

# Low-Autocorrelation Functions with QE-MTS

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AutoQurelation

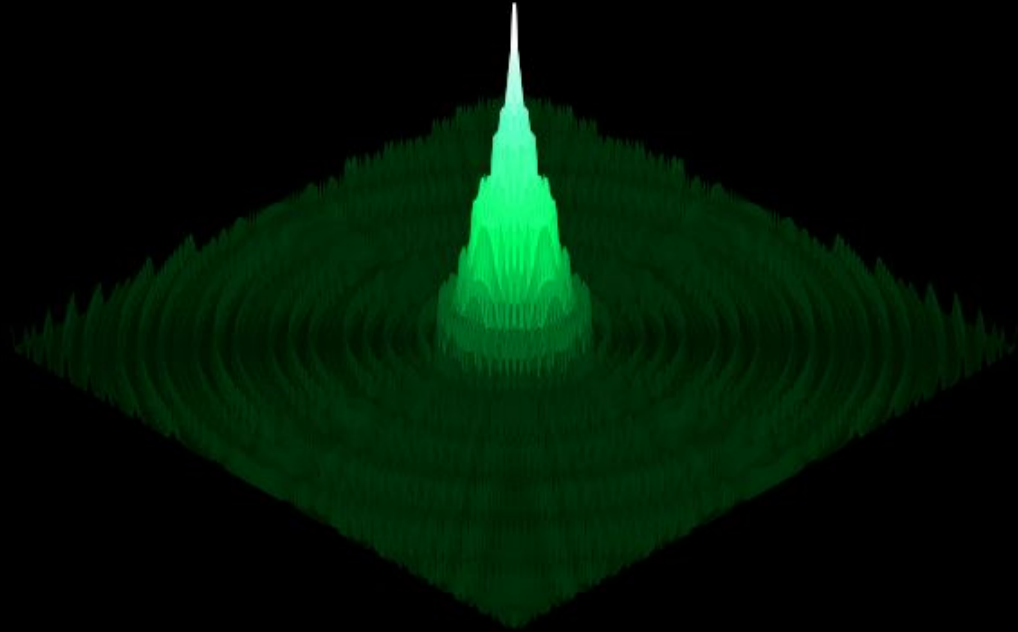


February 1 2026

MIT iQuHack 2026



# Why we should care?





Phase 1

Milestone 1

The Ramp Up  
(Scaffolded Tutorial)

DONE

Milestone 2

Research and Plan

DONE

Section 1

The Artifact (What is a PRD?)

DONE

Section 2

Assign Your Technical Roles

DONE

Section 3

Define Your Verification Strategy

DONE

Section 4

The Research Requirement

DONE

Section 5

Define Execution Tactics

DONE

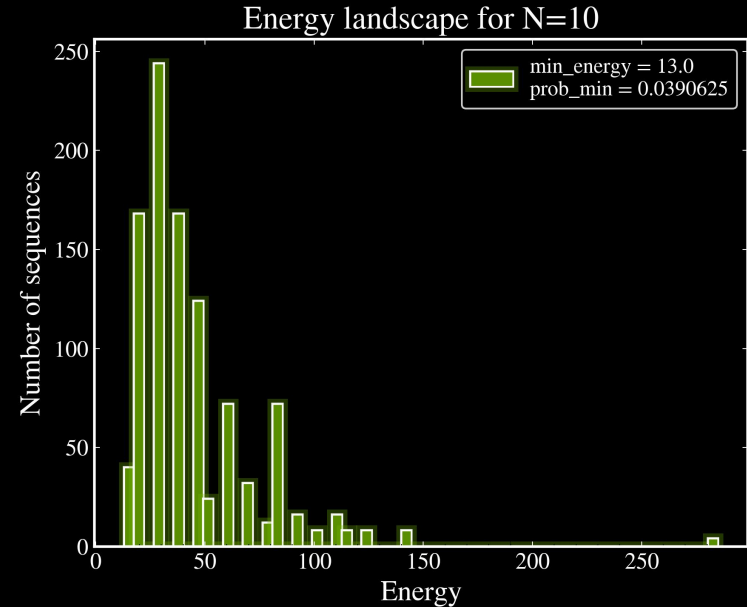
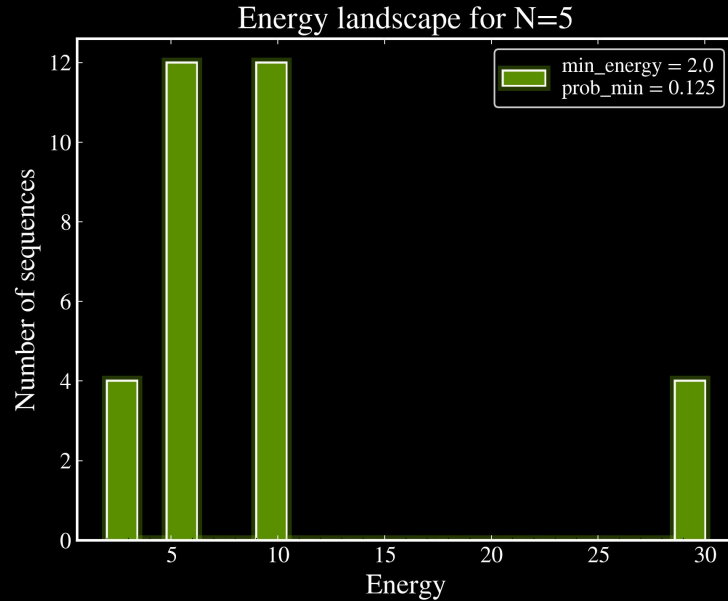
## Milestone 1

The Ramp Up  
(Scaffolded Tutorial)

DONE



# Brute Force Testing for the LABS Problem



## Milestone 1

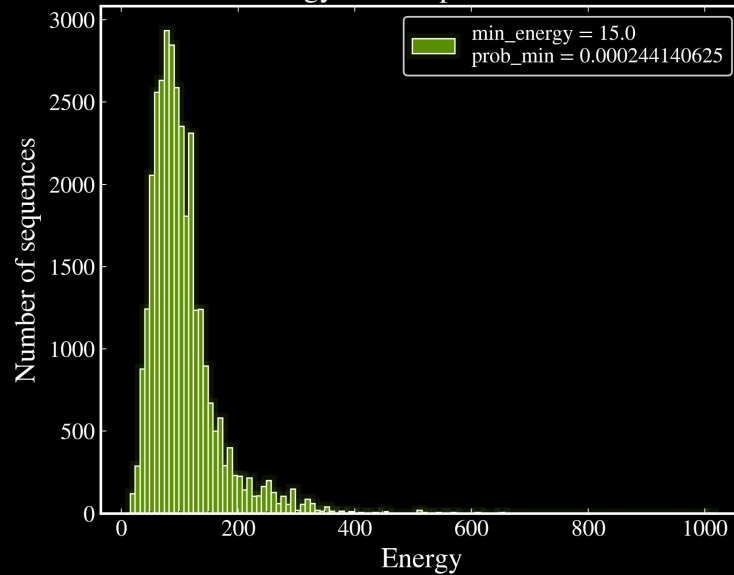
The Ramp Up  
(Scaffolded Tutorial)

DONE

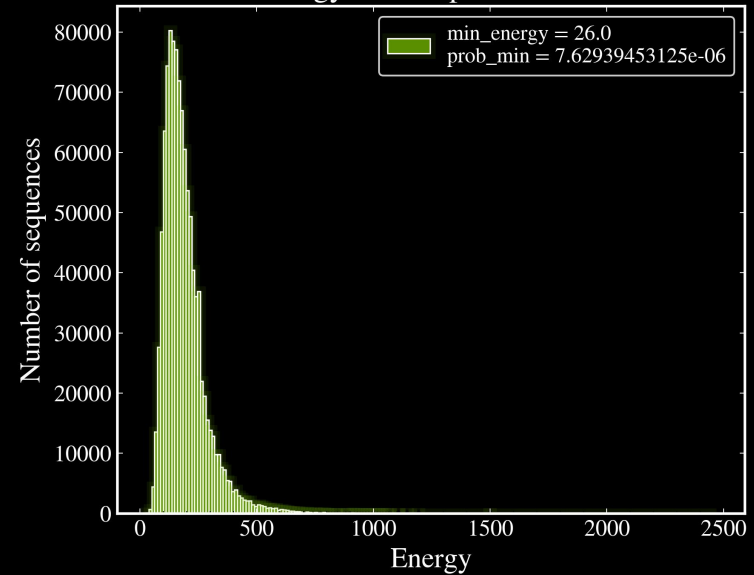


# Brute Force Testing for the LABS Problem

Energy landscape for N=15



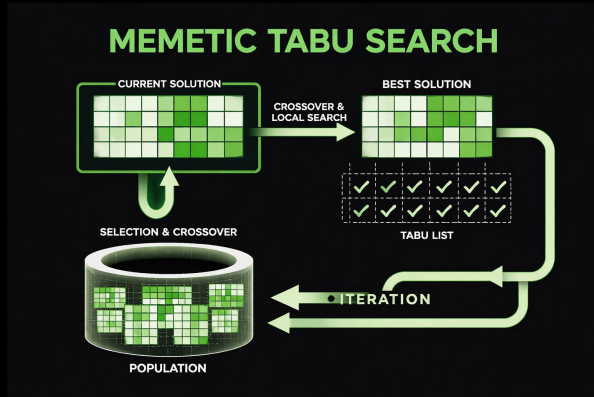
Energy landscape for N=20



# The Memetic Tabu Search (MTS) Algorithm



**Main idea:** Calculated once, and change when is better.



**Validation:** From well study research paper..

N	Energy
19	29
25	36
30	59
39	99
45	118
55	171

*T. Packebusch and S. Mertens (2016), Low Autocorrelation Binary Sequences, arXiv:1512.02475v2*



## Quantum Helpers

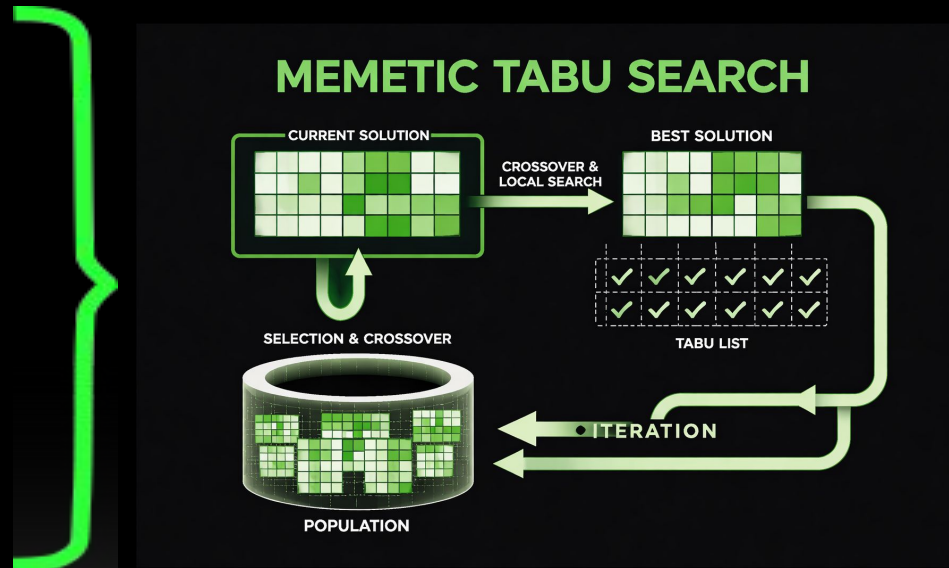
Digitized Counter Adiabatic  
Quantum Algorithms

Variational Quantum Algorithms

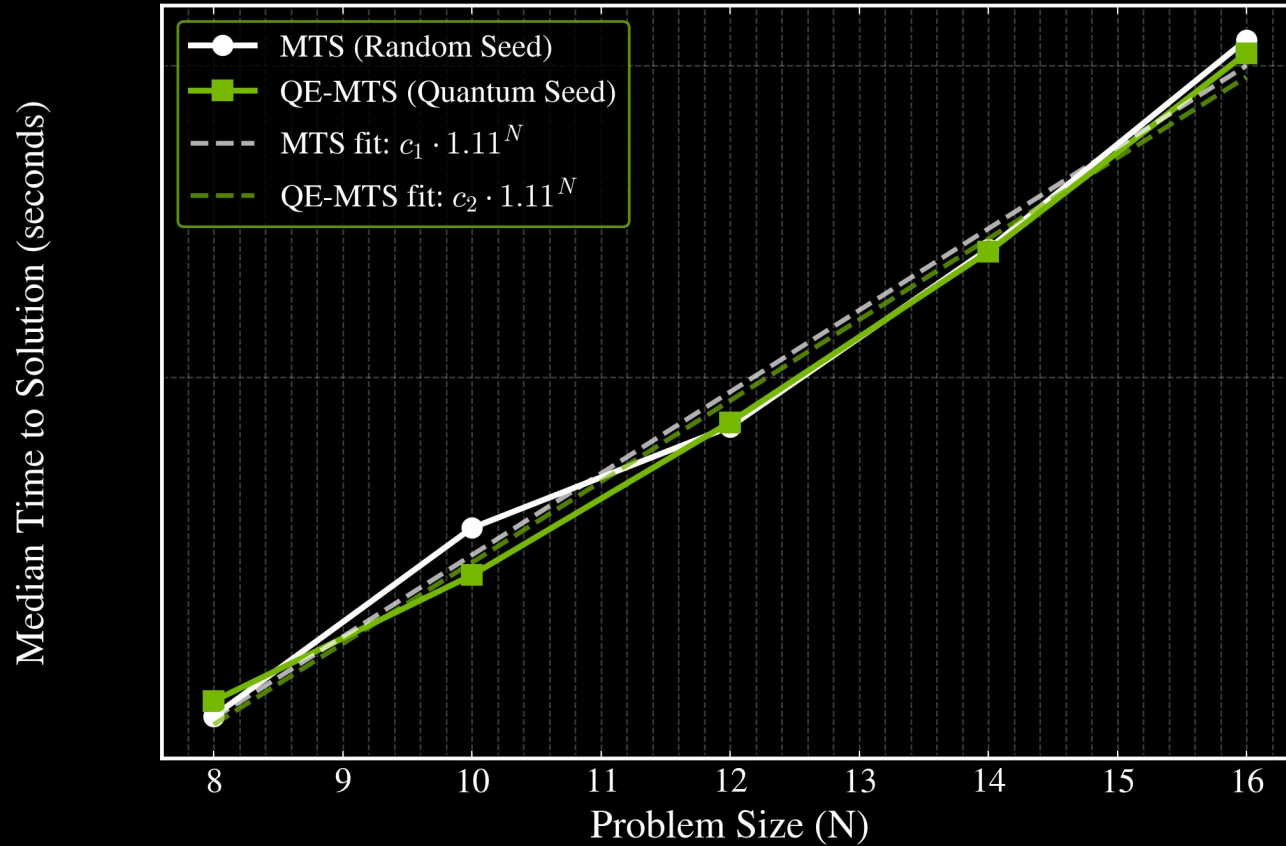
Quantum Monte Carlo  
Simulations

Improved Technique from DAQC

## Classical High Processing



# MTS vs Quantum-Enhanced MTS Scaling







## Quantum Helpers

Digitized Counter Adiabatic  
Quantum Algorithms

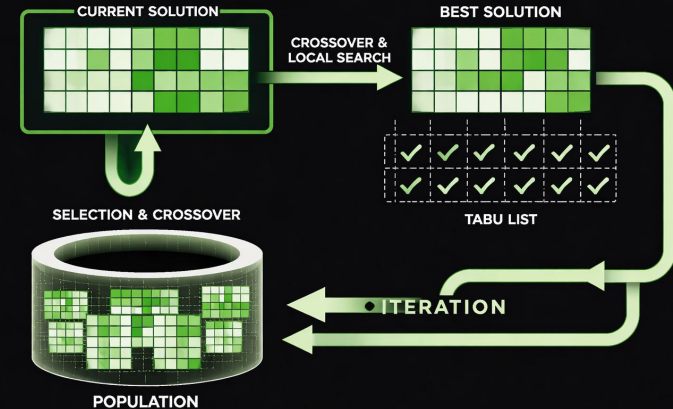
Variational Quantum Algorithms

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## Classical High Processing

### MEMETIC TABU SEARCH

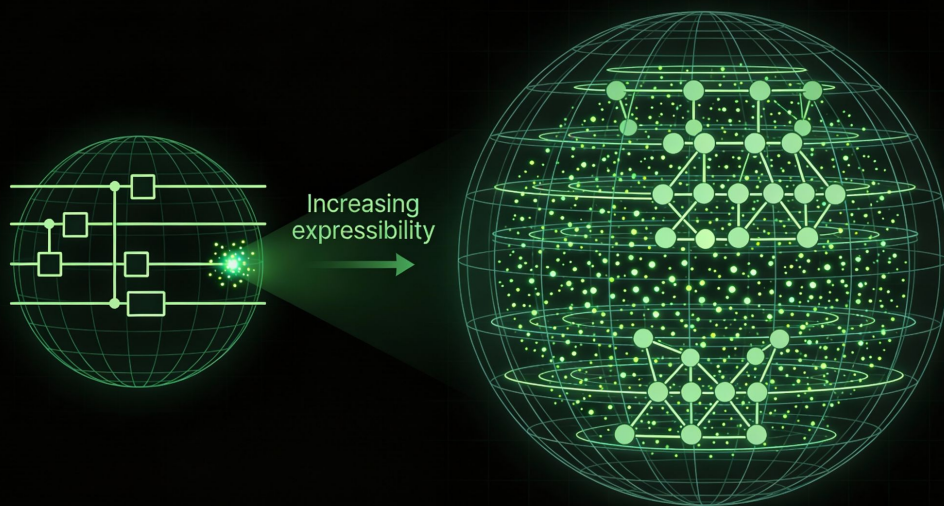


Akshay, V., Philathong, H., Morales, M. E. S., & Biamonte, J. D. (2020). Reachability deficits in quantum approximate optimization. *Physical Review Letters*, 124(9), 090504.

# What is Expressibility?



How well a parameterized quantum circuit can represent a wide range of quantum states or unitaries.

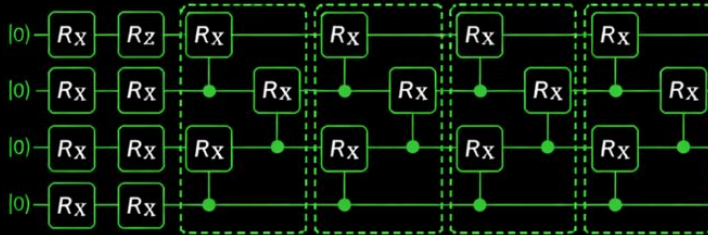


- Our chosen ansatz is proven to have more expressibility and less gates compare to the QAOA approach.

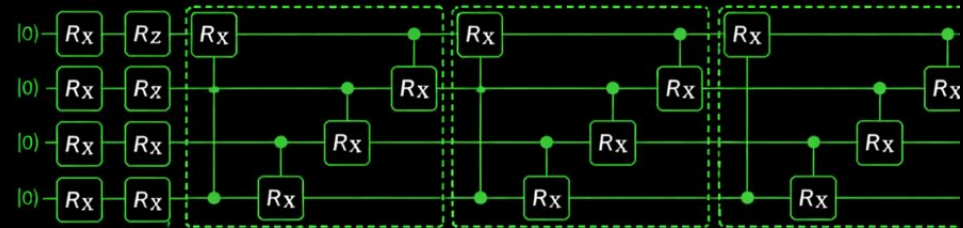
# Expressibility on Variational Quantum Algorithms



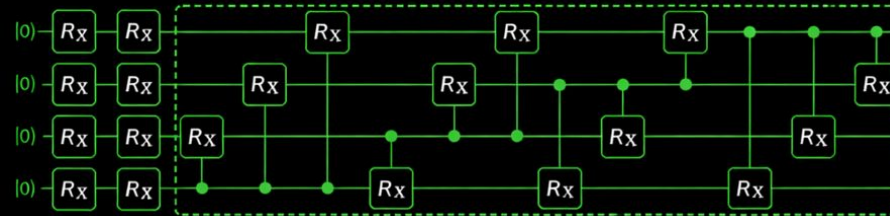
Nearest-neighbor (NN)



Circuit-block (CB)

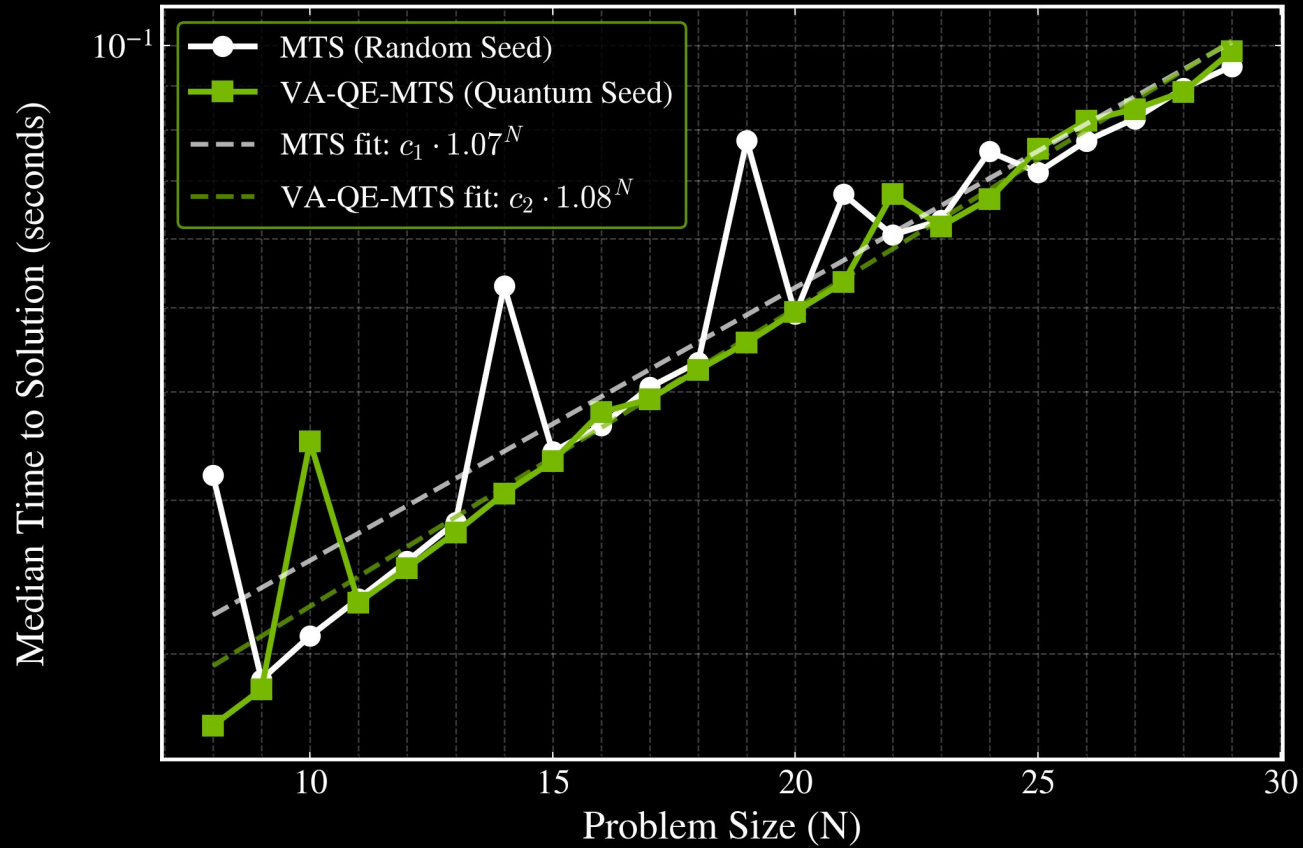


All-to-all (AA)



Sim, S., Johnson, P. D., & Aspuru-Guzik, A. (2019). Expressibility and entangling capability of parameterized quantum circuits for hybrid quantum-classical algorithms. *Advanced Quantum Technologies*, 2(12)

# MTS vs Variational-Quantum-Enhanced MTS Scaling



## The Quantumness

### Section 2 Assign Your Technical Roles

## The Quantumless

Technical Marketing PIC

Project Lead

Quality Assurance PIC

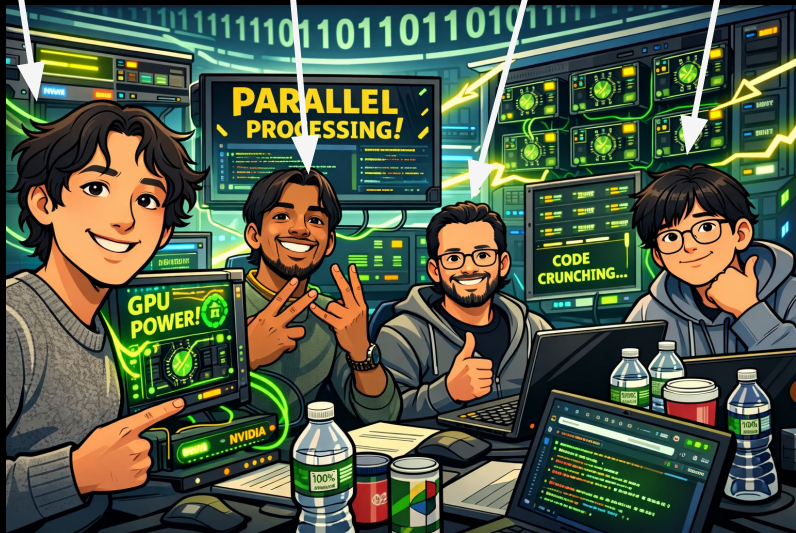
GPU Acceleration PIC

Normal Hacker 1

Normal Hacker 3

Normal Hacker 2

Normal Hacker 4



## Phase 2

### Milestone 3

Build

DONE

#### Step A:

CPU Validation

#### Step B:

GPU Acceleration and Hardware Migration

#### Step C:

GPU Acceleration of the classical algorithm

### Milestone 4

Showcase & Retrospective

DONE

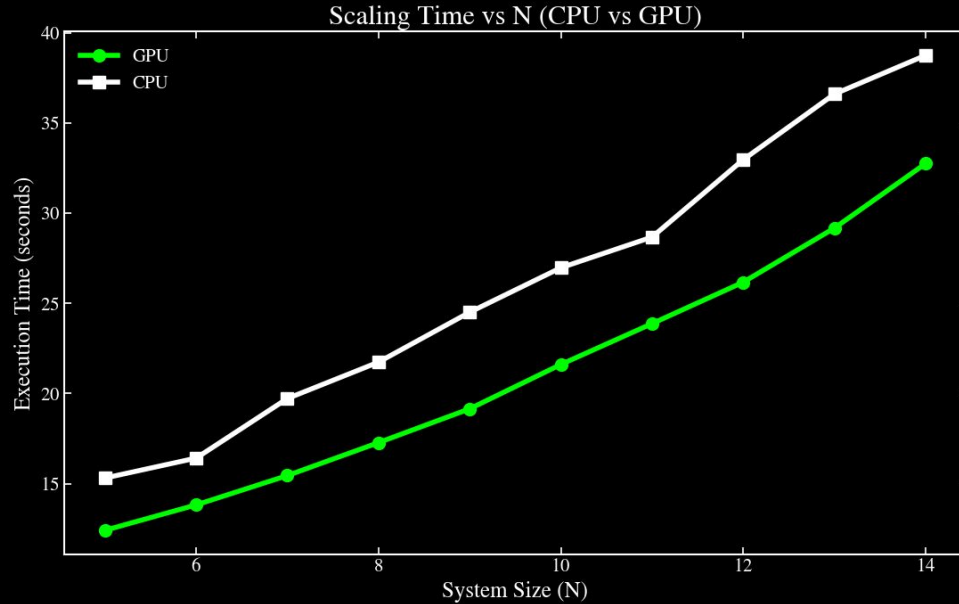
#### Step A:

The AI Post-Mortem Report

#### Step B:

The Presentation

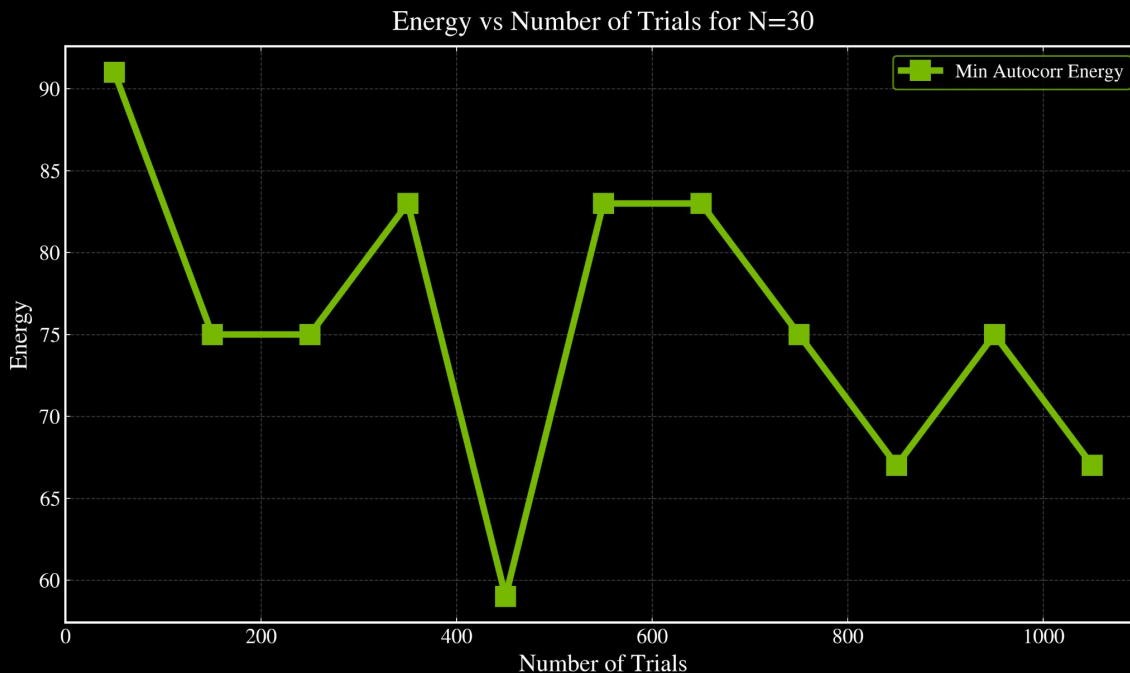
# GPU Acceleration - Variational Quantum Algorithm - Brev L4



We compared CPU (Google Colab) vs GPU (L4). While the difference is small, changing the GPU and for bigger sizes (N) they will be a big difference.



# GPU Acceleration - Variational Quantum Algorithm - Brev L4



We tested also for different number of trials for the GPU for a big N (30). Simulation that crashed for us during tutorial phase before. The result should be 59 from literature and we get to it. Thus, we trust our results. This is scaled to N=30, which is  $2^{(30)}=1073741824$  dimensional configuration space!!! Nice.



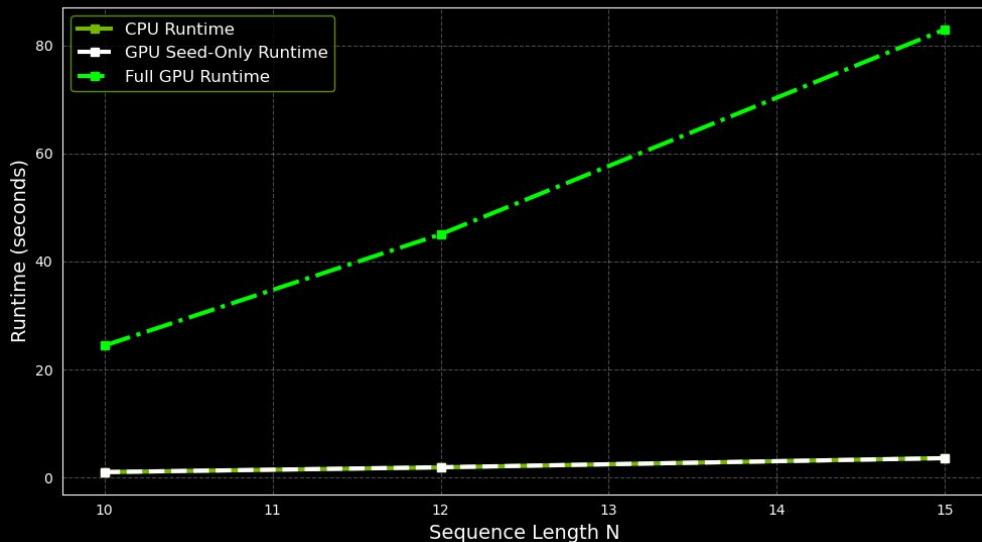
# GPU Acceleration - Classical MTS - qBraid 1xA100



<> 1xA100-40GB-SXM4 ●

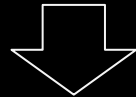
28 vCPU, 40GB VRAM, 1x A100-SXM4 2.15 cr/min

CPU vs GPU Runtime Benchmark



Initial GPU versus CPU runtime shows significant disadvantage

Kernel-launch overhead  
+  
Python loop granularity



GPU Seed Only  
+  
CPU Classical MTS

# GPU Acceleration - Classical MTS - qBraid 1xA100

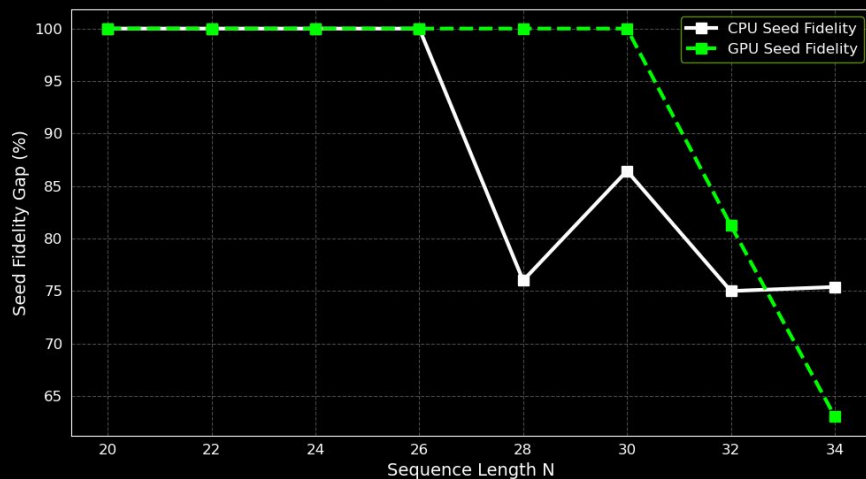


<> 1xA100-40GB-SXM4 ●

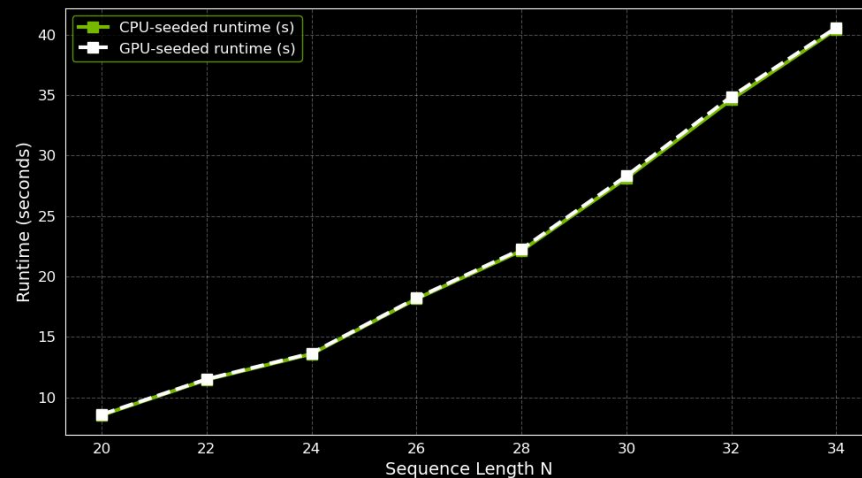
28 vCPU, 40GB VRAM, 1x A100-SXM4

2.15 cr/min

Seed Fidelity vs N (CPU vs GPU Seeding)



Runtime vs N (CPU-seeded vs GPU-seeded)



Higher Fidelity under fixed 1000 trials of MTS collapses the seed energy to primal energy, lower fails.

# GPU Acceleration - Classical MTS - qBraid 8xA100

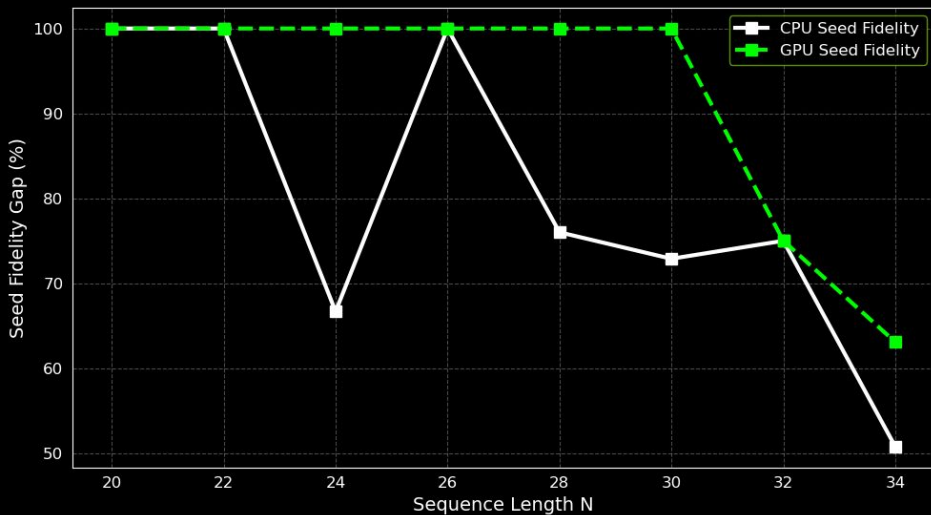


<> 8xA100-80GB-SXM4

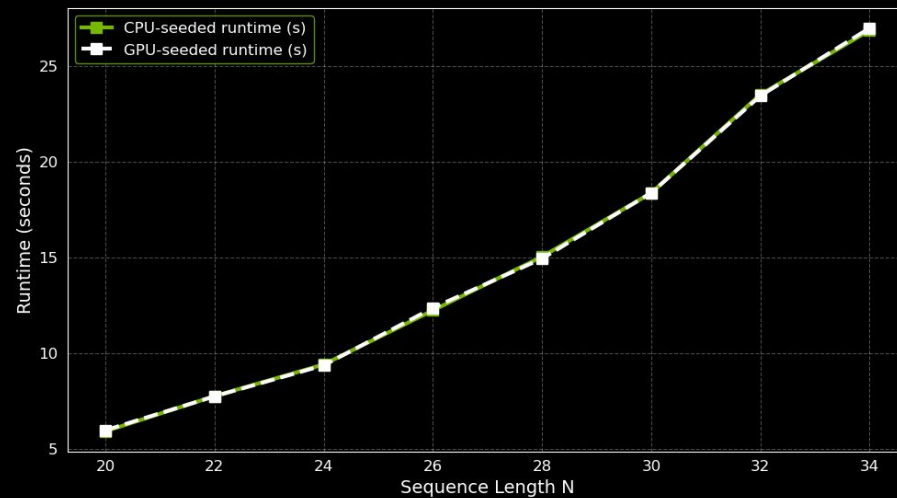
235 vCPU, 640GB VRAM, 8x A100-8...

23.87 cr/min

Seed Fidelity vs N (CPU vs GPU Seeding)



Runtime vs N (CPU-seeded vs GPU-seeded)



# GPU Acceleration - Classical MTS - qBraid 1xH100

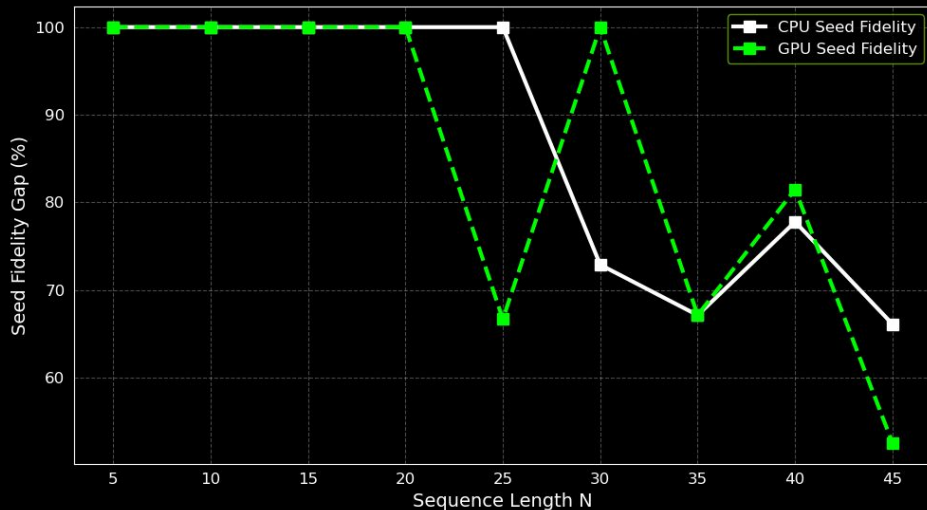


<> 1xH100-80GB-PCIE ●

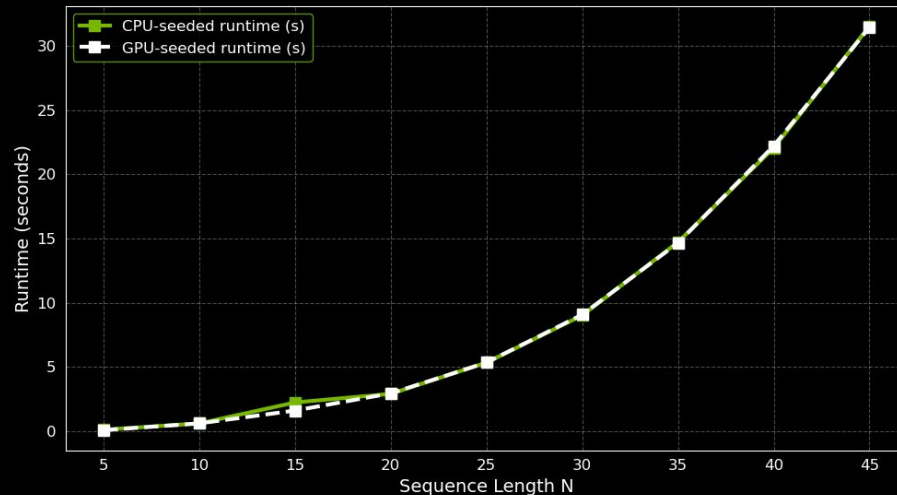
25 vCPU, 80GB VRAM, 1x H100-PCle

4.15 cr/min

Seed Fidelity vs N (CPU vs GPU Seeding)



Runtime vs N (CPU-seeded vs GPU-seeded)



# What we learned



- It is highly important to familiarize with the platform and environment that you are doing.
- $N=30$  was inaccessible without GPU parallelization. We used L4 GPU. Achieving the correct energy value and compared with literature.
- Time is money, and machines in idle are more expensive. We forgot to shutdown the machine and it stay consuming some credits  $\sim 4$  dollars, (split it equally as no one remember to turn in off - Project lead will pay twice).



Thank you! ❤️  
See you in iQuHack  
2027, Keep Qurelating!

AutoQurelation

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