

微波光子伊辛机

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汇报提纲

研究背景

研究进展

总结、展望

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研究背景

求解信息时代无处不在的**组合优化问题**：从众多可能的组合中寻求最佳组合



交通规划



电路设计



电力输送



药物研发



智能物流



金融组合投资

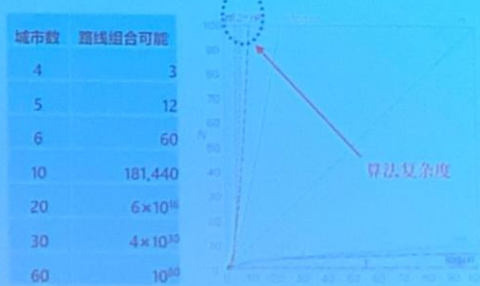
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研究背景

组合优化问题通常属于NP(non-deterministic polynomial, 非确定性多项式), 或者NP-hard问题: 可能的组合数随着变量个数**指数增长**。当前, 冯诺依曼结构计算架构内没有找到合适的算法在多项式的时间内得到求解。高效求解需要新的计算范式。



以**旅行商问题** (Travelling salesman problem, TSP) 为例, 从一个城市出发需经过n个城市并回到起点, 如何选择一条路线使得里程数最小。



不同的方案对旅行商问题的求解所需时间

- 暴力求解(阶乘时间): $T \sim O(n!)$
- 动态规划求解(指数时间): $T \sim 2^{O(n)}$

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研究背景---Ising模型

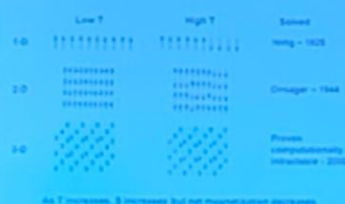
面对日益复杂组合优化问题，利用自然规律进行系统优化的模拟计算有可能实现高效计算，由于众多的组合优化问题都可以转换为伊辛模型，使得基于模拟系统的伊辛机成为高效求解组合优化问题的备选。

伊辛模型：Ising模型是用来描述铁磁物质的相变，单个原子磁矩的参数 σ 取值为+1或者-1，分别代表自旋向上或向下，在模型中会引入特定交互作用的参数，使得自旋互相影响。

$$\text{系统的伊辛哈密顿量: } H_{\text{Ising}} = - \sum_{j=1}^N h_j \sigma_j^z + \sum_{1 \leq j < k \leq N} J_{jk} \sigma_j^z \sigma_k^z$$

外场作用 交互作用

当外场 H ，交互作用的矩阵 J 确定时，求自旋 σ 如何取值使得系统能量最小，该问题同样是一个关于组合优化的NP问题。



Ising formulations of many NP problems

Andrew Lucas

arXiv:1303.0045 [quant-ph]

Abstract:

We describe using formulations for many NP-complete and related problems, including

as of Karp's 21 NP-complete problems. This reduces the problem of finding a

subset of Karp's 21 NP-complete problems that can be reduced to the Ising

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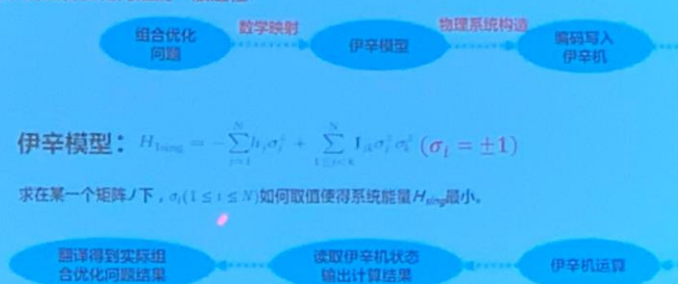
model to finding a subset of Karp's 21 NP-complete problems that can be reduced to the Ising

model to finding a subset of Karp's 21 NP-complete problems that can be reduced to the Ising

研究背景

从组合优化问题到伊辛模型：通过将组合优化问题映射到伊辛模型，采用伊辛机有望实现问题高效的求解。

利用伊辛机求解组合优化问题的一般过程：



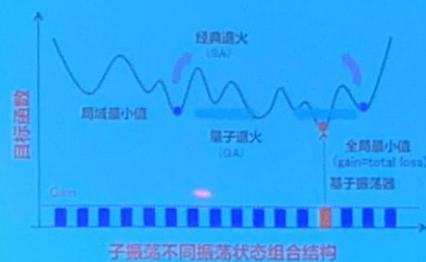
$$\text{伊辛模型: } H_{\text{Ising}} = - \sum_{j=1}^N h_j \sigma_j^z + \sum_{1 \leq j < k \leq N} J_{jk} \sigma_j^z \sigma_k^z (\sigma_j = \pm 1)$$

求在某一个矩阵 J 下， $\sigma_j (1 \leq j \leq N)$ 如何取值使得系统能量 H_{Ising} 最小。

组合问题的最优解对应与伊辛哈密顿量的最小值，即物理系统的基态

研究背景

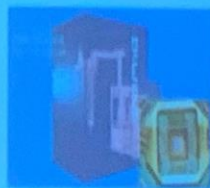
虽然研究者们提出了各式各样的伊辛机，但基本上都可以基于以下3种原理：**经典退火**，**量子退火**，**振荡器最小损耗**。不同的工作原理会导致在求解组合优化问题时性能上的差异。



- **经典退火伊辛机**：加入概率扰动，判断系统能量演化方向，越过局部最小值需要跨越能量壁垒，通常会陷入局部最小值。
- **量子退火伊辛机**：量子波动特性可以穿越能量壁垒，目标函数的能量间隔较小时需要较长的退火时间。
- **振荡器伊辛机**：利用振荡器最小损耗原理——振荡器倾向于工作了最小损耗的状态，该状态对应于系统目标函数的最小值，即问题的最优解。

研究背景---伊辛机发展现状

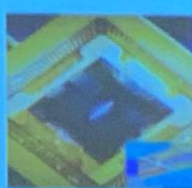
利用模拟系统实现伊辛机以求解组合优化问题，国外起步较早，研究机构众多，包括NIST、加州大学、斯坦福、NTT、富士通、Dwave公司等；国内起步较晚，研究机构相对较少。其中Dwave公司提供商业化产品（对国内禁运），NTT提供网络接入使用。



Dwave, 基于超导电路
自旋数量: 5,000



加州大学, 基于RC电路
自旋数量: 240



NIST, 基于囚禁离子
自旋数量: 300



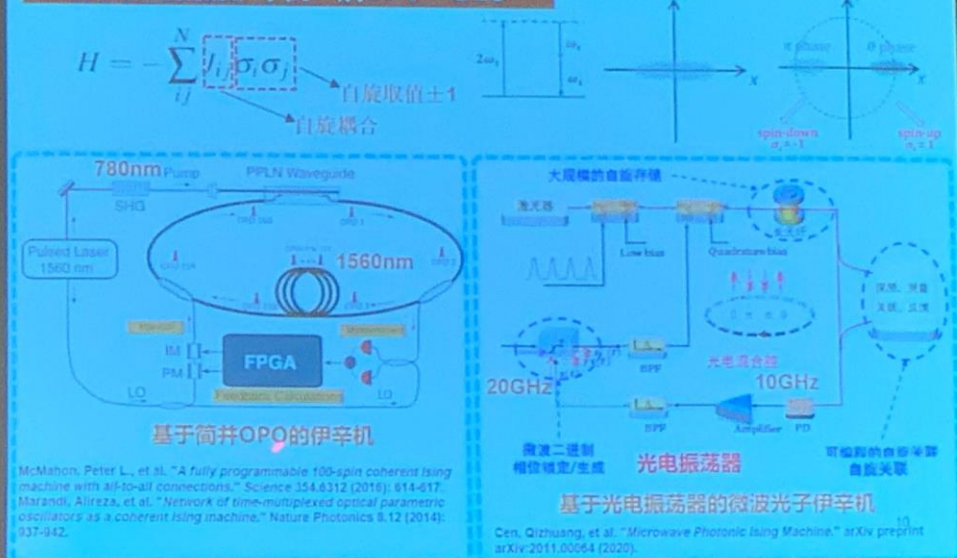
斯坦福/NTT, 基于光参量振荡器
自旋数量: 10,000

自旋寄存于不同的物理空间上，难以实现大规模以及高效耦合

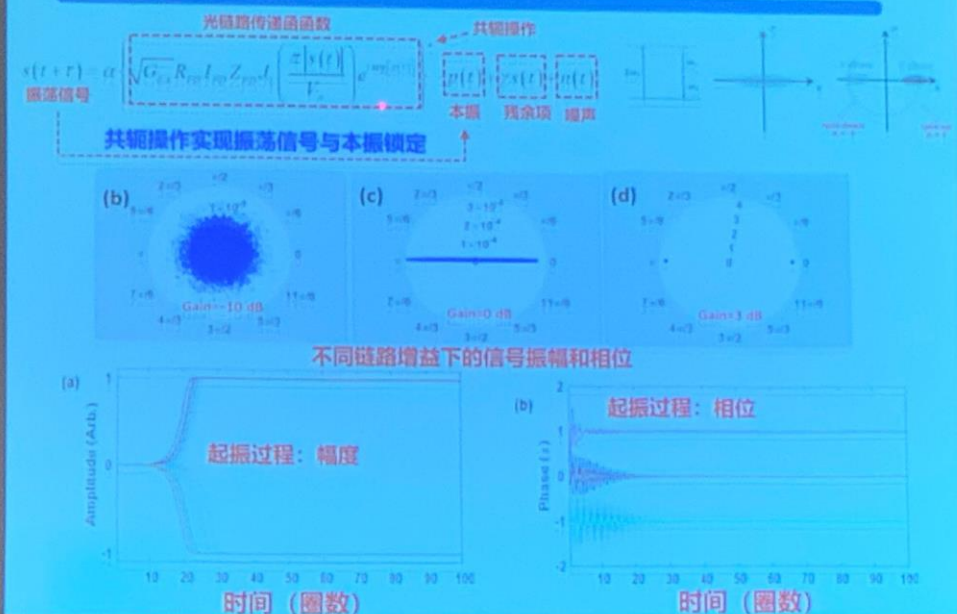
光相位对环境敏感，复杂控制系统
2019年MWC上展示

研究进展---微波光子伊辛机

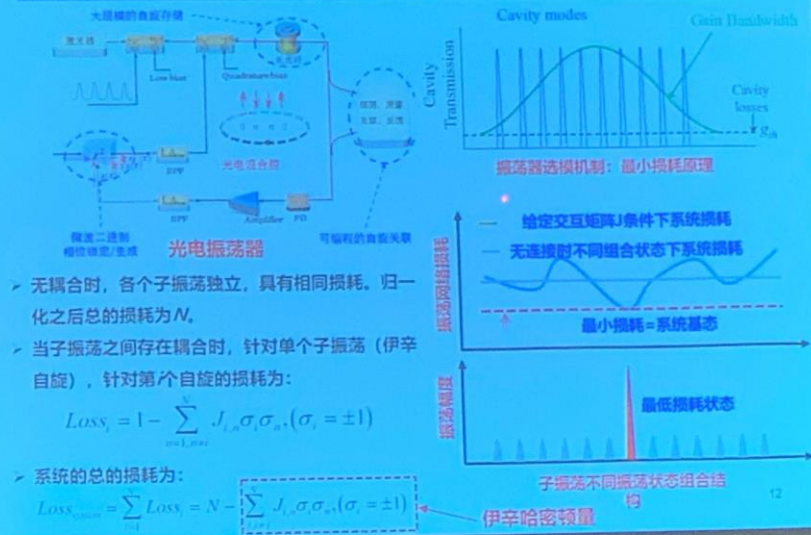
基于振荡器的伊辛机：从OPO→OEO



研究进展---二值相位振荡产生

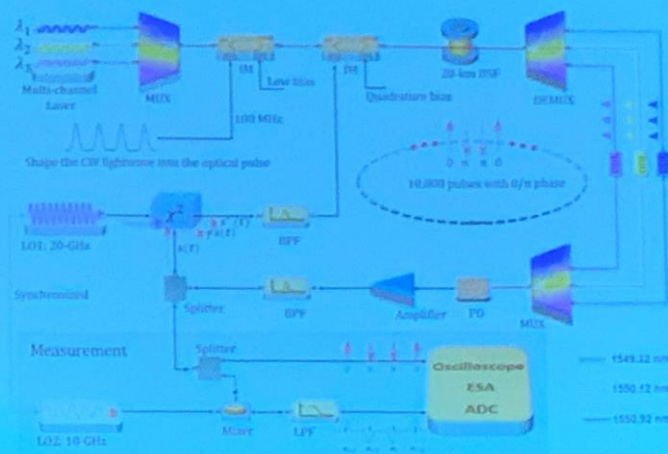


研究进展---伊辛哈密顿量与振荡器损耗的映射



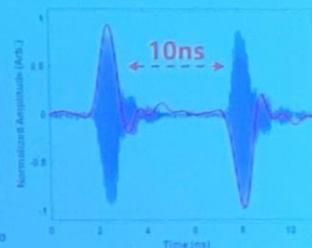
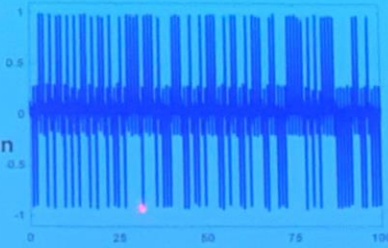
研究进展---随机二值相位产生

实验系统：延时线耦合方案，当延时量为n个脉冲周期，则第i个脉冲—第i+n个



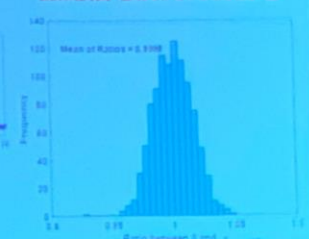
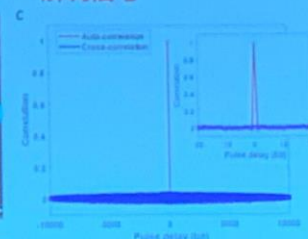
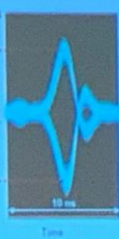
研究进展---随机二值相位产生

- 稳定独立振荡
- 振荡随机性
- 规模10,000
- 相干时间 > 30min



解调信号

振荡信号及其调制信号



振荡幅度统计 30分钟眼图

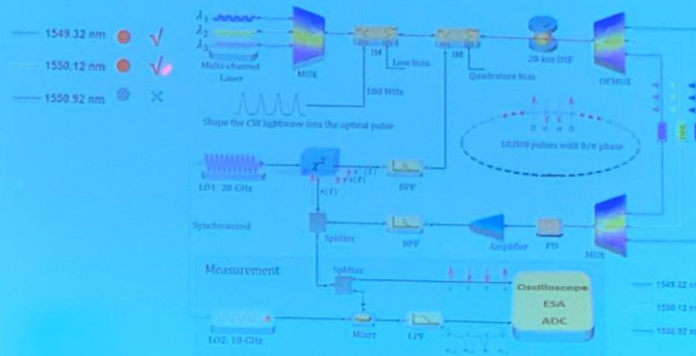
自相关/互相关结果

1000次测试0/π振荡比例

研究进展---1维伊辛机模拟器



1D伊辛机验证：双通道工作，1比特（10ns）延时线耦合，相互交互的系数/通过调谐对应通道的激光器功率（幅度调谐）、以及光延时线（符号调谐）实现。

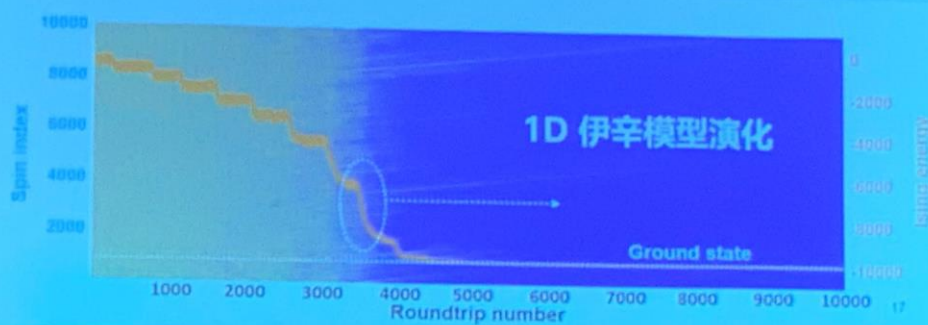


研究进展---1维伊辛模拟器

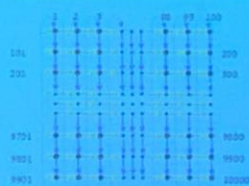
基于延时线的初步验证: 1D伊辛系统

逐步提高链路增益, 使得振荡器在最小损耗下振荡:

- 当交互系数 J 为正, 相邻自旋状态相同
- 当交互系数 J 为负, 相邻自旋状态相反
- 系统伊辛哈密顿量达到最小值



研究进展---2维伊辛机模拟器

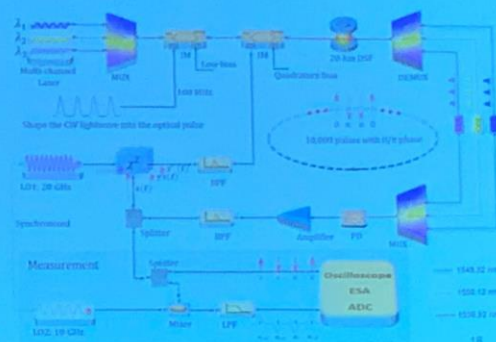


2D: 1000x1000 100-bit Display

2D伊辛机验证: 3个通道同时工作, 1比特、100比特延时线耦合。

- 1549.32 nm ✓
- 1550.12 nm ✓
- 1550.92 nm ✓

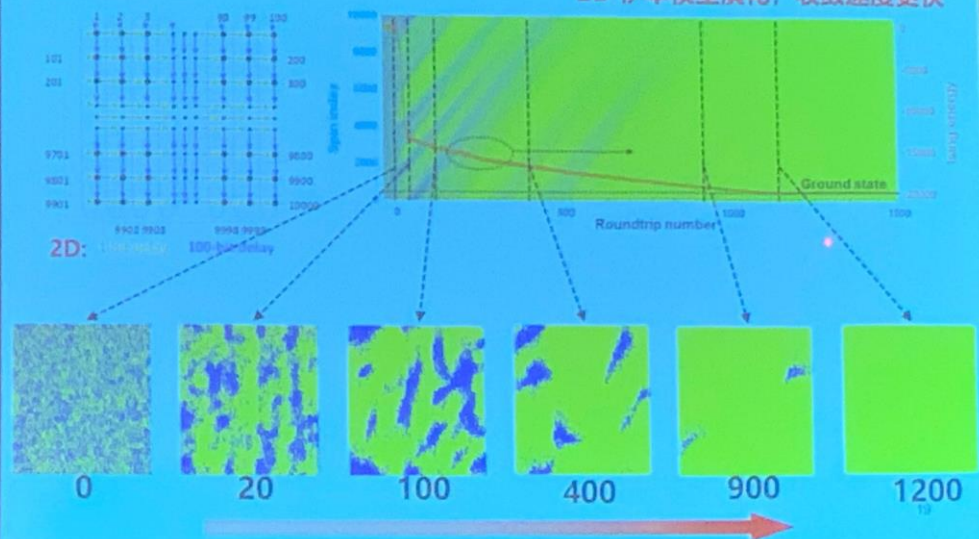
构成环表面 (2维)



研究进展--- 2维伊辛机模拟器

基于延时线的初步验证: 2D伊辛系统

2D 伊辛模型演化, 收敛速度更快



研究进展--- 最大割问题求解

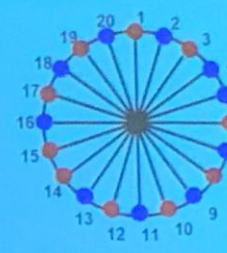
最大割问题 (Maximum Cut) 是NP完备问题。给定一张图, 求一种分割方法, 将所有顶点分割成两群, 同时使得被切断的边数量最大。割的数量与伊辛哈密顿量——对应。

$$C(\{\sigma_i\}) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} J_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} H(\{\sigma_i\})$$

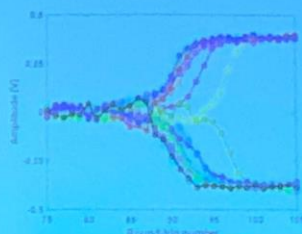
割数

连接矩阵
($J_{ij}=0$ 或者-1)

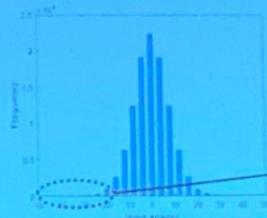
伊辛哈密顿量



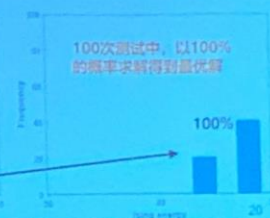
20个节点的莫比乌斯
梯形图最大割求解



求解过程 (起振过程)



组合数: 2^{20} , 最优解20组, 占比 $20/2^{20} < 2 \times 10^{-5}$



100次测试中, 以100%
的概率求解得到最优解

总结、展望

验证基于光电振荡器的伊辛机：

- 大规模、高相干的自旋产生
 - 10,000自旋
 - > 30分钟稳定运行
 - 独立随机振荡
- 高效率、准确的计算演化
 - 1D 伊辛模拟
 - 2D伊辛模拟
 - 最大割图形求解

