

Exploiting Symmetries in Quantum Machine Learning



C-NOTpolitecnico

Chiara Ballotta, Davide Cugini, Francesco Ghisoni, Francesco Scala

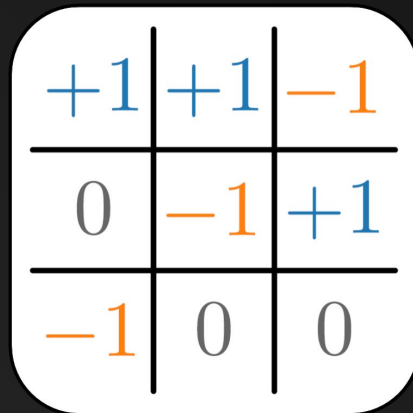
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01 Tic tac toe



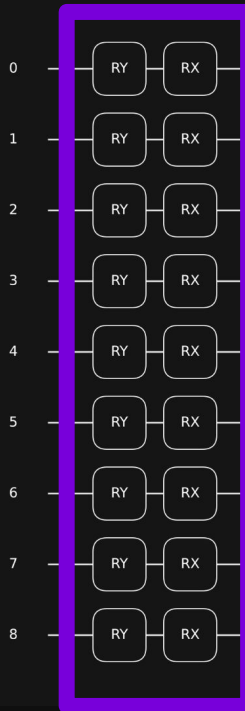
1
Generic QNN

2
Partially symmetric

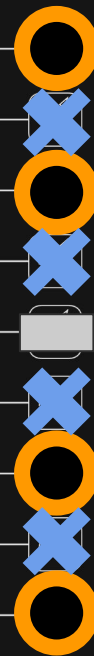
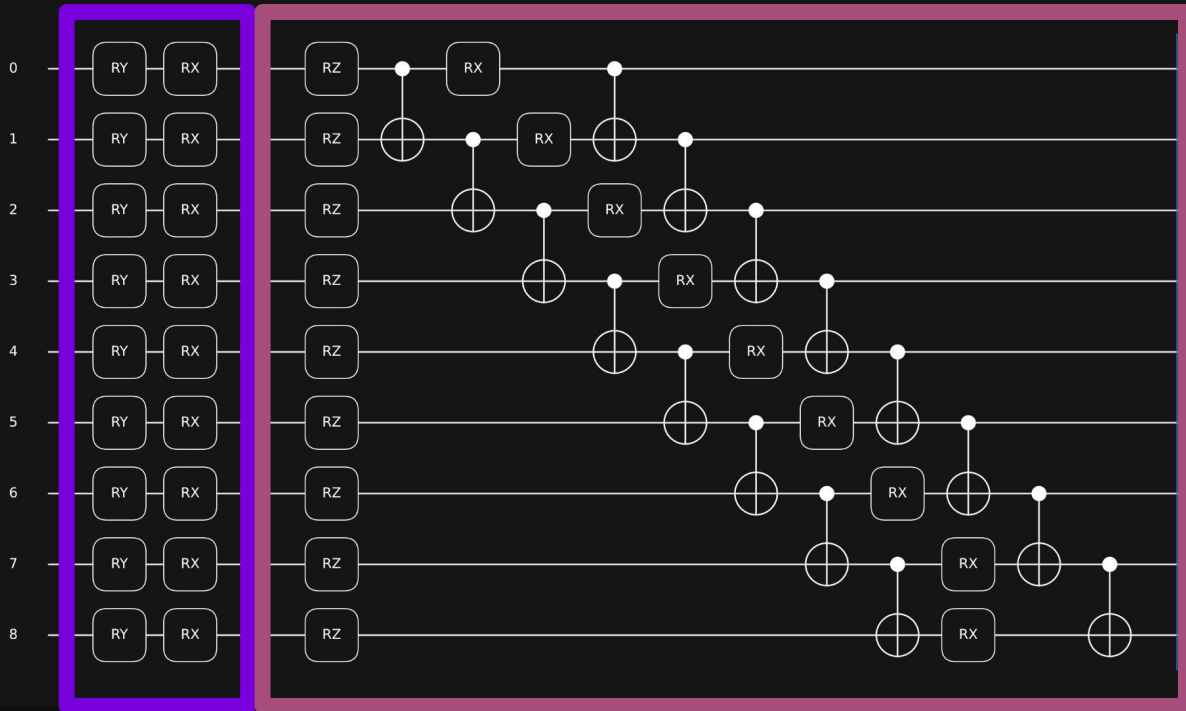
3
Symmetric

GENERIC QNN

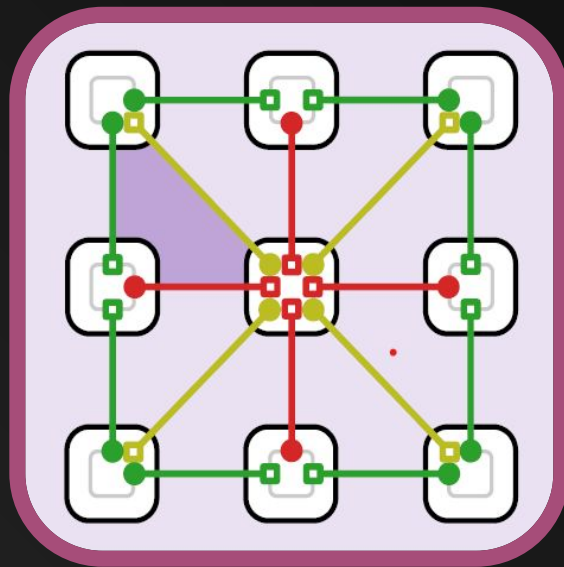
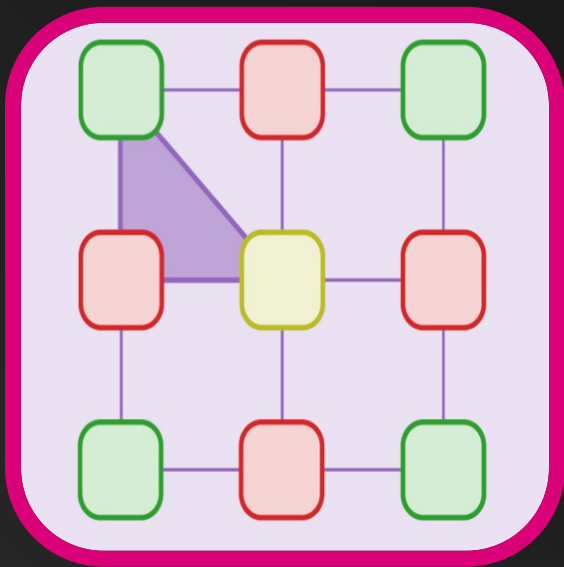
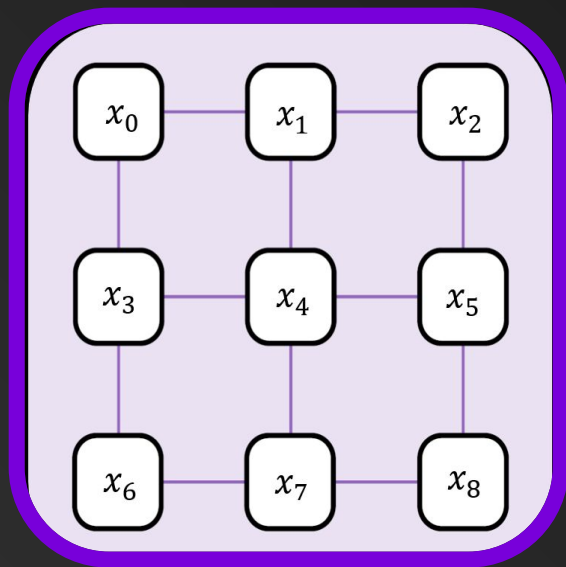
ENCODING



PARAMETRIZED GATES



SYMMETRIZATION



SYMMETRIC QNN

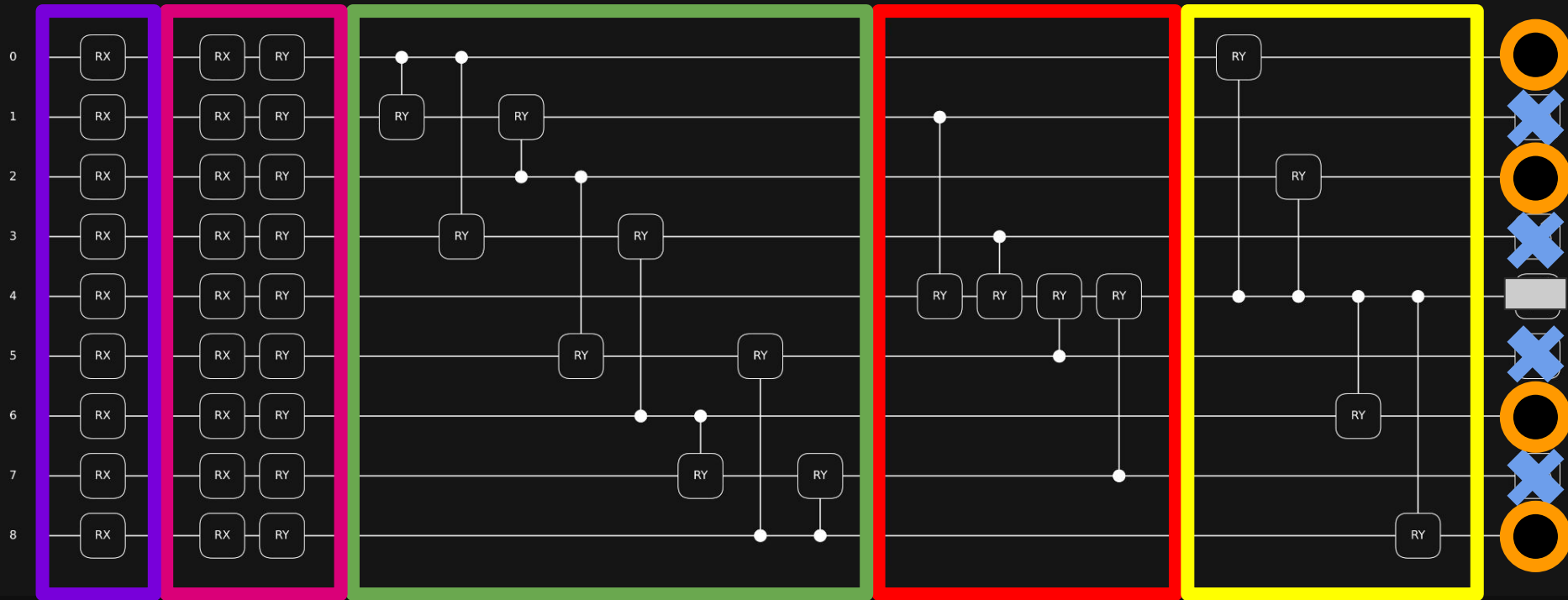
1 QB GATES

CORNERS
EDGES

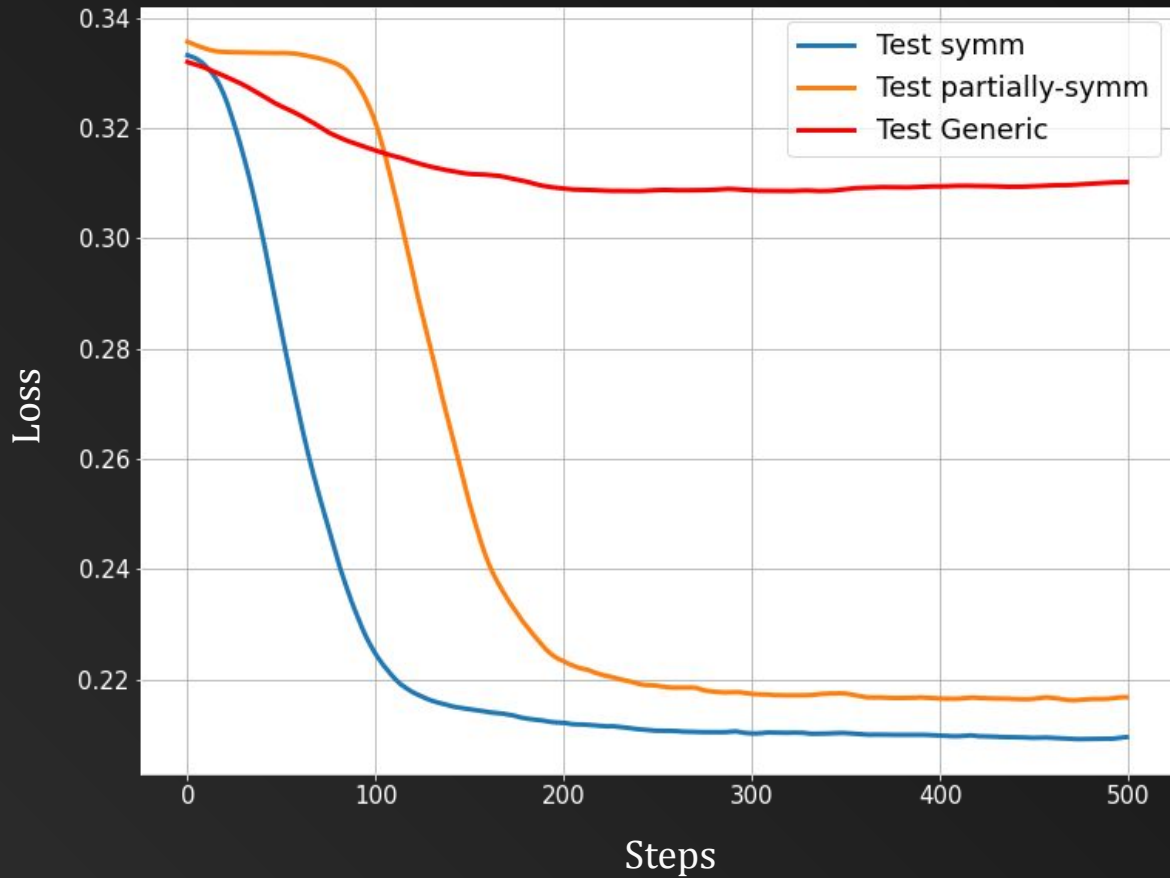
EDGES
MIDDLE

MIDDLE
CORNERS

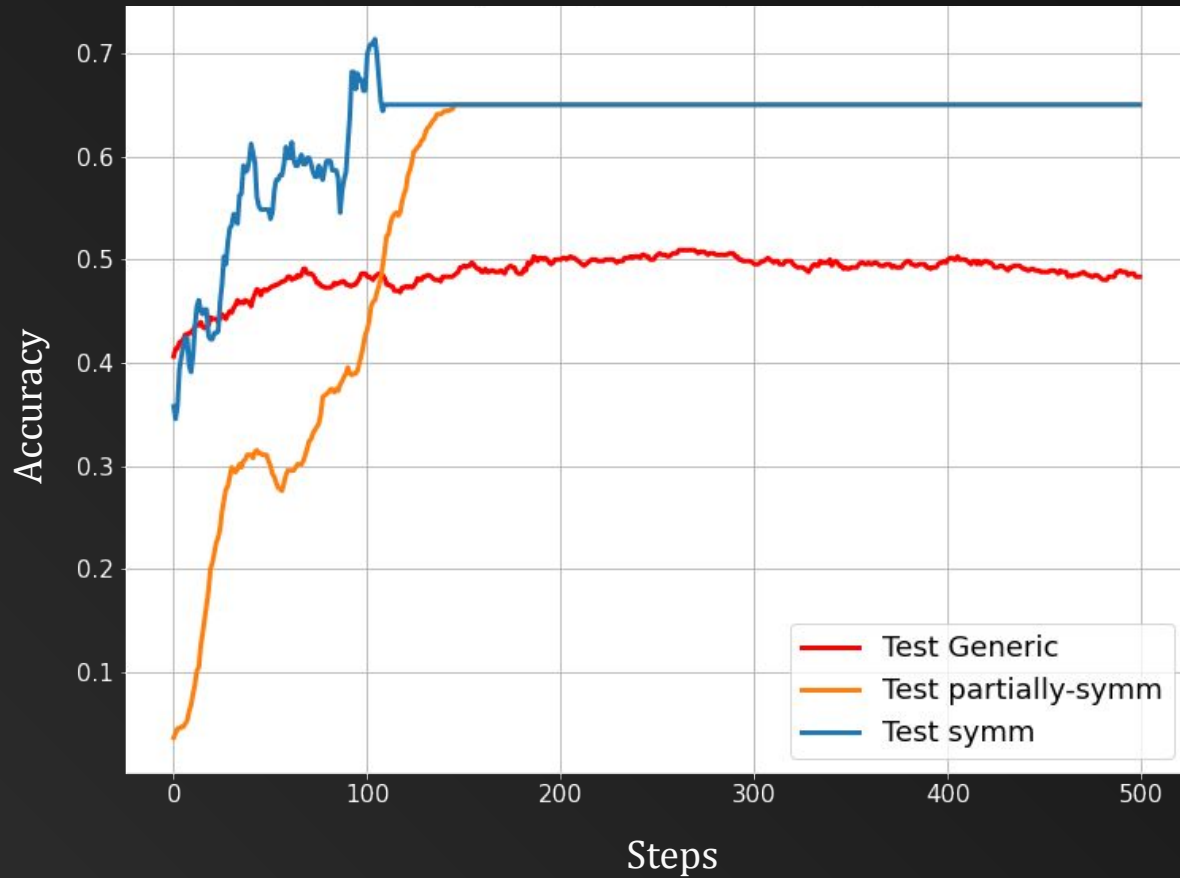
ENCODING



Loss - 3 layers



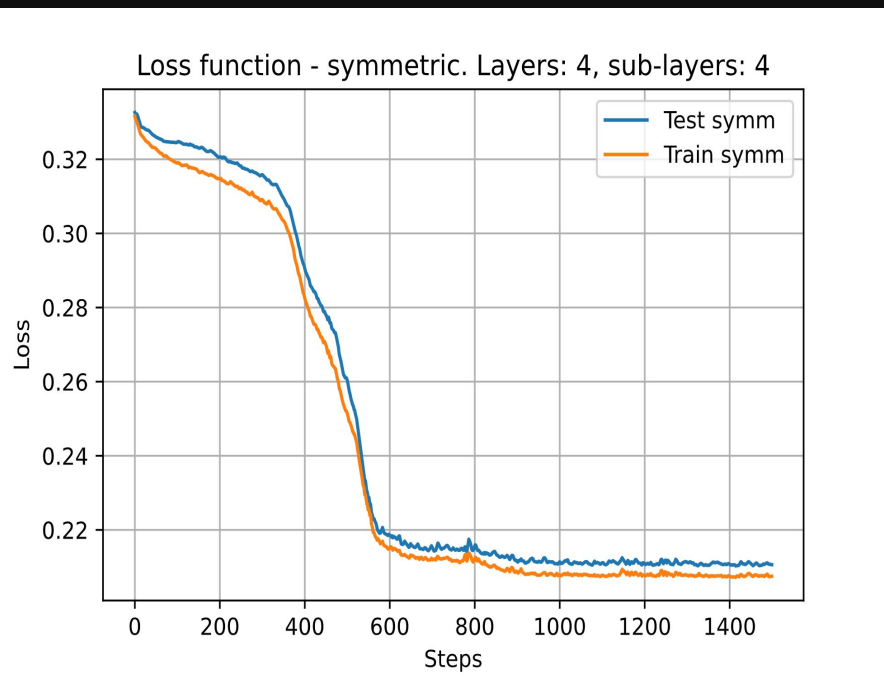
Accuracy- 3 layers



HIGHLIGHT

“Not simulated are circuits for the values (4,4), (4,5), (5,3), (5,4) and (5,5) due to their growing computational demand.”

Exploiting Symmetry in Variational Quantum Machine Learning, J.J. Meyer et al.



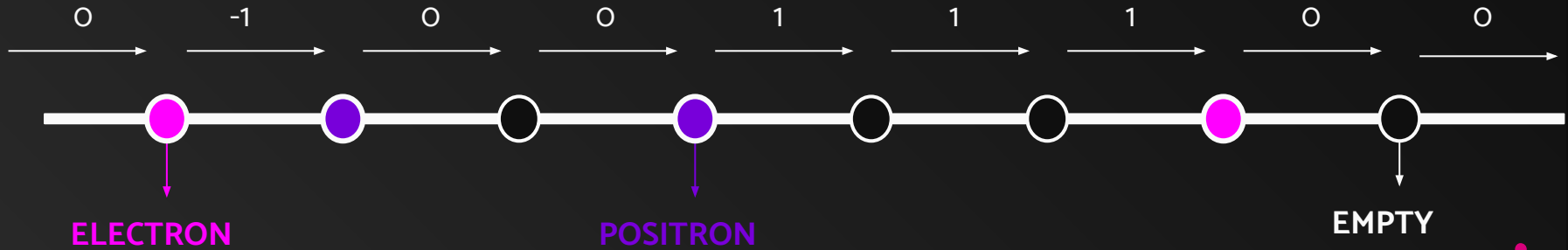


02

Schwinger model

- Inherently symmetric problem
 - Toy model of the Standard Model (1+1 dimensions)
 - Spacetime discretized: Lattice formulation
- 

PERIODIC BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

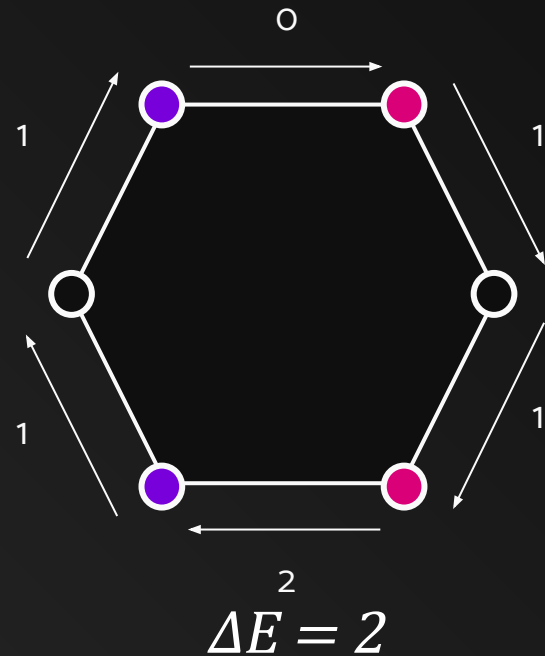
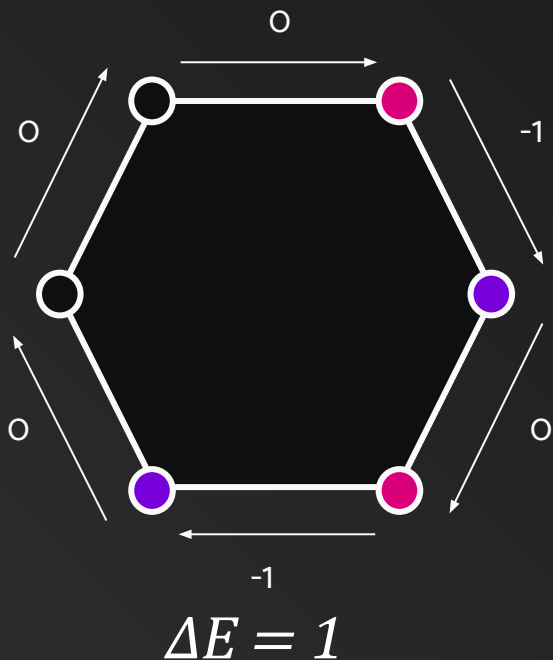


THE HAMILTONIAN

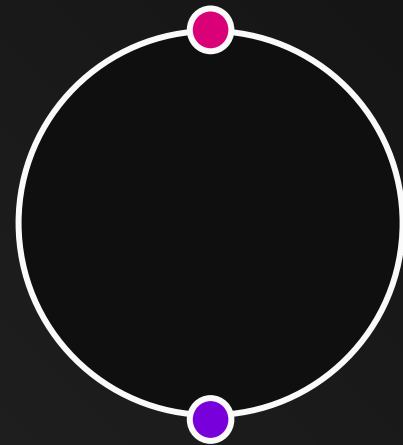
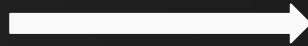
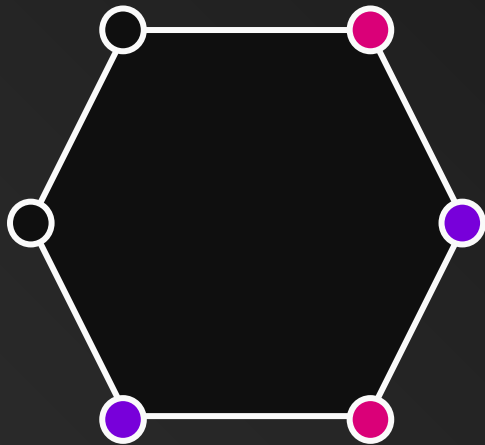
$$H \propto \sum_i E_i^2$$

THE PROBLEM

TRUNCATION: Electric field allowed to vary in an interval ΔE

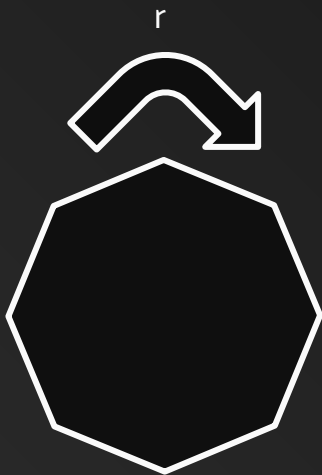


LATTICE REDUCTION

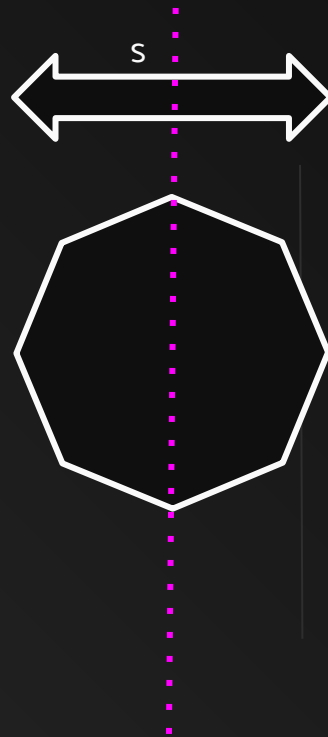


ΔE is preserved!

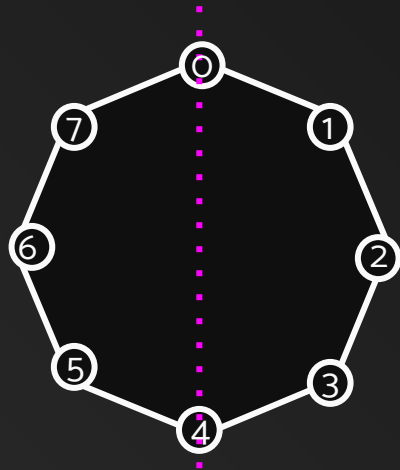
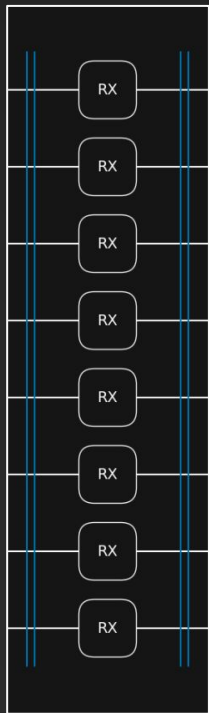
SYMMETRY GROUP



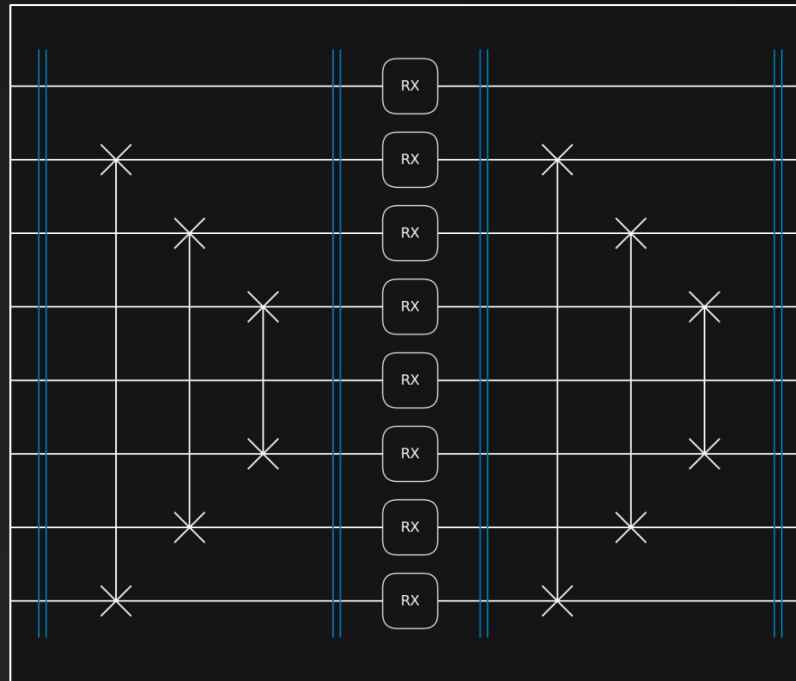
$$\Delta E < 2$$
$$N \text{ sites} = 8$$



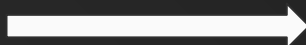
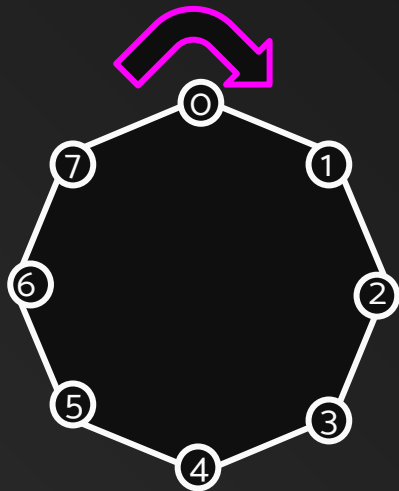
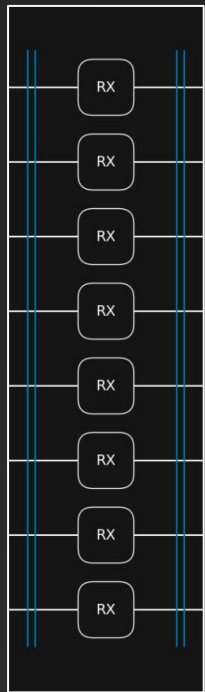
ENCODING CIRCUIT



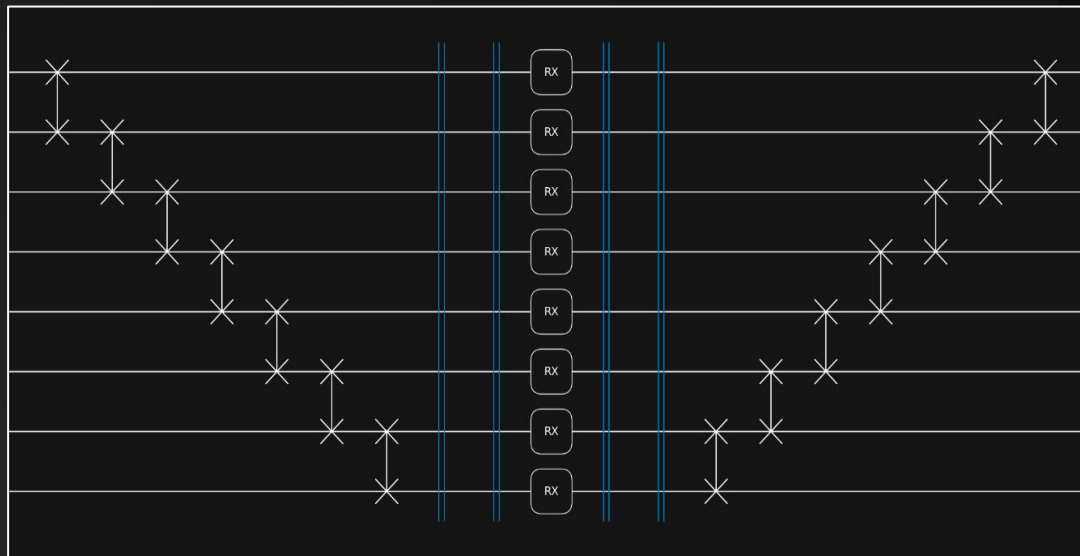
REFLECTION



ENCODING CIRCUIT

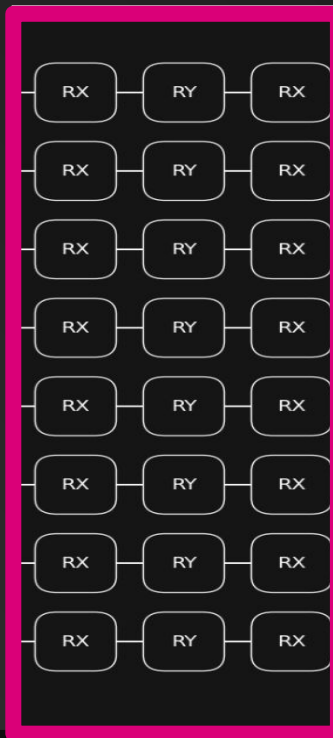


ROTATION

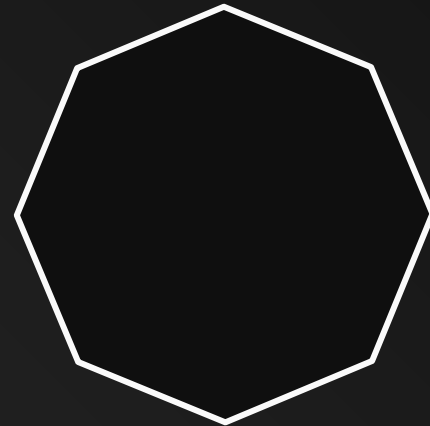
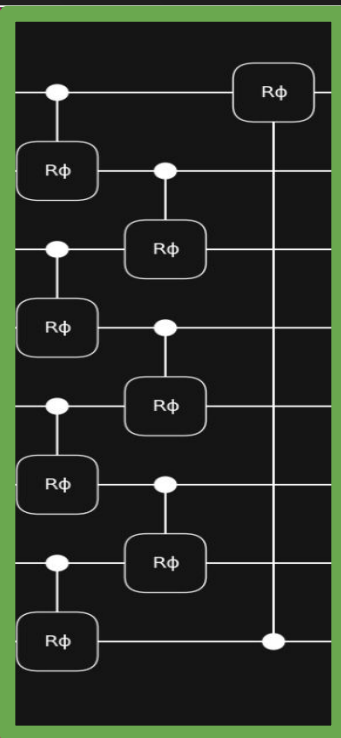


PARAMETRIZED CIRCUIT

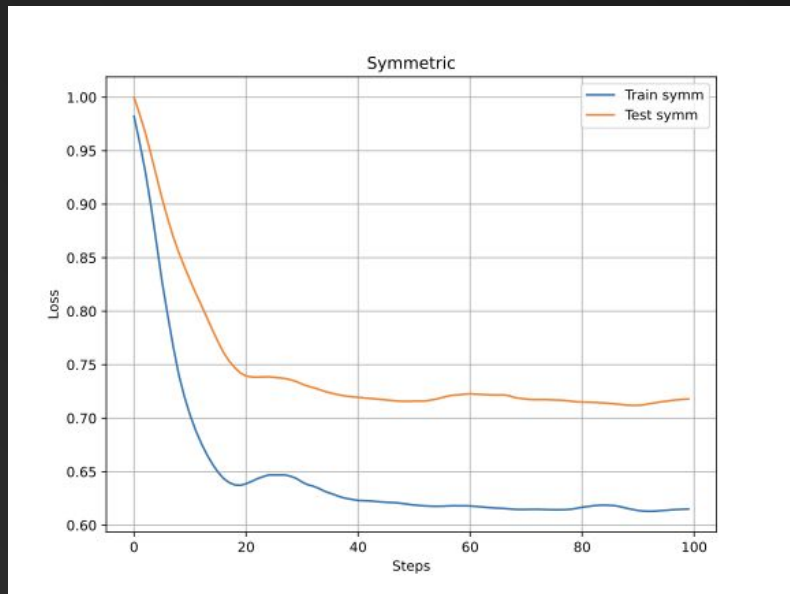
1 QB GATES



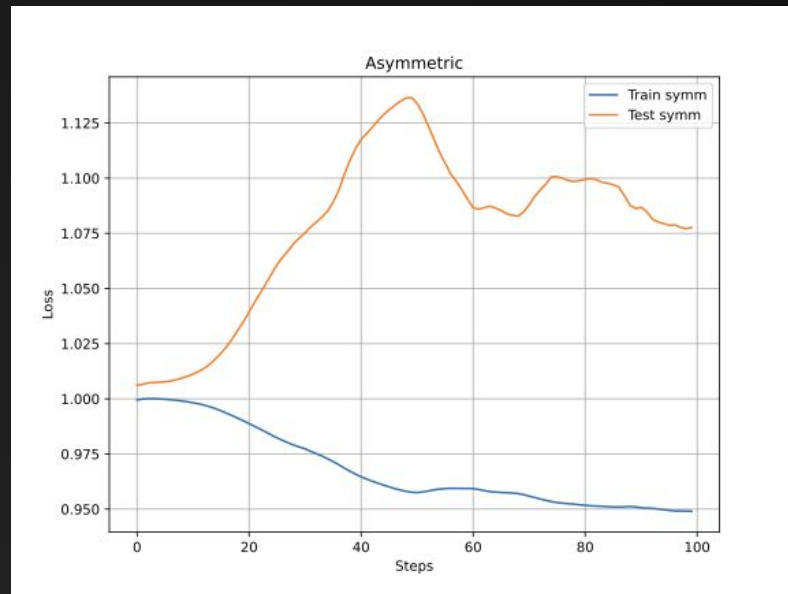
2 QB GATES



RESULTS



Test accuracy ~58%



Test accuracy ~30%

Thank you for your attention!



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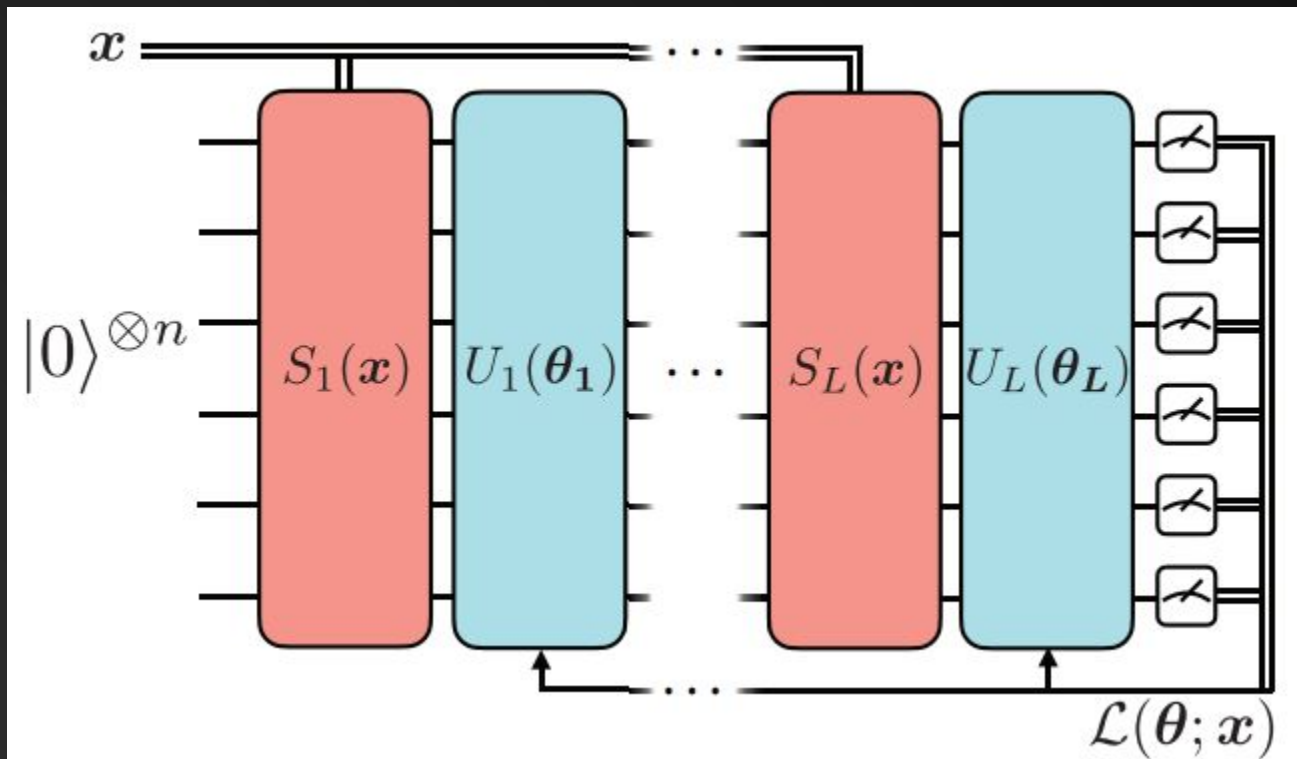
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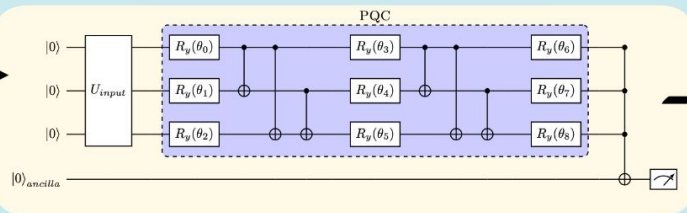
Variational Quantum Algorithms



QUANTUM NEURAL NETWORK

INPUTS

ρ_i



Cost function

$$C(\theta) = \sum_i f(\theta, \rho_i)$$

UPDATE
PARAMETERS



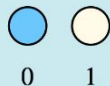
CLASSICAL
COMPUTER

GOAL

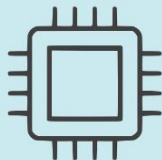
CLASSICAL MACHINE LEARNING (CML)

Classical
Computing

BIT



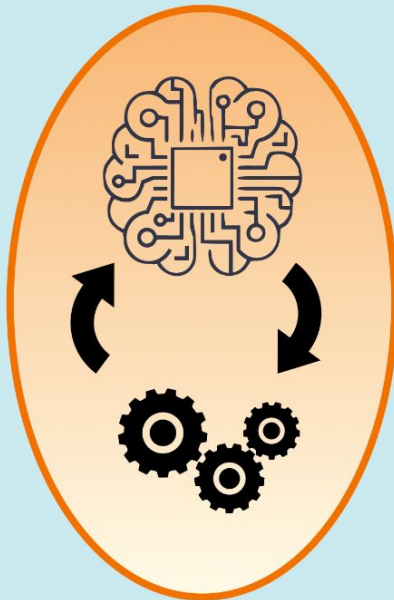
Algorithm



CPU/GPU
processing



ML
TASK



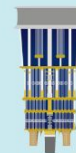
QUANTUM MACHINE LEARNING (QML)

Quantum
Computing

QUBIT



Algorithm



QPU
processing



ML
TASK



02

Schwinger model

- Toy model of the Standard Model (1+1 dimensions)
- Spacetime discretized: Lattice formulation*

WHY ON A LATTICE? QCD can't be treated perturbatively at low energies

WHY ON A QUANTUM DEVICE? Real time evolution + avoid sign problem



BARREN PLATEAU

