

# Cat – Anticat Work

## Task 1:

Total qubits: 4 main qubits + 4 ancillas

### QCBM Circuit (Encoder):

Loss Function:  $\text{MMD Loss} + 1 * (\log_{10}(P(n)^2))$

;  $P(n)$  = Particle number distribution

KL Divergence:  $-\sum [q(n) * \log(p(n)/q(n))] + 1 * (\log_{10}(P(n)^2))$

;  $p(n)$  = obtained distribution

;  $q(n)$  = original distribution

Original Cat Distribution: All possible 3-particle number states

Anticat Distribution: 1-particle number states

### Hybrid VQC + QCBM Circuit:

Full Target Distribution is 11110000. Now for local loss function i.e.,

Target Distribution1: All 1's at top half of circuit (first 4 qubits)

Target Distribution2: All 0's at bottom half of circuit (bottom 4 qubits)

Loss Function: MMD Loss

KL Divergence:  $-\sum [q_1(n) * \log(p_1(n)/q_1(n))] - \sum [q_2(n) * \log(p_2(n)/q_2(n))]$

Top Half of Circuit: Particle Number Distribution of Original Cat + VQC (RZ+IsingXY+IsingZZ) (3 folds)

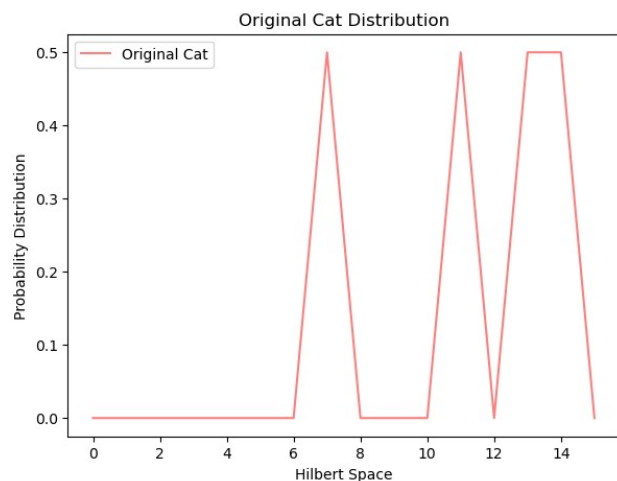
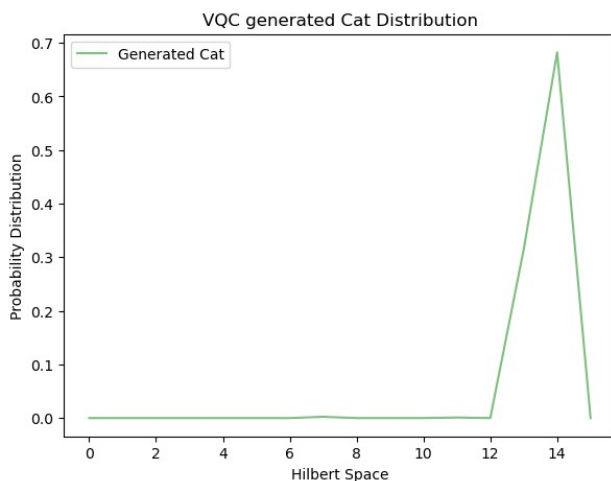
Bottom Half of Circuit: Anticat Distribution

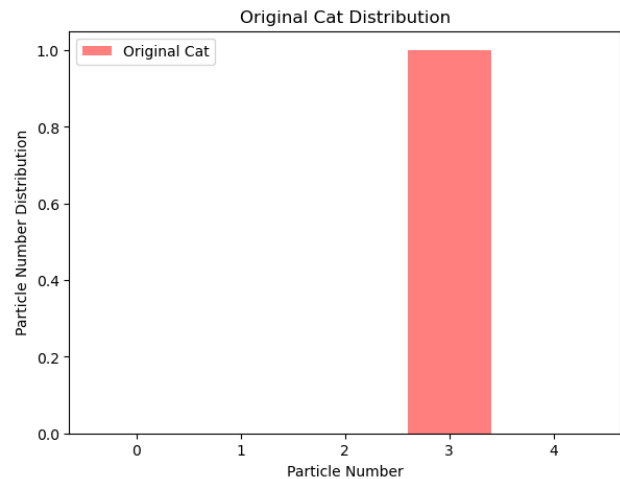
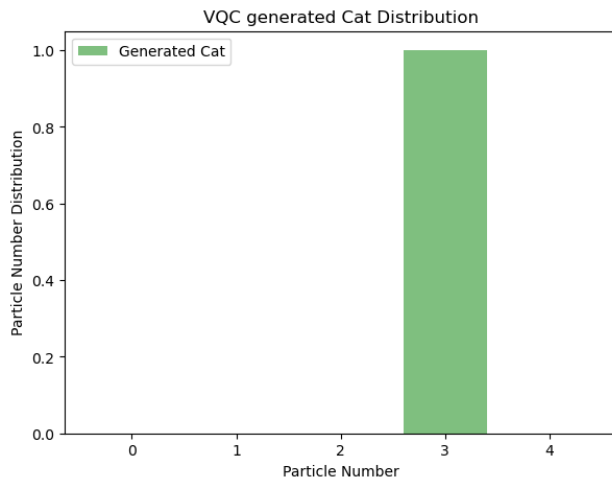
+ dagger (QCBM) Circuit.

**Result:** The Hybrid circuit converges to 11110000, with KL Divergence =  $1e-2$ .

### Observation:

- 1) The trained VQC corresponds to 1111 Distribution.
- 2) Particle Number Distribution of Original Cat + trained VQC = Generated Cat which has same particle number distribution as Original Cat, but is not exactly the same distribution.





## Task 2:

Total qubits: 4 main qubits + 4 ancillas

### QCBM Circuit (Encoder):

Loss Function: MMD Loss

KL Divergence:  $-\sum[q(n) \cdot \log(p(n)/q(n))]$

;  $P(n)$  = Particle number distribution

;  $p(n)$  = obtained distribution

;  $q(n)$  = original distribution

Original Cat Distribution: Gaussian Distribution

Anticat Distribution: anticat of gaussian

### Hybrid VQC + QCBM Circuit:

Full Target Distribution is 10101010 (Better convergence than 11110000). Now for local loss function i.e.,

Target Distribution1: All 1's at odd qubits

Target Distribution2: All 0's at even qubits

Loss Function: MMD Loss

KL Divergence:  $-\sum[q_1(n) \cdot \log(p_1(n)/q_1(n))] - \sum[q_2(n) \cdot \log(p_2(n)/q_2(n))]$

Top Half of Circuit: Original cat distribution

Bottom Half of Circuit: Particle Number Distribution of AntiCat + VQC (RZ+IsingXY+IsingZZ) (3 folds) + dagger (QCBM) Circuit.

**Result:** The Hybrid circuit converges to 10101010, with KL Divergence = 0.809.

### Observation:

1) Particle Number Distribution of AntiCat + trained VQC = Generated Anticat which has same particle number distribution as Original Anticat, but is not exactly the same distribution.

