

# Quantum Algorithms on a Programmable Atomic Tweezer Array

Aaron Holman\*, Weijun Yuan, Max Aalto, Quan Gan, Minho Kwon, Sebastian Will

Department of Physics, Columbia University, NY, 10027; \*a.holman@columbia.edu



## Introduction

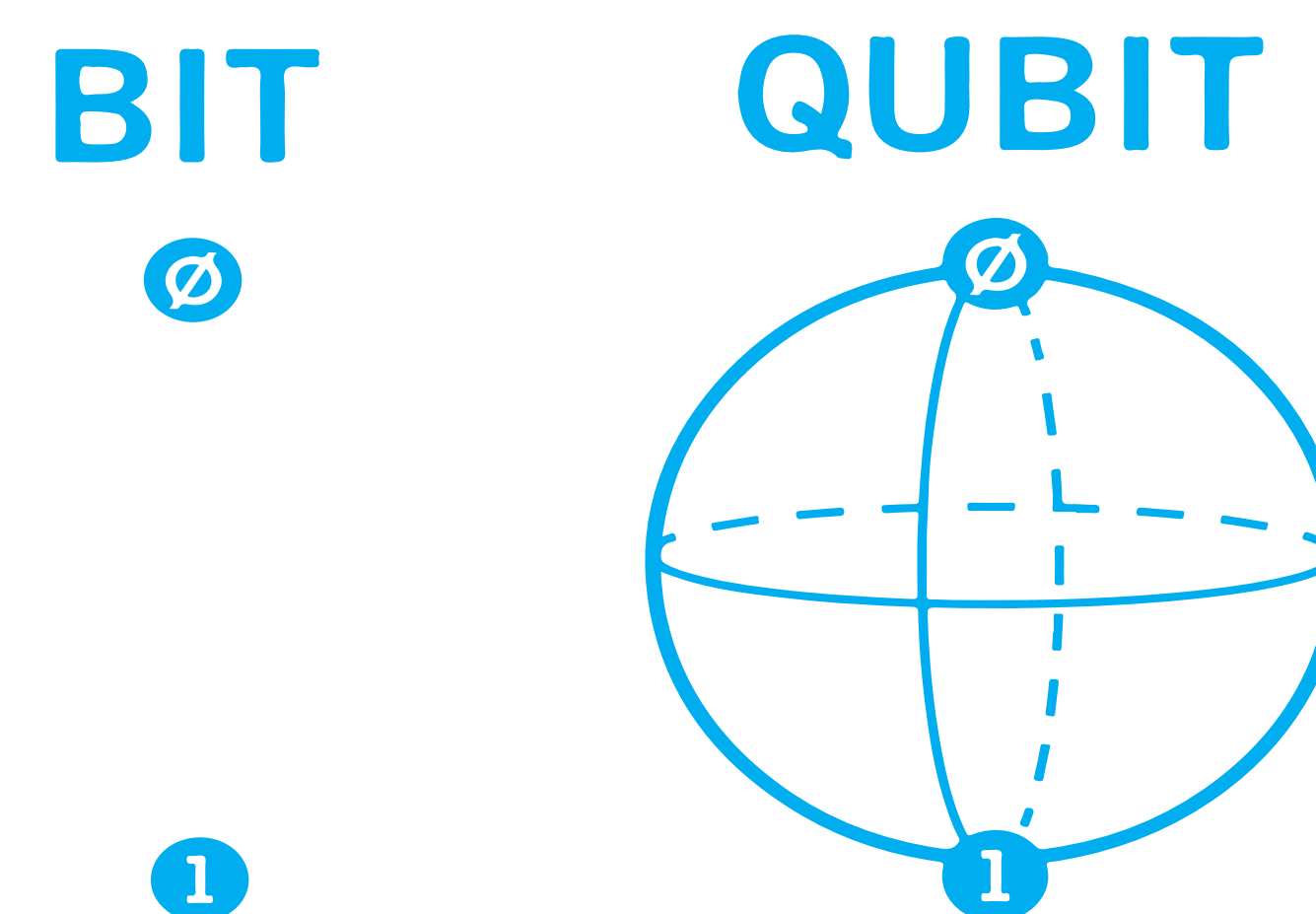
### Quantum Computing

- Specialized computers (ie GPU)
- Superposition and entanglement
- Leading paradigm to solve classically computationally intensive problems

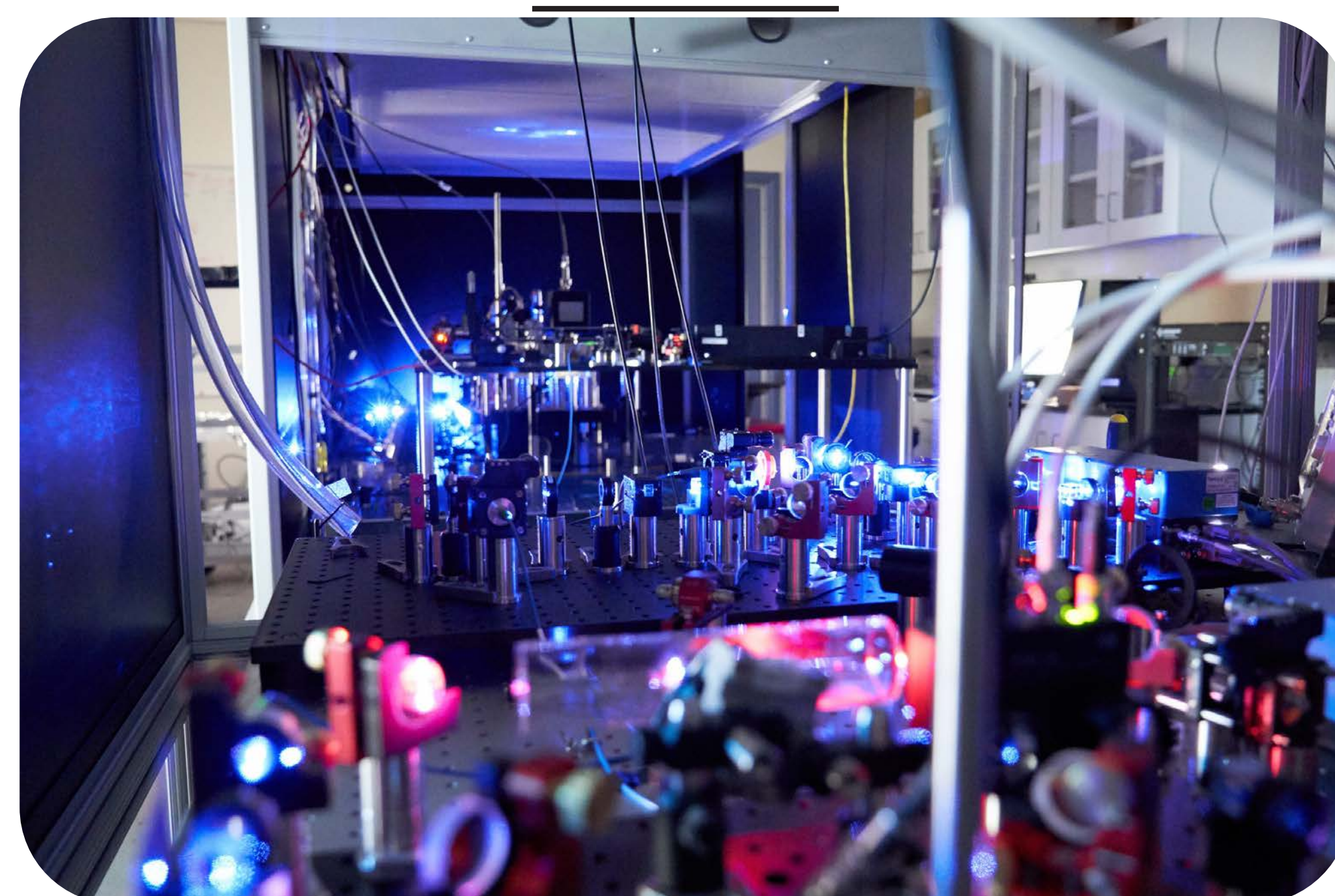


### Our Platform

- Optically trapped strontium
- Applications in Quantum Computing, Simulation, and Optics
- Cross disciplinary - atomic physics, novel metasurfaces, and quantum optics



### Our Lab!



### Why Neutral Atoms?

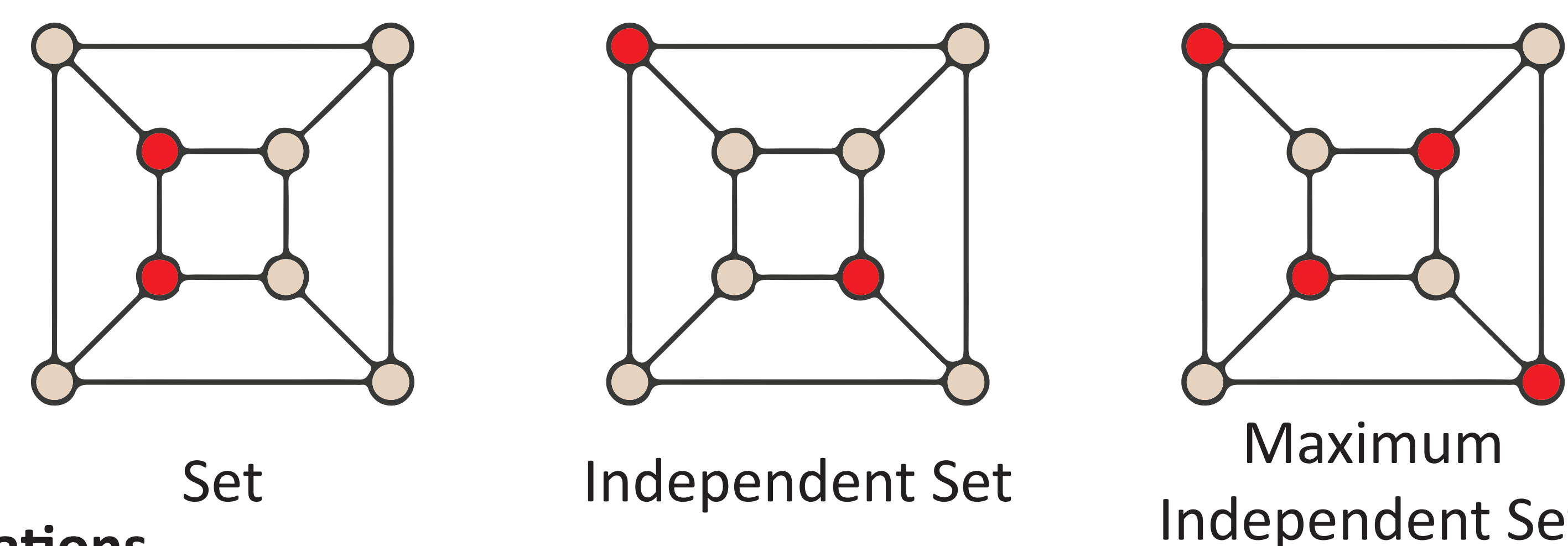
- All atoms are identical
- Multiple options for qubit basis
- Long lived (seconds)
- Arbitrary geometry
- Tunable interaction range
- Large array size



## Maximum Independent Set

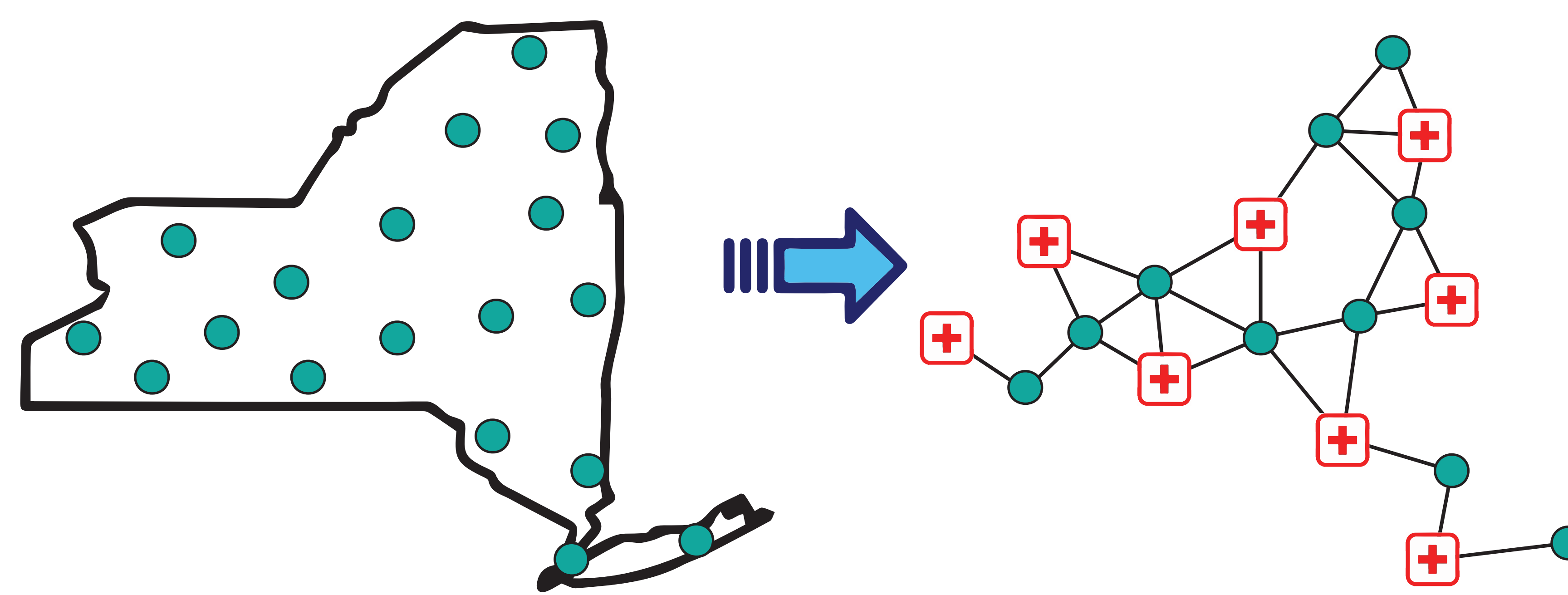
### MIS

- Definition: Maximum number of vertices with no two adjacent
- NP-Hard Problem



### Applications

- Many problems involving resource allocation can be mapped on to the maximum independent set problem
- Financial Services, Electric Car Charging Stations, and Vaccine Distribution



Determining the most accessible locations of vaccine centers for nearby cities

## Quantum Adiabatic Algorithm

### QAA

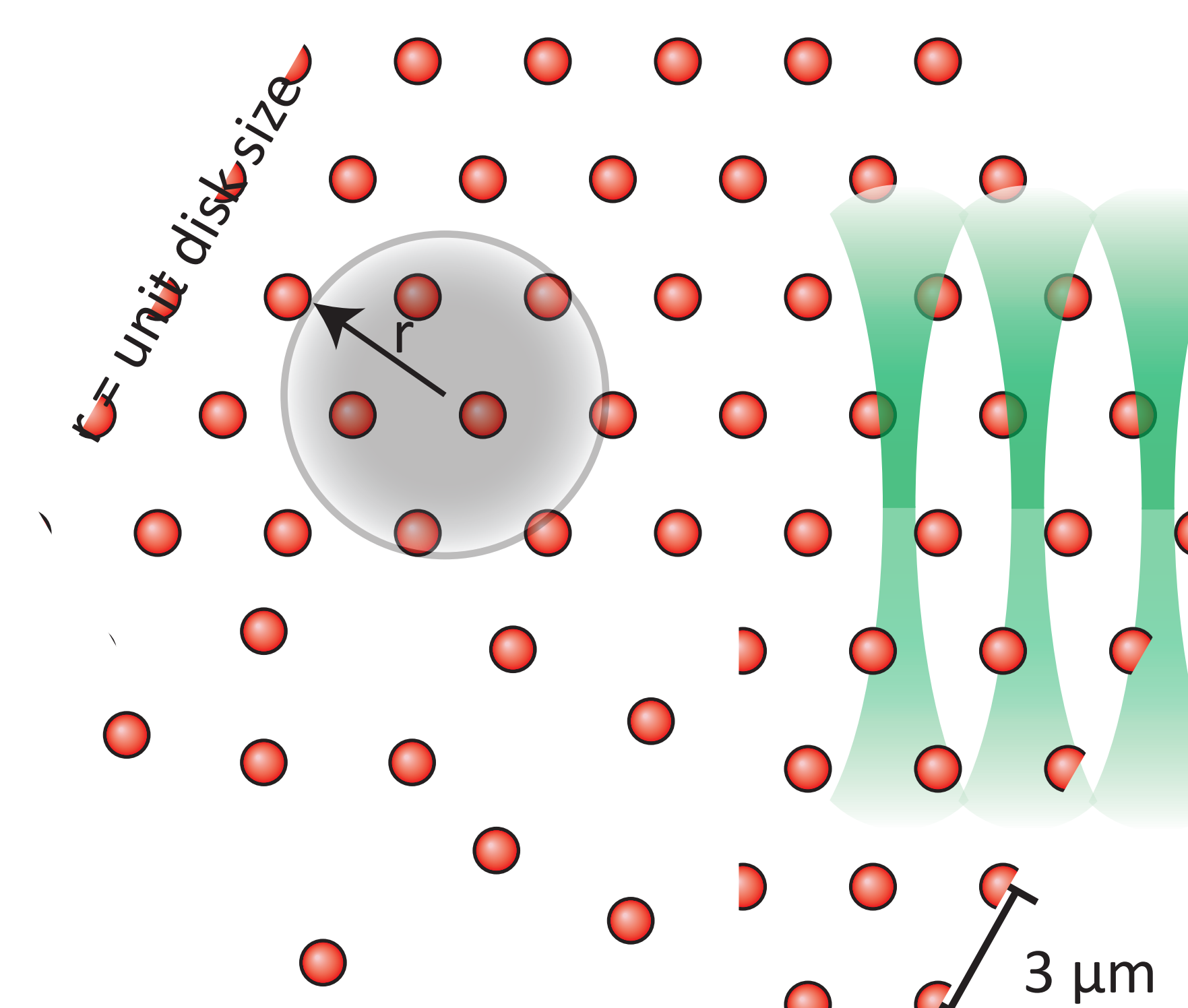
- Slowly evolve Hamiltonian of a system to end up in the lowest energy state
- Similar to optimizing the classical cost function

Classical vs Quantum Cost Function

$$C_N = -\sum_{i=1}^N z_i + U \sum_{\langle i,j \rangle} z_i z_j$$

$$H_P = -\sum_{v \in V} \Delta n_v + \sum_{(v,w) \in E} U n_v n_w$$

Favors being "on" Penalizes neighboring "on"



### Unit Disk Representation

- Graph where nodes are connected if they fall within some unit distance away
- Arbitrary geometry allows for arbitrary graph mapping
- Tunable interaction distance creates edges between nodes

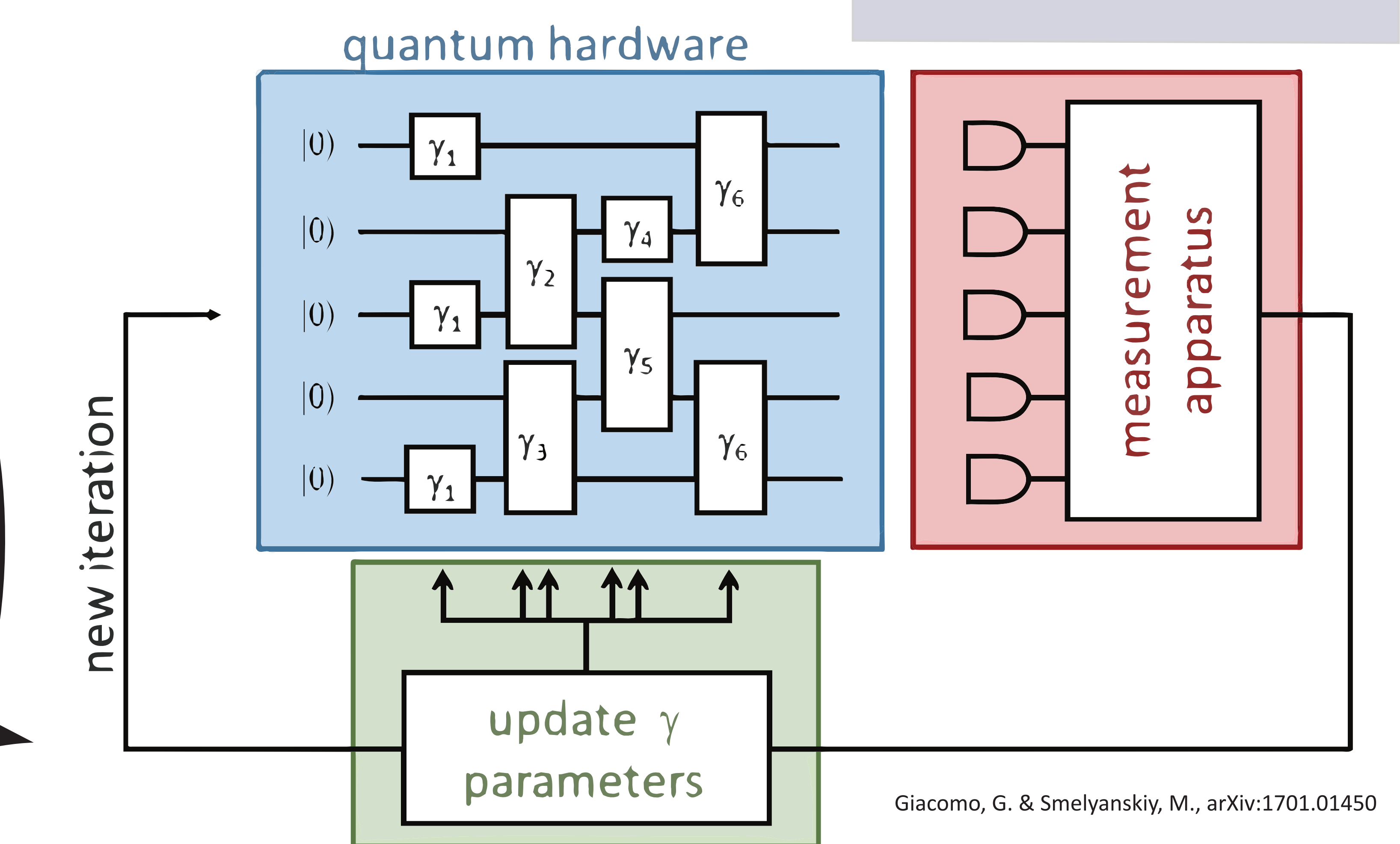
## Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm

### QAOA

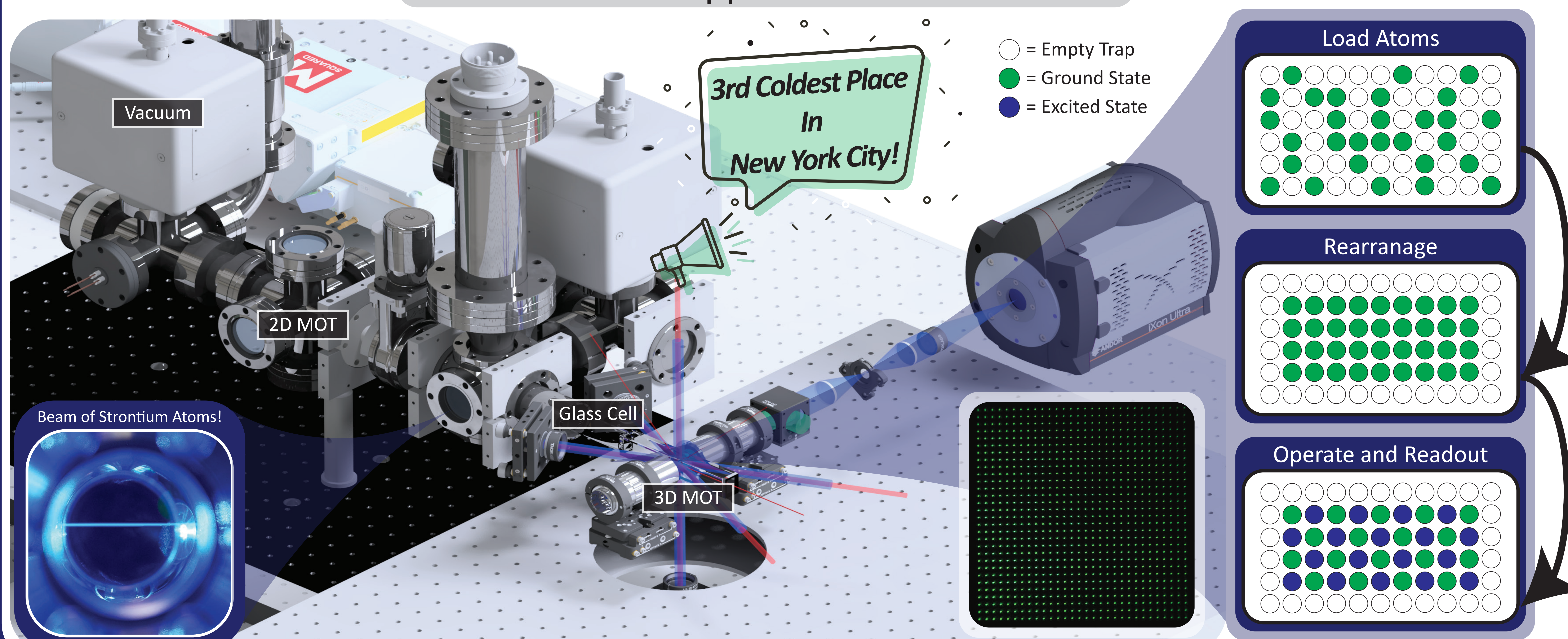
- Quantum/Classical hybrid
- Prepare quantum state and optimize variational parameters
- For MIS, objective function is size of Independent Set

### Tunable Parameters

- Laser Intensity
- Laser Detuning
- Laser Phase (All time dependent)



## Apparatus



## Acknowledgements

