

A Practical Approach to Quantum Annealing

GOTO CHICAGO 2020

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AGENDA

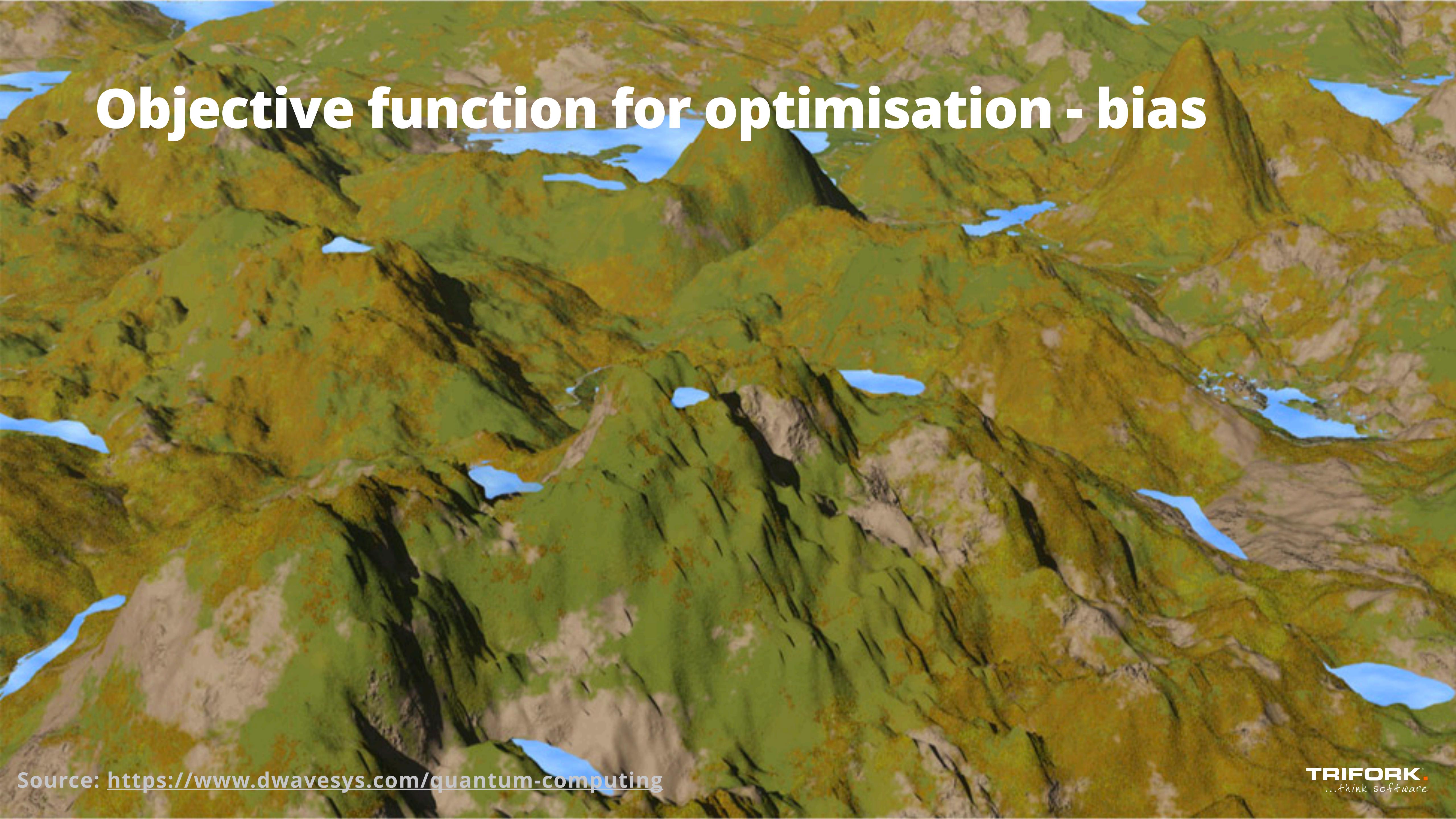
Practical Quantum Annealing - Part 2

Constraint Satisfaction Problems Revisited

Networks and Network Algorithms

Divide and Conquer - An Introduction

Objective function for optimisation - bias



Source: <https://www.dwavesys.com/quantum-computing>

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Objective function for optimisation - bias

$$E_{ising}(s) = \sum_{i=1}^N h_i s_i + \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=i+1}^N J_{i,j} s_i s_j$$

OR

$$E_{qubo}(a_i, b_{i,j}; q_i) = \sum_i a_i q_i + \sum_{i < j} b_{i,j} q_i q_j .$$

BINARY QUADRATIC MODEL

Binary Quadratic Model (BQM)

```
import dimod

bqm = dimod.BinaryQuadraticModel(
    {0: 1, 1: -1, 2: .5},                      # Linear
    {(0, 1): .5, (1, 2): 1.5},                 # Quadratic
    1.4,                                         # Offset
    dimod.Vartype.SPIN)                         # SPIN/BINARY
```

BINARY CSP

dwavebinarycsp

CONSTRAINT 1

$$a = b$$

CONSTRAINT 2

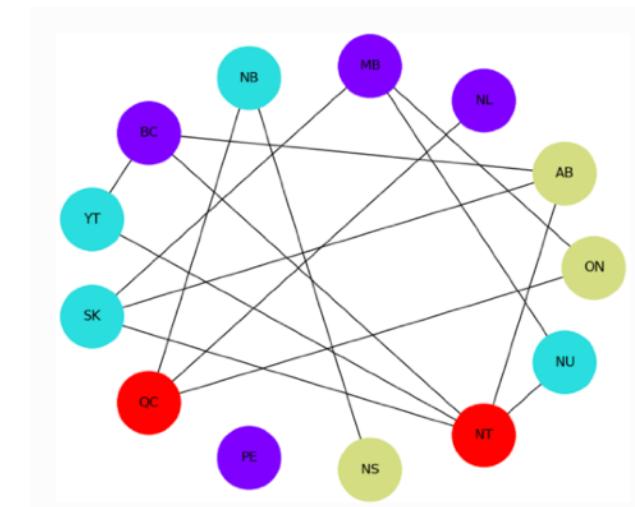
$$b \neq c$$

```
import dwavebinarycsp
import operator

csp=dwavebinarycsp.ConstraintSatisfactionProblem('BINARY')
csp.add_constraint(operator.eq, ['a', 'b'])
csp.add_constraint(operator.ne, ['b', 'c'])
result = csp.check({'a': 1, 'b': 1, 'c': 0}) # True
```

Formulating map colouring as a CSP

- View the map as a graph
 - Each area is a node
 - Each border is a vertex
- Area color as a binary constraint
 - (`qc_red`, `qc_yellow`, `qc_green`, `qc_blue`) can only be `(0,0,0,1)`, `(0,0,1,0)`, `(0,1,0,0)`, `(1,0,0,0)`
- Two neighbouring area cannot have same color
 - `!(qc_red && on_red)`
 - `!(qc_green && on_green)`
 - ..
 - `!(qc_red && nb_red)`
 - ..



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Demo

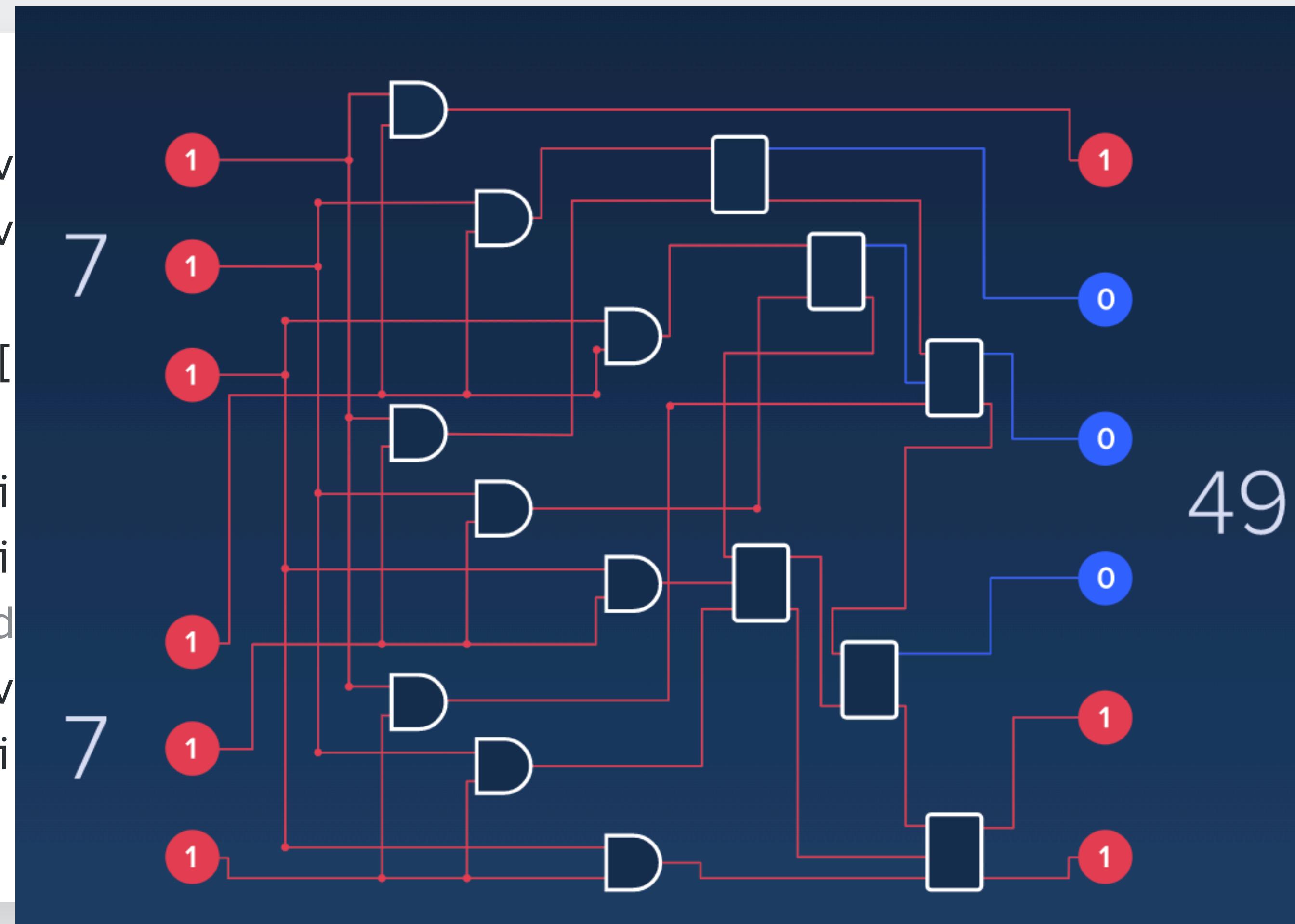
MAP COLORING



CONSTRAINT SATISFACTION

Example: Factoring

The figure shows a quantum circuit diagram with seven horizontal layers. The first layer has four red circles labeled '1'. The second layer has four white rectangles representing CNOT gates, with control points on the first and second qubits and target points on the third and fourth qubits. The third layer has four blue circles labeled '0'. The fourth layer has four white rectangles representing CNOT gates, with control points on the second and third qubits and target points on the fourth and first qubits. The fifth layer has four red circles labeled '1'. The sixth layer has four white rectangles representing CNOT gates, with control points on the third and fourth qubits and target points on the first and second qubits. The seventh layer has four blue circles labeled '0'.



AGENDA

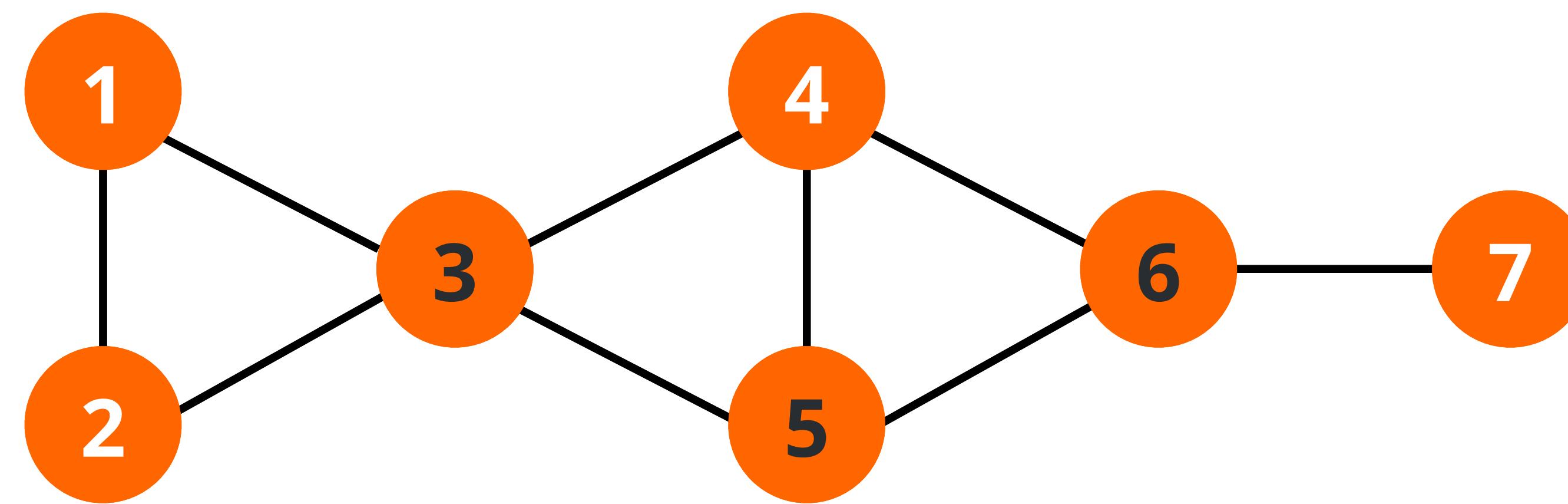
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Example: Vertex cover

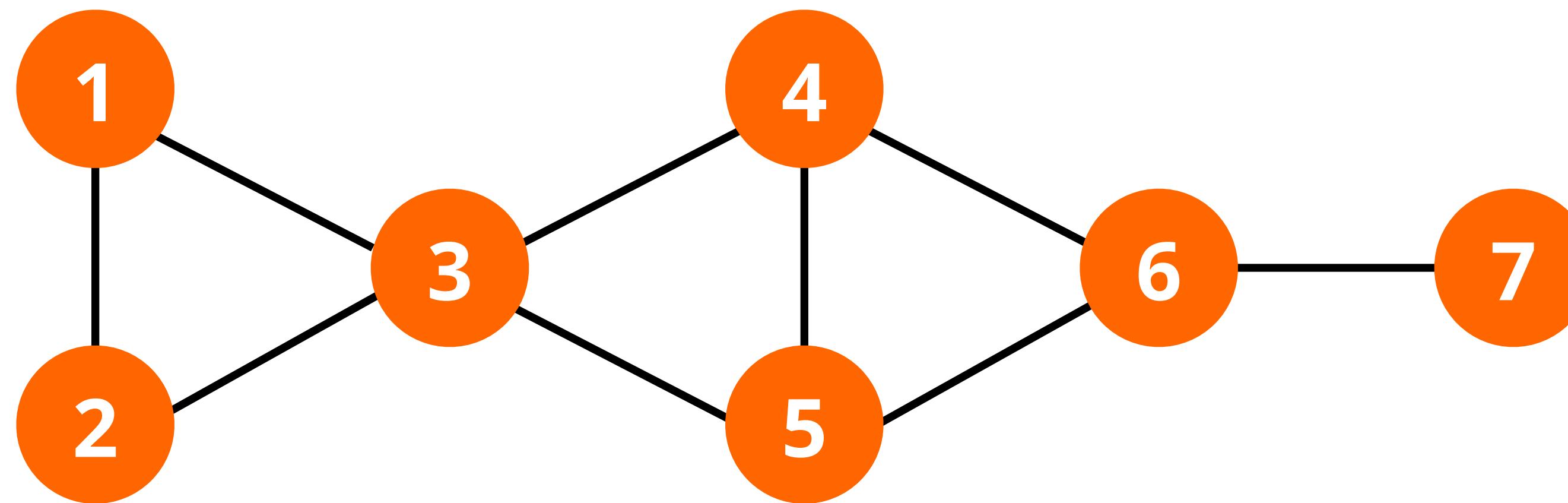


Objective function for optimisation

- Construct a function with bias that favour an optimal solution
- Nodes
 - Favor nodes with more connectors
- Connectors
 - As few as possible



Objective function for optimisation



LINEAR

$$-x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 - 2x_4 - 2x_5 - 2x_6 + 0x_7 +$$

QUADRATIC {

$$\begin{aligned} & x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 + x_3x_4 + x_3x_5 + \\ & x_4x_5 + x_4x_6 + x_5x_6 + x_6x_7 \end{aligned}$$

Objective function for optimisation

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

LINEAR

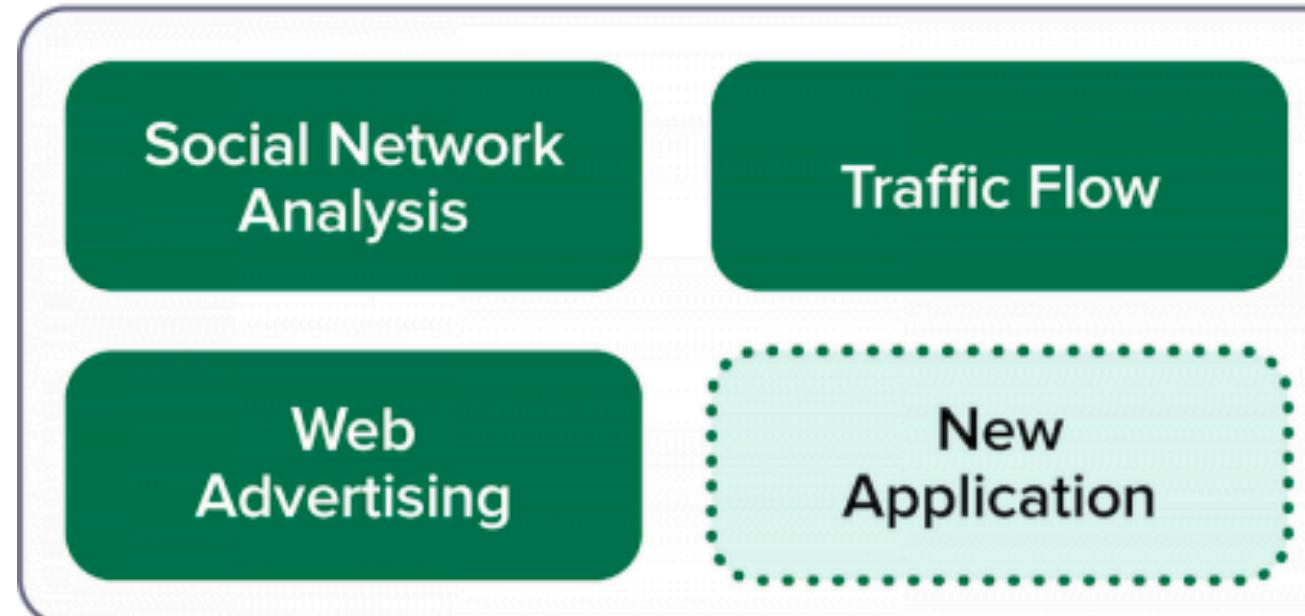
QUADRATIC {

$$-x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 - 2x_4 - 2x_5 - 2x_6 + 0x_7 +$$

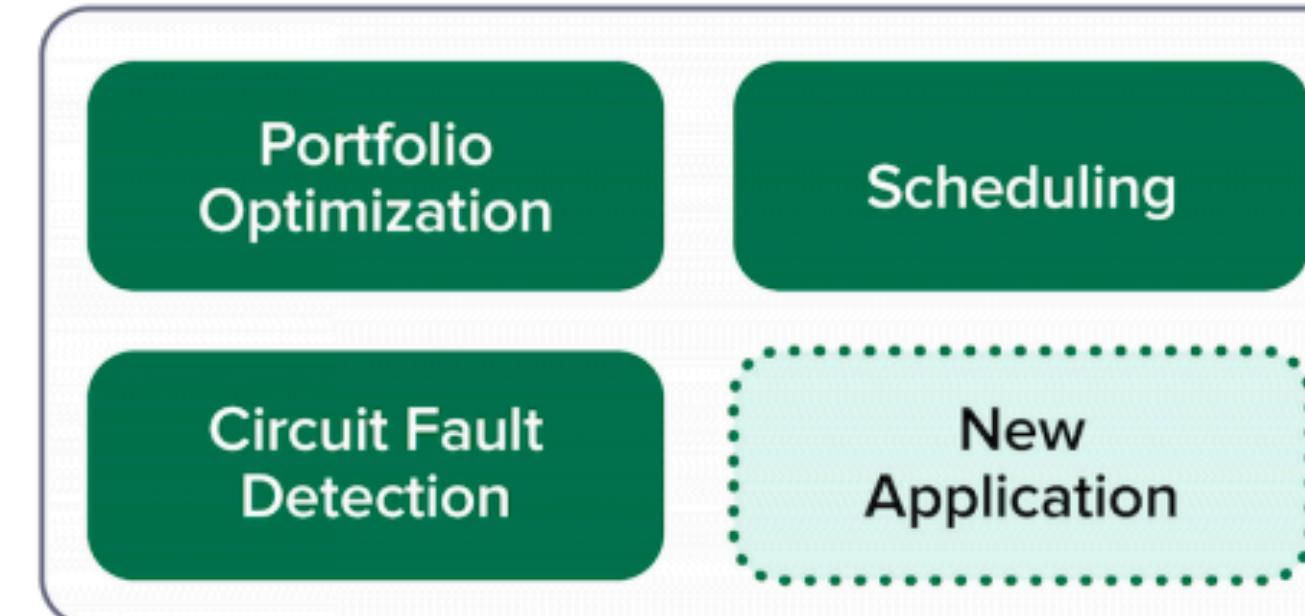
$$x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 + x_3x_4 + x_3x_5 +$$

$$x_4x_5 + x_4x_6 + x_5x_6 + x_6x_7$$

Optimization

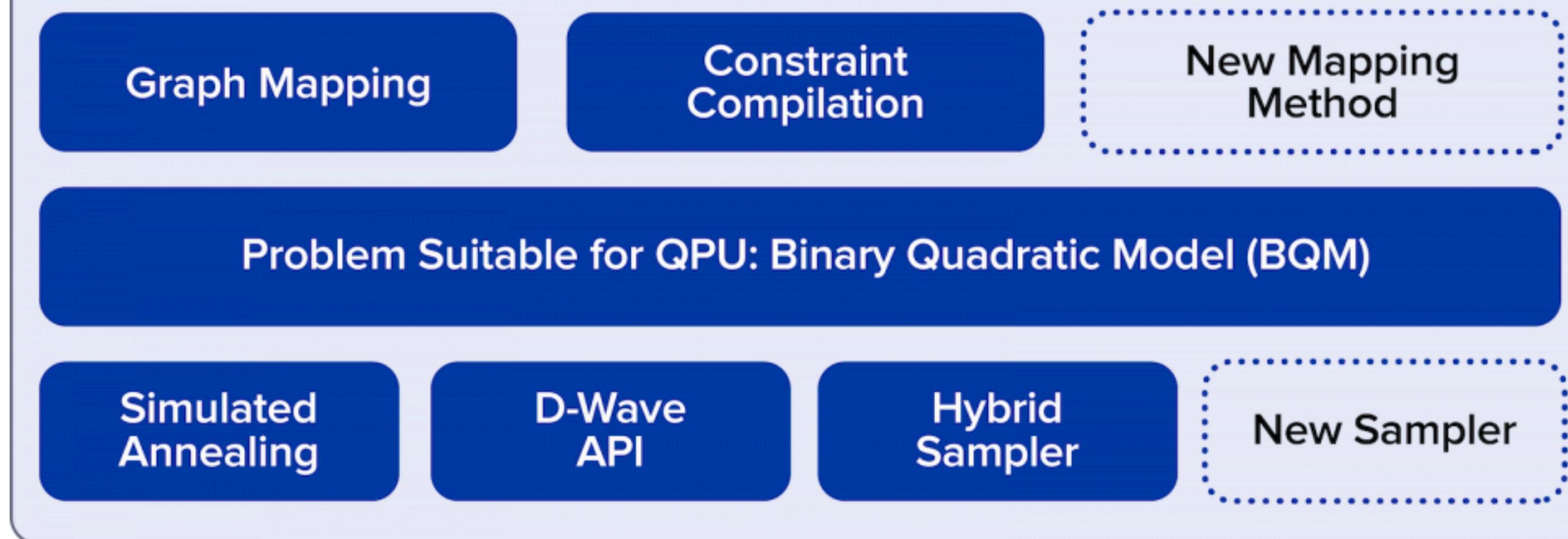


Constraint Satisfaction



Applications

Ocean Software



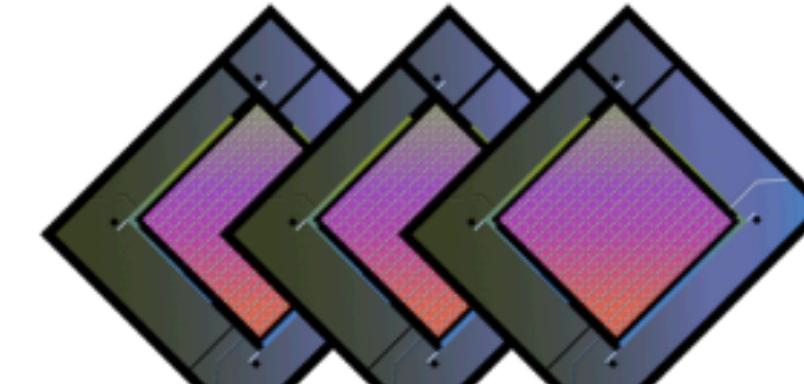
Mapping Methods

Uniform Sampler API

Samplers



CPUs and GPUs

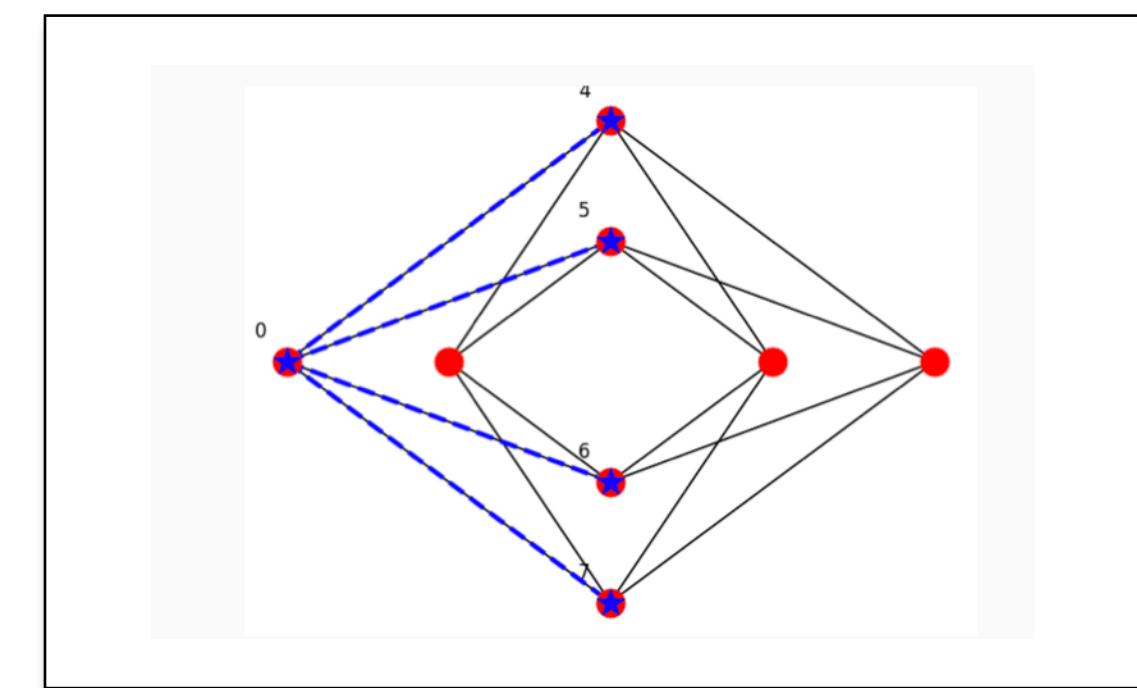
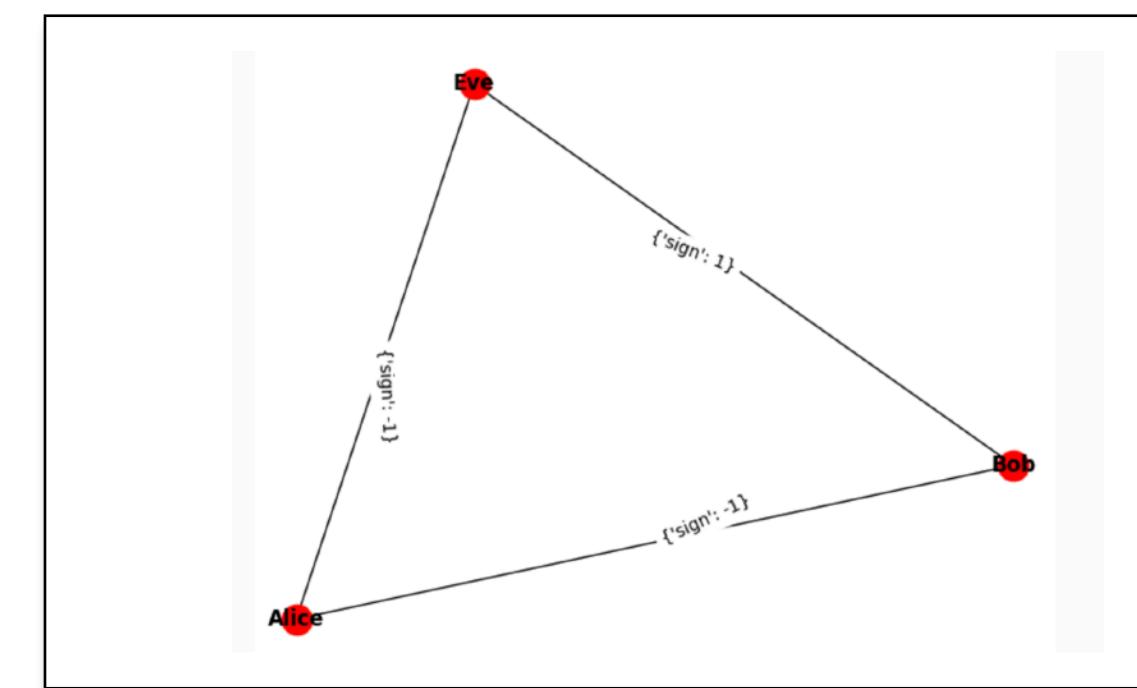
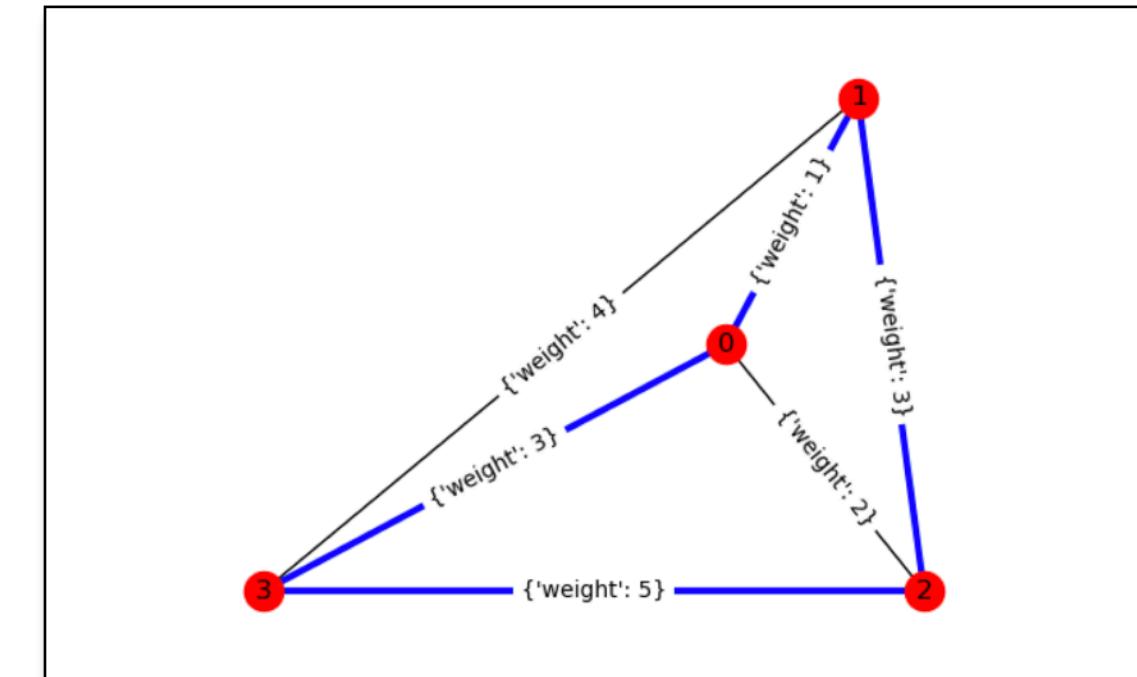


QPUs

Compute Resources

dwave-networkx

- Algorithms
 - Canonicalization
 - Clique
 - Coloring
 - Cover
 - Elimination Ordering
 - Markov Networks
 - Matching
 - Maximum Cut
 - Independent Set
 - Social
 - Traveling Salesperson
- Drawing
 - Chimera Graph Functions Graph Generators
 - D-Wave Systems
 - Other Graphs
- Utilities
 - Decorators
 - Graph Indexing
 - Exceptions
- Default sampler
 - Sampler API
 - Functions



AGENDA

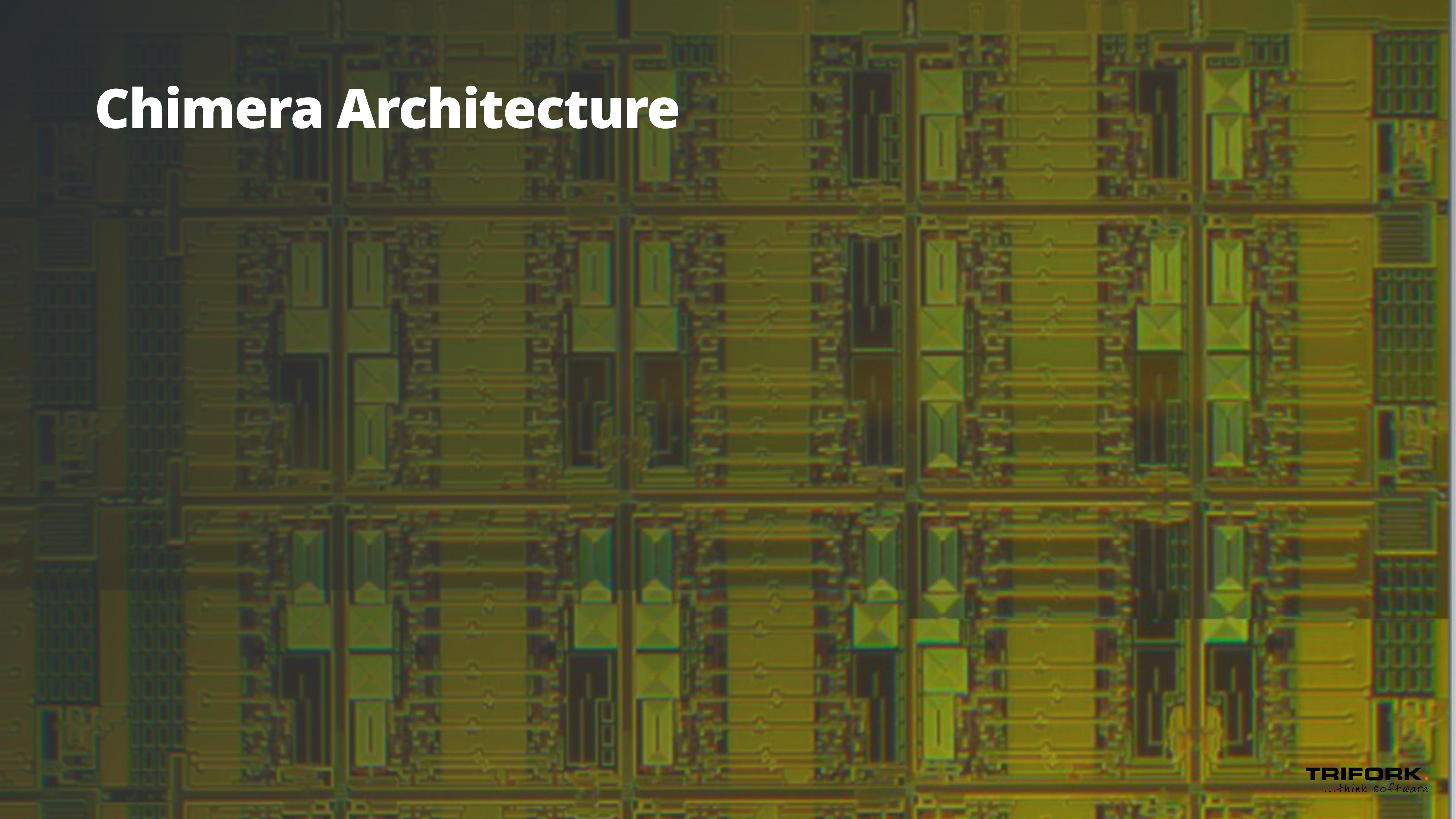
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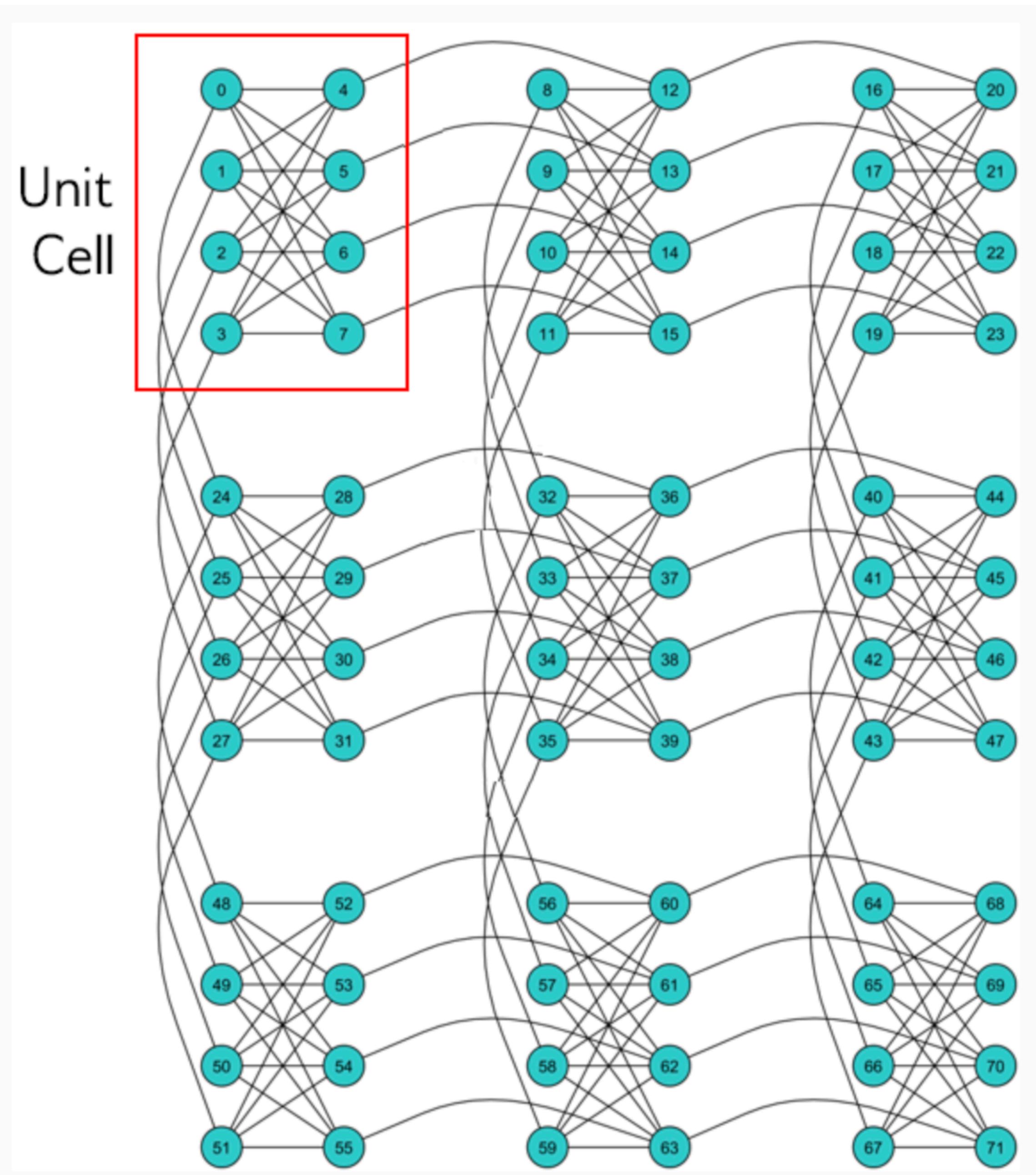
Divide and Conquer - An Introduction

Chimera Architecture



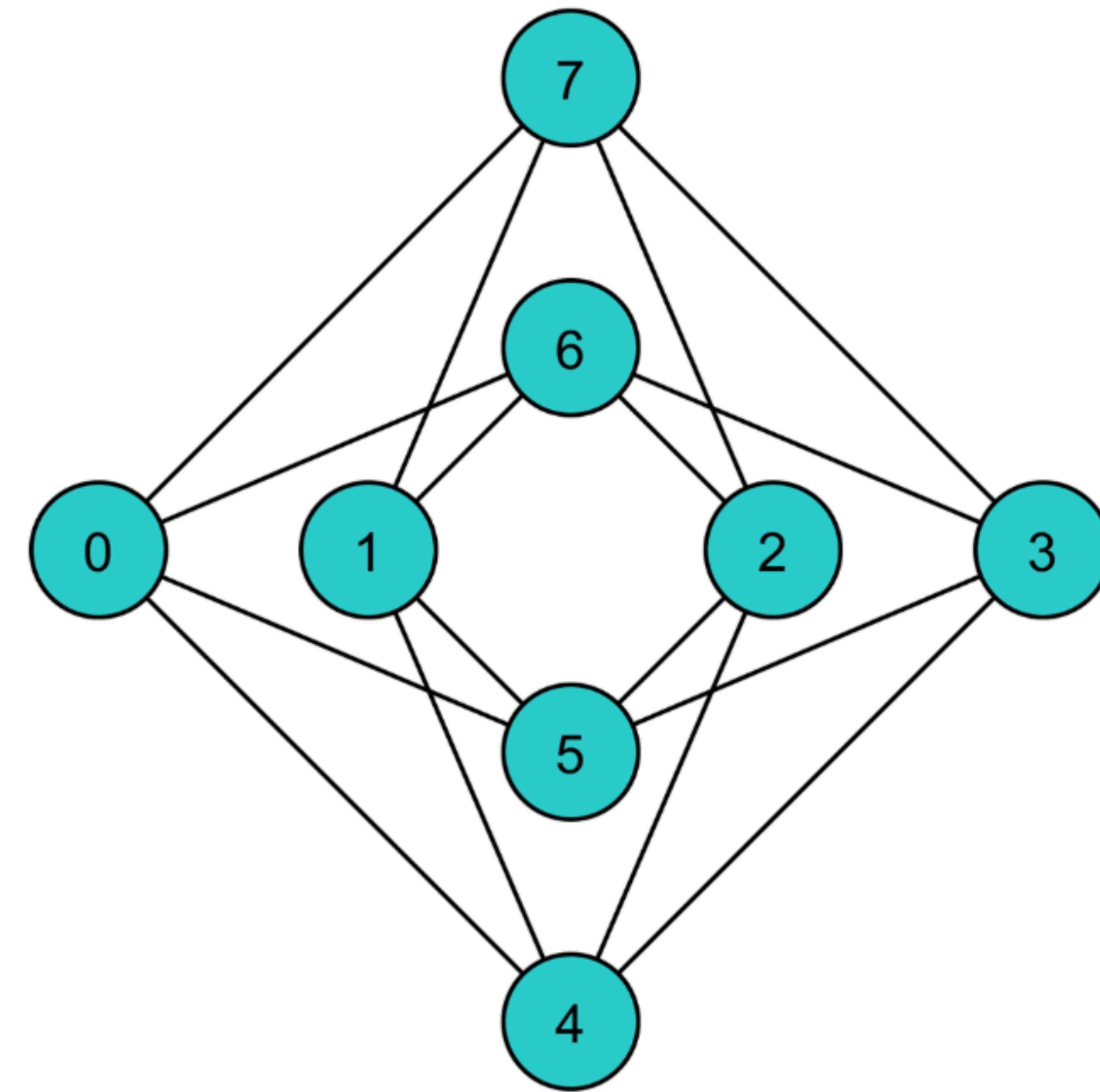
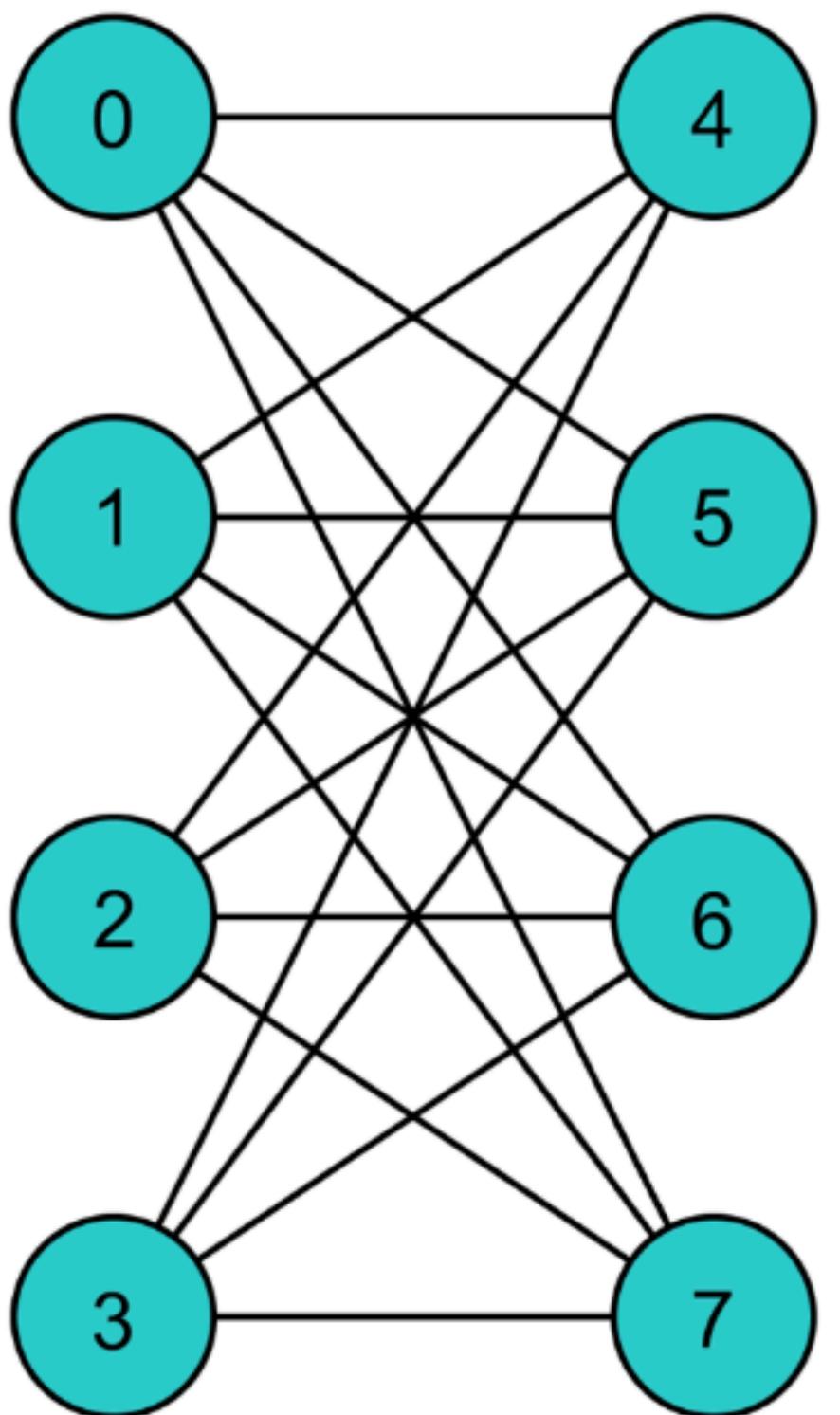
CHIMERA ARCHITECTURE

Unit Cells



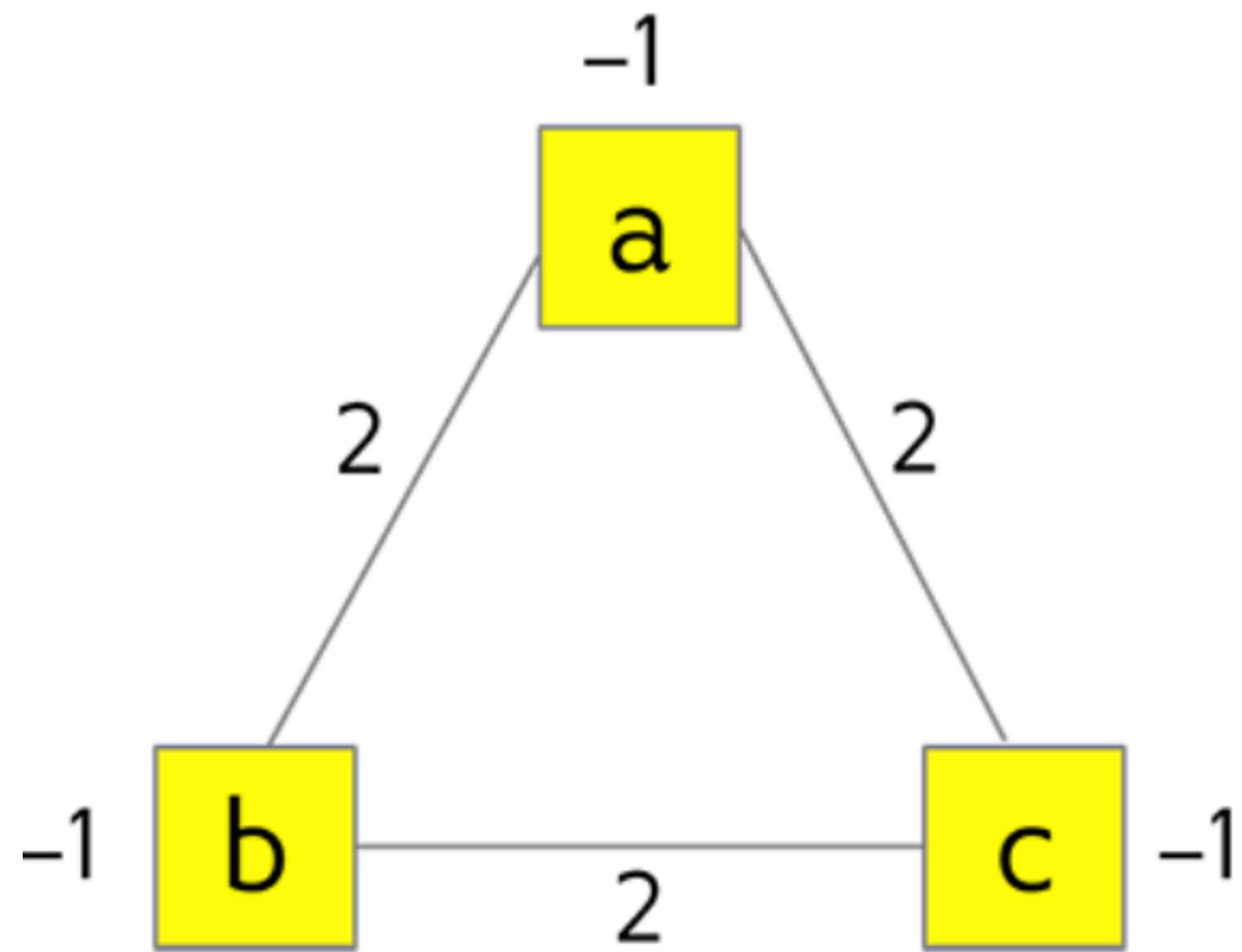
CHIMERA ARCHITECTURE

Unit Cells

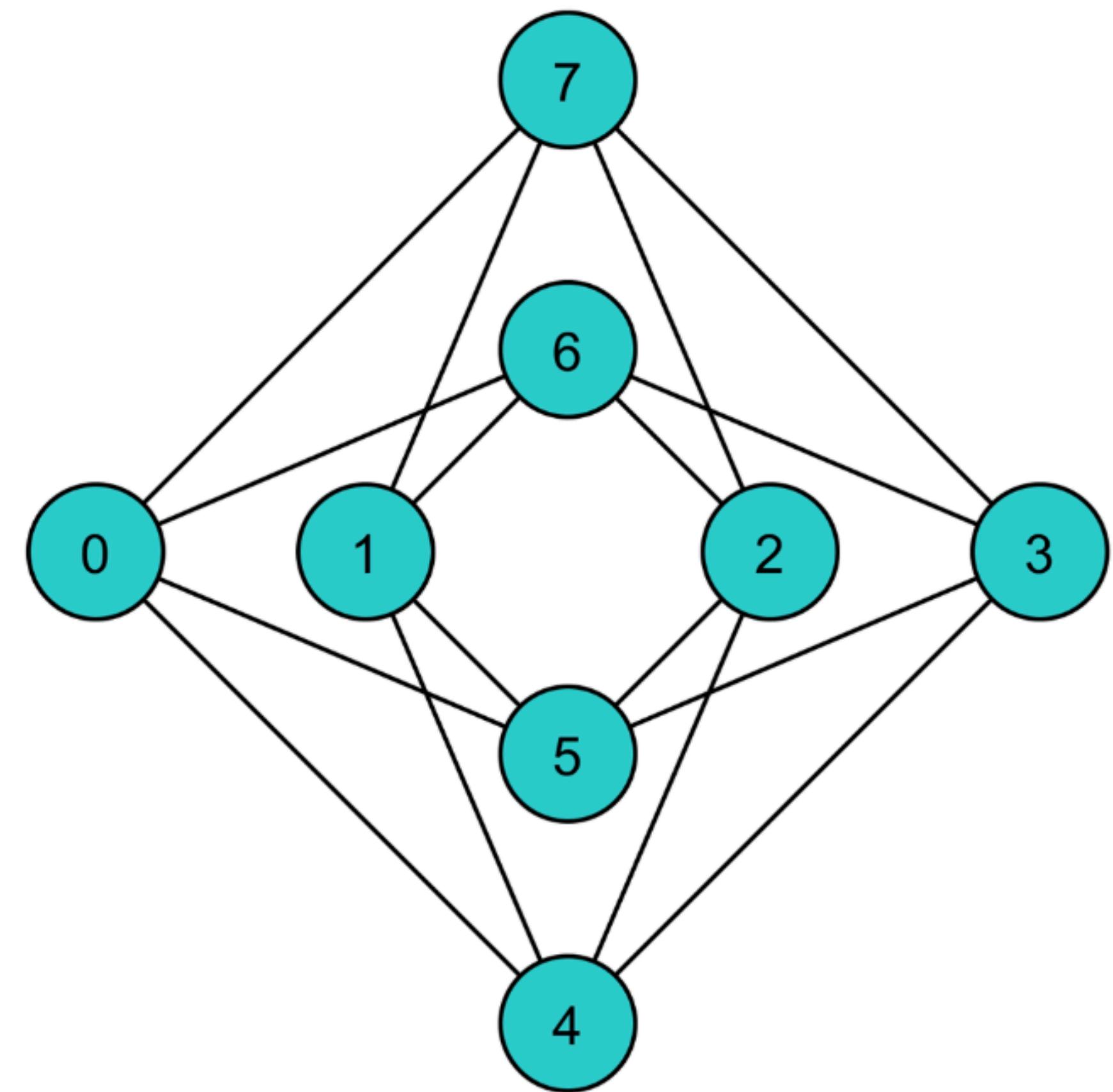


CHIMERA ARCHITECTURE

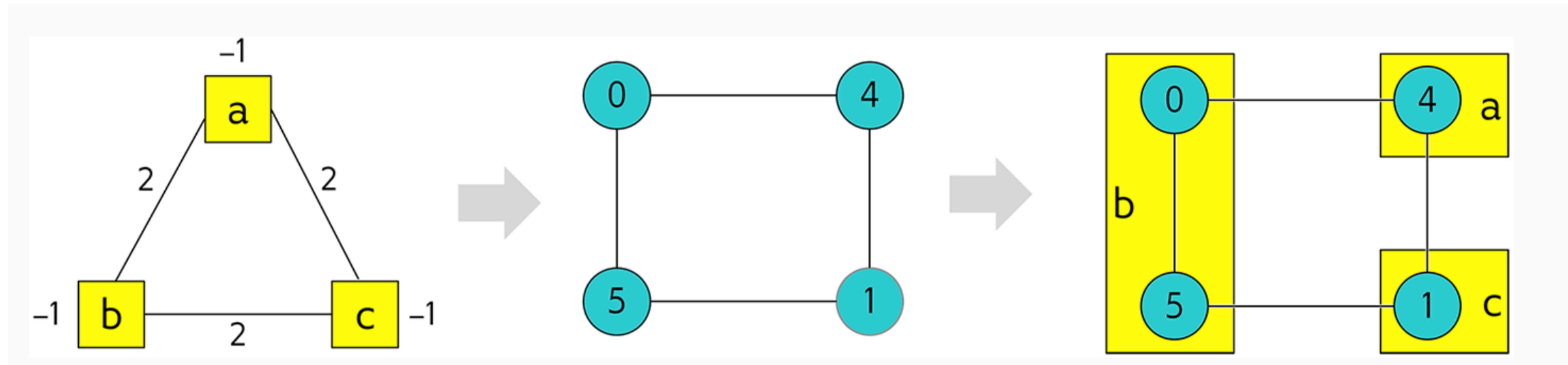
Minor Embedding



?



Minor Embedding



DIVIDING LARGE PROBLEMS

Divide and conquer

- Problems may be too large for the number of qubits and couplers available on the quantum processor
- This can be solved by **dividing** the problem into smaller sections, solving each section individually and stitching the results back together
- See the DWave Problem Solving Handbook for examples of this
 - https://docs.dwavesys.com/docs/latest/doc_handbook.html



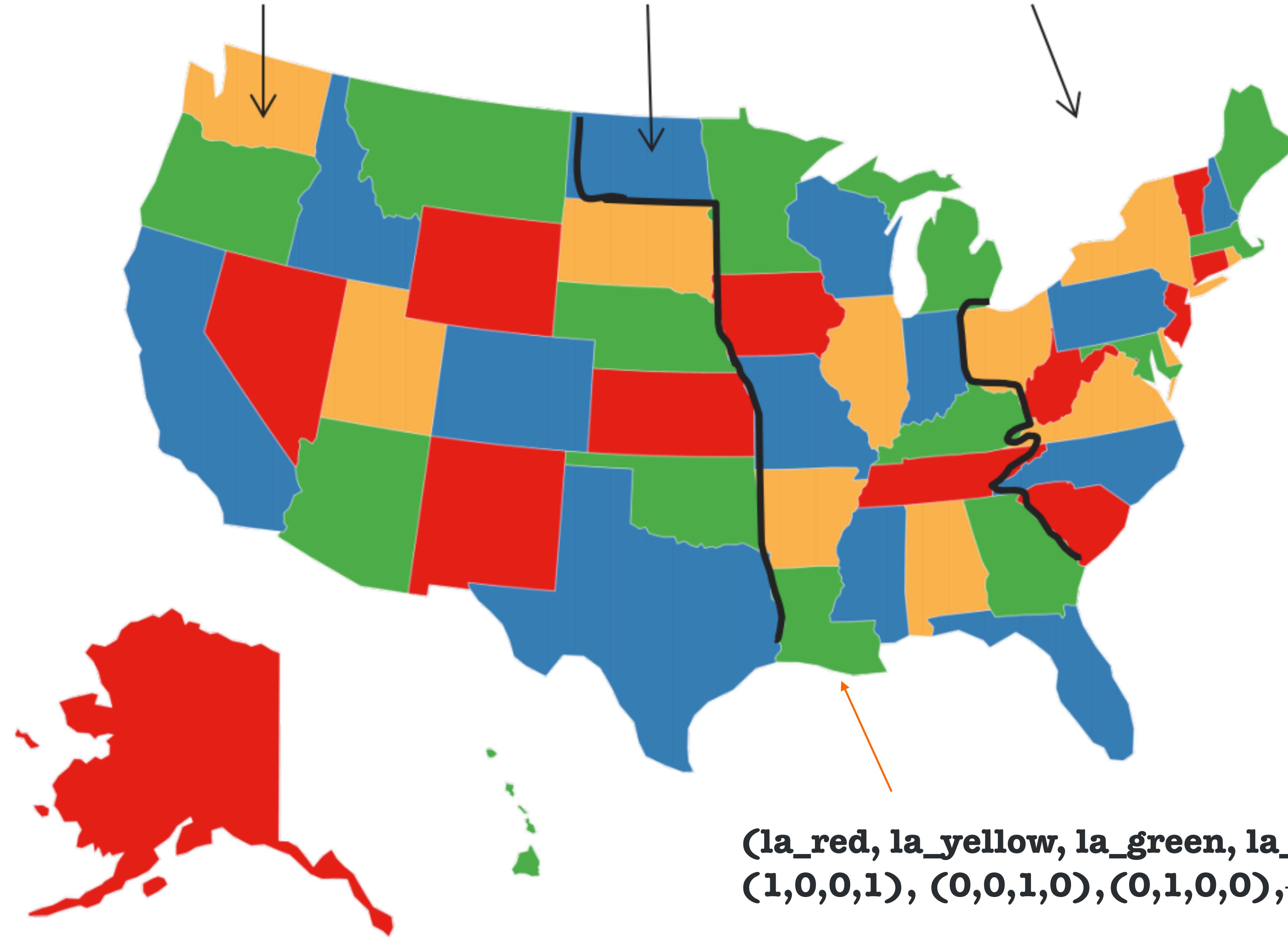


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chunk 1

chunk 2

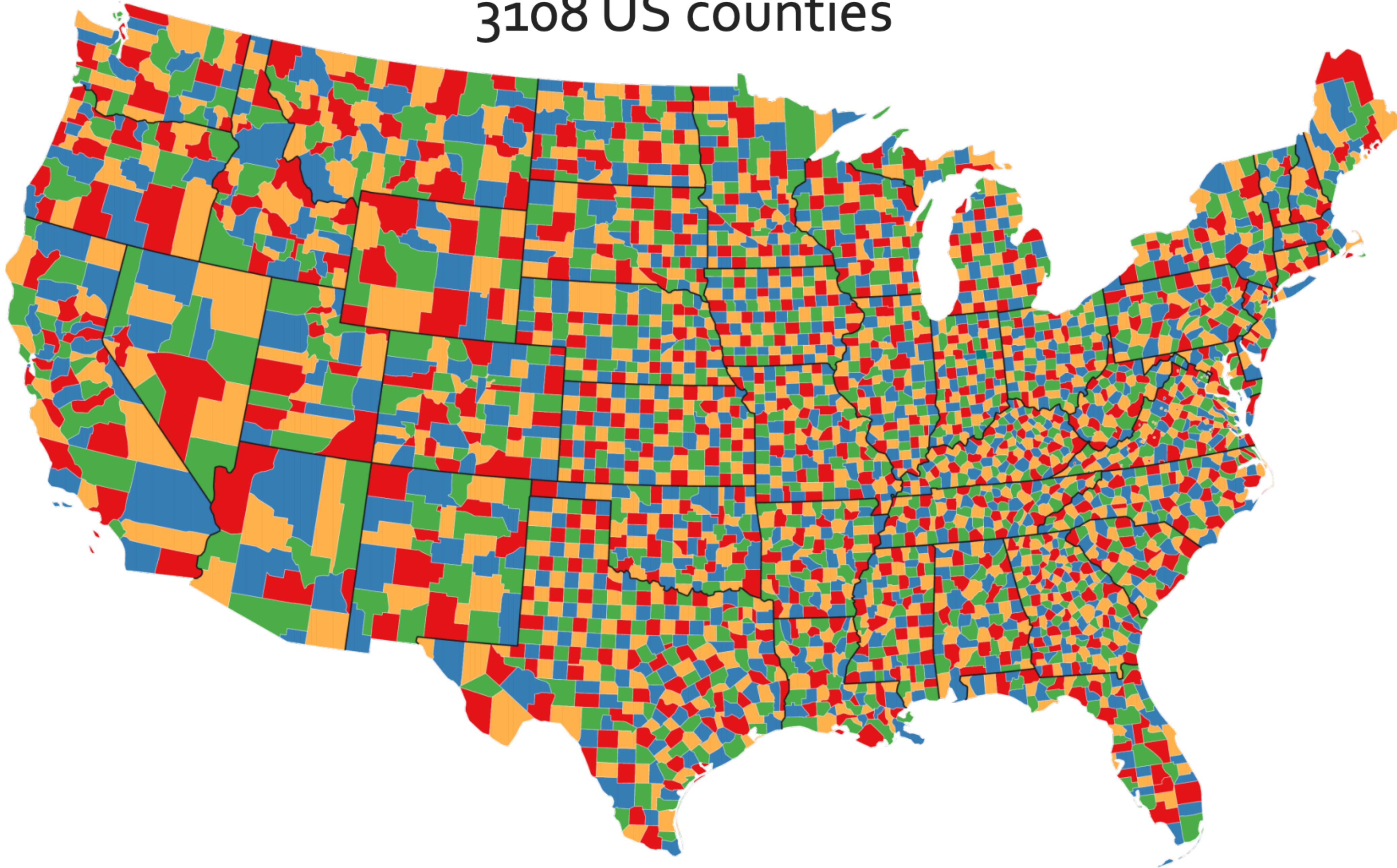
chunk 3



- Calculate chunk 1
- Use colorings as **bias** for calculating chunk 2
- .. repeat

(la_red, la_yellow, la_green, la_blue) can only be
(1,0,0,1), (0,0,1,0), (0,1,0,0), (0,0,0,1)

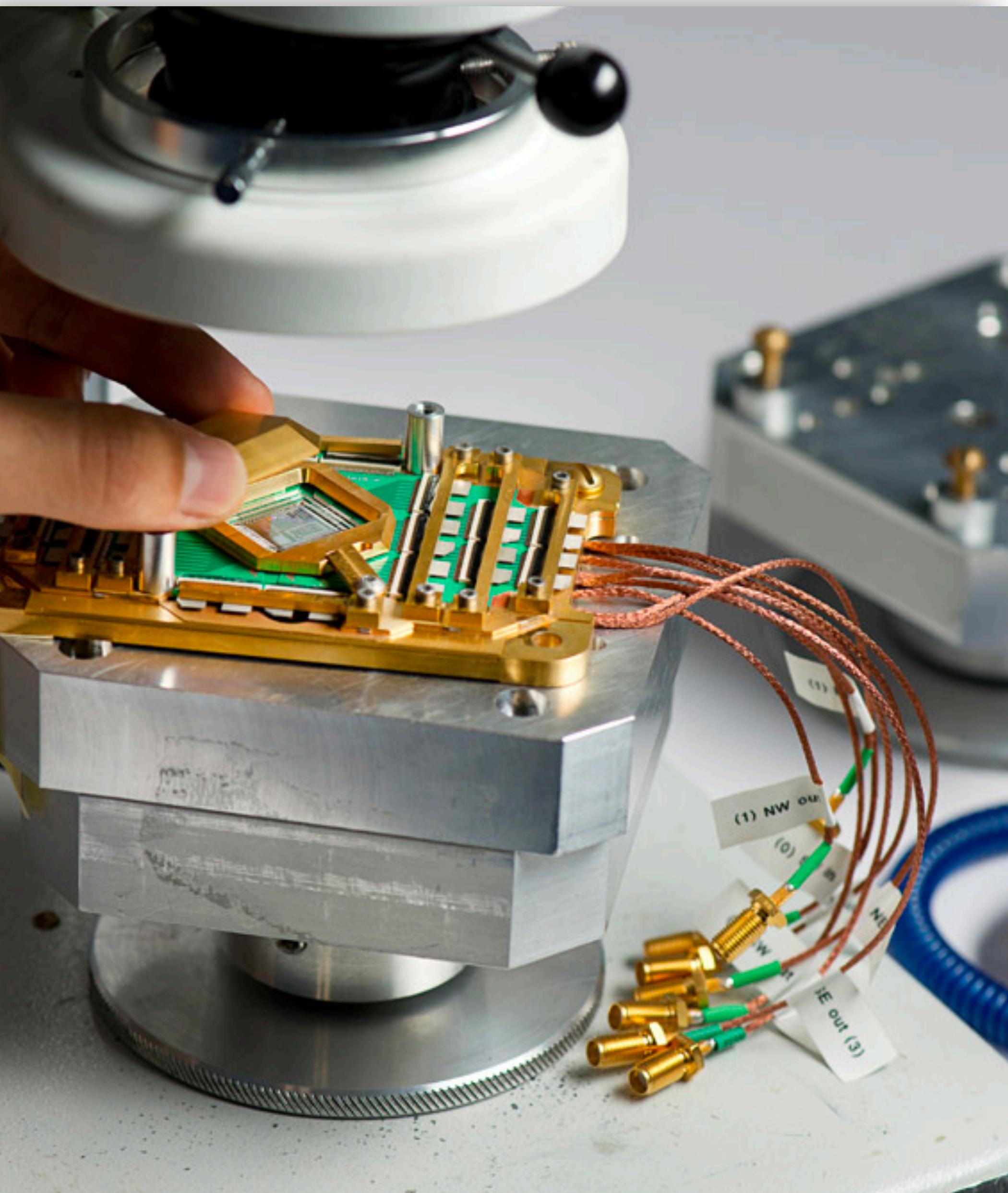
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NEXT STEPS

Resources

- Take the Leap !
 - <https://www.dwavesys.com/take-leap>
- GOTO Masterclasses
 - <https://gotocph.com/2020/pages/offseasonmasterclasses>



Thank you

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