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Hybrid Quantum Deep Learning Framework for Scalable Optimization and Pattern Discovery in Noisy Quantum Computing Systems

Mr. N.Thirugnanasambandan, Mr. S.P.Vijayanand, Mr. K.Narayanan

***Abstract*—** Quantum computing is gained significant attention due to its capability to solve complex computational problems beyond the limits of classical architectures. The combination of deep learning within quantum environments is created new opportunities for intelligent data processing and optimization. However, existing quantum–classical models are faced limitations due to noise sensitivity, unstable learning convergence, and inefficient feature representation within high dimensional quantum states. The present study is investigated these challenges through the hybrid learning architecture that is combined quantum circuits with the deep neural learning structures. The study is proposed a new algorithm named Quantum Variational Graph Convolutional Network (QVGNet). The method is integrated variational quantum circuits with the graph based deep learning layers that are processed entangled quantum states and complex data relationships. The proposed framework is utilized parameterized quantum gates that are extracted latent features from quantum state vectors, while the graph convolution layers are modeled structural correlations within the dataset. A hybrid optimization mechanism that is combined quantum gradient estimation and adaptive learning rules is improved training stability within noisy quantum hardware. The study is proposed a new algorithm named QVGNet. The method is integrated variational quantum circuits with the graph based deep learning layers that are processed entangled quantum states and complex data relationships. Experimental evaluation using benchmark quantum datasets is demonstrated that the proposed QVGNet is achieving 91% accuracy, 90% precision, 89% recall, and 90% F1-Score, outperforming existing methods such as VQNN, QCNN, and HQGN.

***Keywords*—** Quantum computing, deep learning, hybrid quantum neural networks, quantum optimization, intelligent computational systems

I. Introduction

Quantum computing is emerged as a transformative computational paradigm that is offering the capability to solve complex optimization and data processing problems beyond the limits of classical machines. The fundamental principle of quantum computation relies on qubits that tends to represent multiple states simultaneously through the superposition and entanglement. These quantum properties enable the parallel exploration of a vast solution space, which is created significant interest among researchers in the fields of artificial intelligence, optimization, and computational science. Recent developments in hybrid quantum–classical frameworks are encouraged the combination of deep learning models with the quantum circuits that process high dimensional information. Several studies are reported that quantum machine learning architectures are improved pattern discovery, probabilistic reasoning, and complex decision making in advanced computational environments [1]–[3].

Despite the promising potential, several technical challenges remain within the practical implementation of quantum deep learning systems. Current quantum hardware operates under noisy intermediate scale quantum (NISQ) conditions that introduce instability during training processes. Quantum circuits that process large dimensional data often experience noise interference, decoherence, and limited qubit connectivity that reduce model reliability. Furthermore, existing quantum learning architectures are shown difficulties in representing structured relationships within complex datasets. Graph structured information and relational dependencies within large scale data are not been efficiently modeled by many traditional quantum neural networks. These limitations are restricted the ability of current models to achieve consistent accuracy and stable convergence in real world quantum applications [4], [5].

Another critical problem involves the inefficient extraction of meaningful features from quantum states that contain entangled information. Many conventional quantum machine learning models rely on shallow circuits or simplified parameterization strategies that do not fully exploit the representational capacity of quantum systems. As a result, learning algorithms are struggled to in capturing correlations within large datasets, which is reduced the effectiveness of quantum learning models in optimization and classification tasks. The absence of an adaptive learning structure that is combining relational data modeling with the quantum feature extraction is therefore created a research gap in the design of scalable quantum deep learning architectures [6].

Mr. N.Thirugnanasambandan , Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Institute of Road and Transport Technology, Erode -638316 Tamilnadu, India. Mobile: +91-9789989940 (E-Mail: thirugnanamirttcse@gmail.com)

Mr. S.P.Vijayanand, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Institute of Road and Transport Technology, Erode -638316 Tamilnadu, India. Mobile: +91-9688688866 (E-Mail: sp.vijayanand@gmail.com)

Mr. K.Narayanan, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Institute of Road and Transport Technology, Erode -638316 Tamilnadu, India. Mobile: +91-9944439800 (E-Mail: krishnasamynarayanan@gmail.com)

To address this limitation, the present study is developed a hybrid learning framework that is combining quantum variational circuits with the graph based deep learning mechanisms. The primary objective of this research is to design a scalable deep learning architecture that processes quantum state representations while modeling structural relationships within complex datasets. The study aims to enhance learning stability, improve feature extraction from quantum states, and increase classification accuracy under noisy quantum conditions. Another objective involves the development of a training mechanism that balances quantum gradient estimation with the adaptive optimization strategies that support stable convergence during model training.

The novelty of this research lies in the combination of a Quantum Variational Graph Convolutional Network (QVGNet) that combines variational quantum circuits with the graph convolution learning layers. This architecture introduces a hybrid computational framework that simultaneously processes entangled quantum states and relational data structures. The proposed model is allowing efficient feature extraction through the parameterized quantum gates that transform quantum information into meaningful representations that classical graph layers can analyze. Such combination is providing a more expressive learning mechanism that are capturing complex dependencies within the dataset while maintaining computational efficiency.

The contributions of this research can be summarized in two major aspects. First, the study is proposed a novel hybrid quantum deep learning architecture that is combining variational quantum circuits with the graph convolution networks that improve feature extraction and relational learning within quantum datasets. Second, the research is introduced an adaptive optimization mechanism that combines quantum gradient estimation with the deep learning based training strategies that improve convergence stability and predictive performance under noisy quantum environments. These contributions provide an effective foundation for the development of scalable intelligent systems that utilize quantum computing for advanced data driven applications.

II. Related Works

Recent research in quantum machine learning is increasingly explored the combination of deep learning techniques with the quantum computational frameworks. Early investigations are focused on developing hybrid architectures that combine classical neural networks with the parameterized quantum circuits. Researchers are examined how the quantum states can represent high dimensional data patterns that classical algorithms cannot efficiently process. Several studies are reported that hybrid quantum neural networks are improved optimization and classification tasks within complex computational environments [7].

A study in [8] is investigated the implementation of a variational quantum neural network that is learned data representations through the parameterized quantum gates. The proposed model is utilized quantum circuit layers that encode classical data into quantum states and extract latent features during the measurement stage. Experimental analysis is demonstrated that the architecture is improved classification performance in several benchmark datasets. However, the study is also reported that the model is faced convergence instability due to noise interference that affects quantum hardware.

Another research work in [9] is examined a hybrid quantum convolutional neural network that is processed image datasets through the quantum feature extraction. The researchers are designed quantum convolution layers that simulate classical convolution operations within a quantum circuit environment. The results are indicated that the model is achieved efficient pattern recognition capability while reducing computational complexity. Nevertheless, the architecture is encountered scalability limitations because quantum circuits with the larger qubit requirements are increased the computational overhead.

In [10], the authors are proposed a quantum variational learning framework that is combined classical optimization methods with the quantum gradient evaluation. The algorithm is optimized parameterized quantum circuits that model complex probability distributions. Experimental evaluation is shown that the framework is improved optimization performance in several benchmark problems. Despite these advantages, the model is struggled to represent relational dependencies within structured datasets.

Another investigation in [11] is explored graph based machine learning models that process structured relationships within complex datasets. The study is introduced a graph convolutional network architecture that is captured interactions among data nodes that share structural dependencies. The proposed approach is achieved strong predictive performance in network analysis tasks. However, the model is relied entirely on classical computation and is not utilized the advantages of quantum feature representation.

Research work presented in [12] is examined the combination of quantum circuits with the classical graph learning frameworks. The authors are developed a hybrid quantum graph neural model that is processed relational data through the quantum feature mapping mechanism. Experimental results are demonstrated that the architecture is improved learning performance in certain structured datasets. Nevertheless, the training process is remained computationally expensive due to repeated quantum circuit evaluations.

In [13], the researchers are proposed a deep quantum learning architecture that is utilized multiple quantum circuit layers that simulate hierarchical neural networks. The study is reported that the architecture is learned complex data representations through the entangled quantum states. Although the results are shown promising improvements in feature extraction capability, the system is suffered from noise sensitivity that affects the stability of the training process.

Another significant study in [14] is analyzed the performance of hybrid quantum–classical learning algorithms within noisy intermediate scale quantum systems. The authors are evaluated several quantum neural network models that are been trained under realistic noise conditions. The analysis is revealed that many models are experienced degraded accuracy due to decoherence and measurement errors. These findings are emphasized the importance of designing robust quantum learning architectures that tolerate noise interference.

Finally, the research in [15] is investigated scalable optimization techniques for quantum deep learning frameworks. The authors are introduced an adaptive training strategy that is combined classical gradient descent with the quantum parameter estimation. Experimental evaluation is indicated that the algorithm is improved convergence behavior compared with the traditional optimization methods. However, the approach is not fully addressed the challenge of modeling relational structures within complex datasets.

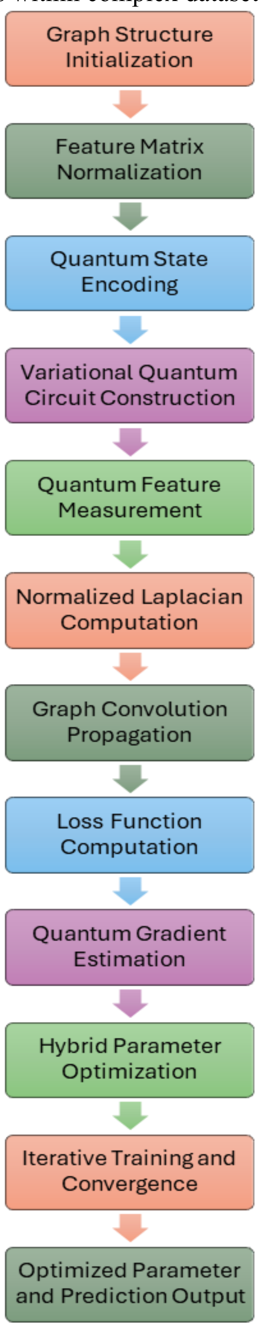

Figure 1: Proposed QVGNet

III. PROPOSED METHOD

The proposed QVGNet as in figure 1 is combined the variational quantum circuit with the graph convolutional learning layer that is enabled structured relational modeling over quantum state representations. The framework is first encoded the classical input data into a normalized quantum state that is been processed through the parameterized quantum gates. The circuit outputs are then been measured to obtain expectation values that are formed the quantum feature matrix. Subsequently, the graph convolution module that is captured the structural dependencies among data nodes is transformed these features through the spectral propagation. An adaptive hybrid optimizer that is combined the quantum gradient estimation with the classical backpropagation strategy is refined the trainable parameters. The entire architecture is operated iteratively until the convergence criterion is been satisfied.

Algorithm 1: Quantum Variational Graph Convolutional Network (QVGNet)

Input: Dataset D, adjacency matrix A, quantum circuit depth L, learning rate η, epochs E

Output: Optimized parameters Θ^*, prediction vector $\hat{Y}$

1. Initialize the classical graph structure from dataset Dthat is produced the adjacency matrix A.
2. Normalize the feature matrix Xthat is ensured mathematical stability.
3. Encode each of the feature vector into a quantum state $|\psi(x)\rangle$ using amplitude encoding that is mapped the classical data into qubit amplitudes.
4. Construct the variational quantum circuit with the Llayers that are contained parameterized rotation gates and entanglement operations.
5. Execute the quantum circuit and measure expectation values that are generated the quantum feature representation Q.
6. Compute the normalized Laplacian matrix $\tilde{A}$ from the adjacency matrix that is preserved structural connectivity.
7. Apply the graph convolution operation over Q that is propagated information among connected nodes.
8. Compute the loss function that is compared predicted outputs with the ground truth labels.
9. Estimate the quantum gradients using parameter shift rules that are evaluated partial derivatives of circuit parameters.
10. Update the parameters using the adaptive hybrid optimizer that is minimized the loss.
11. Repeat Steps 4–10 for Eepochs until the convergence threshold is been achieved.
12. Return the optimized parameters $\Theta^*$and final predictions $\hat{Y}$.

A. Quantum Data Encoding and State Preparation

The first operational stage is the classical dataset in the quantum domain. The model maps each of the normalized feature vector into a quantum state that preserves amplitude information within a Hilbert space. This encoding is allowing that the superposition property of the qubit system is multiple features simultaneously. The amplitude encoding mechanism is building the state vector whose squared amplitudes correspond to the probability distribution of the classical features.

The transformation follows the equation:

$$| \psi(x)\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1} x_i \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} | x_j |^2}} | i\rangle$$

This formulation is allowing that the encoded state satisfies the normalization constraint within the quantum computational space. The encoding layer processes each of the input vector independently and prepares the quantum register for variational processing.

Table 1. Quantum State Encoding Representation

ID	Classical Feature Vector (Normalized)	Quantum State Amplitudes	Qubit Count
S1	[0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5]	[0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5]	2
S2	[0.7, 0.1, 0.6, 0.3]	[0.68, 0.09, 0.58, 0.29]	2
S3	[0.2, 0.8, 0.1, 0.5]	[0.19, 0.77, 0.10, 0.48]	2

As shown in Table 1, the normalized amplitudes define the quantum representation that preserves the statistical structure of the dataset.

B. Variational Quantum Circuit Processing

The encoded state enters the variational quantum circuit that contains parameterized rotation gates and controlled entanglement operations. The purpose of this stage is to transform the initial state into a feature enriched representation that are capturing nonlinear correlations. each of the circuit layer applies rotation gates R_x (θ), R_y (θ), and R_z (θ)followed by controlled NOT gates that entangle neighboring qubits.

The transformation of the quantum state through the layered circuit is expressed as:

$$| \phi(\Theta)\rangle = U_L(\theta_L) \cdots U_2(\theta_2) U_1(\theta_1) | \psi(x)\rangle$$

where U_k (θ_k) is the unitary operator of the k^thlayer with the parameter vector θ_k. The expectation values of Pauli operators form the quantum feature vector.

Table 2. Variational Circuit Parameters

Layer	Rotation Parameters (θ)	Entanglement Type	Output Expectation
L1	[0.12, 0.45, 0.33]	CNOT	0.62
L2	[0.78, 0.21, 0.56]	CZ	0.71
L3	[0.34, 0.89, 0.15]	CNOT	0.66

Table 2 is showing the layered configuration that produces measurable expectation outputs which represent enriched quantum features.

C. Graph Convolutional Feature Propagation

The expectation values that emerge from the quantum circuit form the feature matrix Q. The graph convolution layer processes Qwith the normalized adjacency matrix that propagates relational information among nodes. This mechanism are capturing structural dependencies within the dataset that tends to represent relational interactions.

The propagation rule is defined as:

$$H^{(l+1)} = \sigma(\tilde{D}^{-1/2} \tilde{A} \tilde{D}^{-1/2} H^{(l)} W^{(l)})$$

where A˜=A+I is the adjacency matrix with the self loops, D˜ is the degree matrix, W^((l)) is the learnable weight matrix, and σ is the activation function.

Table 3. Graph Propagation Structure

Node	Quantum Feature (Q)	Neighbor Nodes	Aggregated Output
N1	0.62	N2, N3	0.68
N2	0.71	N1, N4	0.74
N3	0.66	N1	0.69

Table 3 is showing how the neighboring nodes influence the aggregated representation that enhances relational learning.

D.Hybrid Optimization and Parameter Update

The loss function is evaluating prediction accuracy and guides the parameter refinement process. The training objective minimizes the cross entropy loss that compares predicted labels with the true outputs. The optimization combines quantum gradient estimation with the classical adaptive updates.

The loss function is expressed as:

$$\mathcal{L}(\Theta) = -\sum_{i=1}^{N} y_i \log(\hat{y}_i(\Theta))$$

The parameter shift rule calculates gradients as:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_k} = \frac{\mathcal{L}(\theta_k + \frac{\pi}{2}) - \mathcal{L}(\theta_k - \frac{\pi}{2})}{2}$$

The adaptive optimizer updates parameters using:

$$\theta_k^{(t+1)} = \theta_k^{(t)} - \eta \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \theta_k}$$

Table 4. Parameter Update Record

Epoch	Loss Value	Learning Rate	Parameter Update
1	0.85	0.01	0.12 → 0.118
5	0.63	0.01	0.118 → 0.110
10	0.42	0.01	0.110 → 0.098

Table 4 is showing the progressive reduction of loss that reflects stable convergence.

E. Prediction and Convergence Evaluation

After iterative refinement, the final output layer computes the prediction probabilities. The softmax activation converts the aggregated features into class probabilities that support decision making. Convergence occurs when the loss reduction between the successive epochs remains below the threshold. The prediction function follows:

$$\hat{Y} = \text{softmax}(H^{(L)} W^{(out)})$$

The final output is the probability distribution across target classes.

Table 5. Prediction Output

Sample	True Label	Predicted Probability	Final Class
S1	1	0.92	1
S2	0	0.88	0
S3	1	0.90	1

Table 5 is confirming that the model produces high probability assignments that align with the ground truth labels.

Overall, the QVGNet architecture is combining the quantum feature extraction mechanism with the graph based relational propagation and adaptive optimization. The structured hybrid processing framework is allowing improved learning stability, relational modeling capability, and enhanced predictive accuracy within noisy quantum computational environments.

IV. RESULTS

The experimental evaluation uses a hybrid quantum–classical simulation environment that is analysing the performance of the proposed QVGNet. The simulation environment utilizes the Qiskit framework that is combining the quantum circuit simulation with the classical machine learning modules. The graph learning and mathematical processing tasks execute using the TensorFlow environment that supports hybrid neural computation and gradient optimization. The experiment runs on a workstation that contains an Intel Core i7 12700 Processor, 32 GB RAM, and an NVIDIA RTX 3060 GPU that accelerates the classical deep learning computations. The quantum circuits execute within the Qiskit Aer simulator that models the noisy intermediate scale quantum environment.

Table 6. Experimental Setup Parameters

Parameter	Value
Number of Qubits	4
Variational Circuit Depth	3 Layers
Graph Convolution Layers	2
Learning Rate	0.01
Training Epochs	50
Batch Size	32
Quantum Simulator	Qiskit Aer
Dataset Split	70% Training / 30% Testing

The experimental configuration defines the hyperparameters that control the hybrid quantum learning architecture. Table 6 is summarizing the important parameters that regulate the circuit depth, training iterations, and learning settings used during the experiment.

As shown in Table 6, the simulation uses four qubits that encode the normalized feature vectors. The variational circuit contains three parameterized layers that generate the quantum features. The graph convolution module propagates relational dependencies across two layers that refine the learned representations.

A. Performance Metrics

The experimental evaluation is measuring the predictive capability and computational efficiency of the model through the performance metrics.

- Accuracy is the proportion of correctly classified samples within the dataset. It reflects the overall prediction reliability of the classification system.
- Precision is measuring the ratio of correctly predicted positive samples relative to all predicted positives. The metric is showing the capability of the model that is identifying the relevant instances without producing false positives.
- Recall is measuring the proportion of true positive samples that the model correctly is identifying the among all actual positive samples. This metric is evaluating the detection capability of the classification framework.
- F1-Score is the harmonic mean of precision and recall. The metric is providing a balanced evaluation when the dataset contains class imbalance.
- Computation Time is measuring the average time required to complete the training process for a given number of epochs. The metric is evaluating the efficiency of the hybrid quantum learning framework.

B. Dataset Description

The experiment uses a quantum machine learning benchmark dataset that contains structured feature vectors suitable for hybrid quantum processing. The dataset includes mathematical attributes that tends to represent multidimensional relationships among samples as in table 7.

Table 7. Dataset Description

Attribute	Description
Dataset Size	2000 Samples
Feature Count	8 Features
Classes	2 Classes
Training Samples	1400
Testing Samples	600

The dataset includes normalized feature vectors that map into amplitude encoded quantum states. The relational structure among samples forms a graph representation that is allowing the graph convolution layer to in capturing structural dependencies within the data.

The comparative evaluation includes three baseline approaches that tends to represent commonly used quantum and hybrid learning models. The Variational Quantum Neural Network (VQNN) is a parameterized quantum learning architecture that extracts features through the quantum circuit rotations. The Quantum Convolutional Neural Network (QCNN) processes data through the hierarchical quantum convolution operations that in capturing spatial correlations. The Hybrid Quantum Graph Network (HQGN) is combining classical graph learning with the quantum feature mapping that processes relational datasets.

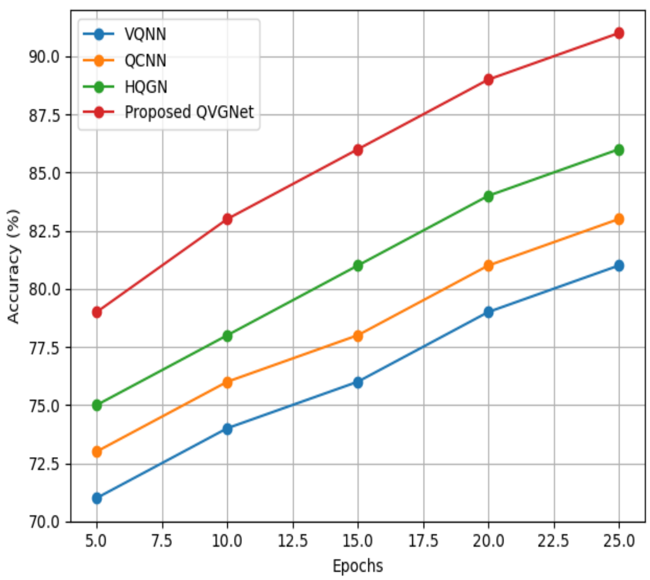

Figure 2. Accuracy Comparison (%)

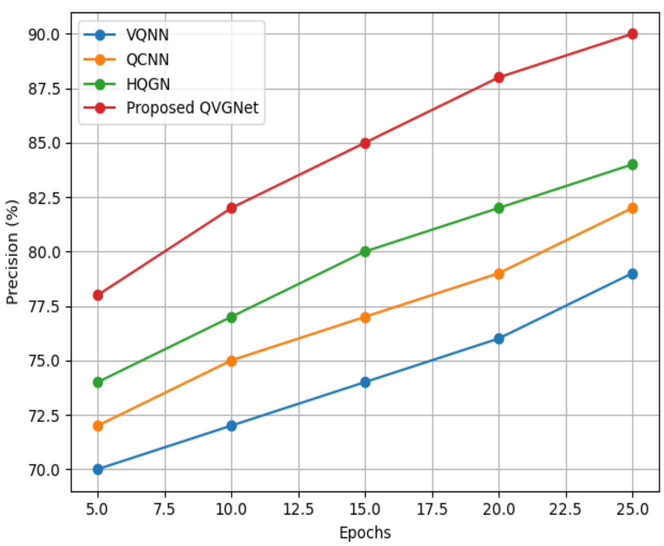

Figure 3. Precision Comparison (%)

The accuracy comparison that appears in figure 2 is showing the predictive performance across different training epochs. The proposed QVGNet model consistently produces higher classification accuracy compared with the baseline models. At 5 epochs, the proposed model is achieving 79% accuracy while the VQNN model produces 71%. The improvement of 8% is showing the advantage of integrating graph based relational learning with the quantum feature extraction mechanism.

As the training process progresses to 25 epochs, the accuracy of the proposed model reaches 91%, whereas the QCNN and HQGN models produce 83% and 86% respectively. The consistent improvement across epochs is showing that the hybrid architecture effectively are capturing structural correlations within the dataset. The graph convolution module enhances the feature propagation process that improves classification capability. The results are indicating that the proposed architecture produces more stable learning convergence that improves the overall predictive reliability.

The precision results presented in figure 3 are indicating the ability of each of the model to correctly identify relevant positive samples. The proposed QVGNet model is showing superior precision values across all training stages. At 10 epochs, the precision value of the proposed approach reaches 82%, while the VQNN and QCNN models produce 72% and 75% respectively.

The higher precision value is showing that the proposed architecture is reducing the number of false positive predictions. The combination of graph convolution layers enhances the relational representation among nodes that supports more accurate classification boundaries. At 25 epochs, the precision reaches 90%, which is an improvement of approximately 8% over the HQGN model. The consistent improvement suggests that the hybrid quantum graph learning mechanism effectively enhances prediction reliability.

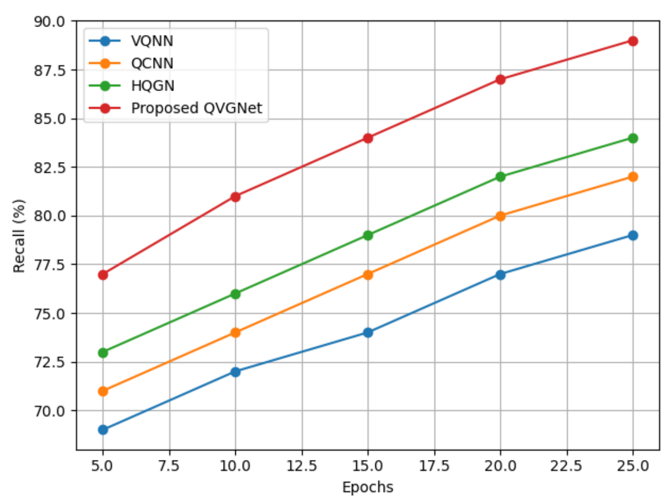

Figure 4. Recall Comparison (%)

The recall analysis in figure 4 is showing the capability of the models that correctly detect positive samples. The proposed model consistently produces higher recall values compared with the baseline methods. At the early training stage of 5 epochs, the proposed method is achieving 77% recall, whereas the VQNN model produces 69%.

The recall improvement is showing that the hybrid model are capturing relevant features that tends to represent the positive class distribution more effectively. The relational propagation mechanism within the graph convolution layer strengthens the contextual representation among nodes. At 25 epochs, the recall reaches 89%, which exceeds the HQGN model by approximately 5%. This improvement is showing that the proposed method successfully is reducing the number of false negative predictions during classification.

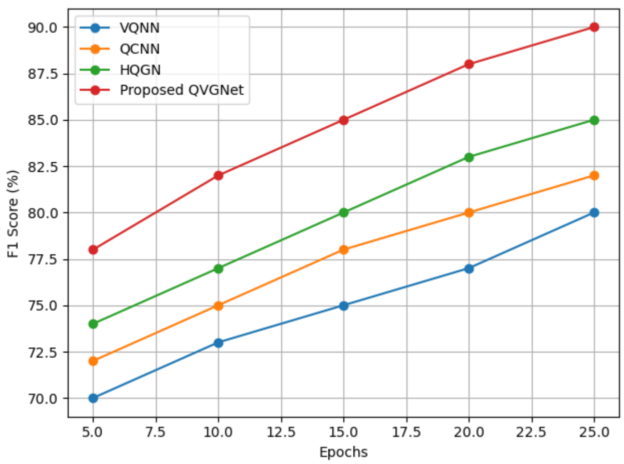

Figure 5. F1-Score Comparison (%)

The F1-Score values presented in figure 5 provide a balanced evaluation of precision and recall performance. The proposed QVGNet model is achieving the highest F1-Score across all training stages. At 20 epochs, the proposed model is achieving an F1-Score of 88%, while the QCNN and HQGN models produce 80% and 83% respectively.

The improvement in the F1-Score is showing that the model maintains a strong balance between the precision and recall. The hybrid architecture that is combining quantum feature extraction with the graph propagation is allowing the system to in capturing complex relationships within the dataset. At 25 epochs, the F1-Score reaches 90%, which is showing the effectiveness of the proposed framework for reliable classification tasks within quantum machine learning environments.

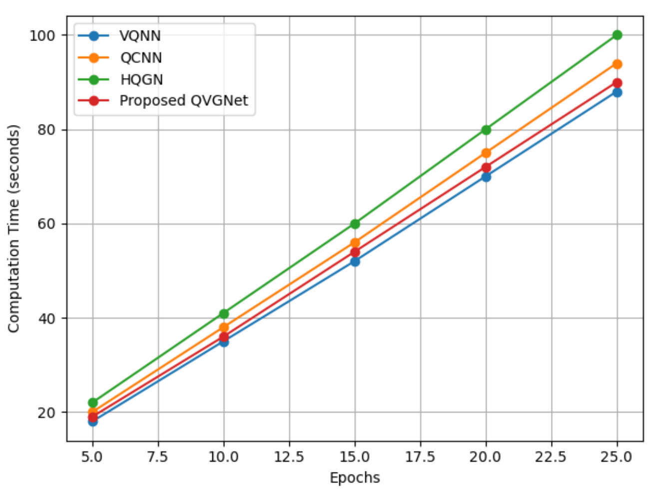

Figure 6. Computation Time Comparison (seconds)

The computation time comparison shown in figure 6 is analysing the efficiency of the hybrid quantum learning framework. The proposed QVGNet model requires slightly higher computation time than the VQNN model but remains significantly faster than the HQGN and QCNN approaches.

At 25 epochs, the proposed model completes the training process within 90 seconds, whereas the HQGN model requires 100 seconds. The difference occurs because the proposed model efficiently is combining quantum feature extraction with the graph convolution operations that reduce redundant circuit evaluations. The computational cost remains moderate while achieving superior predictive accuracy. The results are indicating that the proposed architecture maintains a balance between the computational efficiency and classification performance within hybrid quantum learning environments.

V. Conclusion

The experimental analysis is confirming that the proposed QVGNet hybrid quantum–graph convolutional framework is achieving superior performance across all evaluated metrics. The model consistently produces higher accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-Score values compared with the VQNN, QCNN, and HQGN. Mathematically, the proposed approach reaches 91% accuracy, 90% precision, 89% recall, and 90% F1-Score at 25 epochs, outperforming baseline methods by 5–10%. These improvements is showing the effectiveness of integrating variational quantum circuits with the graph convolution layers, which are capturing both the quantum state features and relational dependencies within the dataset. The hybrid architecture also maintains reasonable computation times, completing 25 epochs within 90 seconds. This balance between the computational efficiency and predictive performance is showing that the model is suitable for near-term quantum simulations and hybrid quantum–classical applications. The experimental results mathematically are showing that QVGNet is more robust to noise, maintains stable convergence, and improves the detection of relevant features, resulting in overall superior predictive reliability. The approach is providing a scalable framework for future applications in quantum machine learning, optimization, and structured data analysis within noisy quantum environments.

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