

CERN QTI project proposal

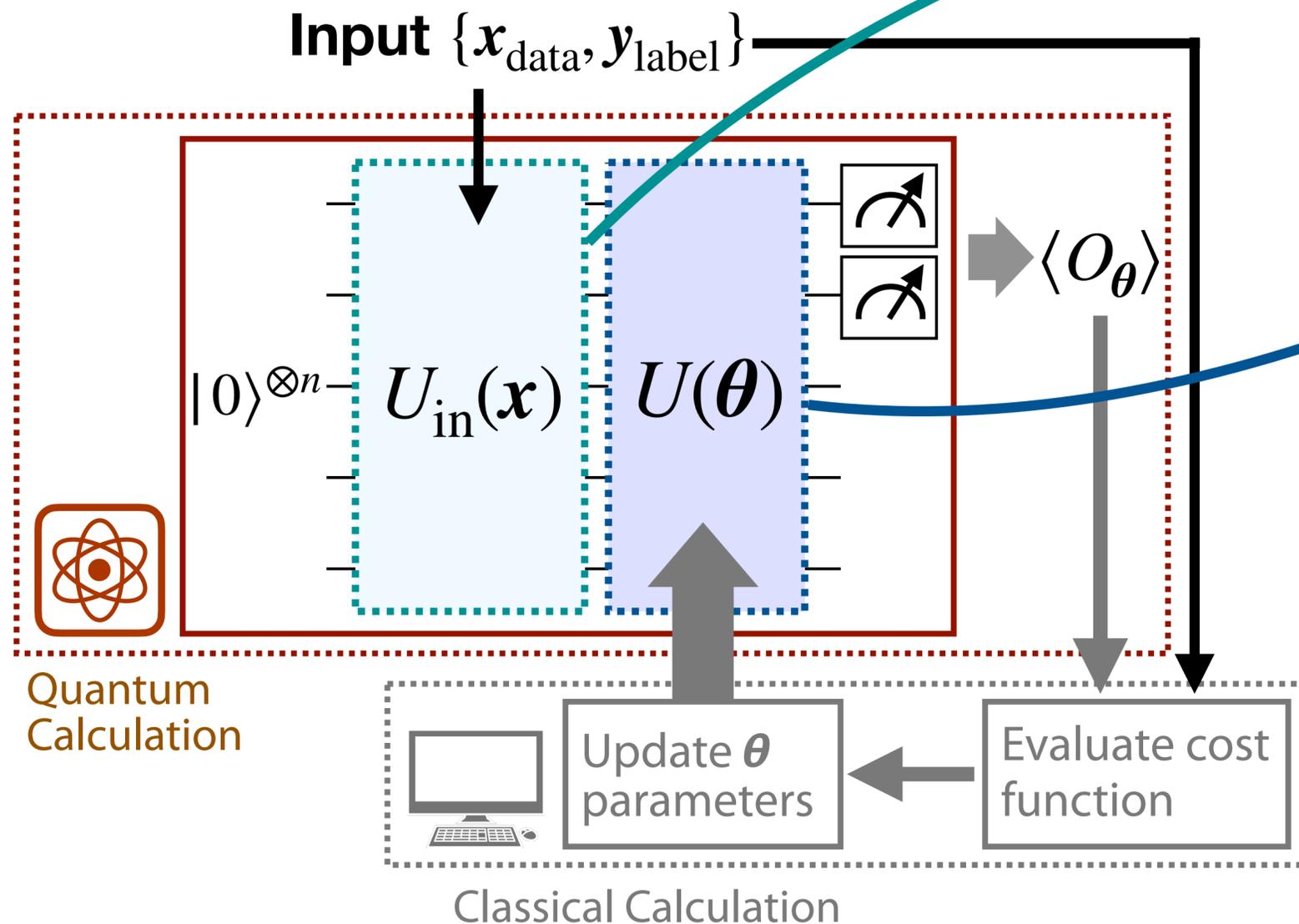
Co-designing near-term quantum architecture for HEP applications

ICEPP, University of Tokyo

Quantum Machine Learning

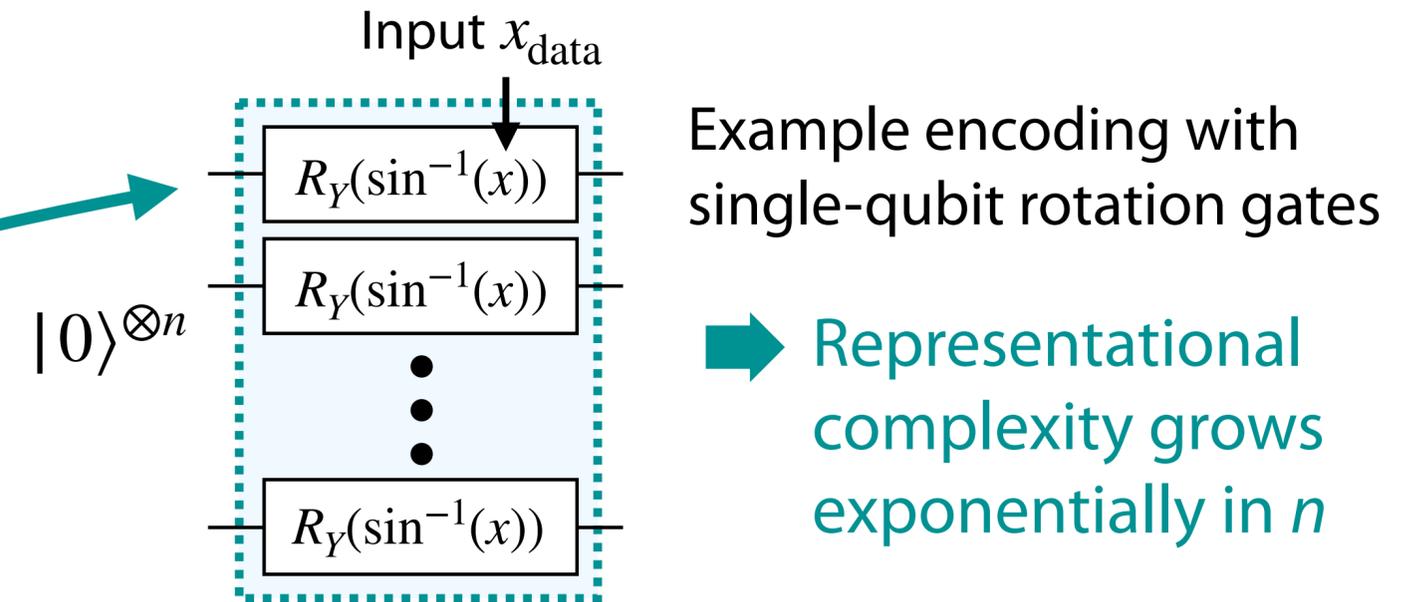
Quantum machine learning (QML) as a promising early application to HEP

Near-term architecture for QML based on variational quantum algorithm



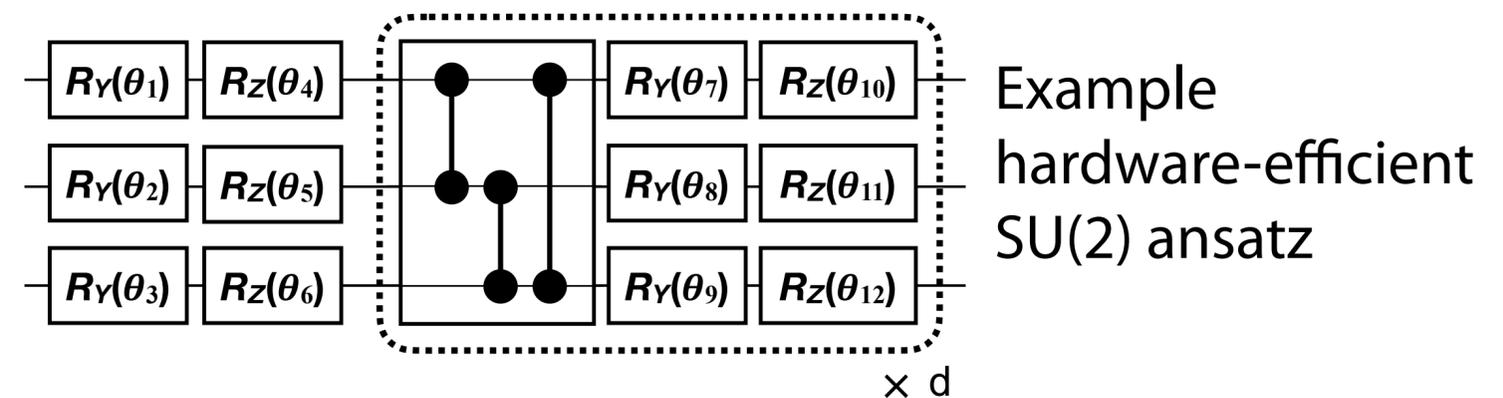
Data encoding into Hilbert space

$$\text{Data } x_i \rightarrow |\phi(x_i)\rangle = U_{\text{in}}(x_i) |0\rangle^{\otimes n}$$



Parameterized quantum circuit to learn the input state $|\phi(x_i)\rangle$

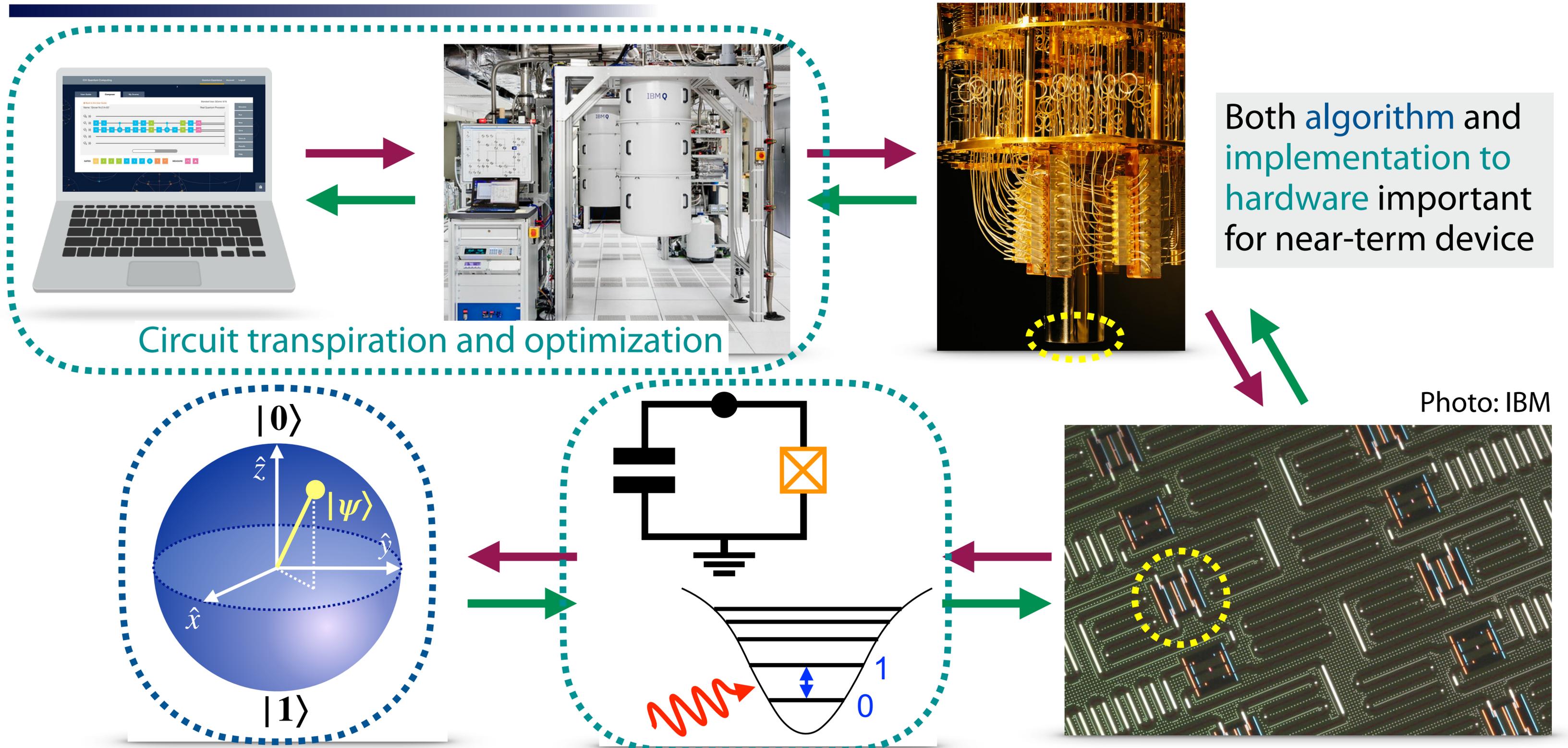
$$|\psi(x_i, \theta)\rangle = U(\theta) |\phi(x_i)\rangle$$



High expressibility with generalized ansatz that exploits large Hilbert space

Superconducting Qubit System

Highly hierarchical digital-analog hybrid system



Circuit transpilation and optimization

Both algorithm and implementation to hardware important for near-term device

Photo: IBM

Algorithm

Qubit control and readout

Inspired from "Z. Mineev, Superconducting Qubits, [Introduction to Circuit Quantum Electrodynamics](#)"

Superconducting Qubit System

Highly hierarchical digital-analog hybrid system

Present quantum computing architecture requires both **algorithm development** and **efficient implementation to hardware** for near-term quantum devices

Application-specific development would be crucial for the best use of near-term devices

Algorithm development

Qubit control and readout

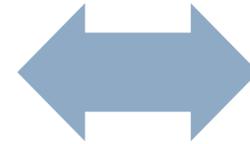
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Proposal

Co-design near-term quantum architecture for HEP applications

Specific hardware architecture for scientific applications in long-term?

“HEP-motivated” data encoding and learning model



“HEP-desired” implementation for near-term device

Work on both aspects for a representative ML task in HEP (e.g., classification, reconstruction, simulation)

Proposal

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Specific hardware architecture for scientific applications in long-term?

“HEP-motivated” data encoding and learning model



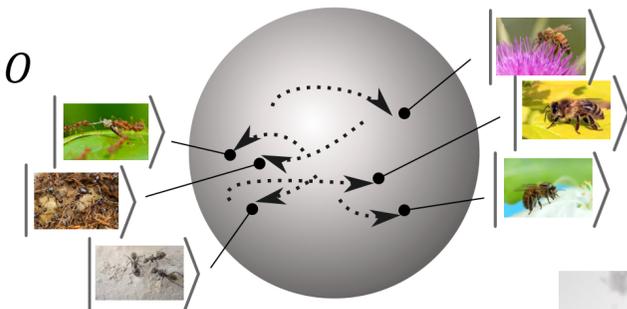
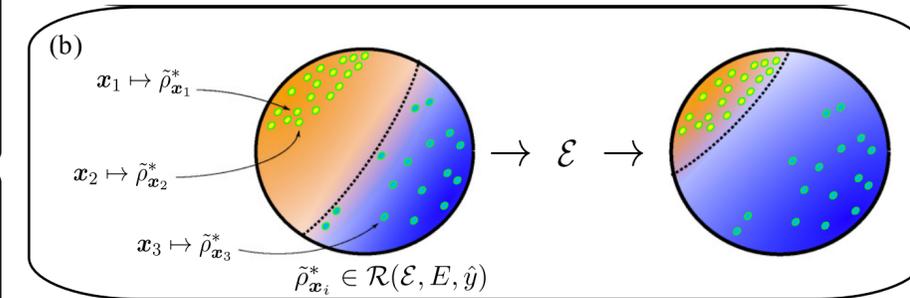
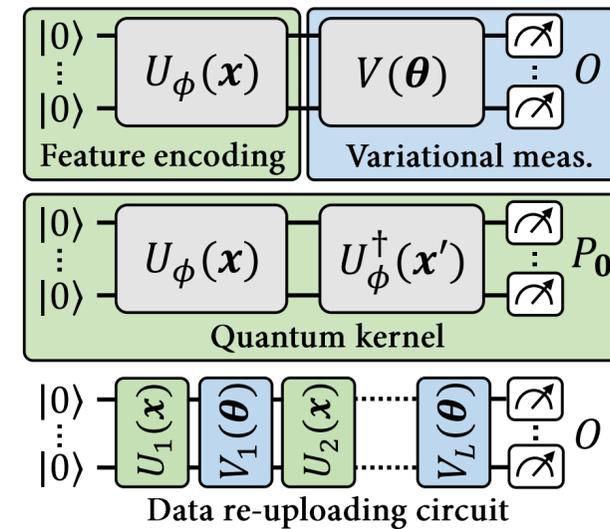
“HEP-desired” implementation for near-term device

Develop **enhanced data encoding for HEP data** inputs:

- Dense angle encoding with particle (4-vector) information
- Encoding robust against Pauli/amplitude damping noise
- Trainable embedding for better classification/noise resilience
- Data re-uploading with particle inputs

Improved **learning architecture for HEP**:

- Physics-motivated ansatz (e.g., symmetry preserving) for HEP
- Ansatz robust against Barren Plateau (e.g, quantum tangent kernel)
- Gradient descent calculation with noise resilience

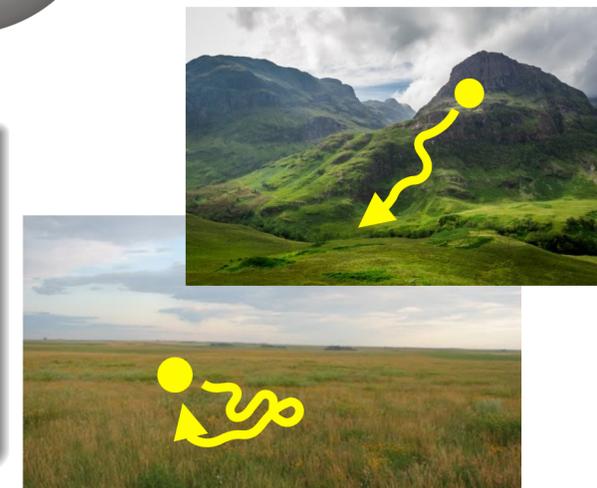


Definition 1 (Barren plateau)

Consider the VQA cost function $C(\theta) = \langle \psi | U(\theta)^\dagger O U(\theta) | \psi \rangle$, where $|\psi\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$ is a n -qubit quantum state, $U(\theta)$ is unitary and O is hermitian. This cost exhibits a barren plateau if

$$E_{\theta \sim \text{uniform dist.}} \left[\frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right] = 0, \quad V_{\theta \sim \text{uniform dist.}} \left[\frac{\partial C(\theta)}{\partial \theta_i} \right] = O(b^{-n})$$

holds for some $\theta_i \in \theta$ and $b > 1$.



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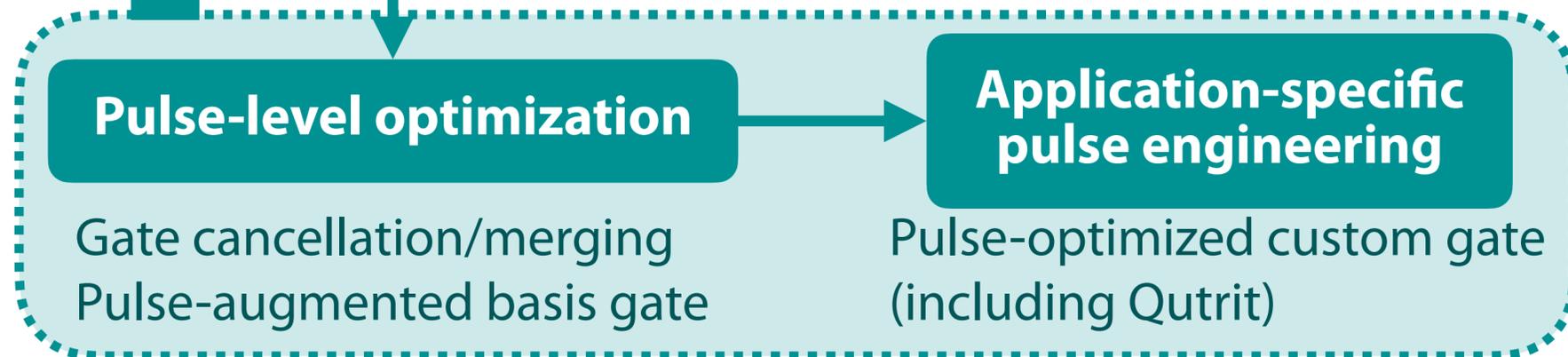
“HEP-motivated” data encoding and learning model



“HEP-desired” implementation for near-term device

Efficient hardware implementation for HEP algorithm:

- Gate synthesis/optimization for developed data encoding or ansatz
- Noise mitigation and error detection/correction
- Custom pulse control for parametrized gates
- Optimization of data & parameter loading sequence



Example circuit

