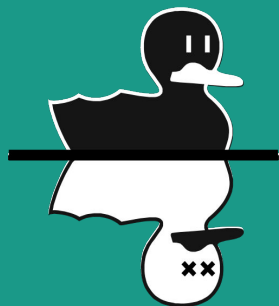


q

iQuHack 2023



x

iQuEra
COMPUTING INC.



Problem

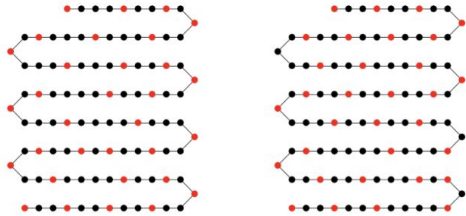
Find the Maximal Independent Set of a graph on a neutral atom quantum computer.



Approach

Adjusting Graphs

1. Higher number of qubits and density
2. Cycling through different, random graph types



State Preparation and Optimizers Approach

Adiabatic Evolution

1. Strength of the transverse field (Ω)
2. Strength of the detuning Δ
3. Phase Factor φ

QAOA



Approach

Choose the graph – applications?

Take the radius into account as the Unit Disk Graph (UDG) is generated

Balance optimization of the graphs, the pulse parameters (amplitude, detuning, phase), and protocols other than adiabatic evolution

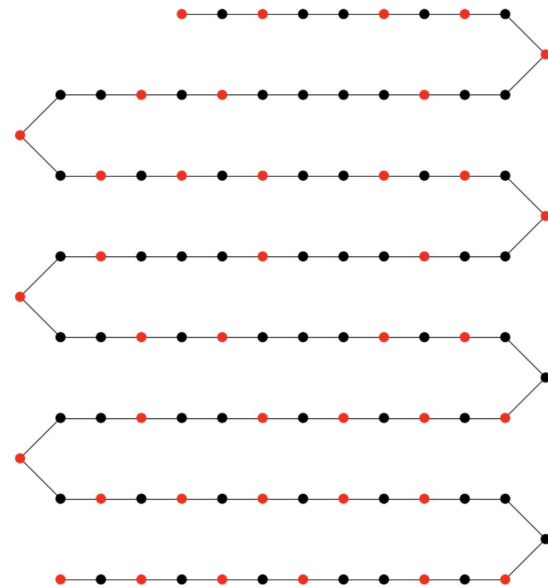
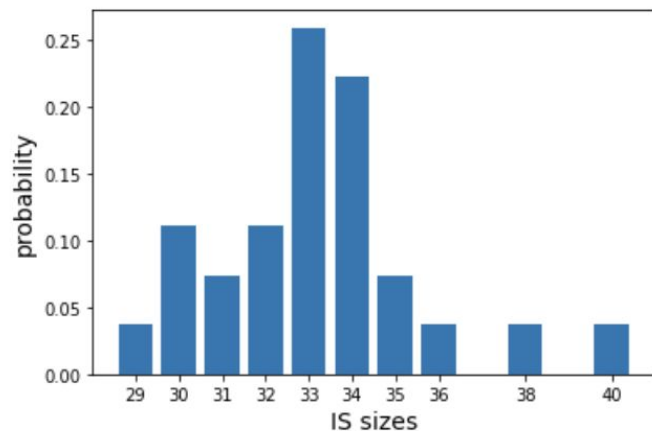
Graph, Hamiltonian parameters, optimization protocol

Implementation and Results



100 Node/Qubit “Snake”

70 shots

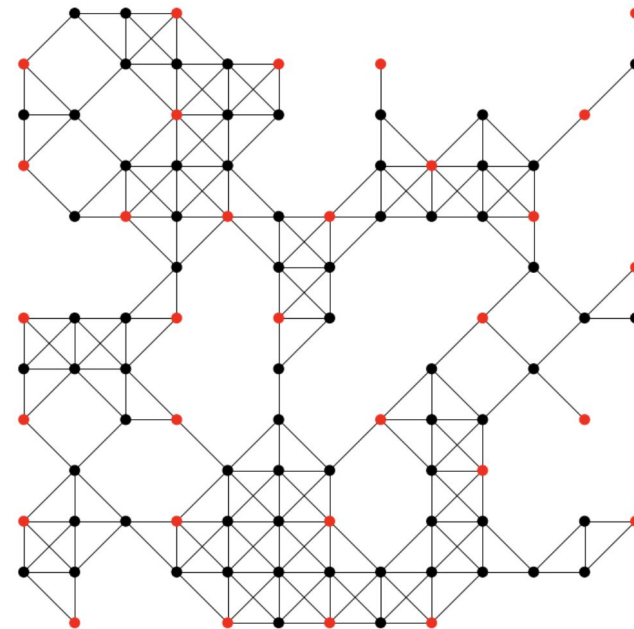
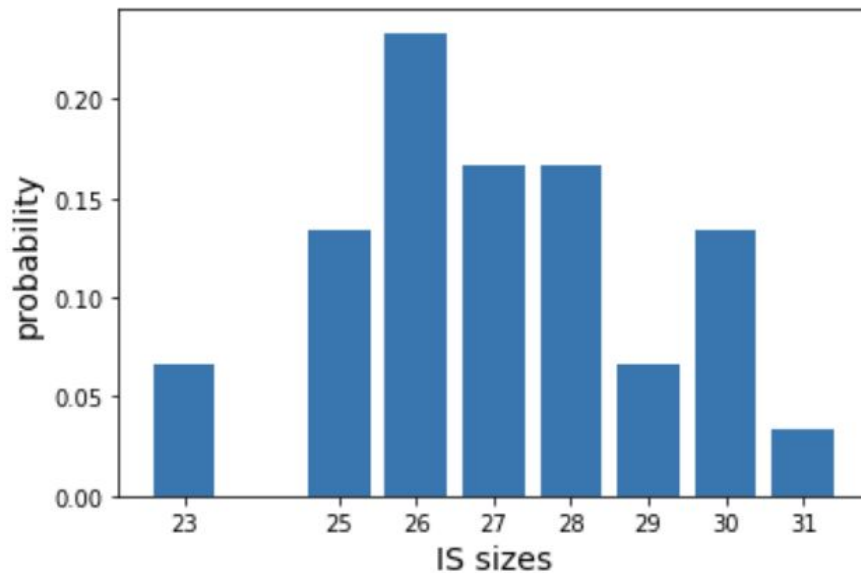


Average pre-processed size: 34.9571
Average post-processed IS size: 33.1852

King's Graph

Average pre-processed size: 28.5714

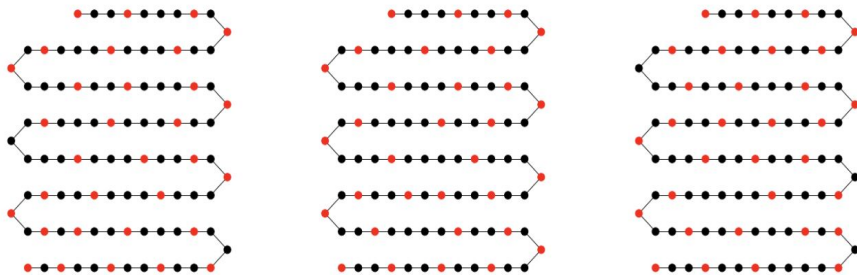
Average post-processed IS size: 27.0667



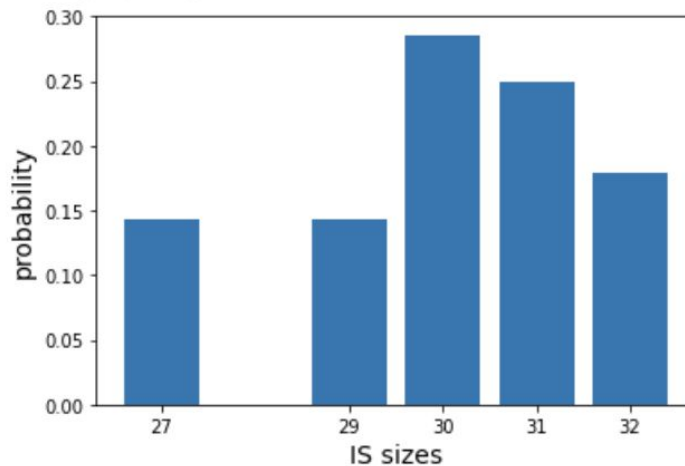


100 Node “Snake” 70 shots

Adiabatic evolution from Pitcher et. al.
Smaller blockade radius

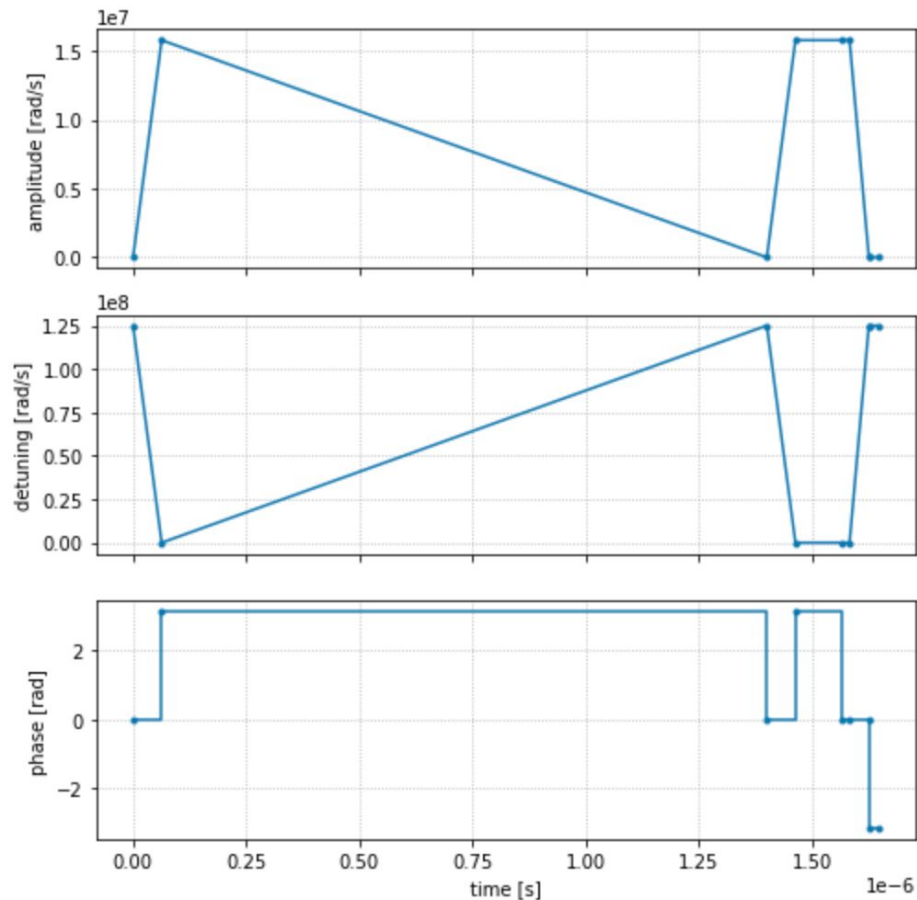


Average pre-processed size: 31.4429
Average post-processed IS size: 30.0357



QAOA

Results not shown – failed
to converge to MIS due to
converging at local minima





Future Work

- In-depth analysis of how optimization protocols (state preparation) correlate to the graph type
- Exploring control of individual Rydberg blockade radii when that functionality is added
- Improving and increasing classical optimization protocol use
- Applying our research to map coordinates or other “real-world” problems