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Summary

Quantum algorithms are an area of intensive research thanks to their potential of speeding up certain specific tasks exponentially. However, for the time being, high error rates on the existing hardware realizations preclude the application of many algorithms that are based on the assumption of fault-tolerant quantum computation. On such *noisy intermediate-scale quantum* (NISQ) devices (Preskill 2018), the exploration of the potential of *heuristic* quantum algorithms has attracted much interest. A leading candidate for solving combinatorial optimization problems is the so-called *Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm* (QAOA) (Farhi, Goldstone, and Gutmann 2014).

`QAOA.jl` is a `Julia` package (Bezanson et al. 2017) package that implements the *mean-field Approximate Optimization Algorithm* (mean-field AOA) (Misra-Spieldenner et al. 2023) - a quantum-inspired classical algorithm derived from the QAOA via the mean-field approximation. This novel algorithm is useful in assisting the search for quantum advantage by providing a tool to discriminate (combinatorial) optimization problems that can be solved classically from those that cannot. Note that `QAOA.jl` has already been used during the research leading to (Misra-Spieldenner et al. 2023).

Additionally, `QAOA.jl` also implements the QAOA efficiently to support the extensive classical simulations typically required in research on the topic. The corresponding parameterized circuits are based on `Yao.jl` (Luo et al. 2019), (Luo et al. 2023) and `Zygote.jl` (Innes et al. 2019), (Innes et al. 2023), making it both fast and automatically differentiable, thus enabling gradient-based optimization. A number of common optimization problems such as MaxCut, the minimum vertex-cover problem, the Sherrington-Kirkpatrick model, and the partition problem are pre-implemented to facilitate scientific benchmarking.

Statement of need

The demonstration of quantum advantage for a real-world problem is yet outstanding. Identifying such a problem and performing the actual demonstration on existing hardware will not be possible without intensive (classical) simulations. `QAOA.jl` facilitates this exploration by offering a classical baseline through the mean-field AOA, complemented by a fast and versatile implementation of the QAOA. As shown in our benchmarks, QAOA simulations performed with `QAOA.jl` are significantly faster than those of `PennyLane` (Bergholm et al. 2018), one of its main competitors in automatically differentiable QAOA implementations. While Tensorflow Quantum (Broughton et al. 2023) supports automatic differentiation, there exists, to the authors's knowledge, no dedicated implementation of the QAOA. The class `QAOA` offered by Qiskit (A-tA-v et al. 2021) must be *provided* with a precomputed gradient operator, i.e. it does not feature automatic differentiation out of the box.

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