



Type 1 : Code Reproduction

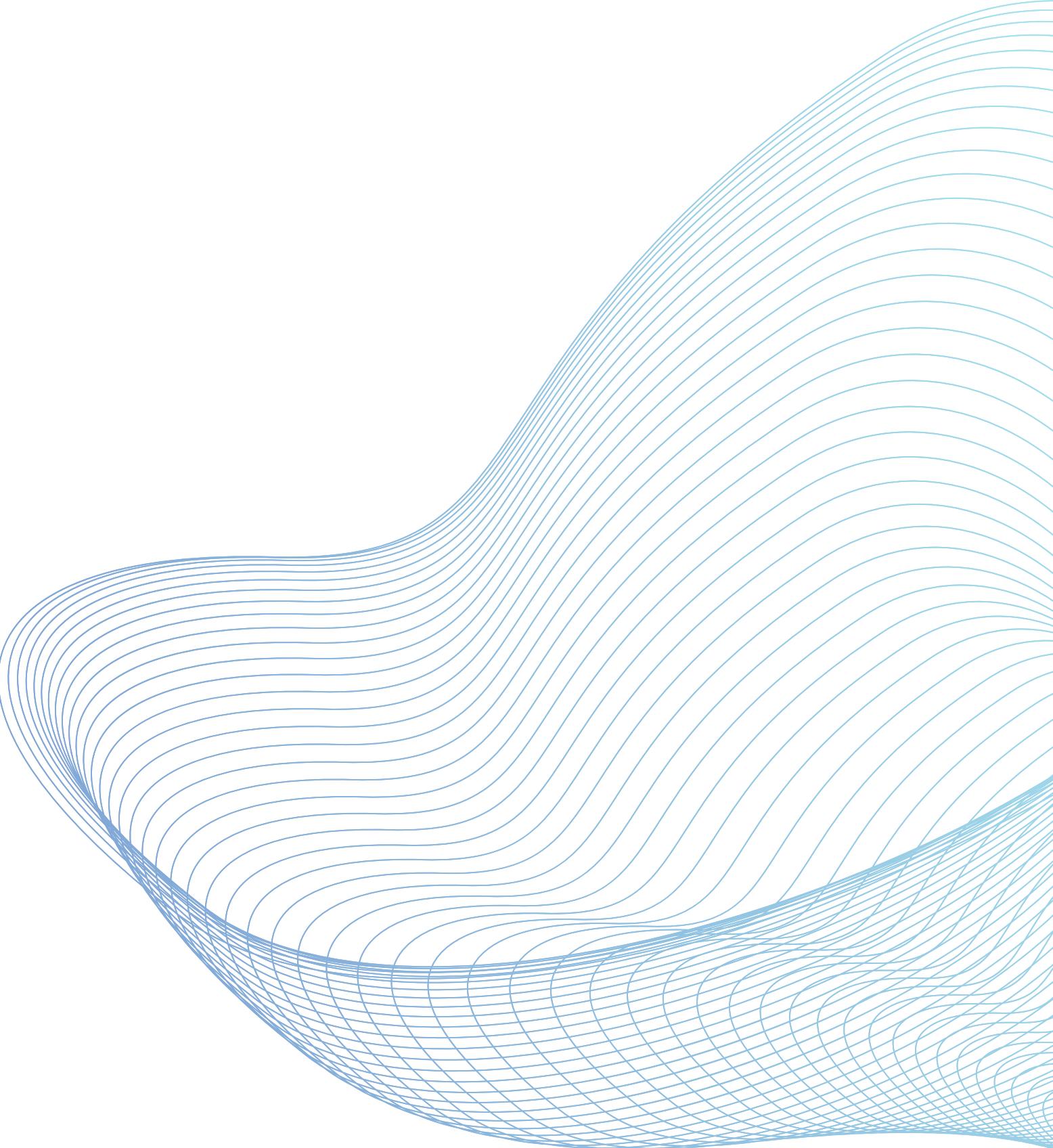
QUANTUM VISION TRANSFORMERS

El Amine Cherrat, Iordanis Kerenidis, Natansh Mathur, Jonas Landman, Martin Strahm, and Yun Yvonna Li

AI Reverse Engineering Course

Arfeto Brian Estadimas (Student)

Professor Chaoning Zhang (Professor)



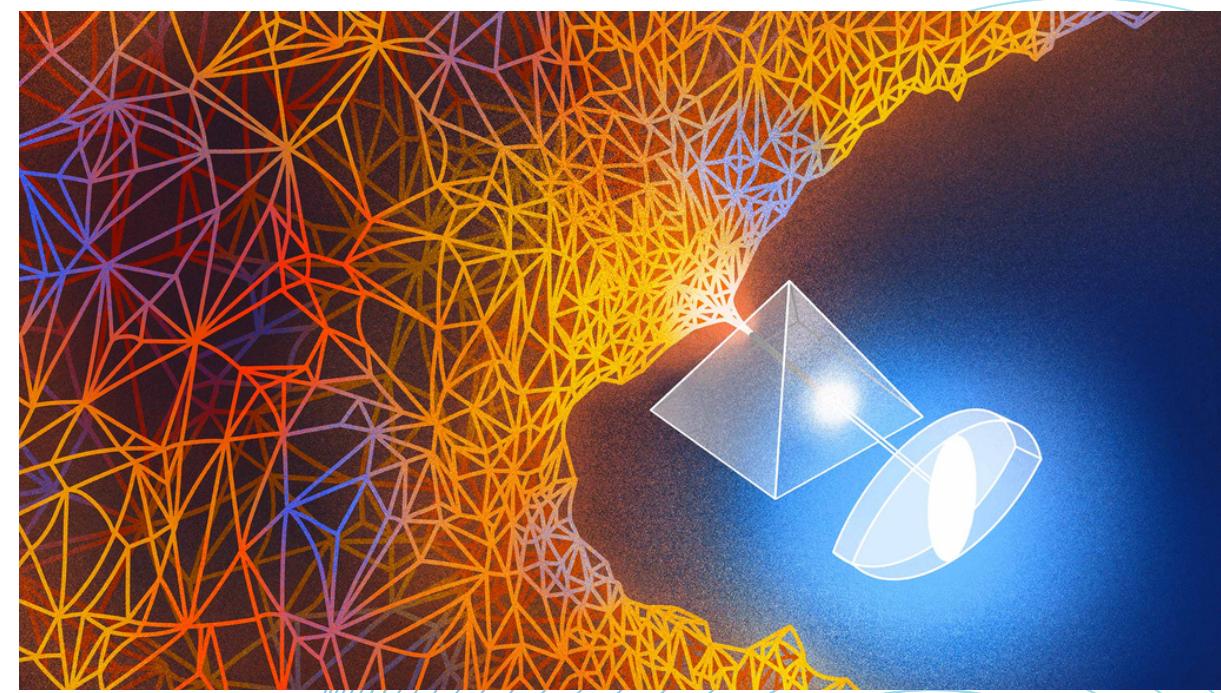
WHERE PUBLISHED

Published in Quantum Physics (quant-ph) (2022)

Is this a good paper :

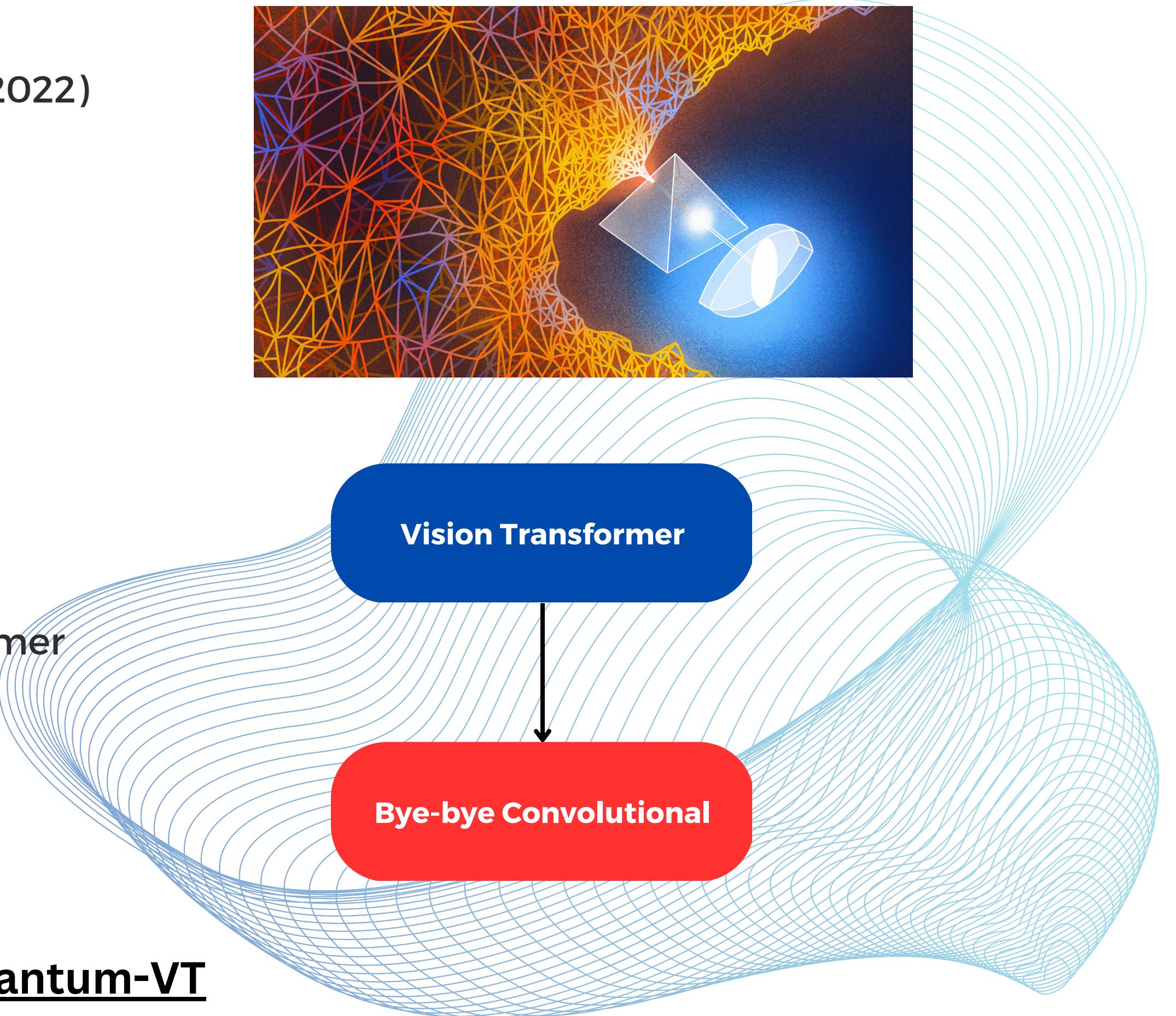
Top paper with **JCR Ranking <5%**

Top conferenced paper in Quantum ML



Why select this paper :

- Transformer is the latest DL technology
- This is my research area (Quantum ML)
- Opportunity to maximize vision transformer with quantum technology



Reproduced Code for Experiment :

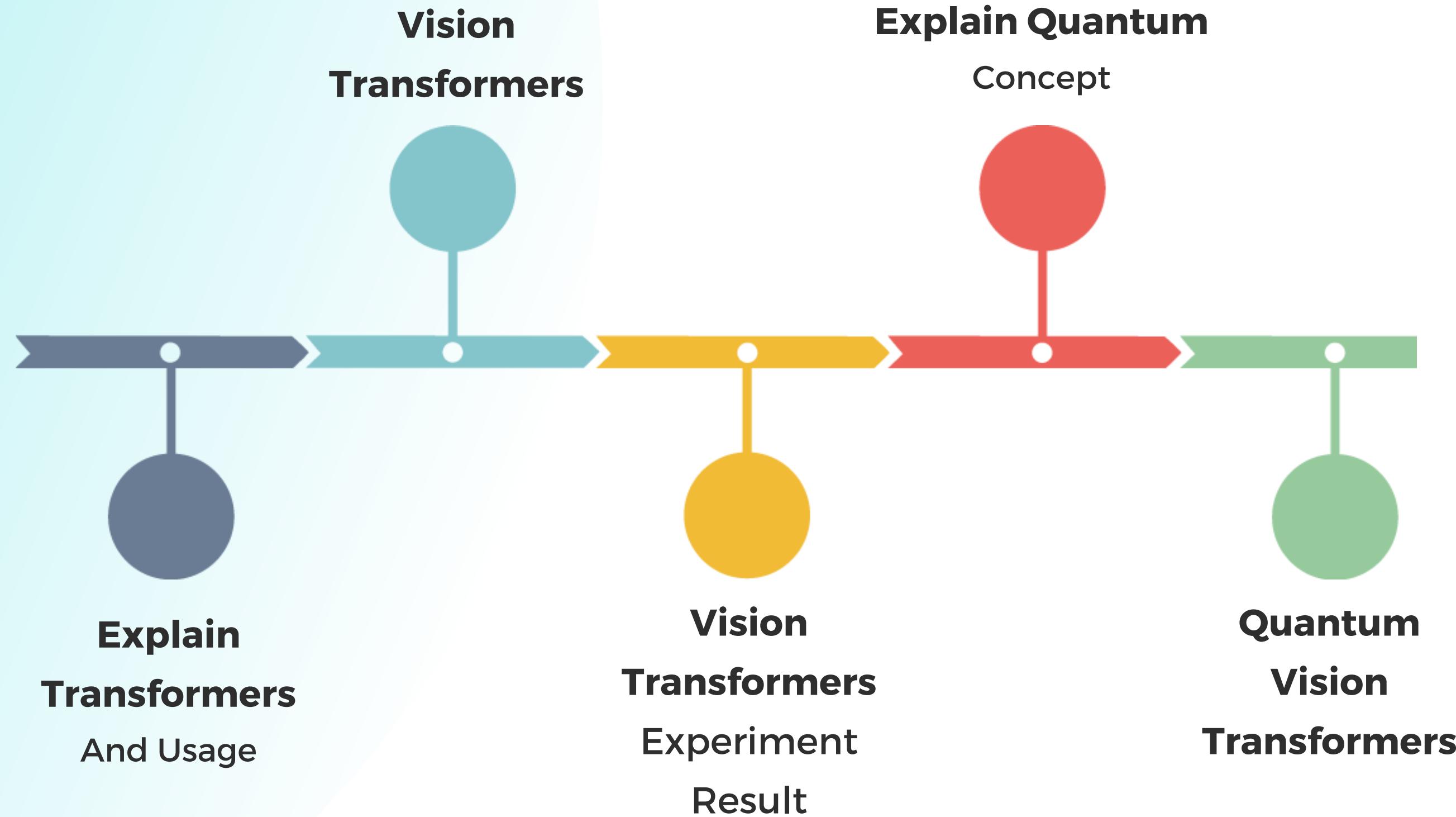
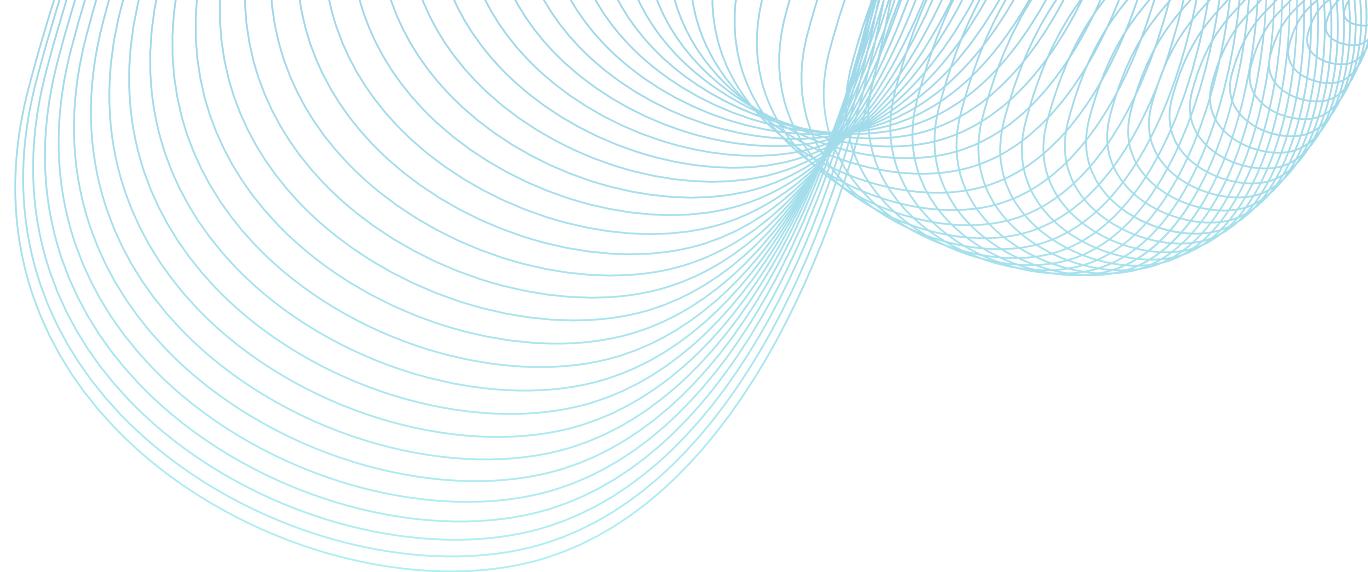


github.com/brianestadimas/quantum-VT

PRES

ENTATION

CONTENTS



TRANSFORMER IN NLP & AI

Some big companies currently are working competitively to build Deep Learning Transformer in their app...

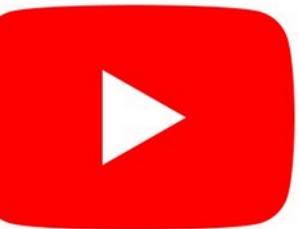


**OpenAI-GPT 3
(ChatGPT)**

Well developed with
Transformer



**Google
Translate**
Machine translation system
based on transformer
architecture.



Youtube
Recommendation
System

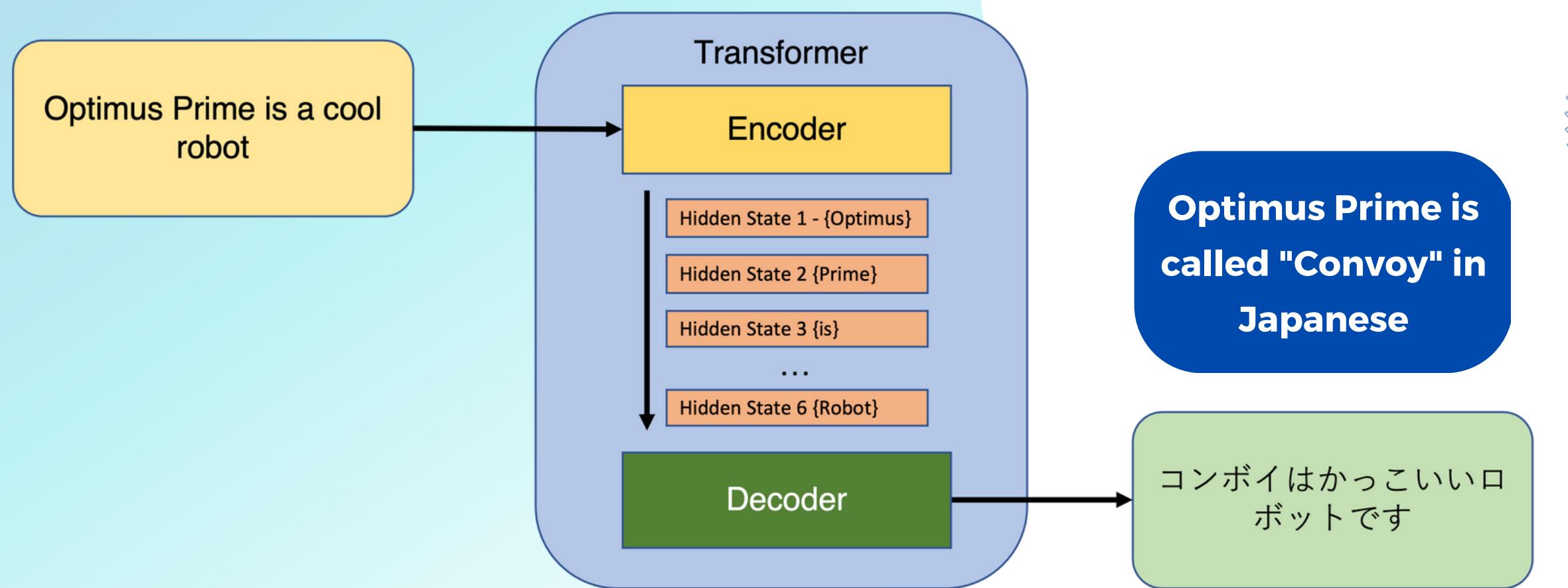


Google Vision API

**facebook
research**

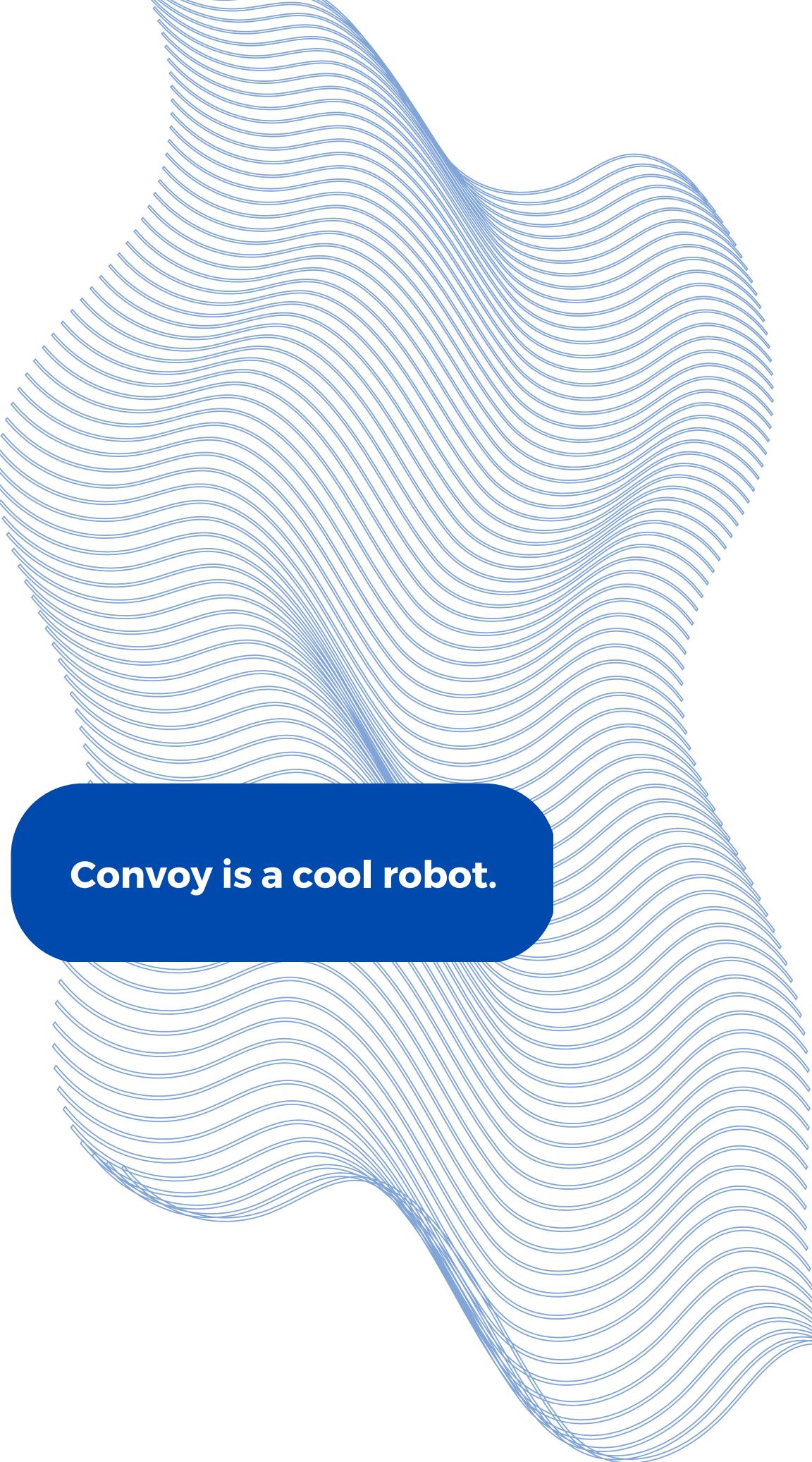
NETFLIX

TRANSFORMER CONCEPT



Simply translate from En to Jp will produce disinformation, because in Japanese the verbs are placed at the end of the utterance, whereas this never happens in English.

In the transformer model, each word in the English sentence is first converted into a vector representation. (Encode)



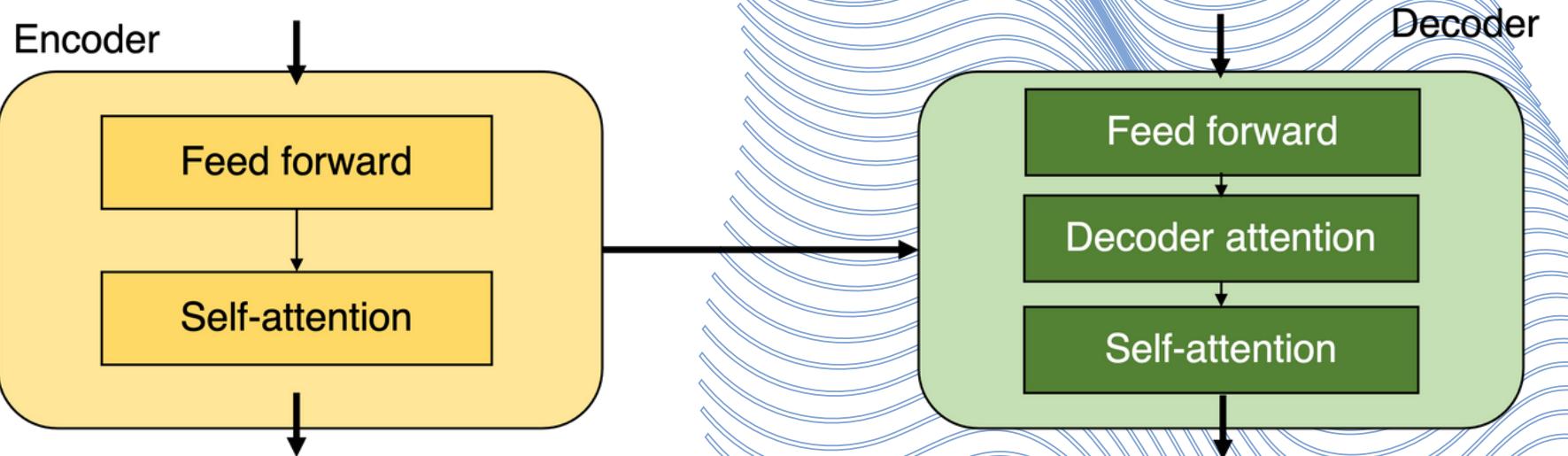
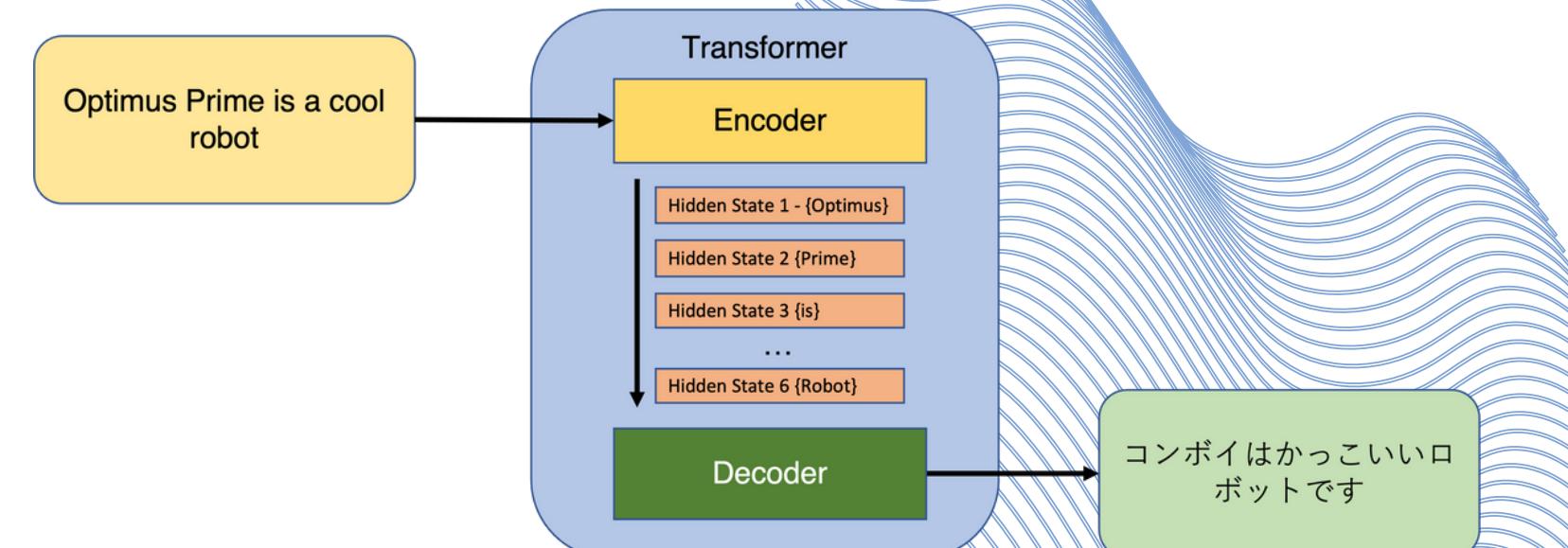
TRANSFORMER CONCEPT

Self attention mechanism :

- Transformer attends to all the words in the input sequence simultaneously to compute a weighted representation of each word
- Weight based on relationship between sentences (That split)
- Transformer to understand the context and meaning of each word in the sentence.

Output :

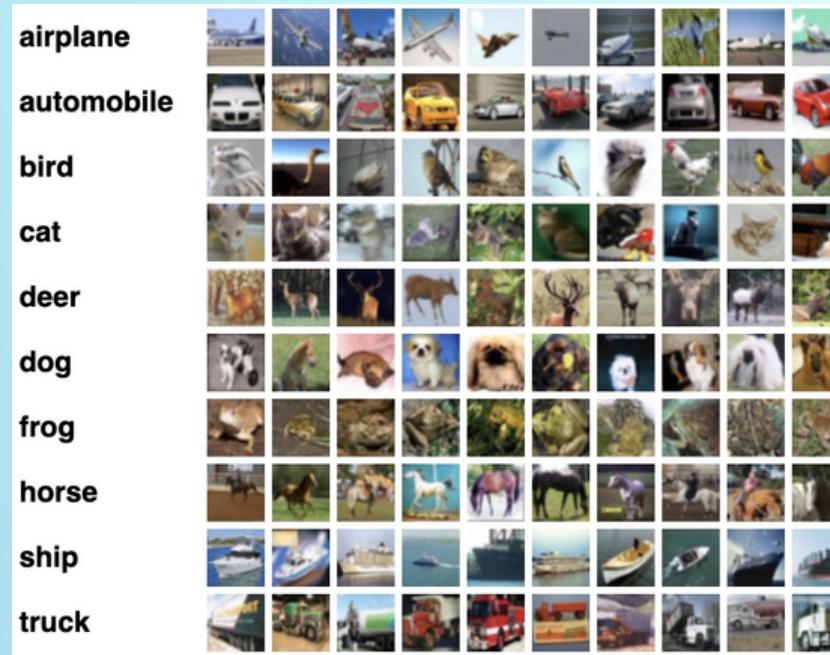
- Finally, the transformer produces a probability distribution over the Japanese vocabulary, allowing it to select the most likely translation of the English sentence.





VISION TRANSFORMERS USING TENSORFLOW-KERAS

With previous Transformers concept, we will be using it on image data. The Image will be encoded into smaller patches. Then it will be flattened and feed into Transformer Encoder.



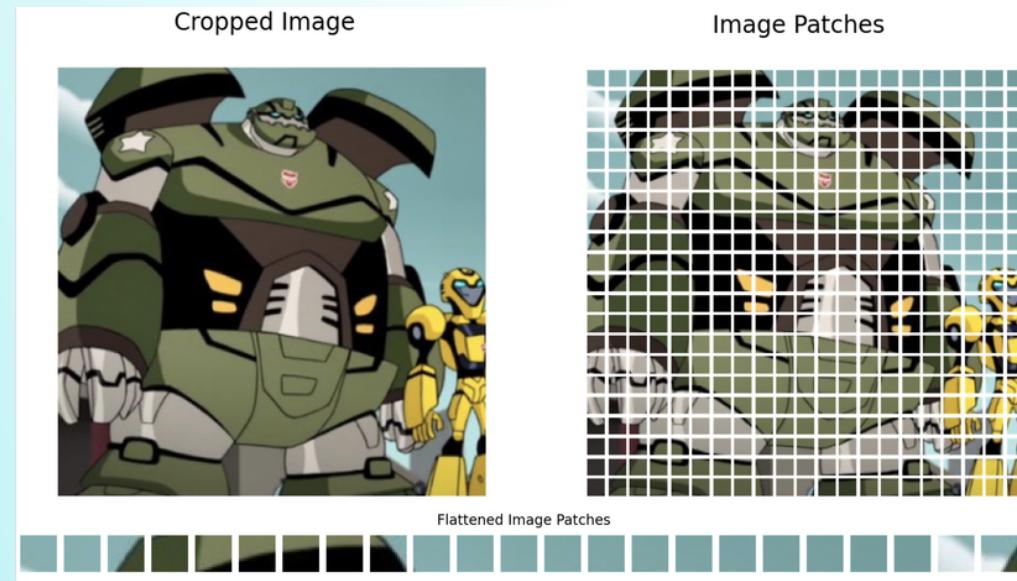
```
def data_augmentation(self):
    data_augmentation = keras.Sequential(
        [
            layers.Normalization(),
            layers.Resizing(self.image_size),
            layers.RandomFlip("horizontal"),
            layers.RandomRotation(factor=0.05),
            layers.RandomZoom(height_factor=0.05),
        ],
        name="data_augmentation",
    )
    # Compute the mean and the variance of
    data_augmentation.layers[0].adapt(x_train)
```

1. Data Preprocessing

- We are using CIFAR-100 data in experiment, in original paper author's use MNIST dataset, which will be more challenging.
- Augment images. Image will be flipped, normalized, rotated and zoomed (arbitrary)



VISION TRANSFORMERS USING TENSORFLOW-KERAS



```
## Implement the patch encoding layer
class PatchEncoder(layers.Layer):
    def __init__(self, num_patches, projection_units=128):
        super().__init__()
        self.num_patches = num_patches
        self.projection = layers.Dense(units=projection_units)
        self.position_embedding = layers.Embedding(
            input_dim=num_patches, output_dim=projection_units
        )

    def call(self, patch):
        positions = tf.range(start=0, limit=self.num_patches, delta=1)
        encoded = self.projection(patch) + self.position_embedding(positions)
        return encoded
```

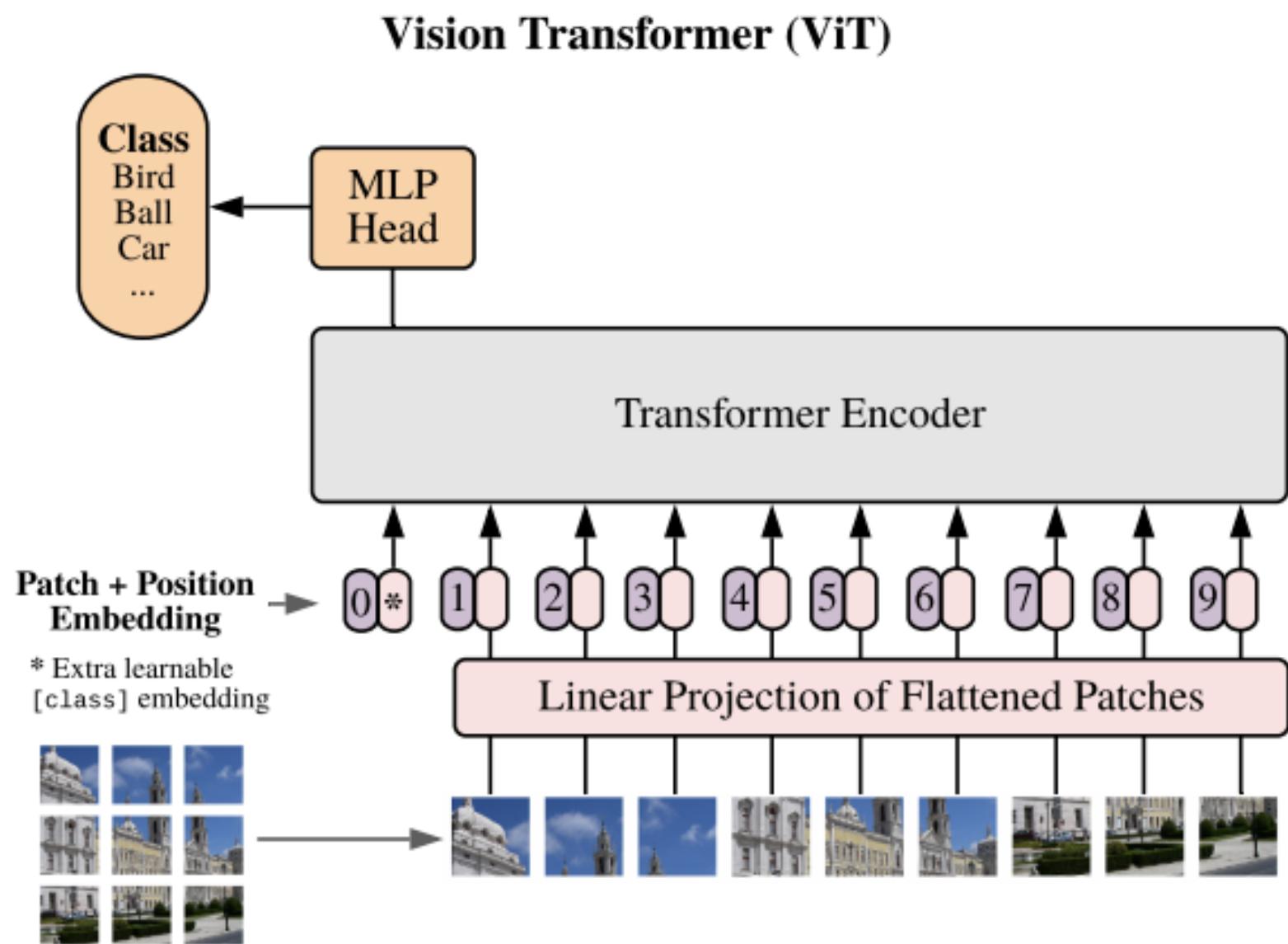
2. Patch and Encode the Images

- Patches is function that takes an input image and outputs a set of smaller image patches.
- Each images is extracted into 8x8 pixels, multiple images at the same time (batching)
- Then we will encode into function PatchEncoder which output is vectors.





VISION TRANSFORMERS USING TENSORFLOW-KERAS



3. Multi Head Attention

Multi-head attention layer takes the encoded patches image as both the query and key inputs, and computes an attention matrix that weights the values of each image patch based on how relevant they are to another images patches.

```
# Layer normalization 1.
x1 = layers.LayerNormalization(epsilon=1e-6)(encoded_patches)
# Create a multi-head attention layer.
attention_output = layers.MultiHeadAttention(
    num_heads=self.num_heads, key_dim=self.projection_dim, dropout=0.1
)(x1, x1)
```

4. Construct MLP Layers

- Uses the GELU (Gaussian Error Linear Unit) activation function in between.
- FC layers are designed to apply linear transformations to the input data, and the GELU activation function applies a non-linear transformation to the output of the first FC layer.



VISION TRANSFORMERS

EXPERIMENT RESULTS

Model Name	Dataset	Avg Accuracy	Source
ViT	CIFAR-100	81.82 %	Experiment
ResNet-110	CIFAR-100	77.27 % (Highest)	Wide Residual Networks Sergey Zagoruyko and Nikos Komodakis
ResNet-50	CIFAR-100	75.92 %	Deep Residual Learning for Image Recognition. Kaiming He, Xiangyu Zhang, Shaoqing Ren, and Jian Sun

- **Observation 1**

With only 200 epochs, experiment accuracy can break the ResNet highest record (CIFAR-100). While as ResNet is highly well developed model.

- **Observation 2**

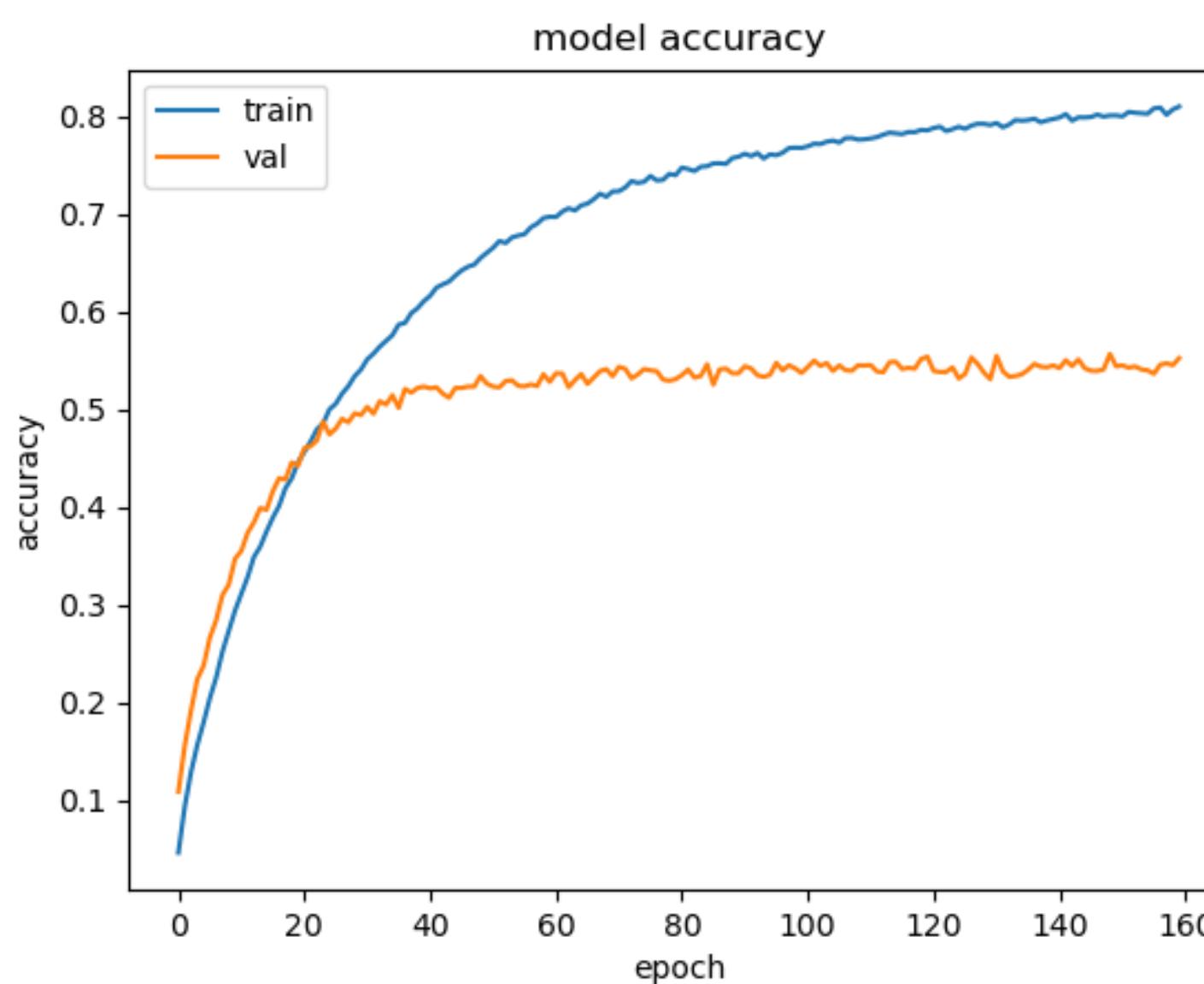
ViT has a more modular architecture than ResNet, easier to modify the code for different tasks

```
=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6031 - accuracy: 0.176/176 [=====
=====] - 343s 2s/step - loss: 0.6031 - accuracy: 0.8182 - top-5-accuracy
: 0.9750 - val_loss: 1.9577 - val_accuracy: 0.5586 - val_top-5-accuracy: 0.8230
Epoch 200/200
```



VISION TRANSFORMERS

EXPERIMENT RESULTS



- **Observation 3**

In performance, ResNet speed and RAMs are better than ViT for smaller datasets, and vice versa.

MNIST -> ResNet performs better overall
CIFAR-100 -> ViT performs better

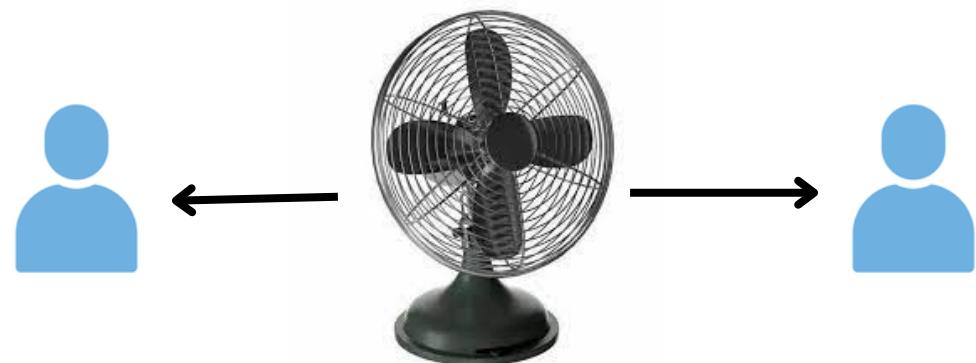
- **Limitation**

This experiment is time limited. So by changing hyperparameter and more experiments, can get alot better results.

```
=====] - ETA: 0s - loss: 0.6031 - accuracy: 0.176/176 [=====
=====] - 343s 2s/step - loss: 0.6031 - accuracy: 0.8182 - top-5-accuracy
: 0.9750 - val_loss: 1.9577 - val_accuracy: 0.5586 - val_top-5-accuracy: 0.8230
Epoch 200/200
```

Process Name	User	% CPU	ID	Memory	Disk read tot:
python	briancqi	80.20	179111	6.5 GB	738.8 MB

QUANTUM COMPUTING CONCEPT



FAN ANALOGY

Classic :

- It is not possible to use a fan for 2 people in different position, either we change person position, or simultaneously change fan direction
- Not possible to have fan power 0.75 (between medium and high) directly

Quantum :

- It is possible to have 2 different fan directions at the same time!
- It is possible to set fan power between medium and high (setting amplitudes)

WHY QUANTUM?



IBM

QUANTUM COMPUTER

Has been proven better than classical by IBM and Google.
This will be used in the Future

IBM development.



QUANTUM MECHANICS

Potentially lead to exponentially faster than classical! This is still in early stage of development

MILESTONE

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.

Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.

2020

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer vulputate vel ipsum ac fringilla. Nunc cursus, arcu nec pretium aliquet.

2021

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2022

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Integer vulputate vel ipsum ac fringilla. Nunc cursus, arcu nec pretium aliquet.

**STAY
INSPIRED.
NEVER
STOP
CREATING.**

hello@reallygreatsite.com



THE PROCESS

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1

Process 01

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2

Process 02

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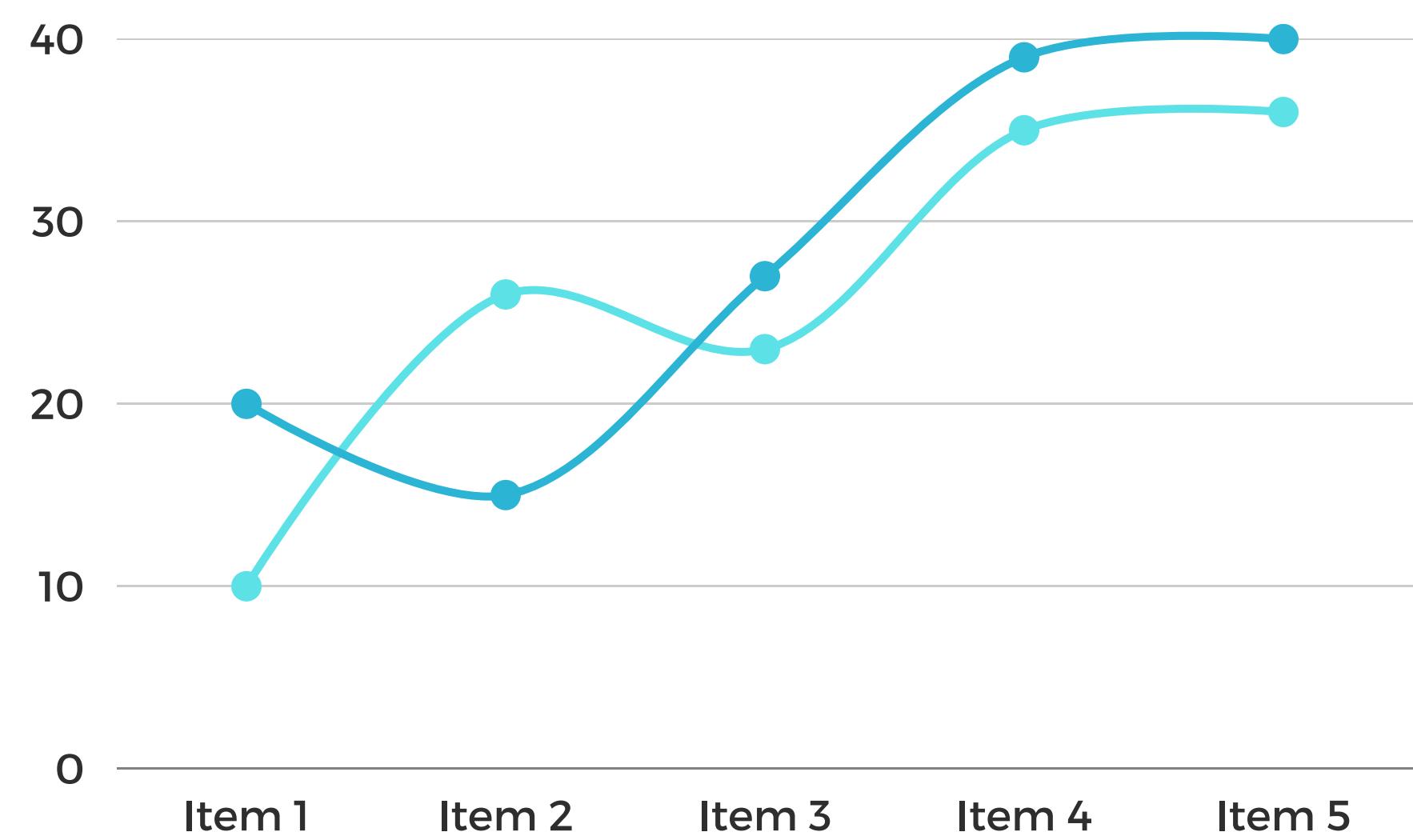
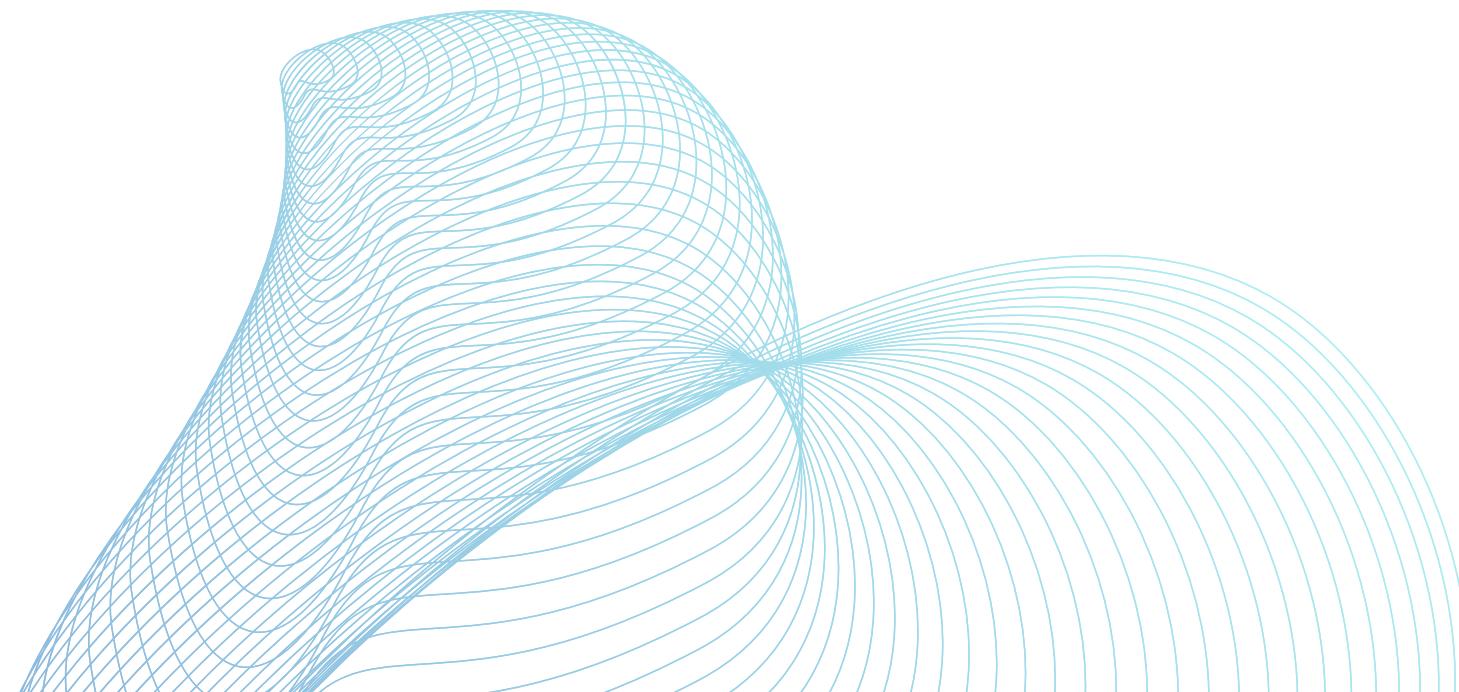
3

Process 03

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MARKET ANALYSIS

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book.



OUR GOALS

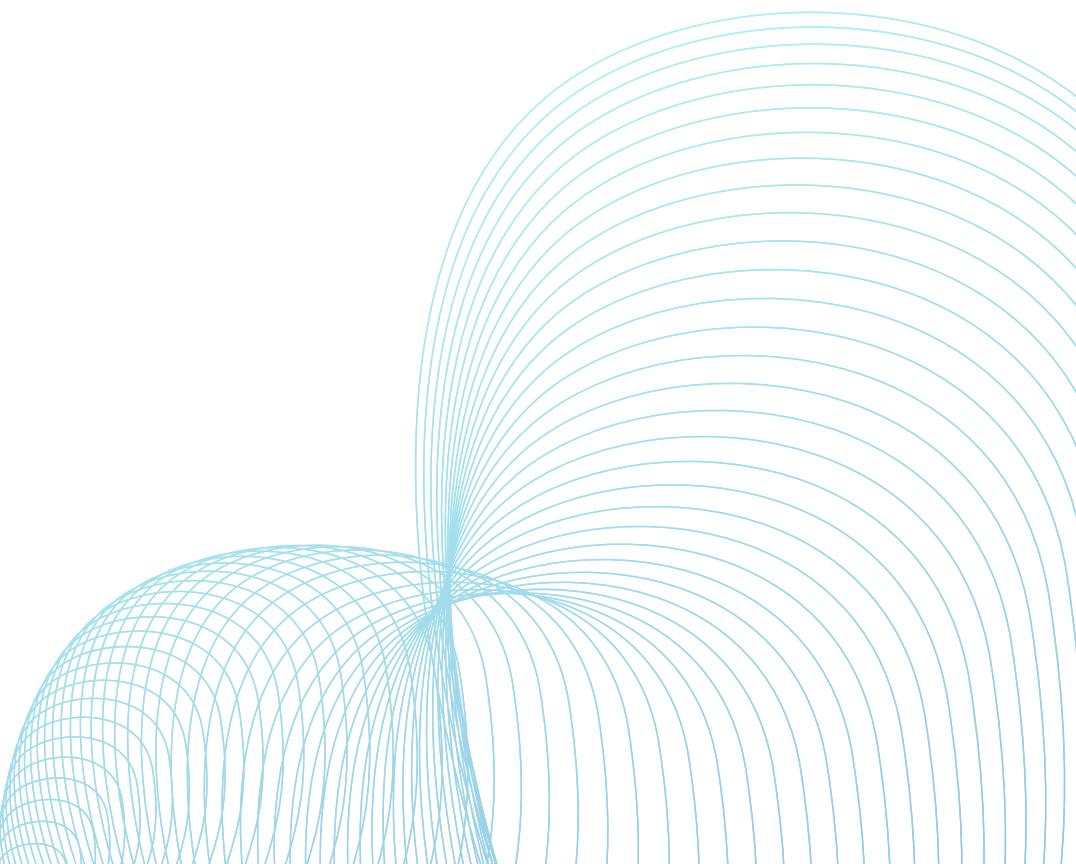
**Lore ipsum dolor sit amet,
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Goals 01

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Goals 02

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OUR PROJECT



Client : Borcelle Company

**Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
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cursus, arcu nec pretium aliquet, dui
metus fermentum sapien, id cursus
libero orci ac augue.**



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