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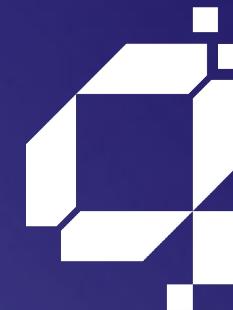
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**BIG QUANTUM  
HACKATHON  
QATAR 2025**

**QATAR'S FIRST GLOBAL QUANTUM  
COMPUTING HACKATHON**

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جامعة حمد بن خليفة، جزء من مؤسسة قطر  
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# TEAM #1: Oryqs

## Constrained Portfolio Optimization

## Qatar Development Bank x IBM

# Working out the use case

Use case	Relevance for QBD + Impact for Investment Banking	Quantum improvement + Feasibility	Our expertise	1 day results	Total
Fraud Detection + Quantum Kernels	2	4	4	5	15
Risk Assessment + Quantum Amplitude Estimation (QAE)	4	3	4	3	14
Portfolio Optimization + Quantum Combinatorial Optimization	5	4	3	4	16
Predicting Index Pricing + Quantum Machine Learning (QML)	4	4	3	4	15

# Business Case



QBD's  
Current  
Challenges

- Best **combination of investments**.
- **Managing risk** while **maximizing return** under tight budget **constraints**.
- Delivering **personalized portfolio** recommendations for each client.



Struggles  
of classical  
methods

- Markowitz optimization is computationally expensive with **many assets**.
- **Constraints** make it a **combinatorial NP-hard problem**.
- Optimization for thousands of clients is **expensive**.

# Model formulation

## Portfolio optimization

### Quadratic Constrained Ternary Optimization

Short     $x_i = -1$

Hold     $x_i = 0$

Buy     $x_i = 1$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$
 

$$\min_{x_i \in \{-1, 0, 1\}} \left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Risk minimization} \\ \lambda \sum_{ij=1}^n A_{ij}(t) x_i x_j - (1 - \lambda) \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i \end{array} \right]$$

Risk aversion      Covariance matrix      Return expectations

### Constraints

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = K$$

Portfolio position  
=  
Market confidence

QUBO

Brute force classical solution



Exponentially many positions

# Map to our solution

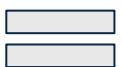
## Binary encoding

$x_i$	$u_i^1$	$u_i^2$
-1	1	-1
0	1	1
0	-1	-1
1	-1	1

$$\min_{x \in \{-1,0,1\}^n} (x^T A x + b \cdot x) = \min_{u \in \{-1,1\}^{2n}} (u^T B u + c \cdot u)$$

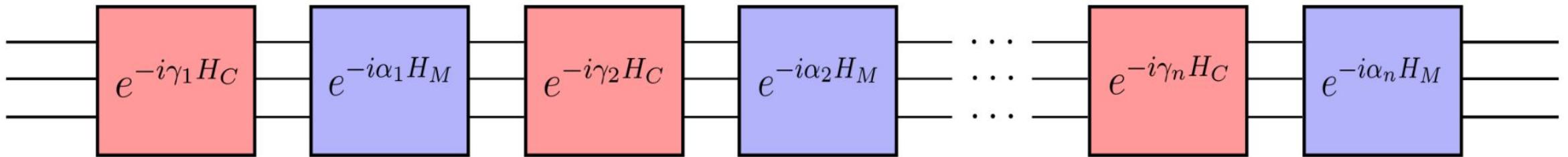
$$B = \frac{A}{4} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad c = \frac{b}{2} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Number of qubits



$\equiv$  2 x number of assets

# Circuit explanation



## Our innovation

- Combinatorial solution in **ground state** of **cost hamiltonian**  $H_C$ , reached by evolving from **mixing hamiltonian**  $H_M$
- **Constraints** ->  $H_M$  as in: “Quantum walk-based portfolio optimisation. Quantum, 5, 513”
- Scaling issues in variational optimization in many layers -> **linear ramp ansatz** as in “Toward a linear-ramp QAOA protocol: evidence of a scaling advantage in solving some combinatorial optimization problems. npj Quantum Inf 11, 131 (2025)”.

# Our proposition

## QAOA

Typically explored for Near-term  
Quantum Computers

+ Well-studied

- **Unconstrained** (QUBO),  
limits relevance
- **Deep** circuits ( $pN^3$ )
- **Unpredictability and scaling issues** in training

## QAOA-Z

Encoding **constraints** in the  
Mixing hamiltonian

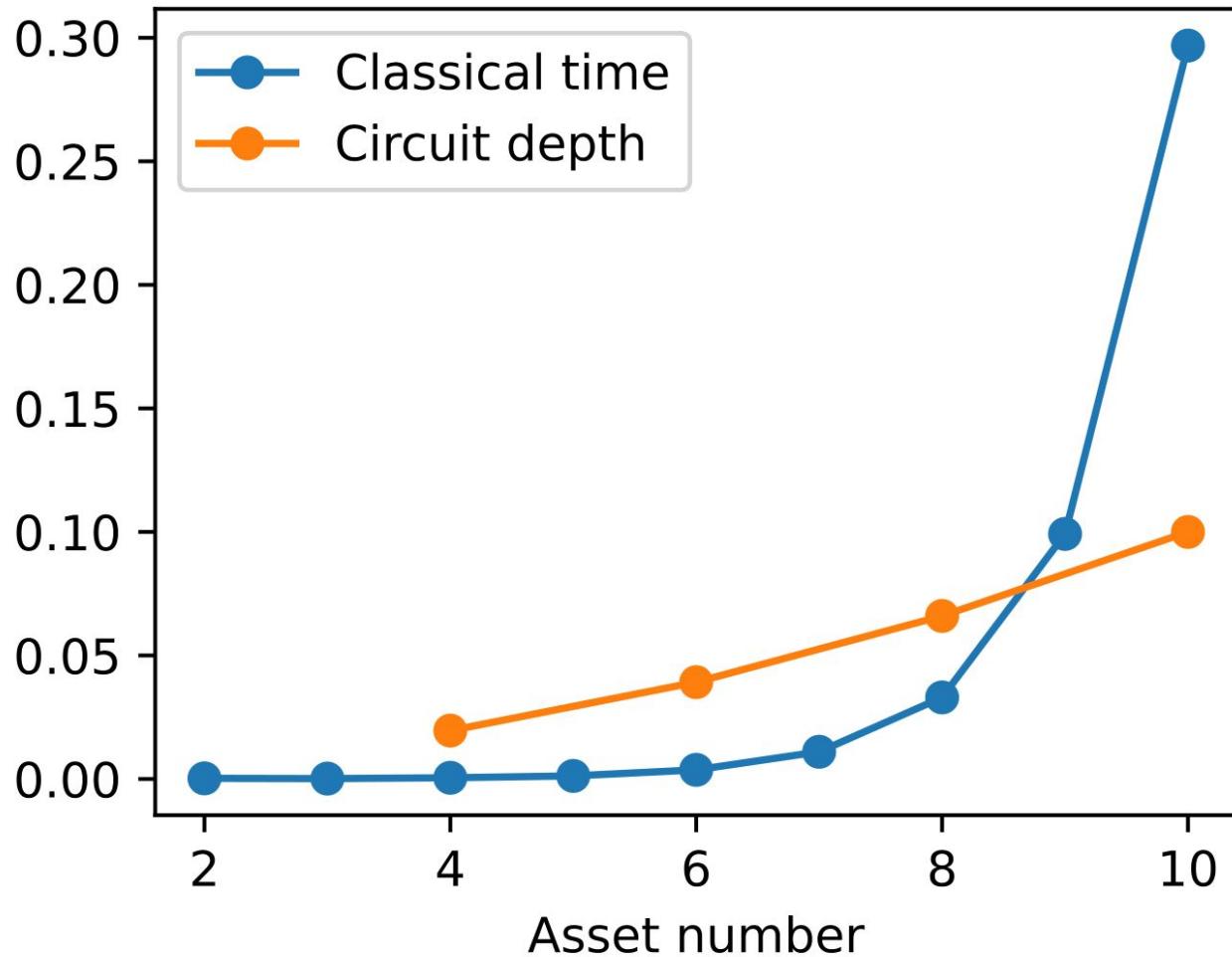
- + Adapted to IBM Hardware
- + More **realistic** problem
- + Relying on **known** basis
- Still heuristic training
- Still deep circuits

## LR-QAOA-Z

Force **linear training schedule**  
Parameters size :  $2p \rightarrow 2$   
(slopes)

- + **Predictable** training
- + More **realistic** problem
- + Relying on **known** basis
- Still deep circuits

# Better Scaling

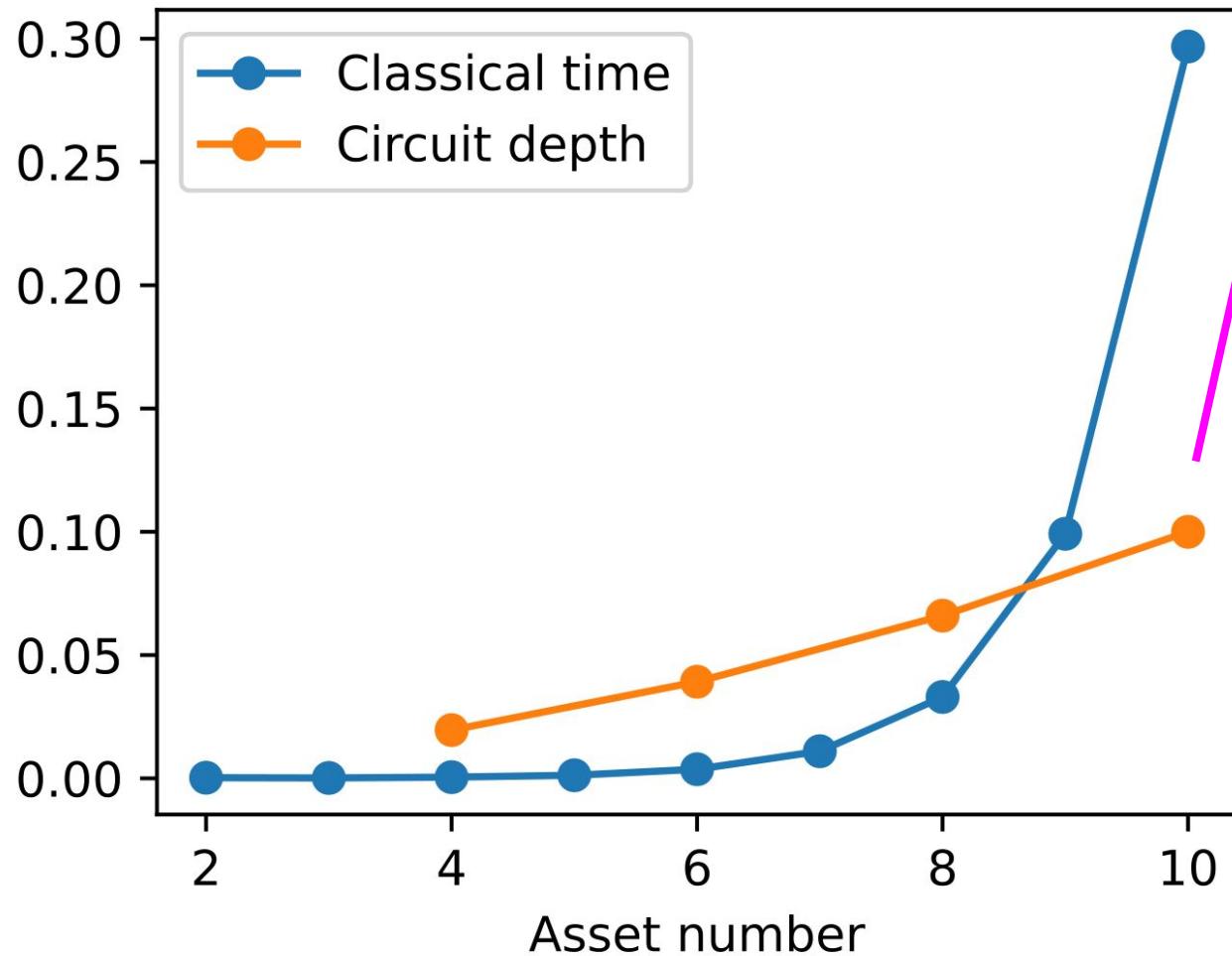


**Exponential** runtime classical  
vs  
**Quadratic** circuit depth  
+ scale-independent training

With a **large** number of assets n

- Classical simulations become infeasible
- Quantum simulations still scale properly ( $pn^3$ )

# Better Scaling



hardware - x10 times more

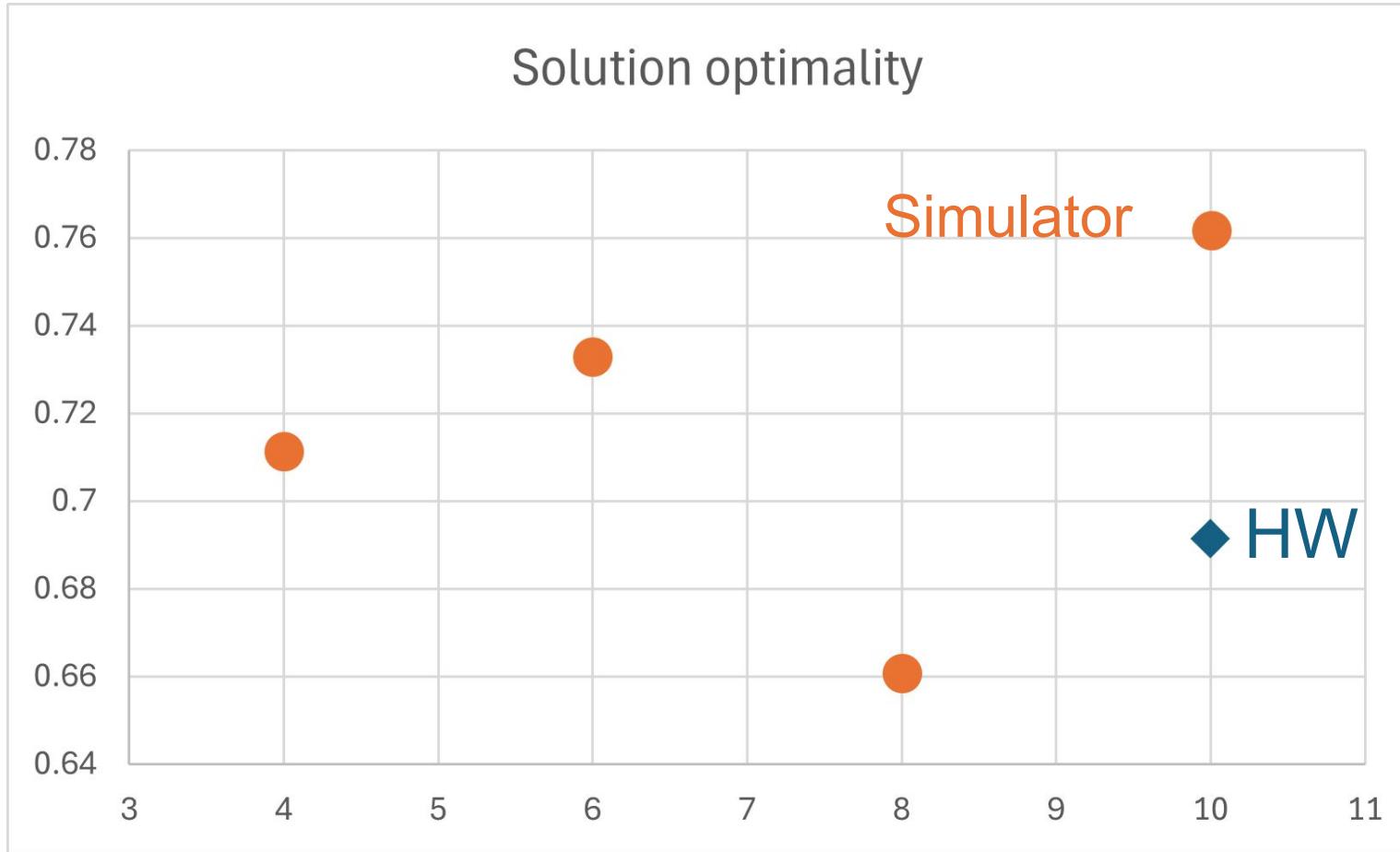
**Exponential** runtime classical  
vs  
**Qubic** circuit depth  
+ scale-independent training

With a **large** number of assets n

- Classical simulations become infeasible
- Quantum simulations still scale properly ( $pn^3$ )

# Comparable Quality

Optimality: (quantum-best) / (worse-best)



Run on **IBM** cloud  
Simulators and  
**Hardware**  
(up to 40 qubits):

Up to **70%** solution  
optimality, comparable to  
literature

# Summary

- Novelty: combined improvements of routines
- Runtime advantage with polynomial scaling
- Comparable Quality - up to 70%

# Next steps

- Optimise training schedules
- Add new types of constraints
- Explore theoretical bounds on performance
- Extensive study with real IBM quantum hardware,  
up to 127 qubits

**IBM Quantum**

# THANK YOU!

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