Task III

March 26, 2021

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[1]: import tensorflow as tf
     import tensorflow_quantum as tfq
     import cirq
     import sympy
     import numpy as np
     %matplotlib inline
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     from cirq.contrib.svg import SVGCircuit
[2]: # Load the data.
     with np.load("ML4SCI_GSoC/QMLHEP/qcnn/electron-photon.npz") as data:
         train_examples = data['x_train'].reshape(-1, 32, 32, 1)
         train_labels = data['y_train']
         test_examples = data['x_test'].reshape(-1, 32, 32, 1)
         test_labels = data['y_test']
[3]: # Crop the image to make the calculations more feasible.
     x_train_crop = train_examples[:, 15:19, 14:18, :]
     x_test_crop = test_examples[:, 15:19, 14:18, :]
     print(x_train_crop.shape)
     print(x_test_crop.shape)
    (100, 4, 4, 1)
    (100, 4, 4, 1)
[4]: # Encode the values in a circuit by rotating the qubits by pixel values
     def convert_to_circuit(image):
         values = np.ndarray.flatten(image)
         qubits = cirq.GridQubit.rect(4, 4)
         circuit = cirq.Circuit()
         for i, value in enumerate(values):
             if value:
                 circuit.append(cirq.X(qubits[i]))
         return circuit
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x_train_circ = [convert_to_circuit(x) for x in x_train_crop]
     x_test_circ = [convert_to_circuit(x) for x in x_test_crop]
[5]: # Convert the circuits to tensors for use with TensorFlow Quantum
     x_train_tfcirc = tfq.convert_to_tensor(x_train_circ)
     x_test_tfcirc = tfq.convert_to_tensor(x_test_circ)
[6]: # Create a cluster state circuit.
     def cluster_state_circuit(bits):
         """Return a cluster state on the qubits in `bits`."""
         circuit = cirq.Circuit()
         circuit.append(cirq.H.on_each(bits))
         for this_bit, next_bit in zip(bits, bits[1:] + [bits[0]]):
             circuit.append(cirq.CZ(this_bit, next_bit))
         return circuit
[8]: # Convolution operation can be achived using parameterised unitaries or random.
     \rightarrow parameterised circuits.
     def one qubit unitary(bit, symbols):
         return cirq.Circuit(
             cirq.X(bit)**symbols[0],
             cirq.Y(bit)**symbols[1],
             cirq.Z(bit)**symbols[2])
     def two_qubit_unitary(bits, symbols):
         circuit = cirq.Circuit()
         circuit += one_qubit_unitary(bits[0], symbols[0:3])
         circuit += one_qubit_unitary(bits[1], symbols[3:6])
         circuit += [cirq.ZZ(*bits)**symbols[6]]
         circuit += [cirq.YY(*bits)**symbols[7]]
         circuit += [cirq.XX(*bits)**symbols[8]]
         circuit += one_qubit_unitary(bits[0], symbols[9:12])
         circuit += one qubit unitary(bits[1], symbols[12:])
         return circuit
     def two_qubit_pool(source_qubit, sink_qubit, symbols):
         pool_circuit = cirq.Circuit()
         sink_basis_selector = one_qubit_unitary(sink_qubit, symbols[0:3])
         source_basis_selector = one_qubit_unitary(source_qubit, symbols[3:6])
         pool_circuit.append(sink_basis_selector)
         pool_circuit.append(source_basis_selector)
         pool_circuit.append(cirq.CNOT(control=source_qubit, target=sink_qubit))
         pool_circuit.append(sink_basis_selector**-1)
         return pool_circuit
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[9]: # Create a circuit for performing a convolution operation.
      def quantum_conv_circuit(bits, symbols):
          circuit = cirq.Circuit()
          for first, second in zip(bits[0::2], bits[1::2]):
              circuit += two_qubit_unitary([first, second], symbols)
          for first, second in zip(bits[1::2], bits[2::2] + [bits[0]]):
              circuit += two_qubit_unitary([first, second], symbols)
          return circuit
[10]: # Create a circuit for peforming a pooling operation.
      def quantum_pool_circuit(source_bits, sink_bits, symbols):
          circuit = cirq.Circuit()
          for source, sink in zip(source_bits, sink_bits):
              circuit += two_qubit_pool(source, sink, symbols)
          return circuit
[11]: # Create a circuit using the above circuits. To achieve 3 sets of convolutions
      →and pooling operations.
      def create_model_circuit(qubits):
          model_circuit = cirq.Circuit()
          symbols = sympy.symbols('qconv0:63')
          model_circuit += quantum_conv_circuit(qubits, symbols[0:15])
          model_circuit += quantum_pool_circuit(qubits[:4], qubits[4:],
                                                symbols[15:21])
          model_circuit += quantum_conv_circuit(qubits[4:], symbols[21:36])
          model_circuit += quantum_pool_circuit(qubits[4:6], qubits[6:],
                                                symbols[36:42])
          model_circuit += quantum_conv_circuit(qubits[6:], symbols[42:57])
          model_circuit += quantum_pool_circuit([qubits[6]], [qubits[7]],
                                                symbols[57:63])
          return model_circuit
      cluster_state_bits = cirq.GridQubit.rect(4, 4)
      readout_operators = cirq.Z(cluster_state_bits[-1])
      # Convert the model circuit to a Keras model so that it can be trained.
      excitation_input = tf.keras.Input(
                                        shape=(),
                                        dtype=tf.dtypes.string
      cluster_state = tfq.layers.AddCircuit()(
                                              excitation_input,
       →prepend=cluster_state_circuit(cluster_state_bits)
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quantum_model = tfq.layers.PQC(create_model_circuit(cluster_state_bits),_
    →readout_operators)(cluster_state)
   qcnn model = tf.keras.Model(inputs=[excitation input], outputs=[quantum model])
   ('Failed to import pydot. You must `pip install pydot` and install graphviz
   (https://graphviz.gitlab.io/download/), ', 'for `pydotprint` to work.')
[12]: # Compile the model for binary classification.
   qcnn_model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(lr=0.02),
               loss=tf.losses.binary_crossentropy,
               metrics='accuracy')
   history = qcnn_model.fit(x=x_train_tfcirc, y=train_labels, batch_size=16,_u
    →epochs=25, validation_data=(x_train_tfcirc, test_labels))
   Epoch 1/25
   0.4400 - val_loss: 1.3676 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
   Epoch 2/25
   0.4400 - val_loss: 1.1344 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
   Epoch 3/25
   0.4400 - val_loss: 1.3065 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
   Epoch 4/25
   0.4400 - val_loss: 1.3198 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
   Epoch 5/25
   0.4400 - val_loss: 0.9831 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
   Epoch 6/25
   0.4400 - val_loss: 1.2661 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
   Epoch 7/25
   0.4400 - val_loss: 1.1251 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
   Epoch 8/25
   0.4400 - val_loss: 1.0084 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
   Epoch 9/25
   0.4400 - val_loss: 0.9045 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
   Epoch 10/25
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0.4400 - val_loss: 0.8142 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
Epoch 11/25
0.4400 - val_loss: 0.7591 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
Epoch 12/25
0.4400 - val_loss: 0.7205 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
Epoch 13/25
0.4400 - val_loss: 0.7049 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
Epoch 14/25
0.4400 - val_loss: 0.6984 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
Epoch 15/25
0.4700 - val_loss: 0.6962 - val_accuracy: 0.4100
Epoch 16/25
0.4600 - val_loss: 0.6960 - val_accuracy: 0.4500
Epoch 17/25
0.4700 - val_loss: 0.7076 - val_accuracy: 0.4500
Epoch 18/25
0.4700 - val_loss: 0.7092 - val_accuracy: 0.4500
Epoch 19/25
0.4700 - val_loss: 0.7042 - val_accuracy: 0.4500
0.4700 - val_loss: 0.6955 - val_accuracy: 0.4500
Epoch 21/25
0.4700 - val_loss: 0.6996 - val_accuracy: 0.4500
Epoch 22/25
0.4700 - val_loss: 0.6862 - val_accuracy: 0.4500
Epoch 23/25
0.4700 - val_loss: 0.7055 - val_accuracy: 0.4500
Epoch 24/25
0.4900 - val_loss: 0.7066 - val_accuracy: 0.4900
Epoch 25/25
7/7 [=========== - 3s 448ms/step - loss: 0.7058 - accuracy:
0.5100 - val_loss: 0.6903 - val_accuracy: 0.4900
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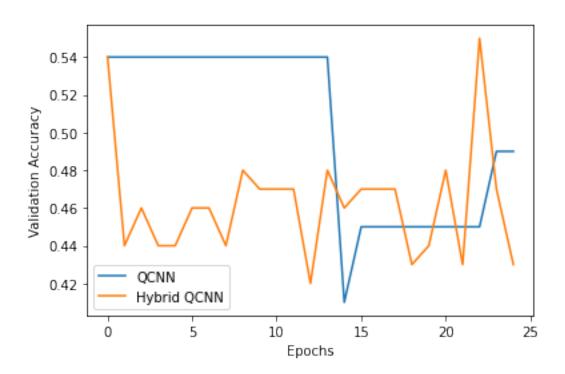
```
[13]: # Create a smaller circuit for hybrid model.
      readouts = [cirq.Z(bit) for bit in cluster_state_bits[4:]]
      def multi_readout_model_circuit(qubits):
          model_circuit = cirq.Circuit()
          symbols = sympy.symbols('qconv0:21')
          model_circuit += quantum_conv_circuit(qubits, symbols[0:15])
          model_circuit += quantum_pool_circuit(qubits[:4], qubits[4:],
                                                symbols[15:21])
          return model_circuit
[14]: # Use the above circuit to create a Keras model with multiple convolution and
      \rightarrow pooling layers.
      excitation_input_multi = tf.keras.Input(shape=(), dtype=tf.dtypes.string)
      cluster state multi = tfq.layers.AddCircuit()(
          excitation_input_multi, prepend=cluster_state_circuit(cluster_state_bits))
      quantum_model_multi1 = tfq.layers.PQC(
          multi_readout_model_circuit(cluster_state_bits),
          readouts)(cluster_state_multi)
      quantum_model_multi2 = tfq.layers.PQC(
          multi_readout_model_circuit(cluster_state_bits),
          readouts)(cluster_state_multi)
      quantum_model_multi3 = tfq.layers.PQC(
          multi_readout_model_circuit(cluster_state_bits),
          readouts)(cluster_state_multi)
      # Concatenate the outputs and feed into a small classical dense network
      concat out = tf.keras.layers.concatenate(
          [quantum model multi1, quantum model multi2, quantum model multi3])
      dense_1 = tf.keras.layers.Dense(8)(concat_out)
      dense_2 = tf.keras.layers.Dense(1)(dense_1)
      multi_qconv_model = tf.keras.Model(inputs=[excitation_input_multi],
                                         outputs=[dense_2])
[15]: # Compile and train the model.
      multi_qconv_model.compile(optimizer=tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(learning_rate=0.
      →02),
                           loss='binary_crossentropy',
                           metrics=['accuracy'])
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hhistory = multi_qconv_model.fit(x=x_train_tfcirc, y=train_labels,_u 

batch_size=16, epochs=25, validation_data=(x_train_tfcirc, test_labels))
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Epoch 1/25
0.5000 - val_loss: 0.7048 - val_accuracy: 0.5400
0.4700 - val_loss: 0.7243 - val_accuracy: 0.4400
Epoch 3/25
7/7 [============ - 2s 310ms/step - loss: 0.6930 - accuracy:
0.5000 - val_loss: 0.7251 - val_accuracy: 0.4600
Epoch 4/25
0.5600 - val_loss: 0.6952 - val_accuracy: 0.4400
Epoch 5/25
0.5000 - val_loss: 0.6970 - val_accuracy: 0.4400
Epoch 6/25
0.5600 - val_loss: 0.7602 - val_accuracy: 0.4600
Epoch 7/25
0.5600 - val_loss: 0.7150 - val_accuracy: 0.4600
Epoch 8/25
0.5500 - val_loss: 0.7115 - val_accuracy: 0.4400
Epoch 9/25
0.5100 - val_loss: 0.7127 - val_accuracy: 0.4800
Epoch 10/25
0.5600 - val_loss: 0.7171 - val_accuracy: 0.4700
Epoch 11/25
0.5800 - val_loss: 0.7214 - val_accuracy: 0.4700
Epoch 12/25
7/7 [=========== - 2s 308ms/step - loss: 0.6735 - accuracy:
0.5900 - val_loss: 0.8681 - val_accuracy: 0.4700
Epoch 13/25
0.5600 - val_loss: 0.7408 - val_accuracy: 0.4200
Epoch 14/25
0.4900 - val_loss: 0.9842 - val_accuracy: 0.4800
Epoch 15/25
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0.5800 - val_loss: 0.9877 - val_accuracy: 0.4600
  Epoch 16/25
  0.5900 - val_loss: 0.9879 - val_accuracy: 0.4700
  Epoch 17/25
  0.5100 - val_loss: 0.9803 - val_accuracy: 0.4700
  Epoch 18/25
  0.5800 - val_loss: 0.9938 - val_accuracy: 0.4700
  Epoch 19/25
  0.5800 - val_loss: 1.0040 - val_accuracy: 0.4300
  Epoch 20/25
  0.5100 - val_loss: 0.9828 - val_accuracy: 0.4400
  Epoch 21/25
  0.5600 - val_loss: 1.1381 - val_accuracy: 0.4800
  Epoch 22/25
  0.6000 - val_loss: 1.1184 - val_accuracy: 0.4300
  Epoch 23/25
  0.5600 - val_loss: 0.9751 - val_accuracy: 0.5500
  Epoch 24/25
  0.5800 - val_loss: 1.0064 - val_accuracy: 0.4700
  0.5800 - val_loss: 0.9769 - val_accuracy: 0.4300
[16]: # Plot the comparative accuracies of both models.
   plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='QCNN')
   plt.plot(hhistory.history['val_accuracy'], label='Hybrid QCNN')
   plt.xlabel('Epochs')
   plt.legend()
   plt.ylabel('Validation Accuracy')
   plt.show()
```



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