

Prompt 3: Option Pricing in Finance

Part of [The Mil'HaQ Fest 2025](#)



The goal of this prompt is to calculate the price of options using quantum computers.



There are two tracks :

- Track 1 : Quantum random walk for put and call options pricing;
- Track 2 : Swaptions option pricing with quantum machine learning.



Track 1 : Quantum random walk for put and call options



Track 1 : Quantum random walk for put and call options



- The goal of the student is to **calculate the price of put or call options** using a quantum random walk.
- In this track, we use the **Black-Scholes model** to calculate option prices with **constant interest rate and volatility**.
- The calculated option prices can be **approximate**.

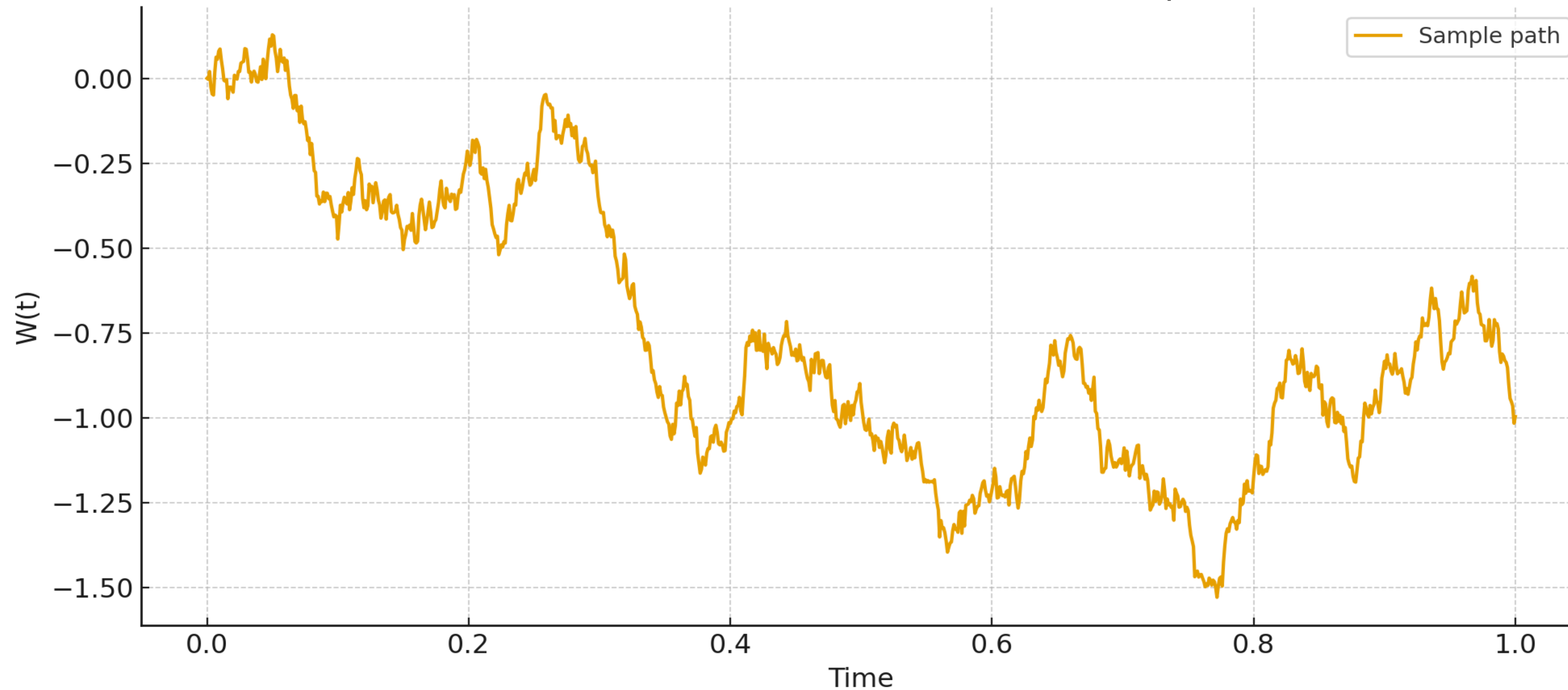


Track 1 : Quantum random walk for put and call options



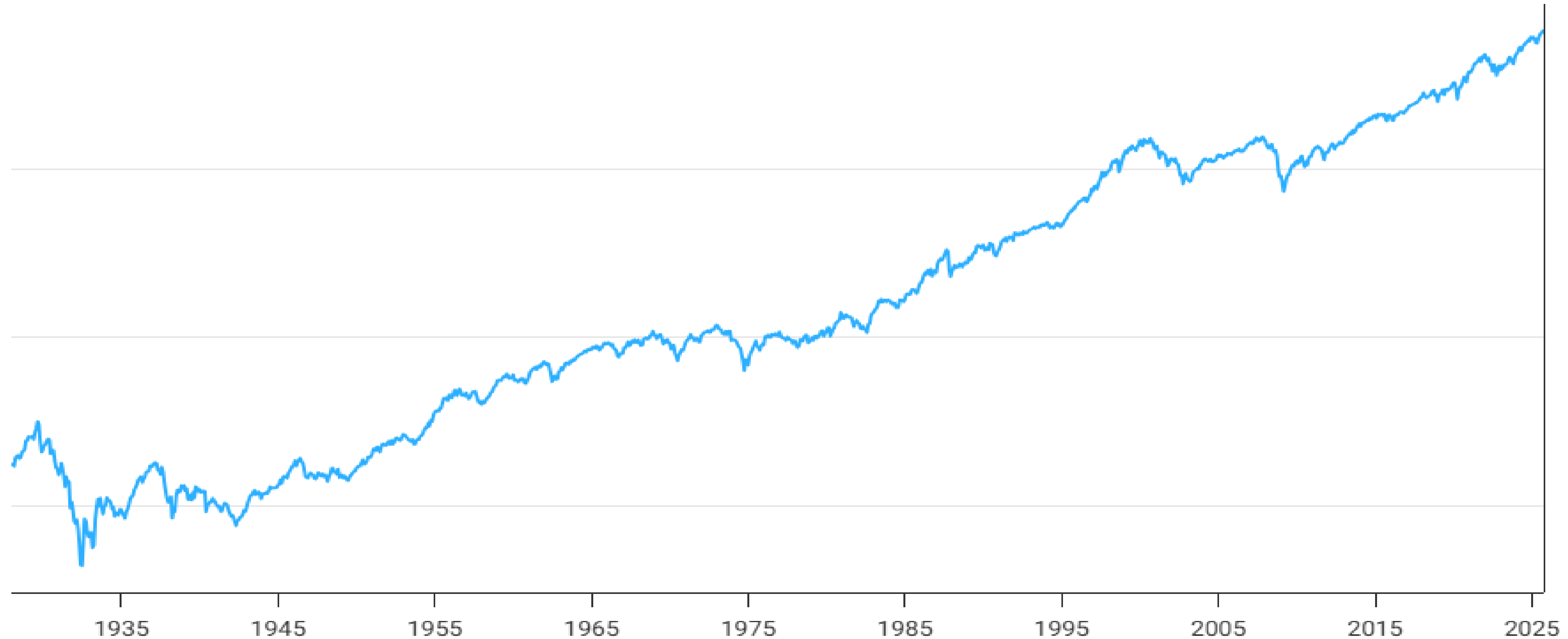
Random walk

Brownian Motion (Wiener Process) — Sample Path



Track 1 : Quantum random walk for put and call options

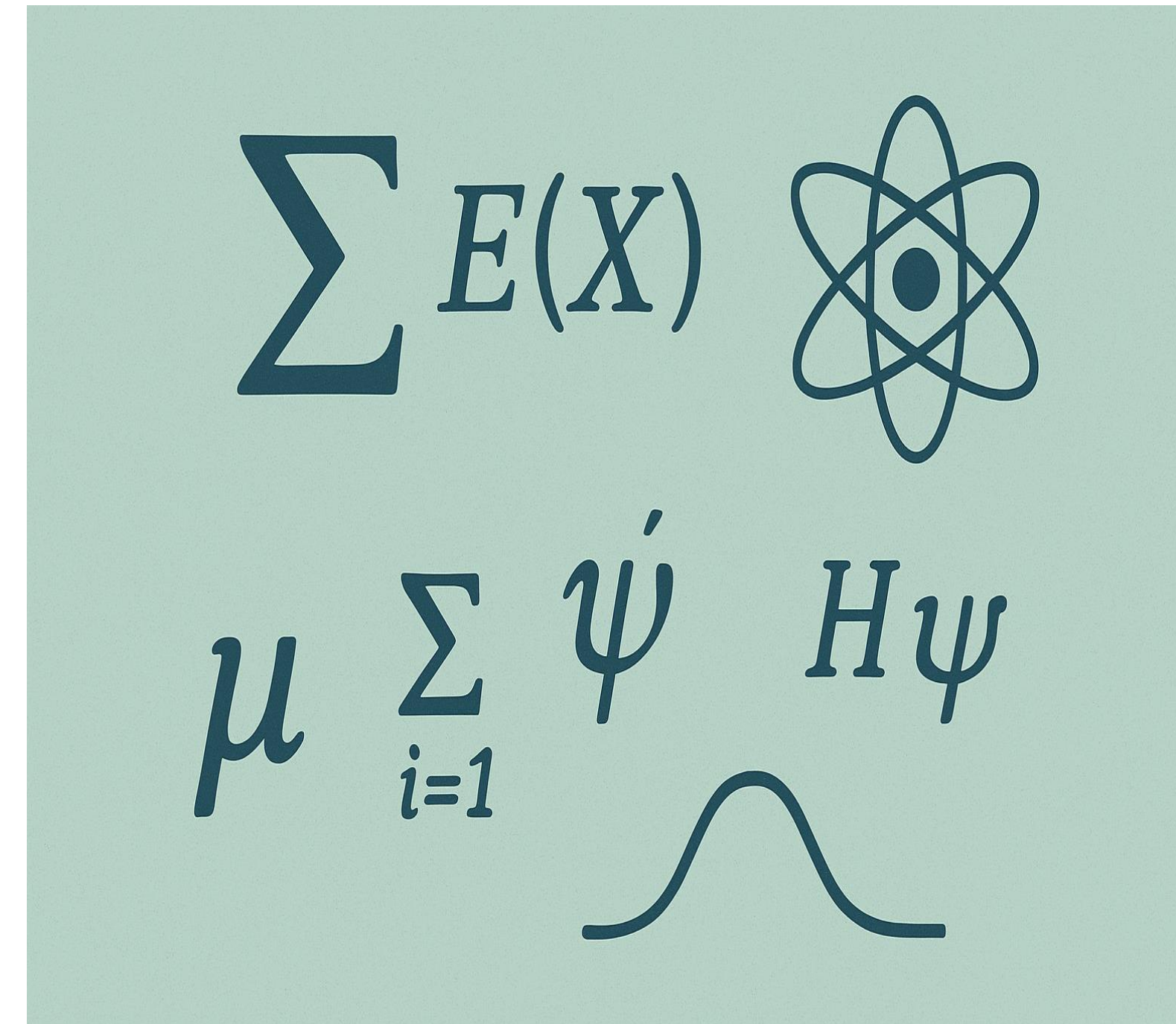
S&P500 Return



Track 1 : Quantum random walk for put and call options

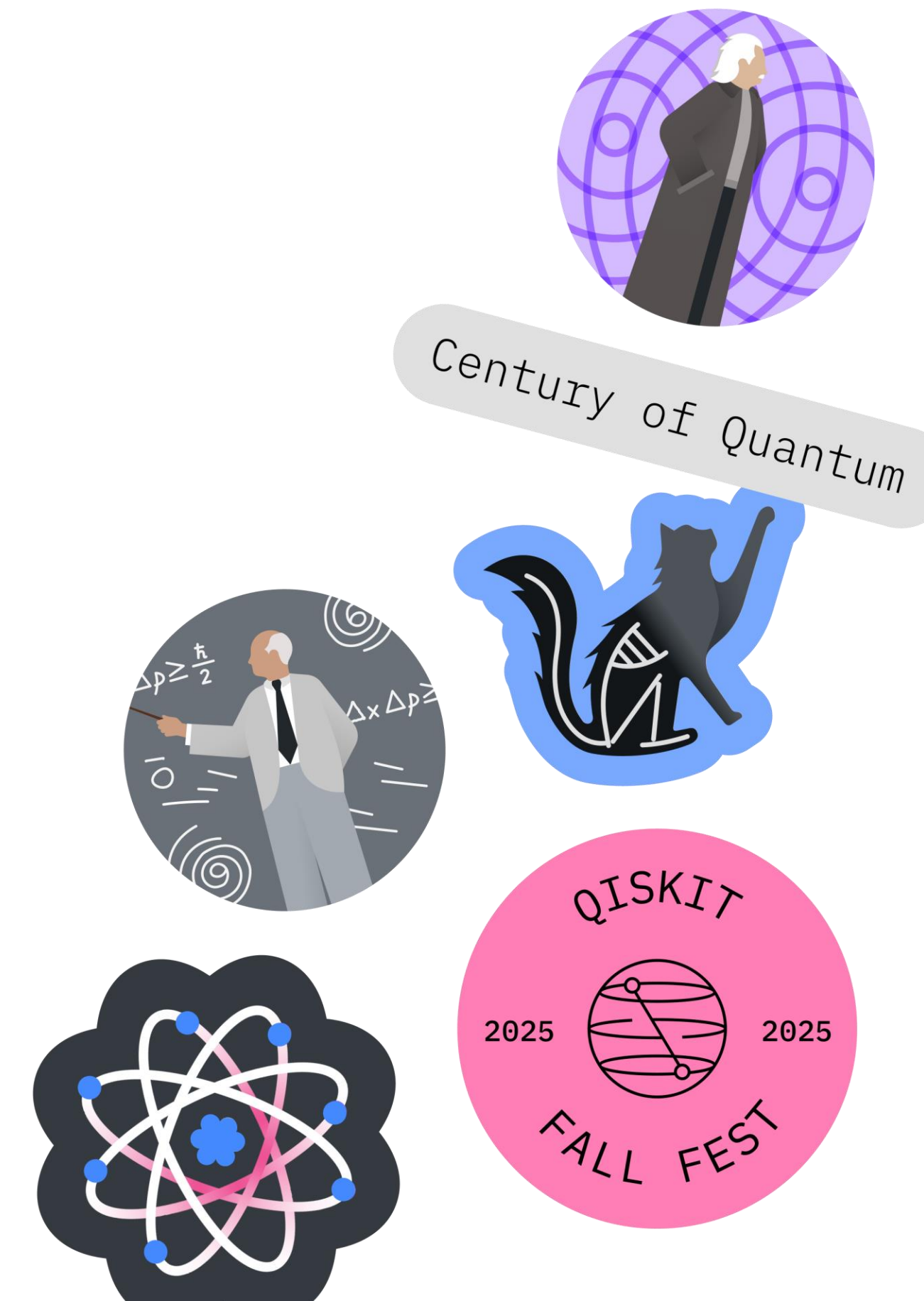


- A **call option** is an option to buy an asset at a specific price at a specific point in time.
- A **put option** is an option to sell an asset at a specific price at a specific point in time.
- The **specific price** is the strike price.
- *For example, we can have a call option to buy one share of the S&P500 at 10000\$ in 3 months.*



Track 1 : Quantum random walk for put and call options

- The **analytical formula** to calculate put and call options for the Black-Scholes model will be provided;
- A **code for a classical computer** will be provided to calculate the exact price of put and call options for the Black-Scholes model;
- **Parameters will be provided** to calculate the price of the options (i. e. strike price, asset price, interest rate, volatility, time to maturity, etc.);



Track 1 : Quantum random walk for put and call options

- The goal of the students is to obtain an **approximate price for put and call options using a quantum random walk** for a given set of parameters.
- We will not provide a dataset of option prices for track 1.
- See "Han, Q., & Song, X. (2025). Quantum walk option pricing model based on binary tree. *Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications*, 658, 130205 ".



Track 2 : Swaptions option pricing with quantum machine learning



Where QML fits in finance (today)



[1] Sakurai, A., Hayashi, A., Munro, W. J., & Nemoto, K. (2025). Quantum optical reservoir computing powered by boson sampling. *Optica Quantum*, 3(3), 238-245.

[2] Fellner, T., Kreplin, D., Tovey, S., & Holm, C. (2025). Quantum vs. classical: A comprehensive benchmark study for predicting time series with variational quantum machine learning. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2504.12416*.

[3] Nerenberg, S., Neill, O. D., Marcucci, G., & Faccio, D. (2025). Photon number-resolving quantum reservoir computing. *Optica Quantum*, 3(2), 201-210.

[4] https://merlinquantum.ai/notebooks/quantum_reservoir.html

Qiskit Fall Fest 2025 - Prompt 3: Option Pricing (by
Quandela, Mila and the AMF)

Portfolio and credit risk

Combinatorial optimization
(VQE/QAOA)

Market modeling

Quantum kernels/QSVMs for
small structured datasets

Time series

Quantum Reservoir Computing
(QRC) and variational circuits
for forecasting imputation

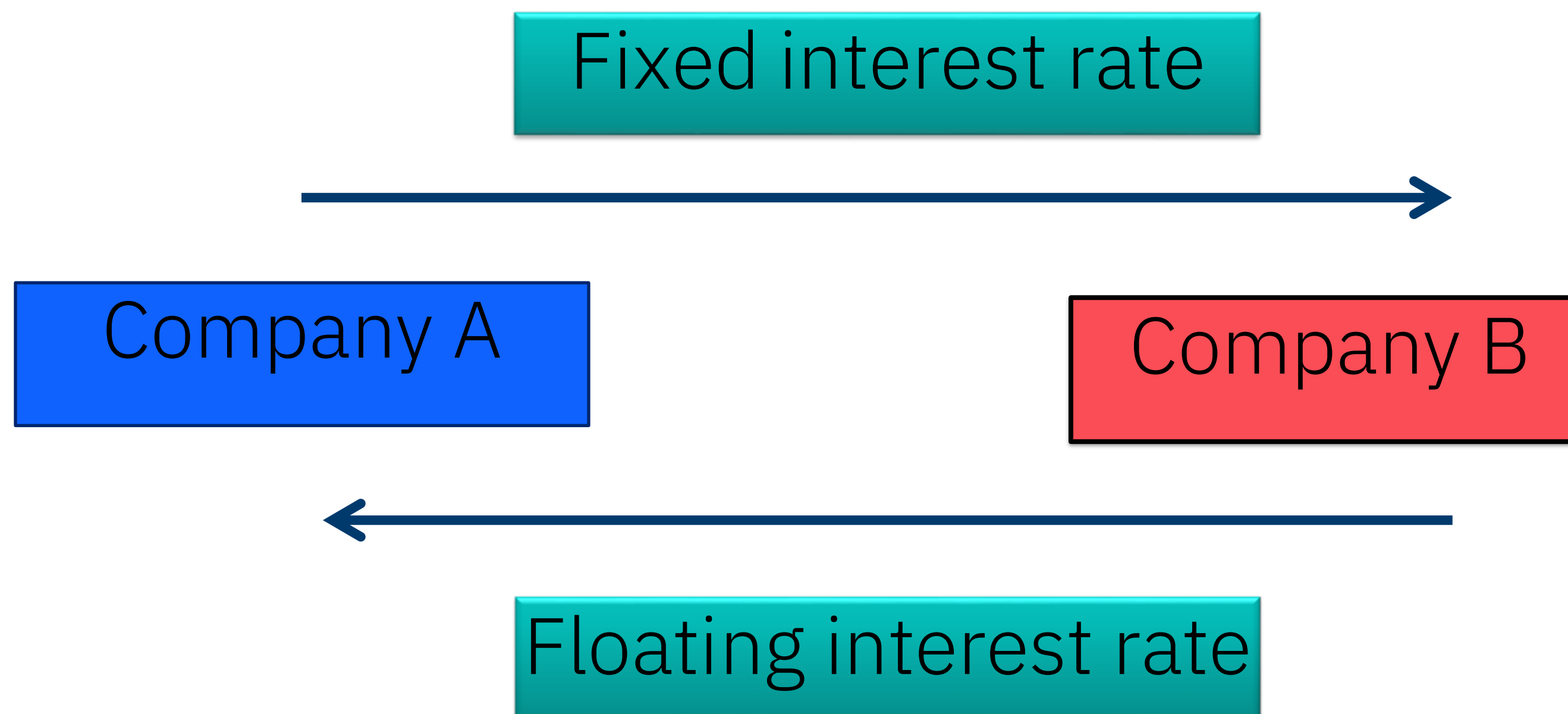
Reality check

Near-term results often match
or trail strong classical
baselines

Track 2 : Swaptions option pricing with quantum machine learning



An interest rate swap is a contract for which one party will pay a fixed interest rate and the other will pay a floating interest rate.



$$|\psi\rangle = \sum \psi$$

$$U|\psi\rangle = U \sum \alpha_i |x_i\rangle$$

$$P(x) = |\langle x|\psi\rangle|^2$$

$$N = P(0,T) - P(0,t)$$

$$L = S_0(1 + r_f T_1)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1)$$

INTEREST RATE
SWAP

Track 2 : Swaptions option pricing with quantum machine learning



A **synthetic dataset** of swaptions prices that was generated with a **realistic** model will be provided to the students

The goal of the students is to use quantum machine learning models to :

- 🔍 goal 1 : predict the values of **missing data** in the dataset;
- 🎯 goal 2 : predict the **future swaptions prices** for the next two weeks.

$$\begin{aligned} \ddot{H}\Psi &= E\Psi & C &= S_0 N(d_1) - K e^{-rT} N(d_2) \\ -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \Psi + V\Psi &= E\Psi \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i\hbar)^n}{n!} \Psi_n & \text{SWAPTIONS} & S &= \frac{1}{2l} u^2 s^l \\ e^{i\pi} &= -1 & P &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} S_i x_i e^{-T} N(d_2) \\ \int e^{-\frac{1}{x}} dx &= 0 & \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 S \frac{\partial V}{\partial S} &= rV \end{aligned}$$

Track 2 : Swaptions option pricing with quantum machine learning



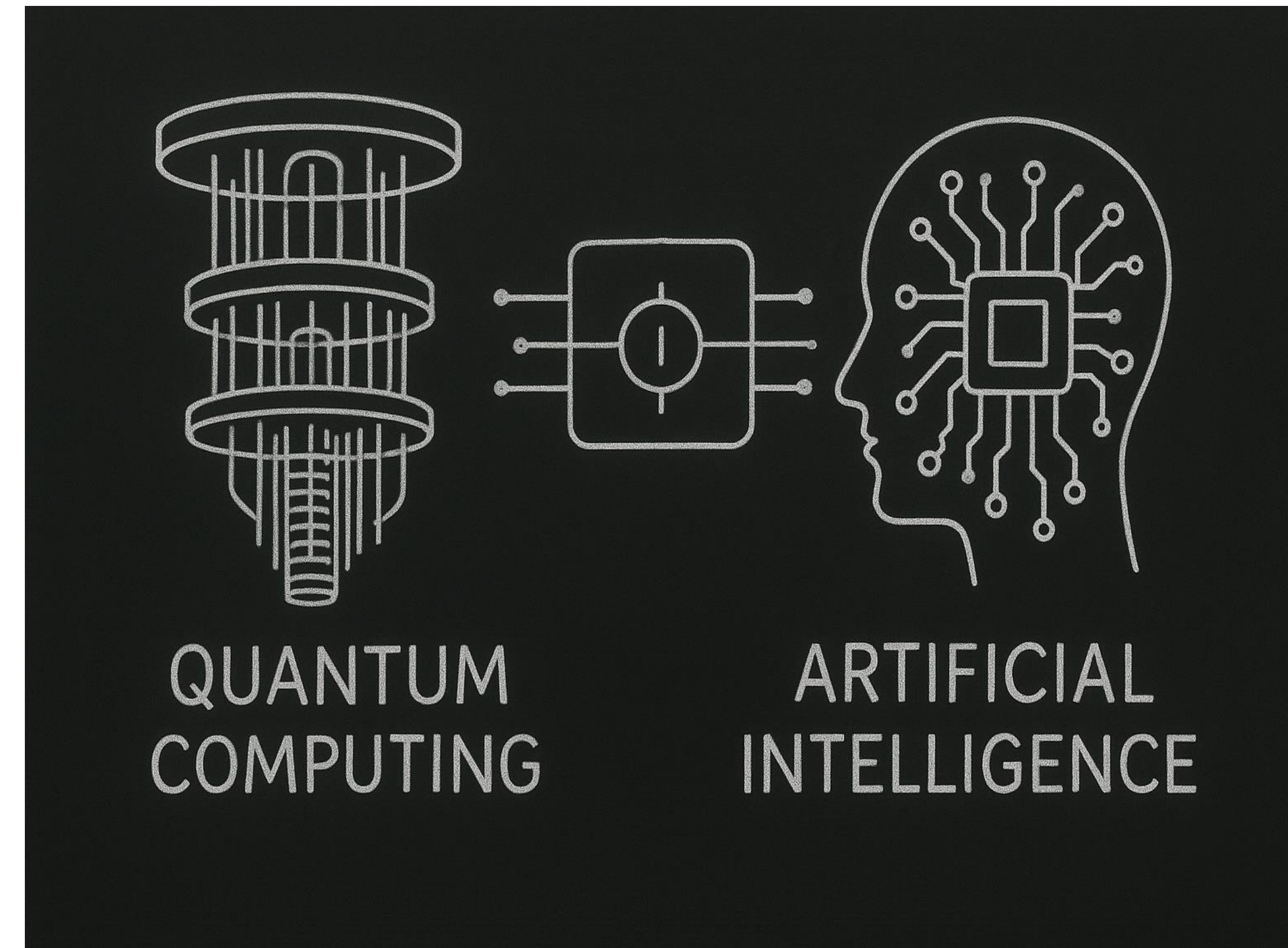
- The options on interest rate swaps (i. e. swaptions) have a tenor and a maturity.
- The **maturity** is the moment at which an option can be exercised.
- The **tenor** is the length of time of the interest rate swap payments.

Tenor : 10; Maturity : 30	Tenor : 15; Maturity : 30	Tenor : 20; Maturity : 30	Tenor : 25; Maturity : 30	Tenor : 30; Maturity : 30	Date
0,32239296	0,34585919	0,35916232	0,34667048	0,33767007	01-01-2050
0,3281438	Missing data !!	0,36519689	0,35099282	0,3408224	01-02-2050
0,32543597	0,34891453	0,36223568	Missing data !!	0,33902681	01-03-2050
0,32977101	0,3532459	0,36610005	0,3514044	0,34046496	01-05-2050
Future data	Future data	Future data	Future data	Future data	01-06-2050
Future data	Future data	Future data	Future data	Future data	01-08-2050

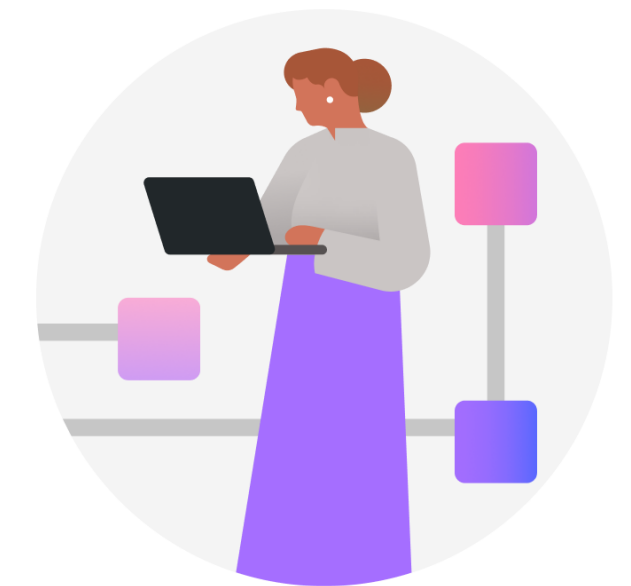
Track 2 : Swaptions option pricing with quantum machine learning



- The students can use quantum machine learning techniques such as quantum reservoir or other techniques.
- The goal of the students is to predict the value of missing data and predict future values of swaptions prices by training a quantum machine learning model.



Practical recipe (QRC baseline for swaptions)



- **Encode** input window (e.g., past 20 trading days of features) into an optical/quantum reservoir or simulated QRC.
- **Collect reservoir states** (e.g., photon-count histograms / mode quadratures / qubit expectation values).
- **Train linear readout** (ridge/Lasso) to: (a) impute gaps; (b) predict 1–10 day horizon prices. Use walk-forward CV, **compare** to gradient boosted trees, and small LSTMs.
- **Report** accuracy + memory capacity vs. reservoir parameters (depth, nonlinearity, noise).

Material provided

Track 1 : Quantum Random Walk

Video and documentation: finance background (put, call, volatility, Black Scholes model)

Data: parameters of the Black Scholes model (asset, strike price, volatility, interest rate, maturity)

Additional resources: function to compute the option price with Black Scholes formula

Track 2: Quantum Machine Learning

Video and documentation: finance background (swaptions)

Data: csv file with the dataset of swaption praced (datapoints at different time steps, with different tenors and maturities)

Contact Us !

**Do not hesitate to ask questions on
the general-discussion channel !**

 general-discussion

Discover the website for our event, organized around this prompt:

 The Mil'HaQ Fest

📅 November 21st in Montreal (QC, Canada)

<https://sites.google.com/view/the-milhaq-fest/>

