

Travelling Salesman Problem via Quantum Annealing

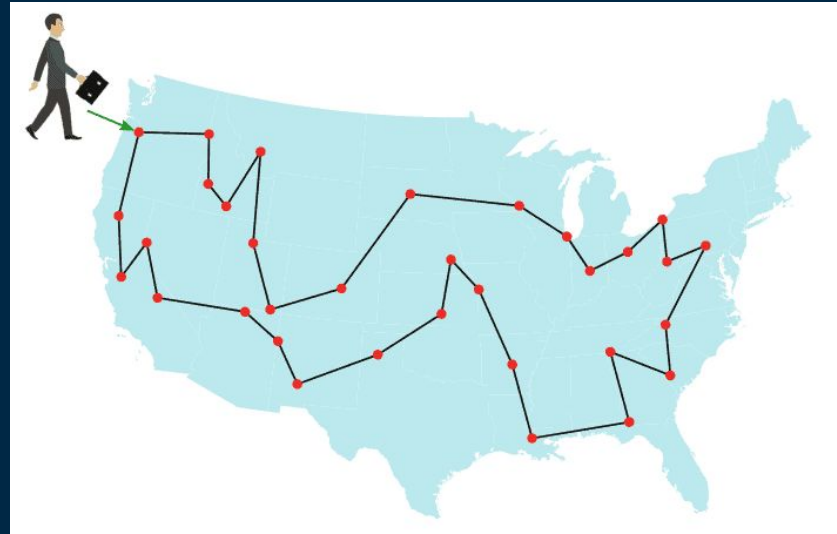
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What is TSP?

Objective: find the shortest possible path allowing a salesman to visit given cities exactly once before returning to original city.

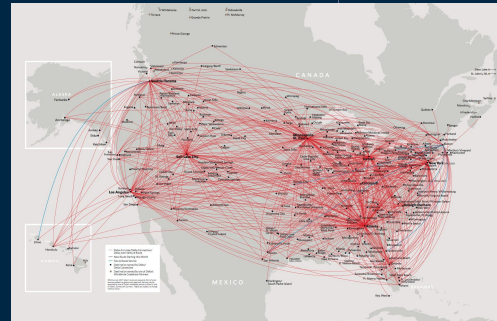
NP-Hard problem

Classical algorithms struggle to find optimal solutions efficiently, opening the potential of a quantum approach.



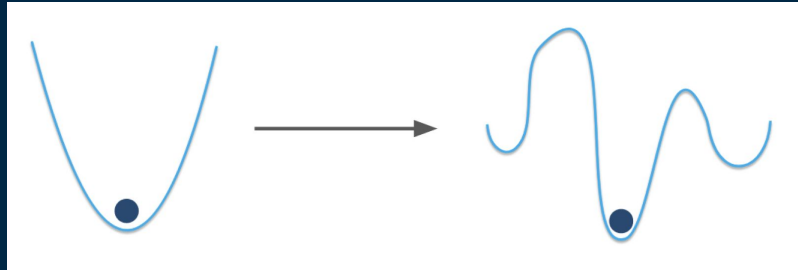
Applications of TSP

- Delivery Routing
- Warehouse Picking
- Machine Scheduling
- Airline Scheduling
- Railroad Scheduling
- Network Design
- Genome Sequencing
- Public Transit
- Crop Spraying



Quantum Annealing

- Annealing: optimize solutions to problems by quickly searching a space, and finding the global minimum, which is the solution.
- Quantum annealing focuses on solving optimization problems, and generally not based on quantum circuits.
- We will be using adiabatic quantum computing:
 - Start with simple optimized solution.
 - Space is explored and changes to a more complicated one.
 - We can still guarantee that it will remain the minimum.



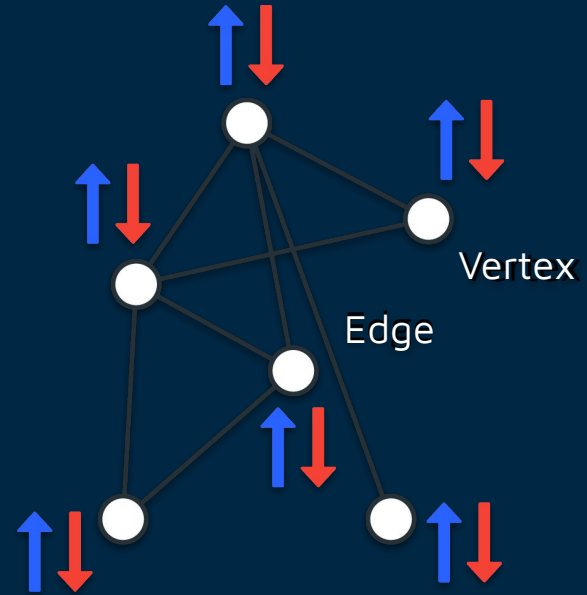
Hamiltonian

Energy $\mathcal{H}_S(s)$	=	Initial Hamiltonian $-\frac{1}{2} \sum_i \Delta(s) \sigma_i^x$	+	Final Hamiltonian $\mathcal{E}(s) \left(-\sum_i h_i \sigma_i^z + \sum_{i < j} J_{ij} \sigma_i^z \sigma_j^z \right)$
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- We can model quantum annealing with the Hamiltonian, known as the ground-state problem.
 - Hamiltonian gives the total energy of a system.
 - We want to find the state of qubits that give lowest energy of a system.
- **Energy:** What we're calculating.
- **Initial:** Lowest energy state is where qubit is in superposition of 0 and 1.
- **Final:** As you anneal, problem Hamiltonian is introduced.
 - Eventually, as it reaches the end of the anneal, the Energy becomes solely the final.
- You've stayed in minimum energy state the entire time!

Plan

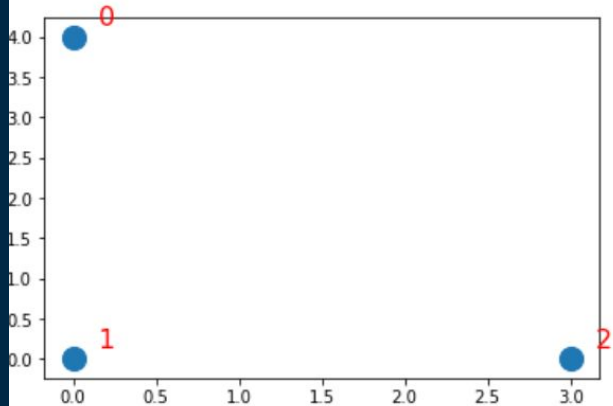
1. Mapping TSP to Ising Model
2. Formulate Ising Model into QUBO
3. Apply Quantum Annealing
4. Validate Results



The background is a dark blue gradient. It features several thin, vertical white lines of varying lengths scattered across the frame. Interspersed among these lines are small squares in three colors: pink, orange, and teal. Some squares are solid, while others are outlined. The overall aesthetic is modern and minimalist.

Demonstration

```
from scripts import utilities
from scripts import plots
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# cities = utilities.create_cities(3)
cities = np.array([[0, 4],[0, 0],[3, 0]])
distance_matrix = utilities.get_distance_matrix(cities)
plots.plot_cities(cities)
plt.show()
```



```
distance_matrix = utilities.get_distance_matrix(cities)
print(distance_matrix)
number_of_cities = len(cities)
```

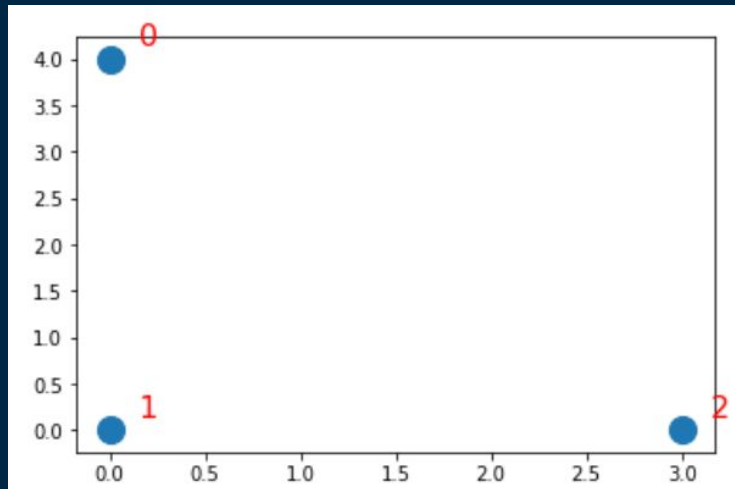
```
[[0. 4. 5.]
 [4. 0. 3.]
 [5. 3. 0.]]
```


The last time we learned two useful equations for MaxCut which will guide us now.
One for the classical cost function:

$$C_{total} = \sum C_{ij} = \sum \frac{1}{2} w_{ij} (1 - z_i z_j),$$

And one showing how to construct the quantum cost operator:

$$H_{cost} = \sum \frac{1}{2} w_{ij} (\mathbb{1} - \sigma_i^z \sigma_j^z)$$



```
City 0 to 1 at t = 0 costs -2.0 Qubits: 0 4
City 0 to 1 at t = 1 costs -2.0 Qubits: 3 7
City 0 to 2 at t = 0 costs -2.5 Qubits: 0 5
City 0 to 2 at t = 1 costs -2.5 Qubits: 3 8
City 1 to 2 at t = 0 costs -1.5 Qubits: 1 5
City 1 to 2 at t = 1 costs -1.5 Qubits: 4 8
```

```
for single_cost_operator in cost_operators:  
    print(single_cost_operator)
```

$(-2+0j)*I + (2-0j)*Z0*Z4$

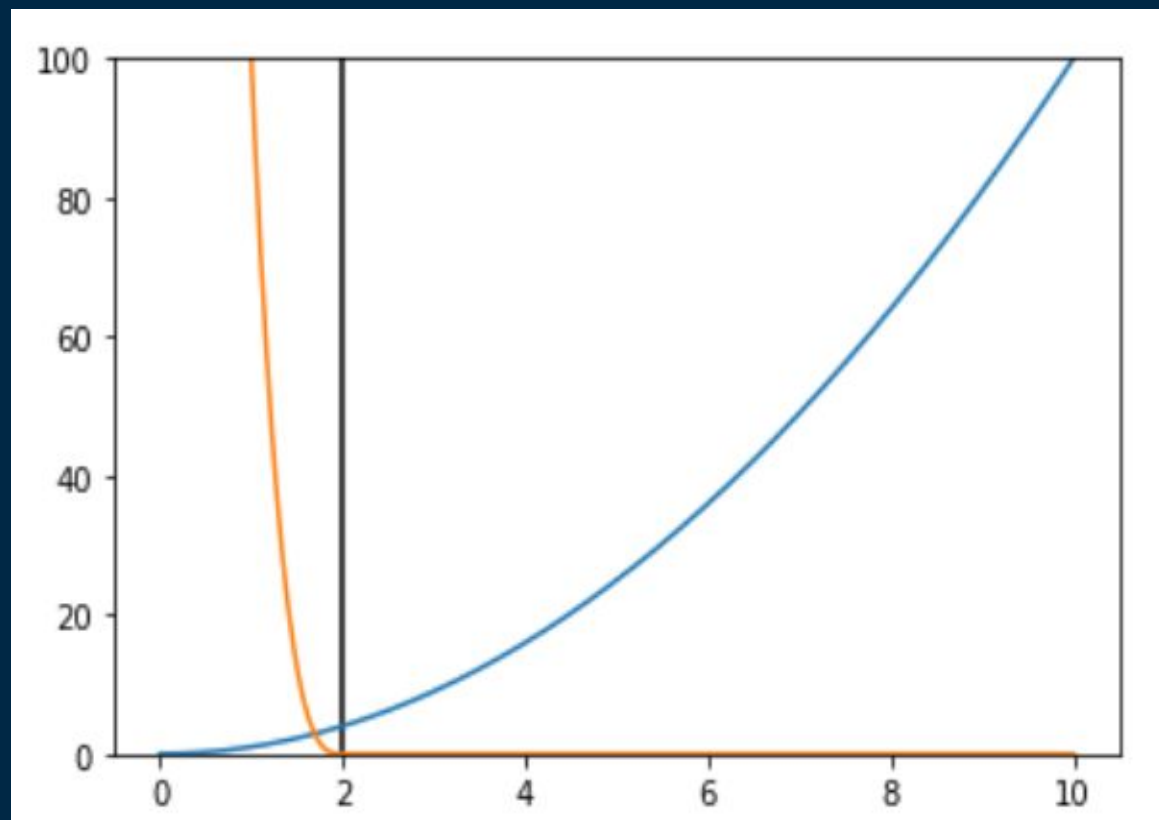
$(-2+0j)*I + (2-0j)*Z3*Z7$

$(-2.5+0j)*I + (2.5-0j)*Z0*Z5$

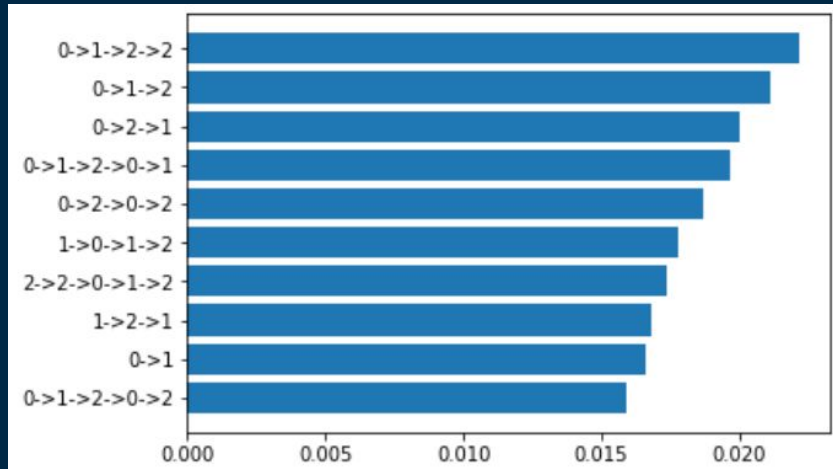
$(-2.5+0j)*I + (2.5-0j)*Z3*Z8$

$(-1.5+0j)*I + (1.5-0j)*Z1*Z5$

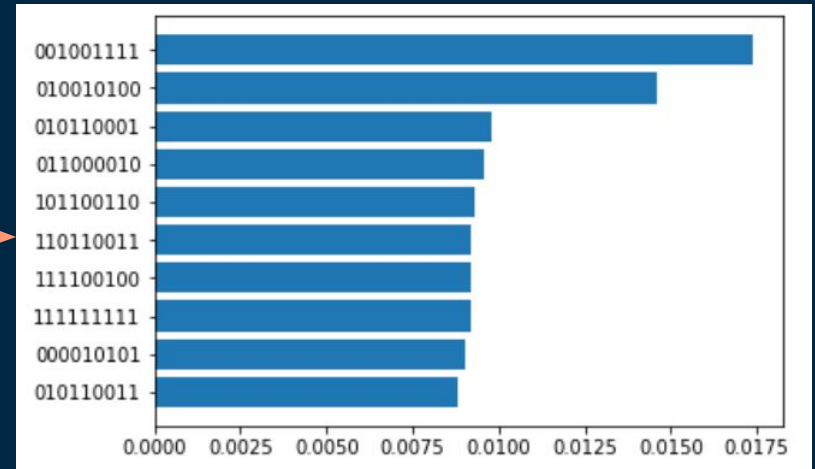
$(-1.5+0j)*I + (1.5-0j)*Z4*Z8$



Classical TSP



Quantum TSP



References

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- https://qiskit-community.github.io/qiskit-optimization/tutorials/06_examples_max_cut_and_tsp.html#
- https://github.com/mstechly/quantum_tsp_tutorials/tree/master