

QCBM Documentation 5

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1 Model Description

Training Data: RELU + Sigmoid + Elu + Tanh Distribution

Pre-training: Particle number distribution

Number of qubits: 10

Number of Ancillas: 2

Loss Function: MMD Loss

Kernel: Gaussian RBF kernel

Accuracy: KL Divergence

Learning rate: 0.1 - 0.01

Optimizer: optax.adam

2 Observations

2.1 Uniform superposition Pre - Training (No Ancillas)

S.No	qcbm circuit	Layers	min KL Div	Model
1	RX + RZ + CNOT	10	0.3633	Converges
2	RZ + IsingXY + IsingZZ	10	0.0421	Converges

2.2 Uniform superposition Pre - Training (With Ancillas)

S.No	qcbm circuit	Layers	min KL Div	Model
1	RX + RZ + CNOT	10	0.0061	Converges
2	RZ + IsingXY + IsingZZ	10	0.0069	Converges

3 Conclusion

By now we know that, pre-training the model with particle number distribution, only helps in the case of RZ + IsingXY + IsingZZ circuit and doesn't improve the performance of fully entangling circuit RX + RZ + CNOT. This has been verified again.

For the same number of layers, further observations to be noted are:

- 1) The presence of ancilla qubits **improves the convergence** order by 10^{-1} for the case of Ising entangling circuit and by the order of 10^{-2} for the fully entangling circuit.
- 2) IN THE PRESENCE OF ANCILLAS: the performance of RZ + IsingXY + IsingZZ circuit with the pre-training scheme of uniform superposition of all the possible particle number states is **equivalent** to that of the Fully entangling circuit RX + RZ + CNOT.
- 3) IN THE ABSENCE OF ANCILLAS: The RZ + IsingXY + IsingZZ circuit with the pretraining scheme of uniform superposition of all the possible particle number states has **better convergence** compared to the fully entangling circuit RX + RZ + CNOT, **by the order of** 10^{-1} .