Quantum K-Means Algorithm for Signal Processing of H->ZZ*->4L as Proof of Quantum Entanglement

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Allen Aspect Quantum Entanglement Experiment



- Bell's Inequality / Violation of Bell's Inequality
- Aspect Experiment

A Reinvention of Allen Aspect's Quantum Entanglement Experiment

- H->ZZ*->4L
- New way to violate Bell's Inequality



Signal Processing of Experimental Data

- Signal vs Background (Higgs Decay vs Jets)
- Current Signal Processing Techniques
- Machine Learning and Other New Techniques



Sources of Data

- Monte-Carlo Simulation
- Proton-Proton Collision
 Data



100 m₁₂ [GeV]

80

60

K-Means

- Unsupervised Machine Learning Algorithm
- Classical Version



Reduced Quantum K-Means Algorithm

Using PCA for dimensionality reduction Encoding qubits using cosine distances

Storing within distance matrix

Quantum K-Means (Full Algorithm)

Data Encoding

Distance Calculation

Closest Cluster Assignment

Data Encoding

- Amplitude Encoding
- Pennylane
- Power of using High Dimensionality

 $|a\rangle = \frac{1}{|a|} \sum_{i=1}^{d} a_{i} |i\rangle$

Distance Calculation

SWAPTEST



Closest Cluster Assignment

- Quantum Minimization Algorithm
 - Randomly choose a threshold index
 - Mark all the values less than the value at the threshold
 - Perform Grover Search algorithm
 - If result is less than threshold replace threshold index
- Power of the QKM lies in QMA
- Runs O(\sqrt{N})

Preliminary Results

- Features: Mass and ETA Distribution
- Data is normalized by the way the quantum states are programmed



More Preliminary Results



Future of Quantum Algorithms in HEP

- Signal Processing
- Going Beyond the Standard Model (Dark Matter, Dark Energy, etc.)

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