SESSION IV:
MIS OPTIMIZATION

House rules (if you want to get the most of this activity)

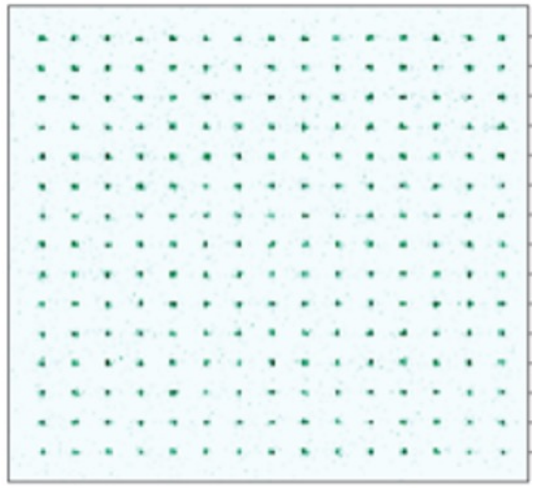
- Videos on
- Mics muted (unless want to speak)
- Interrupt facilitator as much as possible! (raise hands or unmute and speak at will)

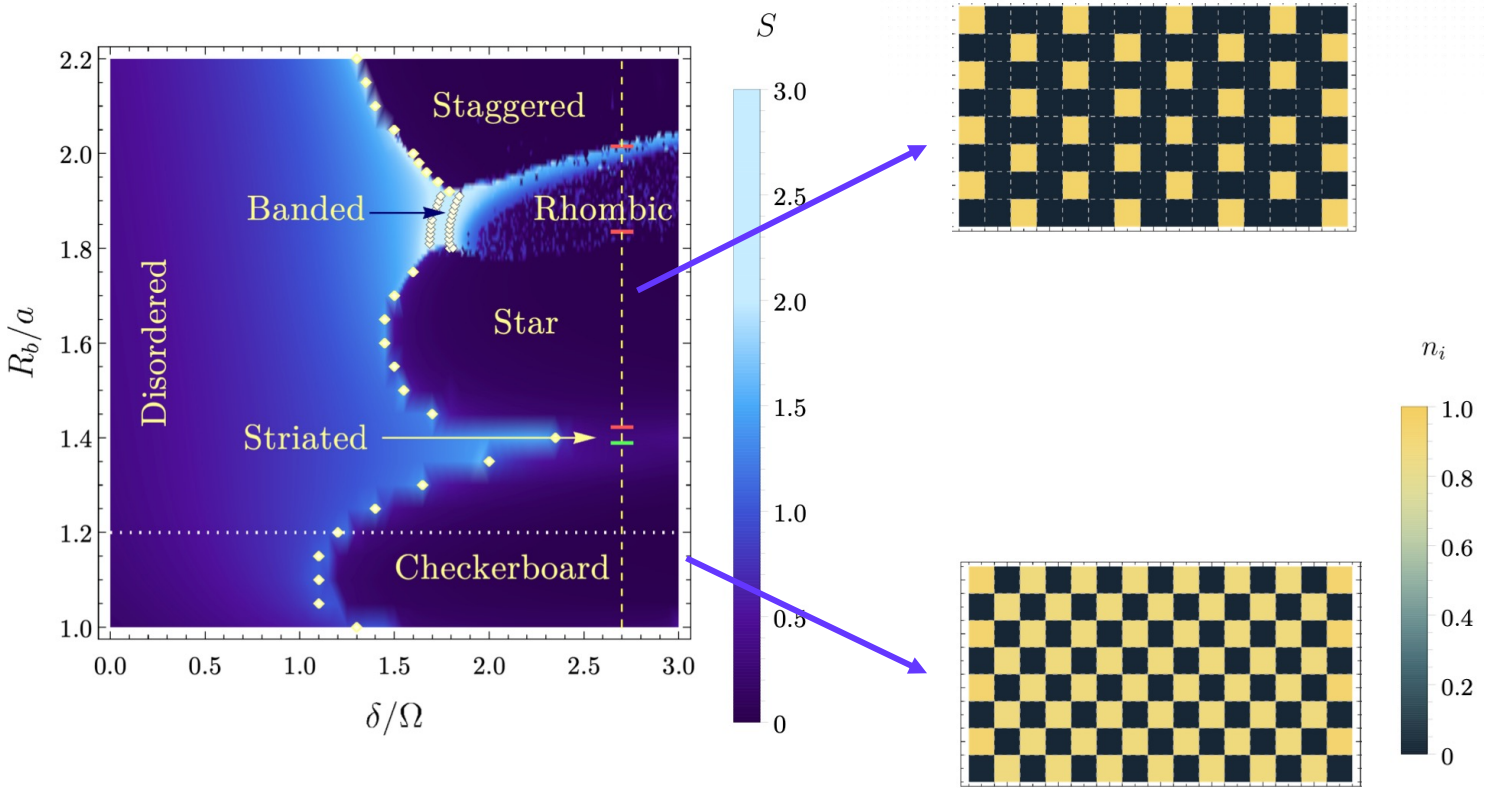
Learning objectives

By the end of the workshop, you will be able to:

- **Encode** unit-disk graph maximum independent set problems in Rydberg atoms
- **Determine** the Rydberg blockade radius for adiabatic algorithms for optimization
- **Write down** a Bloqade code pipeline to solve maximum independent set problems on unit-disk graphs

Starting point: patterns



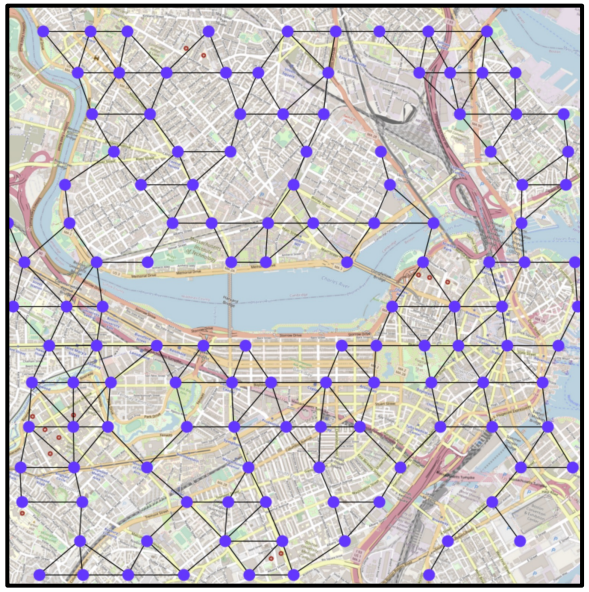


$$R_b = (C_6/\Omega)^{1/6}$$

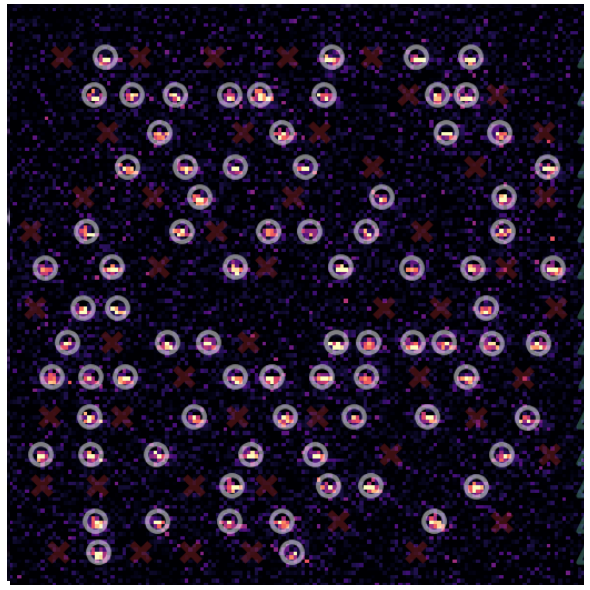
R. Samajdar et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 124, 103601 (2020)

Hardware-efficient Optimization

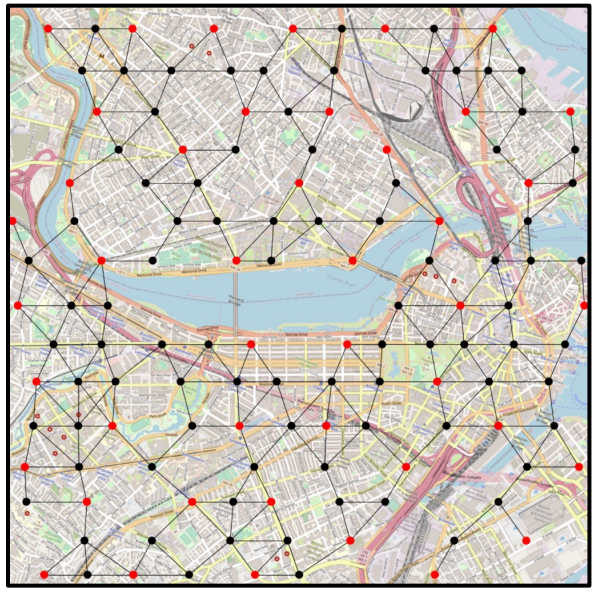
Choose possible locations



Create an atomic twin



Excite atoms to find answer!



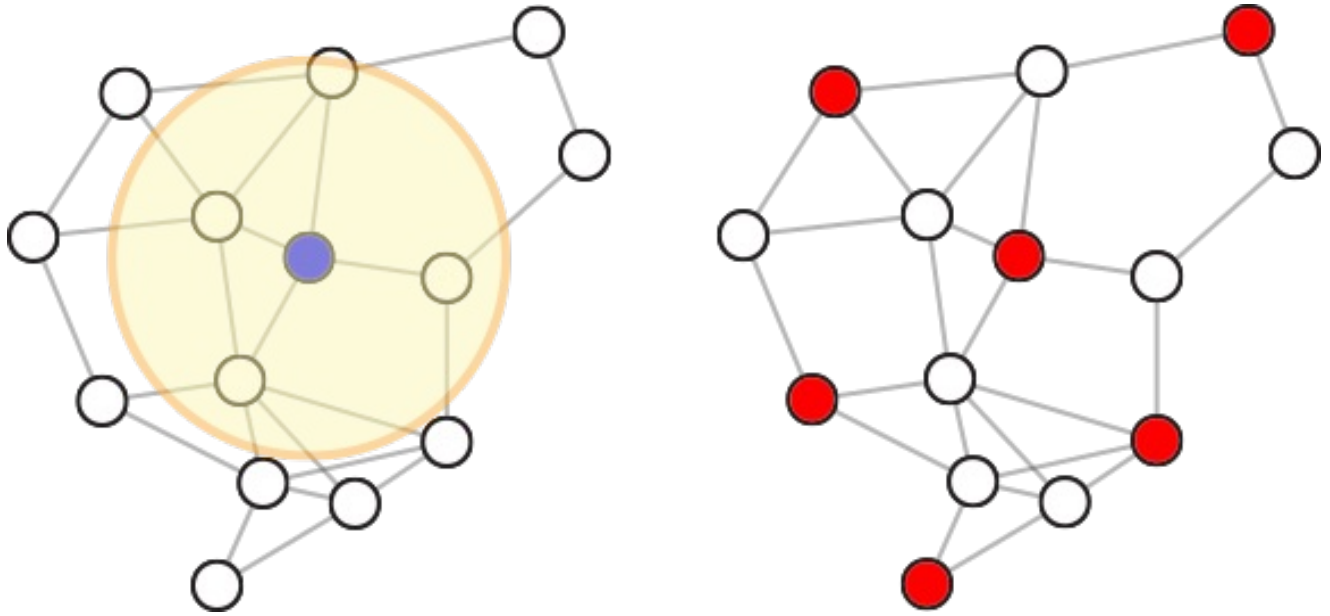
How to optimally cover Boston with coffee shops?

Optimization

Vertex= atom
Edge = blockade
Cost function = Hamiltonian

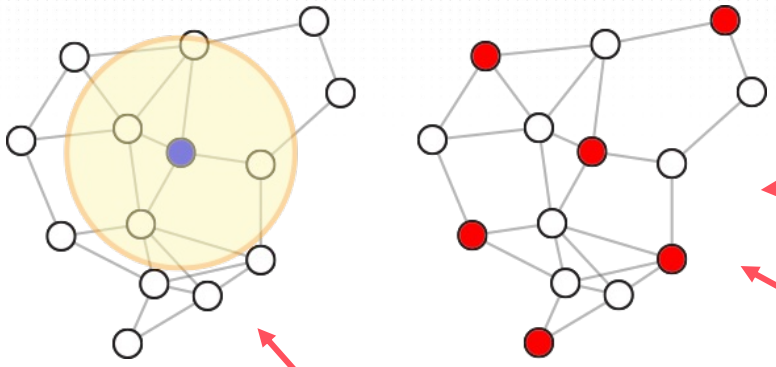
Maximum
Independent
Set

(NP-Complete)



Adapted from Ebadi et. al
Science, 376, 6598 (2022)

Adiabatic algorithms

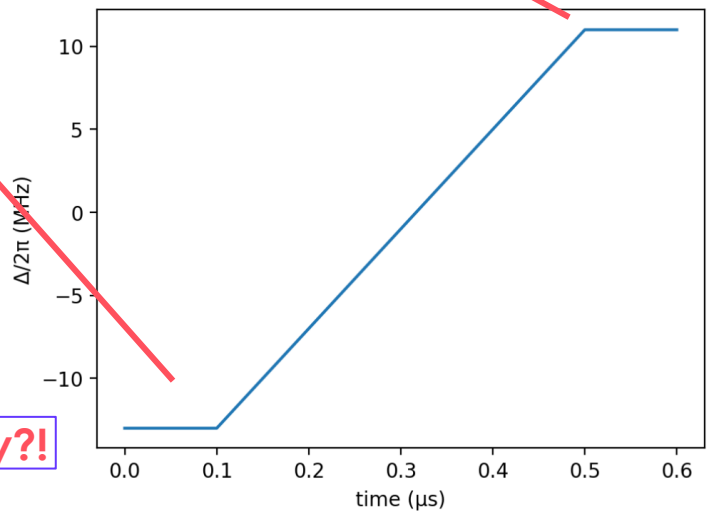


$$H = \Omega(t)\sum_i(|g_i\rangle\langle r_i| + H.c.) - \Delta(t)\sum_i n_i + \sum_{i<j} V_{ij} n_i n_j$$

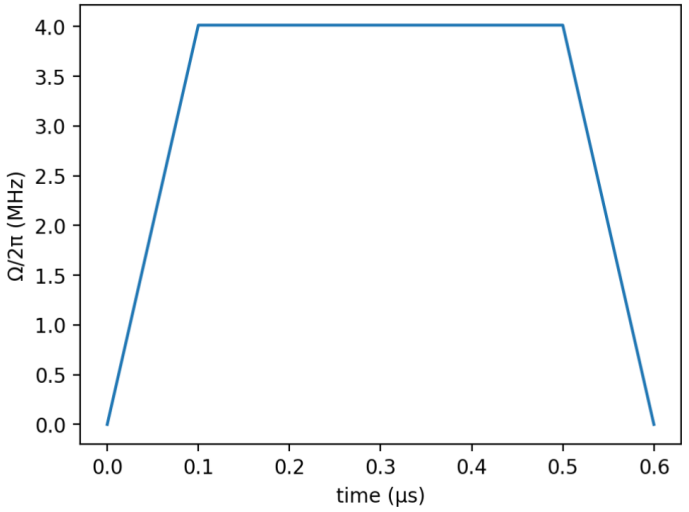
Precludes global mutual excitation

Pushes atoms to Excited state

Pushes atoms to ground state



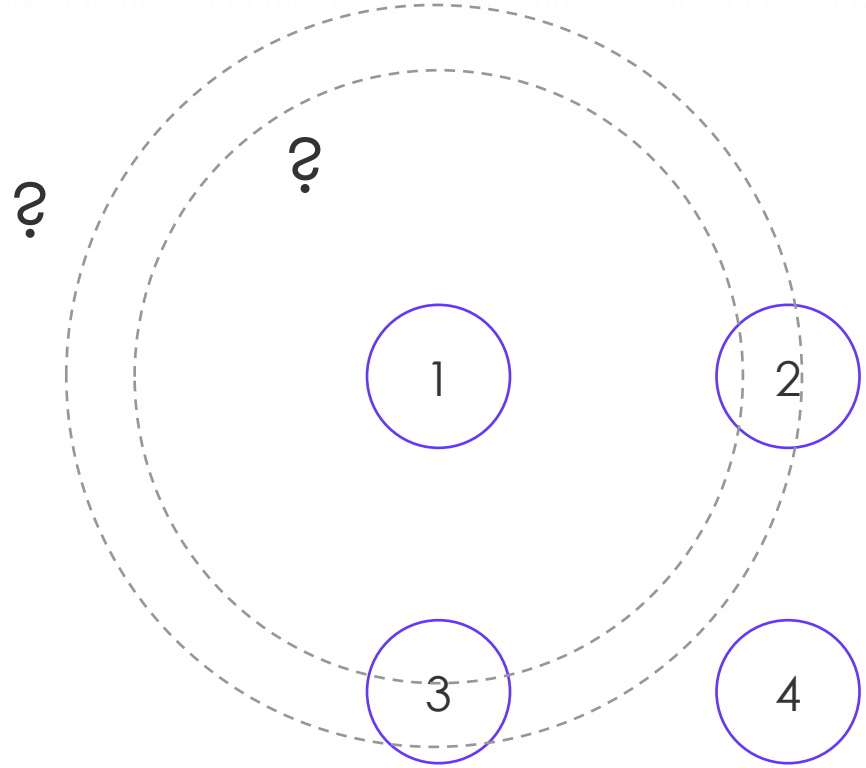
Quantum scrambling! (superposition)



How do we define connectivity?!

Blockade radius choice

Choose a blockade radius so that only first neighbors are connected in the unit-disk sense



Blockade radius choice

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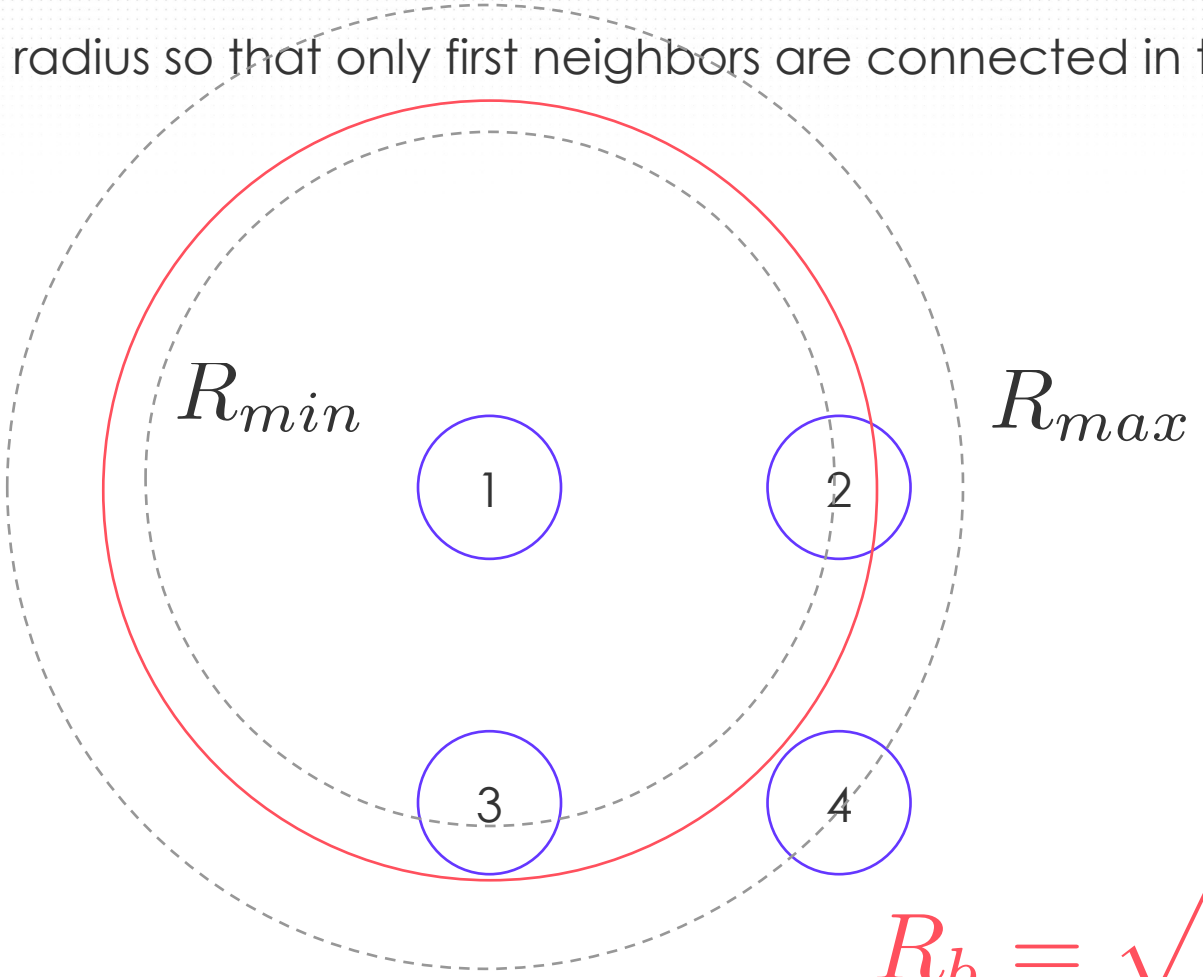


$$R_b = \sqrt{R_{max} R_{min}}$$

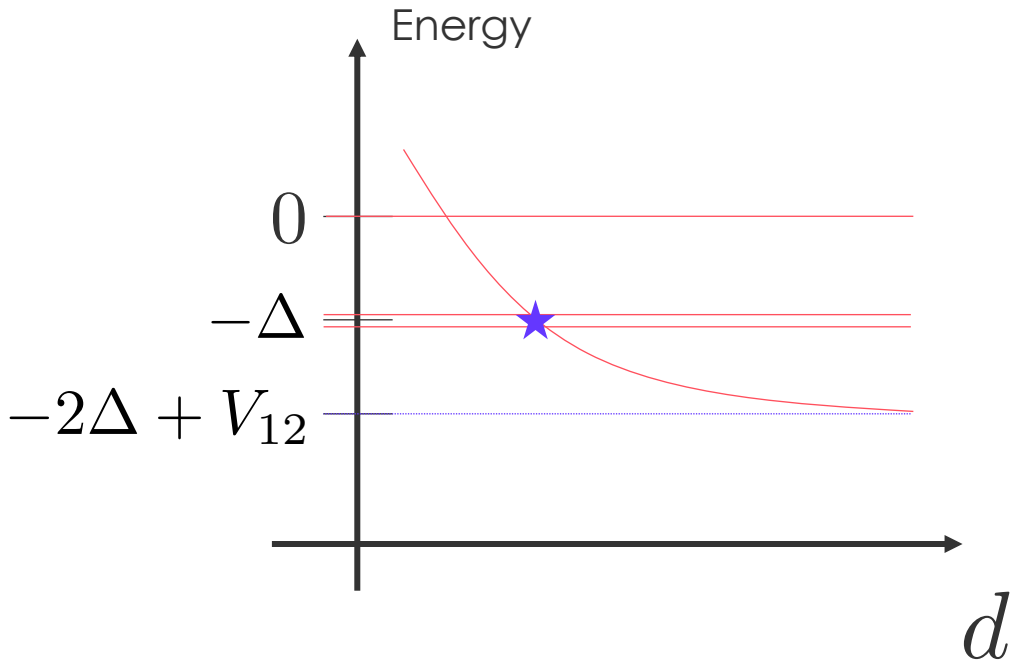
Rydberg blockade paradigm

$$H = -\Delta\,(n_1 + n_2) + V_{12} n_1 n_2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\Delta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\Delta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2\Delta + V_{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

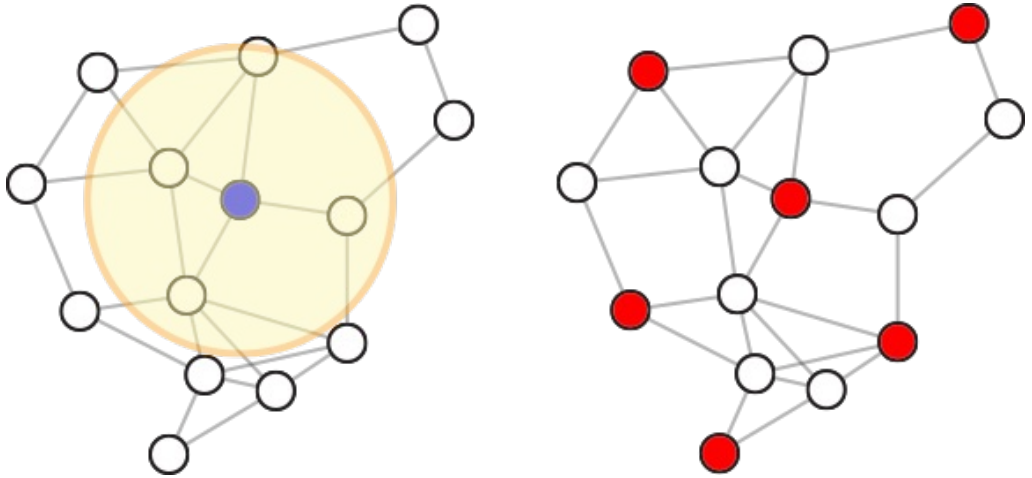
$$V_{12} = \frac{C_6}{d^6}$$

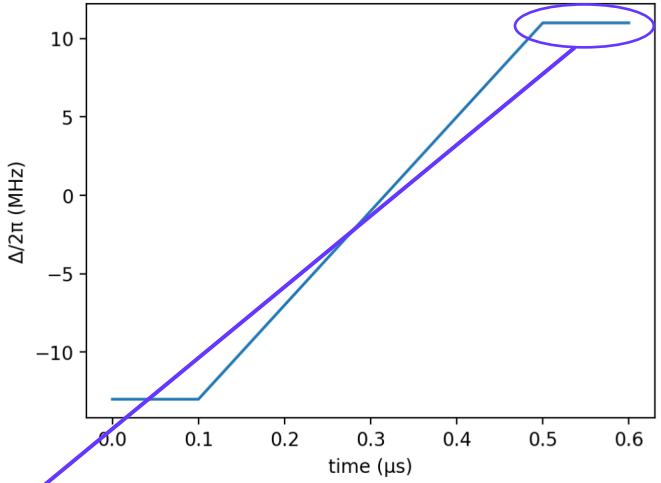
$$R_b = (C_6/\Delta)^{1/6}$$

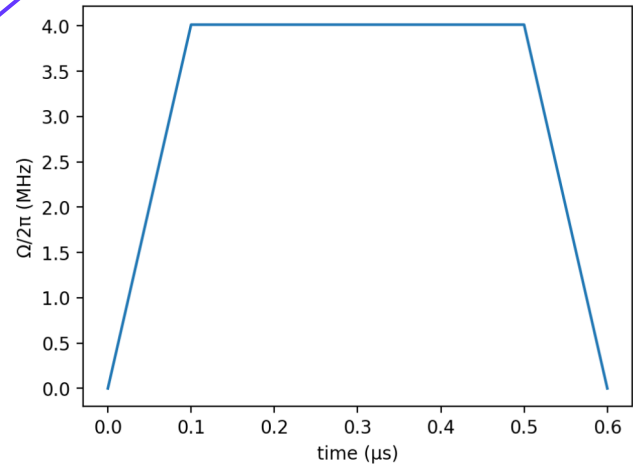


Adiabatic algorithms

$$H = \Omega(t) \sum_i (|g_i\rangle\langle r_i| + H.c.) - \Delta(t) \sum_i n_i + \sum_{i<j} V_{ij} n_i n_j$$

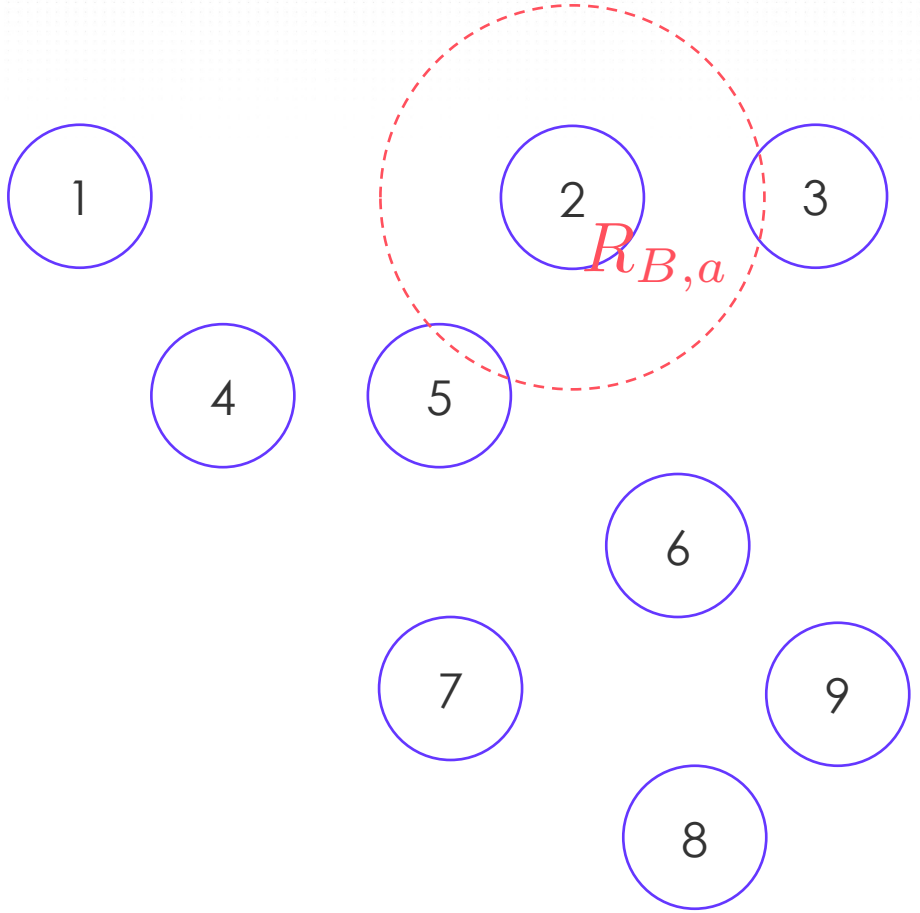




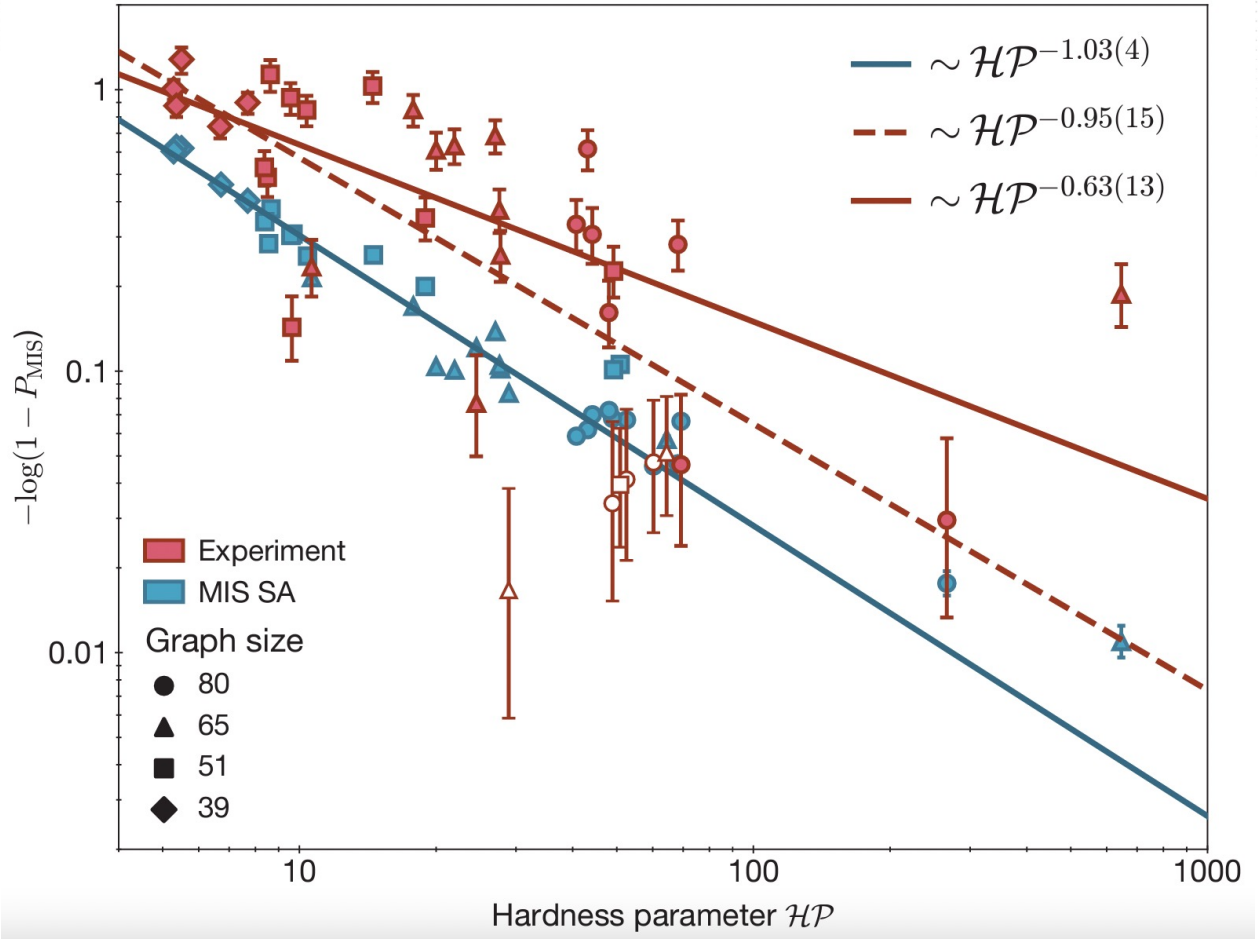


$$R_b = (C_6/\Delta)^{1/6}$$

Activity: build UDG, find MIS

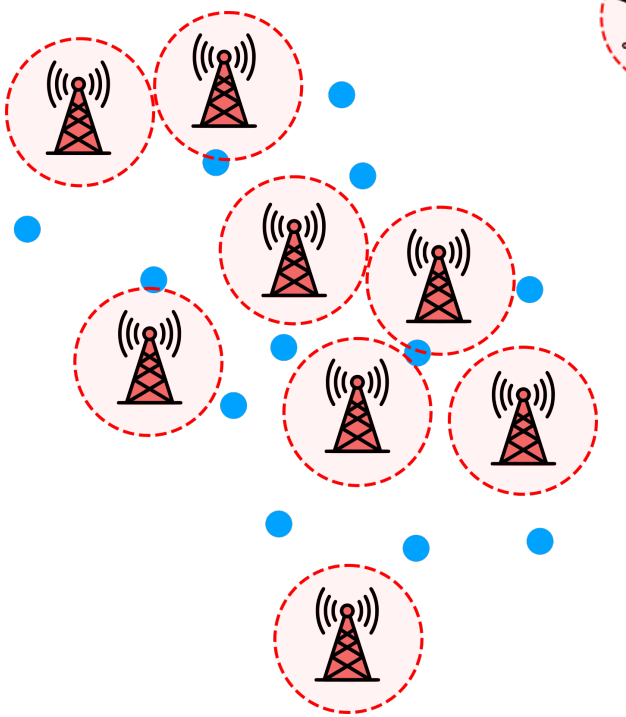


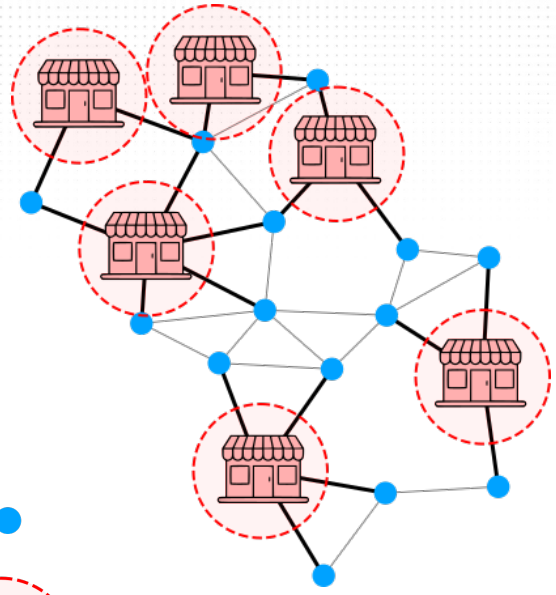
Quantum effects on hard MIS instances

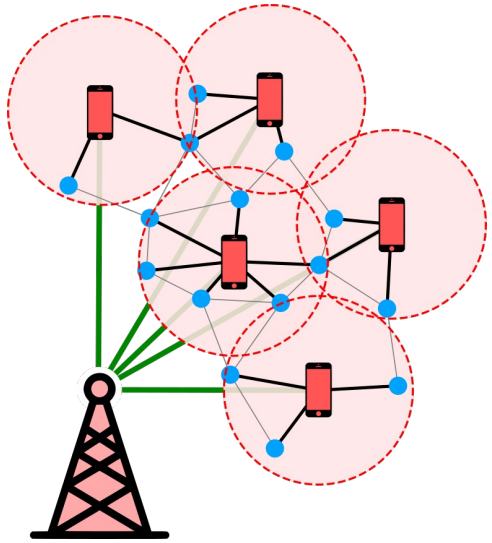


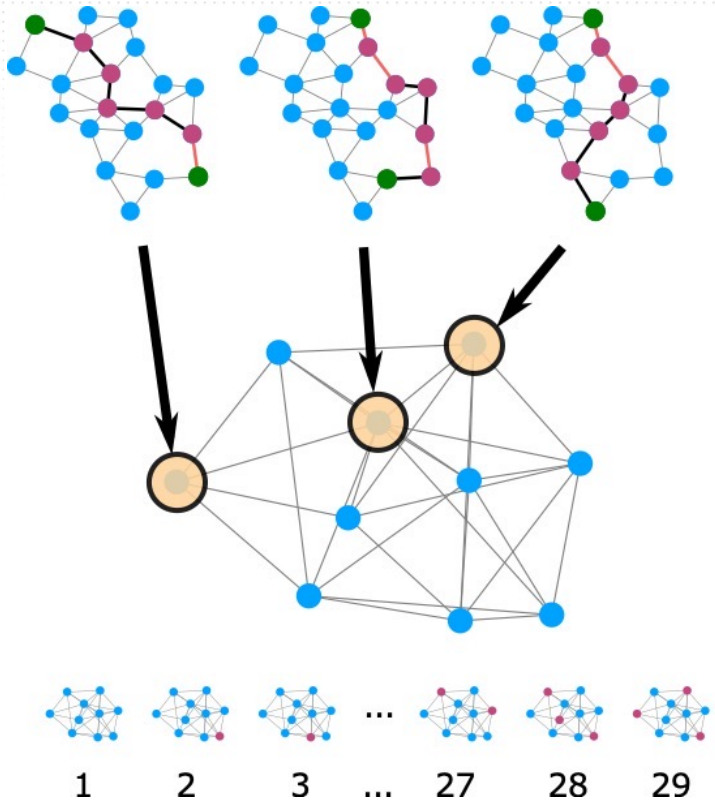
Adapted from Ebadi et. al
Science, 376, 6598 (2022)

MIS applications are ubiquitous





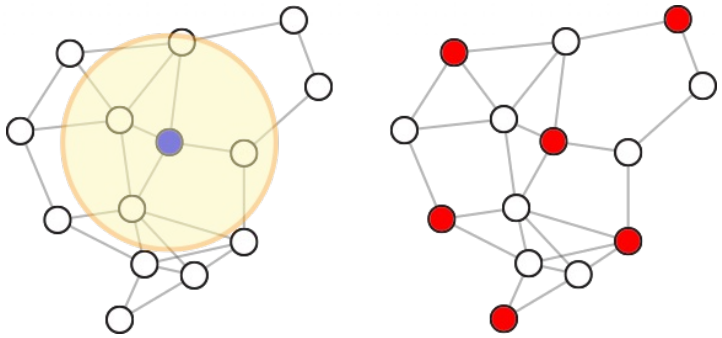




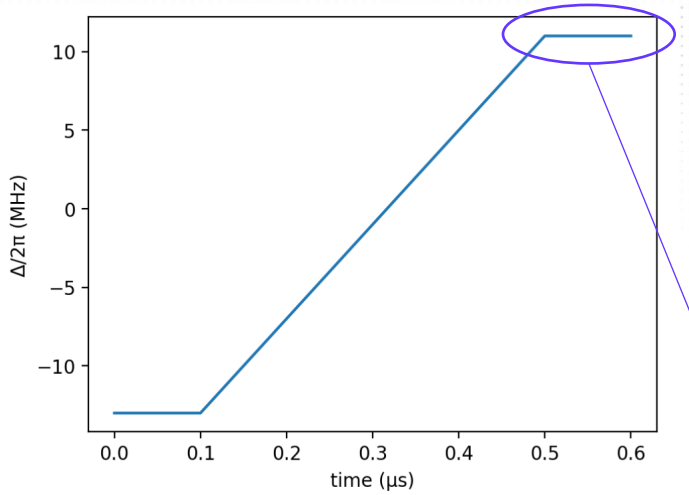
Wurtz et al., "Industry applications of neutral-aom quantum computing solving independent set problems" https://arxiv.org/abs/2205.08500

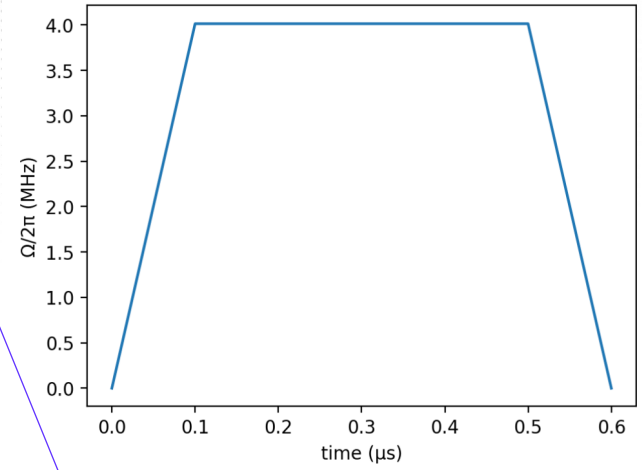
Summary

Maximum Independent Sets



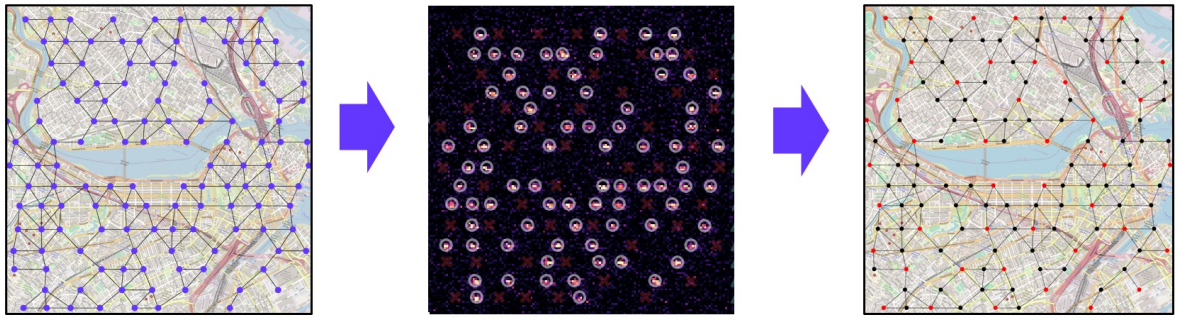
Quantum adiabatic algorithm



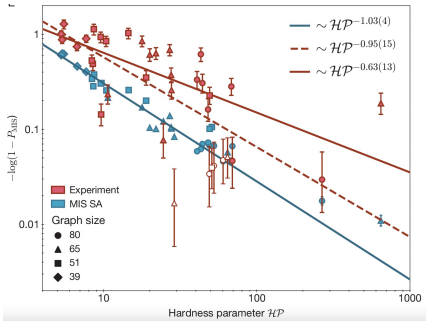


$$R_b = (C_6/\Delta)^{1/6}$$

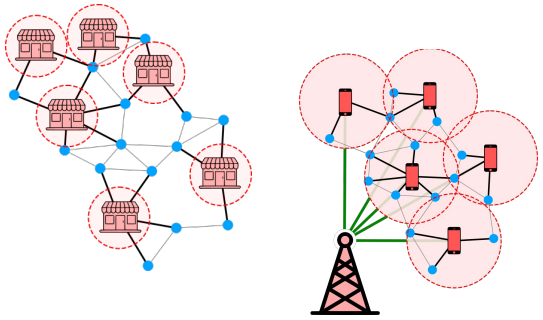
Hardware-efficient encoding



Quantum Matters



Many applications



Learning objectives

Now you are able to:

- **Encode** unit-disk graph maximum independent set problems in Rydberg atoms
- **Determine** the Rydberg blockade radius for adiabatic algorithms for optimization
- **Write down** a Bloqade code pipeline to solve maximum independent set problems on unit-disk graphs

MIS Mindset

Graph	Atom register
Node	Atom
Independent set	Excited atoms
Edge	Rydberg blockade
Cost function	Hamiltonian
Optimization problem	Energy minimization