

A Practical Approach to Quantum Annealing

GOTO CHICAGO 2020

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AGENDA

Practical Quantum Annealing - Part 1

Quantum Annealing - Hardware and Basic Principles

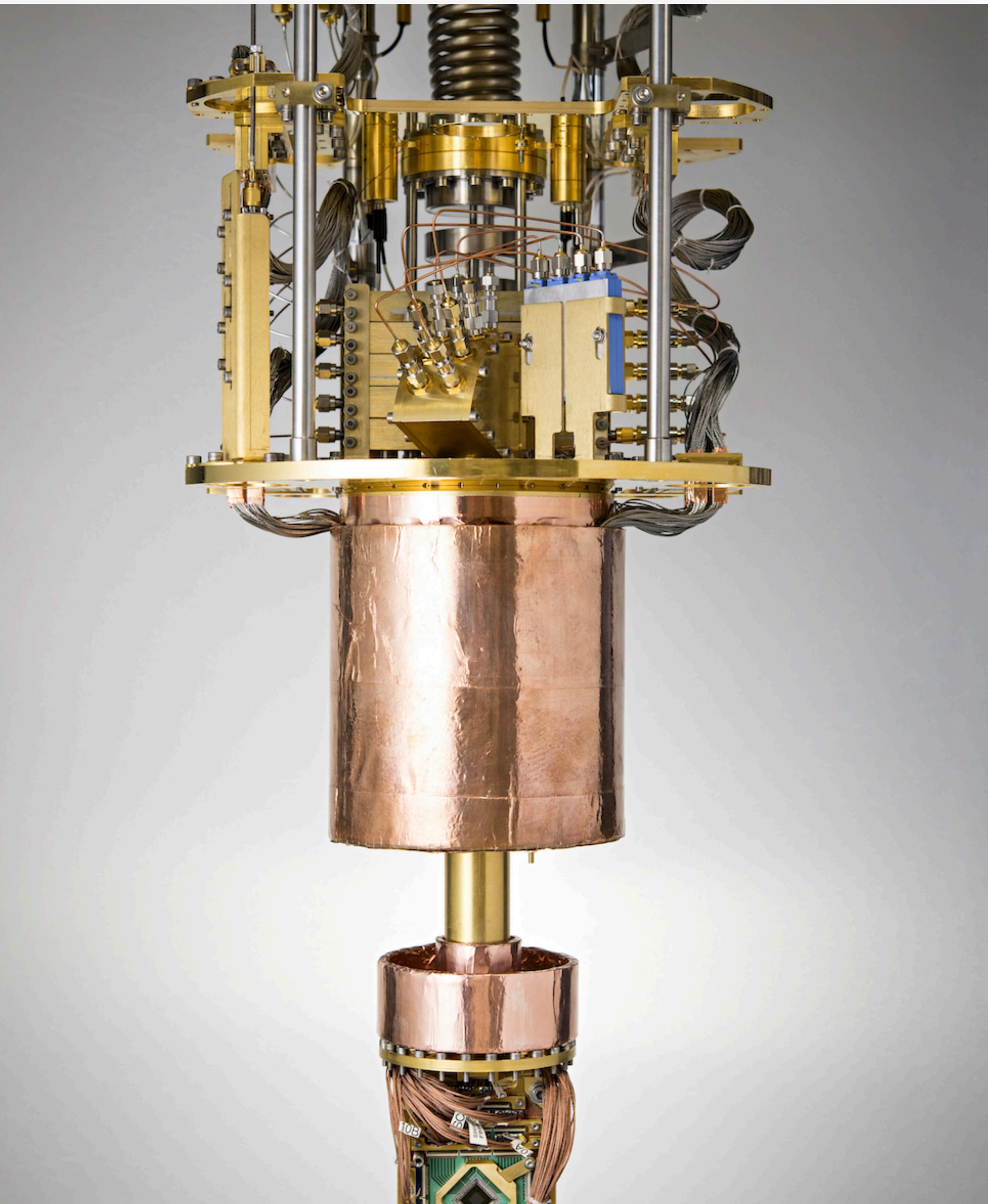
Introduction to Programming Model and API

Constraint Satisfaction Problems

HARDWARE AND BASIC PRINCIPLES

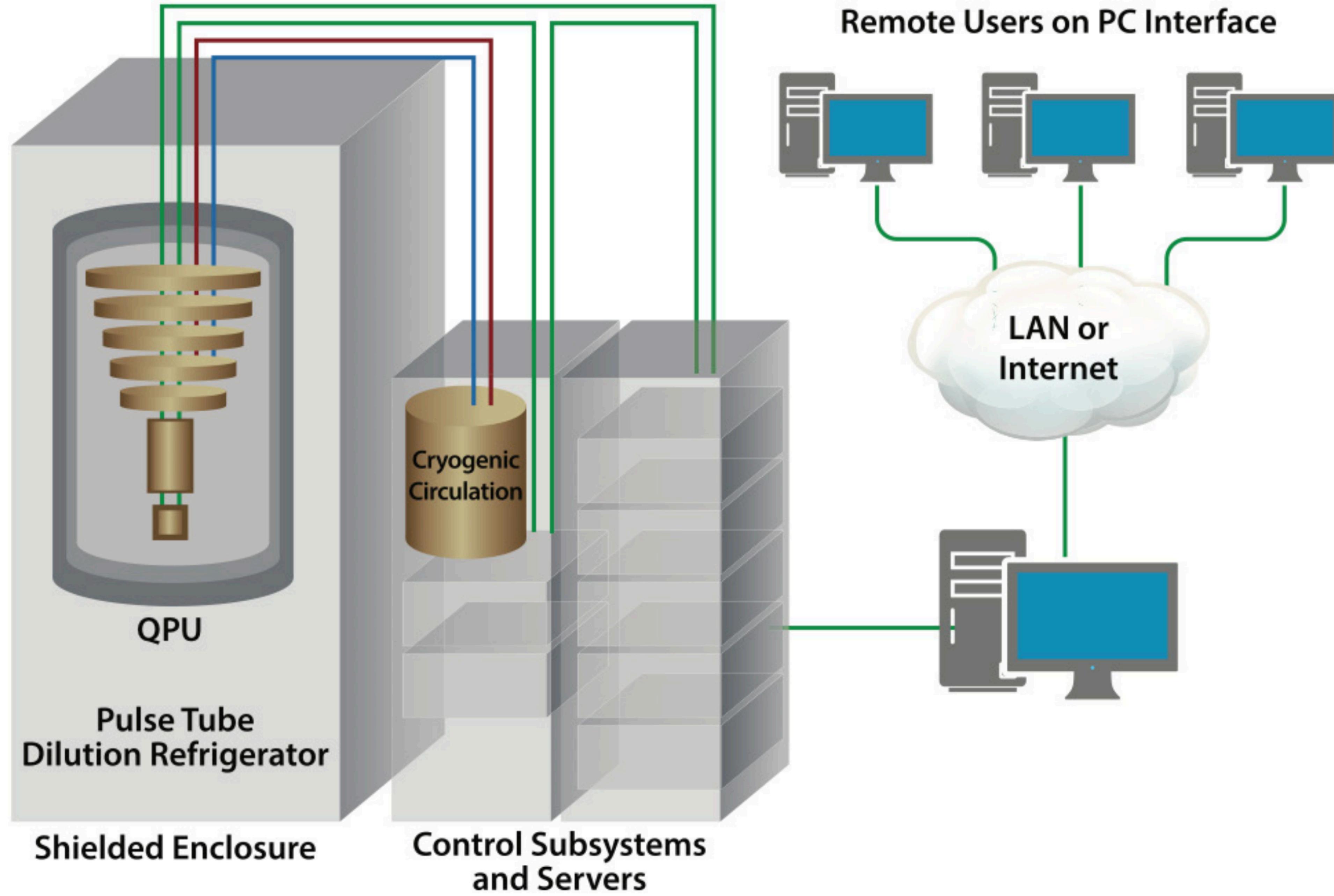
Quantum Annealing

- Quantum annealing is a metaheuristic for finding the global minimum of a given objective function
- Finds a finite set of possible solutions using quantum fluctuation based computation
- The annealing process starts in a superposition of all possible states
- Alternative to gate-based quantum computing
 - Can be applied to a wide range of problems

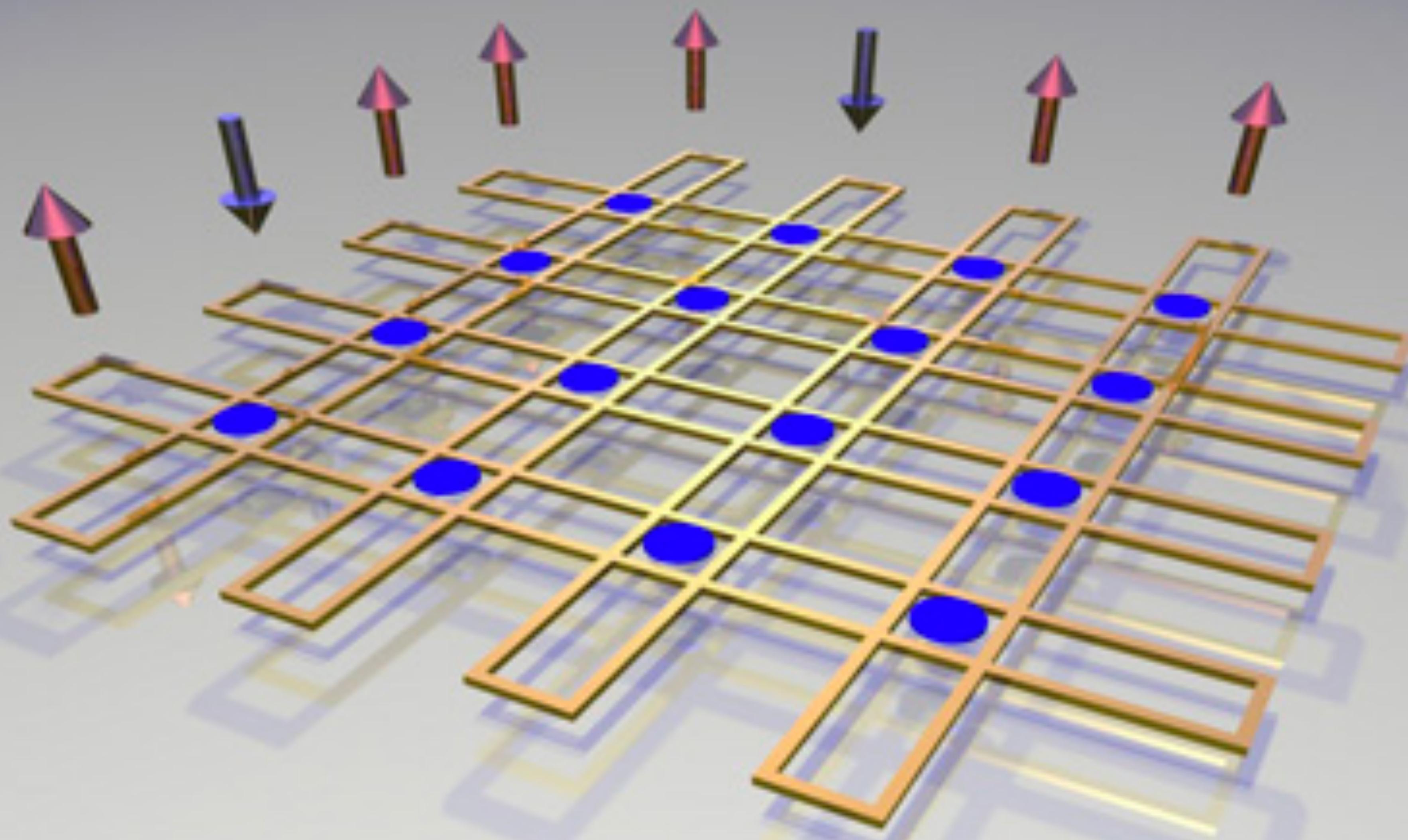




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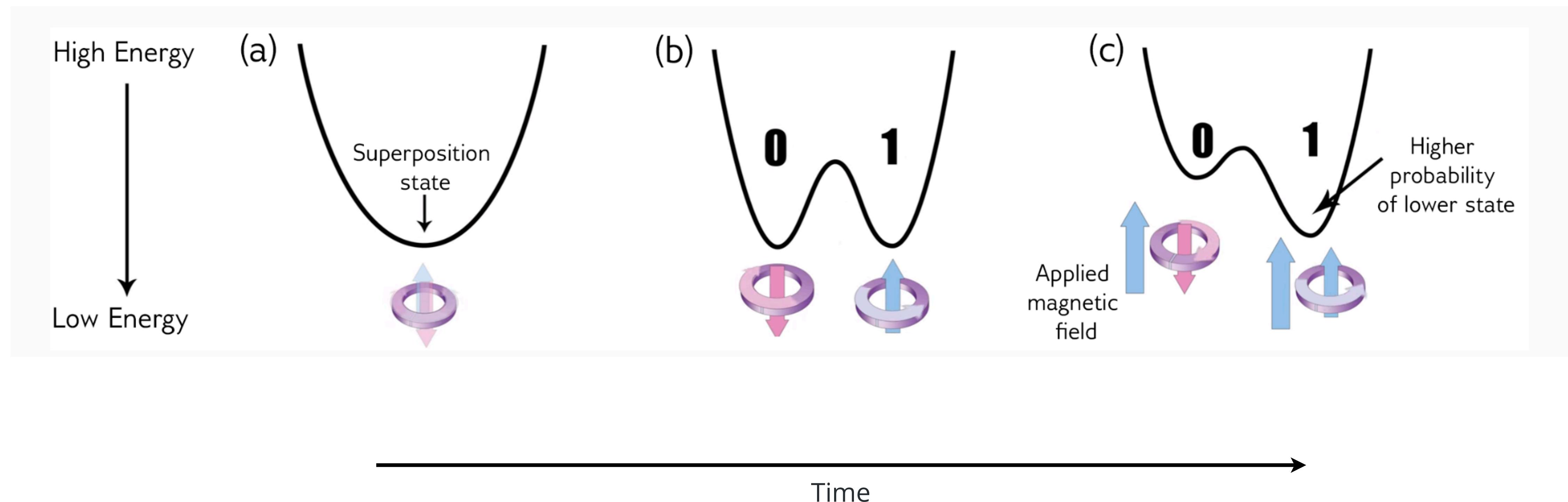


Qubit loops coupled together

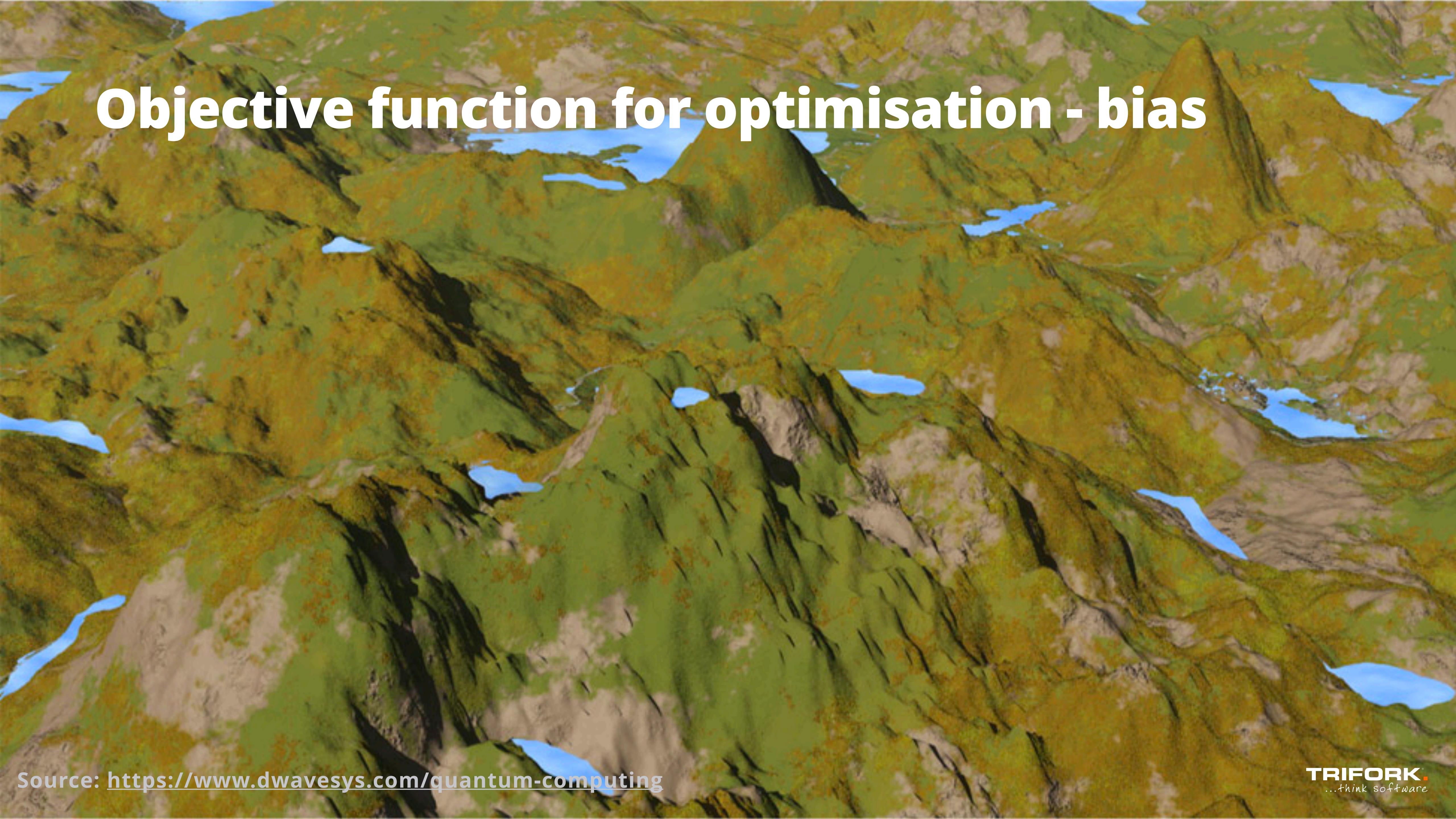


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Adiabatic quantum computing



Objective function for optimisation - bias



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

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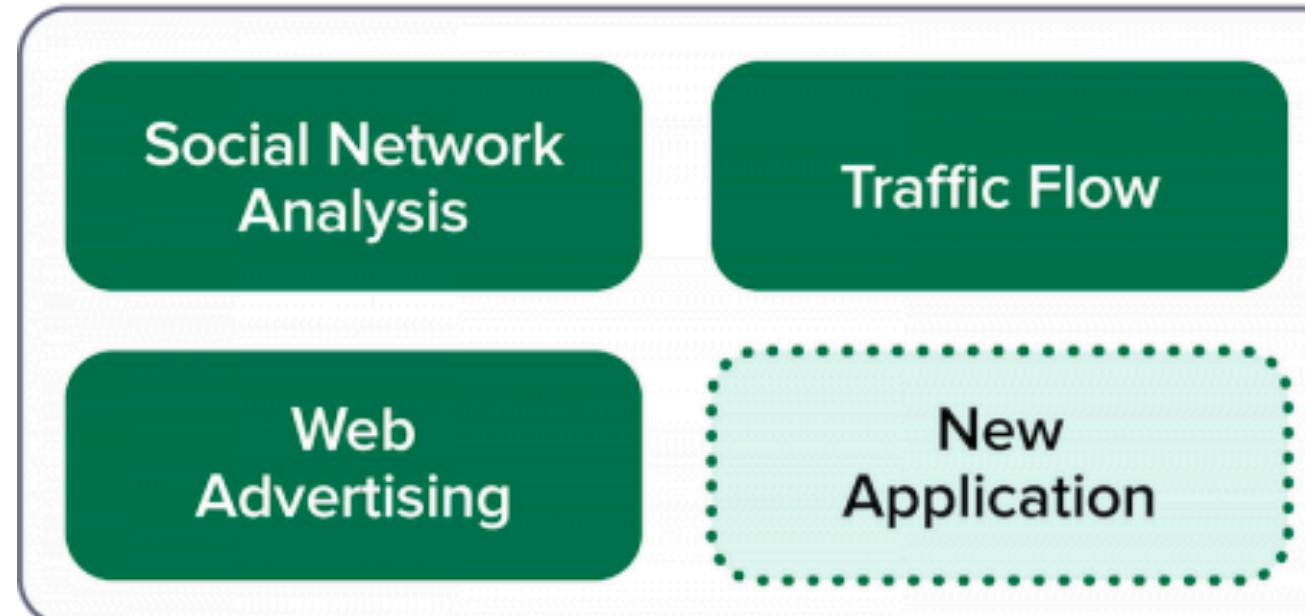
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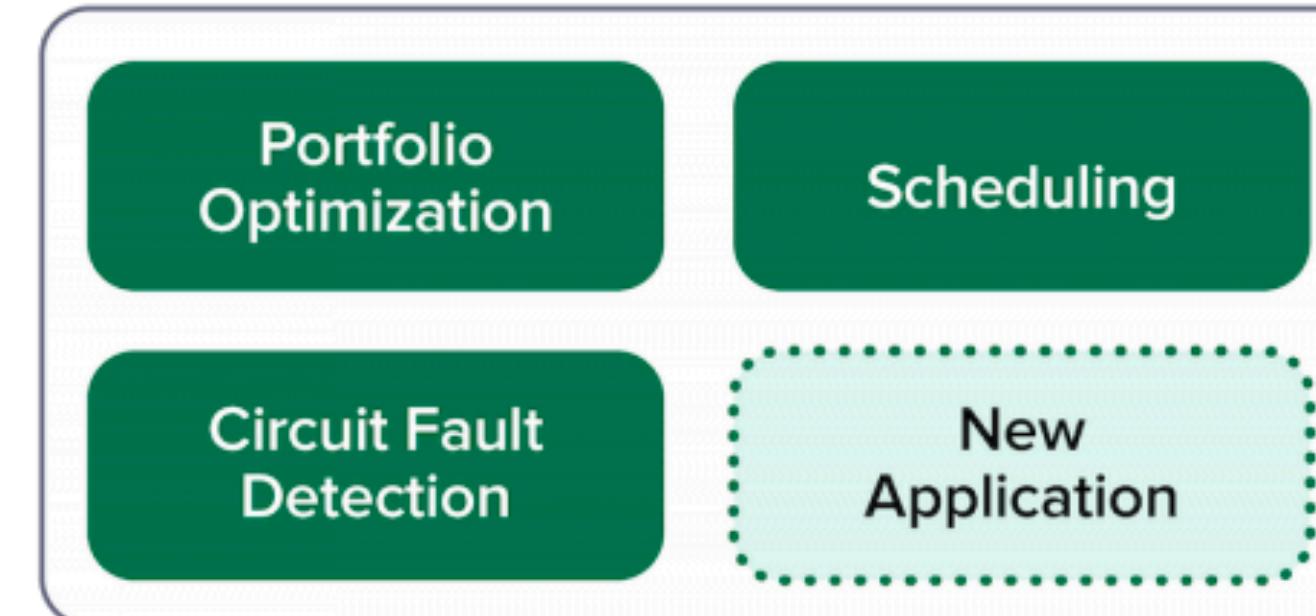
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Optimization

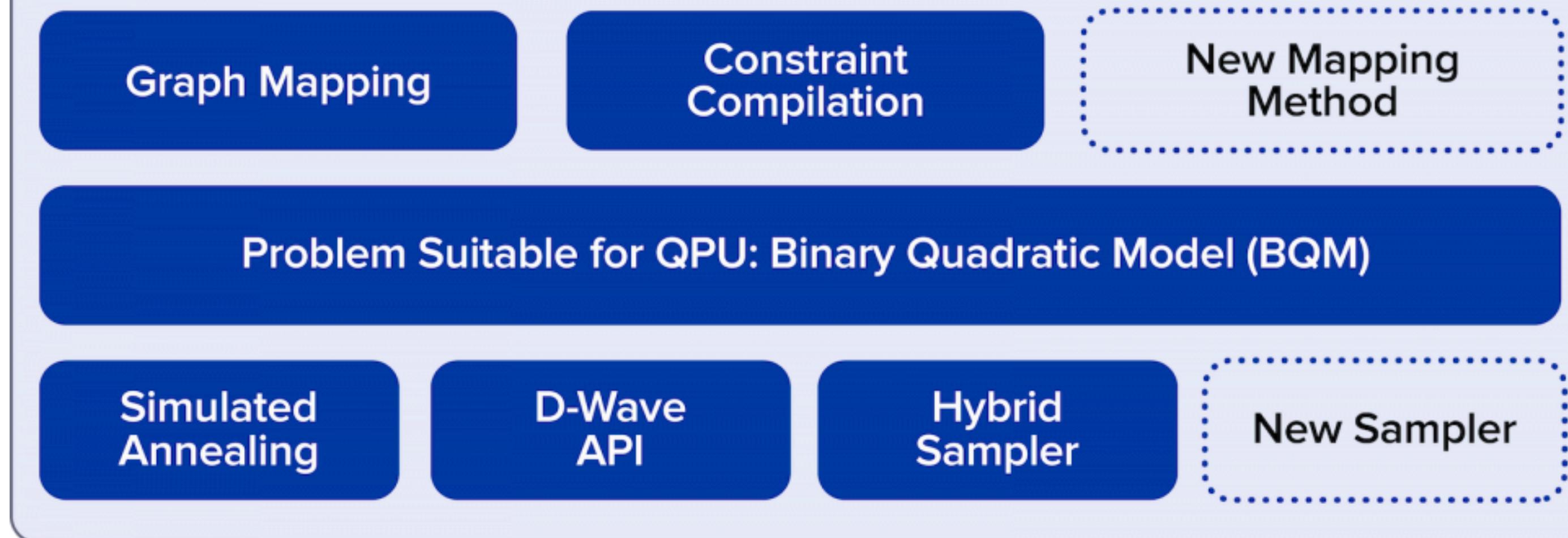


Constraint Satisfaction



Applications

Ocean Software



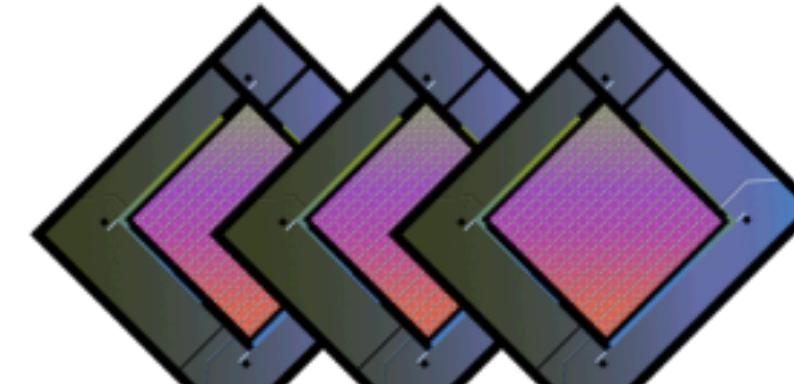
Mapping Methods

Uniform Sampler API

Samplers



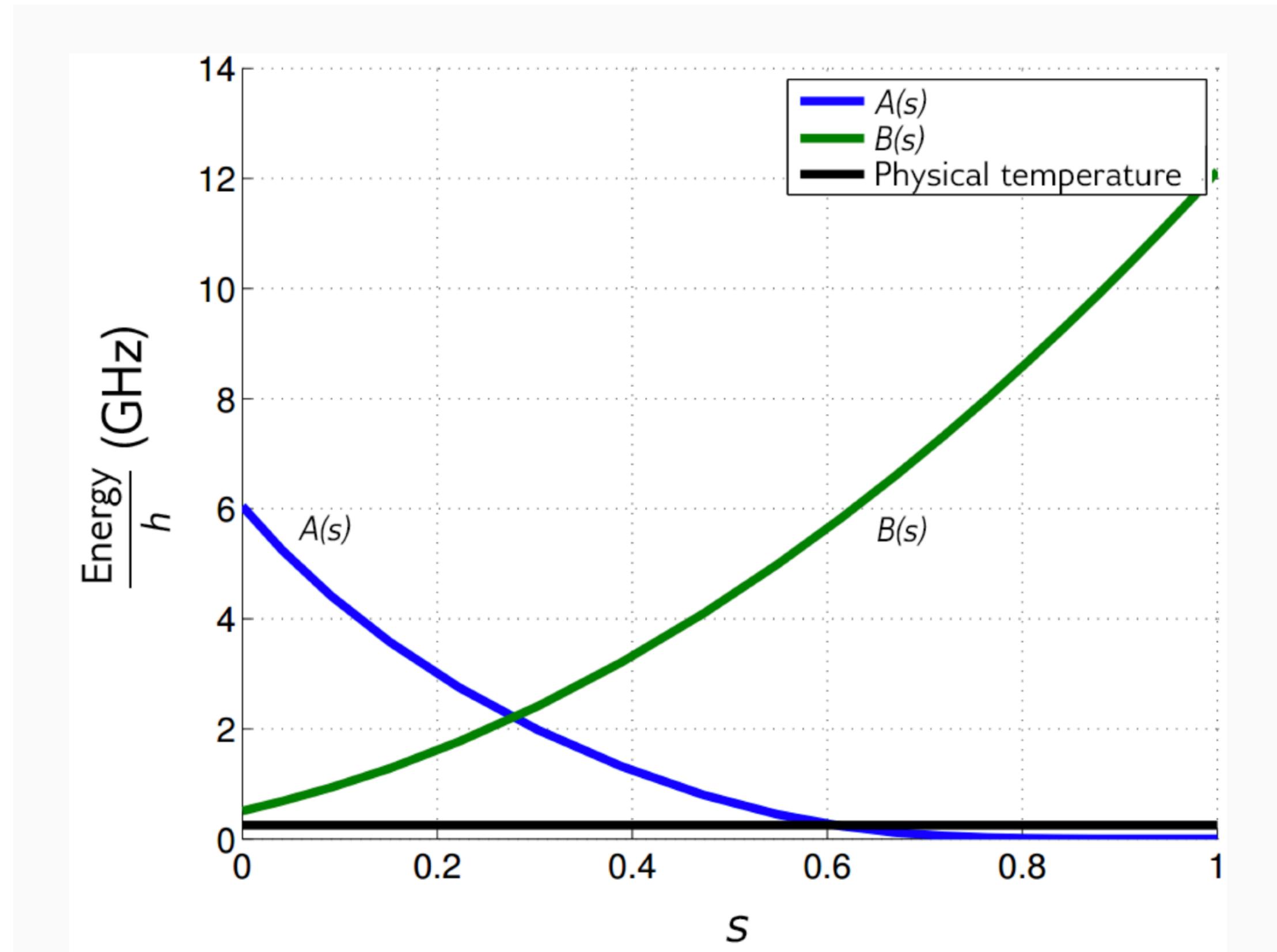
CPUs and GPUs



QPUs

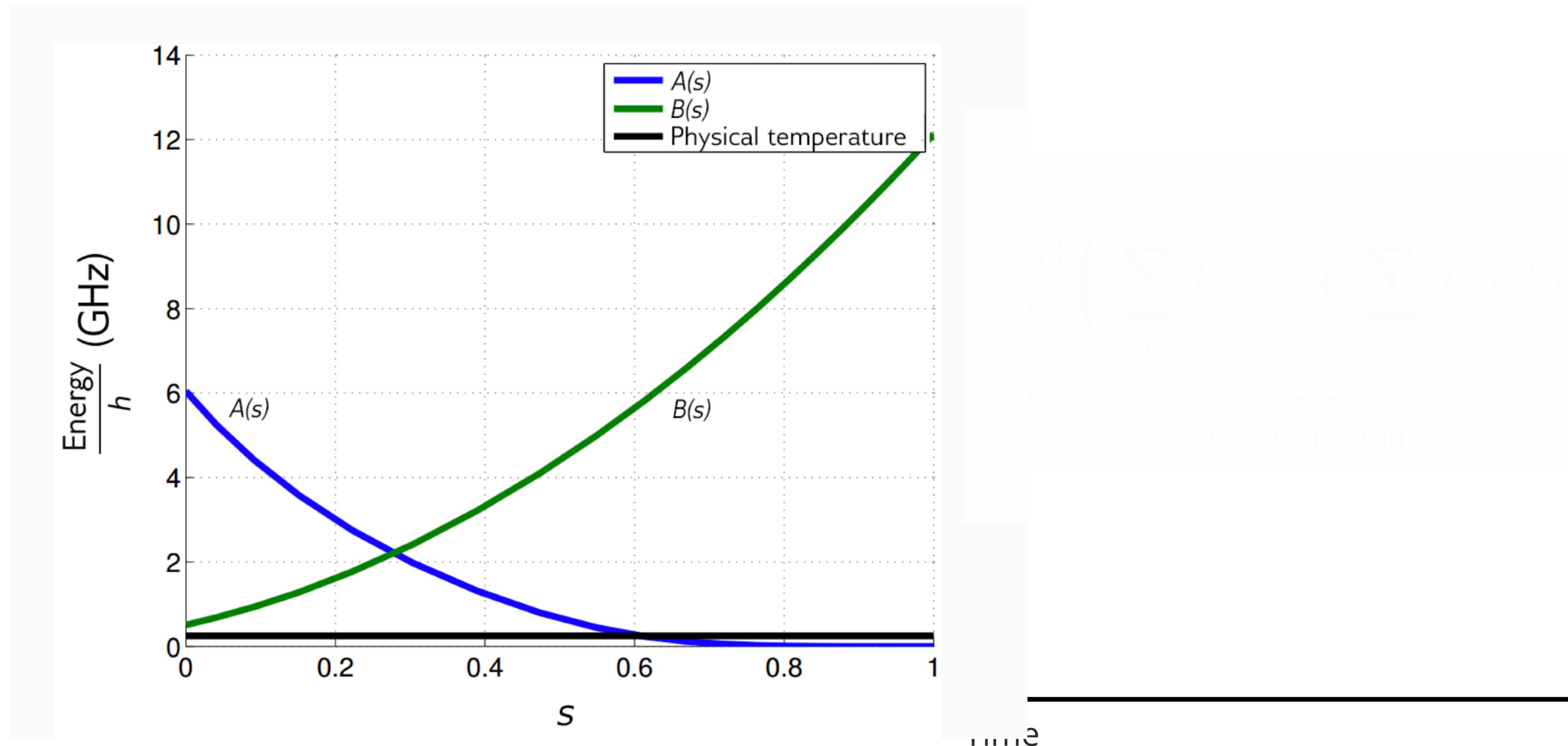
Compute Resources

Adiabatic quantum computing



$$\mathcal{H}_{ising} = \underbrace{-\frac{A(s)}{2} \left(\sum_i \hat{\sigma}_x^{(i)} \right)}_{\text{Initial Hamiltonian}} + \underbrace{\frac{B(s)}{2} \left(\sum_i h_i \hat{\sigma}_z^{(i)} + \sum_{i>j} J_{i,j} \hat{\sigma}_z^{(i)} \hat{\sigma}_z^{(j)} \right)}_{\text{Final Hamiltonian}}$$

Adiabatic quantum computing



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

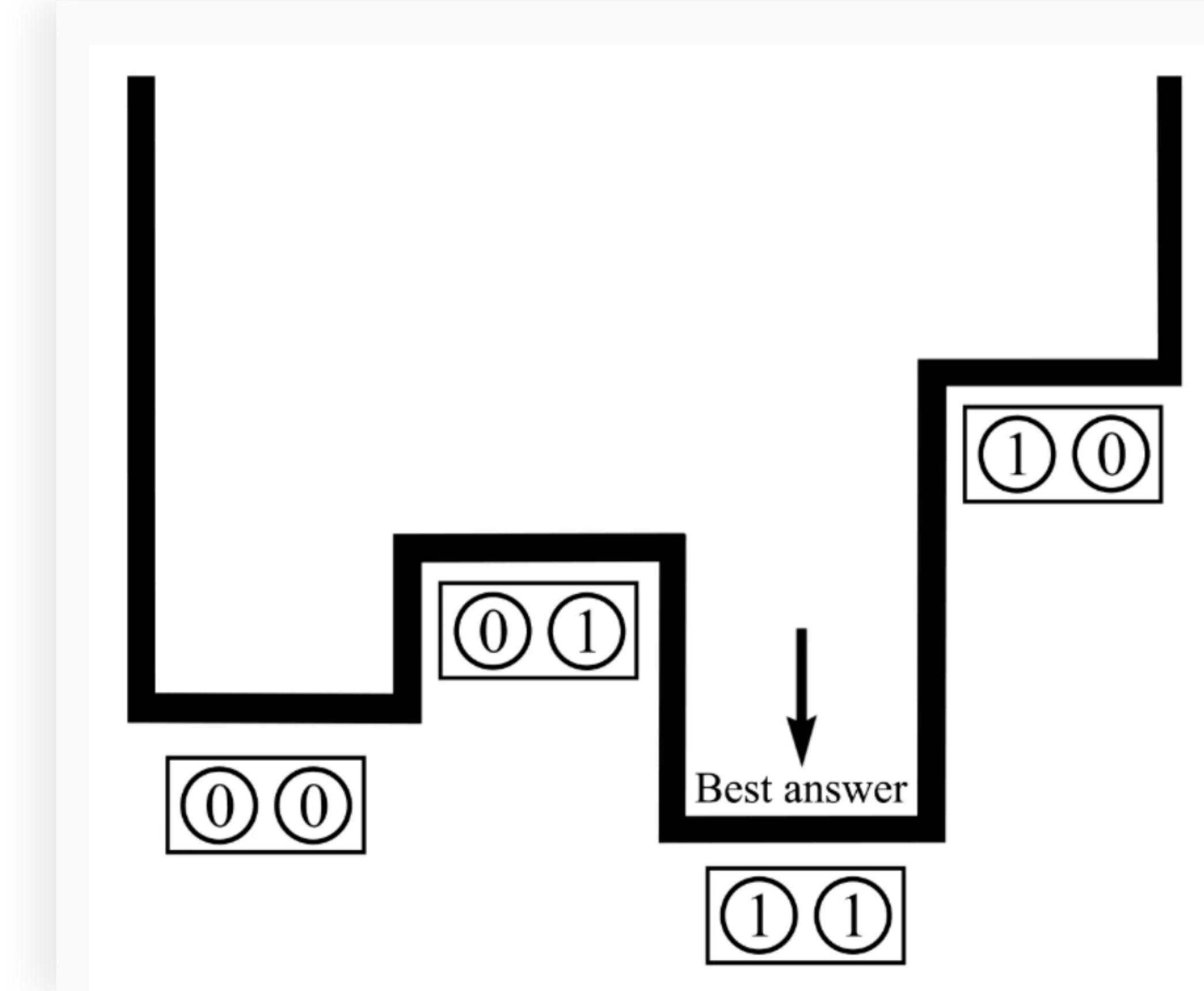
bqm = dimod.BinaryQuadraticModel(
    {0: 1, 1: -1, 2: .5},                      # Linear
    {(0, 1): .5, (1, 2): 1.5},                 # Quadratic
    1.4,                                         # Offset
    dimod.Vartype.SPIN)                         # SPIN/BINARY
```

Embedding and sampling

```
from dwave.system.samplers import DWaveSampler  
from dwave.system.composites import EmbeddingComposite  
  
bqm = ...  
  
sampler = EmbeddingComposite(DWaveSampler())  
  
response = sampler.sample(bqm, num_reads=500)
```

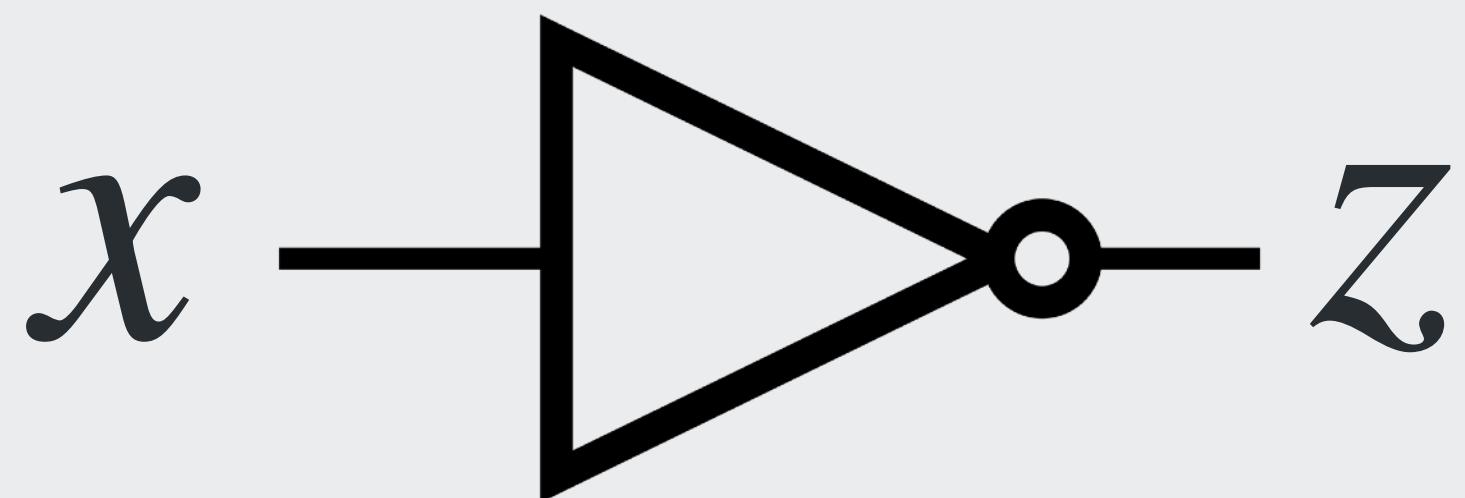
Objective functions

- Formulate an objective function
 - Punish wrong solutions (high energy)
 - Reward correct solutions (low energy)
- Express function in terms of QUBO or Ising model
- Embed and sample



PROGRAMMING MODEL

Example: Classical NOT-gate



$$\neg x = z$$

x	z	Valid?
0	1	Yes
1	0	Yes
0	0	No
1	1	No

TRUTH TABLE

PROGRAMMING MODEL

Example: Classical NOT-gate

PENALTY FUNCTION

$$2xz - x - z + 1$$

$$2 \times 0 \times 1 - 0 - 1 + 1 = 0$$

$$2 \times 1 \times 0 - 1 - 0 + 1 = 0$$

$$2 \times 0 \times 0 - 0 - 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$2 \times 1 \times 1 - 1 - 1 + 1 = 1$$

x	z	Valid?	Penalty
0	1	Yes	0
1	0	Yes	0
0	0	No	1
1	1	No	1

TRUTH TABLE

PROGRAMMING MODEL

Example: Classical NOT-gate - QUBO

PENALTY FUNCTION

$$2xz - x - z + 1$$

GENERIC QUBO

$$q_{11}x_1 + q_{22}x_2 + q_{12}x_1x_2$$

PENALTY FUNCTION AS QUBO

$$-x_1 - x_2 + 2x_1x_2$$

GENERIC MATRIX

$$\begin{bmatrix} q_{11} & q_{12} \\ 0 & q_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

PENALTY FUNCTION

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

PROGRAMMING MODEL

Example: Classical NOT-gate

```
Q = {('x', 'x'): -1, ('x', 'z'): 2, ('z', 'x'): 0, ('z', 'z'): -1}
response = sampler.sample_qubo(Q, num_reads=5000)
for d in response.data(['sample', 'energy', 'num_occurrences']):
    print(d.sample, "Energy: ", d.energy, "Occurrences: ", d.num_occurrences)
```

OUTPUT

```
{'x': 0, 'z': 1} Energy: -1.0 Occurrences: 2062
{'x': 1, 'z': 0} Energy: -1.0 Occurrences: 2937
{'x': 1, 'z': 1} Energy: 0.0 Occurrences: 1
```

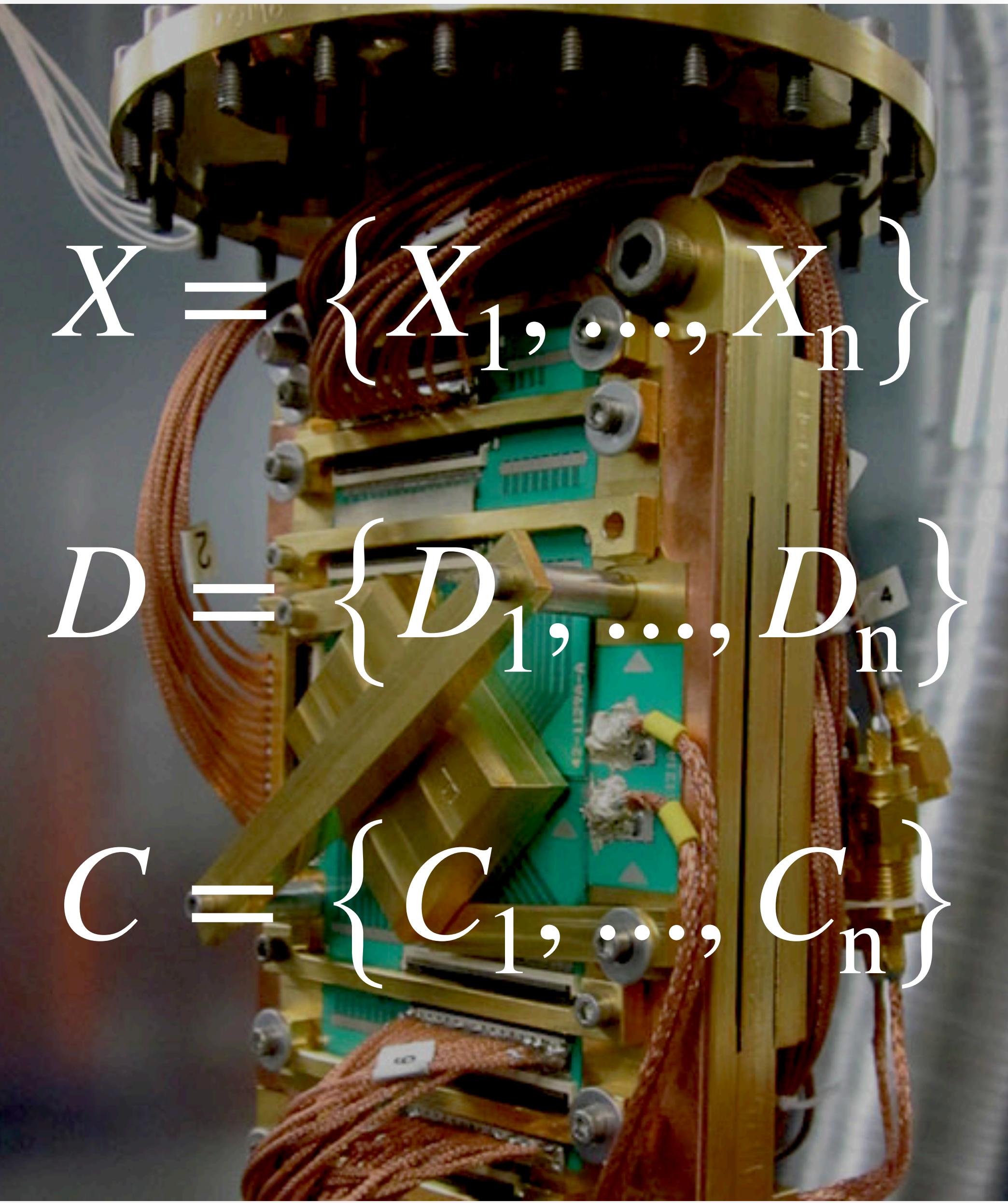
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Constraint Satisfaction Problems



$$X = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$$

$$D = \{D_1, \dots, D_n\}$$

$$C = \{C_1, \dots, C_n\}$$

CONSTRAINT SATISFACTION PROBLEMS

Binary CSP

- Problems formulated as a set of binary constraints
- A constraint is defined as a set of variables and
 - A set of valid configurations or
 - A function returning true or false based on
- Constraints are stitched together to form one BQM which can be solved by the Quantum Processor

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
```

Converting constraints to model

```
...
csp.add_constraint(operator.eq, ['a', 'b'])
csp.add_constraint(operator.ne, ['b', 'c'])

bqm = dwavebinarycsp.stitch(csp) # model

print(bqm)
BinaryQuadraticModel({a: 1.99999998686426,
b: -1.7323851242423416e-09, c:
-2.000000004188005}, {('a', 'b'):
-3.999999991051225, ('b', 'c'):
3.99999999105169}, 2.00000001284974,
'BINARY')
```

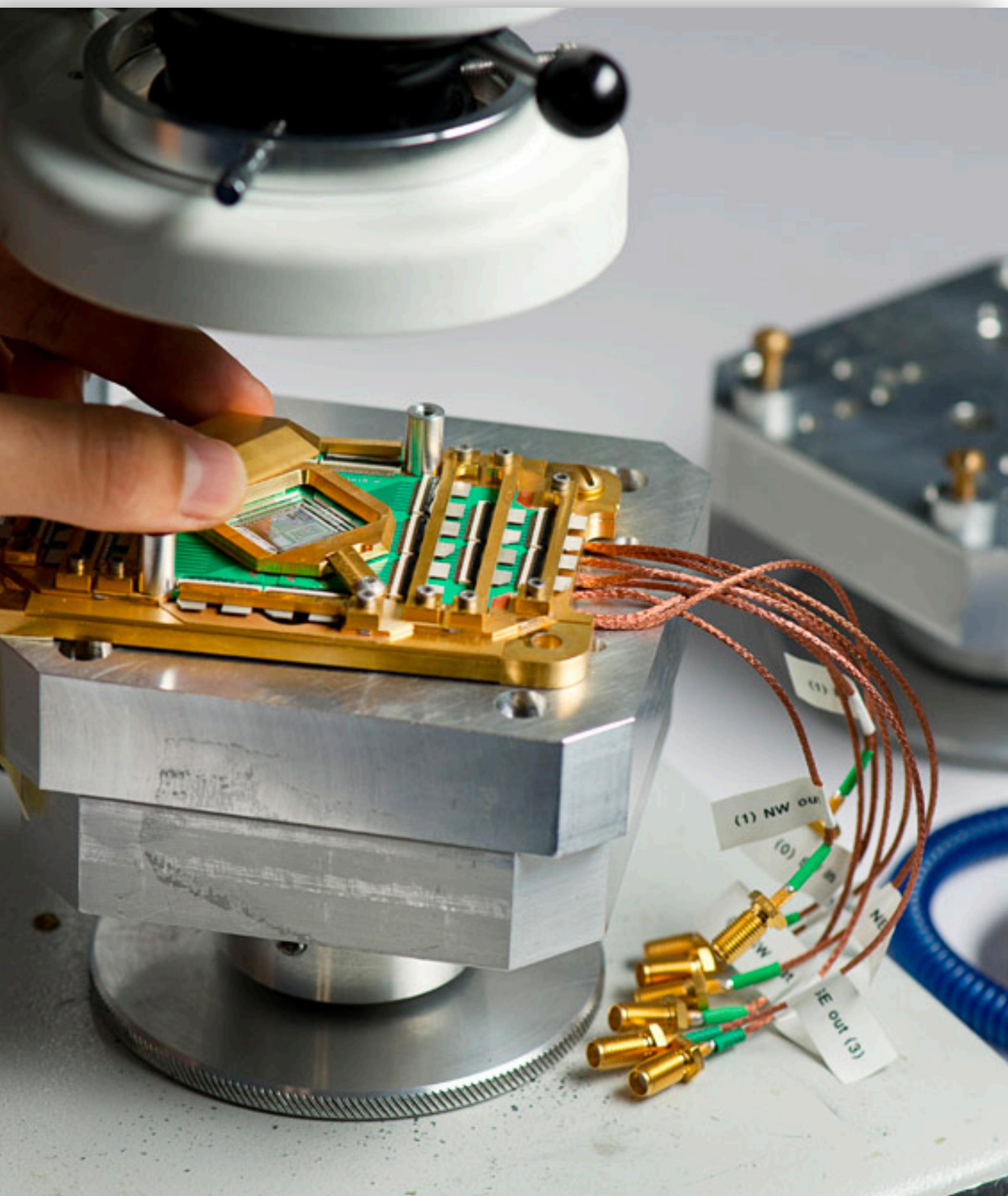
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & -1.73 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

QUBO REPRESENTATION

NEXT STEPS

Resources

- GOTO Videos
 - “Fueling the Quantum Application Era with the Cloud - Murray Thom”
 - <https://youtu.be/nn5xTQVoxbY>
 - “Quantum Computing - Jessica Pointing”
 - <https://youtu.be/d2pGGNQ63GQ>
- Take the Leap !
 - <https://www.dwavesys.com/take-leap>
- GOTO Masterclasses
 - <https://gotocph.com/2020/pages/offseasonmasterclasses>



COMING NEXT

Practical Quantum Annealing - Part 2

Constraint Satisfaction Problems Revisited

Networks and Network Algorithms

Divide and Conquer - An Introduction

Thank you

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