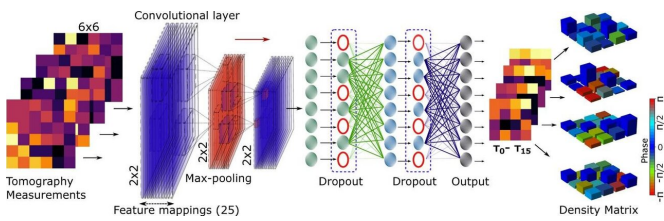


New machine learning framework enables efficiencies in quantum information processing

9 July 2020



said Dr. Brian Kirby, a scientist at the Army's corporate research laboratory. "Machine learning has excelled in recent years in fields such as computer vision, where a machine learning algorithm trained on large sets of pre-classified images can then correctly classify new images that it has never seen before.

In a robust tomography scheme with machine learning, noisy tomography measurements are fed to the convolutional neural network, which makes predictions of intermediate t-matrices as the outputs. At the end, the predicted matrices are inverted to reconstruct the pure density matrices for the given noisy measurements. Credit: U.S. Army image

For example, banks often employ machine learning systems to read the handwriting on checks, despite the program never having seen that particular handwriting before. This image classification is similar to reconstructing quantum states from measurement data, researchers said.

A new machine learning framework could pave the way for small, mobile quantum networks.

"In image recognition, the machine learning algorithms try to decide if something is a car or a bike," said Tulane University researcher Dr. Sanjaya Lohani. "Machine learning systems can be just as effective at looking for particular features in measurement data that imply what sort of state it came from. In both cases, the input data can be considered as a two-dimensional array, and the ML system attempts to pick out particular features in the array."

Researchers from the U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command's Army Research Laboratory and Tulane University combined machine learning with [quantum information science](#), or QIS, using photon measurements to reconstruct the quantum state of an unknown system.

To characterize an unknown quantum system, the research team used [quantum state tomography](#), or QST. They prepared and measured identical unknown quantum system, and used a complicated computational process to determine the quantum system most consistent with the measurement results; however, researchers will need to develop alternative methods to process the classical information associated with quantum information protocols.

QIS is a rapidly advancing field that exploits the unique properties of microscopic quantum systems, such as single particles of light or individual atoms, to achieve powerful applications in communication, computing and sensing, which are either impossible or less efficient under conventional means.

"We wanted to apply machine learning to problems in QIS, as machine learning systems are capable of making predictions based on example data sets without explicit programming for the given task,"

"This field often overlooks the classical information processing needed to operate quantum information systems," said Tulane University Professor Ryan Glasser. "As research and capabilities are now

maturing to the point that real-world implementations are within sight, these are the sorts of engineering problems that we need to solve."

The researchers recently implemented a system that reconstructed quantum states and standard, more computationally intensive methods—in several cases, outperforming those methods.

"Once we realized we could match the performance of existing systems in pristine simulations, we wanted to see if we could build in resilience to common errors by training the system to expect them," said Tulane University researcher Onur Danaci.

To do this, the team simulated familiar sources of error in measurement, such as misaligned optical elements, and used these to train the [machine learning](#) system. The researchers further tested their system when measurements were not just noisy but completely missing. Notably, the team outperformed conventional state reconstruction methods in each situation while requiring fewer computational resources, Danaci said.

Because the team can front-load all its expensive computation into the training process, the actual reconstruction requires relatively modest resources. The researchers hope to deploy these pre-trained, portable quantum systems on small field devices in the future, such as drones or vehicles, where space for hardware is limited, Kirby said.

More information: Sanjaya Lohani et al, Machine learning assisted quantum state estimation, *Machine Learning: Science and Technology* (2020). [DOI: 10.1088/2632-2153/ab9a21](https://doi.org/10.1088/2632-2153/ab9a21)

Provided by The Army Research Laboratory
APA citation: New machine learning framework enables efficiencies in quantum information processing (2020, July 9) retrieved 26 November 2020 from <https://techxplore.com/news/2020-07-machine-framework-enables-efficiencies-quantum.html>

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