Advanced Parallel School 2022
Quantum Computing – Day 4
QC with Neutral Atoms and NISQ devices

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17 Feb 2022

CINECA QUANTUM COMPUTING LAB

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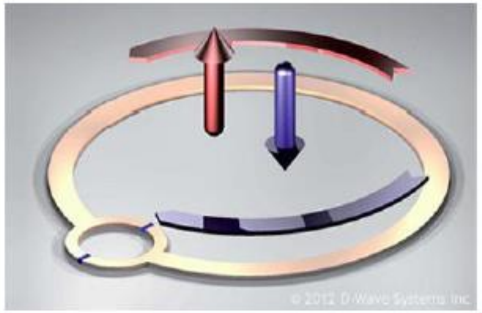
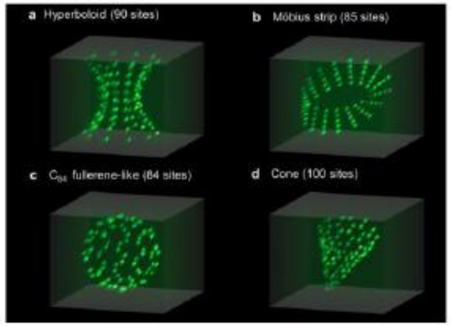
- Intro and Recap
- Pasqal Quantum Hardware: QC with Neutral Atoms
- Pulser: Control Software for Pasqal QC
- Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices
- Application: QAOA & MIS problem

Intro and Recap

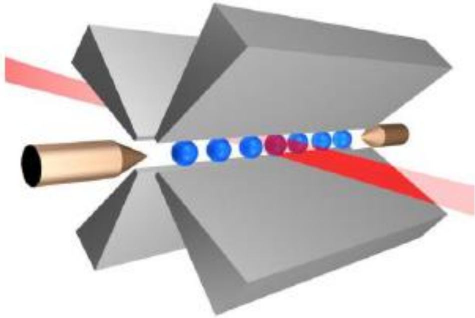
Hardware state of the art – qubit physical realization



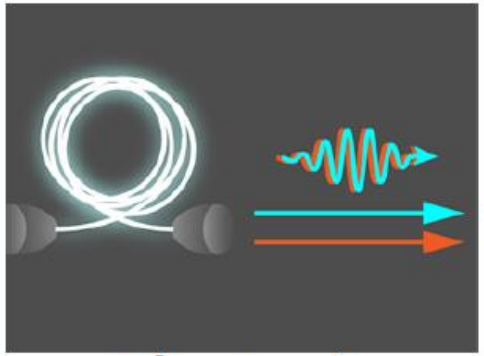
Superconducting



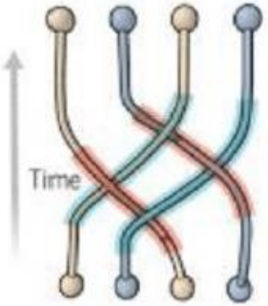
Neutral Atoms



Trapped-Ions



Photonic



Topological

Diamond Center

Hardware state of the art – qubit physical realization

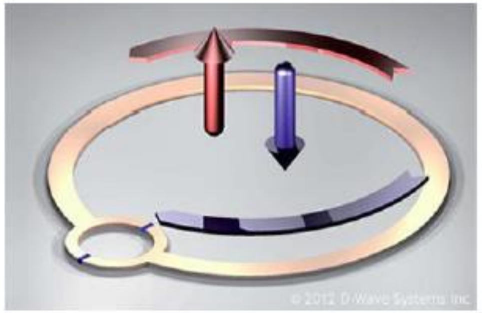
PASQAL

IBM Q

rigetti

D:WAVE
The Quantum Computing Company™

Google AI Quantum



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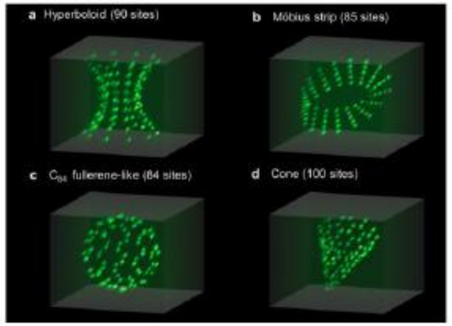

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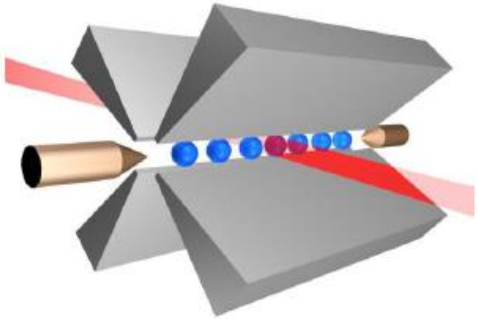
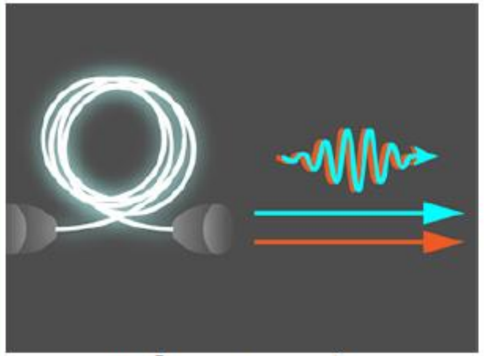


Trapped-Ions

IONQ

XANADU



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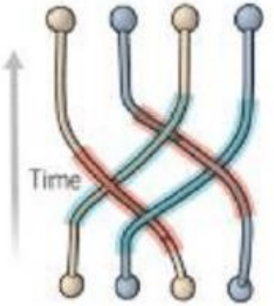

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QUANTUM BRILLIANCE

Microsoft

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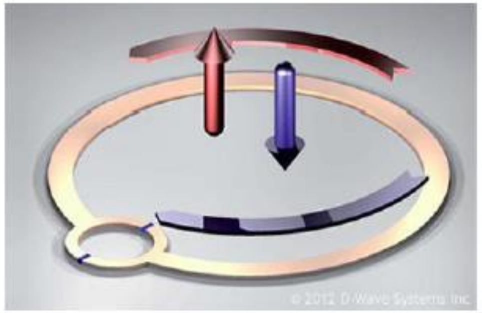
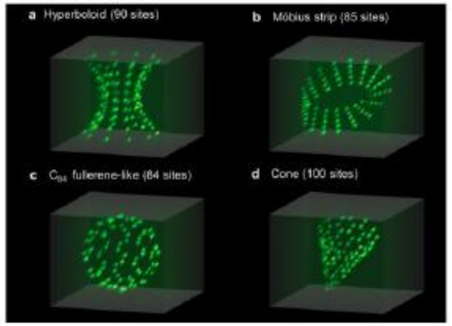


Superconducting

PASQAL



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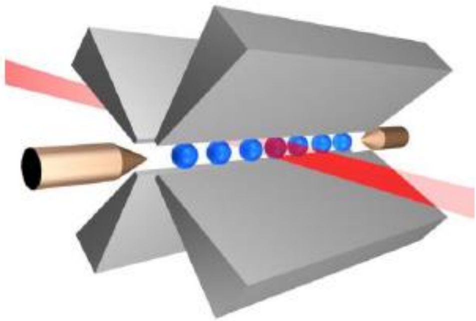

Trapped-Ions

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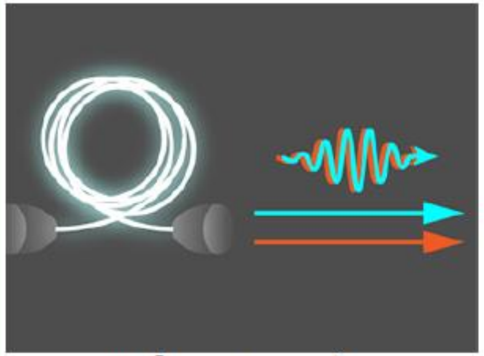

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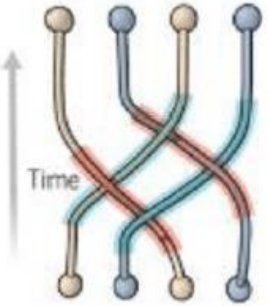

Topological

Microsoft

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QUANTUM BRILLIANCE

EuroHPC call 2020: Pilot on Quantum Simulator

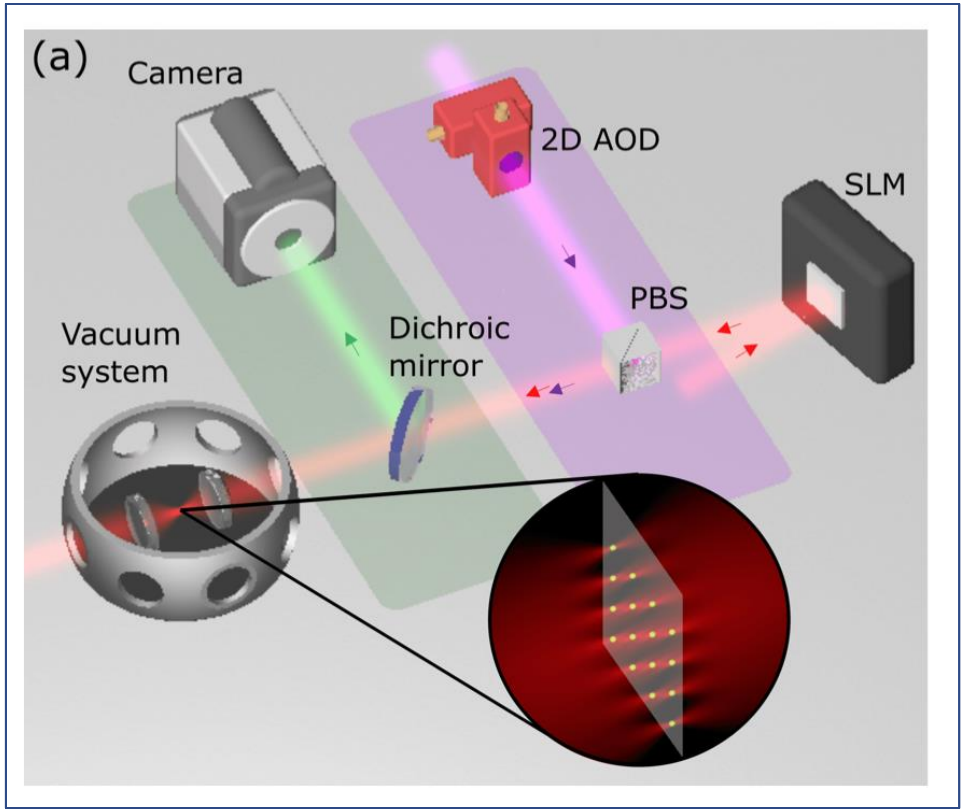
- The **project** will last 4 years, during which it will be created the **conditions** to **integrate quantum simulators with the European HPC network**.

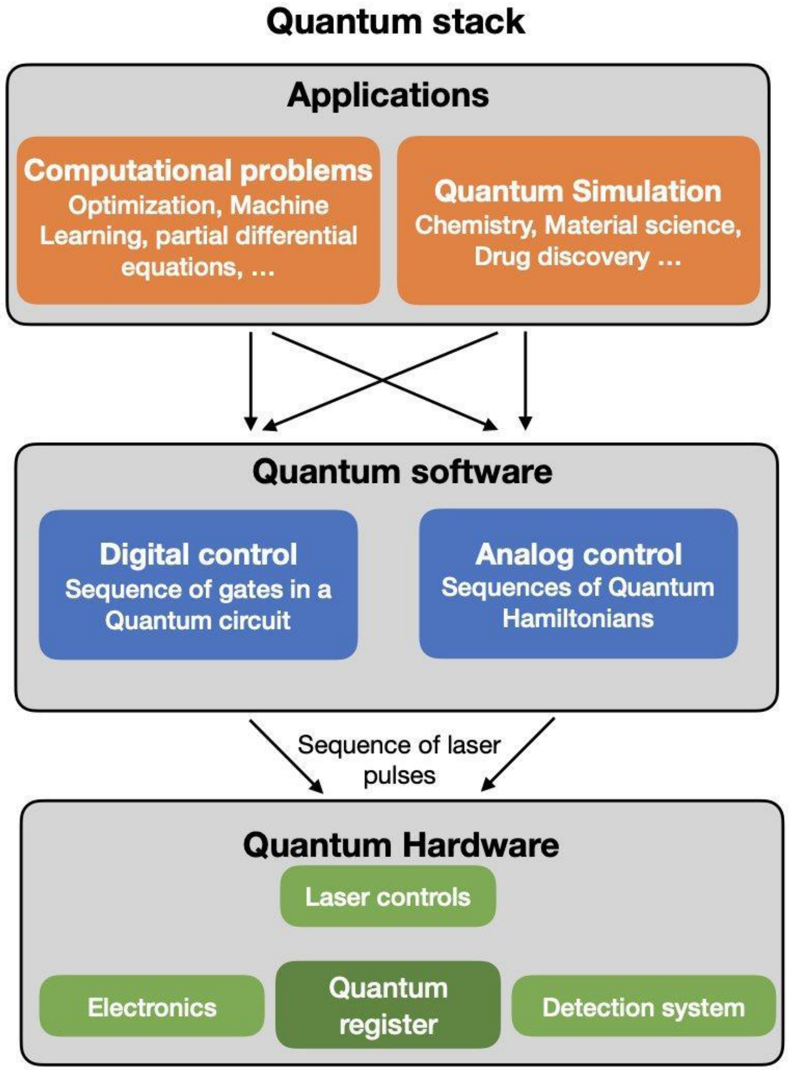
- The **aim** is to create an **integrated ecosystem**.

- **PASQAL** announced that it already has a **quantum simulator prototype** with **100 qubits** (scalable up to 1000).

Hybrid Ecosystem

EuroHPC call 2020: Pilot on Quantum Simulator





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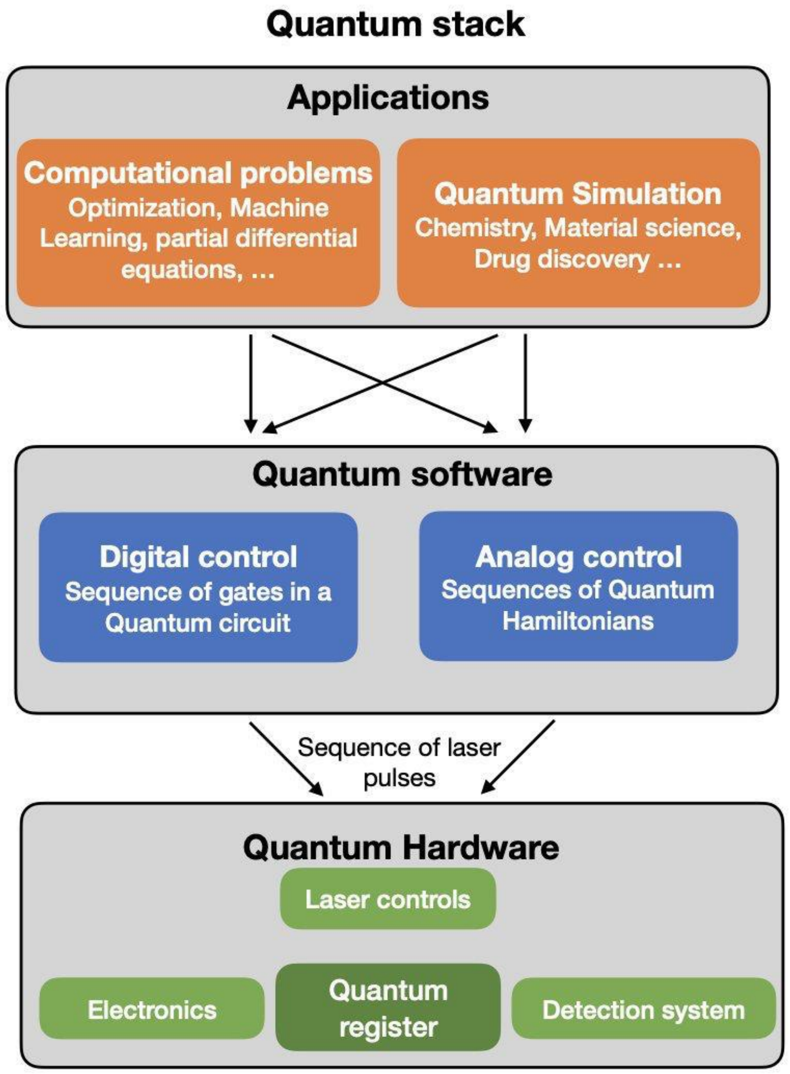
EuroHPC call 2020: Pilot on Quantum Simulator

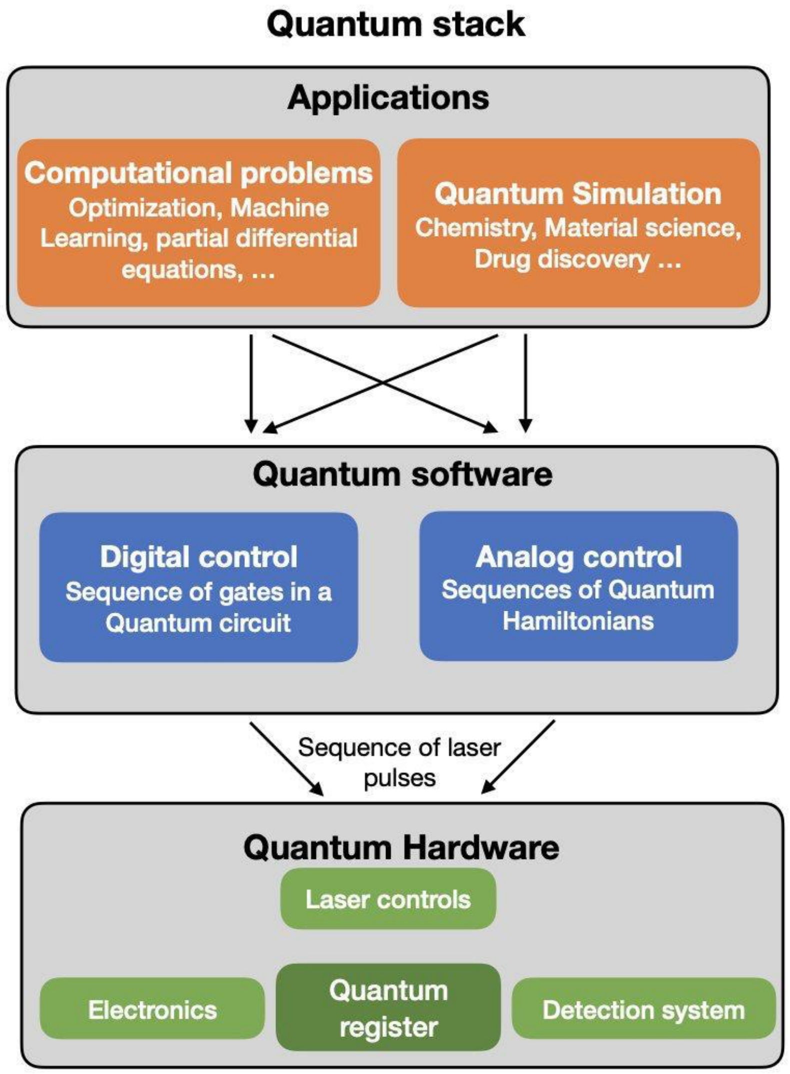
Pulser

Cirq



EuroHPC call 2020: Pilot on Quantum Simulator

NISQ Algorithms
(Noisy Intermidiate Scale Quantum)



EuroHPC call 2020: Pilot on Quantum Simulator

NISQ Algorithms
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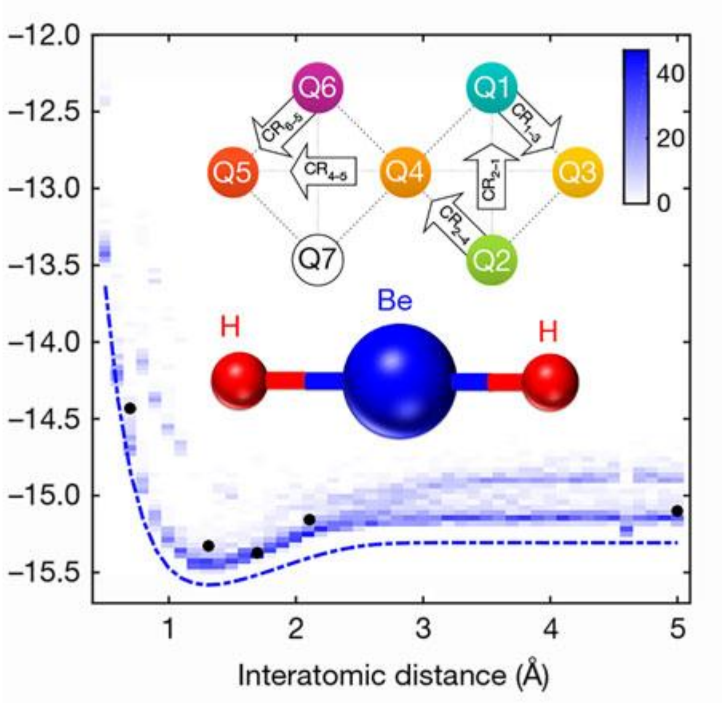
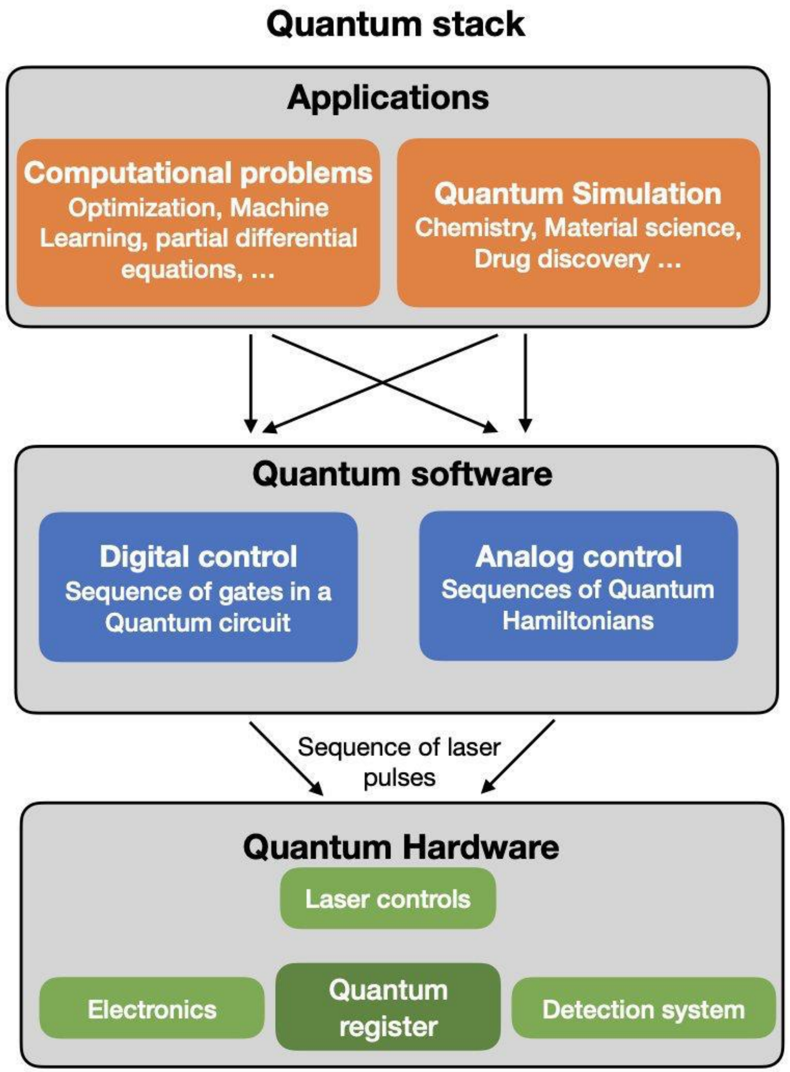
VQE





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EuroHPC call 2020: Pilot on Quantum Simulator

NISQ Algorithms
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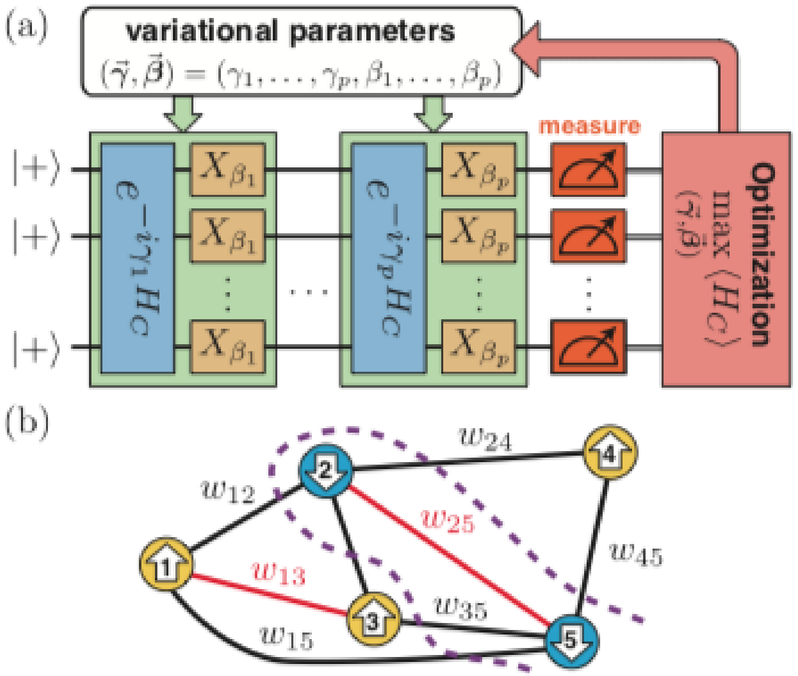
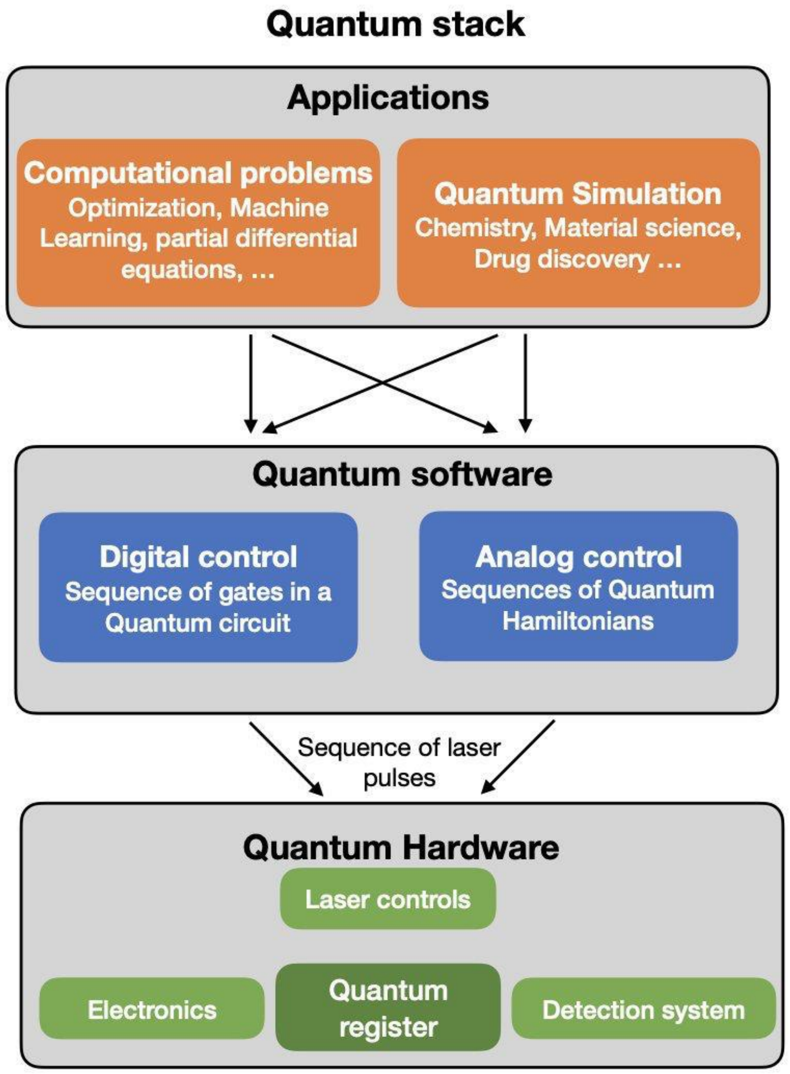
QAOA





EuroHPC call 2020: Pilot on Quantum Simulator

NISQ Algorithms
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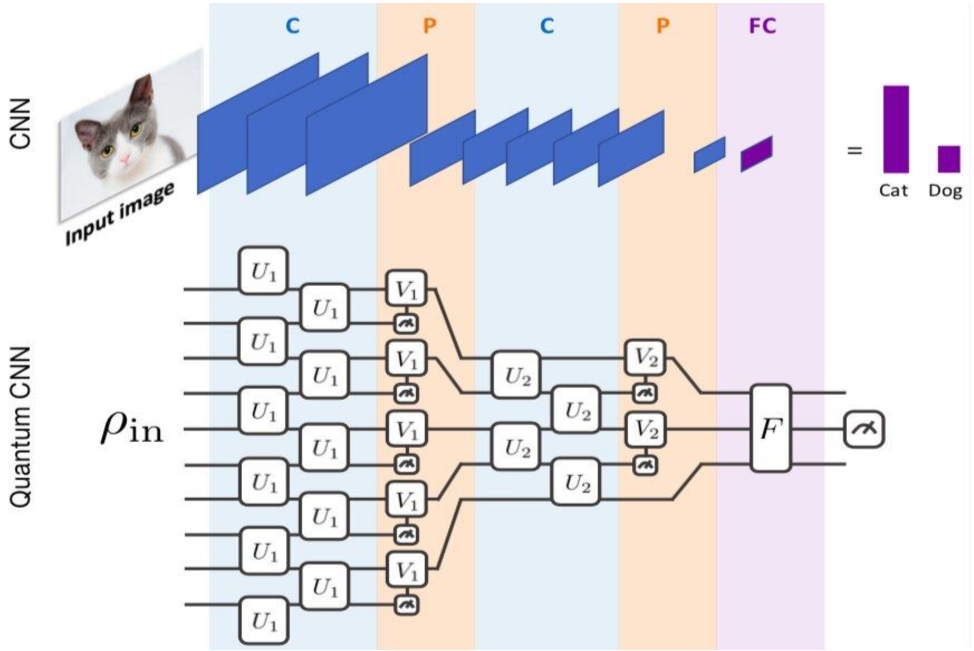
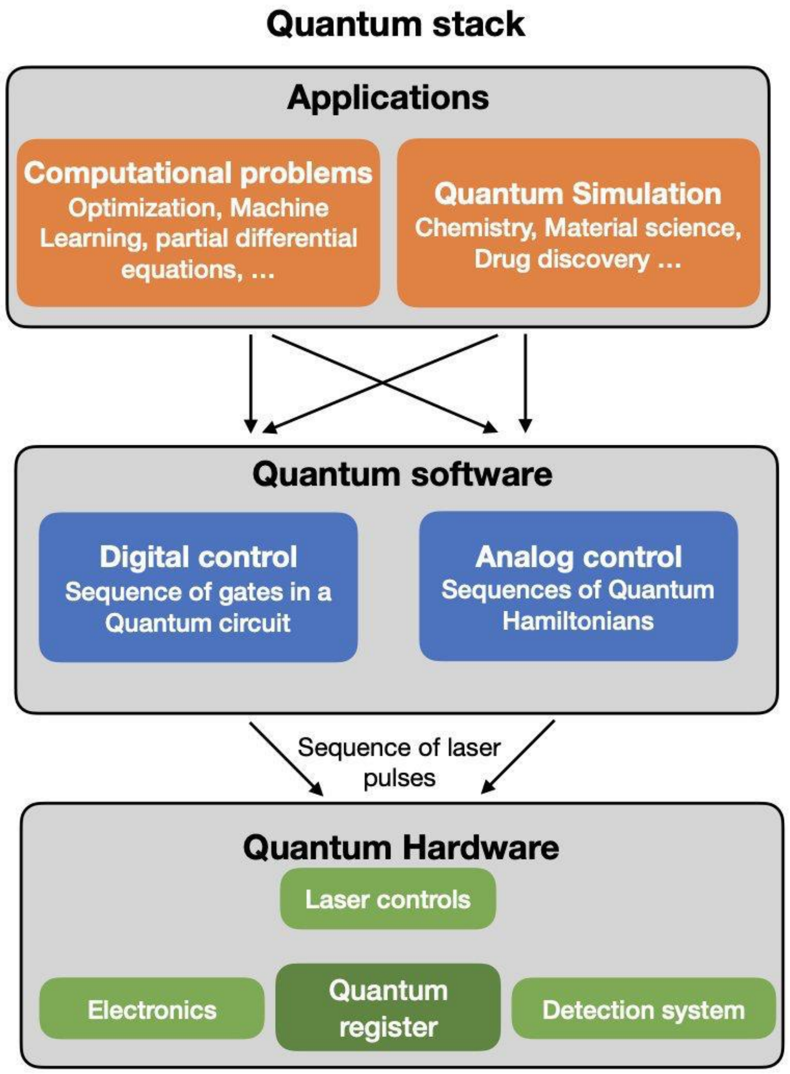
QNN





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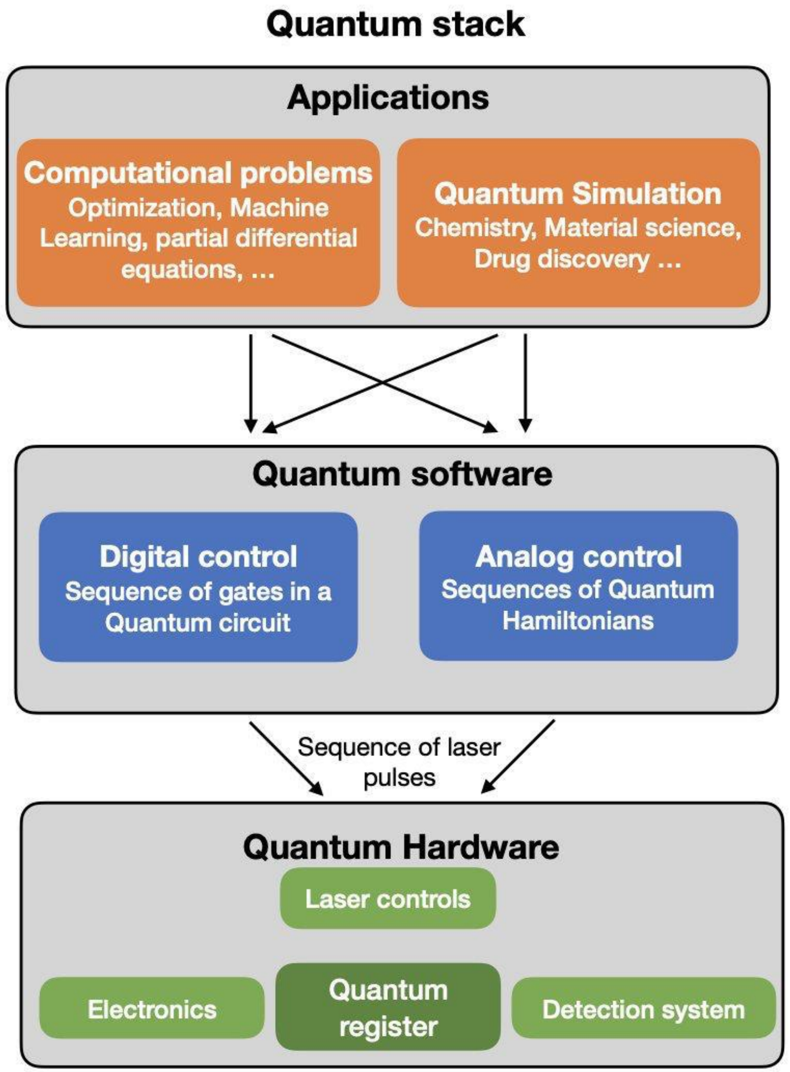

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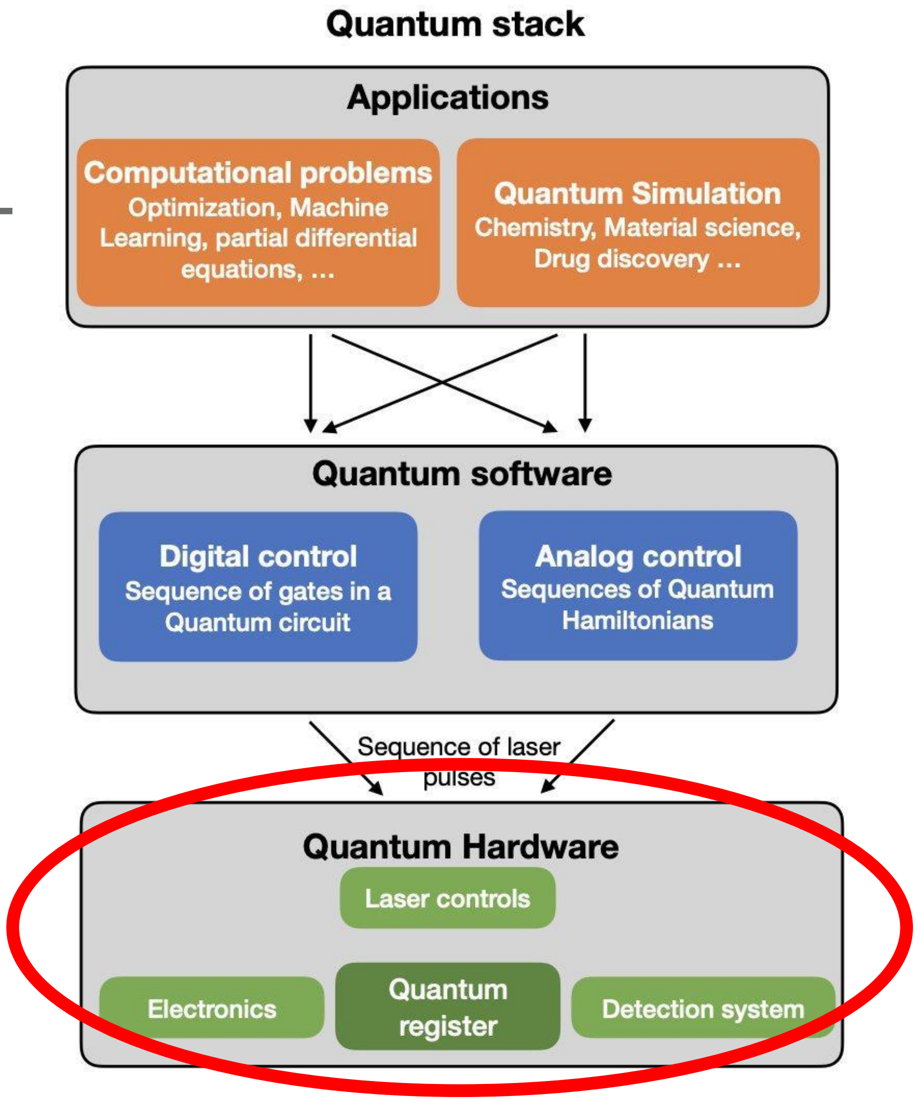
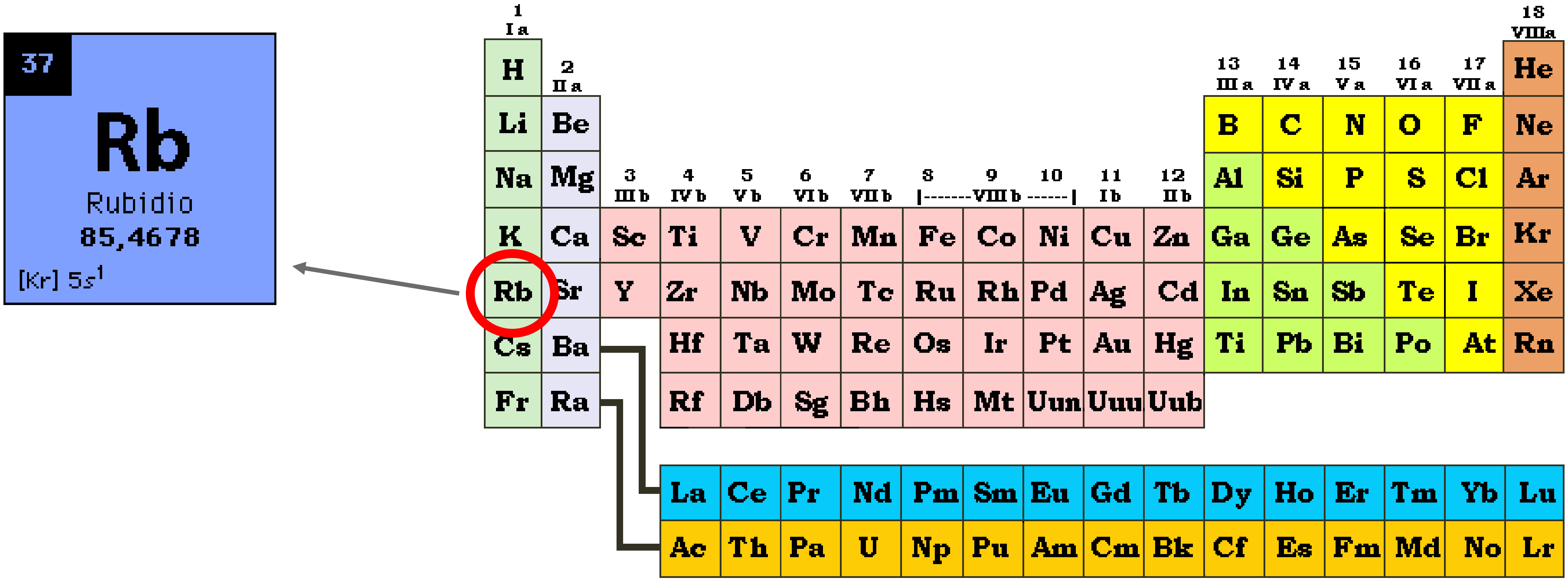


Pasqal Quantum Hardware: QC with Neutral Atoms

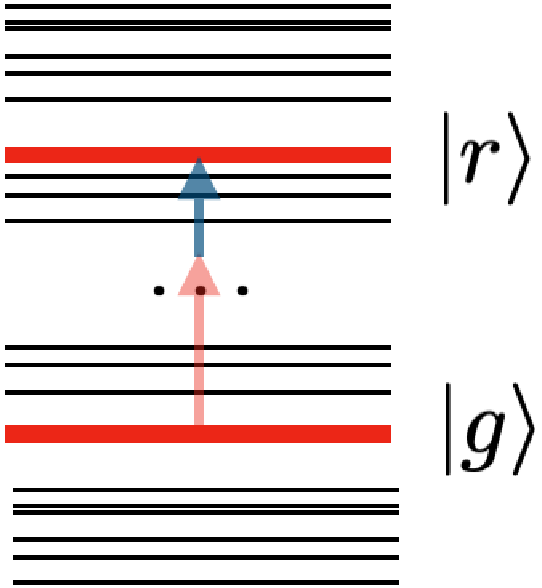
Pasqal Quantum Hardware: QC with Neutral Atoms

Pasqal employs **Rubidium Atoms** for its Neutral Atoms Quantum Computer



Pasqal Quantum Hardware: QC with Neutral Atoms

Pasqal employs **Rubidium Atoms** in the construction of the **QPU**



State of a Qubit

$$\{|\mathbf{0}\rangle, |\mathbf{1}\rangle\}$$

encoded in two electronic levels of the Rubidium Atom

$$\{|\boldsymbol{g}\rangle, |\boldsymbol{r}\rangle\}$$

Since the **atoms** are **indistinguishable**, even the **qubits are strictly identical**. This is a **great advantage** for obtaining **low error levels** when calculating.

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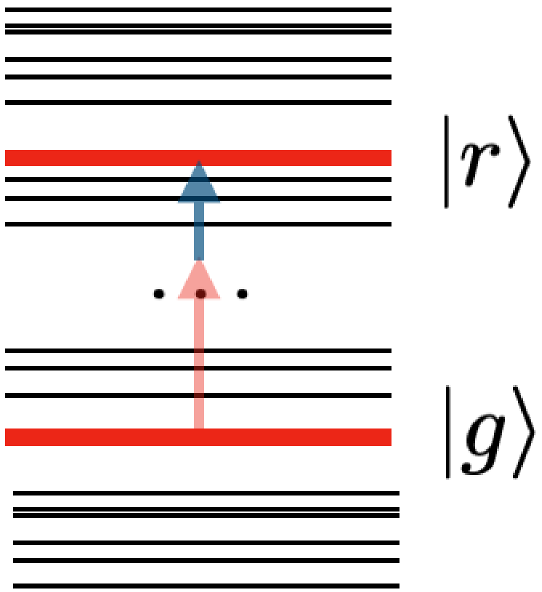

$\{|g\rangle, |r\rangle\}$ are ground and «Rydberg» states characterized by:

- **Long decay time:** if excited to the state $|r\rangle$, the atom tends to stay in that state and does not decays immediately in ground state $|g\rangle$
- **Strong interaction between atoms**

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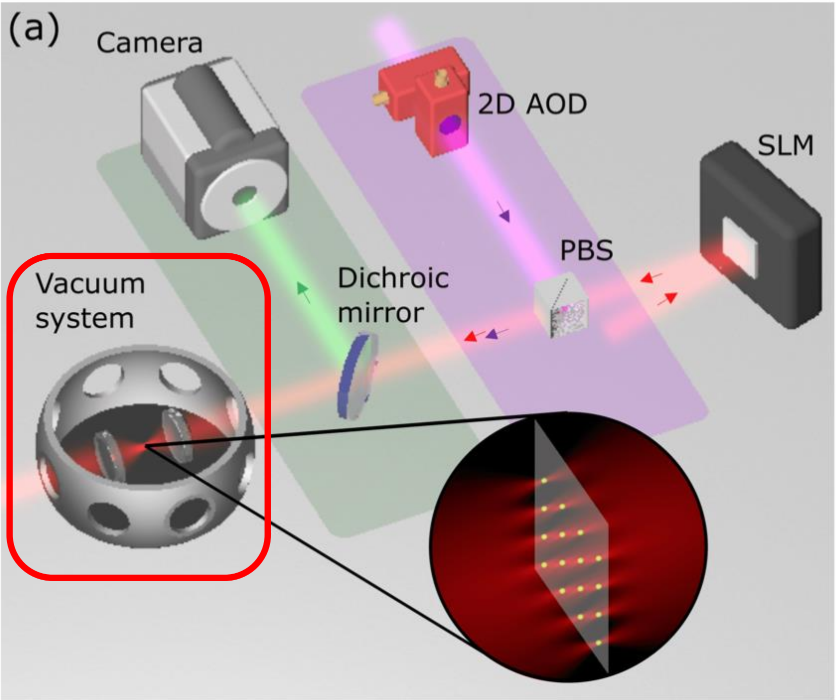
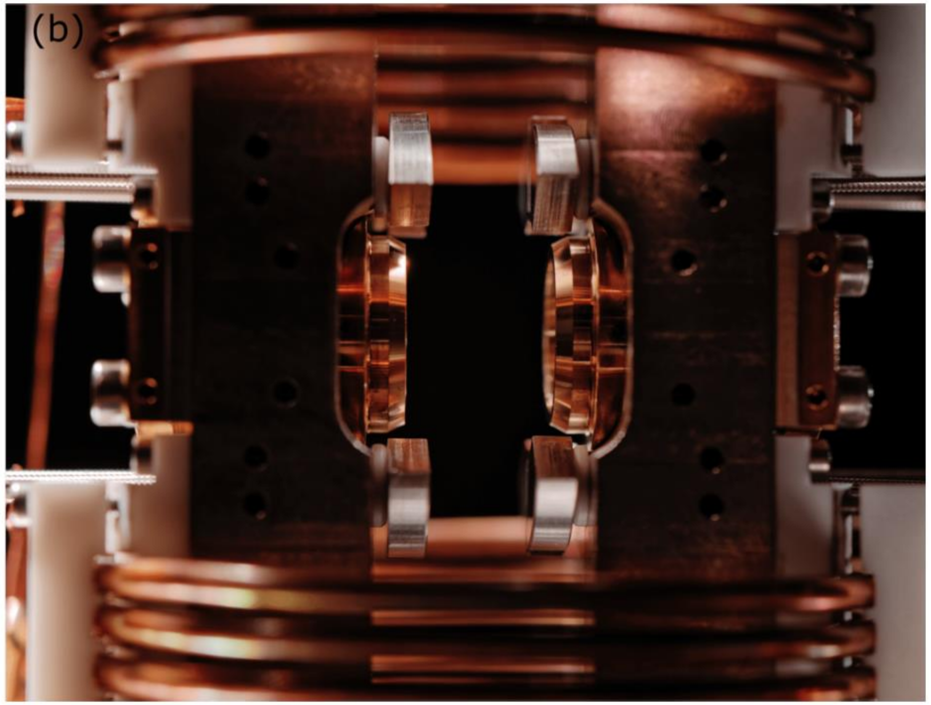
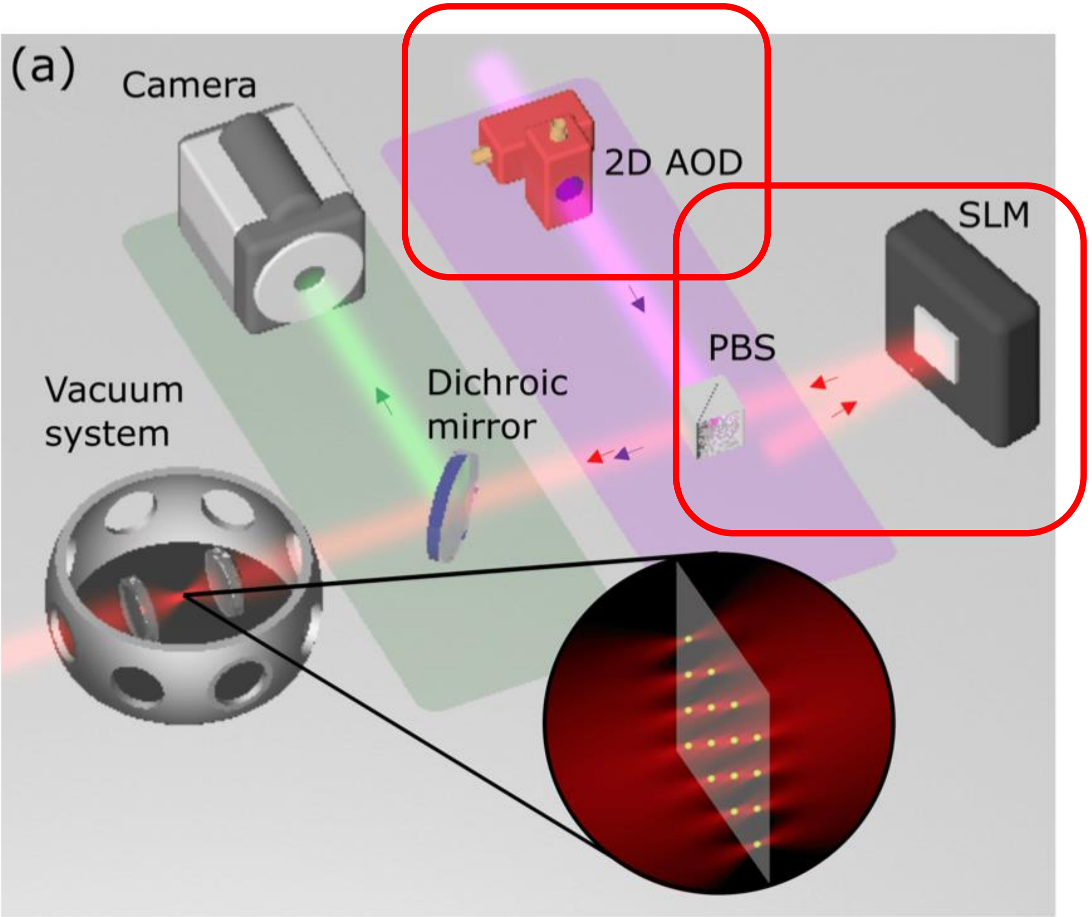




The atomic vapor is introduced into an ultra-high vacuum system operating at room temperature

Pasqal Quantum Hardware: QC with Neutral Atoms

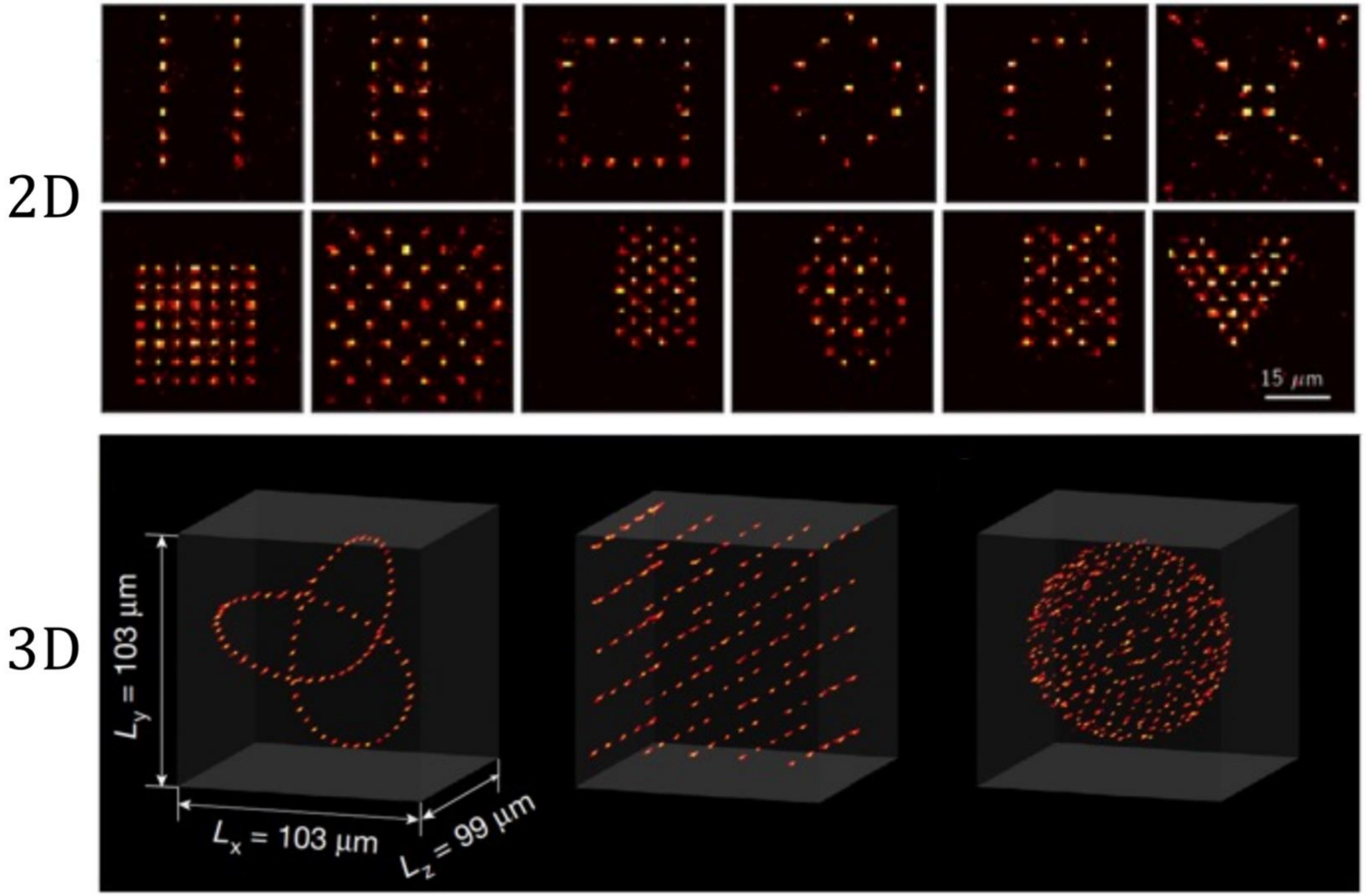


Rubidium atoms are trapped and held by laser beams, in particular:

- **Optical Tweezers (purple beam)** controlled by 2D acousto-optic laser deflector (AOD)
- **Laser (red beam)** reflected by spatial light modulator (SLM) which gives the correct phase

<u>**Every Tweezers traps a single atom**</u>

Pasqal Quantum Hardware: QC with Neutral Atoms



By **moving** the **optical tweezers** it is possible to arrange the **topology** of the Rubidium atoms and therefore of the qubits

Depending on the application, it is useful to vary the Topology which can be 1D, 2D or even 3D

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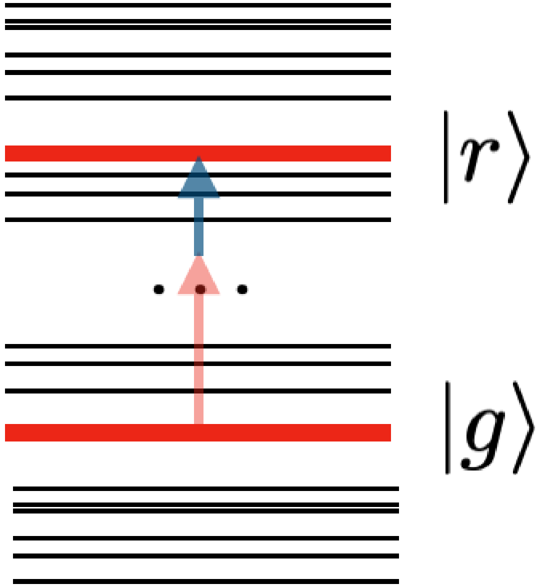
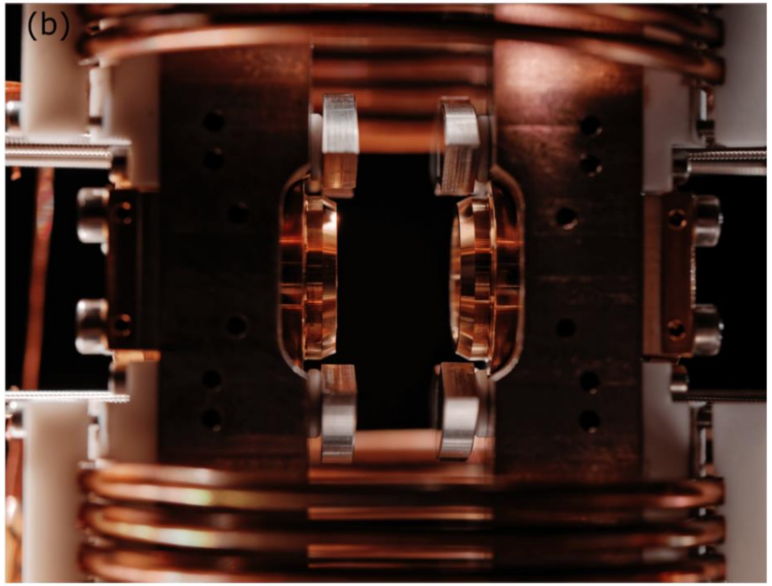
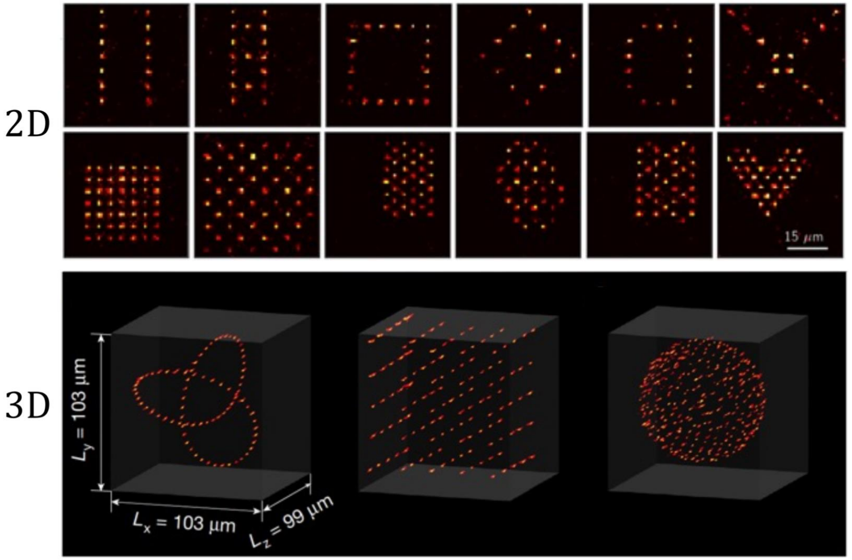
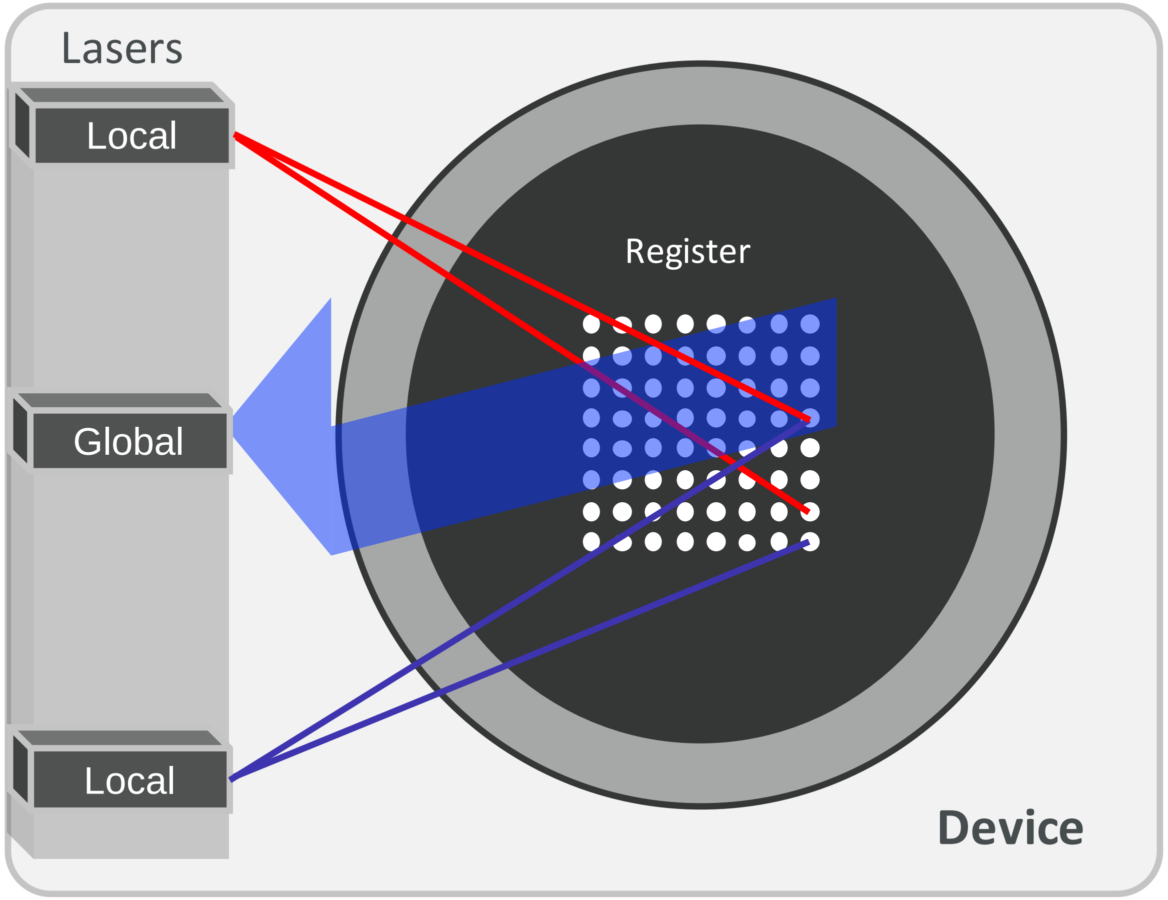






<u>How does quantum computation happen?</u>

Pasqal Quantum Hardware: QC with Neutral Atoms



Local and global laser beams control the state of qubit registers and allow to:

- **Act on single qubit**

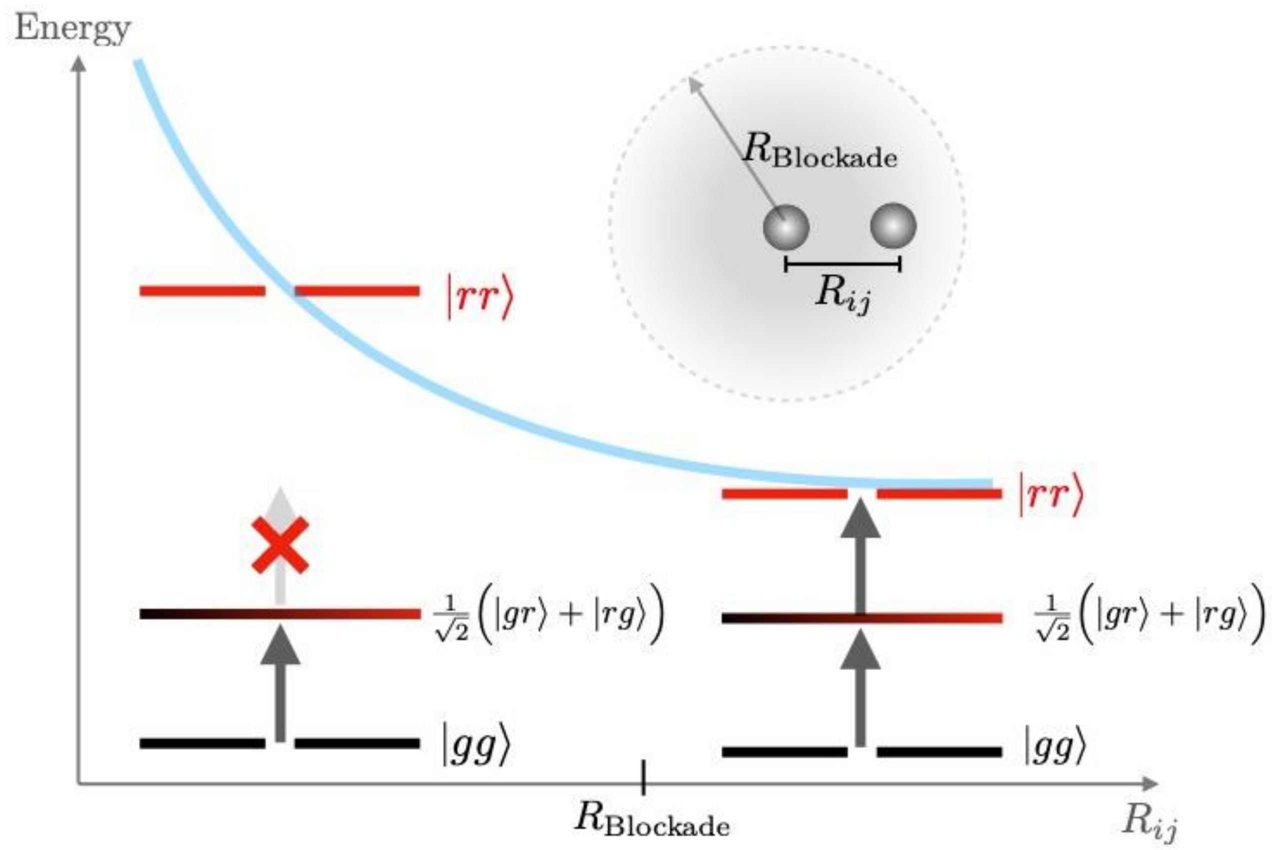
  e.g. $|g\rangle \rightarrow |r\rangle$

- **Make qubit interact**

  e.g. $|gg\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|gr\rangle + |rg\rangle\right)$

Pasqal Quantum Hardware: QC with Neutral Atoms

Rydberg Blockade: principle used to create entangled states



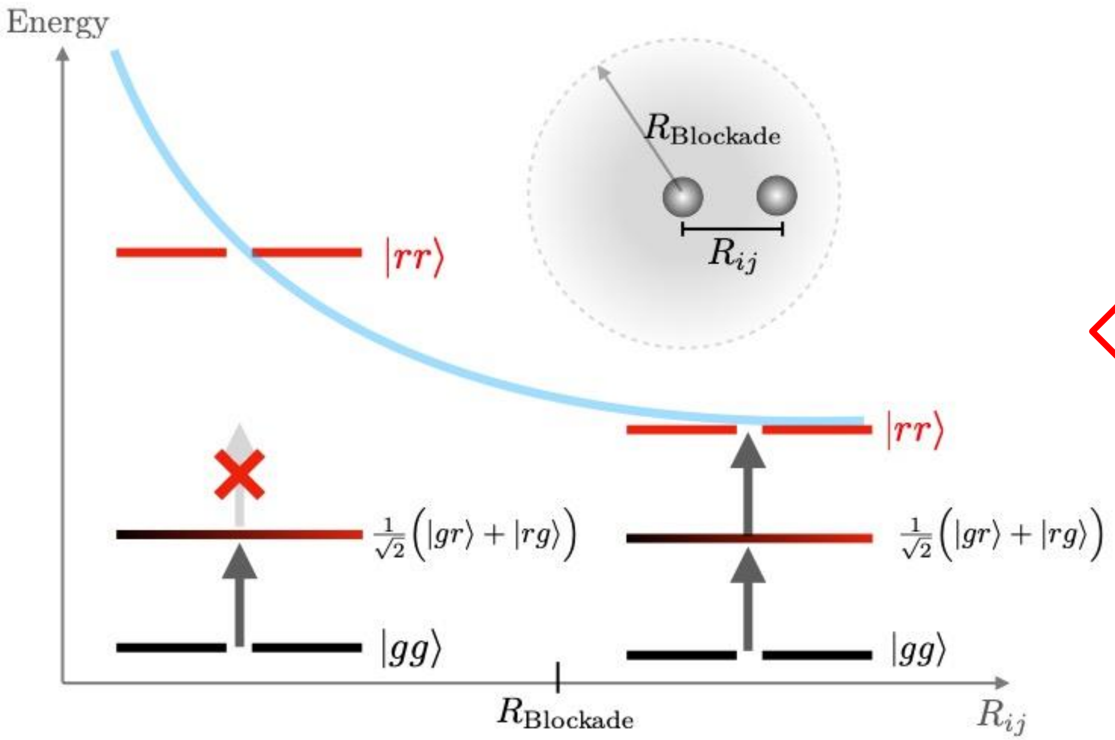
Qubits that are **within range** of the Rydberg blockade **interact** with each other.

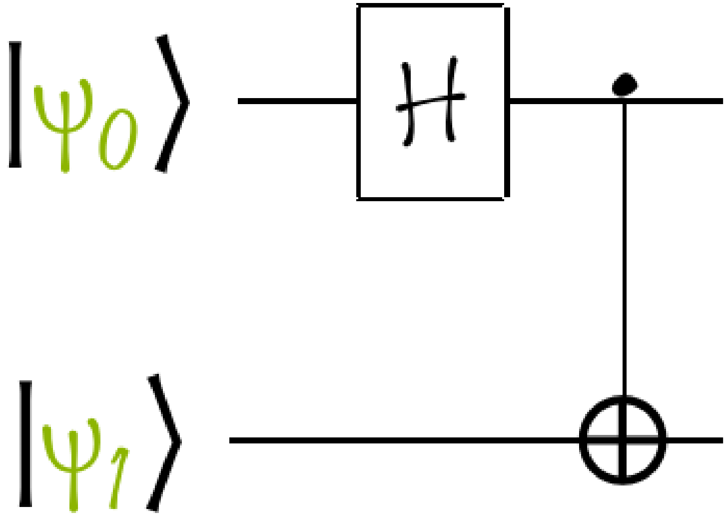
The interaction within this radius is strong enough to make the **state** $|\mathbf{rr}\rangle$ **inaccessible**

The resulting state is an **entangled state**, the same as obtained after a Hadamard gate followed by a CNOT

Pasqal Quantum Hardware: QC with Neutral Atoms

Rydberg Blockade: principle used to create entangled states





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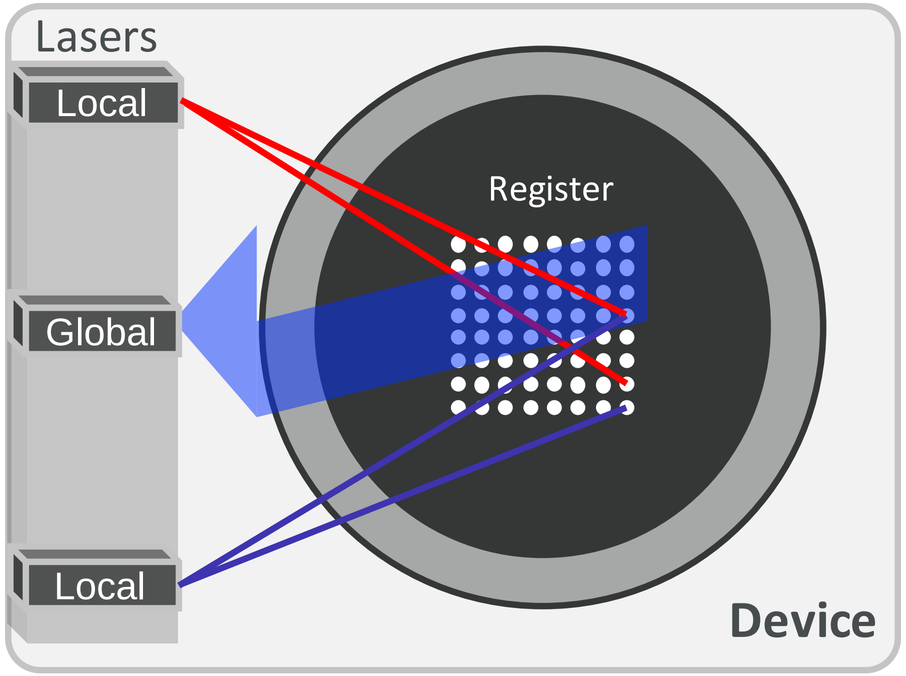


Mathematically, **lasers** interact with qubits, **modifying** the **Hamiltonian**, which is a function that describes the **energy** of the entire **qubit system**

$$H = \sum_i \frac{\hbar}{2}\left(\Omega(t)\sigma_i^x - \delta(t)\sigma_i^z\right) + \sum_{i<j} U_{ij}\hat{n}_i\hat{n}_j$$

Pasqal Quantum Hardware: QC with Neutral Atoms

$$H = \sum_i \frac{\hbar}{2}\left(\Omega(t)\sigma_i^x - \delta(t)\sigma_i^z\right) + \sum_{i<j} U_{ij}\hat{n}_i\hat{n}_j$$

$$\hat{n}_j = (\mathbb{I} + \sigma_j^z)/2$$

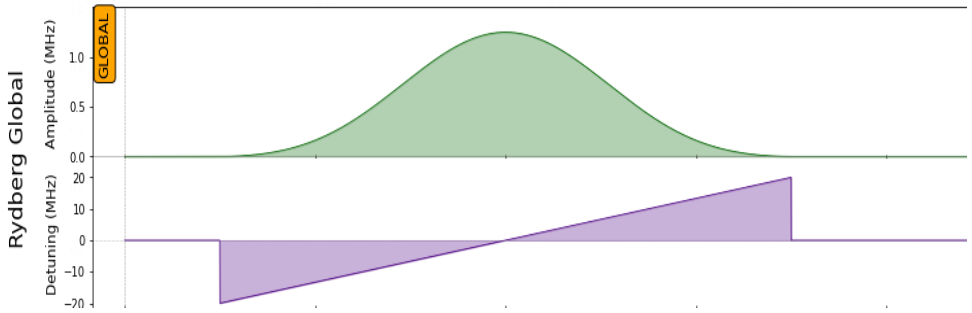
Rabi Frequency **Detuning**

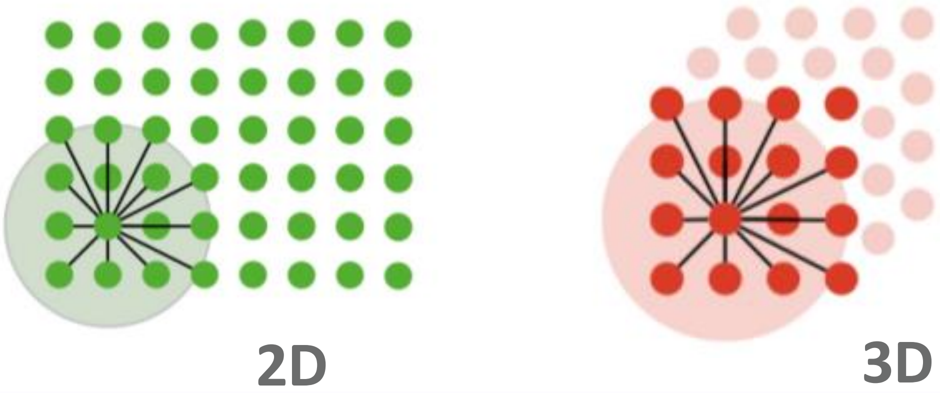
$$U_{ij} = \frac{C_6}{r_{ij}^6}$$

Modulates interaction between qubits

They vary by changing the **intensity** and **frequency** of the laser

Vary with **Topology**





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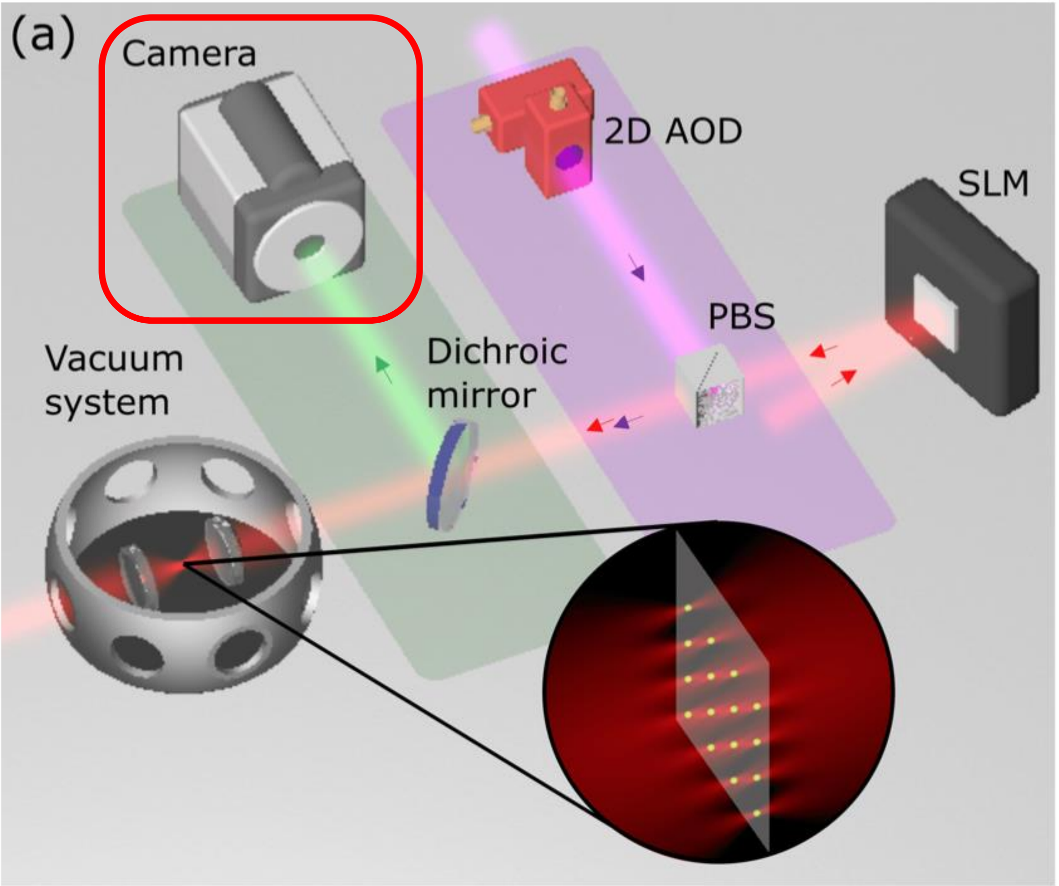


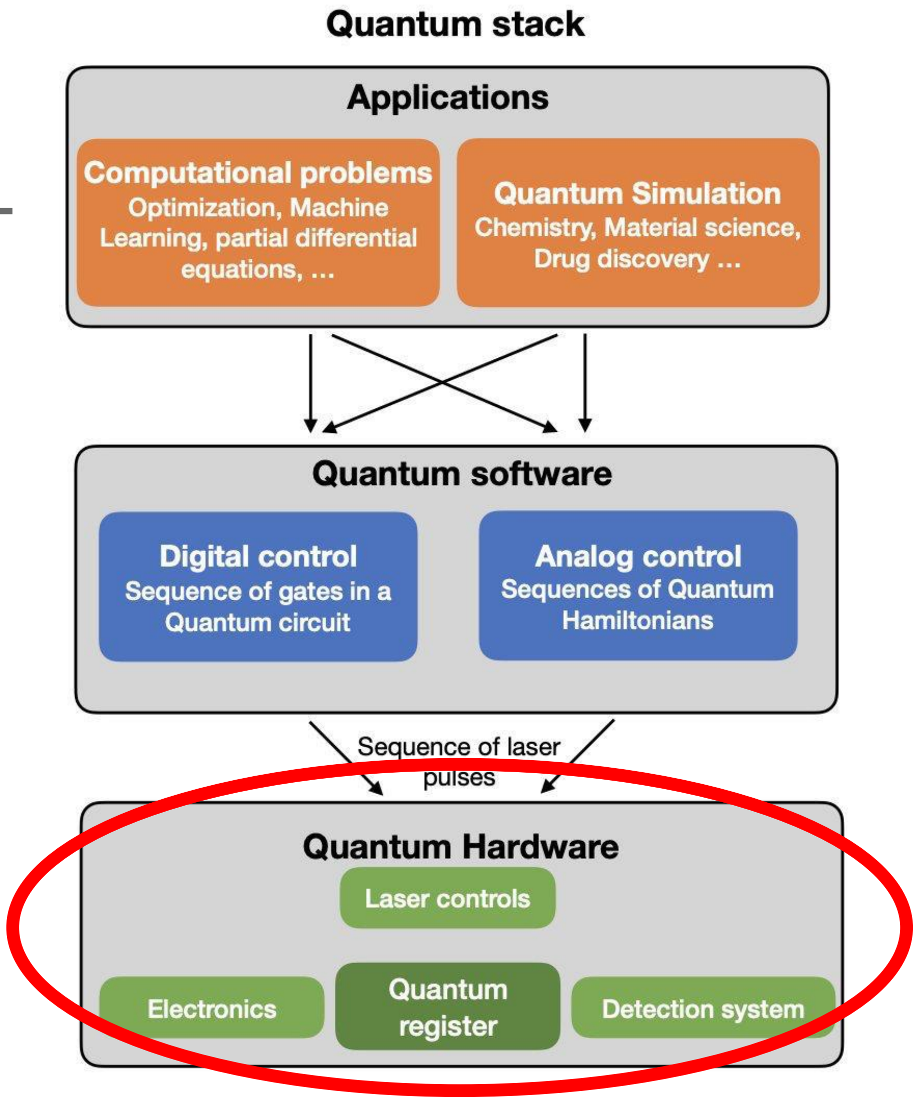
At the **end of the computation**, the qubit register is **measured** by **observing the final fluorescence image** (green beam).

The measurement process is performed in such a way that **each atom in the qubit state | 0⟩ appears bright,** while **the atoms in the qubit state | 1⟩ remain dark**.

Pasqal Quantum Hardware: QC with Neutral Atoms

NISQ Algorithms
(Noisy Intermidiate Scale Quantum)

HPC



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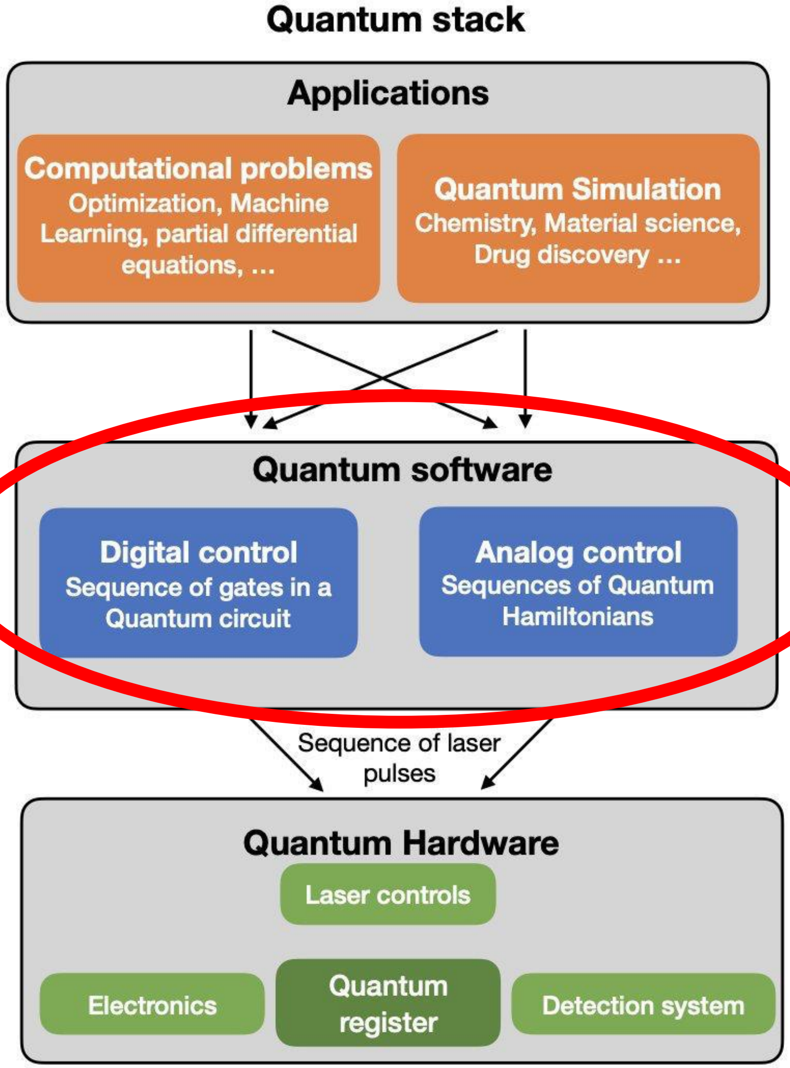
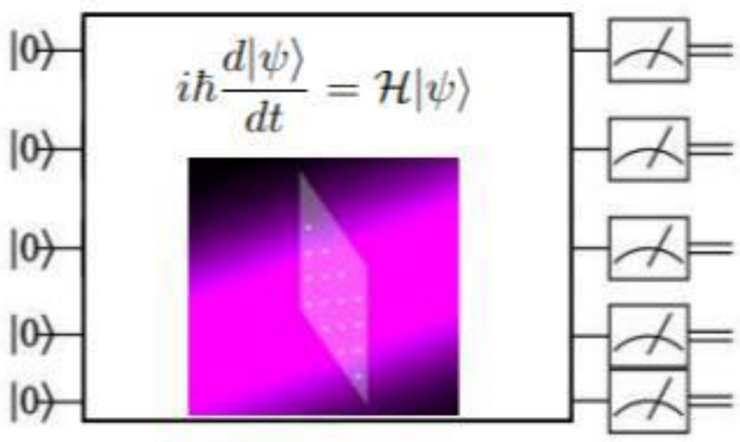


Pulser: Control Software for Pasqal QC

Pulser: Control Software for Pasqal QC

Lower level programming

(b) Analog processing



Pulser

Quantum computing is carried out by **directly manipulating** the mathematical operator (**Hamiltonian**) that **describes the evolution** of the **quantum system**

$$H = \sum_i \frac{\hbar}{2}\Big(\Omega(t)\sigma_i^x - \delta(t)\sigma_i^z\Big) + \sum_{i<j} U_{ij}\hat{n}_i\hat{n}_j$$

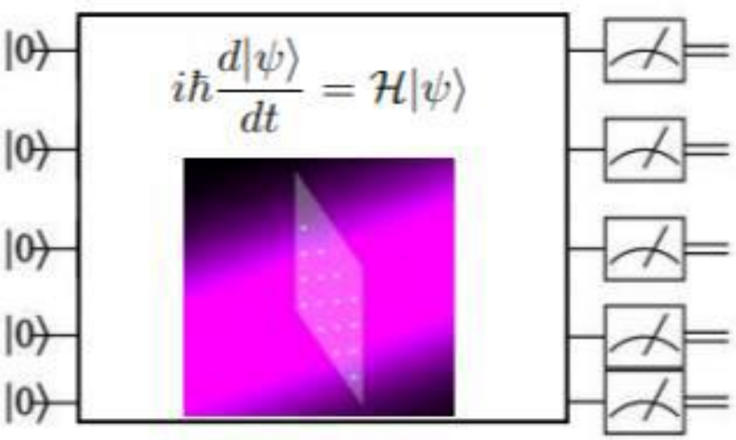
Possible by **varying**:

- **Intensity** and **frequency** of lasers
- Qubit register **topology**

Pulser: Control Software for Pasqal QC

Lower level programming

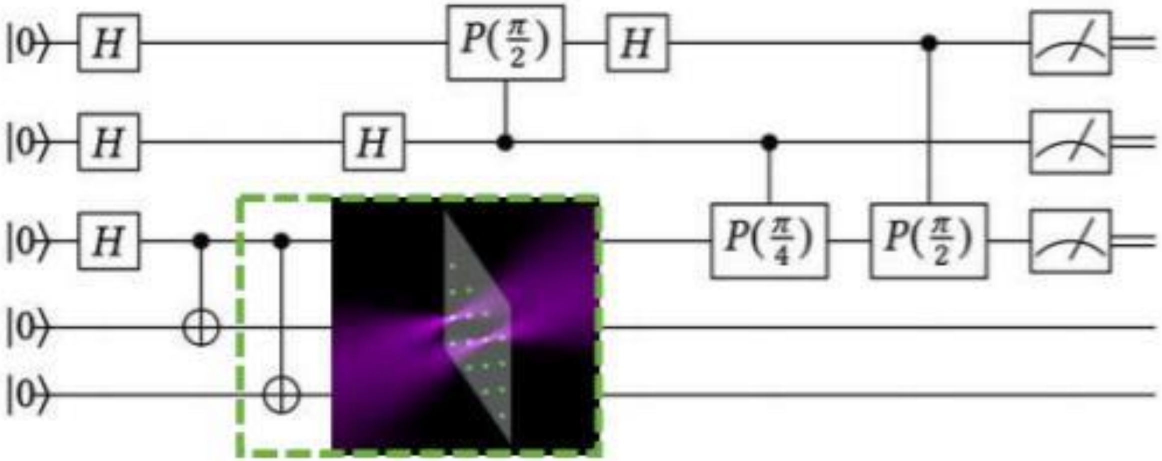
(b) Analog processing



Pulser

Higher level programming

(a) Digital processing



Cirq

Pulser: Control Software for Pasqal QC

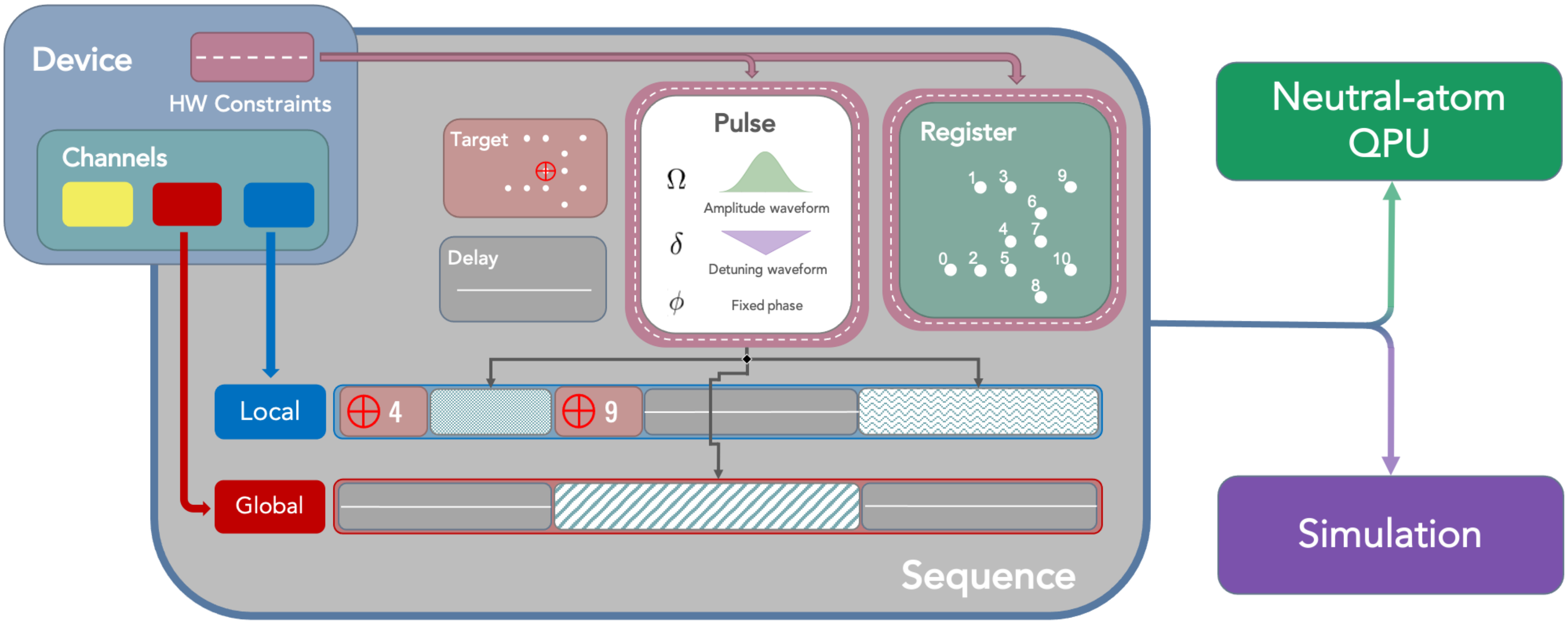
Python software library for **programming Pasqal devices** at the **laser pulse level**.

It allows to **design pulse sequences** that represent the physical parameters relevant to the computation.

The **sequences** can be **read** and **executed** by the **QPU** or by an **emulator**

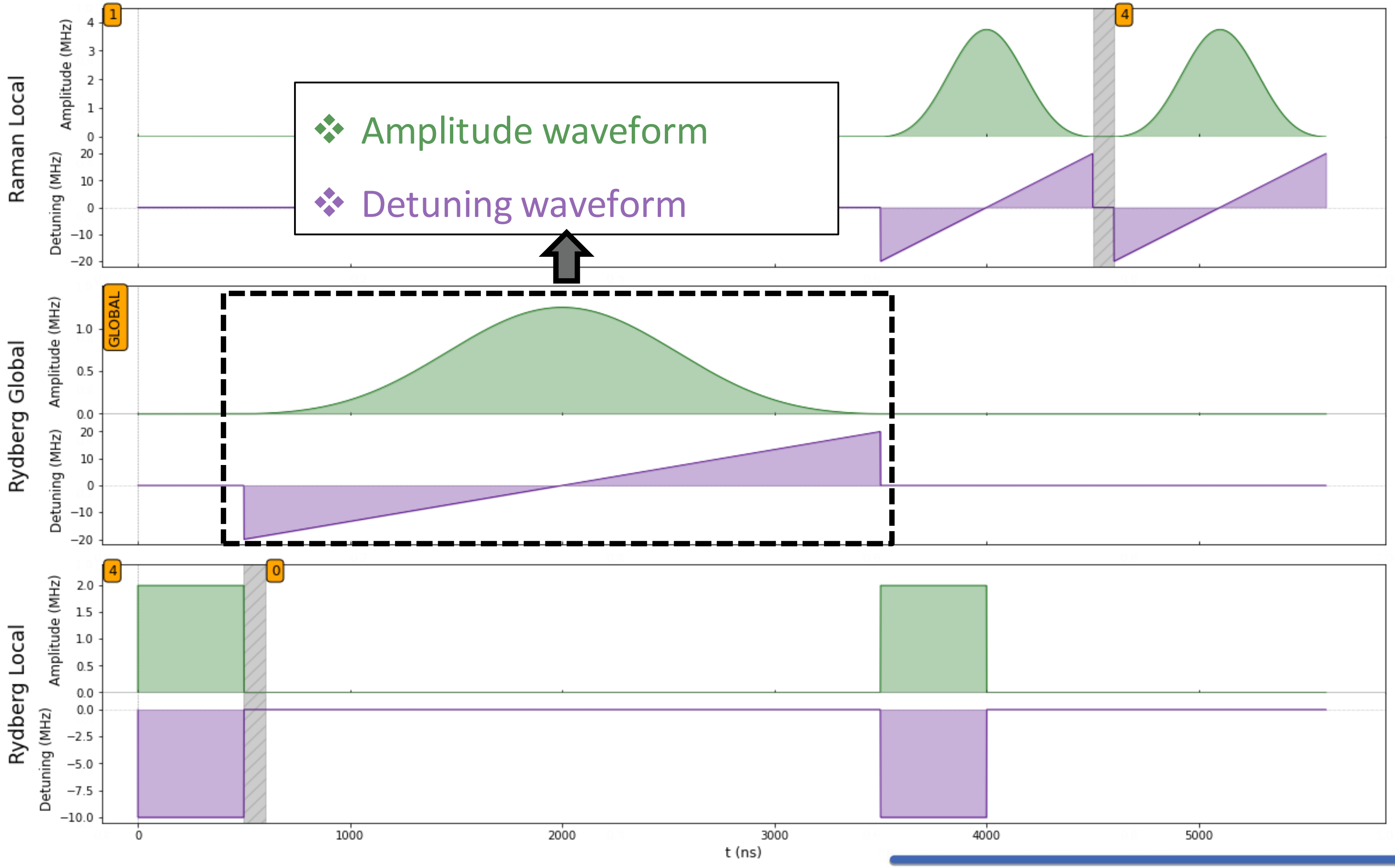
Pulser: Control Software for Pasqal QC

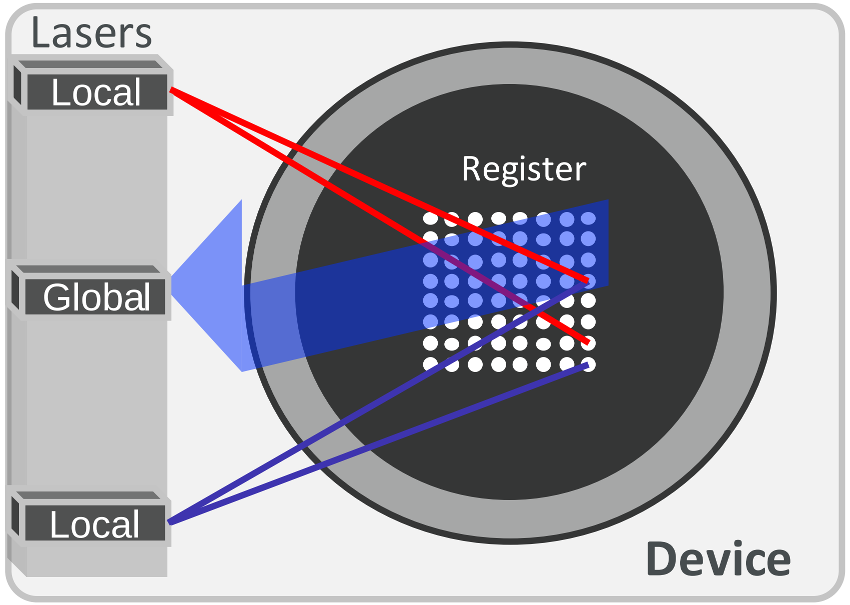
In Pulser, local and global pulse sequences can be defined



Pulser: Control Software for Pasqal QC

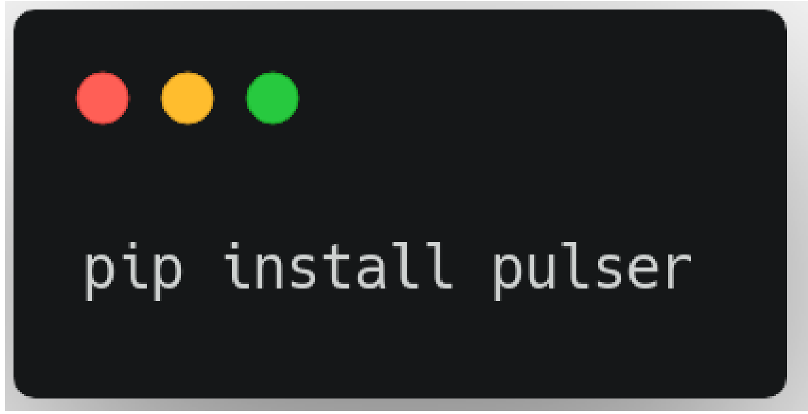
Practice Session

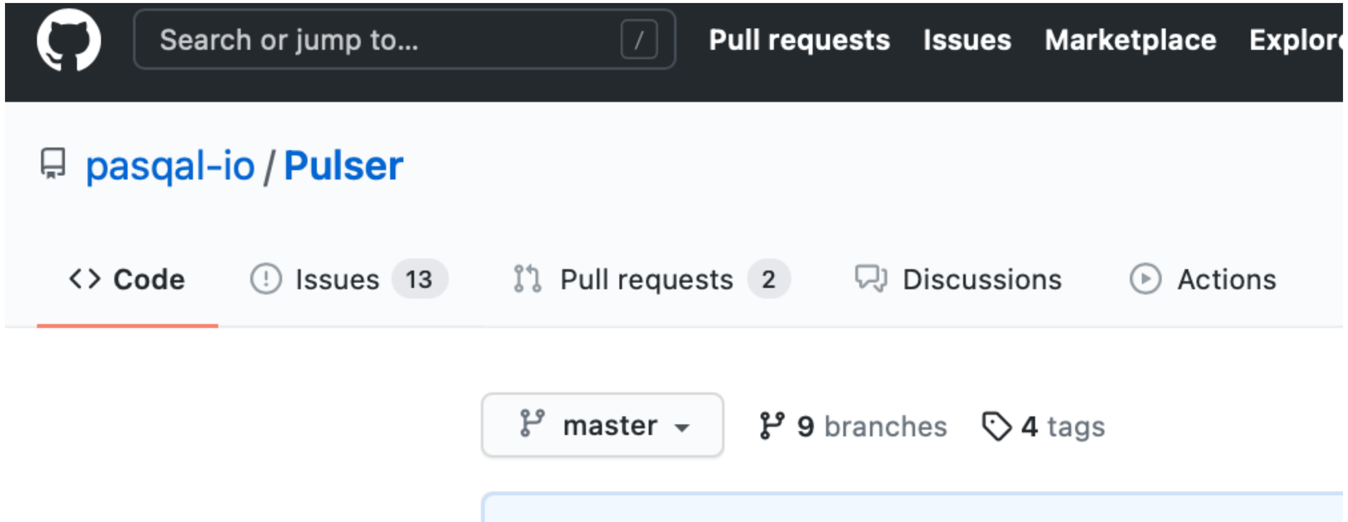




Pulser: Control Software for Pasqal QC

Practice Session



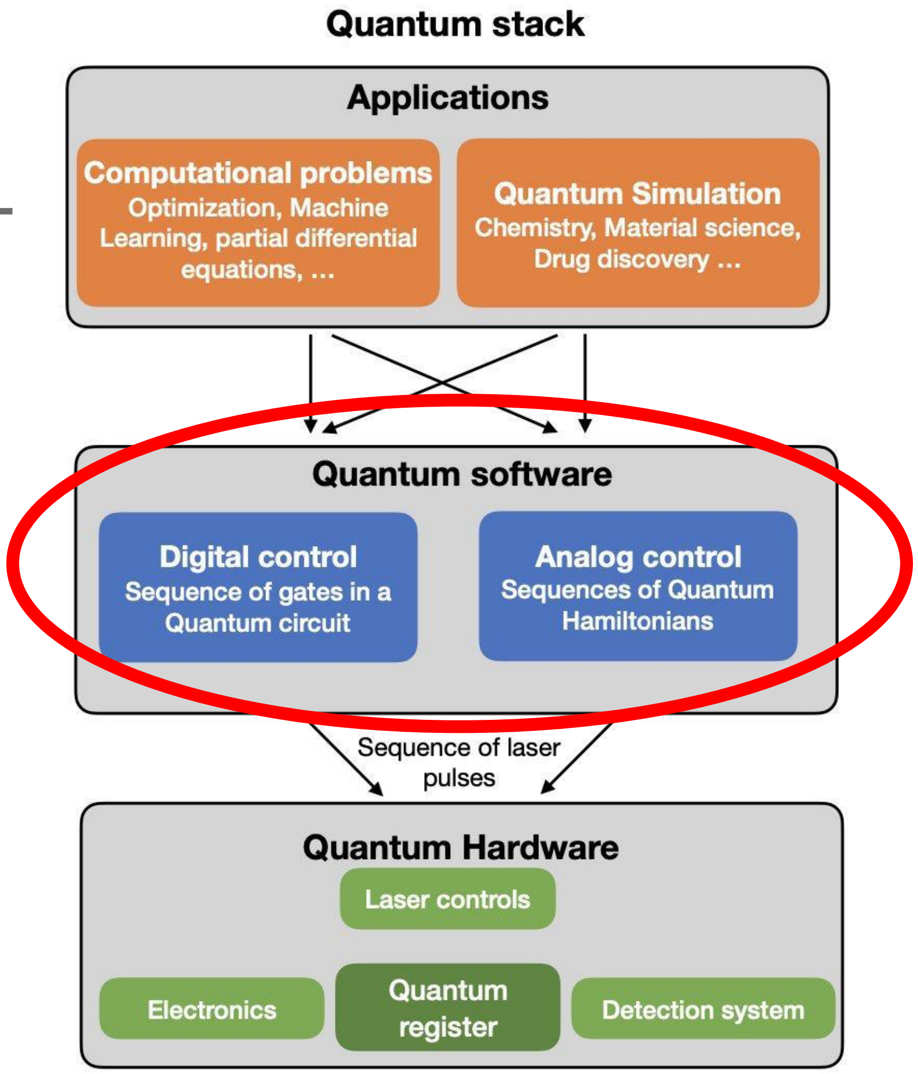


https://github.com/pasqal-io/Pulser

Pulser: Control Software for Pasqal QC

NISQ Algorithms
(Noisy Intermidiate Scale Quantum)

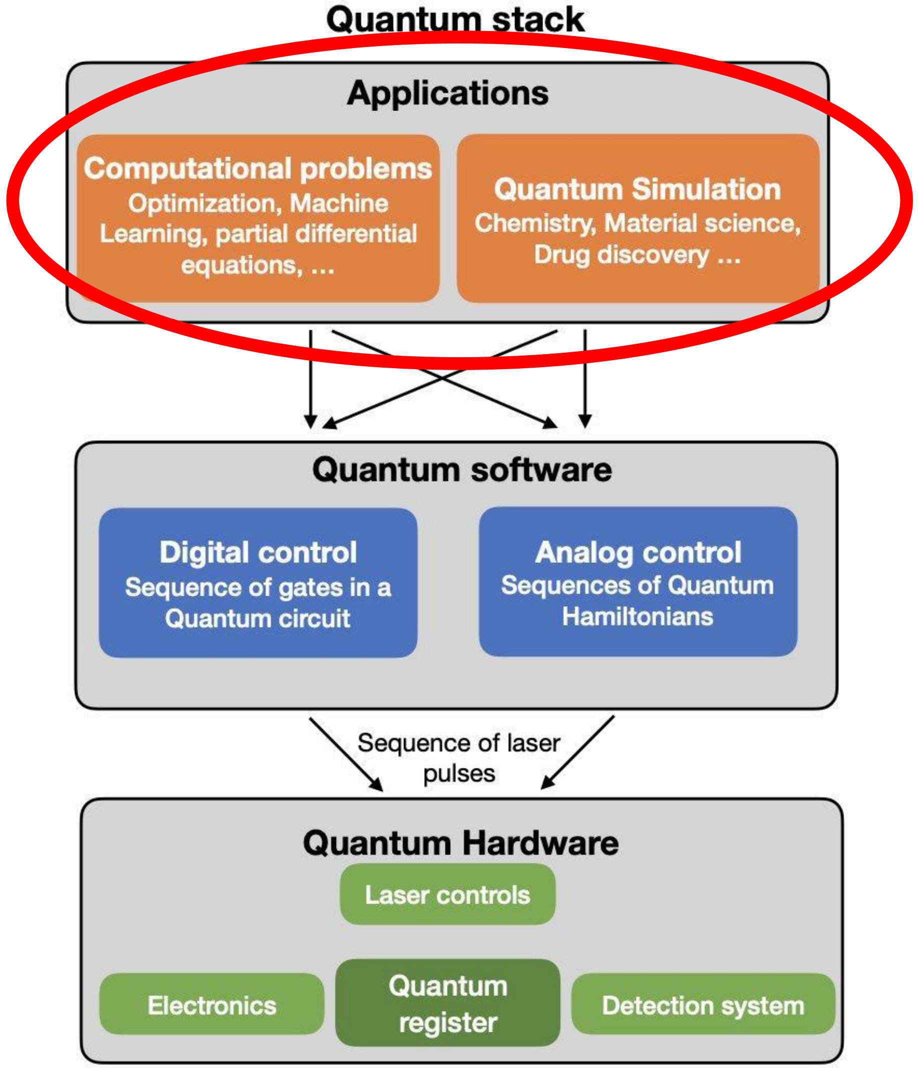
HPC



Pulser: Control Software for Pasqal QC

NISQ Algorithms
(Noisy Intermidiate Scale Quantum)

HPC



Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

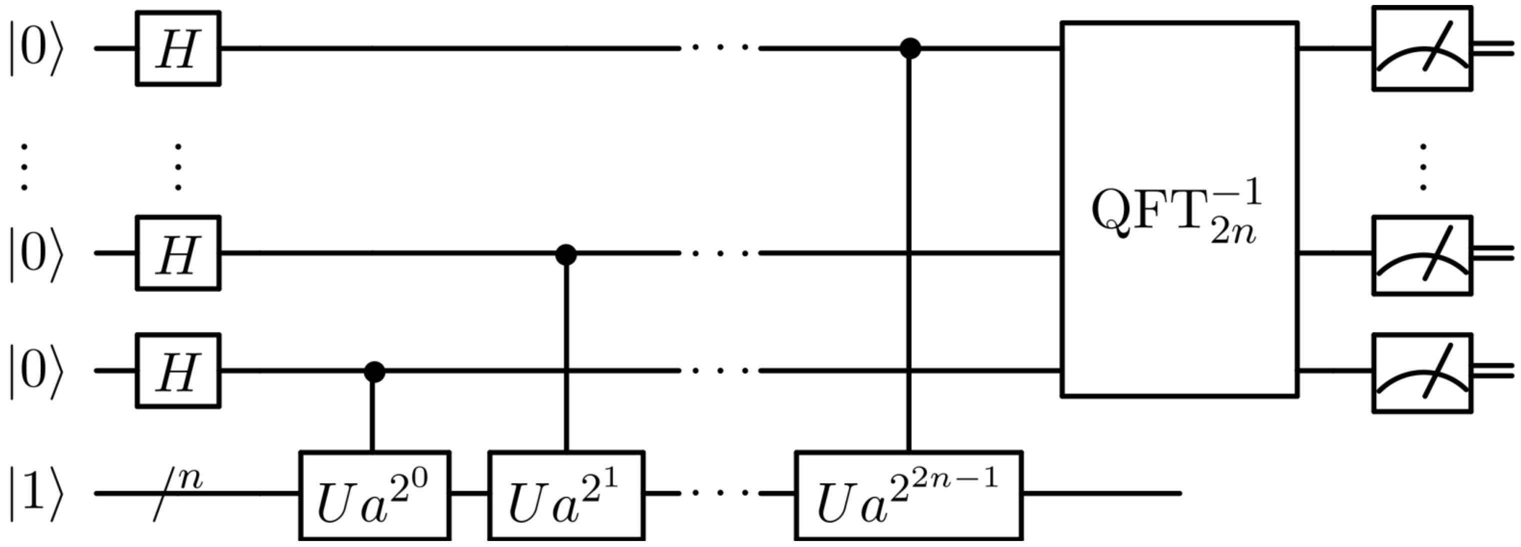
Exampe: Facorization

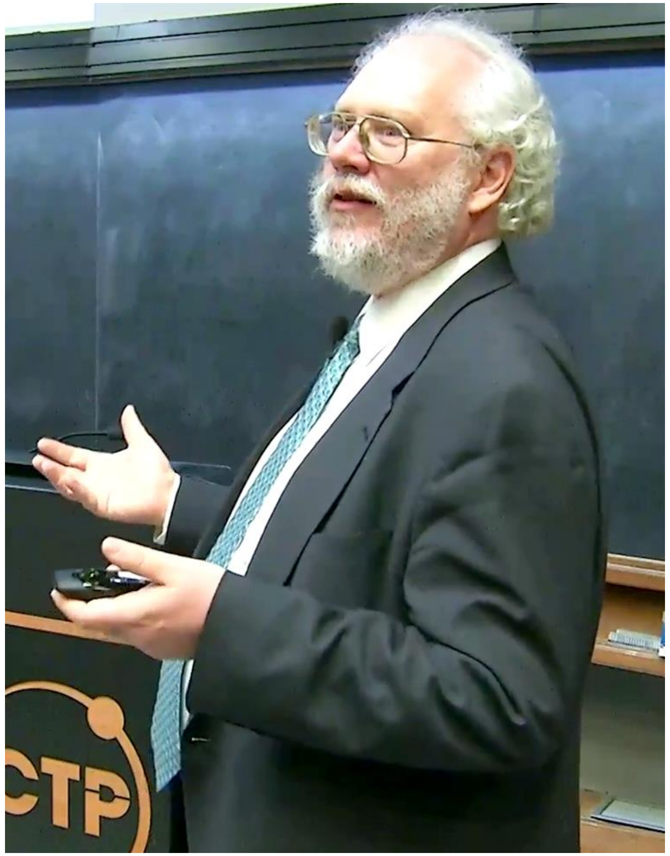
Given **N**, find $\mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{q} = \mathbf{N}$

Hard for classical computer

Finding solution requires exponential time

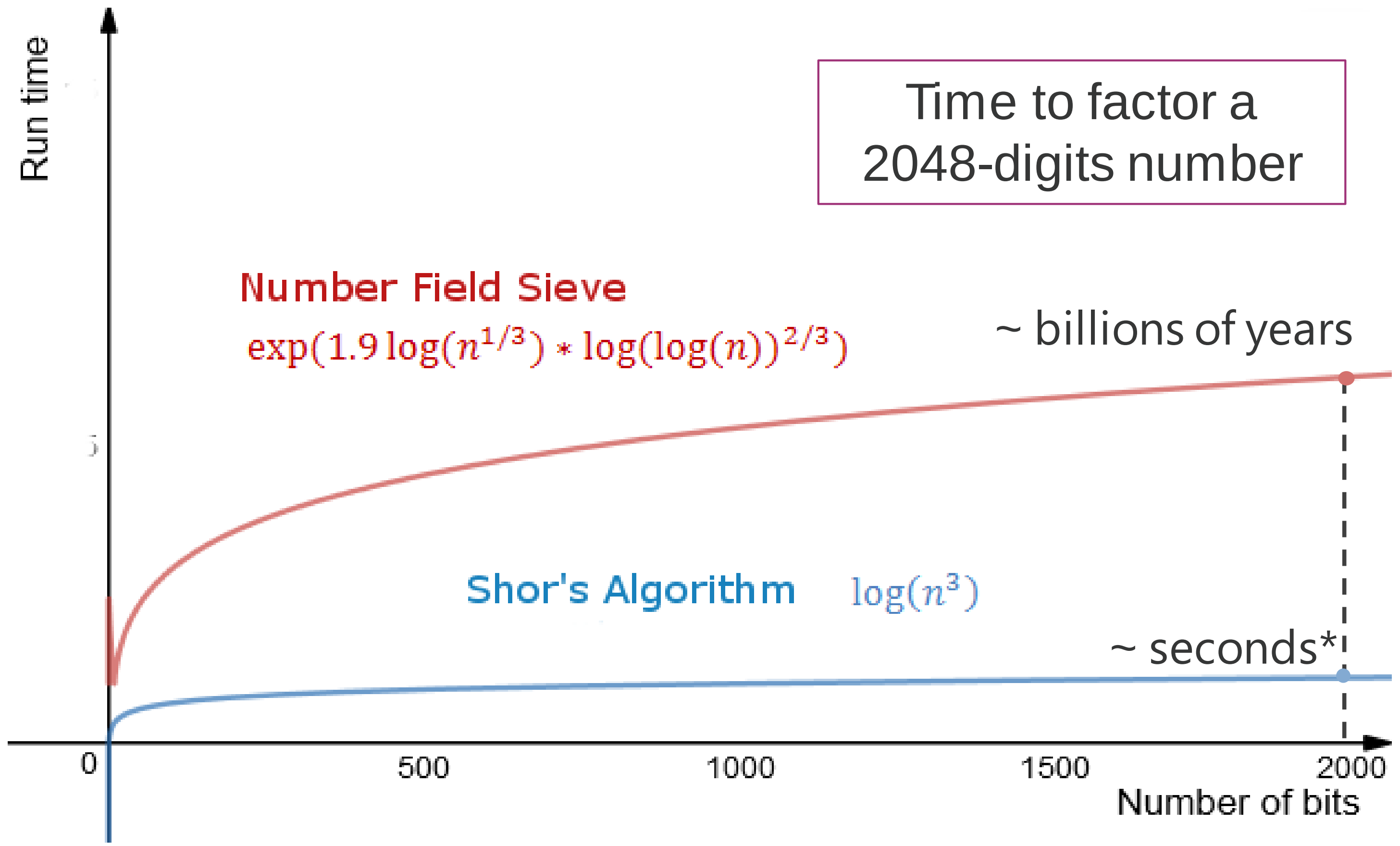
Quantum Algorithms: Shor's algorithm (1994)

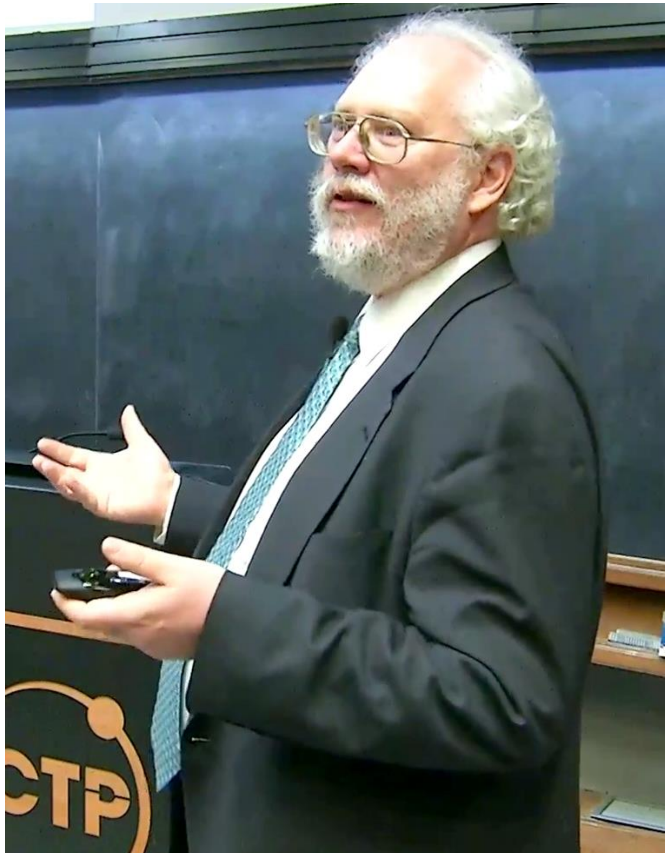




Efficiently solve Factorization → **Exponential Speedup**

Quantum Algorithms: Shor's algorithm (1994)





* Assuming we have a fault-tolerant quantum computer capable of executing Shor's algorithm by applying gates at the speed of current quantum computers based on superconducting circuits

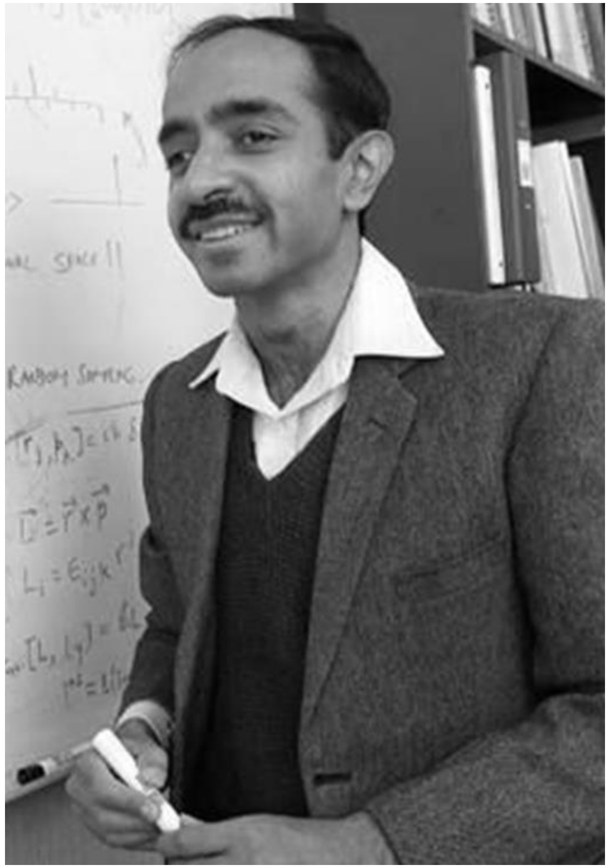
Quantum Algorithms: Grover search algorithm (1996)

Run-time brute-force algorithm:

$$d^N$$

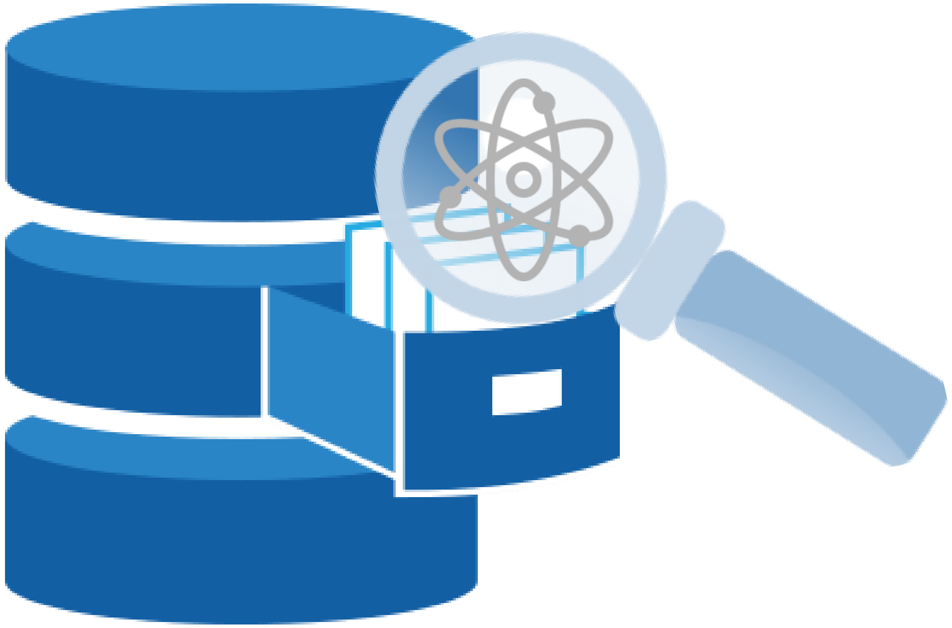
Run-time Grover search:

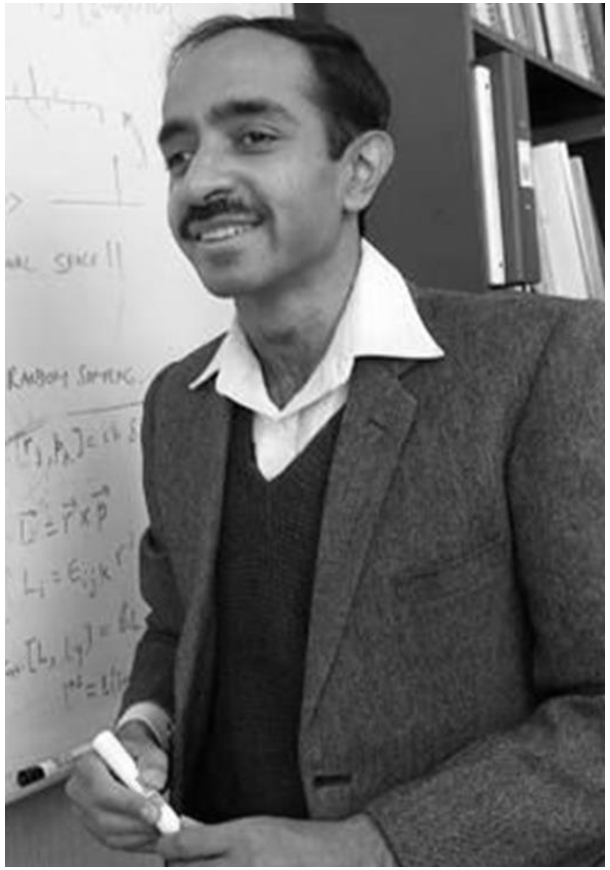
$$\sqrt{d^N}$$



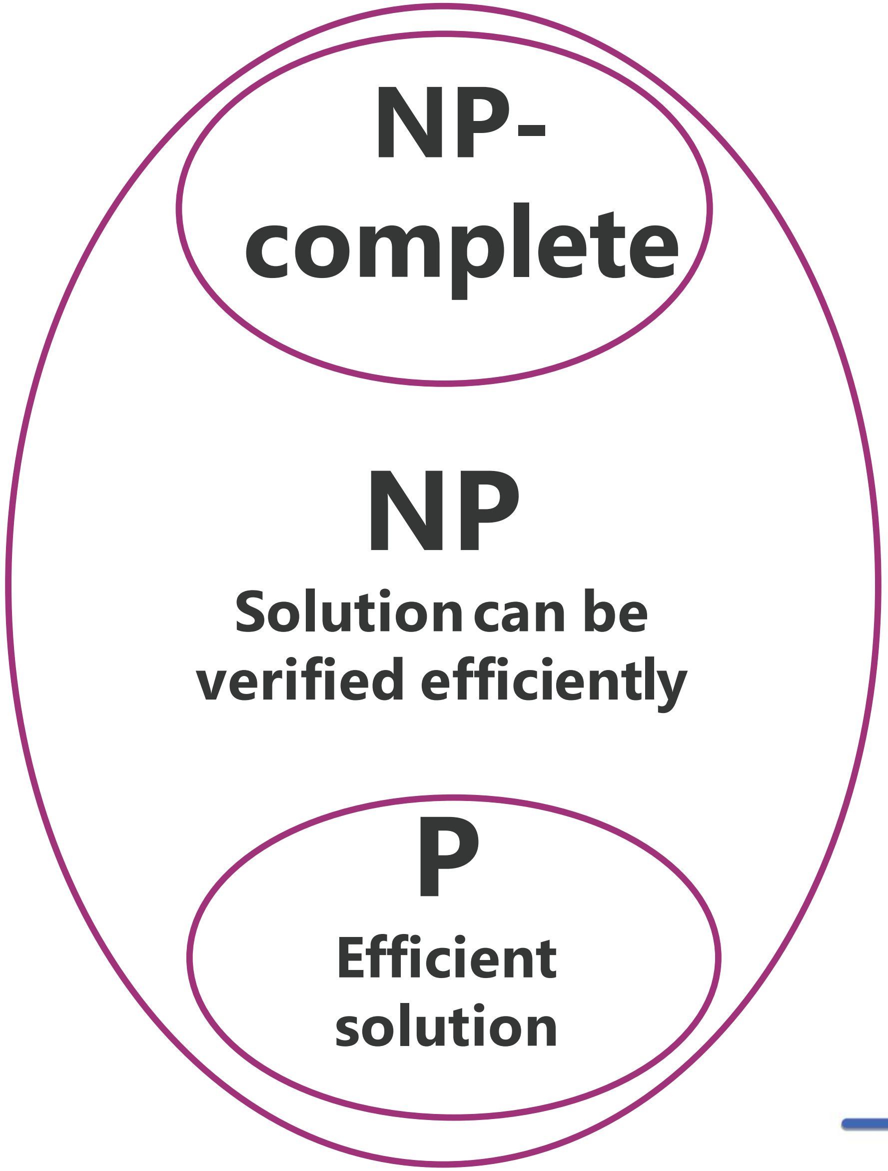
Quantum Algorithms: Grover search algorithm (1996)

Original application:
Database Search

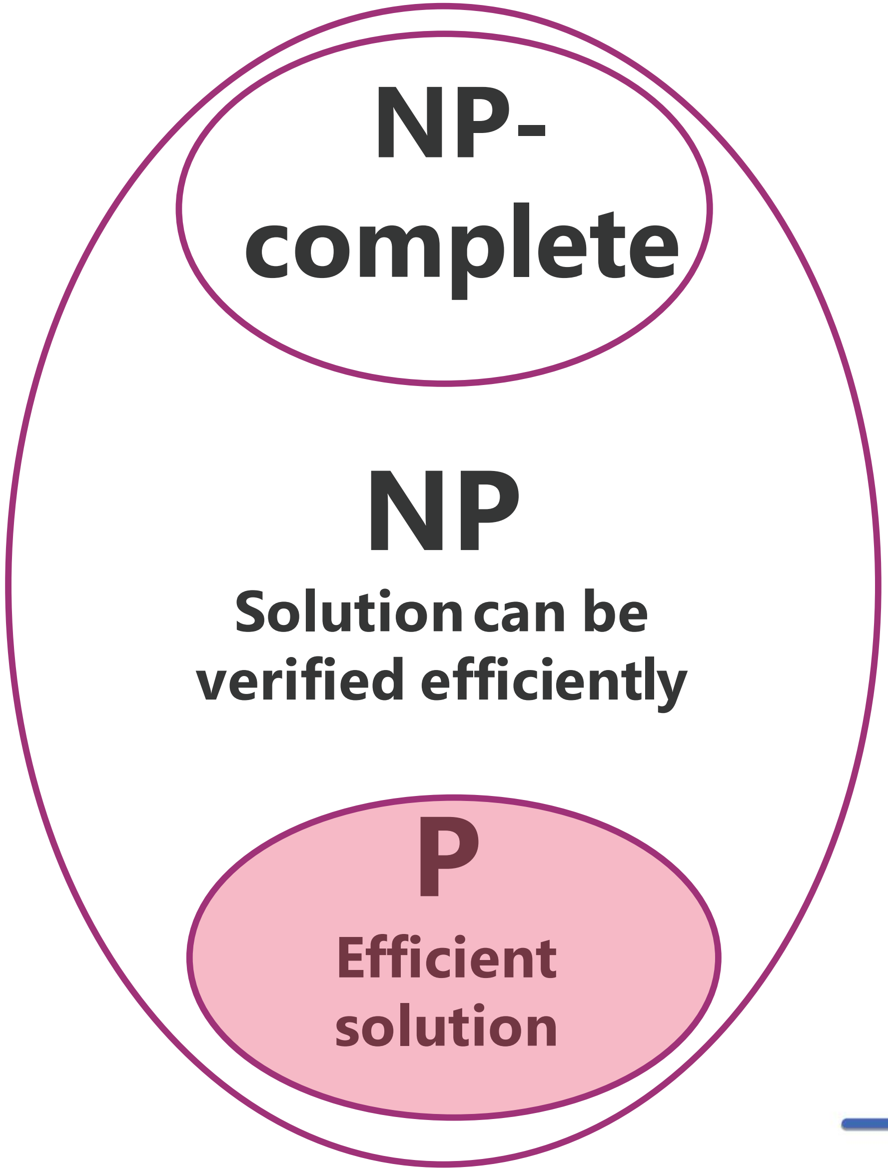




Complexity classes

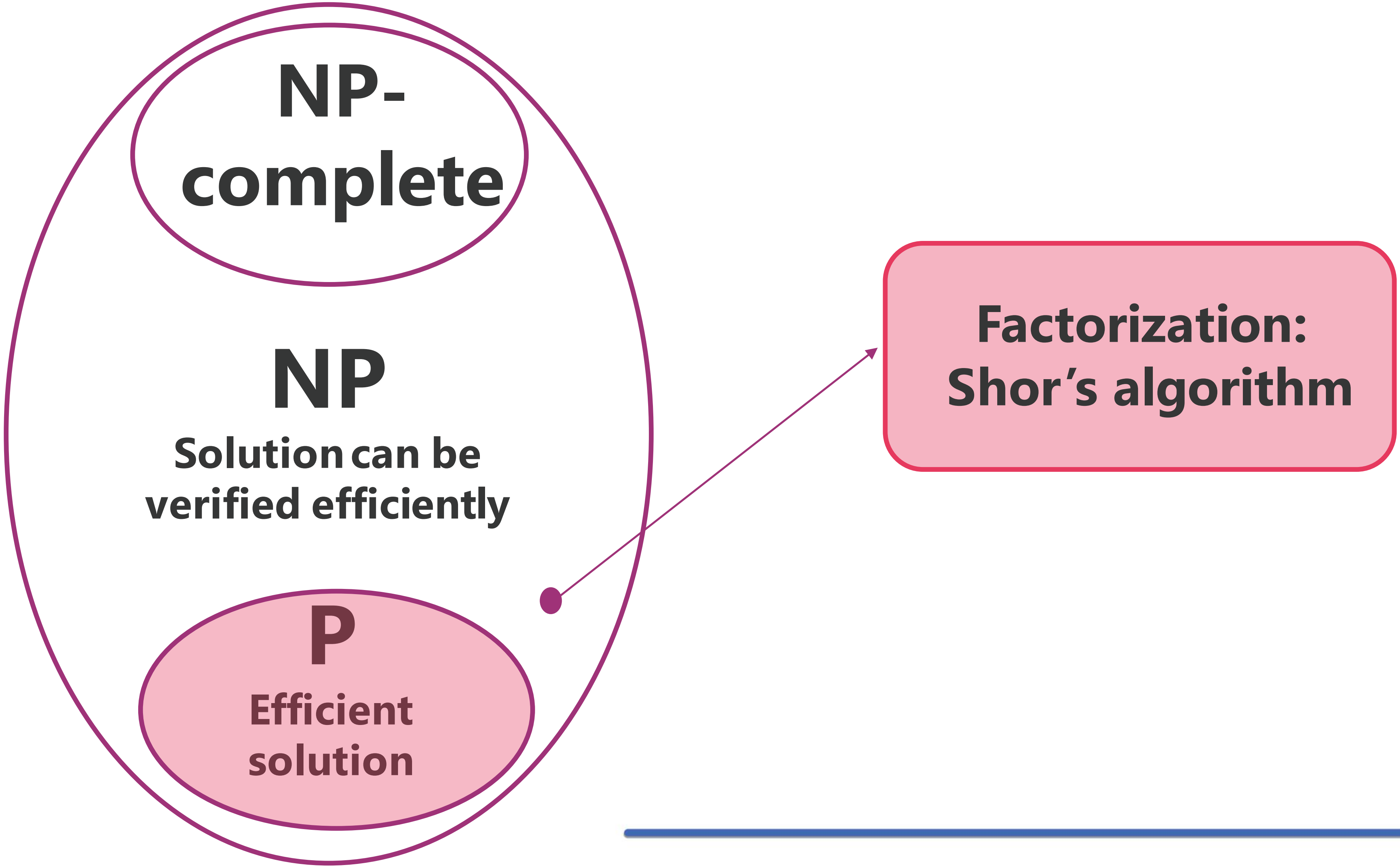


Complexity classes

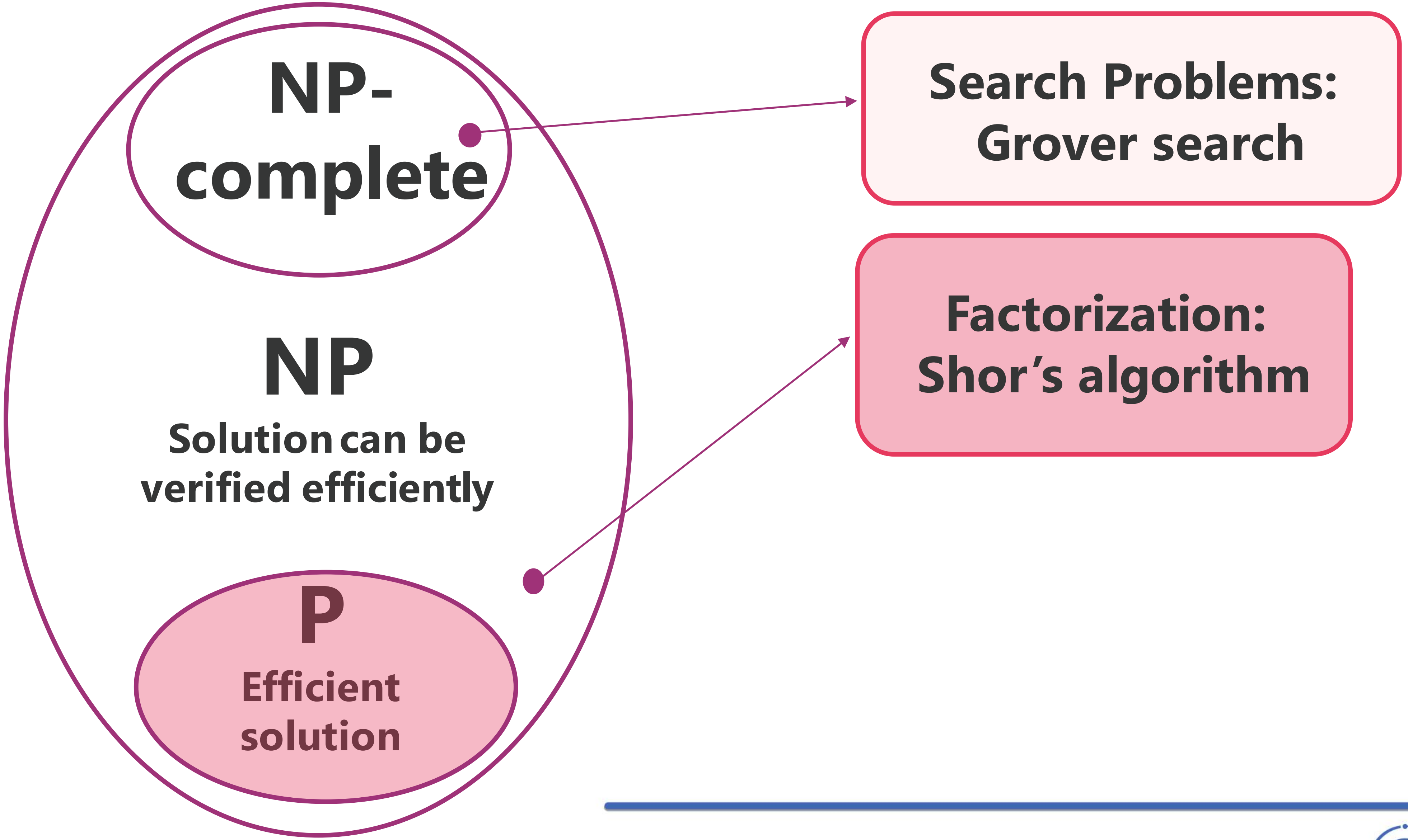


CINECA QUANTUM COMPUTING LAB

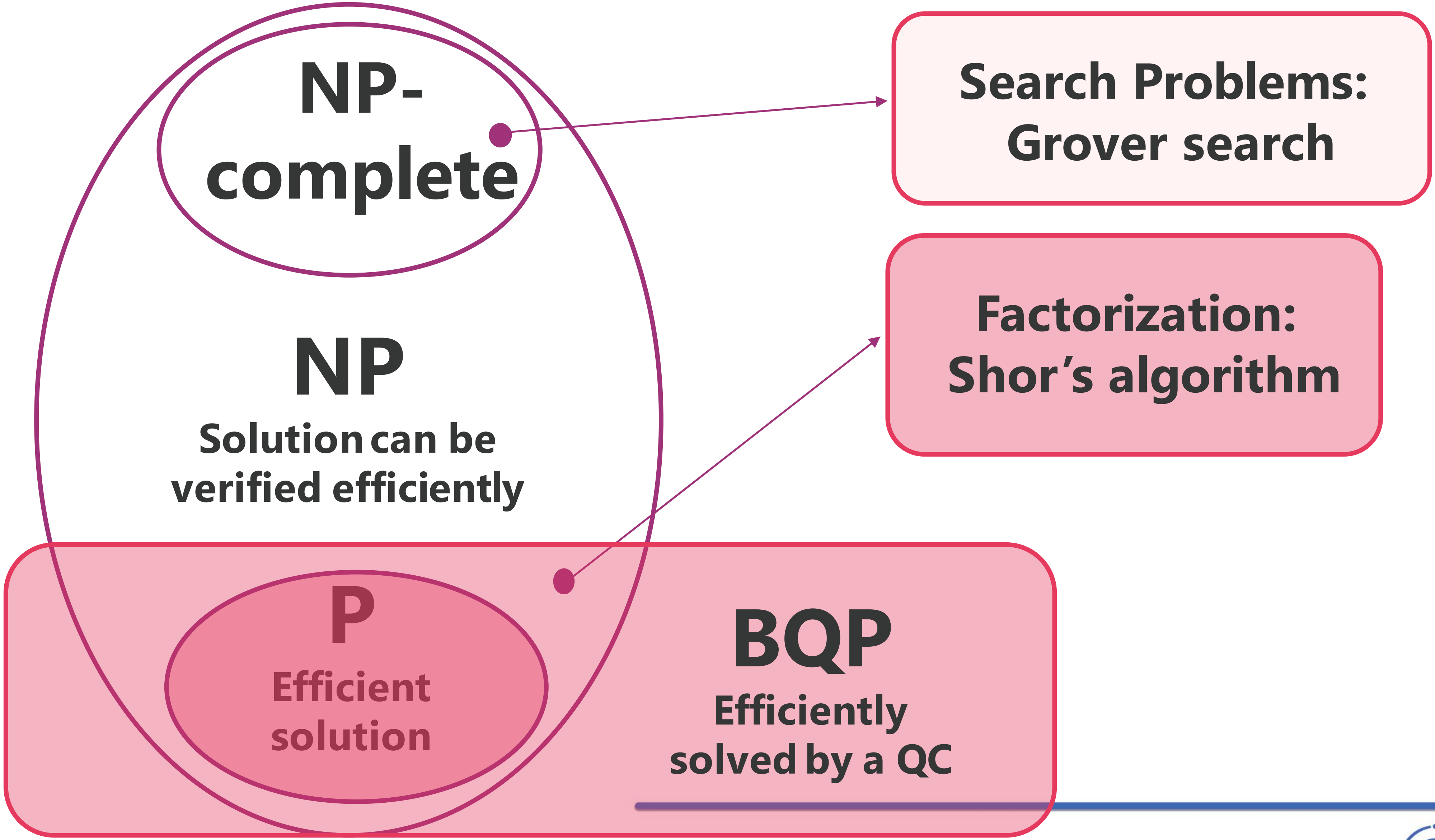
Complexity classes



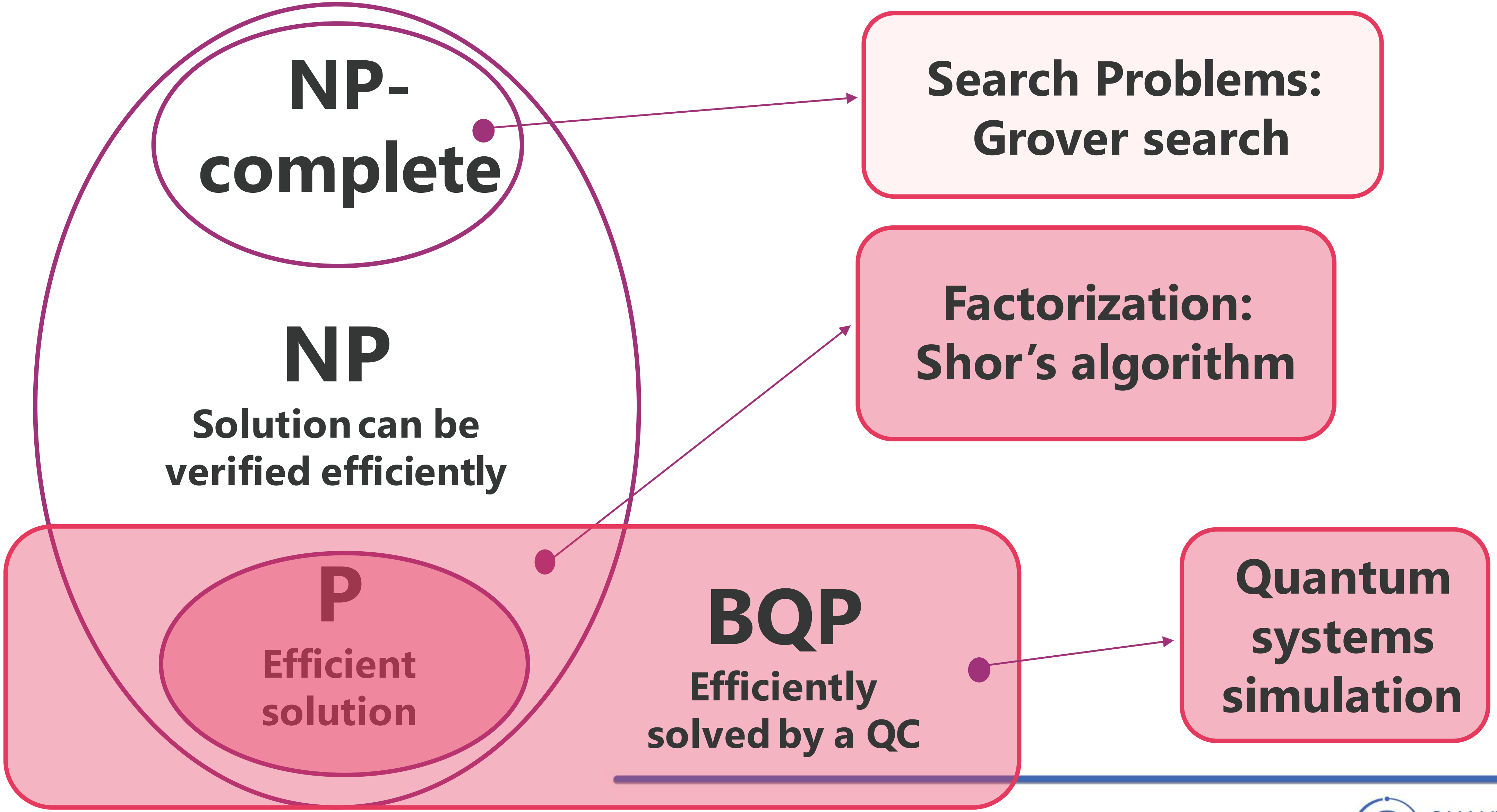
Complexity classes



Complexity classes



Complexity classes



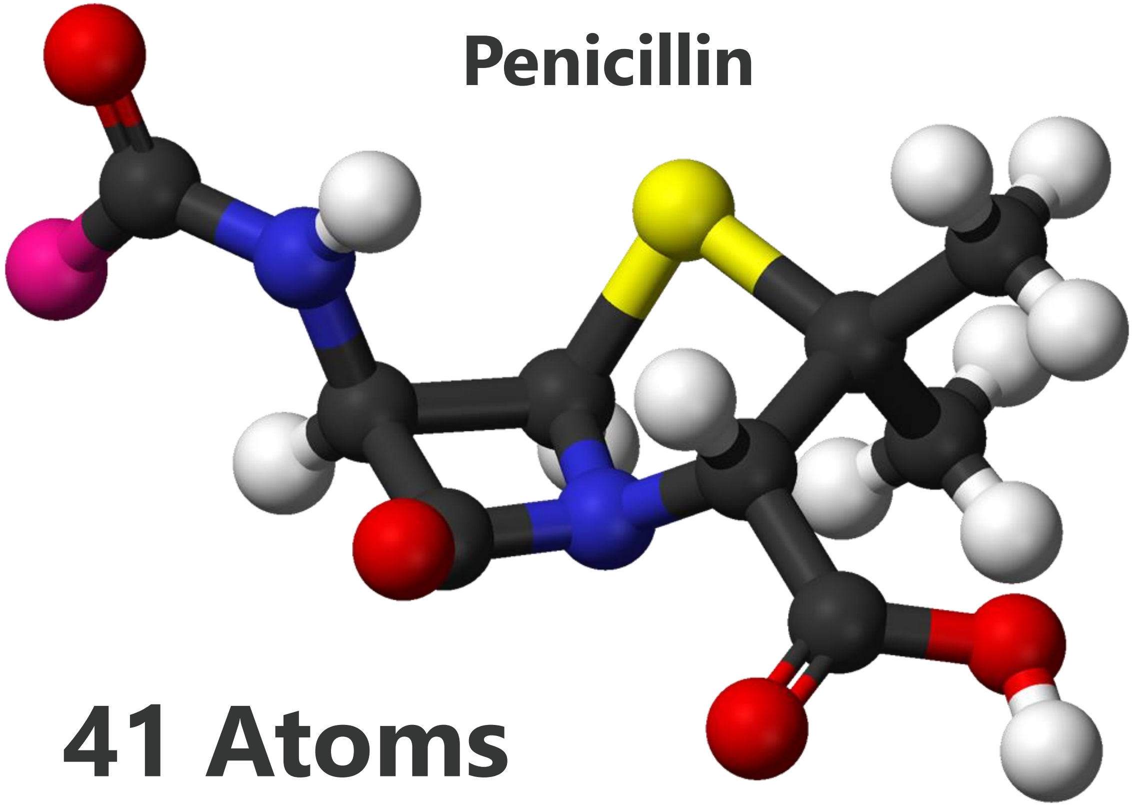
Use a quantum system
(the quantum computer)

to

simulate a quantum system
(nature)

Quantum Algorithms: quantum simulation

Penicillin

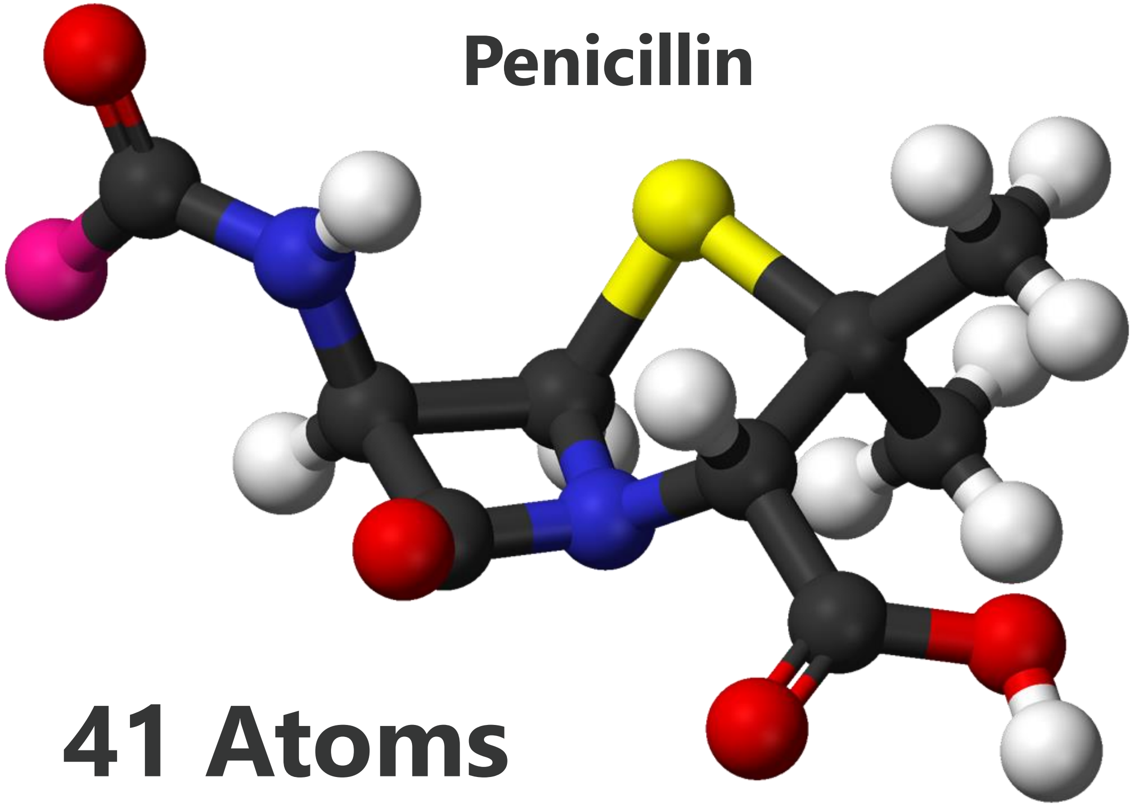


41 Atoms
121 Orbitals

$\sim 10^{86}$ bits to exactly decribe such molecule on a classical computer

Quantum Algorithms: quantum simulation

Penicillin



41 Atoms
121 Orbitals

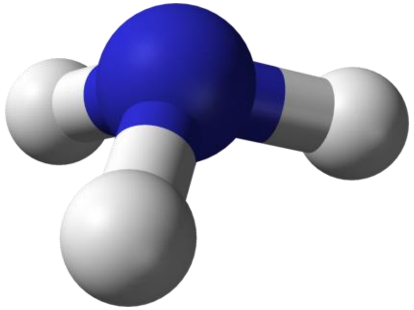
286 quantum bits
with an ideal QC

Quantum Simulation (exponential speedup)

It is believed that for any physically realistic Hamiltonian *H* on *n* degrees of freedom, the corresponding time evolution operator can be implemented using poly(n,t) gates. This problem is not solvable in general on a classical computer in polynomial time.

Quantum Algorithms: quantum simulation

Ammonia NH_3

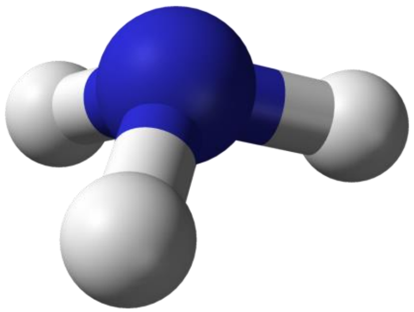


Used for fertilizers:

- Produced at High preassure and high temperatures
- Every year, 2% of the panet energy goes into the productuon of **NH3**

Quantum Algorithms: quantum simulation

Ammonia NH_3



Used for fertilizers:

- Produced at High preassure and high temperatures
- Every year, 2% of the panet energy goes into the productuon of **NH3**

Simulate NH3 with a Quantum Computer could give us information about chemical properties and reactions

- Efficient Production
- Save energy and money

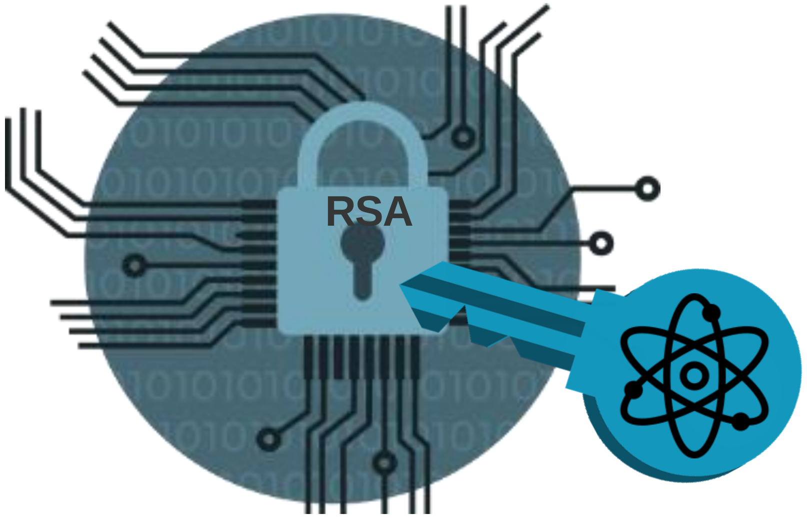
CINECA QUANTUM COMPUTING LAB

Old School Quantum Algorithms

Cryptography

Shor’s Algorithm

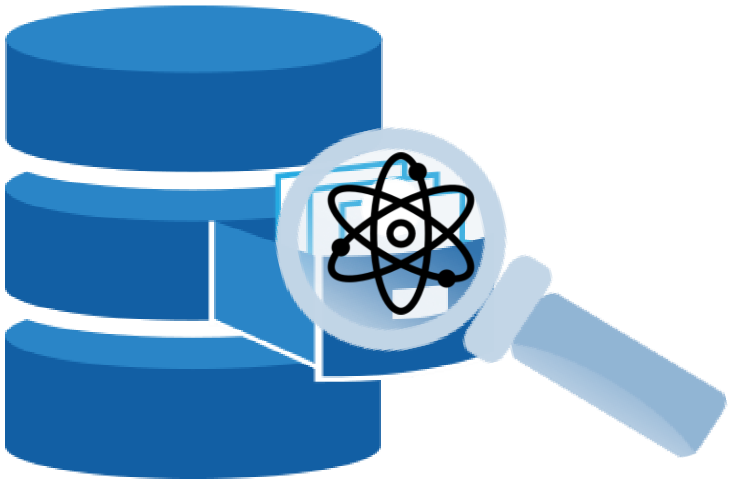
Exponential Speedup



Optimization

Grover’s Algorithm

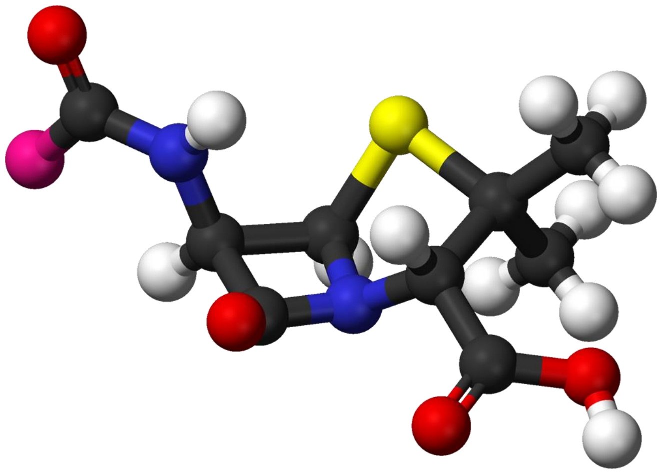
Quadratic Speedup



Chemistry

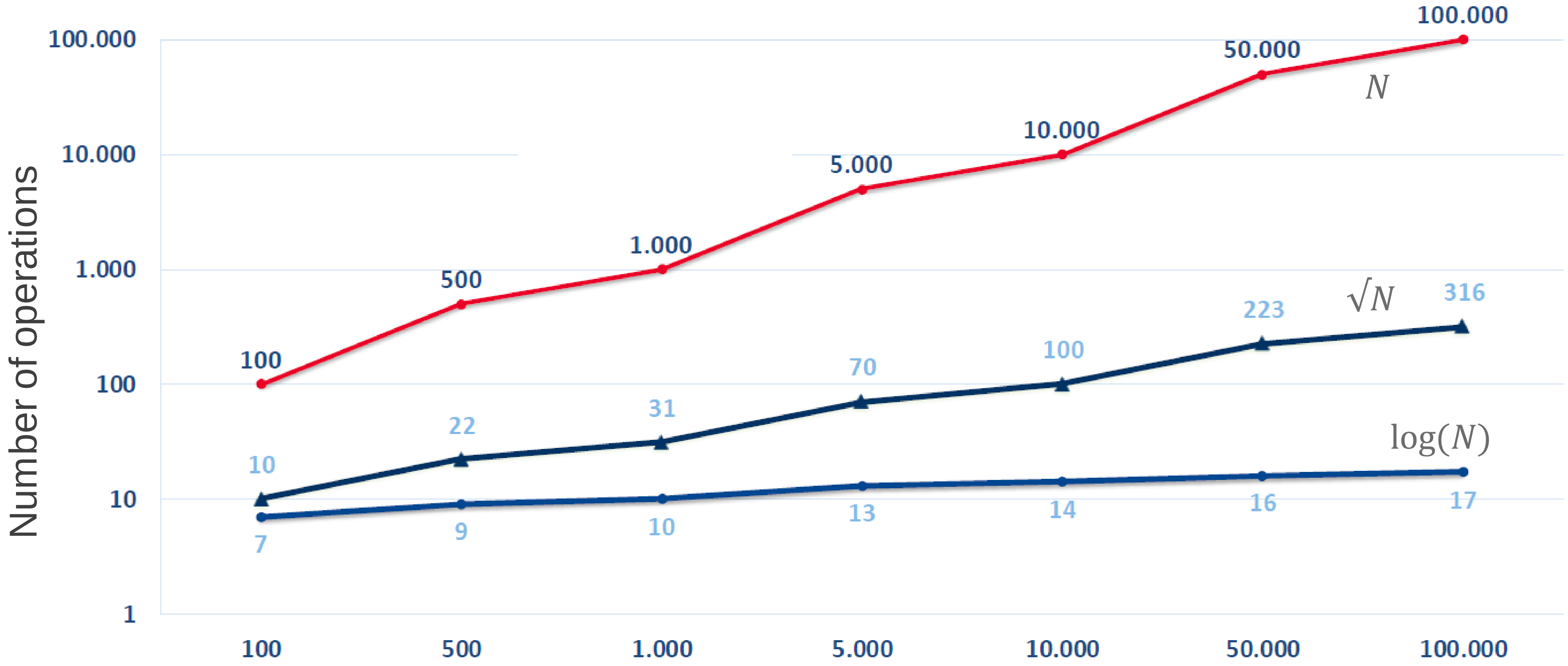
Quantum Simualtion

Exponential Speedup



Old School Quantum Algorithms

Before NISQ – Old School Quantum Algorithms



Old School Quantum Algorithms

Cryptography	Optimization	Chemistry
Shor's Algorithm	Grover's Algorithm	Quantum Simualtion
Exponential Speedup	Quadratic Speedup	Exponential Speedup

These algorithms assume to have **ideal qubits** that are **not subjected to noise and errors**

Old School Quantum Algorithms

Cryptography

Shor’s Algorithm
Exponential Speedup

Optimization

Grover’s Algorithm
Quadratic Speedup

Chemistry

Quantum Simualtion
Exponential Speedup

These algorithms assume to have **ideal qubits** that are **not subjected to noise and errors**

Common sources of errors in QC

- **Coherent quantum errors**: Gates which are incorrectly applied
- **Decoherence**: errors due to the interaction with the environment
- **Initialization errors**: failing to prepare the correct initial state
- **Qubit loss**

Old School Quantum Algorithms: Error correction

Cryptography

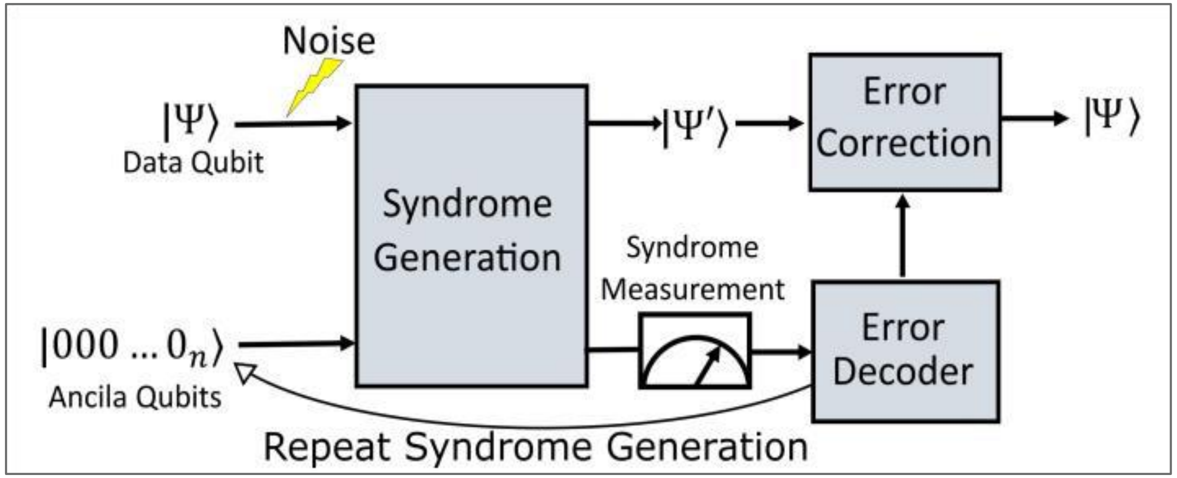
Shor's Algorithm
Exponential Speedup

Optimization

Grover's Algorithm
Quadratic Speedup

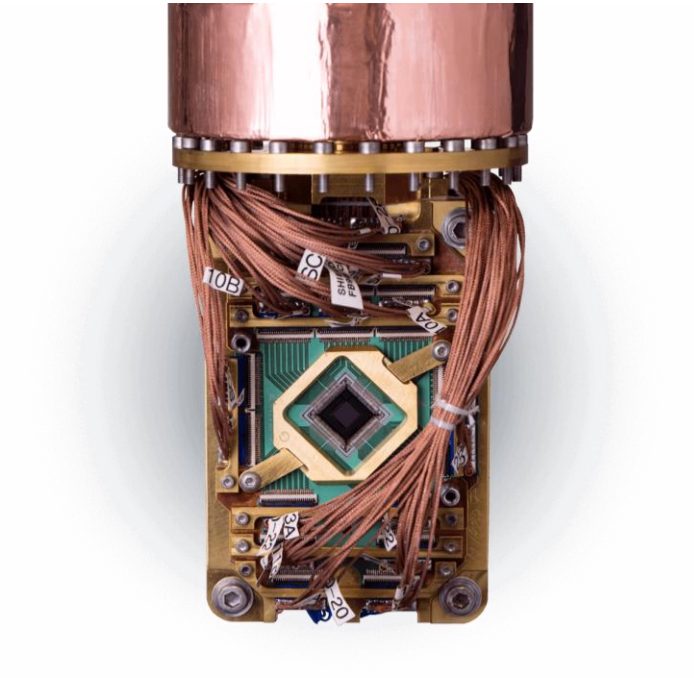
Chemistry

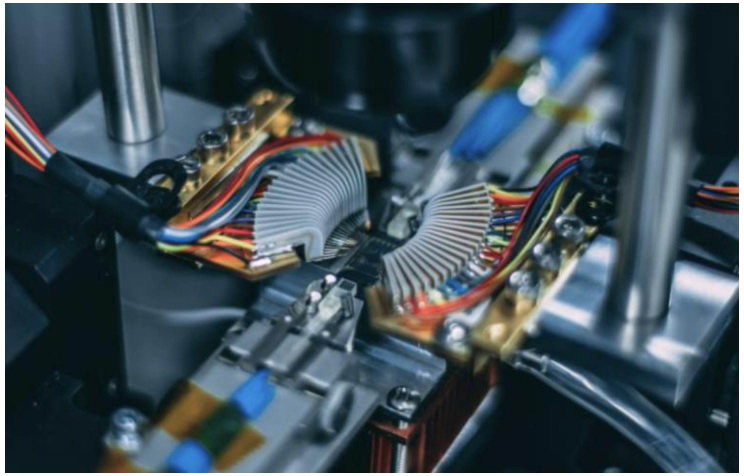
Quantum Simualtion
Exponential Speedup

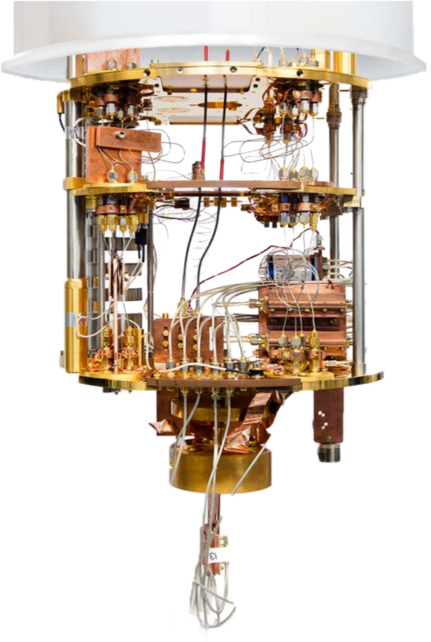


- Require **error corrected** quantum computers with about **1 million or 100 thousands of qubits**
- **Error correction** comes with an **overhead** in the **number of physical qubits**
- Will be availabe in **10-20 years**

How can we use the small and imperfect Quantum Devices (NISQ) we have today?





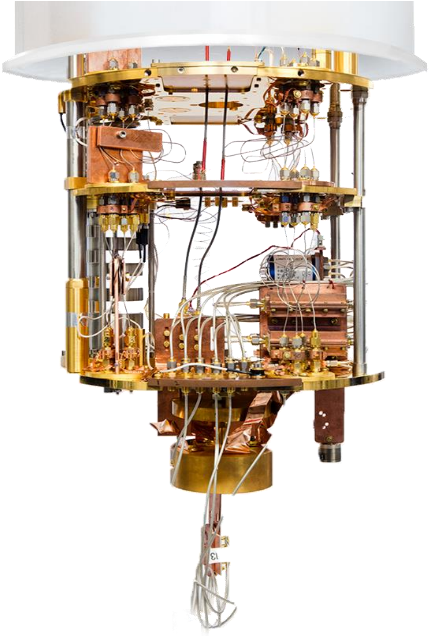


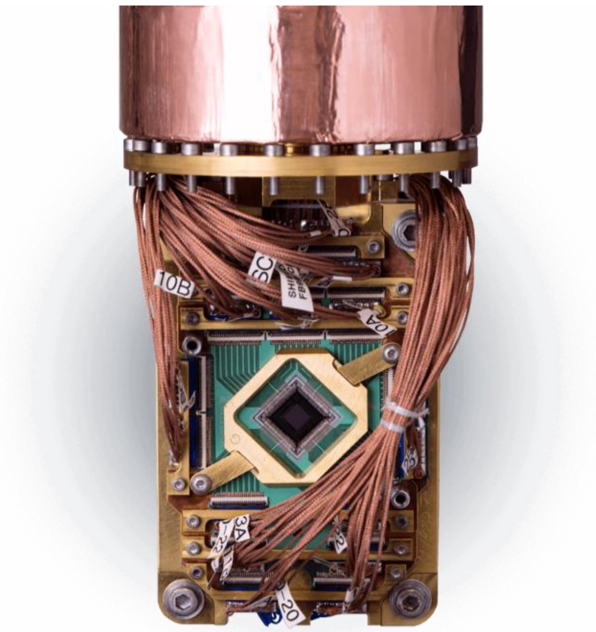
Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

We entered the NISQ era

NISQ = Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum

1. General Purpose QC





2. Quantum Annealers

We entered the NISQ era

NISQ = Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum

Intermediate-Scale

General Purpose QC

50 up to hundreds of qubits

IBM: 127 Qubits
Google: 53 Qubits

Quantum Annealers

Thousands of qubits

D-Wave Advantage: 5000Q

Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

We entered the NISQ era

NISQ = Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum

Noisy - noise due to interaction with environment

General Purpose QC

- **No Quantum Error Correction**: overhead in number of qubit
- **Error rate per single gate affects the depth of the circuit**: error rate of 0.1% means that we can run circuits with at most 1000 elementary gates **(shallow circuits)**

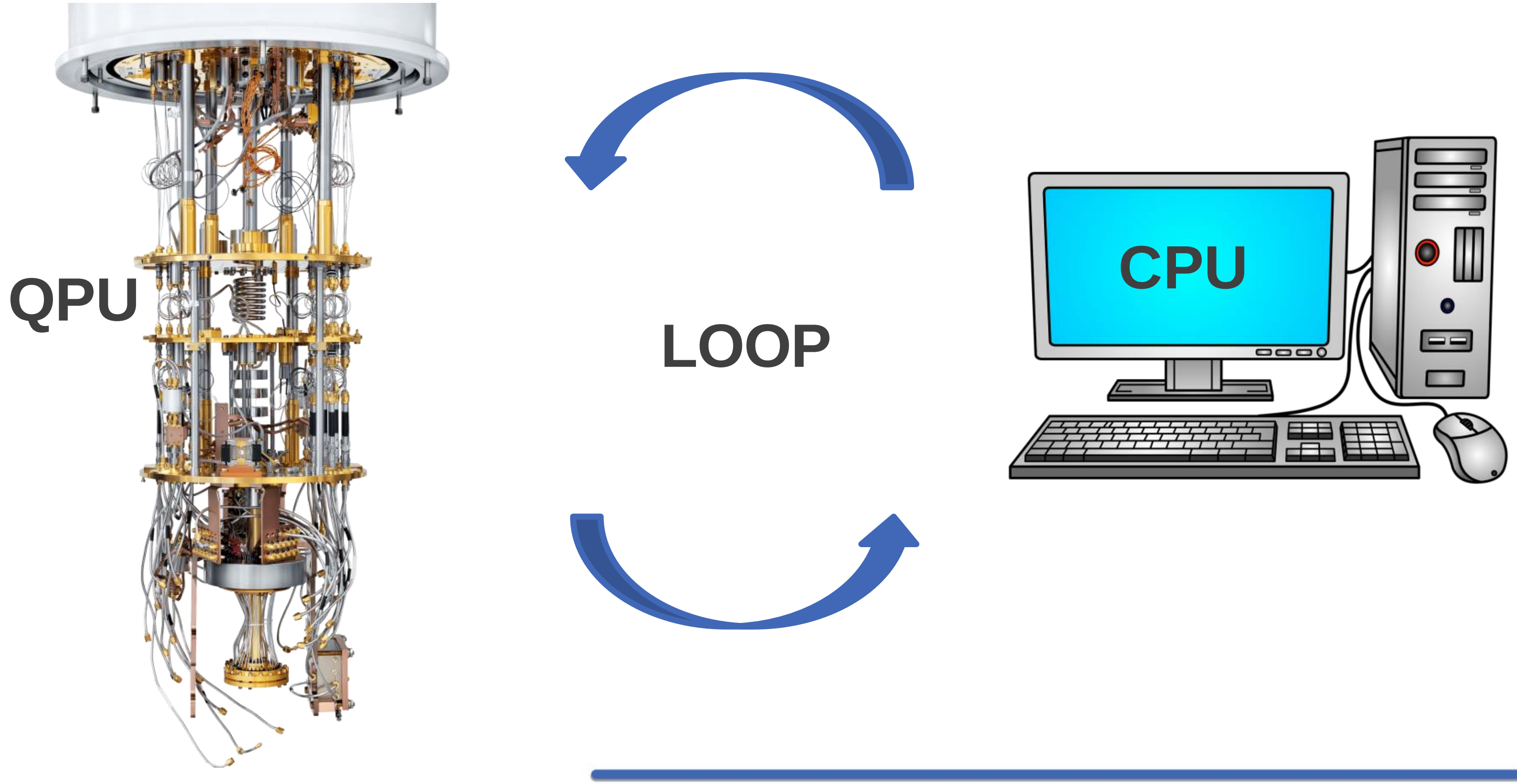
Quantum Annealers

- **No need for Quantum Error Correction**
- **Still unclear:** noise due to qubit quality could affect scalability (i.e. performance related to large problems)

Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

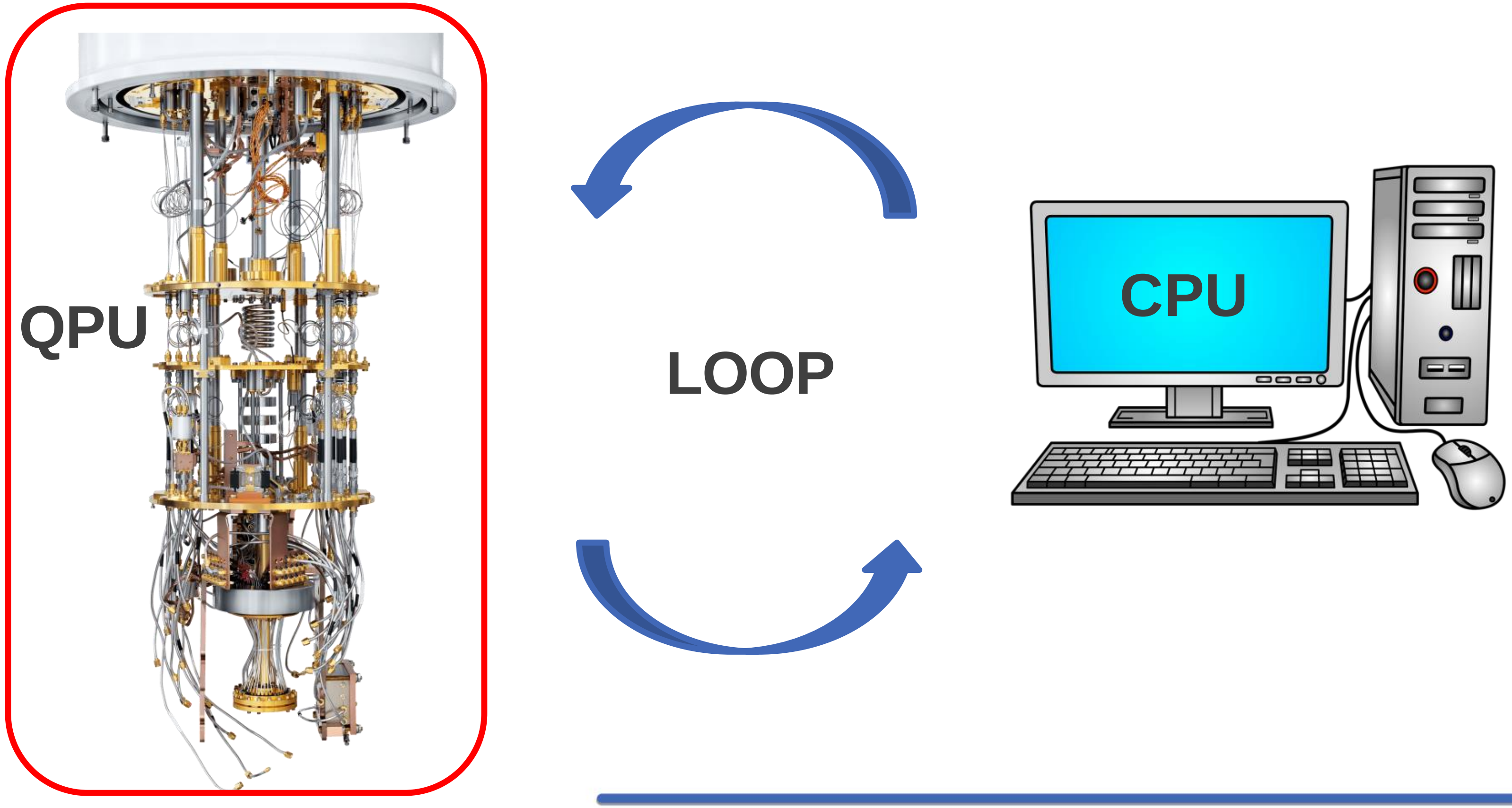
Hybrid Quantum-Classical algorithms



Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

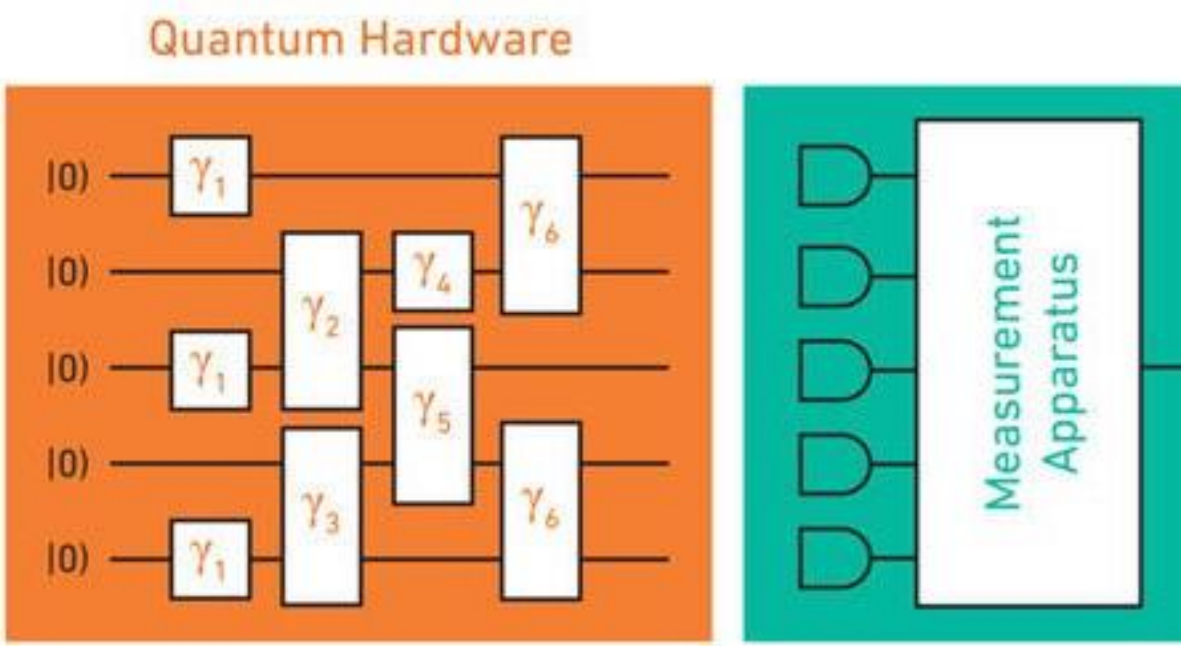
Hybrid Quantum-Classical algorithms



Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Parametric Quantum Circuits



- Circuits that **use gates**, or in general, that apply **parameter-dependent operations** to qubits (e.g. Arbitrary rotations of angle γ)
- Circuits in which the **error is not corrected**
- **Shallow circuits**, i.e. of **limited depth** (1000 gates maximum, due to limited coherence times)

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Working principle

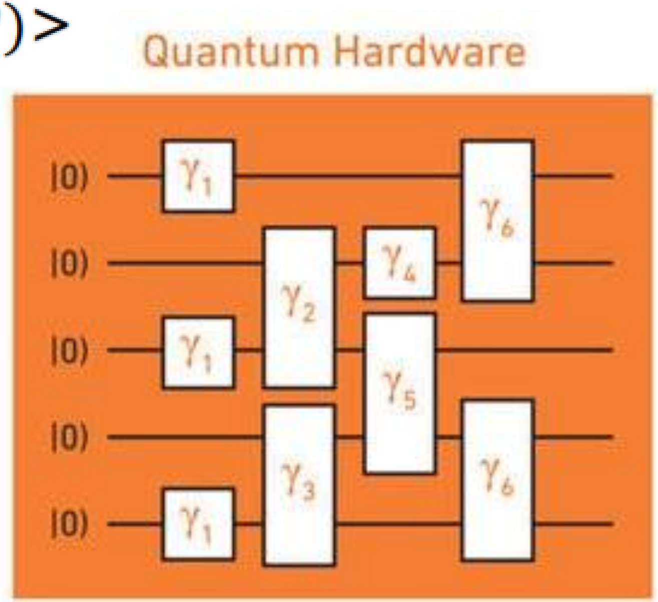
NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Working principle

1. Choose the parametric circuit you want to use (Variational Ansatz)

2. Implement Variational Ansatz on the QPU

$|\Psi(\vec{\theta})>$



Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Working principle

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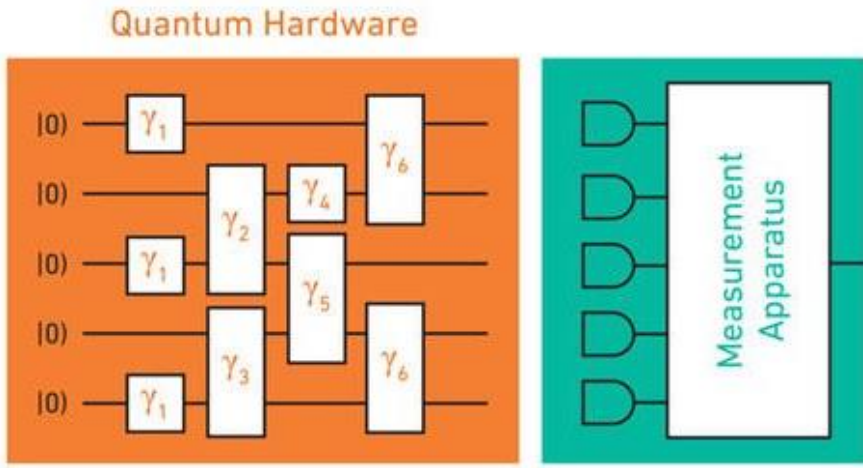
$$|\Psi(\vec{\theta})>$$



3. Measure the qubits and calculate the cost function

$$E_{\vec{\theta}} = < \Psi(\vec{\theta})|\mathbf{H}|\Psi(\vec{\theta})>$$

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Working principle

1. Choose the parametric circuit you want to use (Variational Ansatz)

2. Implement Variational Ansatz on the QPU

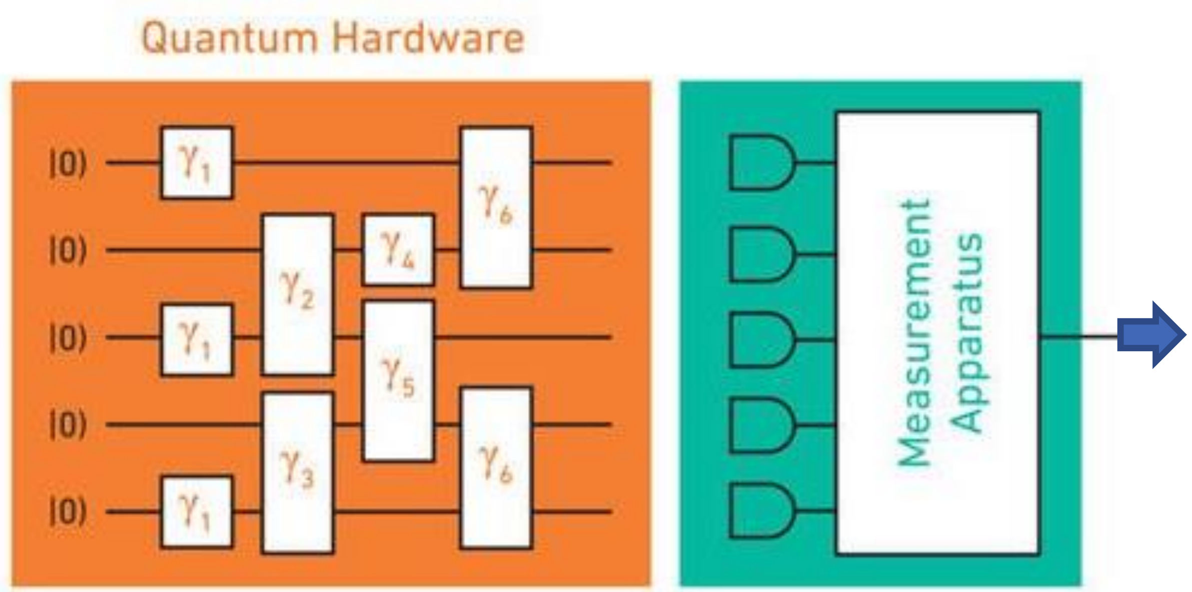
3. Measure the qubits and calculate the cost function

4. Use a classic computer to optimize the circuit parameters

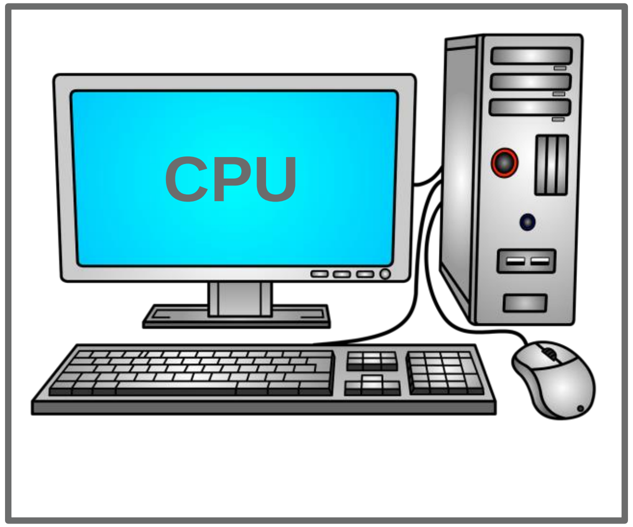
The **optimization** of the set of parameters could be **gradient-based** or **gradient-free** (BFGS, COBYLA, L-B, SPSA, Bayesian Opt.) Depending on the type of cost function being evaluated

Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU



4. Classical optimization of parameters gamma



NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Working principle

1. Choose the parametric circuit you want to use (Variational Ansatz)

2. Implement Variational Ansatz on the QPU

3. Measure the qubits and calculate the cost function

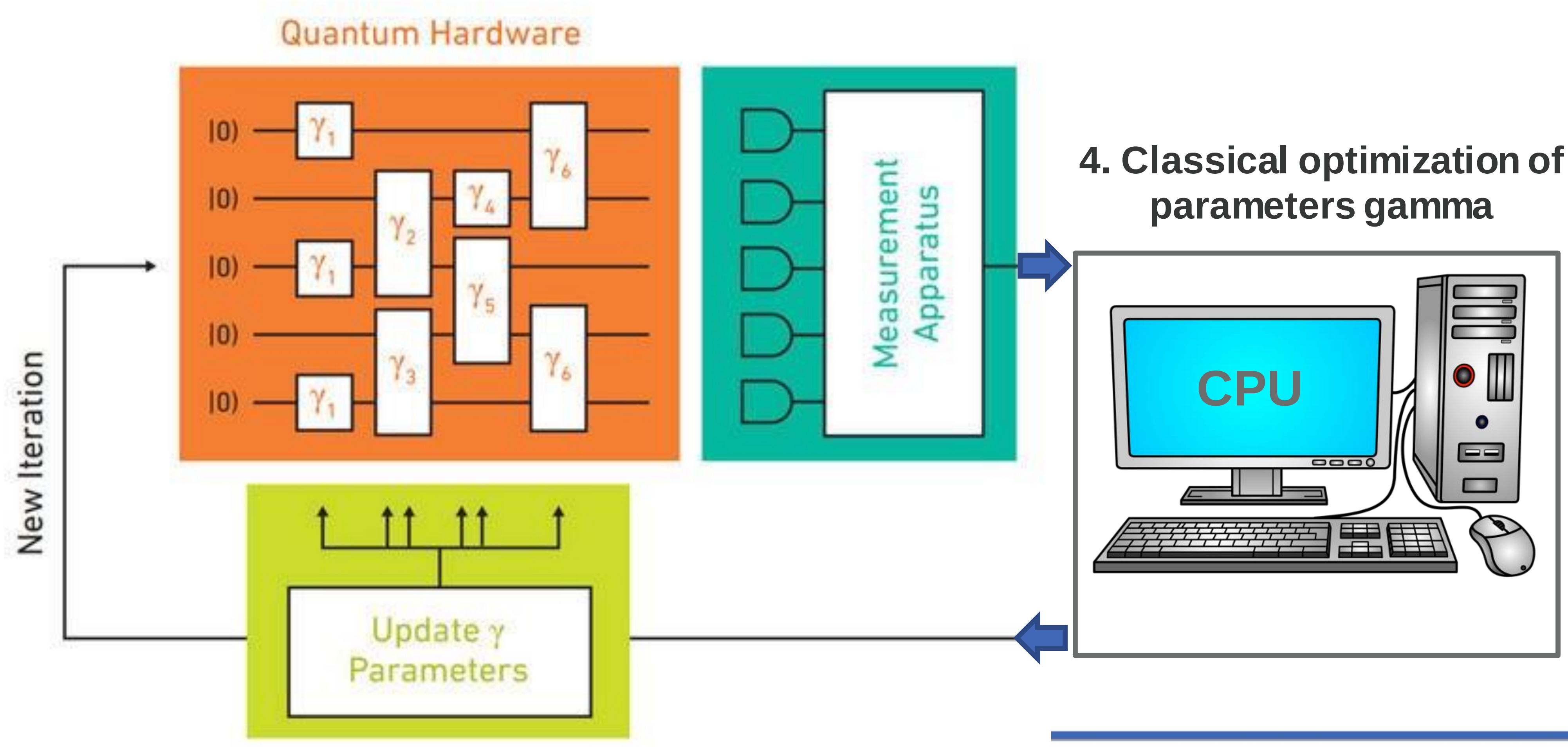
4. Use a classic computer to optimize the circuit parameters

This **cycle is repeated until convergence**. The final state gives us an **approximation of the solution**

Heuristic Algorithm

Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU



Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

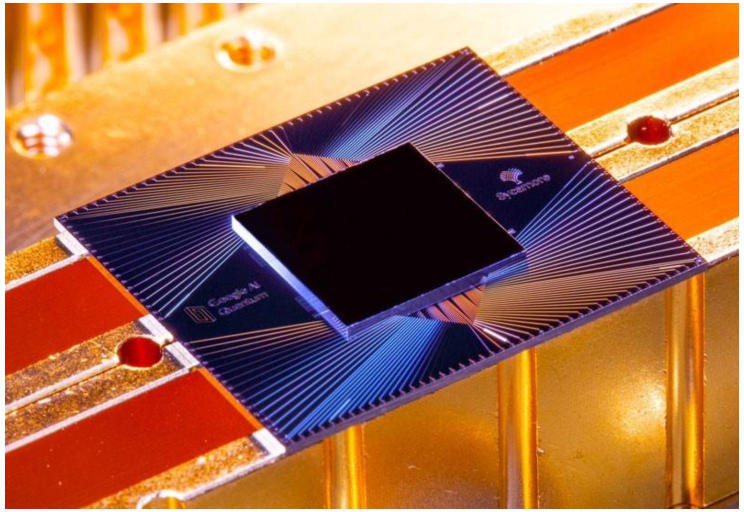
The **scientific community** believes that **NISQ technology** could **outperform traditional classical computers** for **specific applications**

- **Speed up**
- **Better quality solutions**
- **Lower energy consumption**

- **Quantum Chemistry**
- **Quantum Optimization**
- **Quantum AI/Machine Learning**

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Quantum Supremacy: demonstrating that a programmable quantum device can solve a problem that no classical computer can solve in any feasible amount of time.

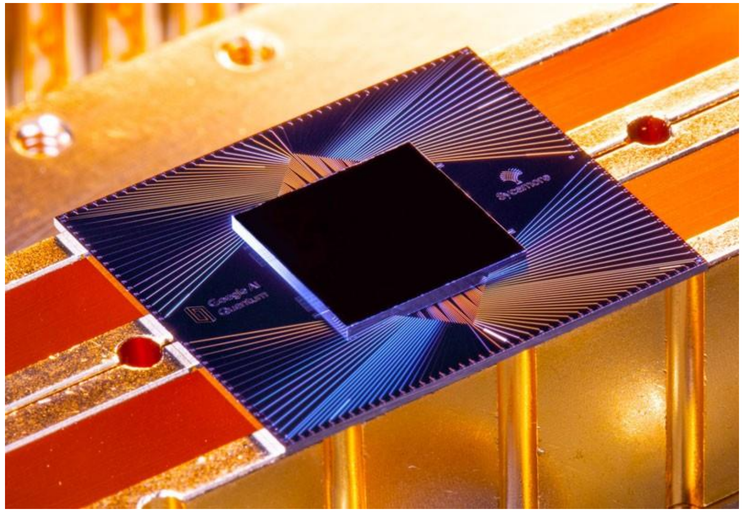


In 2019, researchers at the Google Quantum AI Lab compared the performance of quantum computers to classical supercomputers, using their **Sycamore quantum computer** with **53 qubits.**

Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Quantum Supremacy: with just 53 qubits, their **Sycamore quantum computer** was able to **run** a specific algorithm, called the **Random Quantum Circuit (RQC), in 200 seconds. Much less than the 2.5 days estimated to perform the same calculation with most powerful supercomputer.**



VS

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

NASA and Google researchers, used a program called **qFlex**, believed to be the most efficient **classic emulator** quantum system to **implement the RQC** algorithm on one of the most powerful **supercomputers in the world**, **Summit**.

Sycamore

Lamp for few hours = 0.42KWh

VS

Summit

21MWh = 5 families for 1 year

The **qFlex** implementation **required 21 MWh on Summit**, while the problem solved by **Sycamore device used only 0.42 kWh**.

Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

The **scientific community** believes that **NISQ technology** could **outperform traditional classical computers** for **specific applications**

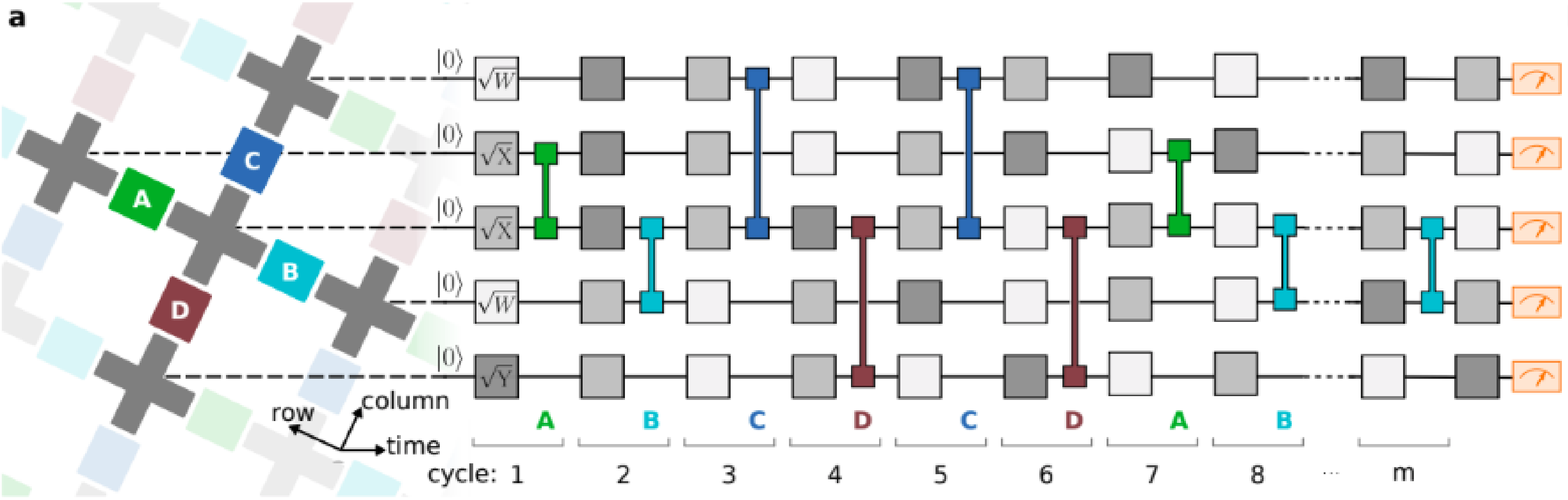
- **Speed up**
- **Better quality solutions**
- **Lower energy consumption**

- **Quantum Chemistry**
- **Quantum Optimization**
- **Quantum AI/Machine Learning**

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Random Quantum Circuit (RQC) does not solve any useful (real-world) problem.

Its purpose is exactly to prove Quantum supremacy



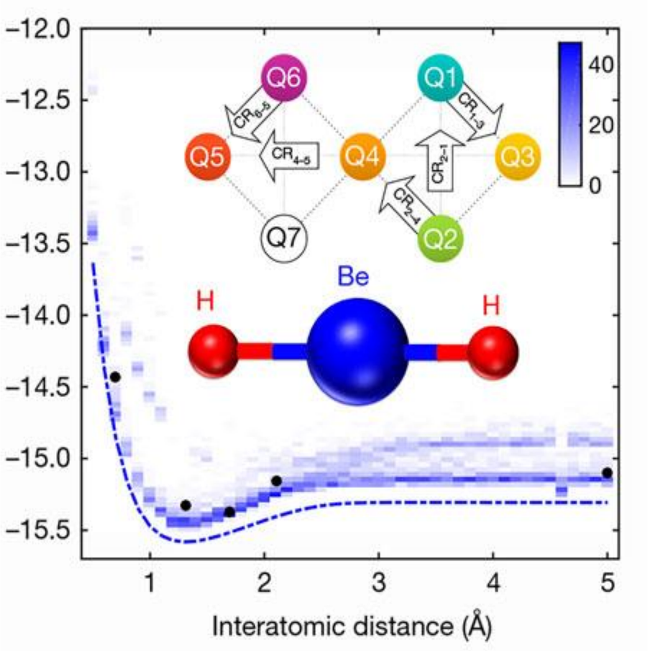
RQC

Real World Problems?

Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

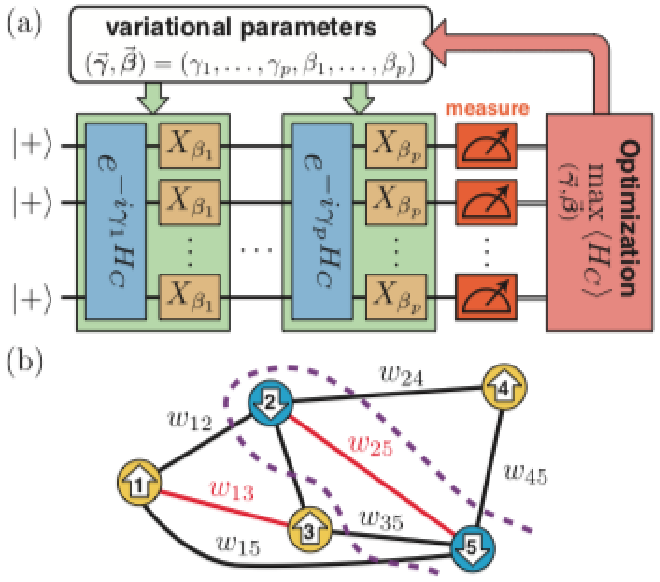
NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

VQE



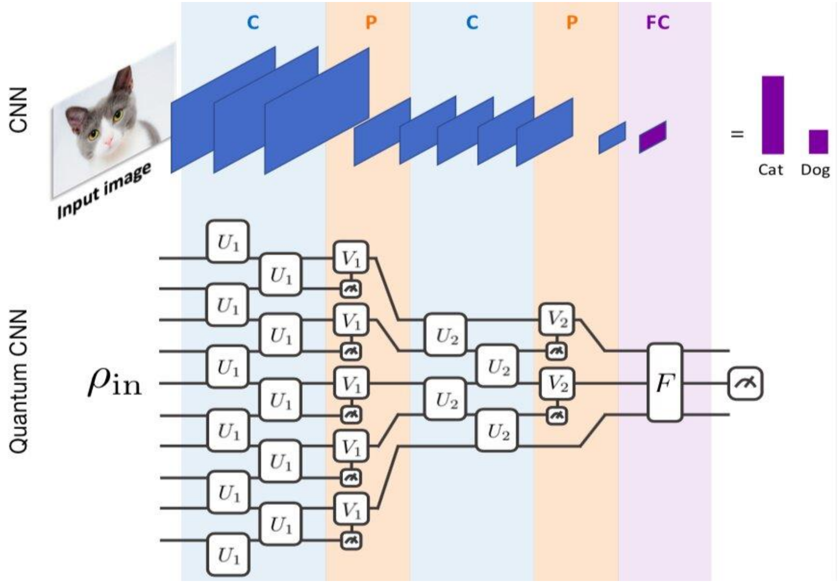
Quantum Chemistry

QAOA



Quantum Optimization

QNN



Quantum Machine Learning

Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

VQE

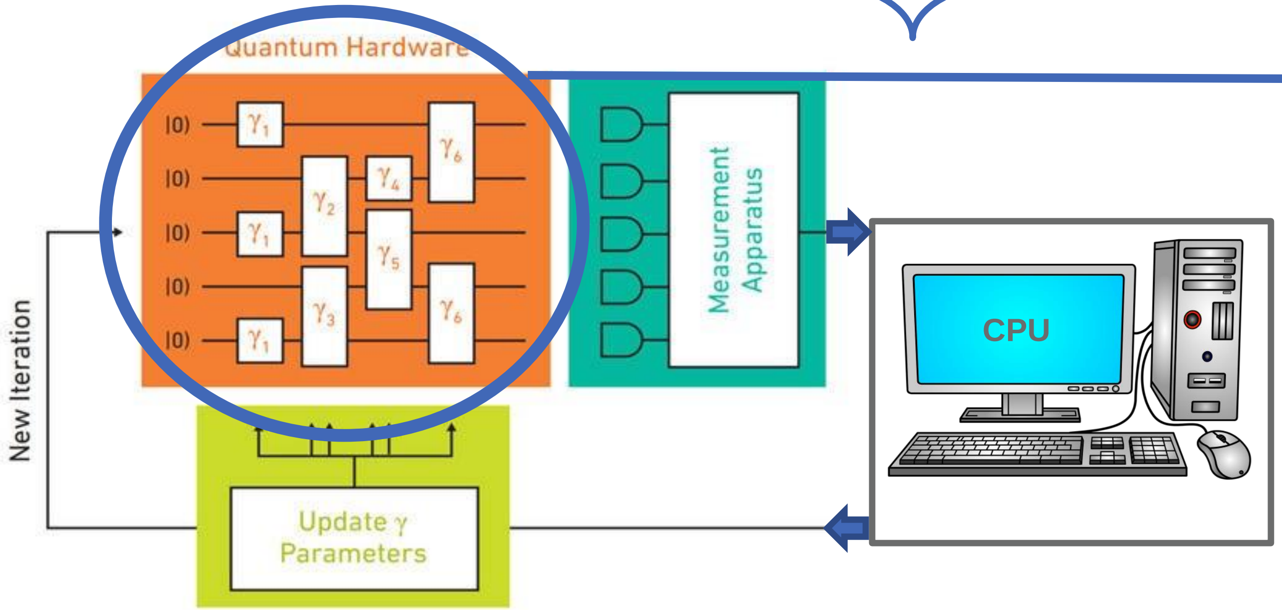
Quantum Chemistry

QAOA

Quantum Optimization

QNN

Quantum Machine Learning

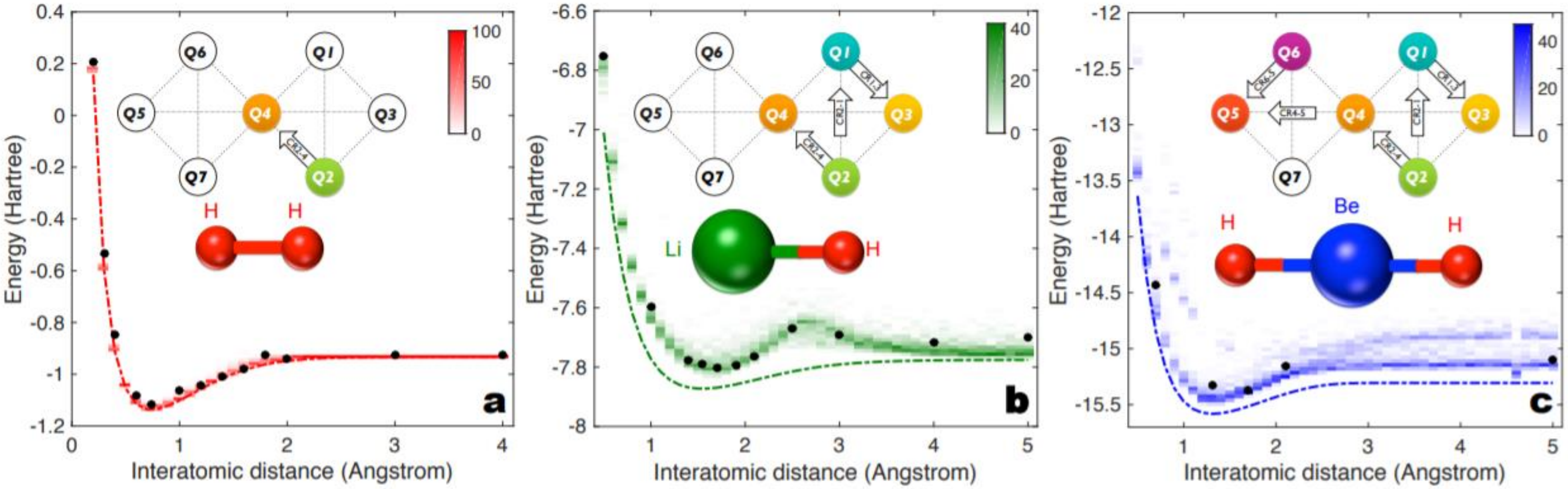


The **main difference** between **VQE, QAOA** and **QNN** concerns the **choice of the parametric quantum circuit** (Variational Ansatz)

Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Variational Quantum Eigensolver (VQE) – QUANTUM CHEMISTRY



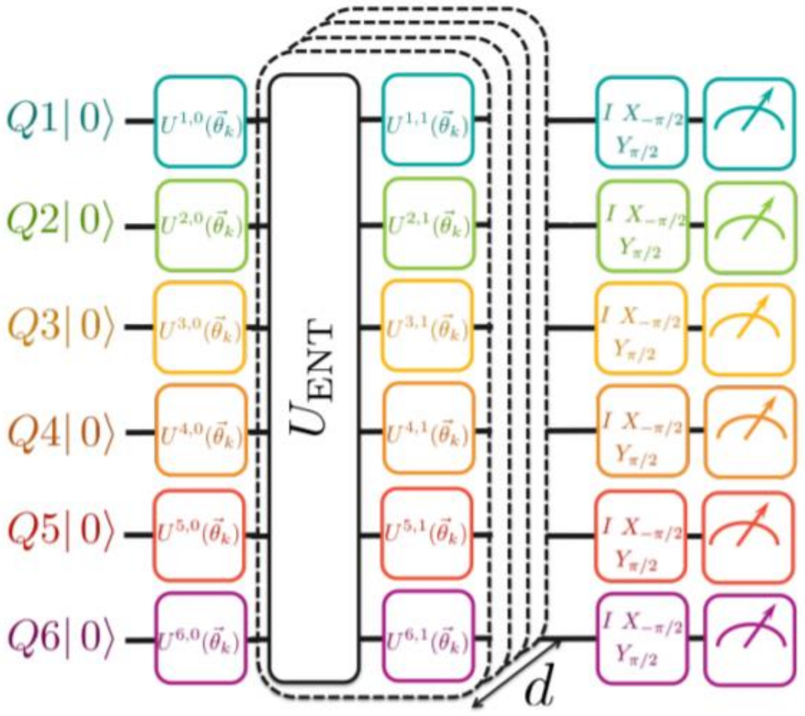
https://arxiv.org/abs/1704.05018

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Variational Quantum Eigensolver (VQE) – QUANTUM CHEMISTRY

<u>**Objective**</u>: to **calculate the ground state of molecules** (we want to go **beyond** the approximation of the **mean field**, which is **classically very expensive** in terms of resources)

<u>**Method**</u>: the VQE uses **chemical-inspired Ansatz**, such as the Unitary Coupled Cluster (**UCC**) method **or** a **"hardware-efficient" ansatz**



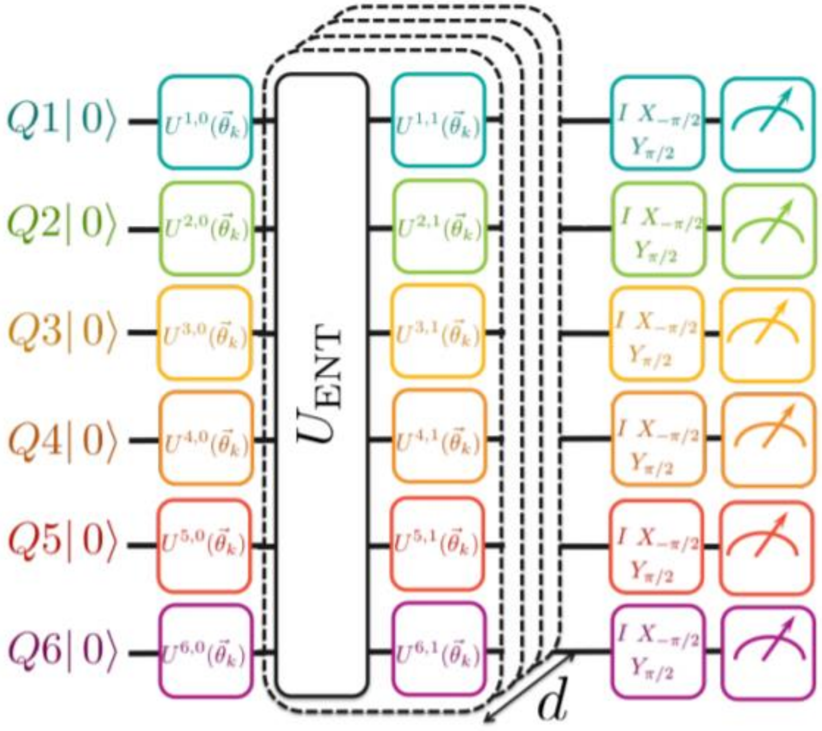
https://arxiv.org/abs/1704.05018

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Variational Quantum Eigensolver (VQE) – QUANTUM CHEMISTRY

- **Ansatz** is a **provisional molecular ground state**
- The **classic optimizer evaluates the suitability of candidate solution** based on its **energy**.

This holds the promise to study large molecules with unprecedented accuracy



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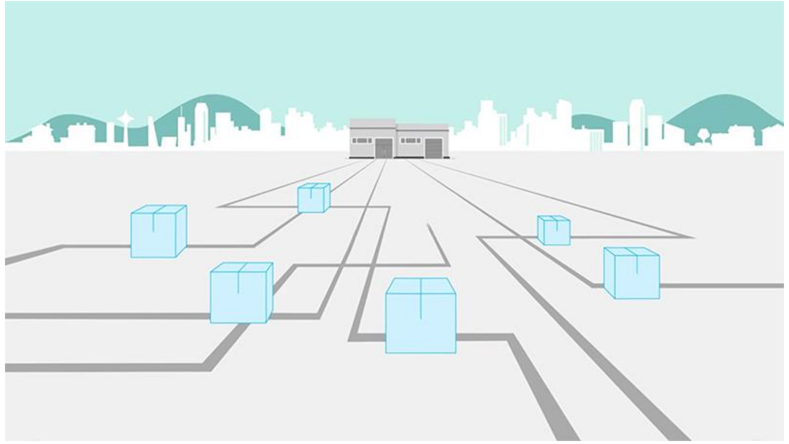
Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm (QAOA) – QUANTUM OPTIMIZATION

Optimization Problems



Routing

Scheduling

Portfolio Optimization

Quantum algorithms for NISQ Devices

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

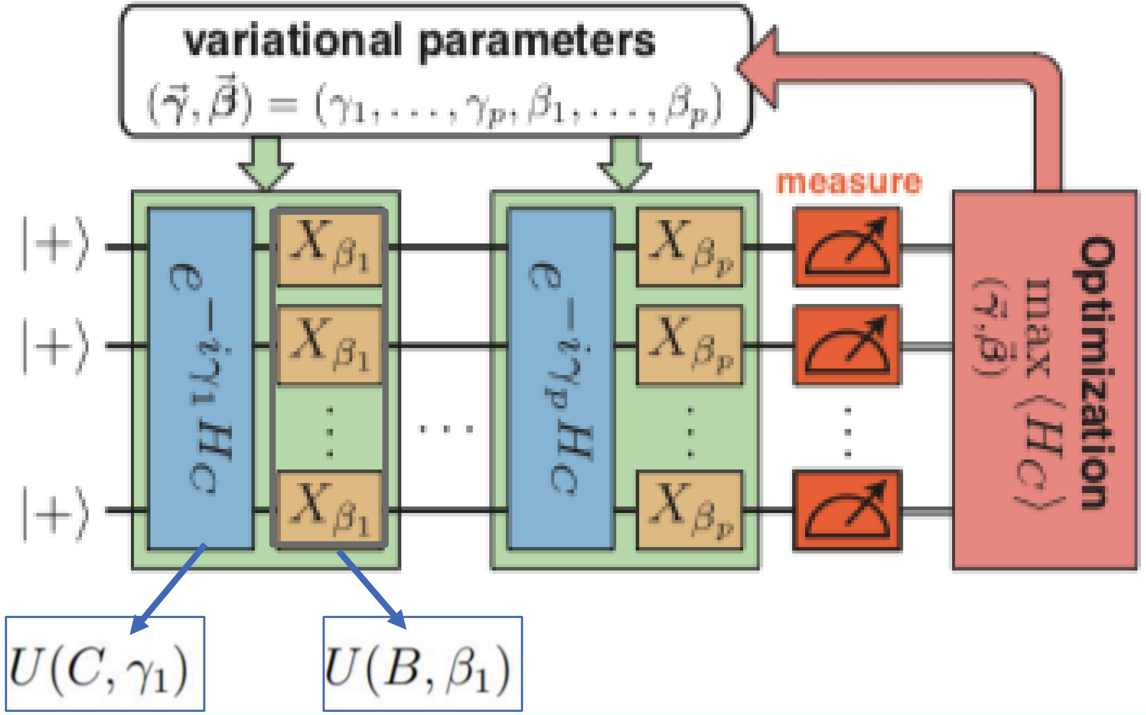
Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm (QAOA) – QUANTUM OPTIMIZATION

$$|\boldsymbol{\gamma}, \boldsymbol{\beta}\rangle = U(B, \beta_p)\, U(C, \gamma_p) \cdots U(B, \beta_1)\, U(C, \gamma_1)\ |s\rangle$$

<u>**Objective**</u>: to **solve a combinatorial optimization problem**

<u>**Method**</u>: **Ansatz encodes two alternating circuits, U(C) and U(B)**, each **parameterized** by a number, **γ and β**.

Ideally, the circuit provides the **solution** **|γ,β>** to a **combinatorial problem implicit in** the definition of **U(C)**.



https://arxiv.org/abs/1411.4028

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

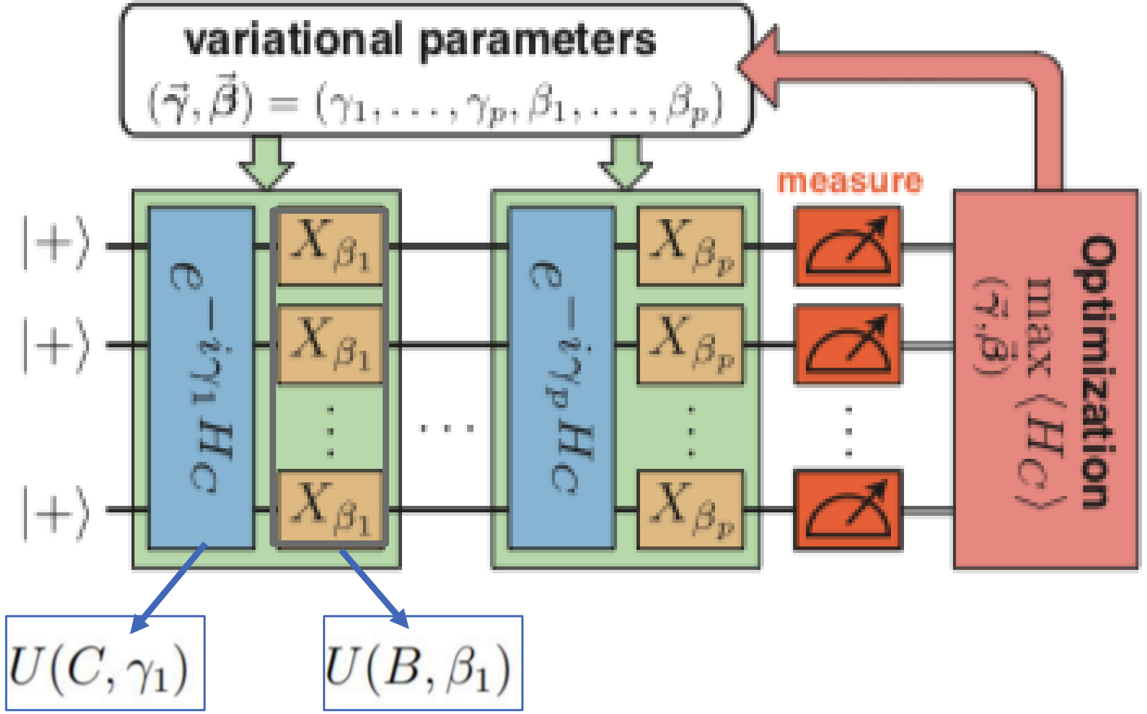
Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm (QAOA) – QUANTUM OPTIMIZATION

It is a heuristic optimization algorithm

$$\underbrace{|\gamma, \beta\rangle}_{\text{solution}} = \underbrace{U(B, \beta_p)\, U(C, \gamma_p) \cdots U(B, \beta_1)\, U(C, \gamma_1)}_{\text{Circuit (alternating circuits)}}\ \underbrace{|s\rangle}_{\text{initial state}}$$

$$U(C, \gamma) = e^{-i\gamma C} = \prod_{\alpha=1}^{m} e^{-i\gamma C_\alpha}$$

$$U(B, \beta) = e^{-i\beta B} = \prod_{j=1}^{n} e^{-i\beta \sigma_j^x}$$



https://arxiv.org/abs/1411.4028

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

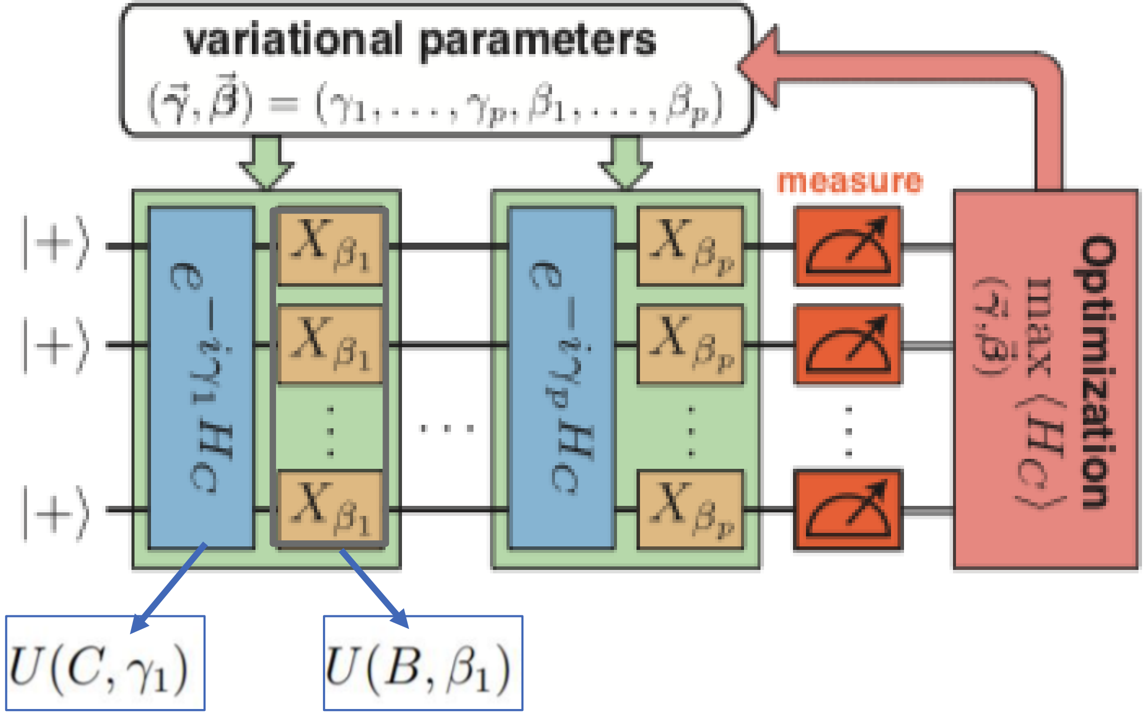
Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm (QAOA) – QUANTUM OPTIMIZATION

$$U(C,\gamma) = e^{-i\gamma C} = \prod_{\alpha=1}^{m} e^{-i\gamma C_\alpha}$$

Encodes the optimization problem to solve (e.g. C could be some Qubo problem)

$$U(B,\beta) = e^{-i\beta B} = \prod_{j=1}^{n} e^{-i\beta\sigma_j^x}$$

Allow the **exploration of the solution space**



https://arxiv.org/abs/1411.4028

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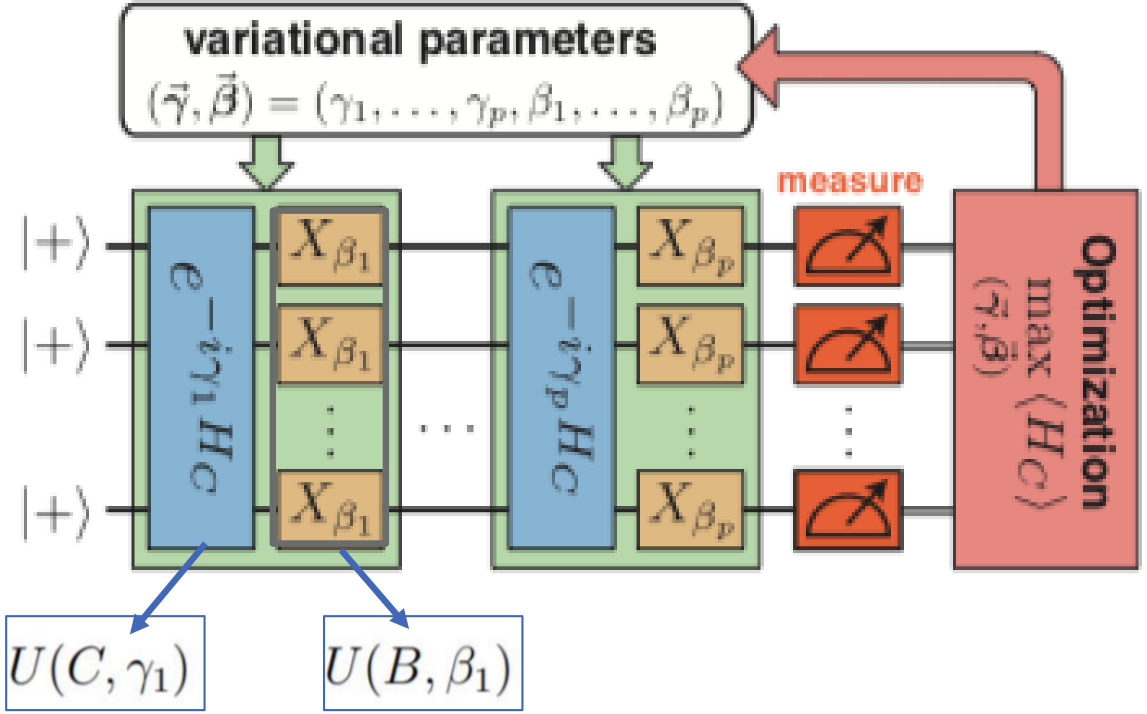
Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm (QAOA) – QUANTUM OPTIMIZATION

<u>Challenge</u>: find a class of problems for which QAOA is strictly better than the best classical algorithms.



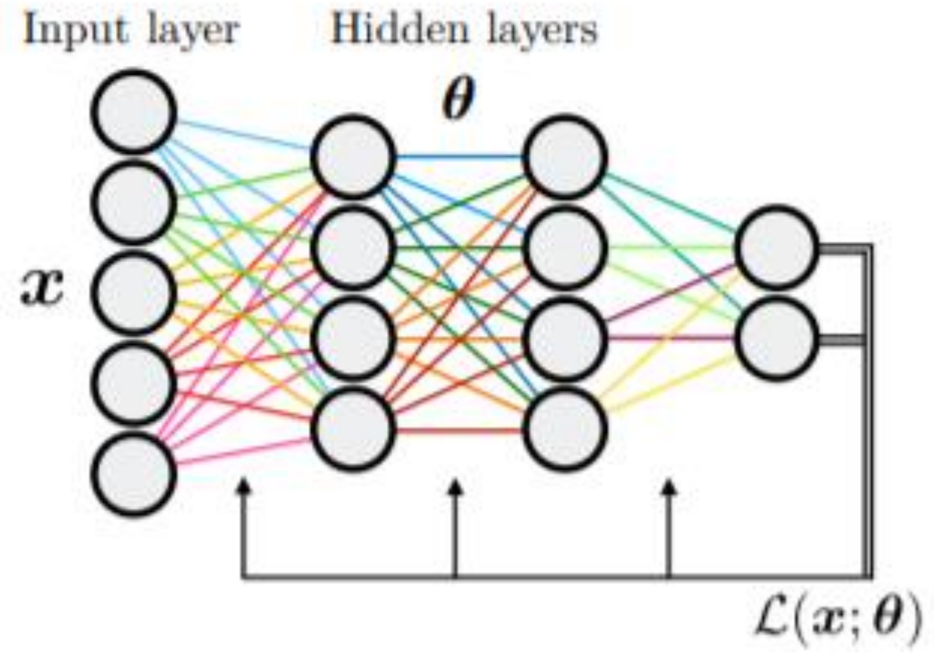
https://arxiv.org/abs/1411.4028

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Quantum Neural Networks (QNN) – QUANTUM MACHINE LEARNING

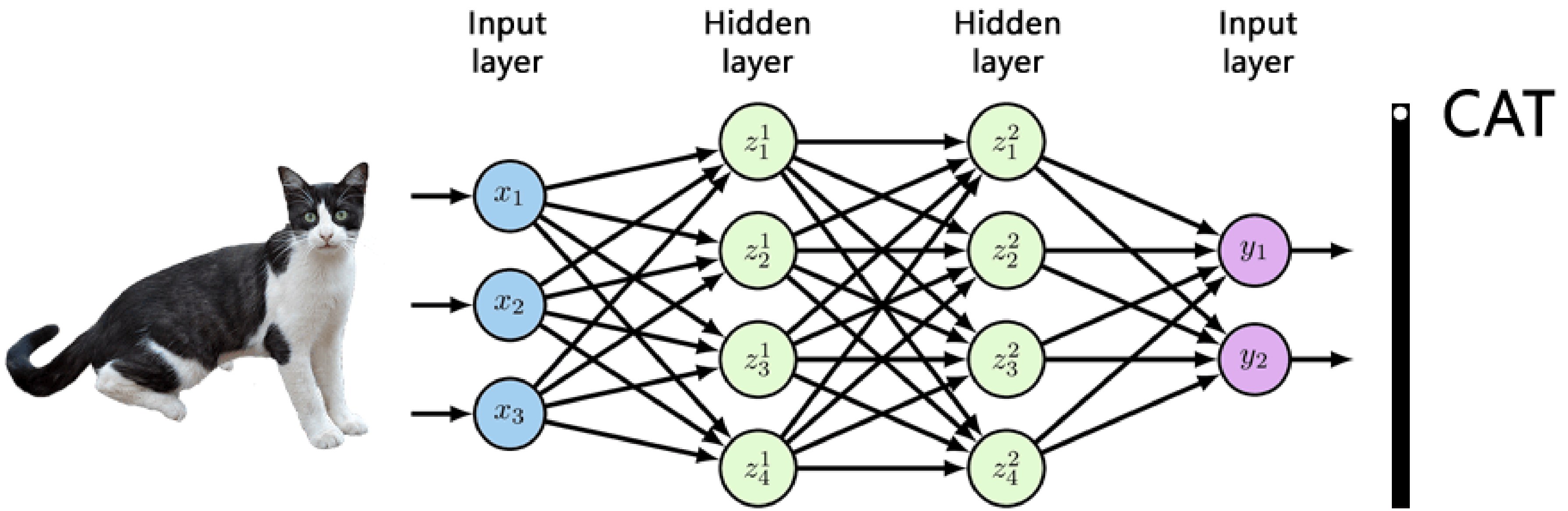
Supervised learning: the algorithm is asked to **reproduce the relations** between some inputs and outputs.

If properly trained, the **NN is able to classify new data**, i.e. data that was not used during training



NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Quantum Neural Networks (QNN) – QUANTUM MACHINE LEARNING

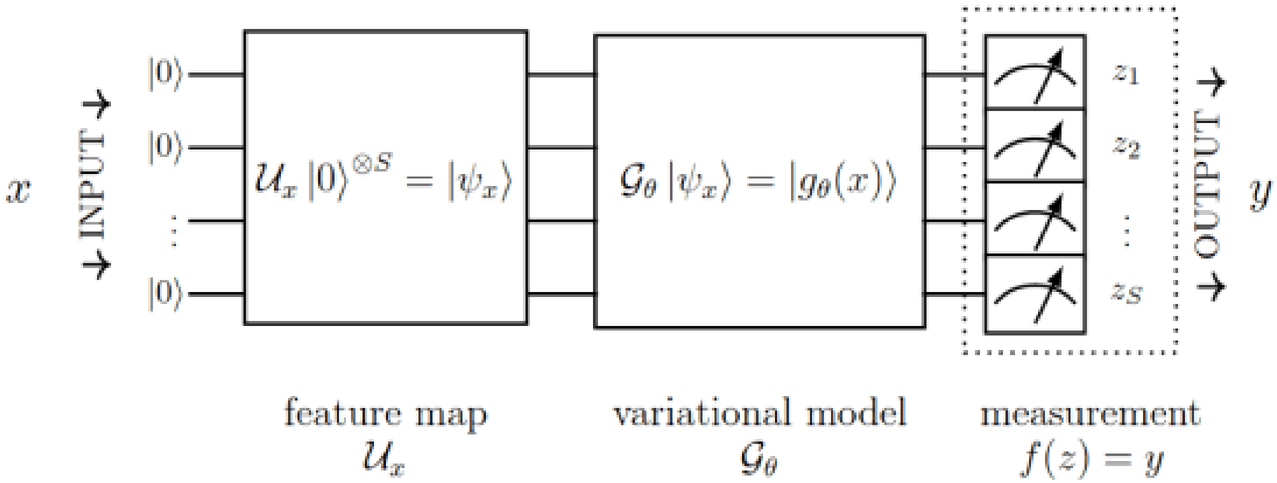


NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Quantum Neural Networks (QNN) – QUANTUM MACHINE LEARNING

Goal: Address a supervised machine learning problem

Method: **Ansatz** consists of a **feature map** that serves to represent classical data and a **variational part** for learning



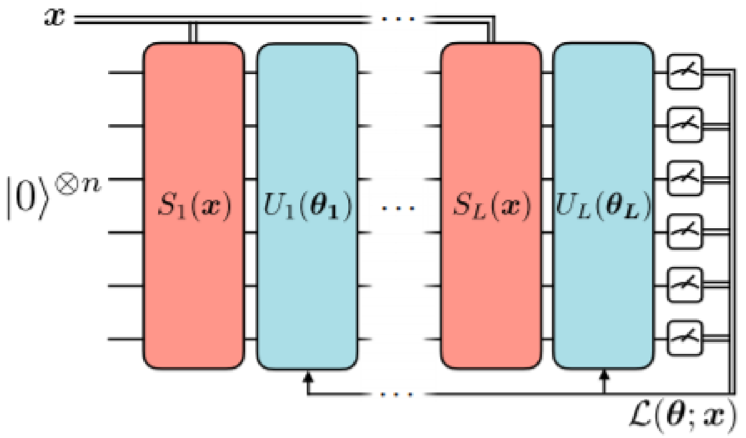
The circuit learns to classify new inputs based on the examples seen in the training phase

https://arxiv.org/abs/2011.00027

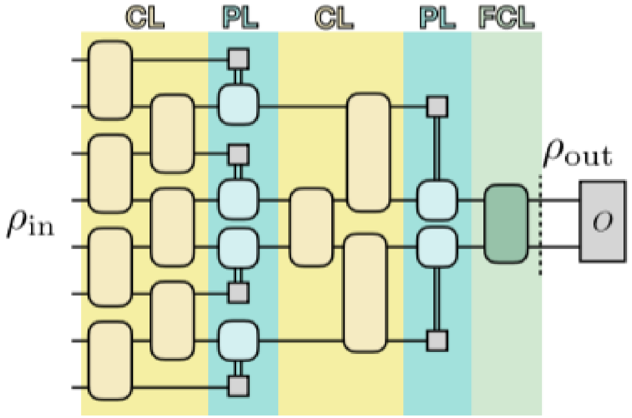
NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Quantum Neural Networks (QNN) – QUANTUM MACHINE LEARNING

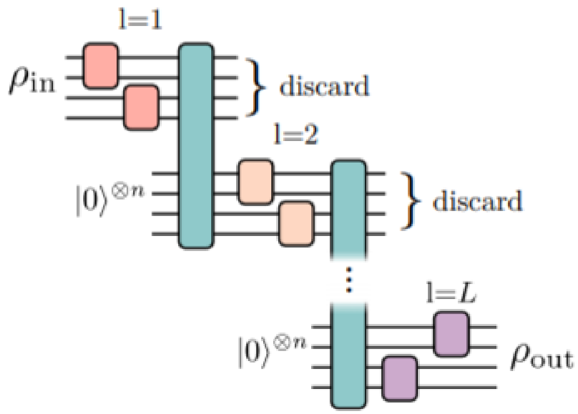
We can also have several Ansatz for QNNs



Standard QNN



Convolutional QNN



Dissipative QNN

https://arxiv.org/abs/2102.03879

NISQ-ready algorithms for general purpose QPU

Main Challenges

- **Trainability / optimization of parameters:** best optimization scheme or technique
- **Barren plateaus:** Vanishing gradients that make it hard to optimize
- **Ansatz and initialization strategies**: structure of the parametric circuit
- **Efficiency:** precision required in the output per the amount of resources consumed
- **Accuracy:** the degree to which output conforms to the correct value or a standard.
- **Hardware noise / Error mitigation:** optimal techniques to reduce errors without an overhead in resources

NISQ-ready algorithms

QUANTUM ADVANTAGE IN THE NISQ ERA?

Quantum Computing @ CINECA

CINECA: Italian HPC center

CINECA Quantum Computing Lab:

- Research with Universities, Industries and QC startups

- Internship programs, Courses and Conference (HPCQC)

https://www.quantumcomputinglab.cineca.it

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