

Quantum phase detection generalisation from marginal quantum neural network models



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Quantum Data through VQE

Ground-states of the ANNNI Hamiltonian

$$H = J \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_x^i \sigma_x^{i+1} - \kappa \sigma_x^i \sigma_x^{i+2} + h \sigma_z^i,$$

obtained through the Variational Quantum Eigensolver (VQE) [1]. The model is only trained on the **limiting integrable regions** where $\kappa = 0$ (Ising) or $h = 0$ (*quasi*-classical).

Details on the QCNN

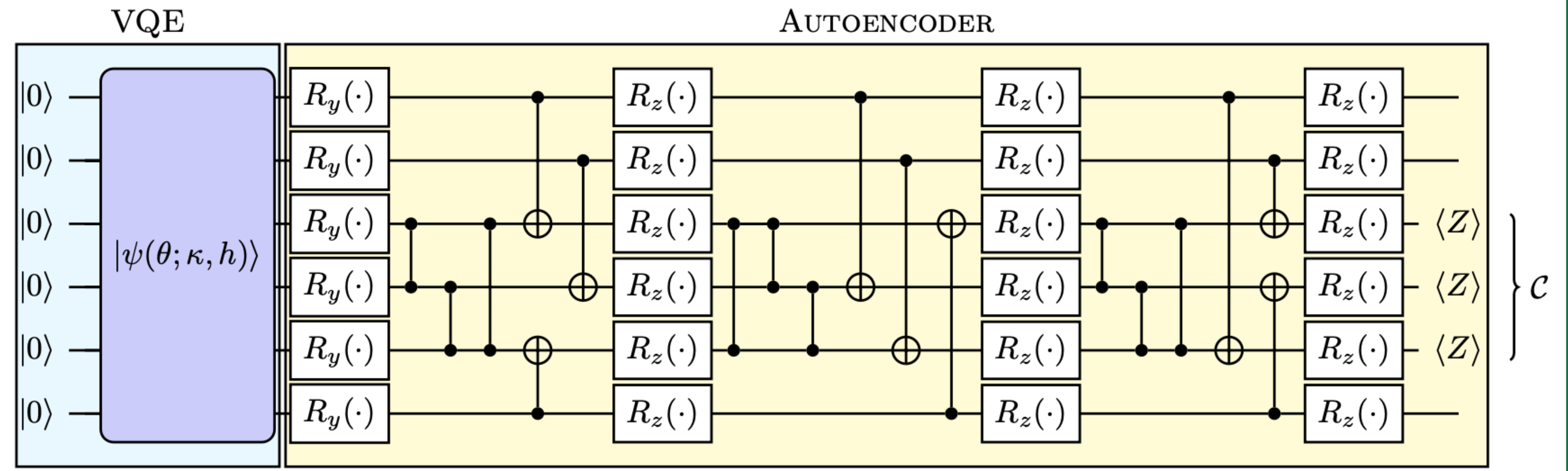
- **Supervised classifier.**
- Outputs the probability p_j to be in the j th phase (ferro-, para-magnetic or antiphase).
- Resistant to barren plateaus.
- Train with the cross entropy loss function

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{|\mathcal{S}_X^n|} \sum_{(\kappa, h) \in \mathcal{S}_X^n} \sum_{j=1}^K y_j(\kappa, h) \log(p_j(\kappa, h)).$$

Gates (Repeat until there is two qubits left):

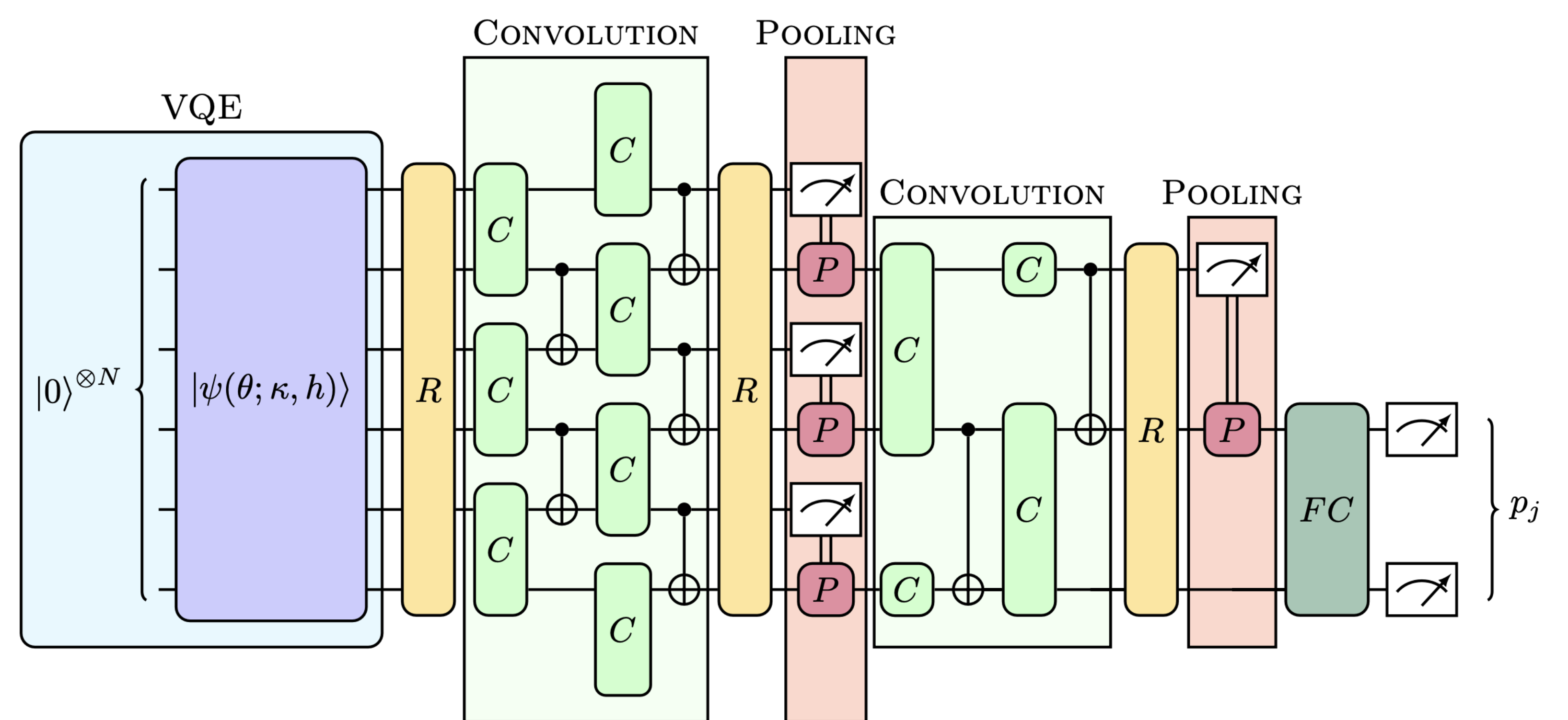
- **Free rotations:** $R(\vec{\theta}) = \bigotimes_{i=1}^N R_y(\vec{\theta}_i)$.
- **Two-qubit Convolutions:** $C(\theta) = \bigotimes_{i=1}^2 R_y(\theta)$.
- **Free rotations:** $R(\vec{\theta}) = \bigotimes_{i=1}^N R_y(\vec{\theta}_i)$.
- **Pooling:** $P(\vec{\theta}, \phi, b) = R_y(\vec{\theta}_b) R_x(\phi)$ with $b \in \{0, 1\}$ the value of the measured qubit.
- **Two-qubit fully connected:** $F(\vec{\theta}^{(1)}, \vec{\theta}^{(2)}) = \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^2 R_y(\vec{\theta}_1^{(i)}) R_x(\vec{\theta}_2^{(i)}) R_y(\vec{\theta}_3^{(i)}) \right) CX_{1,2}$.

Anomaly Detection with a Quantum Autoencoder [2]



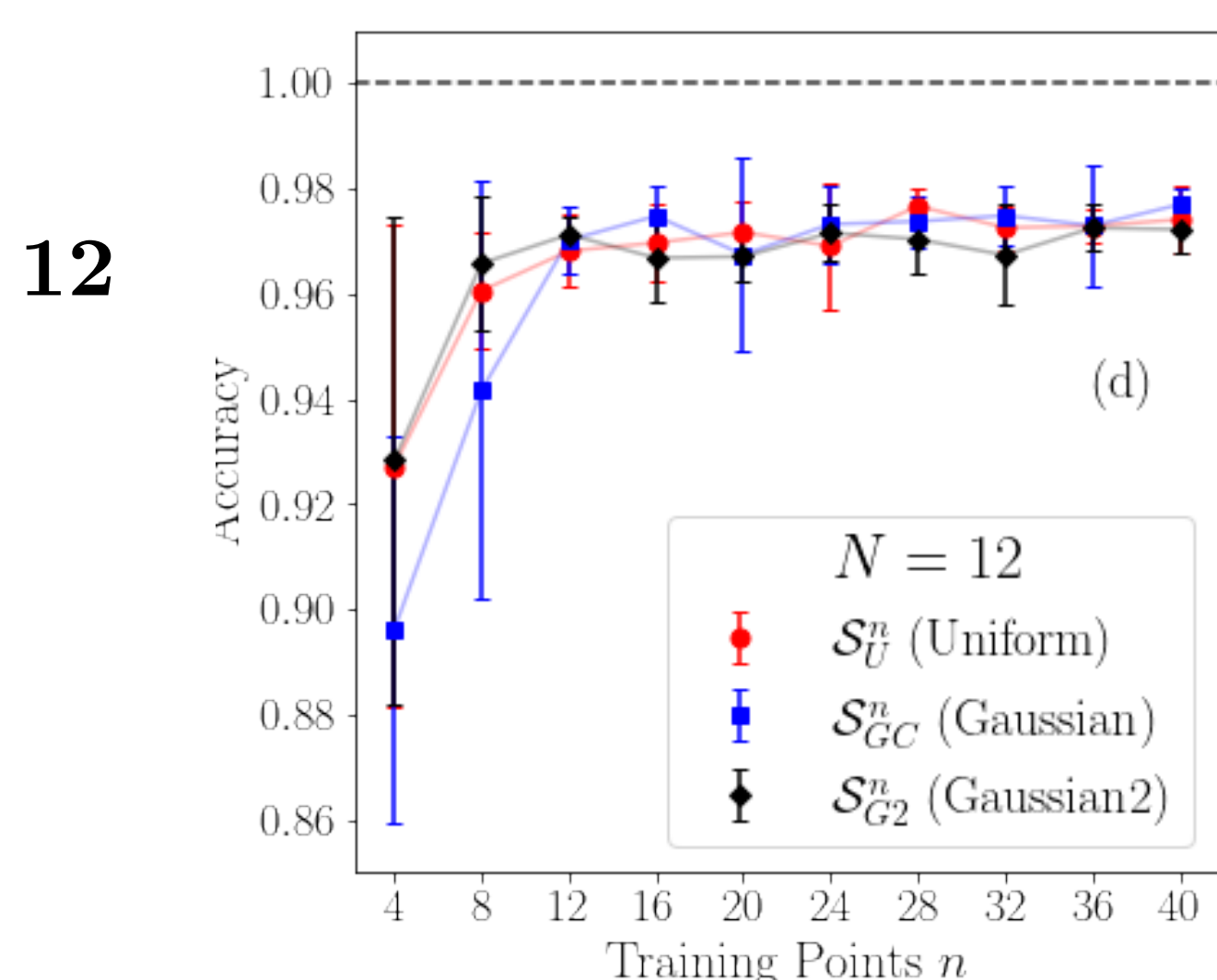
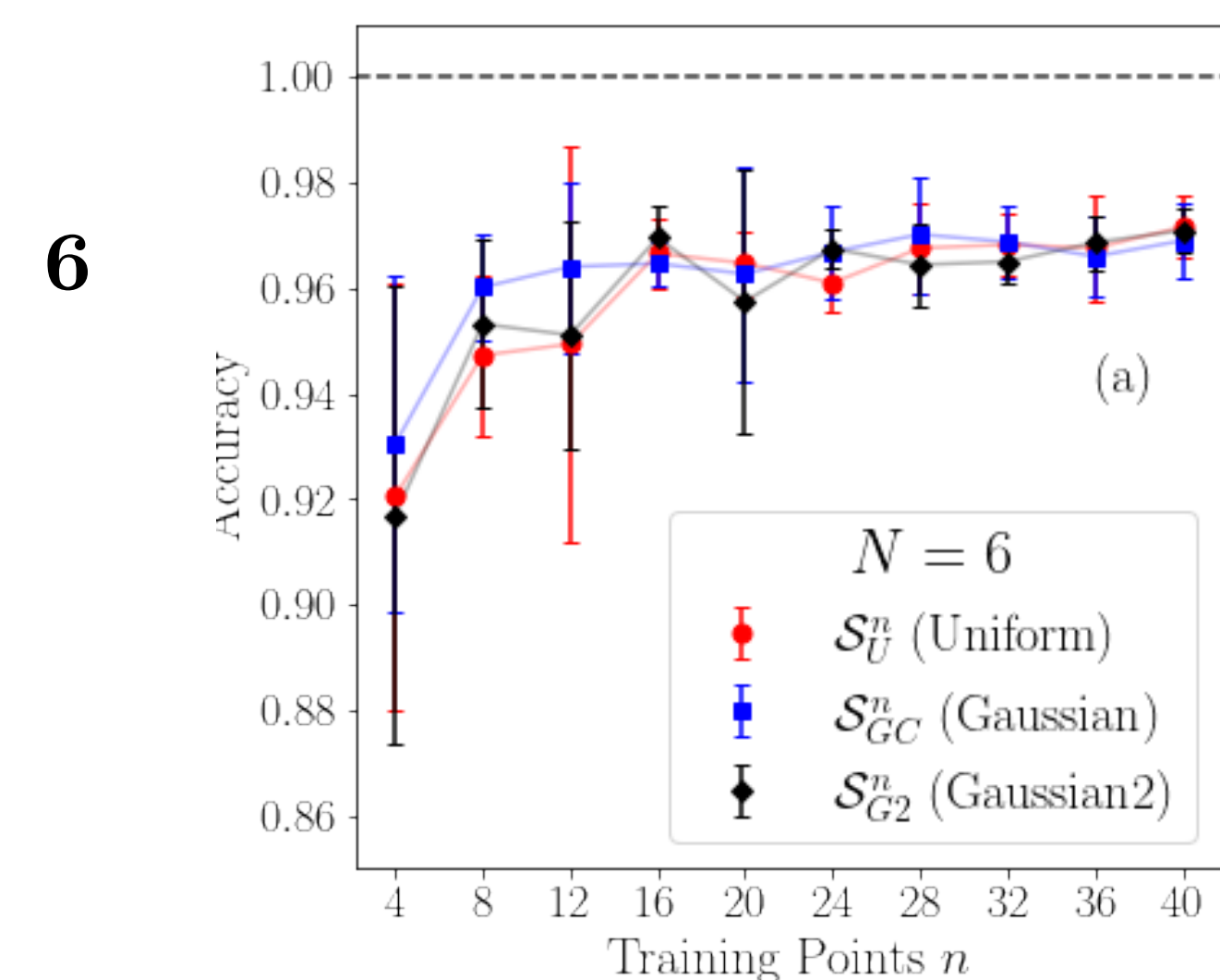
(Unsupervised technique) The autoencoder compresses the initial state and assign an anomaly score $\mathcal{C} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \in q_T} (1 - \langle Z_j \rangle)$ to each point in the phase diagram.

Quantum Convolutional Neural Network (QCNN) [3]

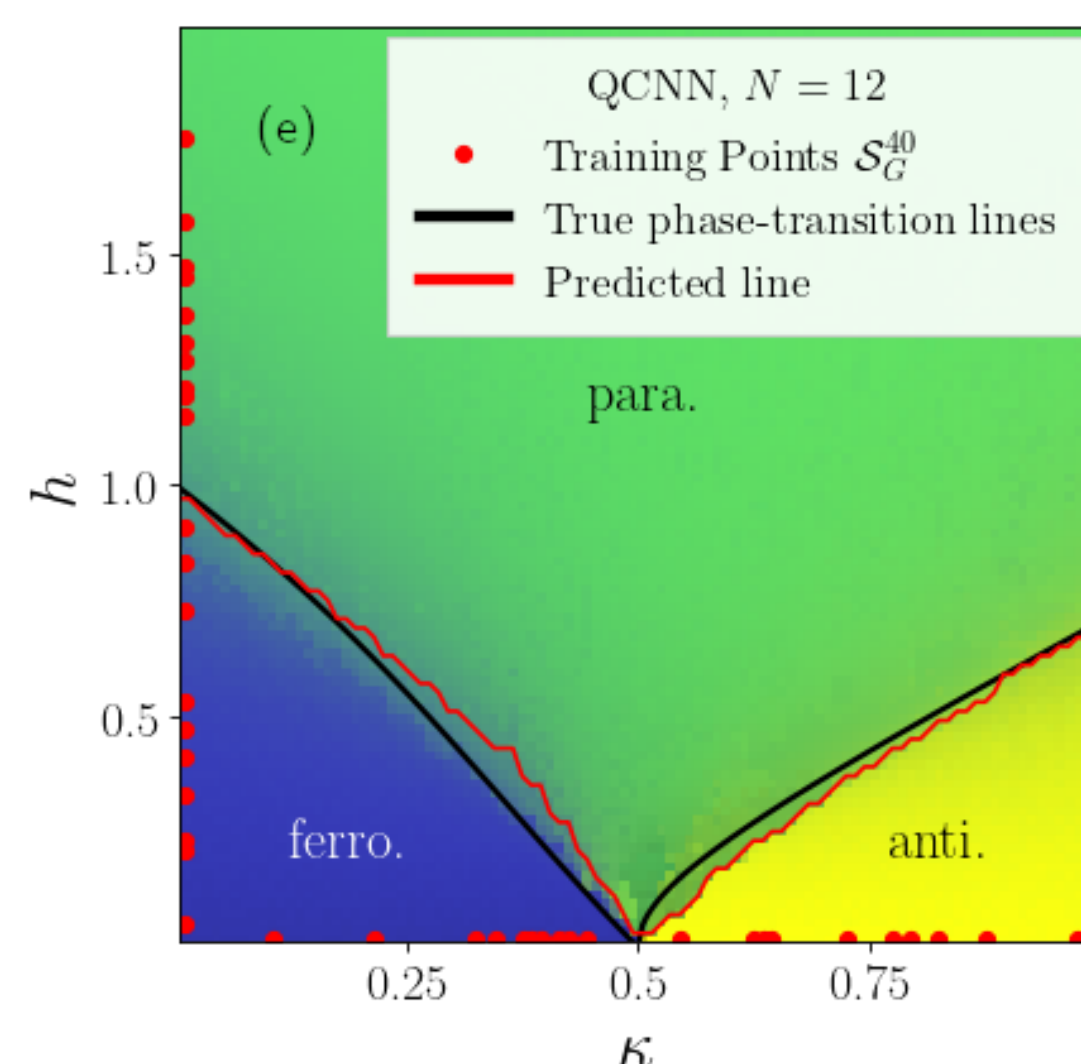
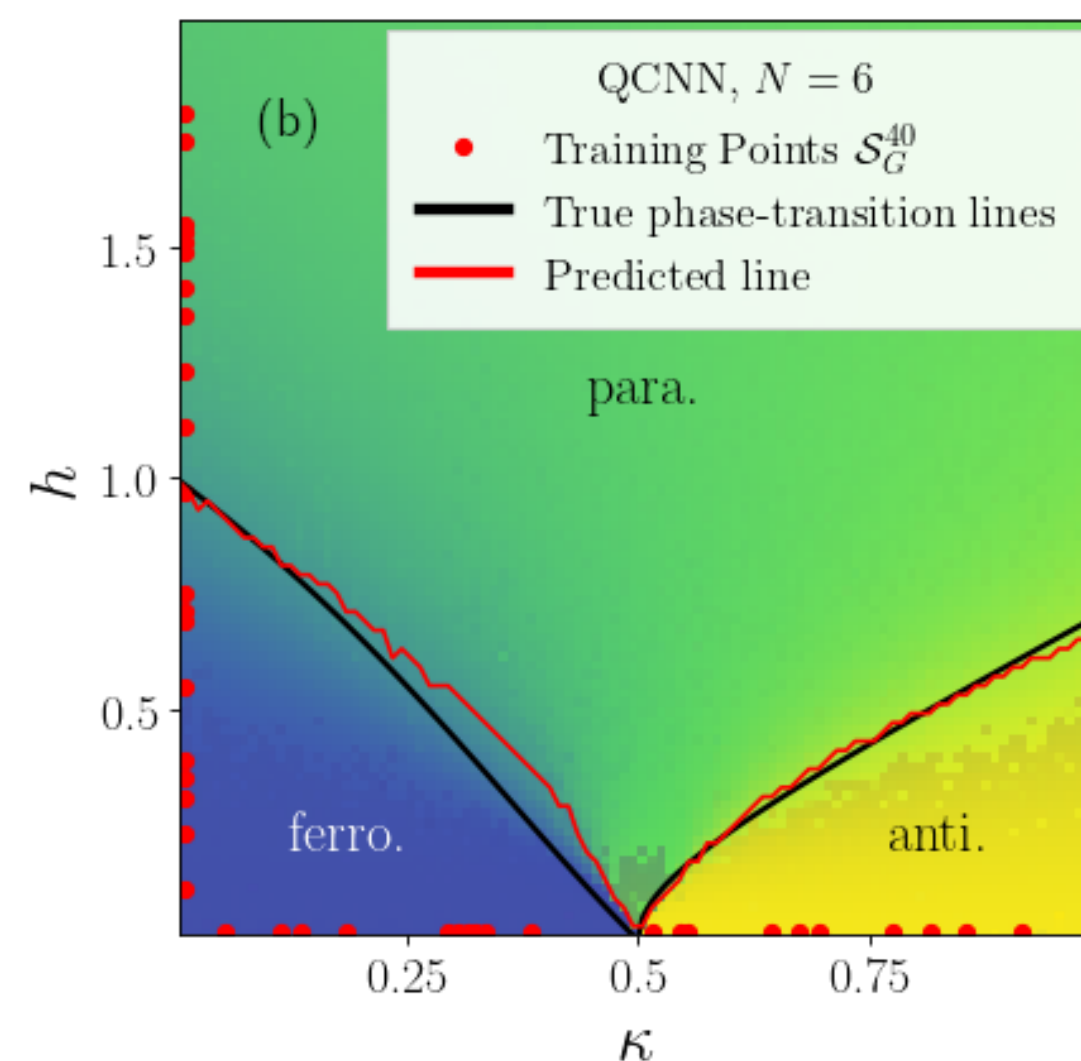


Generalisation from training on the boundaries [5]:

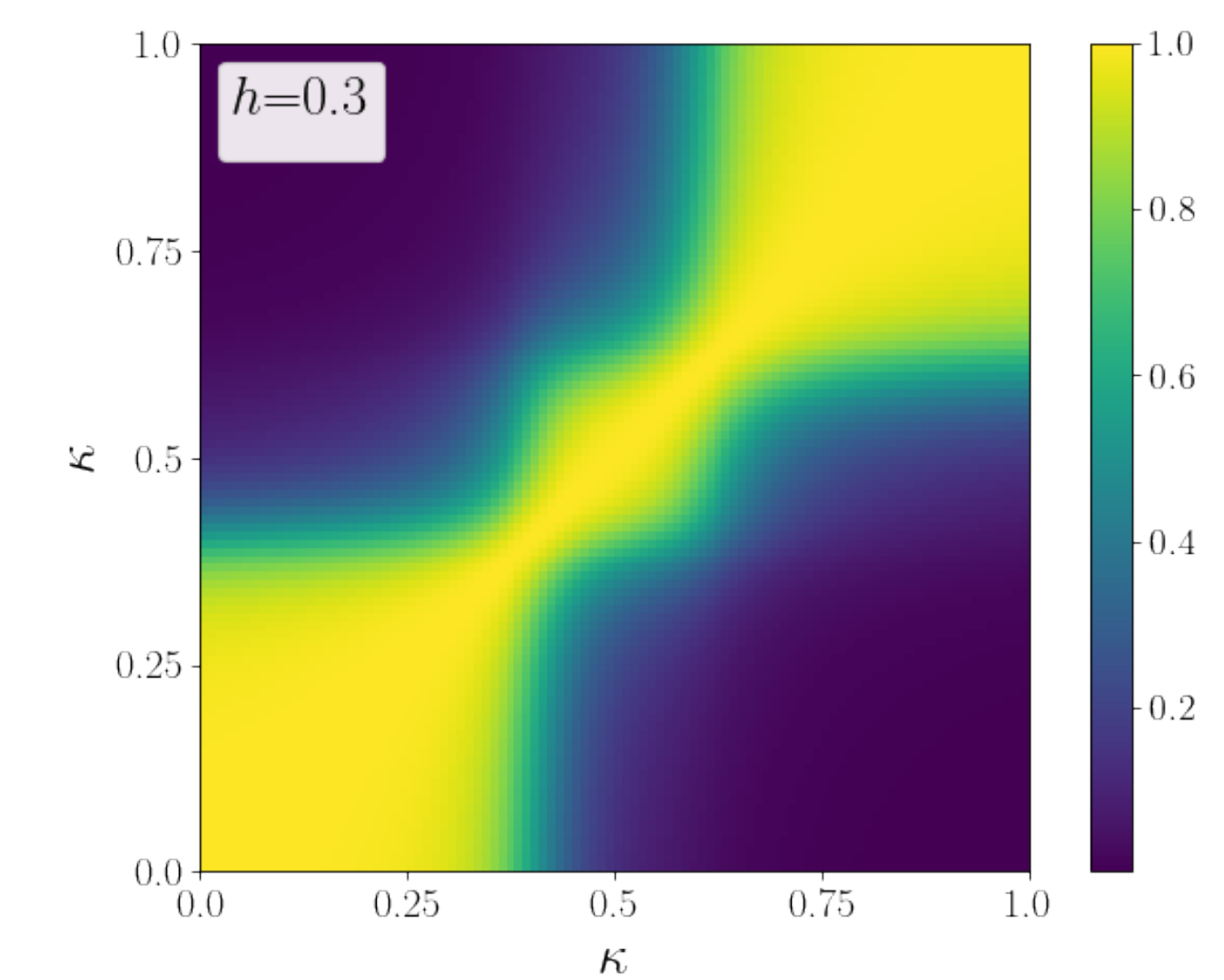
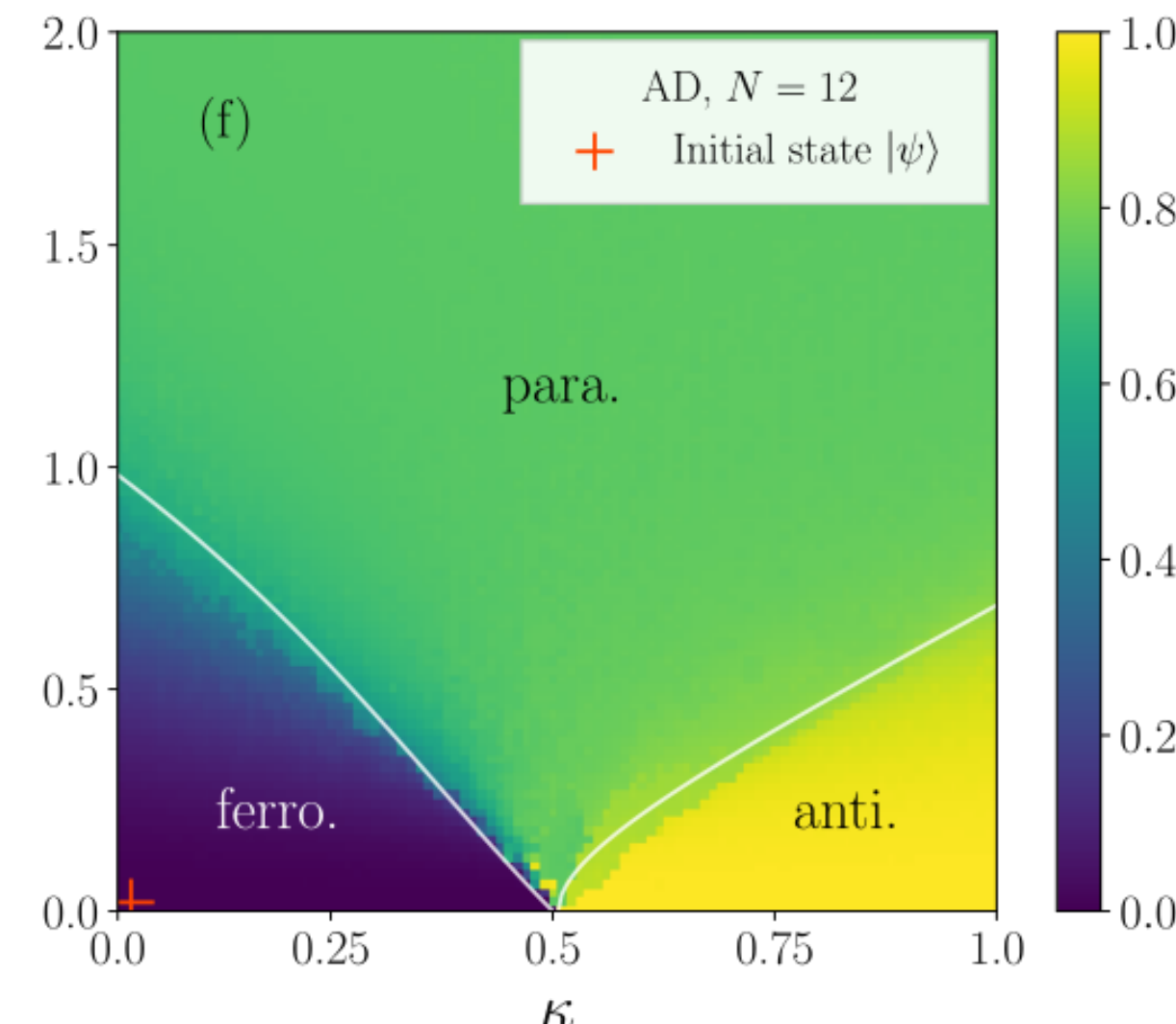
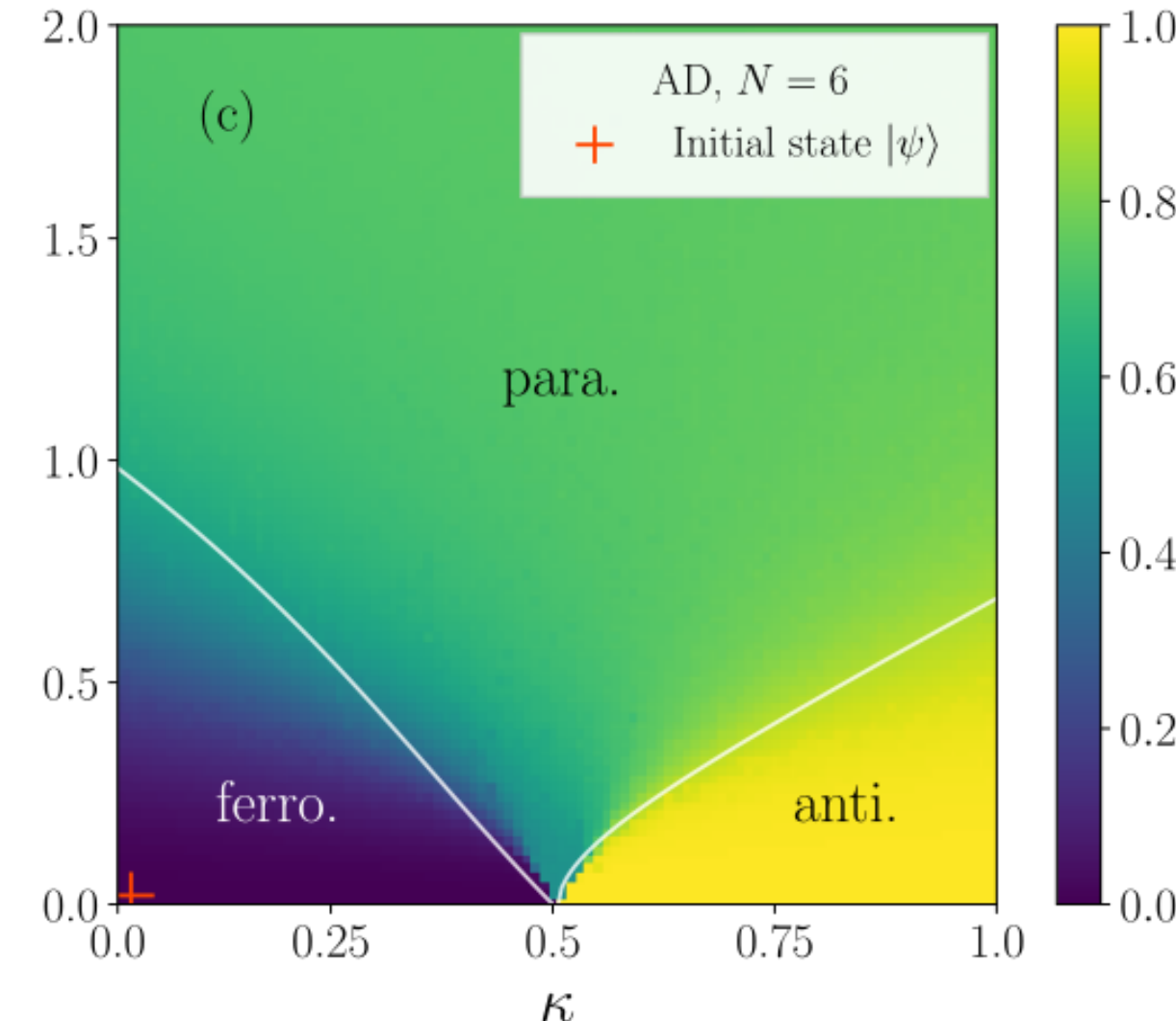
N Accuracy (QCNN) VS training set



QCNN Supervised



Autoencoder Unsupervised



Fidelity: $|\langle \psi(\kappa_i, h = 0.3) | \psi(\kappa_j, h = 0.3) \rangle|^2$.

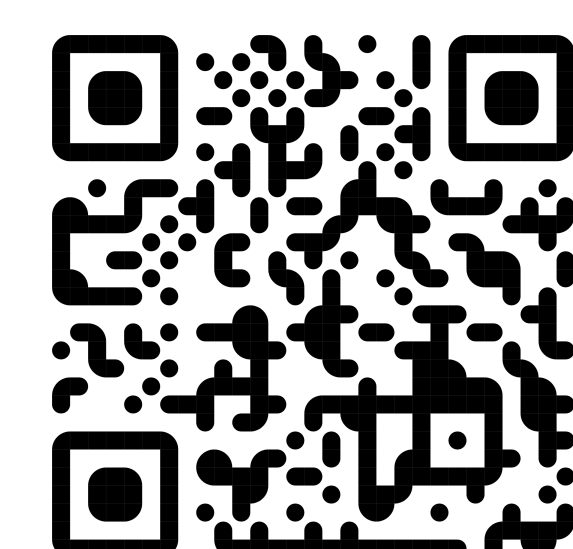
Conclusions

- States are clustered.
- Out-of-distribution generalization from few training points [4].
- Addresses the bottleneck of expensive training labels.

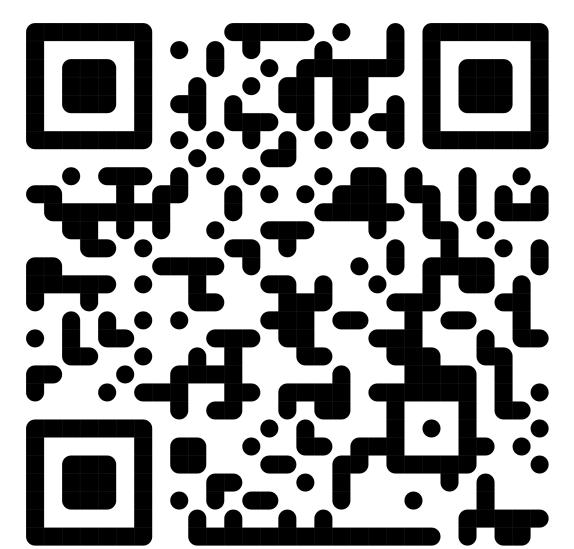
References

- [1] Peruzzo, A. et al., *Variational eigenvalue solver on a photonic quantum processor*, Nat. Commun. **5**, 4123 (2014).
- [2] Kottmann, K. et al, *Variational quantum anomaly detection: Unsupervised mapping of phase diagrams on a physical quantum computer*, Phys. Rev. Research **3**, 043184 (2021)
- [3] Cong, I., Choi, S. and Lukin, M.D. *Quantum convolutional neural networks*, Nat. Phys. **15**, 1273–1278 (2019)
- [4] Caro, M. et al, *Generalization in quantum machine learning from few training data*, Nat Commun **13**, 4919 (2022)
- [5] Banchi, J. et al, *Generalization in quantum machine learning: A quantum information standpoint*, PRX Quantum **2**, 040321 (2021).

Resources



Code



Paper