A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is light green. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one partially covering the green one.

Branching Quantum Convolutional Neural Networks

Arnold Ying, Amir Barkam, Rain Zhang, Stella Wang



Background

CNN

Convolutional
Neural Network

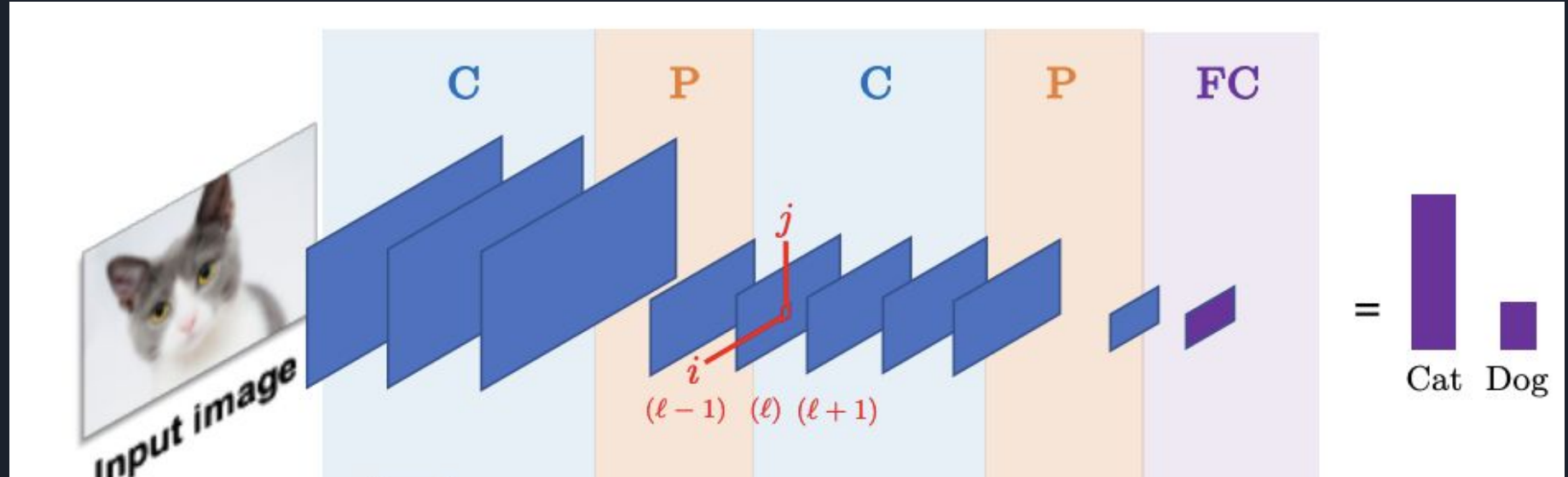
QCNN

Quantum Convolutional
Neural Network

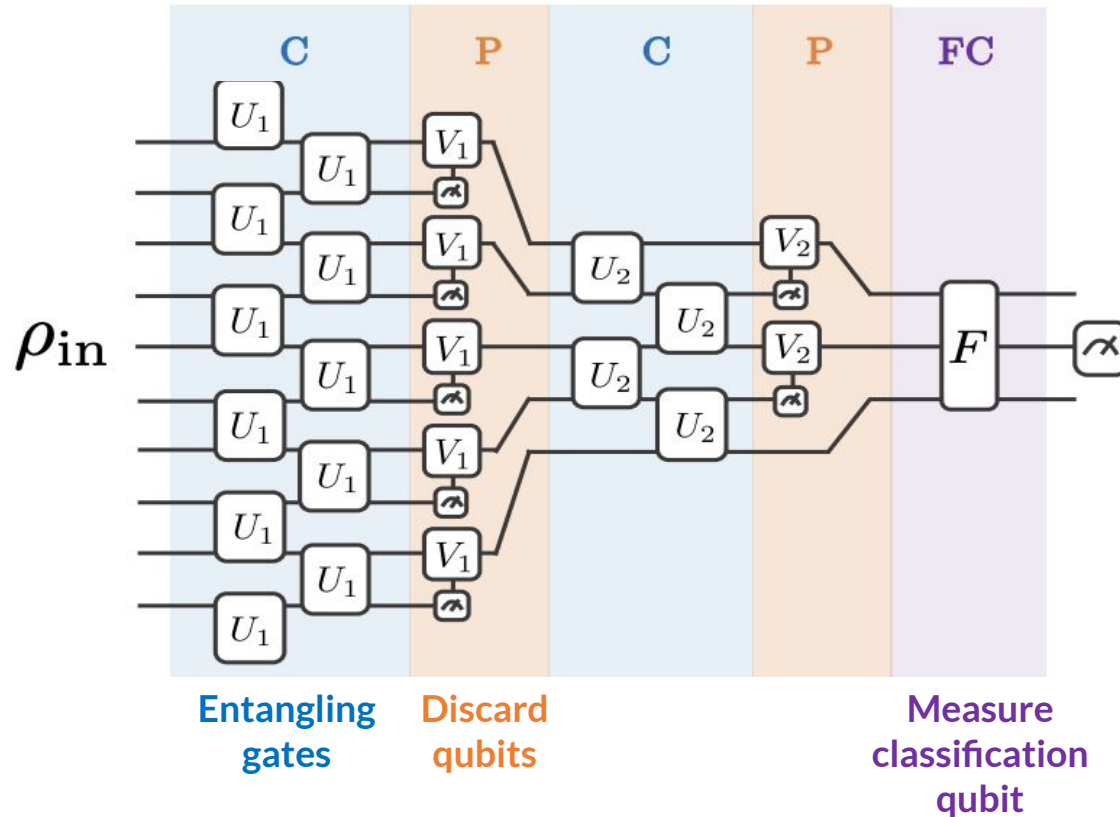
bQCNN

Branching Quantum
Convolutional Neural
Network

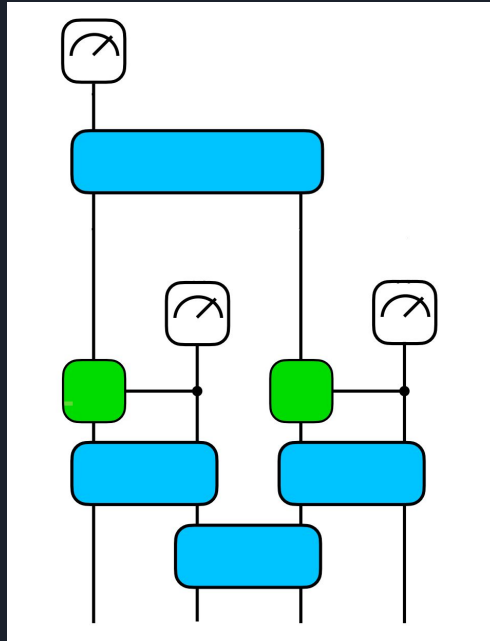
Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)



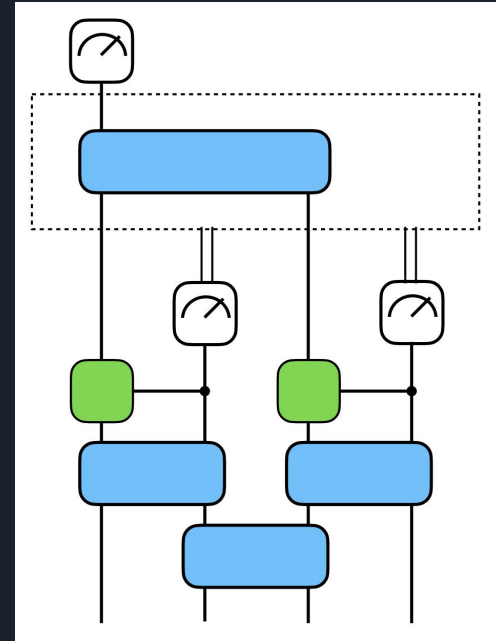
Quantum Convolutional Neural Network (QCNN)



Branching Quantum Convolutional Neural Network (bQCNN)



QCNN



bQCNN

CNN vs. QCNN vs. bQCNN

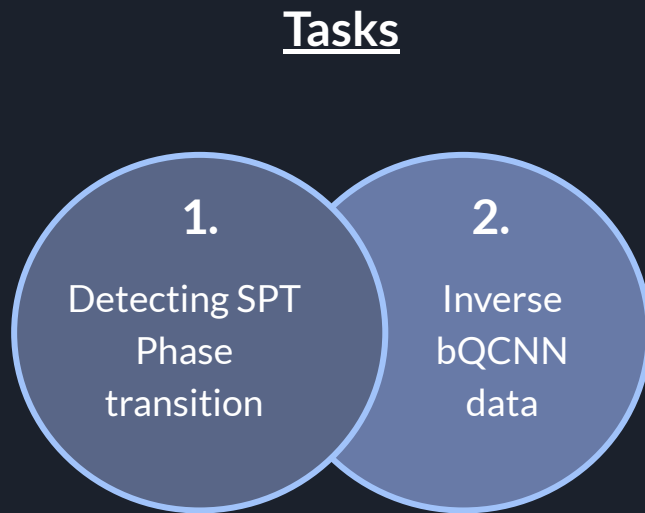
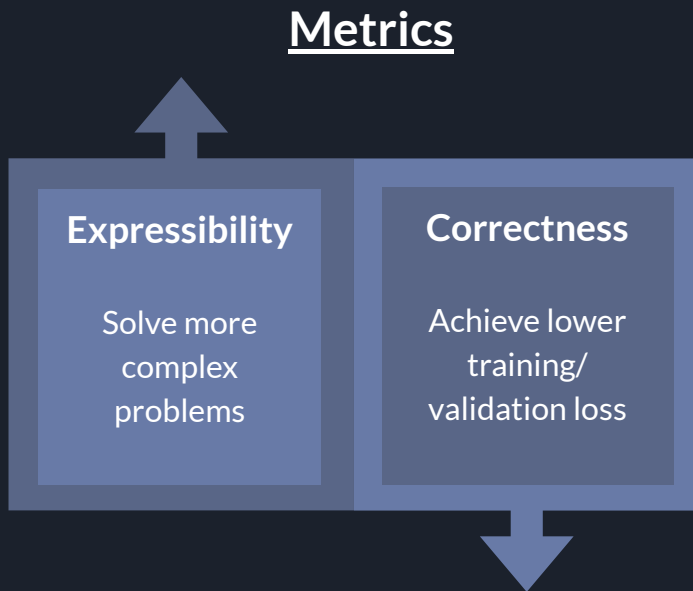
	Convolution Layer	Pooling Layer	Trainable Parameters *
CNN	Apply filter to image	Pools image data to reduce dimensions (i.e. MaxPool)	5
QCNN	Entangling gates	Controlled rotations and qubit discard based on adjacent qubit	66
bQCNN	Entangling gates	Controlled rotations and mid-circuit measurement for branching	111

*Trainable Parameters are based off of the claims of the bQCNN paper for 4-qubit models or for a CNN of similar depth and input size



Claim

bQCNN always performs at least as good as QCNN, if not better

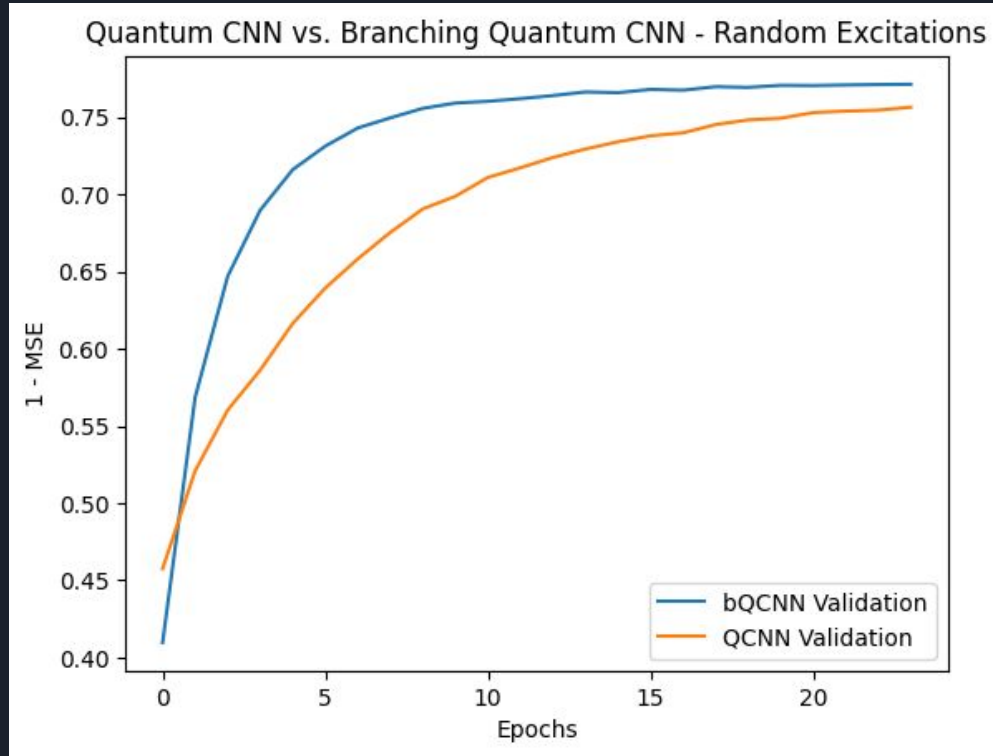




Design choices

	Selected ✓	Alternatives ✗
Framework	Tensorflow Quantum	Qiskit, PennyLane
# input qubits	4 qubits	8 qubit
Loss function	MSE	MAE
Dataset	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Excitations to cluster state- Simplified bars & stripes (2x2 image)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- SPT- Inverse bQCNN parameters

Results - Random excitations to cluster state



Results - Image classification

