

Solving computational problems with coupled lasers

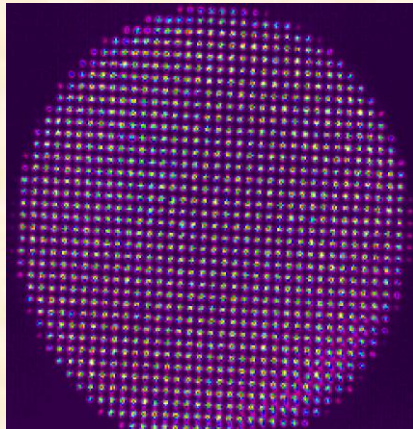
Nir Davidson

S. Mahler, I. Gershenzon, S. Gadasi, N. Andra, G. Arwas,
(C. Tradonsky, R. Chriki, V. Pal, M. Nixon, E. Ronen, M. Fridman)

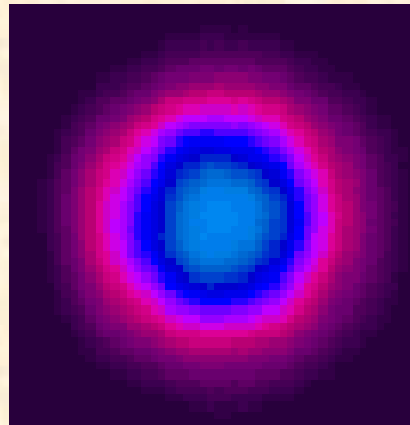
O. Raz, and A. A. Friesem

Weizmann Institute of Science

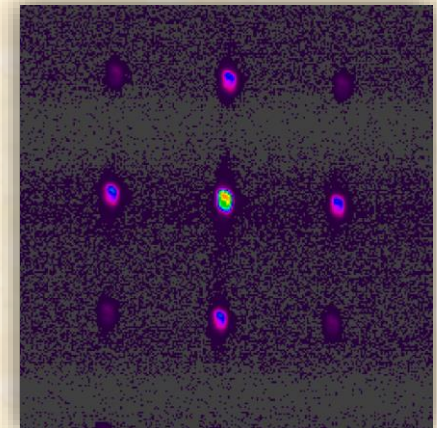
1500 lasers



Far-Field
no coupling

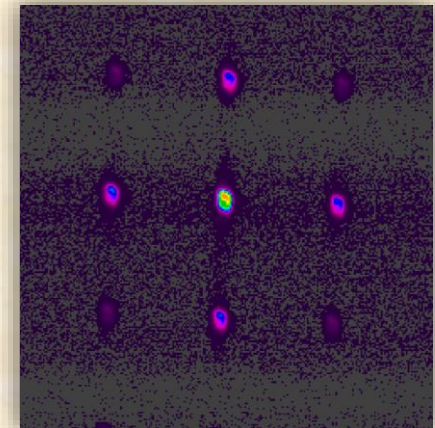
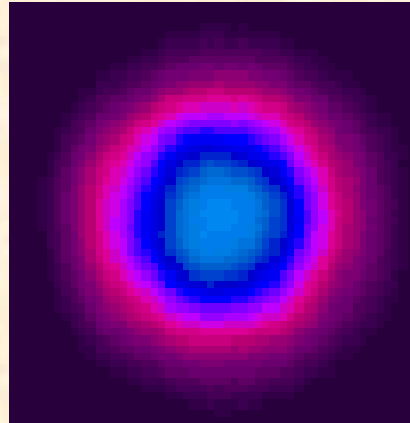
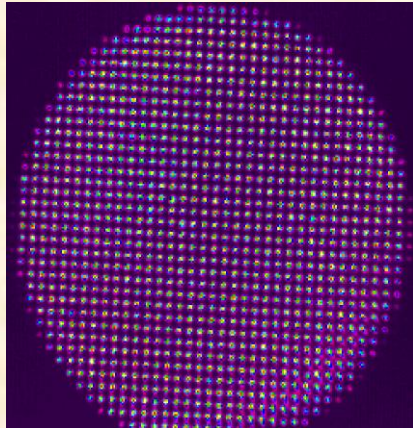
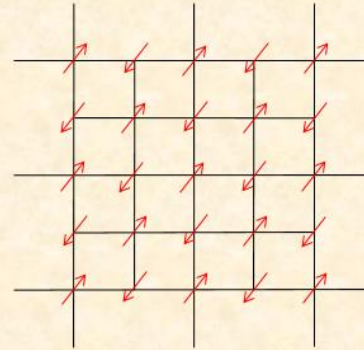
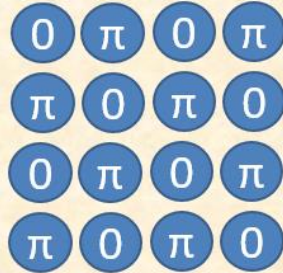


Far-Field
with coupling

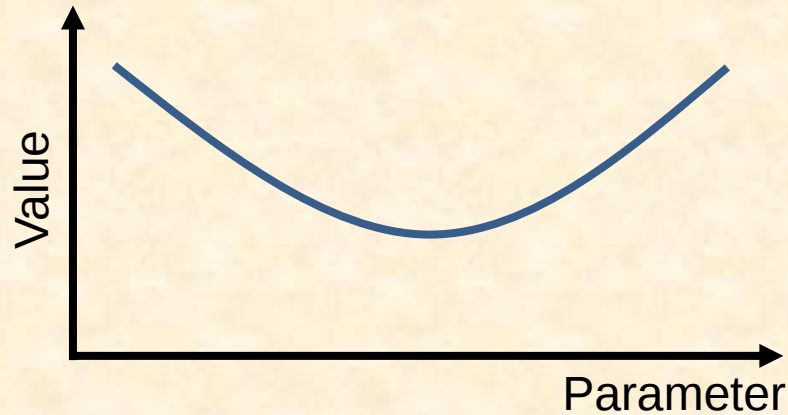


Solving computational problems with coupled lasers

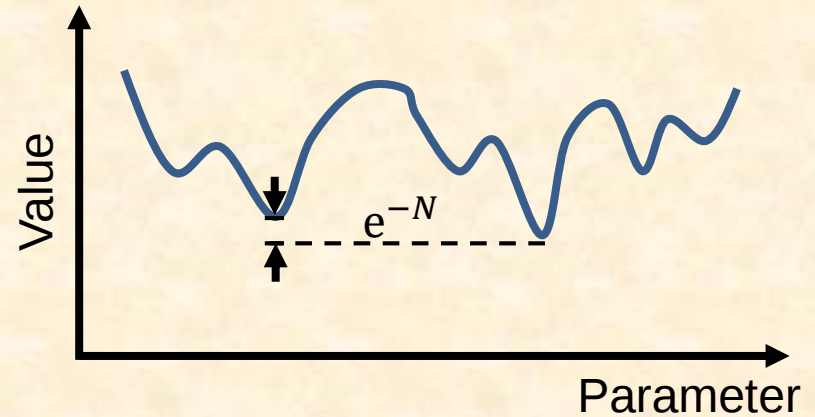
Lasers $\longleftrightarrow$ Spins



Coherent computing: basic principle

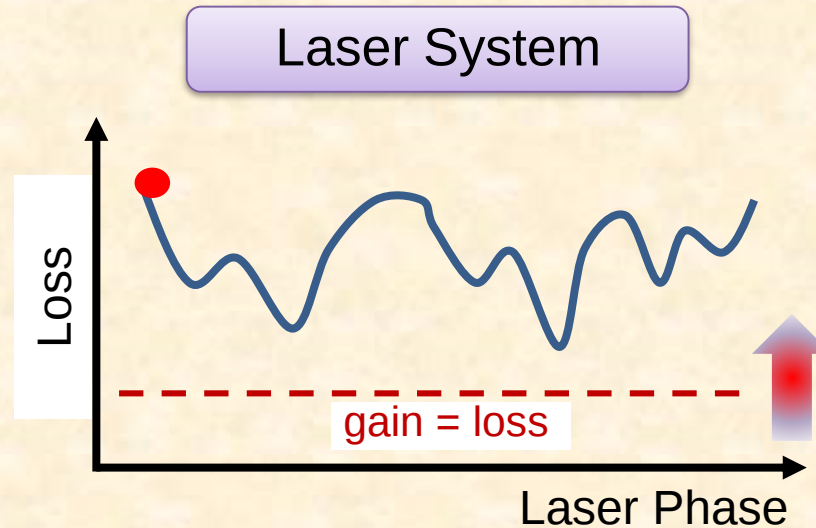


“Easy”



“Hard”

Coherent computing: basic principle



Science

REPORTS

Cite as: P. L. McMahon *et al.*, *Science*
10.1126/science.aah5178 (2016).

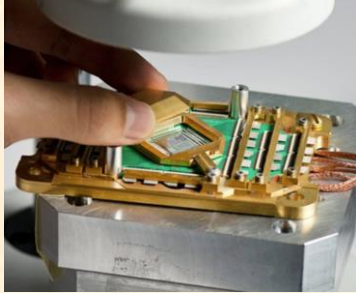
A fully-programmable 100-spin coherent Ising machine with all-to-all connections

Peter L. McMahon,^{1,2*†} Alireza Marandi,^{1*†} Yoshitaka Haribara,^{2,3,4} Ryan Hamerly,¹ Carsten Langrock,¹ Shuhei Tamate,² Takahiro Inagaki,⁵ Hiroki Takesue,⁵ Shoko Utsunomiya,² Kazuyuki Aihara,^{3,4} Robert L. Byer,¹ M. M. Fejer,¹ Hideo Mabuchi,¹ Yoshihisa Yamamoto^{1,6}



"Annealing" machines (very partial list)

- D-Wave

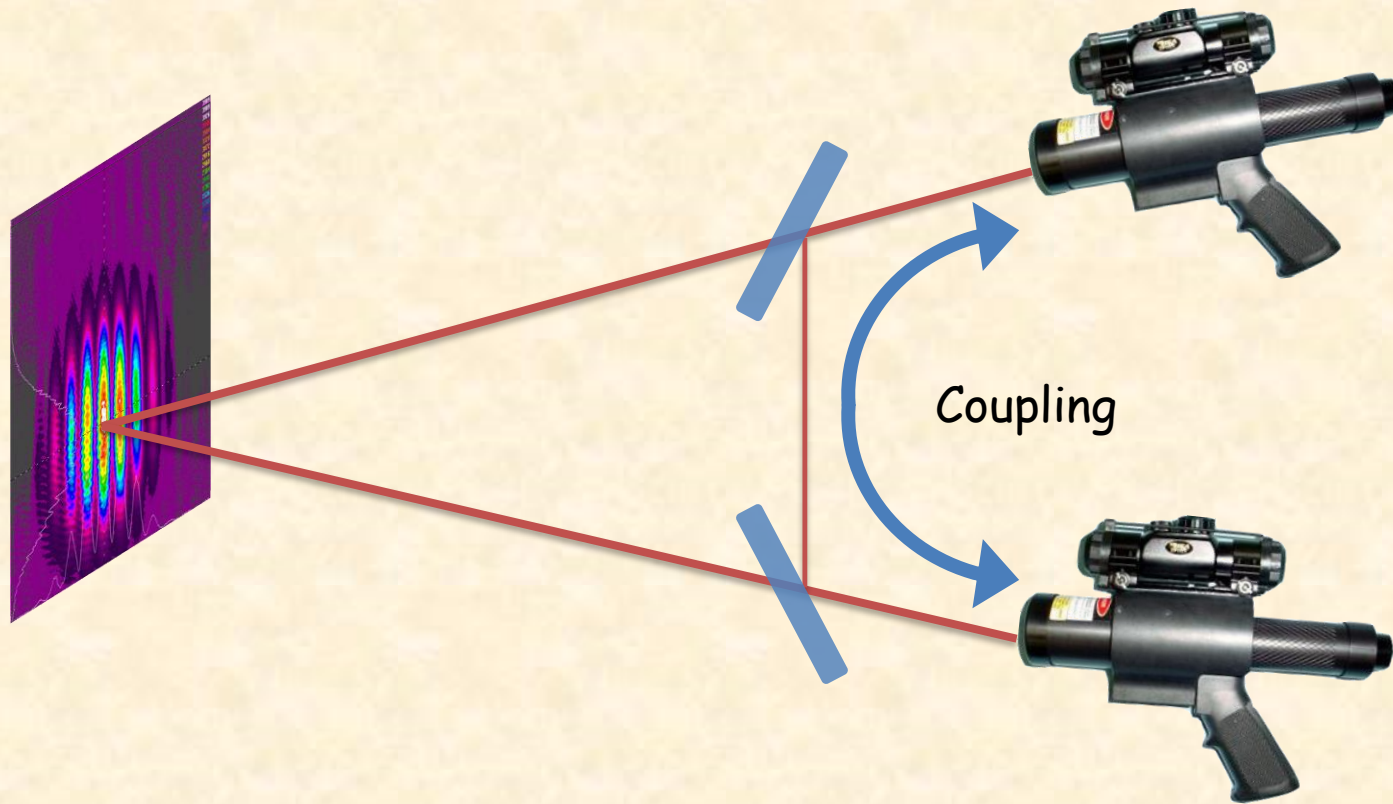


- OPO's (Stanford + NTT, Columbia, Cornell, Caltech ...)
- Lasers (Weizmann, Light-Solver CREOL/USC, Tucson, Stanford + Tokyo ...)
- Polariton BECs (Southampton, Cambridge, Palaiseau ...)
- Photonics (Rome, MIT ...)
- Electronics (MIT, Fujitsu, Toshiba, Bar-Ilan ...)
- Micro-droplets (Toronto)
- Cold atoms (many places)

Outline

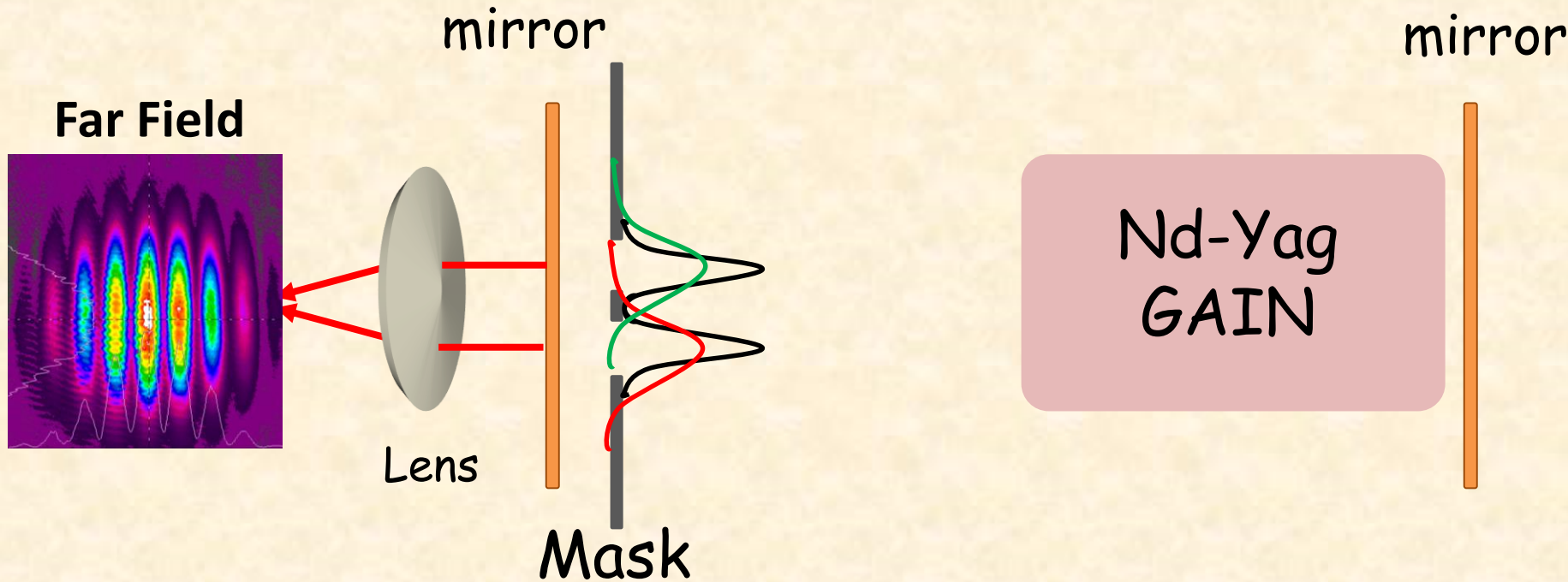
- Simulating XY spins and beyond
- Continuous problems (if time permits)

What is phase locking ?



$$\Delta\varphi(t) = \varphi_2(t) - \varphi_1(t) = \textit{const}$$

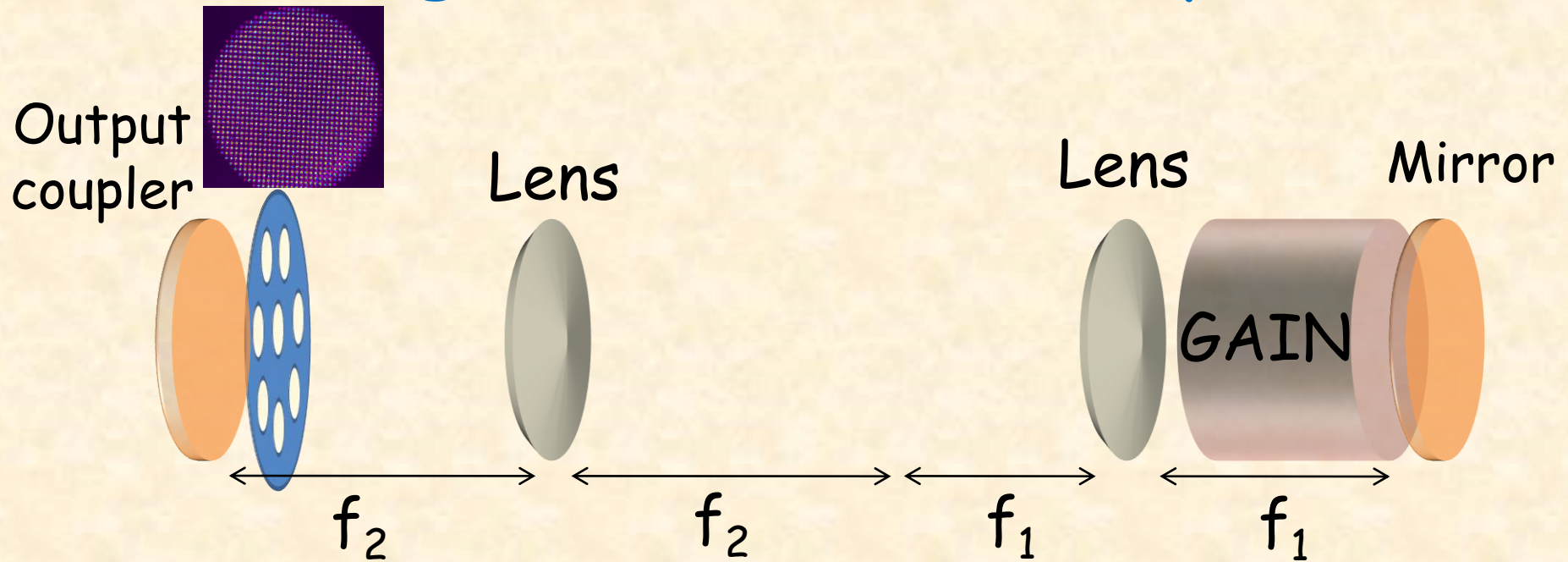
Diffraction coupling



Short range coupling $\kappa_{ij} = \langle E_i | E_j \rangle \cong e^{-\alpha(i-j)^2}$

Dissipative coupling: minimizes losses

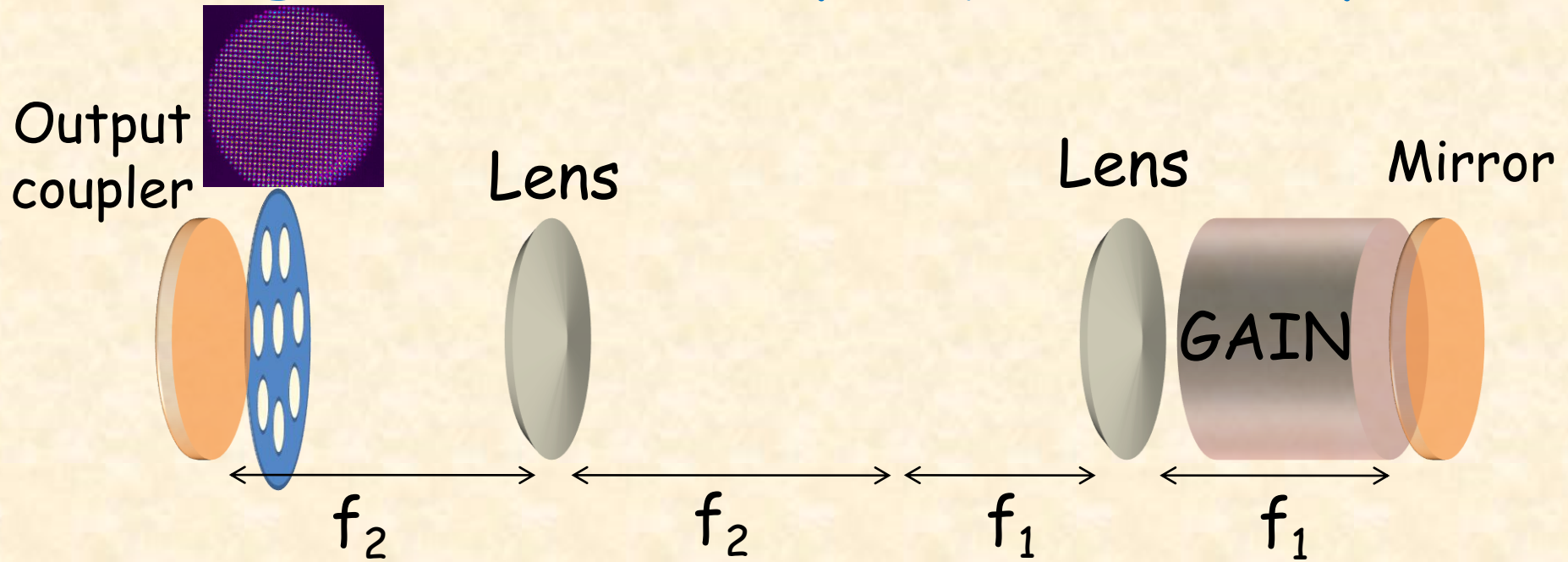
Degenerate laser cavity



$$\begin{array}{l} E(x, y) \\ E(x, y) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \quad E(-x, -y)$$

320,000 degenerate modes (R. Chriki 2019)

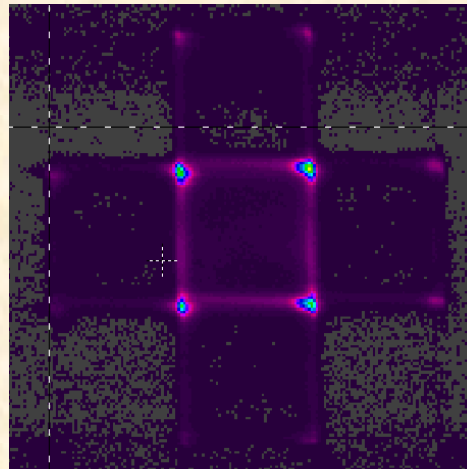
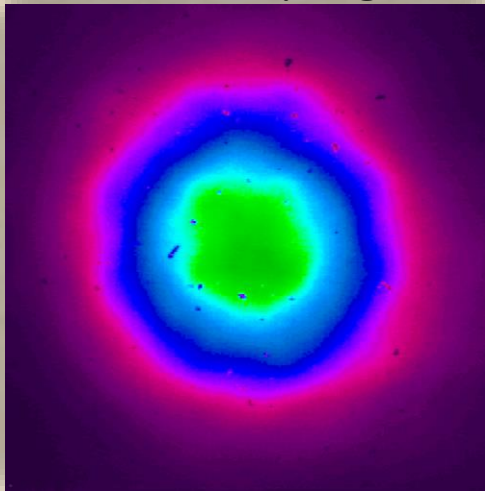
Degenerate cavity: square array



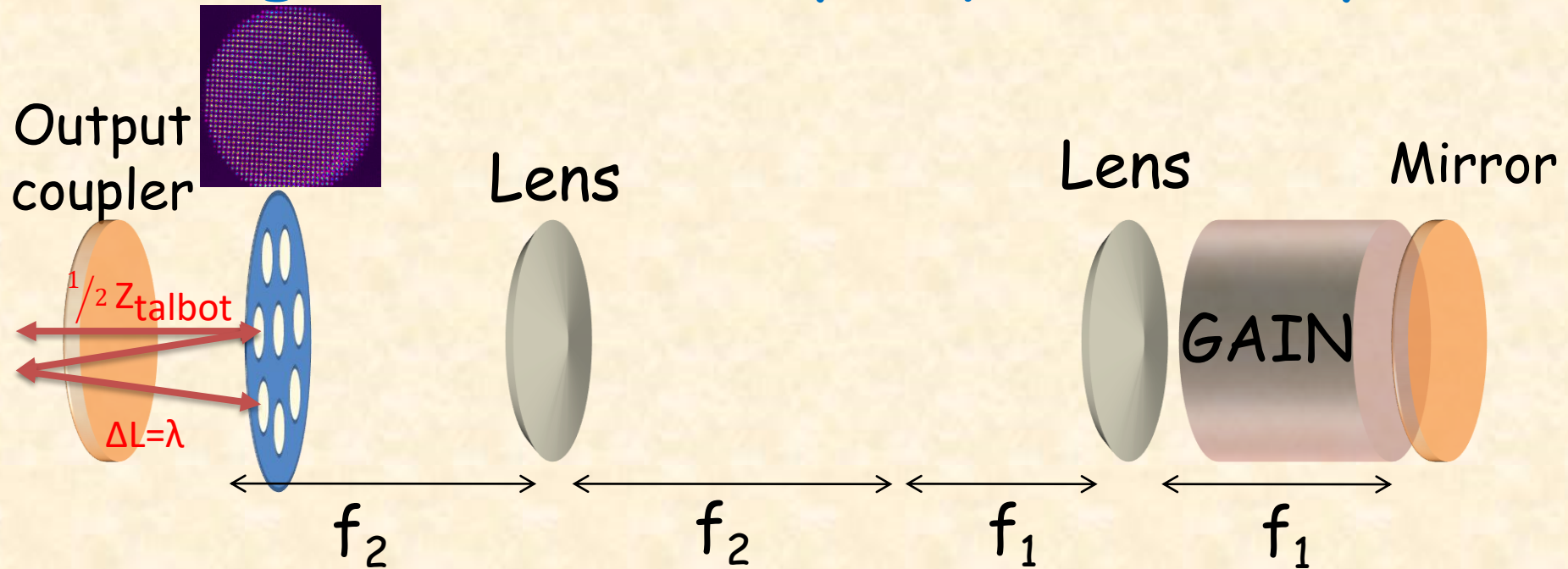
No coupling

Negative coupling

Far Field



Degenerate cavity: square array

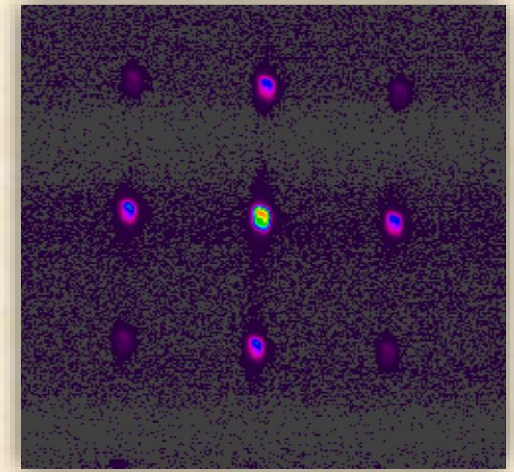
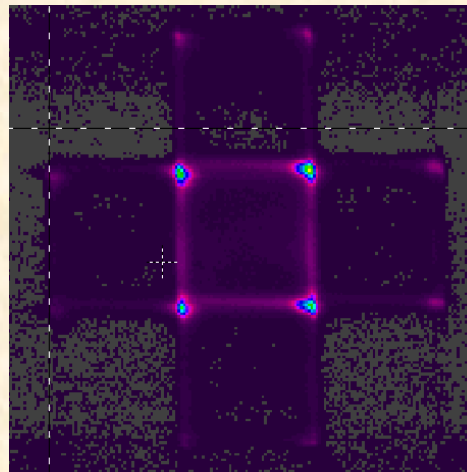
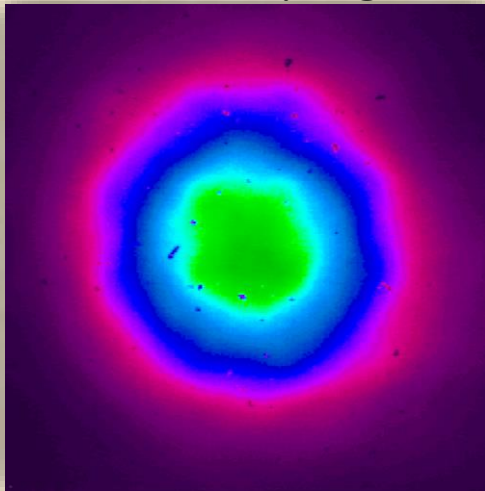


No coupling

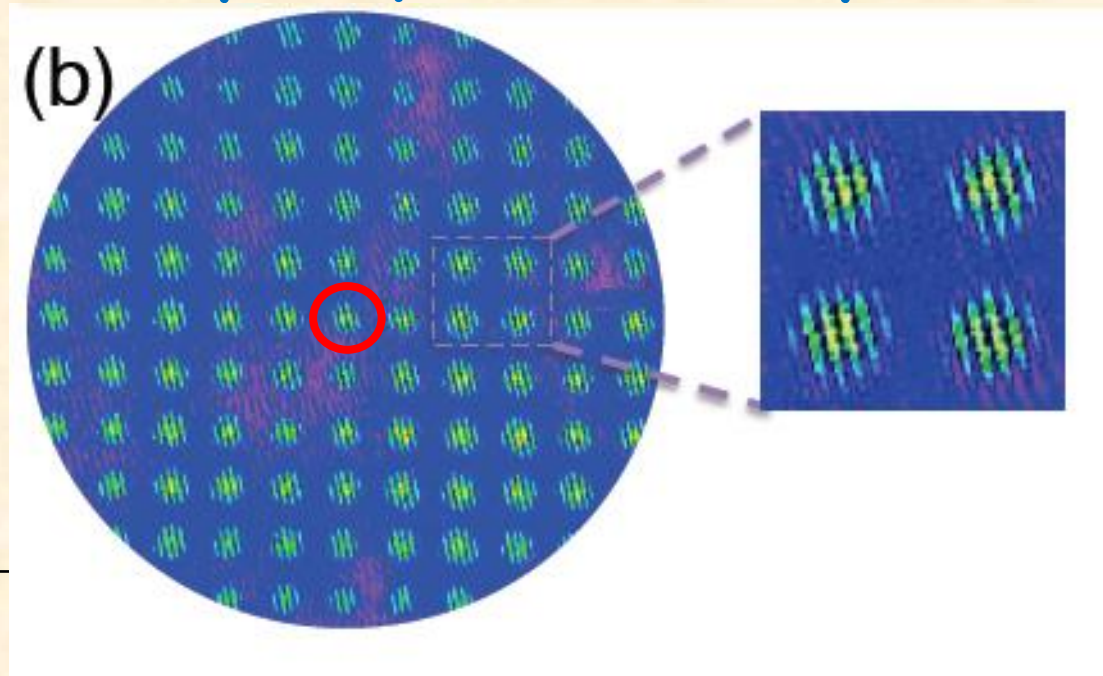
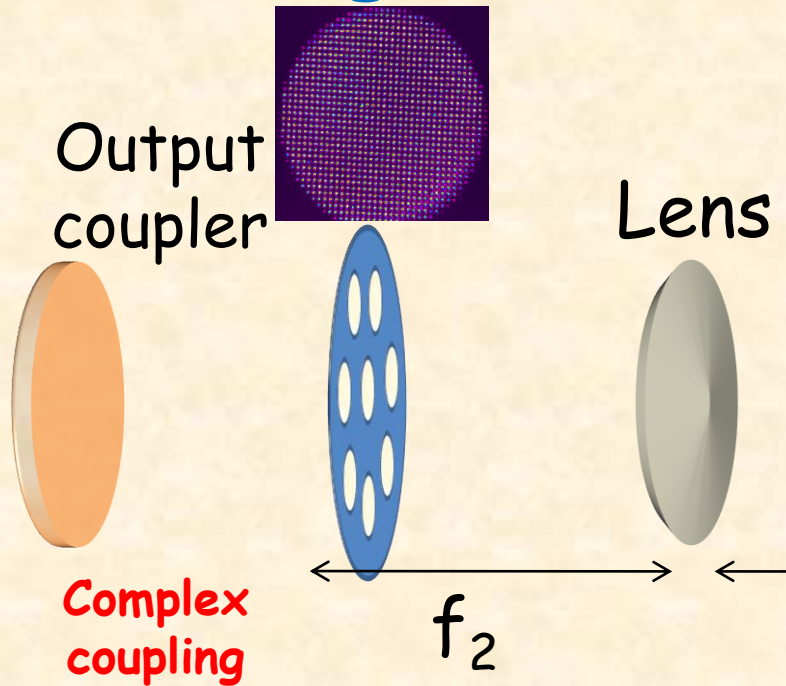
Negative coupling

Positive coupling

Far
Field

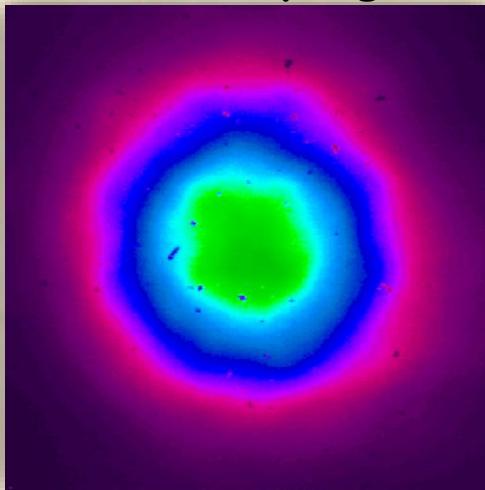


Degenerate cavity: square array

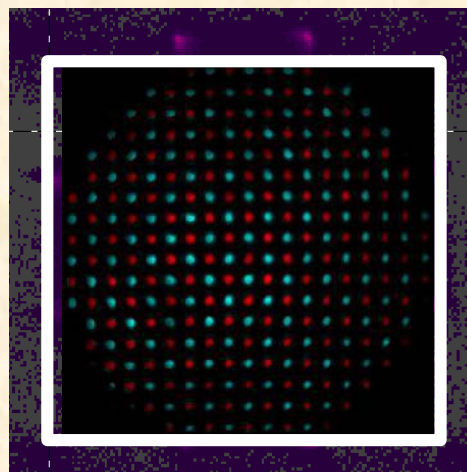


No coupling

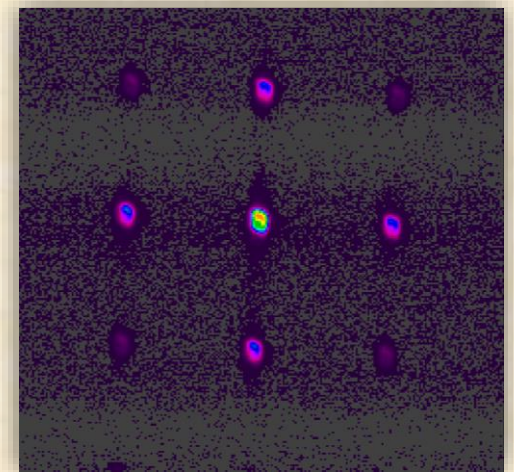
Far
Field



Negative coupling



Positive coupling



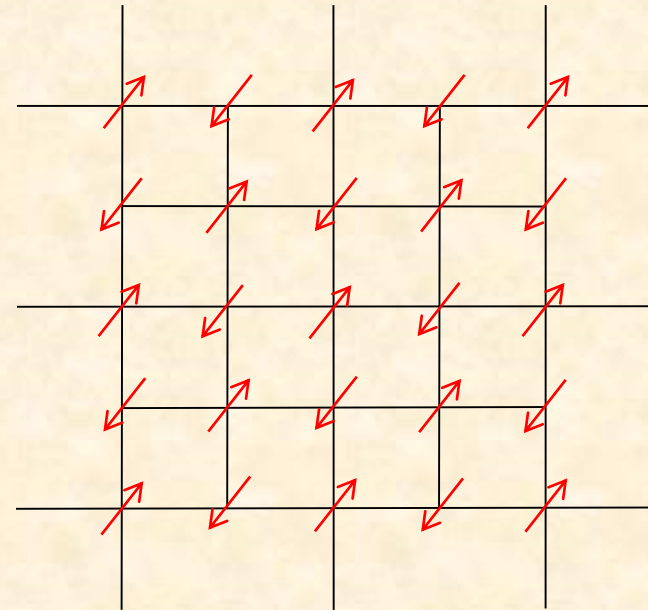
Lasers $\longleftrightarrow$ Spins

("freeze" all DOF except phase)



$$\dot{\theta}_i = \sum \kappa_{ij} \sin(\theta_j - \theta_i)$$

Kuramoto Model



$$H = \sum \kappa_{ij} \vec{\sigma}_i \cdot \vec{\sigma}_j$$

Classical XY model

Laser "minimal loss" state $\longleftrightarrow$ Kuramoto stable fixed point $\longleftrightarrow$ XY ground state

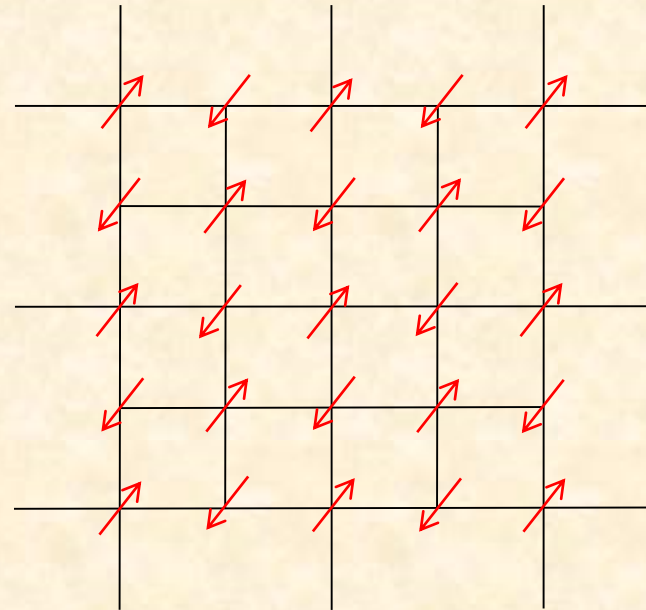
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Classical XY model

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I. Gershenzon et. al., Nanophotonics 20200137 (2020)

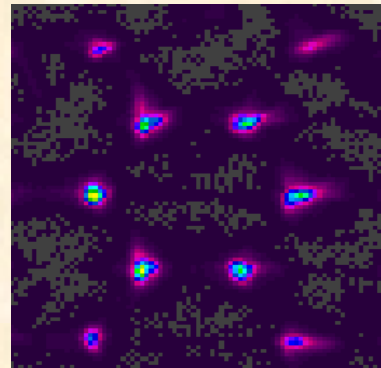
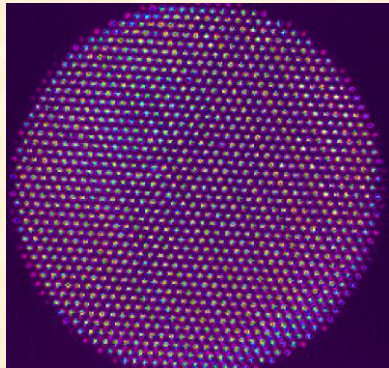
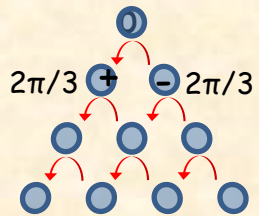
M. Nixon et. al., PRL 110, 184102 (2013)

Large arrays (NN negative coupling)

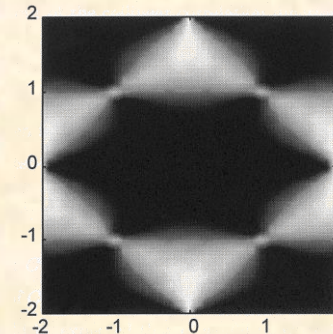
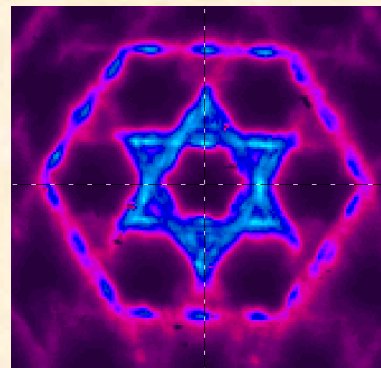
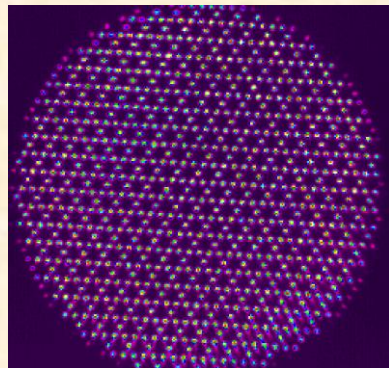
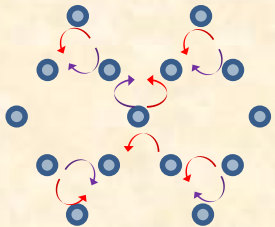
Near Fields

Far Fields

Triangular
lattice



Kagome
lattice



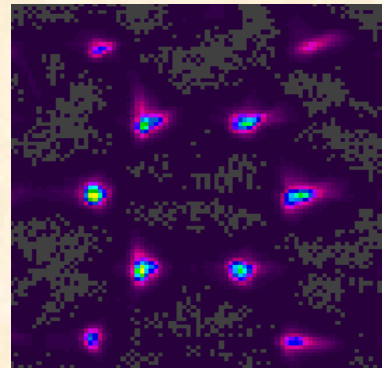
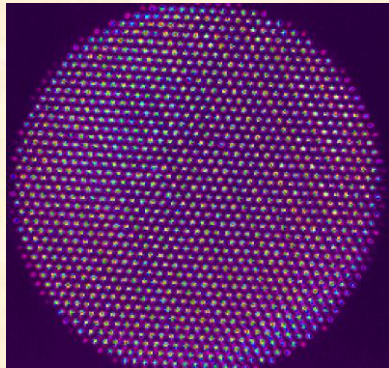
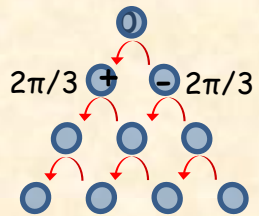
Moessner and Chalker
PRB **58** 12049 (1998)

Large arrays (NN negative coupling)

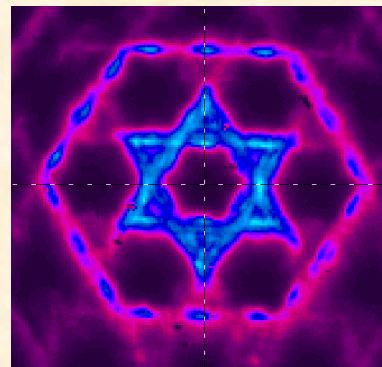
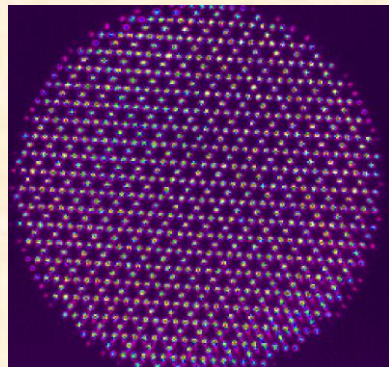
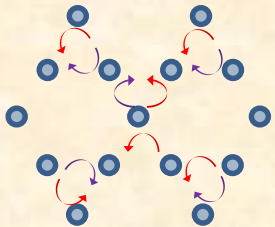
Near Fields

Far Fields

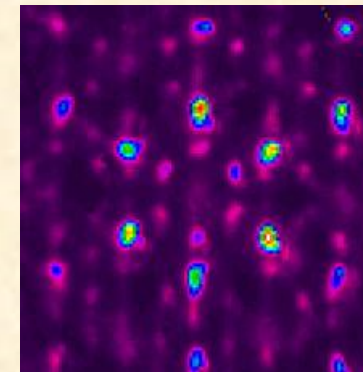
Triangular
lattice



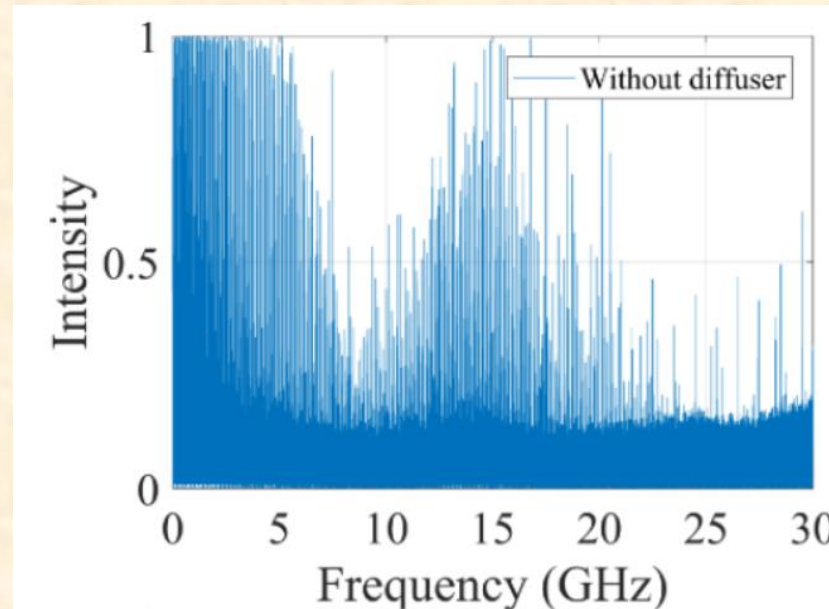
Kagome
lattice



NNN coupling



Spatio-temporal modes



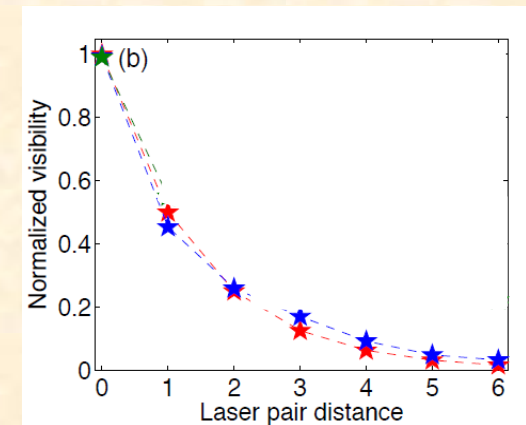
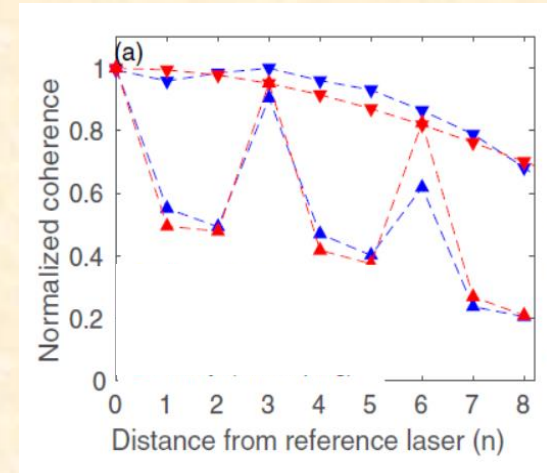
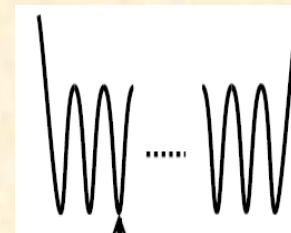
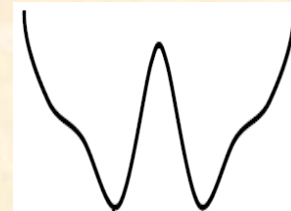
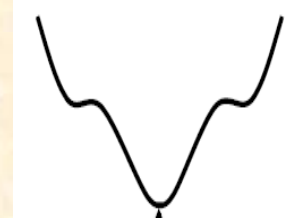
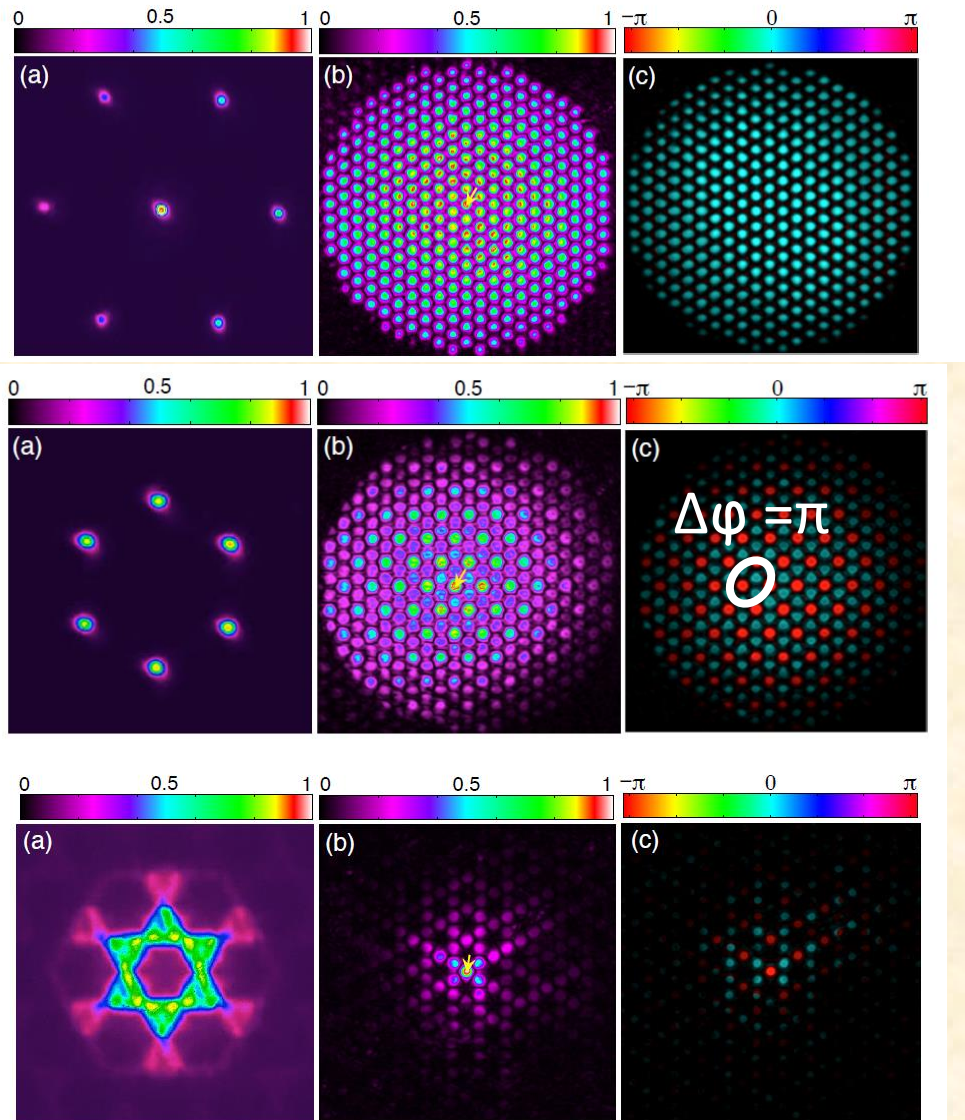
Each of the **1500** lasers has **250** longitudinal modes

Ensemble of **250** independent experiments

Average $\langle \cos(\varphi_{ij}) \rangle$ over 250 longitudinal modes

Far Field

Coherence

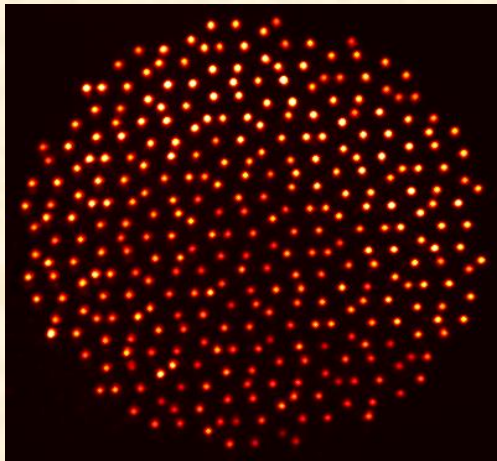
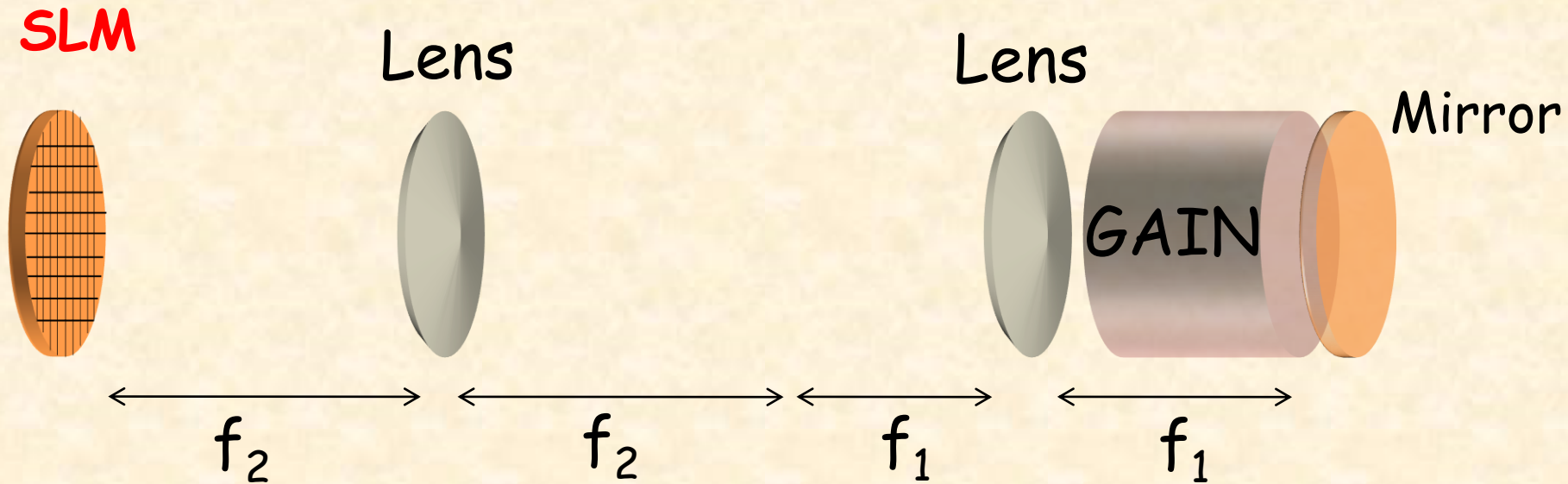


Synchronization in human networks

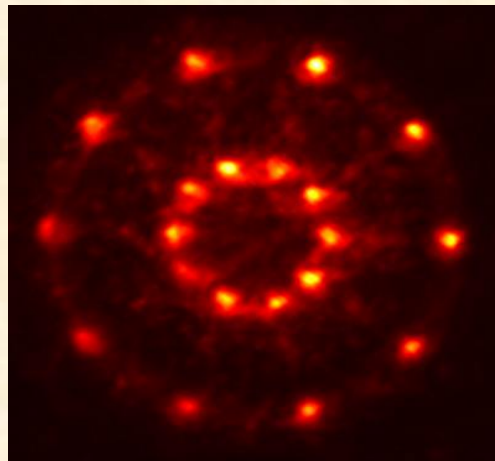


Questions so far?

Digital laser (amplitude)

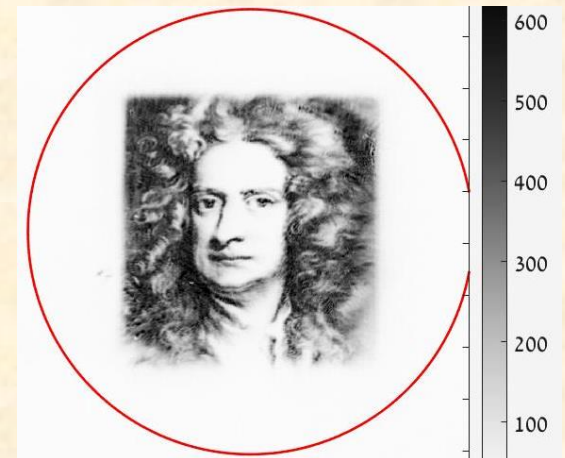
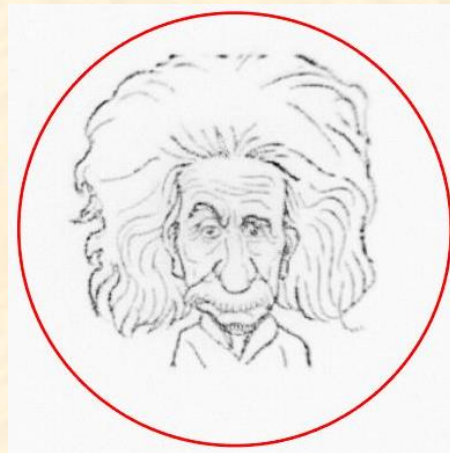
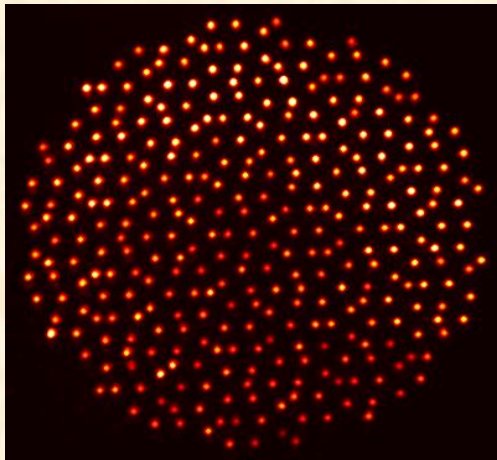
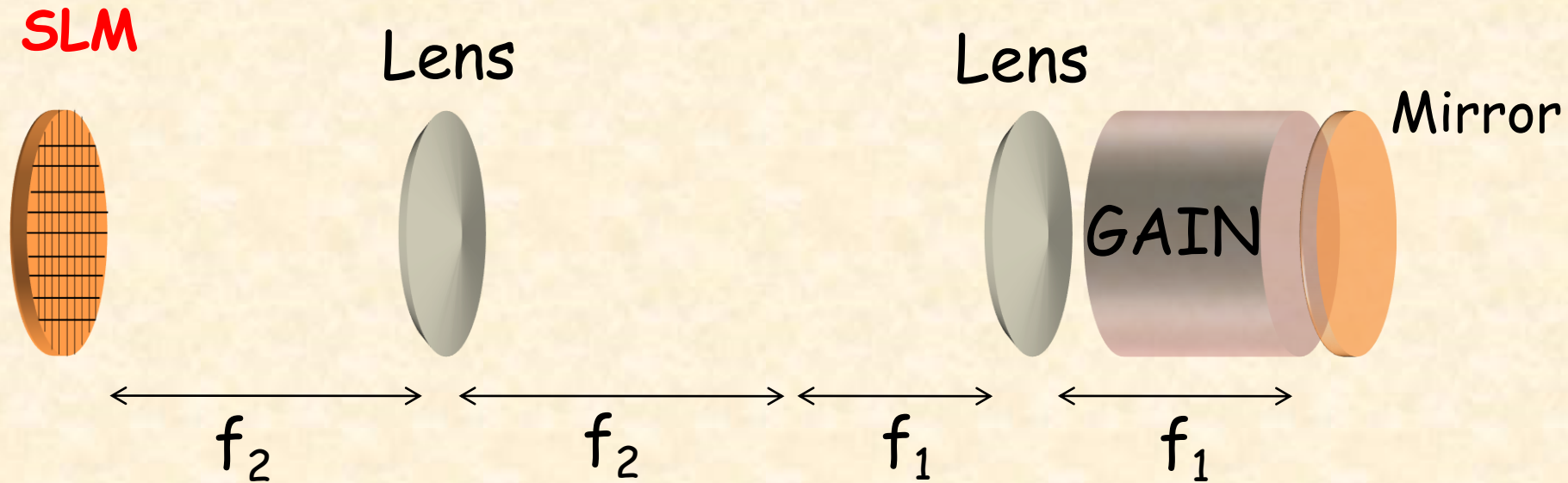


Near Field

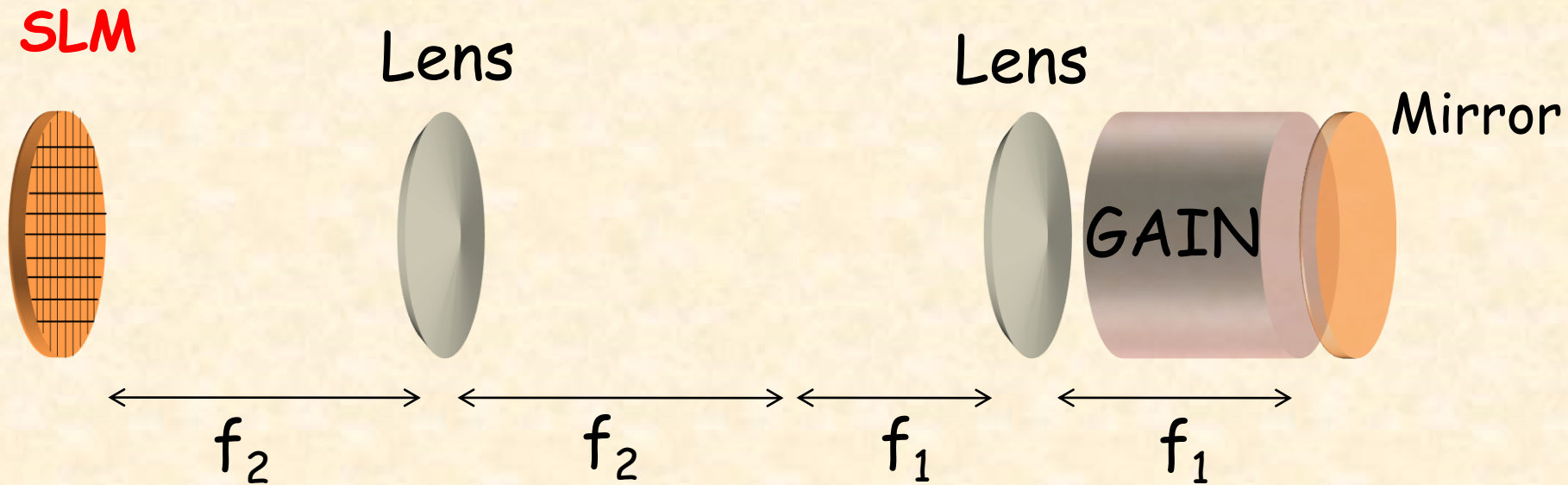


Far Field

Digital laser (amplitude)

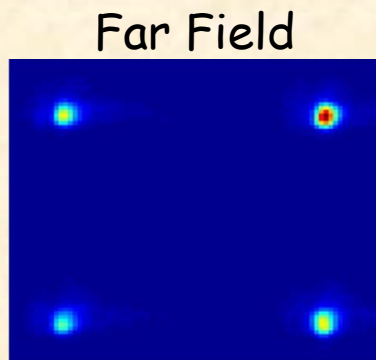
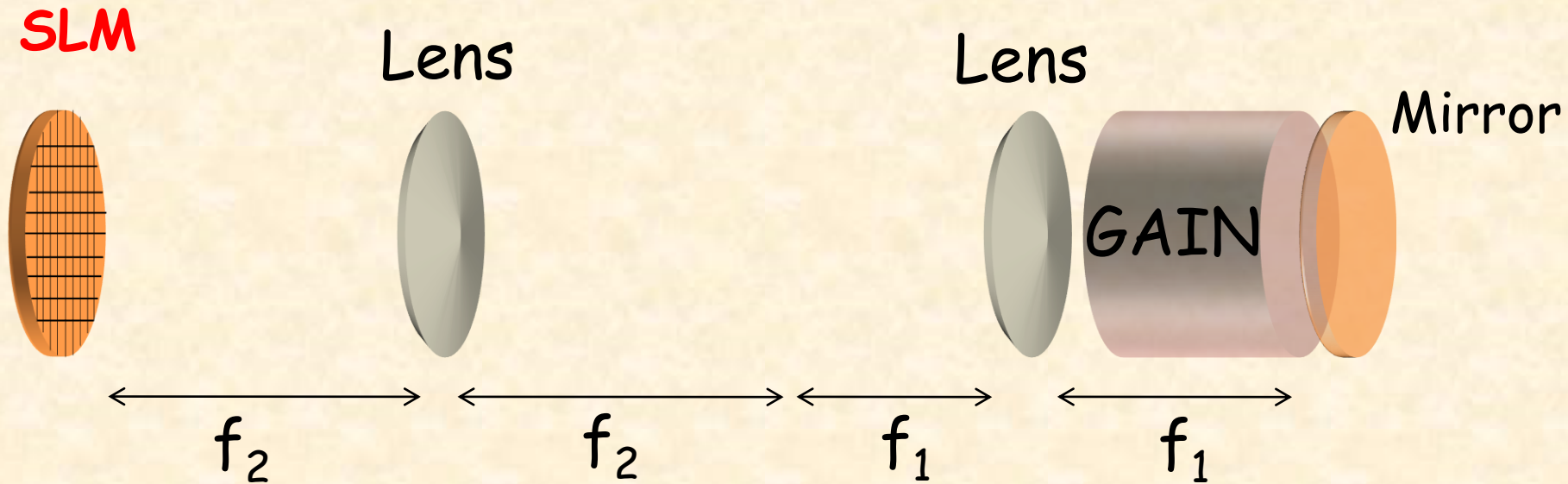


Adding disorder (phase)

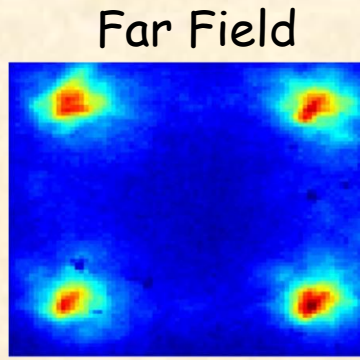


$$\dot{\theta}_i = \Omega_i + \sum \kappa_{ij} \sin(\theta_j - \theta_i)$$

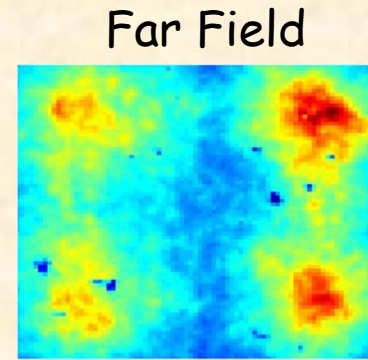
Adding disorder



$$\langle \varphi \rangle_{rms} = 0$$



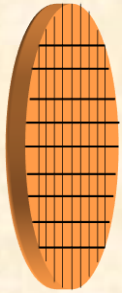
$$\langle \varphi \rangle_{rms} = \frac{\pi}{10}$$



$$\langle \varphi \rangle_{rms} = \frac{\pi}{5}$$

Adding disorder

SLM



Lens

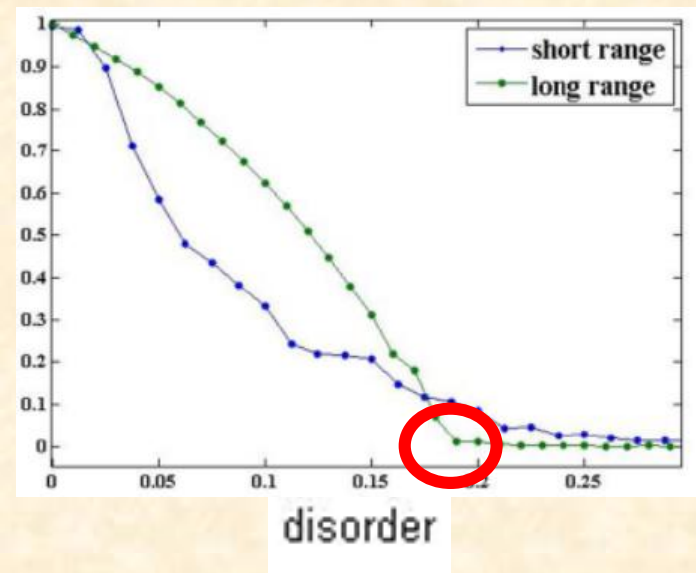
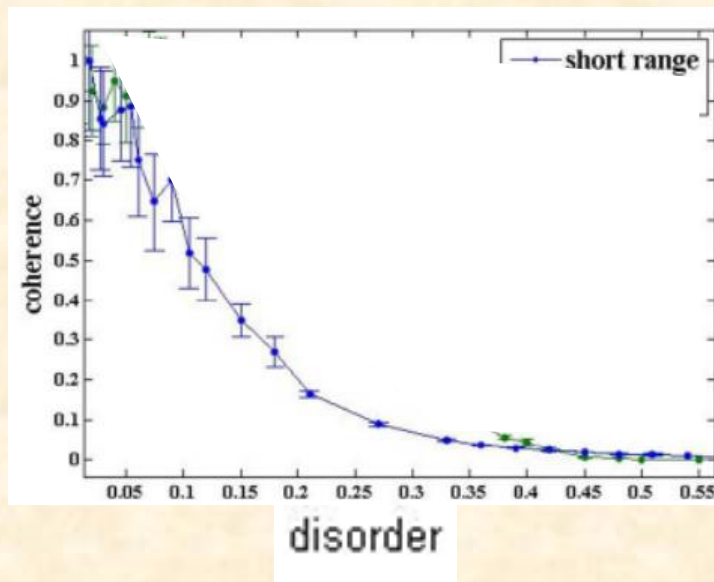


Lens



GAIN

Mirror



Adding disorder

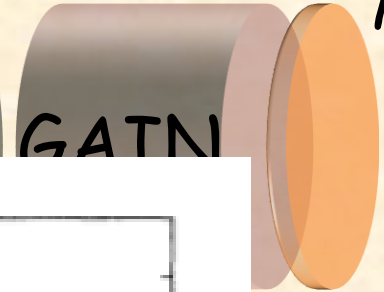
SLM



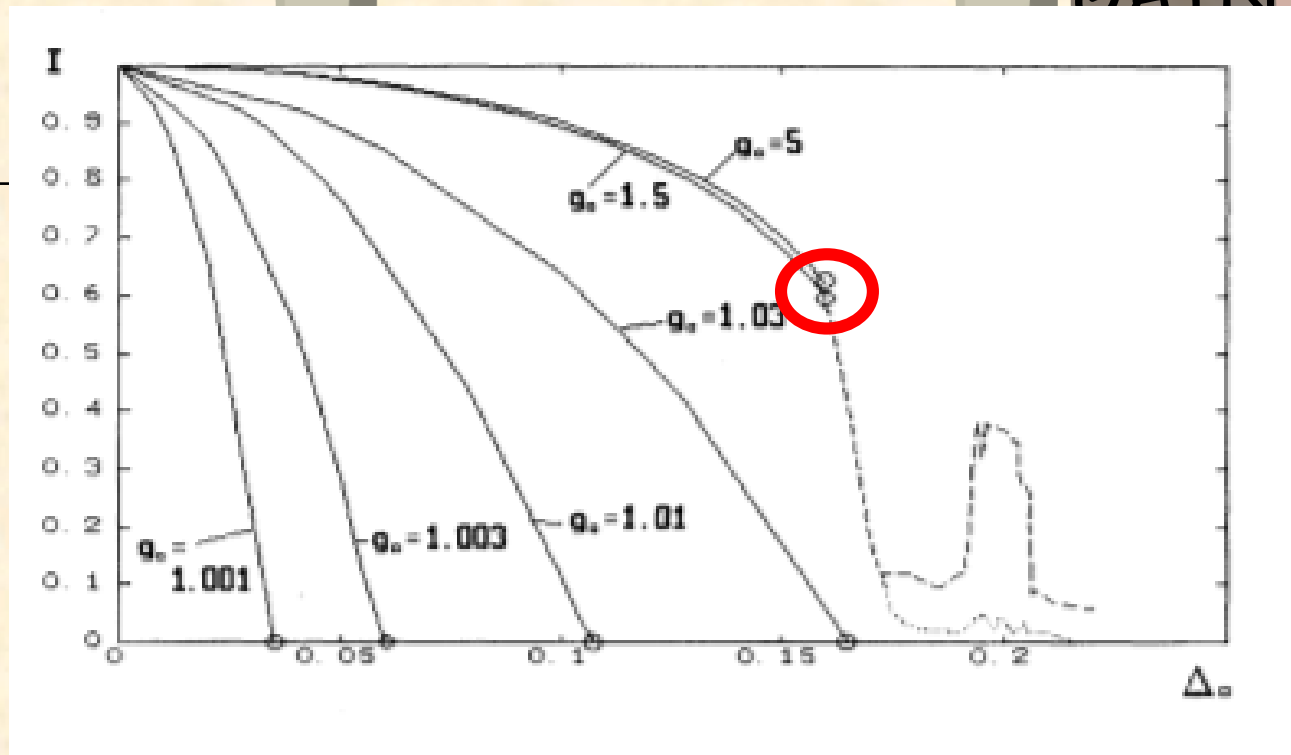
Lens



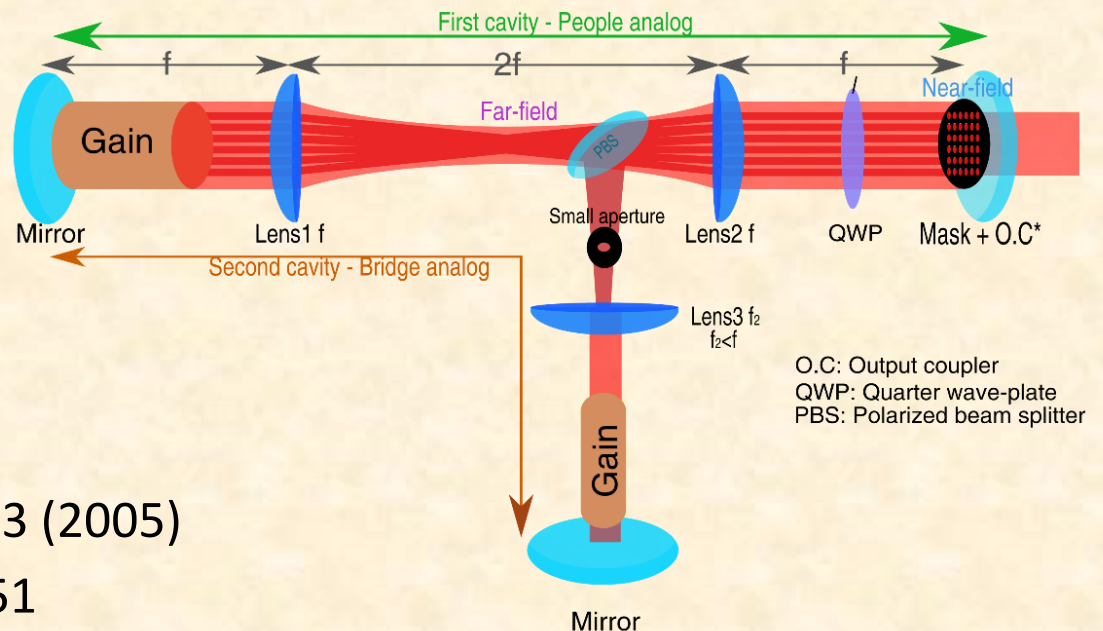
Lens



Mirror



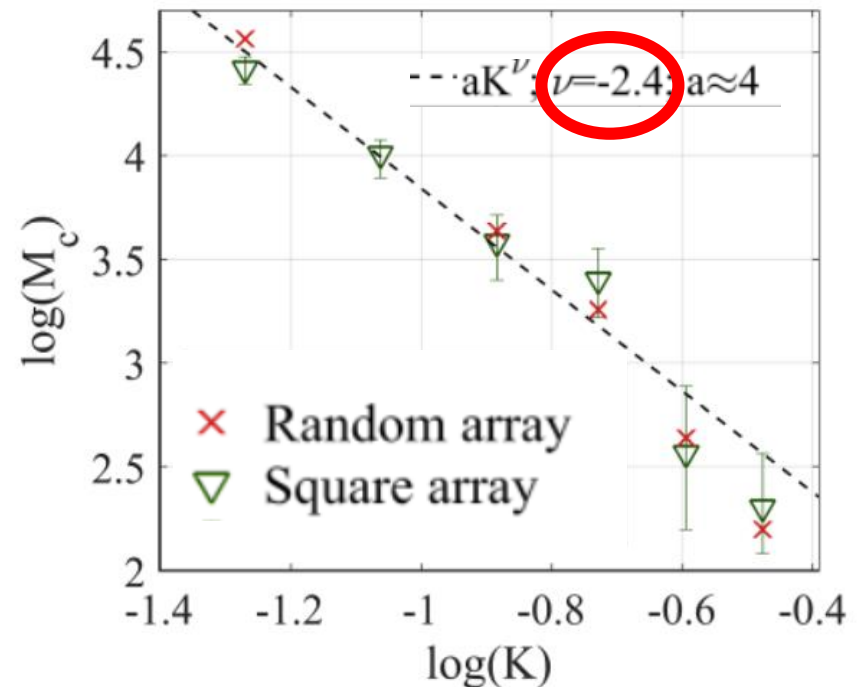
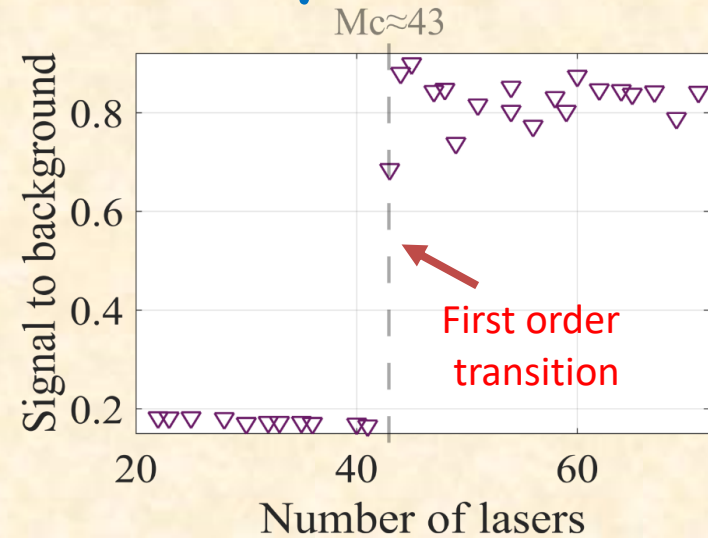
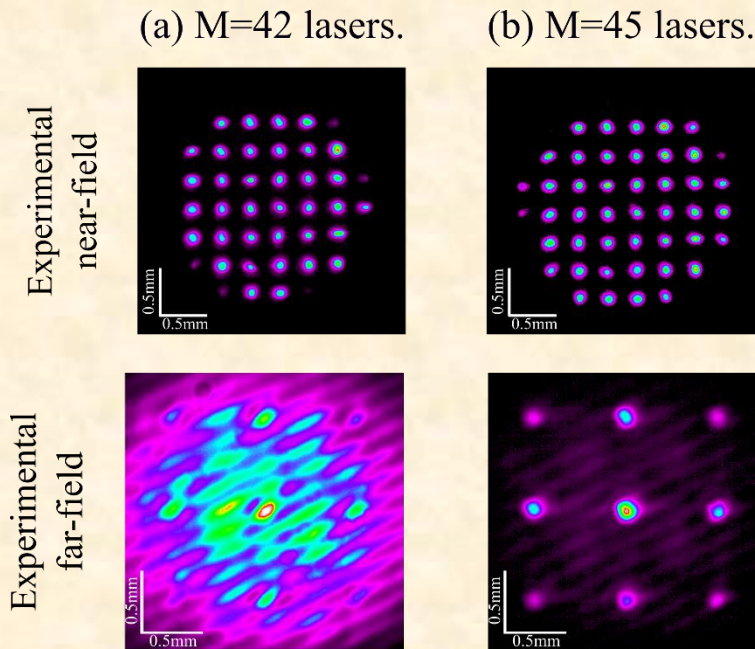
Crowd synchrony



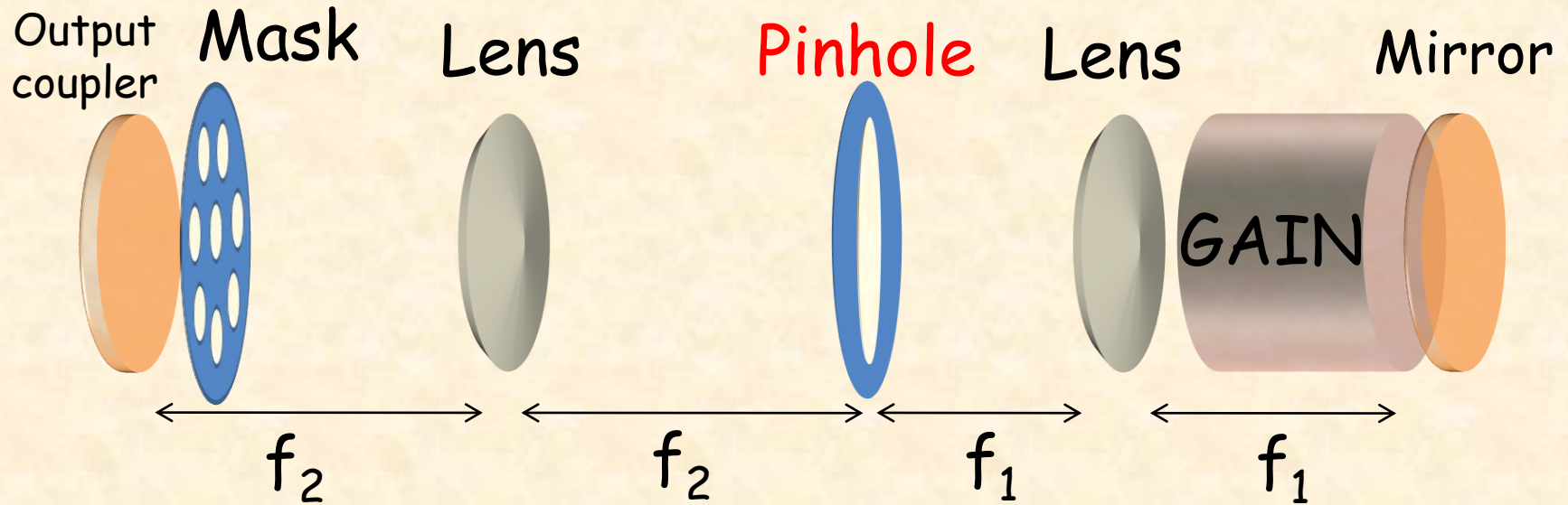
S. Strogatz et. al., Nature 438, 43 (2005)

S. Mahler et. al. arXiv: 2005:0951

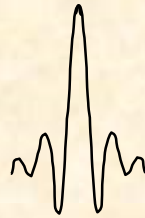
Crowd synchrony



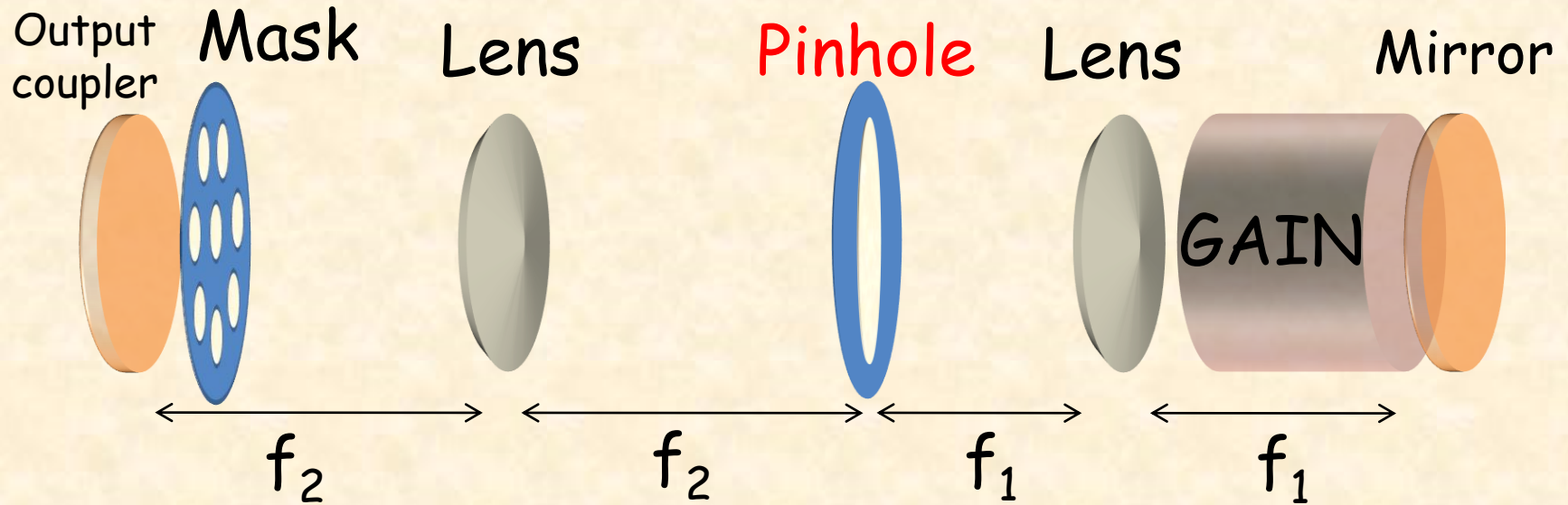
Long range coupling



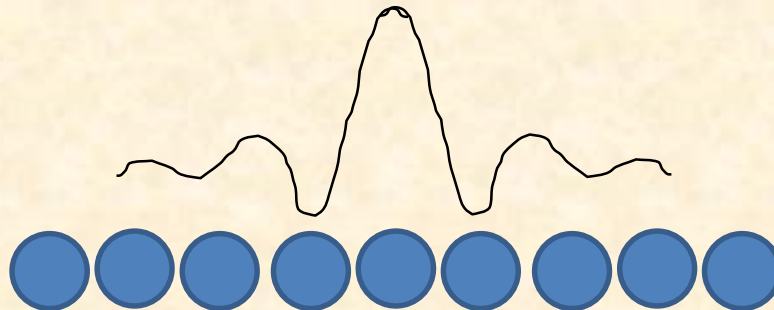
no coupling



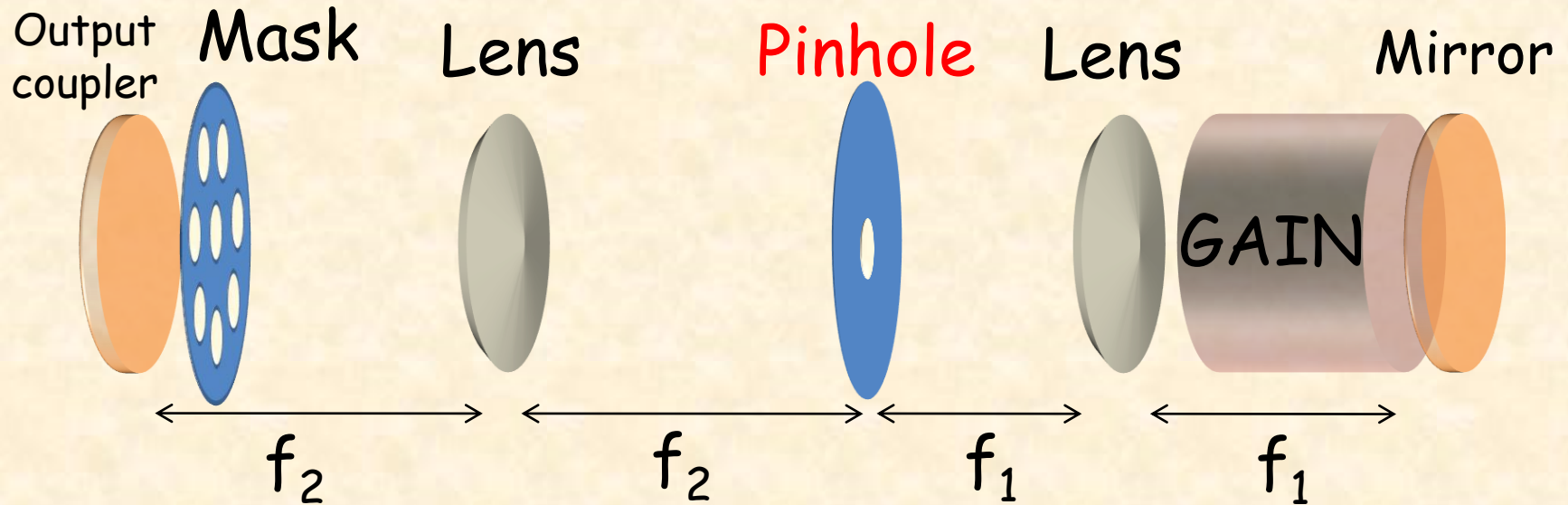
Long range coupling



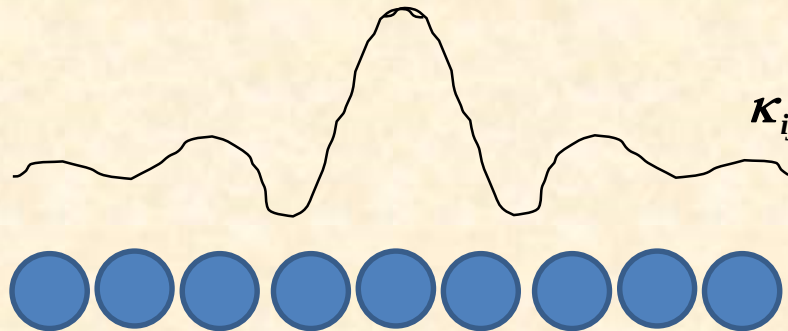
negative coupling



Long range coupling

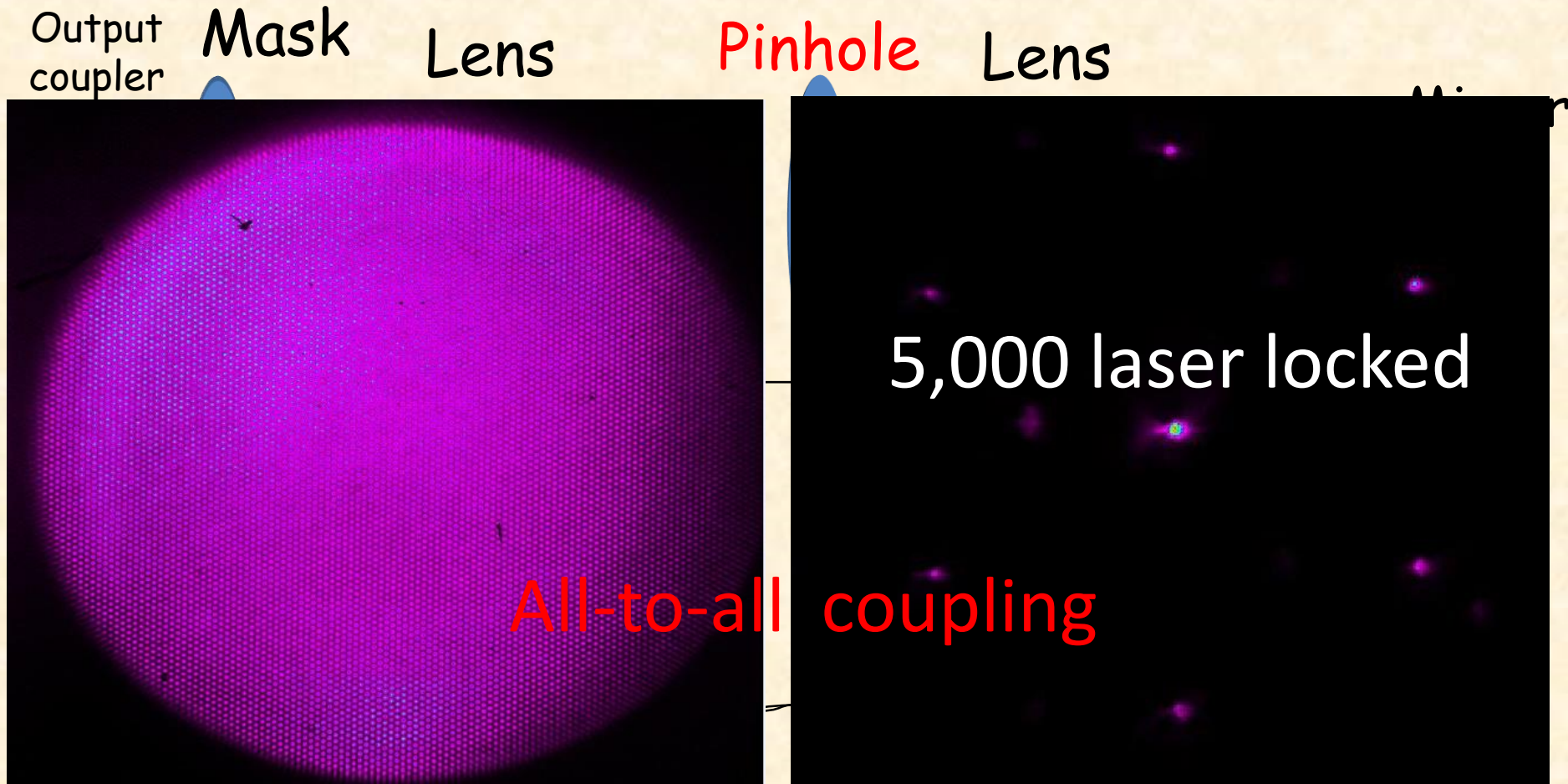


Incommensurate coupling: spin glass

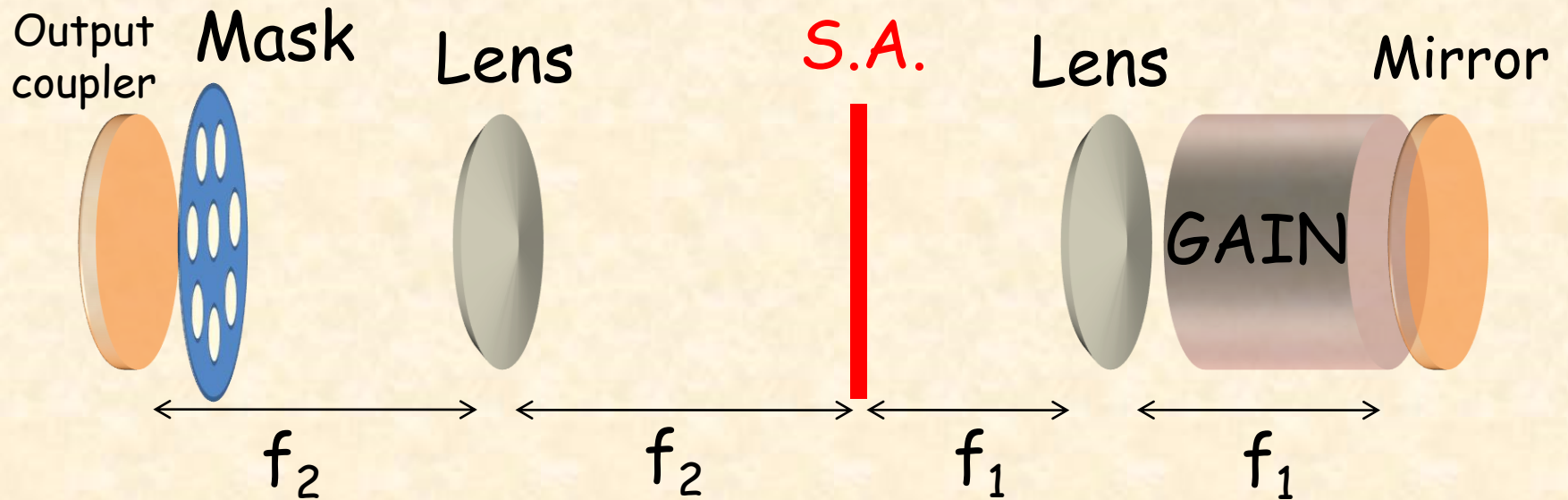


$$\kappa_{ij} = \langle E_i^{fin} | E_j^{ini} \rangle \cong \frac{1}{(i-j)^2}$$

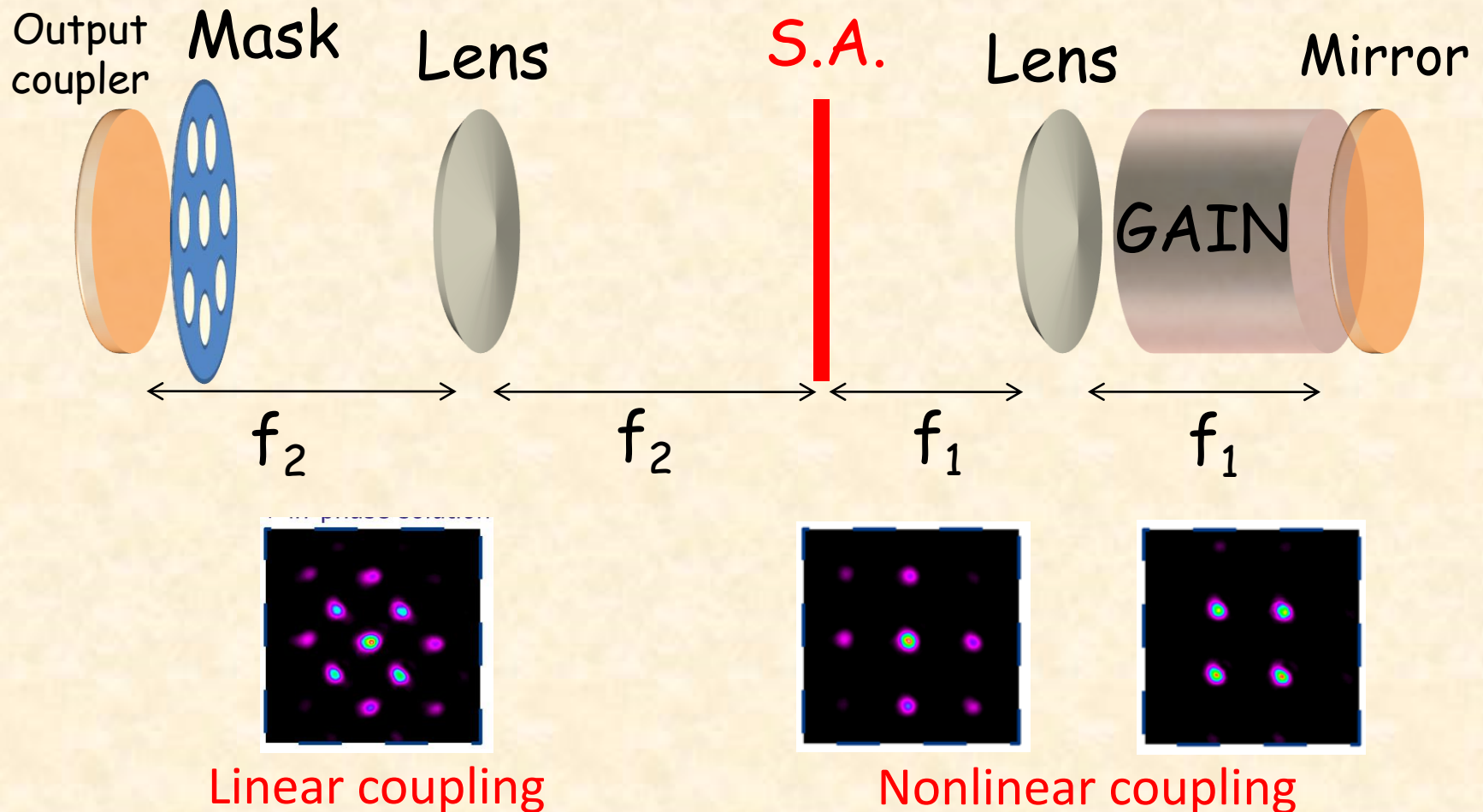
Long range coupling



Nonlinear coupling

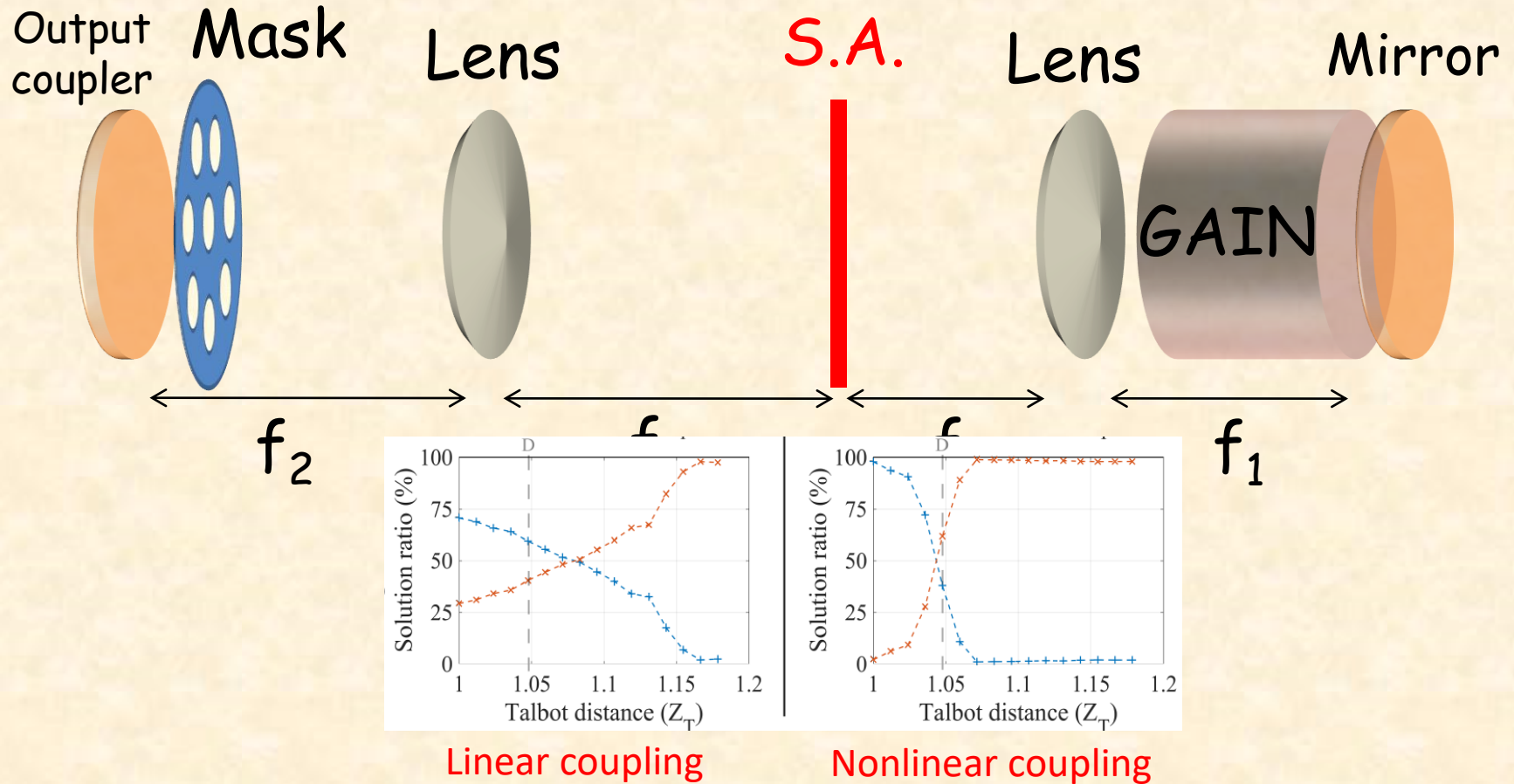


Nonlinear coupling



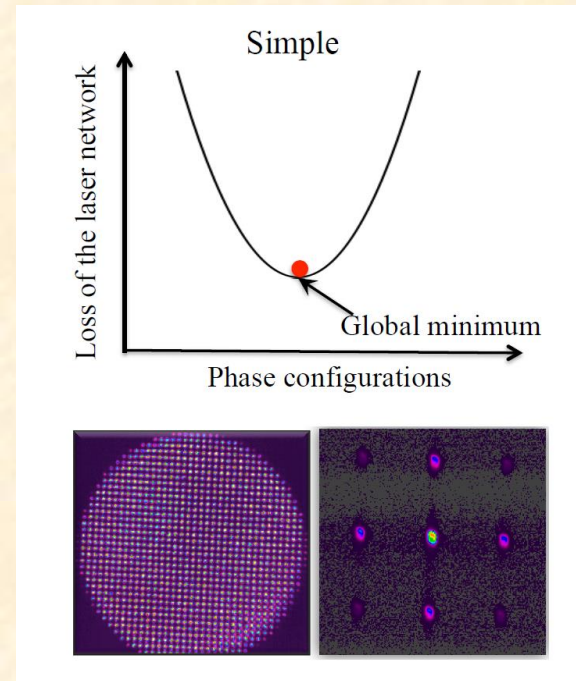
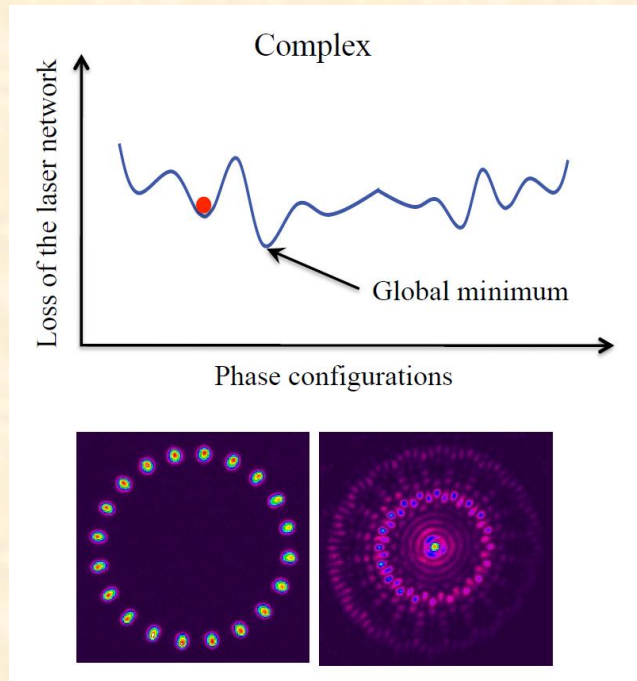
All longitudinal modes choose same solution

Nonlinear coupling

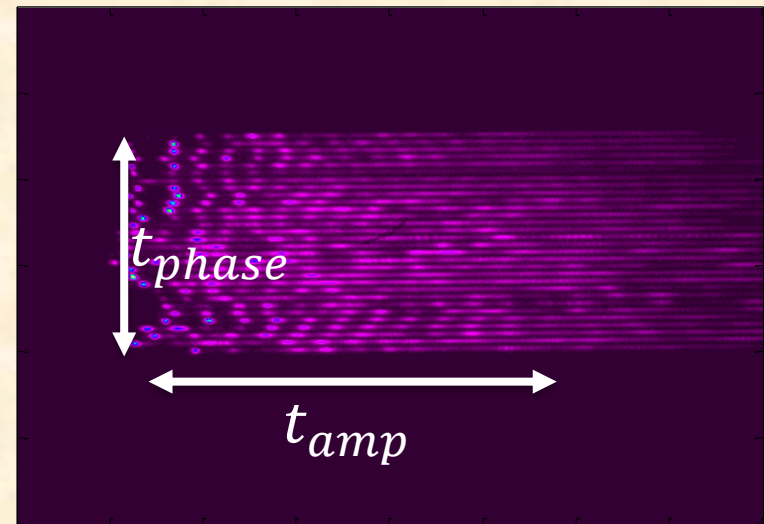
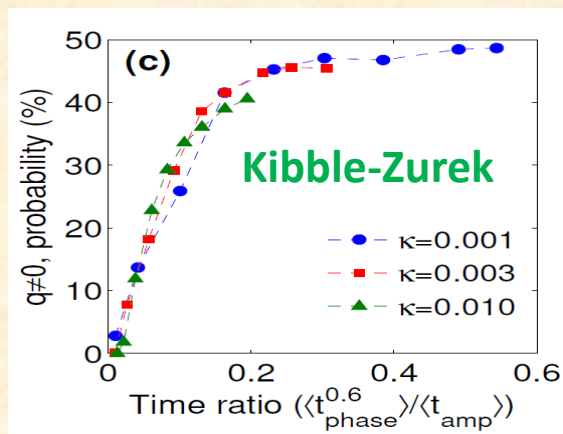
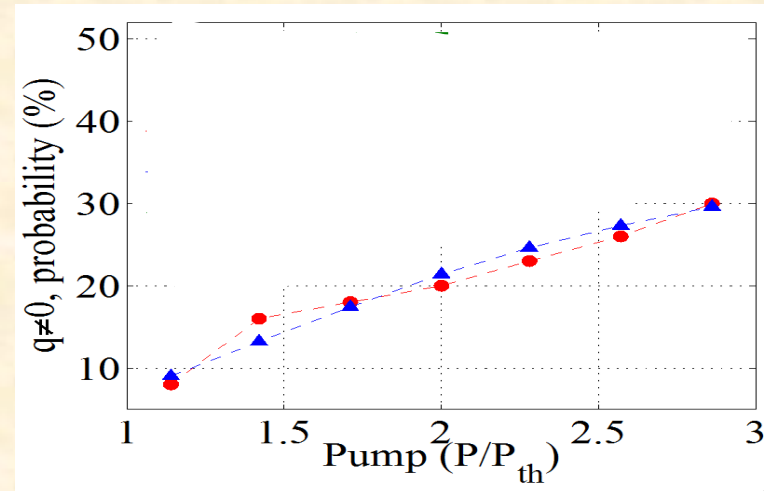
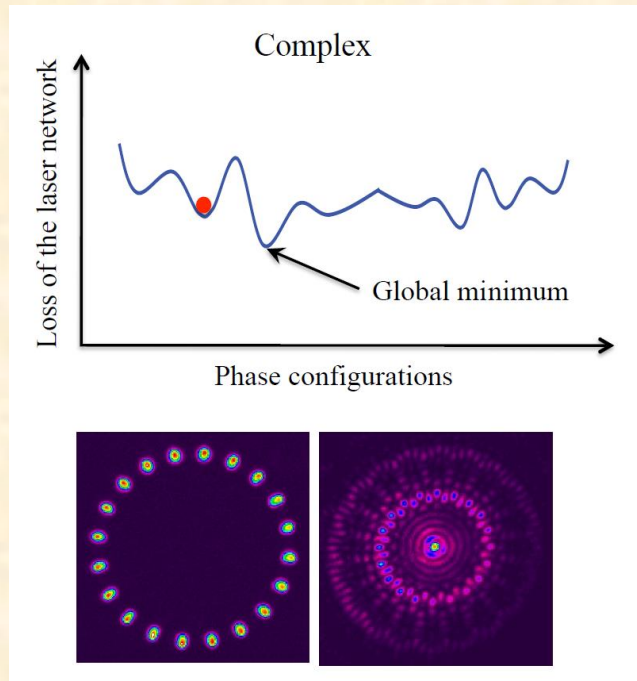


× **25** better distinguish near-degenerate solution

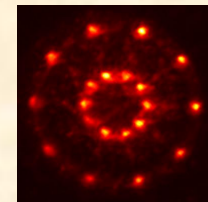
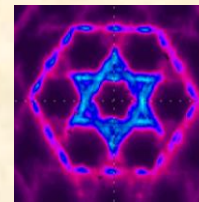
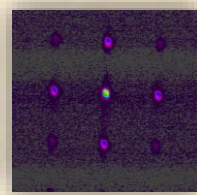
"Hard" problems have complex landscape



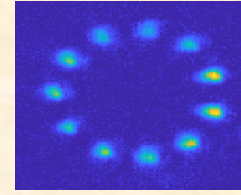
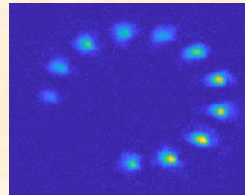
"Hard" problems have complex landscape



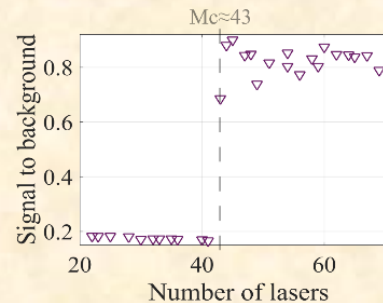
✓ Simulating XY spins



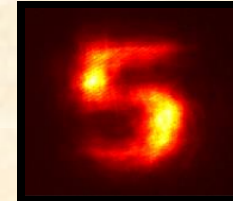
✓ Topology + KZ



✓ Crowd synchrony



✓ Imaging through tissue



✓ Inverse phase reconstruction

