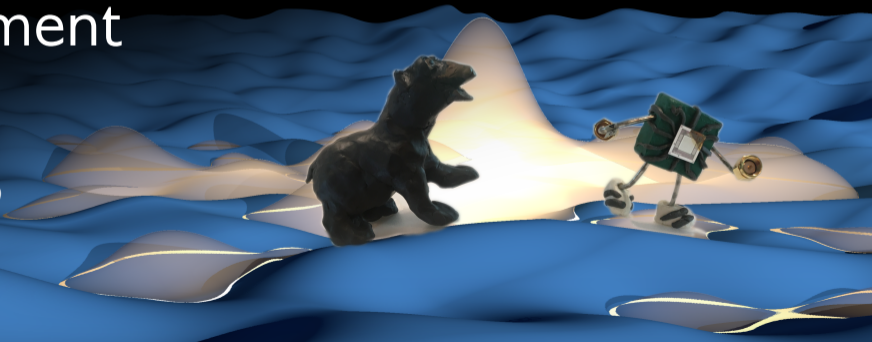


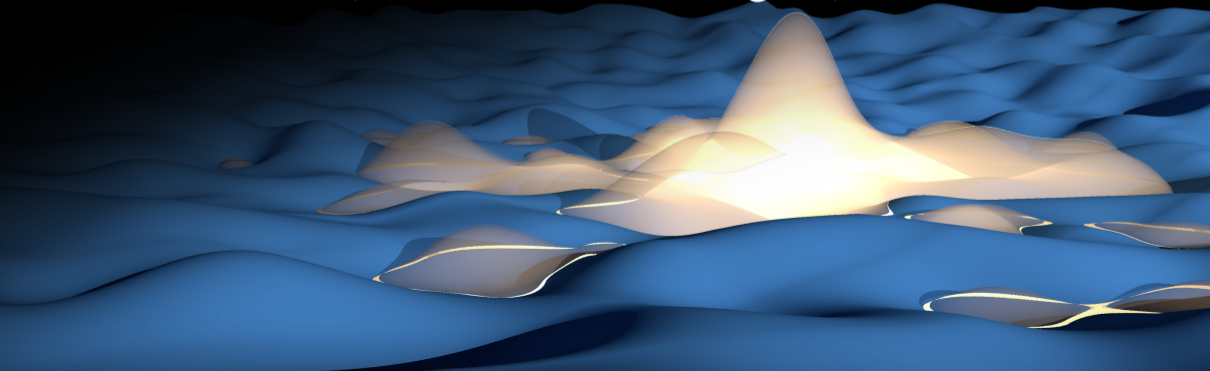
Outrunning the bear: QA in the presence of an environment

Richard Harris

November 14, 2019



Quantum annealing (QA)



Quantum annealing (QA)

A heuristic method that harnesses phase transitions in quantum spin systems: $S_i \rightarrow \sigma_i^z$ and introduce quantum fluctuations via σ_i^x .

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{QA}}(t) = [1 - s(t)] \mathcal{H}_i + s(t) \mathcal{H}_f$$

$$0 \leq s(t) \leq 1$$

$$\mathcal{H}_i = - \sum_i \sigma_x^{(i)}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_f = \sum_i h_i \sigma_z^{(i)} + \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} J_{ij} \sigma_z^{(i)} \sigma_z^{(j)}$$

Quantum annealing (QA)

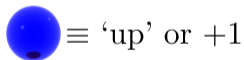
A heuristic method that harnesses phase transitions in quantum spin systems: $S_i \rightarrow \sigma_i^z$ and introduce quantum fluctuations via σ_i^x .

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{QA}}(t) = [1 - s(t)] \mathcal{H}_i + s(t) \mathcal{H}_f$$

$$0 \leq s(t) \leq 1$$

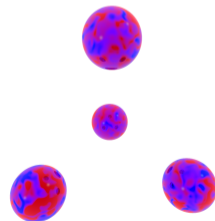
$$\mathcal{H}_i = - \sum_i \sigma_x^{(i)}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_f = \sum_i h_i \sigma_z^{(i)} + \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} J_{ij} \sigma_z^{(i)} \sigma_z^{(j)}$$



$s_c \equiv$ critical point

$$s(t) = 0$$



product state

Quantum annealing (QA)

A heuristic method that harnesses phase transitions in quantum spin systems: $S_i \rightarrow \sigma_i^z$ and introduce quantum fluctuations via σ_i^x .

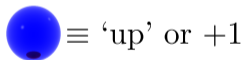
$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{QA}}(t) = [1 - s(t)] \mathcal{H}_i + s(t) \mathcal{H}_f$$

$$0 \leq s(t) \leq 1$$

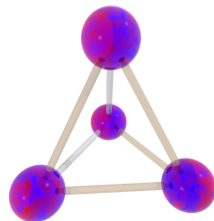
$$\mathcal{H}_i = - \sum_i \sigma_x^{(i)}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_f = \sum_i h_i \sigma_z^{(i)} + \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} J_{ij} \sigma_z^{(i)} \sigma_z^{(j)}$$

$$0 < s(t) < s_c$$



s_c ≡ critical point



weakly entangled state

Quantum annealing (QA)

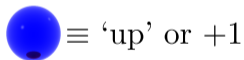
A heuristic method that harnesses phase transitions in quantum spin systems: $S_i \rightarrow \sigma_i^z$ and introduce quantum fluctuations via σ_i^x .

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{QA}}(t) = [1 - s(t)] \mathcal{H}_i + s(t) \mathcal{H}_f$$

$$0 \leq s(t) \leq 1$$

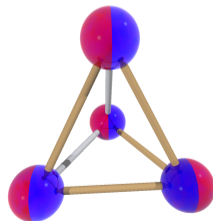
$$\mathcal{H}_i = - \sum_i \sigma_x^{(i)}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_f = \sum_i h_i \sigma_z^{(i)} + \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} J_{ij} \sigma_z^{(i)} \sigma_z^{(j)}$$



$s_c \equiv$ critical point

$$s(t) \lesssim s_c$$



strongly entangled state

Quantum annealing (QA)

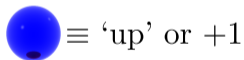
A heuristic method that harnesses phase transitions in quantum spin systems: $S_i \rightarrow \sigma_i^z$ and introduce quantum fluctuations via σ_i^x .

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{QA}}(t) = [1 - s(t)] \mathcal{H}_i + s(t) \mathcal{H}_f$$

$$0 \leq s(t) \leq 1$$

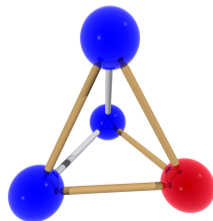
$$\mathcal{H}_i = - \sum_i \sigma_x^{(i)}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_f = \sum_i h_i \sigma_z^{(i)} + \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} J_{ij} \sigma_z^{(i)} \sigma_z^{(j)}$$



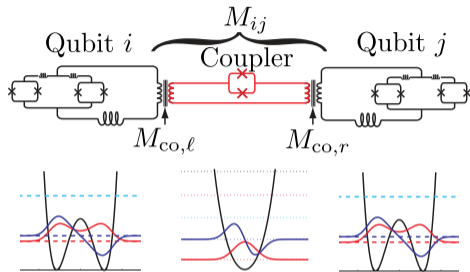
$s_c \equiv$ critical point

$$s_c < s(t) < 1$$



classical spin state

Superconducting circuit implementation

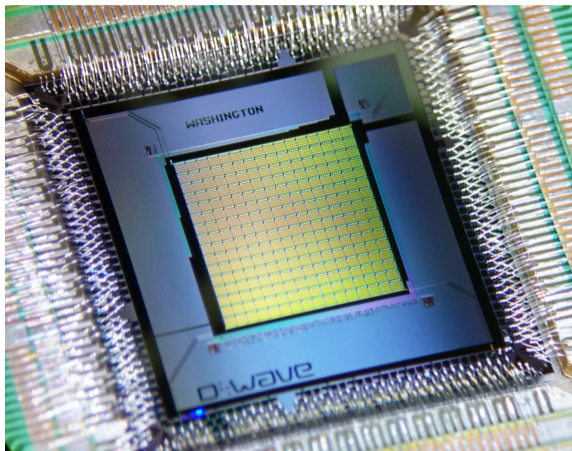


- Bistable rf SQUIDs act as flux qubits and monostable rf SQUIDs act as tunable couplers.

$$\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{\text{quantum}} + \mathcal{H}_{\text{classical}} = -\Gamma(s) \sum_i \sigma_i^x + \mathcal{J}(s) \left[\sum_i h_i \sigma_i^z + \sum_{\langle ij \rangle} J_{ij} \sigma_i^z \sigma_j^z \right]$$

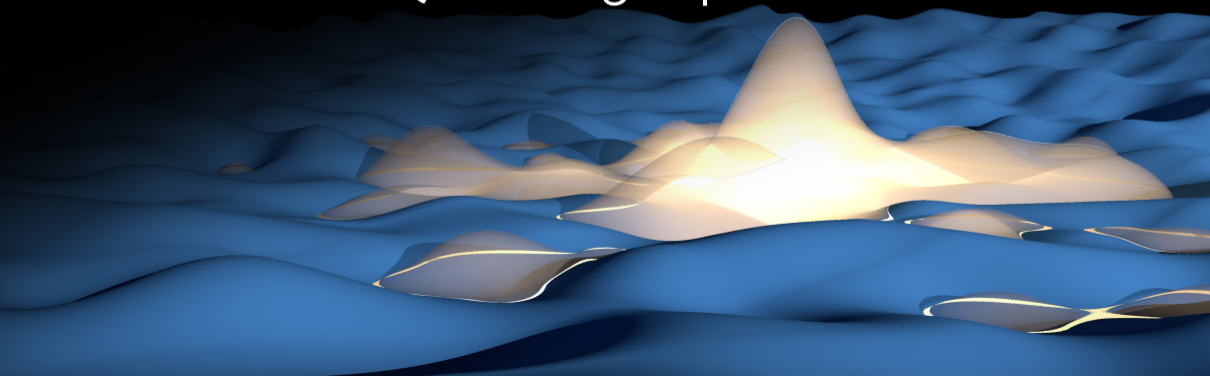
Harris *et al.* Phys. Rev. B, **82** 024511 (2010).

Scalable general-purpose QA processor

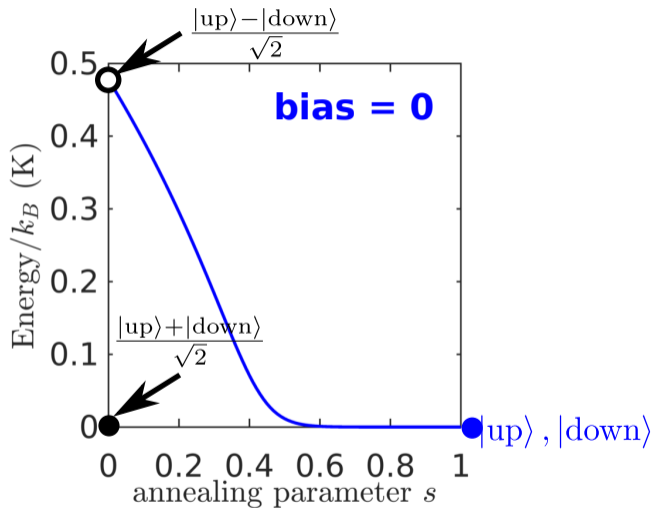


Bunyk *et al.*, *Trans.Appl.Supercond.* **24**, 1700110 (2014).
Whittaker *et al.*, *J.Appl.Phys.* **119**, 014506(2016).

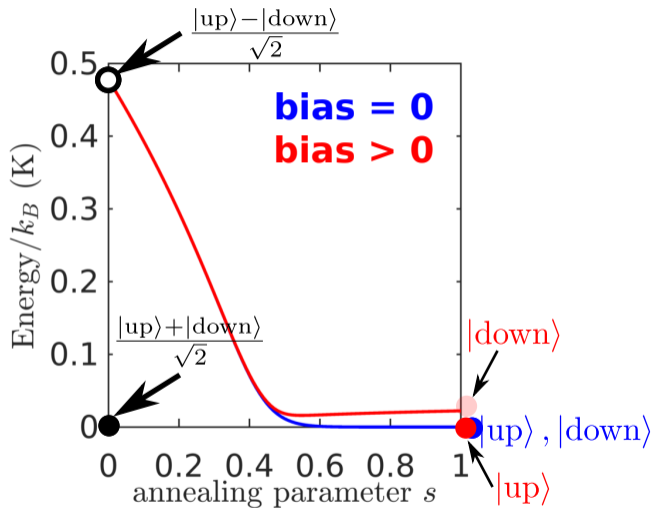
QA of single qubits



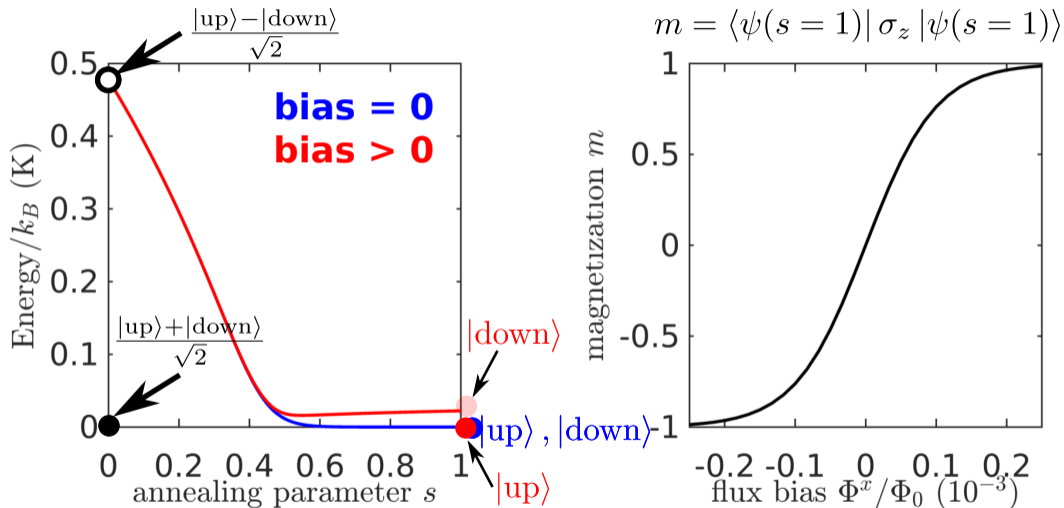
Annealing a single qubit



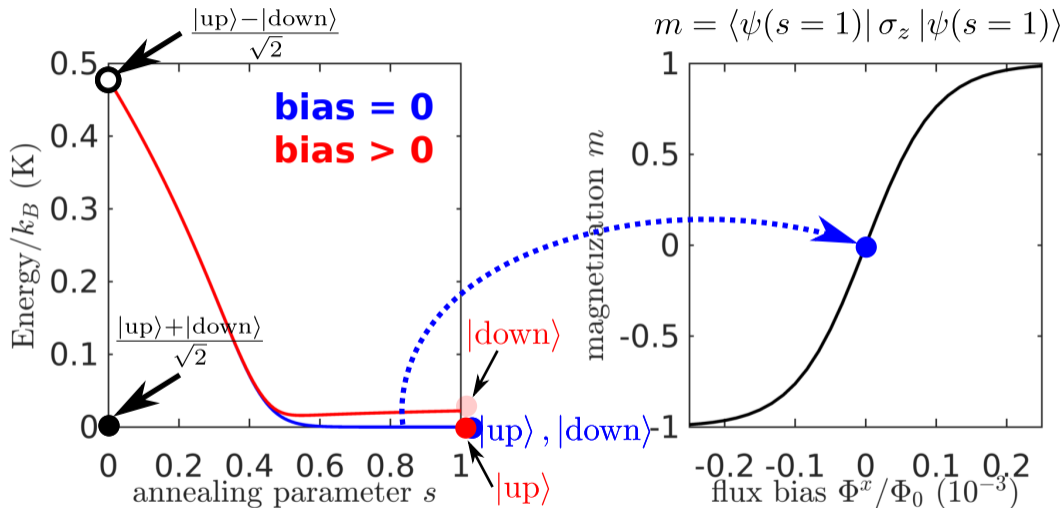
Annealing a single qubit



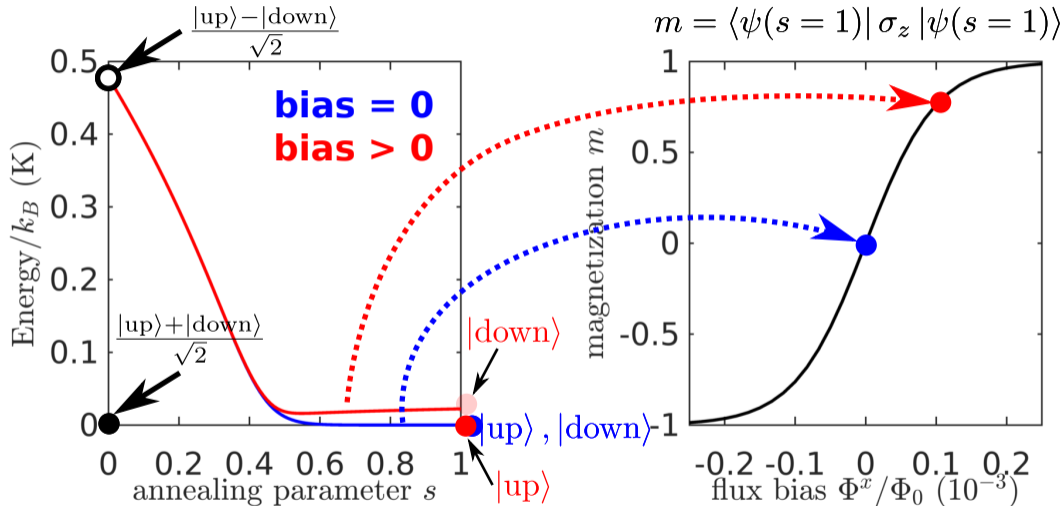
Annealing a single qubit



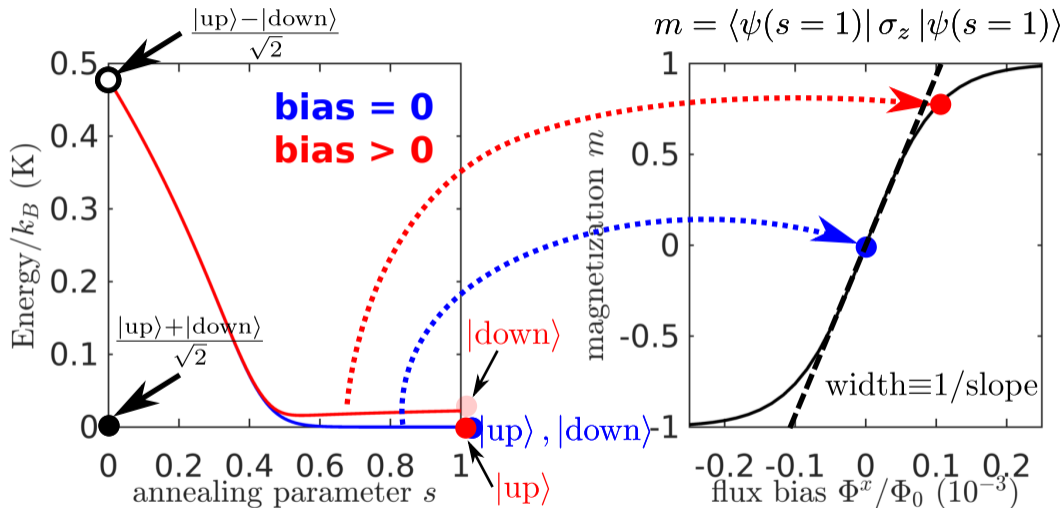
Annealing a single qubit



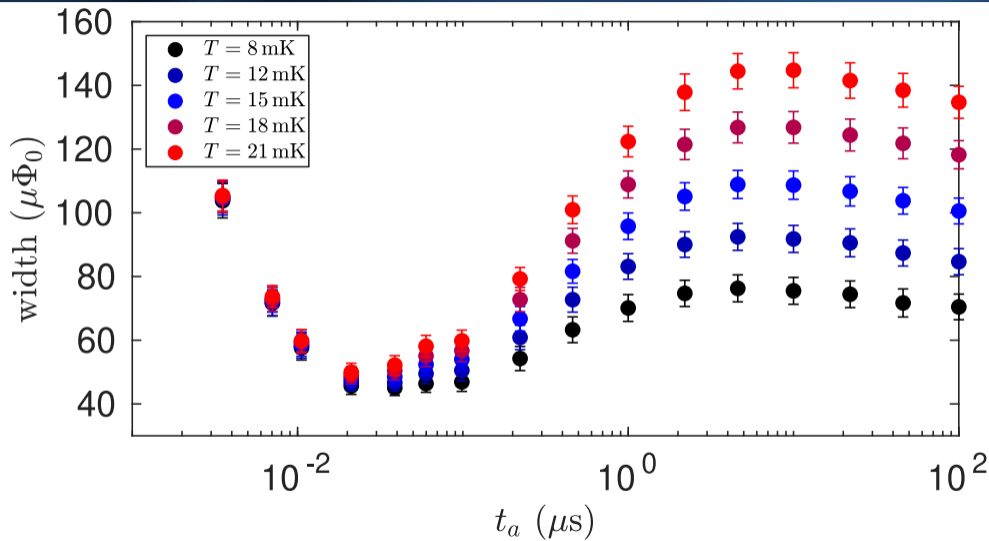
Annealing a single qubit



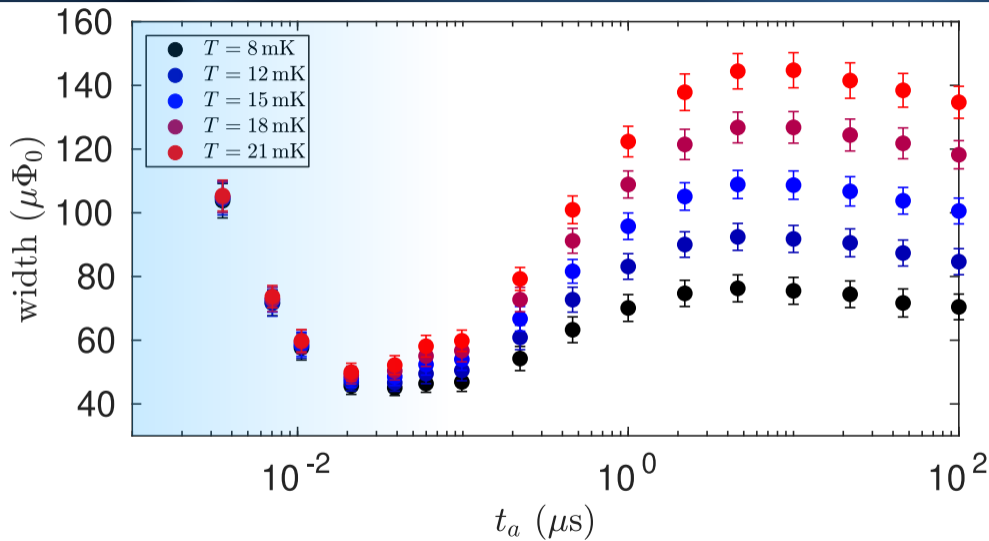
Annealing a single qubit



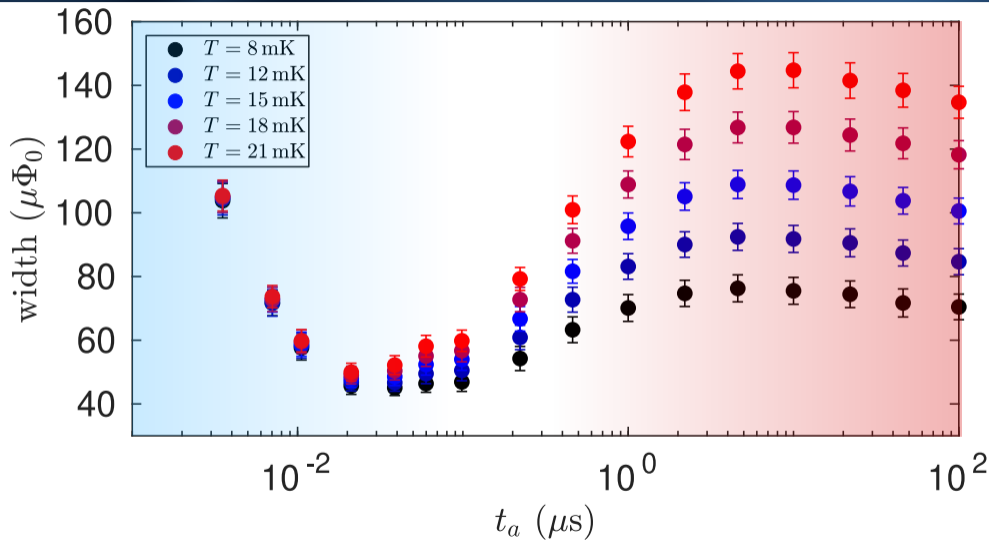
Different dynamical regimes



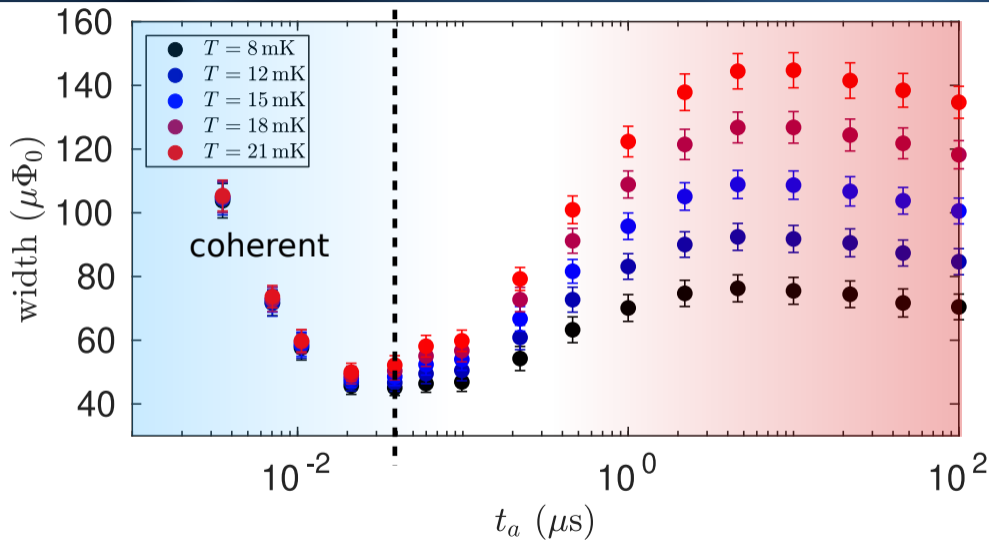
Different dynamical regimes



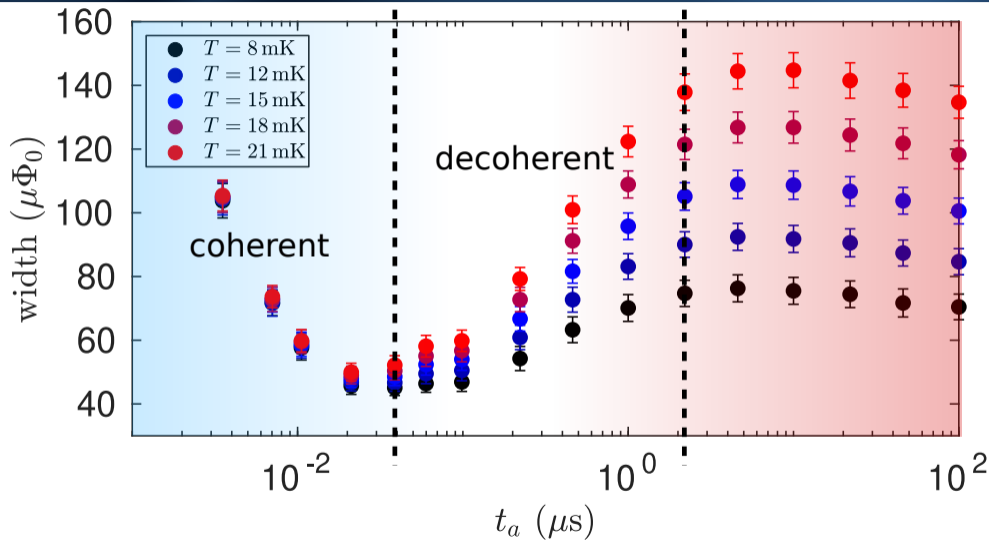
Different dynamical regimes



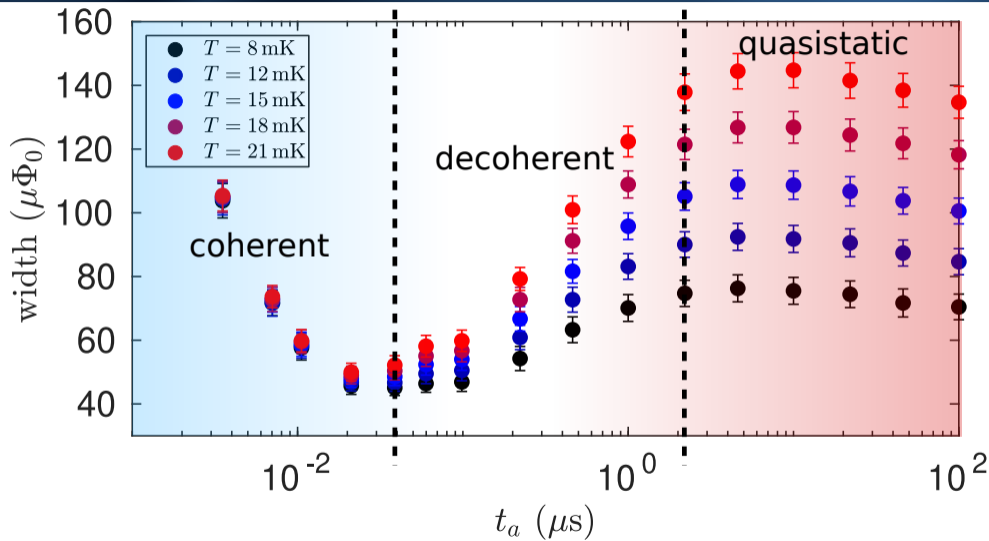
Different dynamical regimes



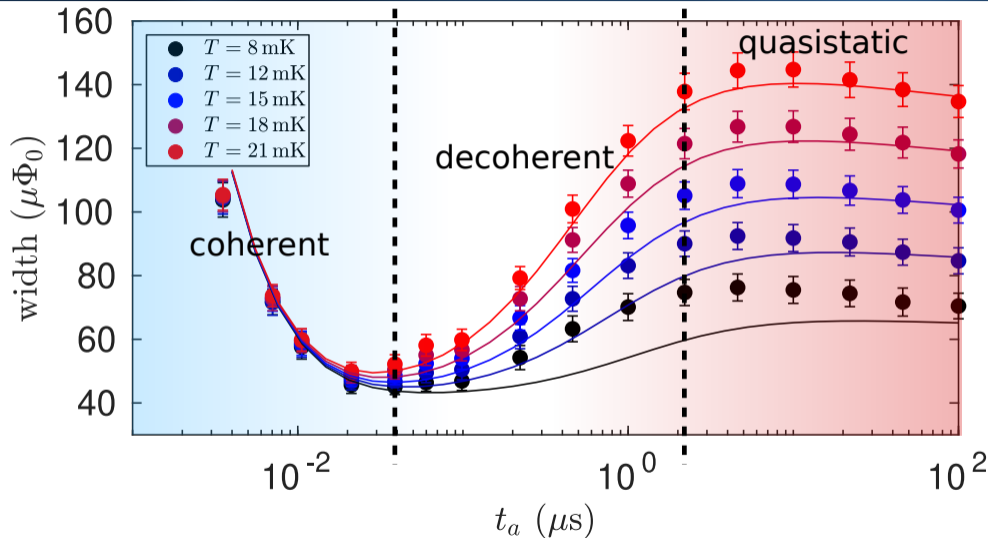
Different dynamical regimes



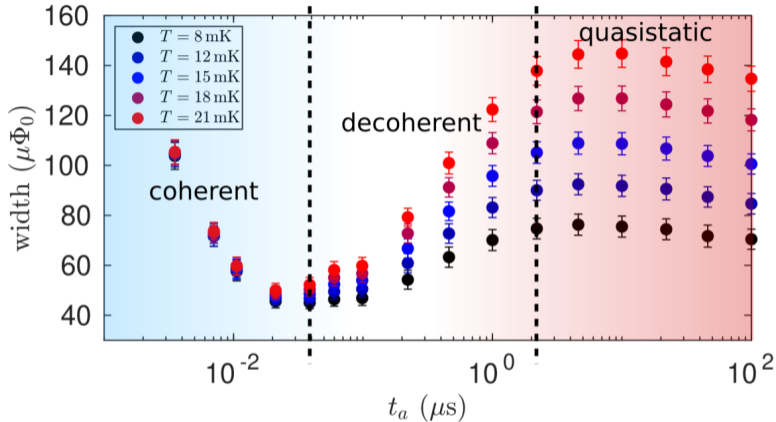
Different dynamical regimes



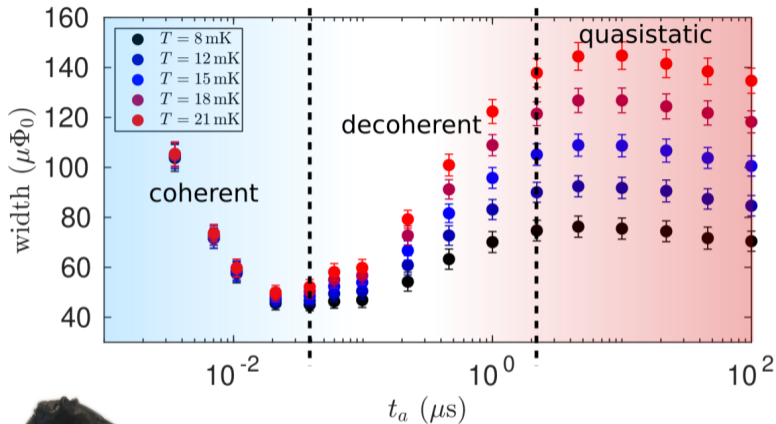
Different dynamical regimes



Outrunning the bear

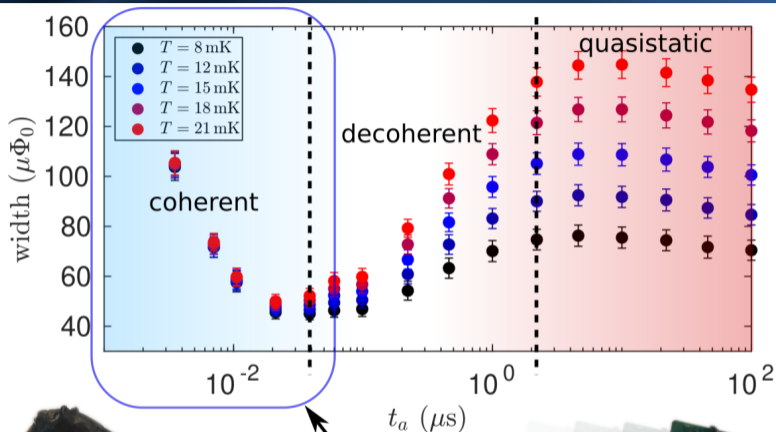


Outrunning the bear

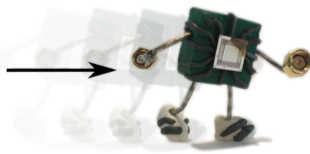


← Environment

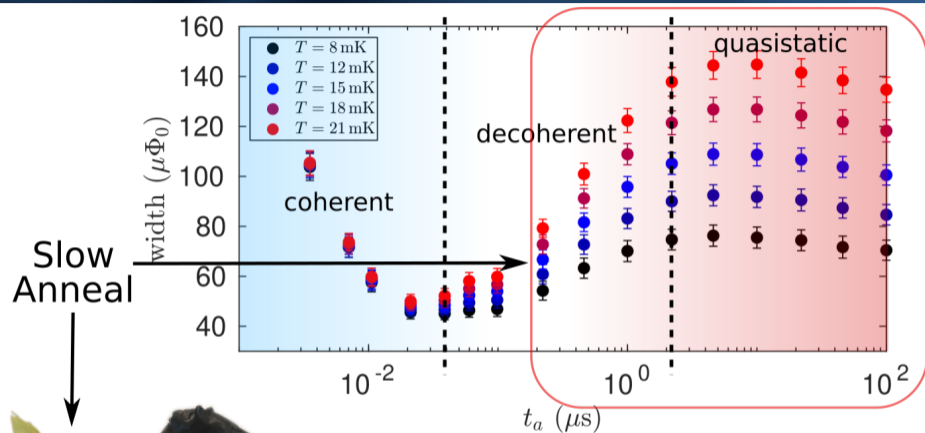
Outrunning the bear



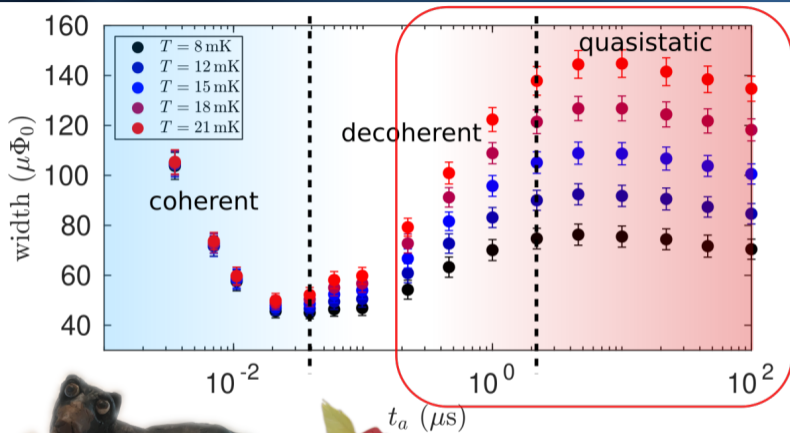
Fast
Anneal



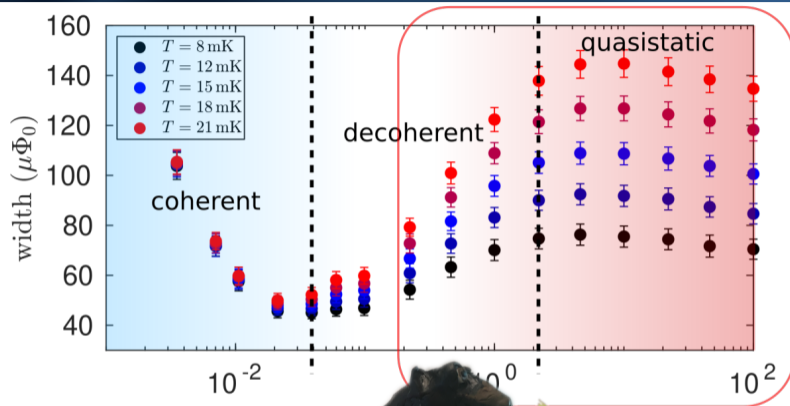
Outrunning the bear



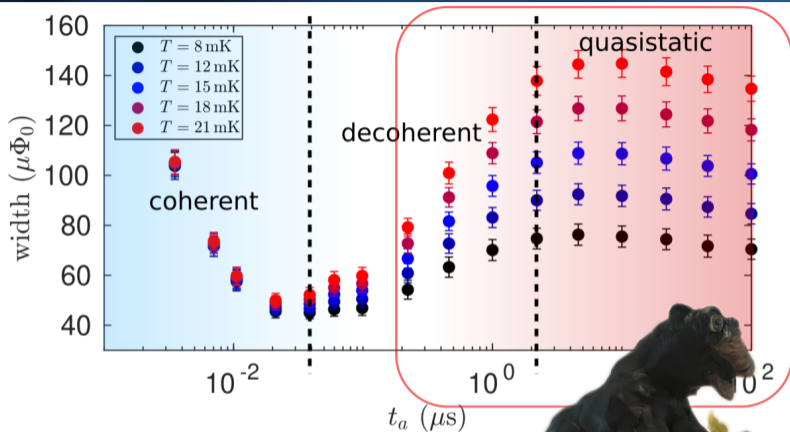
Outrunning the bear



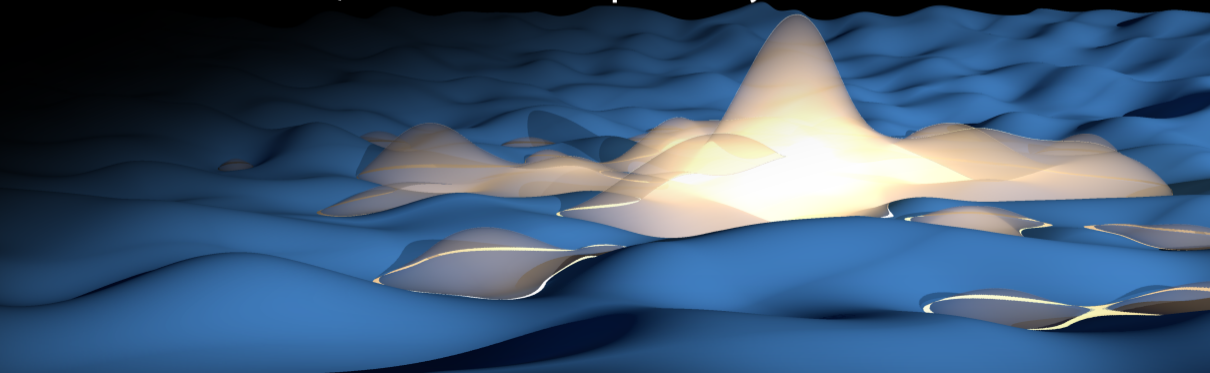
Outrunning the bear



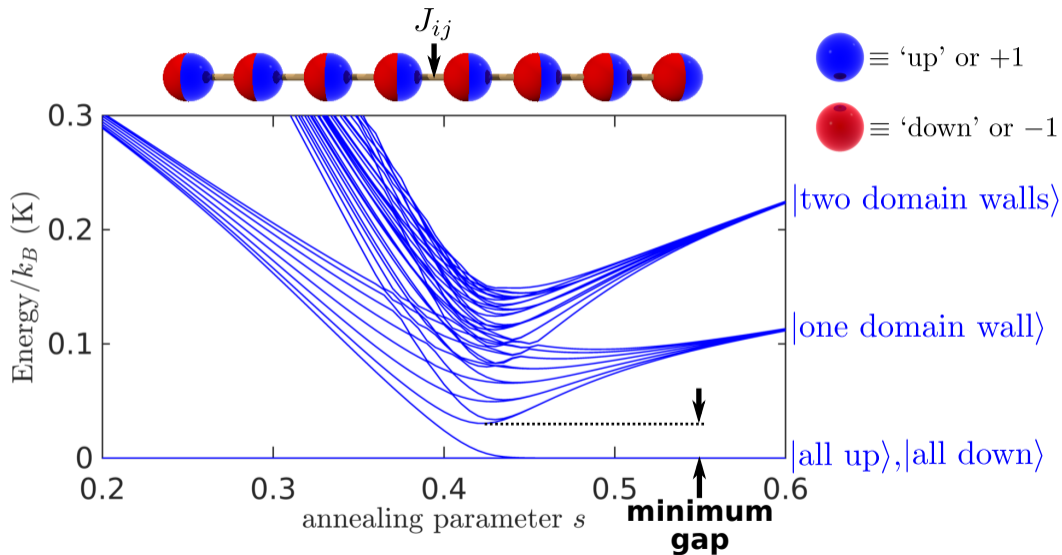
Outrunning the bear

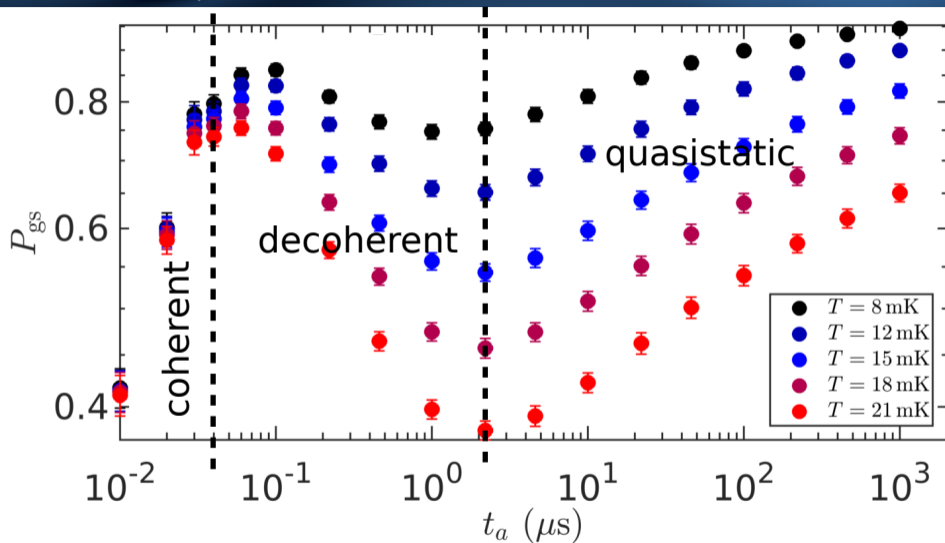


QA of multi-qubit systems



8-qubit ferromagnetic chain



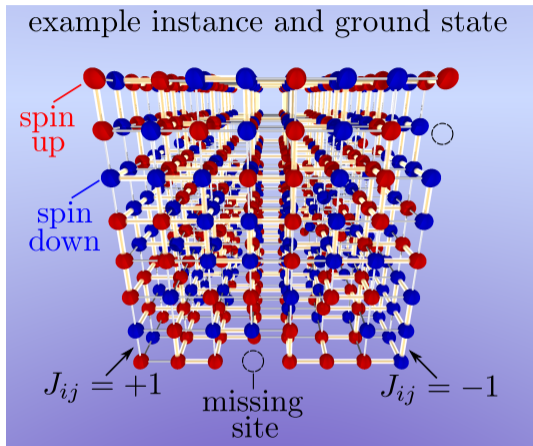
Example results: $J_{ij} = 0.2$ 

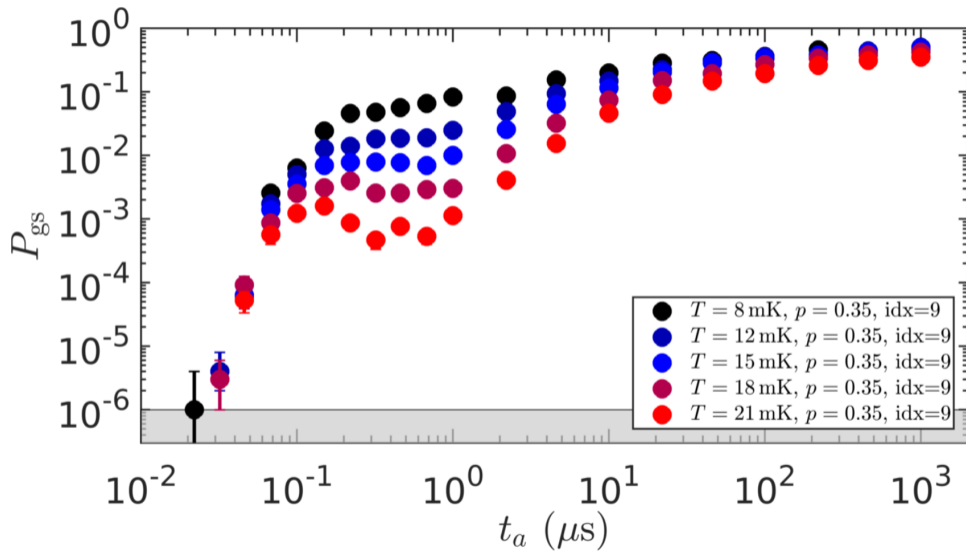
Cubic lattice problems

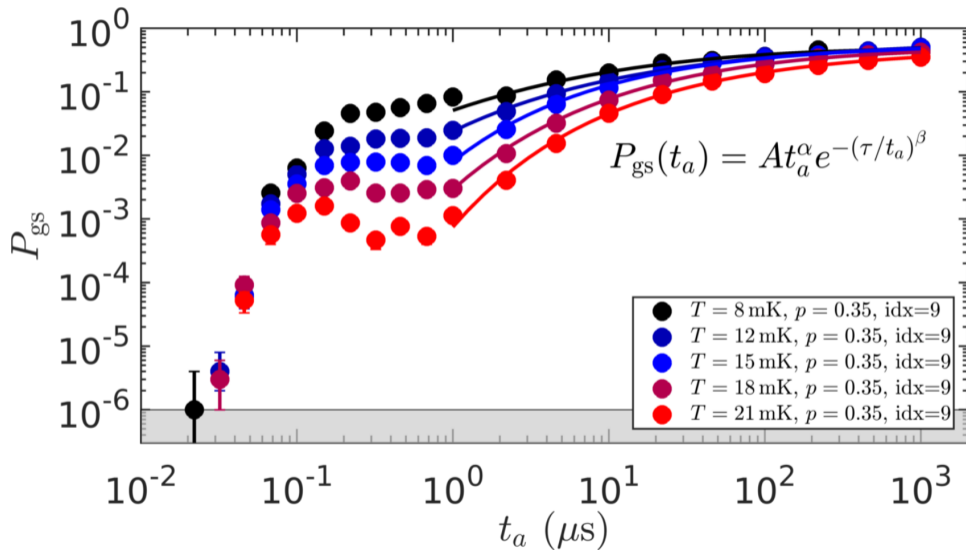
4 knobs to tune problem hardness:

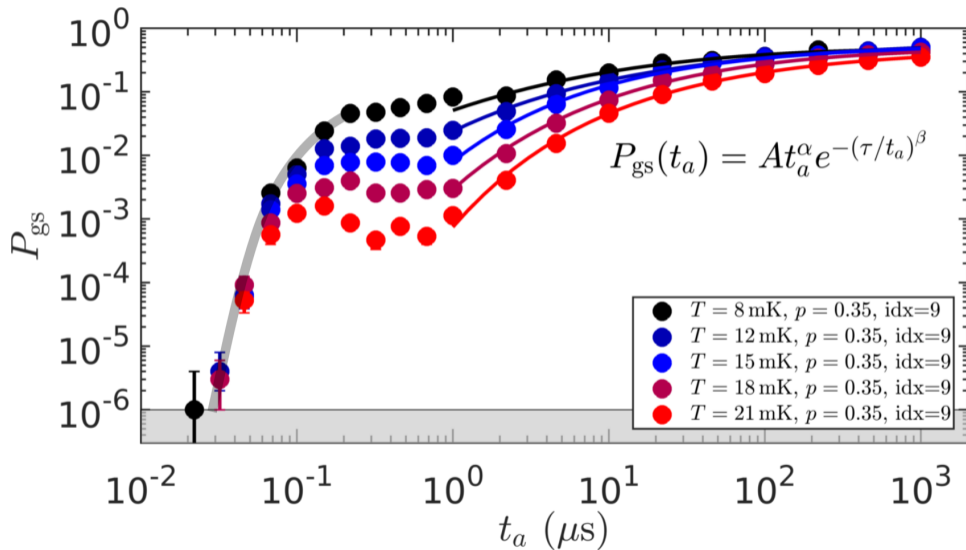
- ▶ System size $L \times L \times L$.
- ▶ FM disorder density p .
- ▶ Energy scale $0 < |J_{ij}| < 1$.
- ▶ Number of missing sites.

$L \rightarrow$ coarse knob, $p \rightarrow$ fine knob

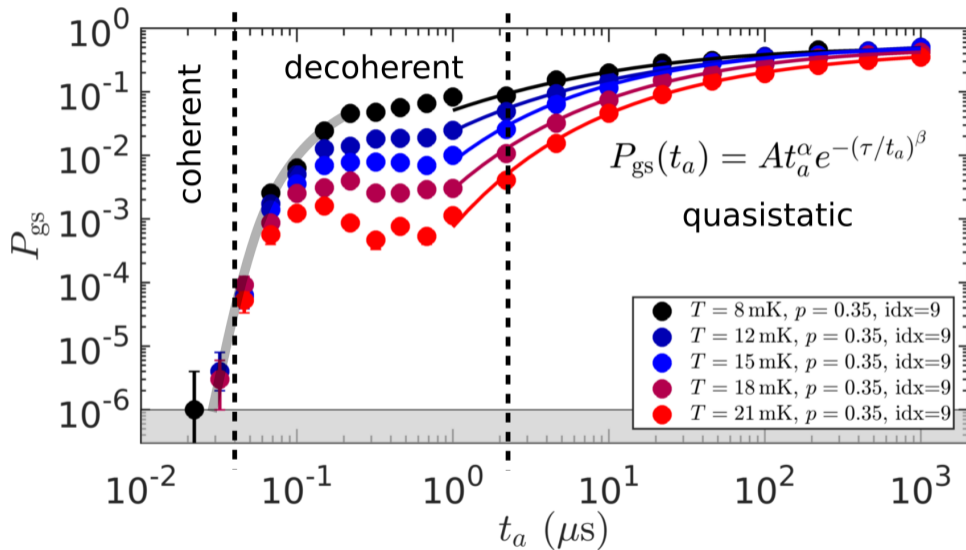


Example results: $L = 6$, $p = 0.35$ 

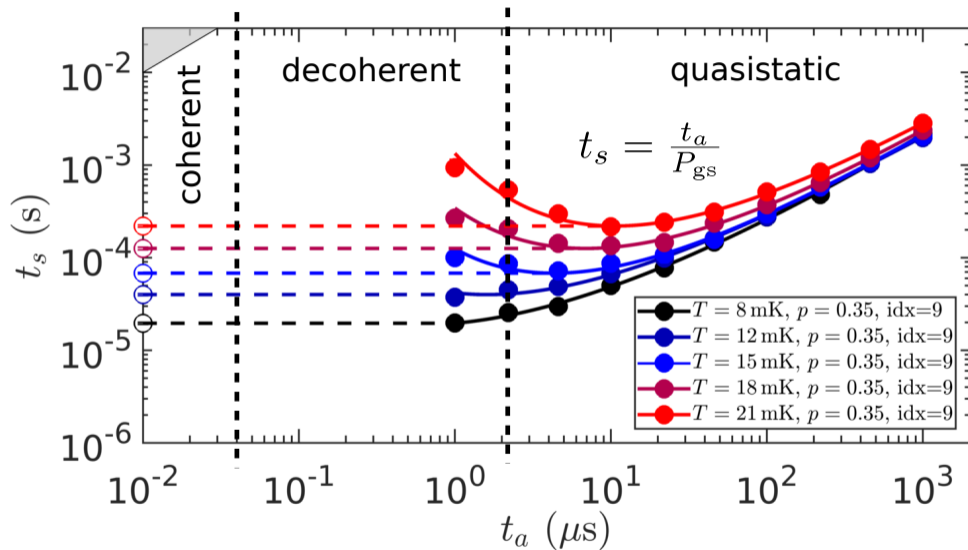
Example results: $L = 6, p = 0.35$ 

Example results: $L = 6, p = 0.35$ 

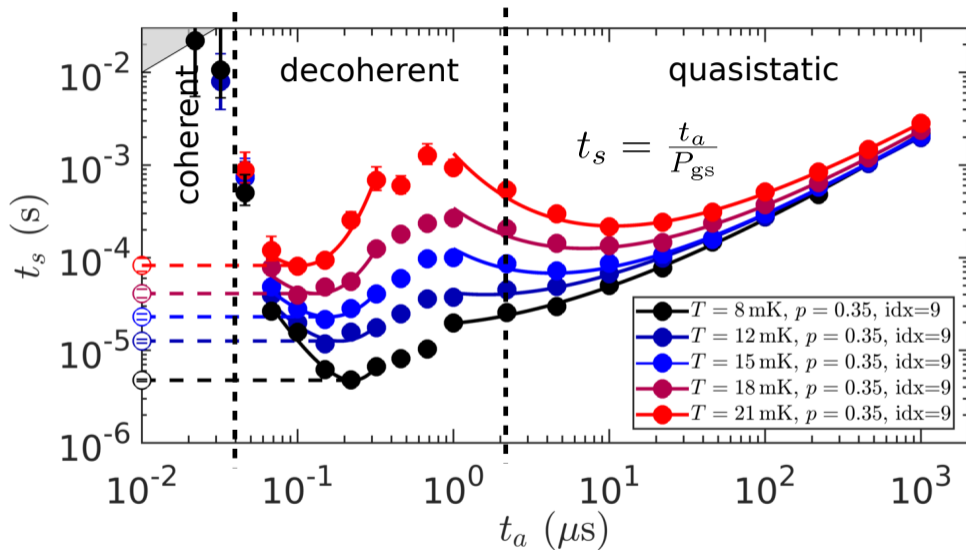
Example results: $L = 6, p = 0.35$



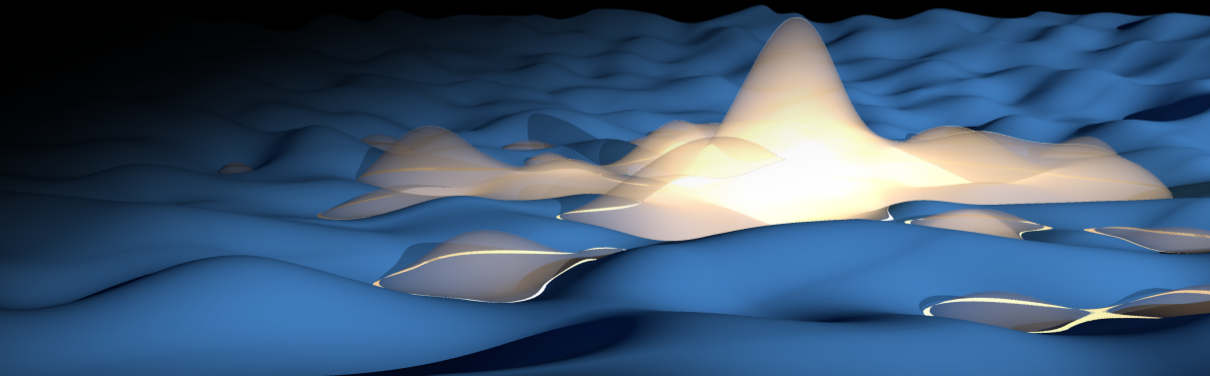
Is coherence advantageous?



Is coherence advantageous?



Conclusions



Conclusions

- ▶ New fast anneal tools have revealed three dynamical regimes within existing D-Wave QPUs:

Conclusions

- ▶ New fast anneal tools have revealed three dynamical regimes within existing D-Wave QPUs:
 - ▶ coherent quantum annealing (CQA)

Conclusions

- ▶ New fast anneal tools have revealed three dynamical regimes within existing D-Wave QPUs:
 - ▶ coherent quantum annealing (CQA)
 - ▶ decoherent quantum annealing (DQA)

Conclusions

- ▶ New fast anneal tools have revealed three dynamical regimes within existing D-Wave QPUs:
 - ▶ coherent quantum annealing (CQA)
 - ▶ decoherent quantum annealing (DQA)
 - ▶ quasistatic quantum annealing

Conclusions

- ▶ New fast anneal tools have revealed three dynamical regimes within existing D-Wave QPUs:
 - ▶ coherent quantum annealing (CQA)
 - ▶ decoherent quantum annealing (DQA)
 - ▶ quasistatic quantum annealing
- ▶ The best performance on genuinely hard spin glass problems is seen near the CQA/DQA boundary.

Conclusions

- ▶ New fast anneal tools have revealed three dynamical regimes within existing D-Wave QPUs:
 - ▶ coherent quantum annealing (CQA)
 - ▶ decoherent quantum annealing (DQA)
 - ▶ quasistatic quantum annealing
- ▶ The best performance on genuinely hard spin glass problems is seen near the CQA/DQA boundary.
- ▶ The presence of different dynamical regimes will change the perceived scaling of QA.

Conclusions

- ▶ New fast anneal tools have revealed three dynamical regimes within existing D-Wave QPUs:
 - ▶ coherent quantum annealing (CQA)
 - ▶ decoherent quantum annealing (DQA)
 - ▶ quasistatic quantum annealing
- ▶ The best performance on genuinely hard spin glass problems is seen near the CQA/DQA boundary.
- ▶ The presence of different dynamical regimes will change the perceived scaling of QA.

Conclusions

- ▶ New fast anneal tools have revealed three dynamical regimes within existing D-Wave QPUs:
 - ▶ coherent quantum annealing (CQA)
 - ▶ decoherent quantum annealing (DQA)
 - ▶ quasistatic quantum annealing
- ▶ The best performance on genuinely hard spin glass problems is seen near the CQA/DQA boundary.
- ▶ The presence of different dynamical regimes will change the perceived scaling of QA.

Quo vadis?

- ▶ Higher coherence QPUs.
- ▶ Comparison to dynamical models.