

# QCBM Documentation 5

Akash Malemath, Yannick Werner, Bashar Karaja,  
Maximilian Kiefer-Emmanouilidis

20 December 2024

## 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 doesnt 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  $10^{-1}$** .