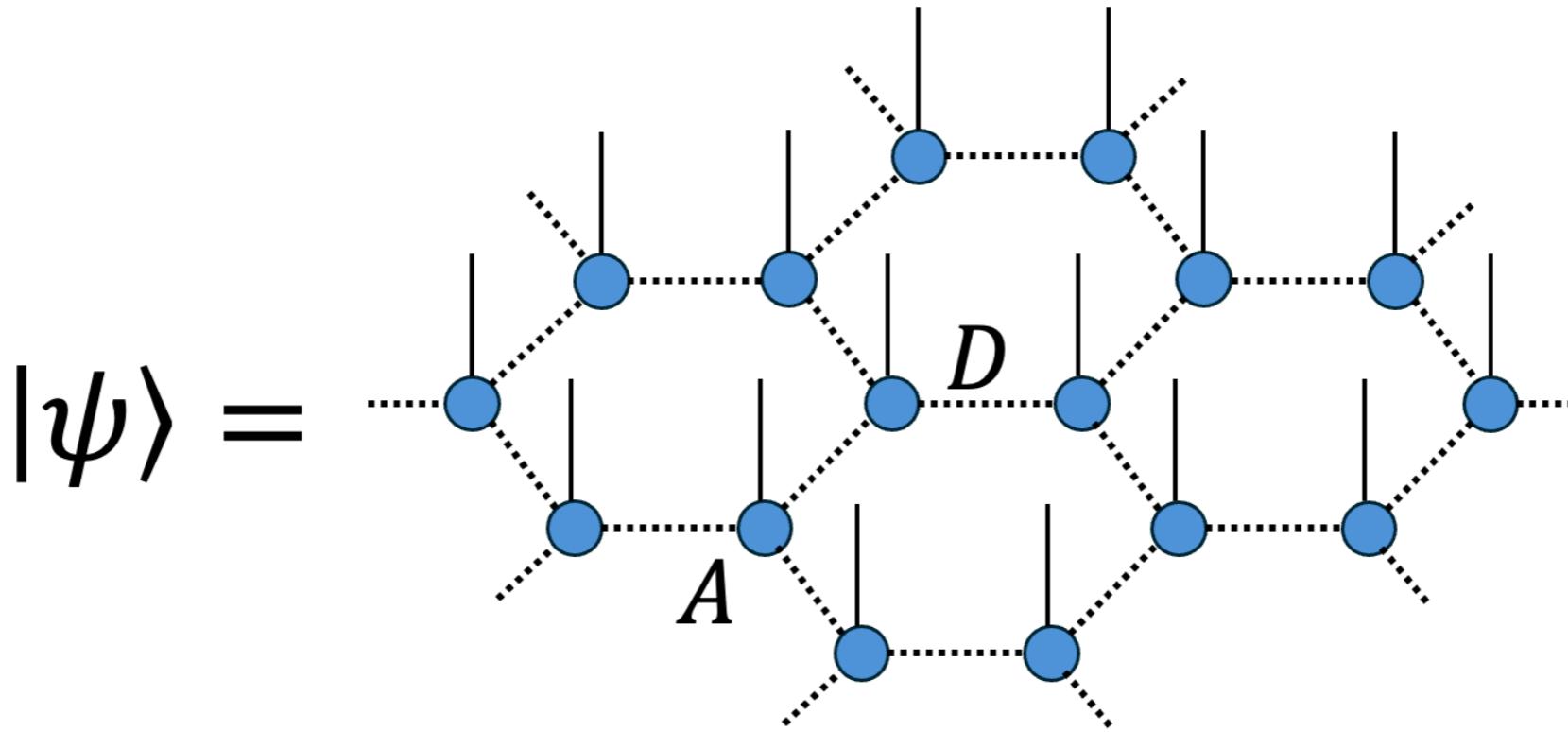


QR-based CTMRG on Honeycomb Lattice

Qi Yang



Philippe Corboz
Qi Yang

Yining Zhang

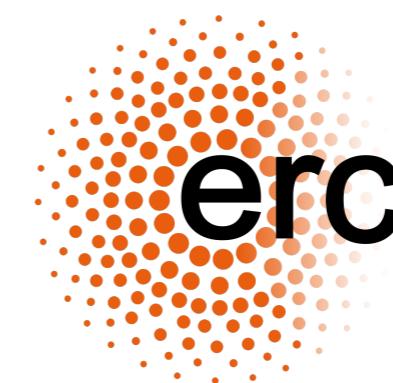


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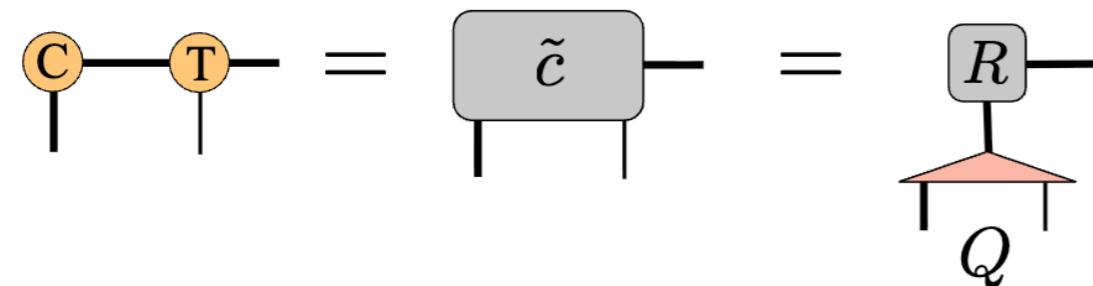
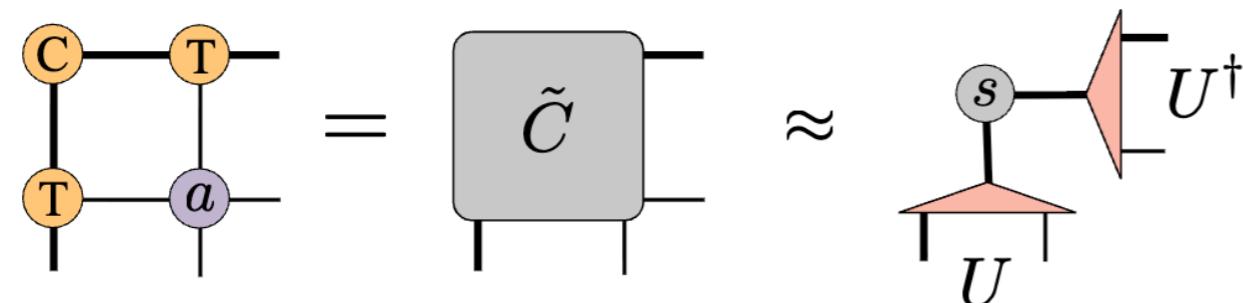
Jutho Haegeman
Yuchi He
Xingyu Zhang

1. QRCTM C4v
2. QRCTM C3v
3. Higher Spin Kitaev



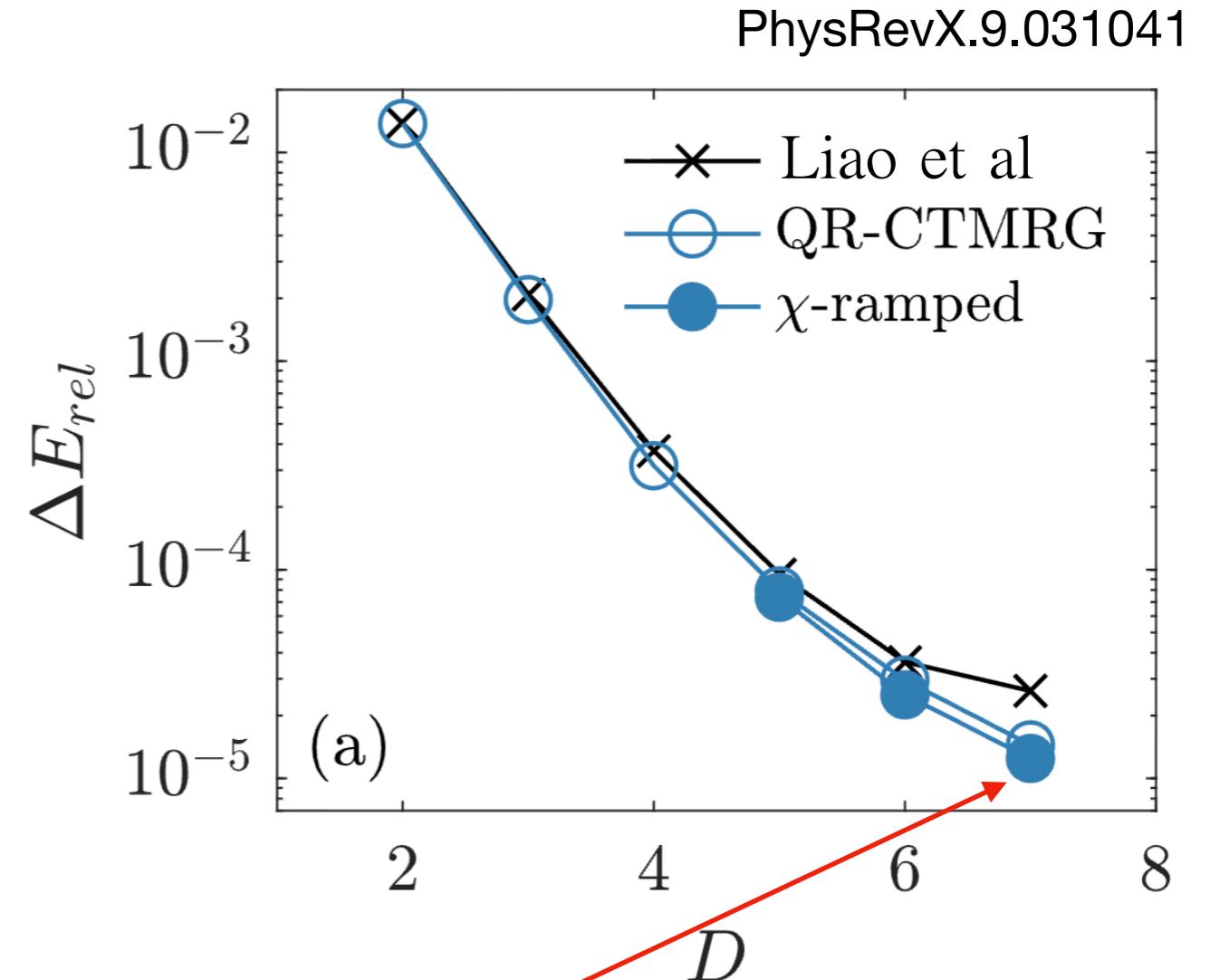
QRCTM facilitates large-D iPEPS

arXiv:2505.00494



$D = 7, \chi = 300$

AD+iPEPS less than one hour! (H100)



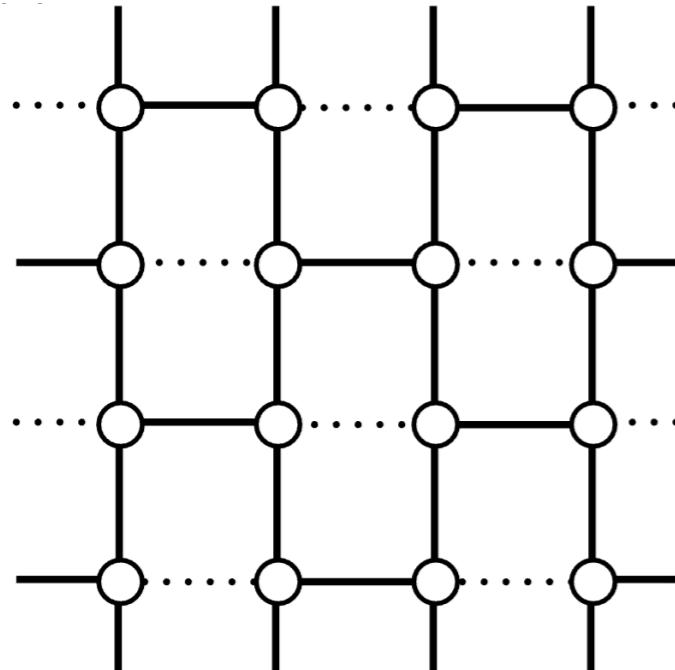
But limited to C_{4v} where VUMPS is also efficient,
since transfer matrix (MPO) is Hermitian

Where is the true Killing app for QRCTM?

iPEPS on the Honeycomb Lattice: Brick-Wall Approach

Large Unit Cell VUMPS

Brick Wall



PhysRevX.2.041013

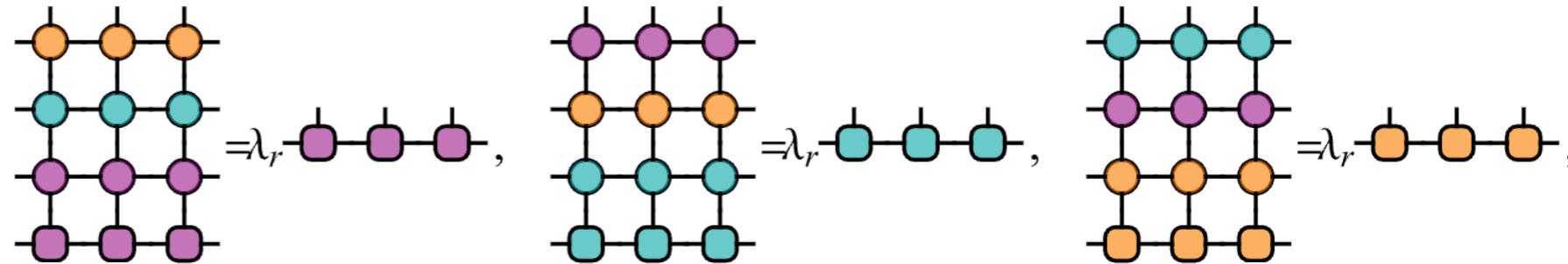


Fig: PhysRevB.108.085103

Large Unit Cell CTMRG

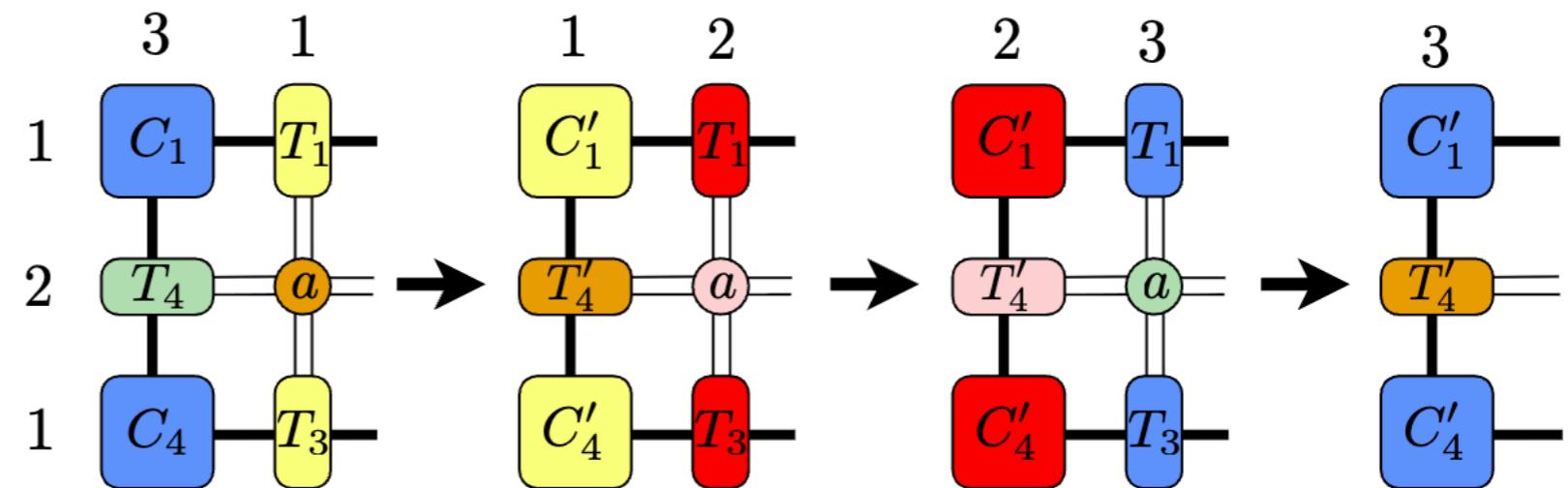
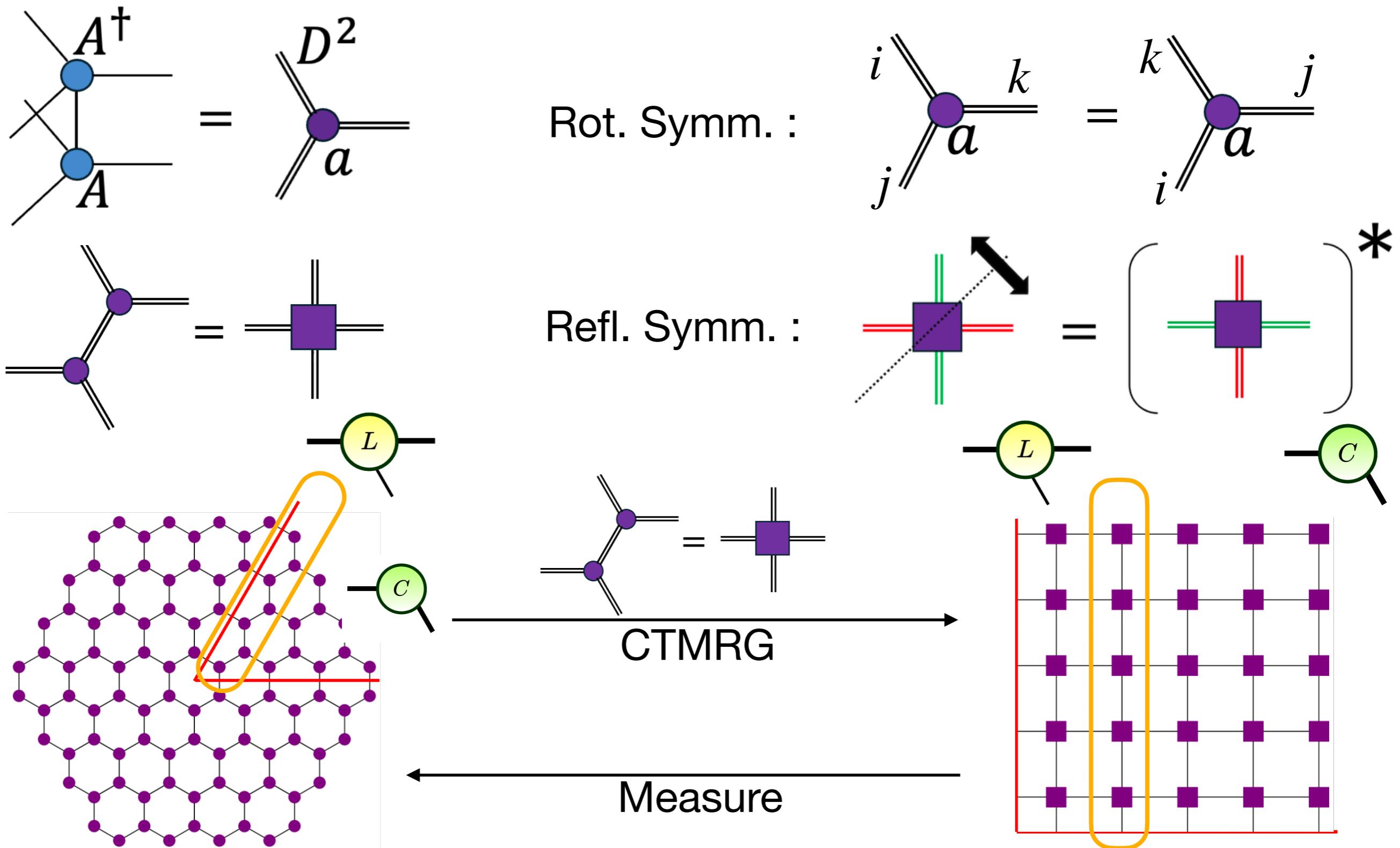


Fig: Philippe Corboz's slides@tnqmp2016

Coding complex, QR magic gone.

Uniform C_{3v} CTMRG on Honeycomb Lattice



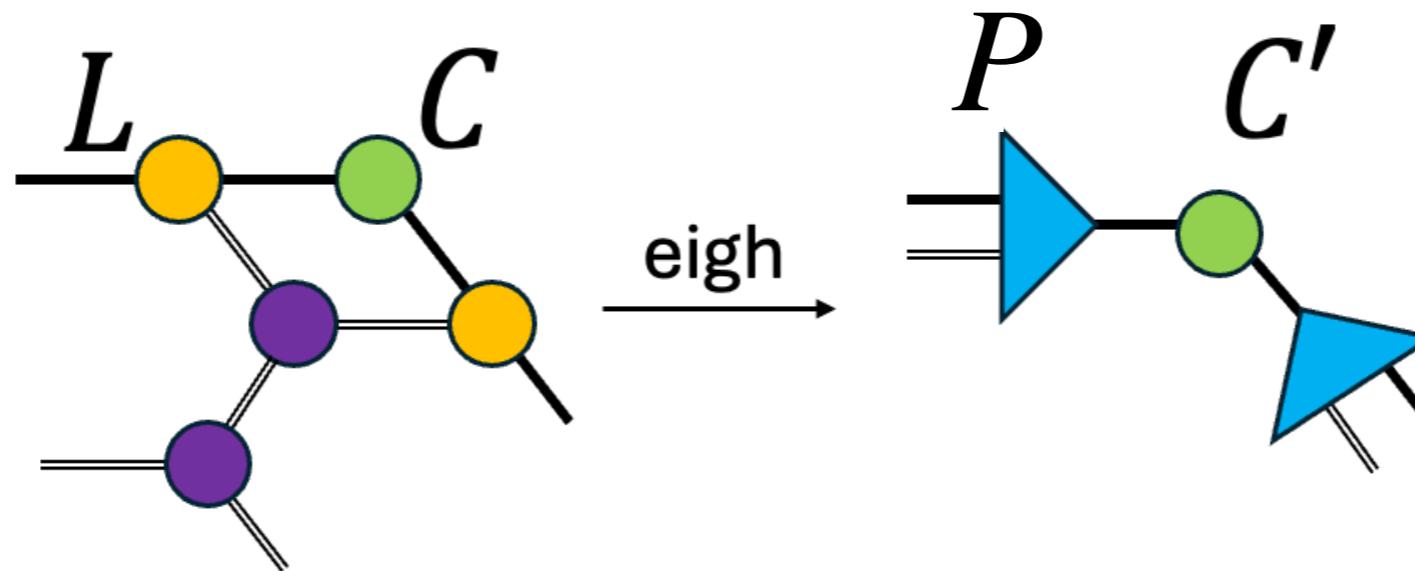
Thanks to our Ukrainian colleagues—their work paved the way

CTMRG for uniform C_{3v} iPEPS

Lukin et al., PhysRevB.107.054424(2023)

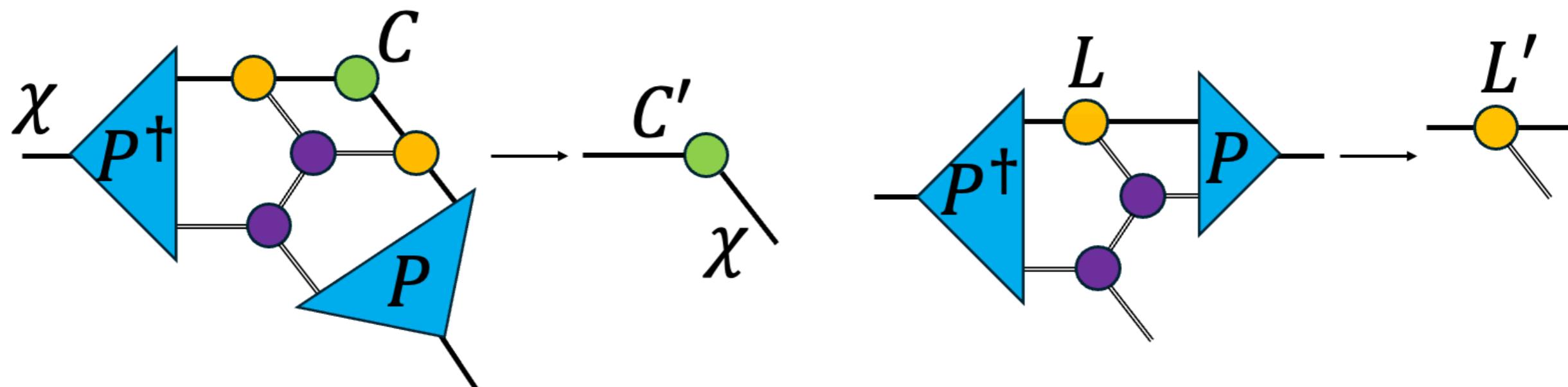
Step 1: Build projector. (expensive EVD)

~95% time



Step 2: Update edge and corner tensors.

~ 5% time



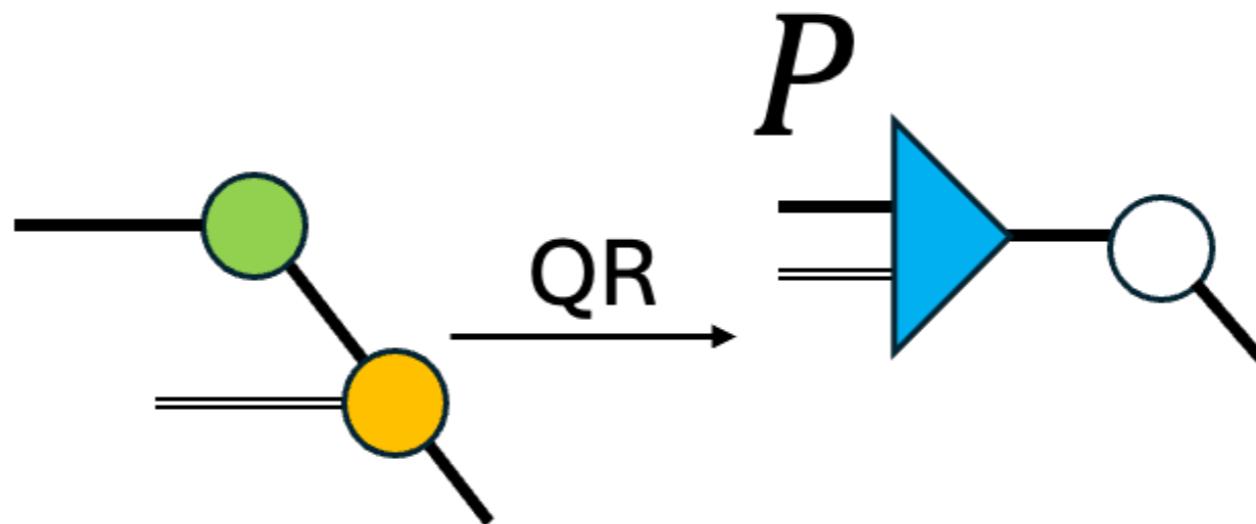
H100, double, very large $D>6$ and $\chi>600$

QRCTM for uniform C_{3v} iPEPS

[arXiv:2509.05090](https://arxiv.org/abs/2509.05090)

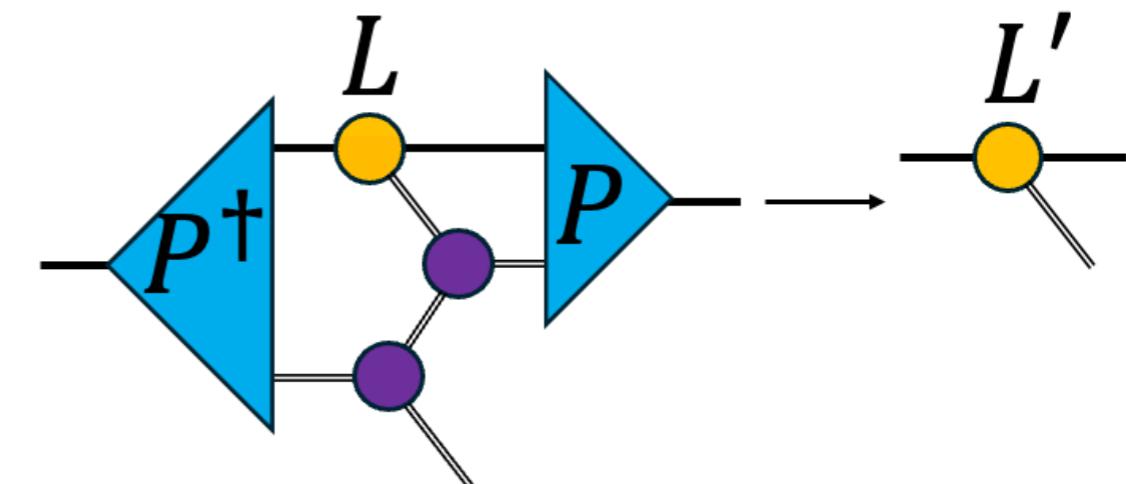
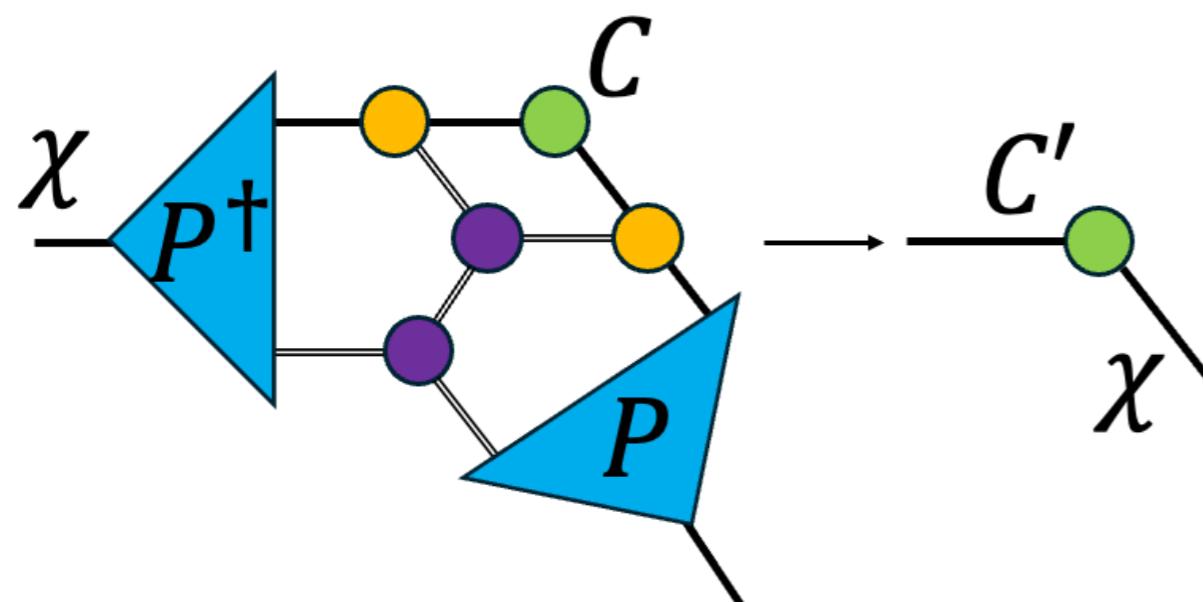
Step 1: Build projector via QR (cheap)

$\sim 10\%$ time



Step 2: Update edge and corner Tensors.

$\sim 90\%$ time

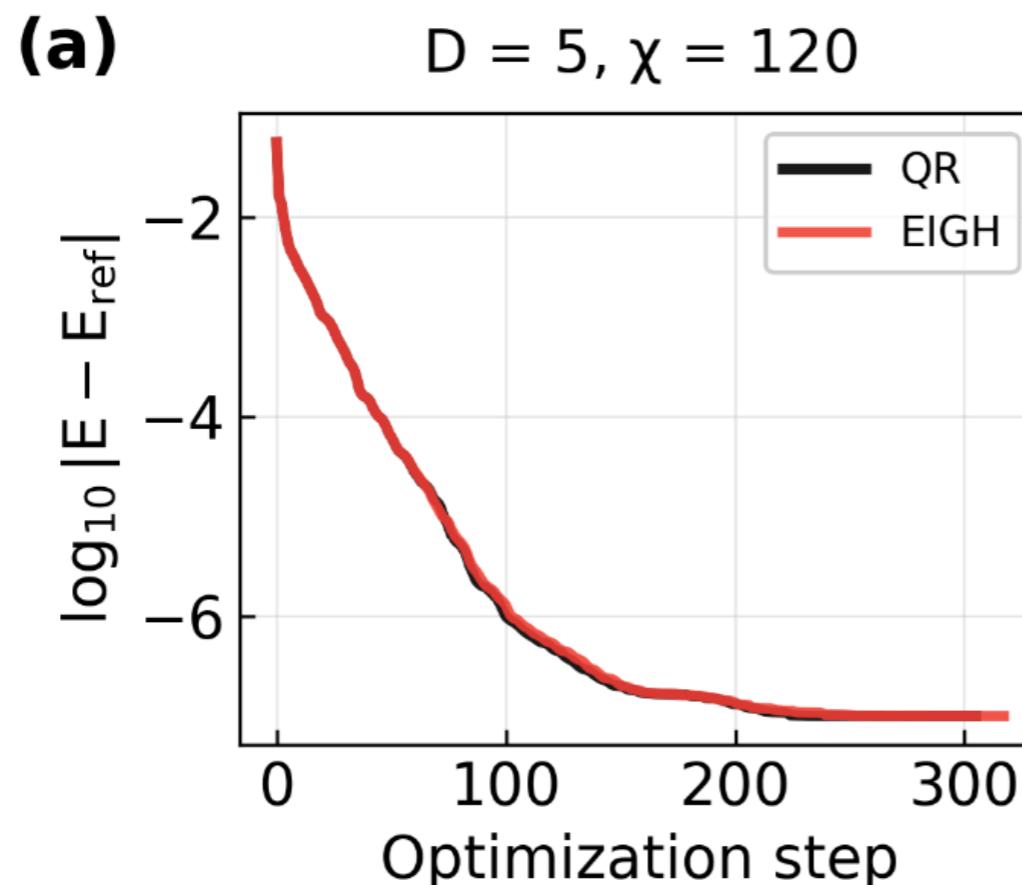


H100, double, D=6 and chi=600

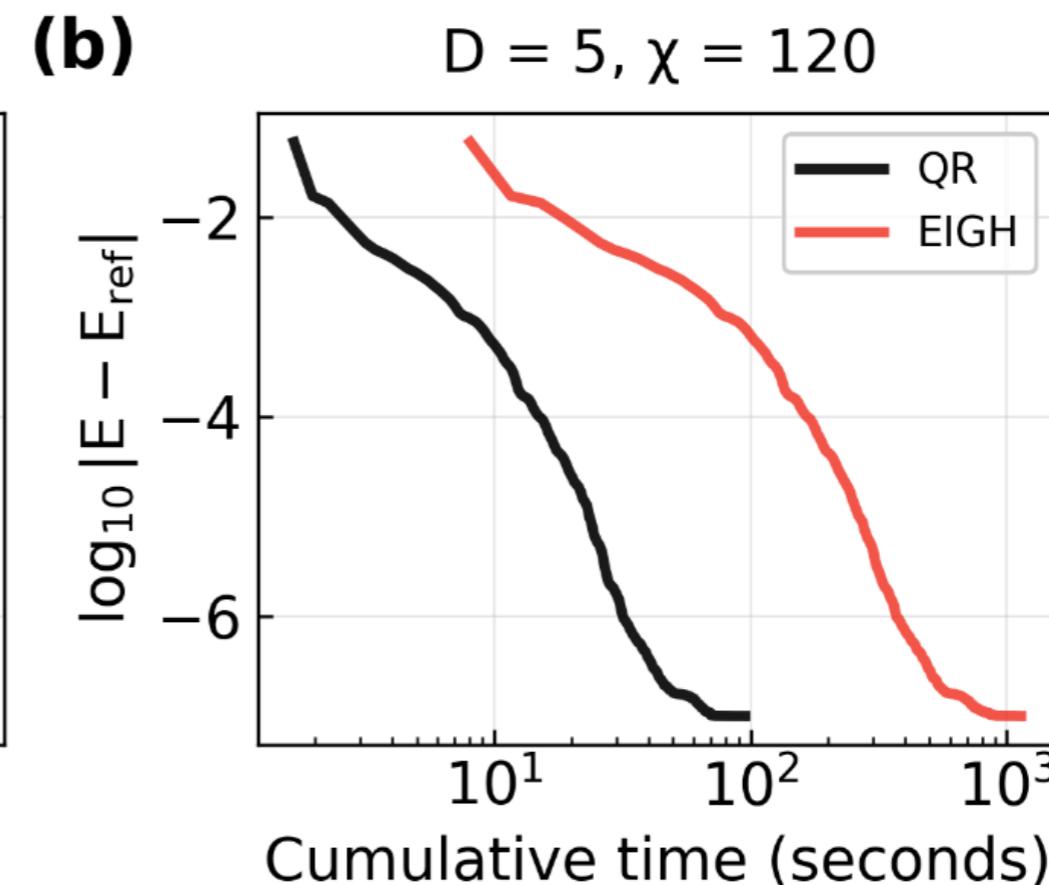
AFM Heisenberg on the Honeycomb Lattice

$$H = \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} \vec{\mathbf{S}}_i \cdot \vec{\mathbf{S}}_j$$

Training Dynamics

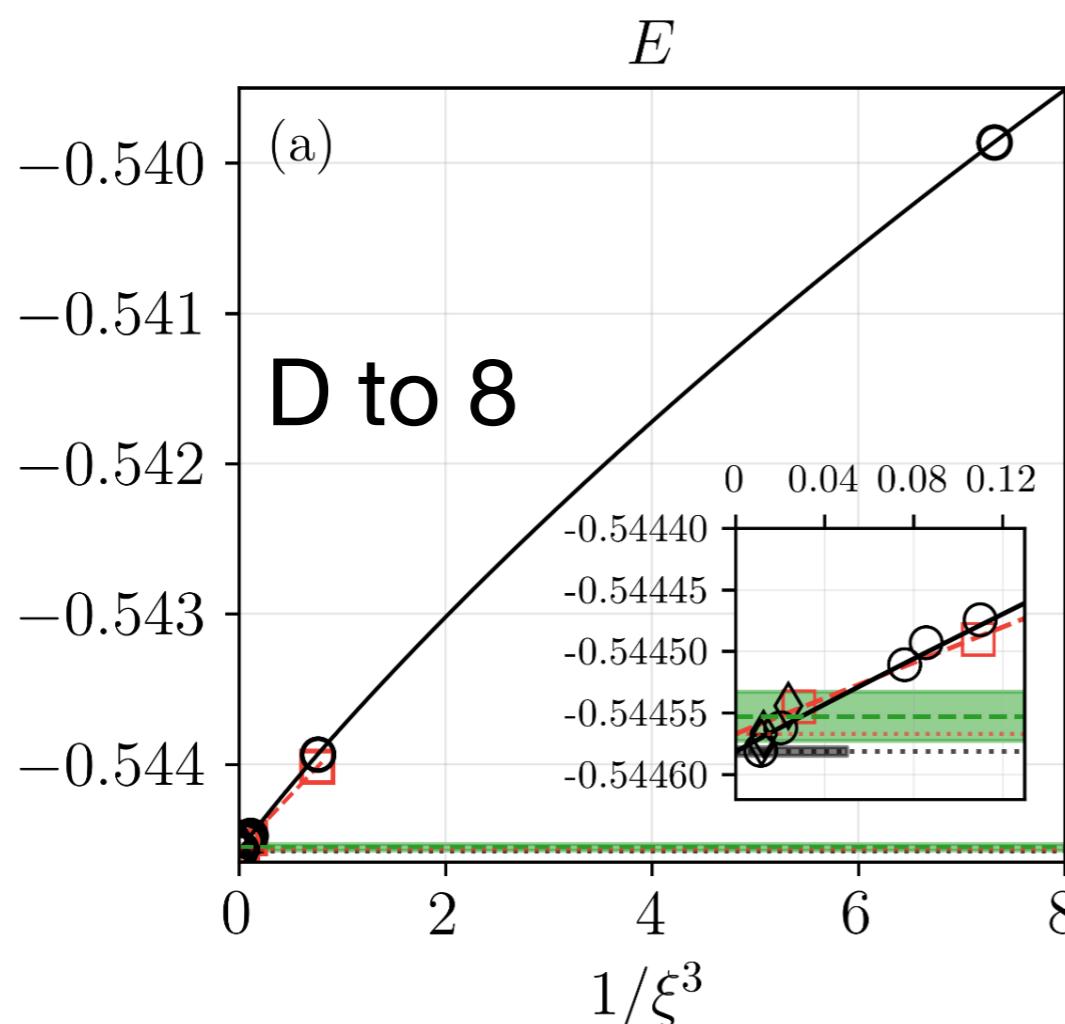


Speed up



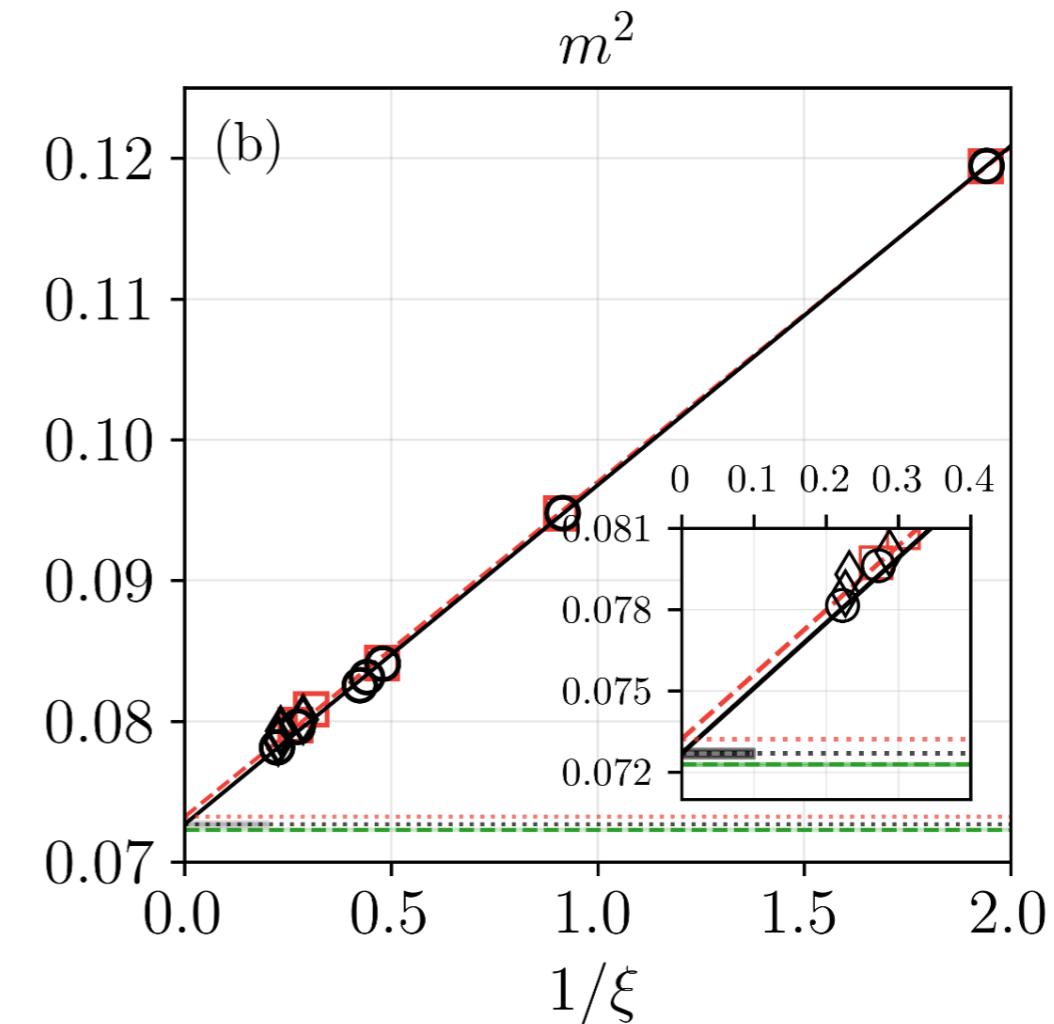
Similar training dynamics, SUPER FAST!

AFM Heisenberg on the Honeycomb Lattice



“Lower” $\rightarrow E_0 = -0.544582(3)$

$E_{QMC} = -0.544553(20)$



$m_0 = 0.2696(3)$

$m_{QMC} = 0.26885(2)$

D=8, accurate results—consistent with QMC

F. Jiang, Eur. Phys. J. B 85, 1(2012)

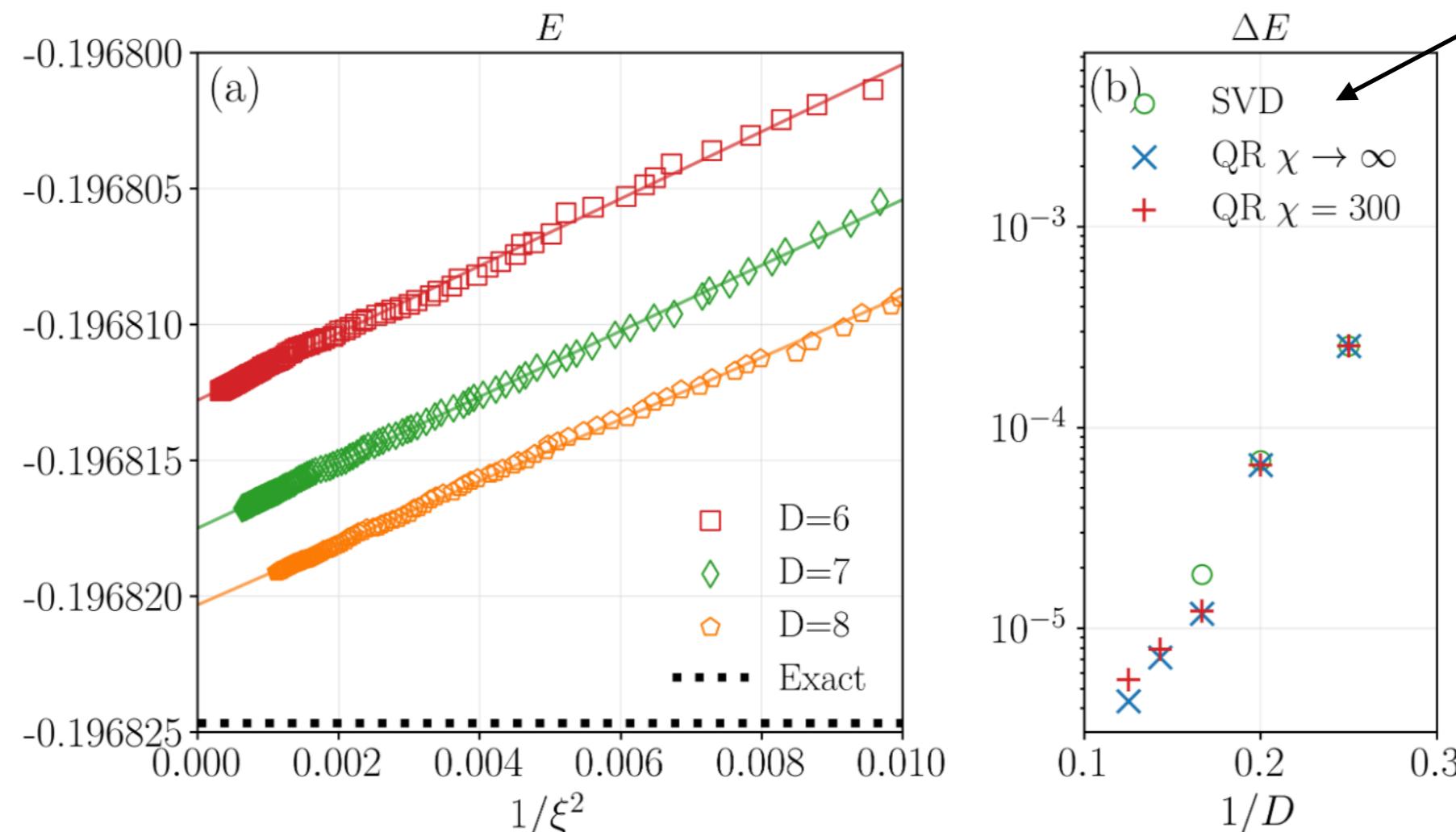
U. Low, Condens. Matter Phys. (2009)

Both QMC and our iPEPS results are extrapolated (FSS, FCLS)

Isotropic Kitaev model (S=1/2) energy

j.aop.2005.10.005

Lukin et al., PhysRevB.107.054424(2023)



Critical SG $D = 8, \|\Delta E/E\| = 7 \times 10^{-5}$

PhysRevLett.123.087203(2019)

AD+CTMRG $D = 6, \|\Delta E/E\| = 9 \times 10^{-5}$

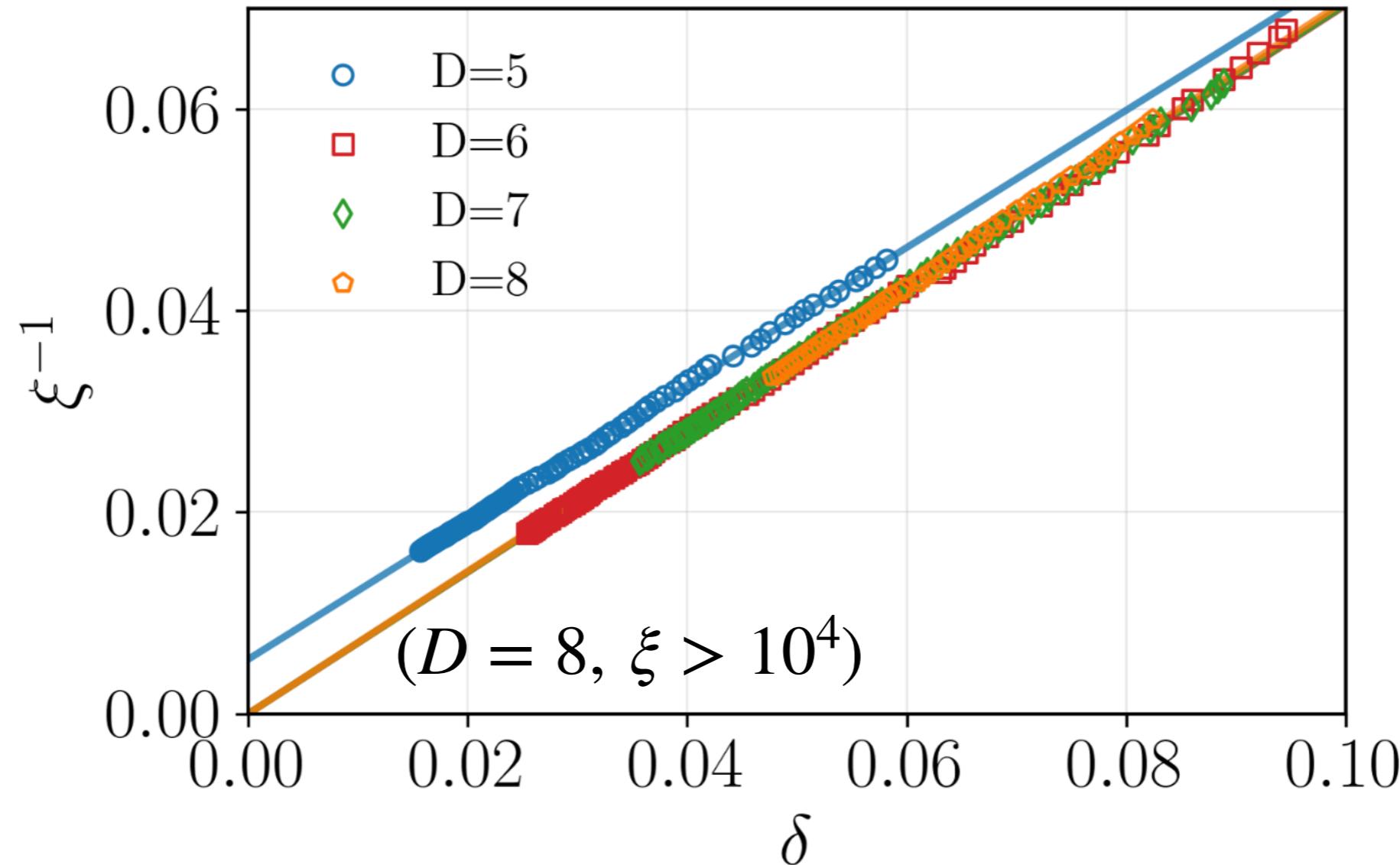
PhysRevB.107.054424(2023)

AD+QRCTM $D = 8, \|\Delta E/E\| = 2 \times 10^{-5}$

SOTA reported energy with AD+iPEPS

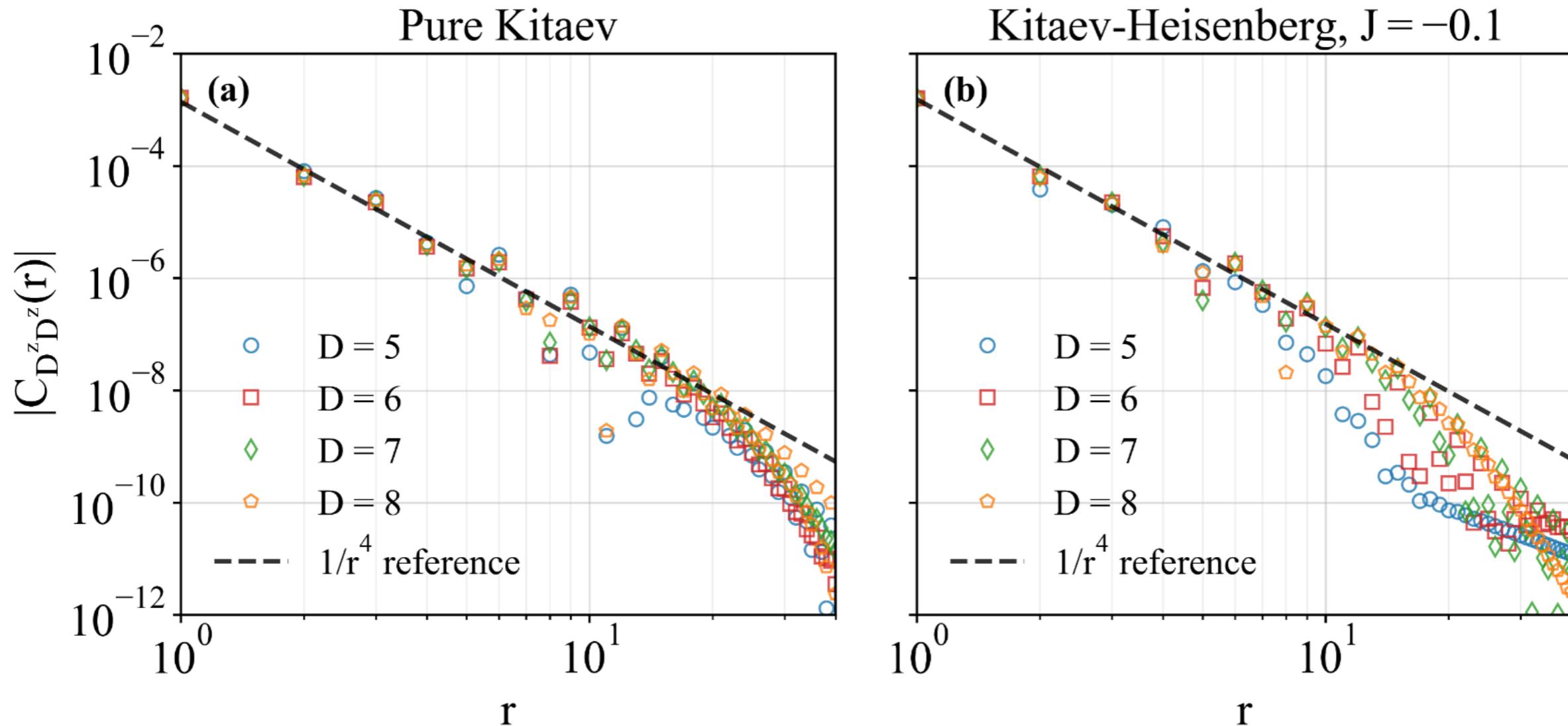
Not extrapolated, energy per sites.

Kitaev model: Finite Correlation Length Scaling



Finite-correlation-length-scaling reveals gapless nature.

iPEPS evidence for Dimer-Dimer correlation decay



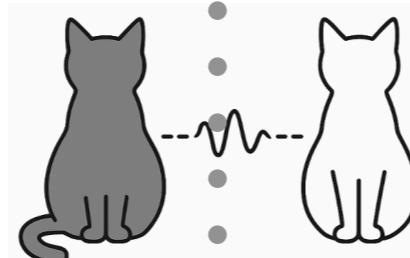
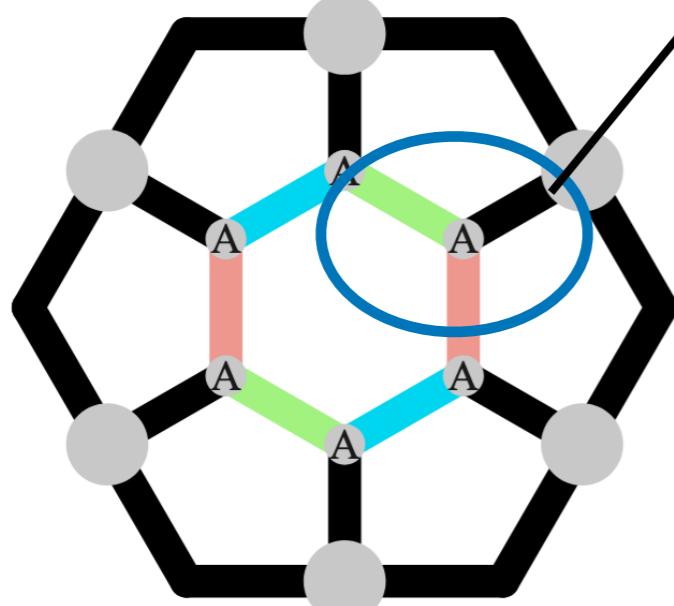
Dimer-Dimer r^{-4} tail persists in Kitaev-Heisenberg model

As predicted by field theory; to our knowledge, first confirmed using iPEPS

Env. SSB in $S>1/2$ Kitaev model via QRCTM

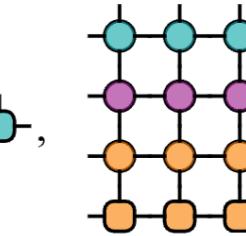
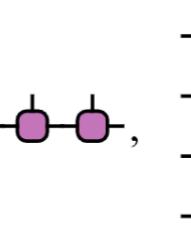
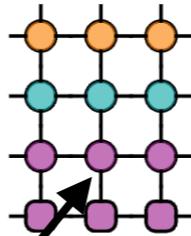
$$H = \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle_\gamma} K_\gamma S_i^\gamma S_j^\gamma$$

AD+QRCTM+ C_{3v}

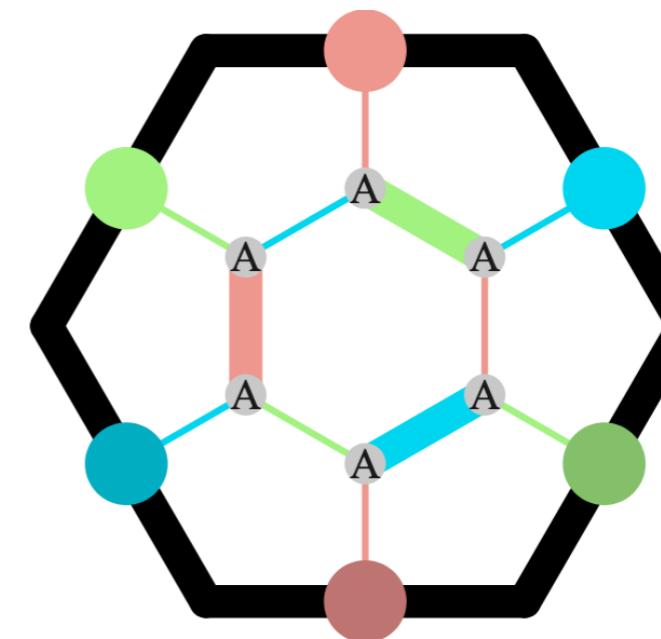


observables uniform

cat states



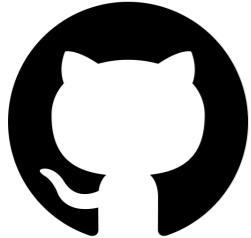
Env. SSB



observables non-uniform!

(one of) evidence to rule out QSL phase for $S=1,3/2,2$

Outlook and Thank you



Minimal Working Demos for interesting QRCTM applications

[GitHub: qiyang-ustc/QRCTM](https://github.com/qiyang-ustc/QRCTM) [\(Classic 2DIsing \$D = 10^4\$ \)](#)



All raw data and iPEPS tensors for comparison

[Zenodo: 17093955](https://zenodo.org/record/17093955)

[Zenodo: 17107603](https://zenodo.org/record/17107603)



EuroHPC
Joint Undertaking

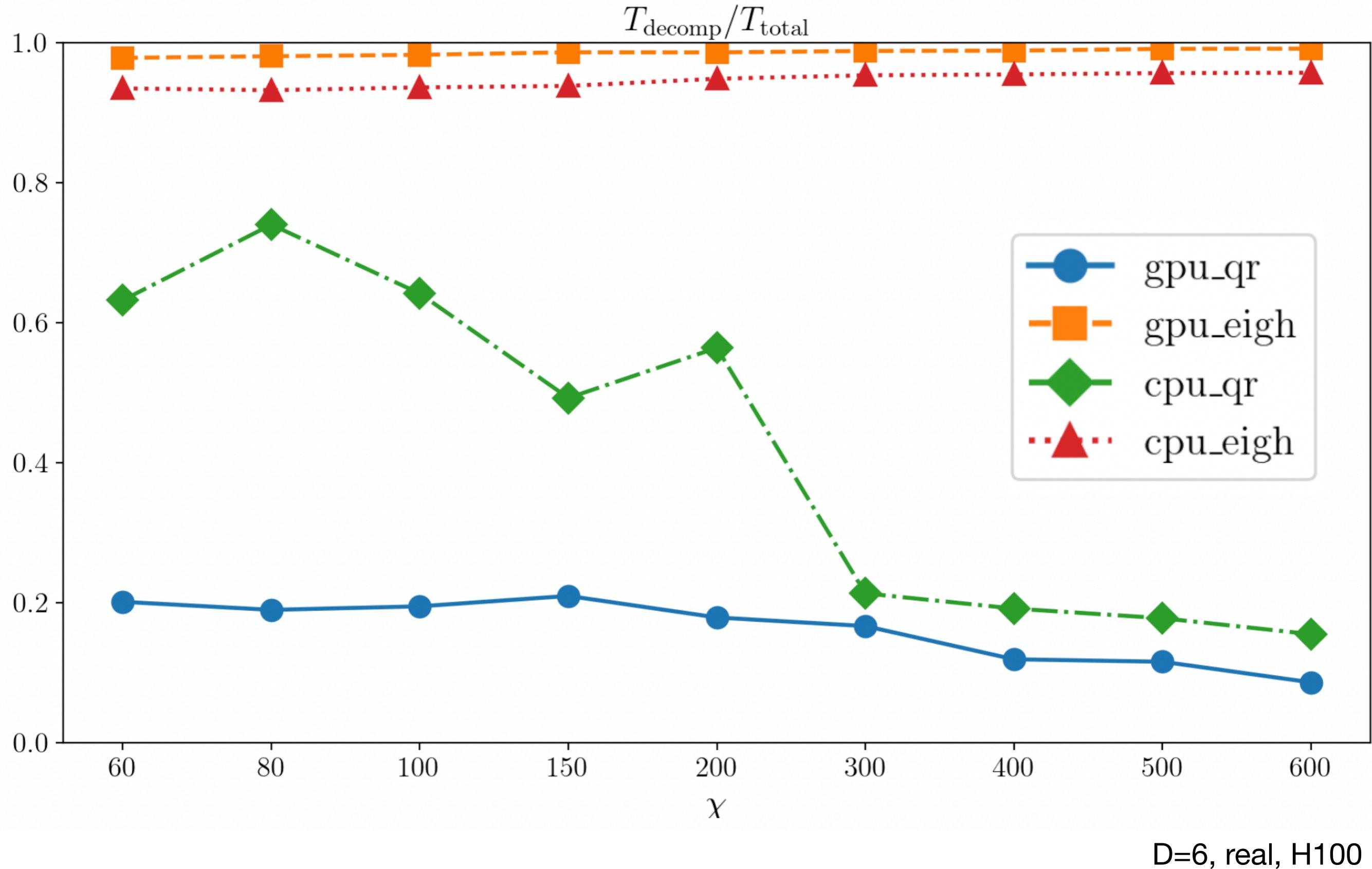
Finely optimized code

[under active development and EuroHPC support](#)

How about more interesting models?

Let us enjoy what QRCTM can bring us!

Decomposition become cheaper



Energy for S=1 Kitaev

