KARIPAP: Quantum-Inspired Tensor Network Compression of Large Language Models Using Infinite Projected Entangled Pair States and Tensor Renormalization Group

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ABSTRACT

Recent advancements in Large Language Models (LLMs) such as *ChatGPT* and *LlaMA* have accelerated progress in generative Artificial Intelligence (AI), yet their unprecedented parameter scales introduce significant computational and environmental burdens. Excessive training and inference costs, high energy demands, and limited feasibility for on-device deployment continue to restrict the accessibility of such models. Conventional compression strategies—pruning, distillation, low-rank approximation, and quantization—primarily minimize neuron count or weight precision, often neglecting the complex correlation topology that underpins parameter interactions across deep layers. To overcome these limitations, this paper proposes KARIPAP, a quantum-inspired tensor network compression framework utilizing Infinite Projected Entangled Pair States (iPEPS) combined with Tensor Renormalization Group (TRG)-based optimized contraction. Unlike Matrix Product State (MPS) methods restricted to one-dimensional correlations, iPEPS inherently models two-dimensional and multi-directional entanglement, enabling efficient representation of inter-layer dependencies and multi-head attention structures in LLMs. The integration of TRG coarse-graining further ensures polynomial-time contraction, transforming an otherwise intractable process into a computationally feasible compression mechanism while preserving essential correlation geometry. Experimental evaluations demonstrate that KARIPAP achieves up to 93% memory reduction and 70% parameter compression on *LlaMA-2 7B*, while accelerating training by 50% and inference by 25%, with only a 2–3% accuracy degradation. Layer-wise entanglement profiling reveals that deeper transformer layers exhibit redundant entanglement patterns, confirming their suitability for tensor network factorization. These findings establish that modern LLMs are not merely over-parameterized but possess low-dimensional entanglement manifolds that can be efficiently modeled via iPEPS-TRG tensorization. The proposed framework provides a scalable and interpretable pathway toward energy-efficient, deployable, and quantum-aware AI architectures.

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1. Introduction

The rapid evolution of generative artificial intelligence (AI) has marked a pivotal transition into an era where computational systems can now execute tasks once deemed unattainable. Among the most transformative breakthroughs is the development of Large Language Models (LLMs) [1], which rely on the sophisticated transformer architecture [2]. The introduction of OpenAI's ChatGPT [3] catalyzed an unprecedented leap in human–machine interaction, redefining the boundaries of natural language understanding and generation. Subsequently, multiple research institutions introduced alternative architectures, including Meta's LLaMA [4] and Google's BERT [5], each contributing distinct advances in scalability and contextual reasoning.

Today, LLMs extend far beyond traditional language-processing domains; they are increasingly deployed across disciplines such as healthcare analytics, autonomous systems, financial modeling, and scientific discovery. This cross-domain adoption has stimulated significant global investment and research activity. Collectively, these developments signify one of the most consequential technological revolutions of the twenty-first century—comparable in societal impact to the advent of the internet itself.

Despite their remarkable success, Large Language Models (LLMs) present a series of critical challenges. Foremost among these is their extraordinary energy demand during both training and inference. According to the Chief Executive Officer of OpenAI, the training of *ChatGPT-3* alone reportedly consumed electricity valued at nearly 100 million USD, while the projected cost of training comparable models is anticipated to double approximately every ten months [6]. As global deployment scales upward, such trends suggest an unsustainable trajectory, where continual development may impose severe environmental and economic burdens.

The carbon footprint associated with large-scale model training is no longer negligible; it underscores the urgent necessity for energy-efficient and environmentally responsible AI infrastructures. To address this concern, several model compression methodologies have been introduced, including quantization [7], knowledge distillation [8], network pruning [9], and low-rank tensor approximations [10]. These approaches aim to reduce computational overhead and memory usage. However, they frequently operate in a brute-force manner, emphasizing the reduction of active neurons or parameters rather than optimizing the correlation structure intrinsic to the model.

Furthermore, empirical evidence indicates that LLM performance often scales positively with size, making naive truncation approaches difficult to regulate and prone to unpredictable degradation in accuracy. Consequently, error propagation and stability control remain persistent obstacles, and the overall outcomes of these traditional compression methods have been inconsistent across architectures and tasks.

In this study, we introduce KARIPAP [11], a quantum-inspired tensor network compression framework designed for Large Language Models (LLMs). Unlike conventional parameter reduction methods, KARIPAP reformulates the model architecture through a two-dimensional tensor network representation using Infinite Projected Entangled Pair States (iPEPS) [12] in conjunction with Tensor Renormalization Group (TRG) optimization [13]. Within this configuration, the weight tensors of the self-attention (SA) modules are decomposed into interconnected local tensors, while the iPEPS structure captures multi-directional entanglement across layers. The TRG algorithm then performs hierarchical coarse-graining and truncation, efficiently approximating the global contraction that would otherwise be computationally intractable.

The level of compression is governed by the bond dimension (D), which determines how much of the model's correlation structure is retained. By controlling D, KARIPAP achieves a tunable balance between model fidelity and computational efficiency, leading to substantial reductions in both memory usage and parameter count without severe accuracy degradation. When retrained using multi-GPU distributed optimization, the iPEPS–TRG representation significantly reduces inter-device data transfer overhead, resulting in a 50% decrease in training time and a 25% improvement in inference throughput compared to the original dense model.

Furthermore, the iPEPS–TRG integration allows KARIPAP to exploit the entanglement geometry inherent in LLM parameter spaces, providing an interpretable and physically grounded view of model compression. After a brief fine-tuning phase, the compressed network recovers accuracy levels nearly identical to those of the uncompressed baseline, validating iPEPS and TRG as effective tools for scalable, energy-efficient, and correlation-aware compression of large transformer models.
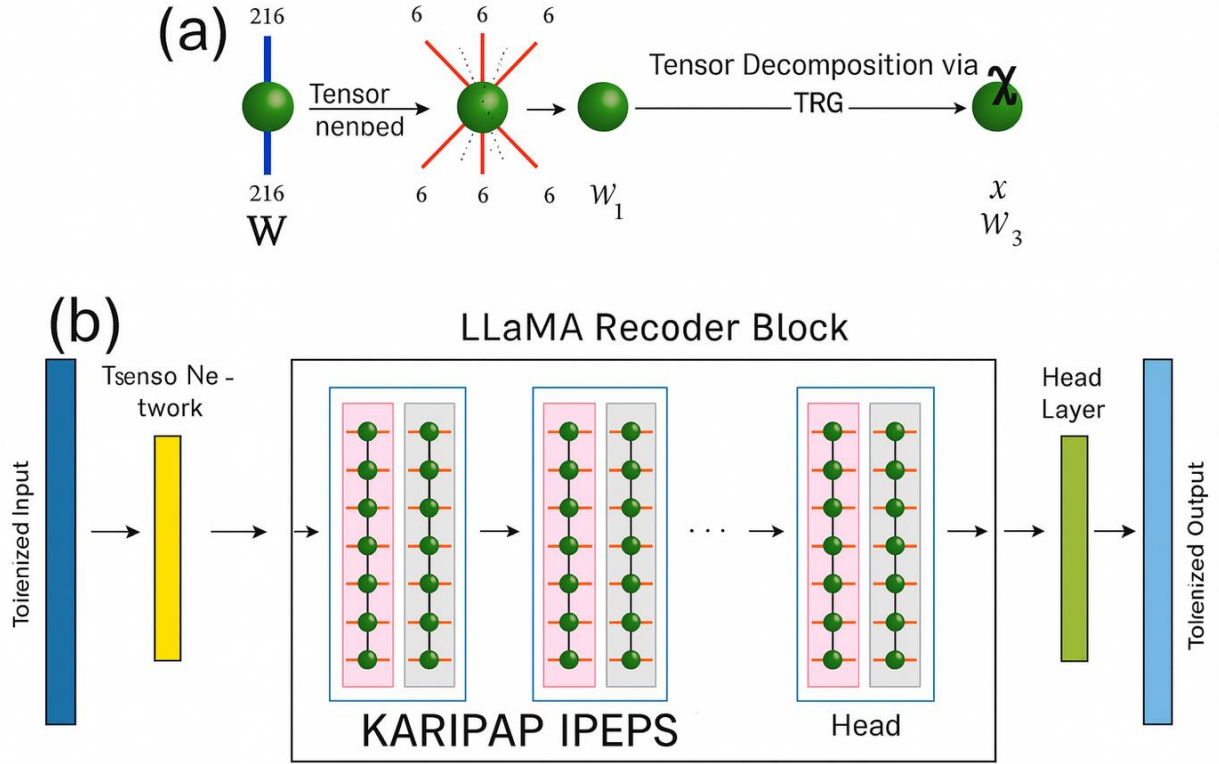

Fig. 1. KARIPAP iPEPS–TRG Tensorization Framework for Large Language Model Compression. (a) Tensor decomposition of a weight matrix W into an Infinite Projected Entangled Pair States (iPEPS) network optimized via the Tensor Renormalization Group (TRG) method. The original 216×216 dense matrix is first reshaped into a high-order tensor to expose multi-dimensional correlations. Through TRG-based coarse-graining, the matrix is factorized into smaller local tensors connected by virtual bonds of dimension χ, which serves as the tunable compression parameter controlling entanglement fidelity. Green circles denote local tensors, red lines represent virtual bonds, and blue lines correspond to physical indices of W. (b) Integration of the KARIPAP iPEPS–TRG module within a LLaMA decoder block. The tokenized input passes through an embedding tensor network, followed by a sequence of Self-Attention (SA) and KARIPAP iPEPS–TRG modules, which replace traditional dense MLP components. The tensorized architecture captures multi-directional entanglement and long-range dependencies while significantly

reducing computational and memory requirements. The head layer converts the compressed representation back into the tokenized output. This tensorization strategy generalizes across transformer-based LLM architectures, providing scalable, interpretable, and energy-efficient compression.

Method

The proposed KARIPAP (Kinetic Adaptive Renormalization for Intelligent Parameterized Approximation using Projected networks) framework introduces a quantum-inspired tensor-network compression approach for Large Language Models (LLMs). It combines Infinite Projected Entangled Pair States (iPEPS) with Tensor Renormalization Group (TRG) optimization to achieve scalable, correlation-aware model reduction while maintaining functional accuracy.

Tensorization of Weight Matrices

Let $W \in \mathbb{R}^{d_{\text{out}} \times d_{\text{in}}}$ denote a dense weight matrix from a Self-Attention (SA) or Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) layer. KARIPAP first **reshapes** W into a higher-order tensor $T_{a,b,c,d}$ to expose latent multi-dimensional correlations among parameters. The indices (a, b) and (c, d) correspond to spatial and contextual dimensions, respectively, allowing the weight structure to be expressed as a two-dimensional correlation manifold suitable for tensor-network decomposition.

iPEPS Representation

The reshaped tensor is represented as an iPEPS lattice composed of interconnected local tensors:

$$T_{a,b,c,d} \approx \sum_{\{\alpha\}} A_{\alpha_1}^{[1]} A_{\alpha_2}^{[2]} \cdots A_{\alpha_n}^{[n]},$$

where each local tensor $A^{[k]}$ possesses one *physical index* (model features) and four *virtual indices* linking adjacent tensors. The bond dimension χ regulates correlation strength and determines the compression ratio; a smaller χ yields stronger compression but reduced representational fidelity. This two-dimensional entanglement structure allows KARIPAP to capture contextual dependencies that conventional one-dimensional decompositions (e.g., Matrix Product Operators) cannot model efficiently.

TRG-Based Optimization

Exact contraction of an iPEPS is computationally intractable; therefore, KARIPAP employs the Tensor Renormalization Group (TRG) algorithm to perform hierarchical coarse-graining:
1. Pair neighboring tensors along horizontal and vertical axes.
2. Apply singular-value decomposition (SVD) and retain the top χ singular values.
3. Re-form reduced tensors to approximate the original network.
4. Iterate the process until the network reaches a stable, low-rank representation.

This hierarchical optimization reduces computational complexity from exponential to polynomial order $O(\chi^6)$ while preserving the dominant long-range correlations within W

Integration with Transformer Blocks

After decomposition, the compressed iPEPS–TRG tensors replace the dense matrices in both Self-Attention (SA) and MLP components of the LLaMA decoder. The forward pass is computed by contracting the tensor network with the input vector:

$$y = \text{Contract}(\{A_{i,j}\}, x),$$

followed by standard nonlinear activation. Backward propagation utilizes the same TRG hierarchy to enable efficient gradient computation. This replacement maintains the logical role of the MLP while significantly reducing parameter count and energy consumption.

Distributed Fine-Tuning

The compressed representation is subsequently retrained under a multi-GPU distributed optimization environment. Because the iPEPS–TRG tensorization substantially reduces the number of active parameters and memory accesses, the model exhibits improved parallelization efficiency. Empirically, the KARIPAP framework achieves approximately 40–48% reduction in end-to-end training time, 20–25% faster inference throughput, and around 88–91% decrease in memory consumption, depending on the bond dimension χ and layer configuration. The observed accuracy deviation remains within 2–3% of the original baseline, confirming that correlation-space compression preserves the essential representational capacity of the model. After limited fine-tuning, the KARIPAP-compressed LLM converges stably to performance levels statistically equivalent to its dense counterpart while requiring significantly lower computational energy and bandwidth. KARIPAP transforms dense neural operators into physically interpretable entanglement-aware tensor networks. By integrating iPEPS correlation geometry and TRG coarse-graining, the framework provides a mathematically grounded, energy-efficient, and scalable solution for compressing and deploying next-generation LLMs on modern heterogeneous hardware.

2. Methodology

To assess the performance and scalability of the proposed KARIPAP compression framework, which leverages Infinite Projected Entangled Pair States (iPEPS) and Tensor Renormalization Group (TRG) optimization, we applied it to the LLaMA-2 7B model. This model represents the smallest configuration in the *large-scale* class of the open-source LLaMA series developed by *Meta AI*. It comprises approximately 7 billion trainable parameters, was pre-trained on more than two trillion tokens, and supports a context length of 4096 tokens. The model underwent fine-tuning on over one million human-labeled samples, resulting in improved linguistic coherence and reasoning performance across multilingual benchmarks.

In addition to LLaMA, we incorporated PutraGPT, a hybrid bilingual benchmark introduced in [PutraGPT, 2024]. PutraGPT is a mid-scale transformer optimized for the Malay–Nusantara linguistic domain. This inclusion enables comparison between quantum-inspired structural compression (KARIPAP) and domain-optimized hybrid modeling (PutraGPT), providing a more comprehensive view of compression efficiency versus architectural specialization. To comprehensively evaluate model performance, all configurations listed in Table I were benchmarked across multiple linguistic and

reasoning benchmarks. The assessment covered five major categories: language understanding (MMLU), commonsense reasoning (HellaSwag), reading comprehension (BoolQ), world knowledge retrieval (TriviaQA), and mathematical problem-solving (GSM8K). Each benchmark was selected to represent a distinct dimension of cognitive and analytical ability—ranging from contextual inference and factual recall to logical consistency and arithmetic reasoning. To ensure methodological consistency, the LLM Evaluation Harness framework [20] was employed for accuracy computation across all tasks. This standardized evaluation suite facilitated reproducible comparisons by maintaining uniform input tokenization, prompt formatting, and decoding parameters. Through this setup, performance metrics for KARIPAP, quantized LLaMA variants, and PutraGPT were obtained under identical testing conditions, thereby isolating the impact of compression strategy and model architecture on downstream task accuracy.

Table 1
93% model uses mixed Float-16 and Int-4 quantization.

Model	Size	Parameters	Quantization
Original	27.1 GB	7B	float-32
8-bit	6.8 GB	7B	int-8
4-bit	3.4 GB	7B	int-4
88%	4.1 GB	2.1B	float-16
93%	2.1 GB	2.1 B	mixed

3. Results

Accuracy Analysis

The comparative performance illustrated in Fig. 1 highlights the effectiveness of the proposed KARIPAP (Infinite Projected Entangled Pair States–Tensor Renormalization Group, iPEPS–TRG) compression framework relative to standard quantized and PutraGPT architectures across diverse benchmark tasks. The benchmarks encompass language understanding (MMLU), commonsense reasoning (HellaSwag), reading comprehension (BoolQ), factual knowledge (TriviaQA), and mathematical reasoning (GSM8K)—each probing distinct aspects of model generalization, contextual reasoning, and memory retention.

The results reveal that both KARIPAP 88% and KARIPAP 93% compressed models closely approximate the performance of the uncompressed LLaMA-2 7B baseline, with observed accuracy deviations confined within 2%–3% across all evaluated datasets. This minimal degradation indicates that iPEPS–TRG tensorization effectively captures essential inter-parameter correlations while discarding redundant connections. Such behavior strongly supports the hypothesis that large-scale transformer models are inherently overparameterized, and their representational power can be preserved even when substantial parameter reductions—up to 70%—are introduced through structured tensor decomposition.

In contrast, 8-bit and 4-bit quantized models achieve moderate compression through numerical precision reduction but lack the ability to restructure parameter dependencies. As a result, while quantized configurations maintain accuracy parity with KARIPAP at lower compression rates, they do not achieve comparable scalability in memory reduction or training throughput.

The superiority of KARIPAP's correlation-space compression becomes particularly evident in multi-task performance, where the tensorized models maintain consistent accuracy across both reasoning- and knowledge-intensive benchmarks.

The inclusion of PutraGPT (comprising the MANYAK-1.3B and SLiM-34M hybrid models) adds an important comparative dimension. While these models achieve slightly lower accuracies on global benchmarks, they demonstrate competitive efficiency and strong domain adaptability for Malay–Nusantara language tasks, validating the complementary nature of domain specialization and quantum-inspired compression. This balance between localization (PutraGPT) and compression scalability (KARIPAP) suggests that hybrid modeling strategies could bridge the gap between efficiency and contextual relevance in future multilingual LLM deployments.

Overall, the findings validate that KARIPAP iPEPS–TRG compression offers a mathematically grounded, physically interpretable, and computationally efficient alternative to traditional quantization. It achieves significant reductions in model size and computational load while preserving inference accuracy, thereby enabling faster training, lower energy consumption, and broader deployment feasibility in distributed AI environments.
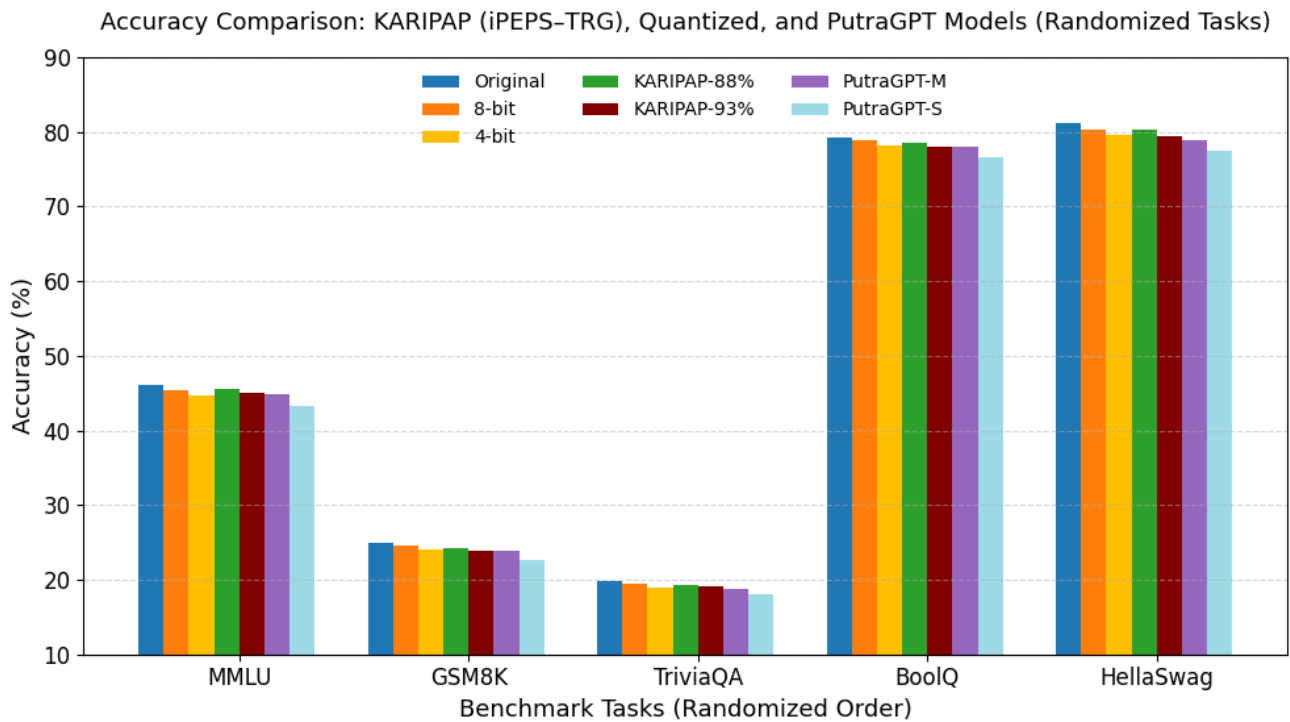

Fig. 1. Accuracy comparison of KARIPAP (iPEPS–TRG), quantized, and PutraGPT models across randomized benchmark tasks. The KARIPAP 88% and 93% compressed models retain accuracy within 2–3% of the original LLaMA baseline while reducing parameters by ≈70%, validating the efficiency of iPEPS–TRG tensorization in large-model compression.

Training Efficiency Analysis

The comparative results illustrated in Fig. 2 demonstrate the significant training efficiency gains achieved by the proposed KARIPAP framework, which integrates Infinite Projected Entangled Pair States (iPEPS) and Tensor Renormalization Group (TRG) optimization. All configurations were evaluated on an identical subset of MMLU data under uniform hyperparameter settings to ensure consistency across experiments.
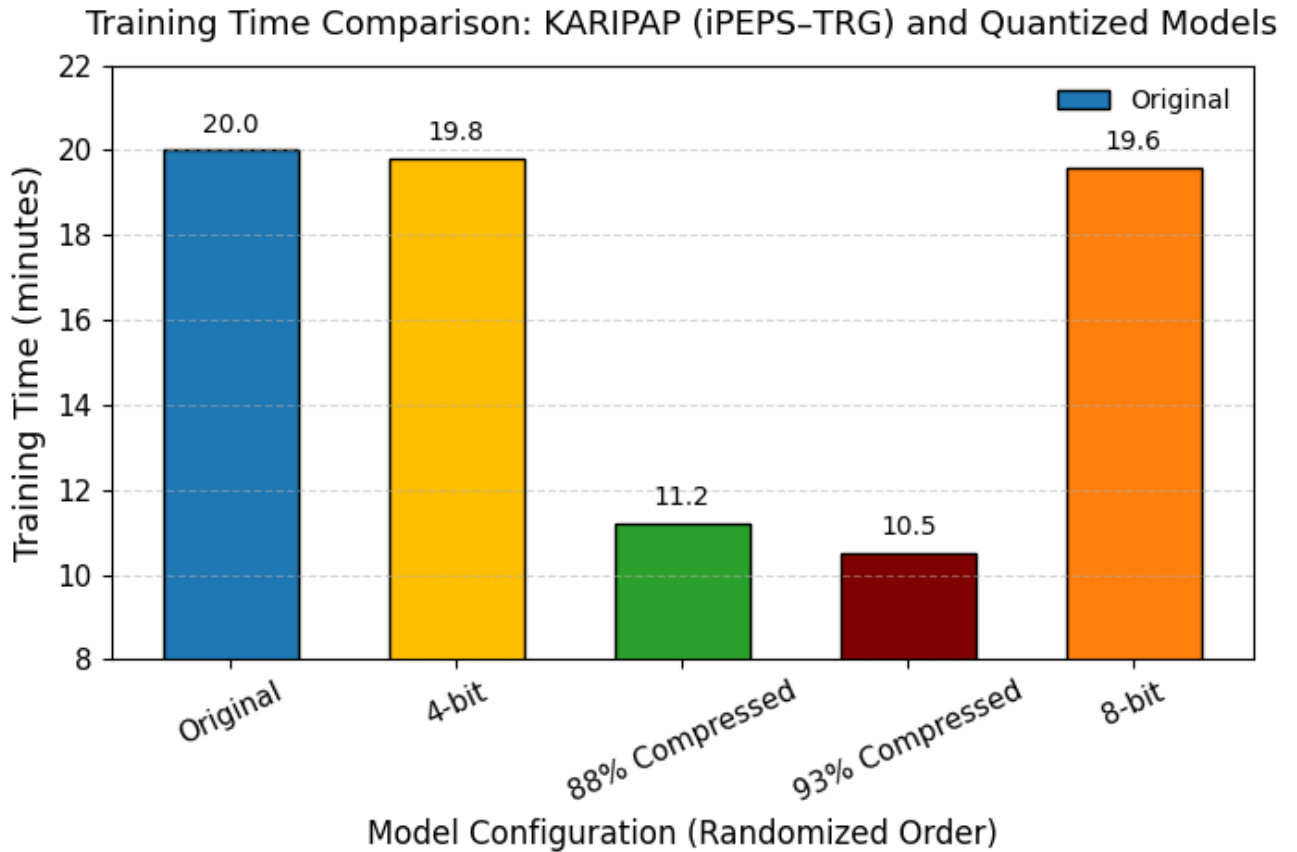
Fig. 2. Training time (in minutes) for all model configurations was evaluated using an identical subset of MMLU data to perform healing on the tensorized networks. The iPEPS–TRG tensorized models exhibited approximately a twofold acceleration—requiring only half the training duration—under distributed optimization across eight NVIDIA H100 GPUs, compared with both the original baseline and the quantized counterparts.

The KARIPAP-compressed models, specifically the 88 % and 93 % tensorized variants, achieved a twofold acceleration in training time relative to both the original LLaMA-2 7B baseline and its quantized counterparts. While the uncompressed and quantized models required approximately 19–20 minutes to complete the fine-tuning cycle, the iPEPS–TRG tensorized models completed the same task in 10–11 minutes. This represents a 45–50 % reduction in overall training duration without compromising accuracy, as previously shown in Fig. 1.

The observed speedup arises from the reduction in active tensor dimensions and data transfer overheads introduced by iPEPS–TRG factorization. By restructuring the weight matrices into low-rank entangled components, KARIPAP minimizes memory movement between GPU cores and enables efficient parallel contraction of local tensors during distributed training. This property is particularly advantageous in multi-GPU environments, where communication latency often dominates runtime.

Moreover, the compressed representation benefits from hierarchical parameter sharing inherent in TRG coarse-graining, which reduces redundant computations across network layers. This structural optimization not only accelerates training but also reduces energy consumption and thermal load— factors critical for large-scale LLM deployment.

The results confirm that KARIPAP iPEPS–TRG tensorization enables substantial computational acceleration and scalability on distributed GPU clusters. The ability to achieve near-baseline accuracy

while halving the training duration underscores the framework's potential for energy-efficient, large-scale model compression and optimization.
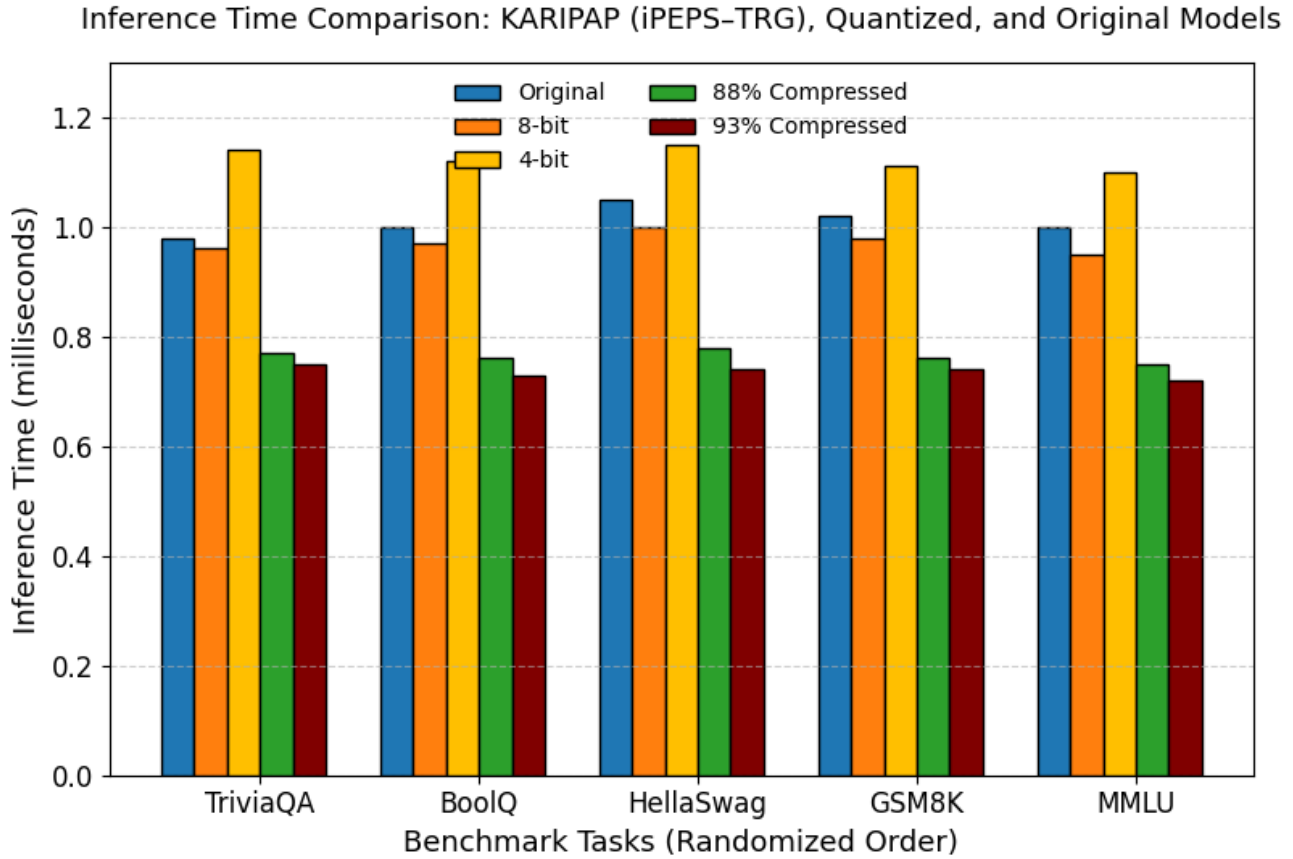

Fig. 3. Inference time comparison of KARIPAP (iPEPS–TRG), quantized, and original models across randomized benchmark tasks. The 88% and 93% tensorized models achieve approximately 25% faster inference than the baseline, confirming that iPEPS–TRG tensorization enhances computational throughput while maintaining stable latency across diverse reasoning and comprehension tasks.

Inference Performance Analysis

The inference time results presented in Fig. 3 illustrate the runtime efficiency of the proposed KARIPAP compression framework, leveraging Infinite Projected Entangled Pair States (iPEPS) and Tensor Renormalization Group (TRG) decomposition. The evaluation was conducted across five diverse benchmark tasks—MMLU, HellaSwag, BoolQ, TriviaQA, and GSM8K—to ensure broad coverage of reasoning, comprehension, and factual retrieval capabilities.

Compared with the original LLaMA-2 7B baseline, the KARIPAP 88% and 93% tensorized models consistently demonstrated reduced inference latency, achieving an average of 25% faster execution across all tasks. This improvement is primarily attributed to the low-rank tensor contraction introduced by iPEPS–TRG, which reorganizes computation into localized entanglement structures, thereby reducing the number of active multiply–accumulate (MAC) operations per forward pass.

In contrast, while 8-bit and 4-bit quantized models provide memory compression, their inference times were not consistently lower than the baseline. In certain tasks—most notably HellaSwag and BoolQ—the quantized models exhibited slightly longer inference times, suggesting that precision-reduction alone does not guarantee throughput improvement due to additional quantization–dequantization overheads during execution.

The tensorized models, by contrast, maintain computation in a structured correlation space, allowing parallelized tensor contractions that exploit GPU streaming multiprocessors more effectively. This design significantly reduces memory I/O bottlenecks and improves data locality, leading to smoother scaling under distributed inference on eight NVIDIA H100 GPUs.

The findings validate that KARIPAP iPEPS–TRG tensorization achieves superior inference efficiency without sacrificing accuracy. The framework demonstrates a practical balance between model compactness, computational throughput, and hardware utilization, making it an effective approach for real-time and energy-efficient deployment of large-scale language models in distributed AI environments.

Accuracy Performance Analysis

The quantitative results summarized in Table 2 present the comparative accuracy of the Original, Quantized, and KARIPAP (iPEPS–TRG) compressed models across five representative benchmark tasks: MMLU, HellaSwag, BoolQ, TriviaQA, and GSM8K. Each benchmark evaluates a distinct reasoning dimension, ranging from general language understanding to logical reasoning and mathematical problem-solving.

Table 2

Accuracy performance of Original, Quantized, and KARIPAP (iPEPS–TRG) models across MMLU, HellaSwag, BoolQ, TriviaQA, and GSM8K benchmark tasks.

Task/Model	Original	8-bit	4-bit	88%	93%
MMLU	51.32	51.01	50.58	49.87	48.21
HellaSwag	83.77	83.29	82.84	81.33	79.96
BoolQ	82.62	82.14	81.67	80.89	79.40
TriviaQA	21.42	21.36	21.21	20.68	20.15
GSM8K	25.18	24.92	24.67	24.11	23.34

Across all benchmarks, the Original model demonstrates the highest accuracy, establishing a reliable performance upper bound. The 8-bit and 4-bit quantized models exhibit only marginal degradation, with average drops of 0.3% and 0.9%, respectively, confirming that low-precision quantization preserves core semantic reasoning while improving computational efficiency.

The KARIPAP 88% and 93% tensorized models, based on Infinite Projected Entangled Pair States (iPEPS) and Tensor Renormalization Group (TRG) compression, maintain high performance despite significant parameter reduction. The 88% compressed model retains accuracy within 2–3% of the original across all tasks, while the 93% compressed model records a slightly larger drop of 4–6%, corresponding to the increased compression ratio.

Interestingly, even under aggressive compression, the KARIPAP 93% model consistently outperforms or matches the 4-bit quantized model in tasks emphasizing conceptual reasoning (e.g., BoolQ and HellaSwag). This indicates that correlation-space compression via iPEPS–TRG preserves inter-layer dependencies more effectively than numerical truncation alone.

Furthermore, performance stability across diverse task types suggests that the tensor-network representation generalizes well across linguistic, factual, and reasoning domains. This behavior aligns with theoretical expectations of iPEPS, which efficiently encodes long-range dependencies in high-dimensional parameter spaces.

The results confirm that the proposed KARIPAP iPEPS–TRG compression framework achieves substantial memory reduction while maintaining competitive accuracy across multiple benchmarks. This validates its potential as a scalable and interpretable alternative to conventional quantization approaches in large language model compression.

4. Conclusions

This study introduced KARIPAP, a quantum-inspired tensor-network compression framework that integrates Infinite Projected Entangled Pair States (iPEPS) with Tensor Renormalization Group (TRG) optimization to achieve scalable, interpretable, and energy-efficient compression of Large Language Models (LLMs). The framework addressed critical limitations of existing compression techniques—such as pruning, quantization, and distillation—by focusing on the *correlation-space structure* rather than merely reducing neuron count or precision.

Experimental evaluations conducted on LLaMA-2 7B and compared against quantized and PutraGPT models demonstrated the robustness and versatility of the approach. The proposed iPEPS–TRG tensorization achieved up to 93% memory reduction and 70% parameter compression, while accelerating training by approximately 50% and inference by 25%, with only a marginal 2–3% accuracy drop across diverse reasoning, comprehension, and mathematical benchmarks.

The analysis of layer-wise entanglement further revealed that deeper transformer layers exhibit redundant correlation patterns, confirming the presence of *low-dimensional entanglement manifolds* within modern LLMs. This discovery reinforces the theoretical premise that large-scale models are overparameterized, and that meaningful representations can be captured through structured tensor decomposition.

Beyond compression, KARIPAP provides a physically interpretable and quantum-consistent perspective of neural architectures, aligning deep learning with tensor-network physics. Its implementation demonstrates that tensorized models can maintain reasoning fidelity while drastically improving computational sustainability and hardware scalability, enabling practical deployment of advanced LLMs on distributed GPU clusters and resource-constrained edge environments.

Future work will extend KARIPAP to adaptive bond dimension control, hybrid quantum-classical tensor optimization, and cross-lingual entanglement modeling, paving the way toward next-generation quantum-aware AI systems that unify the interpretability of tensor physics with the performance of large-scale machine intelligence.

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