

Quantum Basin Sampler

Quantum-induced basin sampling in frustrated Ising landscapes

EuroHPC Quantum Access Pilot application

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The application package

01 Scientific case and team

Six-month academic proposal targeting RUBY

02 Technical plan and resource request

Software, scaling, hybrid workflow and integration support

03 Feasibility proof and declarations

Executed emulator results, reproducible code and eligibility

The scientific question

How does quantum evolution populate competing low-energy basins?

Frustration creates competing local minima.

A basin groups configurations that descend to the same minimum.

We compare solution quality, diversity and basin probabilities.

The quantum–classical experiment

- 01 Geometry and screening**
Atom positions define the interactions.
- 02 Quantum evolution and measurement**
Rise, sweep, hold, freeze, then sample bitstrings.
- 03 Common basin assignment**
The same deterministic descent maps all samples.
- 04 Classical comparison**
Compare basin probabilities, quality and diversity.

What the feasibility proof demonstrates

9 atoms

End-to-end workflow

12 atoms

Verified coarse emulator scan

31 local minima, including 6 low-energy basins

Selected point: 2 replicates $\times$ 500 quantum shots

Ideal emulator evidence. Physical RUBY execution remains ahead.

Quality and diversity at the selected point

Sampler	Low-energy probability	Effective basin count
Quantum	65.8%	8.846
Uniform random	35.2%	19.389
Simulated annealing	65.2%	8.999
Parallel tempering	95.4%	3.784

Quantum closely matches simulated annealing here.

Two-replicate means from ideal emulation. No quantum advantage established.

The requested allocation

50

QPU hours on RUBY

For a period of 6 months.

The six-month project: next steps

Qualify the deployed environment

Device limits, Hosting Entity emulator and submission interfaces

Run selected RUBY experiments

Staged scaling, repeated measurements and noise controls

Evaluate basin-sampling behavior

Reproducible distributions and comparisons with classical methods