

# Refutation of an adaptive algorithm for molecular simulation on quantum computers

© Copyright 2019 by Colin James III All rights reserved.

**Abstract:** We evaluate “a unitary variant of coupled cluster theory (UCCSD) [as] defined by replacing the excitation operators with an anti-Hermitian sum of excitation and de-excitation operators”. It is *not* tautologous, hence refuting the subsequent sections for the ADAPT-VQE algorithm, molecular dissociation simulation results, and dependence of convergence on operator ordering. The conjecture of the paper is refuted from its abstract as: “an arbitrarily accurate variational algorithm that instead of fixing an ansatz upfront, ... grows it systematically one operator at a time in a way dictated by the molecule being simulated ... [to] highlight the potential of our adaptive algorithm for exact simulations with present-day and near-term quantum hardware.”

These equations form a *non* tautologous fragment of the universal logic  $\forall\exists\mathbf{L}$ .

We assume the method and apparatus of Meth8/ $\forall\exists\mathbf{L}$  with Tautology as the designated proof value,  $\mathbf{F}$  as contradiction,  $\mathbf{N}$  as truthity (non-contingency), and  $\mathbf{C}$  as falsity (contingency). The 16-valued truth table is row-major and horizontal, or repeating fragments of 128-tables, sometimes with table counts, for more variables. (See ersatz-systems.com.)

LET  $\sim$  Not,  $\neg$ ;  $+$  Or,  $\vee$ ,  $\cup$ ,  $\sqcup$ ;  $-$  Not Or;  $\&$  And,  $\wedge$ ,  $\cap$ ,  $\sqcap$ ,  $\cdot$ ,  $\otimes$ ;  $\setminus$  Not And;  
 $>$  Imply, greater than,  $\rightarrow$ ,  $\Rightarrow$ ,  $\mapsto$ ,  $>$ ,  $\supset$ ,  $\Rightarrow$ ;  $<$  Not Imply, less than,  $\in$ ,  $<$ ,  $\subset$ ,  $\prec$ ,  $\neq$ ,  $\ll$ ,  $\leq$ ;  
 $=$  Equivalent,  $\equiv$ ,  $:=$ ,  $\Leftrightarrow$ ,  $\leftrightarrow$ ,  $\stackrel{\Delta}{\approx}$ ,  $\approx$ ,  $\simeq$ ;  $@$  Not Equivalent,  $\neq$ ,  $\oplus$ ;  
 $\%$  possibility, for one or some,  $\exists$ ,  $\diamond$ ,  $\mathbf{M}$ ;  $\#$  necessity, for every or all,  $\forall$ ,  $\square$ ,  $\mathbf{L}$ ;  
 $(z=z)$   $\mathbf{T}$  as tautology,  $\mathbf{T}$ , ordinal 3;  $(z@z)$   $\mathbf{F}$  as contradiction,  $\emptyset$ , Null,  $\perp$ , zero;  
 $(\%z\>\#z)$   $\mathbf{N}$  as non-contingency,  $\Delta$ , ordinal 1;  $(\%z\<\#z)$   $\mathbf{C}$  as contingency,  $\nabla$ , ordinal 2;  
 $\sim(y < x)$   $(x \leq y)$ ,  $(x \subseteq y)$ ,  $(x \sqsubseteq y)$ ;  $(A=B)$   $(A\sim B)$ .  
 Note for clarity, we usually distribute quantifiers onto each designated variable.

From: Grimsley, H.R.; Economou, S.E.; Barnes, E.; Mayhall, N.J. (2019). An adaptive variational algorithm for exact molecular simulations on a quantum computer. [arxiv.org/pdf/1812.11173.pdf](https://arxiv.org/pdf/1812.11173.pdf)

## II. Results

### A. Specification of the adopted notation

... In this context, a unitary variant of coupled cluster theory (UCCSD) was defined by replacing the excitation operators with an anti-Hermitian sum of excitation and de-excitation operators:

$$\hat{t}_{ij}^{ab} \rightarrow \hat{t}_{ij}^{ab} - \hat{t}_{ab}^{ij} = \hat{\tau}_{ij}^{ab}. \quad (4)$$

We write the snippet (4) above as (4.1) below:

$$\hat{t}_{ab\_ij} \rightarrow \hat{t}_{ab\_ij} - \hat{t}_{ij\_ab} = \hat{\tau}_{ab\_ij}. \quad (4.1)$$

LET  $p, q, r, s:$   $\hat{t}, \hat{\tau}, ab\_ij, ij\_ab$ .

$$(p\&r)\>(((p\&r)-(p\&s))=(q\&r)); \quad \mathbf{T}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{T} \mathbf{T}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{F} \mathbf{T}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{T} \mathbf{T}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{F} \quad (4.2)$$

**Remark 4.2:** Eq. 4.2 as rendered is *not* tautologous, hence refuting the subsequent sections for the ADAPT-VQE algorithm, molecular dissociation simulation results, and dependence of convergence on operator ordering.

The conjecture of the paper is refuted from its abstract as: “an arbitrarily accurate variational algorithm that instead of fixing an ansatz upfront, ... grows it systematically one operator at a time in a way dictated by the molecule being simulated ... [to] highlight the potential of our adaptive algorithm for exact simulations with present-day and near-term quantum hardware.”