# QML/QiML Technology for Medical Regulatory Agency Review

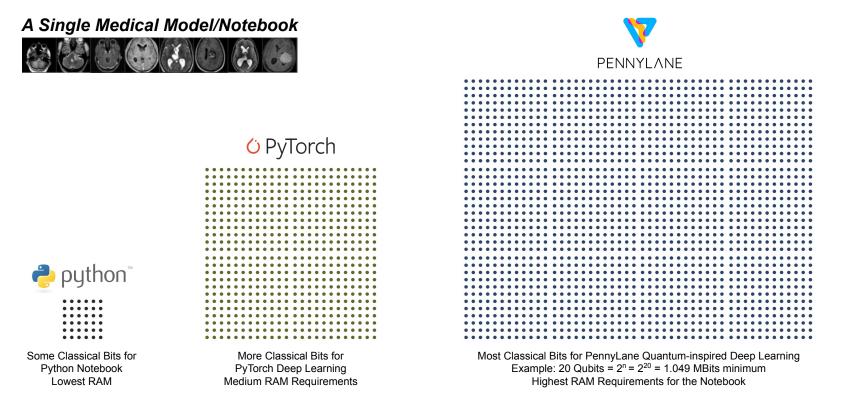
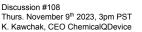


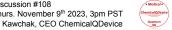
Figure 1: Single Model Classical Resource Approximations for Quantum-inspired Machine Learning Workflows, K. Kawchak 12345





#### The Problem

- 1) 1947 Bell Labs Memo: First Classical Binary Information Digit = "Bit" 8
  - a) Most basic unit of information in computing and digital communications
  - b) Deep Learning platforms process a massive number of '0' or '1' Bits
  - c) Despite ubiquity, Bits have not taken full advantage of quantum physics
- 2) Medical Machine and Deep Learning Applications
  - a) Limited scope of Deep Learning architectures (CNN, Transformer, etc.)
  - b) Key improvement over time = Total number of trainable parameters
  - c) Dropout and weight decay have helped, but still no quantum mechanics
- 3) Pure Classical Machine and Deep Learning Issues Remain
  - a) Can Transformers overtake CNNs in both patient safety and efficacy
  - b) Will more parameters continue to process larger datasets better
  - c) When will Natural Language Processing implement Quantum-inspired ML



#### The Solution

#### 1) Quantum inspired Machine Learning (QiML) Workflows 9

- a) Bits behaving according to quantum mechanics to make Qubits
- b) Some Bits are for the notebook, and other Bits are for ML and QML
- c) Qubits are free of quantum noise and compatible w/ ML Workflows Today

#### 2) Current Generation of Hybrid Algorithms

- a) A quantum algorithm and classical algorithm can be run on same device
- b) Simulator advantages: Exact values returned, Pure states w/ 'ket' notation
- c) Quantum circuit is linear component, Measurement is non-linear component

#### 3) Quantum Algorithm Concerns Similar to Classical

- a) QiML workflows will also need to address bias in datasets and data drift
- b) Current: Multi-GPU QiML 30 qubit workflows, Circuit cutting for more qubits
- c) Pending FDA verification and validation of QiML technology use-cases 10



## The Market Opportunity

#### Medical Data and QML Projections

- 1) Global ML market growth from \$17.1B to \$90.1B in 2021 to 2026
  - a) ML Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 39.4% <sup>11</sup>
  - b) Quantum Machine Learning 30% CAGR 2023-2030, \$5B 12
- 2) Healthcare Data accounts for 30% of World's Data Volume
  - a) Growth: 36% CAGR through 2025: RBC Capital <sup>13</sup>
- 3) Al in Healthcare Market to Reach \$428B by 2032
  - a) Growth: 44.0% CAGR Over the Forecast 2023 to 2032 <sup>14</sup>
- 4) Global Al Medical Imaging: CAGR of 45.6% through 2027
  - a) Global Radiomics Market Size: 16.2% CAGR through 2031 15











# **Product Development**

NVIDIA.	NVIDIA. QCWARE	NERSC NVIDIA.  PENNYLANE  National Laboratory	THE WALL STREET 📚 SANDBOXAQ JOURNAL.
1) 4000+ V100 GPUs 960 A100 GPUs 2) 1200+ Compute nodes 3) Quantum state vector testing a range of circuits	Quantum-inspired software platform accelerates large molecule simulation speed      NVIDIA GPUs to figure out a 'big step change in performance'	1) Scaling up with GPUs and supercomputers  2) Accelerating 'Massive simulations of quantum systems' throughout 2023	1) GPUs Transformed AI  2) Now GPUs For Quantum  3) 'Quantum equations, quantum software on GPUs'
Lubowe, T., Morino, S. 12/14/22 16	Lee, J. 4/17/23 <sup>17</sup>	Stanwyck, S. 9/12/23 <sup>18</sup>	Bousquette, I. 9/21/23 <sup>19</sup>
Sandboxa UCSF Sanofi AstraZeneca	Association for Computing Machinery	<b>G</b> Bard	<b>G</b> Bard
Cutting edge physics-based accuracy using massively parallel classical hardware	1) A100 GPU Performance = Next Decades QPUs 10K error-corrected logical qubits, 10µs gate time	1) QML has the potential to revolutionize many industries  2) QML can account for the complex	QML algorithms can be used to simulate embedded systems with quantum mechanics
For breakthroughs in cancer,     Alzheimer's, Parkinson's	QPUs will be for big problems     and small data amounts	interactions between genes	Can be useful for developing more efficient and reliable embedded systems
SandboxAQ 6/22/23 <sup>20</sup>	Hoefler, T., Häner, T., Troyer, M. 5/23 <sup>21</sup>	Google Bard 11/3/23 <sup>22 23</sup>	Google Bard 11/3/23 <sup>24 23</sup>

# **Product Development**

Journal	Authors	Date	Description	Medical Area	Results
<b>▶</b> BMC	Sengupta, K., et al.	2021 <sup>25</sup>	Quantum Algorithm	CT/Lungs/COVID-19	Accuracy + 2.9% vs. DNN
arXiv	Houssein, E., et al.	2021 <sup>26</sup>	Hybrid QCNNs	CT/Chest/COVID-19	Multi-class Accuracy 88.6%
bio <mark>R</mark> χiv	Yu, Z., et al.	2021 <sup>27</sup>	Quantum Classifiers	SARS CoV-2 Data	Efficient, Accurate Process
<b>IEEE</b>	Krunic, Z., et al.	2022 <sup>28</sup>	Quantum Kernels	Rheumatoid Arthritis	One of largest QML studies
medRχiv	Heidari, N., et al.	2021 <sup>29</sup>	Quantum Enhanced	Knee Osteoarthritis	Larger studies required
frontiers	Dong, Y., et al.	2023 <sup>30</sup>	Quantum Transfer	Knee Osteoarthritis	Accuracy + 1% vs. HQCNN
arXiv	Kim, Ryan	2023 <sup>31</sup>	Quantum CCNN	Alzheimer's Disease	Accuracy + 5.9% vs. CNN
electronics	Shahwar, T., et al.	2022 <sup>32</sup>	Hybrid CQNNs	Alzheimer's Disease	Acc + 1.8% vs. DemNet
<b>∑</b> mathematics	Alsharabi, N., et al.	2023 <sup>33</sup>	AlexNet-Quantum	Alzheimer, Parkinson's	96% Alz, 97% Parkinson's
AIP Publishing	Dong, Y. et al.	2023 <sup>34</sup>	Hybrid QCCNNs	4-Class Brain Tumor	Classification Acc 97.8%
TechRxiv™	Konar, D. et al.	2023 <sup>35</sup>	3D-QNet Segment	Brain/Liver Tumor	Similar dice scores



# **Product Development**

Brain Tumor Dataset	Quantum Algorithm	Model Results	Quantum Algorithm	Model Results
2 Class 796 Images	HRYeRYt(1) Trainable	Val Accuracy: 97.7% 1) Pre-Train RN50 2) No Train RN50 3) Train Quantum 10/16/23 36a 36 37	HRYe(CNOTsRYt)(6) Trainable	Val Accuracy: 99.0% 1) Pre-Train RN18 2) No Train RN18 3) Train Quantum 5/5/23 38 39 40
4 Class 1572 Images	RYe Embedding	Val Accuracy: 61.1% 1) Pre-Train RN18 2) No Train RN18 3) No Train Quantum 5/10/23 41.42 43	RYe Embedding	Val Accuracy: 88.1% 1) Pre-Train RN18 2) No Train RN18 3) No Train Quantum 5/16/23 44 45 46
10 Class 3507 Images	HRYeRYt(8) Trainable	Val Accuracy: 41.6% 1) Pre-Train RN50 2) No Train RN50 3) Train Quantum 8 Layers = Best, 1-10 studied Best Val % vs. 2, 44 Class 9/26/23 47.48.49	HRYe Embedding	Val Accuracy: 85.8% 1) Pre-Train RN18 2) No Train RN18 3) No Train Quantum +11.1% vs. No QC -8.6% vs. Train RN18 No QC 5/27/23 <sup>50 51 52</sup>
44 Class 4478 Images	HRYe Embedding	Val Accuracy: 64.0% 1) Pre-Train RN18 2) No Train RN18 3) No Train Quantum +4.6% vs. No QC -21.5% vs. Train RN No QC -19.2% vs. Train ViT No QC 6/22/23 52.54 55	HRYe Embedding	QTL CPU Efficiency: 9.92 TL CPU Efficiency: 19.50 1) Pre-Train RN50 2) No Train RN50 3) No Train Quantum 44 Classes. GPUs and TPUs not optimized for QTL model 8/9/23 55 57.58 59

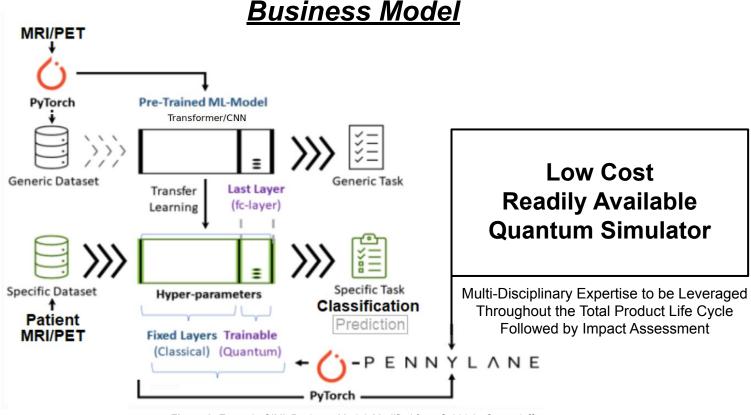
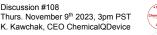


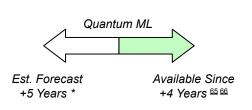
Figure 2: Example QiML Business Model, Modified from Subbiah, G., et al.  $^{\underline{\omega}}$ 

- 1) QML/QiML Updates to Existing PyTorch Machine Learning Workflows
  - a) PennyLane TorchLayer converts a QNode to a Torch layer 61 62
  - b) Qiskit TorchConnector connects a Quantum Network to PyTorch 63 64



# **Technology**





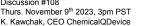


#### Partial Error Mitigation

No Quantum Error

Forward Accumulation Output: Probabilistic Reverse Accumulation Output: Exact Parameter Shift Not Exact Answers Backpropagation Exact Answers For Finite Differences Many Shots Required Adjoint Differentiation Circuit Evaluations No QML Workflows Density Matrices Pure Quantum States QiML Workflows Not Pure States No Exact. Continuous Library: Preferred Ket Notation Classical data generating Interior of Bloch Sphere Parameter Updates PennyLane Exterior of Bloch Sphere Classical processing

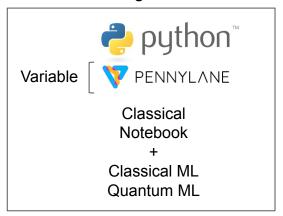
\* Forecast: Readily Available, Error Corrected Quantum Computer with Accurate and Efficient QML Workflows. Significant Engineering of Hybrid ML may be needed. Next Step: 'Simulator' Specific Quantum Circuit Architecture Required: Significantly better performance vs. Classical ML Need: New Utilities not available w/ Classical ML processing





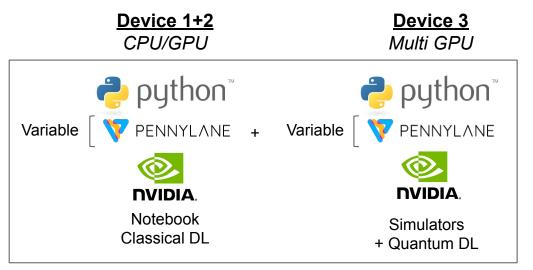
# **Technology**

#### **Device** Single CPU



- 1) Speed: CPU Processing: Low
- 2) Parameters based on Low RAM: Low
- 3) Probable Benefit > Risk: **Medium**

Figure 3: Example QML/QiML Single Device Technology, K. Kawchak



- 1) Speed: Multi-GPU Processing Medium-High
- 2) Parameters based on Medium-High RAM: **Medium-High**
- 3) Probable Benefit > Probable Risk: **Medium-High**

Figure 4: Example QML/QiML Multi-Device Technology, K. Kawchak

# <u>Technology</u>

#### 1) Key: How much quantum physics helps bits process big datasets

- a) Emphasis needs to be placed on new algorithm architectures
- b) Inference will be slower than today's classical methods
- c) Qubit is most compatible, qutrit and ququart for other use cases

# 2) Quantum Simulator Benchmarking 25 Qubit Graph Embedding 67 68 69

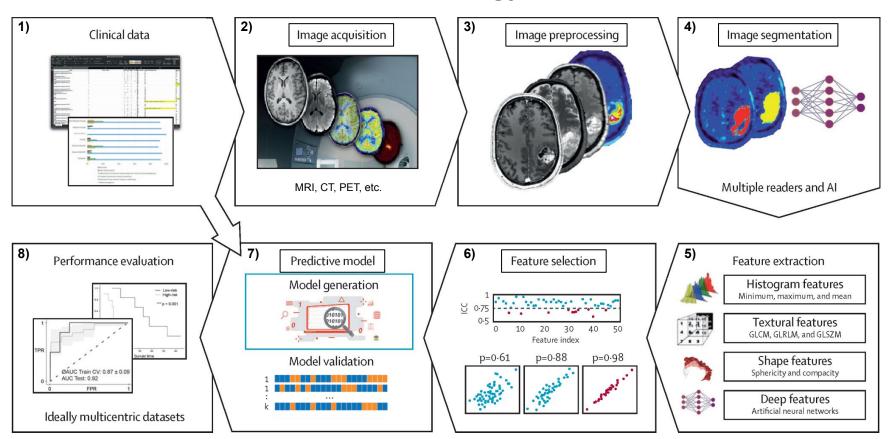
- a) A100 lightning.gpu = 20 second model total runtime
- b) Speed: 37x default.qubit, 16x qulacs.simulator, 10x qiskit.aer
- c) 8x cirq.qsim, 7x lightning.qubit, 1.2x V100 lightning.gpu See also <sup>70</sup> <sup>71</sup>

#### 3) 'Gate-based' algorithm architecture can require many resources

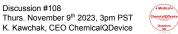
- a) Issues mapping high-level algorithms to low-level gate-based
- b) Not all quantum gates are universal, and may not be sufficient OpenAl 72



# **Technology**



**Figure 5:** Potential Radiomics QML/QiML Workflow or Hybrid Algorithms Technology Image modified from Lohmann, P., et al., The Lancet Digital Health <sup>73</sup>



# Competition









## Purely Classical Deep Learning Developers Continue Innovation

- New architectures will likely continue to improve or change
- Increasing number of parameters for harder to solve problems
- Have Organizational excellence, don't need QML/QiML expertise

#### **2**) Quantum computers will likely solve large problems + small data

- Multi-Billion Dollar valuations will continue to attract attention
- Quantum noise, lack of efficient QML methods will likely prevail
- Quantum hardware firms also utilize quantum simulators for clients 74 75



## The Ask



# 1) Quantum inspired Machine Learning (QML/QiML) Discussion Paper 76

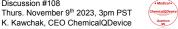
- a) QML/QiML Software Validation guidance for efficacy determination
- b) Premarket Submission for QiML Software framework
- c) Collaborative Communities as Human-Al Team for Earlier disease detection

#### 2) Collaborative Communities in QML/QiML 77

- a) Clinical Decision Support Software for QiML, Breakthrough Device potential
- b) QiML Mobile Medical App (MMA) guidance w/ new Algorithm Change Protocol
- c) QML/QiML AI Radiology Workshop, anticipated 'intended use' changes

# 3) Patient Engagement Advisory Committee Meeting 78

- a) Pre-Cert Working QiML Model, Substantially Equivalent Predicate Device
- b) Pilot with real-world evidence generation program, Algorithm robustness
- c) GMLP, Transparency. Users Provided with clear, essential information 79



#### Thank You







- Xanadu PennyLane Quantum Machine Learning Researchers
  - 25+ Quantum Machine Learning Demos 80
  - Xanadu Discussion Forum w/ Experts, Xanadu Slack 81 82
- IBM Qiskit Quantum Computing Researchers
  - 10+ Quantum Machine Learning Tutorials 83
  - Large Qiskit Slack Channel, Weekly Qiskit Discussions 84 85
- PyTorch: QiML/ML Compatibility w/ Key Quantum Libraries
- Medical and Quantum Colleagues: LinkedIn Polls 86 87 88



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90*	More FDA Al/ML: Good Machine Learning Practice (GMLP) 1 Breakthrough Devices Program 2 Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (Al/ML)-Enabled Medical Devices 3 Fmr. FDA Commissioner Dr. Scott Gottlieb on the Opportunities for A.I. in Healthcare 4
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