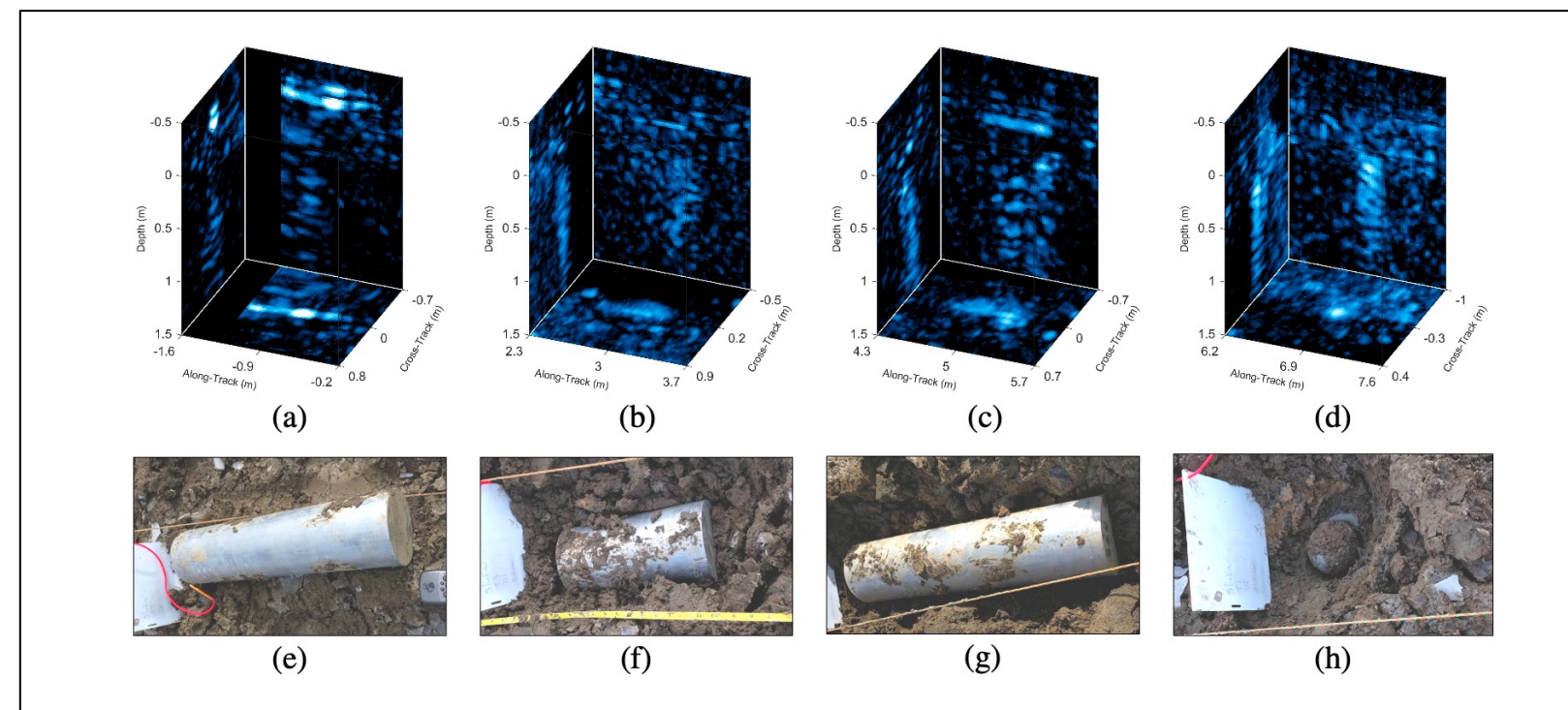


RESEARCH BACKGROUND/DESCRIPTION

- Preprocessing data is crucial for the performance of many statistical techniques including machine learning algorithms.
- With improvements in quantum fidelity in recent years, we investigate a hybrid preprocessing architecture for increased efficiency and accuracy* in SAS/R* classification and detection tasks.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES/PLAN

Fig 1 3D SAS cubes and respective targets



- Machine Learning is one of the most effective tools in classifying and detecting targets from non-targets, when data often contains many clutter objects or when data is produced by weak acoustic signals. [2]
- We investigate applications of a VHN preprocessing layer [1] with quantum convolutional kernels in CNN-based architectures.

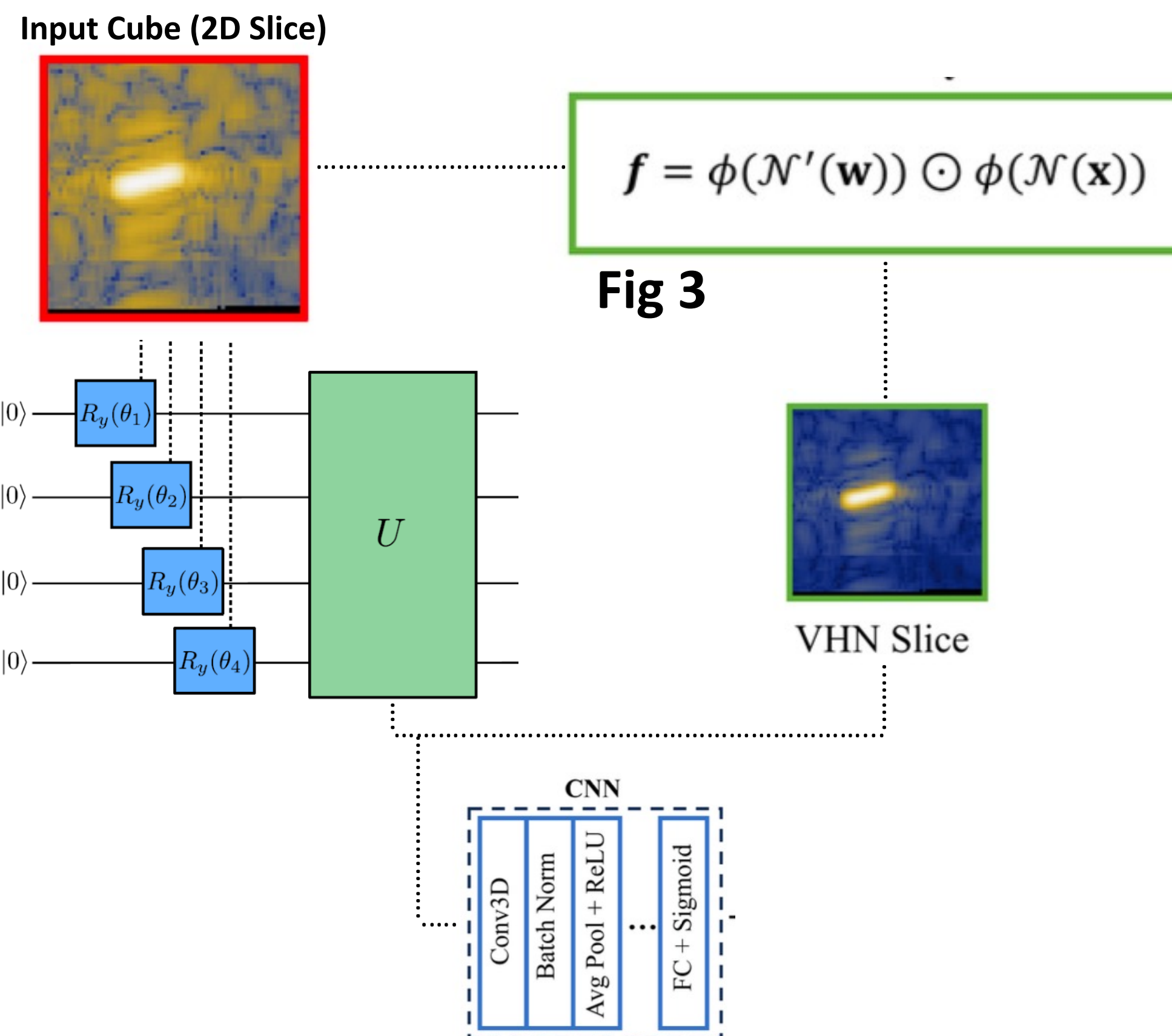
Fig 2
Regularization for VHN layer

$$\mathcal{L}_r = \left\| \mathcal{N}'(\mathbf{w}) - \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{1}{N_T} \sum_{i=1}^{N_T} \mathbf{x}_i\right) \right\|_2^2$$

Template-Matching Regularization

PROPOSED ARCHITECTURE

- A 3D SAS cube is fed into a quantum convolutional circuit with $k \times k \times k$ kernel size to produce f filtered data cubes. Together, with the **Volumetric Hadamard Normalized**, (eq pictured in **Fig 3**) the CNN classifies targets and non targets.



REFERENCES

- [1] G. Vetaw, "Volumetric Hadamard Normalization for Sub-Bottom SAS ATR" [Submitted to the Journal of Oceanic Engineering]
- [2] D. Williams and D. Brown, "New target detection algorithms for volumetric synthetic aperture sonar data," *Proc. of Meetings on Acoustics*, vol. 40, p. 070002, Sept. 2020.
- [3] Henderson, Maxwell P. et al. "Quantum convolutional neural networks: powering image recognition with quantum circuits." *Quantum Machine Intelligence 2*, 2019
- [4] Uehara, G. S., Spanias, A., & Clark, W. Quantum information processing algorithms with emphasis on machine learning. In *IEEE IISA*, July 2021.
- [5] Miller, L., Uehara, G., & Spanias, A. (2024, March). Quantum Image Fusion Methods for Remote Sensing. In *2024 IEEE Aerospace Conference* (pp. 1-9). IEEE.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

- Fig 4** shows preliminary testing with a small subset of the MNIST dataset for a purely quantum preprocessing layer. The accuracy is graphed as a function of number of filters $3f$.
- Fig 5** is the baseline results for a purely classical algorithm with and without the VHN preprocessing layer on a small subset of the SVSS dataset (3D SAS Cubes).

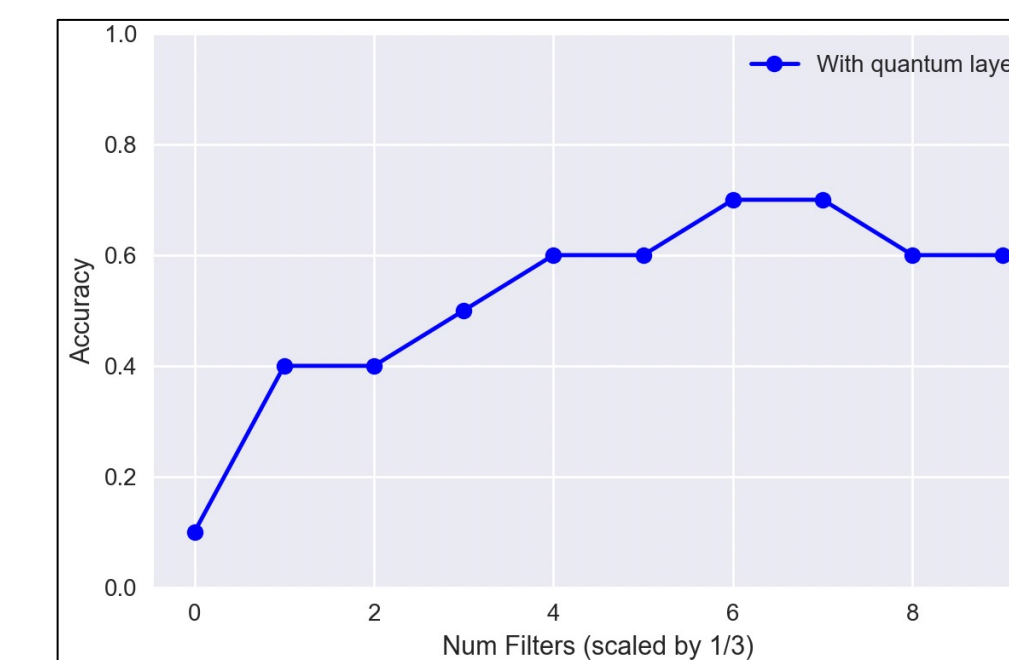


Fig 4

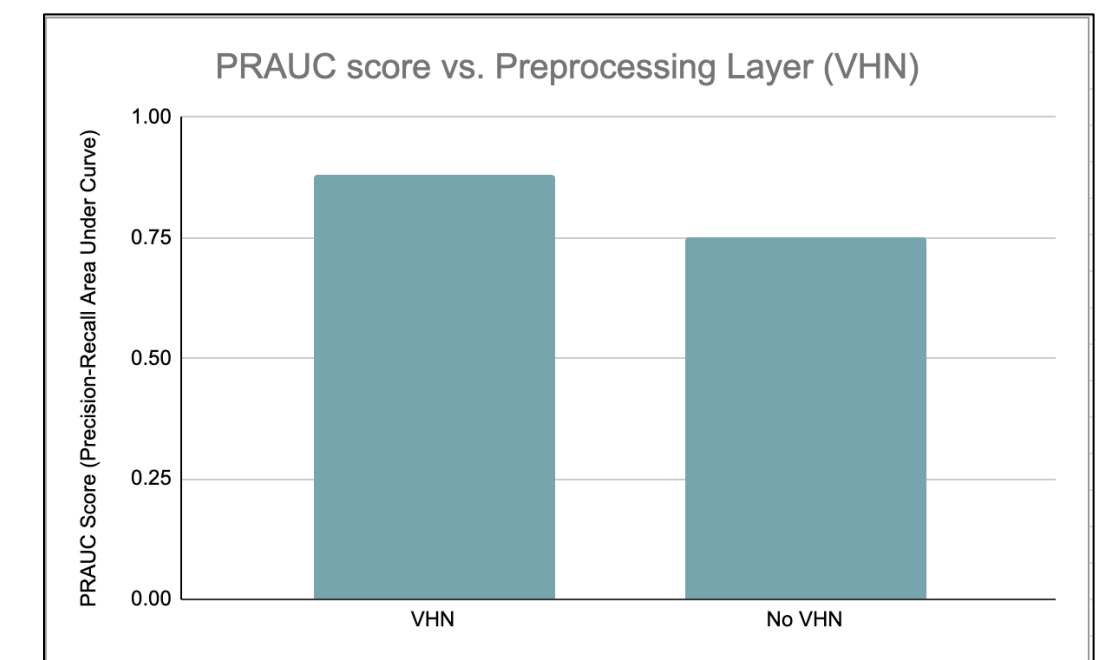
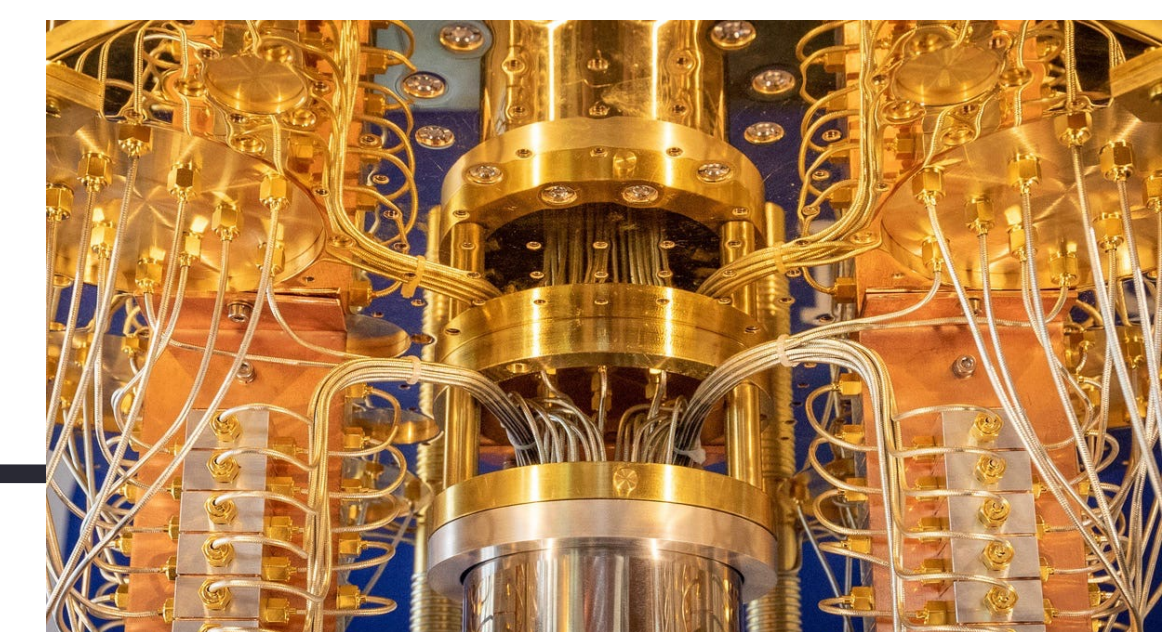


Fig 5

CHALLENGES / CONCLUSIONS

- Current quantum simulations take a tedious amount of time to run.
- Our models that implement hybrid architecture have been limited to testing on smaller datasets, but future works will begin testing / simulating with larger datasets soon
- Future research will look into preprocessing layers for 2D SAR detection



SAS/R: Synthetic Aperture Sonar / Radar; accuracy refers to a general metric on model performance, i.e: for classification tasks, we refer to AUC-PR score