



# Quantum Computing Initiative

AN OVERVIEW

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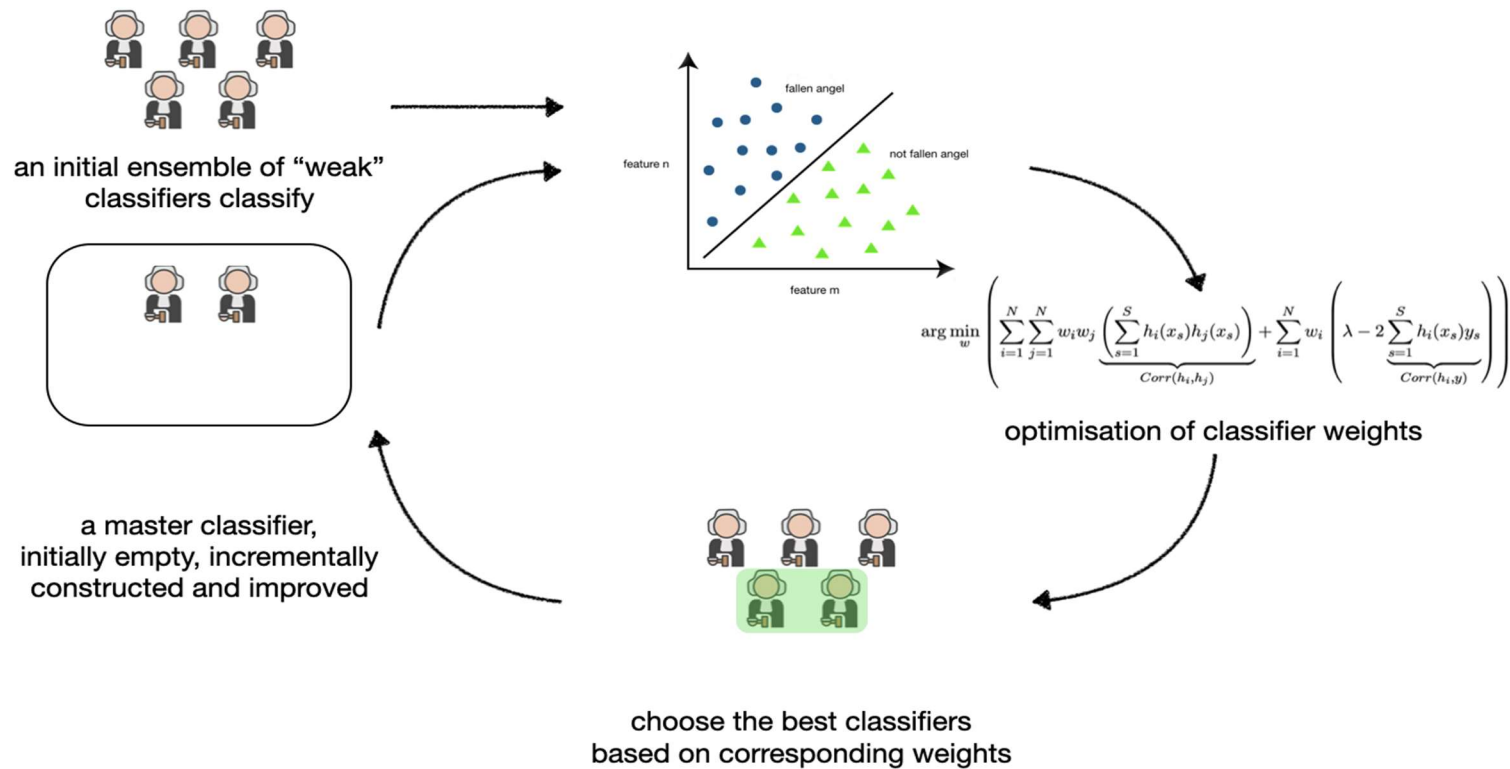
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# Quantum computing in finance

- Banks run a lot of computations on a daily basis to solve different types of problems
  - Pricing financial instruments : calculating the price of tailor-made payoffs accurately
  - Portfolio optimization under constraints : asset allocation, optimal hedging,
  - Model calibration : Rating models, asset dependent LGDs, correlation and volatility models
  - Risk measures estimation and forecast : Tail risk, sensitivities to risk factors, scenario-based stress tests
- Accuracy and speed are key for a bank to survive in the financial industry. Failing to deliver fast and accurate calculations generates commercial and financial losses
- Banks use of complex quantitative algorithms, sophisticated hardware and high computational capacity to achieve computations that are acceptable both in terms of precision and speed
- As quantum computers bring the promise of disruptive computation capacity, Credit Agricole CIB has launched projects aiming at implementing real world financial problems in a quantum computer
- The problem presented in the following is about the optimization of a risk measure. Its “classical version” is used within the bank in a daily basis

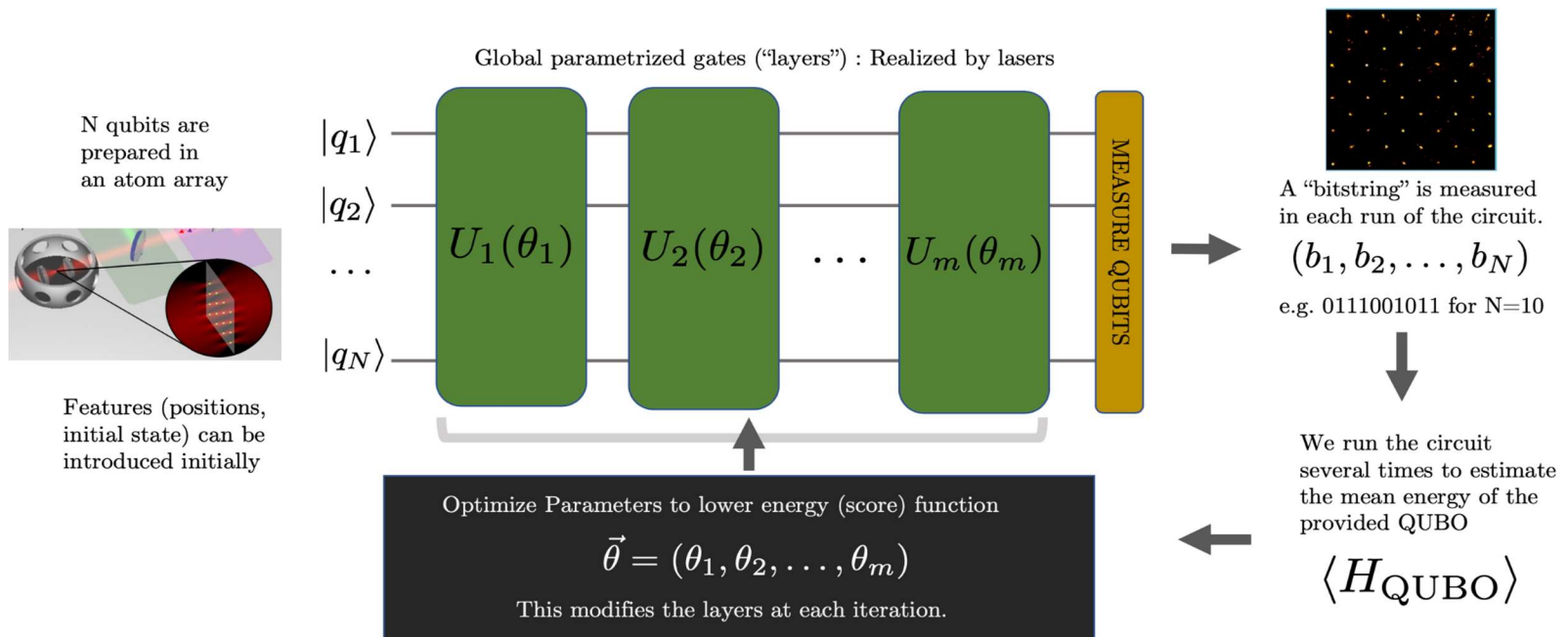
# Problem Implementation

## QBOOST Algorithm



# Problem Implementation

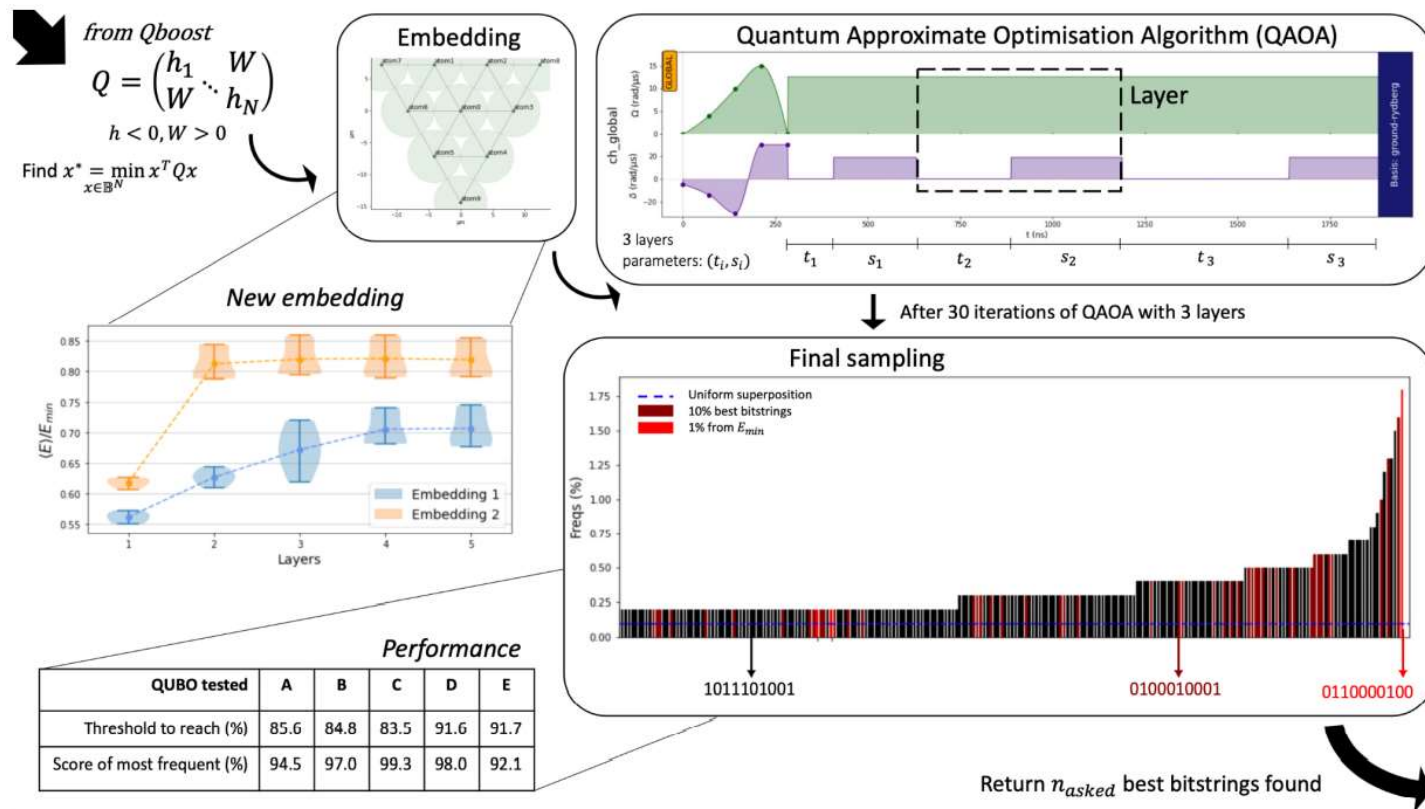
## QAOA Algorithm



When the desired accuracy is obtained, we sample the final circuit and analyze the statistics.

# Problem Implementation

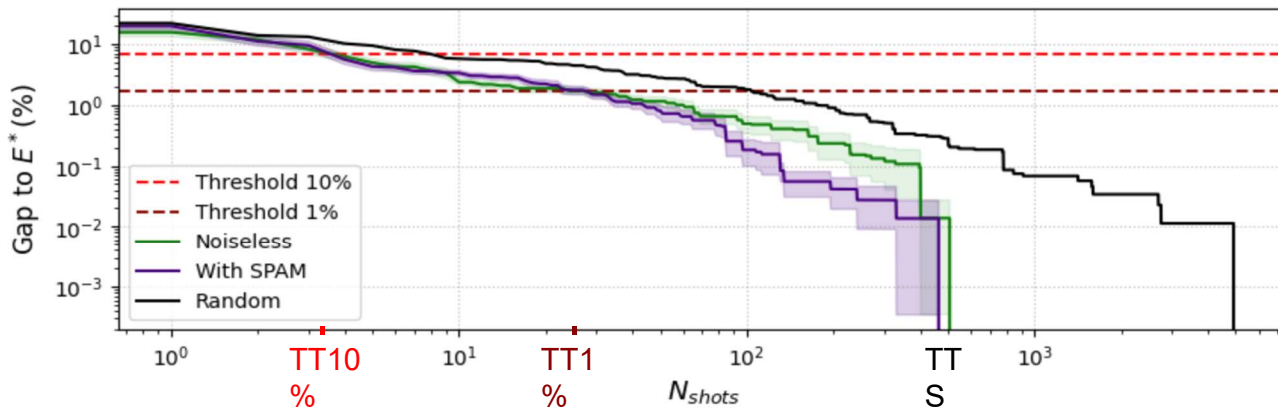
## QAOA Implementation



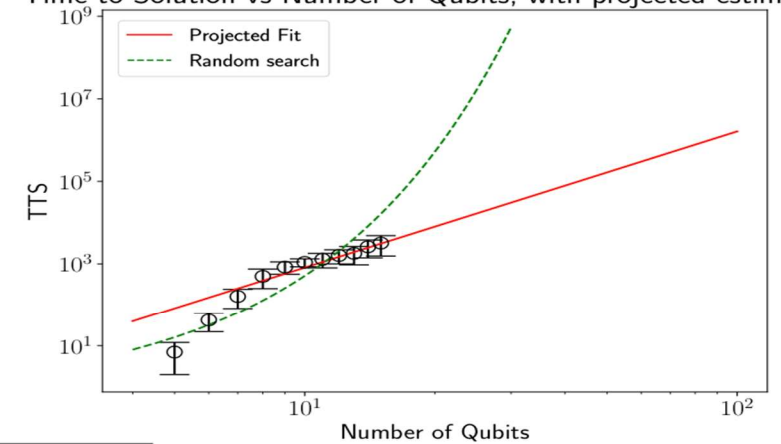
# Problem Implementation

## Time to Solution

- Shot budget increases with QUBO size
- TTS (plot) is an upper bound (a ceiling) to the number of shots necessary to observe the solution.
- TTS is related to the machine time (in hours) by a factor of  $\sim 10^5$  (depends on the clock rate of the QPU)
- **We estimate the running time to be on the order of  $\frac{1}{2}$  day for 100 qubits**



Time to Solution vs Number of Qubits, with projected estimation



Qubo 0	pTT10%	pTT1%	pTTS
Random	9.89	101.6	1049
Optimised	4.4	15.3	180