

# A Practical Approach to Quantum Annealing

GOTO CHICAGO 2020

**TRIFORK**  
...think software



AGENDA

# Practical Quantum Annealing - Part 1

Quantum Annealing - Hardware and Basic Principles

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Introduction to Programming Model and API

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Constraint Satisfaction Problems

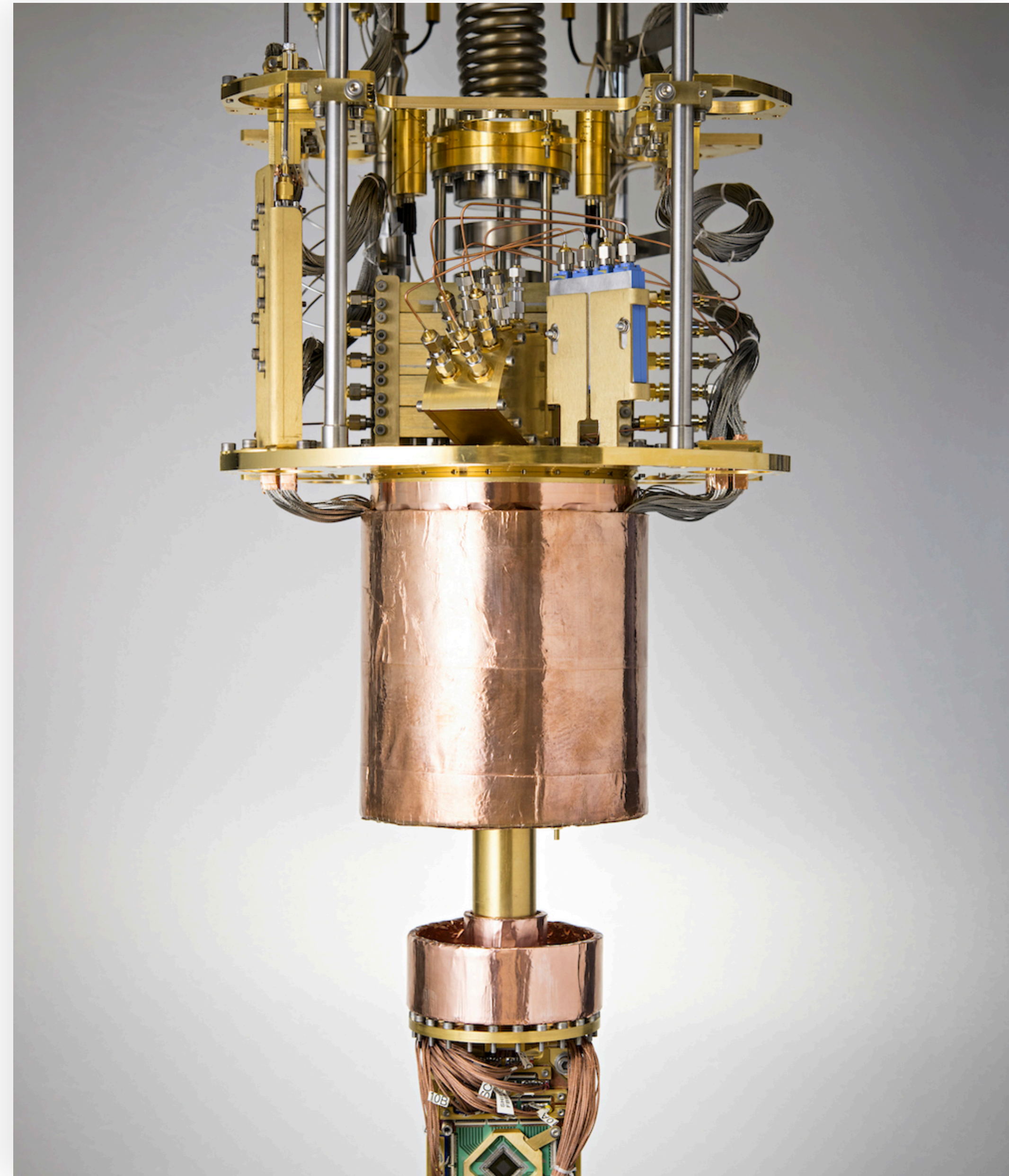
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## HARDWARE AND BASIC PRINCIPLES

# Quantum Annealing

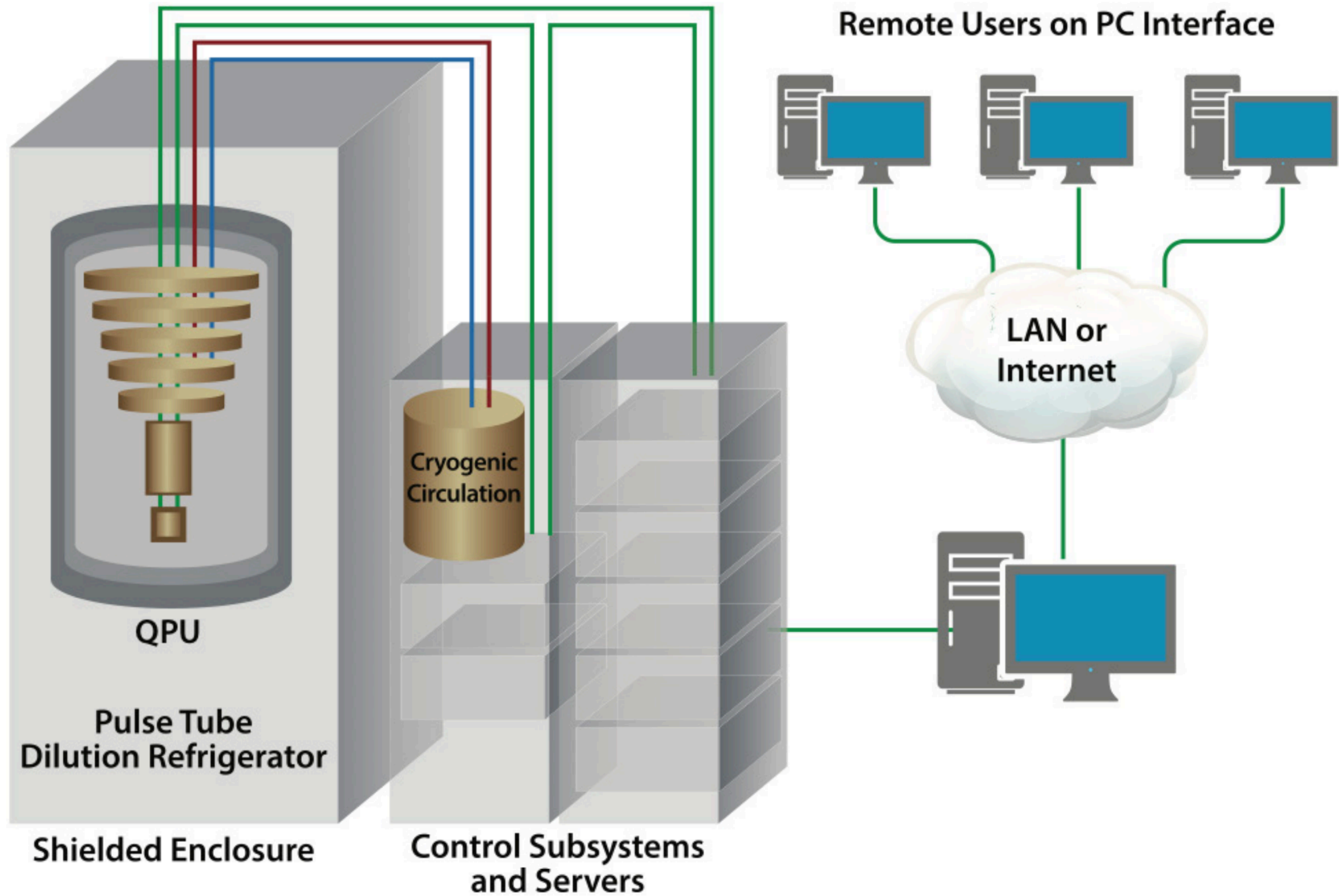
- Quantum annealing is a metaheuristic for finding the global minimum of a given objective function
- Finds a finite set of possible solutions using quantum fluctuation based computation
- The annealing process starts in a superposition of all possible states
- Alternative to gate-based quantum computing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





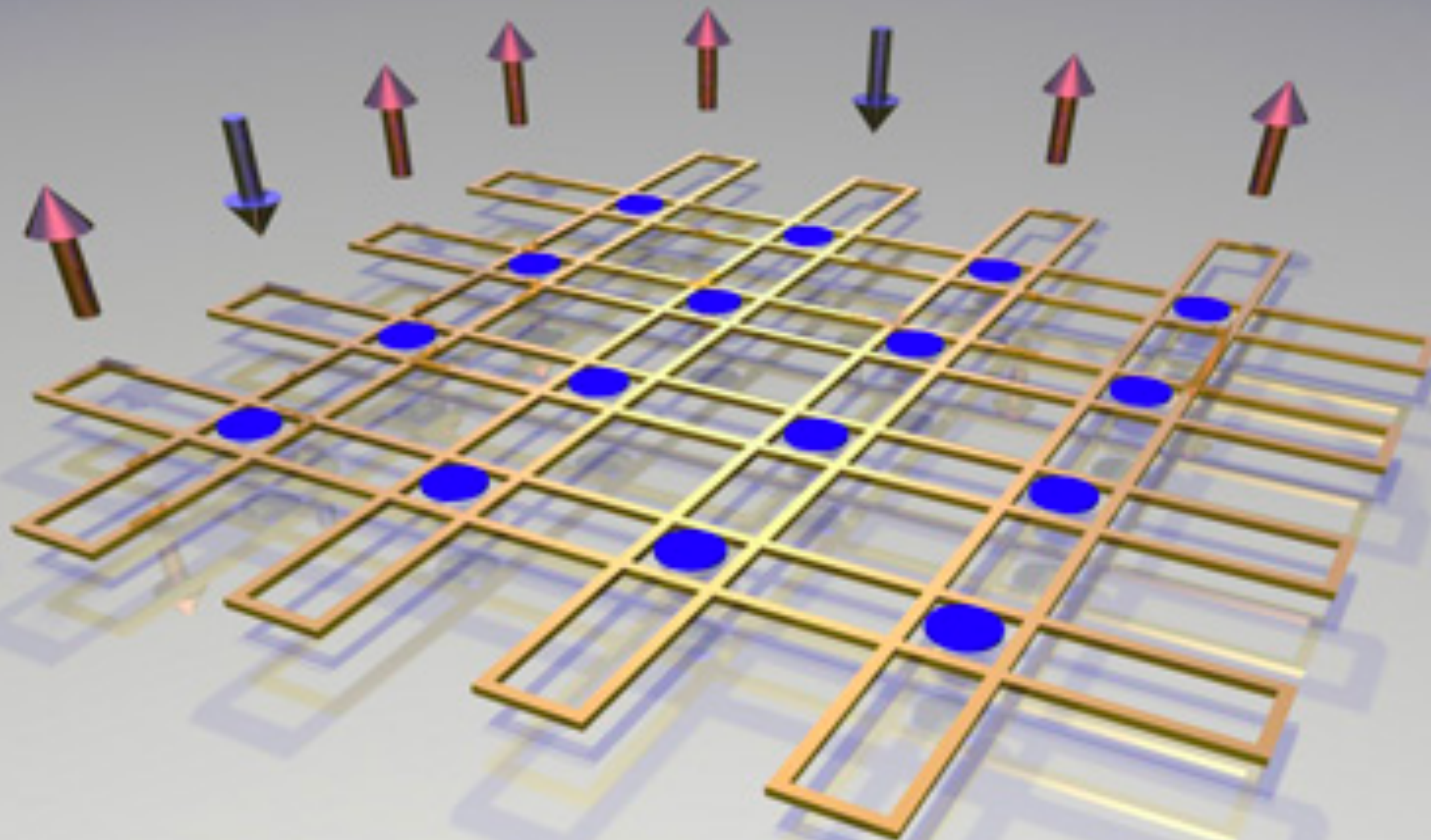






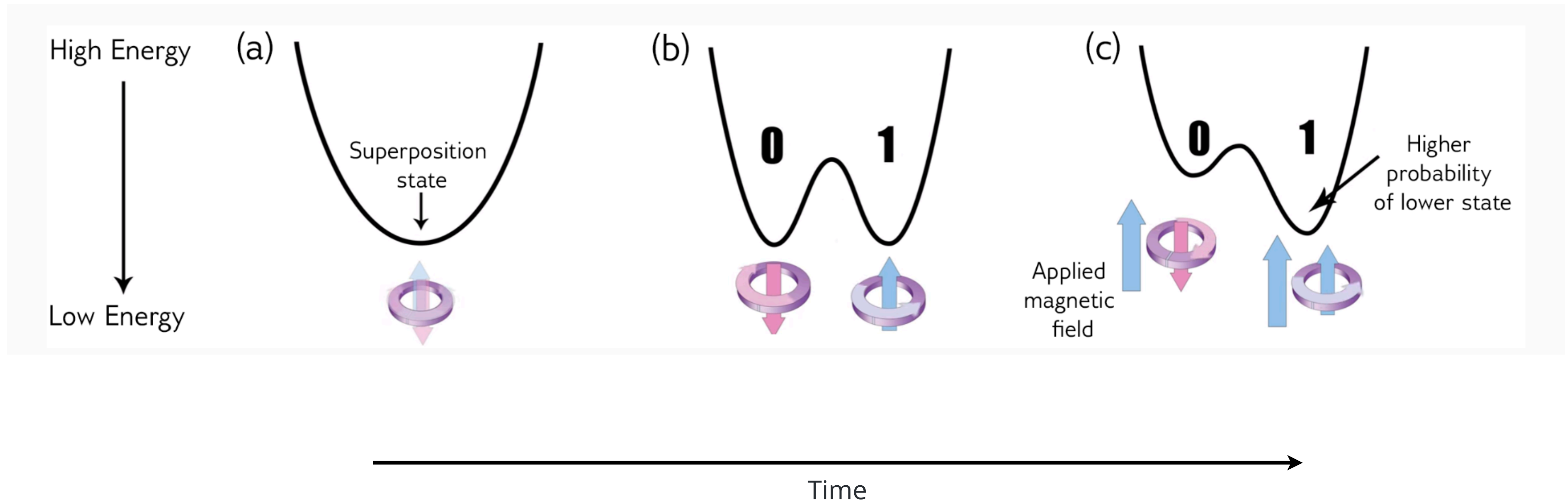


# Qubit loops coupled together





# Adiabatic quantum computing





# Objective function for optimisation - bias

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



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# Practical Quantum Annealing - Part 1

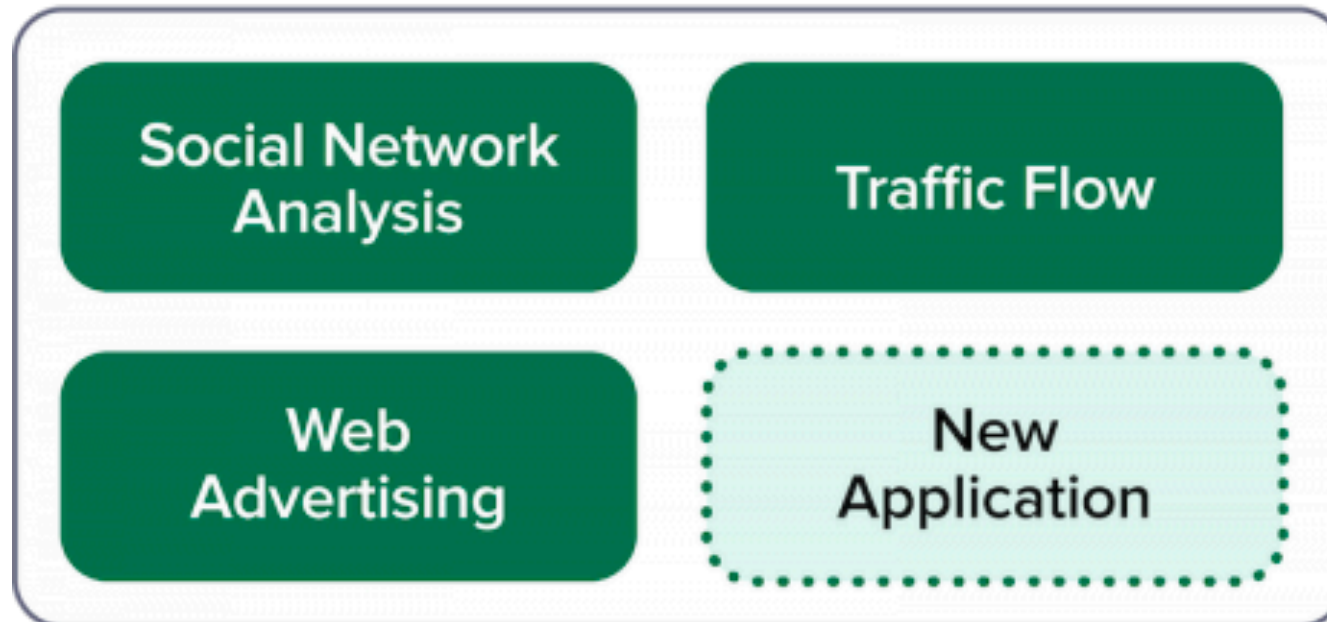
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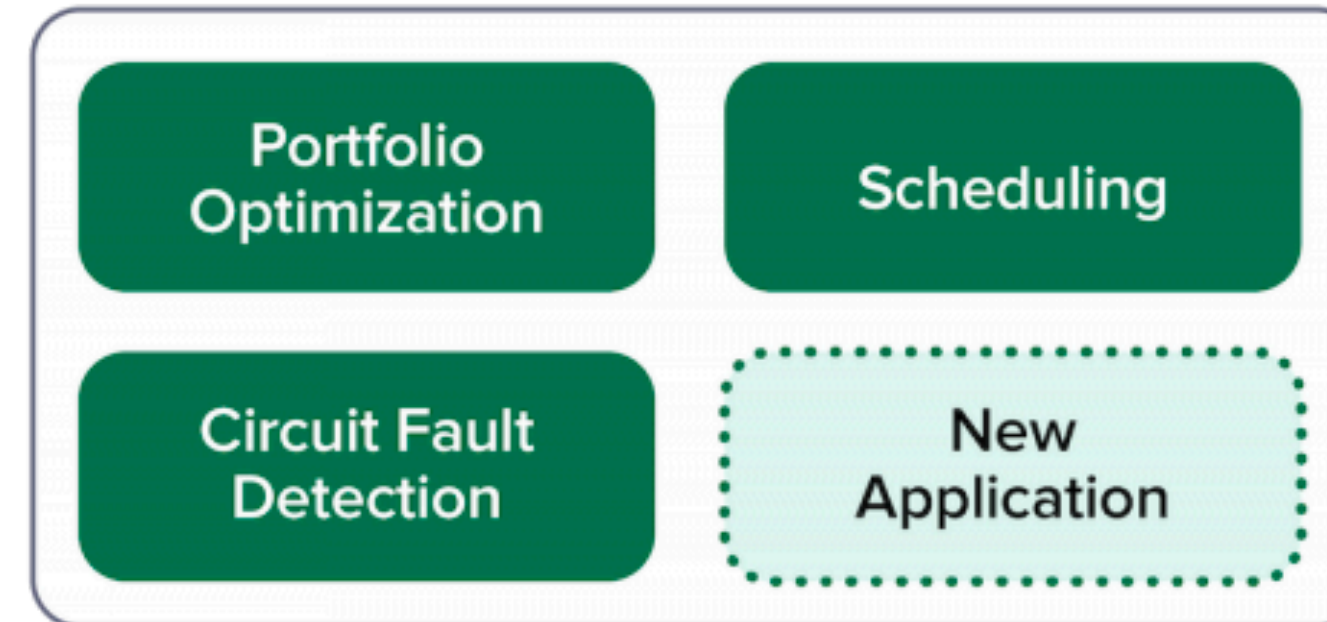
Constraint Satisfaction Problems



## Optimization

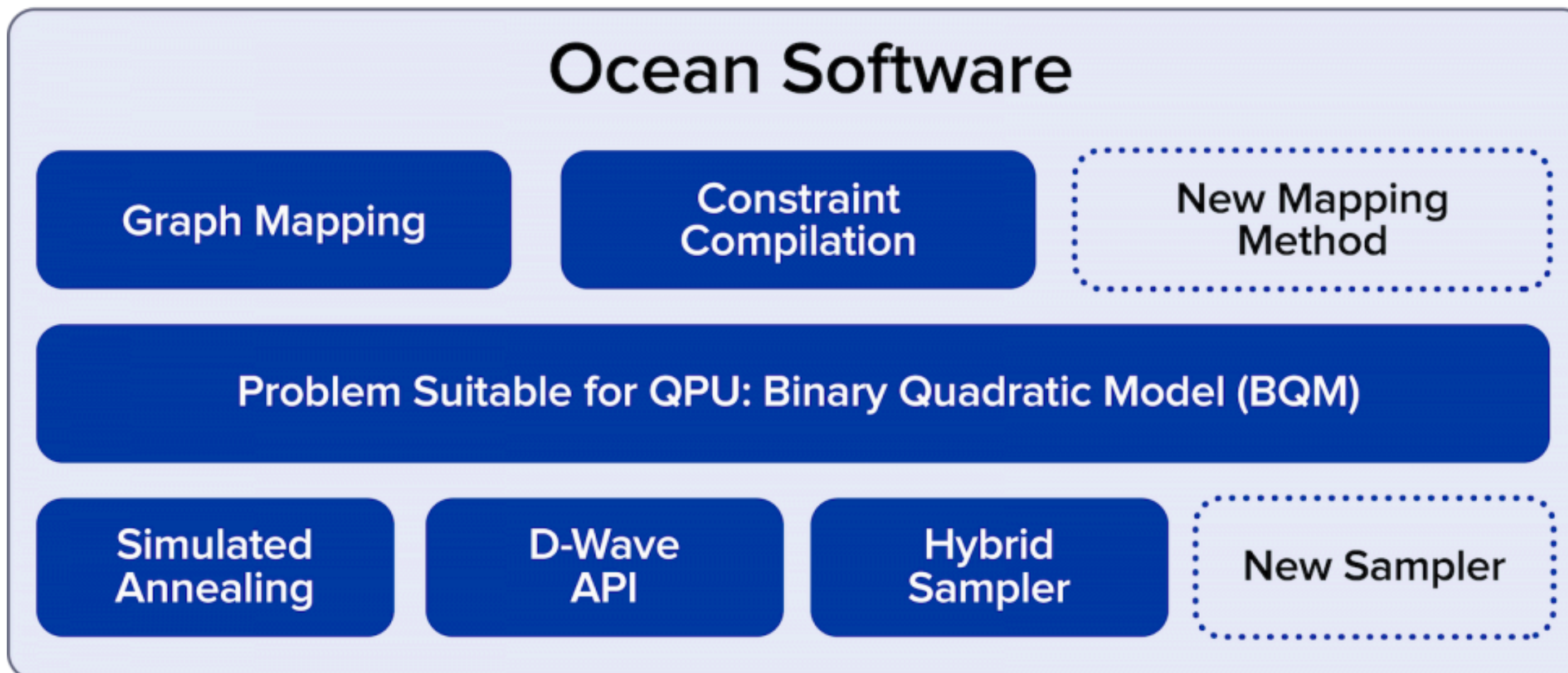


## Constraint Satisfaction



Applications

## Ocean Software



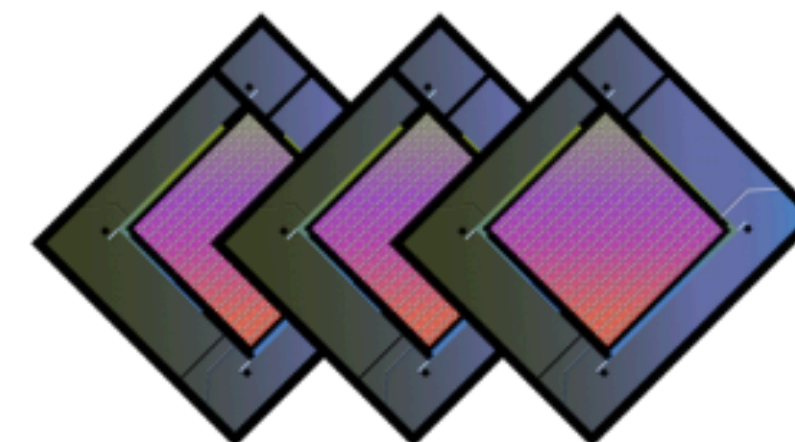
Mapping  
Methods

Uniform  
Sampler API

Samplers



CPUs and GPUs

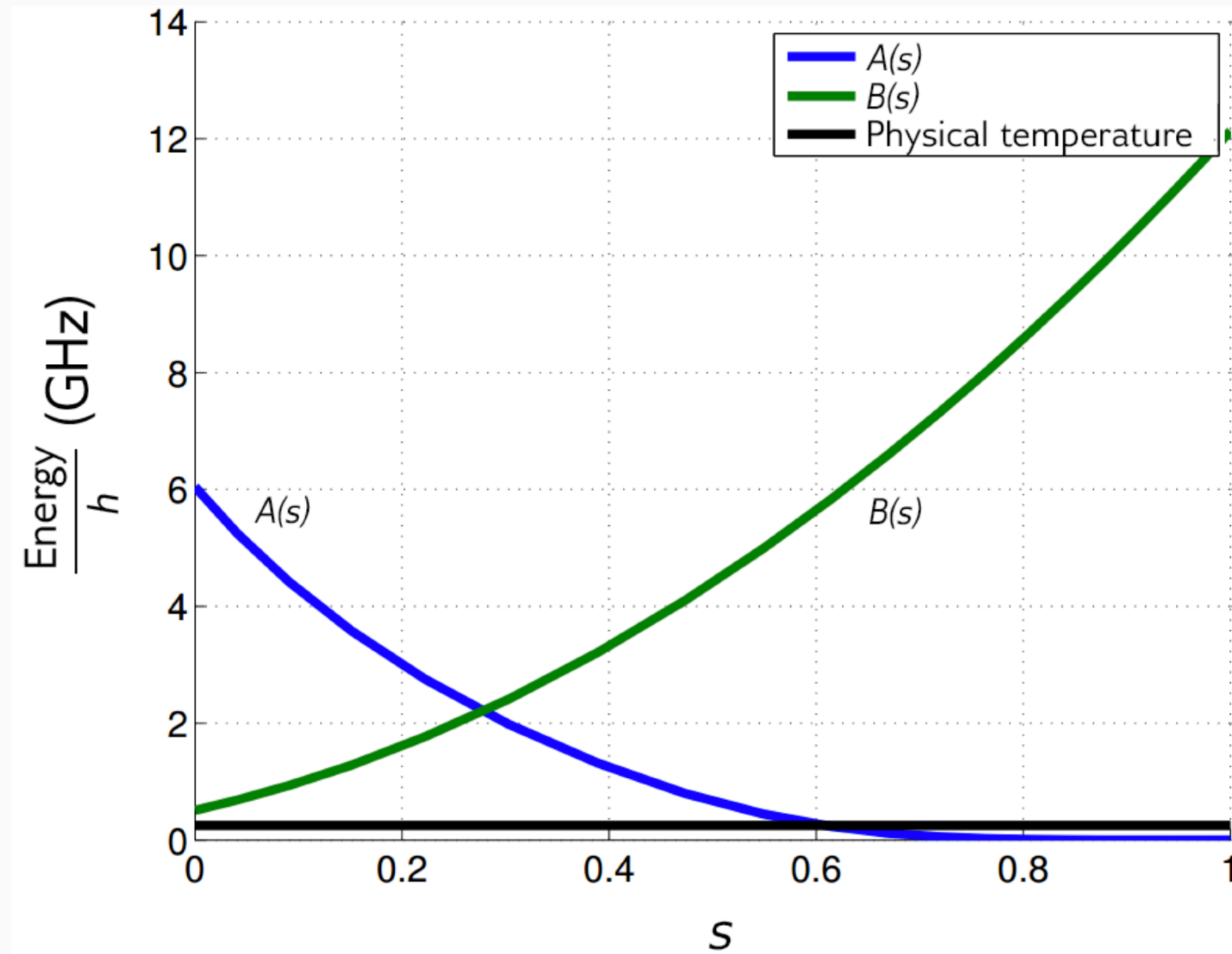


QPUs

Compute  
Resources



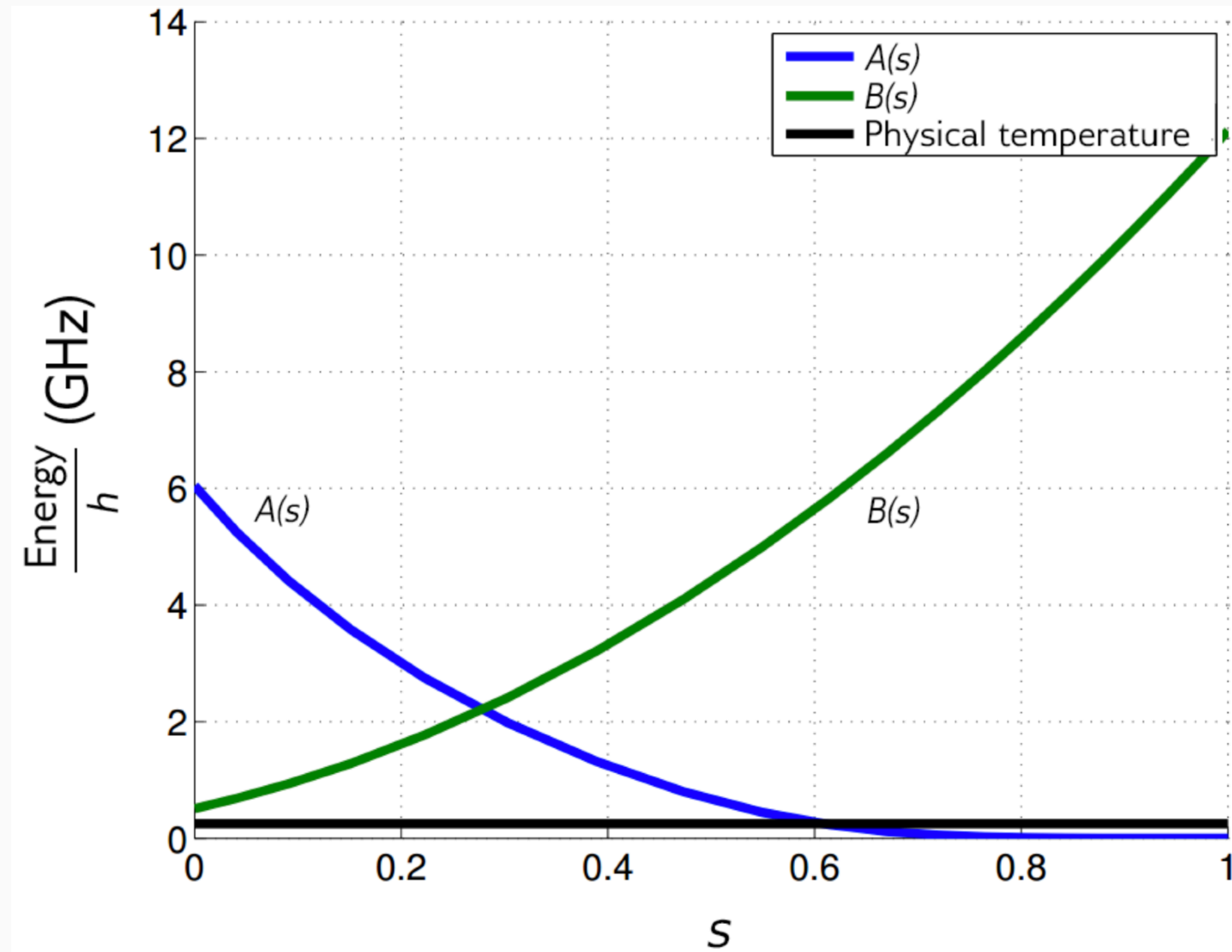
# Adiabatic quantum computing



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



# Adiabatic quantum computing



time

$$\frac{s}{1-s} \left( \sum_i h_{ij} \hat{\sigma}_i^x + \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} J_{ij} \hat{\sigma}_i^z \hat{\sigma}_j^z \right)$$

Final Hamiltonian



# Objective function for optimisation - bias

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

OR

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

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())

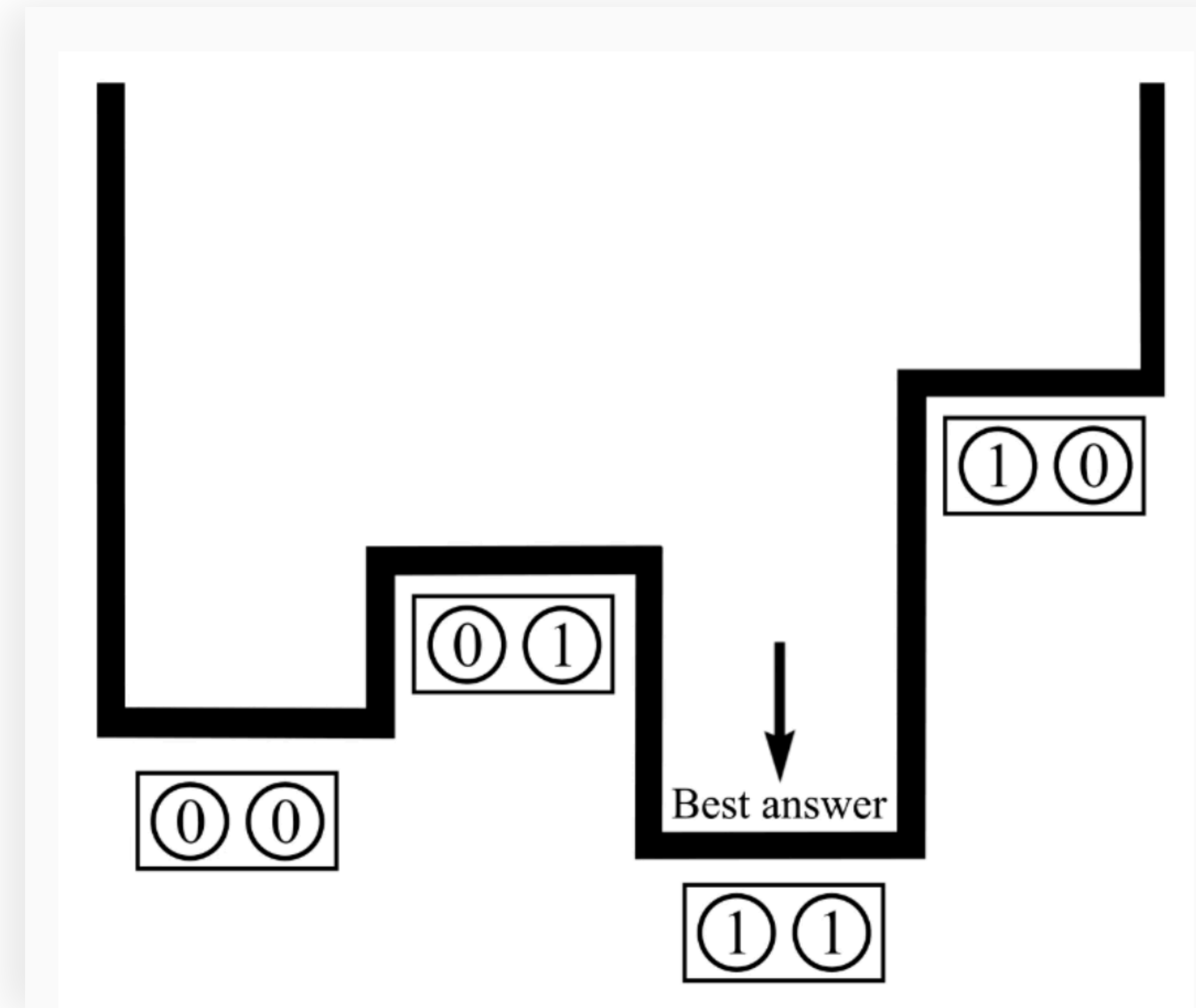
response = sampler.sample(bqm, num_reads=500)
```



## PROGRAMMING MODEL

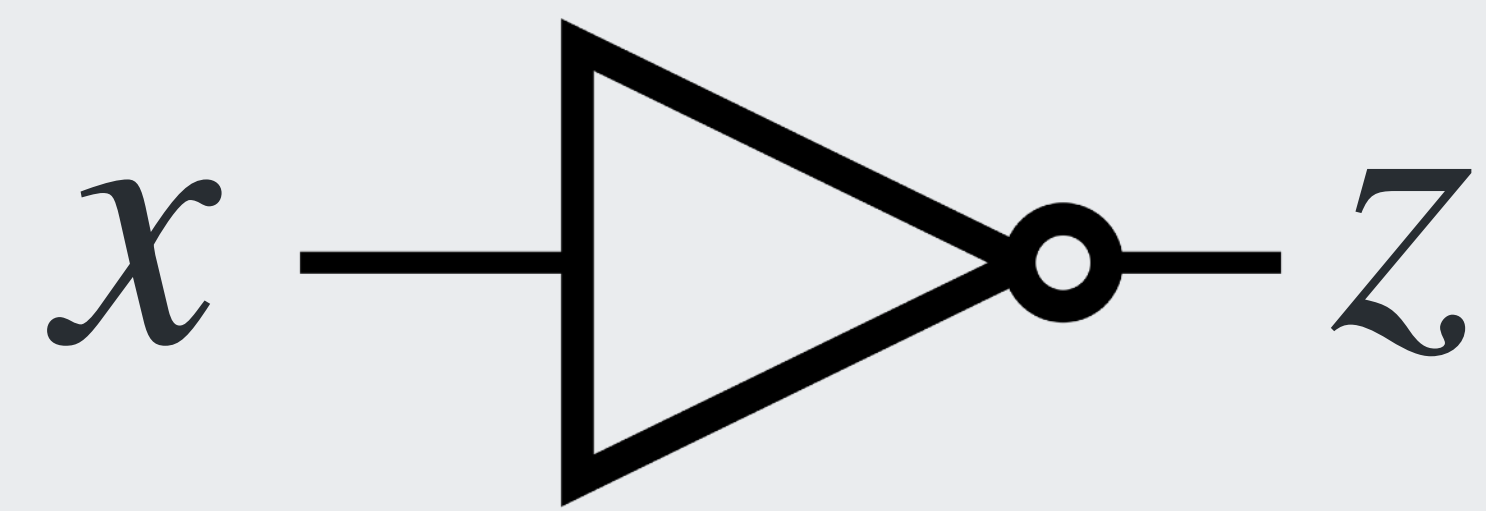
# Objective functions

- 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





# 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

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## CONSTRAINT SATISFACTION PROBLEMS

# Binary CSP

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

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

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

- 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: 1.9999999998686426,
b: -1.7323851242423416e-09, c:
-2.000000000004188005}, {'a', 'b'):
-3.99999999991051225, ('b', 'c'):
3.9999999999105169}, 2.0000000001284974,
'BINARY')
```

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

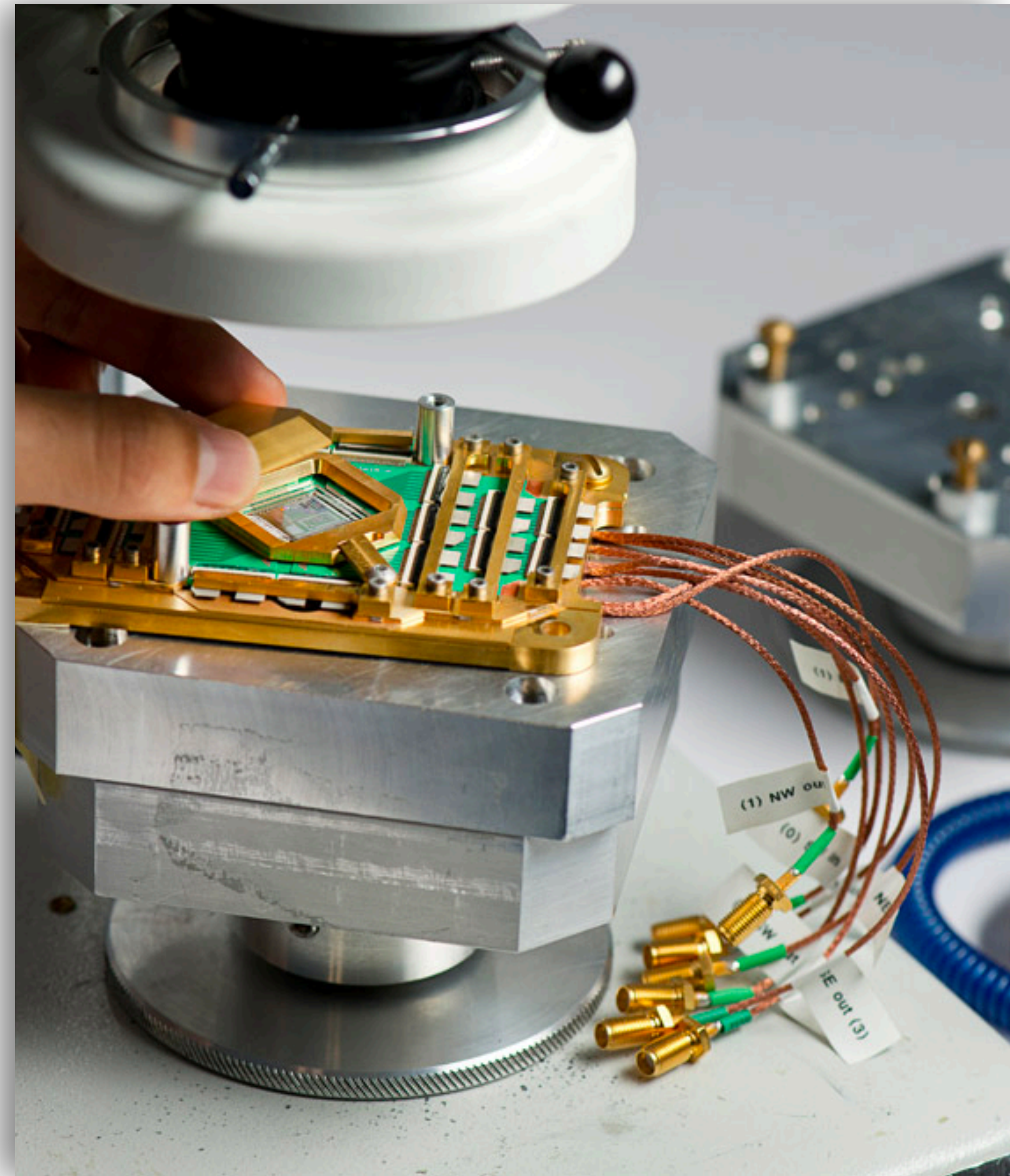
QUBO REPRESENTATION



## 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

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Networks and Network Algorithms

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Divide and Conquer - An Introduction

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# Thank you

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