



# JUNIQ/EPIQ Summer School on Quantum Computing

## Topic 5 - QSVM

Salvatore, Taimur, Hessen, Benjamin

# QSVM

## Construction

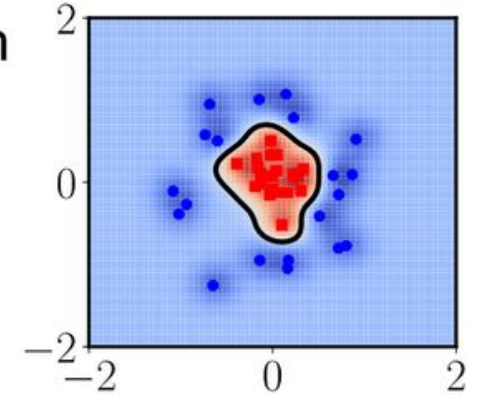
➤ An SVM is a supervised machine-learning method for binary classification

➤ Given a training set

$$D = \{(\mathbf{d}_n, t_n) : n = 0, \dots, N - 1\}$$

an SVM is trained by solving the Quadratic Programming problem

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{minimize} && E(\{\alpha_n\}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{nm} \alpha_n \alpha_m t_n t_m k(\mathbf{d}_n, \mathbf{d}_m) - \sum_n \alpha_n \\ &\text{subject to} && 0 \leq \alpha_n \leq C \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_n \alpha_n t_n = 0 \end{aligned}$$



➤ QUBO problems are also quadratic, but for **binary variables**

Number of qubits per problem variable

→ Use encoding:  $\alpha_n = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} B^{k-P} x_{[n,k]}$

Base & Exponent

$$E(\{\alpha_n\})$$

QUBO formulation

$$\min_{x_i=0,1} \left( \sum_{i,j} x_i Q_{ij} x_j \right)$$



# QSVM

## Construction

The upper bound is taken on when all bits are 1, corresponding to

$$C = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} B^{k-P}.$$

We then insert the encoding into the energy

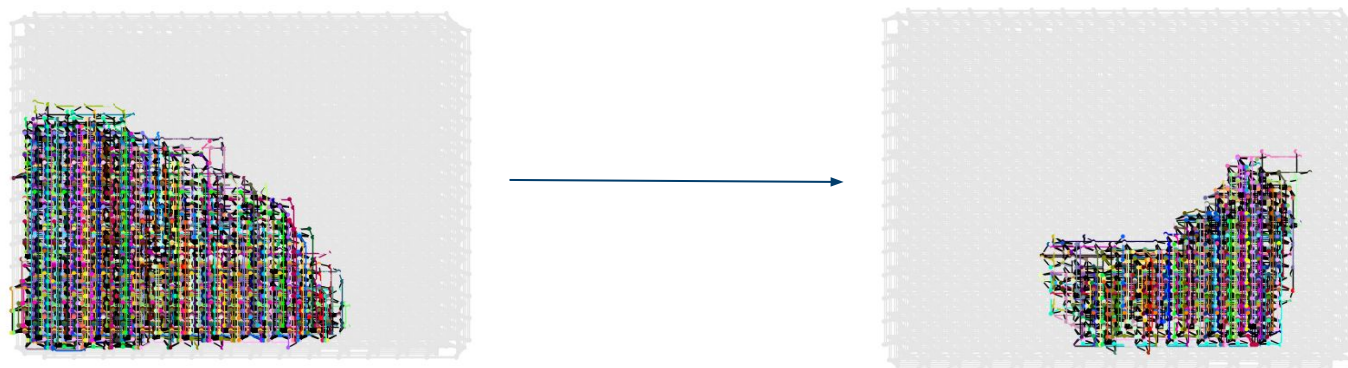
$$E(\{\alpha_n\}) + \frac{\xi}{2} \left( \sum_n \alpha_n t_n \right)^2,$$

where  $\xi$  is a Lagrange multiplier to incorporate the equality constraint of the SVM problem into our QUBO, and collect all linear and quadratic terms in the  $\{x_{n,k}\}$ . This yields the SVM problem in QUBO formulation

$$\min \left( \sum_{n,m=0}^{N-1} \sum_{k,j=0}^{K-1} x_{n,k} Q_{n,k;m,j} x_{m,j} \right),$$

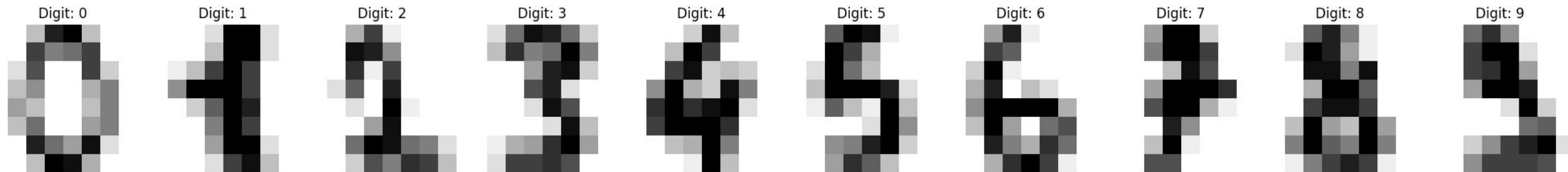
with the resulting  $NK \times NK$ -dimensional QUBO matrix (Note: Doing this calculation is a nice optional exercise ;-)):

$$Q[\mathbf{f}'\mathbf{x}\{\mathbf{n}\}, \{\mathbf{k}\}', \mathbf{f}'\mathbf{x}\{\mathbf{m}\}, \{\mathbf{j}\}'] = \frac{1}{2} B^{k+j-2P} t_n t_m \left( \text{rbf}(\vec{d}_n, \vec{d}_m) + \xi \right) - \delta_{nm} \delta_{kj} B^{k-P}.$$



# MNIST

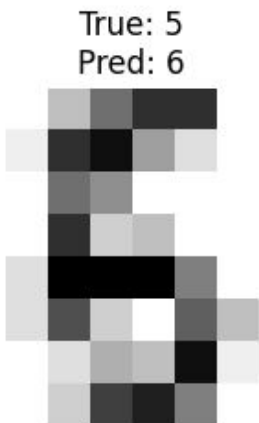
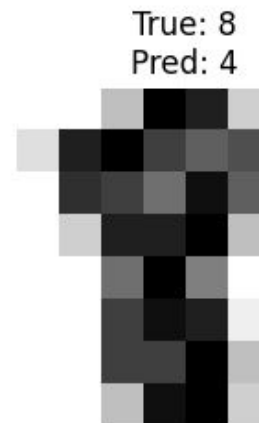
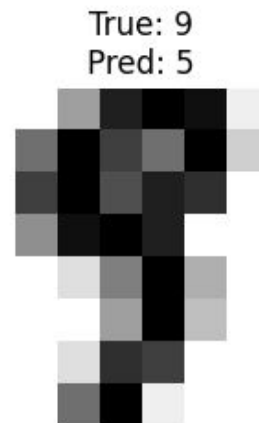
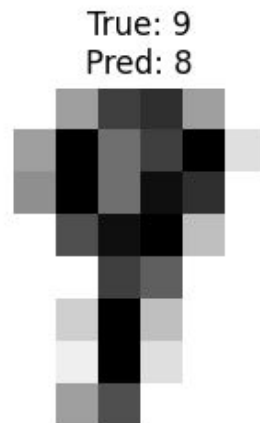
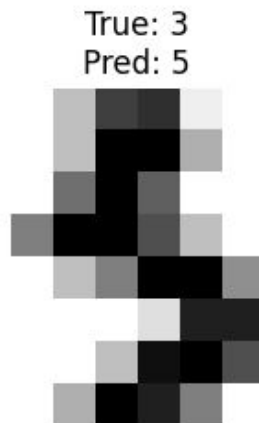
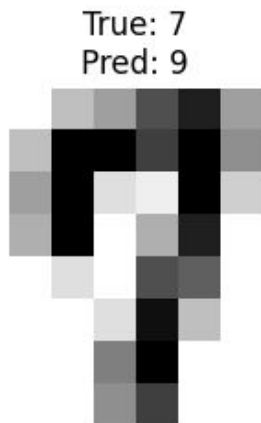
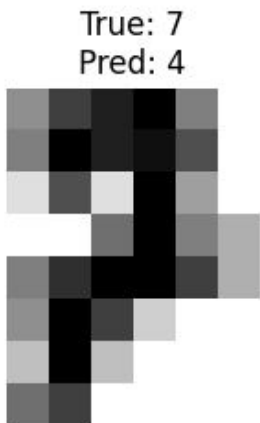
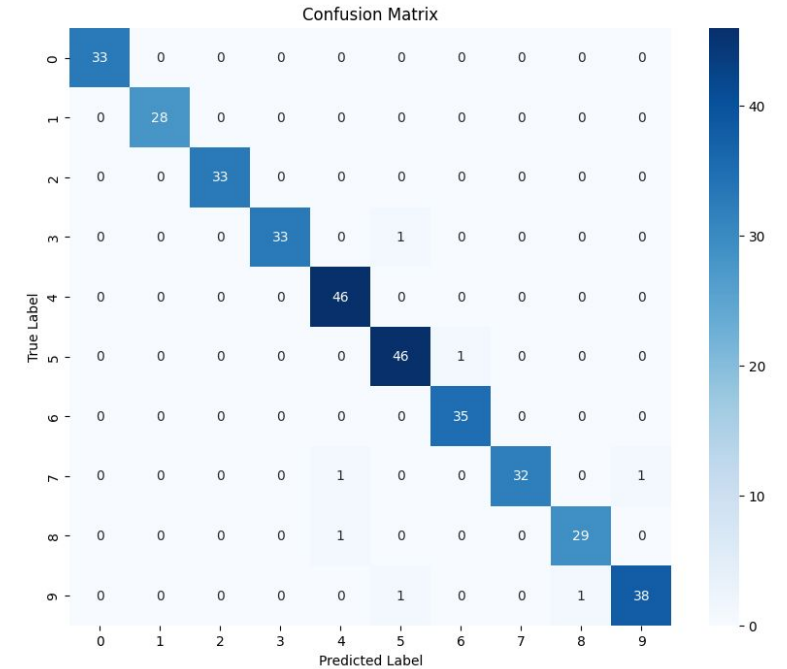
- Dataset of handwritten numbers
  - Numbers from 0 to 9
- 8x8 resolution
- 1.797 pictures



# Classic SVM

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1fUeycuGIflf1fS7xjzUKKNy4H-yh-UQK?usp=sharing>

- With Radial Basis Function (RBF)
- Multiclass  $\rightarrow$  O v O
- Accuracy: 0.9806 (98.06%)



# QSVM

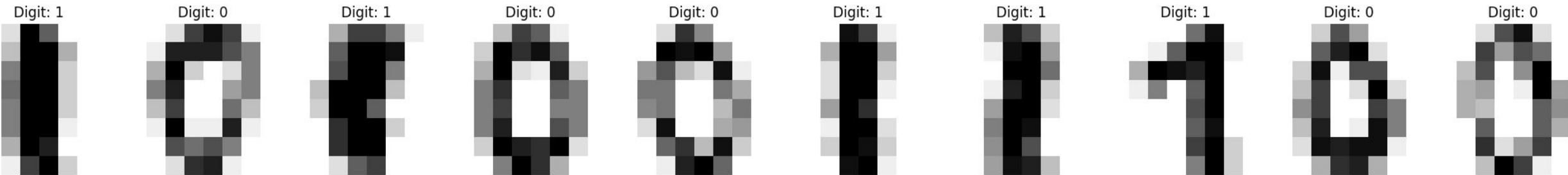
## Binary Classification

- Binary labels: 0 and 1 mapped to  $\rightarrow +1$  and  $-1$
- Reduces Qubo size, and `response =`

`sampler.sample_qubo(Q, num_reads=500)`

### Hyperparameters

- $B=[2]$
- $K=[3]$
- $\xi=[1]$
- $\gamma=[1]$
- Performs worse than our classical SVM



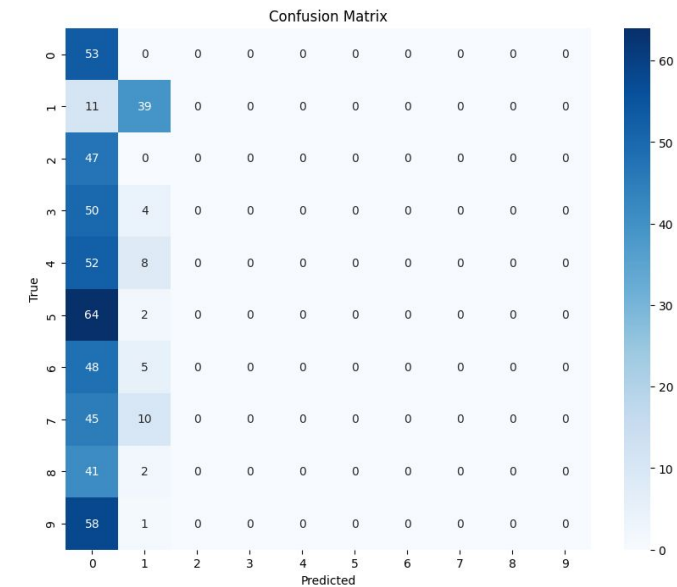
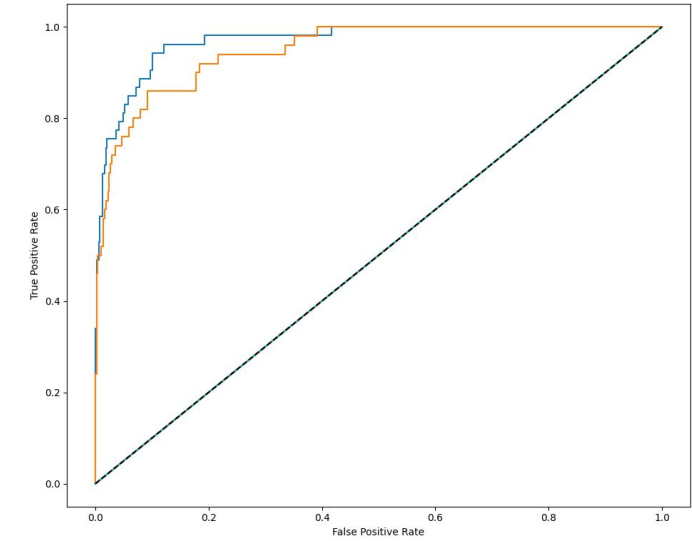
```
[gen_svm_qubos] mnistcalibtrain0 unique labels: [-1. 1.]
Creating the QUBO of size (486, 486)
Extracting nodes and couplers
Saving 486 nodes and 117855 couplers for outputs/calibration3/mnist/runmnistcalibtrain0_B=2_K=3_xi=1_a=1/
running outputs/calibration3/mnist/runmnistcalibtrain0_B=2_K=3_xi=1_gamma=1/result_couplers=117855/ v
486 nodes and 117855 couplers
-- no embedding found, removing outputs/calibration3/mnist/runmnistcalibtrain0_B=2_K=3_xi=1_gamma=1,
lt_couplers=117855/ and trying fewer couplers
running outputs/calibration3/mnist/runmnistcalibtrain0_B=2_K=3_xi=1_gamma=1/result_couplers=2500/ wi
6 nodes and 2500 couplers
```

idx	sum_antn	trainacc	trainaucroc	trainauprc	testacc	testaucroc
0	-9.0000	0.8086	1.0000	1.0000	0.5062	0.9994
0.9994	-9.0000	0.8086	1.0000	1.0000	0.5062	0.9994
1	-5.0000	0.7901	1.0000	1.0000	0.5000	0.9992
0.9993	-5.0000	0.7901	1.0000	1.0000	0.5000	0.9992
2	-6.0000	0.7778	0.9998	0.9998	0.5062	0.9992
0.9993	-6.0000	0.7778	0.9998	0.9998	0.5062	0.9992
3	-19.0000	0.8519	1.0000	1.0000	0.5062	0.9991
0.9991	-19.0000	0.8519	1.0000	1.0000	0.5062	0.9991
4	-20.0000	0.8210	1.0000	1.0000	0.5062	0.9989
0.9990	-20.0000	0.8210	1.0000	1.0000	0.5062	0.9989
5	9.0000	0.8580	1.0000	1.0000	0.4938	0.9991
0.9991	9.0000	0.8580	1.0000	1.0000	0.4938	0.9991
6	-15.0000	0.8457	1.0000	1.0000	0.5062	0.9994
0.9994	-15.0000	0.8457	1.0000	1.0000	0.5062	0.9994

# QSVM

## Multi Class Classification

- Using the same Dataset with Multi Class Classification on DWave with nreads = 10000
  - SolverFailureError: The problem cannot be submitted because its estimated QPU access time of 2773392 microseconds exceeds the maximum of 1000000 microseconds for Advantage\_system4.1.
- OneVsAll approach on digits 0,1,2.
  - nreads = 2000



# References

- Vapnik, Vladimir N. “The Support Vector Method.” In *Artificial Neural Networks — ICANN’97*, edited by Gerhard Goos, Juris Hartmanis, and Jan Van Leeuwen, vol. 1327, edited by Wulfram Gerstner, Alain Germond, Martin Hasler, and Jean-Daniel Nicoud. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 1997. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BFb0020166>.
- GitLab. “Gabriele Cavallaro / SVM\_Quantum Annealer · GitLab.” Accessed September 5, 2025. [https://gitlab.jsc.fz-juelich.de/cavallaro1/svm\\_quantum-annealer](https://gitlab.jsc.fz-juelich.de/cavallaro1/svm_quantum-annealer).
- Cavallaro, Gabriele, Dennis Willsch, Madita Willsch, Kristel Michielsen, and Morris Riedel. “Approaching Remote Sensing Image Classification with Ensembles of Support Vector Machines on the D-Wave Quantum Annealer.” *IGARSS 2020 - 2020 IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium*, IEEE, September 26, 2020, 1973–76. <https://doi.org/10.1109/IGARSS39084.2020.9323544>.
- Willsch, D., M. Willsch, H. De Raedt, and K. Michielsen. “Support Vector Machines on the D-Wave Quantum Annealer.” *Computer Physics Communications* 248 (March 2020): 107006. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2019.107006>.