

The ground state construction of bilayer graphene

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Abstract

We consider a model of half-filled bilayer graphene, in which the three dominant Slonczewski-Weiss-McClure hopping parameters are retained, in the presence of short range interactions. Under a smallness assumption on the interaction strength U as well as on the inter-layer hopping ϵ , we construct the ground state in the thermodynamic limit, and prove its analyticity in U , uniformly in ϵ . The interacting Fermi surface is degenerate, and consists of eight Fermi points, two of which are protected by symmetries, while the locations of the other six are renormalized by the interaction, and the effective dispersion relation at the Fermi points is conical. The construction reveals the presence of different energy regimes, where the effective behavior of correlation functions changes qualitatively. The analysis of the crossover between regimes plays an important role in the proof of analyticity and in the uniform control of the radius of convergence. The proof is based on a rigorous implementation of fermionic renormalization group methods, including determinant estimates for the renormalized expansion.

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1 Introduction

Graphene, a one-atom thick layer of graphite, has captivated a large part of the scientific community for the past decade. With good reason: as was shown by A. Geim's team, graphene is a stable two-dimensional crystal with very peculiar electronic properties [NGe04]. The mere fact that a two-dimensional crystal can be synthesized, and manipulated, at room temperature without working inside a vacuum [Ge10] is, in and of itself, quite surprising. But the most interesting features of graphene lay within its electronic properties. Indeed, electrons in graphene were found to have an extremely high mobility [NGe04], which could make it a good candidate to replace silicon in microelectronics; and they were later found to behave like massless Dirac Fermions [NGe05, ZTe05], which is of great interest for the study of fundamental Quantum Electro-Dynamics. These are but a few of the intriguing features [GN07] that have prompted a lively response from the scientific community.

These peculiar electronic properties stem from the particular energy structure of graphene. It consists of two energy bands, that meet at exactly two points, called the *Fermi points* [Wa47]. Graphene is thus classified as a *semi-metal*: it is not a *semi-conductor* because there is no gap between its energy bands, nor is it a *metal* either since the bands do not overlap, so that the density of charge carriers vanishes at the Fermi points. Furthermore, the bands around the Fermi points are approximately conical [Wa47], which explains the masslessness of the electrons in graphene, and in turn their high mobility.

Graphene is also interesting for the mathematical physics community: its free energy and correlation functions, in particular its conductivity, can be computed non-perturbatively using constructive Renormalization Group (RG) techniques [GM10, GMP11, GMP12], at least if it is at *half-filling*, the interaction is *short-range* and its strength is *small enough*. This is made possible, again, by the special energy structure of graphene. Indeed, since the *propagator* (in the quantum field theory formalism) diverges at the Fermi points, the fact that there are only two such singularities in graphene instead of a whole line of them (which is what one usually finds in two-dimensional theories), greatly simplifies the RG analysis. Furthermore, the fact that the bands are approximately conical around the Fermi points, implies that a short-range interaction between electrons is *irrelevant* in the RG sense, which means that one need only worry about the renormalization of the propagator, which can be controlled.

Using these facts, the formalism developed in [BG90] has been applied in [GM10, GMP12] to express the free energy and correlation functions as convergent series.

Let us mention that the case of Coulomb interactions is more difficult, in that the effective interaction is marginal in an RG sense. In this case, the theory has been constructed at all orders in renormalized perturbation theory [GMP10, GMP11b], but a non-perturbative construction is still lacking.

In the present work, we shall extend the results of [GM10] by performing an RG analysis of half-filled *bilayer* graphene with short-range interactions. Bilayer graphene

consists of two layers of graphene in so-called *Bernal* or *AB* stacking (see below). Before the works of A. Geim et al. [NGe04], graphene was mostly studied in order to understand the properties of graphite, so it was natural to investigate the properties of multiple layers of graphene, starting with the bilayer [Wa47, SW58, Mc57]. A common model for hopping electrons on graphene bilayers is the so-called *Slonczewski-Weiss-McClure* model, which is usually studied by retaining only certain hopping terms, depending on the energy regime one is interested in: including more hopping terms corresponds to probing the system at lower energies. The fine structure of the Fermi surface and the behavior of the dispersion relation around it depends on which hoppings are considered or, equivalently, on the range of energies under inspection.

In a first approximation, the energy structure of bilayer graphene is similar to that of the monolayer: there are only two Fermi points, and the dispersion relation is approximately conical around them. This picture is valid for energy scales larger than the transverse hopping between the two layers, referred to in the following as the *first regime*. At lower energies, the effective dispersion relation around the two Fermi points appears to be approximately *parabolic*, instead of conical. This implies that the effective mass of the electrons in bilayer graphene does not vanish, unlike those in the monolayer, which has been observed experimentally [NMe06].

From an RG point of view, the parabolicity implies that the electron interactions are *marginal* in bilayer graphene, thus making the RG analysis non-trivial. The flow of the effective couplings has been studied by O. Vafek [Va10, VY10], who has found that it diverges logarithmically, and has identified the most divergent channels, thus singling out which of the possible quantum instabilities are dominant (see also [TV12]). However, as was mentioned earlier, the assumption of parabolic dispersion relation is only an approximation, valid in a range of energies between the scale of the transverse hopping and a second threshold, proportional to the cube of the transverse hopping (asymptotically, as this hopping goes to zero). This range will be called the *second regime*.

By studying the smaller energies in more detail, one finds [MF06] that around each of the Fermi points, there are three extra Fermi points, forming a tiny equilateral triangle around the original ones. This is referred to in the literature as *trigonal warping*. Furthermore, around each of the now eight Fermi points, the energy bands are approximately conical. This means that, from an RG perspective, the logarithmic divergence studied in [Va10] is cut off at the energy scale where the conical nature of the eight Fermi points becomes observable (i.e. at the end of the second regime). At lower energies the electron interaction is irrelevant in the RG sense, which implies that the flow of the effective interactions remains bounded at low energies. Therefore, the analysis of [Va10] is meaningful only if the flow of the effective constants has grown significantly in the second regime.

However, our analysis shows that the flow of the effective couplings in this regime does not grow at all, due to their smallness after integration over the first regime, which we quantify in terms both of the bare couplings and of the transverse hopping. This puts into question the physical relevance of the “instabilities” coming from the logarithmic

divergence in the second regime, at least in the case we are treating, namely small interaction strength and small interlayer hopping.

The transition from a normal phase to one with broken symmetry as the interaction strength is increased from small to intermediate values was studied in [CTV12] at second order in perturbation theory. Therein, it was found that while at small bare couplings the infrared flow is convergent, at larger couplings it tends to increase, indicating a transition towards an *electronic nematic state*.

Let us also mention that the third regime is not believed to give an adequate description of the system at arbitrarily small energies: at energies smaller than a third threshold (proportional to the fourth power of the transverse hopping) one finds [PP06] that the six extra Fermi points around the two original ones, are actually microscopic ellipses. The analysis of the thermodynamic properties of the system in this regime (to be called the fourth regime) requires new ideas and techniques, due to the extended nature of the singularity, and goes beyond the scope of this paper. It may be possible to adapt the ideas of [BGM06] to this regime, and we hope to come back to this issue in a future publication.

To summarize, at weak coupling and small transverse hopping, we can distinguish four energy regimes: in the first, the system behaves like two uncoupled monolayers, in the second, the energy bands are approximately parabolic, in the third, the trigonal warping is taken into account and the bands are approximately conical, and in the fourth, six of the Fermi points become small curves. We shall treat the first, second and third regimes, which corresponds to retaining only the three dominant Slonczewski-Weiss-McClure hopping parameters. Informally, we will prove that *the interacting half-filled system is analytically close to the non-interacting one* in these regimes, and that the effect of the interaction is merely to renormalize the hopping parameters. The proof depends on a sharp multiscale control of the crossover regions separating one regime from the next.

We will now give a quick description of the model, and a precise statement of the main result of the present work, followed by a brief outline of its proof.

1.1 Definition of the model

We shall consider a crystal of bilayer graphene, which is made of two honeycomb lattices in *Bernal* or *AB* stacking, as shown in figure 1.1. We can identify four inequivalent types of sites in the lattice, which we denote by a , \tilde{b} , \tilde{a} and b (we choose this peculiar order for practical reasons which will become apparent in the following).

We consider a Hamiltonian of the form

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_0 + \mathcal{H}_I \tag{1.1}$$

where the *free Hamiltonian* \mathcal{H}_0 plays the role of a kinetic energy for the electrons, and the *interaction Hamiltonian* \mathcal{H}_I describes the interaction between electrons.

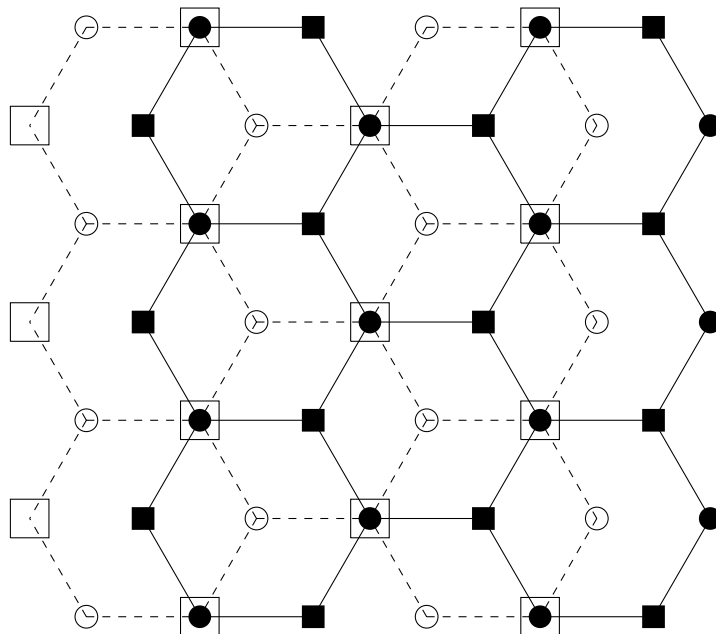


Figure 1.1: ● and ■ represent atoms of type a and b on the lower layer and ○ and □ represent atoms of type \tilde{a} and \tilde{b} on the upper layer. Full lines join nearest neighbors within the lower layer and dashed lines join nearest neighbors within the upper layer.

H_0 is given by a *tight-binding* approximation, which models the movement of electrons in terms of *hoppings* from one atom to the next. There are four inequivalent types of hoppings which we shall consider here, each of which will be associated a different *hopping strength* γ_i . Namely, the hoppings between neighbors of type a and b , as well as \tilde{a} and \tilde{b} will be associated a hopping strength γ_0 ; a and \tilde{b} a strength γ_1 ; \tilde{a} and b a strength γ_3 ; \tilde{a} and a , and \tilde{b} and b a strength γ_4 (see figure 1.2). We can thus express H_0 in *second quantized form* in *momentum space* at *zero chemical potential* as [Wa47, SW58, Mc57]

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = \frac{1}{|\hat{\Lambda}|} \sum_{k \in \hat{\Lambda}} \hat{A}_k^\dagger H_0(k) \hat{A}_k \quad (1.2)$$

$$\hat{A}_k := \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}_k \\ \hat{\tilde{b}}_k \\ \hat{\tilde{a}}_k \\ \hat{b}_k \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } H_0(k) := - \begin{pmatrix} \Delta & \gamma_1 & \gamma_4 \Omega(k) & \gamma_0 \Omega^*(k) \\ \gamma_1 & \Delta & \gamma_0 \Omega(k) & \gamma_4 \Omega^*(k) \\ \gamma_4 \Omega^*(k) & \gamma_0 \Omega^*(k) & 0 & \gamma_3 \Omega(k) e^{3ik_x} \\ \gamma_0 \Omega(k) & \gamma_4 \Omega(k) & \gamma_3 \Omega^*(k) e^{-3ik_x} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.3)$$

in which \hat{a}_k , $\hat{\tilde{b}}_k$, $\hat{\tilde{a}}_k$ and \hat{b}_k are *annihilation operators* associated to atoms of type a , \tilde{b} , \tilde{a} and b , $k \equiv (k_x, k_y)$, $\hat{\Lambda}$ is the *first Brillouin zone*, and $\Omega(k) := 1 + 2e^{-i\frac{3}{2}k_x} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k_y\right)$. These objects will be properly defined in section 2.1. The Δ parameter in H_0 models a

shift in the chemical potential around atoms of type a and \tilde{b} [SW58, Mc57]. We choose the energy unit in such a way that $\gamma_0 = 1$. The hopping strengths have been measured experimentally in graphite [DD02, TDD77, MMD79, DDe79] and in bilayer graphene samples [ZLe08, MNe07]; their values are given in the following table:

	bilayer graphene [MNe07]	graphite [DD02]
γ_1	0.10	0.12
γ_3	0.034	0.10
γ_4	0.041	0.014
Δ	0.006 [ZLe08]	-0.003

(1.4)

We notice that the relative order of magnitude of γ_3 and γ_4 is quite different in graphite and in bilayer graphene. In the latter, γ_1 is somewhat small, and γ_3 and γ_4 are of the same order, whereas Δ is of the order of γ_1^2 . We will take advantage of the smallness of the hopping strengths and treat $\gamma_1 =: \epsilon$ as a small parameter: we fix

$$\frac{\gamma_1}{\epsilon} = 1, \quad \frac{\gamma_3}{\epsilon} = 0.33, \quad \frac{\gamma_4}{\epsilon} = 0.40, \quad \frac{\Delta}{\epsilon^2} = 0.58 \quad (1.5)$$

and assume that ϵ is as small as needed.

Remark: The symbols used for the hopping parameters are standard. The reason why γ_2 was omitted is that it refers to next-to-nearest layer hopping in graphite. In addition, for simplicity, we have neglected the intra-layer next-to-nearest neighbor hopping $\gamma'_0 \approx 0.1\gamma_1$, which is known to play an analogous role to γ_4 and Δ [ZLe08].

The interactions between electrons will be taken to be of *extended Hubbard* form, i.e.

$$\mathcal{H}_I := U \sum_{(x,y)} v(x-y) \left(n_x - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(n_y - \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad (1.6)$$

where $n_x := \alpha_x^\dagger \alpha_x$ in which α_x is one of the annihilation operators $a_x, \tilde{b}_x, \tilde{a}_x$ or b_x ; the sum over (x, y) runs over all pairs of atoms in the lattice; v is a short range interaction potential (exponentially decaying); U is the *interaction strength* which we will assume to be small.

We then define the *Gibbs average* as

$$\langle \cdot \rangle := \frac{1}{Z} \text{Tr} \left(e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}} \cdot \right)$$

where

$$Z := \text{Tr} \left(e^{-\beta \mathcal{H}} \right) =: e^{-\beta |\Lambda| f}.$$

The physical quantities we will study here are the *free energy* f , and the *two-point Schwinger function* defined as the 4×4 matrix

$$\check{s}_2(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2) := \left\langle \left\langle \mathbf{T}(\alpha'_{\mathbf{x}_1} \alpha_{\mathbf{x}_2}^\dagger) \right\rangle \right\rangle_{(\alpha', \alpha) \in \{a, \tilde{b}, \tilde{a}, b\}^2}, \quad (1.7)$$

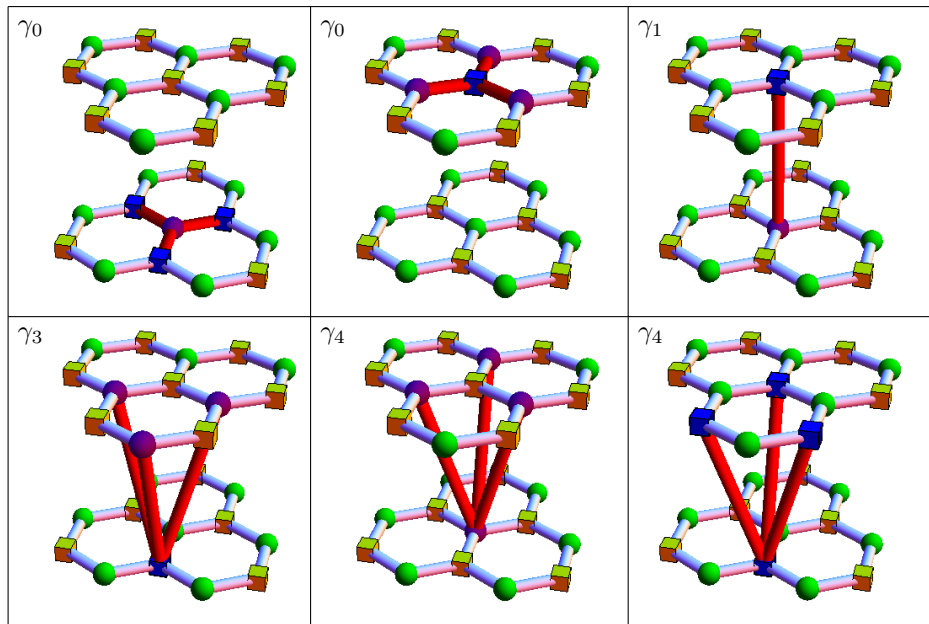


Figure 1.2: The different types of hopping. From top-left to bottom-right: $a \leftrightarrow b$, $\tilde{a} \leftrightarrow \tilde{b}$, $a \leftrightarrow \tilde{b}$, $b \leftrightarrow \tilde{a}$, $a \leftrightarrow \tilde{a}$, $b \leftrightarrow \tilde{b}$. Atoms of type a and \tilde{a} are represented by spheres and those of type b and \tilde{b} by cubes; the interaction is represented by solid red (color online) cylinders; the interacting atoms are displayed either in purple or in blue.

where $\mathbf{x}_1 := (t_1, x_1)$ and $\mathbf{x}_2 := (t_2, x_2)$ includes an extra *imaginary time* component, $t_{1,2} \in [0, \beta)$, which is introduced in order to compute Z and Gibbs averages,

$$\alpha_{t,x} := e^{\mathcal{H}_0 t} \alpha_x e^{-\mathcal{H}_0 t} \quad \text{for } \alpha \in \{a, \tilde{b}, \tilde{a}, b\}$$

and \mathbf{T} is the *Fermionic time ordering operator*:

$$\mathbf{T}(\alpha'_{t_1, x_1} \alpha^\dagger_{t_2, x_2}) = \begin{cases} \alpha'_{t_1, x_1} \alpha^\dagger_{t_2, x_2} & \text{if } t_1 > t_2 \\ -\alpha^\dagger_{t_2, x_2} \alpha'_{t_1, x_1} & \text{if } t_1 \leq t_2 \end{cases}. \quad (1.8)$$

We denote the Fourier transform of $\check{s}_2(\mathbf{x})$ (or rather of its anti-periodic extension in imaginary time for t 's beyond $[0, \beta)$) by $s_2(\mathbf{k})$ where $\mathbf{k} := (k_0, k)$, and $k_0 \in \frac{2\pi}{\beta}(\mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2})$.

1.2 Non-interacting system

In order to state our main results on the interacting two-point Schwinger function, it is useful to first review the scaling properties of the non-interacting one,

$$s_2^{(0)}(\mathbf{k}) = -(ik_0 \mathbb{1} + H_0(k))^{-1},$$

including a discussion of the structure of its singularities in momentum space.

1 - Non-interacting Fermi surface. If $H_0(k)$ is not invertible, then $s_2^{(0)}(0, k)$ is divergent. The set of quasi-momenta $\mathcal{F}_0 := \{k, \det H_0(k) = 0\}$ is called the non-interacting *Fermi surface* at zero chemical potential, which has the following structure: it contains two isolated points located at

$$p_{F,0}^\omega := \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \omega \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \right), \quad \omega \in \{-1, +1\} \quad (1.9)$$

around each of which there are three very small curves that are approximately elliptic (see figure 1.3). The whole singular set \mathcal{F}_0 is contained within two small circles (of radius $O(\epsilon^2)$), so that on scales larger than ϵ^2 , \mathcal{F}_0 can be approximated by just two points, $\{p_{F,0}^\pm\}$, see figure 1.3. As we zoom in, looking at smaller scales, we realize that each small circle contains four Fermi points: the central one, and three secondary points around it, called $\{p_{F,j}^\pm, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}\}$. A finer zoom around the secondary points reveals that they are actually curves of size ϵ^3 .

2 - Non-interacting Schwinger function. We will now make the statements about approximating the Fermi surface more precise, and discuss the behavior of $s_2^{(0)}$ around its singularities. We will identify four regimes in which the Schwinger function behaves differently.

2-1 - First regime. One can show that, if $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\pm := (0, p_{F,0}^\pm)$, and

$$\|(k_0, k'_x, k'_y)\|_I := \sqrt{k_0^2 + (k'_x)^2 + (k'_y)^2}$$

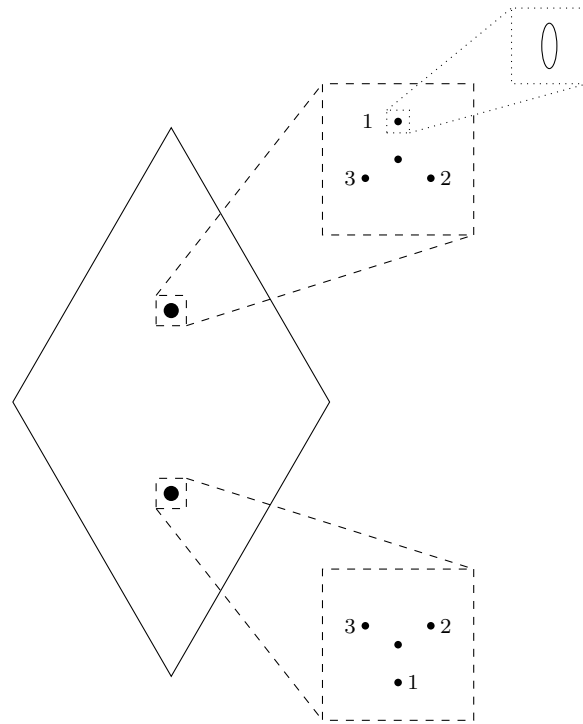


Figure 1.3: Schematic representation of the Fermi points. Each dotted square represents a zoom into the finer structure of the Fermi points. The secondary Fermi points are labeled as indicated in the figure. In order not to clutter the drawing, only one of the zooms around the secondary Fermi point was represented.

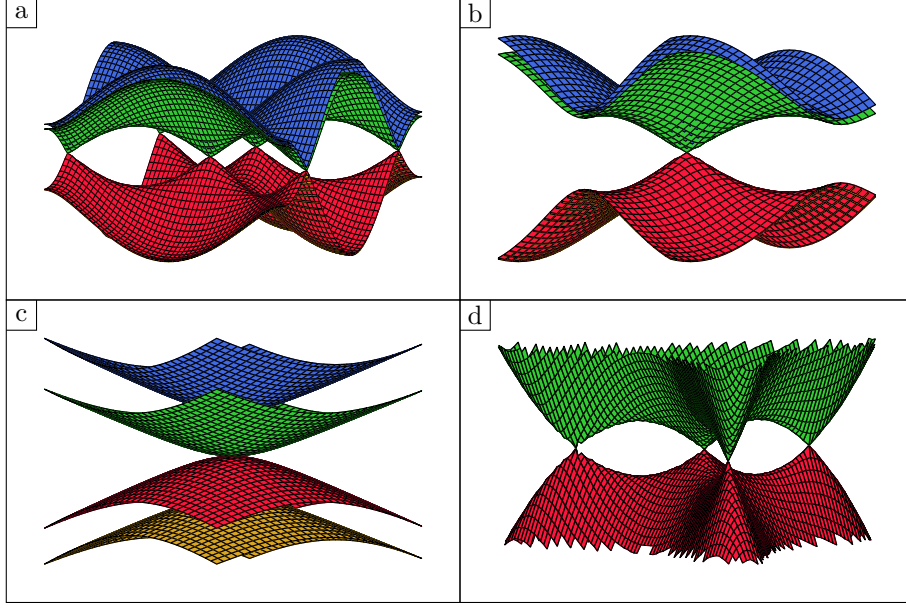


Figure 1.4: Eigenvalues of $H_0(k)$. The sub-figures b,c,d are finer and finer zooms around one of the Fermi points.

then

$$s_2^{(0)}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\pm + \mathbf{k}') = \left(\mathfrak{L}_I \hat{A}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\pm + \mathbf{k}') \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{1} + O(\|\mathbf{k}'\|_I, \epsilon \|\mathbf{k}'\|_I^{-1}) \right) \quad (1.10)$$

in which $\mathfrak{L}_I \hat{A}$ is a matrix, independent of $\gamma_1, \gamma_3, \gamma_4$ and Δ , whose eigenvalues vanish *linearly* around $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\pm$ (see figure 1.4b). We thus identify a *first regime*:

$$\epsilon \ll \|\mathbf{k}'\|_I \ll 1$$

in which the error term in (1.10) is *small*. In this first regime, $\gamma_1, \gamma_3, \gamma_4$ and Δ are negligible, and the Fermi surface is approximated by $\{p_{F,0}^\pm\}$, around which the Schwinger function diverges *linearly*.

2-2 - Second regime. Now, if

$$\|(k_0, k'_x, k'_y)\|_{\text{II}} := \sqrt{k_0^2 + \frac{(k'_x)^4}{\gamma_1^2} + \frac{(k'_y)^4}{\gamma_1^2}}$$

then

$$s_2^{(0)}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\pm + \mathbf{k}') = \left(\mathfrak{L}_{\text{II}} \hat{A}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\pm + \mathbf{k}') \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{1} + O(\epsilon^{-1} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}, \epsilon^{3/2} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}^{-1/2}) \right) \quad (1.11)$$

in which $\mathfrak{L}_{\text{II}} \hat{A}$ is a matrix, independent of γ_3, γ_4 and Δ . Two of its eigenvalues vanish *quadratically* around $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\pm$ (see figure 1.4c) and two are bounded away from 0. The latter

correspond to *massive* modes, whereas the former to *massless* modes. We thus identify a *second regime*:

$$\epsilon^3 \ll \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}} \ll \epsilon$$

in which γ_3 , γ_4 and Δ are negligible, and the Fermi surface is approximated by $\{p_{F,0}^\pm\}$, around which the Schwinger function diverges *quadratically*.

2-3 - Third regime. If $\mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\pm := (0, p_{F,j}^\pm)$, $j = 0, 1, 2, 3$, and

$$\|(k_0, k'_{j,x}, k'_{j,y})\|_{\text{III}} := \sqrt{k_0^2 + \gamma_3^2(k'_{j,x})^2 + \gamma_3^2(k'_{j,y})^2}$$

then

$$s_2^{(0)}(\mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\pm + \mathbf{k}'_j) = \left(\mathfrak{L}_{\text{III},j} \hat{A}(\mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\pm + \mathbf{k}'_j) \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{1} + O(\epsilon^{-3} \|\mathbf{k}'_j\|_{\text{III}}, \epsilon^4 \|\mathbf{k}'_j\|_{\text{III}}^{-1}) \right) \quad (1.12)$$

in which $\mathfrak{L}_{\text{III},j} \hat{A}$ is a matrix, independent of γ_4 and Δ , two of whose eigenvalues vanish *linearly* around $\mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\pm := (0, p_{F,j}^\pm)$ (see figure 1.4d) and two are bounded away from 0. We thus identify a *third regime*:

$$\epsilon^4 \ll \|\mathbf{k}'_j\|_{\text{III}} \ll \epsilon^3$$

in which γ_4 and Δ are negligible, and the Fermi surface is approximated by $\{p_{F,j}^\pm\}_{j \in \{0,1,2,3\}}$, around which the Schwinger function diverges *linearly*.

Remark: If $\gamma_4 = \Delta = 0$, then the error term $O(\epsilon^4 \|\mathbf{k}'_j\|_{\text{III}}^{-1})$ in (1.12) vanishes identically, which allows us to extend the third regime to all momenta satisfying

$$\|\mathbf{k}'_j\|_{\text{III}} \ll \epsilon^3.$$

1.3 Main Theorem

We now state the Main Theorem, whose proof will occupy the rest of the paper. Roughly, our result is that as long as $|U|$ and ϵ are small enough and $\gamma_4 = \Delta = 0$ (see the remarks following the statement for an explanation of why this is assumed), the free energy and the two-point Schwinger function are well defined in the thermodynamic and zero-temperature limit $|\Lambda|, \beta \rightarrow \infty$, and that the two-point Schwinger function is analytically close to that with $U = 0$. The effect of the interaction is shown to merely *renormalize* the constants of the non-interacting Schwinger function.

We define

$$\mathcal{B}_\infty := \mathbb{R} \times (\mathbb{R}^2 / (\mathbb{Z}G_1 + \mathbb{Z}G_2)), \quad G_1 := \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \right), \quad G_2 := \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, -\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}} \right),$$

where the physical meaning of $\mathbb{R}^2 / (\mathbb{Z}G_1 + \mathbb{Z}G_2)$ is that of the *first Brillouin zone*, and $G_{1,2}$ are the generators of the dual lattice.

Main Theorem

If $\gamma_4 = \Delta = 0$, then there exists $U_0 > 0$ and $\epsilon_0 > 0$ such that for all $|U| < U_0$ and $\epsilon < \epsilon_0$, the specific ground state energy

$$e_0 := - \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{|\Lambda| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \log(\text{Tr}(e^{-\beta\mathcal{H}}))$$

exists and is analytic in U . In addition, there exist eight Fermi points $\{\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^\omega\}_{\omega=\pm, j=0,1,2,3}$ such that:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,0}^\omega = \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega, \quad |\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^\omega - \mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\omega| \leq (\text{const.}) |U| \epsilon^2, \quad j = 1, 2, 3, \quad (1.13)$$

and, $\forall \mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_\infty \setminus \{\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^\omega\}_{\omega=\pm, j=0,1,2,3}$, the thermodynamic and zero-temperature limit of the two-point Schwinger function, $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{|\Lambda| \rightarrow \infty} s_2(\mathbf{k})$, exists and is analytic in U .

Remarks:

- The theorem requires $\gamma_4 = \Delta = 0$. As we saw above, those quantities play a negligible role in the non-interacting theory as long as we do not move beyond the third regime. This suggests that the theorem should hold with $\gamma_4, \Delta \neq 0$ under the condition that β is not too large, i.e., smaller than $(\text{const.}) \epsilon^{-4}$. However, that case presents a number of extra technical complications, which we will spare the reader.
- The conditions that $|U| < U_0$ and $\epsilon < \epsilon_0$ are independent, in that we do not require any condition on the relative values of $|U|$ and ϵ . Such a result calls for tight bounds on the integration over the first regime. If we were to assume that $|U| \ll \epsilon$, then the discussion would be greatly simplified, but such a condition would be artificial, and we will not require it be satisfied. L. Lu [Lu13] sketched the proof of a result similar to our Main Theorem, without discussing the first two regimes, which requires such an artificial condition on U/ϵ . The renormalization of the secondary Fermi points is also ignored in that reference.

In addition to the Main Theorem, we will prove that the dominating part of the two point Schwinger function is qualitatively the same as the non-interacting one, with renormalized constants. This result is detailed in Theorems 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 below, each of which refers to one of the three regimes.

1 - First regime. Theorem 1.1 states that in the first regime, the two-point Schwinger function behaves at dominant order like the non-interacting one with renormalized factors.

Theorem 1.1

Under the assumptions of the Main Theorem, if $C\epsilon \leq \|\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega\|_{\Gamma} \leq C^{-1}$ for a suitable $C > 0$, then, in the thermodynamic and zero-temperature limit,

$$s_2(\mathbf{k}) = -\frac{1}{\tilde{k}_0 \bar{k}_0 + |\bar{\xi}|^2} \begin{pmatrix} -i\bar{k}_0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{\xi}^* \\ 0 & -i\bar{k}_0 & \bar{\xi} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\xi}^* & -i\tilde{k}_0 & 0 \\ \bar{\xi} & 0 & 0 & -i\tilde{k}_0 \end{pmatrix} (\mathbb{1} + r(\mathbf{k})) \quad (1.14)$$

where

$$r(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') = O((1 + |U| \log \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\Gamma}) \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\Gamma}, \epsilon \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\Gamma}), \quad (1.15)$$

and, for $(k_0, k'_x, k'_y) := \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$,

$$\bar{k}_0 := z_1 k_0, \quad \tilde{k}_0 := \tilde{z}_1 k_0, \quad \bar{\xi} := \frac{3}{2} v_1 (ik'_x + \omega k'_y) \quad (1.16)$$

in which $(\tilde{z}_1, z_1, v_1) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ satisfy

$$|1 - \tilde{z}_1| \leq C_1 |U|, \quad |1 - z_1| \leq C_1 |U|, \quad |1 - v_1| \leq C_1 |U| \quad (1.17)$$

for some constant $C_1 > 0$ (independent of U and ϵ).

Remarks:

- The singularities of s_2 are approached linearly in this regime.
- By comparing (1.14) with its non-interacting counterpart (3.8), we see that the effect of the interaction is to *renormalize* the constants in front of k_0 and ξ in (3.8).
- The *inter-layer correlations*, that is the $\{a, b\} \times \{\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}\}$ components of the dominating part of $s_2(\mathbf{k})$ vanish. In this regime, the Schwinger function of bilayer graphene behave like that of two independent graphene layers.

2 - Second regime. Theorem 1.2 states a similar result for the second regime. As was mentioned earlier, two of the components are *massive* in the second (and third) regime, and we first perform a change of variables to isolate them, and state the result on the massive and massless components, which are denoted below by $\bar{s}_2^{(M)}$ and $\bar{s}_2^{(m)}$ respectively.

Theorem 1.2

Under the assumptions of the Main Theorem, if $C\epsilon^3 \leq \|\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega\|_\Pi \leq C^{-1}\epsilon$ for a suitable $C > 0$, then, in the thermodynamic and zero-temperature limit,

$$s_2(\mathbf{k}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & M(\mathbf{k})^\dagger \\ 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{s}_2^{(M)} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{s}_2^{(m)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ M(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbb{1} + r(\mathbf{k})) \quad (1.18)$$

where:

$$r(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') = O(\epsilon^{-1/2} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_\Pi^{1/2}, \epsilon^{3/2} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_\Pi^{-1/2}, |U|\epsilon |\log \epsilon|), \quad (1.19)$$

$$\bar{s}_2^{(m)}(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}_1^2 \bar{k}_0^2 + |\bar{\xi}|^4} \begin{pmatrix} i\bar{\gamma}_1^2 \bar{k}_0 & \bar{\gamma}_1 (\bar{\xi}^*)^2 \\ \bar{\gamma}_1 \bar{\xi}^2 & i\bar{\gamma}_1^2 \bar{k}_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{s}_2^{(M)} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{\gamma}_1^{-1} \\ \bar{\gamma}_1^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1.20)$$

$$M(\mathbf{k}) := -\frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}_1} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\xi}^* & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\xi} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.21)$$

and, for $(k_0, k'_x, k'_y) := \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$,

$$\bar{\gamma}_1 := \tilde{m}_2 \gamma_1, \quad \bar{k}_0 := z_2 k_0, \quad \bar{\xi} := \frac{3}{2} v_2 (ik'_x + \omega k'_y) \quad (1.22)$$

in which $(\tilde{m}_2, z_2, v_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ satisfy

$$|1 - \tilde{m}_2| \leq C_2 |U|, \quad |1 - z_2| \leq C_2 |U|, \quad |1 - v_2| \leq C_2 |U| \quad (1.23)$$

for some constant $C_2 > 0$ (independent of U and ϵ).

Remarks:

- The *massless* components $\{\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}\}$ are left invariant under the change of basis that block-diagonalizes s_2 . Furthermore, M is *small* in the second regime, which implies that the *massive* components are *approximately* $\{a, \tilde{b}\}$.
- As can be seen from (1.20), the *massive* part $\bar{s}_2^{(M)}$ of s_2 is not singular in the neighborhood of the Fermi points, whereas the *massless* one, i.e. $\bar{s}_2^{(m)}$, is.
- The massless components of s_2 approach the singularity *quadratically* in the spatial components of \mathbf{k} .
- Similarly to the first regime, by comparing (1.20) with (3.18), we find that the effect of the interaction is to *renormalize* constant factors.

3 - Third regime. Theorem 1.3 states a similar result as Theorem 1.2 for the third regime, though the discussion is made more involved by the presence of the extra Fermi points.

Theorem 1.3

For $j = 0, 1$, under the assumptions of the Main Theorem, if $\|\mathbf{k} - \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^\omega\|_{\text{III}} \leq C^{-1}\epsilon^3$ for a suitable $C > 0$, then

$$s_2(\mathbf{k}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & M(\mathbf{k})^\dagger \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{s}_2^{(M)} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{s}_2^{(m)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ M(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{1} + r(\mathbf{k})) \quad (1.24)$$

where

$$r(\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^\omega + \mathbf{k}'_j) = O(\epsilon^{-3} \|\mathbf{k}'_j\|_{\text{III}} (1 + \epsilon |\log \|\mathbf{k}'_j\|_{\text{III}}| |U|), \epsilon (1 + |\log \epsilon| |U|)) \quad (1.25)$$

$$\bar{s}_2^{(m)}(\mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{\bar{k}_{0,j}^2 + \gamma_3^2 |\bar{x}_j|^2} \begin{pmatrix} i\bar{k}_{0,j} & \gamma_3 \bar{x}_j^* \\ \gamma_3 \bar{x}_j & i\bar{k}_{0,j} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{s}_2^{(M)} = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{\gamma}_{1,j}^{-1} \\ \bar{\gamma}_{1,j}^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1.26)$$

$$M(\mathbf{k}) := - \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}_{1,j}} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\Xi}_j^* & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\Xi}_j \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.27)$$

and, for $(k_0, k'_x, k'_y) := \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\omega$,

$$\bar{k}_{0,j} := z_{3,j} k_0, \quad \bar{\gamma}_{1,j} := \tilde{m}_{3,j} \gamma_1, \quad \bar{x}_0 := \tilde{v}_{3,0} \frac{3}{2} (ik'_x - \omega k'_y) =: -\bar{\Xi}_0^* \quad (1.28)$$

$$\bar{x}_1 := \frac{3}{2} (3\tilde{v}_{3,1} ik'_x + \tilde{w}_{3,1} \omega k'_x), \quad \bar{\Xi}_1 := m_{3,1} \gamma_1 \gamma_3 + \bar{v}_{3,1} ik'_x + \bar{w}_{3,1} k'_y$$

in which $(\tilde{m}_{3,j}, m_{3,j}, z_{3,j}, \bar{v}_{3,j}, \tilde{v}_{3,j}, \bar{w}_{3,j}, \tilde{w}_{3,j}) \in \mathbb{R}^7$ satisfy

$$|m_{3,j} - 1| + |\tilde{m}_{3,j} - 1| \leq C_3 |U|, \quad |z_{3,j} - 1| \leq C_3 |U|, \quad (1.29)$$

$$|\bar{v}_{3,j} - 1| + |\tilde{v}_{3,j} - 1| \leq C_3 |U|, \quad |\bar{w}_{3,j} - 1| + |\tilde{w}_{3,j} - 1| \leq C_3 |U|$$

for some constant $C_3 > 0$ (independent of U and ϵ).

Theorem 1.3 can be extended to the neighborhoods of $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^\omega$ with $j = 2, 3$, by taking advantage of the symmetry of the system under rotations of angle $2\pi/3$:

Extension to $j = 2, 3$

For $j = 2, 3$, under the assumptions of the Main Theorem, if $\|\mathbf{k} - \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^\omega\|_{\text{III}} \leq C^{-1}\epsilon^3$ for a suitable $C > 0$, then

$$s_2(\mathbf{k}'_j + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^\omega) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{T}_{T\mathbf{k}'_j + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j-\omega}^\omega} \end{pmatrix} s_2(T\mathbf{k}'_j + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j-\omega}^\omega) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{T}_{T\mathbf{k}'_j + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j-\omega}^\omega}^\dagger \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.30)$$

where $T(k_0, k_x, k_y)$ denotes the rotation of the k_x and k_y components by an angle $2\pi/3$, $\mathcal{T}_{(k_0, k_x, k_y)} := e^{-i(\frac{3}{2}k_x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k_y)\sigma_3}$, and $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,4}^- \equiv \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^-$.

Remarks:

- The remarks below Theorem 1.2 regarding the massive and massless fields hold here as well.

- The massless components of s_2 approach the singularities *linearly*.
- By comparing (1.24) with (3.25) and (3.32), we find that the effect of the interaction is to *renormalize* the constant factors.

1.4 Sketch of the proof

In this section, we give a short account of the main ideas behind the proof of the Main Theorem.

1 - Multiscale decomposition. The proof relies on a *multiscale* analysis of the model, in which the free energy and Schwinger function are expressed as successive integrations over individual scales. Each scale is defined as a set of \mathbf{k} 's contained inside an annulus at a distance of 2^h for $h \in \mathbb{Z}$ around the singularities located at $\mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\omega$. The positive scales correspond to the ultraviolet regime, which we analyze in a multiscale fashion because of the (very mild) singularity of the free propagator at equal imaginary times. It may be possible to avoid the decomposition by employing ideas in the spirit of [PS08]. The negative scales are treated differently, depending on the regimes they belong to (see below), and they contain the essential difficulties of the problem, whose nature is intrinsically infrared.

2 - First regime. In the first regime, i.e. for $-1 \gg h \gg h_\epsilon := \log_2 \epsilon$, the system behaves like two uncoupled graphene layers, so the analysis carried out in [GM10] holds. From a renormalization group perspective, this regime is *super-renormalizable*: the scaling dimension of diagrams with $2l$ external legs is $3 - 2l$, so that only the two-legged diagrams are relevant whereas all of the others are irrelevant (see section 5.2 for precise definitions of scaling dimensions, relevance and irrelevance). This allows us to compute a strong bound on four-legged contributions:

$$|\hat{W}_4^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{2h}$$

whereas a naive power counting argument would give $|U| 2^h$ (recall that with our conventions h is negative).

The super-renormalizability in the first regime stems from the fact that the Fermi surface is 0-dimensional and that H_0 is linear around the Fermi points. While performing the multiscale integration, we deal with the two-legged terms by incorporating them into H_0 , and one must therefore prove that by doing so, the Fermi surface remains 0-dimensional and that the singularity remains linear. This is guaranteed by a symmetry argument, which in particular shows the invariance of the Fermi surface.

3 - Second regime. In the second regime, i.e. for $3h_\epsilon \ll h \ll h_\epsilon$, the singularities of H_0 are quadratic around the Fermi points, which changes the *power counting*

of the renormalization group analysis: the scaling dimension of $2l$ -legged diagrams becomes $2 - l$ so that the two-legged diagrams are still relevant, but the four-legged ones become marginal. One can then check [Va10] that they are actually marginally relevant, which means that their contribution increases proportionally to $|h|$. This turns out not to matter: since the second regime is only valid for $h \gg 3h_\epsilon$, $|\hat{W}_4^{(h)}|$ may only increase by $3|h_\epsilon|$, and since the theory is super-renormalizable in the first regime, there is an extra factor 2^{h_ϵ} in $\hat{W}_4^{(h_\epsilon)}$, so that $\hat{W}_4^{(h)}$ actually increases from 2^{h_ϵ} to $3|h_\epsilon|2^{h_\epsilon}$, that is to say it barely increases at all if ϵ is small enough.

Once this essential fact has been taken into account, the renormalization group analysis can be carried out without major difficulties. As in the first regime, the invariance of the Fermi surface is guaranteed by a symmetry argument.

4 - Third regime. In the third regime, i.e. for $h \ll 3h_\epsilon$, the theory is again super-renormalizable (the scaling dimension is $3 - 2l$). There is however an extra difficulty with respect to the first regime, in that the Fermi surface is no longer invariant under the renormalization group flow, but one can show that it does remain 0-dimensional, and that the only effect of the multiscale integration is to move $p_{F,j}^\omega$ along the line between itself and $p_{F,0}^\omega$.

1.5 Outline

The rest of this paper is devoted to the proof of the Main Theorem and of Theorems 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. The sections are organized as follows.

- In section 2, we define the model in a more explicit way than what has been done so far; then we show how to compute the free energy and Schwinger function using a Fermionic path integral formulation and a *determinant expansion*, due to Battle, Brydges and Federbush [BF78, BF84], see also [BK87, AR98]; and finally we discuss the symmetries of the system.
- In section 3, we discuss the non-interacting system. In particular, we derive detailed formulae for the Fermi points and for the asymptotic behavior of the propagator around its singularities.
- In section 4, we describe the multiscale decomposition used to compute the free energy and Schwinger function.
- In section 5, we state and prove a *power counting* lemma, which will allow us to compute bounds for the effective potential in each regime. The lemma is based on the Gallavotti-Nicolò tree expansion [GN85], and follows [BG90, GM01, Gi10]. We conclude this section by showing how to compute the two-point Schwinger function from the effective potentials.
- In section 6, we discuss the integration over the *ultraviolet regime*, i.e. scales $h > 0$.

- In sections 7, 8 and 9, we discuss the multiscale integration in the first, second and third regimes, and complete the proofs of the Main Theorem, as well as of Theorems 1.1, 1.2, 1.3.

2 The model

From this point on, we set $\gamma_4 = \Delta = 0$.

In this section, we define the model in precise terms, re-express the free energy and two-point Schwinger function in terms of Grassmann integrals and truncated expectations, which we will subsequently explain how to compute, and discuss the symmetries of the model and their representation in this formalism.

2.1 Precise definition of the model

In the following, some of the formulae are repetitions of earlier ones, which are recalled for ease of reference. This section complements section 1.1, where the same definitions were anticipated in a less verbose form. The main novelty lies in the momentum-real space correspondence, which is made explicit.

1 - Lattice. As mentioned in section 1, the atomic structure of bilayer graphene consists in two honeycomb lattices in so-called *Bernal* or *AB* stacking, as was shown in figure 1.1. It can be constructed by copying an elementary cell at every integer combination of

$$l_1 := \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0 \right), \quad l_2 := \left(\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0 \right) \quad (2.1)$$

where we have chosen the unit length to be equal to the distance between two nearest neighbors in a layer (see figure 2.1). The elementary cell consists of four atoms at the following coordinates

$$(0, 0, 0); (0, 0, c); (-1, 0, c); (1, 0, 0)$$

given relatively to the center of the cell. c is the spacing between layers; it can be measured experimentally, and has a value of approximately 2.4 [TMe92].

We define the lattice

$$\Lambda := \{n_1 l_1 + n_2 l_2, (n_1, n_2) \in \{0, \dots, L-1\}^2\} \quad (2.2)$$

where L is a positive integer that determines the size of the crystal, that we will eventually send to infinity, with periodic boundary conditions. We introduce the intra-layer

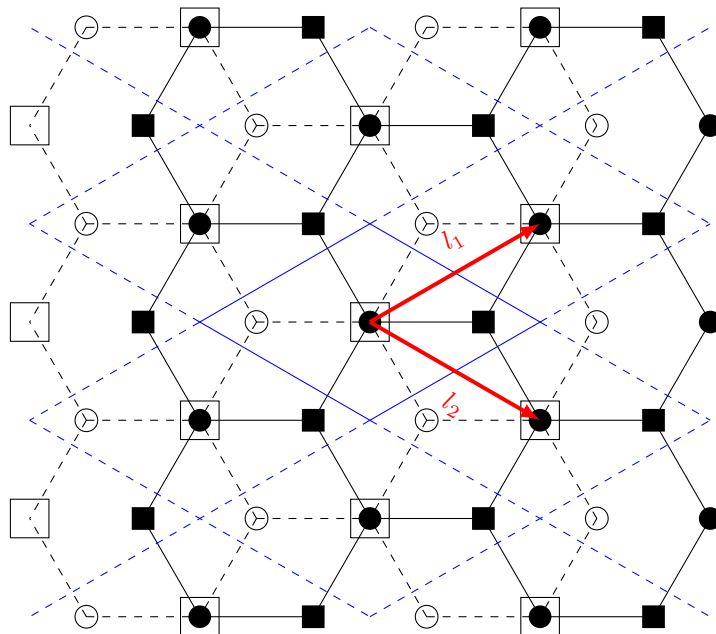


Figure 2.1: decomposition of the crystal into elementary cells, represented by the blue (color online) rhombi. There are four atoms in each elementary cell: \bullet of type a at $(0, 0, 0)$, \square of type \tilde{b} at $(0, 0, c)$, \circ of type \tilde{a} at $(-1, 0, c)$ and \blacksquare of type b at $(0, 0, c)$.

nearest neighbor vectors:

$$\delta_1 := (1, 0, 0), \quad \delta_2 := \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right), \quad \delta_3 := \left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, 0\right). \quad (2.3)$$

The *dual* of Λ is

$$\hat{\Lambda} := \left\{ \frac{m_1}{L} G_1 + \frac{m_2}{L} G_2, (m_1, m_2) \in \{0, \dots, L-1\}^2 \right\} \quad (2.4)$$

with periodic boundary conditions, where

$$G_1 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}, 0\right), \quad G_2 = \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, -\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}, 0\right). \quad (2.5)$$

It is defined in such a way that $\forall x \in \Lambda, \forall k \in \hat{\Lambda}$,

$$e^{ikxL} = 1.$$

Since the third component of vectors in $\hat{\Lambda}$ is always 0, we shall drop it and write vectors of $\hat{\Lambda}$ as elements of \mathbb{R}^2 . In the limit $L \rightarrow \infty$, the set $\hat{\Lambda}$ tends to the torus $\hat{\Lambda}_\infty = \mathbb{R}^2 / (\mathbb{Z}G_1 + \mathbb{Z}G_2)$, also called the *Brillouin zone*.

2 - Hamiltonian. Given $x \in \Lambda$, we denote the Fermionic annihilation operators at atoms of type a , \tilde{b} , \tilde{a} and b within the elementary cell centered at x respectively by a_x , \tilde{b}_x , $\tilde{a}_{x-\delta_1}$ and $b_{x+\delta_1}$. The corresponding creation operators are their adjoint operators.

We recall the Hamiltonian (1.1)

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_0 + \mathcal{H}_I$$

where \mathcal{H}_0 is the *free Hamiltonian* and \mathcal{H}_I is the *interaction Hamiltonian*.

2-1 - Free Hamiltonian. As was mentioned in section 1, the free Hamiltonian describes the *hopping* of electrons from one atom to another. Here, we only consider the hoppings $\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \gamma_3$, see figure 1.2, so that \mathcal{H}_0 has the following expression in x space:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_0 := & -\gamma_0 \sum_{\substack{x \in \Lambda \\ j=1,2,3}} \left(a_x^\dagger b_{x+\delta_j} + b_{x+\delta_j}^\dagger a_x + \tilde{b}_x^\dagger \tilde{a}_{x-\delta_j} + \tilde{a}_{x-\delta_j}^\dagger \tilde{b}_x \right) - \gamma_1 \sum_{x \in \Lambda} \left(a_x^\dagger \tilde{b}_x + \tilde{b}_x^\dagger a_x \right) \\ & - \gamma_3 \sum_{\substack{x \in \Lambda \\ j=1,2,3}} \left(\tilde{a}_{x-\delta_1}^\dagger b_{x-\delta_1-\delta_j} + b_{x-\delta_1-\delta_j}^\dagger \tilde{a}_{x-\delta_1} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

Equation (2.6) can be rewritten in Fourier space as follows. We define the Fourier transform of the annihilation operators as

$$\hat{a}_k := \sum_{x \in \Lambda} e^{ikx} a_x, \quad \hat{\tilde{b}}_k := \sum_{x \in \Lambda} e^{ikx} \tilde{b}_{x+\delta_1}, \quad \hat{\tilde{a}}_k := \sum_{x \in \Lambda} e^{ikx} \tilde{a}_{x-\delta_1}, \quad \hat{b}_k := \sum_{x \in \Lambda} e^{ikx} b_{x+\delta_1} \quad (2.7)$$

in terms of which

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = -\frac{1}{|\Lambda|} \sum_{k \in \hat{\Lambda}} \hat{A}_k^\dagger H_0(k) A_k \quad (2.8)$$

where $|\Lambda| = L^2$, \hat{A}_k is a column vector, whose transpose is $\hat{A}_k^T = (\hat{a}_k, \hat{\tilde{b}}_k, \hat{\tilde{a}}_k, \hat{b}_k)$,

$$H_0(k) := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \gamma_1 & 0 & \gamma_0 \Omega^*(k) \\ \gamma_1 & 0 & \gamma_0 \Omega(k) & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_0 \Omega^*(k) & 0 & \gamma_3 \Omega(k) e^{3ik_x} \\ \gamma_0 \Omega(k) & 0 & \gamma_3 \Omega^*(k) e^{-3ik_x} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.9)$$

and

$$\Omega(k) := \sum_{j=1}^3 e^{ik(\delta_j - \delta_1)} = 1 + 2e^{-i\frac{3}{2}k_x} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k_y\right).$$

We pick the energy unit in such a way that $\gamma_0 = 1$.

2-2 - Interaction. We now define the interaction Hamiltonian. We first define the number operators n_x^α for $\alpha \in \{a, \tilde{b}, \tilde{a}, b\}$ and $x \in \Lambda$ in the following way:

$$n_x^a = a_x^\dagger a_x, \quad n_x^{\tilde{b}} = \tilde{b}_x^\dagger \tilde{b}_x, \quad n_x^{\tilde{a}} = \tilde{a}_{x-\delta_1}^\dagger \tilde{a}_{x-\delta_1}, \quad n_x^b = b_{x+\delta_1}^\dagger b_{x+\delta_1} \quad (2.10)$$

and postulate the form of the interaction to be of an extended *Hubbard* form:

$$\mathcal{H}_I := U \sum_{(x,y) \in \Lambda^2} \sum_{(\alpha,\alpha') \in \{a,\tilde{b},\tilde{a},b\}^2} v(x + d_\alpha - y - d_{\alpha'}) \left(n_x^\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(n_y^{\alpha'} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad (2.11)$$

where the d_α are the vectors that give the position of each atom type with respect to the centers of the lattice Λ : $d_a := 0$, $d_{\tilde{b}} := (0, 0, c)$, $d_{\tilde{a}} := (0, 0, c) - \delta_1$, $d_b := \delta_1$ and v is a bounded, rotationally invariant function, which decays exponentially fast to zero at infinity. In our spin-less case, we can assume without loss of generality that $v(0) = 0$.

2.2 Schwinger function as Grassmann integrals and expectations

The aim of the present work is to compute the *specific free energy* and the *two-point Schwinger function*. These quantities are defined for finite lattices by

$$f_\Lambda := -\frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \log \left(\text{Tr} \left(e^{-\beta\mathcal{H}} \right) \right) \quad (2.12)$$

where β is inverse temperature and

$$\check{s}_{\alpha',\alpha}(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2) := \left\langle \mathbf{T}(\alpha'_{\mathbf{x}_1} \alpha_{\mathbf{x}_2}^\dagger) \right\rangle := \frac{\text{Tr}(e^{-\beta\mathcal{H}} \mathbf{T}(\alpha'_{\mathbf{x}_1} \alpha_{\mathbf{x}_2}^\dagger))}{\text{Tr}(e^{-\beta\mathcal{H}})} \quad (2.13)$$

in which $(\alpha, \alpha') \in \mathcal{A}^2 := \{a, \tilde{b}, \tilde{a}, b\}^2$; $\mathbf{x}_{1,2} = (t_{1,2}, x_{1,2})$ with $t_{1,2} \in [0, \beta]$; $\alpha_{\mathbf{x}} = e^{\mathcal{H}t} \alpha_x e^{-\mathcal{H}t}$; and \mathbf{T} is the *Fermionic time ordering operator* defined in (1.8). Our strategy essentially consists in deriving convergent expansions for f_Λ and \check{s} , uniformly in $|\Lambda|$ and β , and then to take $\beta, |\Lambda| \rightarrow \infty$.

However, the quantities on the right side of (2.12) and (2.13) are somewhat difficult to manipulate. In this section, we will re-express f_Λ and \check{s} in terms of *Grassmann integrals* and *expectations*, and show how such quantities can be computed using a *determinant expansion*. This formalism will lay the groundwork for the procedure which will be used in the following to express f_Λ and \check{s} as series, and subsequently prove their convergence.

1 - Grassmann integral formulation. We first describe how to express (2.12) and (2.13) as Grassmann integrals. The procedure is well known and details can be found in many references, see e.g. [GM10, appendix B] and [Gi10] for a discussion adapted to the case of graphene, or [GM01] for a discussion adapted to general low-dimensional Fermi systems, or [BG95] and [Sal13] and references therein for an even more general picture.

1-1 - Definition. We first define a Grassmann algebra and an integration procedure on it. We move to Fourier space: for every $\alpha \in \mathcal{A} := \{a, \tilde{b}, \tilde{a}, b\}$, the operator $\alpha_{(t,x)}$ is associated

$$\hat{\alpha}_{\mathbf{k}=(k_0,k)} := \frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^\beta dt e^{itk_0} e^{\mathcal{H}_0 t} \hat{\alpha}_k e^{-\mathcal{H}_0 t}$$

with $k_0 \in 2\pi\beta^{-1}(\mathbb{Z} + 1/2)$ (notice that because of the $1/2$ term, $k_0 \neq 0$ for finite β). We notice that $\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L} := (2\pi\beta^{-1}(\mathbb{Z} + 1/2)) \times \hat{\Lambda}$ varies in an infinite set. Since this will cause trouble when defining Grassmann integrals, we shall impose a cutoff $M \in \mathbb{N}$: let $\chi_0(\rho)$ be a smooth compact support function that returns 1 if $\rho \leq 1/3$ and 0 if $\rho \geq 2/3$, and let

$$\mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^* := \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L} \cap \{(k_0, k), \chi_0(2^{-M}|k_0|) \neq 0\}.$$

To every $(\hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}, \hat{a}_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger)$ for $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^*$, we associate a pair of *Grassmann variables* $(\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^-, \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^+)$, and we consider the finite Grassmann algebra (i.e. an algebra in which the $\hat{\psi}$ anti-commute with each other) generated by the collection $\{\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\pm\}_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^*, \alpha \in \mathcal{A}}$. We define the Grassmann integral

$$\int \prod_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^*}^{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} d\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^+ d\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^-$$

as the linear operator on the Grassmann algebra whose action on a monomial in the variables $\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^\pm$ is 0 except if said monomial is $\prod_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^*}^{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^- \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^+$ up to a permutation of the variables, in which case the value of the integral is determined using

$$\int \prod_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^*}^{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} d\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^+ d\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^- \left(\prod_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^*}^{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^- \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^+ \right) = 1 \quad (2.14)$$

along with the anti-commutation of the $\hat{\psi}$.

In the following, we will express the free energy and Schwinger function as *Grassmann integrals*, specified by a *propagator* and a *potential*. The propagator is a 4×4 complex matrix $\hat{g}(\mathbf{k})$, supported on some set $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^*$, and is associated with the *Gaussian Grassmann integration measure*

$$P_{\hat{g}}(d\psi) := \left(\prod_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}} (\beta|\Lambda|)^4 \det \hat{g}(\mathbf{k}) \left(\prod_{\alpha \in \mathcal{A}} d\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^+ d\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^- \right) \right) \exp \left(-\frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}}^+ \hat{g}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}}^- \right). \quad (2.15)$$

Gaussian Grassmann integrals satisfy the following *addition principle*: given two propagators \hat{g}_1 and \hat{g}_2 , and any polynomial $\mathfrak{P}(\psi)$ in the Grassmann variables,

$$\int P_{\hat{g}_1 + \hat{g}_2}(d\psi) \mathfrak{P}(\psi) = \int P_{\hat{g}_1}(d\psi_1) \int P_{\hat{g}_2}(d\psi_2) \mathfrak{P}(\psi_1 + \psi_2). \quad (2.16)$$

1-2 - Free energy. We now express the free energy as a Grassmann integral. We define the *free propagator*

$$\hat{g}_{\leq M}(\mathbf{k}) := \chi_0(2^{-M}|k_0|)(-ik_0\mathbf{1} - H_0(k))^{-1} \quad (2.17)$$

and the Gaussian integration measure $P_{\leq M}(d\psi) \equiv P_{\hat{g}_{\leq M}}(d\psi)$. One can prove (see e.g. [GM10, appendix B]) that if

$$\frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \log \int P_{\leq M}(d\psi) e^{-\mathcal{V}(\psi)} \quad (2.18)$$

is analytic in U , uniformly as $M \rightarrow \infty$, a fact we will check a posteriori, then the finite volume free energy can be written as

$$f_\Lambda = f_{0,\Lambda} - \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \log \int P_{\leq M}(d\psi) e^{-\mathcal{V}(\psi)} \quad (2.19)$$

where $f_{0,\Lambda}$ is the free energy in the $U = 0$ case and, using the symbol $\int d\mathbf{x}$ as a shorthand for $\int_0^\beta dt \sum_{x \in \Lambda}$,

$$\mathcal{V}(\psi) = U \sum_{(\alpha, \alpha') \in \mathcal{A}^2} \int d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{y} w_{\alpha, \alpha'}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \psi_{\mathbf{x}, \alpha}^+ \psi_{\mathbf{x}, \alpha}^- \psi_{\mathbf{y}, \alpha'}^+ \psi_{\mathbf{y}, \alpha'}^- \quad (2.20)$$

in which $w_{\alpha, \alpha'}(\mathbf{x}) := \delta(x_0) v(x + d_\alpha - d_{\alpha'})$, where $\delta(x_0)$ denotes the β -periodic Dirac delta function, and

$$\psi_{\mathbf{x}, \alpha}^\pm := \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^*} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha}^\pm e^{\pm i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{x}}. \quad (2.21)$$

Notice that the expression of $\mathcal{V}(\psi)$ in (2.20) is very similar to that of \mathcal{H}_I , with an added imaginary time (x_0, y_0) and the $\alpha_{\mathbf{x}}$ replaced by $\psi_{\mathbf{x}, \alpha}$, except that $(\alpha_{\mathbf{x}}^\dagger \alpha_{\mathbf{x}} - 1/2)$ becomes $\psi_{\mathbf{x}, \alpha}^+ \psi_{\mathbf{x}, \alpha}^-$. Roughly, the reason why we “drop the 1/2” is because of the difference between the anti-commutation rules of $\alpha_{\mathbf{x}}$ and $\psi_{\mathbf{x}, \alpha}$ (i.e., $\{\alpha_{\mathbf{x}}, \alpha_{\mathbf{x}}^\dagger\} = 1$, vs. $\{\psi_{\mathbf{x}, \alpha}^+, \psi_{\mathbf{x}, \alpha}^-\} = 0$). More precisely, taking $\mathbf{x} = (x_0, x)$ with $x_0 \in (-\beta, \beta)$, it is easy to check that the limit as $M \rightarrow \infty$ of $g_{\leq M}(\mathbf{x}) := \int P_{\leq M}(d\psi) \psi_{\mathbf{x}}^- \psi_{\mathbf{0}}^+$ is equal to $\check{s}(\mathbf{x})$, if $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$, and equal to $\check{s}(\mathbf{0}) + 1/2$, otherwise. This extra $+1/2$ accounts for the “dropping of the 1/2” mentioned above.

1-3 - Two-point Schwinger function. The two-point Schwinger function can be expressed as a Grassmann integral as well: under the condition that

$$\frac{\int P_{\leq M}(d\psi) e^{-\mathcal{V}(\psi)} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_1}^- \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_2}^+}{\int P_{\leq M}(d\psi) e^{-\mathcal{V}(\psi)}} \quad (2.22)$$

is analytic in U uniformly in M , a fact we will also check a posteriori, then one can prove (see e.g. [GM10, appendix B]) that the two-point Schwinger function can be written as

$$s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2}(\mathbf{k}) = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int P_{\leq M}(d\psi) e^{-\mathcal{V}(\psi)} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_1}^- \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_2}^+}{\int P_{\leq M}(d\psi) e^{-\mathcal{V}(\psi)}}. \quad (2.23)$$

In order to facilitate the computation of the right side of (2.23), we will first rewrite it as

$$s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2}(\mathbf{k}) = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \int d\hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_1}^- d\hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_2}^+ \log \int P_{\leq M}(d\psi) e^{-\mathcal{V}(\psi) + \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_1}^+ \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_1}^- + \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_2}^+ \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_2}^-} \quad (2.24)$$

where $\hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^-$ and $\hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha'}^+$ are extra Grassmann variables introduced for the purpose of the computation (note here that the Grassmann integral over the variables $\hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha_1}^-, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha_2}^+$ acts as a functional derivative with respect to the same variables, due to the Grassmann integration/derivation rules). We define the *generating functional*

$$\mathcal{W}(\psi, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}) := \mathcal{V}(\psi) - \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha_1}^+ \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha_1}^- - \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha_2}^+ \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha_2}^-. \quad (2.25)$$

2 - Expectations. We have seen that the free energy and Schwinger function can be computed as Grassmann integrals, it remains to see how one computes such integrals. We can write (2.18) as

$$\log \int P_{\leq M}(d\psi) e^{-\mathcal{V}(\psi)} = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^N}{N!} \mathcal{E}_{\leq M}^T(\underbrace{\mathcal{V}, \dots, \mathcal{V}}_{N \text{ times}}) =: \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^N}{N!} \mathcal{E}_{\leq M}^T(\mathcal{V}; N). \quad (2.26)$$

where the *truncated expectation* is defined as

$$\mathcal{E}_{\leq M}^T(\mathcal{V}_1, \dots, \mathcal{V}_N) := \frac{\partial^N}{\partial \lambda_1 \dots \partial \lambda_N} \log \int P_{\leq M}(d\psi) e^{\lambda_1 \mathcal{V}_1 + \dots + \lambda_N \mathcal{V}_N} \Big|_{\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_N = 0}. \quad (2.27)$$

in which $(\mathcal{V}_1, \dots, \mathcal{V}_N)$ is a collection of commuting polynomials and the index $\leq M$ refers to the propagator of $P_{\leq M}(d\psi)$. A similar formula holds for (2.22).

The purpose of this rewriting is that we can compute truncated expectations in terms of a *determinant expansion*, also known as the Battle-Brydges-Federbush formula [BF78, BF84], which expresses it as the determinant of a Gram matrix. The advantage of this writing is that, provided we first re-express the propagator $\hat{g}_{\leq M}(\mathbf{k})$ in \mathbf{x} -space, the afore-mentioned Gram matrix can be bounded effectively (see section 5.2). We therefore first define an \mathbf{x} -space representation for $\hat{g}(\mathbf{k})$:

$$g_{\leq M}(\mathbf{x}) := \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^*} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} \hat{g}_{\leq M}(\mathbf{k}). \quad (2.28)$$

The determinant expansion is given in the following lemma, the proof of which can be found in [GM01, appendix A.3.2], [Gi10, appendix B].

Lemma 2.1

Consider a family of sets $\mathbf{P} = (P_1, \dots, P_s)$ where every P_j is an ordered collection of Grassmann variables, we denote the product of the elements in P_j by $\Psi_{P_j} := \prod_{\psi \in P_j} \psi$.

We call a pair $(\psi_{\mathbf{x},\alpha}^-, \psi_{\mathbf{x}',\alpha'}^+) \in \mathbf{P}^2$ a *line*, and define the set of *spanning trees* $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{P})$ as the set of collections T of lines that are such that upon drawing a vertex for each P_i in \mathbf{P} and a line between the vertices corresponding to P_i and to P_j for each line $(\psi_{\mathbf{x},\alpha}^-, \psi_{\mathbf{x}',\alpha'}^+) \in T$ that is such that $\psi_{\mathbf{x},\alpha}^- \in P_i$ and $\psi_{\mathbf{x}',\alpha'}^+ \in P_j$, the resulting graph is a tree that connects all of the vertices.

For every spanning tree $T \in \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{P})$, to each line $l = (\psi_{\mathbf{x},\alpha}^-, \psi_{\mathbf{x}',\alpha'}^+) \in T$ we assign a propagator $g_l := g_{\alpha,\alpha'}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')$.

If \mathbf{P} contains $2(n + s - 1)$ Grassmann variables, with $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then there exists a probability measure $dP_T(\mathbf{t})$ on the set of $n \times n$ matrices of the form $\mathbf{t} = M^T M$ with M being a matrix whose columns are unit vectors of \mathbb{R}^n , such that

$$\mathcal{E}_{\leq M}^T(\Psi_{P_1}, \dots, \Psi_{P_s}) = \sum_{T \in \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{P})} \sigma_T \prod_{l \in T} g_l \int dP_T(\mathbf{t}) \det G^{(T)}(\mathbf{t}) \quad (2.29)$$

where $\sigma_T \in \{-1, 1\}$ and $G^{(T)}(\mathbf{t})$ is an $n \times n$ complex matrix each of whose components is indexed by a line $l \notin T$ and is given by

$$G_l^{(T)}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t}_l g_l$$

(if $s = 1$, then $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{P})$ is empty and both the sum over T and the factor $\sigma_T \prod_{l \in T} g_l$ should be dropped from the right side of (2.29)).

Lemma 2.1 gives us a formal way of computing the right side of (2.26). However, proving that this formal expression is correct, in the sense that it is not divergent, will require a control over the quantities involved in the right side of (2.29), namely the propagator $g_{\leq M}$. Since, as was discussed in the introduction, $g_{\leq M}$ is singular, controlling the right side of (2.26) is a non-trivial task that will require a multiscale analysis described in section 4.

2.3 Symmetries of the system

In the following, we will rely heavily on the symmetries of the system, whose representation in terms of Grassmann variables is now discussed.

A *symmetry* of the system is a map that leaves *both*

$$h_0 := \sum_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}} \psi_{\mathbf{x}}^+ g^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \psi_{\mathbf{y}}^- \quad (2.30)$$

and $\mathcal{V}(\psi)$ invariant ($\mathcal{V}(\psi)$ was defined in (2.20)). We define

$$\hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^+ := \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},a}^+ & \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\bar{b}}^+ \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^- := \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},a}^- \\ \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\bar{b}}^- \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^+ := \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\bar{a}}^+ & \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},b}^+ \end{pmatrix}, \quad \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^- := \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\bar{a}}^- \\ \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},b}^- \end{pmatrix} \quad (2.31)$$

as well as the Pauli matrices

$$\sigma_1 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_2 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_3 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We now enumerate the symmetries of the system, and postpone their proofs to appendix E.

1 - Global $U(1)$. For $\theta \in \mathbb{R}/(2\pi\mathbb{Z})$, the map

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto e^{\pm i\theta} \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \\ \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto e^{\pm i\theta} \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \end{cases} \quad (2.32)$$

is a symmetry.

2 - $2\pi/3$ rotation. Let $T\mathbf{k} := (k_0, e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}\sigma_2}k)$, $l_2 := (3/2, -\sqrt{3}/2)$ and $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}} := e^{-i(l_2 \cdot \mathbf{k})\sigma_3}$, the mapping

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto \hat{\xi}_{T\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \\ \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto \mathcal{T}_{T\mathbf{k}} \hat{\phi}_{T\mathbf{k}}^{\pm}, \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto \hat{\phi}_{T\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mathcal{T}_{T\mathbf{k}}^{\dagger} \end{cases} \quad (2.33)$$

is a symmetry.

3 - Complex conjugation. The map in which

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto \hat{\xi}_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \\ \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto \hat{\phi}_{-\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \end{cases} \quad (2.34)$$

and every complex coefficient of h_0 and \mathcal{V} is mapped to its complex conjugate is a symmetry.

4 - Vertical reflection. Let $R_v\mathbf{k} = (k_0, k_1, -k_2)$,

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto \hat{\xi}_{R_v\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \\ \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto \hat{\phi}_{R_v\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \end{cases} \quad (2.35)$$

is a symmetry.

5 - Horizontal reflection. Let $R_h\mathbf{k} = (k_0, -k_1, k_2)$,

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto \sigma_1 \hat{\xi}_{R_h\mathbf{k}}^{\pm}, \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto \hat{\xi}_{R_h\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \sigma_1 \\ \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto \sigma_1 \hat{\phi}_{R_h\mathbf{k}}^{\pm}, \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto \hat{\phi}_{R_h\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \sigma_1 \end{cases} \quad (2.36)$$

is a symmetry.

6 - Parity. Let $P\mathbf{k} = (k_0, -k_1, -k_2)$,

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto i(\hat{\xi}_{P\mathbf{k}}^{\mp})^T \\ \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^{\pm} \mapsto i(\hat{\phi}_{P\mathbf{k}}^{\mp})^T \end{cases} \quad (2.37)$$

is a symmetry.

7 - Time inversion. Let $I\mathbf{k} = (-k_0, k_1, k_2)$, the mapping

$$\begin{cases} \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^- \mapsto -\sigma_3 \hat{\xi}_{I\mathbf{k}}^-, & \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^+ \mapsto \hat{\xi}_{I\mathbf{k}}^+ \sigma_3 \\ \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^- \mapsto -\sigma_3 \hat{\phi}_{I\mathbf{k}}^-, & \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^+ \mapsto \hat{\phi}_{I\mathbf{k}}^+ \sigma_3 \end{cases} \quad (2.38)$$

is a symmetry.

3 Free propagator

In section 2.2, we showed how to express the free energy and the two-point Schwinger function as a formal series of truncated expectations (2.26). Controlling the convergence of this series is made difficult by the fact that the propagator $\hat{g}_{\leq M}$ is singular, and will require a finer analysis. In this section, we discuss which are the singularities of $\hat{g}_{\leq M}$ and how it behaves close to them, and identify three regimes in which the propagator behaves differently.

3.1 Fermi points

The free propagator is singular if $k_0 = 0$ and k is such that $H_0(k)$ is not invertible. The set of such k 's is called the *Fermi surface*. In this subsection, we study the properties of this set. We recall the definition of H_0 in (2.9),

$$H_0(k) := - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \gamma_1 & 0 & \Omega^*(k) \\ \gamma_1 & 0 & \Omega(k) & 0 \\ 0 & \Omega^*(k) & 0 & \gamma_3 \Omega(k) e^{3ik_x} \\ \Omega(k) & 0 & \gamma_3 \Omega^*(k) e^{-3ik_x} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

so that, using corollary B.2 (see appendix B),

$$\det H_0(k) = \left| \Omega^2(k) - \gamma_1 \gamma_3 \Omega^*(k) e^{-3ik_x} \right|^2. \quad (3.1)$$

It is then straightforward to compute the solutions of $\det H_0(k) = 0$ (see appendix A for details): we find that as long as $0 < \gamma_1 \gamma_3 < 2$, there are 8 Fermi points:

$$\begin{cases} p_{F,0}^\omega := \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \omega \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \right) \\ p_{F,1}^\omega := \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \omega \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arccos \left(\frac{1-\gamma_1\gamma_3}{2} \right) \right) \\ p_{F,2}^\omega := \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \arccos \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\gamma_1\gamma_3}(2-\gamma_1\gamma_3)}{2} \right), \omega \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arccos \left(\frac{1+\gamma_1\gamma_3}{2} \right) \right) \\ p_{F,3}^\omega := \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \arccos \left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\gamma_1\gamma_3}(2-\gamma_1\gamma_3)}{2} \right), \omega \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arccos \left(\frac{1+\gamma_1\gamma_3}{2} \right) \right). \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

for $\omega \in \{-, +\}$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} p_{F,1}^\omega &= p_{F,0}^\omega + (0, \omega \frac{2}{3} \gamma_1 \gamma_3) + O(\epsilon^4), & p_{F,2}^\omega &= p_{F,0}^\omega + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \gamma_1 \gamma_3, -\omega \frac{1}{3} \gamma_1 \gamma_3 \right) + O(\epsilon^4), \\ p_{F,3}^\omega &= p_{F,0}^\omega + \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \gamma_1 \gamma_3, -\omega \frac{1}{3} \gamma_1 \gamma_3 \right) + O(\epsilon^4). \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

The points $p_{F,j}^\omega$ for $j = 1, 2, 3$ are labeled as per figure 1.3.

3.2 Behavior around the Fermi points

In this section, we compute the dominating behavior of $\hat{g}(\mathbf{k})$ close to its singularities, that is close to $\mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\omega := (0, p_{F,j}^\omega)$. We recall that $\hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) := (-ik_0 \mathbb{1} + H_0(k))$ and $\hat{g}(\mathbf{k}) = \chi_0(2^{-M}|k_0|)\hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{k})$.

1 - First regime. We define $k' := k - p_{F,0}^\omega = (k'_x, k'_y)$, $\mathbf{k}' := (k_0, k')$. We have

$$\Omega(p_{F,0}^\omega + k') = \frac{3}{2}(ik'_x + \omega k'_y) + O(|k'|^2) =: \xi + O(|k'|^2) \quad (3.4)$$

so that, by using (B.2) with $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{j}) = -(\gamma_1, \Omega(k), \gamma_3 \Omega(k) e^{3ik_x}, k_0, k_0)$,

$$\det \hat{A}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') = (k_0^2 + |\xi|^2)^2 + O(\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}}^5, \epsilon^2 \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}}^2) \quad (3.5)$$

where

$$\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}} := \sqrt{k_0^2 + |\xi|^2} \quad (3.6)$$

in which the label I stands for “first regime”. If

$$\kappa_1 \epsilon < \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}} < \bar{\kappa}_0 \quad (3.7)$$

for suitable constants $\kappa_1, \bar{\kappa}_0 > 0$, then the remainder term in (3.5) is smaller than the explicit term, so that (3.5) is adequate in this regime, which we call the “first regime”.

We now compute the dominating part of \hat{A}^{-1} in this regime. The computation is carried out in the following way: we neglect terms of order γ_1, γ_3 and $|k'|^2$ in \hat{A} , invert the resulting matrix using (B.3), prove that this inverse is bounded by $(\text{const.}) \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}}^{-1}$, and deduce a bound on the error terms. We thus find

$$\hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') = -\frac{1}{k_0^2 + |\xi|^2} \begin{pmatrix} -ik_0 & 0 & 0 & \xi^* \\ 0 & -ik_0 & \xi & 0 \\ 0 & \xi^* & -ik_0 & 0 \\ \xi & 0 & 0 & -ik_0 \end{pmatrix} (\mathbb{1} + O(\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}}, \epsilon \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}}^{-1})) \quad (3.8)$$

and

$$|\hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}')| \leq (\text{const.}) \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}}^{-1}. \quad (3.9)$$

Note that, recalling that the basis in which we wrote A^{-1} is $\{a, \tilde{b}, \tilde{a}, b\}$, each graphene layer is decoupled from the other in the dominating part of (3.8).

2 - Ultraviolet regime. The regime in which $\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}} \geq \bar{\kappa}_0$ for both $\omega = \pm$, and is called the *ultraviolet* regime. For such $\mathbf{k}' =: \mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$, one easily checks that

$$|\hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) |\mathbf{k}|^{-1}. \quad (3.10)$$

3 - Second regime. We now go beyond the first regime: we assume that $\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}} \leq \kappa_1 \epsilon$ and, using again (3.4) and (B.2), we write

$$\det \hat{A}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') = \gamma_1^2 k_0^2 + |\xi|^4 + O(\epsilon^{7/2} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}^{3/2}, \epsilon^5 \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}, \epsilon \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}^3) \quad (3.11)$$

where

$$\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}} := \sqrt{k_0^2 + \frac{|\xi|^4}{\gamma_1^2}}. \quad (3.12)$$

If

$$\kappa_2 \epsilon^3 < \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}} < \bar{\kappa}_1 \epsilon \quad (3.13)$$

for suitable constants $\kappa_2, \bar{\kappa}_1 > 0$, then the remainder in (3.11) is smaller than the explicit term, and we thus define the “second regime”, for which (3.11) is appropriate.

We now compute the dominating part of \hat{A}^{-1} in this regime. To that end, we define the dominating part $\mathfrak{L}_{\text{II}} \hat{A}$ of \hat{A} by neglecting the terms of order γ_3 and $|k'|^2$ in \hat{A} as well as the elements \hat{A}_{aa} and $\hat{A}_{\tilde{b}\tilde{b}}$ (which are both equal to $-ik_0$), block-diagonalize it using proposition C.1 (see appendix C) and invert it:

$$\left(\mathfrak{L}_{\text{II}} \hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & M_{\text{II}}(\mathbf{k})^\dagger \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{\text{II}}^{(M)} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{\text{II}}^{(m)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ M_{\text{II}}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.14)$$

where

$$a_{\text{II}}^{(M)} := - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \gamma_1^{-1} \\ \gamma_1^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_{\text{II}}^{(m)}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') := \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_1^2 k_0^2 + |\xi|^4} \begin{pmatrix} i\gamma_1 k_0 & (\xi^*)^2 \\ \xi^2 & i\gamma_1 k_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.15)$$

and

$$M_{\text{II}}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') := -\frac{1}{\gamma_1} \begin{pmatrix} \xi^* & 0 \\ 0 & \xi \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.16)$$

We then bound the right side of (3.14), and find

$$\left| \left(\mathfrak{L}_{\text{II}} \hat{A}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') \right)^{-1} \right| \leq (\text{const.}) \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon^{-1} & \epsilon^{-1/2} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}^{-1/2} \\ \epsilon^{-1/2} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}^{-1/2} & \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3.17)$$

in which the bound should be understood as follows: the upper-left element in (3.17) is the bound on the upper-left 2×2 block of $(\mathfrak{L}_{\text{II}} \hat{A})^{-1}$, and similarly for the upper-right, lower-left and lower-right. Using this bound in

$$\hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) = \left(\mathfrak{L}_{\text{II}} \hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1} \left[\mathbb{1} + (\hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) - \mathfrak{L}_{\text{II}} \hat{A}(\mathbf{k})) \left(\mathfrak{L}_{\text{II}} \hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1} \right]^{-1}$$

we deduce a bound on the error term in square brackets and find

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & M_{\text{II}}(\mathbf{k})^\dagger \\ 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{\text{II}}^{(M)} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{\text{II}}^{(m)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ M_{\text{II}}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \\ &\quad \cdot (\mathbb{1} + O(\epsilon^{-1/2} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}^{1/2}, \epsilon^{3/2} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}^{-1/2})) \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

which implies the analogue of (3.17) for \hat{A}^{-1} ,

$$|\hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}')| \leq (\text{const.}) \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon^{-1} & \epsilon^{-1/2} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}^{-1/2} \\ \epsilon^{-1/2} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}^{-1/2} & \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.19)$$

Remark: Using the explicit expression for $\hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}')$ obtained by applying proposition B.1 (see appendix B), one can show that the error term on the right side of (3.18) can be improved to $O(\epsilon^{-1} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}, \epsilon^{3/2} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}^{-1/2})$. Since we will not need this improved bound in the following, we do not belabor further details.

4 - Intermediate regime. In order to derive (3.18), we assumed that $\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}} < \bar{\kappa}_1 \epsilon$ with $\bar{\kappa}_1$ small enough. In the intermediate regime defined by $\bar{\kappa}_1 \epsilon < \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}}$ and $\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}} < \kappa_1 \epsilon$, we have that $\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}} \sim \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}} \sim \epsilon$ (given two positive functions $a(\epsilon)$ and $b(\epsilon)$, the symbol $a \sim b$ stands for $cb \leq a \leq Cb$ for some universal constants $C > c > 0$). Moreover,

$$\det \hat{A}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') = (k_0^2 + |\xi|^2)^2 + \gamma_1^2 k_0^2 + O(\epsilon^5) \quad (3.20)$$

therefore $|\det \hat{A}| > (\text{const.}) \epsilon^4$ and

$$|\hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega, \mathbf{k}')| \leq (\text{const.}) \epsilon^{-1} \quad (3.21)$$

which is identical to the bound at the end of the first regime and at the beginning of the second.

5 - Third regime. We now probe deeper, beyond the second regime, and assume that $\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}} \leq \kappa_2 \epsilon^3$. Since we will now investigate the regime in which $|k'| < (\text{const.}) \epsilon^2$, we will need to consider all the Fermi points $p_{F,j}^\omega$ with $j \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$.

5-1 - Around $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$. We start with the neighborhood of $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$:

$$\det \hat{A}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') = \gamma_1^2 (k_0^2 + \gamma_3^2 |\xi|^2) + O(\epsilon^{-1} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{III}}^3) \quad (3.22)$$

where

$$\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{III}} := \sqrt{k_0^2 + \gamma_3^2 |\xi|^2}. \quad (3.23)$$

The third regime around $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$ is defined by

$$\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{III}} < \bar{\kappa}_2 \epsilon^3 \quad (3.24)$$

for some $\bar{\kappa}_2 < \kappa_2$. The computation of the dominating part of \hat{A}^{-1} in this regime around $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$ is similar to that in the second regime, but for the fact that we only neglect the terms of order $|k'|^2$ in \hat{A} as well as the elements \hat{A}_{aa} and $\hat{A}_{\bar{b}\bar{b}}$. In addition, the terms that are of order $\epsilon^{-3} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{III}}^2$ that come out of the computation of the dominating part of \hat{A} in block-diagonal form are also put into the error term. We thus find

$$\hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & M_{\text{III},0}(\mathbf{k})^\dagger \\ 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{\text{III},0}^{(M)} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{\text{III},0}^{(m)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ M_{\text{III},0}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbb{1} + O(\epsilon^{-3} \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{III}})) \quad (3.25)$$

where

$$a_{\text{III},0}^{(M)} := - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \gamma_1^{-1} \\ \gamma_1^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_{\text{III},0}^{(m)}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') := - \frac{1}{k_0^2 + \gamma_3^2 |\xi|^2} \begin{pmatrix} -ik_0 & \gamma_3 \xi \\ \gamma_3 \xi^* & -ik_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.26)$$

and

$$M_{\text{III},0}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') := - \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \begin{pmatrix} \xi^* & 0 \\ 0 & \xi \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.27)$$

and

$$|\hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}')| \leq (\text{const.}) \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon^{-1} & \epsilon^{-2} \\ \epsilon^{-2} & \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{III}}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.28)$$

5-2 - Around $\mathbf{p}_{F,1}^\omega$. We now discuss the neighborhood of $\mathbf{p}_{F,1}^\omega$. We define $k'_1 := k - p_{F,1}^\omega = (k'_{1,x}, k'_{1,y})$ and $\mathbf{k}'_1 := (k_0, k'_1)$. We have

$$\Omega(p_{F,1}^\omega + k'_1) = \gamma_1 \gamma_3 + \xi_1 + O(\epsilon^2 |k'_1|) \quad (3.29)$$

where

$$\xi_1 := \frac{3}{2} (ik'_{1,x} + \omega k'_{1,y}).$$

Using (B.2) and (B.4), we obtain

$$\det \hat{A}(\mathbf{p}_{F,1}^\omega + \mathbf{k}'_1) = \gamma_1^2 k_0^2 + |\Omega^2 - \gamma_1 \gamma_3 \Omega^* e^{-3ik'_{1,x}}|^2 + O(\epsilon^4 |k_0|^2) \quad (3.30)$$

where Ω is evaluated at $p_{F,1}^\omega + k'_1$. Injecting (3.29) into this equation, we find

$$\det \hat{A}(\mathbf{p}_{F,1}^\omega + \mathbf{k}'_1) = \gamma_1^2 (k_0^2 + \gamma_3^2 |x_1|^2) + O(\epsilon^4 \|\mathbf{k}'_1\|_{\text{III}}^2, \epsilon^{-1} \|\mathbf{k}'_1\|_{\text{III}}^3) \quad (3.31)$$

where

$$x_1 := \frac{3}{2}(3ik'_{1,x} + \omega k'_{1,y}).$$

The third regime around $p_{F,1}^\omega$ is therefore defined by

$$\|\mathbf{k}'_1\|_{\text{III}} < \bar{\kappa}_2 \epsilon^3$$

where $\bar{\kappa}_2$ can be assumed to be the same as in (3.24) without loss of generality. The dominating part of \hat{A}^{-1} in this regime around $\mathbf{p}_{F,1}^\omega$ is similar to that around $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$, except that we neglect the terms of order $\epsilon^2 k'_1$ in \hat{A} as well as the elements \hat{A}_{aa} and \hat{A}_{bb} . As around $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$, the terms of order $\epsilon^{-3} \|\mathbf{k}'_1\|_{\text{III}}^2$ are put into the error term. We thus find

$$\hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & M_{\text{III},1}(\mathbf{k})^\dagger \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{\text{III},1}^{(M)} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{\text{III},1}^{(m)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ M_{\text{III},1}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot (\mathbf{1} + O(\epsilon, \epsilon^{-3} \|\mathbf{k}'_1\|_{\text{III}})) \quad (3.32)$$

where

$$a_{\text{III},1}^{(M)} := - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \gamma_1^{-1} \\ \gamma_1^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_{\text{III},1}^{(m)}(\mathbf{p}_{F,1}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') := \frac{1}{k_0^2 + \gamma_3^2 |x_1|^2} \begin{pmatrix} ik_0 & \gamma_3 x_1^* \\ \gamma_3 x_1 & ik_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.33)$$

and

$$M_{\text{III},1}(\mathbf{p}_{F,1}^\omega + \mathbf{k}'_1) := -\gamma_3 \mathbf{1} - \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^* & 0 \\ 0 & \xi_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.34)$$

and

$$|\hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}_{F,1}^\omega + \mathbf{k}'_1)| \leq (\text{const.}) \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon^2 \|\mathbf{k}'_1\|_{\text{III}}^{-1} & \epsilon \|\mathbf{k}'_1\|_{\text{III}}^{-1} \\ \epsilon \|\mathbf{k}'_1\|_{\text{III}}^{-1} & \|\mathbf{k}'_1\|_{\text{III}}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3.35)$$

5-3 - Around $\mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\omega$. The behavior of $\hat{g}(\mathbf{k})$ around $p_{F,j}^\omega$ for $j \in \{2, 3\}$ can be deduced from (3.32) by using the symmetry (2.33) under $2\pi/3$ rotations: if we define $k'_j := k - p_{F,j}^\omega = (k'_{j,x}, k'_{j,y})$, $\mathbf{k}'_j := (k_0, k'_j)$ then, for $j = 2, 3$ and $\omega \pm$,

$$\hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}'_j + \mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\omega) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{T}_{T\mathbf{k}'_j + \mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\omega} \end{pmatrix} \hat{A}^{-1}(T\mathbf{k}'_j + \mathbf{p}_{F,j-\omega}^\omega) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{T}_{T\mathbf{k}'_j + \mathbf{p}_{F,j-\omega}^\omega}^\dagger \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.36)$$

where T and $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}}$ were defined above (2.33), and $\mathbf{p}_{F,4}^\omega \equiv \mathbf{p}_{F,1}^\omega$. In addition, if \mathbf{k}'_2 and \mathbf{k}'_3 are in the third regime, then $\mathcal{T}_{T\mathbf{k}'_j + \mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\omega} = e^{-i\omega \frac{2\pi}{3} \sigma_3} + O(\epsilon^2)$.

6 - Intermediate regime. We are left with an intermediate regime between the second and third regimes, defined by

$$\bar{\kappa}_2 \epsilon^3 < \|\mathbf{k}'_1\|_{\text{III}}, \quad \|\mathbf{k}'_1\|_{\text{II}} < \kappa_2 \epsilon^3 \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\kappa}_2 \epsilon^3 < \|\mathbf{k}'_j\|_{\text{III}}, \quad \forall j \in \{1, 2, 3\}, \quad (3.37)$$

which implies

$$\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{III}} \sim \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}} \sim \|\mathbf{k}'_j\|_{\text{III}} \sim \epsilon^3$$

and

$$\det \hat{A}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') = \gamma_1^2 k_0^2 + |\xi^2 - \gamma_1 \gamma_3 \xi^*|^2 + O(\epsilon^{10}). \quad (3.38)$$

One can prove (see appendix D) that injecting (3.37) into (3.38) implies that $|\det \hat{A}| \geq (\text{const.}) \epsilon^8$, which in turn implies that

$$|\hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}')| \leq (\text{const.}) \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon^{-1} & \epsilon^{-2} \\ \epsilon^{-2} & \epsilon^{-3} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.39)$$

which is identical to the bound at the end of the second regime and at the beginning of the third.

7 - Summary. Let us briefly summarize this sub-section: we defined the norms

$$\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}} := \sqrt{k_0^2 + |\xi|^2}, \quad \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}} := \sqrt{k_0^2 + \frac{|\xi^4|}{\gamma_1^2}}, \quad \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{III}} := \sqrt{k_0^2 + \gamma_3^2 |\xi|^2}, \quad (3.40)$$

and identified an *ultraviolet* regime and three *infrared* regimes in which the free propagator $\hat{g}(\mathbf{k})$ behaves differently:

- for $\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}} > \bar{\kappa}_0$, (3.10) holds.
- for $\kappa_1 \epsilon < \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{I}} < \bar{\kappa}_0$, (3.8) holds.
- for $\kappa_2 \epsilon^3 < \|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{II}} < \bar{\kappa}_1 \epsilon$, (3.18) holds.
- for $\|\mathbf{k}'\|_{\text{III}} < \bar{\kappa}_2 \epsilon^3$, (3.25) holds, for $\|\mathbf{k}'_1\|_{\text{III}} < \bar{\kappa}_2 \epsilon^3$, (3.32) holds, and similarly for the $j = 2, 3$ cases.

4 Multiscale integration scheme

In this section, we describe the scheme that will be followed in order to compute the right side of (2.26). We will first define a *multiscale decomposition* in each regime which will play an essential role in showing that the formal series in (2.26) converges. In doing so, we will define *effective* interactions and propagators, which will be defined in \mathbf{k} -space, but since we wish to use the determinant expansion in lemma 2.1 to compute and bound the effective truncated expectations, we will have to define the effective quantities in \mathbf{x} -space as well. Once this is done, we will write bounds for the propagator in terms of scales.

4.1 Multiscale decomposition

We will now discuss the scheme we will follow to compute the Gaussian Grassmann integrals in terms of which the free energy and two-point Schwinger function were expressed in (2.19) and (2.24). The main idea is to decompose them into scales, and compute them one scale at a time. The result of the integration over one scale will then be considered as an *effective theory* for the remaining ones.

Throughout this section, we will use a smooth cutoff function $\chi_0(\rho)$, which returns 1 for $\rho \leq 1/3$ and 0 for $\rho \geq 2/3$.

1 - Ultraviolet regime. Let $\bar{h}_0 := \lfloor \log_2(\bar{\kappa}_0) \rfloor$ (in which $\bar{\kappa}_0$ is the constant that appeared after (3.40) which defines the inferior bound of the ultraviolet regime). For $h \in \{\bar{h}_0, \dots, M\}$ and $h' \in \{\bar{h}_0 + 1, \dots, M\}$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\leq h'}(\mathbf{k}) &:= \chi_0(2^{-h'} |k_0|), & f_{\leq \bar{h}_0}(\mathbf{k}) &:= \sum_{\omega=\pm} \chi_0(2^{-\bar{h}_0} \|\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega\|_I), \\ f_{h'}(\mathbf{k}) &:= f_{\leq h'}(\mathbf{k}) - f_{\leq h'-1}(\mathbf{k}) \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(\leq h)} := \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L} \cap \text{supp} f_{\leq h}, \quad \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(h')} := \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L} \cap \text{supp} f_{h'},$$

in which $\|\cdot\|_I$ is the norm defined in (3.40). In addition, we define

$$\hat{g}_{h'}(\mathbf{k}) := f_{h'}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}), \quad \hat{g}_{\leq h}(\mathbf{k}) := f_{\leq h}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) \quad (4.2)$$

so that, in particular,

$$\hat{g}_{\leq M}(\mathbf{k}) = \hat{g}_{\leq M-1}(\mathbf{k}) + \hat{g}_M(\mathbf{k}).$$

Furthermore, it follows from the addition property (2.16) that for all $h \in \{\bar{h}_0, \dots, M-1\}$,

$$\begin{cases} \int P_{\leq M}(d\psi) e^{-\mathcal{V}(\psi)} = e^{-\beta|\Lambda|F_h} \int P_{\leq h}(d\psi^{(\leq h)}) e^{-\mathcal{V}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)})} \\ \int P_{\leq M}(d\psi) e^{-\mathcal{W}(\psi, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha})} = e^{-\beta|\Lambda|F_h} \int P_{\leq h}(d\psi^{(\leq h)}) e^{-\mathcal{W}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha})} \end{cases} \quad (4.3)$$

where $P_{\leq h}(d\psi^{(\leq h)}) \equiv P_{\hat{g}_{\leq h}}(d\psi^{(\leq h)})$,

$$\begin{aligned} -\beta|\Lambda|F_h - \mathcal{V}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) &:= -\beta|\Lambda|F_{h+1} + \log \int P_{h+1}(d\psi^{(h+1)}) e^{-\mathcal{V}^{(h+1)}(\psi^{(h+1)} + \psi^{(\leq h)})} \\ &= -\beta|\Lambda|F_{h+1} + \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^N}{N!} \mathcal{E}_{h+1}^T(\mathcal{V}^{(h+1)}(\psi^{(h+1)} + \psi^{(\leq h)}); N) \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} -\beta|\Lambda|(F_h - F_{h+1}) - \mathcal{W}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha}) \\ := \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^N}{N!} \mathcal{E}_{(h+1)}^T(\mathcal{W}^{(h+1)}(\psi^{(h+1)} + \psi^{(\leq h)}, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha}); N) \end{aligned} \quad (4.5)$$

in which the induction is initialized by

$$\mathcal{V}^{(M)} := \mathcal{V}, \quad \mathcal{W}^{(M)} := \mathcal{W}, \quad F_M := 0.$$

2 - First regime. We now decompose the first regime into scales. The main difference with the ultraviolet regime is that we incorporate the quadratic part of the effective potential into the propagator at each step of the multiscale integration. This is necessary to get satisfactory bounds later on. The propagator will therefore be changed, or *dressed*, inductively at every scale, as discussed below.

Let $\mathfrak{h}_1 := \lceil \log_2(\kappa_1 \epsilon) \rceil$ (in which κ_1 is the constant that appears after (3.40) which defines the inferior bound of the first regime), and $\|\cdot\|_I$ be the norm defined in (3.40). We define for $h \in \{\mathfrak{h}_1, \dots, \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0\}$ and $h' \in \{\mathfrak{h}_1 + 1, \dots, \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\leq h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) &:= \chi_0(2^{-h} \|\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega\|_I), & f_{h', \omega}(\mathbf{k}) &:= f_{\leq h', \omega}(\mathbf{k}) - f_{\leq h'-1, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \\ \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(\leq h, \omega)} &:= \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L} \cap \text{supp} f_{\leq h, \omega}, & \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(h', \omega)} &:= \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L} \cap \text{supp} f_{\leq h', \omega} \end{aligned} \quad (4.6)$$

and

$$\hat{g}_{h', \omega}(\mathbf{k}) := f_{h', \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}), \quad \hat{g}_{\leq h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) := f_{\leq h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}). \quad (4.7)$$

For $h \in \{\mathfrak{h}_1, \dots, \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0 - 1\}$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} -\beta|\Lambda|(F_h - F_{h+1}) - \mathcal{Q}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) - \bar{\mathcal{V}}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) \\ := \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^N}{N!} \bar{\mathcal{E}}_{h+1}^T(\bar{\mathcal{V}}^{(h+1)}(\psi^{(h+1)} + \psi^{(\leq h)}); N) \\ \mathcal{Q}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0)}(\psi^{(\leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0)}) + \bar{\mathcal{V}}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0)}(\psi^{(\leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0)}) := \mathcal{V}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0)}(\psi^{(\leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0)}) \end{aligned} \quad (4.8)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} -\beta|\Lambda|(F_h - F_{h+1}) - \mathcal{Q}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) - \bar{\mathcal{W}}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \underline{\alpha}}) \\ := \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^N}{N!} \bar{\mathcal{E}}_{h+1}^T(\bar{\mathcal{W}}^{(h+1)}(\psi^{(h+1)} + \psi^{(\leq h)}, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \underline{\alpha}}); N) \\ \mathcal{Q}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0)}(\psi^{(\leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0)}) + \bar{\mathcal{W}}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0)}(\psi^{(\leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0)}, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \underline{\alpha}}) := \mathcal{W}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0)}(\psi^{(\leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0)}, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \underline{\alpha}}) \end{aligned} \quad (4.9)$$

in which $\mathcal{Q}^{(h)}$ is quadratic in the ψ , $\bar{\mathcal{V}}^{(h)}$ is at least quartic and $\bar{\mathcal{W}}^{(h)}$ has no terms that are both quadratic in ψ and constant in $\hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \underline{\alpha}}$; and $\bar{\mathcal{E}}_{h+1}^T$ is the truncated expectation defined from the Gaussian measure $P_{\hat{g}_{h+1, +}}(d\psi_+^{(h+1)}) P_{\hat{g}_{h+1, -}}(d\psi_-^{(h+1)})$; in which $\hat{g}_{h+1, \omega}$ is the *dressed propagator* and is defined as follows. Let $\hat{W}_2^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})$ denote the *kernel* of $\mathcal{Q}^{(h)}$ i.e.

$$\mathcal{Q}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) =: \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\omega, (\alpha, \alpha')} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(\leq h, \omega)}} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \omega, \alpha}^{(\leq h)+} \hat{W}_{2, (\alpha, \alpha')}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \omega, \alpha'}^{(\leq h)-} \quad (4.10)$$

(remark: the ω index in $\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\omega,\alpha}^\pm$ is redundant since given \mathbf{k} , it is defined as the unique ω that is such that $\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(\leq h,\omega)}$; it will however be needed when defining the \mathbf{x} -space counterpart of $\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\omega,\alpha}^\pm$ below). We define $\hat{g}_{h,\omega}$ and $\hat{g}_{\leq h,\omega}$ by induction: $\hat{g}_{\leq \bar{h}_0,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) := (\hat{g}_{\leq \bar{h}_0,\omega}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) + \hat{W}_2^{(\bar{h}_0)}(\mathbf{k}))^{-1}$ and, for $h \in \{\mathfrak{h}_1 + 1, \dots, \bar{h}_0\}$,

$$\begin{cases} \hat{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) := f_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) f_{\leq h,\omega}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{g}_{\leq h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \\ (\hat{g}_{\leq h-1,\omega}(\mathbf{k}))^{-1} := f_{\leq h-1,\omega}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) (\hat{g}_{\leq h-1,\omega}(\mathbf{k}))^{-1} + \hat{W}_2^{(h-1)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{cases} \quad (4.11)$$

in which $f_{\leq h,\omega}^{-1}(\mathbf{k})$ is equal to $1/f_{\leq h,\omega}(\mathbf{k})$ if $f_{\leq h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \neq 0$ and to 0 if not.

The dressed propagator is thus defined so that

$$\begin{cases} \int P_M(d\psi) e^{-\mathcal{V}(\psi)} = e^{-\beta|\Lambda|F_h} \int \bar{P}_{\leq h}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) e^{-\bar{\mathcal{V}}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)})} \\ \int P_M(d\psi) e^{-\mathcal{W}(\psi, \hat{\mathbf{k}}, \underline{\alpha})} = e^{-\beta|\Lambda|F_h} \int \bar{P}_{\leq h}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) e^{-\bar{\mathcal{W}}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}, \hat{\mathbf{k}}, \underline{\alpha})} \end{cases} \quad (4.12)$$

in which $\bar{P}_{\leq h} \equiv P_{\hat{g}_{\leq h,+}}(\psi_+^{(\leq h)}) P_{\hat{g}_{\leq h,-}}(\psi_-^{(\leq h)})$. Equation (4.11) can be expanded into a more explicit form: for $h' \in \{\mathfrak{h}_1 + 1, \dots, \bar{h}_0\}$ and $h \in \{\mathfrak{h}_1, \dots, \bar{h}_0\}$,

$$\hat{g}_{h',\omega}(\mathbf{k}) = f_{h',\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \left(\hat{A}_{h',\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1}, \quad \hat{g}_{\leq h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) = f_{\leq h,\omega} \left(\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1} \quad (4.13)$$

where

$$\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) := \hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) + f_{\leq h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{W}_2^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{h'=h+1}^{\bar{h}_0} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}) \quad (4.14)$$

(in which the sum should be interpreted as zero if $h = \bar{h}_0$).

3 - Intermediate regime. We briefly discuss the intermediate region between regimes 1 and 2. We define

$$f_{\mathfrak{h}_1,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) := \chi_0(2^{-\mathfrak{h}_1} \|\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega\|_{\text{I}}) - \chi_0(2^{-\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1} \|\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega\|_{\text{II}}) =: f_{\leq \mathfrak{h}_1,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) - f_{\leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \quad (4.15)$$

where $\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1 := \lfloor \log_2(\bar{\kappa}_1 \epsilon) \rfloor$, from which we define $\hat{g}_{\mathfrak{h}_1,\omega}(\mathbf{k})$ and $\hat{g}_{\leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1,\omega}(\mathbf{k})$ in the same way as in (4.13) with

$$\hat{A}_{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) := \hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) + f_{\leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{W}_2^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1)}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{h'=\mathfrak{h}_1}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}). \quad (4.16)$$

The analogue of (4.12) holds here as well.

4 - Second regime. We now define a multiscale decomposition for the integration in the second regime. Proceeding as we did in the first regime, we define $\mathfrak{h}_2 := \lceil \log_2(\bar{\kappa}_2 \epsilon^3) \rceil$, for $h \in \{\mathfrak{h}_2, \dots, \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1\}$ and $h' \in \{\mathfrak{h}_2 + 1, \dots, \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1\}$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\leq h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) &:= \chi_0(2^{-h} \|\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega\|_{\text{II}}), & f_{h', \omega}(\mathbf{k}) &:= f_{\leq h', \omega}(\mathbf{k}) - f_{\leq h'-1, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \\ \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(\leq h, \omega)} &:= \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L} \cap \text{supp} f_{\leq h, \omega}, & \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(h', \omega)} &:= \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L} \cap \text{supp} f_{\leq h', \omega}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

The analogues of (4.12), and (4.13) hold with

$$\hat{A}_{h-1, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) := \hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) + f_{\leq h-1, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{W}_2^{(h-1)}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{h'=\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}). \quad (4.18)$$

5 - Intermediate regime. The intermediate region between regimes 2 and 3 is defined in analogy with that between regimes 1 and 2: we let

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) &:= \chi_0(2^{-\mathfrak{h}_2} \|\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega\|_{\text{II}}) - \sum_{j \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}} \chi_0(2^{-\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2} \|\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\omega\|_{\text{III}}) \\ f_{\leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2, \omega, j}(\mathbf{k}) &:= \chi_0(2^{-\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2} \|\mathbf{k}'_{\omega, j}\|_{\text{III}}) \end{aligned} \quad (4.19)$$

where $\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2 := \lceil \log_2(\bar{\kappa}_2 \epsilon^3) \rceil$ from which we define $\hat{g}_{\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega}(\mathbf{k})$ and $\hat{g}_{\leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2, \omega}(\mathbf{k})$ in the same way as in (4.13) with

$$\hat{A}_{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) := \hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) + f_{\leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{W}_2^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2)}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{h'=\mathfrak{h}_2}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{h'=\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}). \quad (4.20)$$

The analogue of (4.12) holds here as well.

6 - Third regime. There is an extra subtlety in the third regime: we will see in section 9 that the singularities of the dressed propagator are slightly different from those of the bare (i.e. non-interacting) propagator: at scale h the effective Fermi points $\mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\omega$ with $j = 1, 2, 3$ are moved to $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^{(\omega, h)}$, with

$$\|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^{(\omega, h)} - \mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\omega\|_{\text{III}} \leq (\text{const.}) |U| \epsilon^3. \quad (4.21)$$

The central Fermi points, $j = 0$, are left invariant by the interaction. For notational uniformity we set $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,0}^{(\omega, h)} \equiv \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$. Keeping this in mind, we then proceed in a way reminiscent of the first and second regimes: let $\mathfrak{h}_\beta := \lceil \log_2(\pi/\beta) \rceil$, for $h \in \{\mathfrak{h}_\beta, \dots, \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2\}$ and $h' \in \{\mathfrak{h}_\beta + 1, \dots, \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2\}$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\leq h, \omega, j}(\mathbf{k}) &:= \chi_0(2^{-h} \|\mathbf{k} - \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^{(\omega, h+1)}\|_{\text{III}}), & f_{h', \omega, j}(\mathbf{k}) &:= f_{\leq h', \omega, j}(\mathbf{k}) - f_{\leq h'-1, \omega, j}(\mathbf{k}) \\ \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(\leq h, \omega, j)} &:= \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L} \cap \text{supp} f_{\leq h, \omega, j}, & \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(h', \omega, j)} &:= \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L} \cap \text{supp} f_{\leq h', \omega, j} \end{aligned} \quad (4.22)$$

and the analogues of (4.12), and (4.13) hold with

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A}_{h-1,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}) &:= \hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) + f_{\leq h-1,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{W}_2^{(h-1)}(\mathbf{k}) \\ &+ \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_2} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{h'=\bar{h}_2}^{\bar{h}_1} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{h'=\bar{h}_1}^{\bar{h}_0} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}). \end{aligned} \quad (4.23)$$

7 - Last scale. Recalling that $|k_0| \geq \pi/\beta$, the smallest possible scale is $\mathfrak{h}_\beta := \lceil \log_2(\pi/\beta) \rceil$. The last integration is therefore that on scale $h = \mathfrak{h}_\beta + 1$, after which, we are left with

$$\begin{cases} \int P_{\leq M}(d\psi) e^{-\mathcal{V}(\psi)} = e^{-\beta|\Lambda|F_{\mathfrak{h}_\beta}} \\ \int P_{\leq M}(d\psi) e^{-\mathcal{W}(\psi, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha})} = e^{-\beta|\Lambda|F_{\mathfrak{h}_\beta}} e^{-\mathcal{W}^{(\mathfrak{h}_\beta)}(\hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha})}. \end{cases} \quad (4.24)$$

The subsequent sections are dedicated to the proof of the fact that both $F_{\mathfrak{h}_\beta}$ and $\mathcal{W}^{(\mathfrak{h}_\beta)}$ are analytic in U , uniformly in L , β and ϵ . We will do this by studying each regime, one at a time, performing a *tree expansion* in each of them in order to bound the terms of the series (see section 5 and following).

4.2 x-space representation of the effective potentials

We will compute the truncated expectations arising in (4.4), (4.5), (4.8) and (4.9) using a determinant expansion (see lemma 2.1) which, as was mentioned above, is only useful if the propagator and effective potential are expressed in \mathbf{x} -space. We will discuss their definition in this section. We restrict our attention to the effective potentials $\mathcal{V}^{(h)}$ since, in order to compute the two-point Schwinger function in the regimes we are interested in, we will not need to express the kernels of $\mathcal{W}^{(h)}$ in \mathbf{x} -space.

1 - Ultraviolet regime. We first discuss the ultraviolet regime, which differs from the others in that the propagator does not depend on the index ω . We write $\mathcal{V}^{(h)}$ in terms of its *kernels* (anti-symmetric in the exchange of their indices), defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) &=: \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\beta|\Lambda|)^{2l-1}} \sum_{\alpha=(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{2l})} \sum_{\substack{(\mathbf{k}_1, \dots, \mathbf{k}_{2l}) \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(\leq h)2l} \\ \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 + \dots + \mathbf{k}_{2l-1} - \mathbf{k}_{2l} = 0}} \hat{W}_{2l,\alpha}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}_1, \dots, \mathbf{k}_{2l-1}) \\ &\quad \cdot \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_1, \alpha_1}^{(\leq h)+} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_2, \alpha_2}^{(\leq h)-} \cdots \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_{2l-1}, \alpha_{2l-1}}^{(\leq h)+} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_{2l}, \alpha_{2l}}^{(\leq h)-}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.25)$$

The \mathbf{x} -space expression for $\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^{(\leq h)\pm}$ is defined as

$$\psi_{\mathbf{x},\alpha}^{(\leq h)\pm} := \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(\leq h)}} e^{\pm i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}^{(\leq h)\pm} \quad (4.26)$$

so that the propagator's formulation in \mathbf{x} -space is

$$g_h(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) := \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(\leq h)}} e^{i\mathbf{k} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})} \hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k}) \quad (4.27)$$

and similarly for $g_{\leq h}$, and the effective potential (4.25) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\underline{\alpha}} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x}_1 \cdots d\mathbf{x}_{2l} W_{2l,\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_{2l}, \cdots, \mathbf{x}_{2l-1} - \mathbf{x}_{2l}) \cdot \\ &\quad \cdot \psi_{\mathbf{x}_1, \alpha_1}^{(\leq h)+} \psi_{\mathbf{x}_2, \alpha_2}^{(\leq h)-} \cdots \psi_{\mathbf{x}_{2l-1}, \alpha_{2l-1}}^{(\leq h)+} \psi_{\mathbf{x}_{2l}, \alpha_{2l}}^{(\leq h)-} \end{aligned} \quad (4.28)$$

with

$$W_{2l,\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{u}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{u}_{2l-1}) := \frac{1}{(\beta|\Lambda|)^{2l-1}} \sum_{(\mathbf{k}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{k}_{2l-1}) \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{2l-1}} e^{i(\sum_{i=1}^{2l-1} (-1)^i \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{u}_i)} \hat{W}_{2l,\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}_1, \cdots, \mathbf{k}_{2l-1}). \quad (4.29)$$

Remark: From (4.25), $\hat{W}_{2l,\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})$ is not defined for $\mathbf{k}_i \notin \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(\leq h)}$, however, one can easily check that (4.29) holds for any extension of $\hat{W}_{2l,\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}$ to $\mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{2l-1}$, thanks to the compact support properties of $\psi^{(\leq h)}$ in momentum space. In order to get satisfactory bounds on $W_{2l,\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x})$, that is in order to avoid Gibbs phenomena, we define the extension of $\hat{W}_{2l,\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})$ similarly to (4.25) by relaxing the condition that $\psi^{(\leq h)}$ is supported on $\mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(\leq h)}$ and iterating (4.4). In other words, we let $\hat{W}_{2l,\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})$ for $\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{2l-1}$ be the kernels of $\mathcal{V}^{*(h)}$ defined inductively by

$$-\beta|\Lambda|\epsilon_h - \mathcal{V}^{*(h)}(\Psi) := \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^N}{N!} \mathcal{E}_{h+1}^T(\mathcal{V}^{*(h+1)}(\psi^{(h+1)} + \Psi); N) \quad (4.30)$$

in which $\{\hat{\Psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}\}_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}, \alpha \in \mathcal{A}}$ is a collection of *external fields* (in reference to the fact that, contrary to $\psi^{(\leq h)}$, they have a non-compact support in momentum space). The use of this specific extension can be justified *ab-initio* by re-defining the cutoff function χ in such a way that its support is \mathbb{R} , e.g. using exponential tails that depend on a parameter ϵ_χ in such a way that the support tends to be compact as ϵ_χ goes to 0. Following this logic, we could first define \hat{W} using the non-compactly supported cutoff function and then take the $\epsilon_\chi \rightarrow 0$ limit, thus recovering (4.30). Such an approach is discussed in [BM02]. From now on, with some abuse of notation, we shall identify $\mathcal{V}^{*(h)}$ with $\mathcal{V}^{(h)}$ and denote them by the same symbol $\mathcal{V}^{(h)}$, which is justified by the fact that their kernels are (or can be chosen, from what said above, to be) the same.

2 - First and second regimes. We now discuss the first and second regimes (the third regime is very slightly different in that the index ω is complemented by an

extra index j and the Fermi points are shifted). Similarly to (4.25), we define the *kernels* of $\bar{\mathcal{V}}$:

$$\bar{\mathcal{V}}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) =: \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\beta|\Lambda|)^{2l-1}} \sum_{\underline{\omega}, \underline{\alpha}} \sum_{\substack{(\mathbf{k}_1, \dots, \mathbf{k}_{2l}) \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(\leq h, \underline{\omega})} \\ \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 + \dots + \mathbf{k}_{2l-1} - \mathbf{k}_{2l} = 0}} \hat{W}_{2l, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}_1, \dots, \mathbf{k}_{2l-1}) \cdot \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_1, \alpha_1, \omega_1}^{(\leq h)+} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_2, \alpha_2, \omega_2}^{(\leq h)-} \dots \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_{2l-1}, \alpha_{2l-1}, \omega_{2l-1}}^{(\leq h)+} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_{2l}, \alpha_{2l}, \omega_{2l}}^{(\leq h)-} \quad (4.31)$$

where $\mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(\leq h, \underline{\omega})} = \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(\leq h, \omega_1)} \times \dots \times \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(\leq h, \omega_{2l})}$. Note that the kernel $\hat{W}_{2l, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}$ is independent of $\underline{\omega}$, which can be easily proved using the symmetry $\omega_i \mapsto -\omega_i$. The \mathbf{x} -space expression for $\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha, \omega}^{(\leq h)\pm}$ is

$$\psi_{\mathbf{x}, \alpha, \omega}^{(\leq h)\pm} := \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(\leq h, \omega)}} e^{\pm i(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^{\omega}) \cdot \mathbf{x}} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha, \omega}^{(\leq h)\pm}. \quad (4.32)$$

Remark: Unlike $\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha, \omega}$, the ω index in $\psi_{\mathbf{x}, \alpha, \omega}^{(\leq h)\pm}$ is *not* redundant. Keeping track of this dependence is required to prove properties of $\hat{W}_{2l}(\mathbf{k})$ and $\hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k})$ close to $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^{\omega}$ while working in \mathbf{x} -space. Such considerations were first discussed in [BG90] in which $\psi_{\mathbf{x}, \alpha, \omega}$ were called *quasi-particle* fields.

We then define the propagator in \mathbf{x} -space:

$$\hat{g}_{h, \omega}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) := \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(\leq h, \omega)}} e^{i(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^{\omega}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})} \hat{g}_{h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \quad (4.33)$$

and similarly for $\bar{g}_{\leq h, \omega}$, and the effective potential (4.31) becomes

$$\bar{\mathcal{V}}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) = \sum_{l=2}^{\infty} \sum_{\underline{\omega}, \underline{\alpha}} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x}_1 \dots d\mathbf{x}_{2l} W_{2l, \underline{\alpha}, \underline{\omega}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_{2l}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{2l-1} - \mathbf{x}_{2l}) \cdot \psi_{\mathbf{x}_1, \alpha_1, \omega_1}^{(\leq h)+} \psi_{\mathbf{x}_2, \alpha_2, \omega_2}^{(\leq h)-} \dots \psi_{\mathbf{x}_{2l-1}, \alpha_{2l-1}, \omega_{2l-1}}^{(\leq h)+} \psi_{\mathbf{x}_{2l}, \alpha_{2l}, \omega_{2l}}^{(\leq h)-} \quad (4.34)$$

and

$$\mathcal{Q}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) = \sum_{\omega, (\alpha, \alpha')} \int d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{y} \psi_{\mathbf{x}, \omega, \alpha}^{(\leq h)+} W_{2, \omega, (\alpha, \alpha')}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \psi_{\mathbf{y}, \omega, \alpha'}^{(\leq h)-} \quad (4.35)$$

in which

$$W_{2l, \underline{\alpha}, \underline{\omega}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{2l-1}) := \frac{\delta_{0, \sum_{j=1}^{2l} (-1)^j \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^{\omega_j}}}{(\beta|\Lambda|)^{2l-1}} \sum_{(\mathbf{k}_1, \dots, \mathbf{k}_{2l-1}) \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{2l-1}} e^{i(\sum_{j=1}^{2l-1} (-1)^j (\mathbf{k}_j - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^{\omega_j}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_j)} \hat{W}_{2l, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}_1, \dots, \mathbf{k}_{2l-1}). \quad (4.36)$$

As in the ultraviolet, the definition of $\hat{W}_{2l,\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\underline{\mathbf{k}})$ is extended to $\mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{2l-1}$ by defining it as the kernel of $\mathcal{V}^{*(h)}$:

$$-\beta|\Lambda|\epsilon_h - \mathcal{V}^{*(h)}(\Psi) := \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^N}{N!} \bar{\mathcal{E}}_{h+1}^T(\mathcal{V}^{*(h+1)}(\psi^{(h+1)} + \Psi); N) \quad (4.37)$$

in which $\{\hat{\Psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha}\}_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}, \alpha \in \mathcal{A}}$ is a collection of *external fields*. The definition (4.36) suggests a definition for $\bar{A}_{h,\omega}$ (see (4.14) and (4.18)):

$$\bar{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{x}) := \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}} e^{i(\mathbf{k} - \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,0}^{\omega}) \cdot \mathbf{x}} \hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}). \quad (4.38)$$

3 - Third regime. We now turn our attention to the third regime. As discussed in section 4.1, in addition to there being an extra index j , the Fermi points are also shifted in the third regime. The kernels of $\bar{\mathcal{V}}$ and \mathcal{Q} are defined as in (4.31), but with ω replaced by (ω, j) . The \mathbf{x} -space representation of $\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha,\omega,j}^{(\leq h)\pm}$ is defined as

$$\psi_{\mathbf{x},\alpha,\omega,j}^{(\leq h)\pm} := \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(\leq h,\omega,j)}} e^{\pm i(\mathbf{k} - \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^{(\omega,h)}) \cdot \mathbf{x}} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha,\omega,j}^{(\leq h)\pm} \quad (4.39)$$

and the \mathbf{x} -space expression of the propagator and the kernels of $\bar{\mathcal{V}}$ and \mathcal{Q} are defined by analogy with the first regime:

$$\hat{g}_{h,\omega,j}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) := \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(\leq h,\omega,j)}} e^{i(\mathbf{k} - \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^{(\omega,h)}) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y})} \hat{g}_{h,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}) \quad (4.40)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} W_{2l,\underline{\alpha},\underline{\omega},\underline{j}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{2l-1}) &:= \frac{\delta_{0, \sum_{n=1}^{2l} (-1)^n \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^{(h,\omega_n)}}}{(\beta|\Lambda|)^{2l-1}} \\ &\cdot \sum_{(\mathbf{k}_1, \dots, \mathbf{k}_{2l-1}) \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{2l-1}} e^{i(\sum_{n=1}^{2l-1} (-1)^n (\mathbf{k}_n - \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^{(\omega_n,h)}) \cdot \mathbf{u}_j)} \hat{W}_{2l,\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}_1, \dots, \mathbf{k}_{2l-1}). \end{aligned} \quad (4.41)$$

In addition

$$\bar{A}_{h,\omega,j}(\mathbf{x}) := \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}} e^{i(\mathbf{k} - \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^{(\omega,h)}) \cdot \mathbf{x}} \hat{A}_{h,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}). \quad (4.42)$$

4.3 Estimates of the free propagator

Before moving along with the tree expansion, we first compute a bound on \hat{g}_h in the different regimes, which will be used in the following.

1 - Ultraviolet regime. We first study the ultraviolet regime, i.e. $h \in \{1, \dots, M\}$.

1-1 - Fourier space bounds. We have

$$\hat{A}(\mathbf{k})^{-1} := -(ik_0 \mathbf{1} + H_0(k))^{-1} = -\frac{1}{ik_0} \left(\mathbf{1} + \frac{H_0(k)}{ik_0} \right)^{-1}$$

and

$$|\hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k})| = |f_h(\mathbf{k}) \hat{A}^{-1}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h},$$

where $|\cdot|$ is the operator norm. Therefore

$$\frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^*} |\hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}). \quad (4.43)$$

Furthermore, for all $m_0 + m_k \leq 7$ (we choose the constant 7 in order to get adequate bounds on the real-space decay of the free propagator, good enough for performing the localization and renormalization procedure described below; any other larger constant would yield identical results),

$$|2^{hm_0} \partial_{k_0}^{m_0} \partial_k^{m_k} \hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h} \quad (4.44)$$

in which ∂_{k_0} denotes the discrete derivative with respect to k_0 and, with a slightly abusive notation, ∂_k the discrete derivative with respect to either k_1 or k_2 . Indeed the derivatives over k land on $ik_0 \hat{A}^{-1}$, which does not change the previous estimate, and the derivatives over k_0 either land on f_h , $1/(ik_0)$, or $ik_0 \hat{A}^{-1}$, which yields an extra 2^{-h} in the estimate.

Remark: The previous argument implicitly uses the Leibnitz rule, which must be used carefully since the derivatives are discrete. However, since the estimate is purely dimensional, we can replace the discrete derivative with a continuous one without changing the order of magnitude of the resulting bound.

1-2 - Configuration space bounds. We now prove that the inverse Fourier transform of \hat{g}_h

$$g_h(\mathbf{x}) := \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^*} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k}) \quad (4.45)$$

satisfies the following estimate: for all $m_0 + m_k \leq 3$,

$$\int d\mathbf{x} x_0^{m_0} x^{m_k} |g_h(\mathbf{x})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h-m_0h}, \quad (4.46)$$

where we recall that $\int d\mathbf{x}$ is a shorthand for $\int_0^\beta dt \sum_{x \in \Lambda}$. Indeed, note that the right side of (4.45) can be thought of as the Riemann sum approximation of

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dk_0}{2\pi} \int_{\hat{\Lambda}_\infty} \frac{dk}{|\hat{\Lambda}_\infty|} e^{-i\mathbf{k}\cdot\mathbf{x}} \hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k}) \quad (4.47)$$

where $\hat{\Lambda}_\infty = \{t_1 G_1 + t_2 G_2 : t_i \in [0, 1]\}$ is the limit as $L \rightarrow \infty$ of $\hat{\Lambda}$, see (2.4) and following lines. The dimensional estimates one finds using this continuum approximation are the same as those using (4.45) therefore, integrating (4.47) 7 times by parts and using (4.44) we find

$$|g_h(\mathbf{x})| \leq \frac{(\text{const.})}{1 + (2^h |x_0| + |x|)^7}$$

so that by changing variables in the integral over x_0 to $2^h x_0$, and using

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \frac{x_0^{m_0} x^{m_k}}{1 + (|x_0| + |x|)^7} < (\text{const.})$$

we find (4.46).

2 - First regime. We now consider the first regime, i.e. $h \in \{\mathfrak{h}_1 + 1, \dots, \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0\}$.

2-1 - Fourier space bounds. From (3.8) we find

$$|\hat{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h}$$

therefore

$$\frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^*} |\hat{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{2h} \quad (4.48)$$

and for $m \leq 7$,

$$|2^{mh} \partial_{\mathbf{k}}^m \hat{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h} \quad (4.49)$$

in which we again used the slightly abusive notation of writing $\partial_{\mathbf{k}}$ to mean any derivative with respect to k_0, k_1 or k_2 . Equation (4.49) then follows from similar considerations as those in the ultraviolet regime.

2-2 - Configuration space bounds. We estimate the real-space counterpart of $\hat{g}_{h,\omega}$,

$$g_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{x}) := \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(h,\omega)}} e^{-i(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) \cdot \mathbf{x}} \hat{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}),$$

and find that for $m \leq 3$,

$$\int d\mathbf{x} |\mathbf{x}^m g_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{x})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-(1+m)h} \quad (4.50)$$

which follows from very similar considerations as the ultraviolet estimate.

3 - Second regime. We treat the second regime, i.e. $h \in \{\mathfrak{h}_2 + 1, \dots, \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1\}$ in a very similar way (we skip the intermediate regime which can be treated in the same way as either the first or second regimes):

$$\frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^*} |\hat{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{h+h_\epsilon} \quad (4.51)$$

and for all $m_0 + m_k \leq 7$,

$$|2^{m_0 h} \partial_{k_0}^{m_0} 2^{m_k \frac{h+h_\epsilon}{2}} \partial_k^{m_k} \hat{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h} \quad (4.52)$$

where $h_\epsilon := \log_2(\epsilon)$. Therefore for all $m_0 + m_k \leq 3$,

$$\int d\mathbf{x} |x_0^{m_0} x^{m_k} g_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{x})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h-m_0 h-m_k \frac{h+h_\epsilon}{2}}. \quad (4.53)$$

4 - Third regime. Finally, the third regime, i.e. $h \in \{\mathfrak{h}_3 + 1, \dots, \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2\}$:

$$\frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^*} |\hat{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{2h-2h_\epsilon} \quad (4.54)$$

and for all $m_0 + m_k \leq 7$,

$$|2^{m_0 h} \partial_{k_0}^{m_0} 2^{m_k(h-h_\epsilon)} \hat{g}_{h,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h}. \quad (4.55)$$

Therefore for all $m_0 + m_k \leq 3$,

$$\int d\mathbf{x} |x_0^{m_0} x^{m_k} g_{h,\omega,j}(\mathbf{x})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h-m_0 h-m_k(h-h_\epsilon)} \quad (4.56)$$

where

$$g_{h,\omega,j}(\mathbf{x}) := \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(h,\omega,j)}} e^{-i(\mathbf{k} - \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^{(\omega,h+1)}) \cdot \mathbf{x}} \hat{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}).$$

5 Tree expansion and constructive bounds

In this section, we shall define the Gallavotti-Nicolò tree expansion [GN85], and show how it can be used to compute bounds for the \mathbf{e}_h , $\mathcal{V}^{(h)}$, $\mathcal{Q}^{(h)}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{V}}^{(h)}$ defined above in (4.4) and (4.8), using the estimates (4.46), (4.50), (4.53) and (4.56). We follow [BG90, GM01, GM10]. We conclude the section by showing how to compute the terms in $\tilde{\mathcal{W}}^{(h)}$ that are quadratic in $\hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\underline{\alpha}}$ from $\mathcal{V}^{(h)}$ and \hat{g}_h .

The discussion in this section is meant to be somewhat general, in order to be applied to the ultraviolet, first, second and third regimes (except for lemma 5.2 which does not apply to the ultraviolet regime).

5.1 Gallavotti-Nicolò Tree expansion

In this section, we will define a tree expansion to re-express equations *of the type*

$$-v^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) - \mathcal{V}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^N}{N!} \mathcal{E}_{h+1}^T \left(\mathcal{V}^{(h+1)}(\psi^{(\leq h)} + \psi^{(h+1)}); N \right) \quad (5.1)$$

for $h \in \{h_2^*, \dots, h_1^* - 1\}$ (in the ultraviolet regime $h_2^* = \bar{h}_0$, $h_1^* = M$; in the first $h_2^* = \mathfrak{h}_1$, $h_1^* = \bar{h}_0$; in the second $h_2^* = \mathfrak{h}_2$, $h_1^* = \bar{h}_1$; and in the third, $h_2^* = \mathfrak{h}_\beta$, $h_1^* = \bar{h}_2$), with

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{V}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) = \sum_{l=q}^{\infty} \sum_{\underline{\varpi}} \int d\underline{\mathbf{x}} W_{2l, \underline{\varpi}}^{(h)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) \psi_{\mathbf{x}_1, \varpi_1}^{(\leq h)+} \psi_{\mathbf{x}_2, \varpi_2}^{(\leq h)-} \cdots \psi_{\mathbf{x}_{2l-1}, \varpi_{2l-1}}^{(\leq h)+} \psi_{\mathbf{x}_{2l}, \varpi_{2l}}^{(\leq h)-} \\ v^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) = \sum_{l=0}^{q-1} \sum_{\underline{\varpi}} \int d\underline{\mathbf{x}} W_{2l, \underline{\varpi}}^{(h)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) \psi_{\mathbf{x}_1, \varpi_1}^{(\leq h)+} \psi_{\mathbf{x}_2, \varpi_2}^{(\leq h)-} \cdots \psi_{\mathbf{x}_{2l-1}, \varpi_{2l-1}}^{(\leq h)+} \psi_{\mathbf{x}_{2l}, \varpi_{2l}}^{(\leq h)-} \end{array} \right. \quad (5.2)$$

($q = 1$ in the ultraviolet regime and $q = 2$ in the first, second and third) in which $\underline{\varpi}$ and $\underline{\mathbf{x}}$ are shorthands for $(\varpi_1, \dots, \varpi_{2l})$ and $(\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{2l})$; ϖ denotes a collection of indices: (α, ω) in the first and second regimes, (α, ω, j) in the third, and (α) in the ultraviolet; and $W_{2l, \underline{\varpi}}^{(h)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}})$ is a function that only depends on the differences $\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j$. The propagator associated with \mathcal{E}_{h+1}^T will be denoted $g_{(h+1), (\varpi, \varpi')}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')$ and is to be interpreted as the dressed propagator $\bar{g}_{(h+1, \omega), (\alpha, \alpha')}$ in the first and second regimes, and as $\bar{g}_{(h+1, \omega, j), (\alpha, \alpha')}$ in the third. Note in particular that in the first and second regimes the propagator is diagonal in the ω indices, and is diagonal in (ω, j) in the third. In all cases, we write

$$g_{(h+1), (\varpi, \varpi')}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}') = \frac{1}{\beta |\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}} e^{-i(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{\varpi}^{(h+1)})(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')} \hat{g}_{(h+1), (\varpi, \varpi')}(\mathbf{k}), \quad (5.3)$$

where $\mathbf{p}_{\varpi}^{(h+1)}$ should be interpreted as $\mathbf{0}$ in the ultraviolet regime, as $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^{\omega}$ in the first and second, and as $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^{(\omega, h+1)}$ in the third, see (4.21).

Remark: The usual way of computing expressions of the form (5.1) is to write the right side as a sum over Feynman diagrams. The tree expansion detailed below provides a way of identifying the sub-diagrams that scale in the same way (see the remark at the end of this section). In the proofs below, there will be no mention of Feynman diagrams, since a diagrammatic expansion would yield insufficient bounds.

We will now be a bit rough for a few sentences, in order to carry the main idea of the tree expansion across: equation (5.1) is an inductive equation for the $\mathcal{V}^{(h)}$, which we will pictorially think of as the *merging* of a selection of N potentials $\mathcal{V}^{(h+1)}$ via a truncated expectation. If we iterate (5.1) all the way to scale h_2^* , then we get a set of *merges* that *fit* into each other, creating a tree structure. The sum over the choice of N 's at every step will be expressed as a sum over Gallavotti-Nicolò trees, which we will now define precisely.

Given a scale $h \in \{h_2^*, \dots, h_1^* - 1\}$ and an integer $N \geq 1$, we define the set $\mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}$ of Gallavotti-Nicolò (GN) trees as a set of *labeled* rooted trees with N leaves in the following way.

- We define the set of unlabeled trees inductively: we start with a *root*, that is connected to a node v_0 that we will call the *first node* of the tree; every node is assigned an ordered set of child nodes. v_0 must have at least one child, while the other nodes may be childless. We denote the parent-child partial ordering by $v' \prec v$ (v' is the parent of v). The nodes that have no children are called *leaves* or *endpoints*. By convention, the root is not considered to be a node, but we will still call it the parent of v_0 .
- Each node is assigned a *scale label* $h' \in \{h + 1, \dots, h_1^* + 1\}$ and the root is assigned the *scale label* h , in such a way that the children of the root or of a node on scale h' are on scale $h' + 1$ (keep in mind that it is possible for a node to have a single child).
- The leaves whose scale is $\leq h_1^*$ are called *local*. The leaves on scale $h_1^* + 1$ can either be *local* or *irrelevant* (see figure 5.1).
- Every local leaf must be preceded by a *branching node*, i.e. a node with at least two children. In other words, every local leaf must have at least one sibling.
- We denote the set of nodes of a tree τ by $\bar{\mathfrak{T}}(\tau)$, the set of nodes that are not leaves by $\mathfrak{N}(\tau)$ and the set of leaves by $\mathfrak{L}(\tau)$.

Remark: Local leaves are called “local” because those nodes are usually applied a *localization* operation (see e.g. [BG95]). In the present case, such a step is not needed, due to the super-renormalizable nature of the first and third regimes.

Every node of a Gallavotti-Nicolò tree τ corresponds to a truncated expectation of effective potentials of the form (5.1). If one expands the product of factors of the form $(\psi_{\mathbf{x}, \varpi}^{(\leq h)\pm} + \psi_{\mathbf{x}, \varpi}^{(h+1)\pm})$ in every term in the right side of (5.1), then one finds a sum over *choices* between $\psi^{(\leq h)}$ and $\psi^{(h)}$ for every $(\mathbf{x}, \varpi, \pm)$. We will express this sum as a sum over a set of *external field labels* (corresponding to the labels of $\psi^{(\leq h)}$ which are called external because they can be factored out of the truncated expectation) defined in the following way. Given an integer $\ell_0 \geq q$, whose purpose will become clear in lemma 5.2 (we will choose ℓ_0 to be $= 1$ in the ultraviolet regime, and $= 2, 3, 2$ in the first, second, third infrared regimes, respectively), a tree $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}$ whose endpoints are denoted by (v_1, \dots, v_N) , as well as a collection of integers $l_\tau := (l_{v_1}, \dots, l_{v_N}) \in \mathbb{N}^N$ such that $l_{v_i} \geq q$ and, if v_i is a local leaf, $l_{v_i} < \ell_0$ (in particular, if $\ell_0 = q$ there are no local leaves), we introduce an ordered collection of *fields*, i.e. triplets

$$F = ((\mathbf{x}_1, \varpi_1, +), (\mathbf{x}_2, \varpi_2, -), \dots, (\mathbf{x}_{2L-1}, \varpi_{2L-1}, +), (\mathbf{x}_{2L}, \varpi_{2L}, -)). \quad (5.4)$$

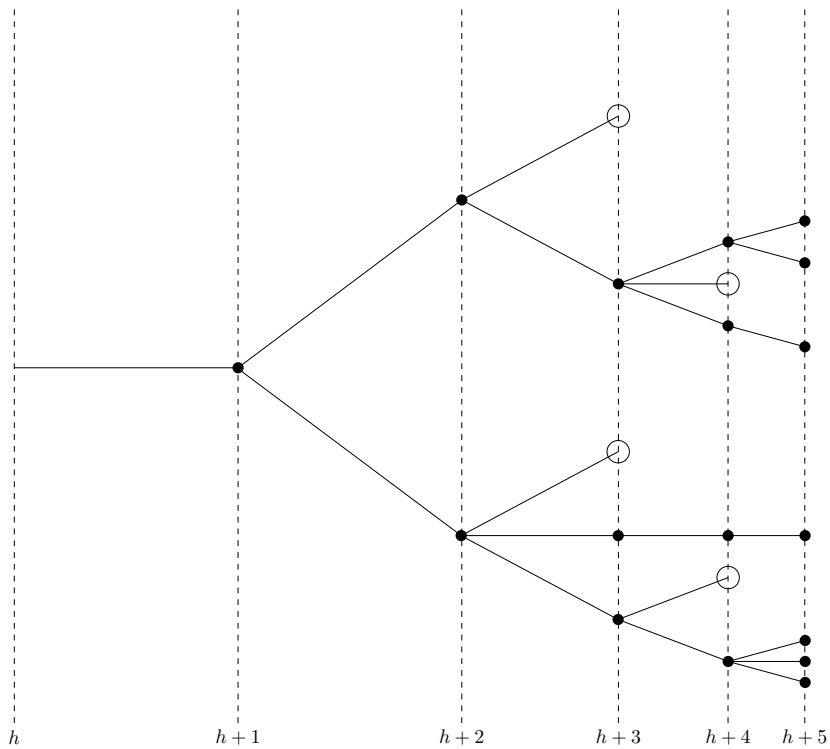


Figure 5.1: example of a tree on scale h up to scale $h_1^* + 1 = h + 5$ with 11 leaves, 5 of which are local and 6 irrelevant. Local leaves are represented as empty circles, whereas irrelevant leaves are represented as full circles.

where $L := l_{v_1} + \dots + l_{v_N}$. We then define the set of *external field labels* of each endpoint v_i as the following ordered collections of integers

$$I_{v_1} := (1, \dots, 2l_{v_1}), \dots, I_{v_N} := (2l_{v_{N-1}} + 1, \dots, 2l_{v_N}).$$

We define the set $\mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, \ell_0}$ of *external field labels* compatible with a tree $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}$ as the set of all the collections $\mathbf{P} = \{P_v\}_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)}$ where P_v are themselves collections of integers that satisfy the following constraints:

- For every $v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)$ whose children are (v_1, \dots, v_s) , $P_v \subset P_{v_1} \cup \dots \cup P_{v_s}$ in which, by convention, if v_i is an endpoint then $P_{v_i} = I_{v_i}$; and the order of the elements of P_v is that of P_{v_1} through P_{v_s} (in particular the integers coming from P_{v_1} precede those from P_{v_2} and so forth).
- For all $v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)$, P_v must contain as many even integers as odd ones (even integers correspond to fields with a $-$, and odd ones to a $+$).
- If v has more than one child, then $P_v \neq P_{v'}$ for all $v' \succ v$
- For all $v \in \tilde{\mathfrak{V}}(\tau) \setminus \{v_0\}$ which is not a local leaf, the cardinality of P_v must satisfy $|P_v| \geq 2\ell_0$.

Furthermore, given a node v whose children are (v_1, \dots, v_s) , we define $R_v := \bigcup_{i=1}^s P_{v_i} \setminus P_v$.

We associate a *value* to each node v of such a tree in the following way. If v is a leaf, then its value is

$$\rho_v := W_{|P_v|, \underline{\omega}_v}^{(h_v-1)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}_v) \quad (5.5)$$

where $|P_v|$ denotes the cardinality of P_v , and $\underline{\omega}_v$ and $\underline{\mathbf{x}}_v$ are the *field labels* (i.e. elements of F) specified by the indices in P_v . If v is not a leaf and $R_v \neq \emptyset$, then its value is

$$\rho_v := \sum_{T_v \in \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{R}_v)} \sigma_{T_v} \prod_{l \in T_v} g_{(h_v), l} \int dP_{T_v}(\mathbf{t}) \det G^{(T_v, h_v)}(\mathbf{t}) =: \sum_{T_v \in \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{R}_v)} \rho_v^{(T_v)} \quad (5.6)$$

where $\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{R}_v)$, $g_{(h_v), l}$, $dP_{T_v}(\mathbf{t})$ and $G^{(T_v, h_v)}$ are defined as in lemma 2.1 with g replaced by g_{h_v} , and if the children of v are denoted by (v_1, \dots, v_s) , then $\mathbf{R}_v := (P_{v_1} \setminus P_v, \dots, P_{v_s} \setminus P_v)$. If v is not a leaf and $R_v = \emptyset$, then it has exactly one child and we let its value be $\rho_v = 1$.

Lemma 5.1

Equation (5.1) can be re-written as

$$-v^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) - \mathcal{V}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\underline{\varpi}_\tau} \int d\mathbf{x}_\tau \sum_{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, \ell_0}} \Psi_{P_{v_0}}^{(\leq h)} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} \frac{(-1)^{s_v}}{s_v!} \rho_v \quad (5.7)$$

where $l_\tau := (l_{v_1}, \dots, l_{v_N})$ (see above), $\underline{\varpi}_\tau$ and \mathbf{x}_τ are the field labels in F , s_v is the number of children of v , ρ_v was defined above in (5.5) and (5.6), v_0 is the first node of τ and

$$\Psi_{P_{v_0}}^{(\leq h)} := \prod_{i \in P_{v_0}} \psi_{\mathbf{x}_i, \varpi_i}^{(\leq h)\epsilon_i}$$

where ϵ_i is the third component of the i -th triplet in F .

Remark: The sum over $\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, \ell_0}$ is a sum over the assignment of P_v for nodes that are not endpoints. The sets I_v are not summed over, instead they are fixed by l_τ . Furthermore, if $\mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, \ell_0} = \emptyset$ (e.g. if $\ell_0 = q$ and τ contains local leaves), then the sum should be interpreted as 0.

By injecting (5.6) into (5.7), we can re-write

$$\begin{aligned} & -v^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) - \mathcal{V}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) \\ &= \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{T \in \mathbf{T}(\tau)} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\underline{\varpi}_\tau} \int d\mathbf{x}_\tau \sum_{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, \ell_0}} \Psi_{P_{v_0}}^{(\leq h)} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} \frac{(-1)^{s_v}}{s_v!} \rho_v^{(T_v)} \end{aligned} \quad (5.8)$$

where $\mathbf{T}(\tau)$ is the set of collections of $(T_v \in \mathbf{T}(\mathbf{R}_v))_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)}$. Moreover, while $\rho_v^{(T_v)}$ was defined in (5.6) if $v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)$, it stands for ρ_v if $v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)$ (note that in this case $T_v = \emptyset$).

Idea of the proof: The proof of this lemma can easily be reconstructed from the schematic description below. We do not present it in full detail here because its proof has already been discussed in several references, among which [BG95, GM01, Gi10].

The lemma follows from an induction on h , in which we write the truncated expectation in the right side of (5.1) as

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_N} \sum_{\underline{\varpi}_1, \dots, \underline{\varpi}_N} \int d\mathbf{x}_1 \cdots d\mathbf{x}_N W_{2l_1, \underline{\varpi}_1}^{(h+1)}(\mathbf{x}_1) \cdots W_{2l_N, \underline{\varpi}_N}^{(h+1)}(\mathbf{x}_N) \\ & \cdot \mathcal{E}_{h+1}^T \left(\prod_{j=1}^{l_1} (\psi_{x_{1,2j-1}, \varpi_{1,2j-1}}^{(\leq h)+} + \psi_{x_{1,2j-1}, \varpi_{1,2j-1}}^{(h+1)+}) (\psi_{x_{1,2j}, \varpi_{1,2j}}^{(\leq h)-} + \psi_{x_{1,2j}, \varpi_{1,2j}}^{(h+1)-}), \dots \right. \\ & \left. \dots, \prod_{j=1}^{l_N} (\psi_{x_{N,2j-1}, \varpi_{N,2j-1}}^{(\leq h)+} + \psi_{x_{N,2j-1}, \varpi_{N,2j-1}}^{(h+1)+}) (\psi_{x_{N,2j}, \varpi_{N,2j}}^{(\leq h)-} + \psi_{x_{N,2j}, \varpi_{N,2j}}^{(h+1)-}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

which yields a sum over the choices between $\psi^{(\leq h)}$ and $\psi^{(h+1)}$, with each choice corresponding to an instance of P_v : each $\psi_{\mathbf{x}, \varpi}^{(\leq h)\epsilon}$ “creates” the element $(\mathbf{x}, \varpi, \epsilon)$ in P_v . The remaining truncated expectation is then computed by applying lemma 2.1. Finally, the $W_{2l_j, \overline{\varpi}_j}^{(h+1)}$ with $l_j < \ell_0$ are left as such, and yield a *local leaf* in the tree expansion, the others are expanded using the inductive hypothesis.

Remark: For readers who are familiar with Feynman diagram expansions, it may be worth pointing out that a Gallavotti-Nicolò tree paired up with a set of external field labels \mathbf{P} represents a class of labeled Feynman diagrams (the labels being the scales attached to the lines, or equivalently to the propagators) with similar scaling properties. In fact, given a labeled Feynman diagram, one defines a tree and a set of external field labels by the following procedure. For every h , we define the *clusters on scale h* as the connected components of the diagram one obtains by removing the lines with a scale label that is $< h$. We assign a node with scale label h to every cluster on scale h . The set P_v contains the indices of the legs of the Feynman diagram that exit the corresponding cluster. If a cluster on scale h contains a cluster on scale $h + 1$, then we draw a branch between the two corresponding nodes. See figure 5.2 for an example.

Local leaves correspond to clusters that have *few* external legs. They are considered as “black boxes”: the clusters on larger scales contained inside them are discarded.

A more detailed discussion of this correspondence can be found in [GM01, section 5.2] among other references.

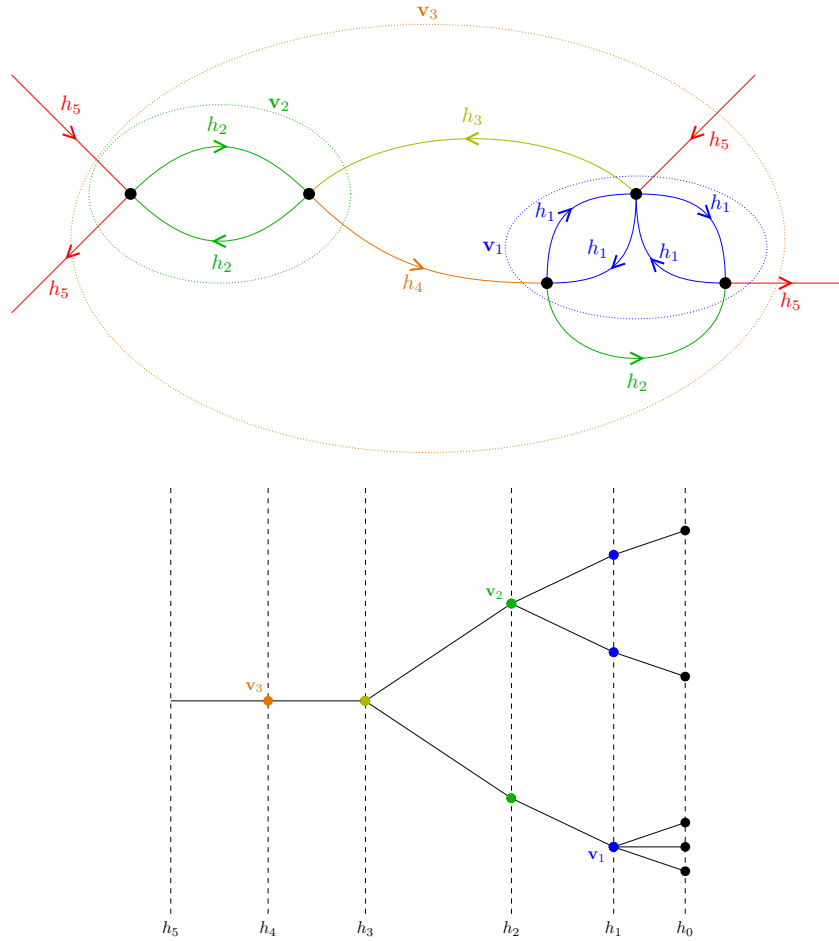


Figure 5.2: Example of a labeled Feynman diagram and its corresponding tree. Three clusters, denoted by \mathbf{v}_1 , \mathbf{v}_2 and \mathbf{v}_3 , on scale h_1 , h_2 and h_4 respectively, are explicitly drawn as dotted ellipses. There are 4 more clusters (2 on scale h_1 , 1 on scale h_2 and 1 on scale h_3) which are not represented. The scales are drawn in different colors (color online): red for h_5 , orange for h_4 , yellow for h_3 , green for h_2 and blue for h_1 .

5.2 Power counting lemma

We will now state and prove the *power counting lemma*, which is an important step in bounding the elements in the tree expansion (5.8) in the first, second and third regimes.

In the following, we will use a slightly abusive notation: given $\underline{\mathbf{x}} = (\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n)$, we will write $\underline{\mathbf{x}}^m$ to mean “any of the products of the following form”

$$x_{j_1, i_1} \cdots x_{j_m, i_m}$$

where $i_\nu \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ indexes the components of \mathbf{x} and $j_\nu \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ indexes the components of $\underline{\mathbf{x}}$. We will also denote the translate of $\underline{\mathbf{x}}$ by $\underline{\mathbf{y}}$ by $\underline{\mathbf{x}} - \underline{\mathbf{y}} \equiv (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{y}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{y})$. Furthermore, given $\underline{\mathbf{x}}^m$, we define the vector \underline{m} whose i -th component is the number of occurrences of $x_{\cdot, i}$ in the product $\underline{\mathbf{x}}^m$ (note that $m_0 + m_1 + m_2 = m$).

The power counting lemma will be stated as an inequality on the so-called *beta function* of the renormalization group flow, defined as

$$B_{2l, \underline{\varpi}}^{(h)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) := \begin{cases} W_{2l, \underline{\varpi}}^{(h)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) - W_{2l, \underline{\varpi}}^{(h+1)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) & \text{if } l \geq q \\ W_{2l, \underline{\varpi}}^{(h)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) & \text{if } l < q. \end{cases} \quad (5.9)$$

In terms of the tree expansion (5.7), $B_{2l}^{(h)}$ is the sum of the contributions to $W_{2l}^{(h)}$ whose field label assignment \mathbf{P} is such that every node $v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau) \setminus \{v_0\}$ that is connected to the root by a chain of nodes with only one child satisfies $|P_v| > 2l$. We denote the set of such field label assignments by $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, \ell_0}$ for any given τ , l_τ and ℓ_0 . In other words, $B_{2l}^{(h)}$ contains all the contributions that have at least one propagator on scale $h+1$. If $l < q$, then all the contributions have a propagator on scale $h+1$, so $B_{2l} = W_{2l}$.

Lemma 5.2

Assume that the propagator $g_{(h), (\underline{\varpi}, \underline{\varpi}')}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')$ can be written as in (5.3). Given $h \in \{h_2^*, \dots, h_1^* - 1\}$, if $\forall m \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$, and

$$\begin{cases} \int d\mathbf{x} |\mathbf{x}^m g_{h'}(\mathbf{x})| \leq C_g 2^{-c_g h'} \mathfrak{F}_{h'}(\underline{m}) \\ \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}} |\hat{g}_{h'}(\mathbf{k})| \leq C_G 2^{(c_k - c_g)h'} \end{cases}, \quad \forall h' \in \{h+1, \dots, h_1^*\}, \quad (5.10)$$

where c_g , c_k , C_g and C_G are constants, independent of h , and $\mathfrak{F}_{h'}(\underline{m})$ is a shorthand for

$$A_0^{m_0} A_1^{m_1} A_2^{m_2} 2^{-h'(d_0 m_0 + d_1 m_1 + d_2 m_2)}$$

in which $A_0, A_1, A_2 > 0$, $d_0, d_1, d_2 \geq 0$, and m_i is the number of times any of the $x_{j, i}$ appears in \mathbf{x}^m ; if

$$\ell_0 > \frac{c_k}{c_k - c_g} \quad (5.11)$$

and

$$\frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m W_{2l, \underline{\varpi}}^{(h')}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq \mathfrak{C}_{2l} |U|^{\max(1, l-1)} 2^{h'(c_k - (c_k - c_g)l)} \mathfrak{F}_{h'}(\underline{m}),$$

$$\forall h' \in \{h+1, \dots, h_1^*\} \quad (5.12)$$

where $q \leq l < \ell_0$ for $h' < h_1^*$, $l \geq q$ for $h' = h_1^*$ (in particular, if $q \geq \ell_0$, then $h' = h_1^*$), and \mathfrak{C}_{2l} are constants, then

$$\frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m B_{2l, \underline{\varpi}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{h(c_k - (c_k - c_g)l)} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) (C_3 C_G^{-1})^l \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{l_\tau}$$

$$\sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, \ell_0} \\ |P_{v_0}| = 2l}} C_1^N (C_g C_G^{-1})^{N-1} \left(\prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{(c_k - (c_k - c_g) \frac{|P_v|}{2})} \right) \left(\prod_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} (C_2 C_G)^{l_v} \mathfrak{C}_{2l_v} |U|^{\max(1, l_v-1)} \right)$$

$$(5.13)$$

where C_1 , C_2 and C_3 are constants, independent of c_g , c_k , C_g , C_G and h .

Remarks: Here are a few comments about this lemma.

- Combining this lemma with (5.9) yields a bound on $W_{2l, \underline{\varpi}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x})$. In particular, if $l \geq \ell_0$ and $h < h_1^*$, then

$$\frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m W_{2l, \underline{\varpi}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{h(c_k - (c_k - c_g)l)} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) (C_3 C_G^{-1})^l \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{l_\tau}$$

$$\sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, \ell_0} \\ |P_{v_0}| = 2l}} C_1^N (C_g C_G^{-1})^{N-1} \left(\prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{(c_k - (c_k - c_g) \frac{|P_v|}{2})} \right) \left(\prod_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} (C_2 C_G)^{l_v} \mathfrak{C}_{2l_v} |U|^{\max(1, l_v-1)} \right).$$

$$(5.14)$$

- The lemma cannot be used in this form in the ultraviolet regime, since in that case the right side of (5.11) is infinite, because $c_k = c_g = 1$. In the ultraviolet we will need to re-organize the tree expansion, in order to derive convergent bounds on the series, as discussed in section 6 below.
- The lemma gives a bound on the m -th derivative of $\hat{W}_{2l, \underline{\varpi}}^{(h)}(\underline{\mathbf{k}})$, which we will need in order to write the dominating behavior of the two-point Schwinger function as stated in Theorems 1.1, 1.2, 1.3; however, we will never need to take m larger than 3, which is important because the bound (5.13), if generalized to larger values of m , would diverge faster than $m!$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$.
- Recall that the propagator g_h appearing in the statement should be interpreted as the dressed propagator \bar{g}_h in the first, second and third regimes. Since \bar{g}_h depends

on $W_{2l, \underline{\varpi}}^{(h')}$ for $h' \geq h$, we will have to apply the lemma inductively, proving at each step that the dressed propagator satisfies the bounds (5.10).

- Similarly, the bounds (5.12) will have to be proved inductively.
- In this lemma, the purpose of ℓ_0 , which up until now may have seemed like an arbitrary definition, is made clear. In fact, the condition that $\ell_0 > c_k/(c_k - c_g)$ implies that $c_k - (c_k - c_g)|P_v|/2 < 0, \forall v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau) \setminus \{v_0\}$. If this were not the case, then the weight of each tree τ could increase with the size of the tree, making the right side of (5.13) divergent.
- The combination $c_k - (c_k - c_g)|P_v|/2$ is called the *scaling dimension* of the cluster v . Under the assumptions of the lemma, the scaling dimension is negative, $\forall v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau) \setminus \{v_0\}$. The clusters with non-negative scaling dimensions are necessarily leaves, and condition (5.12) corresponds to the requirement that we can control the size of these dangerous clusters. Essentially, what this lemma shows is that the only terms that are potentially problematic are those with non-negative scaling dimension. This prompts the following definitions: a node with negative scaling dimension will be called *irrelevant*, one with vanishing scaling dimension *marginal* and one with positive scaling dimension *relevant*.
- We will show that in the first and third regimes $c_k = 3$ and $c_g = 1$, so that the scaling dimension is $3 - |P_v|$. Therefore, the nodes with $|P_v| = 2$ are relevant whereas all the others are irrelevant. In the second regime, $c_k = 2$ and $c_g = 1$, so that the scaling dimension is $2 - |P_v|/2$. Therefore, the nodes with $|P_v| = 2$ are relevant, those with $|P_v| = 4$ are marginal, and all other nodes are irrelevant.
- The purpose of the factor $\mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m})$ is to take into account the dependence of the order of magnitude of the different components k_0, k_1 and k_2 in the different regimes. In other words, as was shown in (4.46), (4.50), (4.53) and (4.56), the effect of multiplying g by $x_{j,i}$ depends on i , which is a fact the lemma must take into account.
- The reason why we have stated this bound in \mathbf{x} -space is because of the estimate of $\det(G^{(h_v, T_v)})$ detailed below, which is very inefficient in \mathbf{k} -space.

Proof: The proof proceeds in five steps: first we estimate the determinant appearing in (5.6) using the Gram-Hadamard inequality; then we perform a change of variables in the integral over $\underline{\mathbf{x}}_\tau$ in the right side of (5.8) in order to re-express it as an integration on differences $\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j$; we then decompose $(\underline{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m$; and then compute a bound, which we re-arrange; and finally we use a bound on the number of spanning trees $\mathbf{T}(\tau)$ to conclude the proof.

1 - Gram bound. We first estimate $|\det G^{(T_v, h_v)}|$.

1-1 - Gram-Hadamard inequality. We shall make use of the Gram-Hadamard inequality, which states that the determinant of a matrix M whose components are given by $M_{i,j} = \mathbf{A}_i \odot \mathbf{B}_j$ where (\mathbf{A}_i) and (\mathbf{B}_i) are vectors in some Hilbert space with scalar product \odot (writing M as a scalar product is called writing it in *Gram form*) can be bounded by

$$|\det(M)| \leq \prod_i \sqrt{\mathbf{A}_i \odot \mathbf{A}_i} \sqrt{\mathbf{B}_i \odot \mathbf{B}_i}. \quad (5.15)$$

The proof of this inequality is based on applying a Gram-Schmidt process to turn (\mathbf{A}_i) and (\mathbf{B}_i) into orthonormal families, at which point the inequality follows trivially. We recall that $G^{(T_v, h_v)}$ is an $(n_v - (s_v - 1)) \times (n_v - (s_v - 1))$ matrix in which s_v denotes the number of children of v and if we denote the children of v by (v_1, \dots, v_{s_v}) , then $n_v = |R_v|/2 = (\sum_{i=1}^{s_v} |P_{v_i}| - |P_v|)/2$. Its components are of the form $\mathbf{t}_{\ell} g_{(h_v), \ell}$ (see lemma 2.1), with $\mathbf{t}_{(i,j)} = u_i \cdot u_j$ in which the u_i are unit vectors.

1-2 - Gram form. We now put $(g_{(h), (\alpha, \alpha')}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'))_{(\mathbf{x}, \alpha), (\mathbf{x}', \alpha')}$ in Gram form by using the \mathbf{k} -space representation of g_h in (5.3). Let $\mathcal{H} = \ell_2(\mathcal{B}_{\beta, L} \times \{a, \tilde{b}, \tilde{a}, b\})$ denote the Hilbert space of square summable sequences indexed by $(\mathbf{k}, \alpha) \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L} \times \{a, \tilde{b}, \tilde{a}, b\}$. For every $h \in \{h_2^*, \dots, h_1^* - 1\}$ and $(\mathbf{x}, \alpha) \in ([0, \beta) \times \Lambda) \times \{a, \tilde{b}, \tilde{a}, b\}$, we define a pair of vectors $(\mathbf{A}_\alpha^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{B}_\alpha^{(h)}(\mathbf{x})) \in \mathcal{H}^2$ by

$$\begin{cases} (\mathbf{A}_\alpha^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}))_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha'} := \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta|\Lambda|}} e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} \hat{V}_{\alpha', \alpha}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \sqrt{\hat{\lambda}_{\alpha'}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})} \\ (\mathbf{B}_\alpha^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}))_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha'} := \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta|\Lambda|}} e^{-i\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{x}} \hat{U}_{\alpha, \alpha'}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \sqrt{\hat{\lambda}_{\alpha'}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})} \end{cases} \quad (5.16)$$

where $\hat{\lambda}_{\alpha'}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})$ denotes the α' -th eigenvalue of $\sqrt{\hat{g}_h^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) \hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k})}$ (i.e. the *singular values* of $\hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k})$) and $\hat{V}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})$ and $\hat{U}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})$ are unitary matrices that are such that

$$\hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k}) = \hat{V}^{(h)\dagger}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{D}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{U}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}),$$

where $\hat{D}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})$ is the diagonal matrix with entries $\hat{\lambda}_\alpha^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})$. We can now write g_h as

$$g_{(h), (\alpha, \alpha')}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}') = \mathbf{A}_\alpha^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \odot \mathbf{B}_{\alpha'}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}') \quad (5.17)$$

where \odot denotes the scalar product on \mathcal{H} . Furthermore, recalling that $|\hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k})|$ is the operator norm of $\hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k})$, so that $|\hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k})| = \max \text{spec} \sqrt{\hat{g}_h^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) \hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k})}$, we have

$$\mathbf{A}_\alpha^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \odot \mathbf{A}_\alpha^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{B}_\alpha^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \odot \mathbf{B}_\alpha^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \leq \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}} |\hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k})| \leq C_G 2^{(c_k - c_g)h} \quad (5.18)$$

The Gram form for $G^{(T_v, h_v)}$ is then

$$t_{(i,j)} g_{(h), (\varpi_i, \varpi_j)}(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j) = (u_i \cdot u_j) (\mathbf{A}_{\varpi_i}(\mathbf{x}_i) \odot \mathbf{B}_{\varpi_j}(\mathbf{x}_j)) \quad (5.19)$$

so that, using (5.15) and (5.18),

$$|\det G^{(T_v, h_v)}| \leq (C_G 2^{(c_k - c_g)h_v})^{n_v - (s_v - 1)}. \quad (5.20)$$

2 - Change of variables. We change variables in the integration over $\underline{\mathbf{x}}_\tau$. For every $v \in \tilde{\mathfrak{V}}(\tau)$, let $P_v =: (j_1^{(v)}, \dots, j_{2l_v}^{(v)})$. We recall that a spanning tree $T \in \mathbf{T}(\tau)$ is a diagram connecting the fields specified by the I_v 's for $v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)$: more precisely, if we draw a vertex for each $v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)$ with $|I_v|$ half-lines attached to it that are labeled by the elements of I_v , then $T \in \mathbf{T}(\tau)$ is a pairing of some of the half-lines that results in a tree called a *spanning tree* (not to be confused with a Gallavotti-Nicolò tree) (for an example, see figure 5.3). The vertex v_r of a spanning tree that contains the *last external field*, i.e. that is such that $j_{2l_{v_0}}^{(v_0)} \in I_{v_r}$, is defined as its root, which allows us to unambiguously define a parent-child partial order, so that we can dress each branch with an arrow that is directed away from the root. For every $v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)$ that is not the root of T , we define $J^{(v)} \in I_v$ as the index of the field in which T enters, i.e. the index of the half-line of T with an arrow pointing towards v . We also define $J^{(v_r)} := j_{2l_{v_0}}^{(v_0)}$. Now, for every $v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)$, we define

$$\mathbf{z}_{j^{(v)}} := \mathbf{x}_{j^{(v)}} - \mathbf{x}_{J^{(v)}}$$

for all $j^{(v)} \in I_v \setminus \{J^{(v)}\}$, and given a line of T connecting $j^{(v)}$ to $J^{(v')}$, we define

$$\mathbf{z}_{J^{(v')}} := \mathbf{x}_{J^{(v')}} - \mathbf{x}_{j^{(v)}}.$$

We have thus defined $(\sum_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} |I_v|) - 1$ variables \mathbf{z} , so that we are left with $\mathbf{x}_{J^{(v_r)}}$, which we call \mathbf{x}_0 . It follows directly from the definitions that the change of variables from $\underline{\mathbf{x}}_\tau$ to $\{\mathbf{x}_0, \{\mathbf{z}_j\}_{j \in \mathcal{I}_\tau \setminus \{J^{(v_r)}\}}\}$, where $\mathcal{I}_\tau = \bigcup_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} I_v$, has Jacobian equal to 1.

3 - Decomposing $(\underline{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m$. We now decompose the $(\underline{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m$ factor in (5.13) in the following way (note that in terms of the indices in P_{v_0} , $\mathbf{x}_{2l} \equiv \mathbf{x}_{J^{(v_r)}}$): $(\underline{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m$ is a product of terms of the form $(x_{j,i} - x_{J^{(v_r)},i})$ which we rewrite as a sum of $z_{j',i}$'s for $v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)$ on the path from $J^{(v_r)}$ to j , a concept we will now make more precise. j and $J^{(v_r)}$ are in $I_{v(j)}$ and I_{v_r} respectively, where $v(j)$ is the unique node in $\mathfrak{E}(\tau)$ such that $j \in I_{v(j)}$. There exists a unique sequence of lines of T that links v_r to $v(j)$, which we denote by $((j_1, j'_1), \dots, (j_\rho, j'_\rho))$, the convention being that the line (j, j') is oriented from j to j' . The path from $J^{(v_r)}$ to j is the sequence $\mathbf{z}_{j_1}, \mathbf{z}_{j'_1}, \mathbf{z}_{j_2}, \dots$ and so forth, until j is reached. We can therefore write

$$x_{j,i} - x_{J^{(v_r)},i} = \sum_{p=1}^{\rho} (z_{j_p,i} + z_{j'_p,i}).$$

4 - Bound in terms of number of spanning trees. Let us now turn to the object of interest, namely the left side of (5.13). It follows from (5.2) and (5.8) that

$$B_{2l, \underline{\omega}}^{(h)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{T \in \mathbf{T}(\tau)} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\underline{\omega}_\tau} \int d\underline{\mathbf{x}}_\tau \sum_{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, \ell_0 | P_{v_0}|=2l}} \prod_{v \in \tilde{\mathfrak{V}}(\tau)} \frac{(-1)^{s_v}}{s_v!} \rho_v^{(T_v)}. \quad (5.21)$$

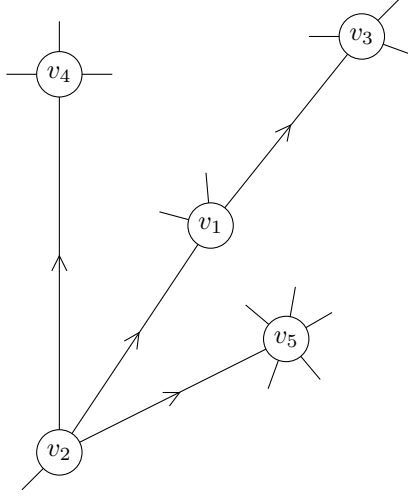


Figure 5.3: example of a spanning tree with $s_v = 5$ and $|P_{v_1}| = |P_{v_2}| = |P_{v_3}| = |P_{v_4}| = 4$, $|P_{v_5}| = 6$; whose root is v_2 .

Therefore, using the bound (5.20), the change of variables defined above and the decomposition of $(\underline{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m$ described above, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\underline{\omega}} \int d\underline{\mathbf{x}} \left| (\underline{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m B_{2l, \underline{\omega}}^{(h)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) \right| &\leq \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{T \in \mathbf{T}(\tau)} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\underline{\omega}_\tau} \int d\mathbf{x}_0 \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, \ell_0} \\ |P_{v_0}| = 2l}} \\ &\sum_{\substack{(m_\ell)_{\ell \in T}, (m_v)_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} \\ \sum (m_\ell + m_v) = m}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} \left(\frac{1}{s_v!} \left(C_G 2^{(c_k - c_g)h_v} \right)^{n_v - (s_v - 1)} \prod_{\ell \in T_v} \left(\int d\mathbf{z}_\ell \left| \mathbf{z}_\ell^{m_\ell} g_{(h_v), \ell}(\mathbf{z}_\ell) \right| \right) \right) \\ &\cdot \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} \int d\underline{\mathbf{z}}^{(v)} \left| (\underline{\mathbf{z}}^{(v)})^{m_v} W_{2l_v, \underline{\omega}_v}^{(h_v - 1)}(\underline{\mathbf{z}}^{(v)}) \right| \end{aligned} \quad (5.22)$$

(we recall that by definition, if $v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)$, $I_v = P_v$ and $|I_v| = 2l_v$) in which we inject (5.10) and (5.12) to find

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\underline{\mathbf{x}} \left| (\underline{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m B_{2l, \underline{\omega}}^{(h)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) \right| &\leq \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{T \in \mathbf{T}(\tau)} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, \ell_0} \\ |P_{v_0}| = 2l}} C_1^N \tilde{\mathfrak{F}}_h(\underline{m}) \cdot \\ &\cdot \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} \frac{1}{s_v!} C_G^{m_v - s_v + 1} C_g^{s_v - 1} 2^{h_v((c_k - c_g)n_v - c_k(s_v - 1))} \cdot \\ &\cdot \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} c_2^{2l_v} \mathfrak{C}_{2l_v} |U|^{\max(1, l_v - 1)} 2^{(h_v - 1)(c_k - (c_k - c_g)l_v)} \end{aligned} \quad (5.23)$$

in which C_1^N is an upper bound on the number of terms in the sum over (m_l) and (m_v) in the previous equation, and c_2 denotes the number of elements in the sum over ϖ_v . Recalling that $n_v = |R_v|/2 = (\sum_{i=1}^{s_v} |P_{v_i}| - |P_v|)/2$, we re-arrange (5.23) by using

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} h_v |R_v| = -h |P_{v_0}| - \sum_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} |P_v| + \sum_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} (h_v - 1) |I_v| \\ \sum_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} h_v (s_v - 1) = -h - \sum_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 1 + \sum_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} (h_v - 1) \end{cases}$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} |R_v| = |I_{v_0}| - |P_{v_0}| \\ \sum_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} (s_v - 1) = N - 1 \end{cases}$$

to find

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\beta |\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m B_{2l, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| &\leq C_G^{-l} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{T \in \mathbf{T}(\tau)} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, \epsilon_0} \\ |P_{v_0}| = 2l}} C_1^N (C_g C_G^{-1})^{N-1} \\ &\cdot 2^{h(c_k - (c_k - c_g)l)} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} \frac{1}{s_v!} 2^{c_k - (c_k - c_g) \frac{|P_v|}{2}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} (c_2^2 C_G)^{l_v} \mathfrak{C}_{2l_v} |U|^{\max(1, l_v - 1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.24)$$

5 - Bound on the number of spanning trees. Finally, the number of choices for T can be bounded (see [GM01, lemma A.5])

$$\sum_{T \in \mathbf{T}(\tau)} 1 \leq \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} c_3^{\frac{|R_v|}{2}} s_v! \quad (5.25)$$

so that by injecting (5.25) into (5.24), we find (5.13), with $C_2 = c_2^2 c_3$ and $C_3 = c_3^{-1}$. \square

5.3 Schwinger function from the effective potential

In this section we show how to compute $\bar{\mathcal{W}}^{(h)}$ in a similarly general setting as above: consider

$$\begin{aligned} -\beta |\Lambda| \epsilon_h - \mathcal{Q}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}) - \bar{\mathcal{W}}^{(h)}(\psi^{(\leq h)}, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \underline{\alpha}}) \\ = \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^N}{N!} \mathcal{E}_{h+1}^T \left(\bar{\mathcal{W}}^{(h+1)}(\psi^{(\leq h)} + \psi^{(h+1)}, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \underline{\alpha}}); N \right) \end{aligned} \quad (5.26)$$

for $h \in \{h_2^*, \dots, h_1^* - 1\}$. This discussion will not be used in the ultraviolet regime, so we can safely discard the cases in which the propagator is not renormalized. Unlike (5.1), it

is necessary to separate the α indices from the (ω, j) indices, so we write the propagator of \mathcal{E}_{h+1}^T as $g^{(h+1, \varpi), (\alpha, \alpha')}$ where ϖ stands for ω in the first and second regimes, and (ω, j) in the third.

We now rewrite the terms in the right side of (5.26) in terms of the effective potential $\mathcal{V}^{(h)}$. Let

$$\mathcal{X}^{(h)}(\psi, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \underline{\alpha}}) := \mathcal{V}^{(h)}(\psi) - \bar{\mathcal{W}}^{(h)}(\psi, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \underline{\alpha}}). \quad (5.27)$$

Note that the terms in $\mathcal{X}^{(h)}$ are either linear or quadratic in $\hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \underline{\alpha}}$, simply because the two J variables we have at our disposal, $\hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_1}^+, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_2}^-$, are Grassmann variables and square to zero. We define the functional derivative of $\mathcal{V}^{(h)}$ with respect to $\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha}^\pm$:

$$\partial_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha}^\pm \mathcal{V}^{(h)}(\psi) := \int d\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha}^\pm \mathcal{V}^{(h)}(\psi).$$

Lemma 5.3

Assume that, for $h = h_1^*$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X}^{(h)}(\psi, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \underline{\alpha}}) &= \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_1}^+ s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_2}^- + \sum_{\alpha'} (\hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_1}^+ q_{\alpha_1, \alpha'}^{+(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha'}^- + \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha'}^+ q_{\alpha', \alpha_2}^{-(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_2}^-) \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha'} \left(\partial_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha'}^- \mathcal{V}^{(h)}(\psi) \bar{G}_{\alpha', \alpha_2}^{-(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_2}^- - \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_1}^+ \bar{G}_{\alpha_1, \alpha'}^{+(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \partial_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha'}^+ \mathcal{V}^{(h)}(\psi) \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\alpha', \alpha''} \left(\hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_1}^+ \bar{G}_{\alpha_1, \alpha'}^{+(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \partial_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha'}^+ \partial_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha''}^- \mathcal{V}^{(h)}(\psi) \bar{G}_{\alpha'', \alpha_2}^{-(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k}, \alpha_2}^- \right) \end{aligned} \quad (5.28)$$

for some $s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2}^{(h_1^*)}(\mathbf{k})$, $q_{\alpha, \alpha'}^{\pm(h_1^*)}(\mathbf{k})$, $\bar{G}_{\alpha, \alpha'}^{(h_1^*)}(\mathbf{k})$. Then (5.28) holds for $h \in \{h_2^*, \dots, h_1^* - 1\}$ as well, with

$$\begin{cases} \bar{G}_{\alpha, \alpha'}^{+(h)}(\mathbf{k}) := \bar{G}_{\alpha, \alpha'}^{+(h+1)}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{\alpha'', \varpi} q_{\alpha, \alpha''}^{+(h+1)}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{g}_{(h+1, \varpi), (\alpha'', \alpha')}(\mathbf{k}) \\ \bar{G}_{\alpha, \alpha'}^{-(h)}(\mathbf{k}) := \bar{G}_{\alpha, \alpha'}^{-(h+1)}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{\alpha'', \varpi} \hat{g}_{(h+1, \varpi), (\alpha, \alpha'')}(\mathbf{k}) q_{\alpha'', \alpha'}^{-(h+1)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{cases} \quad (5.29)$$

$$\begin{cases} q_{\alpha, \alpha'}^{+(h)}(\mathbf{k}) := q_{\alpha, \alpha'}^{+(h+1)}(\mathbf{k}) - \sum_{\alpha''} \bar{G}_{\alpha, \alpha''}^{+(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{W}_{2, (\alpha'', \alpha')}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \\ q_{\alpha, \alpha'}^{-(h)}(\mathbf{k}) := q_{\alpha, \alpha'}^{-(h+1)}(\mathbf{k}) - \sum_{\alpha''} \hat{W}_{2, (\alpha, \alpha'')}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \bar{G}_{\alpha'', \alpha'}^{-(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{cases} \quad (5.30)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) &:= s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2}^{(h+1)}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{\alpha', \alpha'', \omega} q_{\alpha_1, \alpha'}^{+(h+1)}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{g}_{(h+1, \varpi), (\alpha', \alpha'')}(\mathbf{k}) q_{\alpha'', \alpha_2}^{-(h+1)}(\mathbf{k}) \\ &- \sum_{\alpha', \alpha''} \bar{G}_{\alpha_1, \alpha'}^{+(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{W}_{2, (\alpha', \alpha'')}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \bar{G}_{\alpha'', \alpha_2}^{-(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{aligned} \quad (5.31)$$

in which the sums over α are sums over the indices of g .

The (inductive) proof of lemma 5.3 is straightforward, although it requires some bookkeeping, and is left to the reader.

Remark: It follows from (4.24) and (2.24) that the two-point Schwinger function $s_2(\mathbf{k})$ is given by $s_2(\mathbf{k}) = s^{(h_\beta)}(\mathbf{k})$ (indeed, once all of the fields have been integrated, $\mathcal{X}^{(h_\beta)} = \hat{J}_\mathbf{k}^+ s^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{J}_\mathbf{k}^-$). Therefore (5.31) is an inductive formula for the two-point Schwinger function.

6 Ultraviolet integration

We now detail the integration over the ultraviolet regime. We start from the tree expansion in the general form discussed in section 5, with $q = \ell_0 = 1$ and $h_1^* = M$; note that by construction these trees have no local leaves. As mentioned in the first remark after lemma 5.2, we cannot apply that lemma to prove convergence of the tree expansion: however, as we shall see in a moment, a simple re-organization of it will allow to derive uniformly convergent bounds. We recall the estimates (4.46) and (4.43) of \hat{g}_h in the ultraviolet regime: for $m_0 + m_k \leq 3$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int d\mathbf{x} x_0^{m_0} x^{m_k} |g_h(\mathbf{x})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h-m_0h} \\ \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}} |\hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}). \end{array} \right. \quad (6.1)$$

Equation (6.1) has the same form as (5.10), with

$$c_g = c_k = 1, \quad \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) = 2^{-m_0h}.$$

We now move on to the power counting estimate. The first remark to be made is that the values of the leaves have a much better dimensional estimate than the one assumed in lemma 5.2. In fact, the value of any leaf, called $W_{4,\underline{\alpha}}^{(M)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}})$, is the antisymmetric part of

$$\delta_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2} \delta_{\alpha_3, \alpha_4} \delta(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2) \delta(\mathbf{x}_3 - \mathbf{x}_4) U w_{\alpha_1, \alpha_3}(\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_3) \quad (6.2)$$

so that

$$\frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\underline{\mathbf{x}} |(\underline{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}_4)^m W_{4,\underline{\alpha}}^{(M)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}})| \leq \mathfrak{C}'_4 |U|. \quad (6.3)$$

1 - Resumming trivial branches. Next, we re-sum the branches of Gallavotti-Nicolò trees that are only followed by a single endpoint: the naive dimensional bound on the value of these branches tends to diverge logarithmically as $M \rightarrow \infty$, but one can easily exhibit a cancellation that improves their estimate, as explained below. Consider a tree τ made of a single branch, with a root on scale h and a single leaf on scale $M + 1$ with value $W_4^{(M)}$. The 4-field kernel associated with such a tree is $K_{4,\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) := W_{4,\underline{\alpha}}^{(M)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}})$. The 2-field kernel associated with τ , once summed over the choices of P_v and over the field labels it indexes for $h + 1 < h_v \leq M$, keeping P_{v_0} and its field labels fixed, can be computed explicitly:

$$K_{2,(\alpha,\alpha')}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) = 2U \sum_{h'=h+1}^M \left(w_{\alpha,\alpha'}(\mathbf{x}) g_{\alpha,\alpha'}^{(h')}(\mathbf{x}) - \delta_{\alpha,\alpha'} \delta(\mathbf{x}) \sum_{\alpha_2} \int d\mathbf{y} w_{\alpha,\alpha_2}(\mathbf{y}) g_{\alpha_2,\alpha_2}^{(h')}(\mathbf{0}) \right). \quad (6.4)$$

If one were to bound the right side of (6.4) term by term in the sum over h' using the dimensional estimates on the propagator (see (4.46) and following), one would find a *logarithmic* divergence for $\int d\mathbf{x} |K_{2,(\alpha,\alpha')}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x})|$, i.e. a bound proportional to $M - h$. However, the right side of (6.4) depends on propagators evaluated at $x_0 = 0$ (because $w(\mathbf{x})$ is proportional to $\delta(x_0)$), so we can use an improved bound on the propagator $g_{h'}$: the dominant terms in $\hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k})$ are odd in k_0 , so they cancel when considering

$$\sum_{k_0 \in \frac{2\pi}{\beta}(\mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2})} \hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k}).$$

From this idea, we compute an improved bound for $|g_h(\mathbf{x})|$ with $x_0 = 0$:

$$|g_h(0, x_1, x_2)| \leq \sum_{k_1, k_2} \left| \sum_{k_0} \hat{g}_h(\mathbf{k}) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h}.$$

All in all, we find

$$\int d\mathbf{x} |\mathbf{x}^m K_{2,(\alpha,\alpha')}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x})| \leq \mathfrak{C}_4 |U|, \quad \frac{1}{\beta |\Lambda|} \int d\underline{\mathbf{x}} |(\underline{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}_4)^m K_{4,\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}})| \leq \mathfrak{C}_4 |U| \quad (6.5)$$

for some constant \mathfrak{C}_4 . We then re-organize the right side of (5.7) by:

1. summing over the set of *contracted* trees $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_N^{(h)}$, which is defined like $\mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}$ but for the fact that every node $v \succ v_0$ that is not an endpoint must have at least two endpoints following it, and the endpoints can be on any scale in $[h + 2, M + 1]$;
2. re-defining the value of the endpoints to be $\tilde{\rho}_v = K_{2l_v}^{(h_v-1)}$, with $l_v = 1, 2$.

2 - Contracted tree expansion. We can now estimate the “contracted tree”

expansion, by repeating the steps of the proof of lemma 5.2, thus finding

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m W_{2l, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| &\leq \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{T \in \mathbf{T}(\tau)} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, 1}^{(h)}} c_1^N \\ &\quad \cdot \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} \frac{1}{s_v!} 2^{-h_v(s_v-1)} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} c_2^4 \mathfrak{C}_4 |U| \end{aligned} \quad (6.6)$$

for two constants c_1 and c_2 in which the sum over l_τ is a sum over the $l_v \in \{1, 2\}$. It then follows from the following equation

$$\sum_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} h_v(s_v - 1) = h(N - 1) + \sum_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} (N_v - 1)$$

in which N_v denotes the number of endpoints following $v \in \tau$, which can be proved by induction, that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m W_{2l, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| &\leq \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} (|U|c_3)^N 2^{-h(N-1)} \sum_{\tau \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, 1}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}|=2l}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{-(N_v-1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.7)$$

Furthermore, we notice that by the definition of $\mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, 1}^{(h)}$, $|P_v| \leq 2N_v + 2$. In particular, for $v = v_0$, $2l \leq 2N + 2$, so the sum over N actually starts at $\max\{1, l - 1\}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m W_{2l, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| &\leq \sum_{N=\max\{1, l-1\}}^{\infty} (|U|c_3)^N 2^{-h(N-1)} \sum_{\tau \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, 1}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}|=2l}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{-(N_v-1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.8)$$

3 - Bound on the contribution at fixed N . We temporarily restrict to the case $N > 1$. We bound

$$\mathfrak{T}_N := \sum_{\tau \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, 1}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{-(N_v-1)}.$$

Since $N_v \geq 2$ and $|P_v| \leq 2N_v + 2, \forall \mu \in (0, 1)$,

$$-(N_v - 1) \leq \min \left\{ 2 - \frac{|P_v|}{2}, -1 \right\} \leq (1 - \mu) \min \left\{ 2 - \frac{|P_v|}{2}, -1 \right\} - \mu \leq -(1 - \mu) \frac{|P_v|}{6} - \mu$$

so that

$$\mathfrak{T}_N \leq \sum_{\tau \in \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, 1}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{-(1-\mu) \frac{|P_v|}{6}} 2^{-\mu}.$$

3-1 - Bound on the field label assignments. We bound

$$\sum_{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, 1}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{-(1-\mu) \frac{|P_v|}{6}}.$$

We proceed by induction: if v_0 denotes the first node of τ (i.e. the node immediately following the root), (v_1, \dots, v_s) its children, and (τ_1, \dots, τ_s) the sub-trees with first node (v_1, \dots, v_s) , then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, 1}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{-(1-\mu) \frac{|P_v|}{6}} &\leq \sum_{\mathbf{P}_1 \in \mathcal{P}(\tau_1)} \dots \sum_{\mathbf{P}_s \in \mathcal{P}(\tau_s)} \sum_{p_{v_0}=0}^{|P_{v_1}|+\dots+|P_{v_s}|} \binom{|P_{v_1}|+\dots+|P_{v_s}|}{p_{v_0}} \\ &\quad \cdot 2^{-\frac{1-\mu}{6} p_{v_0}} \prod_{i=1}^s \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau_i)} 2^{-(1-\mu) \frac{|P_v|}{6}} \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^s \left(\sum_{\mathbf{P}_i \in \mathcal{P}(\tau_i)} (1 + 2^{-\frac{1-\mu}{6}})^{|P_{v_i}|} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau_i)} 2^{-(1-\mu) \frac{|P_v|}{6}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

so that by iterating this step down to the leaves, we find

$$\sum_{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, 1}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{-(1-\mu) \frac{|P_v|}{6}} \leq \left(\sum_{p=0}^{M-h} 2^{-\frac{1-\mu}{6} p} \right)^{4N} \leq C_P^N \quad (6.9)$$

for some constant C_P .

3-2 - Bound on trees. Finally, we bound

$$\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{-\mu}.$$

We can re-express the sum over τ as a sum over trees with no scale labels that are such that each node that is not a leaf has at least two children, and a sum over scale labels:

$$\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} = \sum_{\tau^* \in \mathcal{T}_N^*} \sum_{\mathbf{h} \in \mathbf{H}_h(\tau^*)}$$

in which \mathcal{T}_N^* denotes the set of unlabeled rooted trees with N endpoints and $\mathbf{H}_h(\tau^*)$ denotes the set of scale labels *compatible* with τ^* . Therefore

$$\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{-\mu} = \sum_{\tau^* \in \mathcal{T}_N^*} \sum_{\mathbf{h} \in \mathbf{H}_h(\tau^*)} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau^*)} 2^{-\mu(h_v - h_{p(v)})}$$

in which $p(v)$ denotes the parent of v , so that

$$\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{B}(\tau)} 2^{-\mu} \leq \sum_{\tau^* \in \mathcal{T}_N^*} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{B}(\tau^*)} \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} 2^{-\mu q} \leq \sum_{\tau^* \in \mathcal{T}_N^*} C_{T,1}^N$$

for some constant $C_{T,1}$, in which we used the fact that $|\mathfrak{B}(\tau^*)| \leq N$. Furthermore, it is a well known fact that $\sum_{\tau^*} 1 \leq 4^N$ (see e.g. [GM01, lemma A.1], the proof is based on constructing an injective map to the set of random walks with $2N$ steps: given a tree, consider a walker that starts at the root, and then travels over branches towards the right until it reaches a leaf, and then travels left until it can go right again on a different branch). Therefore

$$\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{B}(\tau)} 2^{-\mu} \leq C_T^N \quad (6.10)$$

for some constant C_T .

3-3 - Conclusion of the proof. Therefore, by combining (6.9) and (6.10) with the trivial estimate $\sum_{L_r} 1 \leq 2^N$, we find

$$\mathfrak{T}_N \leq (\text{const.})^N. \quad (6.11)$$

Equation (6.11) trivially holds for $N = 1$ as well. If we inject (6.11) into (6.8) we get:

$$\frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m W_{2l,\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq \sum_{N=\max\{1,l-1\}}^{\infty} (|U|C')^N 2^{-h(N-1)} \quad (6.12)$$

for some constant C' and $h \geq 0$. In conclusion, if $|U|$ is small enough (uniformly in h and l),

$$\frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m W_{2l,\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq (|U|C_0)^{\max\{1,l-1\}} 2^{-h(\max\{1,l-1\}-1)} \quad (6.13)$$

for some constant $C_0 > 0$.

7 First regime

We now study the first regime. We consider the tree expansion in the general form discussed in section 5, with $h_1^* = \bar{h}_0$ and $q = \ell_0 = 2$, so that there are no local leaves, i.e., all leaves are irrelevant, on scale $\bar{h}_0 + 1$. Recall that the truncated expectation \mathcal{E}_{h+1}^T in the right side of (5.1) is with respect to the dressed propagator \bar{g}_{h+1} in (4.13), so that (5.1) is to be interpreted as (4.8). A non trivial aspect of the analysis is that we do not have a priori bounds on the dressed propagator, but just on the “bare” one $g_{h,\omega}$, see

(4.50), (4.48). The goal is to show inductively on h that the same qualitative bounds are valid for $\bar{g}_{h,\omega}$, namely

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int d\mathbf{x} |\mathbf{x}^m \bar{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{x})| \leq C_g 2^{-h} 2^{-mh} \\ \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}} |\hat{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k})| \leq C_G 2^{2h} \end{array} \right. \quad (7.1)$$

which in terms of the hypotheses of lemma 5.2 means

$$c_k = 3, \quad c_g = 1, \quad \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) = 2^{-mh}.$$

Note that $\ell_0 = \lceil c_k / (c_k - c_g) \rceil > c_k / (c_k - c_g)$, as desired.

7.1 Power counting in the first regime

It follows from lemma 5.2 and (6.13) that

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m B_{2l,\underline{\omega},\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \\ & \leq 2^{h(3-2l)} 2^{-mh} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, 2}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}| = 2l}} C_1'^N \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{(3-|P_v|)} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} C_1''^{l_v} |U|^{\max(1, l_v - 1)} \end{aligned} \quad (7.2)$$

for two constants C_1' and C_1'' .

1 - Bounding the sum on trees. First, we notice that the sum over l_τ can be written as a sum over l_1, \dots, l_N , so that it can be moved before \sum_τ . We focus on the sum

$$\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, 2}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}| = 2l}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{(3-|P_v|)}. \quad (7.3)$$

We first consider the case $l \geq 2$. For all $\theta \in (0, 1)$,

$$\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, 2}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}| = 2l}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{(3-|P_v|)} = \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, 2}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}| = 2l}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{(\theta + (1-\theta))(3-|P_v|)}$$

and since $\ell_0 = 2$, $|P_v| \geq 4$ for every node v that is not the first node or a leaf, so that $3 - |P_v| \leq -|P_v|/4$. Now, if $N \geq 2$, then given τ , let v_τ^* be the node with at least two children that is closest to the root, and h_τ^* its scale. Using the fact that $|P_v| \geq 2l + 2$ for all $v \prec v_\tau^*$ and the fact that τ has at least two branches on scales $\geq h_\tau^*$, we have

$$\prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{\theta(3-|P_v|)} \leq 2^{\theta(2l-1)(h-h_\tau^*)} 2^{2\theta h_\tau^*}.$$

If $N = 1$, we let $h_\tau^* := 0$, and note that the same estimate holds. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, 2}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}| = 2l}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{A}(\tau) \setminus \{v_0\}} 2^{(\theta + (1-\theta))(3 - |P_v|)} \\ & \leq \sum_{h_\tau^* = h+1}^0 2^{\theta(2l-1)(h-h_\tau^*) + 2\theta h_\tau^*} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, 2}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{A}(\tau) \setminus \{v_0\}} 2^{-(1-\theta)\frac{|P_v|}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

which we bound in the same way as in the proof of (6.11), i.e. splitting

$$(1-\theta)\frac{|P_v|}{2} = (1-\theta)(1-\mu)\frac{|P_v|}{4} + (1-\theta)\mu\frac{|P_v|}{4} \geq (1-\theta)(1-\mu)\frac{|P_v|}{4} + (1-\theta)\mu$$

for all $\mu \in (0, 1)$ and bounding

$$\sum_{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, 2}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{A}(\tau) \setminus \{v_0\}} 2^{-(1-\theta)(1-\mu)\frac{|P_v|}{4}} \leq C_P^{\sum_{i=1}^N l_i}$$

and

$$\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{A}(\tau) \setminus \{v_0\}} 2^{-(1-\theta)\mu} \leq C_T^N.$$

Therefore if $l \geq 2$, then

$$\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, 2}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}| = 2l}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{A}(\tau) \setminus \{v_0\}} 2^{(\theta + (1-\theta))(3 - |P_v|)} \leq 2^{2\theta h} C_T^N \prod_{i=1}^N C_P^{l_i}. \quad (7.4)$$

Consider now the case with $l = 1$. If $N = 1$ then the sum over τ is trivial, i.e., $\mathcal{T}_1^{(h)}$ consists of a single element, and the sum over \mathbf{P} can be bounded as

$$\sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_1, 2}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}| = 2}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{A}(\tau)} 2^{(3 - |P_v|)} \leq 2^h \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_1, 2}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}| = 2}} \prod_{\substack{v \in \mathfrak{A}(\tau): \\ v \geq v'}} 2^{4 - |P_v|}, \quad (7.5)$$

where v' is, if it exists, the leftmost node such that $|P_v| > 4$, in which case $4 - |P_v| \leq -|P_v|/3$; otherwise, we interpret the product over v as 1. Proceeding as in the case $l \geq 2$, we bound the right side of (7.5) by

$$2^h C^{l_1} \sum_{h_{v'} = h+2}^0 2^{2\theta h_{v'}} \leq 2^h C' C^{l_1}. \quad (7.6)$$

If $N \geq 2$, then we denote by τ^* the subtree with $v_\tau^* : v^*$ as first node, and τ' the linear tree with root on scale h and the endpoint on scale h^* , so that $\tau\tau' \cup \tau^*$. We split (7.3) as

$$\sum_{l^*=2}^N l_i^{-N+1} \sum_{h^*=h}^{-2} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau', l^*, 2}: \\ |P_{v_0}|=2}} \left(\prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau')} 2^{3-|P_v|} \right) \left(\sum_{\tau^* \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h^*)}} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau^*, l_{\tau^*}, 2}: \\ |P_{v^*}|=2l^*}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau^*)} 2^{3-|P_v|} \right). \quad (7.7)$$

The sum in the last parentheses can be bounded as in the case $l \geq 2$, yielding $C \sum_i l_i 2^{2\theta h^*}$. The remaining sum can be bounded as in (7.5)-(7.6) so that, in conclusion,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_{\tau}, 2} \\ |P_{v_0}|=2}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{(3-|P_v|)} &\leq (C')^{\sum_{i=1}^N l_i} \sum_{h^*=h}^{-2} 2^{h-h^*} \sum_{h'=h+2}^{h^*} 2^{2\theta(h'-h^*)} 2^{2\theta h^*} \\ &\leq (C'')^{\sum_{i=1}^N l_i} 2^h. \end{aligned} \quad (7.8)$$

2-1 - $l = 1$. Therefore, if $l = 1$, (7.2) becomes (we recall that $q = 2 > 1$ so that $B_2 = W_2$, see (5.9))

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m W_{2, \omega, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{2h} 2^{-mh} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_N \geq 2} (C_1''' |U|)^{\sum_{i=1}^N \max(1, l_i - 1)} \quad (7.9)$$

Assuming $|U|$ is small enough and using the subadditivity of the max function, we rewrite (7.9) as

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m W_{2, \omega, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{2h} 2^{-mh} C_1 |U| \quad (7.10)$$

which we recall holds for $m \leq 3$.

2-2 - $l \geq 2$. Similarly, if $l \geq 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m B_{2l, \omega, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \\ \leq 2^{h(3-2l+2\theta)} 2^{-mh} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{l_1, \dots, l_N \geq 2 \\ (l_1-1) + \dots + (l_N-1) \geq l-1 + \delta_{N,1}}} (C_1''' |U|)^{\sum_{i=1}^N \max(1, l_i - 1)} \end{aligned} \quad (7.11)$$

in which the constraint on l_1, \dots, l_N arises from the fact that, if $N > 1$,

$$|P_{v_0}| \leq |I_{v_0}| - 2(N-1),$$

while, if $N = 1$, $|P_{v_0}| < |I_{v_0}|$. Therefore, assuming that $|U|$ is small enough and summing (7.11) over h , we find

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_4)^m W_{4,\underline{\omega},\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{-mh} C_1 |U| \\ \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m W_{2l,\underline{\omega},\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{h(3-2l+2\theta)} 2^{-mh} (C_1 |U|)^{l-1} \end{cases} \quad (7.12)$$

for $l \geq 3$ and $m \leq 3$.

Remark: The estimates (7.2) and (7.8) imply the convergence of the tree expansion (5.8), thus providing a convergent expansion of $W_{2l,\underline{\omega},\underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}$ in U .

7.2 The dressed propagator

We now prove the estimate (7.1) on the dressed propagator by induction. We recall (4.13)

$$(\hat{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}))^{-1} = f_{h,\omega}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{A}^{(h,\omega)}(\mathbf{k}) \quad (7.13)$$

with

$$\hat{A}^{(h,\omega)}(\mathbf{k}) := \hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) + f_{\leq h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{W}_2^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{h'=h+1}^{\bar{h}_0} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k})$$

whose inverse Fourier transform is denoted by $\bar{A}^{(h,\omega)}$. Note that (7.10) on its own does not suffice to prove (7.1) because the bound on

$$f_{\leq h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{W}_2^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{h'=h+1}^{\bar{h}_0} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}) \quad (7.14)$$

that it would yield is (const.) $|U|$ whereas on the support of $f_{h,\omega}$, $\hat{g}^{-1} \sim 2^h$, which we cannot compare with $|U|$ unless we impose an ϵ -dependent smallness condition on U , which we do not want. In addition, even if (7.14) were bounded by (const.) $|U|2^h$, we would have to face an extra difficulty to bound \bar{g} in \mathbf{x} -space: indeed, the naive approach we have used so far (see e.g. (4.46)) to bound

$$\int d\mathbf{x} |\mathbf{x}^m \bar{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{x})|$$

would require a bound on $\partial_{\mathbf{k}}^n \hat{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k})$ with $n > m + 3$ (we recall that the integral over \mathbf{x} is 3-dimensional), which would in turn require an estimate on

$$\int d\mathbf{x} |\mathbf{x}^n \bar{g}_{h',\omega}(\mathbf{x})|$$

for $h' > h$, which we do not have (and if we tried to prove it by induction, we would immediately find that the estimate would be required to be uniform in n , which we cannot expect to be true).

In order to overcome both of the previously mentioned difficulties, we will expand $\hat{W}_2^{(h')}$ at first order around $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$. The contributions up to first order in $\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$ will be called the *local part* of $\hat{W}_2^{(h')}$. Through symmetry considerations, we will write the local part in terms of constants which we can control, and then use (7.10) to bound the remainder. In particular, we will prove that $\hat{W}_2^{(h)}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = 0$ from which we will deduce an improved bound for (7.14). Furthermore, since the \mathbf{k} -dependance of the local part is explicit, we will be able to bound all of its derivatives and bound \bar{g} in \mathbf{x} -space.

1 - Local and irrelevant contributions. We define a *localization* operator:

$$\mathcal{L} : \bar{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{x}) \longmapsto \delta(\mathbf{x}) \int d\mathbf{y} \bar{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{y}) - \partial_{\mathbf{x}} \delta(\mathbf{x}) \cdot \int d\mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} \bar{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{y}) \quad (7.15)$$

where $\delta(\mathbf{x}) := \delta(x_0)\delta_{x_1,0}\delta_{x_2,0}$ and in the second term, as usual, the derivative with respect to x_1 and x_2 is discrete; as well as the corresponding *irrelevantor*:

$$\mathcal{R} := \mathbb{1} - \mathcal{L}. \quad (7.16)$$

The action of \mathcal{L} on functions on \mathbf{k} -space is (up to finite size corrections coming from the fact that $L < \infty$ that do not change the dimensional estimates computed in this section and that we neglect for the sake simplicity)

$$\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) = \hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) + (\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) \cdot \partial_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega). \quad (7.17)$$

Remark: The reason why \mathcal{L} is defined as the first order Taylor expansion, is that its role is to separate the *relevant* and *marginal* parts of $\hat{W}_2^{(h')}$ from the *irrelevant* ones. Indeed, we recall the definition of the *scaling dimension* associated to a kernel $\hat{W}_2^{(h')}$ (see one of the remarks after lemma 5.2)

$$c_k - (c_k - c_g) = 1$$

which, roughly, means that $\hat{W}_2^{(h')}$ is bounded by $2^{(c_k - (c_k - c_g))h'} = 2^{h'}$. As was remarked above, this bound is insufficient since it does not constrain $\sum_{h' \geq h} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}$ to be smaller than $2^h \sim \hat{g}^{-1}$. Note that, while $\hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k})$ is bounded by $2^{h'}$, irrespective of \mathbf{k} , $(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) \cdot \partial_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k})$ has an improved dimensional bound, proportional to $2^{h-h'} 2^{h'}$, where $2^h \sim |\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega|$; in this sense, we can think of the operator $(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) \cdot \partial_{\mathbf{k}}$ as scaling like $2^{h-h'}$. Therefore, the remainder of the first order Taylor expansion is bounded by $2^{2(h-h')} 2^{h'} = 2^{2h-h'}$ and thereby has a scaling dimension of -1 (with respect to h'). Thus, by defining \mathcal{L} as the first order Taylor expansion, we take the focus away from the remainder, which can be bounded easily because it is irrelevant (i.e., it has

negative scaling dimension), and concentrate our attention on the relevant and marginal contributions of $\hat{W}_2^{(h')}$. See [BG95, chapter 8] for details.

We then rewrite (7.13) as

$$\hat{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) = f_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \left(\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbf{1} + \left(\mathcal{R}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right) \left(\mathbb{L}\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right) \right)^{-1} \quad (7.18)$$

where $\mathbb{L}\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}$ is a shorthand for

$$\mathbb{L}\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{k}) := (f_{\leq h+1,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) - f_{\leq h-2,\omega}(\mathbf{k})) \left(\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1}$$

(we can put in the $(f_{\leq h+1,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) - f_{\leq h-2,\omega}(\mathbf{k}))$ factor for free because of the initial $f_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k})$).

2 - Local part. We first compute $\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k})$.

2-1 - Non-interacting components. As a first step, we write the local part of the free inverse propagator as

$$\mathcal{L}\hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) = - \begin{pmatrix} ik_0 & \gamma_1 & 0 & \xi^* \\ \gamma_1 & ik_0 & \xi & 0 \\ 0 & \xi^* & ik_0 & \gamma_3 \xi \\ \xi & 0 & \gamma_3 \xi^* & ik_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7.19)$$

where

$$\xi := \frac{3}{2}(ik'_x + \omega k'_y). \quad (7.20)$$

2-2 - Interacting components. We now turn to the terms coming from the interaction. We first note that $\mathcal{V}^{(h')}$ satisfies the same symmetries as the *initial* potential \mathcal{V} (2.20), listed in section 2.3. Indeed, $\mathcal{V}^{(h')}$ is a function of \mathcal{V} and a quantity similar to (2.30) but with an extra cutoff function, which satisfies the symmetries (2.32) through (2.38). Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}) &= \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(-\mathbf{k})^* = \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(R_v \mathbf{k}) = \sigma_1 \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(R_h \mathbf{k}) \sigma_1 = -\sigma_3 \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(I\mathbf{k}) \sigma_3 \\ &= \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(P\mathbf{k})^T = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger \end{pmatrix} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(T^{-1}\mathbf{k}) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.21)$$

This imposes a number of restrictions on $\mathcal{L}\hat{W}_2^{(h')}$: indeed, it follows from propositions F.1 and F.2 (see appendix F) that, since

$$\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega = -\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^{-\omega} = R_v \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^{-\omega} = R_h \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega = I \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega = P \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^{-\omega} = T \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega \quad (7.22)$$

in which R_v, R_h, I, P and T were defined in section 2.3, we have

$$\mathcal{L}\hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = - \begin{pmatrix} i\tilde{\zeta}_{h'}k_0 & \gamma_1\tilde{\mu}_{h'} & 0 & \nu_{h'}\xi^* \\ \gamma_1\tilde{\mu}_{h'} & i\tilde{\zeta}_{h'}k_0 & \nu_{h'}\xi & 0 \\ 0 & \nu_{h'}\xi^* & i\tilde{\zeta}_{h'}k_0 & \gamma_3\tilde{\nu}_{h'}\xi \\ \nu_{h'}\xi & 0 & \gamma_3\tilde{\nu}_{h'}\xi^* & i\tilde{\zeta}_{h'}k_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (7.23)$$

with $(\tilde{\zeta}_{h'}, \tilde{\mu}_{h'}, \tilde{\nu}_{h'}, \zeta_{h'}, \nu_{h'}) \in \mathbb{R}^5$. Furthermore, it follows from (7.10) that if $h' \leq \bar{h}_0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{\zeta}_{h'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{h'}, & |\zeta_{h'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{h'}, & |\tilde{\mu}_{h'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{2h'-h\epsilon}, \\ |\nu_{h'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{h'}, & |\tilde{\nu}_{h'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{h'-h\epsilon}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.24)$$

Injecting (7.19) and (7.23) into (4.14), we find that

$$\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = - \begin{pmatrix} i\tilde{z}_h k_0 & \gamma_1\tilde{m}_h & 0 & v_h\xi^* \\ \gamma_1\tilde{m}_h & i\tilde{z}_h k_0 & v_h\xi & 0 \\ 0 & v_h\xi^* & iz_h k_0 & \gamma_3\tilde{v}_h\xi \\ v_h\xi & 0 & \gamma_3\tilde{v}_h\xi^* & iz_h k_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7.25)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{z}_h &:= 1 + \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \tilde{\zeta}_{h'}, & \tilde{m}_h &:= 1 + \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \tilde{\mu}_{h'}, & \tilde{v}_h &:= 1 + \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \tilde{\nu}_{h'}, \\ z_h &:= 1 + \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \zeta_{h'}, & v_h &:= 1 + \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \nu_{h'}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.26)$$

By injecting (7.24) into (7.26), we find

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{m}_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|, & |\tilde{z}_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|, & |z_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|, \\ |\tilde{v}_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|, & |v_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|. \end{aligned} \quad (7.27)$$

2-3 - Dominant part of $\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}$. Furthermore, we notice that the terms proportional to \tilde{m}_h or \tilde{v}_h are sub-dominant:

$$\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = \mathfrak{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega)(\mathbb{1} + \sigma_1(\mathbf{k}')) \quad (7.28)$$

where

$$\mathfrak{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = - \begin{pmatrix} i\tilde{z}_h k_0 & 0 & 0 & v_h\xi^* \\ 0 & i\tilde{z}_h k_0 & v_h\xi & 0 \\ 0 & v_h\xi^* & iz_h k_0 & 0 \\ v_h\xi & 0 & 0 & iz_h k_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (7.29)$$

Before bounding σ_1 , we compute the inverse of (7.29): using proposition B.1 (see appendix B), we find that if we define

$$\bar{k}_0 := z_h k_0, \quad \tilde{k}_0 := \tilde{z}_h k_0, \quad \bar{\xi} := v_h \xi \quad (7.30)$$

then

$$\det \mathfrak{L} \hat{A}_{h,\omega}^{-1}(\mathbf{k})(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = \left(\tilde{k}_0 \bar{k}_0 + |\bar{\xi}|^2 \right)^2 \quad (7.31)$$

and

$$\mathfrak{L} \hat{A}_{h,\omega}^{-1}(\mathbf{k})(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = -\frac{(\tilde{k}_0 \bar{k}_0 + |\bar{\xi}|^2)}{\det \mathfrak{L} \hat{A}_{h,\omega}} \begin{pmatrix} -i\bar{k}_0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{\xi}^* \\ 0 & -i\bar{k}_0 & \bar{\xi} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\xi}^* & -i\tilde{k}_0 & 0 \\ \bar{\xi} & 0 & 0 & -i\tilde{k}_0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (7.32)$$

In particular, this implies that

$$|\mathfrak{L} \hat{A}_{h,\omega}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega)| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h} \quad (7.33)$$

which in turn implies

$$|\sigma_1(\mathbf{k}')| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{h_\epsilon - h}. \quad (7.34)$$

3 - Irrelevant part. We now focus on the remainder term $\mathcal{R} \hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \mathbb{L} \hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{k})$ in (7.18), which we now show to be small. The estimates are carried out in \mathbf{x} space. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathcal{R} W_{2,\omega}^{(h')} * \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \\ &= \int d\mathbf{x} \left| \int d\mathbf{y} W_{2,\omega}^{(h')}(\mathbf{y}) (\mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) - \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{y} \partial_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x})) \right| \end{aligned}$$

which, by Taylor's theorem, yields

$$\begin{aligned} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathcal{R} W_{2,\omega}^{(h')} * \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x}) \right| &\leq \frac{9}{2} \max_{i,j} \int d\mathbf{y} \left| y_i y_j W_{2,\omega}^{(h')}(\mathbf{y}) \right| \\ &\quad \cdot \max_{i,j} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| \partial_{x_i} \partial_{x_j} \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \end{aligned}$$

in which we inject (7.10) and (4.49) to find,

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathcal{R} W_{2,\omega}^{(h')} * \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^h (\text{const.}) |U|. \quad (7.35)$$

Similarly, we find that for all $m \leq 3$,

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathcal{R} W_{2,\omega}^{(h')} * \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^h 2^{-mh} (\text{const.}) |U|. \quad (7.36)$$

This follows in a straightforward way from

$$\int d\mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} \mathcal{R} W_{2,\omega}^{(h')}(\mathbf{y}) \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) = \int d\mathbf{y} \mathbf{y} W_{2,\omega}^{(h')}(\mathbf{y}) (\mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) - \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x}))$$

and, for $2 \leq m \leq 3$,

$$\int d\mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^m \mathcal{R}W_{2,\omega}^{(h')}(\mathbf{y}) \mathbb{L}_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) = \int d\mathbf{y} \mathbf{y}^m W_{2,\omega}^{(h')}(\mathbf{y}) \mathbb{L}_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}).$$

Remark: The estimate (7.36), as compared to the dimensional estimate without \mathcal{R} , is better by a factor $2^{2(h-h')}$. This is a fairly general argument, and could be repeated with $\mathbb{L}_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}[h],\omega}$ replaced by the inverse Fourier transform of $f_{h,\omega}$:

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathcal{R}W_{2,\omega}^{(h',1)} * \check{f}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{2h-mh} (\text{const.}) |U|. \quad (7.37)$$

Finally, using (7.36) and the explicit expression of \hat{g} , we obtain

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathcal{R}\hat{A}^{(h,\omega)} * \mathbb{L}_{\bar{\mathfrak{g}}[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^h 2^{-mh} (\text{const.}) (1 + |U||h|). \quad (7.38)$$

4 - Conclusion of the proof. The proof of the first of (7.1) is then completed by injecting (7.29), (7.34), (7.28), (7.27) and (7.38) into (7.18) and its corresponding \mathbf{x} -space representation. The second of (7.1) follows from the first.

7.3 Two-point Schwinger function

We now compute the dominant part of the two-point Schwinger function for \mathbf{k} well inside the first regime, i.e.

$$\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_1^{(\omega)} := \bigcup_{h=\bar{h}_1+1}^{\bar{h}_0-1} \text{supp} f_{h,\omega}.$$

Let

$$h_{\mathbf{k}} := \max\{h : f_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \neq 0\}$$

so that if $h \notin \{h_{\mathbf{k}}, h_{\mathbf{k}} - 1\}$, then $f_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) = 0$.

1 - Schwinger function in terms of dressed propagators. Since $h_{\mathbf{k}} \leq \bar{h}_0$, the source term $\hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha_1}^+ \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha_1}^- + \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha_2}^+ \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha_2}^-$ is constant with respect to the ultraviolet fields, so that the effective source term $\mathcal{X}^{(h)}$ defined in (5.27) is given, for $h = \bar{h}_0$, by

$$\mathcal{X}^{(\bar{h}_0)}(\psi, \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\underline{\alpha}}) = \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha_1}^+ \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha_1}^- + \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha_2}^+ \hat{J}_{\mathbf{k},\alpha_2}^- \quad (7.39)$$

which implies that $\mathcal{X}^{(\bar{h}_0)}$ is in the form (5.28) with

$$q^{\pm(\bar{h}_0)} = \mathbb{1}, \quad s^{(\bar{h}_0)}(\mathbf{k}) = 0, \quad \bar{G}^{\pm(\bar{h}_0)} = 0.$$

Therefore, we can compute $\mathcal{X}^{(h)}$ for $h \in \{\mathfrak{h}_1, \dots, \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0 - 1\}$ inductively using lemma 5.3. By using the fact that the support of $\hat{g}_{h,\omega}$ is compact, we find that $\bar{G}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})$ no longer depends on h as soon as $h \leq h_{\mathbf{k}} - 2$, i.e., $\bar{G}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) = \bar{G}^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-2)}$, $\forall h \leq h_{\mathbf{k}} - 2$. Moreover, if $h \leq h_{\mathbf{k}} - 2$, the iterative equation for $s^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})$ (5.31) simplifies into

$$s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) := s_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2}^{(h+1)}(\mathbf{k}) - \sum_{\alpha', \alpha''} \bar{G}_{\alpha_1, \alpha'}^{+(h_{\mathbf{k}}-2)}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{W}_{2, (\alpha', \alpha'')}^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) \bar{G}_{\alpha'', \alpha_2}^{-(h_{\mathbf{k}}-2)}(\mathbf{k}). \quad (7.40)$$

We can therefore write out (5.31) quite explicitly: for $\mathfrak{h}_1 \leq h \leq h_{\mathbf{k}} - 2$

$$\begin{aligned} s^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) &= \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} - \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} \\ &+ \left(\mathbb{1} - \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1, \omega)} \right) \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1, \omega} \left(\mathbb{1} - \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} \right) \\ &- \left(\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1, \omega} - \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1, \omega} \right) \left(\sum_{h'=h}^{h_{\mathbf{k}}-2} \hat{W}_2^{(h')} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left(\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1, \omega} - \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1, \omega} \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (7.41)$$

where all the functions in the right side are evaluated at \mathbf{k} . Note that in order to get the two-point function defined in section 1, we must integrate down to $h = \mathfrak{h}_\beta$: $s_2(\mathbf{k}) = s^{(\mathfrak{h}_\beta)}(\mathbf{k})$. This requires an analysis of the second and third regimes (see sections 8.3 and 9.3 below). We thus find

$$s_2(\mathbf{k}) = \left(\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right) \left(\mathbb{1} - \sigma(\mathbf{k}) - \sigma_{< h_{\mathbf{k}}}(\mathbf{k}) \right) \quad (7.42)$$

where

$$\sigma(\mathbf{k}) := \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} + \left(\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1, \omega} \right)^{-1} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1, \omega} \left(\mathbb{1} - \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} \right) \quad (7.43)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{< h_{\mathbf{k}}}(\mathbf{k}) &:= \left(\mathbb{1} - \left(\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1, \omega} \right)^{-1} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1, \omega} \right) \left(\sum_{h'=\mathfrak{h}_\beta}^{h_{\mathbf{k}}-2} \hat{W}_2^{(h')} \right) \\ &\quad \cdot \left(\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1, \omega} - \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1, \omega} \hat{W}_{2, \omega}^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (7.44)$$

in which $\hat{W}_2^{(h')}$ with $h' \in \{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2 + 1, \dots, \mathfrak{h}_2 - 1\} \cup \{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1 + 1, \dots, \mathfrak{h}_1 - 1\}$ should be interpreted as 0.

2 - Bounding the error terms. We then use (7.1), (7.10) as well as the bound

$$\left| \left(\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}, \omega} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1, \omega} \right)^{-1} \right| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}} \quad (7.45)$$

which follows from (7.29) and (7.27), in order to bound $\sigma(\mathbf{k})$:

$$|\sigma(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}} |U|. \quad (7.46)$$

Furthermore, if we assume that

$$\left| \sum_{h'=\mathfrak{h}_\beta}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{2h_\epsilon} |U| \quad (7.47)$$

which will be proved when studying the second and third regimes (8.42) and (9.63), then

$$|\sigma_{<h_{\mathbf{k}}}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}} |U|. \quad (7.48)$$

3 - Dominant part of the dressed propagators. Furthermore, it follows from (7.32) that

$$\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega}(\mathbf{k}) + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) = -\frac{1}{\bar{k}_0 \bar{k}_0 + |\bar{\xi}|^2} \begin{pmatrix} -i\bar{k}_0 & 0 & 0 & \bar{\xi}^* \\ 0 & -i\bar{k}_0 & \bar{\xi} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\xi}^* & -i\bar{k}_0 & 0 \\ \bar{\xi} & 0 & 0 & -i\bar{k}_0 \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{1} + \sigma') \quad (7.49)$$

where we recall (7.30)

$$\bar{k}_0 := z_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} k_0, \quad \tilde{k}_0 := \tilde{z}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} k_0, \quad \bar{\xi} := v_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} \xi \quad (7.50)$$

in which $\tilde{z}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}$, $z_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}$ and $v_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}$ were defined in (7.26) and satisfy (see (7.27))

$$|1 - \tilde{z}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}| \leq \tilde{C}_1^{(z)} |U|, \quad |1 - z_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}| \leq C_1^{(z)} |U|, \quad |1 - v_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}| \leq C_1^{(v)} |U|$$

where $\tilde{C}_1^{(z)}$, $C_1^{(z)}$ and $C_1^{(v)}$ are constants (independent of $h_{\mathbf{k}}$, U and ϵ). Finally the error term σ' is bounded using (7.38) and (7.34)

$$|\sigma'(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) ((1 + |U||h_{\mathbf{k}}|)2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}} + 2^{h_\epsilon - h_{\mathbf{k}}}). \quad (7.51)$$

4 - Proof of Theorem 1.1. We now conclude the proof of Theorem 1.1, *under the assumption* (7.47): we define

$$z_1 := z_{\mathfrak{h}_1}, \quad \tilde{z}_1 := \tilde{z}_{\mathfrak{h}_1}, \quad v_1 := v_{\mathfrak{h}_1}$$

and use (7.24) to bound

$$|z_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} - z_1| \leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}}, \quad |\tilde{z}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} - \tilde{z}_1| \leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}}, \quad |v_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} - v_1| \leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}}$$

which we inject into (7.49), which, in turn, combined with (7.42), (7.46), (7.48) and (7.51) yields (1.14).

7.4 Intermediate regime: first to second

1 - Integration over the intermediate regime. The integration over the intermediate regime between scales \mathfrak{h}_1 and $\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1$ can be performed in a way that is entirely analogous to that in the bulk of the first regime, with the difference that it is performed in a single step. The outcome is that, in particular, the effective potential on scale $\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1$ satisfies an estimate analogous to (7.10) (details are left to the reader):

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m W_{2,\omega,\underline{\alpha}}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq \bar{C}_1 2^{2\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1} 2^{-m\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1} |U| \\ \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_4)^m W_{4,\omega,\underline{\alpha}}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq \bar{C}_1 2^{-\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1 m} |U| \\ \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m W_{2l,\omega,\underline{\alpha}}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1(3-2l+2\theta-m)} (\bar{C}_1 |U|)^{l-1} \end{array} \right. \quad (7.52)$$

for $l \geq 3$ and $m \leq 3$.

2 - Improved estimate on inter-layer terms. In order to treat the second regime, we will need an improved estimate on

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \mathbf{x}^m W_{2,\omega,(\alpha,\alpha')}^{(h')}(\mathbf{x}) \quad (7.53)$$

where (i, j) are in *different layers*, i.e. $(\alpha, \alpha') \in \{a, b\} \times \{\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}\}$ or $(\alpha, \alpha') \in \{\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}\} \times \{a, b\}$, $h' \geq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1$. Note that since $W_{4,(\alpha_1, \alpha'_1, \alpha_2, \alpha'_2)}^{(M)}$ is proportional to $\delta_{\alpha_1, \alpha'_1} \delta_{\alpha_2, \alpha'_2}$, any contribution to $W_{2,\omega,(\alpha,\alpha')}^{(h',2)}$ must contain at least one propagator between different layers, i.e. $\bar{g}_{(h'',\omega),(\bar{\alpha},\bar{\alpha}')} with $h' < h'' \leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0$ or $g_{(h'',\omega),(\bar{\alpha},\bar{\alpha}')} with $h'' \geq 0$, and $(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\alpha}') \in \{a, b\} \times \{\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}\} \cup \{\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}\} \times \{a, b\}$. This can be easily proved using the fact that if the inter-layer hoppings were neglected (i.e. $\gamma_1 = \gamma_3 = 0$), then the system would be symmetric under$$

$$\psi_{\mathbf{k},a} \mapsto \psi_{\mathbf{k},a}, \quad \psi_{\mathbf{k},\tilde{b}} \mapsto -\psi_{\mathbf{k},\tilde{b}}, \quad \psi_{\mathbf{k},\tilde{a}} \mapsto -\psi_{\mathbf{k},\tilde{a}}, \quad \psi_{\mathbf{k},b} \mapsto \psi_{\mathbf{k},b}$$

which would imply that $W_{2,\omega,(\alpha,\alpha')}^{(h')} = 0$. The presence of at least one propagator between different layers allows us to obtain a dimensional gain, induced by an improved estimate on each such propagator. To prove an improved estimate on the inter-layer propagator, let us start by considering the bare one, $g_{(h'',\omega),(\bar{\alpha},\bar{\alpha}')} with $(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\alpha}') \in \{a, b\} \times \{\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}\} \cup \{\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}\} \times \{a, b\}$ and $h' < h'' \leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0$ (similar considerations are valid for the ultraviolet counterpart): using the explicit expression (2.17) it is straightforward to check that it is bounded as in (4.50), (4.49), times an extra factor $\epsilon 2^{-h''}$. We now proceed as in section 7.1 and prove by induction that the same dimensional gain is associated with the *dressed* propagator $\bar{g}_{(h'',\omega),(\bar{\alpha},\bar{\alpha}')} with $(\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\alpha}') \in \{a, b\} \times \{\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}\} \cup \{\tilde{a}, \tilde{b}\} \times \{a, b\}$, and, therefore, with (7.53) itself.$$

2-1 - Trees with a single endpoint. We first consider the contributions $\mathfrak{A}_{2,\omega,(\alpha,\alpha')}^{(h')}$ to $W_{2,\omega,(\alpha,\alpha')}^{(h')}$ from trees $\tau \in \mathcal{T}_1^{(h)}$ with a single endpoint. The $\mathfrak{F}_h(m)$ factor

in the estimate (5.23) can be removed for these contributions using the fact that they have an empty spanning tree (i.e. $\mathbf{T}(\tau) = \emptyset$), which implies that the \mathbf{z}^m 's in the right side of (5.22) are all $\underline{\mathbf{z}}^{(v)}$'s and not \mathbf{z}_ℓ 's, and can be estimated dimensionally by a constant instead of $\mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m})$. Therefore, combining this fact with the gain associated to the propagator, we find that for all $m \leq 3$,

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathfrak{A}_{2,\omega,(\alpha,\alpha')}^{(h')}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) \epsilon 2^{h'} |U|. \quad (7.54)$$

2-2 - Trees with at least two endpoints. We now consider the contributions $\mathfrak{B}_{2,\omega,(\alpha,\alpha')}^{(h')}$ to $W_{2,\omega,(\alpha,\alpha')}^{(h')}$ from trees with ≥ 2 endpoints. Let v_τ^* be the node that has at least two children that is closest to the root and let h_τ^* be its scale. Repeating the reasoning leading to (7.9), and using the fact that the \mathbf{x}^m falls on a node on scale $\geq h_\tau^*$, we find

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathfrak{B}_{2,\omega,(\alpha,\alpha')}^{(h')}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) \epsilon \sum_{h_\tau^*=h'+1}^0 2^{-mh_\tau^*} 2^{(h'-h_\tau^*)} 2^{2\theta h_\tau^*} |U|^2$$

for any $\theta \in (0, 1)$, so that

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathfrak{B}_{2,\omega,(\alpha,\alpha')}^{(h')}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) \epsilon 2^{\theta' h' + \min(0, 1-m)h'} |U|^2 \quad (7.55)$$

where $\theta' := 2\theta - 1 > 1$.

Combining (7.54) and (7.55), and repeating the argument in section 7.2, we conclude the proof of the desired improvement on the estimate of \bar{g} , and that

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m W_{2,\omega,(\alpha,\alpha')}^{(h')}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) \epsilon 2^{\theta' h} |U| (1 + 2^{\min(0, 1-m)h} |U|) \quad (7.56)$$

for $m \leq 3$.

8 Second regime

We now perform the multiscale integration in the second regime. As in the first regime, we shall inductively prove that $\bar{g}_{h,\omega}$ satisfies the same estimate as $g_{h,\omega}$ (see (4.53) and (4.51)): for all $m \leq 3$,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int d\mathbf{x} |x_0^{m_0} x^{m_k} \bar{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{x})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h-m_0 h - m_k \frac{h+h_\epsilon}{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(h,\omega)}} |\hat{g}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{h+h_\epsilon} \end{array} \right. \quad (8.1)$$

which in terms of the hypotheses of lemma 5.2 means

$$c_k = 2, \quad c_g = 1, \quad \mathfrak{F}_h(m_0, m_1, m_2) = 2^{-m_0 h - (m_1 + m_2) \frac{h + h_\epsilon}{2}},$$

$$C_g = (\text{const.}) \quad \text{and} \quad C_G = (\text{const.}) 2^{h_\epsilon}.$$

Remark: As can be seen from (3.19), different components of $g_{h,\omega}$ scale in different ways. In order to highlight this fact, we call the $\{a, \tilde{b}\}$ components *massive* and the $\{\tilde{a}, b\}$ components *massless*. It follows from (3.19) that the L_1 norm of the massive-massive sub-block of $g_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{x})$ is bounded by (const.) 2^{-h_ϵ} (instead of 2^{-h} , compare with (8.1)) and that the massive-massless sub-blocks are bounded by (const.) $2^{-(h+h_\epsilon)/2}$. In the following, in order to simplify the discussion, we will ignore these improvements, even though the bounds we will thus derive for the non-local corrections may not be optimal.

In addition, in order to apply lemma 5.2, we have to ensure that hypothesis (5.12) is satisfied, so we will also prove a bound on the 4-field kernels by induction ($\ell_0 = 3$ in this regime, so (5.12) must be satisfied by the 4-field kernels): for all $m \leq 3$,

$$\frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} |(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_4)^m W_{4,\omega,\alpha}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x})| \leq C'_\mu |U| \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) \quad (8.2)$$

where C'_μ is a constant that will be defined below. Note that in this regime,

$$\ell_0 = 3 > \frac{c_k}{c_k - c_g} = 2$$

as desired.

8.1 Power counting in the second regime

1 - Power counting estimate. It follows from lemma 5.2 and (7.52) that for all $m \leq 3$ and some $c_1, c_2 > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m B_{2l,\omega,\alpha}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| &\leq 2^{h(2-l)} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) 2^{-lh_\epsilon} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, 3}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}| = 2l}} \\ &(c_1 2^{-h_\epsilon})^{N-1} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{(2 - \frac{|P_v|}{2})} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} (c_2 2^{h_\epsilon})^{l_v} |U|^{l_v - 1} 2^{\mathbf{1}_{l_v > 2} (2 - l_v + \theta') h_\epsilon} \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{1}_{l_v > 2}$ is equal to 1 if $l_v > 2$ and 0 otherwise, and $\theta' := 2\theta - 1 > 0$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m B_{2l, \underline{\omega}, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| &\leq 2^{h(2-l)} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) 2^{-(l-1)h_\epsilon}. \\ &\cdot \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, 3}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}|=2l}} c_1^{N-1} 2^{Nh_\epsilon} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{(2 - \frac{|P_v|}{2})} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} c_2^{l_v} |U|^{l_v - 1} 2^{\mathbf{1}_{l_v > 2} \theta' h_\epsilon}. \end{aligned} \quad (8.3)$$

2 - Bounding the sum on trees. By repeating the computation that leads to (6.11), noticing that if $l_0 = 3$, then for $v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)$ we have $2 - |P_v|/2 \leq -|P_v|/6$, we bound

$$\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{\tau, l_\tau, 3}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}|=2l}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{2 - \frac{|P_v|}{2}} \leq c_3^N \quad (8.4)$$

for some constant $c_3 > 0$. Thus (8.3) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m B_{2l, \underline{\omega}, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| &\leq 2^{h(2-l)} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) 2^{-(l-1)h_\epsilon}. \\ &\cdot \sum_{N \geq 1} \sum_{\substack{l_1, \dots, l_N \geq 2 \\ \sum_{i=1}^N (l_i - 1) \geq l - 1 + \delta_{N,1}}} 2^{Nh_\epsilon} (c_4 |U|)^{\sum_{i=1}^N (l_i - 1)} \end{aligned} \quad (8.5)$$

for some $c_4 > 0$. Note that, if $l = 2$, the contribution with $N = 1$ to the left side admits an improved bound of the form $c_4 \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) 2^{\theta' h} |U|^2$, which is better than the corresponding term in the right side of (8.5). This implies

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m W_{2, \underline{\omega}, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq c_5 2^{h+h_\epsilon} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) |U| \quad (8.6)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_4)^m B_{4, \underline{\omega}, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq c_5 \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) (2^{h_\epsilon} + 2^{\theta' h}) |U|^2 \\ \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m B_{2l, \underline{\omega}, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{(h+h_\epsilon)(2-l)} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) (c_5 |U|)^{l-1} \end{cases} \quad (8.7)$$

for some $c_5 > 0$, with $l \geq 3$. By summing the previous two inequalities, we find

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_4)^m W_{4, \underline{\omega}, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq C_\mu \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) |U| (1 + c_6 |U| (\epsilon(h_\epsilon - h) + \epsilon^{\theta'})) \\ \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m W_{2l, \underline{\omega}, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{(h+h_\epsilon)(2-l)} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) (c_6 |U|)^{l-1} \end{cases} \quad (8.8)$$

for some $c_6 > 0$, which, in particular, recalling that in the second regime $h_\epsilon - h \leq -2h_\epsilon + C$, for some constant C independent of ϵ , implies (8.2) with

$$C'_\mu := C_\mu(1 + c_7 \sup_{|U| < U_0, \epsilon < \epsilon_0} |U|(\epsilon |\log \epsilon| + \epsilon^{\theta'}))$$

for some $c_7 > 0$.

Remark: The estimates (8.3) and (8.4) imply the convergence of the tree expansion (5.8), thus providing a convergent expansion of $W_{2l, \omega, \alpha}^{(h)}$ in U .

Remark: The first of (8.8) exhibits a tendency to grow *logarithmically* in 2^{-h} . This is not an artifact of the bounding procedure: indeed the second-order flow, computed in [Va10], exhibits the same logarithmic growth. However, the presence of the ϵ factor in front of $(h_\epsilon - h) \leq 2|\log \epsilon|$ ensures this growth is benign: it is cut off before it has a chance to be realized.

8.2 The dressed propagator

We now turn to the inductive proof of (8.1). We recall that (see (4.18))

$$\hat{g}_{h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) = f_{h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{A}_{h, \omega}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) \quad (8.9)$$

where

$$\hat{A}_{h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) := \hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) + f_{\leq h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{W}_2^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{h'=h+1}^{\bar{h}_1} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{h'=\bar{h}_1}^{\bar{h}_0} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}).$$

We will separate the *local* part of \hat{A} from the remainder by using the localization operator defined in (7.15) (see the remark at the end of this section for an explanation of why we can choose the same localization operator as in the first regime even though the scaling dimension is different) and rewrite (8.9) as

$$\hat{g}_{h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) = f_{h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \left(\mathcal{L} \hat{A}_{h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbb{1} + \mathcal{R} \hat{A}_{h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) (\mathbb{L} \hat{\mathbf{g}}_{[h], \omega}(\mathbf{k})) \right)^{-1} \quad (8.10)$$

where $\mathbb{L} \hat{\mathbf{g}}_{[h], \omega}$ is a shorthand for

$$\mathbb{L} \hat{\mathbf{g}}_{[h], \omega}(\mathbf{k}) := (f_{\leq h+1, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) - f_{\leq h-2, \omega}(\mathbf{k})) \left(\mathcal{L} \hat{A}_{h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1}.$$

Similarly to the first regime, we now compute $\mathcal{L} \hat{A}_{h, \omega}(\mathbf{k})$ and bound $\mathcal{R} \hat{A}_{h, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \mathbb{L} \hat{\mathbf{g}}_{[h], \omega}(\mathbf{k})$. We first write the local part of the non-interacting contribution:

$$\mathcal{L} \hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) = - \begin{pmatrix} ik_0 & \gamma_1 & 0 & \xi^* \\ \gamma_1 & ik_0 & \xi & 0 \\ 0 & \xi^* & ik_0 & \gamma_3 \xi \\ \xi & 0 & \gamma_3 \xi^* & ik_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8.11)$$

where

$$\xi := \frac{3}{2}(ik'_x + \omega k'_y). \quad (8.12)$$

1 - Local part. The symmetries discussed in the first regime (see (7.21) and (7.22)) still hold in this regime, so that (7.23) still holds:

$$\mathcal{L}\hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = - \begin{pmatrix} i\tilde{\zeta}_{h'}k_0 & \gamma_1\tilde{\mu}_{h'} & 0 & \nu_{h'}\xi^* \\ \gamma_1\tilde{\mu}_{h'} & i\tilde{\zeta}_{h'}k_0 & \nu_{h'}\xi & 0 \\ 0 & \nu_{h'}\xi^* & i\zeta_{h'}k_0 & \gamma_3\tilde{\nu}_{h'}\xi \\ \nu_{h'}\xi & 0 & \gamma_3\tilde{\nu}_{h'}\xi^* & i\zeta_{h'}k_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (8.13)$$

with $(\tilde{\zeta}_{h'}, \tilde{\mu}_{h'}, \tilde{\nu}_{h'}, \zeta_{h'}, \nu_{h'}) \in \mathbb{R}^5$. Furthermore, it follows from (8.6) that if $h' \leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{\zeta}_{h'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{h\epsilon}, & |\zeta_{h'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{h\epsilon}, & |\tilde{\mu}_{h'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{h'}, \\ |\nu_{h'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{\frac{h'}{2} + \frac{h\epsilon}{2}}, & |\tilde{\nu}_{h'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{\frac{h'}{2} - \frac{h\epsilon}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (8.14)$$

If $\mathfrak{h}_1 \leq h' \leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0$, then it follows from (7.10) that

$$|\tilde{\zeta}_{h'}| \leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{h'}, \quad |\zeta_{h'}| \leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{h'}, \quad |\nu_{h'}| \leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{h'}, \quad (8.15)$$

and from (7.56) that

$$|\tilde{\mu}_{h'}| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{\theta h'} |U|, \quad |\tilde{\nu}_{h'}| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{\theta h'} |U| \quad (8.16)$$

for some $\theta' \in (0, 1)$. Injecting (8.11) and (8.13) into (4.18), we find that

$$\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = - \begin{pmatrix} i\tilde{z}_h k_0 & \gamma_1\tilde{m}_h & 0 & v_h\xi^* \\ \gamma_1\tilde{m}_h & i\tilde{z}_h k_0 & v_h\xi & 0 \\ 0 & v_h\xi^* & iz_h k_0 & \gamma_3\tilde{v}_h\xi \\ v_h\xi & 0 & \gamma_3\tilde{v}_h\xi^* & iz_h k_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8.17)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{z}_h &:= 1 + \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0} \tilde{\zeta}_{h'}, & \tilde{m}_h &:= 1 + \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0} \tilde{\mu}_{h'}, & \tilde{v}_h &:= 1 + \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0} \tilde{\nu}_{h'}, \\ z_h &:= 1 + \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0} \zeta_{h'}, & v_h &:= 1 + \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0} \nu_{h'} \end{aligned} \quad (8.18)$$

in which $\tilde{\zeta}_{h'}, \tilde{\mu}_{h'}, \tilde{\nu}_{h'}, \zeta_{h'}$ and $\nu_{h'}$ with $h' \in \{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1 + 1, \dots, \mathfrak{h}_1 - 1\}$ are to be interpreted as 0. By injecting (8.14) through (8.16) into (8.18), we find

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{m}_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|, & |\tilde{z}_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|, & |z_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|, \\ |\tilde{v}_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|, & |v_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|. \end{aligned} \quad (8.19)$$

2 - Dominant part of $\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}$. Furthermore, we notice that the terms proportional to \tilde{z}_h or \tilde{v}_h are sub-dominant:

$$\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = \mathfrak{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega)(\mathbb{1} + \sigma_3(\mathbf{k}')) \quad (8.20)$$

where

$$\mathfrak{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \gamma_1 \tilde{m}_h & 0 & v_h \xi^* \\ \gamma_1 \tilde{m}_h & 0 & v_h \xi & 0 \\ 0 & v_h \xi^* & iz_h k_0 & 0 \\ v_h \xi & 0 & 0 & iz_h k_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8.21)$$

Before bounding σ_3 , we compute the inverse of (8.21), which is elementary once it is put in block-diagonal form: using proposition C.1 (see appendix C), we find that if we define

$$\bar{\gamma}_1 := \tilde{m}_h \gamma_1, \quad \bar{k}_0 := z_h k_0, \quad \bar{\xi} := v_h \xi \quad (8.22)$$

then

$$\left(\mathfrak{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & \bar{M}_h(\mathbf{k})^\dagger \\ 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a}_h^{(M)} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{a}_h^{(m)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ \bar{M}_h(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \quad (8.23)$$

where

$$\bar{a}_h^{(M)} := - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{\gamma}_1^{-1} \\ \bar{\gamma}_1^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{a}_h^{(m)}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') := \frac{\bar{\gamma}_1}{\bar{\gamma}_1^2 \bar{k}_0^2 + |\bar{\xi}|^4} \begin{pmatrix} i \bar{\gamma}_1 \bar{k}_0 & (\bar{\xi}^*)^2 \\ \bar{\xi}^2 & i \bar{\gamma}_1 \bar{k}_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (8.24)$$

and

$$\bar{M}_h(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') := - \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}_1} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\xi}^* & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\xi} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (8.25)$$

In particular, this implies that

$$|\mathfrak{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega)| \leq (\text{const.}) \begin{pmatrix} 2^{-h\epsilon} & 2^{-\frac{h+h\epsilon}{2}} \\ 2^{-\frac{h+h\epsilon}{2}} & 2^{-h} \end{pmatrix} \quad (8.26)$$

in which the bound should be understood as follows: the upper-left element in (8.26) is the bound on the upper-left 2×2 block of $\mathfrak{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,0}^{-1}$, and similarly for the upper-right, lower-left and lower-right. In turn, (8.26) implies

$$|\sigma_3(\mathbf{k}')| \leq (\text{const.}) \left(2^{\frac{h-h\epsilon}{2}} + 2^{\frac{3h\epsilon-h}{2}} \right). \quad (8.27)$$

3 - Irrelevant part. The irrelevant part is bounded in the same way as in the first regime (see (7.36)): using (8.17) and the bounds (8.14) through (8.16), we find that for $m \leq 3$ and $\mathfrak{h}_2 \leq h \leq h' \leq \mathfrak{h}_1$,

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathcal{R}W_{2,\omega}^{(h')} * \mathbb{L}\bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{h\epsilon} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) (\text{const.}) |U| \quad (8.28)$$

and for $\mathfrak{h}_2 \leq h \leq \mathfrak{h}_1 \leq h' \leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0$,

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathcal{R} W_{2,\omega}^{(h')} * \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{h_\epsilon} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m})(\text{const.}) |U|. \quad (8.29)$$

Therefore, using the fact that

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathcal{R}(g^{-1}) * \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{h_\epsilon} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m})(\text{const.})$$

we find

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathcal{R} \bar{A}_{h,\omega} * \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{h_\epsilon} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m})(\text{const.}) (1 + |h||U|). \quad (8.30)$$

4 - Conclusion of the proof. The proof of (8.1) is then concluded by injecting (8.21), (8.27), (8.20) and (8.30) into (8.10).

Remark: By following the rationale explained in the remark following (7.17), one may notice that the “correct” localization operator in the second regime is different from that in the first. Indeed, in the second regime, $(k - p_{F,0}^\omega) \partial_k$ scales like $2^{\frac{1}{2}(h-h')}$ instead of $2^{h-h'}$ in the first. This implies that the remainder of the first order Taylor expansion of $\hat{W}_2^{(h')}$ is bounded by 2^h instead of $2^{2h-h'}$ in the first regime, and is therefore *marginal*. However, this is not a problem in this case since the effect of the “marginality” of the remainder is to produce the $|h|$ factor in (8.30), which, since the second regime is cut off at scale $3h_\epsilon$ and the integration over the super-renormalizable first regime produced an extra 2^{h_ϵ} (see (8.30)), is of little consequence. If one were to do things “right”, one would define the localization operator for the *massless* fields as the Taylor expansion to *second* order in k and first order in k_0 , and find that the $|h|$ factor in (8.30) can be dropped. We have not taken this approach here, since it complicates the definition of \mathcal{L} (which would differ between massive and massless blocks) as well as the symmetry discussion that we used in (8.17).

8.3 Two-point Schwinger function

We now compute the dominant part of the two-point Schwinger function for \mathbf{k} *well inside* the second regime, i.e.

$$\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\text{II}}^{(\omega)} := \bigcup_{h=\mathfrak{h}_2+1}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1-1} \text{supp} f_{h,\omega}.$$

Let

$$h_{\mathbf{k}} := \max\{h : f_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \neq 0\}$$

so that if $h \notin \{h_{\mathbf{k}}, h_{\mathbf{k}} - 1\}$, then $f_{h,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) = 0$.

1 - Schwinger function in terms of dressed propagators. Recall that the two-point Schwinger function can be computed in terms of the effective source term $\mathcal{X}^{(h)}$ defined in (5.27), see the comment after lemma 5.3. Since $h_{\mathbf{k}} \leq \bar{h}_1$, $\mathcal{X}^{(h)}$ is left invariant by the integration over the ultraviolet and the first regime, in the sense that $\mathcal{X}^{(\bar{h}_1)} = \mathcal{X}^{(\bar{h}_0)}$, with $\mathcal{X}^{(\bar{h}_0)}$ given by (7.39). We can therefore compute $\mathcal{X}^{(h)}$ for $h \in \{h_2, \dots, \bar{h}_1 - 1\}$ inductively using lemma 5.3, and find, similarly to (7.42), that

$$s_2(\mathbf{k}) = (\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega}(\mathbf{k}) + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega}(\mathbf{k})) (\mathbb{1} - \sigma(\mathbf{k}) - \sigma_{<h_{\mathbf{k}}}(\mathbf{k})) \quad (8.31)$$

where

$$\sigma(\mathbf{k}) := \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega} + (\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega})^{-1} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega} \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega} (\mathbb{1} - \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega}) \quad (8.32)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{<h_{\mathbf{k}}}(\mathbf{k}) := & \left(\mathbb{1} - (\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega})^{-1} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega} \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega} \right) \left(\sum_{h'=h_{\beta}}^{h_{\mathbf{k}}-2} \hat{W}_2^{(h')} \right) \\ & \cdot \left(\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega} - \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega} \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (8.33)$$

2 - Bounding the error terms. We now bound $\sigma(\mathbf{k})$ and $\sigma_{<h_{\mathbf{k}}}(\mathbf{k})$. We first note that

$$\left| (\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega})^{-1} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega} \right| \leq (\text{const.}) \quad (8.34)$$

which can be proved as follows: using (8.9), we write $\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega} = f_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} \hat{A}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega}^{-1}$ and

$$\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega} = f_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1} \hat{A}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega}^{-1} (\mathbb{1} + f_{\leq h_{\mathbf{k}}-1} \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{A}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega}^{-1})^{-1}$$

Therefore, noting that $f_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}(\mathbf{k}) + f_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1}(\mathbf{k}) = 1$, we obtain

$$(\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega})^{-1} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega} = f_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} \left[\mathbb{1} + f_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1} \left((\mathbb{1} + f_{\leq h_{\mathbf{k}}-1} \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{A}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega}^{-1})^{-1} - \mathbb{1} \right) \right]^{-1}. \quad (8.35)$$

Now, by (8.6), we see that $|\hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{A}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega}^{-1}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}}$, which implies (8.34). By inserting (8.34), (8.6) and (8.1) into (8.32), we obtain

$$|\sigma(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}} |U|. \quad (8.36)$$

Moreover, if we assume that

$$\left| \sum_{h'=h_{\beta}}^{\bar{h}_2} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{4h_{\mathbf{k}}} |U| \quad (8.37)$$

which will be proved after studying the third regime (9.63), then, since $3h_\epsilon \leq \mathfrak{h}_2 \leq h_{\mathbf{k}}$,

$$|\sigma_{<h_{\mathbf{k}}}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{h_\epsilon} |U|. \quad (8.38)$$

3 - Dominant part of the dressed propagators. We now compute $\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega}$: it follows from (8.10), (8.20) and (8.23) that

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega}(\mathbf{k}) + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & \bar{M}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) \\ 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}^{(M)} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{a}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}^{(m)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ \bar{M}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbb{1} + \sigma'(\mathbf{k})) \end{aligned} \quad (8.39)$$

where $\bar{M}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}$, $\bar{a}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}^{(M)}$ and $\bar{a}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}^{(m)}$ were defined in (8.25) and (8.24), and the error term σ' can be bounded using (8.30) and (8.27):

$$|\sigma'(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) \left(2^{\frac{h_{\mathbf{k}}-h_\epsilon}{2}} + 2^{\frac{3h_\epsilon-h_{\mathbf{k}}}{2}} + |U||h_\epsilon|2^{h_\epsilon} \right). \quad (8.40)$$

4 - Proof of Theorem 1.2. We now conclude the proof of Theorem 1.2, *under the assumption* (8.37). We define

$$B_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}(\mathbf{k}) := (\mathbb{1} + \sigma'(\mathbf{k})) (\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega}(\mathbf{k}) + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega}(\mathbf{k}))^{-1}$$

(i.e. the inverse of the matrix on the right side of (8.39), whose explicit expression is similar to the right side of (8.21)), and

$$\tilde{m}_2 := \tilde{m}_{\mathfrak{h}_2}, \quad z_2 := z_{\mathfrak{h}_2}, \quad v_2 := v_{\mathfrak{h}_2}$$

and use (8.14) to bound

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{m}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} - \tilde{m}_2| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}}, \quad |z_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} - z_2| \leq (\text{const.}) |U||h_\epsilon|2^{h_\epsilon}, \\ |v_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} - v_2| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|2^{\frac{1}{2}(h_{\mathbf{k}}+h_\epsilon)} \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\left| (B_{\mathfrak{h}_2}(\mathbf{k}) - B_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}(\mathbf{k})) B_{\mathfrak{h}_2}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) |U||h_\epsilon|2^{h_\epsilon}$$

which implies

$$B_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) = B_{\mathfrak{h}_2}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) (\mathbb{1} + O(|U||h_\epsilon|2^{h_\epsilon})). \quad (8.41)$$

We inject (8.41) into (8.39), which we then combine with (8.31), (8.36), (8.38) and (8.40), and find an expression for s_2 which is similar to the right side of (8.39) but with $h_{\mathbf{k}}$ replaced by \mathfrak{h}_2 . This concludes the proof of (1.18). Furthermore, the estimate (1.23) follows from (8.19), which concludes the proof of Theorem 1.2.

5 - Partial proof of (7.47). Before moving on to the third regime, we bound part of the sum on the left side of (7.47), which we recall was assumed to be true to prove (1.14) (see section 7.3). It follows from (8.6) that

$$\left| \sum_{h'=\mathfrak{h}_2}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_1} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{2h_\epsilon} |U|. \quad (8.42)$$

8.4 Intermediate regime: second to third

In the intermediate regime, we integrate over the first scales for which the effect of the extra Fermi points $\mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\omega$ cannot be neglected. As a consequence, the local part of $\hat{A}_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}(\mathbf{k})$ is not dominant, so that the proof of the inductive assumption (8.1) for $h = \mathfrak{h}_2$ must be discussed anew. In addition, we will see that dressing the propagator throughout the integrations over the first and second regimes will have shifted the Fermi points away from $\mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\omega$ by a small amount. Such an effect has not been seen so far because the position of $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$ is fixed by symmetry.

1 - Power counting estimate. We first prove that

$$\int d\mathbf{x} |\mathbf{x}^m \bar{g}_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}(\mathbf{x})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-\mathfrak{h}_2} \mathfrak{F}_{\mathfrak{h}_2}(\underline{m}). \quad (8.43)$$

The proof is slightly different from the proof in section 8.2: instead of splitting $\hat{g}_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}$ according to (8.10), we rewrite it as

$$\hat{g}_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) = f_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \left(\hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) + \mathcal{L}\hat{\mathfrak{W}}_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1} \left(\mathbb{1} + \left(\mathcal{R}\hat{\mathfrak{W}}_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right) \left(\mathbb{L}\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{[\mathfrak{h}_2],\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right) \right)^{-1} \quad (8.44)$$

(this decomposition suggests that the dominant part of $\hat{A}_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}$ is $\hat{A} + \mathcal{L}\hat{\mathfrak{W}}_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}$ instead of $\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}$) in which we recall that $\hat{A} \equiv \hat{A}_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}|_{U=0}$,

$$\hat{\mathfrak{W}}_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) := \hat{A}_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) - \hat{A}(\mathbf{k})$$

and

$$\mathbb{L}\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{[\mathfrak{h}_2],\omega}(\mathbf{k}) := \left(f_{\leq \mathfrak{h}_2+1,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) - \sum_{j \in \{0,1,2,3\}} f_{\leq \mathfrak{h}_2-2,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}) \right) \left(\hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) + \mathcal{L}\hat{\mathfrak{W}}_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1}(\mathbf{k}).$$

We want to estimate the behavior of (8.44) in $\mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega)}$, which we recall is a ball with four holes around each $\mathbf{p}_{F,j}^\omega$, $j = 0, 1, 2, 3$. The splitting in (8.44) is convenient in that it is easy to see that $\hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) + \mathcal{L}\hat{\mathfrak{W}}_{\mathfrak{h}_2,\omega}(\mathbf{k})$ satisfies the same estimates as $\hat{A}(\mathbf{k})$; in

particular, via proposition B.1 (see appendix B), we see that $\det(\hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) + \mathcal{L}\hat{\mathfrak{W}}_{\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega}(\mathbf{k})) \geq \det \hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) \cdot (1 + O(U))$ on $\mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega)}$, so that for all $n \leq 7$ and $\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega)}$,

$$\left| \partial_{\mathbf{k}}^n \left(\hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) + \mathcal{L}\hat{\mathfrak{W}}_{\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1} \right| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-\mathfrak{h}_2} \mathfrak{F}_{\mathfrak{h}_2}(\underline{n}) \quad (8.45)$$

and, moreover, for $m \leq 3$,

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathcal{R}\bar{\mathfrak{W}}_{\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega} * \mathbb{L}_{\mathfrak{g}[\mathfrak{h}_2], \omega}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) |U| |h_\epsilon| 2^{h_\epsilon} \mathfrak{F}_{\mathfrak{h}_2}(\underline{m}). \quad (8.46)$$

The proof of (8.43) is then concluded by injecting (8.45) and (8.46) into (8.44). We can then use the discussion in section 8.1 to bound

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m W_{2, \omega, \underline{\alpha}}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq \bar{C}_2 2^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2 + h_\epsilon} \mathfrak{F}_{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2}(\underline{m}) |U| \\ \frac{1}{\beta |\Lambda|} \int d\underline{\mathbf{x}} \left| (\underline{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}_4)^m W_{4, \omega, \underline{\alpha}}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) \right| \leq \bar{C}_2 \mathfrak{F}_{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2}(\underline{m}) |U| \\ \frac{1}{\beta |\Lambda|} \int d\underline{\mathbf{x}} \left| (\underline{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m W_{2l, \omega, \underline{\alpha}}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2)}(\underline{\mathbf{x}}) \right| \leq 2^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2 + h_\epsilon)(2-l)} \mathfrak{F}_{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2}(\underline{m}) (\bar{C}_2 |U|)^{l-1} \end{array} \right. \quad (8.47)$$

for some constant $\bar{C}_2 > 1$.

2 - Shift in the Fermi points. We now discuss the shift of the Fermi points, and show that $\hat{g}_{\leq \mathfrak{h}_2, \omega}$ has *at least* 8 singularities: $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^{(\omega, \mathfrak{h}_2)}$ for $j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ where

$$\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega, \mathfrak{h}_2)} = \mathbf{p}_{F,1}^\omega + (0, 0, \omega \Delta_{\mathfrak{h}_2}) \quad (8.48)$$

and

$$\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,2}^{(\omega, \mathfrak{h}_2)} = T^{-\omega} \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega, \mathfrak{h}_2)}, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,3}^{(\omega, \mathfrak{h}_2)} = T^\omega \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega, \mathfrak{h}_2)} \quad (8.49)$$

in which T^\pm denotes the spatial rotation by $\pm 2\pi/3$; and that

$$|\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}_2}| \leq (\text{const.}) \epsilon^2 |U| \quad (8.50)$$

(note that (8.49) follows immediately from the rotation symmetry (2.33), so we can restrict our discussion to $j = 1$).

Remark: Actually, we could prove in this section that $\hat{g}_{\leq \mathfrak{h}_2, \omega}$ has *exactly* 8 singularities, but this fact follows automatically from the discussion in section 9, for the same reason that the proof that the splittings (7.18) and (8.10) are well defined in the first and second regimes implies that no additional singularity can appear in those regimes. Since the third regime extends to $h \rightarrow -\infty$, proving that the splitting (8.10) is well defined in the third regime will imply that there are 8 Fermi points.

We will be looking for $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega, \mathfrak{h}_2)}$ in the form (8.48). In particular, its k_0 component vanishes, so that, by corollary B.2 (see appendix B), $\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}_2}$ solves

$$\hat{D}_{\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega}(\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}_2}) := \hat{A}_{\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega, (b, a)}^2(\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega, \mathfrak{h}_2)}) - \hat{A}_{\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega, (\tilde{b}, a)}(\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega, \mathfrak{h}_2)}) \hat{A}_{\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega, (b, \tilde{a})}(\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega, \mathfrak{h}_2)}) = 0. \quad (8.51)$$

In order to solve (8.51), we can use a Newton iteration, so we expand $\hat{D}_{\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega}$ around 0: it follows from the symmetries (2.35) and (2.36) that

$$\hat{D}_{\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega}(\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}_2}) = M_{\mathfrak{h}_2} + \omega Y_{\mathfrak{h}_2} \Delta_{\mathfrak{h}_2} + \Delta_{\mathfrak{h}_2}^2 R_{\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega}^{(2)}(\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}_2}) \quad (8.52)$$

with $(M_{\mathfrak{h}_2}, Y_{\mathfrak{h}_2}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, independent of ω . Furthermore by injecting (7.10) and (8.6) into (8.51), we find that

$$Y_{\mathfrak{h}_2} = \frac{3}{2} \gamma_1 \gamma_3 + O(\epsilon^2 |U|) + O(\epsilon^4), \quad M_{\mathfrak{h}_2} = O(\epsilon^4 |U|) \quad (8.53)$$

and

$$\left| R_{\mathfrak{h}_2, \omega}^{(2)}(\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}_2}) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) . \quad (8.54)$$

Therefore, by using a Newton scheme, one finds a root $\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}_2}$ of (8.51) and, by (8.53) and (8.54),

$$|\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}_2}| \leq (\text{const.}) \epsilon^2 |U|. \quad (8.55)$$

This concludes the proof of (8.48) and (8.50).

9 Third regime

Finally, we perform the multiscale integration in the third regime. Similarly to the first and second regimes, we prove by induction that $\bar{g}_{h, \omega, j}$ satisfies the same estimate as $g_{h, \omega, j}$ (see (4.56) and (4.54)): for all $m \leq 3$,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int d\mathbf{x} |x_0^{m_0} x^{m_k} \bar{g}_{h, \omega, j}(\mathbf{x})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h - m_0 h - m_k (h - h_\epsilon)} \\ \frac{1}{\beta |\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^{(h, \omega, j)}} |\hat{g}_{h, \omega, j}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{2h - 2h_\epsilon}. \end{array} \right. \quad (9.1)$$

which in terms of the hypotheses of lemma 5.2 means

$$c_k = 3, \quad c_g = 1, \quad \mathfrak{F}_h(m_0, m_1, m_2) = 2^{-m_0 h - (m_1 + m_2)(h - h_\epsilon)},$$

$C_g = (\text{const.})$ and $C_G = (\text{const.}) 2^{-2h_\epsilon}$.

Remark: As in the second regime, the estimates (9.1) are not optimal because the massive components scale differently from the massless ones.

Like in the first regime,

$$\ell_0 = 2 > \frac{c_k}{c_k - c_g} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

9.1 Power counting in the third regime

1 - Power counting estimate. By lemma 5.2 and (8.47), we find that for all $m \leq 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m B_{2l, \underline{\omega}, \underline{j}, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| &\leq 2^{h(3-2l)} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) 2^{2lh_\epsilon} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, 2}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}|=2l}} \\ &(c_1 2^{2h_\epsilon})^{N-1} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{(3-|P_v|)} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} (c_2 2^{-2h_\epsilon})^{l_v} |U|^{\max(1, l_v-1)} 2^{(2l_v-1)h_\epsilon} \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m B_{2l, \underline{\omega}, \underline{j}, \underline{\alpha}}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| &\leq 2^{h(3-2l)} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) 2^{2(l-1)h_\epsilon} \\ &\cdot \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{l_\tau} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, 2}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}|=2l}} c_1^{N-1} 2^{Nh_\epsilon} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau)} 2^{(3-|P_v|)} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{E}(\tau)} c_2^{l_v} |U|^{\max(1, l_v-1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (9.2)$$

2 - Bounding the sum of trees. We then bound the sum over trees as in the first regime (see (7.4) and (7.8)): if $l \geq 2$ then for $\theta \in (0, 1)$ and recalling that $\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2 = 3h_\epsilon + \text{const}$,

$$\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, 2}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}|=2l}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau) \setminus \{v_0\}} 2^{(3-|P_v|)} \leq 2^{2\theta(h-3h_\epsilon)} C_T^N \prod_{i=1}^N C_P^{2l_i}. \quad (9.3)$$

and if $l = 1$ then

$$\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_N^{(h)}} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}_{\tau, l_\tau, 2}^{(h)} \\ |P_{v_0}|=2}} \prod_{v \in \mathfrak{V}(\tau) \setminus \{v_0\}} 2^{(3-|P_v|)} \leq 2^{h-3h_\epsilon} C_T^N \prod_{i=1}^N C_P^{2l_i}. \quad (9.4)$$

Therefore, proceeding as in the proof of (7.10) and (7.12) we find that

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m W_{2,\omega,j,\alpha}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{2(h-h_\epsilon)} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) C_1 |U| \quad (9.5)$$

and

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_4)^m W_{4,\omega,j,\alpha}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) C_1 |U| \\ \frac{1}{\beta|\Lambda|} \int d\mathbf{x} \left| (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_{2l})^m W_{2l,\omega,j,\alpha}^{(h)}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{(3-2l)h+2\theta(h-3h_\epsilon)+(2l-1)h_\epsilon} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) (C_1 |U|)^{l-1} \end{cases} \quad (9.6)$$

for $l \geq 3$ and $m \leq 3$.

Remark: The estimates (9.2), (9.3) and (9.4) imply the convergence of the tree expansion (5.8), thus providing a convergent expansion of $W_{2l,\omega,\alpha}^{(h)}$ in U .

9.2 The dressed propagator

We now prove (9.1). We recall that (see (4.23))

$$\hat{g}_{h,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}) = f_{h,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{A}_{h,\omega,j}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) \quad (9.7)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{A}_{h,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}) = \hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) + f_{\leq h,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}) \hat{W}_2^{(h)}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{h'=h+1}^{\bar{h}_2} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}) \\ + \sum_{h'=\bar{h}_2}^{\bar{h}_1} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}) + \sum_{h'=\bar{h}_1}^{\bar{h}_0} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}). \end{aligned}$$

1 - $j = 0$ case. We first study the $j = 0$ case, which is similar to the discussion in the second regime. We use the localization operator defined in (7.15) and split $\hat{g}_{h,\omega,0}$ in the same way as in (8.10). We then compute $\mathcal{L}\hat{W}_2^{(h')}$ and bound $\mathcal{R}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,0} \mathbb{L}\hat{g}_{[h],\omega,0}$.

1-1 - Local part. The symmetry considerations of the first and second regime still hold (see (7.21) and (7.22)) so that (7.23) still holds:

$$\mathcal{L}\hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = - \begin{pmatrix} i\tilde{\zeta}_{h'} k_0 & \gamma_1 \tilde{\mu}_{h'} & 0 & \nu_{h'} \xi^* \\ \gamma_1 \tilde{\mu}_{h'} & i\tilde{\zeta}_{h'} k_0 & \nu_{h'} \xi & 0 \\ 0 & \nu_{h'} \xi^* & i\tilde{\zeta}_{h'} k_0 & \gamma_3 \tilde{\nu}_{h'} \xi \\ \nu_{h'} \xi & 0 & \gamma_3 \tilde{\nu}_{h'} \xi^* & i\tilde{\zeta}_{h'} k_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (9.8)$$

with $(\tilde{\zeta}_{h'}, \tilde{\mu}_{h'}, \tilde{\nu}_{h'}, \zeta_{h'}, \nu_{h'}) \in \mathbb{R}^5$. The estimates (8.14) through (8.16) hold, and it follows from (9.5) that if $h' \leq \bar{h}_2$, then

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{\zeta}_{h'}| \leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h'-2h_\epsilon}, \quad |\zeta_{h'}| \leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h'-2h_\epsilon}, \quad |\tilde{\mu}_{h'}| \leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{2h'-3h_\epsilon}, \\ |\nu_{h'}| \leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h'-h_\epsilon}, \quad |\tilde{\nu}_{h'}| \leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h'-2h_\epsilon}. \end{aligned} \quad (9.9)$$

Therefore

$$\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,0}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = - \begin{pmatrix} iz_h k_0 & \gamma_1 \tilde{m}_h & 0 & v_h \xi^* \\ \gamma_1 \tilde{m}_h & iz_h k_0 & v_h \xi & 0 \\ 0 & v_h \xi^* & iz_h k_0 & \gamma_3 \tilde{v}_h \xi \\ v_h \xi & 0 & \gamma_3 \tilde{v}_h \xi^* & iz_h k_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (9.10)$$

where $z_h, \tilde{z}_h, m_h, v_h$ and \tilde{v}_h are defined as in (8.18). and are bounded as in (8.19):

$$\begin{aligned} |\tilde{m}_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|, & |\tilde{z}_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|, & |z_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|, \\ |\tilde{v}_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|, & |v_h - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|. \end{aligned} \quad (9.11)$$

1-2 - Dominant part of $\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,0}$. Furthermore, we notice that the terms proportional to \tilde{z}_h are sub-dominant:

$$\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,0}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = \mathfrak{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,0}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega)(\mathbb{1} + \sigma_4(\mathbf{k}')) \quad (9.12)$$

where

$$\mathfrak{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,0}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) := - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \gamma_1 \tilde{m}_h & 0 & v_h \xi^* \\ \gamma_1 \tilde{m}_h & 0 & v_h \xi & 0 \\ 0 & v_h \xi^* & iz_h k_0 & \gamma_3 \tilde{v}_h \xi \\ v_h \xi & 0 & \gamma_3 \tilde{v}_h \xi^* & iz_h k_0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (9.13)$$

Before bounding σ_4 , we compute the inverse of (9.13) by block-diagonalizing it using proposition C.1 (see appendix C): if we define

$$\bar{k}_0 := z_h k_0, \quad \bar{\gamma}_1 := \tilde{m}_h \gamma_1, \quad \tilde{\xi} := \tilde{v}_h \xi, \quad \bar{\xi} := v_h \xi \quad (9.14)$$

then for $\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(h,\omega,0)}$,

$$\left(\mathfrak{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,0}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & \bar{M}_{h,0}^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) \\ 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a}_{h,0}^{(M)} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{a}_{h,0}^{(m)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ \bar{M}_{h,0}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbb{1} + O(2^{h-3h_\epsilon})) \quad (9.15)$$

where

$$\bar{a}_{h,0}^{(M)} := - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{\gamma}_1^{-1} \\ \bar{\gamma}_1^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{a}_{h,0}^{(m)}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') := - \frac{1}{\bar{k}_0^2 + \gamma_3^2 |\tilde{\xi}|^2} \begin{pmatrix} -i\bar{k}_0 & \gamma_3 \tilde{\xi} \\ \gamma_3 \tilde{\xi}^* & -i\bar{k}_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (9.16)$$

(the $O(2^{h-3h_\epsilon})$ term comes from the terms we neglected from $\bar{a}^{(m)}$ that are of order 2^{-3h_ϵ}) and

$$\bar{M}_{h,0}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega + \mathbf{k}') := - \frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}_1} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\xi}^* & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\xi} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (9.17)$$

In particular, this implies that, if $(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(h,\omega,0)}$, then

$$|\mathfrak{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,0}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}' + \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega)| \leq (\text{const.}) \begin{pmatrix} 2^{-h_\epsilon} & 2^{-2h_\epsilon} \\ 2^{-2h_\epsilon} & 2^{-h} \end{pmatrix} \quad (9.18)$$

in which the bound should be understood as follows: the upper-left element in (9.18) is the bound on the upper-left 2×2 block of $\mathfrak{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,0}^{-1}$, and similarly for the upper-right, lower-left and lower-right. In turn, (9.18) implies

$$|\sigma_4(\mathbf{k}')| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{h-2h\epsilon}. \quad (9.19)$$

1-3 - Irrelevant part. We now bound $\mathcal{R}W_{2,\omega,0}^{(h')} * \mathbb{L}\bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h,\omega,0]}$ in the same way as in the second regime, and find that for $m \leq 3$, if $h \leq h' \leq \bar{h}_0$, then

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathcal{R}W_{2,\omega,0}^{(h')} * \mathbb{L}\bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h,\omega,0]}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{h-2h\epsilon} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) (\text{const.}) |U| \quad (9.20)$$

so that

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathcal{R}\bar{A}_{h,\omega,0} * \mathbb{L}\bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h,\omega,0]}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{h-2h\epsilon} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) (\text{const.}) (1 + |h||U|). \quad (9.21)$$

This concludes the proof of (9.1) for $j = 0$.

2 - $j = 1$ case. We now turn to the case $j = 1$ ($j = 2, 3$ will then follow by using the $2\pi/3$ -rotation symmetry). Again, we split $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{h,\omega,1}$ in the same way as in (8.10), then we compute $\mathcal{L}\hat{W}_2^{(h')}$ and bound $\mathcal{R}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,1} \mathbb{L}\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h,\omega,1]}$. Before computing $\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}$ and bounding $\mathcal{R}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,1} \mathbb{L}\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h,\omega,1]}$, we first discuss the shift in the Fermi points $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}$ (i.e., the singularities of $\hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}^{-1}(\mathbf{k})$ in the vicinity of $\mathbf{p}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}$), due to the renormalization group flow.

2-1 - Shift in the Fermi points. We compute the position of the shifted Fermi points in the form

$$\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)} = \mathbf{p}_{F,1}^\omega + (0, 0, \omega\Delta_h) \quad (9.22)$$

and show that

$$|\Delta_h| \leq (\text{const.}) \epsilon^2 |U|. \quad (9.23)$$

The proof goes along the same lines as that in section 8.4.

Similarly to (8.51), Δ_h is a solution of

$$\hat{D}_{h,\omega,1}(\Delta_h) := \hat{A}_{h,\omega,1,(b,a)}^2(\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}) - \hat{A}_{h,\omega,1,(\tilde{b},a)}(\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}) \hat{A}_{h,\omega,1,(b,\tilde{a})}(\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}) = 0. \quad (9.24)$$

We expand $\hat{D}_{h,\omega,1}$ around Δ_{h+1} : it follows from the symmetries (2.35) and (2.36) that

$$\hat{D}_{h,\omega,1}(\Delta_h) = M_h + \omega Y_h(\Delta_h - \Delta_{h+1}) + (\Delta_h - \Delta_{h+1})^2 R_{h,\omega,1}^{(2)}(\Delta_h) \quad (9.25)$$

with $(M_h, Y_h) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, independent of ω . Furthermore,

$$M_h = \hat{D}_{h,\omega,1}(\Delta_{h+1}) = \hat{D}_{h,\omega,1}(\Delta_{h+1}) - \hat{D}_{h+1,\omega,1}(\Delta_{h+1})$$

so that, by injecting (9.5), (7.10) and (8.6) into (9.24) and using the symmetry structure of $\hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}(\mathbf{k})$ (which imply, in particular, that $|\hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) \epsilon$ in $\mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(\leq h,\omega,1)}$), we find

$$|M_h| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{2h-3h\epsilon} \epsilon^2 |U| \quad (9.26)$$

and

$$Y_h = \frac{3}{2} \gamma_1 \gamma_3 + O(\epsilon^2 |U|) + O(\epsilon^4). \quad (9.27)$$

as well as

$$\left| R_{h,\omega,1}^{(2)}(\Delta_h) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) (1 + \epsilon |U| |h|). \quad (9.28)$$

Therefore, by using a Newton scheme, we compute Δ_h satisfying (9.24) and, by (9.26), (9.27) and (9.28),

$$|\Delta_h - \Delta_{h+1}| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{2h-3h\epsilon} |U|. \quad (9.29)$$

This concludes the proof of (9.22) and (9.23).

2-2 - Local part. We now compute $\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}$. The computation is similar to the $j = 0$ case, though it is complicated slightly by the presence of constant terms in $\hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}$. Recall the \mathbf{x} -space representation of $\hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}$ (4.42). The localization operator has the same definition as (7.15), but because of the shift by $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}$ in the Fourier transform, its action in \mathbf{k} -space becomes

$$\mathcal{L}\hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}(\mathbf{k}) = \hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}(\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}) + (\mathbf{k} - \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}) \cdot \partial_{\mathbf{k}} \hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}(\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}).$$

In order to avoid confusion, we will denote the localization operator in \mathbf{k} space around $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}$ by $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_h$.

2-2-1 - Non-interacting local part. As a preliminary step, we discuss the action of $\hat{\mathcal{L}}$ on the *undressed* inverse propagator $\hat{A}(\mathbf{k})$. Let us first split $\hat{A}(\mathbf{k})$ into 2×2 blocks:

$$\hat{A}(\mathbf{k}) =: \begin{pmatrix} \hat{A}^{\xi\xi}(\mathbf{k}) & \hat{A}^{\xi\phi}(\mathbf{k}) \\ \hat{A}^{\phi\xi}(\mathbf{k}) & \hat{A}^{\phi\phi}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix}$$

in terms of which

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\mathcal{L}}_h \hat{A}^{\xi\xi}(\mathbf{k}'_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}) &= - \begin{pmatrix} ik_0 & \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_1 & ik_0 \end{pmatrix} \\
\hat{\mathcal{L}}_h \hat{A}^{\phi\phi}(\mathbf{k}'_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}) &= \hat{\mathcal{L}}_h \hat{A}^{\phi\xi}(\mathbf{k}'_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}) \\
&= - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_h^{(0)} + (-iv_h^{(0)} k'_{1,x} + \omega w_h^{(0)} k'_{1,y}) \\ m_h^{(0)} + (iv_h^{(0)} k'_{1,x} + \omega w_h^{(0)} k'_{1,y}) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
\hat{\mathcal{L}}_h \hat{A}^{\phi\phi}(\mathbf{k}'_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}) &= - \begin{pmatrix} ik'_{\omega,1,0} & \gamma_3(m_h^{(0)} + (i\tilde{v}_h^{(0)} k'_{1,x} + \omega w_h^{(0)} k'_{1,y})) \\ \gamma_3(m_h^{(0)} + (-i\tilde{v}_h^{(0)} k'_{1,x} + \omega w_h^{(0)} k'_{1,y})) & ik'_{\omega,1,0} \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned} \tag{9.30}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
m_h^{(0)} &= \gamma_1 \gamma_3 + O(\Delta_h), & v_h^{(0)} &= \frac{3}{2} + O(\epsilon^2, \Delta_h), \\
\tilde{v}_h^{(0)} &= \frac{3}{2} + O(\epsilon^2, \Delta_h), & w_h^{(0)} &= \frac{3}{2} + O(\epsilon^2, \Delta_h).
\end{aligned} \tag{9.31}$$

2-2-2 - Local part of \hat{W}_2 . We now turn our attention to $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_h \hat{W}_2^{(h')}$. In order to reduce the size of the coming equations, we split $\hat{W}_2^{(h')}$ into 2×2 blocks:

$$\hat{W}_2^{(h')} =: \begin{pmatrix} \hat{W}_2^{(h')\xi\xi} & \hat{W}_2^{(h')\xi\phi} \\ \hat{W}_2^{(h')\phi\xi} & \hat{W}_2^{(h')\phi\phi} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The symmetry structure around $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}$ is slightly different from that around $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$. Indeed (7.21) still holds, but $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}$ is not invariant under rotations, so that (7.22) becomes

$$\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)} = -\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(-\omega,h)} = R_v \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(-\omega,h)} = R_h \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)} = I \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)} = P \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(-\omega,h)}. \tag{9.32}$$

It then follows from proposition F.1 (see appendix F) that for all $(f, f') \in \{\xi, \phi\}^2$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\mathcal{L}}_h \hat{W}_2^{(h')ff'}(\mathbf{k}'_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}) &= - \begin{pmatrix} i\zeta_{h',1}^{ff'} k_0 & \mu_{h',1}^{ff'} + (i\nu_{h',1}^{ff'} k'_{1,x} + \omega \varpi_{h',1}^{ff'} k'_{1,y}) \\ \mu_{h',1}^{ff'} + (-i\nu_{h',1}^{ff'} k'_{1,x} + \omega \varpi_{h',1}^{ff'} k'_{1,y}) & i\zeta_{h',1}^{ff'} k_0 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned} \tag{9.33}$$

with $(\mu_{h',1}^{ff'}, \zeta_{h',1}^{ff'}, \nu_{h',1}^{ff'}, \varpi_{h',1}^{ff'}) \in \mathbb{R}^4$. In addition, by using the parity symmetry, it follows from (F.10) (see appendix F) that the $\xi\phi$ block is equal to the $\phi\xi$ block. Furthermore, it follows from (9.5) that for $h' \leq \bar{h}_2$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\mu_{h',1}^{ff'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{2(h'-h_\epsilon)}, & |\zeta_{h',1}^{ff'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h'-2h_\epsilon}, \\ |\nu_{h',1}^{ff'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h'-h_\epsilon}, & |\varpi_{h',1}^{ff'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h'-h_\epsilon}. \end{aligned} \quad (9.34)$$

If $h_2 \leq h' \leq \bar{h}_1$, then it follows from (8.6) that

$$\begin{aligned} |\zeta_{h',1}^{ff'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h_\epsilon}, \\ |\nu_{h',1}^{ff'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{\frac{1}{2}(h'+h_\epsilon)}, & |\varpi_{h',1}^{ff'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{\frac{1}{2}(h'+h_\epsilon)} \end{aligned} \quad (9.35)$$

and because $\hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega) = 0$ and $|\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)} - \mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{2h_\epsilon}$, by expanding $\hat{W}_2^{(h')}$ to first order around $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$, we find that it follows from (8.6) that

$$|\mu_{h',1}^{ff'}| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{\frac{1}{2}(h'+h_\epsilon)} 2^{2h_\epsilon} |U|. \quad (9.36)$$

Finally, if $h_1 \leq h' \leq \bar{h}_0$, then it follows from (7.10) that

$$\begin{aligned} |\zeta_{h',1}^{ff'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h'}, \\ |\nu_{h',1}^{ff'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h'}, & |\varpi_{h',1}^{ff'}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h'} \end{aligned} \quad (9.37)$$

and by expanding $\hat{W}_2^{(h')}$ to first order around $\mathbf{p}_{F,0}^\omega$, we find that

$$|\mu_{h',1}^{ff'}| \leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h'+2h_\epsilon}. \quad (9.38)$$

By using the improved estimate (7.56), we can refine these estimates for the inter-layer components, thus finding:

$$\begin{aligned} |\mu_{h',1}^{ff}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{\theta h'+3h_\epsilon}, \\ |\nu_{h',1}^{ff}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{\theta h'+h_\epsilon}, & |\varpi_{h',1}^{ff}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{\theta h'+h_\epsilon}, \\ |\zeta_{h',1}^{\phi\xi}| &= |\zeta_{h',1}^{\xi\phi}| \leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{\theta h'+h_\epsilon} \end{aligned} \quad (9.39)$$

for all $f \in \{\phi, \xi\}$.

2-2-3 - Interacting local part. Therefore, putting (9.33) together with (9.30), we find

$$\begin{aligned} &\hat{\mathcal{L}}_h \hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}(\mathbf{k}'_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}) \\ &= - \left(\begin{array}{cccc} iz_{h,1}^{\xi\xi} k_0 & \gamma_1(m_{h,1}^{\xi\xi} + K_{h,1}^{*\xi\xi}) & iz_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} k_0 & m_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} + K_{h,1}^{*\xi\phi} \\ \gamma_1(m_{h,1}^{\xi\xi} + K_{h,1}^{\xi\xi}) & iz_{h,1}^{\xi\xi} k_0 & m_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} + K_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} & iz_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} k_0 \\ iz_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} k_0 & m_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} + K_{h,1}^{*\xi\phi} & iz_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} k_0 & \gamma_3(m_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} + K_{h,1}^{\phi\phi}) \\ m_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} + K_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} & iz_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} k_0 & \gamma_3(m_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} + K_{h,1}^{*\phi\phi}) & iz_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} k_0 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (9.40)$$

with

$$K_{h,1}^{ff'} := iv_{h,1}^{ff'} k'_{1,x} + \omega w_{h,1}^{ff'} k'_{1,y}$$

for $(f, f') \in \{\phi, \xi\}^2$, and

$$\begin{aligned} m_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} &:= m_h^{(0)} + \frac{1}{\gamma_3} \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \mu_{h',1}^{\phi\phi}, & m_{h,1}^{\xi\xi} &:= 1 + \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \mu_{h',1}^{\xi\xi}, & m_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} &:= m_h^{(0)} + \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \mu_{h',1}^{\xi\phi}, \\ z_{h,1}^{ff} &:= 1 + \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \zeta_{h',1}^{ff}, & z_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} &:= \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \zeta_{h',1}^{\xi\phi}, \\ v_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} &:= \tilde{v}_h^{(0)} + \frac{1}{\gamma_3} \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \nu_{h',1}^{\phi\phi}, & v_{h,1}^{\xi\xi} &:= -\frac{1}{\gamma_1} \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \nu_{h',1}^{\xi\xi}, & v_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} &:= v_h^{(0)} - \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \nu_{h',1}^{\xi\phi}, \\ w_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} &:= w_h^{(0)} + \frac{1}{\gamma_3} \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \varpi_{h',1}^{\phi\phi}, & w_{h,1}^{\xi\xi} &:= \frac{1}{\gamma_1} \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \varpi_{h',1}^{\xi\xi}, & w_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} &:= w_h^{(0)} + \sum_{h'=h}^{\bar{h}_0} \varpi_{h',1}^{\xi\phi}. \end{aligned} \tag{9.41}$$

Furthermore, using the bounds (9.34) through (9.39),

$$\begin{aligned} |m_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} - m_h^{(0)}| + |m_{h,1}^{\xi\xi} - 1| + |m_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} - m_h^{(0)}| &\leq (\text{const.}) \epsilon^2 |U|, \\ |z_{h,1}^{ff} - 1| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|, \quad |z_{h,1}^{\xi\phi}| \leq (\text{const.}) |\log \epsilon| \epsilon |U|, \\ |v_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} - \tilde{v}_h^{(0)}| + |v_{h,1}^{\xi\xi}| + |v_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} - v_h^{(0)}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|, \\ |w_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} - w_h^{(0)}| + |w_{h,1}^{\xi\xi}| + |w_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} - w_h^{(0)}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U|. \end{aligned} \tag{9.42}$$

2-2-4 - Dominant part of $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_h \hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}$. Finally, we notice that the terms in (9.40) that are proportional to $z_{h,1}^{\xi\xi}$, $z_{h,1}^{\xi\phi}$ or $K_{h,1}^{\xi\xi}$ are subdominant:

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}}_h \hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}(\mathbf{k}'_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}) = \hat{\mathcal{L}}_h \hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}(\mathbf{k}'_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)})(1 + \sigma_{4,1}(\mathbf{k}'_1)) \tag{9.43}$$

where

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}}_h \hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}(\mathbf{k}'_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}) := - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \gamma_1 m_{h,1}^{\xi\xi} & 0 & m_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} + K_{h,1}^{*\xi\phi} \\ \gamma_1 m_{h,1}^{\xi\xi} & 0 & m_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} + K_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} & 0 \\ 0 & m_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} + K_{h,1}^{*\xi\phi} & iz_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} k_0 & \gamma_3 (m_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} + K_{h,1}^{\phi\phi}) \\ m_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} + K_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} & 0 & \gamma_3 (m_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} + K_{h,1}^{*\phi\phi}) & iz_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} k_0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{9.44}$$

Before bounding $\sigma_{4,1}$, we compute the inverse of (9.44) by block-diagonalizing it using proposition C.1 (see appendix C): if we define

$$\bar{k}_0 := z_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} k_0, \quad \bar{\gamma}_1 := m_{h,1}^{\xi\xi} \gamma_1, \quad \bar{\Xi}_1 := m_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} + K_{h,1}^{\xi\phi}, \quad \bar{x}_1 := \frac{2m_{h,1}^{\xi\phi}}{\bar{\gamma}_1 \gamma_3} K_{h,1}^{\xi\phi} - K_{h,1}^{\phi\phi} \quad (9.45)$$

then for $\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(h,\omega,1)}$,

$$\left(\mathfrak{L} \hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}(\mathbf{k}) \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \bar{M}_{h,1}^\dagger(\mathbf{k}) \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a}_{h,1}^{(M)} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{a}_{h,1}^{(m)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ \bar{M}_{h,1}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbf{1} + O(2^{h-3h_\epsilon})) \quad (9.46)$$

where

$$\bar{a}_{h,1}^{(M)} := - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \bar{\gamma}_1^{-1} \\ \bar{\gamma}_1^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{a}_{h,1}^{(m)}(\mathbf{p}_{F,1}^\omega + \mathbf{k}'_1) := \frac{1}{\bar{k}_0^2 + \gamma_3^2 |\bar{x}_1|^2} \begin{pmatrix} i\bar{k}_0 & \gamma_3 \bar{x}_1^* \\ \gamma_3 \bar{x}_1 & i\bar{k}_0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (9.47)$$

(the $O(2^{h-3h_\epsilon})$ term comes from the terms in $\bar{a}^{(m)}$ of order 2^{-3h_ϵ}) and

$$\bar{M}_{h,1}(\mathbf{p}_{F,1}^\omega + \mathbf{k}'_1) := -\frac{1}{\bar{\gamma}_1} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\Xi}_1^* & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\Xi}_1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (9.48)$$

In particular, this implies that if $(\mathbf{k}'_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)}) \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^{(h,\omega,1)}$, then

$$\left| [\hat{\mathfrak{L}}_h \hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}(\mathbf{k}'_1 + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(\omega,h)})]^{-1} \right| \leq (\text{const.}) \begin{pmatrix} 2^{2h_\epsilon-h} & 2^{h_\epsilon-h} \\ 2^{h_\epsilon-h} & 2^{-h} \end{pmatrix} \quad (9.49)$$

in which the bound should be understood as follows: the upper-left element in (9.49) is the bound on the upper-left 2×2 block of $\hat{\mathfrak{L}}_h \hat{A}_{h,\omega,1}^{-1}$, and similarly for the upper-right, lower-left and lower-right. In turn, using (9.49) we obtain

$$|\sigma_{4,1}(\mathbf{k}'_1)| \leq (\text{const.}) \epsilon (1 + |\log \epsilon| |U|). \quad (9.50)$$

2-3 - Irrelevant part. Finally, we are left with bounding $\mathcal{R} \bar{A}_{h,\omega,1} \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega,1}$, which we show is small. The bound is identical to (9.21): indeed, it follows from (9.46) and (9.49) that for all $m \leq 3$,

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega,1}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{-h} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m})$$

so that

$$\int d\mathbf{x} \left| \mathbf{x}^m \mathcal{R} \bar{A}_{h,\omega,1} * \mathbb{L} \bar{\mathfrak{g}}_{[h],\omega,1}(\mathbf{x}) \right| \leq 2^{h-2h_\epsilon} \mathfrak{F}_h(\underline{m}) (\text{const.}) (1 + |h| |U|). \quad (9.51)$$

3 - $j = 2, 3$ cases. The cases with $j = 2, 3$ follow from the $2\pi/3$ -rotation symmetry (2.33):

$$\hat{g}_{h,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}'_j + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j}^{(\omega,h)}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{T}_{T\mathbf{k}'_j + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j-\omega}^{(\omega,h)}} \end{pmatrix} \hat{g}_{h,\omega,j}(T\mathbf{k}'_j + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j-\omega}^{(\omega,h)}) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{T}_{T\mathbf{k}'_j + \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,j-\omega}^{(\omega,h)}}^\dagger \end{pmatrix} \quad (9.52)$$

where T and $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}}$ were defined above (2.33), and $\tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,4}^{(-,h)} \equiv \tilde{\mathbf{p}}_{F,1}^{(-,h)}$.

9.3 Two-point Schwinger function

We now compute the dominant part of the two-point Schwinger function for \mathbf{k} *well inside* the third regime, i.e.

$$\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\text{III}}^{(\omega,j)} := \bigcup_{h=\mathfrak{h}_\beta+1}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2-1} \text{supp} f_{h,\omega,j}.$$

Let

$$h_{\mathbf{k}} := \max\{h : f_{h,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}) \neq 0\}$$

so that if $h \notin \{h_{\mathbf{k}}, h_{\mathbf{k}} - 1\}$, then $f_{h,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}) = 0$.

1 - Schwinger function in terms of dressed propagators. Recall that the two-point Schwinger function can be computed in terms of the effective source term $\mathcal{X}^{(h)}$, see (5.27) and comment after Lemma 5.3. Since $h_{\mathbf{k}} \leq \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2$, $\mathcal{X}^{(h)}$ is left invariant by the integration over the ultraviolet, the first and the second regimes, in the sense that $\mathcal{X}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2)} = \mathcal{X}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0)}$, with $\mathcal{X}^{(\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_0)}$ given by (7.39). Therefore, we can compute $\mathcal{X}^{(h)}$ for $h \in \{\mathfrak{h}_\beta, \dots, \bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2 - 1\}$ inductively using lemma 5.3, and find, similarly to (7.42) and (8.31), that

$$s_2(\mathbf{k}) = (\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}) + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k})) (\mathbb{1} - \sigma(\mathbf{k}) - \sigma_{<h_{\mathbf{k}}}(\mathbf{k})) \quad (9.53)$$

where

$$\sigma(\mathbf{k}) := \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,j} + (\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,j} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega,j})^{-1} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,j} \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega,j} (\mathbb{1} - \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,j}) \quad (9.54)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{<h_{\mathbf{k}}}(\mathbf{k}) := & \left(\mathbb{1} - (\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,j} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega,j})^{-1} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,j} \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega,j} \right) \left(\sum_{h'=\mathfrak{h}_\beta}^{h_{\mathbf{k}}-2} \hat{W}_2^{(h')} \right) \\ & \cdot \left(\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,j} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega,j} - \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega,j} \hat{W}_2^{(h_{\mathbf{k}}-1)} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,j} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (9.55)$$

Similarly to (8.34), we have

$$|(\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,j} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega,j})^{-1} \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,j}| \leq (\text{const.}) \quad (9.56)$$

and, by (9.5) and (9.1), we have

$$\begin{cases} |\sigma(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}-2h_{\epsilon}}|U| \\ |\sigma_{<h_{\mathbf{k}}}(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}-2h_{\epsilon}}|U|. \end{cases} \quad (9.57)$$

2 - Dominant part of the dressed propagators. We now compute $\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,j} + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega,j}$.

2-1 - $j = 0$ case. We first treat the case $j = 0$. It follows from (the analogue of) (8.10), (9.12) and (9.15), that

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,0}(\mathbf{k}) + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega,0}(\mathbf{k}) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & \bar{M}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},0}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}) \\ 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},0}^{(M)} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{a}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},0}^{(m)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ \bar{M}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},0}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbb{1} + \sigma'_0(\mathbf{k})) \end{aligned} \quad (9.58)$$

where $\bar{M}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},0}$, $\bar{a}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},0}^{(M)}$ and $\bar{a}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},0}^{(m)}$ were defined in (9.17) and (9.16), and the error term σ'_0 can be bounded using (9.21) and (9.19):

$$|\sigma'_0(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}-2h_{\epsilon}} (2^{-h_{\epsilon}} + |h_{\mathbf{k}}||U|). \quad (9.59)$$

2-2 - $j = 1$ case. We now consider $j = 1$. It follows from (9.43) and (9.46) that

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,0}(\mathbf{k}) + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega,0}(\mathbf{k}) = \\ & \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & \bar{M}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}^{\dagger}(\mathbf{k}) \\ 0 & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}^{(M)} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{a}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}^{(m)}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ \bar{M}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}(\mathbf{k}) & \mathbb{1} \end{pmatrix} (\mathbb{1} + \sigma'_1(\mathbf{k})) \end{aligned} \quad (9.60)$$

where $\bar{M}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}$, $\bar{a}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}^{(M)}$ and $\bar{a}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}^{(m)}$ were defined in (9.48) and (9.47), and the error term σ'_1 can be bounded using (9.51) and (9.50):

$$|\sigma'_1(\mathbf{k})| \leq (\text{const.}) \left(2^{h_{\epsilon}}(1 + |h_{\epsilon}||U|) + 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}-2h_{\epsilon}}(2^{-h_{\epsilon}} + |h_{\mathbf{k}}||U|) \right). \quad (9.61)$$

2-3 - $j = 2, 3$ cases. The cases with $j = 2, 3$ follow from the $2\pi/3$ -rotation symmetry (2.33) (see (9.52)).

3 - Proof of Theorem 1.3. We now conclude the proof of Theorem 1.3. We focus our attention on $j = 0, 1$ since the cases with $j = 2, 3$ follow by symmetry. Similarly to section 8.3, we define

$$B_{h_{\mathbf{k}},j}(\mathbf{k}) := (\mathbb{1} + \sigma'_j(\mathbf{k})) (\hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}},\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}) + \hat{g}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}-1,\omega,j}(\mathbf{k}))^{-1}$$

(i.e. the inverse of the matrix on the right side of (9.58) for $j = 0$, (9.60) for $j = 1$, whose explicit expression is similar to the right side of (9.13) and (9.44)), and

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{m}_{3,0} &:= \tilde{m}_{\mathfrak{h}_\beta}, & z_{3,0} &:= z_{\mathfrak{h}_2}, & v_{3,0} &:= v_{\mathfrak{h}_2}, & \tilde{v}_{3,0} &:= \tilde{v}_{\mathfrak{h}_2}, \\ \tilde{m}_{3,1} &:= m_{\mathfrak{h}_\beta,1}^{\xi\xi}, & \bar{m}_{3,1} &:= m_{\mathfrak{h}_\beta,1}^{\phi\phi}, & m_{3,1} &:= m_{\mathfrak{h}_\beta,1}^{\xi\phi}, & z_{3,1} &:= z_{\mathfrak{h}_\beta,1}^{\phi\phi}, \\ \bar{v}_{3,1} &:= v_{\mathfrak{h}_\beta,1}^{\xi\phi}, & \bar{w}_{3,1} &:= w_{\mathfrak{h}_\beta,1}^{\xi\phi}, & \tilde{v}_{3,1} &:= v_{\mathfrak{h}_\beta,1}^{\phi\phi}, & \tilde{w}_{3,1} &:= w_{\mathfrak{h}_\beta,1}^{\phi\phi}\end{aligned}$$

and use (9.9) and (9.34) to bound

$$\begin{aligned}|\tilde{m}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} - \tilde{m}_{3,0}| + |m_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}^{\xi\xi} - \tilde{m}_{3,1}| + |m_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}^{\phi\phi} - \bar{m}_{3,1}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{2h_{\mathbf{k}}-3h_\epsilon}, \\ |m_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}^{\xi\phi} - m_{3,1}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{2h_{\mathbf{k}}-2h_\epsilon}, \\ |z_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} - z_{3,1}| + |z_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}^{\phi\phi} - z_{3,0}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}-2h_\epsilon}, \\ |v_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} - v_{3,0}| + |v_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}^{\xi\phi} - v_{3,1}| + |w_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}^{\xi\phi} - w_{3,1}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}-h_\epsilon}, \\ |\tilde{v}_{h_{\mathbf{k}}} - \tilde{v}_{3,0}| + |v_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}^{\phi\phi} - \tilde{v}_{3,1}| + |w_{h_{\mathbf{k}},1}^{\phi\phi} - \tilde{w}_{3,1}| &\leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}-2h_\epsilon}\end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\left| (B_{\mathfrak{h}_2,j}(\mathbf{k}) - B_{h_{\mathbf{k}},j}(\mathbf{k})) B_{\mathfrak{h}_2,j}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) |U| 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}-2h_\epsilon}$$

which implies

$$B_{h_{\mathbf{k}}}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) = B_{\mathfrak{h}_2}^{-1}(\mathbf{k}) (\mathbb{1} + O(|U| 2^{h_{\mathbf{k}}-2h_\epsilon})). \quad (9.62)$$

We inject (9.62) into (9.58) and (9.60), which we then combine with (9.53), (9.57), (9.59) and (9.61), and find an expression for s_2 which is similar to the right side of (9.58) and (9.60) but with $h_{\mathbf{k}}$ replaced by \mathfrak{h}_2 . This concludes the proof of (1.24). Furthermore, the estimate (1.29) follows from (9.11) and (9.42) as well as (9.31) and (9.23), which concludes the proof of Theorem 1.3.

4 - Proof of (7.47) and (8.37). In order to conclude the proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 as well as the Main Theorem, we still have to bound the sums on the left side of (7.47) and of (8.37), which we recall were assumed to be true to prove (1.14) and (1.18) (see sections 7.3 and 8.3). It follows from (9.5) that

$$\left| \sum_{h'=\mathfrak{h}_\beta}^{\bar{\mathfrak{h}}_2} \hat{W}_2^{(h')}(\mathbf{k}) \right| \leq (\text{const.}) 2^{4h_\epsilon} |U|. \quad (9.63)$$

This, along with (8.42) concludes the proofs of (7.47) and (8.37), and thus concludes the proof of Theorems 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 as well as the Main Theorem.

10 Conclusion

We considered a tight-binding model of bilayer graphene describing spin-less fermions hopping on two hexagonal layers in Bernal stacking, in the presence of short range inter-

actions. We assumed that only three hopping parameters are different from zero (those usually called γ_0, γ_1 and γ_3 in the literature), in which case the Fermi surface at half-filling degenerates to a collection of 8 Fermi points. Under a smallness assumption on the interaction strength U and on the transverse hopping ϵ , we proved by rigorous RG methods that the specific ground state energy and correlation functions in the thermodynamic limit are analytic in U , uniformly in ϵ . Our proof requires a detailed analysis of the crossover regimes from one in which the two layers are effectively decoupled, to one where the effective dispersion relation is approximately parabolic around the central Fermi points (and the inter-particle interaction is effectively marginal), to the deep infrared one, where the effective dispersion relation is approximately conical around each Fermi points (and the inter-particle interaction is effectively irrelevant). Such an analysis, in which the influence of the flow of the effective constants in one regime has crucial repercussions in lower regimes, is, to our knowledge, novel.

We expect our proof to be adaptable without substantial efforts to the case where γ_4 and Δ are different from zero, as in (1.5), the intra-layer next-to-nearest neighbor hopping γ'_0 is $O(\epsilon)$, the chemical potential is $O(\epsilon^3)$, and the temperature is larger than $(\text{const.})\epsilon^4$. At smaller scales, the Fermi set becomes effectively one-dimensional, which thoroughly changes the scaling properties. In particular, the effective inter-particle interaction becomes marginal, again, and its flow tends to grow logarithmically. Perturbative analysis thus breaks down at exponentially small temperatures in ϵ and in U , and it should be possible to rigorously control the system down to such temperatures. Such an analysis could prove difficult, because it requires fine control on the geometry of the Fermi surface, as in [BGM06] and in [FKT04a, FKT04b, FKT04c], where the Fermi liquid behavior of a system of interacting electrons was proved, respectively down to exponentially small and zero temperatures, under different physical conditions. We hope to come back to this issue in the future.

Another possible extension would be the study of crossover effects on other physical observables, such as the conductivity, in the spirit of [Ma11]. In addition, it would be interesting to study the case of three-dimensional Coulomb interactions, which is physically interesting in describing *clean* bilayer graphene samples, i.e. where screening effects are supposedly negligible. It may be possible to draw inspiration from the analysis of [GMP10, GMP11b] to construct the ground state, order by order in renormalized perturbation theory. The construction of the theory in the second and third regimes would pave the way to understanding the universality of the conductivity in the deep infrared, beyond the regime studied in [Ma11].

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A Computation of the Fermi points

In this appendix, we prove (3.2).

Proposition A.1

Given

$$\Omega(k) := 1 + 2e^{-\frac{3}{2}ik_x} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k_y\right),$$

the solutions for $k \in \hat{\Lambda}_\infty$ (see (2.4) and following lines for the definition of $\hat{\Lambda}$ and $\hat{\Lambda}_\infty$) of

$$\Omega^2(k) - \gamma_1\gamma_3\Omega^*(k)e^{-3ik_x} = 0 \quad (\text{A.1})$$

with

$$0 < \gamma_1\gamma_3 < 2$$

are

$$\begin{cases} p_{F,0}^\omega := \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \omega\frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}\right) \\ p_{F,1}^\omega := \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \omega\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arccos\left(\frac{1-\gamma_1\gamma_3}{2}\right)\right) \\ p_{F,2}^\omega := \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\gamma_1\gamma_3}(2-\gamma_1\gamma_3)}{2}\right), \omega\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arccos\left(\frac{1+\gamma_1\gamma_3}{2}\right)\right) \\ p_{F,3}^\omega := \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+\gamma_1\gamma_3}(2-\gamma_1\gamma_3)}{2}\right), \omega\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arccos\left(\frac{1+\gamma_1\gamma_3}{2}\right)\right) \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

for $\omega \in \{+, -\}$.

Proof: We define

$$C := \cos\left(\frac{3}{2}k_x\right), \quad S := \sin\left(\frac{3}{2}k_x\right), \quad Y := \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}k_y\right), \quad G := \gamma_1\gamma_3$$

in terms of which (A.1) becomes

$$\begin{cases} 4(2C^2 - 1)Y^2 + 2C(2 - G)Y + 1 - G(2C^2 - 1) = 0 \\ -2S(C(4Y^2 - G) + Y(2 - G)) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

1 - If $S = \sin((3/2)k_x) = 0$, then $k_x \in \{0, 2\pi/3\}$. Furthermore, since $k \in \hat{\Lambda}_\infty$, if $k_x = 0$ then $k_y = 0$, which is not a solution of (A.1) as long as $G < 3$. Therefore $k_x = 2\pi/3$, so that $C = -1$, and Y solves

$$4Y^2 - 2(2 - G)Y + 1 - G = 0$$

so that

$$Y = \frac{2 - G \pm G}{4}$$

and therefore

$$k_y = \pm \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{or} \quad k_y = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arccos\left(\frac{1-G}{2}\right).$$

2 - If $S \neq 0$, then

$$C(4Y^2 - G) = -Y(2 - G)$$

so that the first of (A.3) becomes $4Y^2 = 1 + G$, which implies

$$Y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{1+G}}{2}, \quad C = \mp \frac{\sqrt{1+G}(2-G)}{2}$$

so that

$$k_x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+G}(2-G)}{2}\right), \quad k_y = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+G}}{2}\right)$$

or

$$k_x = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+G}(2-G)}{2}\right), \quad k_y = \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arccos\left(\frac{\sqrt{1+G}}{2}\right).$$

□

B 4×4 matrix inversions

In this appendix, we give the explicit expression of the determinant and the inverse of matrices that have the form of the inverse free propagator. The result is collected in the following proposition and corollary, whose proofs are straightforward, brute force, computations.

Proposition B.1

Given a matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} i\mathfrak{x} & \mathfrak{a}^* & 0 & \mathfrak{b}^* \\ \mathfrak{a} & i\mathfrak{x} & \mathfrak{b} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathfrak{b}^* & i\mathfrak{z} & \mathfrak{c} \\ \mathfrak{b} & 0 & \mathfrak{c}^* & i\mathfrak{z} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{B.1})$$

with $(\mathfrak{x}, \mathfrak{z}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{c}) \in \mathbb{C}^3$. We have

$$\det A = (|\mathfrak{b}|^2 + \mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x})^2 + |\mathfrak{a}|^2\mathfrak{z}^2 + |\mathfrak{c}|^2(\mathfrak{x}^2 + |\mathfrak{a}|^2) - 2\mathcal{R}e(\mathfrak{a}^*\mathfrak{b}^2\mathfrak{c}) \quad (\text{B.2})$$

and

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{pmatrix} \mathfrak{g}_{a,a} & \mathfrak{g}_{a,\bar{b}} & \mathfrak{g}_{a,\bar{a}} & \mathfrak{g}_{a,b} \\ \mathfrak{g}_{a,\bar{b}}^+ & \mathfrak{g}_{a,a} & \mathfrak{g}_{a,b}^+ & \mathfrak{g}_{a,\bar{a}}^+ \\ \mathfrak{g}_{a,\bar{a}}^+ & \mathfrak{g}_{a,b} & \mathfrak{g}_{\bar{a},\bar{a}} & \mathfrak{g}_{\bar{a},b} \\ \mathfrak{g}_{a,b}^+ & \mathfrak{g}_{a,\bar{a}} & \mathfrak{g}_{\bar{a},b}^+ & \mathfrak{g}_{\bar{a},\bar{a}} \end{pmatrix}$$

with

$$\begin{cases} \mathfrak{g}_{a,a} = -i\mathfrak{z}|\mathfrak{b}|^2 - i\mathfrak{r}(\mathfrak{z}^2 + |\mathfrak{c}|^2) \\ \mathfrak{g}_{a,\bar{b}} = \mathfrak{z}^2\mathfrak{a}^* - \mathfrak{c}^*((\mathfrak{b}^*)^2 - \mathfrak{a}^*\mathfrak{c}) \\ \mathfrak{g}_{a,\bar{a}} = i\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{a}^*\mathfrak{b} + i\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{b}^*\mathfrak{c}^* \\ \mathfrak{g}_{a,b} = \mathfrak{b}((\mathfrak{b}^*)^2 - \mathfrak{a}^*\mathfrak{c}) + \mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{b}^* \\ \mathfrak{g}_{\bar{a},b} = -\mathfrak{a}((\mathfrak{b}^*)^2 - \mathfrak{a}^*\mathfrak{c}) + \mathfrak{r}^2\mathfrak{c} \\ \mathfrak{g}_{\bar{a},\bar{a}} = -i\mathfrak{z}|\mathfrak{a}|^2 - i\mathfrak{r}(\mathfrak{r}\mathfrak{z} + |\mathfrak{b}|^2). \end{cases} \quad (\text{B.3})$$

and given a function $\mathfrak{g}(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{z})$,

$$\mathfrak{g}^+(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{c}, \mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{z}) := \mathfrak{g}^*(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{c}, -\mathfrak{r}, -\mathfrak{z}).$$

Corollary B.2

If $\mathfrak{z} = \mathfrak{r} = 0$, then

$$\det A = |\mathfrak{b}^2 - \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{c}^*|^2 \geq 0. \quad (\text{B.4})$$

In particular, A is invertible if and only if $\mathfrak{b}^2 \neq \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{c}^*$.

C Block diagonalization

In this appendix, we give the formula for block-diagonalizing 4×4 matrices, which is useful to separate the massive block from the massless one. The result is collected in the following proposition, whose proof is straightforward.

Proposition C.1

Given a 4×4 complex matrix B , which can be written in block-form as

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} B^{\xi\xi} & B^{\xi\phi} \\ B^{\xi\phi} & B^{\phi\phi} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{C.1})$$

in which $B^{\xi\xi}$, $B^{\xi\phi}$ and $B^{\phi\phi}$ are 2×2 complex matrices and $B^{\xi\xi}$ and $B^{\phi\phi}$ are invertible, we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ -B^{\xi\phi}(B^{\xi\xi})^{-1} & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} B \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & -(B^{\xi\xi})^{-1}B^{\xi\phi} \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B^{\xi\xi} & 0 \\ 0 & B^{\phi\phi} - B^{\xi\phi}(B^{\xi\xi})^{-1}B^{\xi\phi} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (\text{C.2})$$

If $B^{\phi\phi} - B^{\xi\phi}(B^{\xi\xi})^{-1}B^{\xi\phi}$ is invertible then

$$(B^{\phi\phi} - B^{\xi\phi}(B^{\xi\xi})^{-1}B^{\xi\phi})^{-1}$$

is the lower-right block of B^{-1} .

D Bound of the propagator in the II-III intermediate regime

In this appendix, we prove the assertion between (3.38) and (3.39), that is that the determinant of the inverse propagator is bounded below by (const.) ϵ^8 in the intermediate regime between the second and third regimes. Using the symmetry under $k_x \mapsto -k_x$ and under $2\pi/3$ rotations, we restrict our discussion to $\omega = +$ and $k_y - p_{F,0,y}^+ > 0$. In a coordinate frame centered at $p_{F,0}^+$, we denote with some abuse of notation $\mathbf{k}'_{+,0} = (k_0, k_x, k_y)$ and $p_{F,1}^+ = (0, D\bar{\epsilon}^2)$, where $\bar{\epsilon}^2 \frac{3}{2} \gamma_3$ and $D = \frac{8}{27} \frac{\gamma_1}{\gamma_3} (1 + O(\epsilon^2))$ (see (3.3)). Note that $D > 0$ is uniformly bounded away from 0 for $\bar{\epsilon}$ small (recall that $\gamma_1 = \epsilon$ and $\gamma_3 = 0.33\epsilon$). In these coordinates, we restrict to $k_y > 0$, and the first and third conditions in (3.37) read

$$\sqrt{k_0^2 + \bar{\epsilon}^2(k_x^2 + k_y^2)} \geq \bar{\kappa}\bar{\epsilon}^3, \quad \sqrt{k_0^2 + \bar{\epsilon}^2(9k_x^2 + (k_y - D\bar{\epsilon}^2)^2)} \geq \bar{\kappa}\bar{\epsilon}^3, \quad (\text{D.1})$$

where $\bar{\kappa}\bar{\kappa}_2(\frac{2\epsilon}{3\gamma_3})^3$. The second condition in (3.37) implies that $(k_x^2 + k_y^2) \leq (\text{const.}) \epsilon^2$, in which case the desired bound (that is, $|\det \hat{A}| \geq (\text{const.}) \epsilon^8$, with $\det \hat{A}$ as in (3.38)) reads

$$\epsilon^2 k_0^2 + \frac{81}{16} |(ik_x + k_y)^2 - D\bar{\epsilon}^2(-ik_x + k_y)|^2 \geq (\text{const.}) \epsilon^8. \quad (\text{D.2})$$

Therefore, the desired estimate follows from the following Proposition, which is proved below.

Proposition D.1

For all $D, \epsilon > 0$, if $(k_0, k_x, k_y) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ satisfies

$$k_y > 0, \quad \sqrt{k_0^2 + \bar{\epsilon}^2(k_x^2 + k_y^2)} > \bar{\kappa}\bar{\epsilon}^3, \quad \sqrt{k_0^2 + \bar{\epsilon}^2(9k_x^2 + (k_y - D\bar{\epsilon}^2)^2)} > \bar{\kappa}\bar{\epsilon}^3$$

for some constant $\bar{\kappa} > 0$, then, for all $\alpha > 0$, we have

$$\bar{\epsilon}^2 k_0^2 + \alpha |(ik_x + k_y)^2 - D\bar{\epsilon}^2(-ik_x + k_y)|^2 > C\bar{\epsilon}^8, \quad (\text{D.3})$$

where

$$C := \min \left(1, \frac{\alpha D^2}{12}, \frac{\alpha(473 - 3\sqrt{105})\bar{\kappa}^2}{288} \right) \frac{\bar{\kappa}^2}{4}.$$

Proof: We rewrite the left side of (D.3) as

$$l := \bar{\epsilon}^2 k_0^2 + \alpha (-k_x^2 + k_y^2 - D\bar{\epsilon}^2 k_y)^2 + \alpha k_x^2 (2k_y + D\bar{\epsilon}^2)^2.$$

If $|k_0| > \bar{\kappa}\bar{\epsilon}^3/2$, then $l > \bar{\kappa}^2\bar{\epsilon}^8/4$ from which (D.3) follows. If $|k_0| \leq \bar{\kappa}\bar{\epsilon}^3/2$, then

$$k_x^2 + k_y^2 > \frac{3}{4}\bar{\kappa}^2\bar{\epsilon}^4, \quad 9k_x^2 + (k_y - D\bar{\epsilon}^2)^2 > \frac{3}{4}\bar{\kappa}^2\bar{\epsilon}^4.$$

If $|k_x| > (1/4\sqrt{3})\bar{\kappa}\bar{\epsilon}^2$, then, using the fact that $k_y > 0$, $l > \alpha(1/48)D^2\bar{\kappa}^2\bar{\epsilon}^8$ from which (D.3) follows. If $|k_x| \leq (1/4\sqrt{3})\bar{\kappa}\bar{\epsilon}^2$, then

$$k_y > \sqrt{\frac{35}{48}}\bar{\kappa}\bar{\epsilon}^2, \quad |k_y - D\bar{\epsilon}^2| > \frac{3}{4}\bar{\kappa}\bar{\epsilon}^2$$

so that

$$|k_y(k_y - D\bar{\epsilon}^2)| - k_x^2 > \frac{3\sqrt{105} - 1}{48}\bar{\kappa}^2\bar{\epsilon}^4$$

and $l > \alpha((3\sqrt{105} - 1)^2/2304)\bar{\kappa}^4\bar{\epsilon}^8$ from which (D.3) follows. \square

E Symmetries

In this appendix, we prove that the symmetries listed in (2.32) through (2.38) leave h_0 and \mathcal{V} invariant. We first recall

$$h_0 = -\frac{1}{\chi_0(2^{-M}|k_0|)\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta, L}^*} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^+ & \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^+ \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A^{\xi\xi}(\mathbf{k}) & A^{\xi\phi}(\mathbf{k}) \\ A^{\phi\xi}(\mathbf{k}) & A^{\phi\phi}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^- \\ \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^- \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{E.1})$$

with

$$A^{\xi\xi}(\mathbf{k}) := \begin{pmatrix} ik_0 & \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_1 & ik_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^{\xi\phi}(\mathbf{k}) \equiv A^{\phi\xi}(\mathbf{k}) := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Omega^*(k) \\ \Omega(k) & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^{\phi\phi}(\mathbf{k}) := \begin{pmatrix} ik_0 & \gamma_3\Omega(k)e^{3ik_x} \\ \gamma_3\Omega^*(k)e^{-3ik_x} & ik_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$\mathcal{V}(\psi) = \frac{U}{(\beta|\Lambda|)^3} \sum_{(\alpha,\alpha')} \sum_{\mathbf{k}_1,\mathbf{k}_2,\mathbf{k}_3} \hat{v}_{\alpha,\alpha'}(k_1 - k_2) \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_1,\alpha}^+ \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_2,\alpha}^- \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_3,\alpha'}^+ \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_3,\alpha'}^- \quad (\text{E.2})$$

where

$$\hat{v}_{\alpha,\alpha'}(k) := \sum_{x \in \Lambda} e^{ik \cdot x} v(x + d_\alpha - d_{\alpha'}).$$

1 - Global $U(1)$. Follows immediately from the fact that there are as many ψ^+ as ψ^- in h_0 and \mathcal{V} . \square

2 - $2\pi/3$ rotation. We have

$$\Omega(e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}\sigma_2 k}) = e^{il_2 \cdot k} \Omega(k), \quad e^{3i(e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}\sigma_2 k})|_x} = e^{-3il_2 \cdot k} e^{3ik_x}$$

so that $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger A^{\phi\phi}(T^{-1}\mathbf{k})\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}} = A^{\phi\phi}(\mathbf{k})$ and $A^{\xi\phi}(T^{-1}\mathbf{k})\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}} = A^{\xi\phi}(\mathbf{k})$. This, together with $A^{\xi\xi}(T^{-1}\mathbf{k}) = A^{\xi\xi}(\mathbf{k})$, implies that h_0 is invariant under (2.33).

Furthermore, interpreting $e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}\sigma_2}$ as a rotation in \mathbb{R}^3 around the z axis,

$$e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}\sigma_2} d_a = d_a, \quad e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}\sigma_2} d_{\bar{b}} = d_{\bar{b}}, \quad e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}\sigma_2} d_{\bar{a}} = l_2 + d_{\bar{a}}, \quad e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}\sigma_2} d_b = -l_2 + d_b,$$

which implies, denoting by $\hat{v}(k)$ the matrix with elements $\hat{v}_{\alpha,\alpha'}(k)$,

$$\hat{v}(e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}\sigma_2 k}) = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{v}_{a,a}(k) & \hat{v}_{a,\bar{b}}(k) & e^{ik \cdot l_2} \hat{v}_{a,\bar{a}}(k) & e^{-ik \cdot l_2} \hat{v}_{a,b}(k) \\ \hat{v}_{\bar{b},a}(k) & \hat{v}_{\bar{b},\bar{b}}(k) & e^{ik \cdot l_2} \hat{v}_{\bar{b},\bar{a}}(k) & e^{-ik \cdot l_2} \hat{v}_{\bar{b},b}(k) \\ e^{-ik \cdot l_2} \hat{v}_{\bar{a},a}(k) & e^{-ik \cdot l_2} \hat{v}_{\bar{a},\bar{b}}(k) & \hat{v}_{\bar{a},\bar{a}} & e^{-2ik \cdot l_2} \hat{v}_{\bar{a},b}(k) \\ e^{ik \cdot l_2} \hat{v}_{b,a}(k) & e^{ik \cdot l_2} \hat{v}_{b,\bar{b}}(k) & e^{2ik \cdot l_2} \hat{v}_{b,\bar{a}}(k) & \hat{v}_{b,b}(k) \end{pmatrix}$$

furthermore

$$\begin{pmatrix} \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}_1,a}^+ \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}_2,a}^- \\ \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}_1,\bar{b}}^+ \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}_2,\bar{b}}^- \\ (\hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}_1}^+ \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}_1}^\dagger)_{\bar{a}} (\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}_2} \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}_2}^-)_{\bar{a}} \\ (\hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}_1}^+ \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}_1}^\dagger)_{\bar{b}} (\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}_2} \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}_2}^-)_{\bar{b}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_1,a}^+ \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_1,a}^- \\ \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_1,\bar{b}}^+ \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_1,\bar{b}}^- \\ e^{il_2(k_1 - k_2)} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_1,\bar{a}}^+ \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_1,\bar{a}}^- \\ e^{-il_2(k_1 - k_2)} \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_1,b}^+ \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_1,b}^- \end{pmatrix}$$

from which one easily concludes that \mathcal{V} is invariant under (2.33). \square

3 - Complex conjugation. Follows immediately from $\Omega(-k) = \Omega^*(k)$ and $v(-k) = v^*(k)$. \square

4 - Vertical reflection. Follows immediately from $\Omega(R_v k) = \Omega(k)$ and $v(R_v k) = v(k)$ (since the second component of d_α is 0). \square

5 - Horizontal reflection. We have $\Omega(R_h k) = \Omega^*(k)$, $\sigma_1 A^{\xi\xi}(\mathbf{k})\sigma_1 = A^{\xi\xi}(\mathbf{k})$,

$$\sigma_1 A^{\xi\phi}(\mathbf{k})\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Omega(k) \\ \Omega^*(k) & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_1 A^{\phi\phi}(\mathbf{k})\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} ik_0 & \gamma_3 \Omega^*(k) e^{-3ik_x} \\ \gamma_3 \Omega(k) e^{3ik_x} & ik_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

from which the invariance of h_0 follows immediately. Furthermore

$$v_{\alpha,\alpha'}(R_h k) = v_{\pi_h(\alpha),\pi_h(\alpha')}(k)$$

where π_h is the permutation that exchanges a with \tilde{b} and \tilde{a} with b , from which the invariance of \mathcal{V} follows immediately. \square

6 - Parity. We have $\Omega(Pk) = \Omega^*(k)$ so that $[A^{\xi\phi}(P\mathbf{k})]^T = A^{\xi\phi}(\mathbf{k})$, $[A^{\phi\phi}(P\mathbf{k})]^T = A^{\phi\phi}(\mathbf{k})$, $[A^{\xi\xi}(P\mathbf{k})]^T = A^{\xi\xi}(\mathbf{k})$. Therefore h_0 is mapped to

$$h_0 \mapsto -\frac{1}{\chi_0(2^{-M}|k_0|)\beta|\Lambda|} \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_{\beta,L}^*} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^- & \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^- \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A^{\xi\xi}(\mathbf{k}) & A^{\xi\phi}(\mathbf{k}) \\ A^{\phi\xi}(\mathbf{k}) & A^{\phi\phi}(\mathbf{k}) \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\xi}_{\mathbf{k}}^+ \\ \hat{\phi}_{\mathbf{k}}^+ \end{pmatrix}$$

which is equal to h_0 since exchanging $\hat{\psi}^-$ and $\hat{\psi}^+$ adds a minus sign. The invariance of \mathcal{V} follows from the remark that under parity $\hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_1,\alpha}^+ \hat{\psi}_{\mathbf{k}_2,\alpha}^- \mapsto \hat{\psi}_{P\mathbf{k}_2,\alpha}^+ \hat{\psi}_{P\mathbf{k}_1,\alpha}^-$, and $\hat{v}(k_1 - k_2) = \hat{v}(P(k_2 - k_1))$. \square

7 - Time inversion. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_3 A^{\xi\xi}(I\mathbf{k})\sigma_3 &= -A^{\xi\xi}(\mathbf{k}), & \sigma_3 A^{\xi\phi}(I\mathbf{k})\sigma_3 &= -A^{\xi\phi}(\mathbf{k}), \\ \sigma_3 A^{\phi\phi}(I\mathbf{k})\sigma_3 &= -A^{\phi\phi}(\mathbf{k}) \end{aligned}$$

from which the invariance of h_0 follows immediately. The invariance of \mathcal{V} is trivial. \square

F Constraints due to the symmetries

In this appendix we discuss some of the consequences of the symmetries listed in section 2.3 on $\hat{W}_2^{(h)}(\mathbf{k})$ and its derivatives.

We recall the definitions of the symmetry transformations from section 2.3:

$$\begin{aligned} T\mathbf{k} &:= (k_0, e^{-i\frac{2\pi}{3}\sigma_2 k}, \quad R_v\mathbf{k} := (k_0, k_1, -k_2), \quad R_h\mathbf{k} := (k_0, -k_1, k_2), \\ P\mathbf{k} &:= (k_0, -k_1, -k_2), \quad I\mathbf{k} := (-k_0, k_1, k_2). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{F.1})$$

Furthermore, given a 4×4 matrix \mathbf{M} whose components are indexed by $\{a, \tilde{b}, \tilde{a}, b\}$, we denote the sub-matrix with components in $\{a, \tilde{b}\}^2$ by $\mathbf{M}^{\xi\xi}$, that with $\{\tilde{a}, b\}^2$ by $\mathbf{M}^{\phi\phi}$, with $\{a, \tilde{b}\} \times \{\tilde{a}, b\}$ by $\mathbf{M}^{\xi\phi}$ and with $\{\tilde{a}, b\} \times \{a, \tilde{b}\}$ by $\mathbf{M}^{\phi\xi}$. In addition, given a complex matrix M , we denote its component-wise complex conjugate by M^* (which is not to be confused with its adjoint M^\dagger).

Proposition F.1

Given a 2×2 complex matrix $M(\mathbf{k})$ parametrized by $\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_\infty$ (we recall that \mathcal{B}_∞ was defined above the statement of the Main Theorem in section 1.3) and a pair of points $(\mathbf{p}_F^+, \mathbf{p}_F^-) \in \mathcal{B}_\infty^2$, if $\forall \mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_\infty$

$$M(\mathbf{k}) = M(-\mathbf{k})^* = M(R_v\mathbf{k}) = \sigma_1 M(R_h\mathbf{k}) \sigma_1 = -\sigma_3 M(I\mathbf{k}) \sigma_3 \quad (\text{F.2})$$

and

$$\mathbf{p}_F^\omega = -\mathbf{p}_F^{-\omega} = R_v\mathbf{p}_F^{-\omega} = R_h\mathbf{p}_F^\omega = I\mathbf{p}_F^\omega \quad (\text{F.3})$$

for $\omega \in \{-, +\}$, then $\exists(\mu, \zeta, \nu, \varpi) \in \mathbb{R}^4$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) &= \mu\sigma_1, \quad \partial_{k_0} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = i\zeta\mathbf{1}, \\ \partial_{k_1} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) &= \nu\sigma_2, \quad \partial_{k_2} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = \omega\varpi\sigma_1. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{F.4})$$

Proof:

1 - We first prove that $M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = \mu\sigma_1$. We write

$$M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) =: t\mathbf{1} + x\sigma_1 + y\sigma_2 + z\sigma_3$$

where $(t, x, y, z) \in \mathbb{C}^4$. We have

$$M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = M(\mathbf{p}_F^{-\omega})^* = M(\mathbf{p}_F^{-\omega}) = \sigma_1 M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) \sigma_1 = -\sigma_3 M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) \sigma_3.$$

Therefore (t, x, y, z) are independent of ω , $t = y = z = 0$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

2 - We now study $\partial_{k_0} M$ which we write as

$$\partial_{k_0} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) =: t_0 \mathbb{1} + x_0 \sigma_1 + y_0 \sigma_2 + z_0 \sigma_3.$$

We have

$$\partial_{k_0} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = -(\partial_{k_0} M(\mathbf{p}_F^{-\omega}))^* = \partial_{k_0} M(\mathbf{p}_F^{-\omega}) = \sigma_1 \partial_{k_0} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) \sigma_1 = \sigma_3 \partial_{k_0} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) \sigma_3.$$

Therefore (t_0, x_0, y_0, z_0) are independent of ω , $x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = 0$ and $t_0 \in i\mathbb{R}$.

3 - We now turn our attention to $\partial_{k_1} M$:

$$\partial_{k_1} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) =: t_1 \mathbb{1} + x_1 \sigma_1 + y_1 \sigma_2 + z_1 \sigma_3.$$

We have

$$\partial_{k_1} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = -(\partial_{k_1} M(\mathbf{p}_F^{-\omega}))^* = \partial_{k_1} M(\mathbf{p}_F^{-\omega}) = -\sigma_1 \partial_{k_1} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) \sigma_1 = -\sigma_3 \partial_{k_1} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) \sigma_3.$$

Therefore (t_1, x_1, y_1, z_1) are independent of ω , $t_1 = x_1 = z_1 = 0$ and $y_1 \in \mathbb{R}$.

4 - Finally, we consider $\partial_{k_y} M$:

$$\partial_{k_2} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) =: t_2^{(\omega)} \mathbb{1} + x_2^{(\omega)} \sigma_1 + y_2^{(\omega)} \sigma_2 + z_2^{(\omega)} \sigma_3.$$

We have

$$\partial_{k_2} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = -(\partial_{k_2} M(\mathbf{p}_F^{-\omega}))^* = -\partial_{k_2} M(\mathbf{p}_F^{-\omega}) = \sigma_1 \partial_{k_2} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) \sigma_1 = -\sigma_3 \partial_{k_2} M(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) \sigma_3.$$

Therefore $t_2^{(\omega)} = y_2^{(\omega)} = z_2^{(\omega)} = 0$, $x_2^{(\omega)} = -x_2^{(-\omega)} \in \mathbb{R}$. □

Proposition F.2

Given a 4×4 complex matrix $\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{k})$ parametrized by $\mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_\infty$ and two points $(\mathbf{p}_F^+, \mathbf{p}_F^-) \in \mathcal{B}_\infty^2$, if $\forall (f, f') \in \{\xi, \phi\}^2$ and $\forall \omega \in \{-, +\}$,

$$\mathbf{M}^{ff'}(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = \mu^{ff'} \sigma_1, \quad \partial_{k_0} \mathbf{M}^{ff'}(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = i \zeta^{ff'} \mathbb{1}, \tag{F.5}$$

$$\partial_{k_1} \mathbf{M}^{ff'}(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = \nu^{ff'} \sigma_2, \quad \partial_{k_2} \mathbf{M}^{ff'}(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = \omega \varpi^{ff'} \sigma_1$$

with $(\mu^{ff'}, \zeta^{ff'}, \nu^{ff'}, \varpi^{ff'}) \in \mathbb{R}^4$ independent of ω , and $\forall \mathbf{k} \in \mathcal{B}_\infty$

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{M}^T(P\mathbf{k}) \tag{F.6}$$

and

$$\mathbf{p}_F^\omega = P\mathbf{p}_F^{-\omega} \tag{F.7}$$

then

$$\mu^{\phi\xi} = \mu^{\xi\phi}, \quad \zeta^{\phi\xi} = \zeta^{\xi\phi}, \quad \nu^{\phi\xi} = \nu^{\xi\phi}, \quad \varpi^{\phi\xi} = \varpi^{\xi\phi}. \tag{F.8}$$

Furthermore, if $\mathbf{p}_F^\omega = (0, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \omega \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}})$ and (recalling that $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}} = e^{-i(l_2 \cdot \mathbf{k})\sigma_3}$, with $l_2 = (3/2, -\sqrt{3}/2)$)

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{k}) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{M}(T^{-1}\mathbf{k}) \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{F.9})$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} \nu^{\phi\phi} &= -\varpi^{\phi\phi}, & \nu^{\xi\phi} &= \varpi^{\xi\phi}, & \nu^{\phi\xi} &= \varpi^{\phi\xi}, & \nu^{\xi\xi} &= \varpi^{\xi\xi} = 0, \\ \mu^{\phi\phi} &= \mu^{\xi\phi} = \mu^{\phi\xi} = 0, & \zeta^{\phi\xi} &= \zeta^{\xi\phi} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{F.10})$$

Proof: (F.8) is straightforward, so we immediately turn to the proof of (F.10).

1 - We first focus on $\mathbf{M}^{\phi\phi}$ which satisfies

$$\mathbf{M}^{\phi\phi}(\mathbf{k}) = \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger \mathbf{M}^{\phi\phi}(T^{-1}\mathbf{k}) \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}}. \quad (\text{F.11})$$

Evaluating this formula at $\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{p}_F^\omega$, recalling that $\mathbf{M}^{\phi\phi}(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = \mu^{\phi\phi}\sigma_1$, and noting that $\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{p}_F^\omega} = -\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{1} - i\omega\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sigma_3$, we obtain $\mu^{\phi\phi} = 0$. Therefore, deriving (F.11) with respect to k_i , $i = 1, 2$, and evaluating at \mathbf{p}_F^ω , we get:

$$\partial_{k_i} \mathbf{M}^{\phi\phi}(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = \sum_{j=1}^2 T_{i,j} \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{p}_F^\omega}^\dagger \partial_{k_j} \mathbf{M}^{\phi\phi}(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{p}_F^\omega}$$

with

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\sqrt{3} \\ \sqrt{3} & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Furthermore, recalling that $\partial_{k_1} \mathbf{M}^{\phi\phi} = \nu^{\phi\phi}\sigma_2$ and $\partial_{k_2} \mathbf{M}^{\phi\phi} = \omega\varpi^{\phi\phi}\sigma_1$,

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{p}_F^\omega}^\dagger \partial_{k_1} \mathbf{M}^{\phi\phi} \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{p}_F^\omega} = \nu^{\phi\phi} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sigma_2 - \omega\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sigma_1 \right), \quad \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{p}_F^\omega}^\dagger \partial_{k_2} \mathbf{M}^{\phi\phi} \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{p}_F^\omega} = \omega\varpi^{\phi\phi} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 + \omega\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sigma_2 \right),$$

which implies

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu^{\phi\phi}\sigma_2 \\ \omega\varpi^{\phi\phi}\sigma_1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \nu^{\phi\phi} - 3\varpi^{\phi\phi} & \omega\sqrt{3}(\nu^{\phi\phi} + \varpi^{\phi\phi}) \\ -\sqrt{3}(\nu^{\phi\phi} + \varpi^{\phi\phi}) & \omega(\varpi^{\phi\phi} - 3\nu^{\phi\phi}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

so $\nu^{\phi\phi} = -\varpi^{\phi\phi}$.

2 - We now study $\mathbf{M}^{\phi\xi}$ which satisfies

$$\mathbf{M}^{\phi\xi}(\mathbf{k}) = \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{k}}^\dagger \mathbf{M}^{\phi\xi}(T^{-1}\mathbf{k}).$$

Evaluating this formula and its derivative with respect to k_0 at $\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{p}_F^\omega$, we obtain $\mu^{\phi\xi} = \zeta^{\phi\xi} = 0$. Evaluating the derivative of this formula with respect to k_i at $\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{p}_F^\omega$, we obtain

$$\partial_{k_i} \mathbf{M}^{\phi\xi}(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = \sum_{j=1}^2 T_{i,j} \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{p}_F^\omega}^\dagger \partial_{k_j} \mathbf{M}^{\phi\xi}(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega).$$

Furthermore,

$$\mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{p}_F^\omega}^\dagger \partial_{k_1} \mathbf{M}^{\phi\xi} = \nu^{\phi\xi} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sigma_2 + \omega \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sigma_1 \right), \quad \mathcal{T}_{\mathbf{p}_F^\omega}^\dagger \partial_{k_2} \mathbf{M}^{\phi\xi} = \omega \varpi^{\phi\xi} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\sigma_1 - \omega \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sigma_2 \right),$$

which implies

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu^{\phi\xi} \sigma_2 \\ \omega \varpi^{\phi\xi} \sigma_1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} \nu^{\phi\xi} + 3\varpi^{\phi\xi} & -\omega\sqrt{3}(\nu^{\phi\xi} - \varpi^{\phi\xi}) \\ -\sqrt{3}(\nu^{\phi\xi} - \varpi^{\phi\xi}) & \omega(\varpi^{\phi\xi} + 3\nu^{\phi\xi}) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_2 \\ \sigma_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

so that $\nu_h^{\phi\xi} = \varpi_h^{\phi\xi}$. The case of $\mathbf{M}^{\xi\phi}$ is completely analogous and gives $\mu^{\xi\phi} = \zeta^{\xi\phi} = 0$ and $\nu_h^{\xi\phi} = \varpi_h^{\xi\phi}$.

3 - We finally turn to $\mathbf{M}^{\xi\xi}$, which satisfies

$$\mathbf{M}^{\xi\xi}(\mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{M}^{\xi\xi}(T^{-1}\mathbf{k}).$$

Therefore for $i \in \{1, 2\}$,

$$\partial_{k_i} \mathbf{M}^{\xi\xi}(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = \sum_{j=1}^2 T_{i,j} \partial_{k_j} \mathbf{M}^{\xi\xi}(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega)$$

so that $\partial_{k_i} \mathbf{M}^{\xi\xi}(\mathbf{p}_F^\omega) = 0$, that is $\nu^{\xi\xi} = \varpi^{\xi\xi} = 0$. □

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