

Performance des ordinateurs quantiques analogiques pour l'optimisation

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Why quantum computing? A new digital wave? A hype ...

Les promesses de l'informatique quantique pour la R&D d'EDF

Entre « informatique » et « informatique quantique », un seul mot de différence... et pourtant tout un monde les sépare : à l'échelle des composants de la matière, les lois de la physique sont particulières. Cette « étrangeté » ouvre de gigantesques possibilités pour améliorer les moyens de calcul, une opportunité sur laquelle la R&D d'EDF veille et travaille.

Dans son activité, notamment au sein de la R&D, EDF a recours à de nombreux modèles informatiques très complexes, donc gourmands en temps de calcul. C'est le cas, par exemple, de l'optimisation de la gestion de la recharge de véhicules électriques, des études probabilistes de sûreté nucléaire, de la simulation de matériaux pour étudier leur vieillissement ou encore de l'amélioration des techniques de machine learning.

Depuis 2010, les capacités de calcul démultipliées que promet l'informatique quantique font donc l'objet d'une veille active et ont donné lieu à



RiskInsight
Le blog cybersécurité des consultants Wavestone

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Informatique quantique et sécurité : menace ou opportunité ?

0 à 8 ANS | TEMPS DE LECTURE 8 MINUTES | À PARTIR DE 10€

<https://www.riskinsight-wavestone.com/2017/06/informatique-quantique-securite/>

On ouvre le capot de l'ordinateur quantique d'IBM, qui commence enfin à corriger ses erreurs.

franceinfo - Mathilde Pommerehne

Actualités | Sciences | Tech | Innovation |

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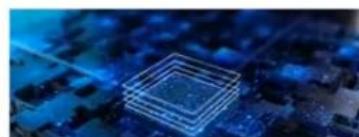
Business /

L'ordinateur quantique : la technologie disruptive de la prochaine décennie



Orbès

Forbes France



Pourtant, en plus de vous proposer du contenu adapté à

S.
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média



La Russie a son premier ordinateur quantique : quel impact sur la guerre ?

à 10 min | 29 juillet 2020 | 4 minutes de lecture | Informatique & Sécurité

vous donne les perspectives d'avenir pour l'ordinateur quantique de nos jours, mais aussi le danger qu'il pose pour la sécurité nationale. Des chercheurs de communication classique pensent que l'ordinateur quantique devrait être démantelé. Mais c'est ce que ne croient pas les experts russes. Leur analyse démontre que l'ordinateur quantique russe est capable de déchiffrer les codes cryptés les plus complexes.

<http://www.institut-montaigne.org/>

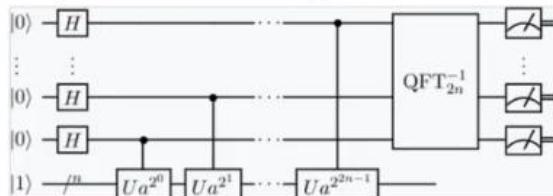
Quantum machines: 2 families

Universal quantum gates

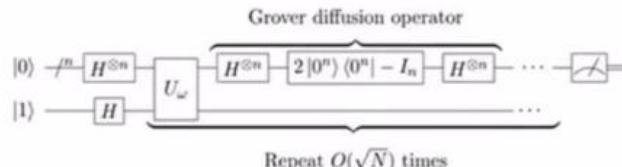
- Google/IBM etc <= 127 qubits

- Algo :

- Shor (Shor, 1994) factorize an integer N in time $((\log N)^3)$



- Grover (Grover, 1996) quadratic acceleration to find a value



- QAOA (Farhi et al., 2014) Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm

Quantum annealing

- D-Wave/qilimanjaro >= 5000 qubits

- Algo :

- focus on a particular Hamiltonian → Ising model

$$\mathcal{H}_P = \sum_i h_i \sigma_i^z + \sum_{(ij)} J_{i,j} \sigma_i^z \sigma_j^z$$

What is quantum annealing?

How does it work?

How is it programmed?

What is its performance?

Machine quantique analogique

- It is a machine specialized in solving a difficult NP-optimization problem.
- Using an algorithm similar to a simulated → (meta)heuristic annealing to quickly solve complex problem classes (optimization problems, machine learning problems, or operations research problems) inspired by statistical physics.
- D-Wave is thus a kind of optimization oracle for the typical machine problem (spin glasses) using a quantum phenomenon.



15 millions de dollars pour l'ordinateur quantique
D-Wave 2000Q

D-Wave Systems a annoncé hier la disponibilité générale du 2000Q un ordinateur quantique conçu pour la recherche publique, soit deux fois plus que son système précédent. Une entreprise de cryptographie a déjà passé commande. Prix de revendeur : 15 millions de dollars.

Question :

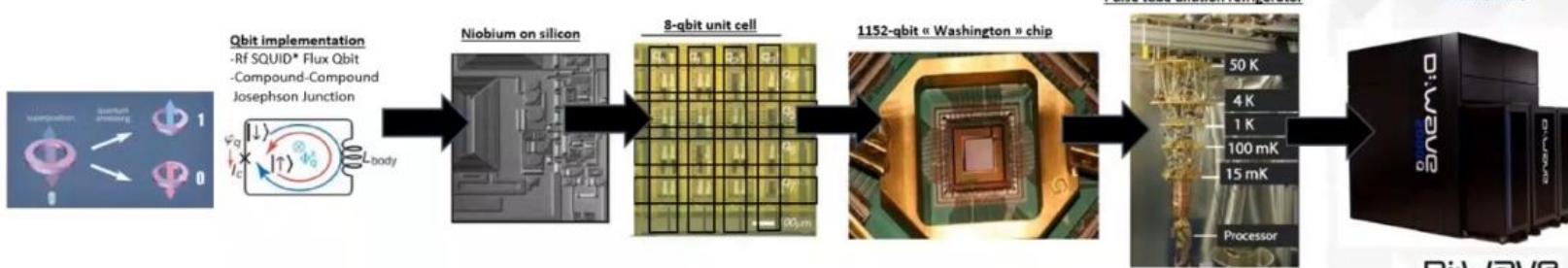
- Behavior / Performance on a problem known to be difficult to anneal (acceleration factor between QA and SA)



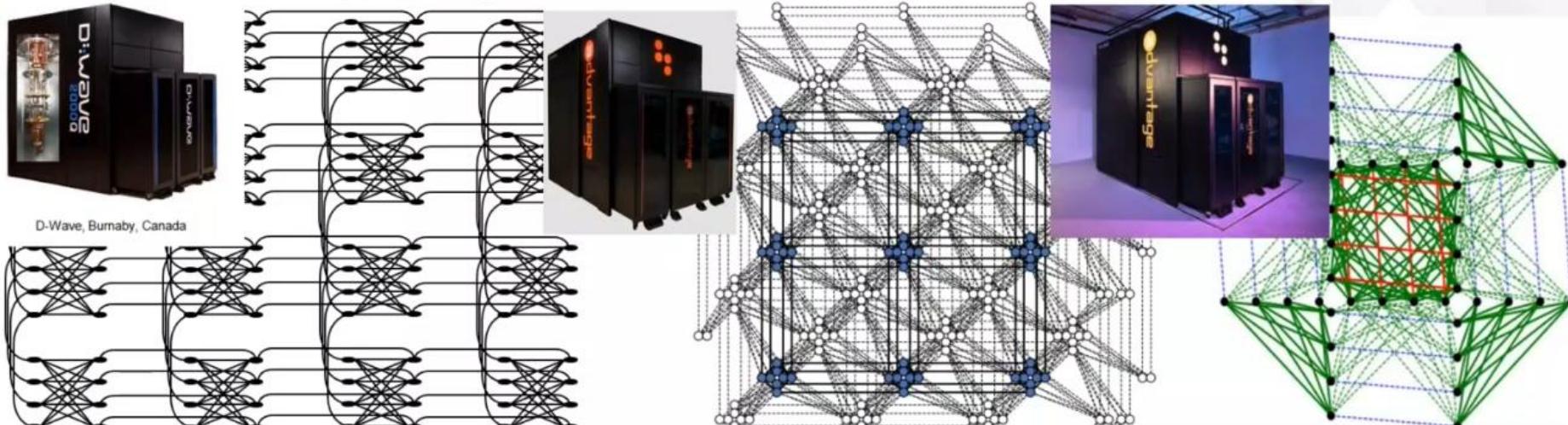
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D-Wave QPU architecture: topologies

QPU :



D-Wave 2000Q/Advantage/Advantage2.0 → more 2000/5600/7000 qubits



From the machine to the Ising model

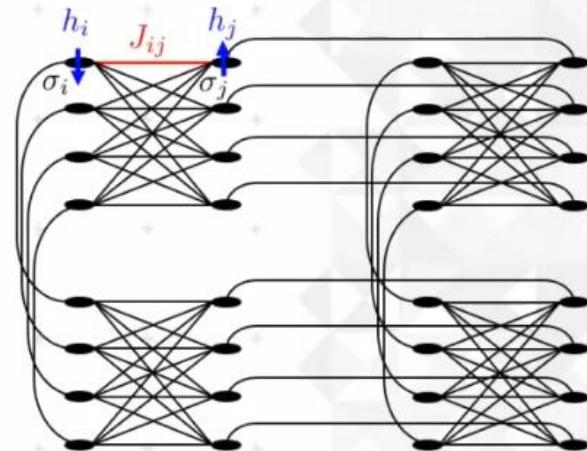
- D-Wave systems are based on a quantum annealing process whose aim is to minimize Ising's Hamiltonian :

$$\mathcal{H}_P = \sum_i h_i \sigma_i^z + \sum_{(ij)} J_{i,j} \sigma_i^z \sigma_j^z$$

h External field

J spin coupling interaction matrix

σ spin vector (or qubit) of values {-1, 1} → variable for which the energy of the system is minimized



- Input :** The values of the **h**-weights (qubits) and **J**-weights (connections) for each qubit and mapped on the Chimera graph.
- Execute a quantitative/adiabatic annealing → The result should be the lowest energy state (lowest energy) of the HP problem.
- Output :** The spin of each qubit is measured at the end of the process → This set of spins defines the lowest energy state found.

Chimera graph 2 x 2 → 32 qubits (**h**) / 80 coupling (**J**)

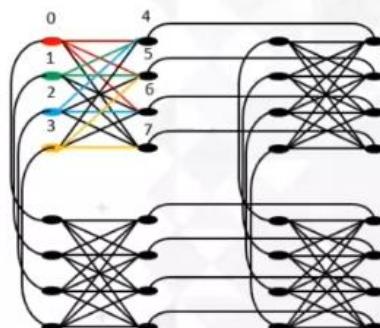
■ QUBO integration on D-Wave and limitation

■ Integrating the QUBO matrix into the internal graph of physical qubits

- Directly integrable approach (fictitious example) :

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	17	0	0	0	-5	2	-21	0
1	0	17	0	0	-16	-1	0	9
2	0	0	17	0	-1	0	4	0
3	0	0	0	17	0	16	0	8
4	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17

No problem for D-Wave!



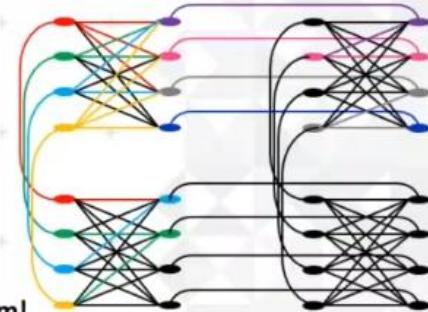
1 variable → N qubits

Not enough connections between qubits (hi) → maximum 6!

- Variable 1,2,5,7 duplicated 3 times
- Variable 0,3,4,6 duplicated 2 times
- Total number of connections: 15
- Total number of qubits used: 20

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	17	0	4	0	-5	2	-21	0
1	0	17	0	-2	-16	-1	0	9
2	0	0	17	0	-1	0	4	0
3	0	0	0	17	9	16	-1	8
4	0	0	0	0	17	-6	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	-12
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17

Several physical qubits are ONE variable of the problem!



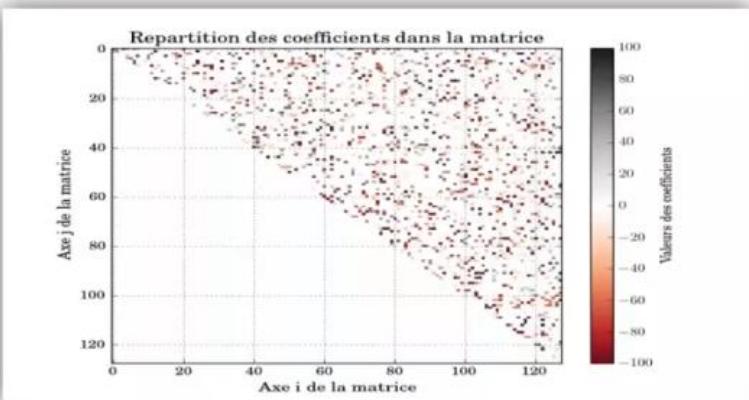
If the graph induced by the matrix's non-zero couplings is not isomorphic to Chimera's graph
 → it is necessary to duplicate the variable(s) on several physical qubits!

■ Limitation (next)

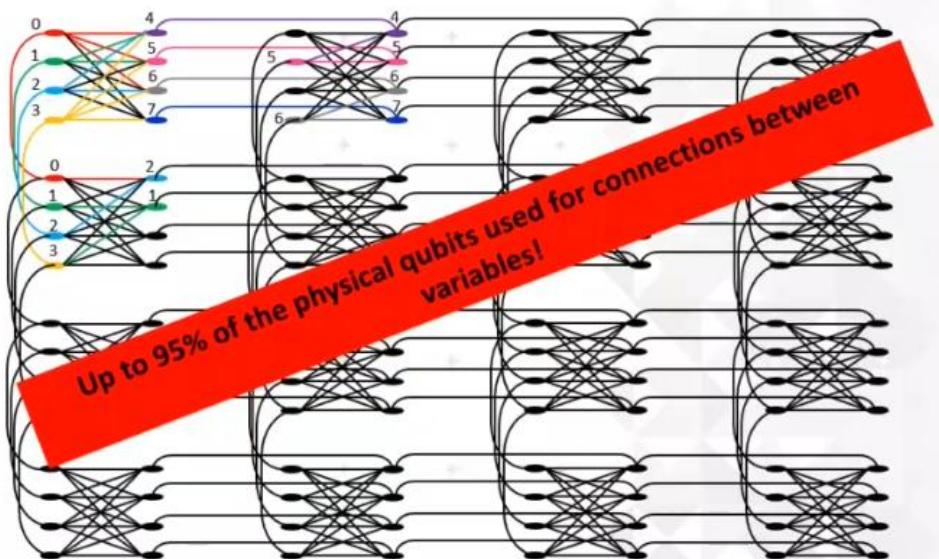
■ Integrating the QUBO matrix into the internal graph of physical qubits

 1 variable → 1 qubit

Total number of connections: 384 edges!



$128 h_i$ (qubits) + $8128 J_{ij}$ (terms)



Chimera Graph 4x4 → 128 qubits

The topology represents only 4% (worst case) of the total number of couplers needed to integrate the matrix.

Problem definition

Matching problem on a general graph :

Goal: select a set of edges that gives a **matching** in order to maximize the number of vertices covered

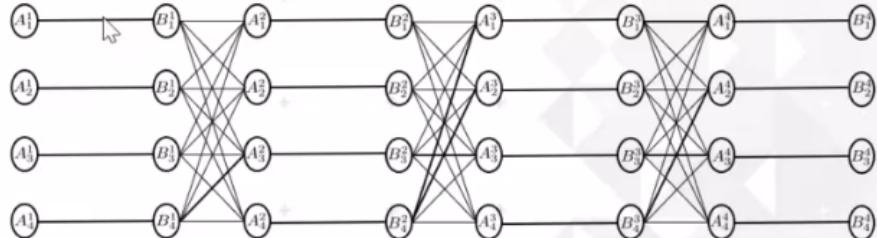
Polynomial Problem

Maximum matching problem :

[sasaki-1988] → Special cases to require an **exponential** number of iterations to reach an optimal solution

→ (trivial to solve algorithmically)

→ And even to the eye



Vertices A not connected to each other and idem for vertices B

Number of vertices: $O(n^3)$

Number of edges: $O(n+1)^3$

Number of edges in an optimal solution: $O(n^2)$

→ It's hard for simulated annealing

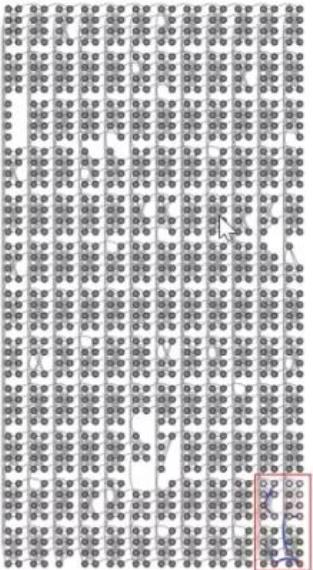
Objective: Compare QA to SA

Instance on D-Wave

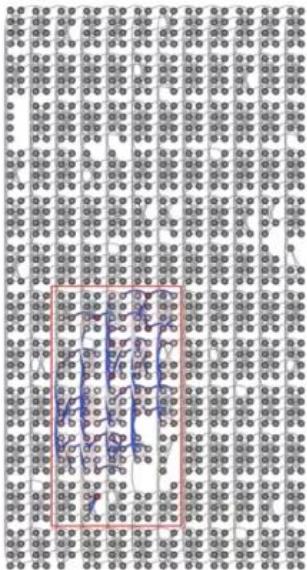


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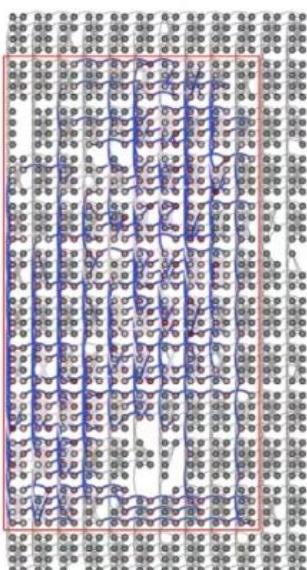
- G_1 -



- G_2 -



- G_3 -



- G_4 -



8 variables

16 qubits physiques $\rightarrow \sim 2\%$

Moy. dup. : 2.0

12 coefficients non 0

27 variables

100 qubits physiques $\rightarrow \sim 10\%$

Moy. dup. : 3.7

72 coefficients non 0

64 variables

431 qubits physiques $\rightarrow \sim 40\%$

Moy. dup. : 6.7

240 coefficients non 0

125 variables

951 qubits physiques $\rightarrow \sim 87\%$

Moy. dup. : 7.6

600 coefficients non 0



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with several code cells. The code is written in Python and uses the D-Wave API to solve a Max-Cut problem. It includes imports for numpy, dimod, and DWaveSystem, defines a graph with 5 nodes, creates a BinaryQuadraticModel, solves it using an exact solver, and then uses simulated annealing and a quantum annealer (Advantage_system1.1) to find an approximate solution. The notebook also includes a cell for printing the solution.

```
import numpy as np
# Importer methodes pour definir entre autres un modele ISING
import dimod
# On importe les librairies de DWAVE
from dwave.system.samplers import DWaveSampler
from dwave.system.composites import EmbeddingComposite
# Resolution du Max-Cut Problem sur une petite instance.
# On definit un graphe simple avec cinq noeuds.
J = {(0,1):1,(0,2):1,(1,2):1,(1,3):1,(2,4):1,(3,4):1}
h = {}
model = dimod.BinaryQuadraticModel(h, J, 0.0, dimod.SPIN)
print("The model that we are going to solve is:")
print(model)
print()

# On mette le modele dans la structure associe.
model = dimod.BinaryQuadraticModel(h, J, 0.0, dimod.SPIN)
# On affiche le modele
print("Le modele resolu est le suivant :")
print(model)
print()

## RESOLUTION EXACTE
# On retour de maniere exact, sans result quantique
from dimod.reference.samplers import ExactSolver
sampler = ExactSolver()
solution = sampler.sample(model)
print("Resultat de la resolution exact (solution optimale)")
print(solution)
print()

## RESOLUTION APPROCHEE
## Recuit simule pour ordinateur classique
sampler = dimod.SimulatedAnnealingSampler()
response = sampler.sample(model, num_reads=10)
print("The solution with simulated annealing is")
print(response)
print()

## RESOLUTION APPROCHEE
## Recuit quantique sur Machine DWAVE
sampler = EmbeddingComposite(DWaveSampler(solver='Advantage_system1.1'))
sampler_name = sampler.properties['child_properties'][['chip_id']]
response = sampler.sample(model, num_reads=5000)
print("The solution obtained by D-Wave's quantum annealer",sampler_name,"is")
print(response)
print()
```

Solve a problem on D-Wave machine ?

Direct resolution
online terminal displaying the result

easy no ?

The terminal window displays the results of the quantum annealing process. It shows the solution obtained by D-Wave's quantum annealer Advantage_system1.1. The output includes the energy levels, number of occurrences, and chain values for each spin variable. The terminal also indicates the number of rows (6), samples (5000), and variables (5).

```
The solution obtained by D-Wave's quantum annealer Advantage_system1.1 is
  0  1  2  3  4  energy num oc. chain_
0 -1 +1 +1 -1 +1   -4.0    1398    0.0
1 +1 -1 -1 +1 -1   -4.0    1029    0.0
2 -1 +1 +1 -1 -1   -4.0    1487    0.0
3 +1 -1 -1 +1 +1   -4.0    1084    0.0
4 -1 +1 +1 +1 -1   -2.0      1    0.0
5 +1 -1 -1 -1 +1   -2.0      1    0.0
['SPIN', 6 rows, 5000 samples, 5 variables]
```

RESULTS ON $G_1 / G_2 / G_3 / G_4$

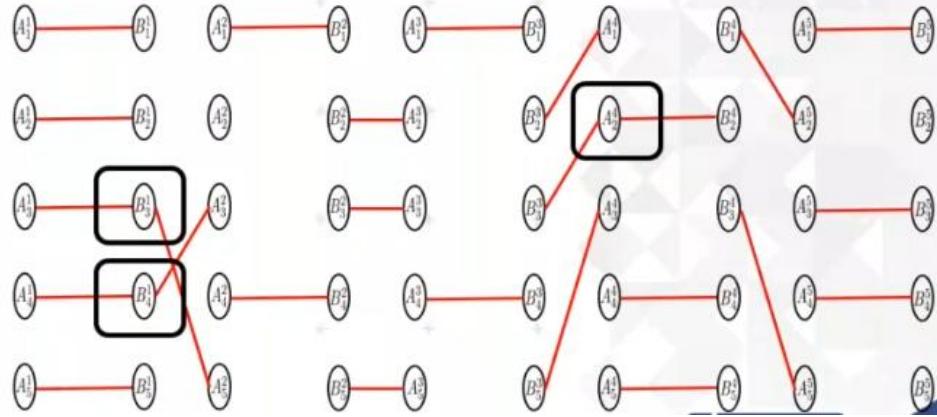
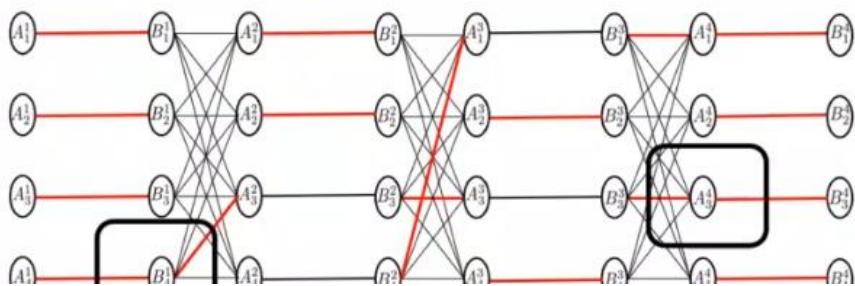
Results :

- G1 : Optimal solution more 9600 times.
- G2 : Optimal solution 662 times → 6% success rate
- G3 : Difference with the lowest cost solution found is about 15% (-1810 for -2064)
- G4 : Difference with the lowest cost solution found is about 10% (-5527 for -6275)
- the smallest instances are trivially solved but not the biggest ones

		sans vote				
	opt.	best	worst	mean	median	stdev
G_1	-68	-68	-9	-66.8	-68	4.6
G_2	-495	-495	-29	-398.2	-388	48.1
G_3	-2064	-1810	-505	-1454.8	-1548	157.7
G_4	-6275	-5527	-2507	-4609.9	-4675	346.5

Observation of results :

- Best solution found for G3 / G4 not a matching
- D-Wave does not get the optimal solution





Résultats on Advantage

Advantage4.1 (Peg.)

5627 qubits

	#var.	#qubits	#Opt.	Opt.	Best	Worst	Mean	Median	Stdev
G1	8	8	1000	-68	-68	-68	-68	-68	0
G2	27	49	80	-495	-495	-225	-389.2	-387	34.5
G3	64	174	0	-2064	-1937 (x3)	-916	-1565.5	-1553	137.8
G4	125	471	0	-6275	-5278	-2782	-4268.9	-4278	370.4
G5	216	1033	0	-15588	-12134	-6527	-9629.3	-9549	912.3
G6	343	2372	0	-33663	-23383	-8301	-16299.9	-16528	2286.4
G7	512	4186	0	-65600	-40019	-11361	-27278.3	-27734	4645.5

G3 → ~6%.
G4 → ~16%
G5 → ~22%
G6 → ~31%
G7 → ~39%

Results on Advantage Identical to D2000Q ?
From 6 connections to 15!

Question1 : need post-processing? If yes → Constraint(s): fast (keeps the quantum advantage) and gives a **valid** solution!

Question 2 : Is it possible to improve results?

Is it possible to improve results?

The examples below use the following setup:

```
>>> from dwave.system import DwaveSampler, LeapHybridSampler, LeapHybridCQMSampler
>>> pegasus_sampler = DwaveSampler(solver={'topology_type': 'pegasus'})
>>> chimera_sampler = DwaveSampler(solver={'topology_type': 'chimera'})
>>> hybrid_bqm_sampler = LeapHybridSampler()
>>> hybrid_cqm_sampler = LeapHybridCQMSampler()
```

- anneal_offset_ranges
- anneal_offset_step
- anneal_offset_step_phi0
- annealing_time_range
- beta_range
- category
- chip_id
- couplers
- default_annealing_time
- default_beta
- default_programming_thermalization
- default_readout_thermalization
- extended_j_range
- h_gain_schedule_range
- h_range
- j_range
- max_anneal_schedule_points
- max_h_gain_schedule_points
- maximum_number_of_biases
- maximum_number_of_constraints
- maximum_number_of_quadratic_variables
- maximum_number_of_variables
- maximum_time_limit hrs
- minimum_time_limit
- minimum_time_limit s
- num_biases_multiplier
- num_constraints_multiplier
- num_qubits
- num_reads_range
- num_variables_multiplier
- parameters
- per_qubit_coupling_range
- problem_run_duration_range
- programming_thermalization_range

```
#####
##### partie 2 : dwave_leap #####
#####

import dwave_sapi2
from dwave_sapi2.remote import RemoteConnection
from dwave_sapi2.core import solve_ising, solve_qubo

url = 'https://cloud.dwavesys.com/sapi/'
token = 'DEV-32b473f753f4641ca3e87d4318f325295665204d'

# create a remote connection
conn = RemoteConnection(url, token)

# get the solver
solver = conn.get_solver('DW_2000Q_6')
#solver = conn.get_solver('Advantage_system4.1')

params = { "num_reads": 1000, "Max_answers": 1000, "answer_mode": "histogram", "auto_scale": True, "annealing_time": 20}, "num_spin_reversal_trans": 1000

# solve QUBO problem with parameters
answer = solve_qubo(solver, QUBO, **params)
print("\n")
print("Energie:", answer["energies"])
print("Nb occurrences:", answer["num_occurrences"])

i = 0
count = 0
while (answer["energies"][i]*(norma) <= -60) :
    count = count + answer["num_occurrences"][i]
    i = i + 1

print([energie*(norma) for energie in answer["energies"]])

print("Taux de réussite : " + str(float(count)/sum(answer["num_occurrences"])))

print("Energie moyenne : " + str(sum([answer["energies"][i] * answer["num_occurrences"][i] for i in range (len(answer["energies"]))]) / sum(answer["num_occurrences"])*(norma)))
```

First observation

Solutions without topologie

		opt.	best	worst	mean	median	stdev
G_1	n	-68	-68	-68	-68	-68	0
	$n^{1.5}$	-68	-68	-68	-68	-68	0
	n^2	-68	-68	-68	-68	-68	0
G_2	n	-495	-495	-495	-495	-495	0
	$n^{1.5}$	-495	-495	-495	-495	-495	0
	n^2	-495	-495	-495	-495	-495	0
G_3	n	-2064	-2064	-1810	-2004.7	-2064	79.9
	$n^{1.5}$	-2064	-2064	-2064	-2064	-2064	0
	n^2	-2064	-2064	-2064	-2064	-2064	0
G_4	n	-6275	-6275	-5528	-5785.3	-5777	178.9
	$n^{1.5}$	-6275	-6275	-6026	-6241.8	-6275	86.1
	n^2	-6275	-6275	-6275	-6275	-6275	0

Paramètres Annealing : - Standard cooling time of the form $T_{k+1} = 0.95T_k$
 - Stop annealing at $T < 10^{-3}$.
 - Number of iterations of the Metropolis algorithm
 → For each k to T = cst and n: number of variables in QUBO.

For **n iterations** per temperature plateau: Lower quality results → standard solutions.

For **n^2 iterations** per plateau: Results of much better quality, but with a much longer computing time.

Better performance simulated annealing

Worst solutions over 30 cycles: Almost always better than D-Wave over 10,000 cycles.

Asymptotic regime of the exponential number of iterations of Sasaki & Hajek's theorem not reached with annealing (sol. Opt. reached for G4)

Instances small enough to remain easy to anneal in the conventional way

Unduplicated resolved instances for comparison with D-Wave

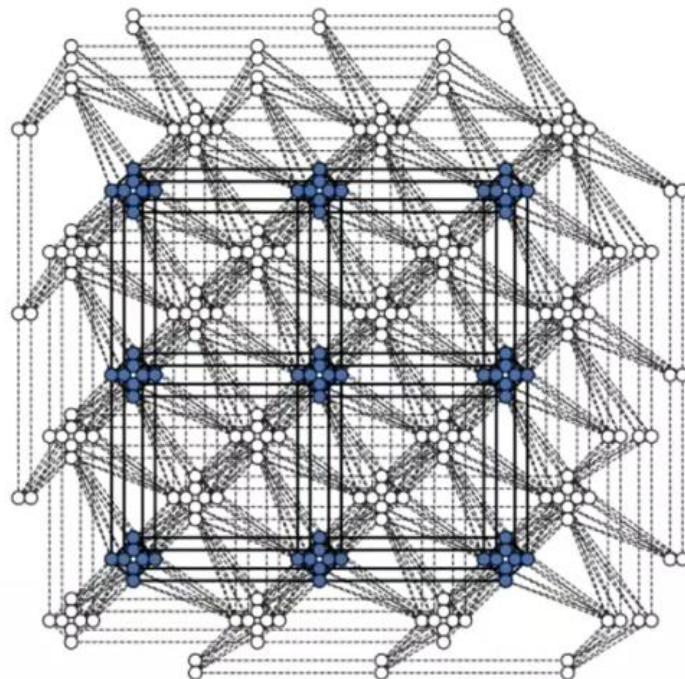
■ Second observation : topological bias

■ Solutions with topology (Chim. & Peg.)

		opt.	best	worst	mean	median
G_4 (Chim.)	n	-6275	-2213	3662	1453.9	1401.0
	$n^{1.5}$	-6275	-4526	-2654	-3585.6	-3699.8
	n^2	-6275	-5028	-4027	-4473.1	-4527.0
D-Wave		-6275	-5025	-3551	-4447.7	-4525
G_4 (Peg.)	n	-6275	-3930	-785	-2609.3	-2708.5
	$n^{1.5}$	-6275	-5028	-3580	-4305.5	-4281.0
	n^2	-6275	-5278	-4530	-5035.9	-5028.0

■ Topology of interconnections between 15 qubits

	#var.	#qubits (Chim.)	#qubits (Peg.)
G_1	8	16	8
G_2	27	100	46
G_3	64	431	164
G_4	125	958	513



- Results on D-Wave **competitive** with those of SA.
- Duplicate instances are **much more difficult** to resolve than non-duplicate instances on SA.
- The denser topology of Pegasus leads to **smaller duplicated** QUBOs and gives better (but not optimal) results.

Conclusion and perspectives ?

Difficult problem for simulated and quantum annealing

First benchmark on a D-Wave

With topology → Similar results between D-Wave and SA.

The constraints imposed by the graph show that SA and QA cannot solve the problem!

Low quality results

The need to duplicate qubits strongly limits the size of accessible problems.

Necessity of post-treatments

Duplication errors ☹

not representing a valid solution

Sparse topology

Need more connections between qubits → mapping denser and larger problems!

[ACM-CF] « ***On the limitations of the Chimera graph topology in using analog quantum computers*** », in « ACM International Conference on Computing Frontiers » 2019, Alghero, Sardinia, Italy.

[ICCS] « **Revisiting old combinatorial beasts in the quantum age : quantum annealing versus maximal matching** », in « INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCE » (ICCS 2020 - Quantum Computing Workshop).

[ISVLSI] « **Operational Quantum Annealers are Cursed by Their Qubits InterconnectionTopologies** », in « 1st International Workshop on Quantum Computing : Circuits Systems Automation and Applications » (QC-CSAA) (ISVLSI2020 - Quantum Workshop).

[SN] « **Benchmarking quantum annealing against "hard" instances of the bipartite matching problem** », in Special issue for Springer journals (SN Computer Science).