## A Quantum Enhanced Learning Algorithm for Maze Problems

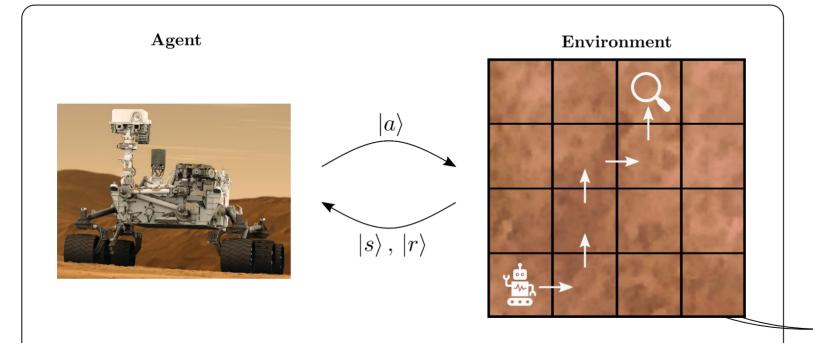
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## **Reinforcement Learning**



Maze environment:

- **Deterministic**
- Strictly episodic

Goal: learn optimal policy  $\Pi_*$  which maximizes long-term reward



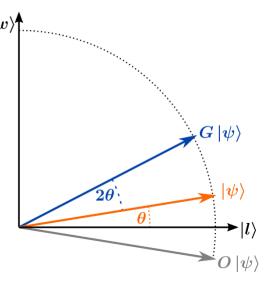
Find rewarded actions "quicker" using amplitude amplification!



# **Quantum Amplitude Amplification**

Environment unitary  $U_{\rm Env}$ :

$$U_{\text{Env}} |\vec{a}\rangle_A |0\rangle_S |0\rangle_R = |\vec{a}\rangle_A |\vec{s}(\vec{a})\rangle_S |r(\vec{a})\rangle_R$$



Phase kick-back oracle  $O_{Env}$ :

$$O_{\mathrm{Env}} |\vec{a}\rangle_A |0\rangle_S |-\rangle_R = (-1)^{r(\vec{a})} |\vec{a}\rangle_A |0\rangle_S |-\rangle_R$$

Grover operator:

$$G = (I - 2 |\psi\rangle_A \langle \psi|) O_{\text{Env}}$$

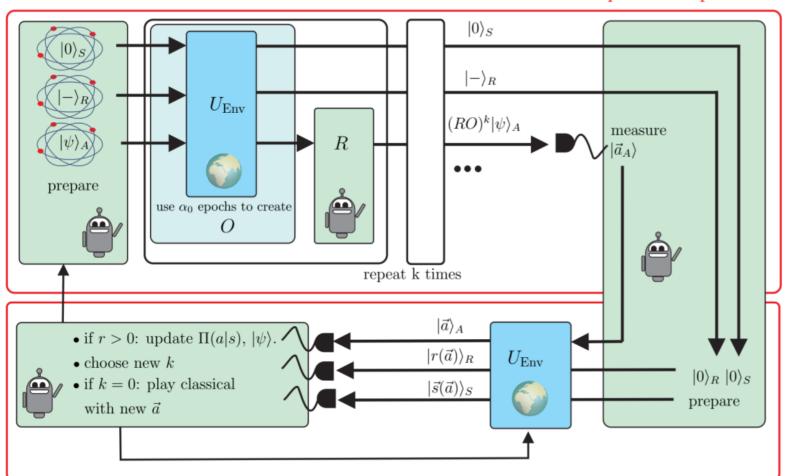
with 
$$|\psi\rangle_A = \sum_{\{\vec{a}\}} \sqrt{\Pi(\vec{a})} |\vec{a}\rangle_A$$

$$G(p_{\text{init}}, k) = \sin^2 \left[ (2k+1)\arcsin(\sqrt{p_{\text{init}}}) \right]$$



## **Quantum Enhanced Learning Algorithm**

#### quantum epochs



Quadratic speed-up in learning time:

$$\langle T \rangle_q \le 9/4\sqrt{\langle J \rangle \langle T \rangle_{cl}}$$

Quantum advantage up to threshold probability

Experimental Proof of Concept:

V. Saggio et al. (2021). Experimental quantum speed-up in reinforcement learning agents. *Nature*, 591(7849):229–233.

classical epochs



## The Search Length Dilemma

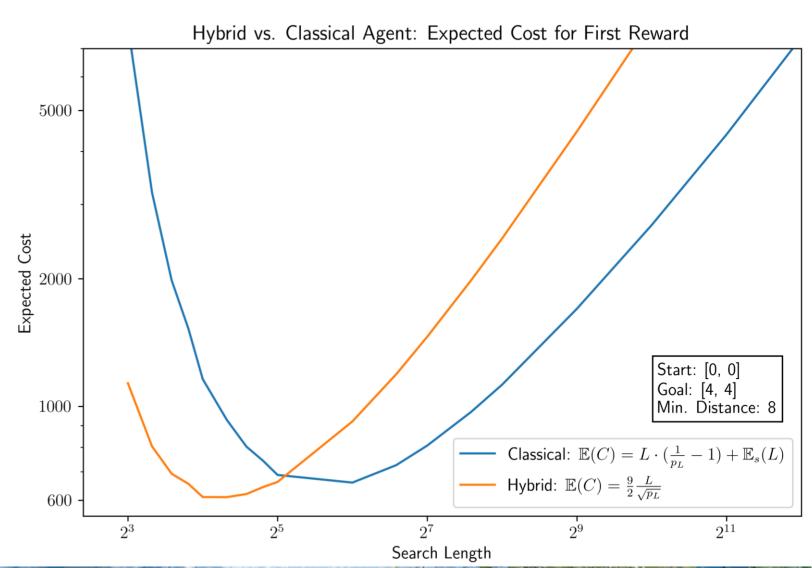
Restriction: fixed search length L

$$Cost = N_{queries} * L = N_{steps}$$

Minimal search length ⇒ minimal cost

Minimal distance possibly unknown

Search length selection strategy required!





### **Thank You!**



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### **Key Points:**

Quantum enhanced RL algorithm:

- View finding rewarded actions as quantum search problem
- Find rewards quadratically faster to speed up RL

### Next step:

- Search length selection strategy for unknown goal distances





