

Title: Machine Learning Lecture - 230323

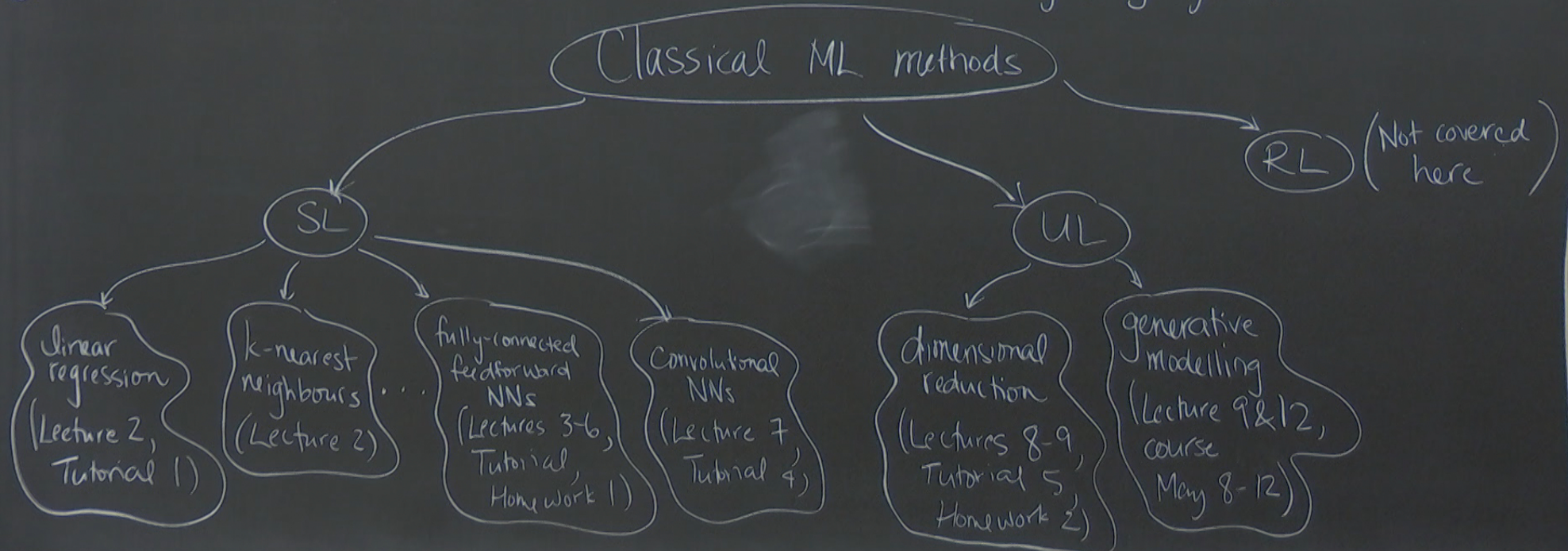
Speakers: Lauren Hayward

Collection: Machine Learning for Many-Body Physics (2022/2023)

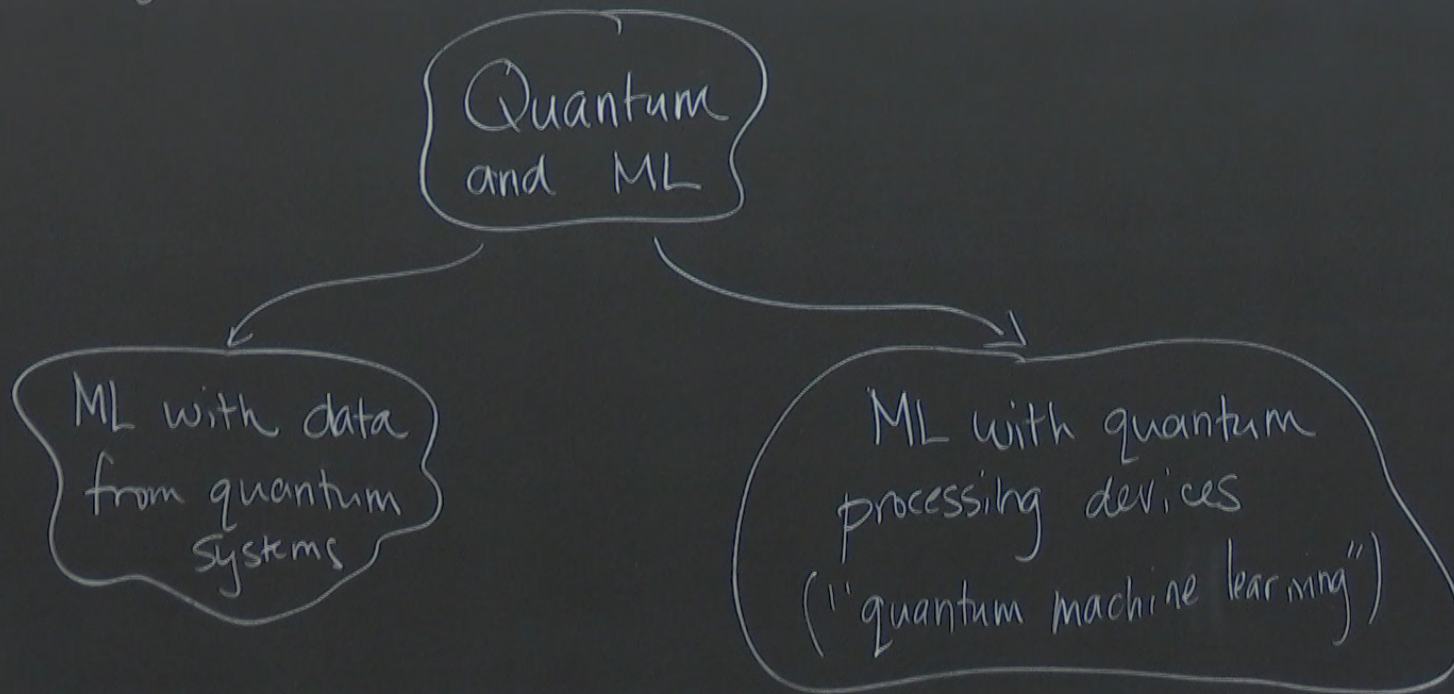
Date: March 23, 2023 - 9:00 AM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/23030035>

So far in this course: classical ML methods to learn about many-body systems



Today: intersection of "quantum" and ML



Homework 1) Homework 4) Homework 5) May 8-12)
Homework 2) Homework 3)

ML with data from quantum systems (arXiv: 2101.11099)

Use classical ML methods to study properties of quantum many-body systems

Examples:

① Quantum phase transitions: We can use methods similar to what we've seen to study QPTs. Training data often comes from projective meas.

② Quantum state tomography

Goal: Given (limited) meas. data, reconstruct the corresponding (unknown) quantum state

Generative modelling with NN architectures (eg: RBMs) can be used to produce an efficient NN repr. of the q. state

③ Finding approx. ground states

Given a Hamiltonian of quantum many-body system, train a generative model to approx. the g.s.
(eg: Mohamed's work w RNNs)

Quantum

References:

- Schuld & Pet

Quantum Machine Learning (QML)

References:

- Schuld & Petruccione, "ML with Q. Computers"
- Schuld & Carrasquilla, tutorial at NeurIPS (2021)

Goal: Use q. computers/devices to help with (speed up/innovate)

ML task

Usually refers to classical data processed using q. device

ML)

Computers"

near IPS (2021)

with (speed up/innovate)

q. device

Here, we will focus on the goal of using q. devices (including "near-term" devices) as ML models known as "variational circuits"

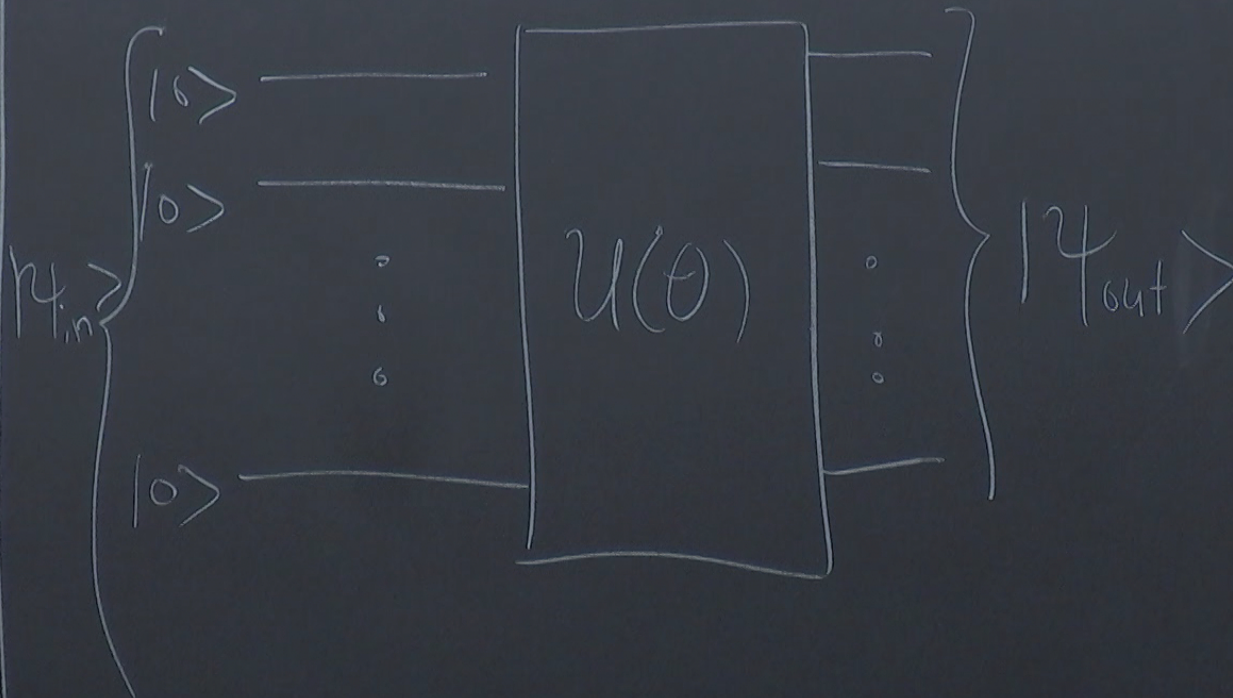
Variational Circuits

↳ class of ML models consisting of q circuits that depend on tunable param. $\Theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots\}$

Consider applying a unitary $U(\theta)$ to input $|\psi_{in}\rangle = |00 \dots 0\rangle$ of n qubits

$$|\psi_{out}\rangle = U(\theta) |\psi_{in}\rangle$$

In circuit notation:



We can first apply non-tunable gates to
encode the data

$$| \psi_{\text{out}} \rangle = U(x, \theta) | \psi_{\text{in}} \rangle$$

$$U(x, \theta) = W(\theta) \underbrace{S(x)}_{\text{encoding}}$$

$x = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$

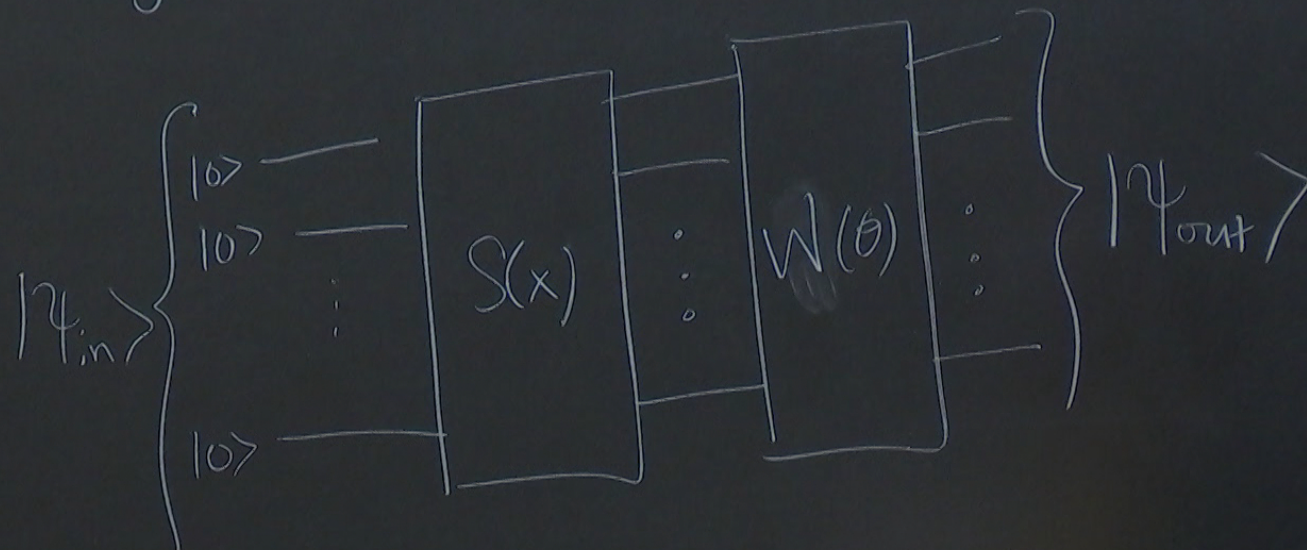
st apply non-tunable gates to data

$\psi(x, \theta) | \psi_{in} \rangle$



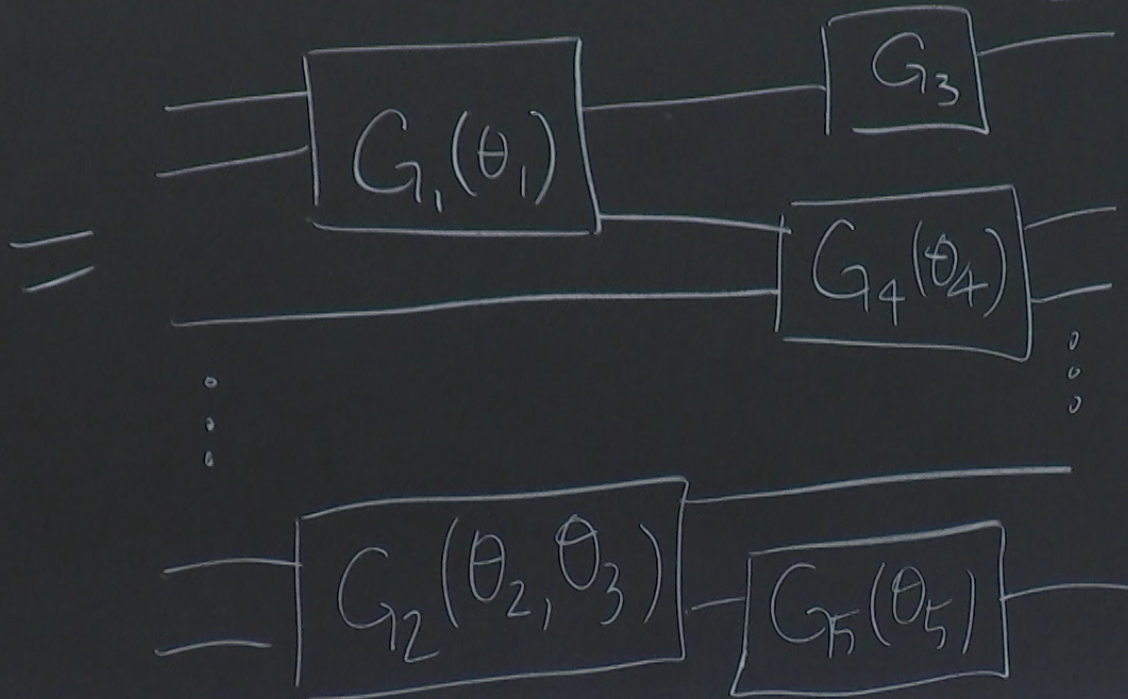
$$\psi(x, \theta) \equiv \underbrace{W(\theta)}_{\text{processing}} \underbrace{S(x)}_{\text{encoding}}$$

$x = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$



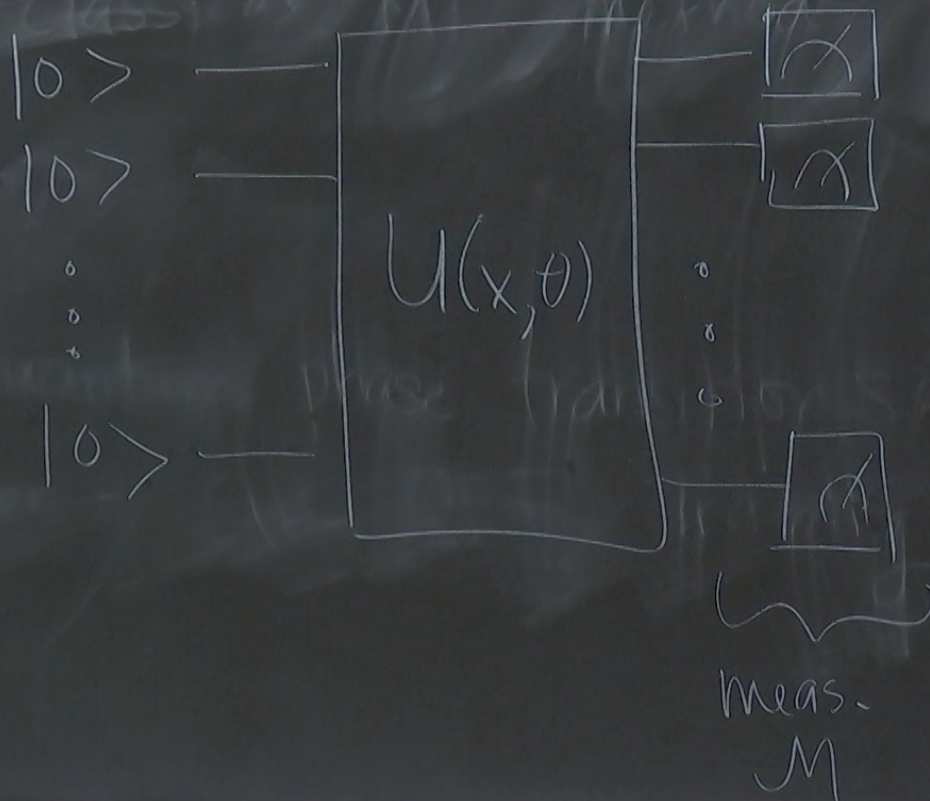
o implement as a series of gates

small # of qubits each (usually one or two)



(Similarly
for $S(x)$)

Cost funcs for variational circuits



For a deterministic SL problem,
we can take

$$f(x) = \langle 0|U^\dagger M U|0\rangle$$

as the func. we fit to our labels.

If we don't average, resulting probabilistic
output can be used within probabilistic SL problems
or UL problems

Training algorithms

Training corresponds to finding the

params $\Theta = \{\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots\}$ that minimize the cost

analogous to
weights and biases in NNs

Search for Θ using an alg. such as
gradient descent

To compute the gradients:

- use finite-diff methods or "parameter shift rules"

- be aware of "barren plateaus":
regions in param. space where all gradients are close to zero

Active area of research!

or ML problems

Programming QML model

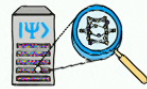
- PennyLane by Xanadu (see Tut 6)
- TensorFlow Quantum
- Yao

run code on
quantum
simulators or
on quantum hardware
devices

Learn quantum programming

We have entered a new era of quantum computing, where increasingly advanced quantum devices are used to drive an active field of research and applications.

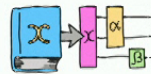
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Quantum Chemistry

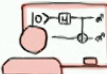
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Getting started

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Optimization

Learn how to train quantum circuits like neural networks, using the latest tips and tricks from the literature.


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QML

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
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The Quantum Graph Recurrent Neural Network

Learning to learn with quantum neural networks

Quantumvolutional Neural Networks

Ensemble classification with Rigetti and Qiskit devices

Quantum GANs

How to approximate a classical kernel with a quantum computer

Tensor-network quantum circuits

Quantum advantage in learning from experiments

Machine learning for quantum many-body problems

Function Fitting using Quantum Signal Processing

Generalization in QML from few training data

Introduction to Geometric Quantum Machine Learning

Search...

Filters

- all
- quantum chemistry
- quantum photonics
- TensorFlow
- PyTorch
- NumPy/Autograd
- Rigetti
- Cirq
- Qiskit
- Amazon Braket
- Strawberry Fields