

CONTEXT & APPROACH

MOTIVATION

- Focus on mid-term quantum computers
- Impact of graph components on the QAOA energy landscape
- Discover instances and patterns beneficial to the QAOA.

QUICK STATE OF THE ART

- QAOA landscape specificities:
 - Concentration of good parameters $\beta^* \gamma^*$ [1, 2]
 - Correlation between the graph edit distance of 2 graphs and their energy landscape [3, 4]
 - The QAOA is limited by its locality [5]
 - Angles of unweighted instance seems to be reusable on weighted instances [6]
- QAOA angle optimization:
 - We use interpolation method [7] to optimize angles at $p+1$ from angles found at p .

CONTRIBUTIONS

- Analysis of the behavior of QAOA solving MIS problems of weighted and unweighted graphs.
- Rescaling weights on MIS seems to work as for MaxCut.

PROBLEM FORMULATION

- Example of Independent set:

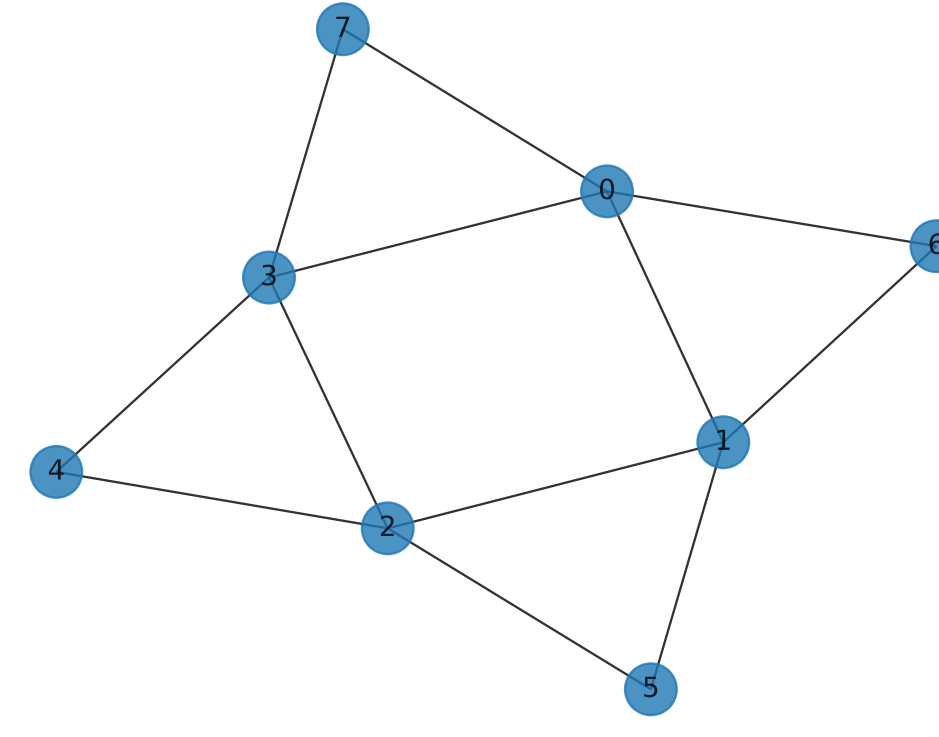


Figure 1: 8 node graph

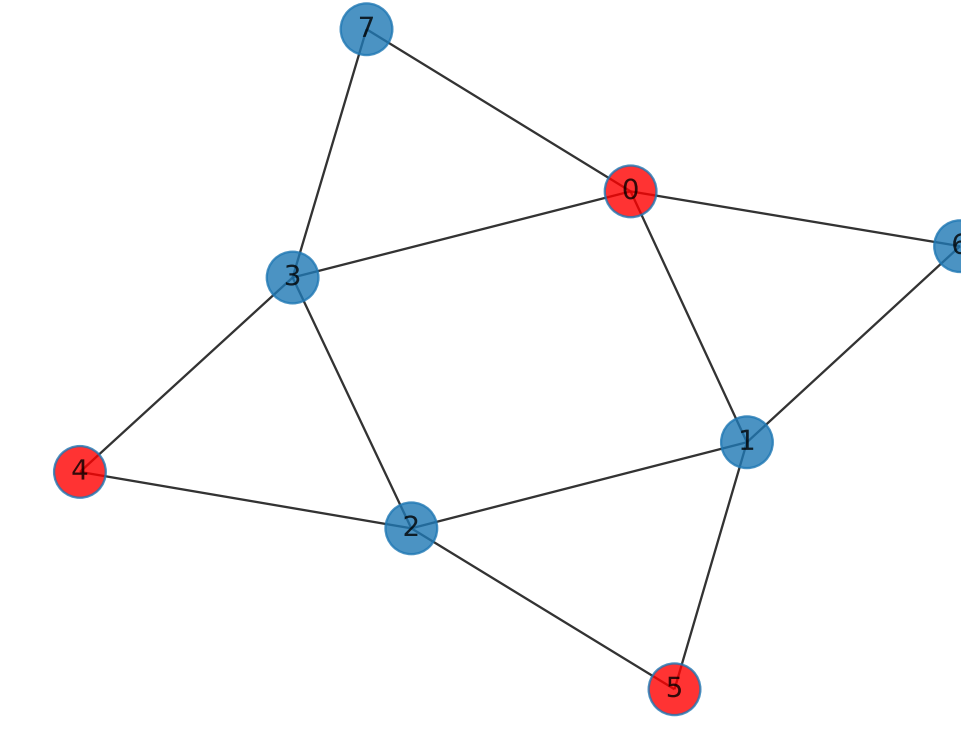


Figure 2: **Maximal** Independent Set

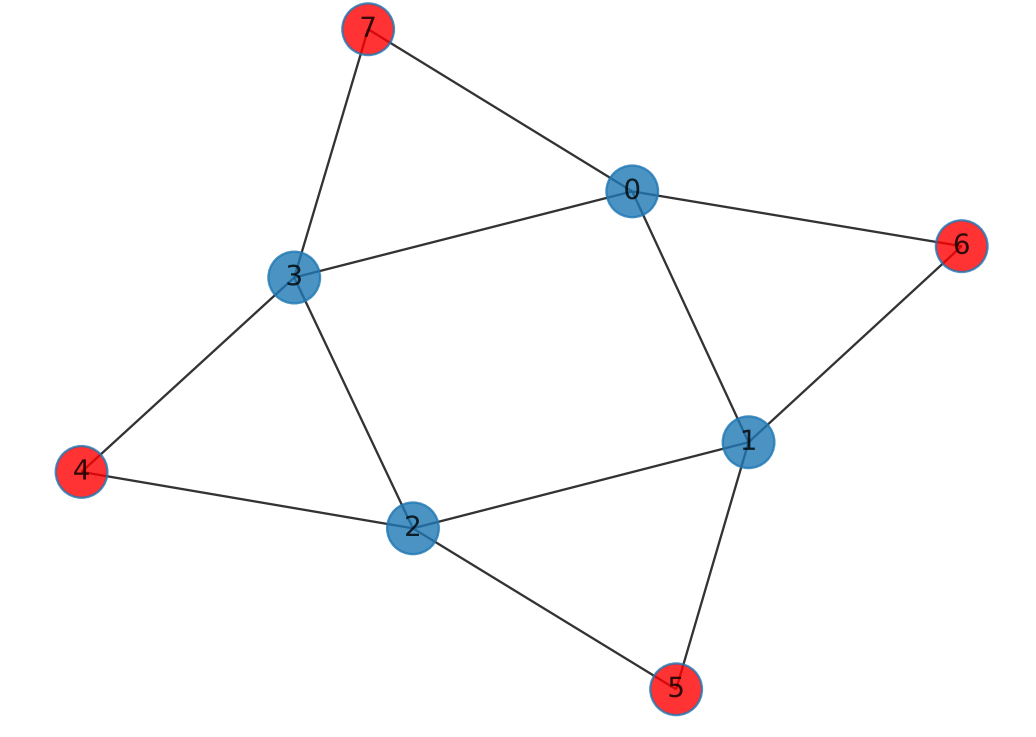


Figure 3: **Maximum** Independent set

- Given a graph $G = (V, E)$ with the set of vertices V and the set of edges E , the constraint satisfying independent set is:

$$\text{if } v \in MIS \text{ then } \forall v' \in \Gamma(v), x_v x_{v'} = 0 \quad (1)$$

- The cost function including the penalty term is:

$$\text{Minimize } - \sum_{v \in V'} \omega_v x_v + \sum_{v \in V'} \sum_{v' \in \Gamma(v)} \lambda_{vv'} x_v x_{v'} \quad (2)$$

$$\lambda_{vv'} = \text{Max}(\omega_v, \omega_{v'}) + 1 \quad (3)$$

EXPERIMENTS

THE QAOA

- U_P is built from the problem cost function $\gamma \in [0; 2\pi]$
- U_M defines the transition between state of the computational basis $\beta \in [0; \pi]$

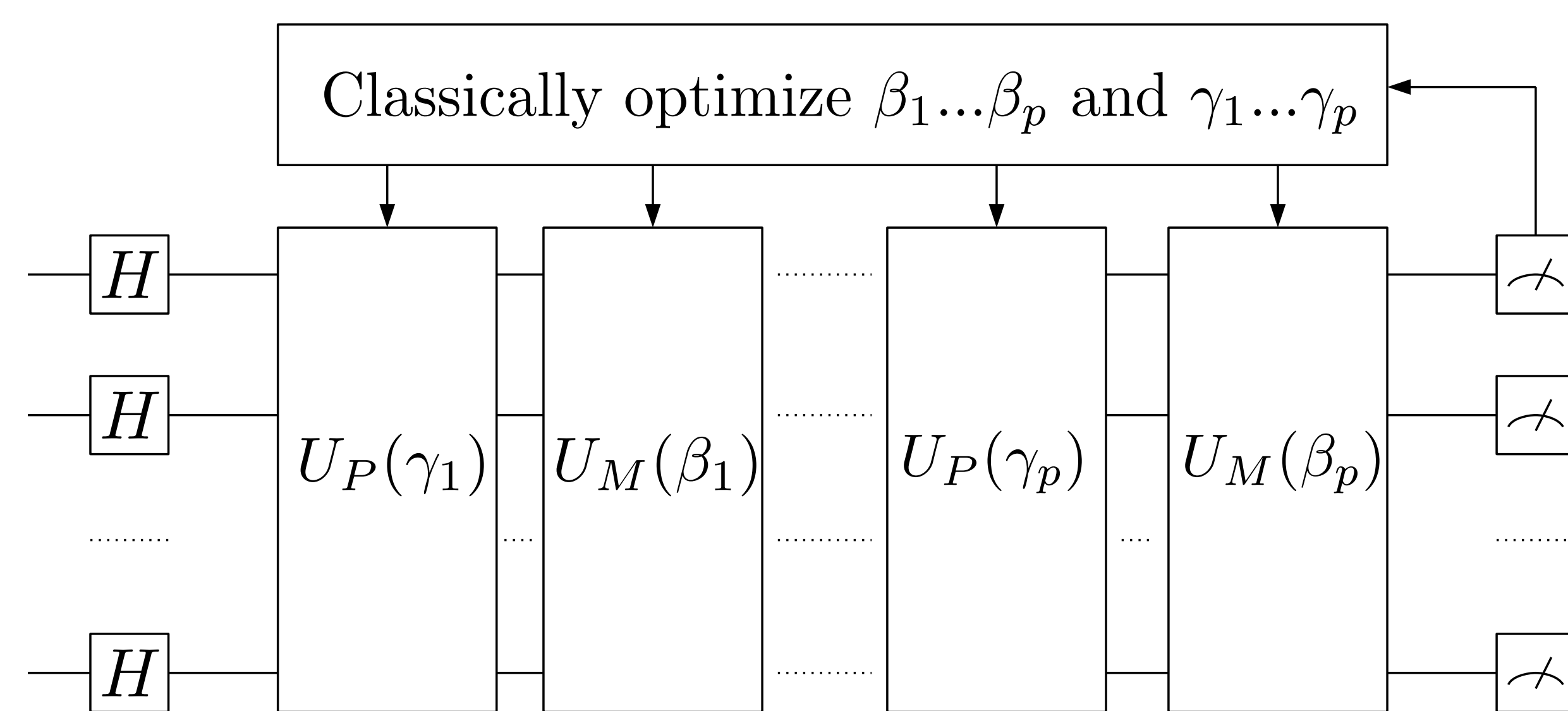


Figure 4: Schematic p-level QAOA

UNITARIES IMPLEMENTATION

- U_P unitary implementation:

$$U_P(\gamma) : \omega_e Z_v \text{ terms} \Rightarrow |q_v\rangle \xrightarrow{R_z(2\omega_v \gamma)} |q_v\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{CNOT}} |q_{v'}\rangle \xrightarrow{R_z(2\omega_{vv'} \gamma)} |q_{v'}\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{CNOT}} |q_v\rangle \quad (4)$$

- U_M unitary implementation:

$$U_M(\beta) : X_v \text{ terms} \Rightarrow |q_v\rangle \xrightarrow{R_x(2\beta)} |q_v\rangle \quad (5)$$

EFFECT OF WEIGHTS ON OPTIMIZATION LANDSCAPE

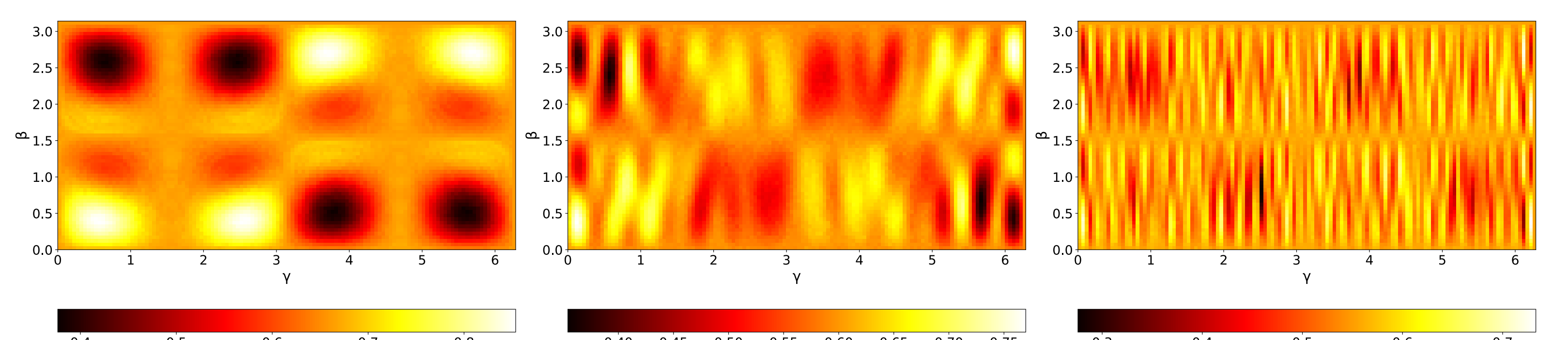


Figure 7: Unweighted

Figure 8: $w_i \in [1 - 10]$

Figure 9: $w_i \in [1 - 100]$

- Comparing the optimization landscape with and without rescaling weights [6]:

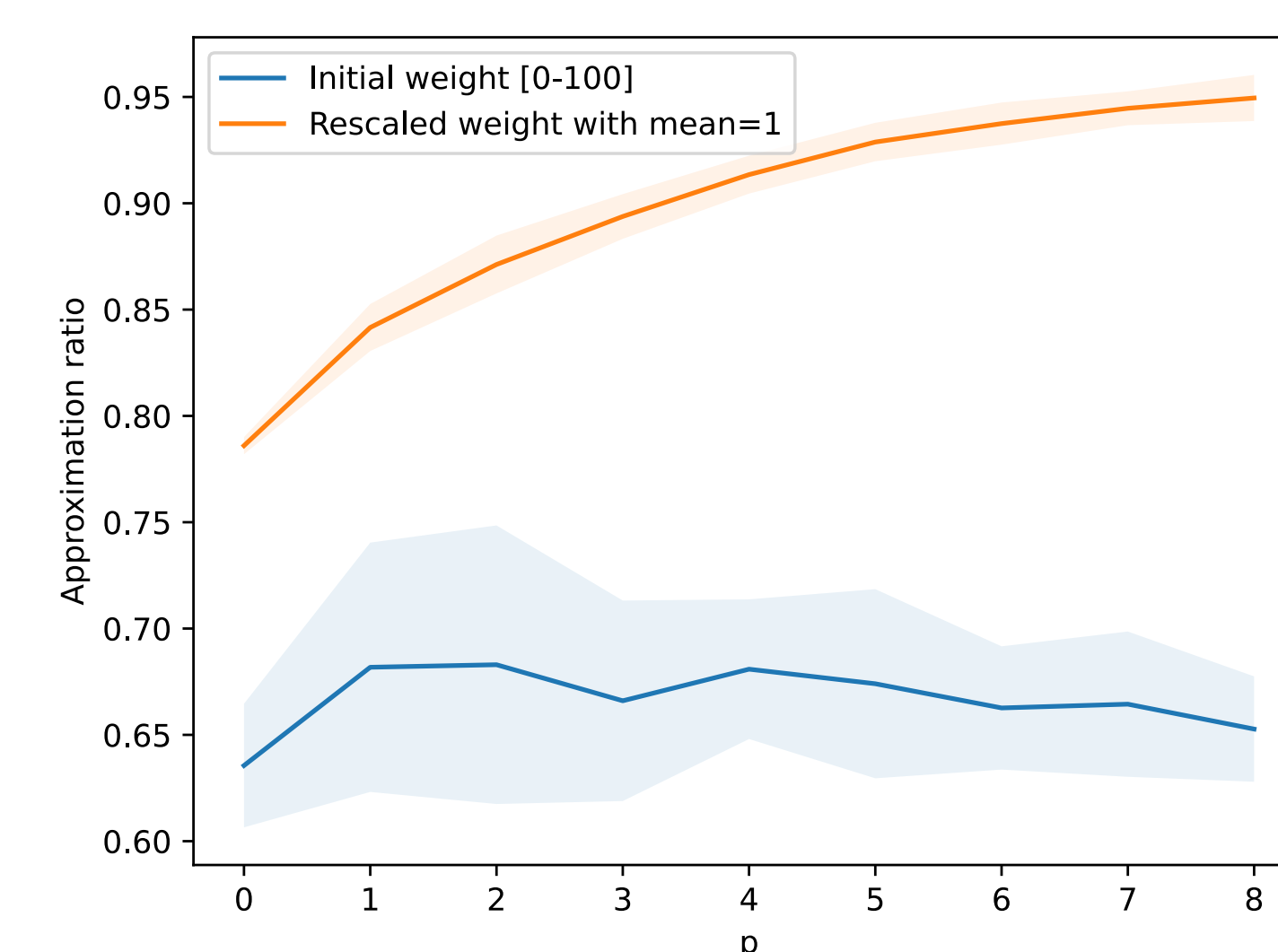


Figure 10: Single instance w / wo rescale

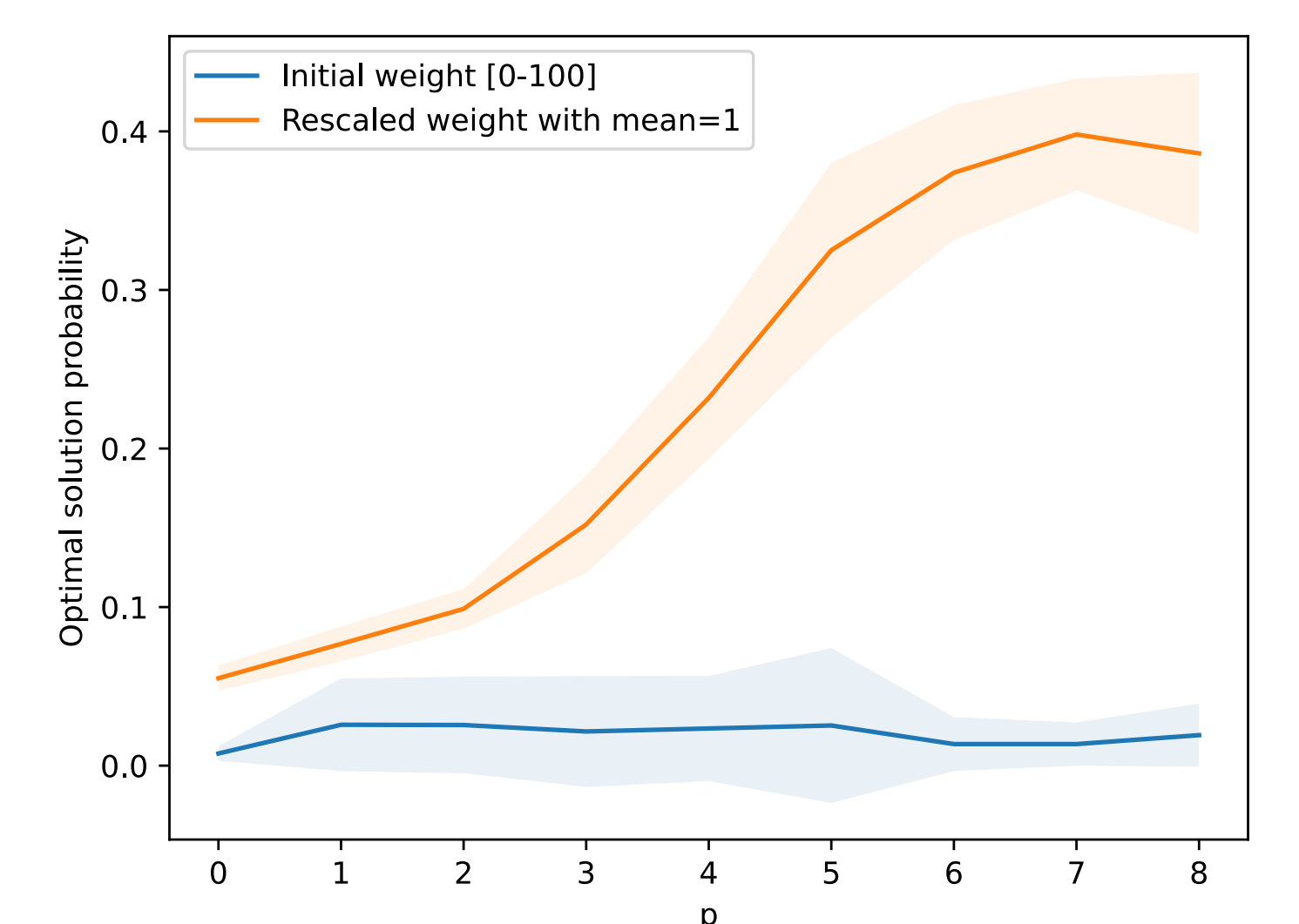


Figure 11: Single instance w / wo rescale

IMPACT OF SINGLE NODE ADDITION

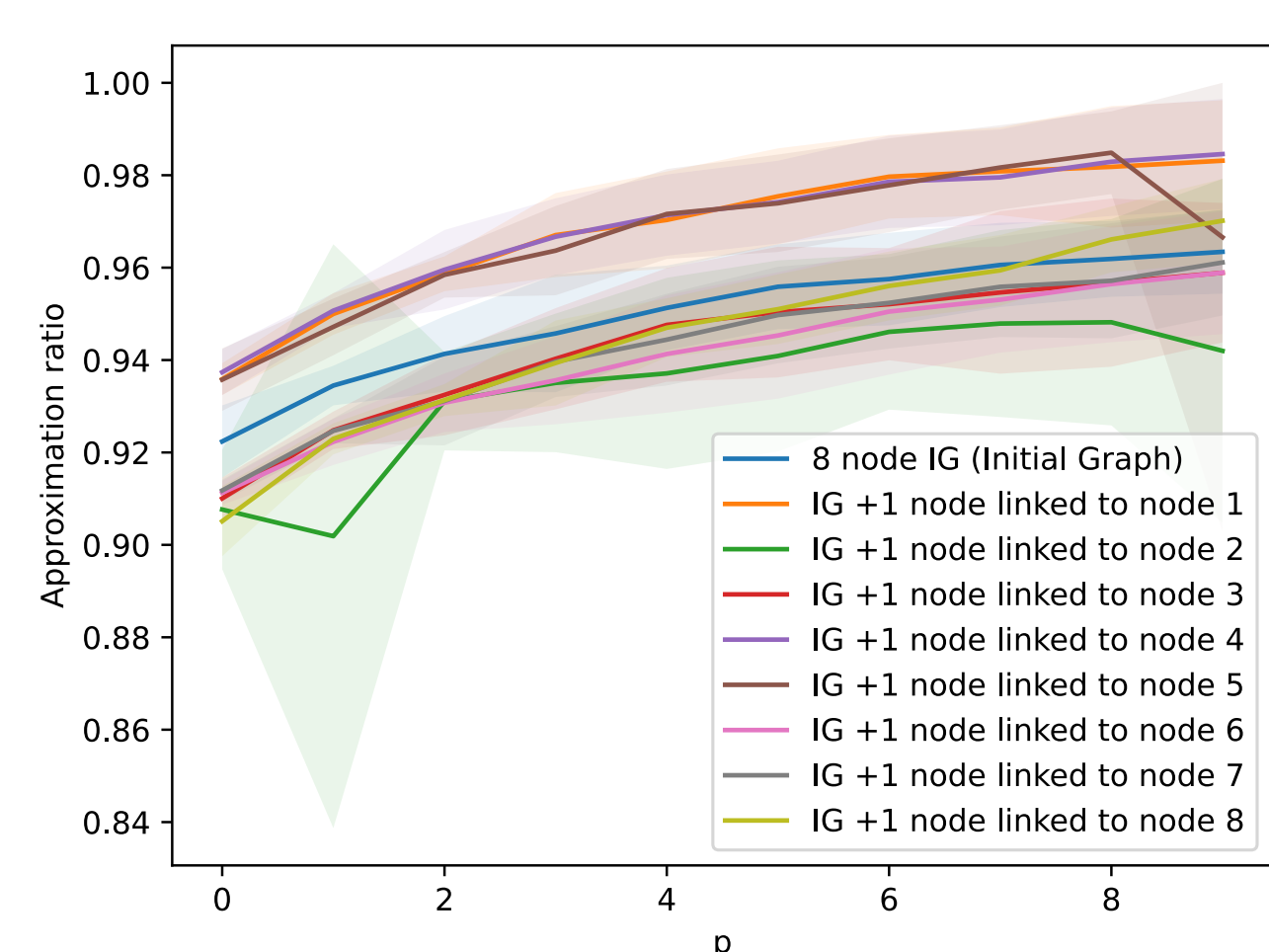


figure 5: Impact of single node addition over the Approximation ratio

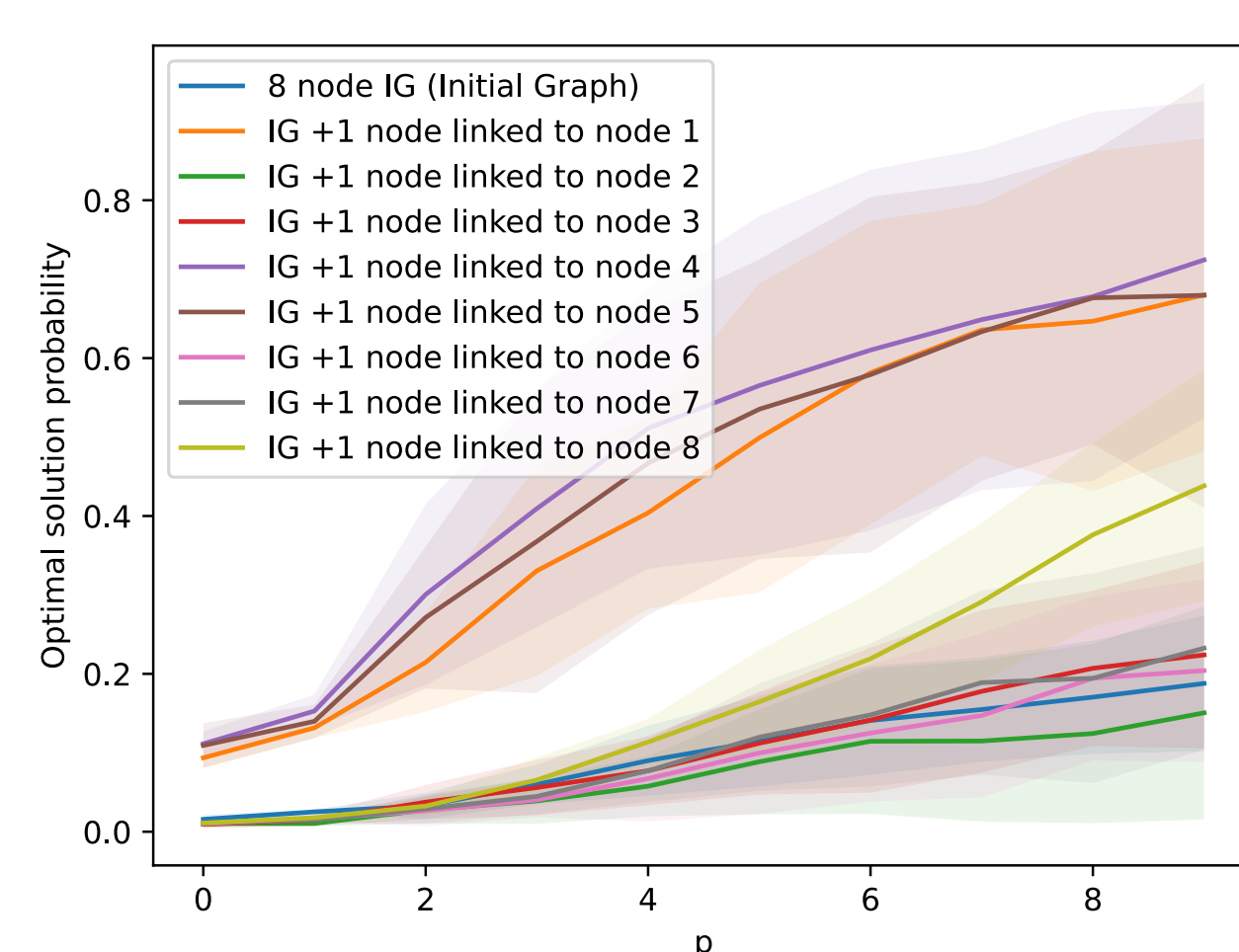


figure 6: Impact of single node addition over the Optimal solution probability

FUTURE WORK

- Confirm results obtained with the rescaling method on numerous instances and study the case when the standard deviation is very high.
- Try to identify graph patterns favorable to the QAOA.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- V. Akshay et al. "Parameter concentrations in quantum approximate optimization" Physical Review A 104.1 (2021): L010401
- F.G.S.L Brandao et al. "For fixed control parameters the quantum approximate optimization algorithm's objective function value concentrate for typical instances" arXiv preprint arXiv:1812.04170 (2018)
- S. Ruslan et al. "Evaluating quantum approximate optimization algorithm : A case study" tenth international green and sustainable computing conference (IGSC). IEEE, 2019
- M. Szegedy "What do QAOA energies reveal about graphs ?" arXiv preprint arXiv:1912.12277 (2019)
- E. Farhi et al. "The quantum approximate optimization algorithm needs to see the whole graph : A typical case" arXiv preprint arXiv:2004.09002, 2020
- R. Shaydulin et al. "Parameter transfer for Quantum Approximate Optimization Of Weighted MaxCut" arXiv preprint arXiv:2201.11785 (2022)
- Zhou, Leo, et al. "Quantum approximate optimization algorithm: Performance, mechanism, and implementation on near-term devices." Physical Review X 10.2 (2020): 021067.