

# Efficiently Embedding QUBO Problems on Adiabatic Quantum Computers

**Prasanna Date**

<https://prasannadate.github.io>

PhD Candidate  
Department of Computer Science  
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (RPI)

*Advisor: Prof. Chris Carothers*

[datep@rpi.edu](mailto:datep@rpi.edu)

ASTRO Intern (Jan-Aug, 2018)  
Computational Data Analytics (CDA) Group  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL)

*Mentor: Dr. Robert Patton*

[datep@ornl.gov](mailto:datep@ornl.gov)

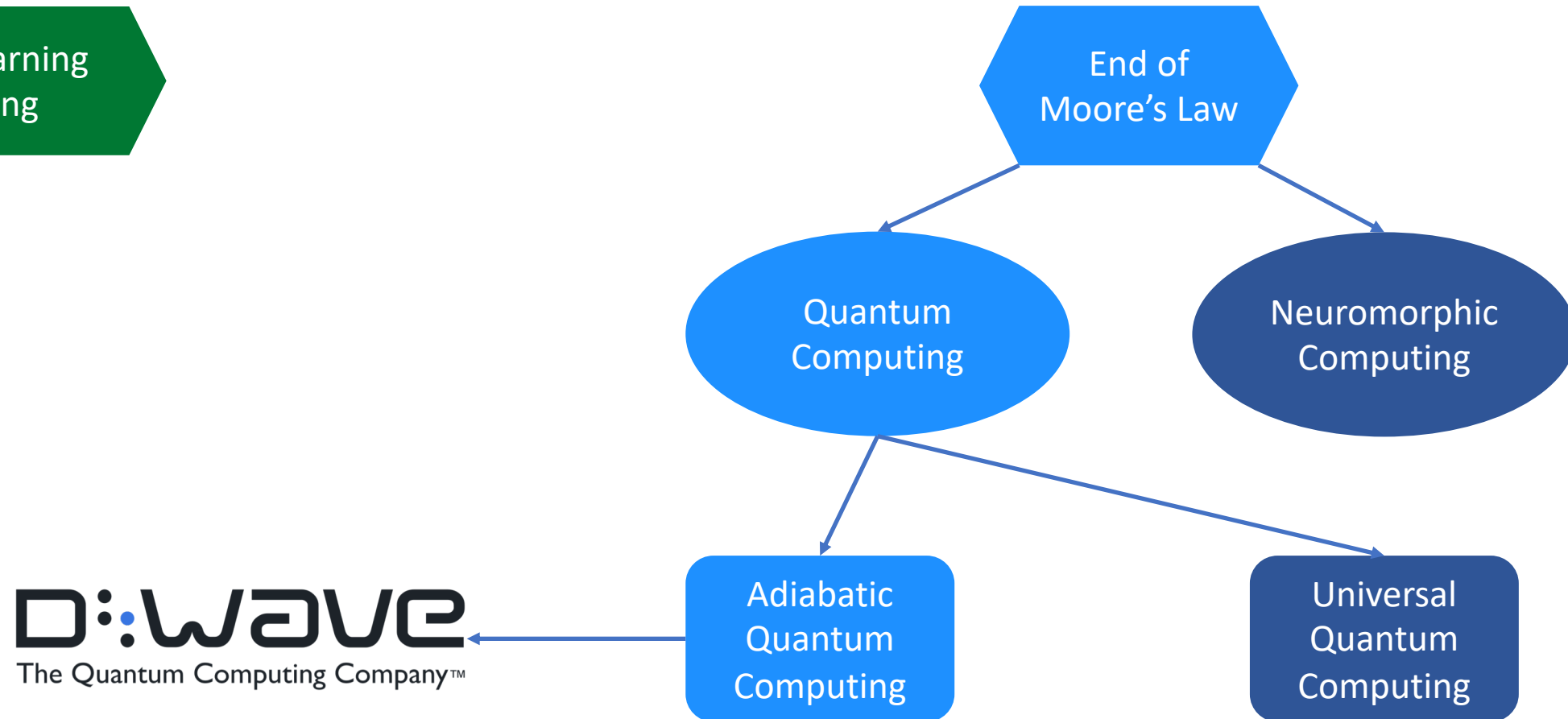


**Rensselaer**

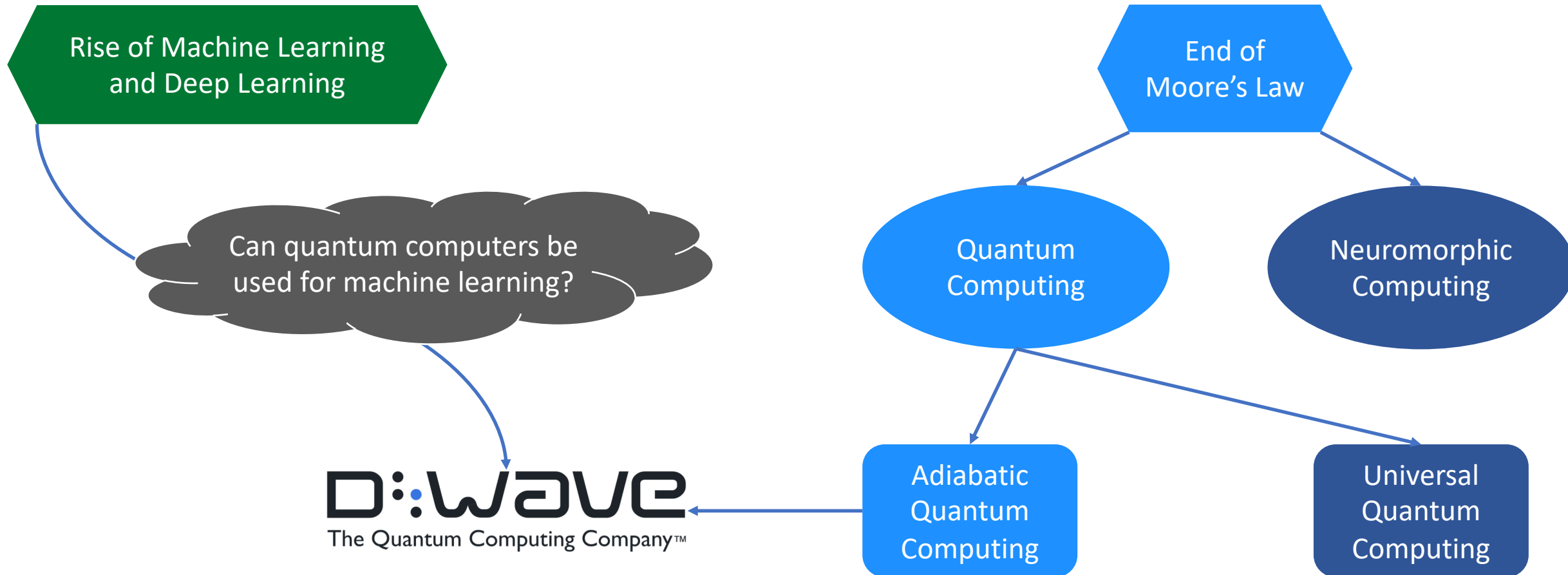


# Quantum Computing with D-Wave

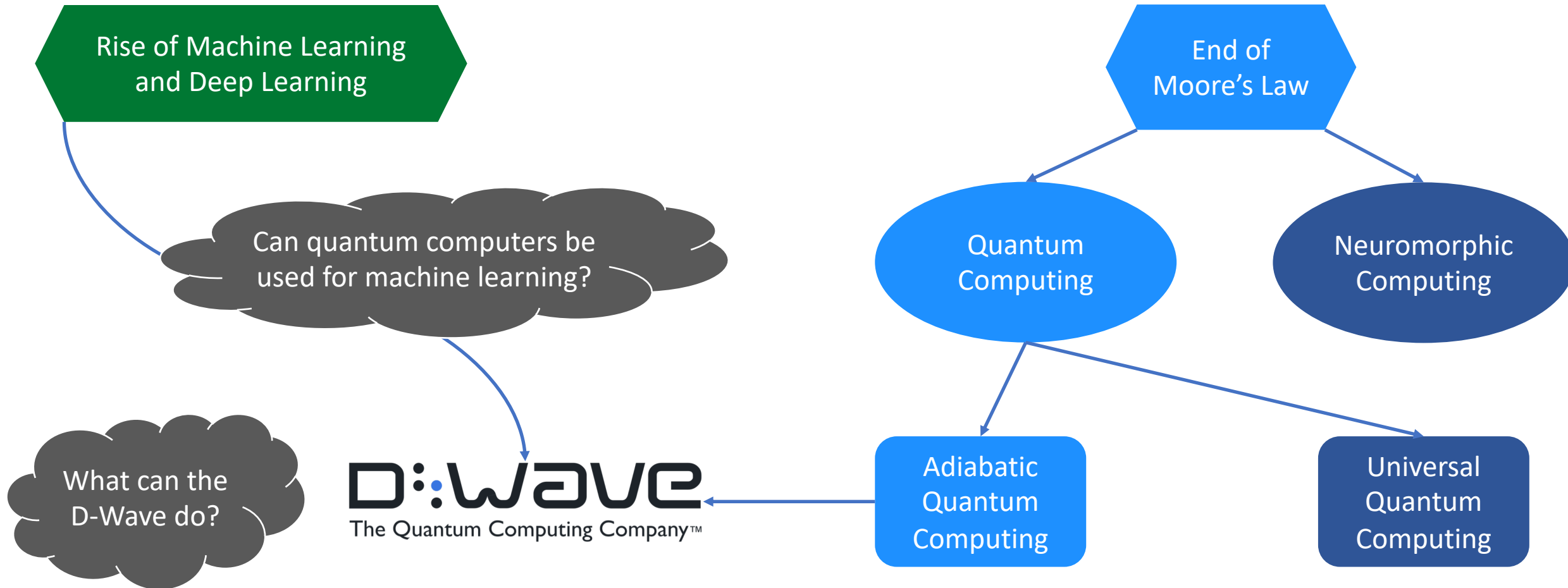
Rise of Machine Learning  
and Deep Learning



# Quantum Computing with D-Wave



# Quantum Computing with D-Wave





# The QUBO Problem

$$\min_{x \in \{-1, +1\}^N} x^T A x + x^T b + c$$

QUBO = Quadratic Unconstrained Binary Optimization

# The QUBO Problem

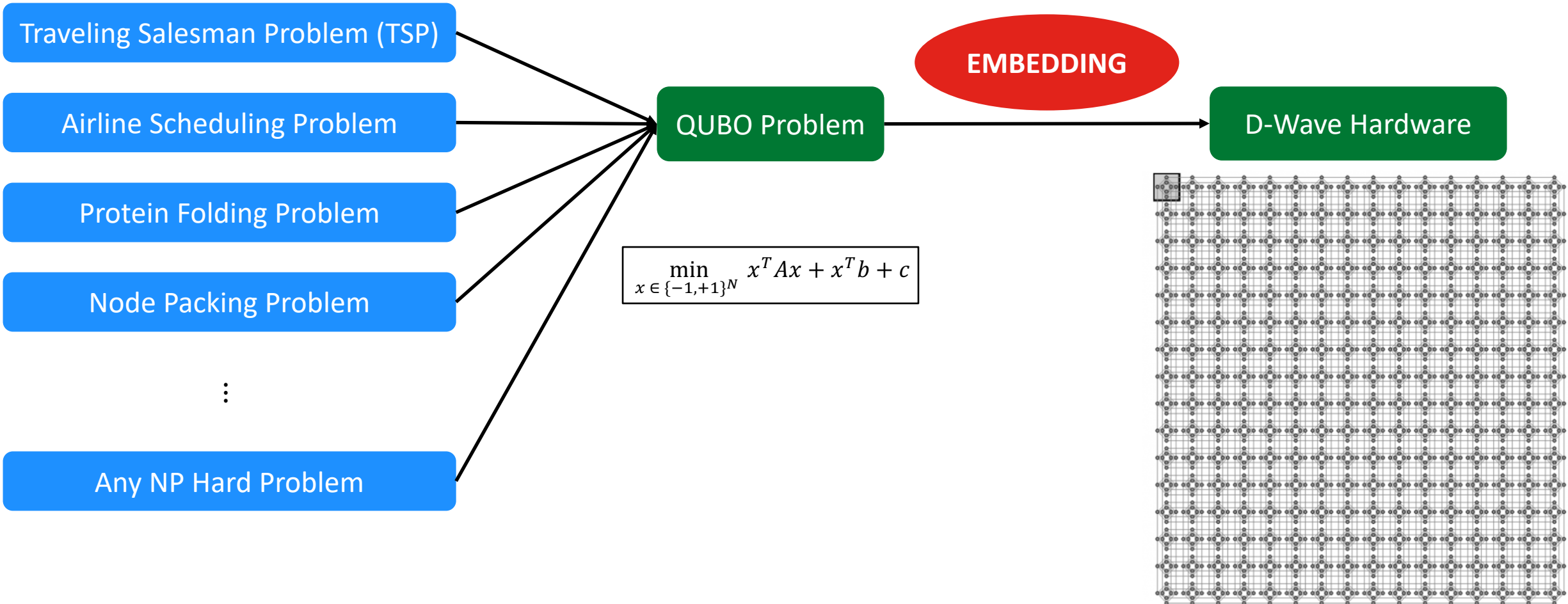
$$\min_{x \in \{-1, +1\}^N} x^T A x + b^T x + c$$

**NP Hard !!!**

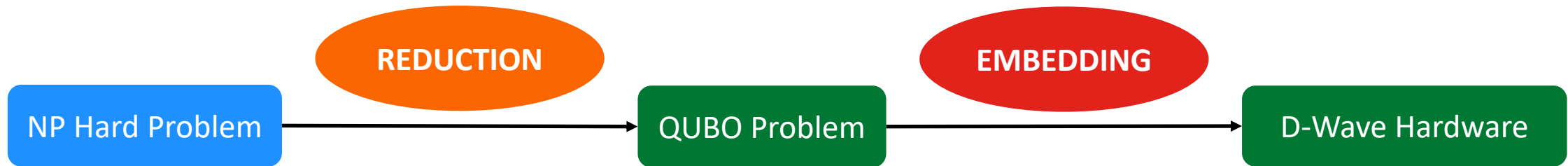
QUBO = Quadratic Unconstrained Binary Optimization

# Embedding

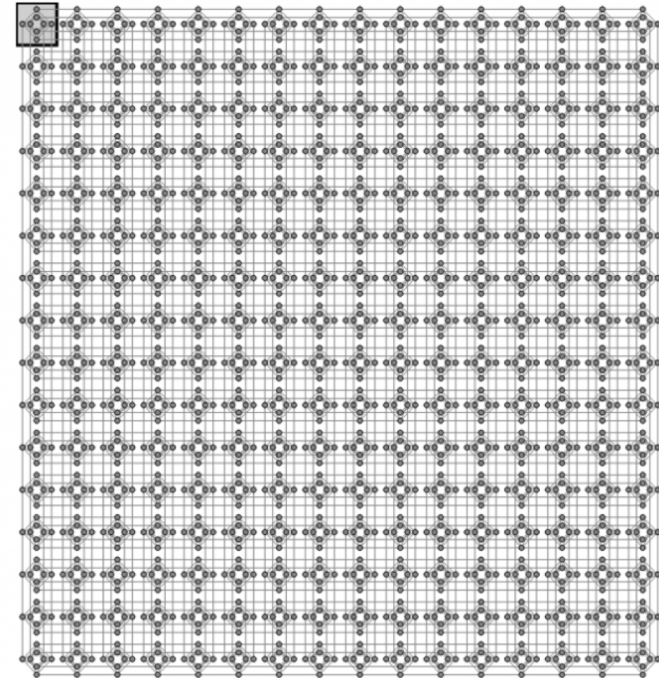
# What is Embedding?



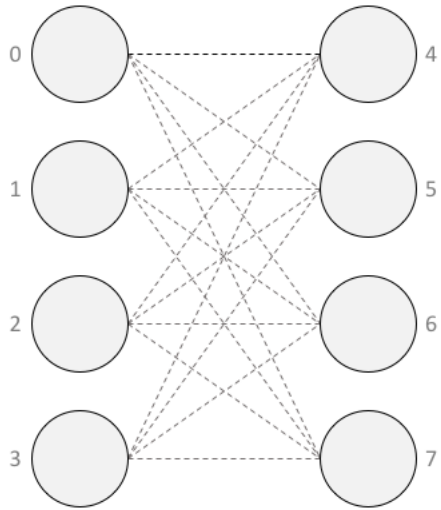
# What is Embedding?



$$\min_{x \in \{-1,+1\}^N} x^T A x + x^T b + c$$

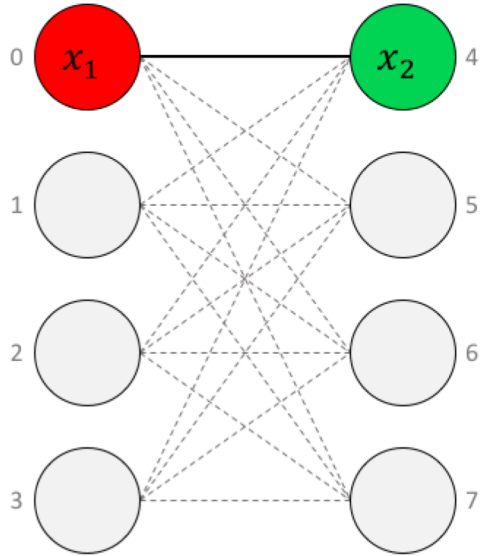


# Why is Embedding hard?



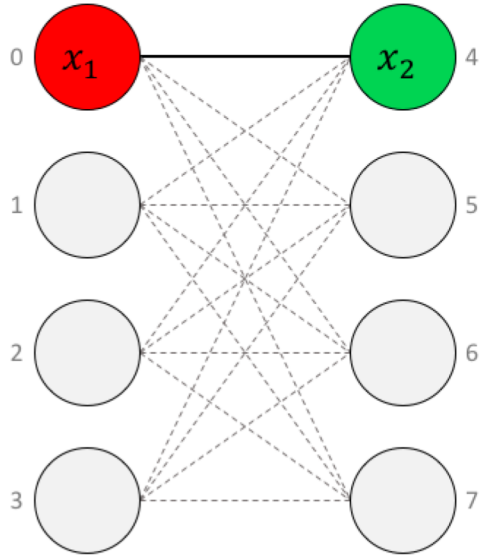
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Why is Embedding hard?

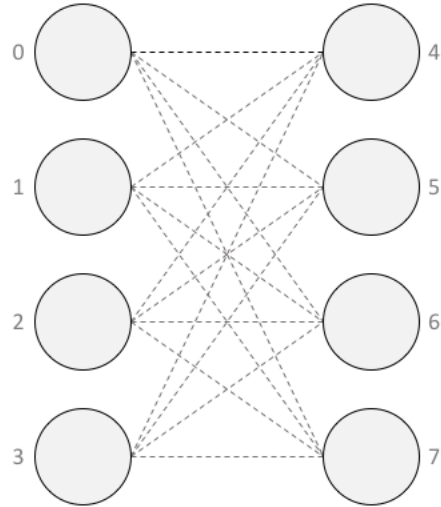


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Why is Embedding hard?



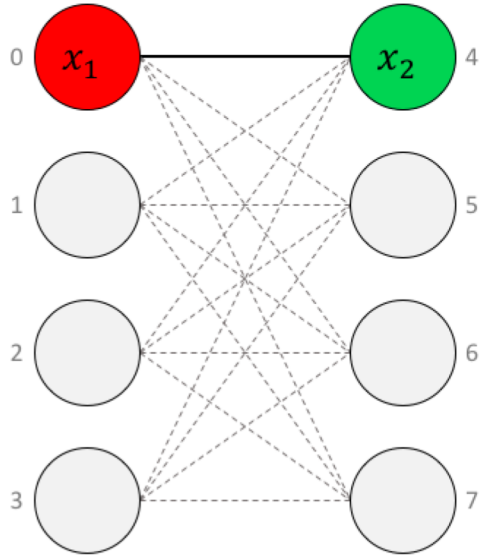
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



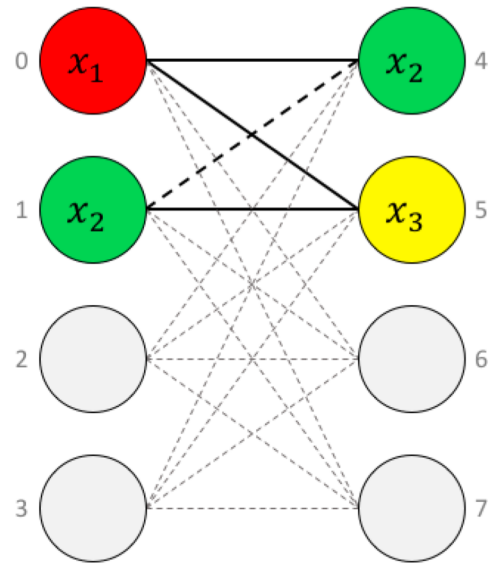
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Why is Embedding hard?

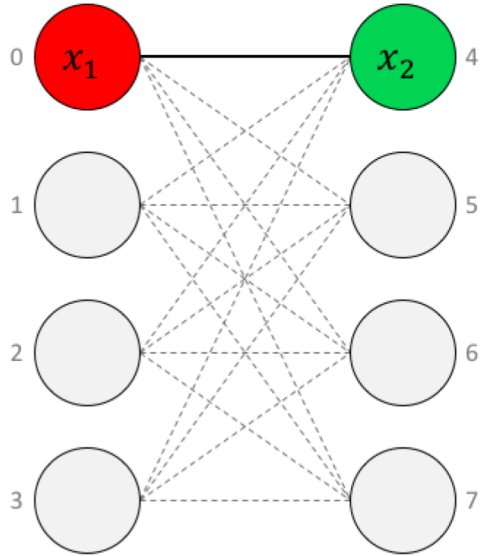


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

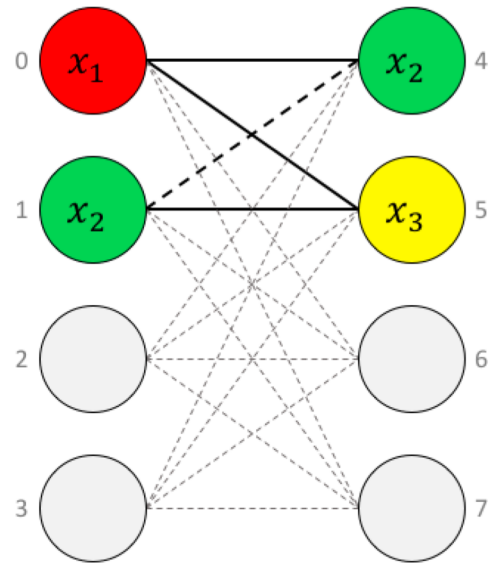


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

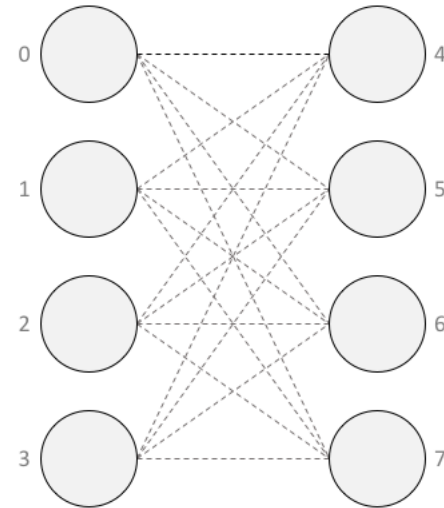
# Why is Embedding hard?



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

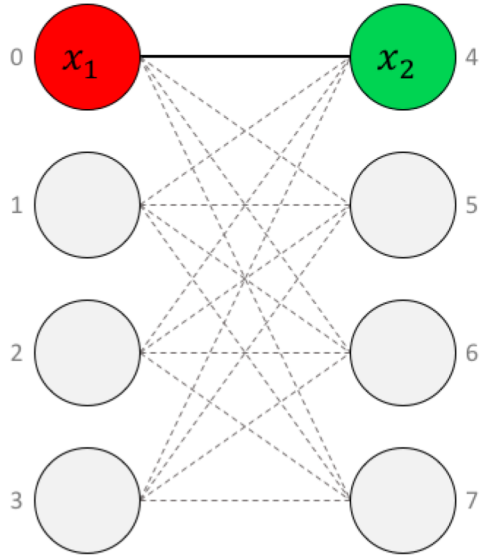


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

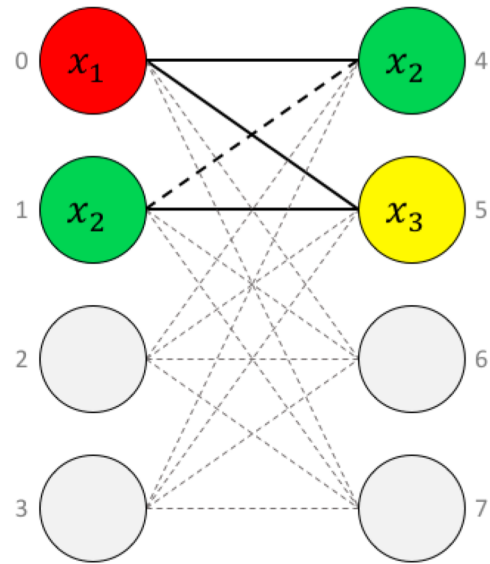


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 13 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 23 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 34 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

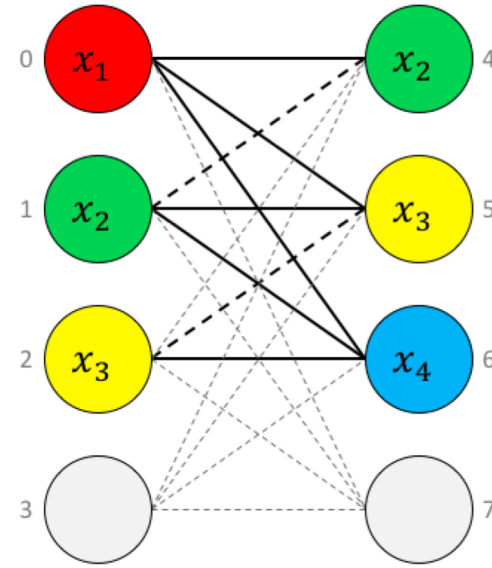
# Why is Embedding hard?



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

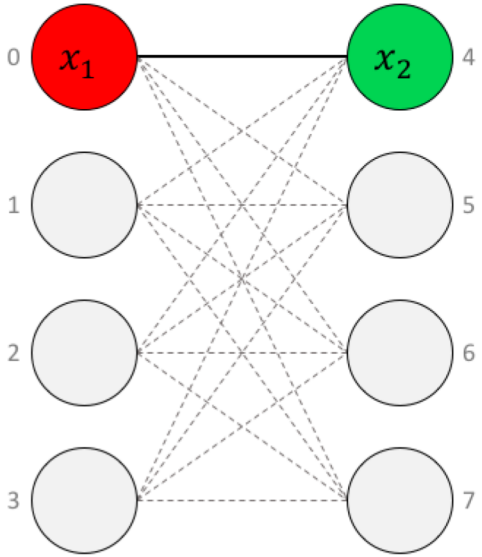


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

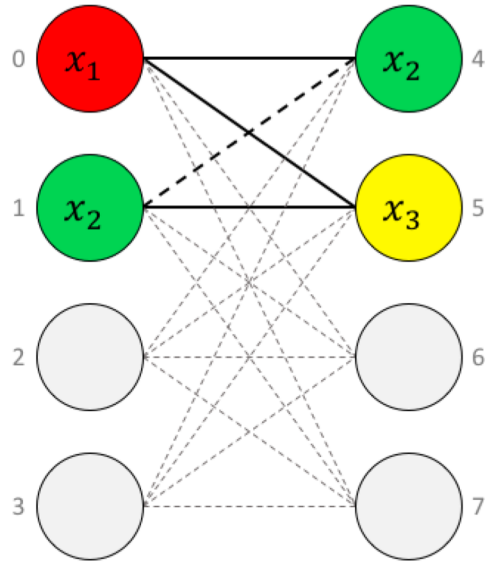


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 13 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 23 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 34 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

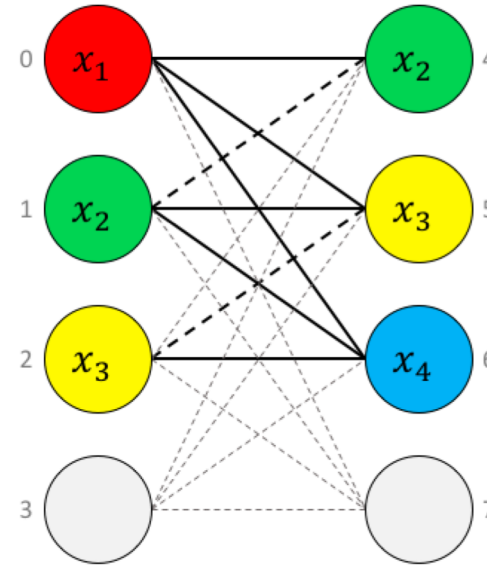
# Why is Embedding hard?



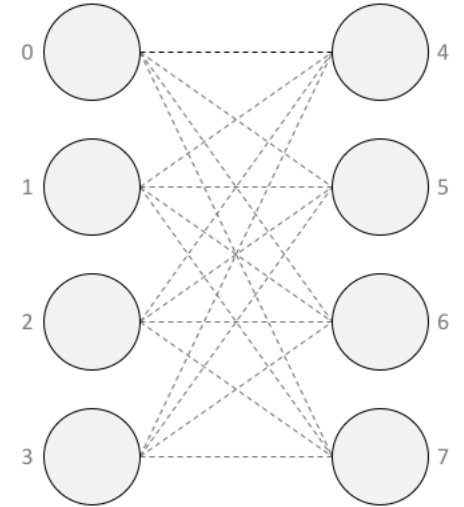
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

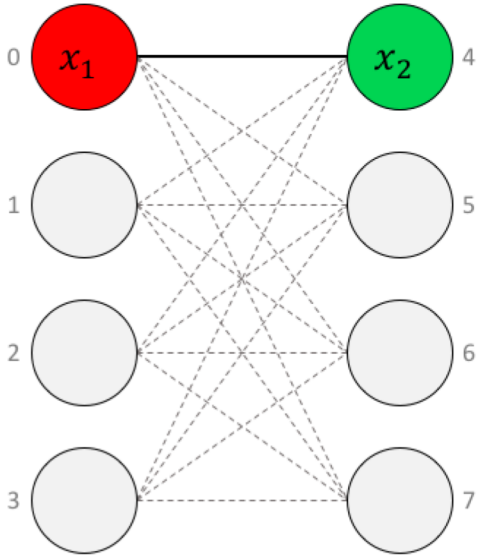


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 13 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 23 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 34 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

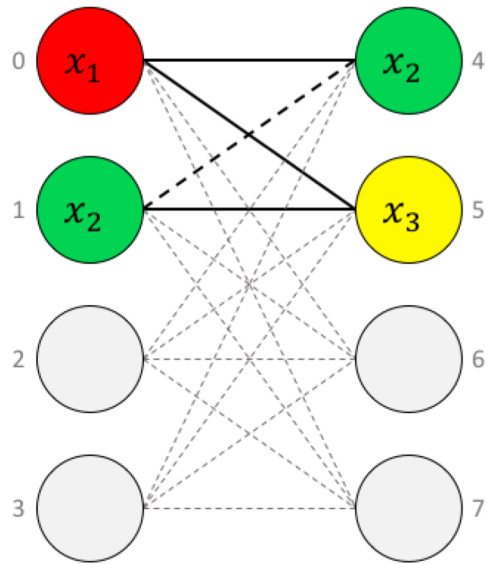


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 23 & 24 & 25 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 34 & 35 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 45 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

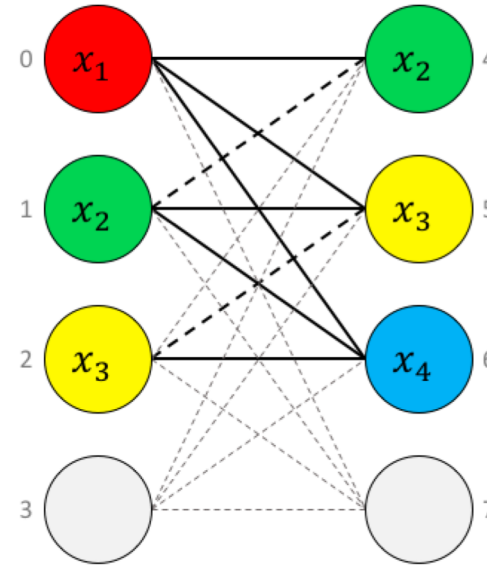
# Why is Embedding hard?



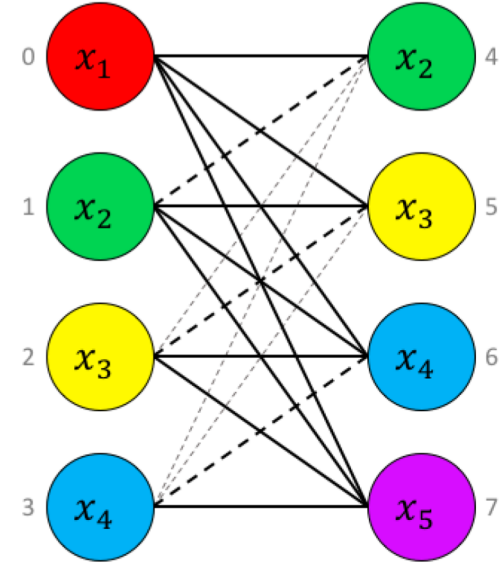
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



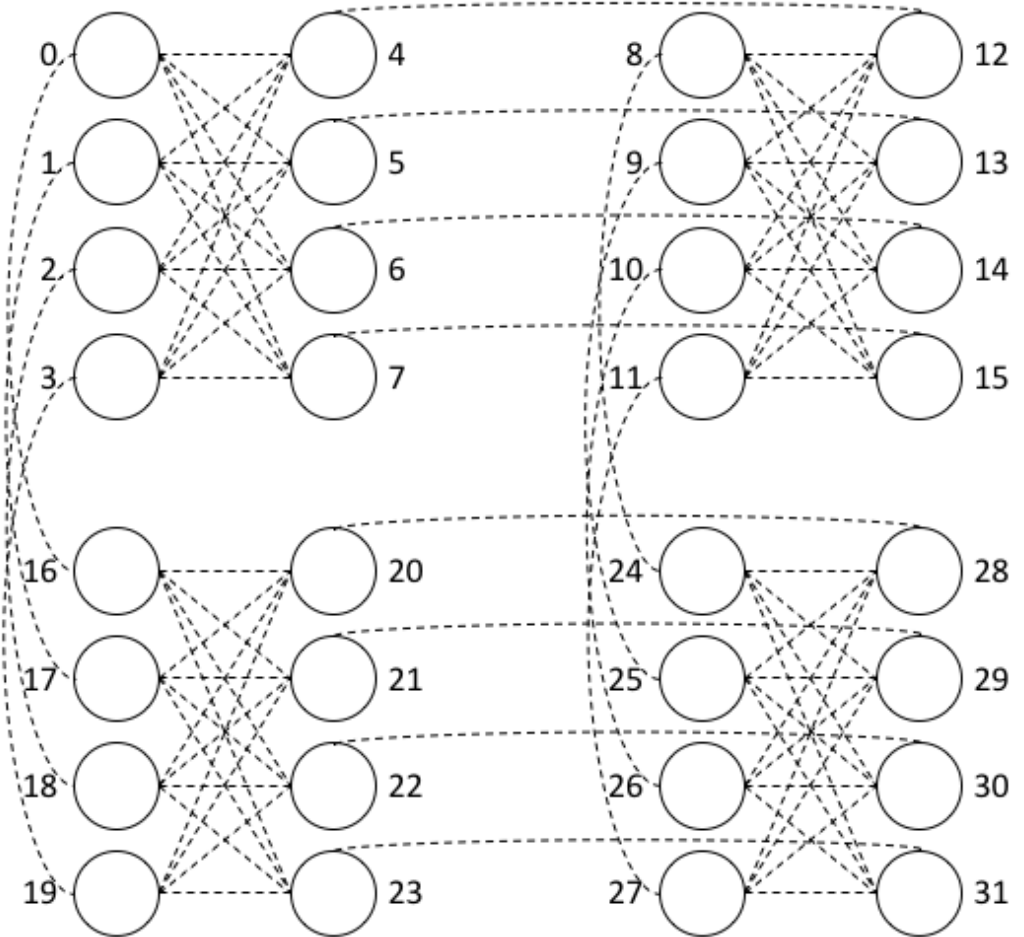
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 13 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 23 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 34 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 23 & 24 & 25 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 34 & 35 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 45 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

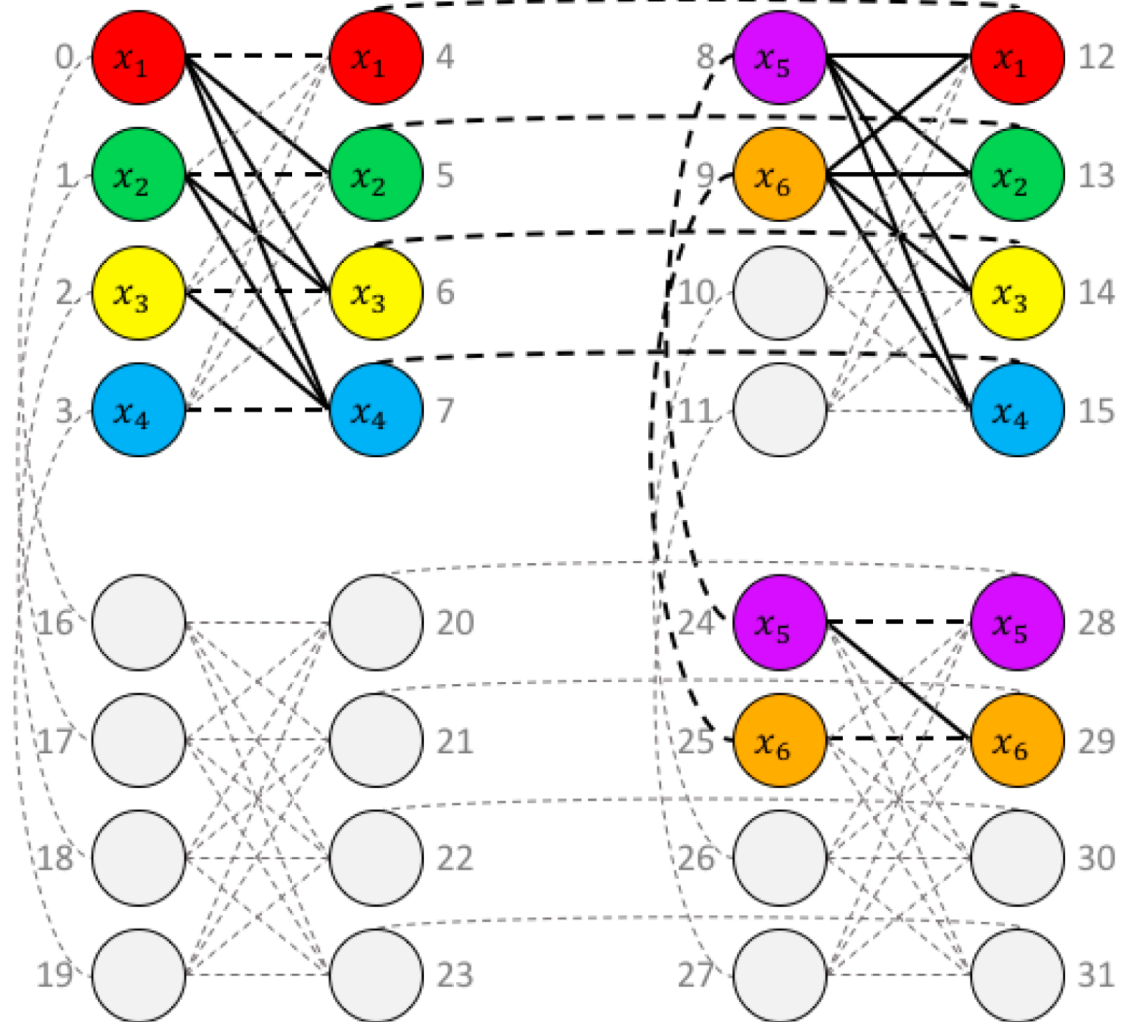
# Why is Embedding hard?

$$A = \begin{matrix} & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 23 & 24 & 25 & 26 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 34 & 35 & 36 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 45 & 46 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 56 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & x_1 \\ & x_2 \\ & x_3 \\ & x_4 \\ & x_5 \\ & x_6 \end{matrix}$$



# Why is Embedding hard?

$$A = \begin{matrix} & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & x_5 & x_6 \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 23 & 24 & 25 & 26 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 34 & 35 & 36 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 45 & 46 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 56 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & x_1 \\ & x_2 \\ & x_3 \\ & x_4 \\ & x_5 \\ & x_6 \end{matrix}$$



# What makes a GOOD Embedding Algorithm?

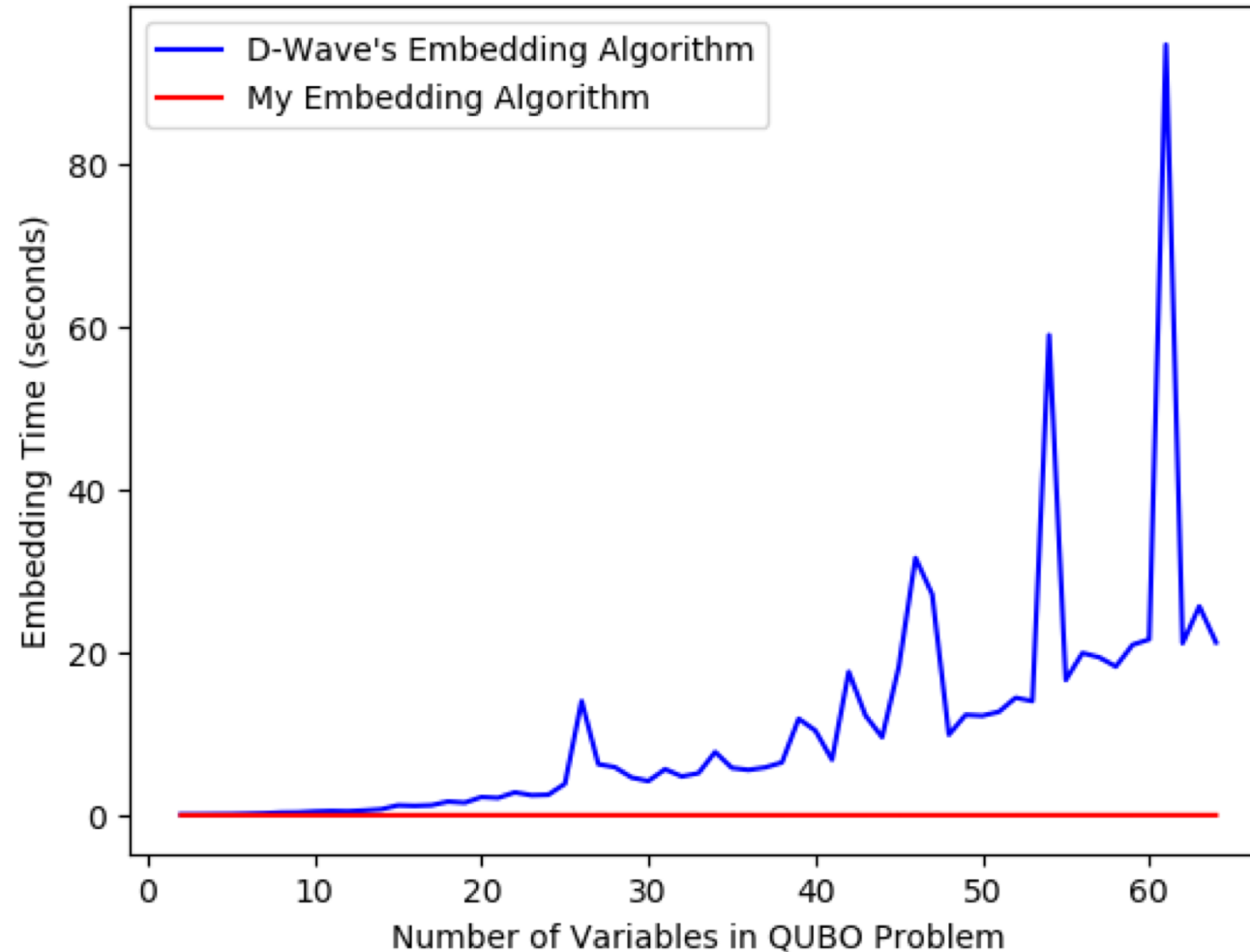
- **Time:** Should run as fast as possible
- **Qubit Footprint:** Should as few qubits as possible
- **Accuracy:** Should get the objective function value as close to the global minima as possible



# Embedding Algorithm Comparison

- Compared my algorithm to D-Wave's algorithm
- Criteria for comparison:
  - Embedding Time
  - Qubit Footprint
  - Accuracy
- Generated problems synthetically, while ensuring at least one global minima

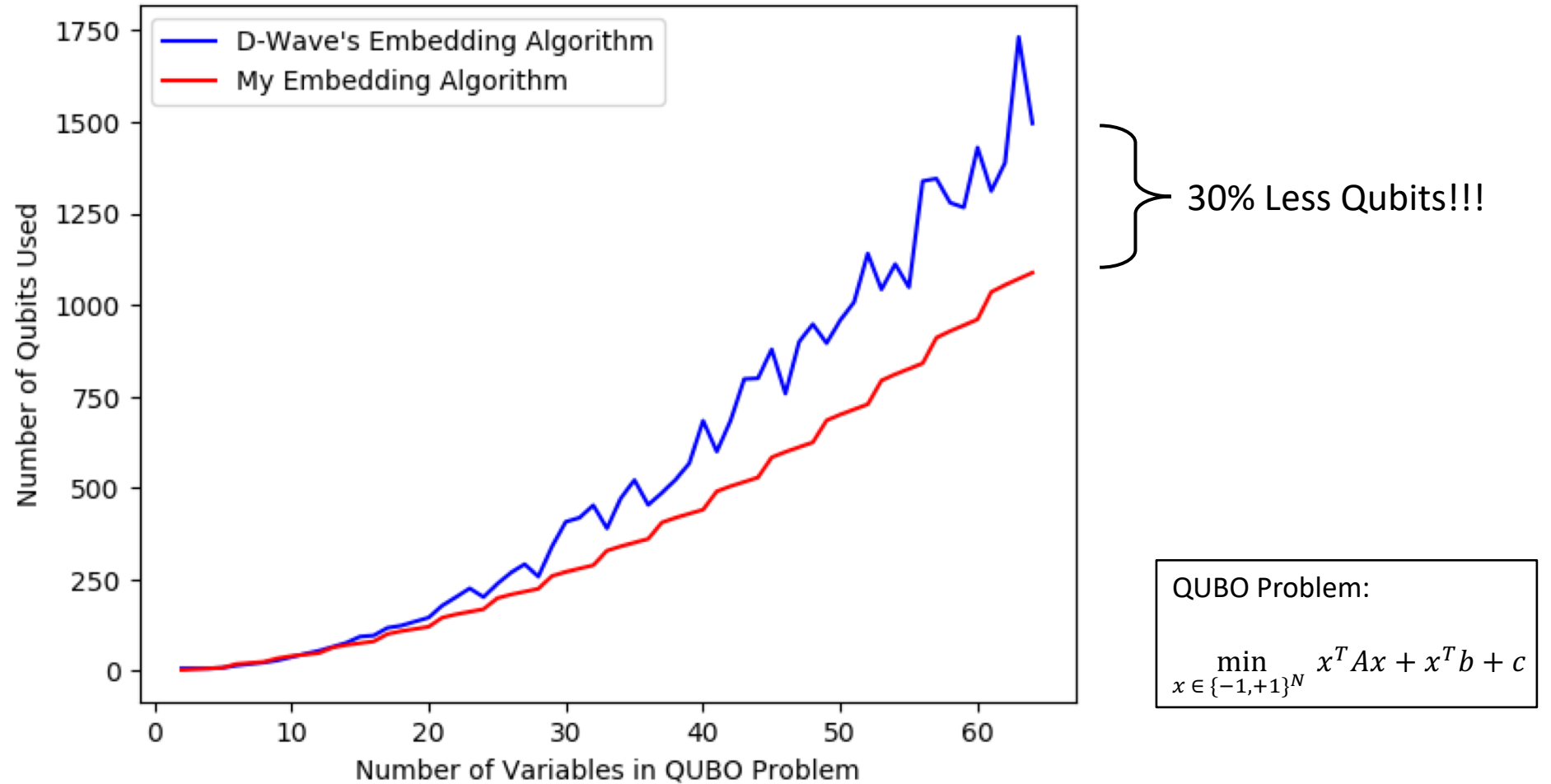
# Embedding Algorithm Comparison: Time



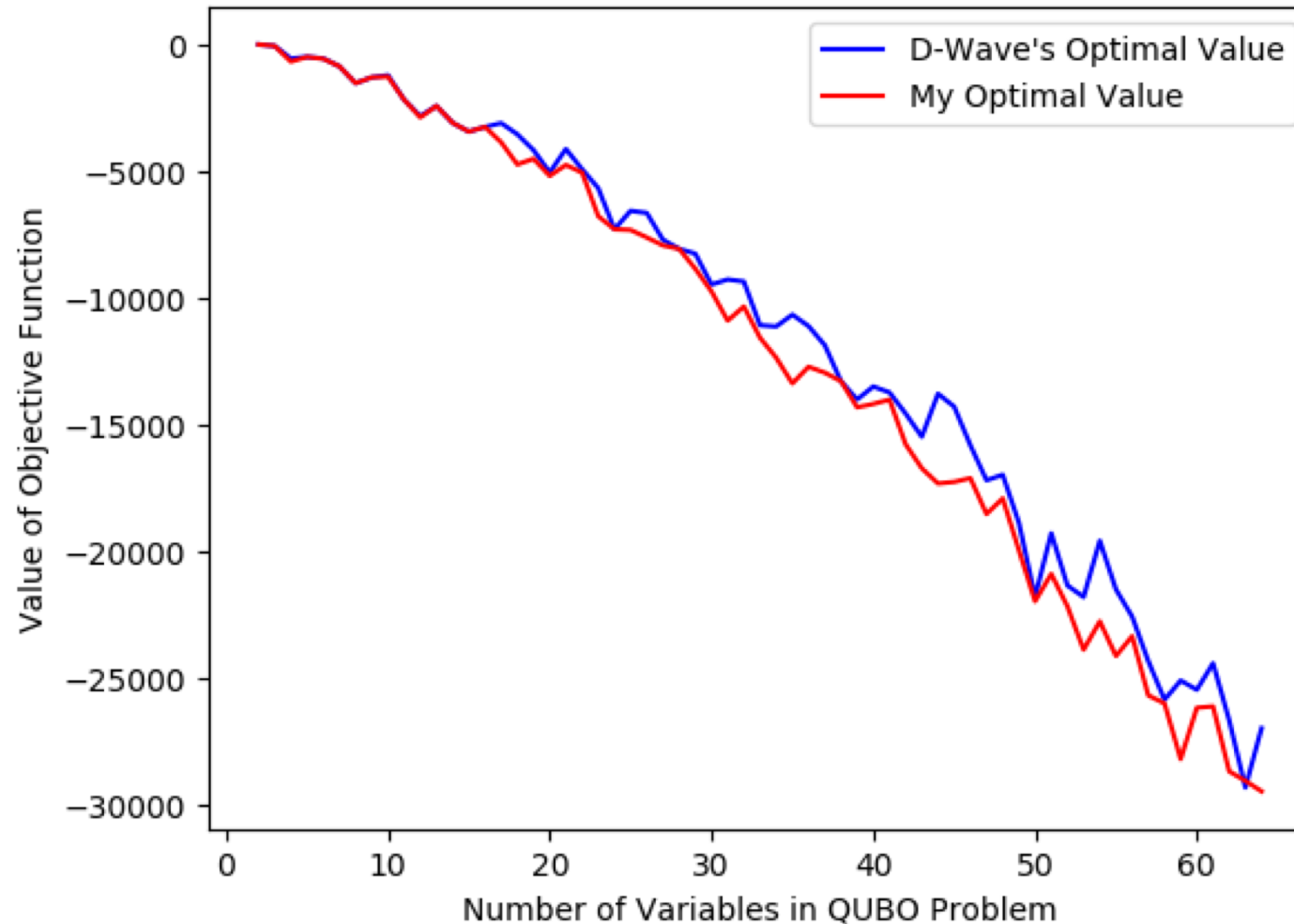
QUBO Problem:

$$\min_{x \in \{-1, +1\}^N} x^T A x + x^T b + c$$

# Embedding Algorithm Comparison: Qubit Footprint



# Embedding Algorithm Comparison: Accuracy

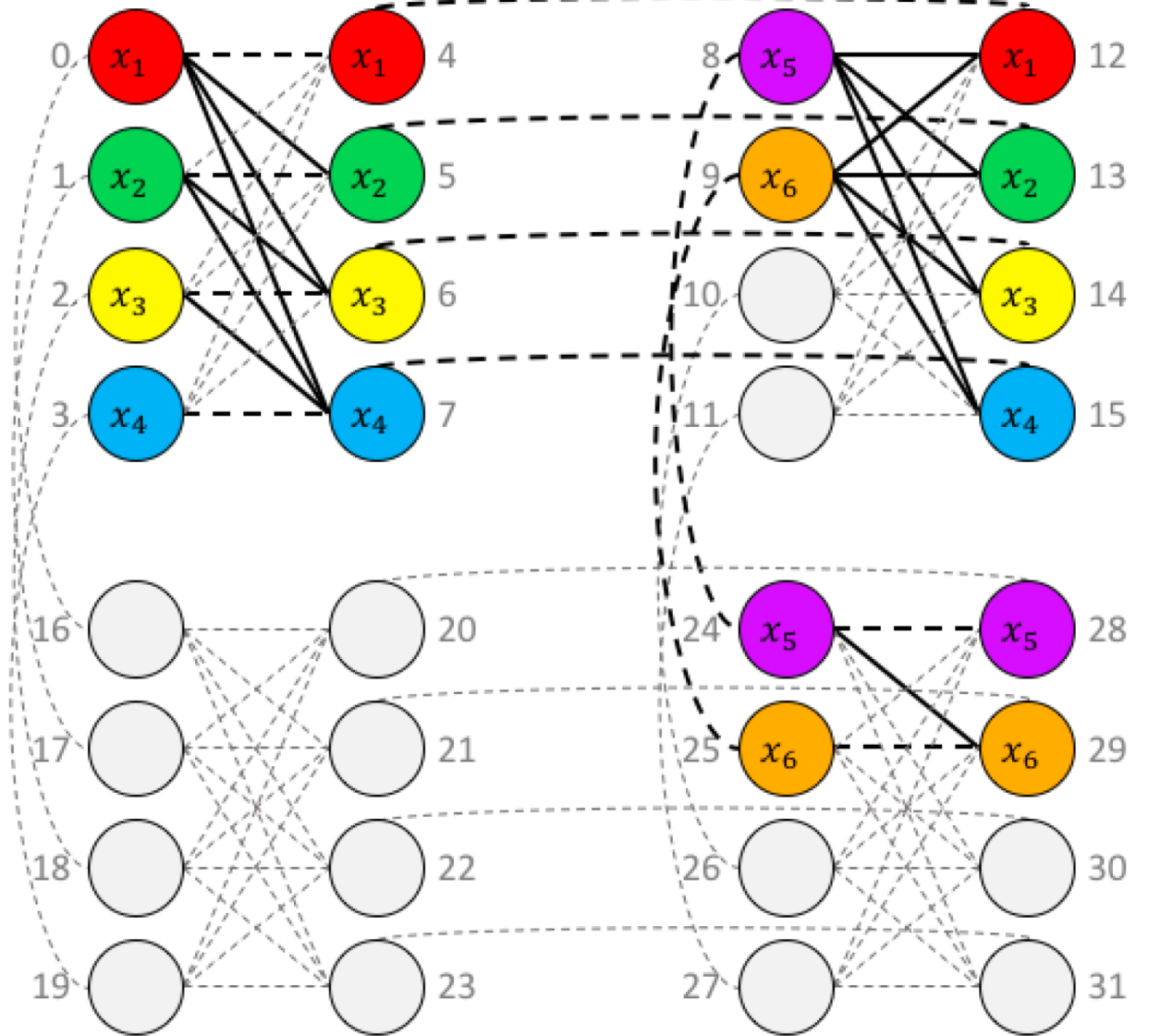


QUBO Problem:

$$\min_{x \in \{-1,+1\}^N} x^T A x + x^T b + c$$

# Other Metrics

- Longest qubit chain length
- Number of bit flips from globally optimal solution



# Conclusion

- Quantum Computing with D-Wave
- Efficient Embedding Algorithm for D-Wave
- Other Work: Quantum Machine Learning

# Thank You!

## Prasanna Date

<https://prasannadate.github.io>

PhD Candidate  
Department of Computer Science  
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (RPI)  
[datep@rpi.edu](mailto:datep@rpi.edu)

ASTRO Intern (Jan-Aug, 2018)  
Computational Data Analytics (CDA) Group  
Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL)  
[datep@ornl.gov](mailto:datep@ornl.gov)

