated to them, the SCT induce a non trivial (local) rescaling of the metric tensor $g_{\mu\nu}(\tau, x)$. In particular, even if before a transformation $g_{\mu\nu}(\tau, x) = \eta_{\mu\nu}$ ($\eta_{\mu\nu} = \text{diag}(1, 1)$), after it in general $g'_{\mu\nu}(\tau', x')$ is not diagonal any longer. For this reason one is forced to analyze the invariance under SCT in a general curved Euclidean space-time. Again we discuss first the Dirac action $\beta = 1$, that is written in such a space-time as $((\tau, x) \equiv x$ for the sake of brevity):

$$S_{\text{AN;CURV}}^{(\alpha < 2; \beta = 1)} = \int dx \sqrt{\det g^{\mu\nu}(x)} \psi_{\text{H}}^\dagger(x) \tilde{\gamma}^0(x) \tilde{\gamma}^\mu(x) g_{\mu\nu}(x) D^\nu(x) \psi_{\text{H}}(x), \quad (\text{C4})$$

with $\{\tilde{\gamma}^\mu(x), \tilde{\gamma}^\nu(x)\} = 2g^{\mu\nu}(x)$ and $D^\nu(\tau, x)$ being the covariant derivative [100]. Notice that we wrote $S_{\text{AN;CURV}}^{(\alpha < 2; \beta = 1)}$ without the use of the vielbeins coordinates, as most widely done in literature (see e.g. [100]), since our choice makes easier the following discussion. The transformation law of $\psi_{\text{H}}(x)$ under SCT reads [40, 100]:

$$\psi_{\text{H}}(x) \rightarrow \Lambda(x)^{\frac{d_\psi}{D}} \psi_{\text{H}}(x) \quad (\text{C5})$$

($d_\psi = \frac{1}{2}$ as in the main text); the same transformation holds for $D^\nu(x) \psi_{\text{H}}(x)$ by the fundamental property of the covariant derivative. Since $g_{\mu\alpha} g^{\alpha\nu} = \delta_\mu^\nu$ we have also that $\tilde{\gamma}^\mu(x) \rightarrow \Lambda(x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{\gamma}^\mu(x)$ and $\sqrt{\det g^{\mu\nu}(x)} \rightarrow \Lambda(x)^{-\frac{D}{2}} \sqrt{\det g^{\mu\nu}(x)}$ (so that in particular $dx \sqrt{\det g^{\mu\nu}(x)}$ is a scalar, as well known [101]). These rescaling properties, together with the requirement of invariance for the fermionic anti-commutation relations, imply that the factors $\Lambda(x)^l$ (l in the set described above) appearing in the action Eq. (C4) after the transformations Eq. (C3) cancel each other. For this reason Eq. (C4) is invariant under SCT. Analyzing in detail the steps of the demonstration above, it results that the invariance of Eq. (C4) under SCT depends crucially on the fact that the covariant derivative $D^\nu(x) \psi_{\text{H}}(x)$ transforms as $\psi_{\text{H}}(x)$. Is it clear that this property does not hold any longer if $\beta \neq 1$ (the concept of covariant derivative itself being questionable in this case), implying directly that Eq. (C4) is not any longer invariant under SCT if $\beta \neq 1$.

Appendix D: Scaling of the density of the ground-state energy

We discuss here the conformal symmetry breakdown in connection to the scaling with L of the ground-state energy density on the lattice $e_0(\alpha, L)$, also in relation with the analysis in [4], where it was concluded that conformal symmetry breaking occurs below $\alpha = \frac{3}{2}$.

The lattice energy density of the ground state in the limit $L \rightarrow \infty$ reads

$$e_0(\alpha, \infty) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dk \lambda_{\alpha}(k)$$

(notice that it is finite in the same limit, then no Kac rescaling [1] is needed).

For a $(1+1)$ D conformal theory the textbook formula for e_0 is given by [40, 41]:

$$e_0(\alpha, L) = e_0(\alpha, \infty) - \pi v_F c / (6L^2), \quad (\text{D1})$$

where c labels the central charge of the conformal theory and v_F is the Fermi velocity at the conformal point [40, 41].

Using the Euler-MacLaurin formula for the polylogarithms [71] in the $L \rightarrow \infty$ limit, one obtains at $\mu = 1$ [4]

$$e_0(\alpha, L) = e_0(\alpha, \infty) + \pi [\lambda'_{\alpha}(0) - \lambda'_{\alpha}(\pi)] / (12L^2), \quad (\text{D2})$$

where $\lambda'_{\alpha}(k)$ labels the first derivative of leading term in the expansion of $\lambda_{\alpha}(k)$ around $k = \pm\pi$ (see details in Appendix A). This approximation amounts to discard the subleading terms in the effective action above $\alpha = 2$.

While the finite contribution from $\lambda'_{\alpha}(0)$ allows to recover the critical Ising theory with $c = \frac{1}{2}$ above $\alpha = \frac{3}{2}$, the divergence of $\lambda'_{\alpha}(\pi)$ at $\alpha < \frac{3}{2}$ was discussed to be a possible signature of the conformal symmetry breakdown [4]. However the Euler-MacLaurin expansion has higher-order terms in powers of $\frac{1}{L}$:

$$e_0(\alpha, L) = e_0(\alpha, \infty) + \pi [\lambda'_{\alpha}(0) - \lambda'_{\alpha}(\pi)] / (12L^2) + \pi^3 [\lambda'''_{\alpha}(0) - \lambda'''_{\alpha}(\pi)] / (720L^4) + o(1/L^4). \quad (\text{D3})$$

While the quantity $\lambda'''_{\alpha}(0)$ vanishes, $\lambda'''_{\alpha}(\pi)$ is divergent if $\alpha < 2$, signaling the breakdown of conformal symmetry also for $\frac{3}{2} < \alpha < 2$. Notice that, since $\lambda'_{\alpha}(\pm\pi) \propto k$ at $\alpha > 2$ (see Appendix A), no further breakdown it is found at higher orders for the expansion Eq. (D3).

This result can be numerically tested by fitting $e_0(\alpha, L)$, drawn for different lattice sizes L , by the conformal scaling law Eq. (D1). It is found that this law works very well for $\alpha > 2$, yielding the Ising conformal charge $c = \frac{1}{2}$ up to numerical errors. At variance, the fit with Eq. (D1) works very poorly below $\alpha = 2$, and a not well defined c , oscillating or even negative, is obtained, probably as an effect of the divergent terms in Eq. (D3).

Appendix E: Correlations of the long-range Kitaev chain

In this Appendix we provide details on the analytical computation of the two-points correlations $g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R) = \langle a_R^{\dagger} a_0 \rangle$ and $g_1^{(\text{lat}; \text{anom})}(R) = \langle a_R^{\dagger} a_0^{\dagger} \rangle$ [5]. As the model is quadratic, all the correlation functions can be built from $g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R)$ and $g_1^{(\text{lat}; \text{anom})}(R)$ by mean of the Wick's theorem.

The Brillouin zone is chosen to be $[0, 2\pi]$, moreover we focus on the range $\mu > 0$.

In the limit $L \rightarrow \infty$, $g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R)$ becomes

$$g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} dk e^{ikR} \mathcal{G}_{\alpha}(k), \quad (\text{E1})$$

with

$$\mathcal{G}_{\alpha}(k) = \frac{\cos k + \mu}{2\lambda_{\alpha}(k)}. \quad (\text{E2})$$

To evaluate the integral in Eq. (E1), we deform the linear path $[0, 2\pi]$ to the integration contour in Fig. 4 and use the Cauchy theorem:

$$g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_{\mathcal{C}_0} + \int_{\mathcal{L}_-} + \int_{\mathcal{L}_+} + \int_{\mathcal{C}_{2\pi}} \right) dz e^{izR} \mathcal{G}_{\alpha}(z) \quad (\text{E3})$$

with $z = k + iy$ and M defined as in Fig. 4. We can neglect the contributions from \mathcal{C}_{\perp} and \mathcal{C}'_{\perp} , as they vanish when $M \rightarrow \infty$.

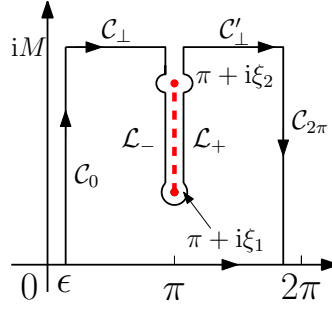


FIG. 4: Deformed integration contour to evaluate the integral in Eq. (E1). The dashed line is the branch cut of the square root in the denominator of the integrand.

The contours \mathcal{L}_\pm are chosen since the square root in denominator of Eq. (E2) displays two complex roots $\pi + i\xi_{1,2}$ given by the solutions of the equation

$$(\mu - \cosh \xi_{1,2})^2 + f_\alpha(\pi + i\xi_{1,2})^2 = 0. \quad (\text{E4})$$

A branch cut arises between the roots above, as shown in Fig. 4.

Let us now analyze the different contributions to Eq. (E3) from the various parts of the path in Fig. 4. We will conclude in the next following that the parts \mathcal{L}_\pm , involving momenta close to $k = \pi$, give the exponential decaying part of $g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R)$, while \mathcal{C}_0 and $\mathcal{C}_{2\pi}$, involving momenta close to $k = 0$, give the power-law decaying part.

Let us consider separately these two contributions:

a. Exponential part

If $\xi_1 < y < \xi_2$ we have $\mathcal{G}_\alpha(\pi^+ + iy) = \mathcal{G}_\alpha^*(\pi^- + iy)$ due to the branch cut of the square root in Eq. (E2). The integrals on the two lines \mathcal{L}_- and \mathcal{L}_+ give

$$I_{\mathcal{L}_-} + I_{\mathcal{L}_+} = \frac{e^{i\pi R} e^{-\xi_1 R}}{\pi} \int_0^{\xi_2} dy e^{-yR} \text{Im} \mathcal{G}_\alpha(\pi^+ + i(y + \xi_1)). \quad (\text{E5})$$

The previous integral is a Laplace-type integral [83]. We can get its leading behavior, first by replacing ξ_2 with infinity, as the difference is exponentially suppressed, and then by integrating the $y \rightarrow 0$ limit in $\mathcal{G}_\alpha(\pi^+ + i(y + \xi_1))$. This part reads:

$$\mathcal{G}_\alpha(\pi^+ + i(y + \xi_1)) \sim \frac{A_\alpha(\mu)}{i\sqrt{y}} \quad \text{if } y \rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{E6})$$

with

$$A_\alpha(\mu) = \frac{\mu - \cosh \xi_1}{2\sqrt{2} \left[\text{Li}_{\alpha-1}(-e^{\xi_1}) + \text{Li}_{\alpha-1}(-e^{-\xi_1}) \right]^{1/2} \left[\text{Li}_\alpha(-e^{\xi_1}) - \text{Li}_\alpha(-e^{-\xi_1}) \right]^{1/2}}, \quad (\text{E7})$$

and ξ_1 is the smallest solution of

$$(\mu - \cosh \xi_{1,2})^2 - (\text{Li}_\alpha(-e^{-\xi_{1,2}}) - \text{Li}_\alpha(-e^{\xi_{1,2}}))^2 = 0. \quad (\text{E8})$$

In this way the integration in Eq. (E5) yields the exponentially decaying part of $g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R)$:

$$I_{\mathcal{L}_-} + I_{\mathcal{L}_+} = A_\alpha(\mu) \frac{e^{i\pi R} e^{-\xi_1 R}}{\sqrt{\pi} \sqrt{R}}. \quad (\text{E9})$$

b. Power-law part

On \mathcal{C}_0 it is

$$I_{\mathcal{C}_0} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathcal{C}_0} e^{izR} \mathcal{G}_\alpha(z) dz = -\frac{i}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-yR} \mathcal{G}_\alpha(\epsilon + iy) dy, \quad (\text{E10})$$

while on $\mathcal{C}_{2\pi}$ (with $z = 2\pi - \epsilon + iy$)

$$I_{\mathcal{C}_{2\pi}} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathcal{C}_{2\pi}} e^{izR} \mathcal{G}_\alpha(z) dz = \frac{i}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-yR} \mathcal{G}_\alpha(2\pi - \epsilon + iy) dy. \quad (\text{E11})$$

The integrals on \mathcal{C}_0 and $\mathcal{C}_{2\pi}$ sum to

$$I_{\mathcal{C}_0} + I_{\mathcal{C}_{2\pi}} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dy e^{-yR} \text{Im}(\mathcal{G}_\alpha(iy)). \quad (\text{E12})$$

Again we can evaluate the asymptotic behavior of Eq. (E12) by computing the $y \rightarrow 0$ part of $\mathcal{G}_\alpha(iy)$ and then integrating it [83]. The series expansion of the polylogarithm [73]

$$\text{Li}_\alpha(e^{\pm y}) = -\Gamma(1-\alpha)(\mp y)^{\alpha-1} + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(\alpha-j)}{j!} (\pm y)^j$$

fixes the main contribution to the imaginary part of $\mathcal{G}_\alpha(iy)$ for $y \rightarrow 0$, coming from the expression:

$$\mathcal{G}_\alpha(iy) \sim \frac{\mu+1}{2\sqrt{(\mu+1)^2 - \Gamma^2(1-\alpha)(e^{i\pi\alpha} + 1)^2 y^{2\alpha-2} + 4\Gamma(1-\alpha)(e^{i\pi\alpha} + 1)\zeta(\alpha-1)y^\alpha}}. \quad (\text{E13})$$

In Eq. (E13) we discarded higher integer y -powers, not contributing to $\text{Im} \mathcal{G}_\alpha(iy)$, as well as the higher non integer powers, whose contribution to $\text{Im} \mathcal{G}_\alpha(iy)$ is suppressed in the limit $y \rightarrow 0$.

Putting Eq. (E13) in Eq. (E12) yields:

$$I_0 + I_{2\pi} = \begin{cases} -\frac{2\alpha\zeta(\alpha-1)}{\text{sgn}(\mu+1)(1+\mu)^2} \frac{1}{R^{\alpha+1}} & \text{for } \alpha > 2, \\ \frac{\sin(\pi\alpha) \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}\right) \Gamma(2\alpha-1)}{\pi \text{sgn}(\mu+1)(\mu+1)^2} \frac{1}{R^{2\alpha-1}} & \text{for } 1 < \alpha < 2, \\ \frac{(\mu+1)(1-\alpha)}{4\pi} \frac{1}{R^{2-\alpha}} & \text{for } \alpha < 1. \end{cases} \quad (\text{E14})$$

By collecting all the contributions, one obtains

$$\langle a_R^\dagger a_0 \rangle = \frac{A_\alpha(\mu) e^{i\pi R}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{e^{-\xi_1 R}}{\sqrt{R}} - \frac{2\alpha\zeta(\alpha-1)}{\text{sign}(\mu+1)(1+\mu)^2} \frac{1}{R^{\alpha+1}} \quad \text{for } \alpha > 2, \quad (\text{E15})$$

$$\langle a_R^\dagger a_0 \rangle = \frac{A_\alpha(\mu) e^{i\pi R}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{e^{-\xi_1 R}}{\sqrt{R}} + \frac{\sin(\pi\alpha) \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi\alpha}{2}\right) \Gamma(2\alpha-1)}{\pi \text{sign}(\mu+1)(\mu+1)^2} \frac{1}{R^{2\alpha-1}} \quad \text{for } 1 < \alpha < 2, \quad (\text{E16})$$

and

$$\langle a_R^\dagger a_0 \rangle = \frac{A_\alpha(\mu) e^{i\pi R}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{e^{-\xi_1 R}}{\sqrt{R}} + \frac{(\mu+1)(1-\alpha)}{4\pi} \frac{1}{R^{2-\alpha}} \quad \text{for } \alpha < 1. \quad (\text{E17})$$

When $\alpha < 1$ one can show that, even if Eq. (E4) has one or two solutions, the exponential part in Eq. (E17) is negligible with respect to the power-law tail. This gives effectively a pure power-law correlation function.

c. Anomalous correlation function

For completeness we report here details of the calculation for the anomalous correlation function $g_1^{\text{(lat; anom)}}(R) = \langle a_R^\dagger a_0^\dagger \rangle$, which is given by:

$$g_1^{\text{(lat; anom)}}(R) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} dk e^{ikR} \mathcal{F}_\alpha(k) \quad (\text{E18})$$

with

$$\mathcal{F}_\alpha(k) = i \frac{f_\alpha(k)}{2\lambda_\alpha(k)}. \quad (\text{E19})$$

Using the same integration contour as for $g_1^{(\text{lat})}(R)$, we get:

$$g_1^{(\text{lat; anom})}(R) = \frac{e^{i\pi R} e^{-\xi_1 R}}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dy e^{-yR} \mathcal{F}_\alpha(\pi^+ + i(y + \xi_1)) - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dy e^{-yR} \text{Im} \mathcal{F}_\alpha(iy), \quad (\text{E20})$$

showing both the exponential and the power-law contributions. In Eq. (E20) ξ_1 is again the smallest solution of Eq. (E4). One obtains finally

$$g_1^{(\text{lat; anom})}(R) = \frac{B_\alpha(\mu) e^{i\pi R} e^{-\xi_1 R}}{\sqrt{\pi} \sqrt{R}} - \frac{1}{2|\mu + 1|} \frac{1}{R^\alpha} \quad \text{for } \alpha > 1 \quad (\text{E21})$$

and

$$g_1^{(\text{lat; anom})}(R) = \frac{B_\alpha(\mu) e^{i\pi R} e^{-\xi_1 R}}{\sqrt{\pi} \sqrt{R}} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{R} \quad \text{for } \alpha < 1, \quad (\text{E22})$$

with

$$B_\alpha(\mu) = \frac{[\text{Li}_\alpha(-e^{\xi_1}) - \text{Li}_\alpha(-e^{-\xi_1})]^{1/2}}{2\sqrt{2}[\text{Li}_{\alpha-1}(-e^{\xi_1}) + \text{Li}_{\alpha-1}(-e^{-\xi_1})]^{1/2}}. \quad (\text{E23})$$

Appendix F: Alternative computation of the long-range behavior of $\langle a_R^\dagger a_0 \rangle$ by the effective theory (23)

We derive in this Appendix the asymptotic decay tail of the correlation function $\langle a_R^\dagger a_0 \rangle$ obtained by the effective theory (23) close to criticality. As written in the main text, Section IV B, the asymptotic part of $\langle a_R^\dagger a_0 \rangle$ and is given by

$$-\frac{1}{2\pi} \int dp \frac{M}{\sqrt{(p^\beta + r(\beta)p)^2 + M^2}} e^{ipR} \equiv -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int dp I(p, M) e^{ikR}, \quad (\text{F1})$$

with $\beta = \alpha - 1$. This integral can be evaluated along similar lines as the ones described in the previous Appendix for the lattice correlation functions, yielding the power-law asymptotical behaviors written in the main text.

A simpler approximated calculation can be as well performed, expanding $I(p, M)$ in powers of $\frac{1}{M}$ for $1 < \alpha < 2$ and of M for $1 < \alpha$ and integrating them in (F1). In principle these expansions may lead to wrong results for Eq. (F1), due to the integration on momenta with large modulus, where the correctness of the expansions can cease to hold. However, since we are interested in the $R \rightarrow \infty$ limit, the momenta giving the dominant contribution to the integral (F1) are the ones close to $p = 0$, then we expect the expansions of $I(p, M)$ to yield correct asymptotical results for the same integral.

In the case $1 < \alpha < 2$ we obtain $I(p, M \rightarrow \infty) \approx 1 - \frac{|p|^{2\beta}}{2M^2}$ and performing the integral Eq. (F1) with this expansion we get an asymptotic decay tail $\propto \frac{1}{R^{2\alpha-1}}$, in agreement with Section IV B. In the expansion we used the fact that our definition for p^β on the real axis (see Section III in the main text) implies $|p^\beta| = |p|^\beta$. We observe that the divergence of M for $1 < \alpha < 2$ is essential to obtain the correct leading behavior for Eq. (F1) in this regime.

For $\alpha < 1$ we obtain $I(p, M \rightarrow 0) \approx \frac{M}{|p|^\beta} - \frac{M^2}{2|p|^{3\beta}}$; performing again the integral in Eq. (F1) on the leading term of this expansion for $R \rightarrow \infty$ we get a asymptotic decay tail $\propto \frac{1}{R^{2-\alpha}}$, again in agreement with Section IV B.

Notably the same expansion technique applied to the case $\beta = 1$ yields a decay $\propto \frac{1}{R^0}$, in agreement with the known exact result for Eq. (F1), predicting exponential decay.

Appendix G: Exponentially decaying terms from the integral in Eq. (26)

We show in this Appendix the presence of exponentially decaying terms from the integral in Eq. (26). We specialize for simplicity our discussion to the case $\alpha = 1.75$ ($\beta = \frac{3}{4}$). In this case, exploiting the definition for p^β in Section III, the integral in Eq. (26) becomes:

$$I(R) = \text{Re} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{ipR}}{\sqrt{p^{3/2} + 1}} dp. \quad (\text{G1})$$

For sake of simplicity in Eq. (G1) we set $M \equiv 1$; in each formula obtained below the dependence on of M can be restored by the substitution $R \rightarrow RM^{\frac{1}{3}}$. The integral $I(R)$ is evaluated now by standard methods of complex analysis; notice also that from now on z^β can be assumed without loss of generality to have the usual meaning: $z^\beta = |z|^\beta e^{i\beta\phi}$.

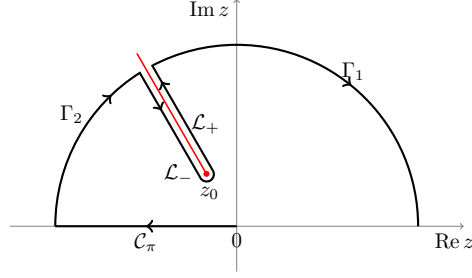


FIG. 5: Deformed integration contour to evaluate the integral in Eq. (G1).

The function $\sqrt{z^{3/2} + 1}$ of the complex variable z has a branch cut from $z_0 = e^{2i\pi/3}$ to ∞ , then the integral can be decomposed on the path in Fig. 5 into the sum

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{ipR}}{\sqrt{p^{3/2} + 1}} dp = I(\mathcal{C}_\pi) + I(\mathcal{L}_+) + I(\mathcal{L}_-) \quad (\text{G2})$$

with

$$I(\mathcal{C}_\pi) = \int_{\mathcal{C}_\pi} dz \frac{e^{izR}}{\sqrt{z^{3/2} + 1}} = - \int_0^\infty dp \frac{e^{-ipR}}{\sqrt{e^{3i\pi/2} p^{3/2} + 1}}, \quad (\text{G3})$$

$$I(\mathcal{L}_+) = \int_{\mathcal{L}_+} dz \frac{e^{izR}}{\sqrt{z^{3/2} + 1}} = e^{2i\pi/3} \int_1^\infty d\rho \frac{\exp[ie^{2i\pi/3}\rho R]}{i\sqrt{\rho^{3/2} - 1}}, \quad (\text{G4})$$

and

$$I(\mathcal{L}_-) = \int_{\mathcal{L}_-} dz \frac{e^{izR}}{\sqrt{z^{3/2} + 1}} = e^{2i\pi/3} \int_\infty^1 d\rho \frac{\exp[ie^{2i\pi/3}\rho R]}{-i\sqrt{\rho^{3/2} - 1}} = e^{2i\pi/3} \int_1^\infty d\rho \frac{\exp[ie^{2i\pi/3}\rho R]}{i\sqrt{\rho^{3/2} - 1}} = I(\mathcal{L}_+). \quad (\text{G5})$$

In particular the function $\sqrt{z^{3/2} + 1}$ satisfies for $\rho > 1$:

$$\sqrt{z^{3/2} + 1} = \begin{cases} i\sqrt{\rho^{3/2} - 1} & z = \rho e^{i(2\pi/3 + \epsilon)} \\ -i\sqrt{\rho^{3/2} - 1} & z = \rho e^{i(2\pi/3 - \epsilon)} \end{cases} \quad (\text{G6})$$

on the two different paths \mathcal{L}_\pm .

The contributions from \mathcal{L}_\pm sum up to an exponential decaying term:

$$I(\mathcal{L}_+) + I(\mathcal{L}_-) = B(R) \exp[-R \sin(2\pi/3)], \quad (\text{G7})$$

where

$$B(R) \equiv \frac{2}{i} e^{2\pi i/3} e^{-iR \cos(2\pi/3)} \int_0^\infty dy \frac{\exp[-Ry \sin 2\pi/3] \exp[-Ryi \cos 2\pi/3]}{\sqrt{(y+1)^{3/2} - 1}}$$

The integral $I(\mathcal{C}_\pi)$ has both an exponential and a power-law contribution. Indeed, as the function $\sqrt{e^{3i\pi/2} z^{3/2} + 1}$ has a branch from $z_1 = e^{-i\pi/3}$ to ∞ , by exploiting the path in Fig. 6 we can write

$$I(\mathcal{C}_\pi) = - \int_0^\infty dp \frac{e^{-ipR}}{\sqrt{e^{3i\pi/2} p^{3/2} + 1}} = i \int_0^\infty dy \frac{e^{-yR}}{\sqrt{e^{3i\pi/2} (-iy)^{3/2} + 1}} + 2 \int_{\gamma_+} dz \frac{e^{-izR}}{\sqrt{e^{3i\pi/2} z^{3/2} + 1}}, \quad (\text{G8})$$

where we used the fact that, as in Eq. (G5), $I(\gamma_+) = I(\gamma_-)$.

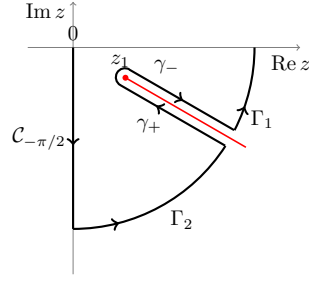


FIG. 6: Deformed integration contour to evaluate the integral in $I(\mathcal{C}_\pi)$.

On γ_+ , where $z = \rho e^{-i\pi/3}$, the function $\sqrt{e^{3i\pi/2}z^{3/2} + 1}$ becomes $i\sqrt{1 - \rho^{3/2}}$ and $I(\gamma_+)$ is exponentially decaying:

$$\begin{aligned} I(\gamma_+) &= \int_{\gamma_+} dz \frac{e^{-izR}}{\sqrt{e^{3i\pi/2}z^{3/2} + 1}} = e^{-i\pi/3} \int_1^\infty d\rho \frac{\exp[ie^{-i\pi/3}\rho R]}{i\sqrt{1 - \rho^{3/2}}} = \\ &= e^{-i\pi/3} \exp[-i \cos(\pi/3)R - \sin(\pi/3)R] \int_0^\infty d\rho \frac{\exp[e^{-i\pi/3}\rho R]}{i\sqrt{1 - (\rho + 1)^{3/2}}} \equiv \\ &\equiv A(R) \exp[-\sin(\pi/3)R]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{G9})$$

The power-law contributions are included instead in the term

$$\text{Re} \int_0^\infty dy \frac{ie^{-yR}}{\sqrt{e^{3i\pi/2}(-iy)^{3/2} + 1}} \sim \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^\infty dy e^{-yR} y^{3/2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{3\sqrt{\pi}}{8R^{5/2}}. \quad (\text{G10})$$

Summing up all the contributions we obtain finally for the integral $I(R)$:

$$\begin{aligned} I(R) &= \text{Re} \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{ipR}}{\sqrt{p^{3/2} + 1}} dp = \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{\pi} \cos(\pi/4)}{8R^{5/2}} + e^{-\sin(\pi/3)R} \text{Re} A(R) + e^{-\sin(2\pi/3)R} \text{Re} B(R), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{G11})$$

with the $A(R)$ and $B(R)$ from Eqs. (G7) and (G9) decaying algebraically for $R \rightarrow \infty$. These contributions are not present in the lattice results of Appendix E, since there only the exponential and algebraic leading contributions for $R \rightarrow \infty$ are derived.

When $1 < \alpha < \frac{3}{2}$ the branch cut from z_0 moves out of the first and second quadrant and does not any longer contribute to the integral $I(R)$, by $I(\mathcal{L}_+)$. On the contrary, the part $I(\mathcal{C}_\pi)$ is still present. However the exponential contribution $I(\gamma_\pm)$ from it also disappears, since the corresponding branch cut moves out of the third quadrant. At the end it only remains:

$$I(R) = \text{Re} \int_0^\infty dy \frac{ie^{-yR}}{\sqrt{e^{i2\beta\pi}(-iy)^{2\beta} + 1}}, \quad (\text{G12})$$

as in Eq. (G10). This integral gives substantially only algebraic decaying contributions. Possible exponentially decaying terms can occur only at very small R and they are negligible.

If $\alpha < 1$ the integral to be considered is

$$I(R) = \text{Re} \int_0^\infty \frac{p^{|\beta|} e^{ipR}}{\sqrt{p^{2|\beta|} + 1}} dp, \quad (\text{G13})$$

from the second term of Eq. (25). The calculations proceed as for $\alpha > 1$: similarly, for $1/2 < \alpha < 1$ exponential contributions does not any longer contribute to the integral $I(R)$.

We finally observe that, apart from exponential contributions, one has $I(R) \propto 1/R^{2\alpha-1}$ for $\alpha > 1$ and $I(R) \propto 1/R^{2-\alpha}$ for $\alpha < 1$.