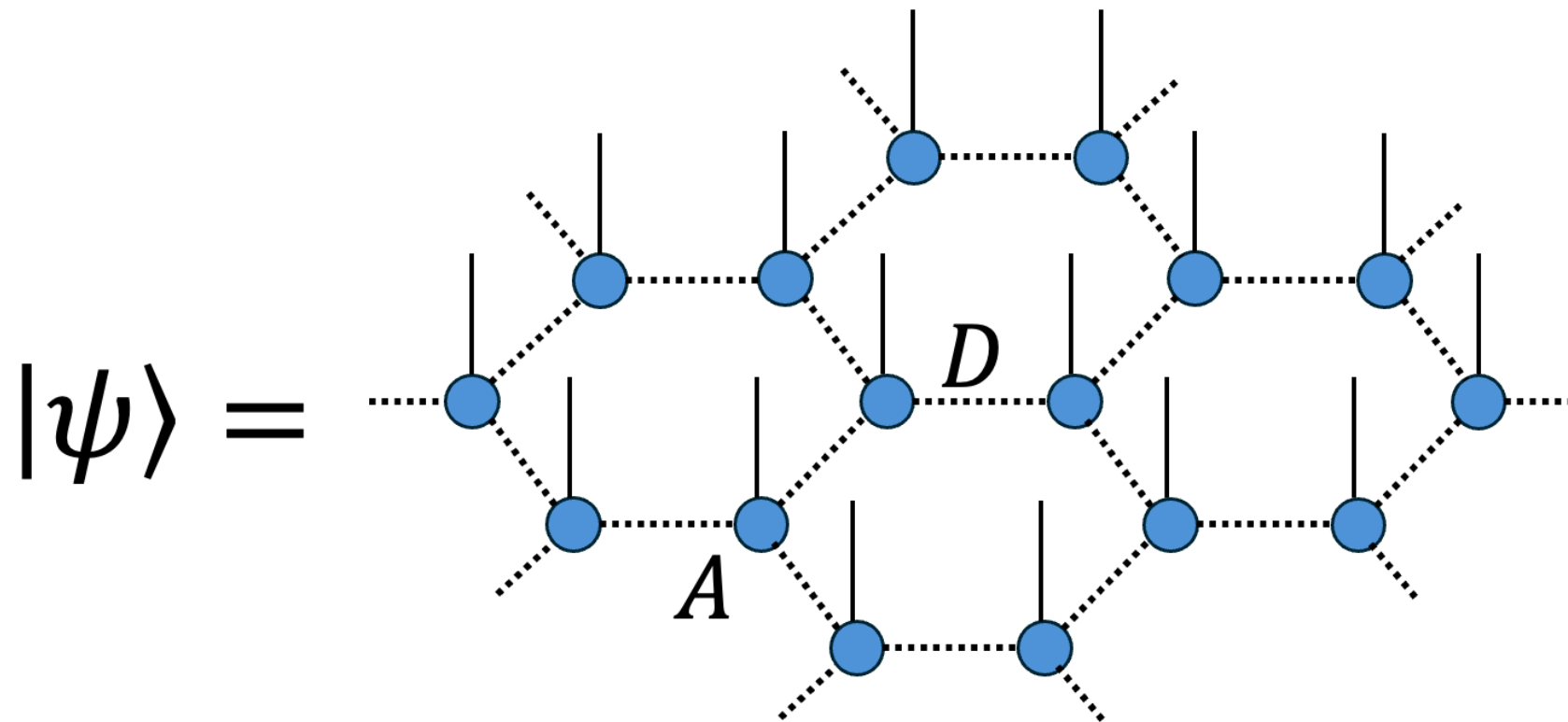


QR-based CTMRG on Honeycomb Lattice

Qi Yang



Philippe Corboz
Qi Yang

Jutho Haegeman
Yuchi He
Xingyu Zhang

Yining Zhang



UNIVERSITY
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UNIVERSITY

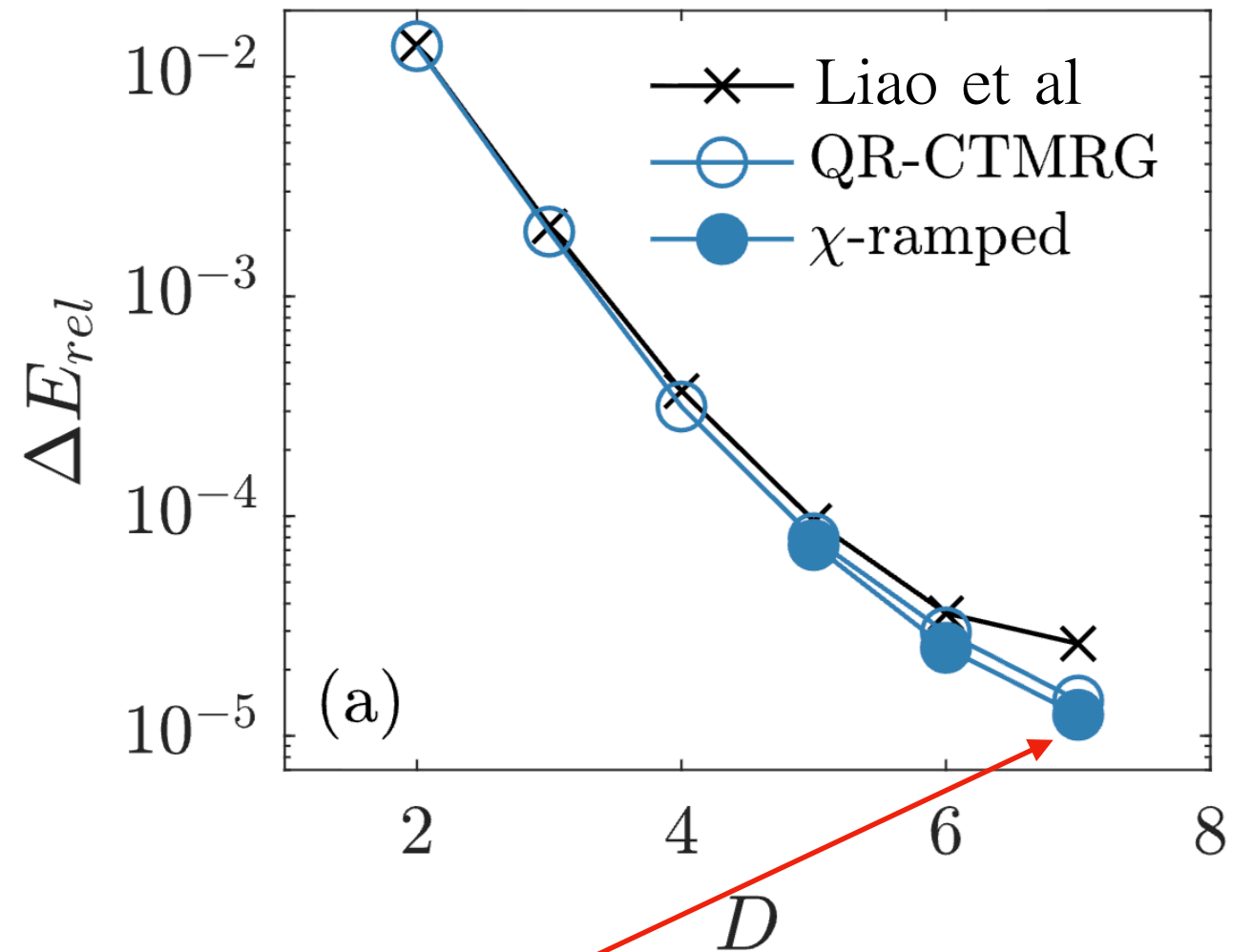
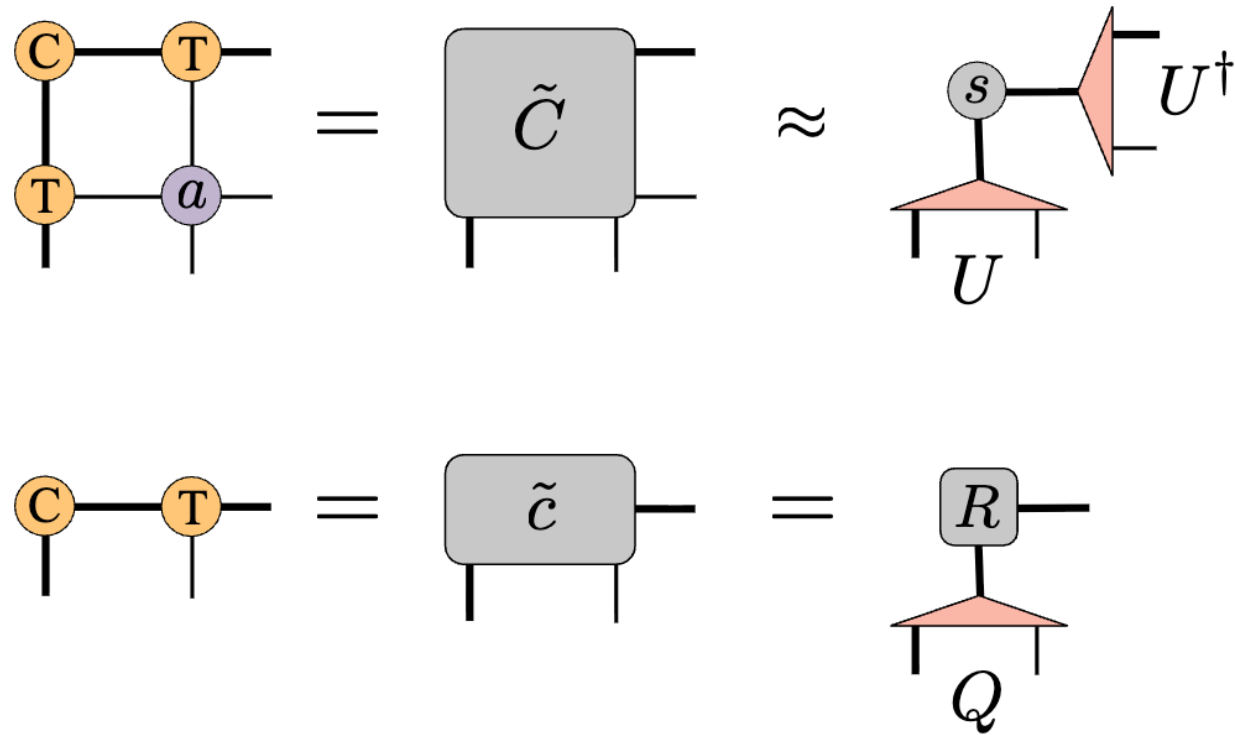
1. QRCTM C4v
2. QRCTM C3v
3. Higher Spin Kitaev



QRCTM facilitates large-D iPEPS

arXiv:2505.00494

PhysRevX.9.031041



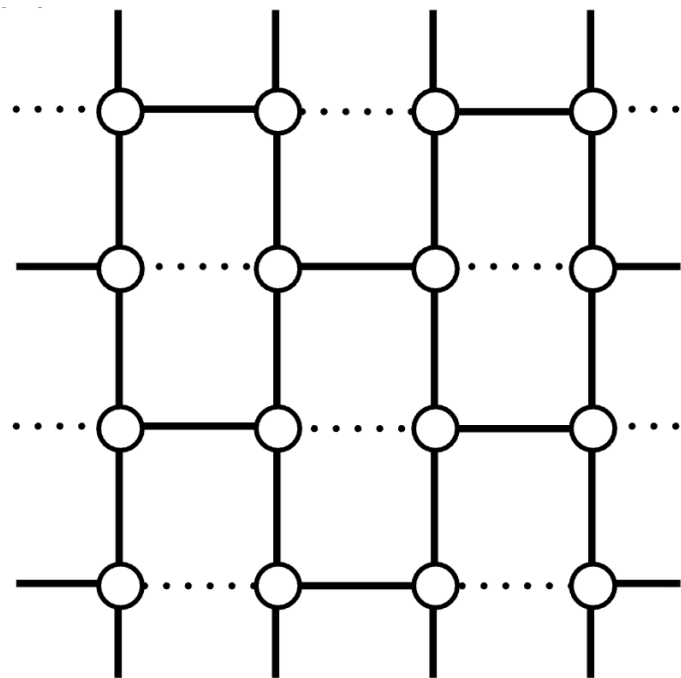
$D = 7, \chi = 300$ **AD+iPEPS less than one hour! (H100)**

**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

Brick Wall



PhysRevX.2.041013

Large Unit Cell VUMPS

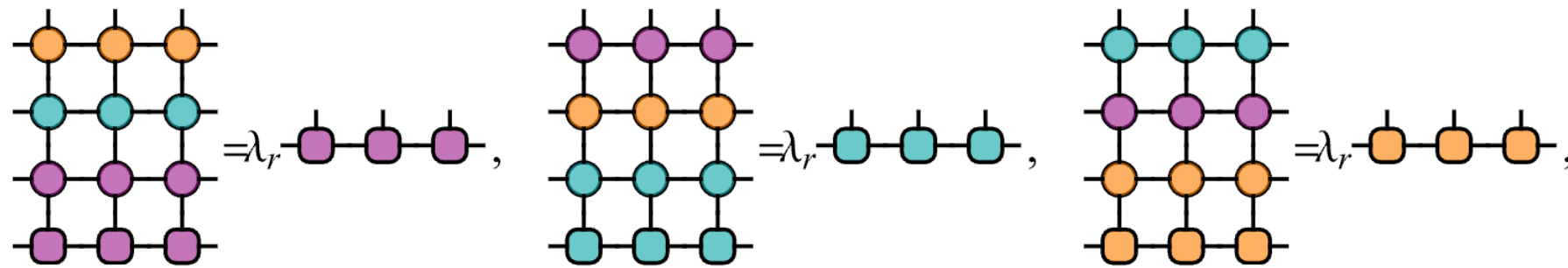


Fig: PhysRevB.108.085103

Large Unit Cell CTMRG

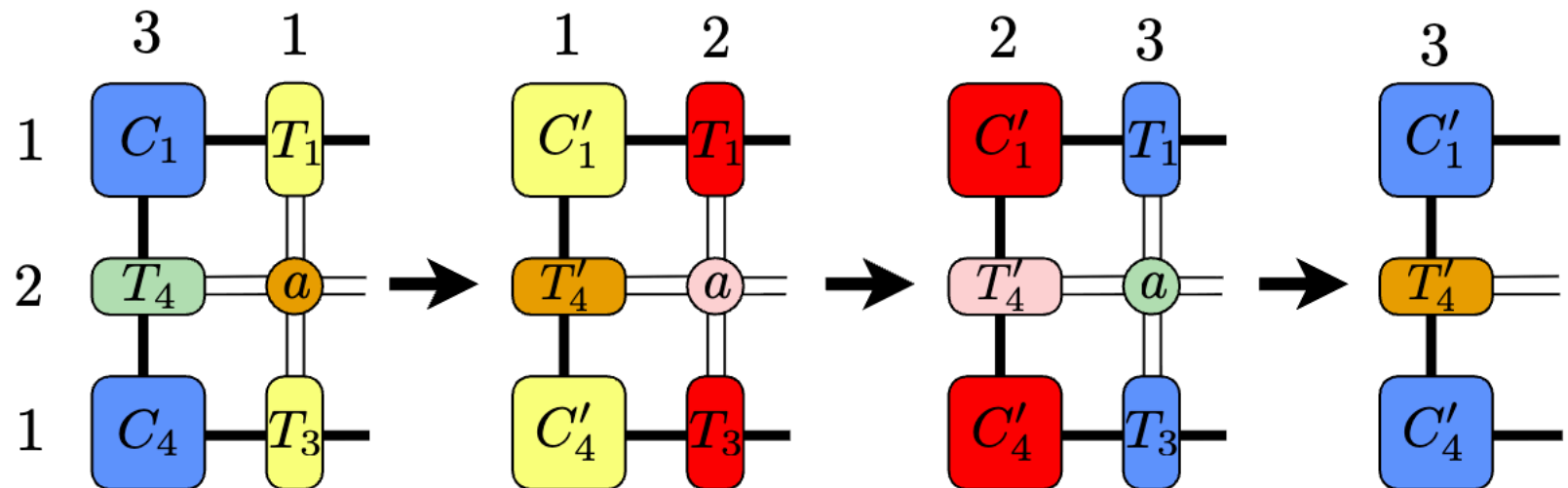
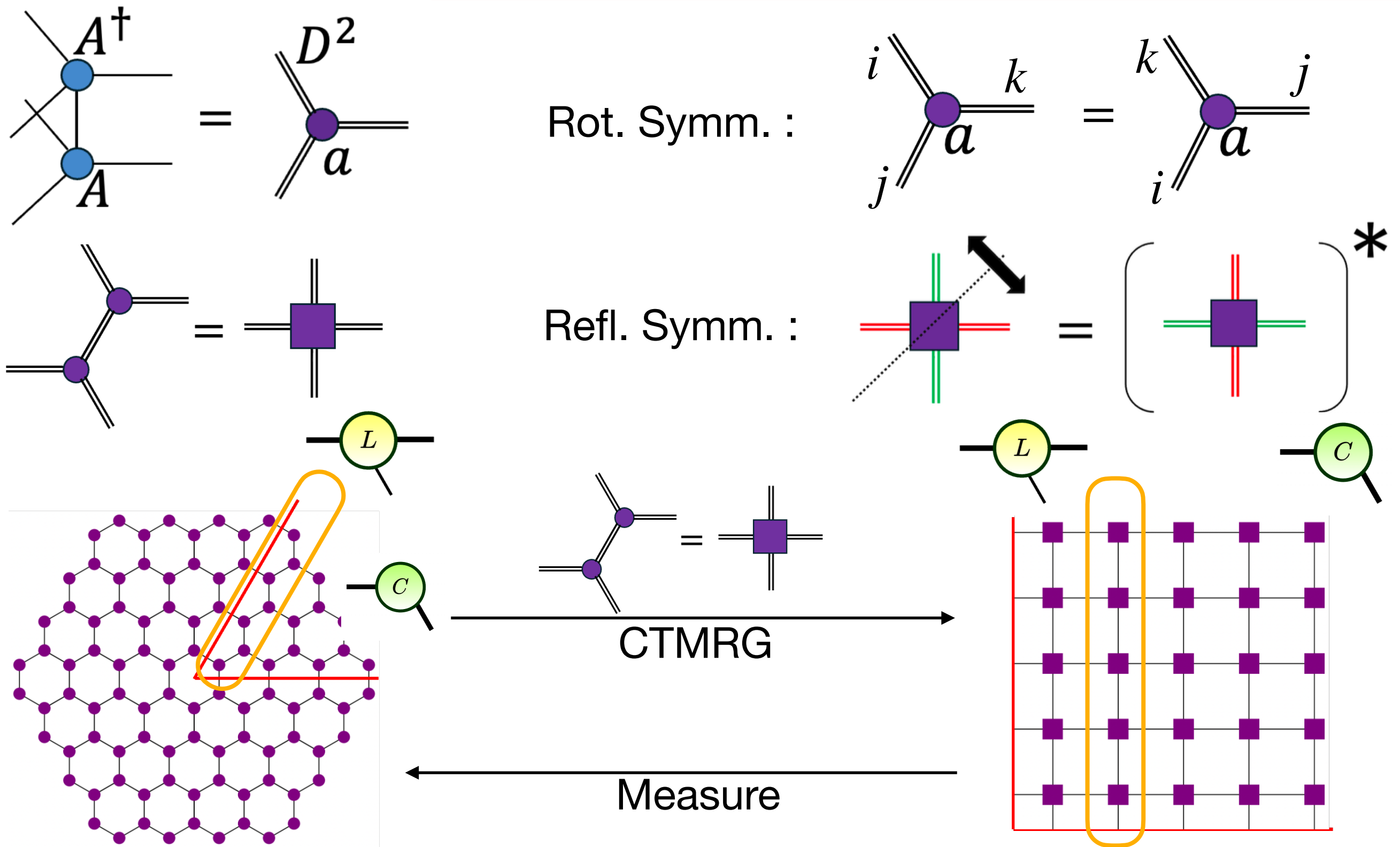


Fig: Philippe Corboz's slides@tnqmp2016

Coding complex, QR magic gone.

Figures shown for illustration only; credit for large-unit-cell algorithms goes to the original authors.

Uniform C_{3v} CTMRG on Honeycomb Lattice



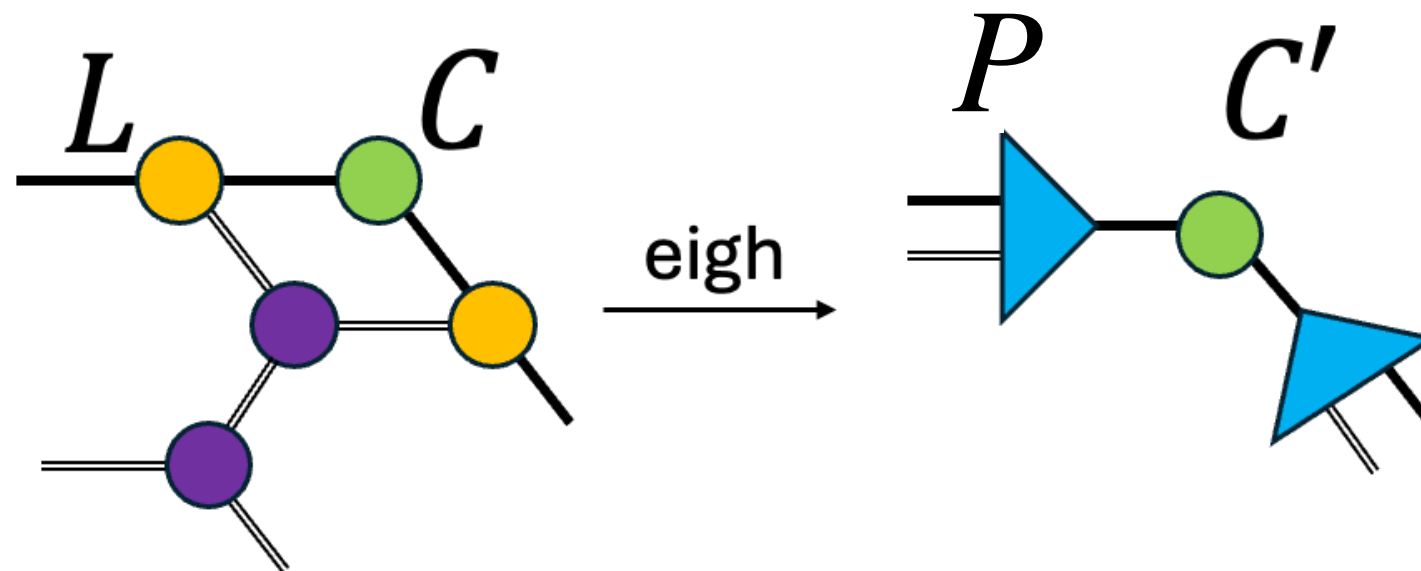
Thanks to our Ukrainian colleagues—their work paved the way

CTMRG for uniform C_{3v} iPEPS

Lukin et al., PhysRevB.107.054424(2023)

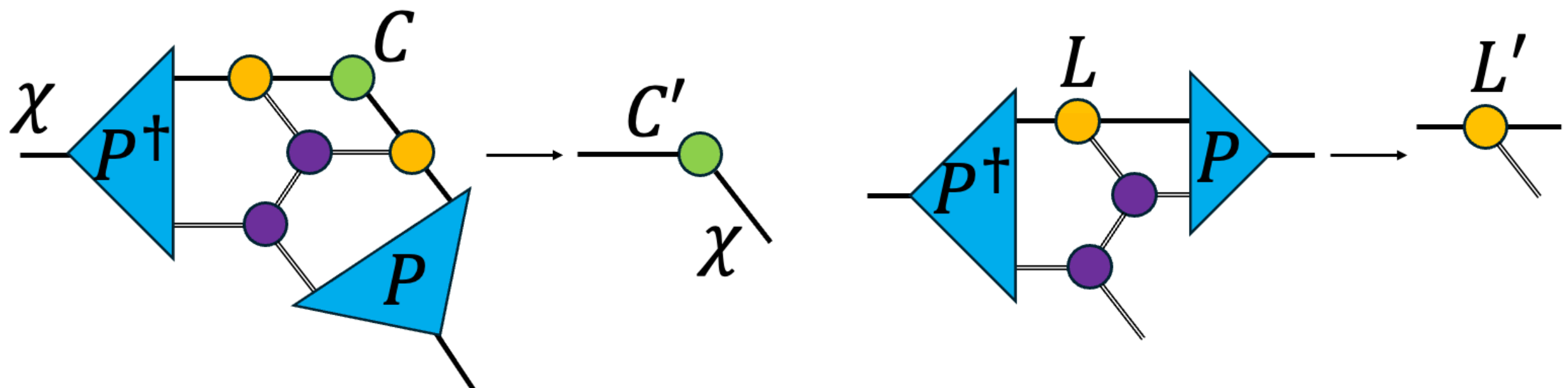
Step 1: Build projector. (expensive EVD)

~95% time



Step 2: Update edge and corner tensors.

~ 5% time



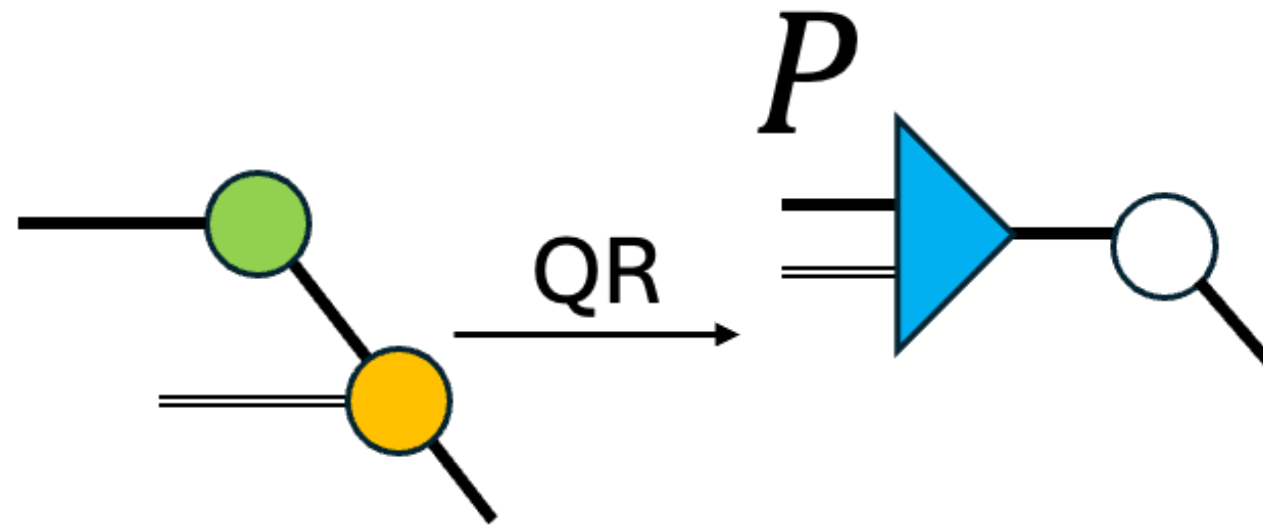
H100, double, very large $D > 6$ and $\chi > 600$

QRCTM for uniform C_{3v} iPEPS

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

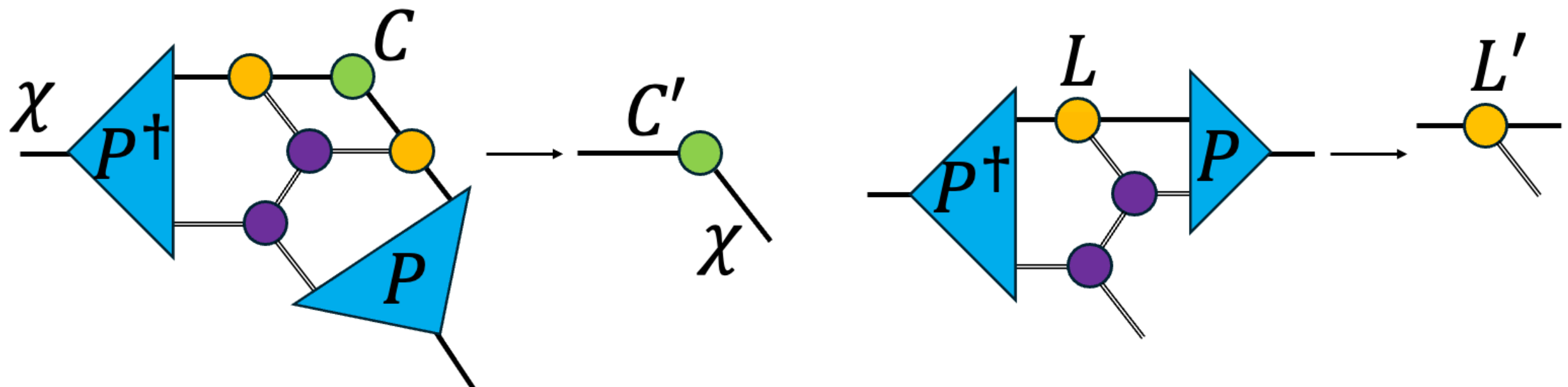
Step 1: Build projector via QR (cheap)

~10% time



Step 2: Update edge and corner Tensors.

~90% time

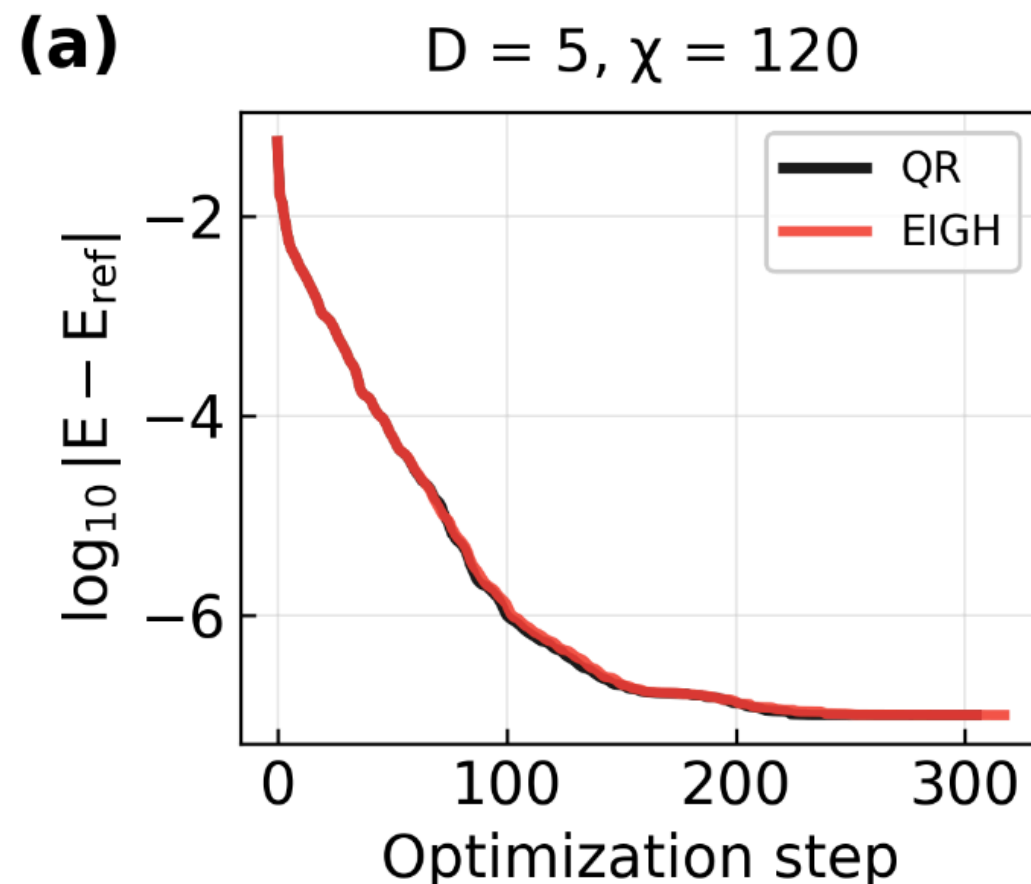


H100, double, D=6 and chi=600

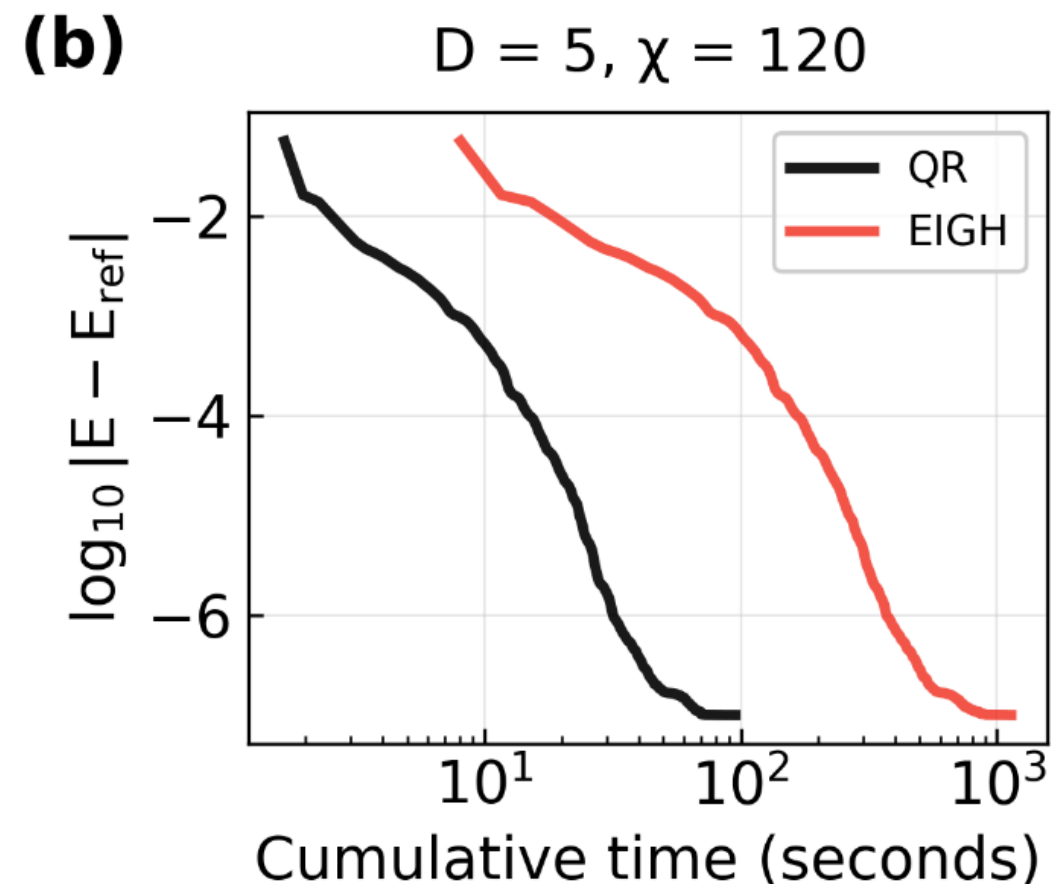
AFM Heisenberg on the Honeycomb Lattice

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

Training Dynamics

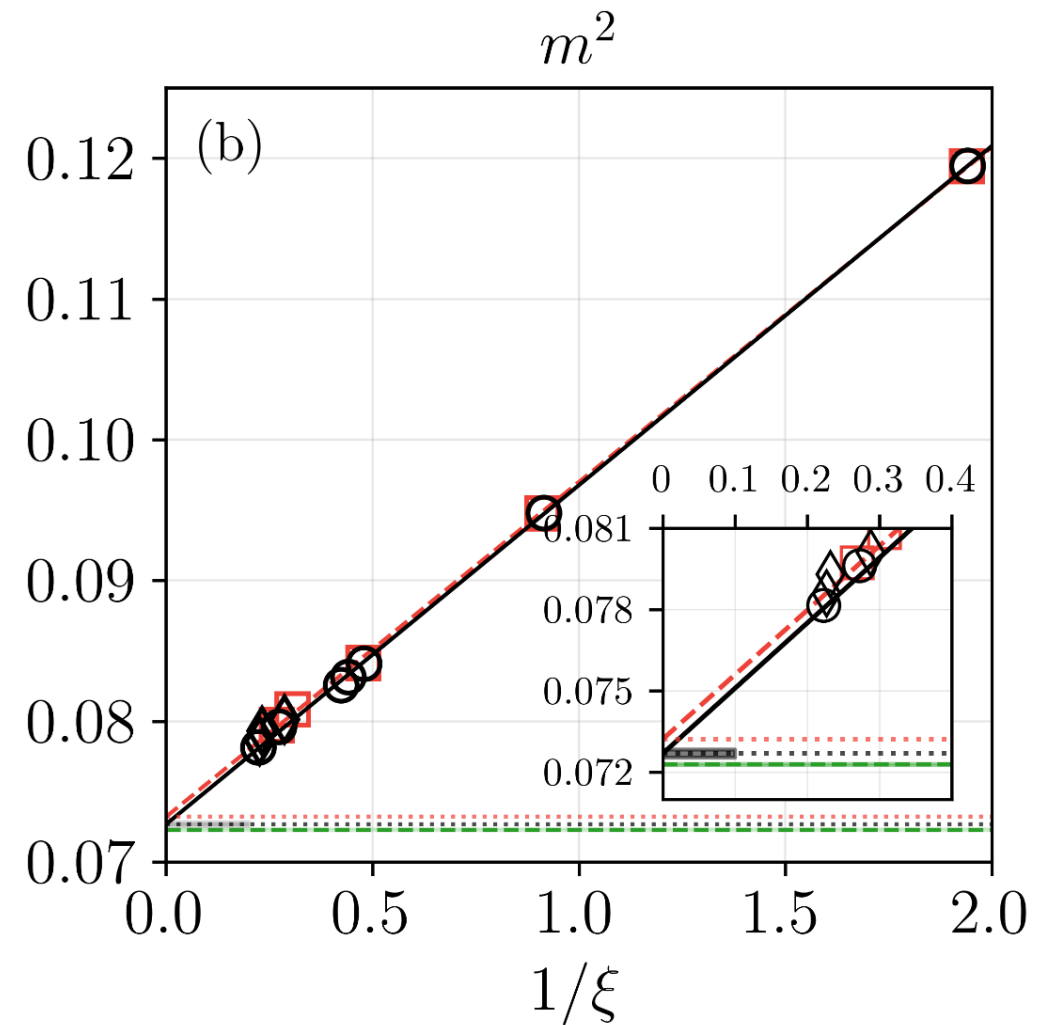
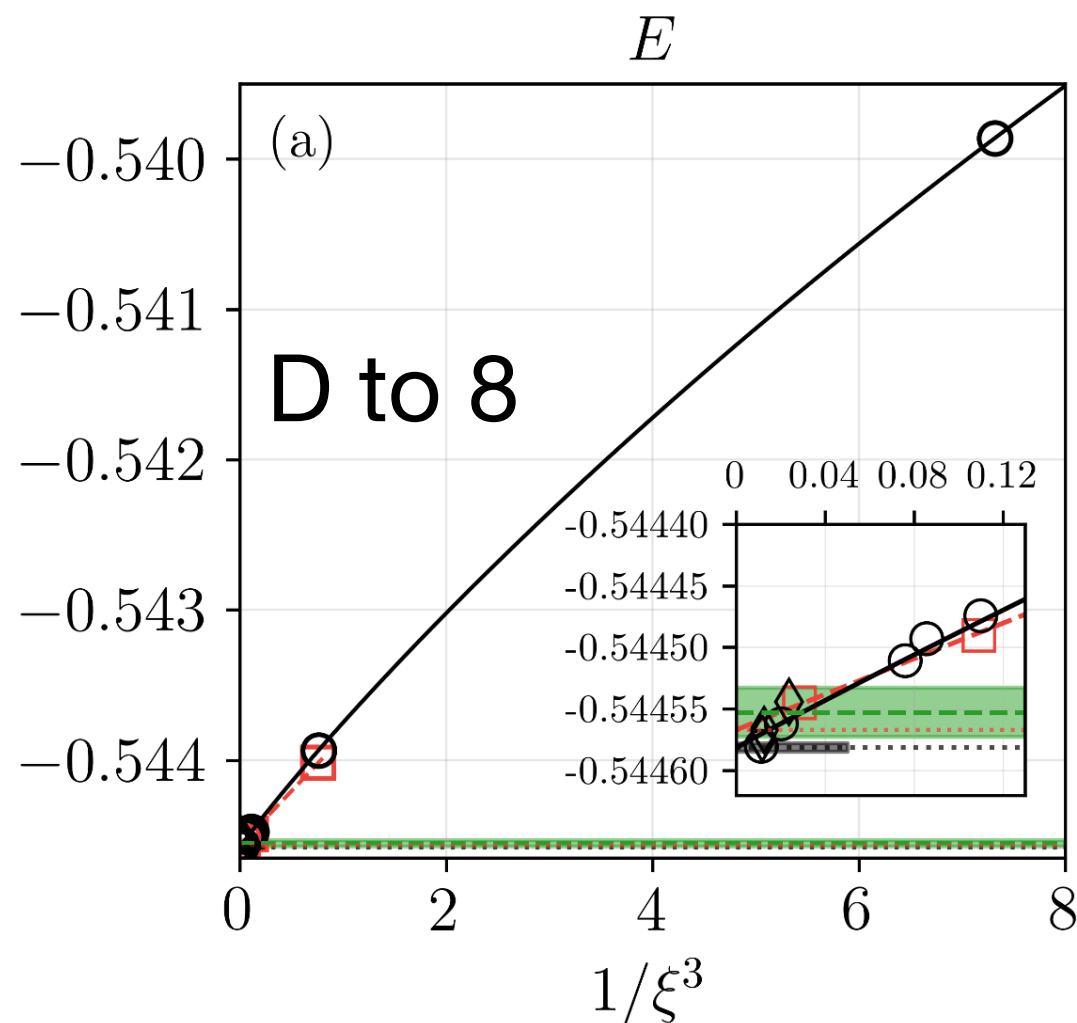


Speed up



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)

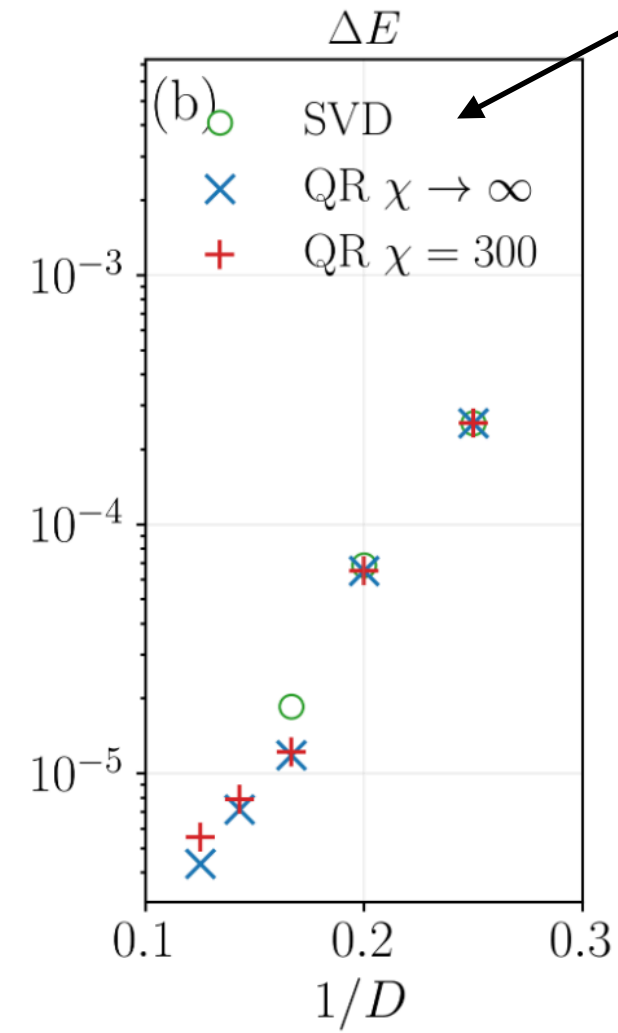
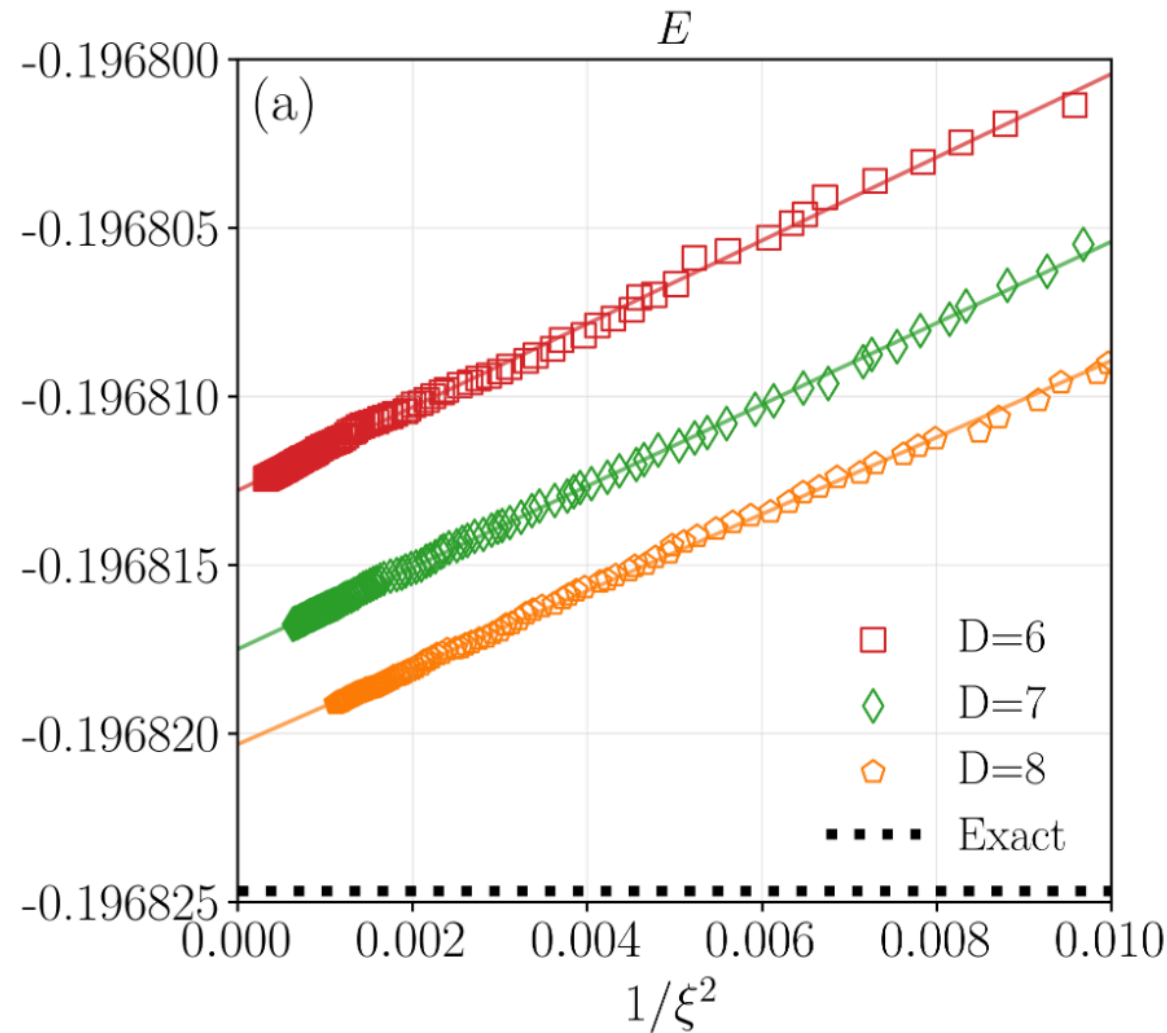
U. Low, Condens. Matter Phys. (2009)

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

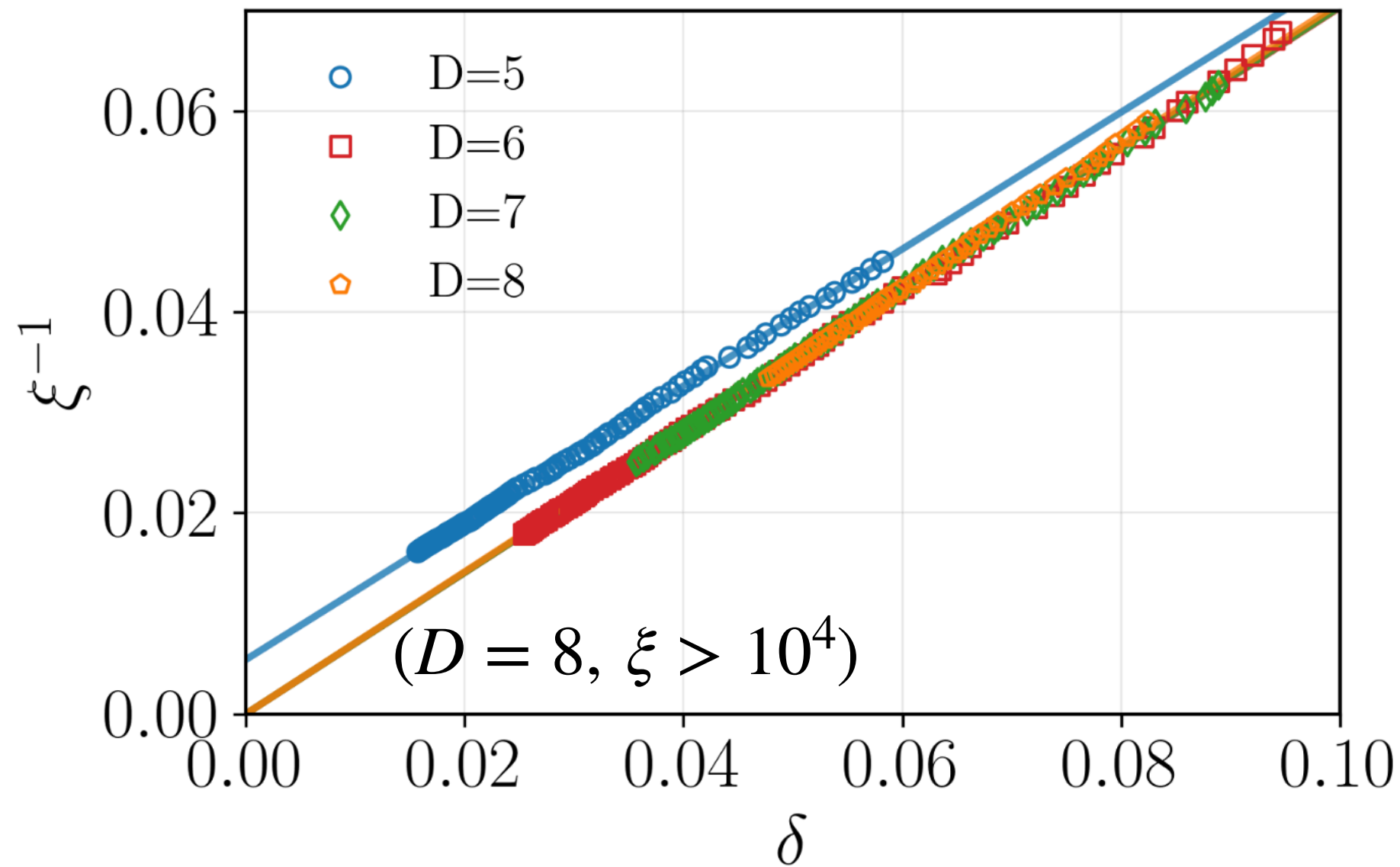
PhysRevB.107.054424(2023)

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

SOTA reported energy with AD+iPEPS

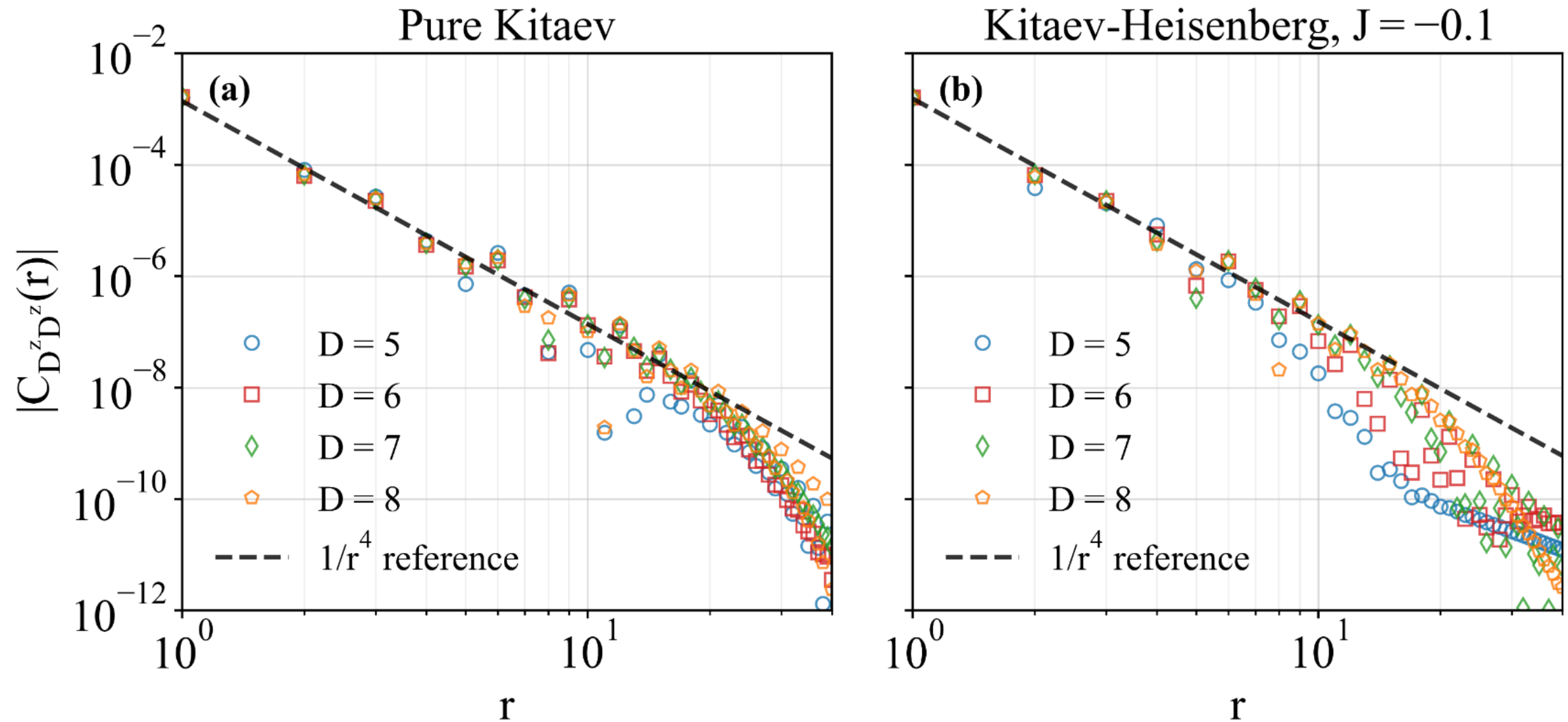
Not extrapolated, energy per sites.

Kitaev model: Finite Correlation Length Scaling



Finite-correlation-length-scaling reveals gapless nature.

iPEPS evidence for Dimer-Dimer correlation decay

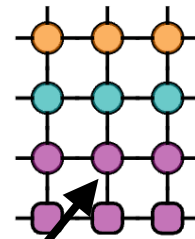


Dimer-Dimer r^{-4} tail persists in Kitaev-Heisenberg model

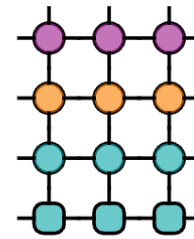
As predicted by field theory; to our knowledge, first confirmed using iPEPS

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

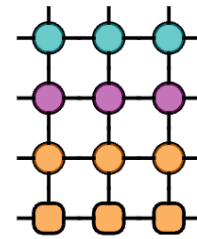
$$H = \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle_\gamma} K_\gamma S_i^\gamma S_j^\gamma$$



$$= \lambda_r \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$$

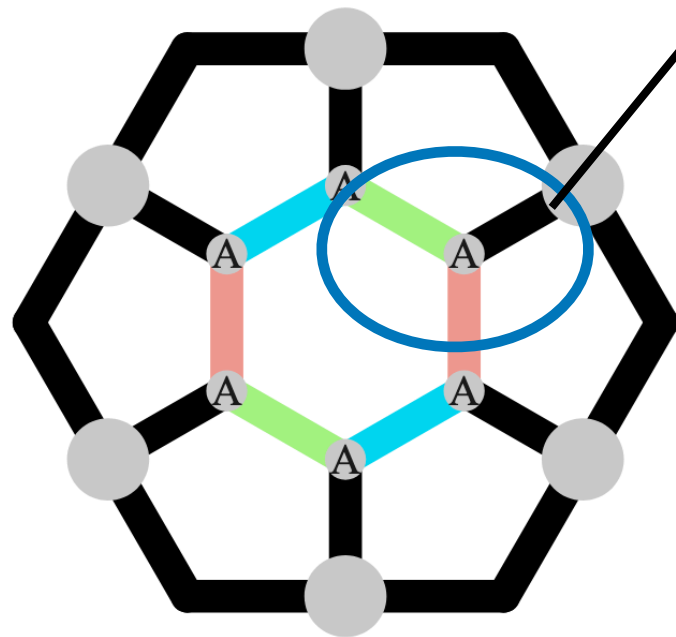


$$= \lambda_r \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$$

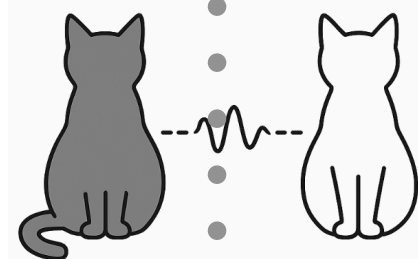


$$= \lambda_r \text{---} \text{---} \text{---}$$

AD+QRCTM+ C_{3v}

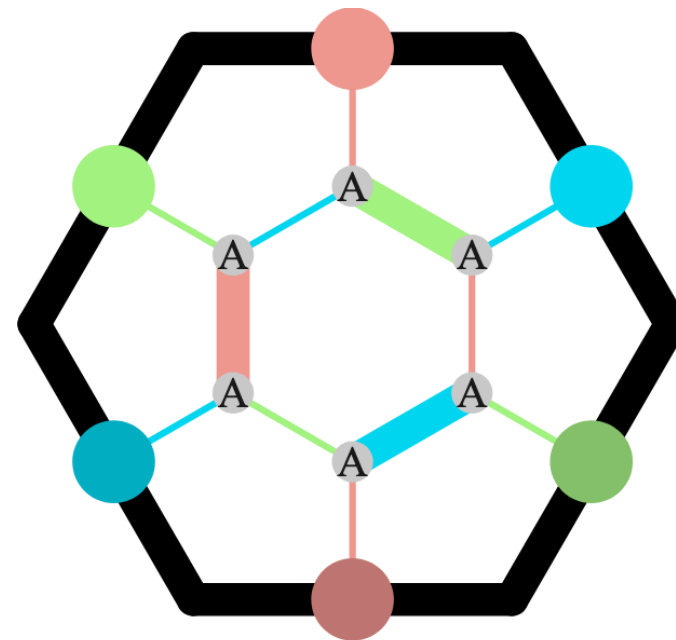


observables uniform



cat states

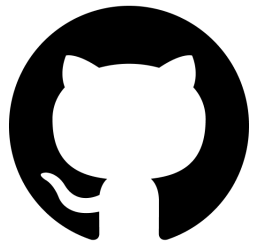
Env. SSB



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)



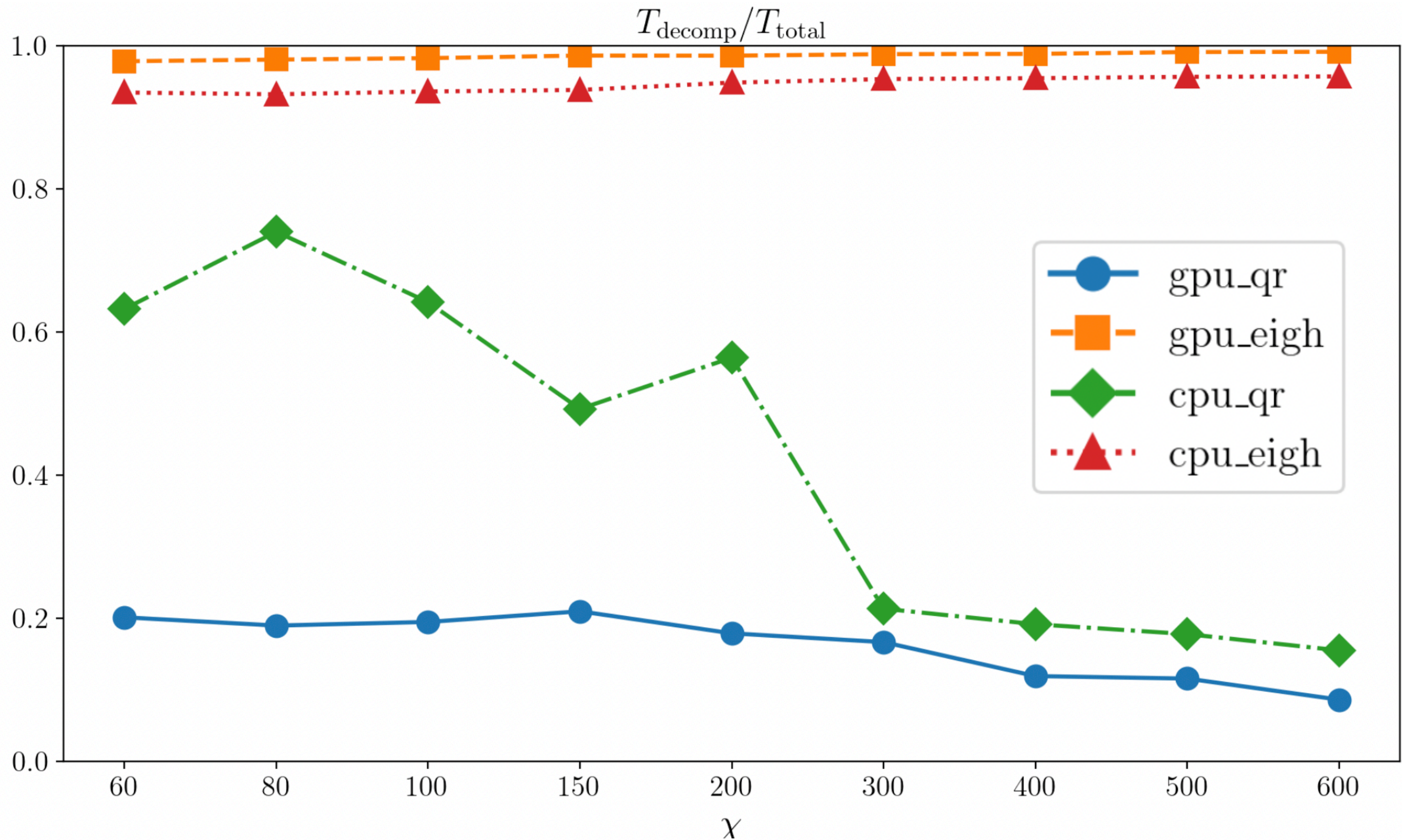
Finely optimized code

[under active development and EuroHPC support](#)

How about more interesting models?

Let us enjoy what QRCTM can bring us!

Decomposition become cheaper



D=6, real, H100

Energy for S=1 Kitaev

