

QRCTM: scalable iPEPS simulation for frustrated quantum magnets

Qi Yang (仰旗)

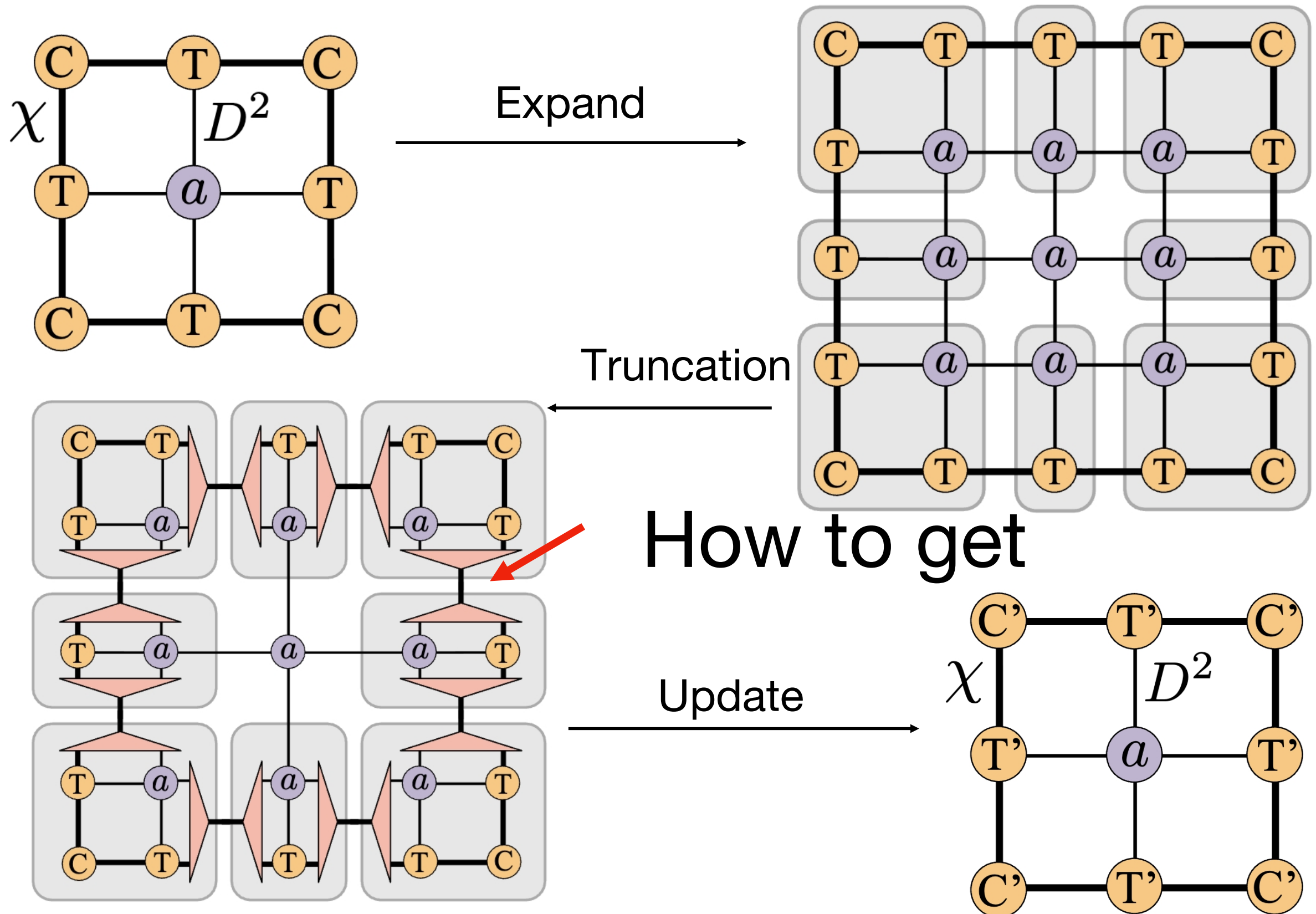
CTMRG $\sim$ ~~SVD~~ $\rightarrow$ QR
1996 2025



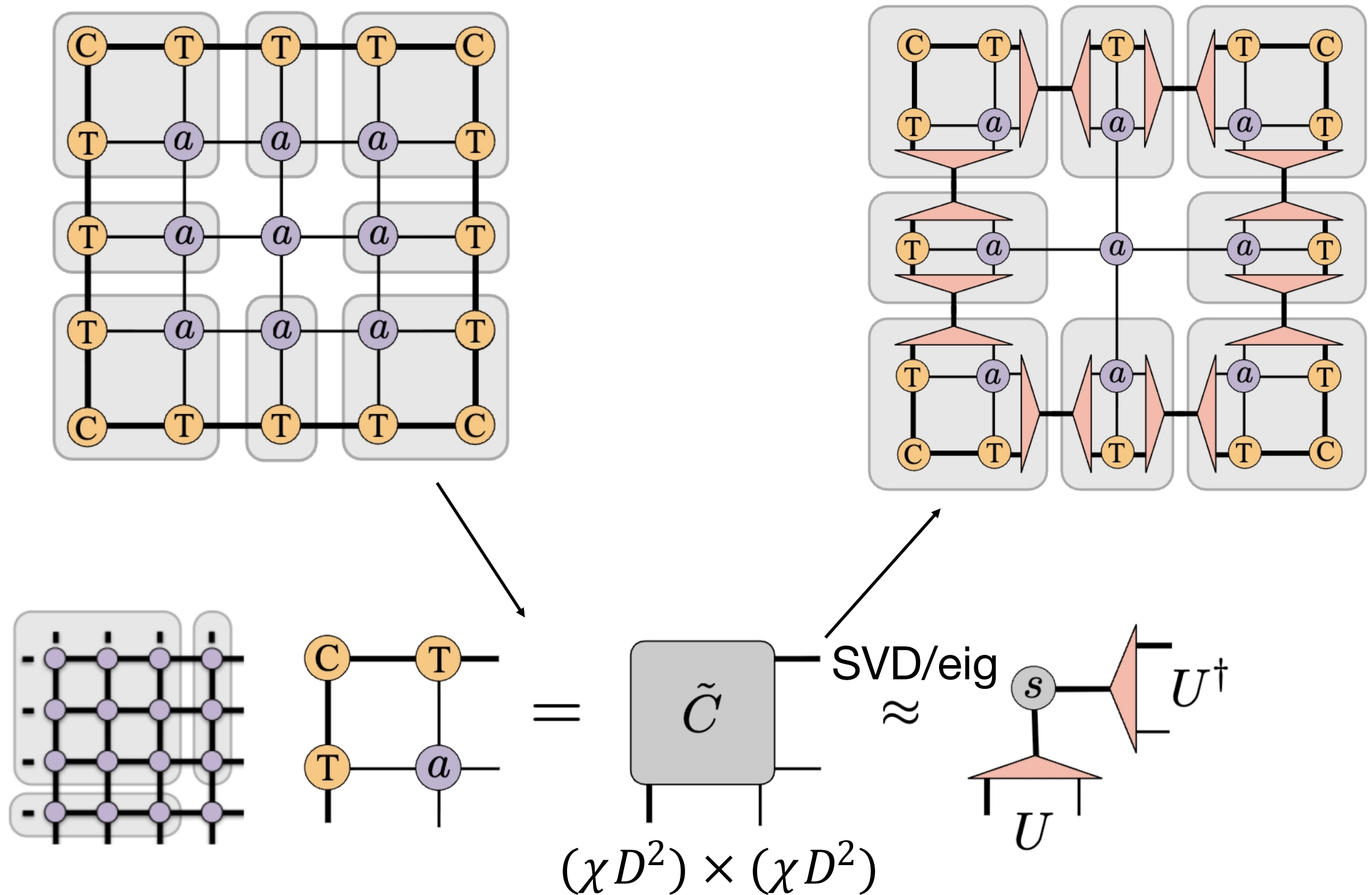
UNIVERSITY
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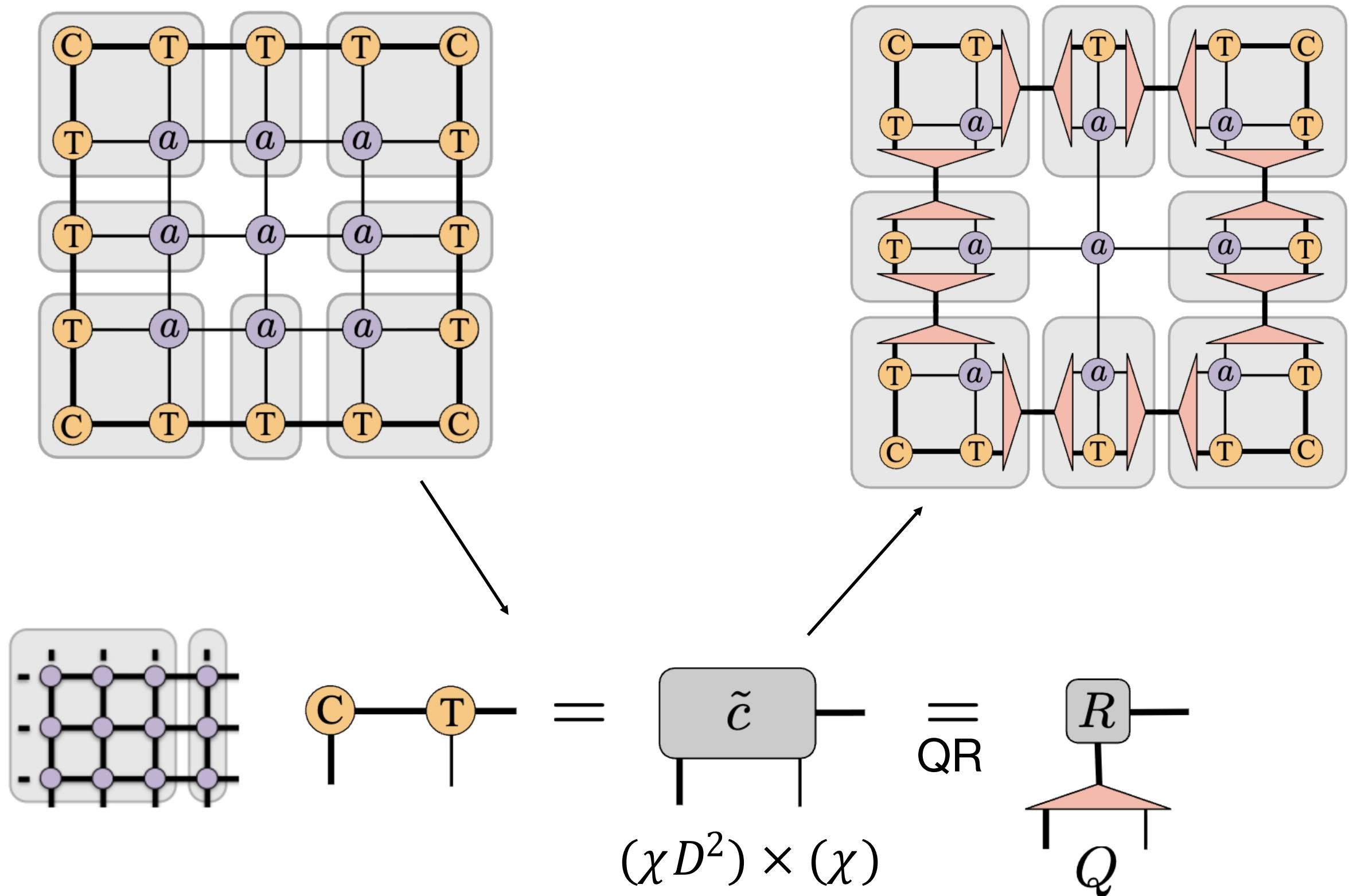
Textbook (C4v) CTMRG iterations



By diagonalizing enlarged corner

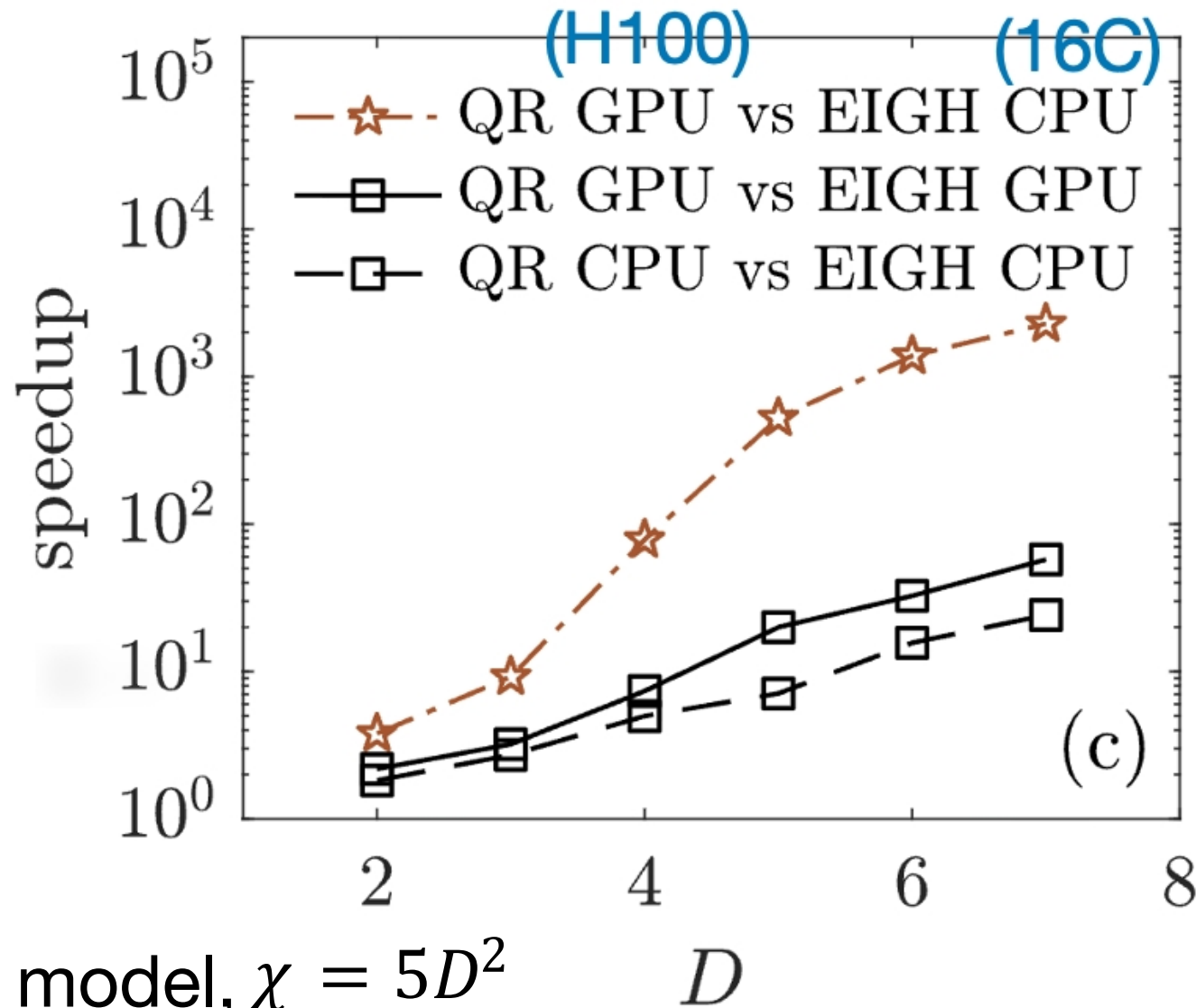


A simpler approach missing for ~30 years?



Advantages?

1. Reduced
2. Prefactor
3. GPU



GEMM
Permute, QR
SVD, Eigh

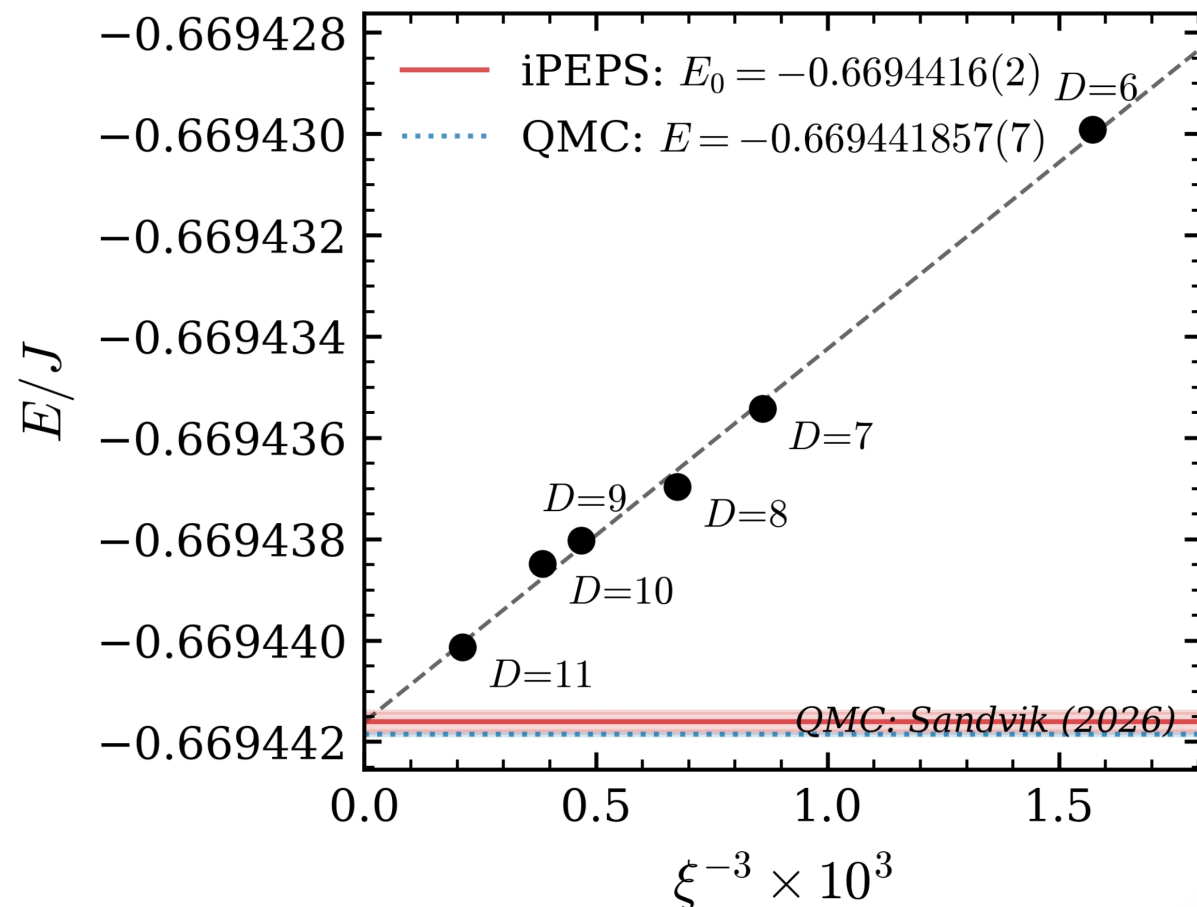
Fixed-point agrees at machine precision

Even better with AD!

$$\frac{1}{s_j^2 - s_i^2}$$

AFM Heisenberg on square lattice

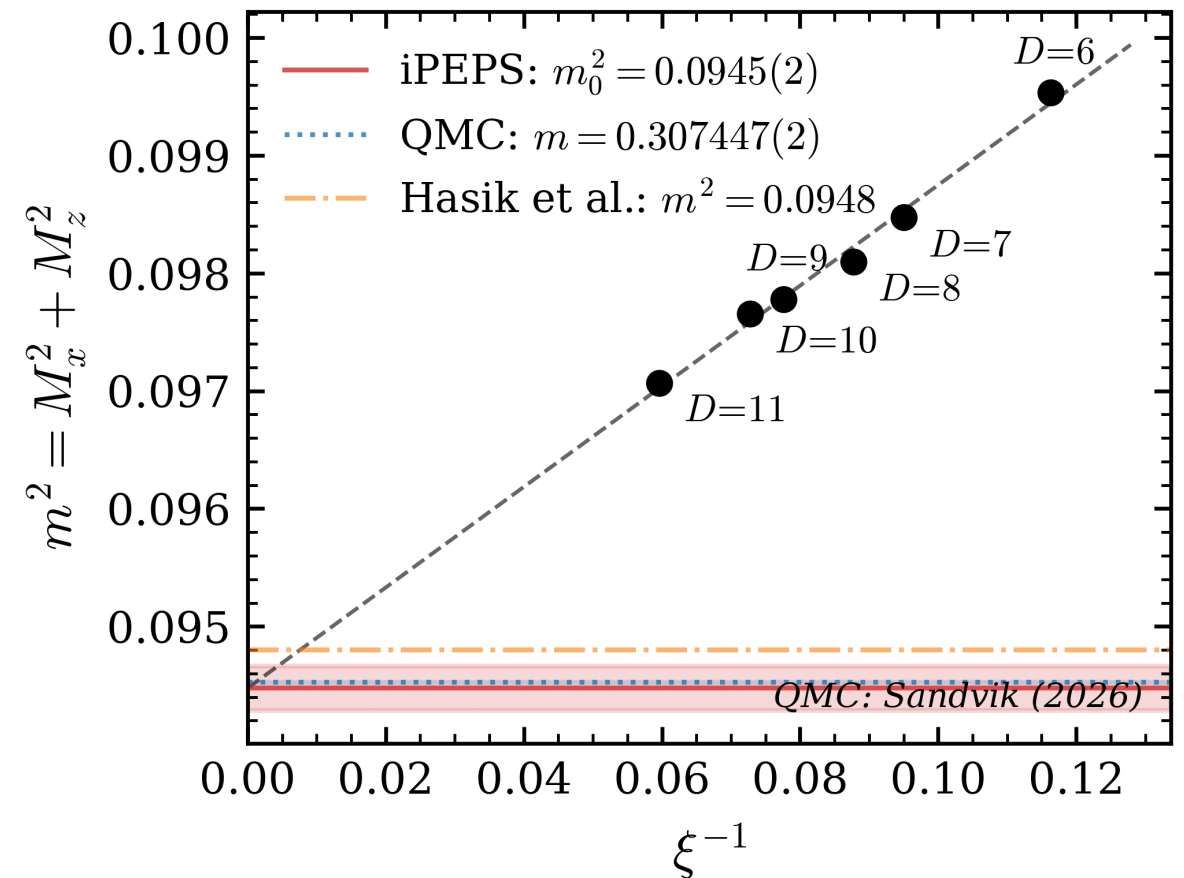
Scale: $D \rightarrow 11$, $\chi_{\text{opt}} \rightarrow 968$, $\chi_{\text{measure}} \rightarrow 1864$, without U(1) symmetry



$$E_{QMC} = -0.669437(5)$$

$$E_{QMC} = -0.669441857(9)$$

$$E_0 = -0.6694416(2)$$



$$m_{QMC} = 0.3070(3)$$

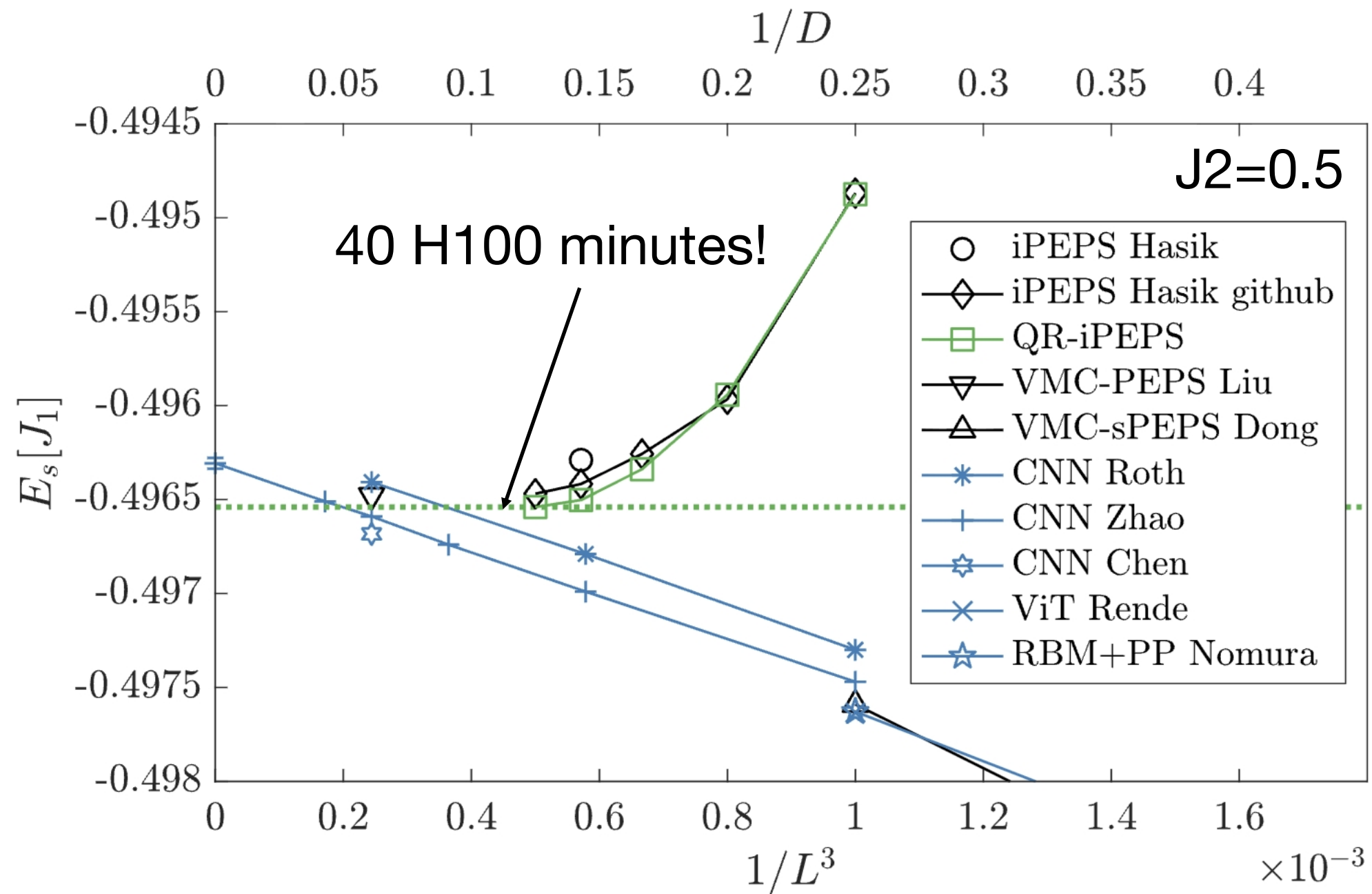
Sandvik PhysRevB.56.11678 (1997)

$$m_{QMC} = 0.307447(2)$$

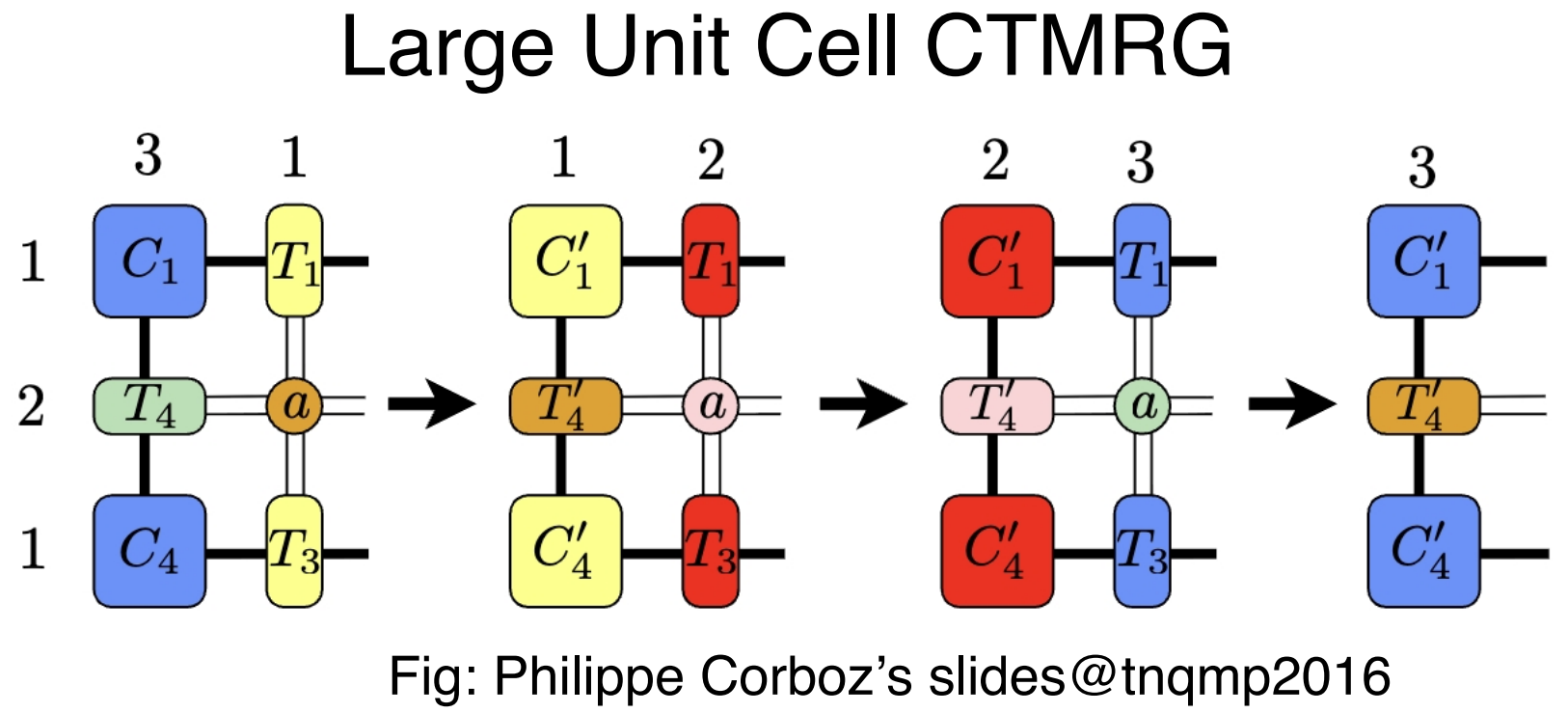
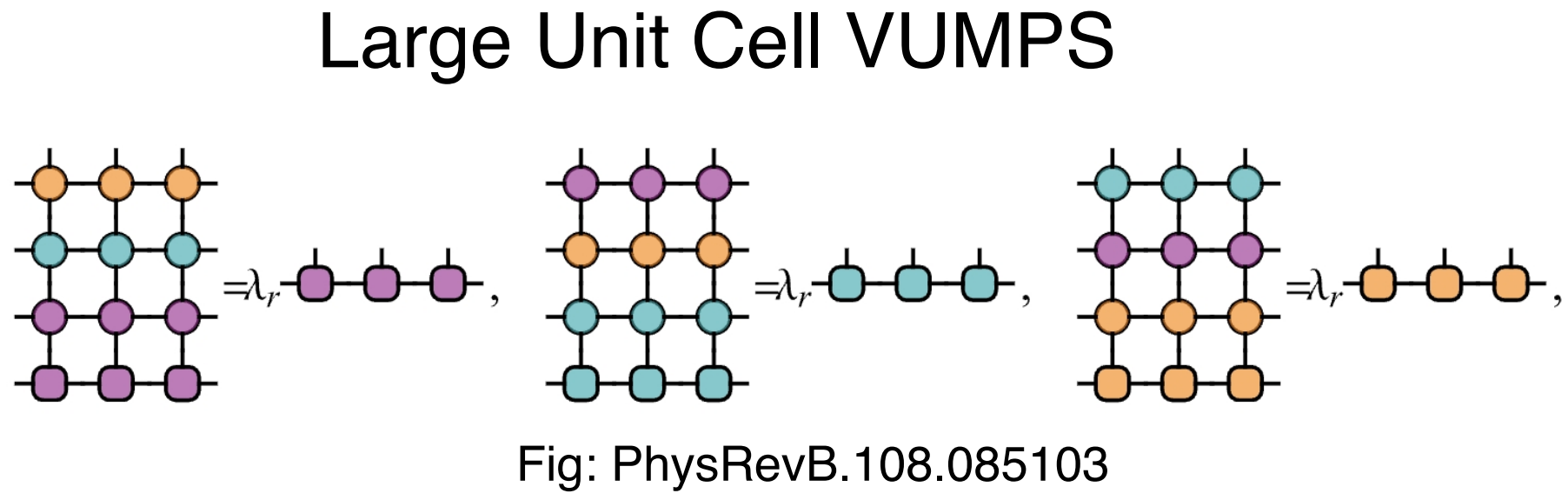
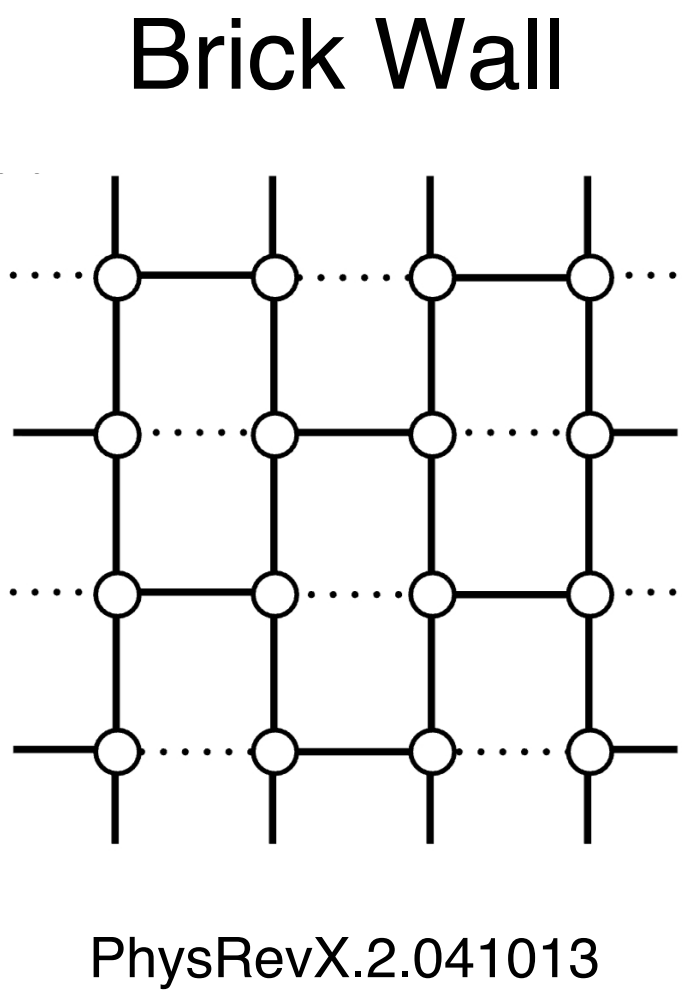
Sandvik arxiv:2601.20189 (2026)

$$m_0 = 0.3073(3)$$

J1-J2 on Square lattice: SOTA energy



iPEPS on the Honeycomb Lattice: Brick-Wall Approach



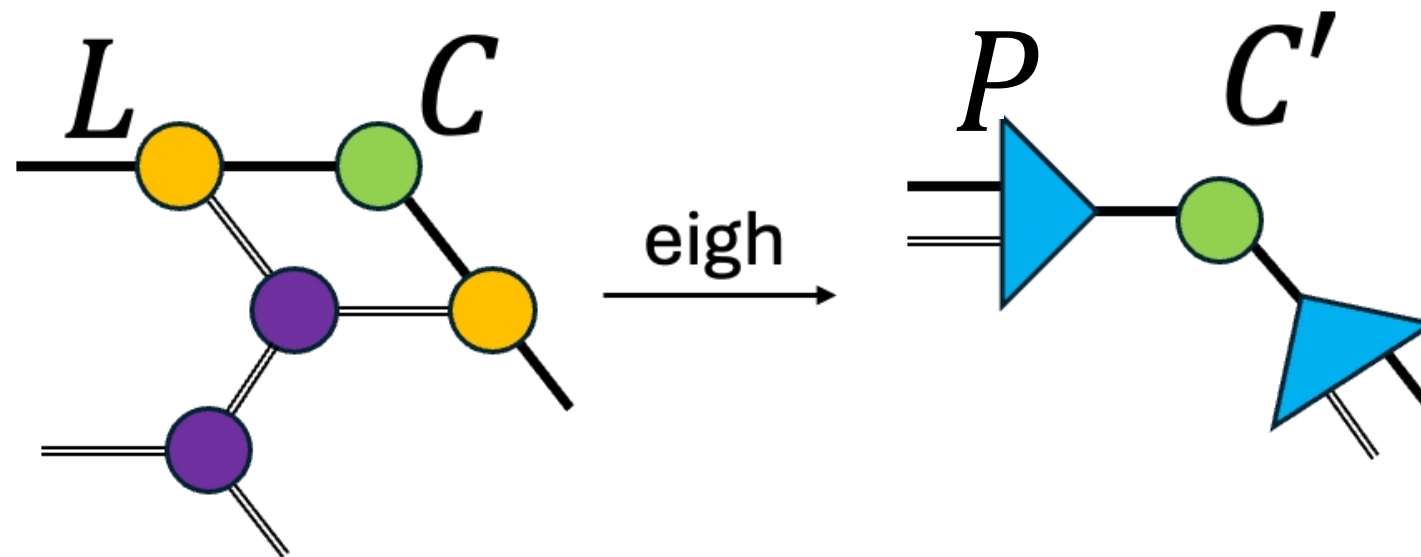
Complex Coding, Unstable convergence

CTMRG for uniform C_{3v} iPEPS

Lukin et al., PhysRevB.107.054424(2023)

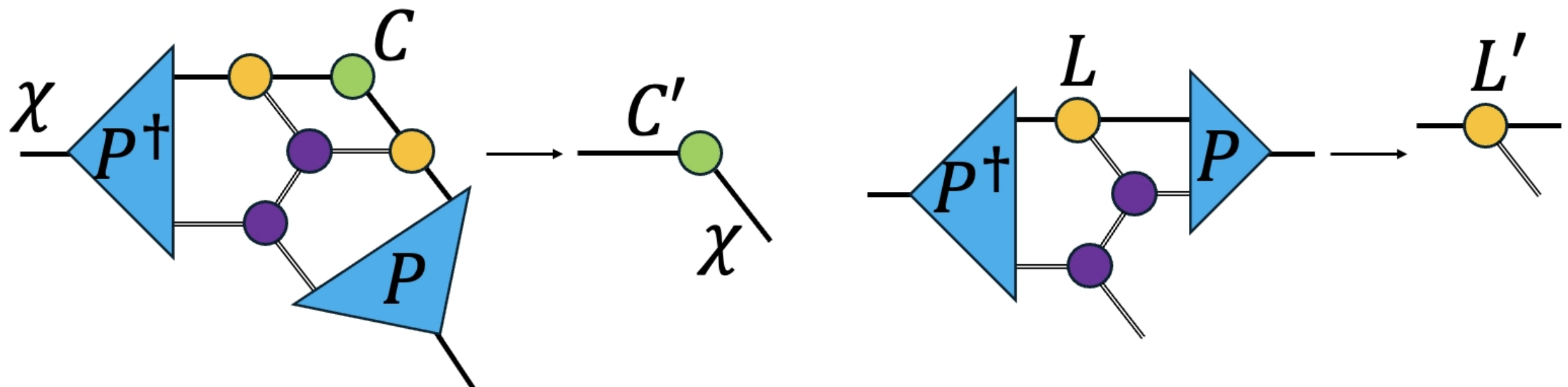
Step 1: Build projector. (expensive EVD)

~95% time



Step 2: Update edge and corner tensors.

~ 5% time



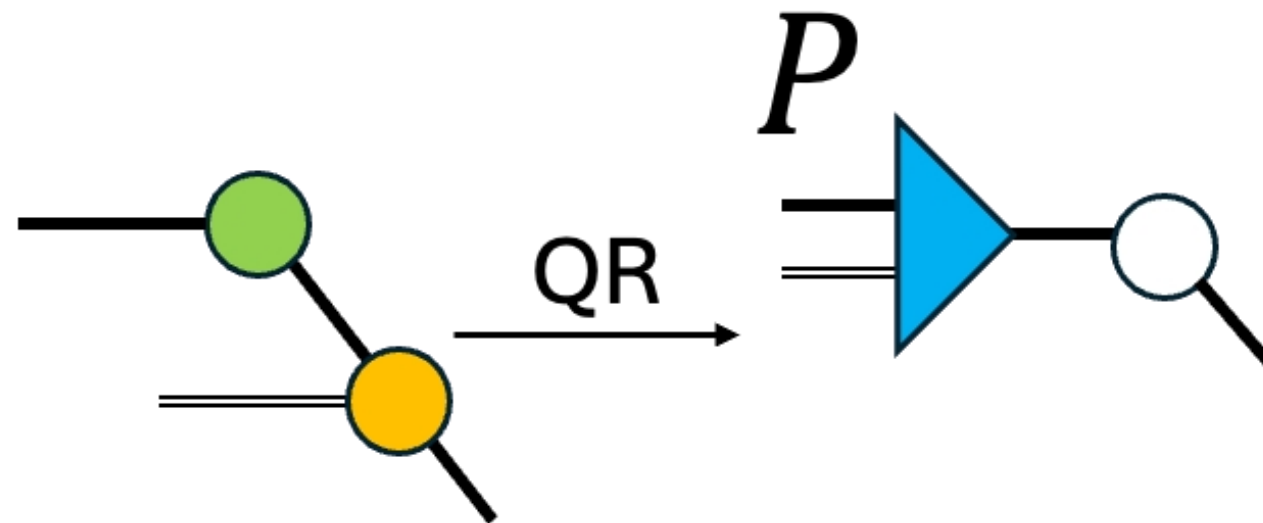
H100, double, very large $D > 6$ and $\chi > 600$

QRCTM for uniform C_{3v} iPEPS

Yang et al. PhysRevB.113(8),085109(2026)

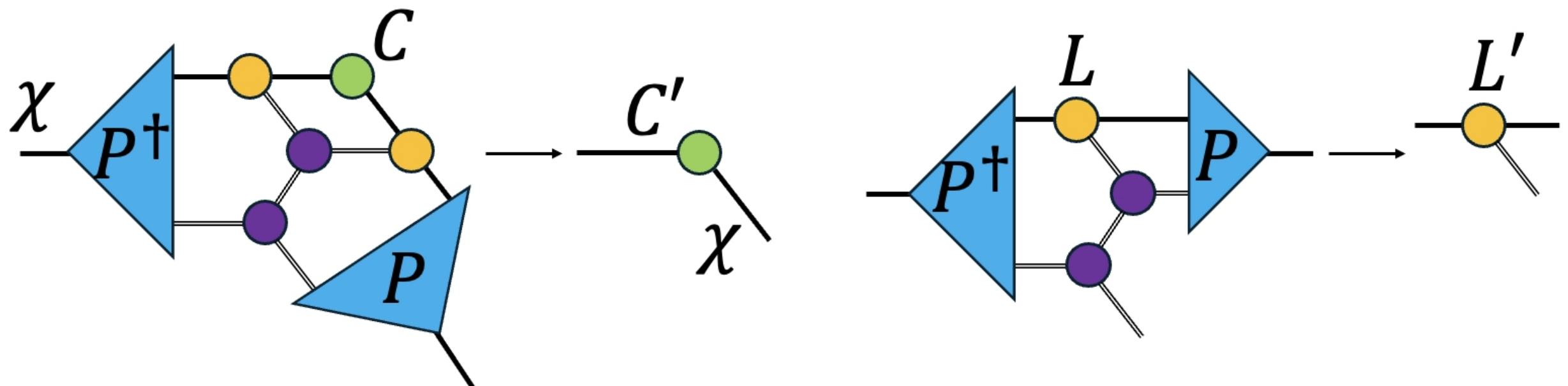
Step 1: Build projector via QR (cheap)

~10% time



Step 2: Update edge and corner Tensors.

~90% time

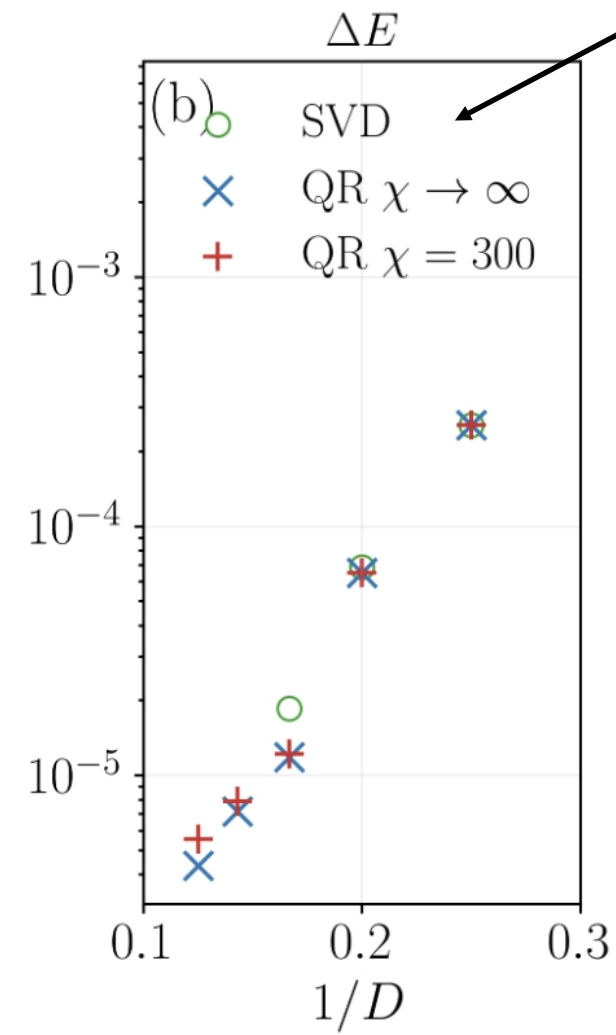
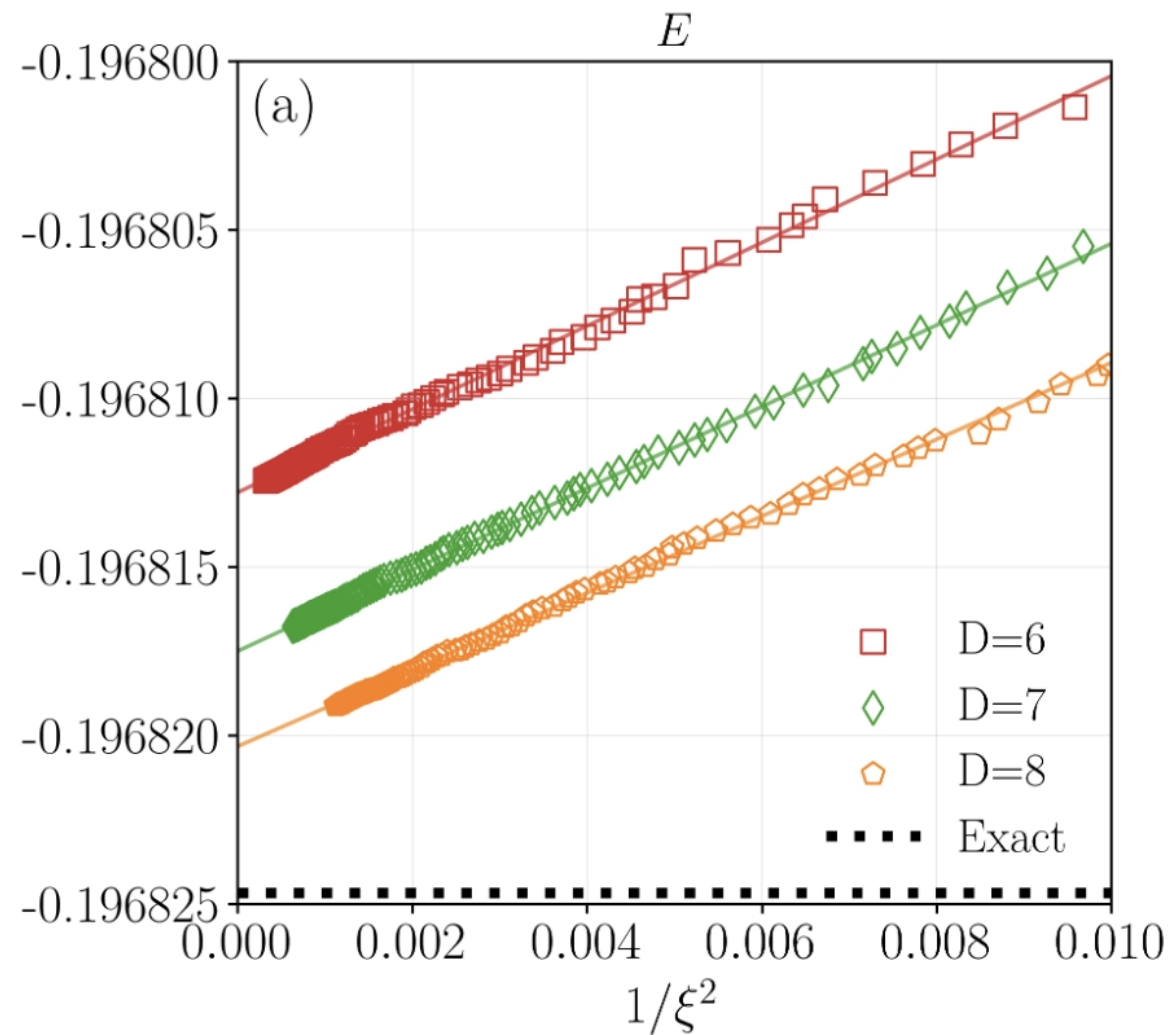


H100, double, D=6 and chi=600

Isotropic Kitaev model ($S=1/2$) energy

j.aop.2005.10.005

Lukin et al., PhysRevB.107.054424(2023)



Critical SG $D = 8, \parallel \Delta E/E \parallel = 7 \times 10^{-5}$ PhysRevLett.123.087203(2019)

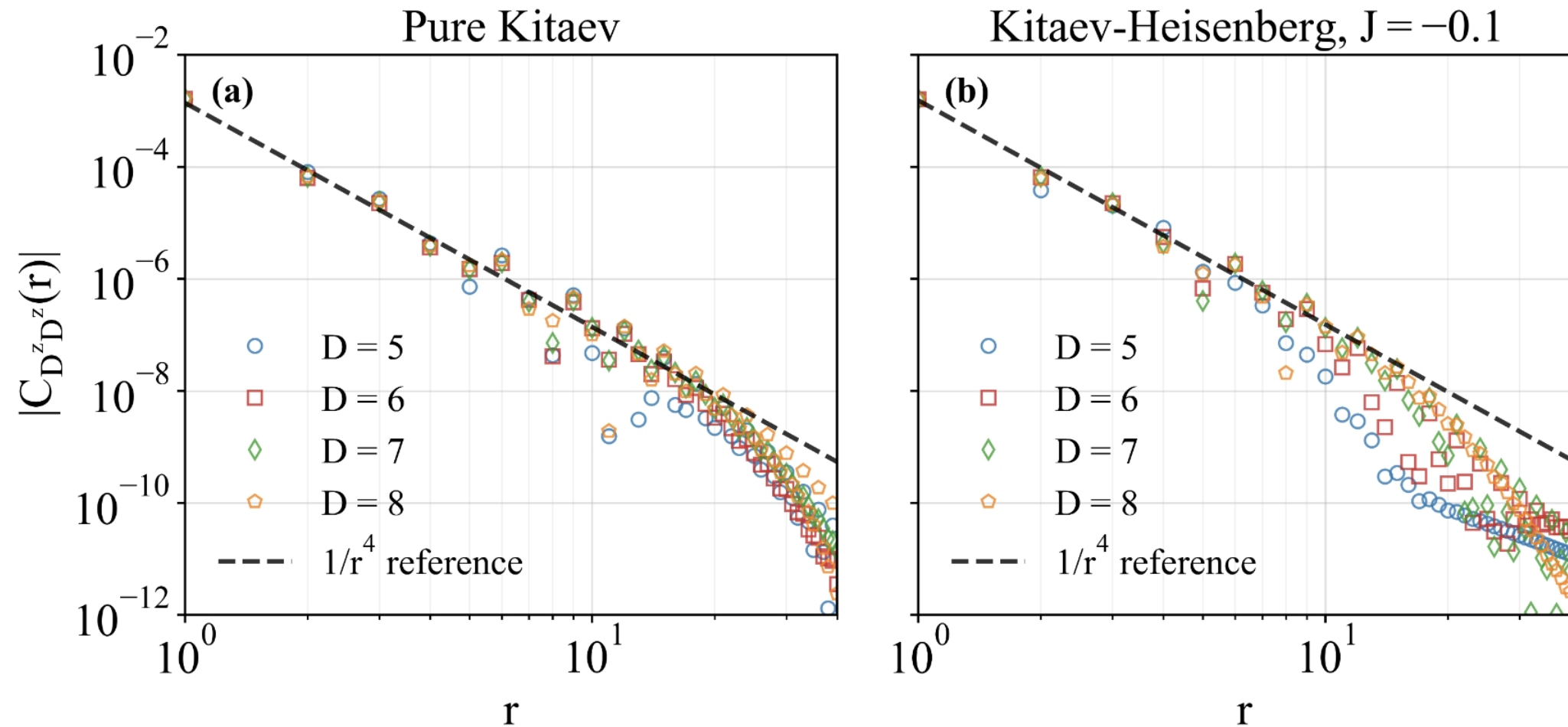
AD+CTMRG $D = 6, \parallel \Delta E/E \parallel = 9 \times 10^{-5}$ PhysRevB.107.054424(2023)

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

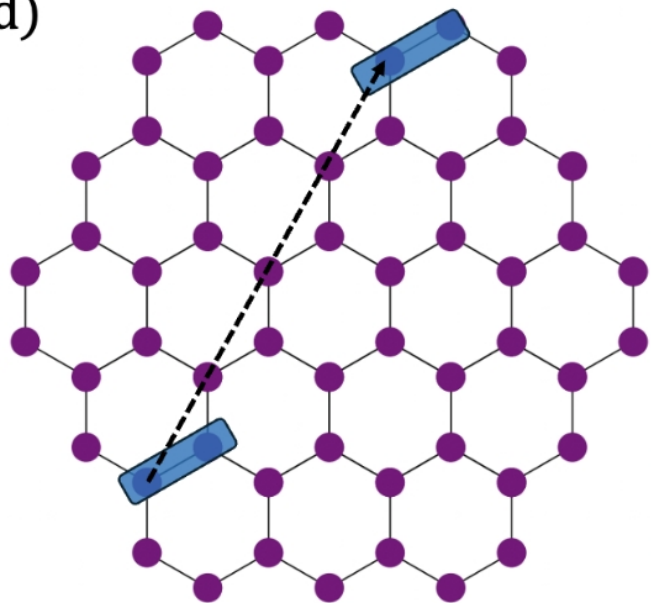
SOTA reported energy with AD+iPEPS

Not extrapolated, energy per site.

Dimer-Dimer correlation decay



(d)



$J=0$, exactly solvable. $J \neq 0$?

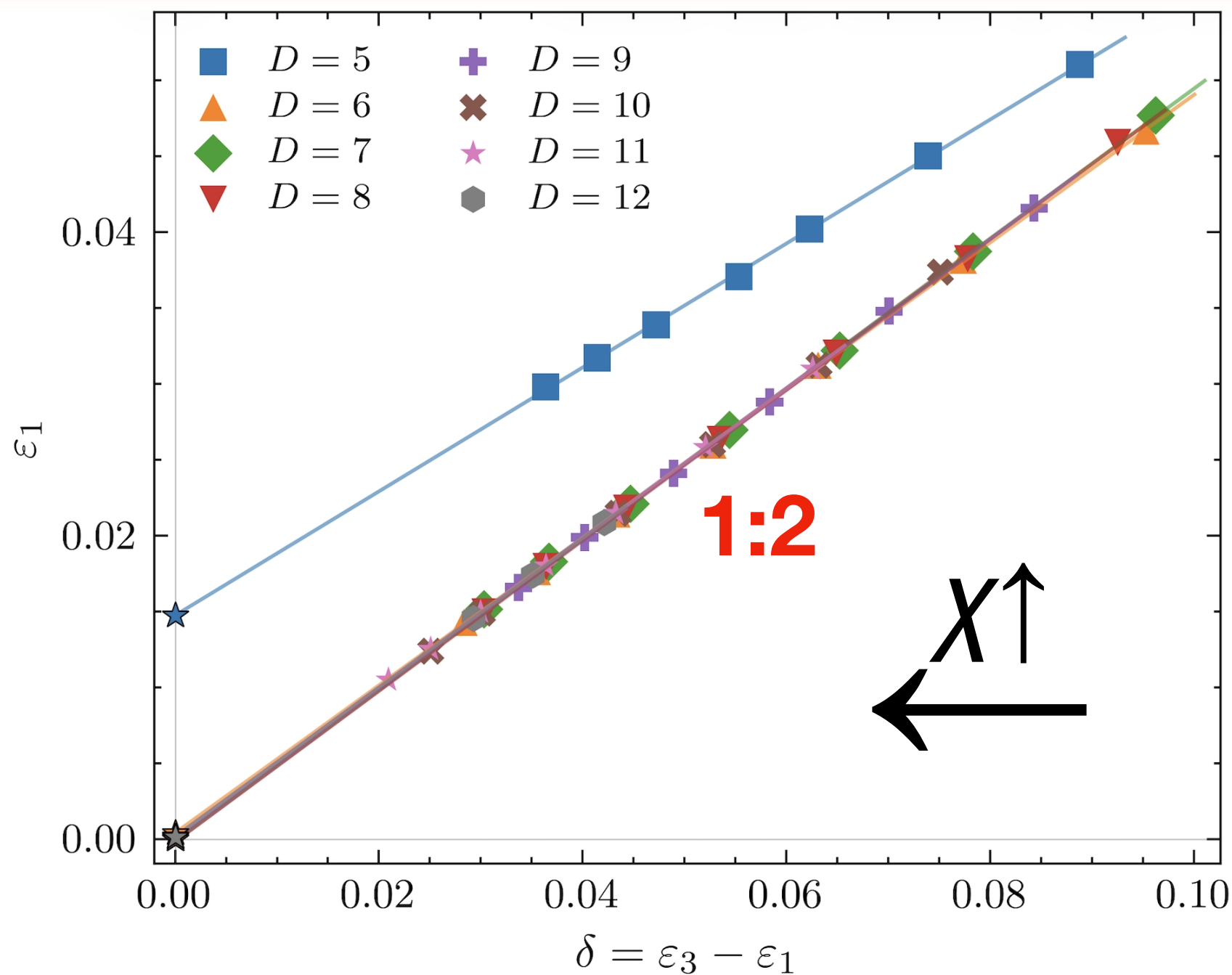
Dimer-Dimer r^{-4} tail persists in QSL phase

Phys. Rev. A 78, 012304 (2008)

Phys. Rev. Res. 2, 013005 (2020)

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

Transfer matrix spectrum collapse (Kitaev)



**Thanks to high accuracy of optimized iPEPS,
Emergent Gapless(CFT) nature is resolved.**

Higher Spin Kitaev model

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

$$S > 1/2, K_\gamma = -1$$

Is the ground state a **QSL**?
Any **symmetry breaking**?

Semi-classical analysis

PRB 78, 115116 (2008)

Nat. Commun. 9, 1575 (2018)

.....

Results: **Bond order** for Large: $S \geq 2$
 $S=3/2$ (unclear), $S=1$ (no SSB)

Quantum many-body methods

JPSJ 87, 063703 (2018)

PRR 2, 033318 (2020)

PRR 3, 013160 (2021)

PRB 105, L060403 (2022)

Nat. Commun. 13, 3813 (2022)

PRB 106, 174416 (2022)

SciPost Phys. 16, 100 (2024)

PRR 6, 033077 (2024)

PRB 110, 134402 (2024)

PRR 6, 033168 (2024)

arXiv:2503.24246 (2025)

.....

Results: **QSL, no symmetry breaking**

Commun. Phys. 7, 319 (2024)

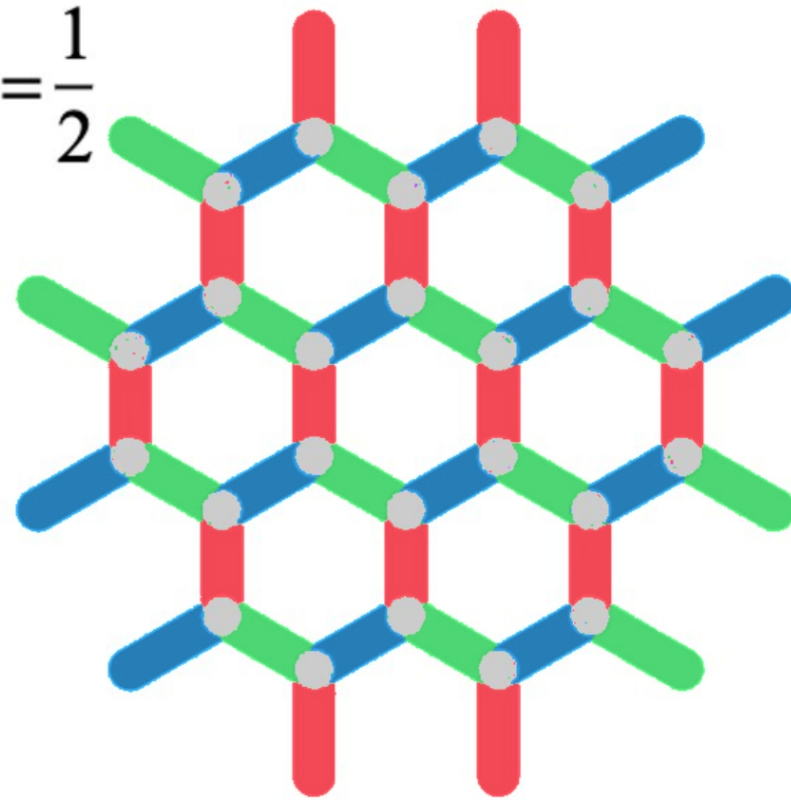
Result: **(2x2 unit-cell SU), anisotropic**

SSB in Higher Spin Kitaev model

arXiv.2511.07415. Collaboration with Xingyu Zhang*, Jutho Heageman, Yuchi He @Ghent

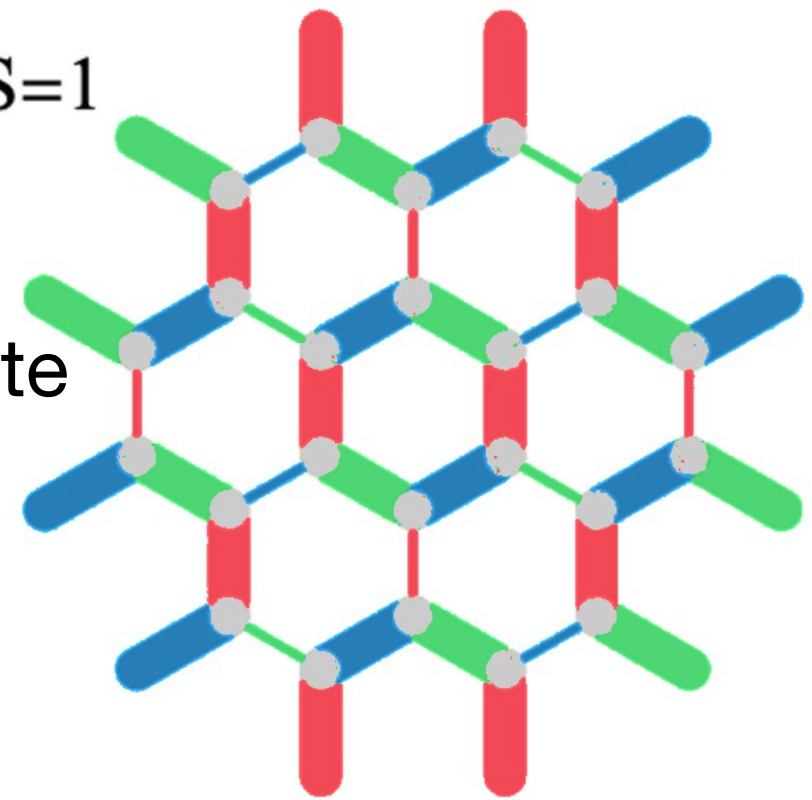
(a) $S = \frac{1}{2}$

Gapless QSL



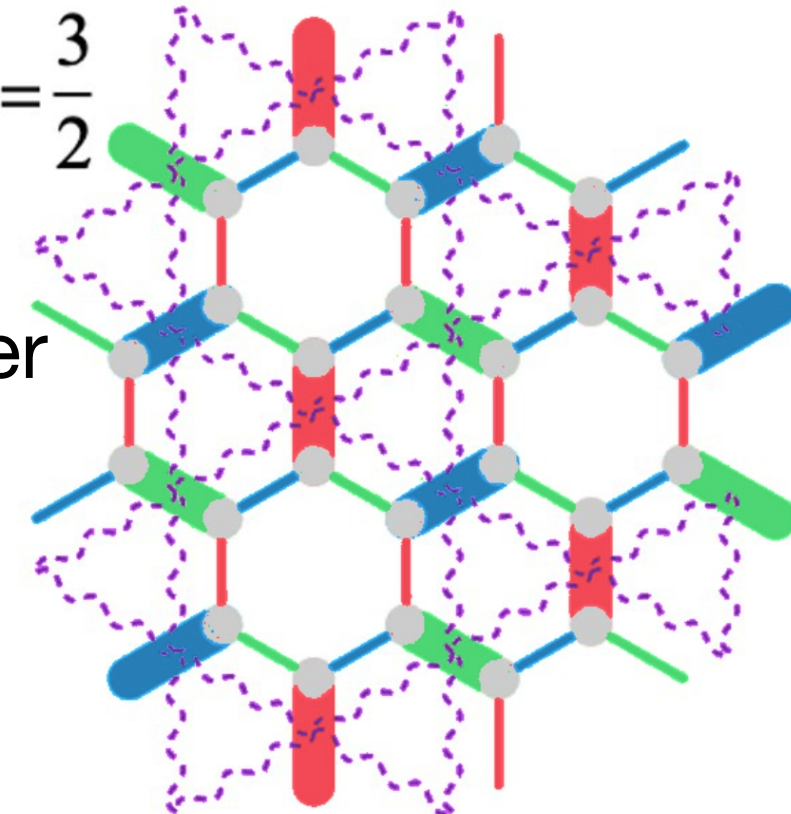
(b) $S = 1$

Plaquette



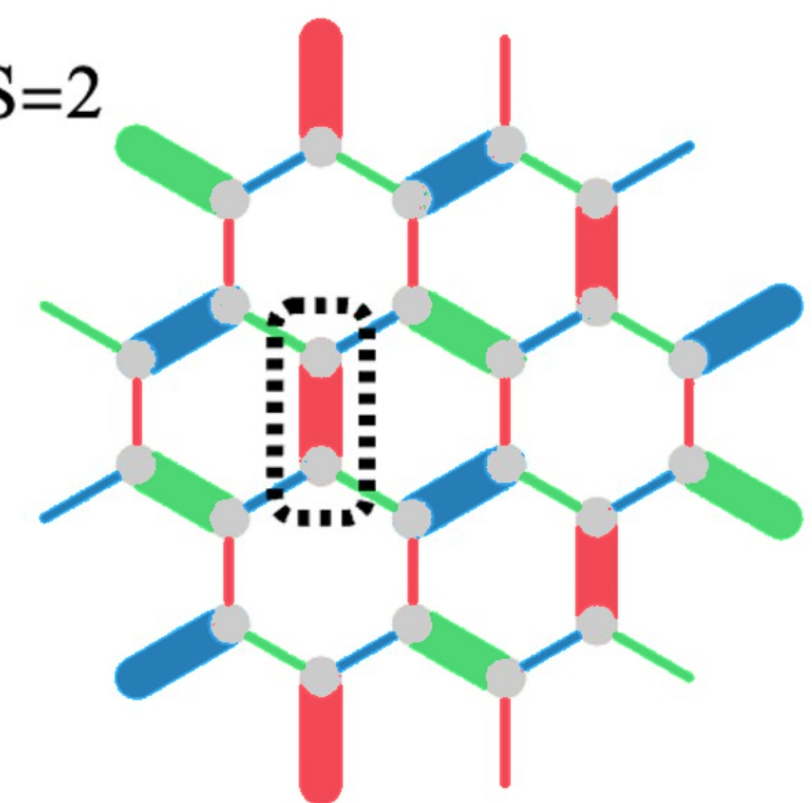
(c) $S = \frac{3}{2}$

Dimer +
Topological order

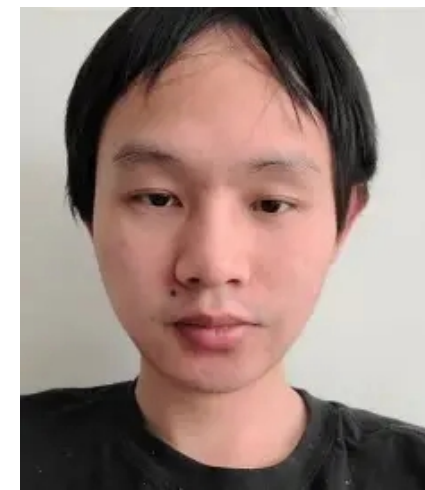
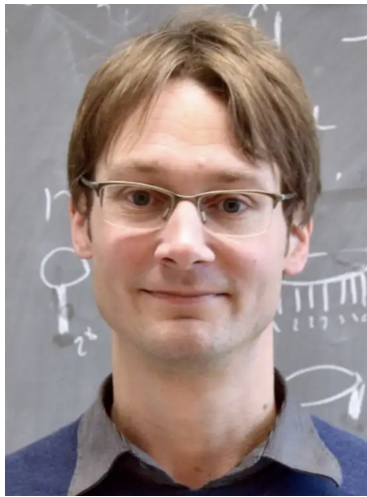


(d) $S = 2$

Dimer



Thanks to my collaborators



Philippe Corboz Yining Zhang Jutho Haegeman Yuchi He X.Y. Zhang

Philippe Corboz
Qi Yang

Jutho Haegeman
Xingyu Zhang
Yuchi He

Yining Zhang

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



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Hands on!
Scan me!

