

Towards Quantum Data Structures for Enhanced Database Performance

Tim Littau¹ Ziyu Li¹ Rihan Hai¹

VLDB 2024 Workshop:
Quantum Data Science and Management

¹ Web Information Systems
Department of Software Technology
Delft University of Technology



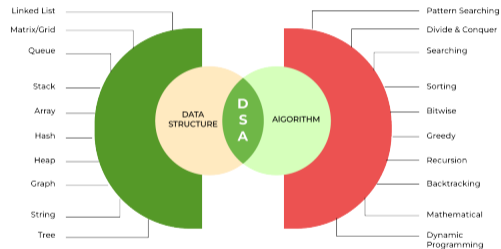
Introduction

- Highly efficient solutions in classical data management
- Some problems remain challenging:
 - unstructured search
 - optimisation under uncertainty
- Quantum Computing not a "one-size-fits-all" solution
- How can these properties be harnessed to solve problems?

Leveraging Quantum Properties

Why Quantum Data Structures?

- Implementing Quantum Algorithms
- Translate data into the quantum realm



Define Quantum Data Structures

- Utilise Structural Properties
- Optimise Data Accessibility

Data Structures

- Bits
- Sequential and Deterministic
- Robust

Quantum Data Structures

- Qubits
- Quantum Parallelism
- Prone to Error / Probabilistic

Foundations: QRAM and QRAG

- **QRAM:**
 - Quantum equivalent of classical RAM
 - Store and retrieve data efficiently in quantum states
 - Querying multiple data entries utilising superposition, crucial for the parallelism needed in Algorithms like Grover's
- **QRAG:**
 - Extends QRAM by integrating in-memory quantum operations
 - Data manipulation occurs during memory retrieval phase
- **QPD:**
 - Simple data encoding using CNOT gates (QuAM)
 - Grover's Algorithm applied to prepared registers
 - Lower qubit requirements

Quantum Partitioned Database (QPD)

QPD components

- Store database subsets
- Grover's Algorithm on $|i_j\rangle$ and $|x_{ij}\rangle$

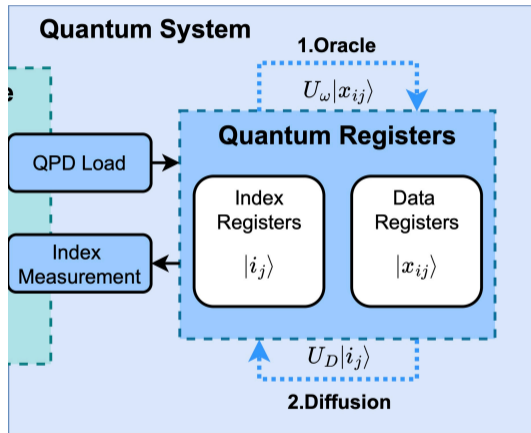


Figure: Proposed architecture of QPD

QPD Architecture

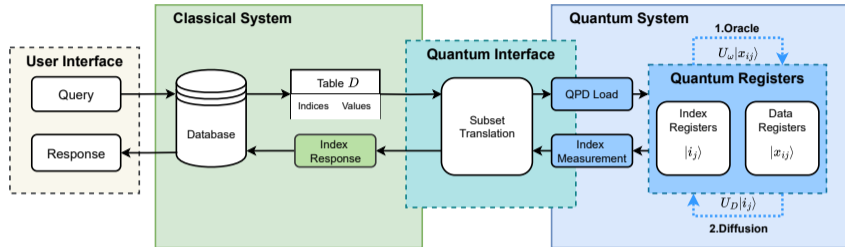


Figure: Proposed architecture of QPD based System

- Data flow from classical to quantum system and back.
- Quantum registers handle subsets of database for parallel processing.

Circuit Design of QPD

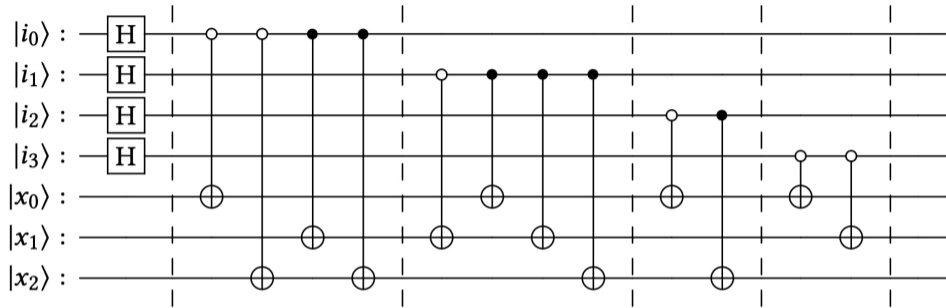


Figure: QPD circuit design of a split into four subsets, $\{(5, 6), (2, 7), (1, 4), (3, 0)\}$. The first column of Hadamard-gates superposes all index registers into $\frac{|0\rangle+|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$

Circuit Design of QPD

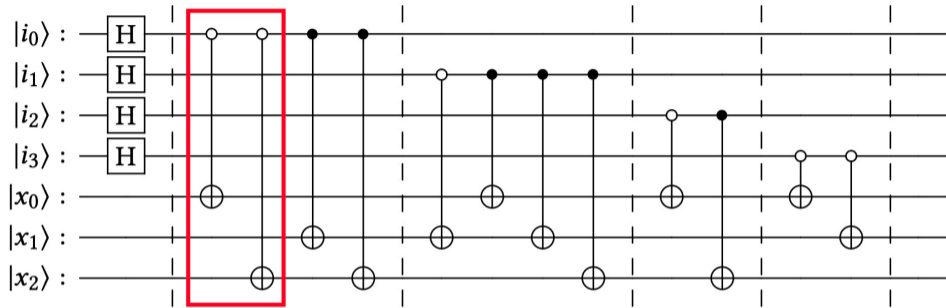


Figure: QPD circuit design of a split into four subsets, $\{(5, 6), (2, 7), (1, 4), (3, 0)\}$. The first column of Hadamard-gates superposes all index registers into $\frac{|0\rangle+|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$

QPD Data Encoding



[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

Figure: Schematic example of the QPD split into four subsets, $\{(5, 6), (2, 7), (1, 4), (3, 0)\}$ and the corresponding index-value mapping

QPD Data Encoding

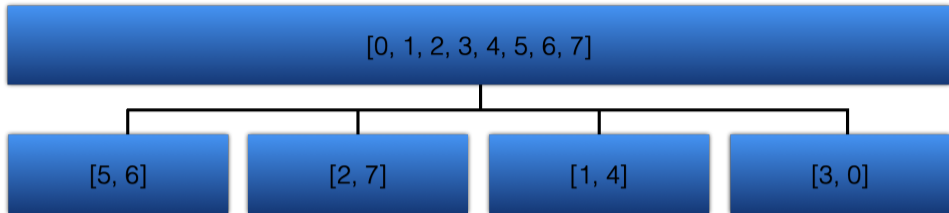


Figure: Schematic example of the QPD split into four subsets, $\{(5, 6), (2, 7), (1, 4), (3, 0)\}$ and the corresponding index-value mapping

QPD Data Encoding

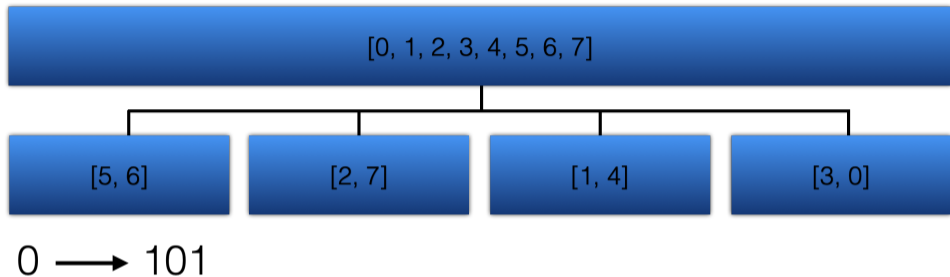


Figure: Schematic example of the QPD split into four subsets, $\{(5, 6), (2, 7), (1, 4), (3, 0)\}$ and the corresponding index-value mapping

QPD Data Encoding

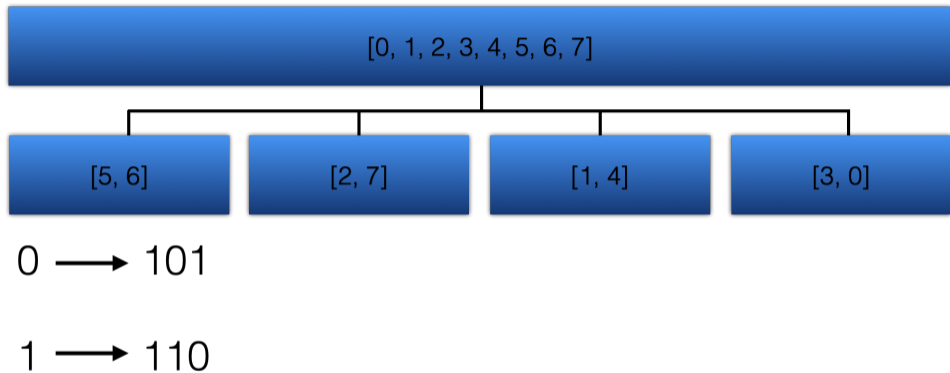


Figure: Schematic example of the QPD split into four subsets, $\{(5, 6), (2, 7), (1, 4), (3, 0)\}$ and the corresponding index-value mapping

QPD Data Encoding

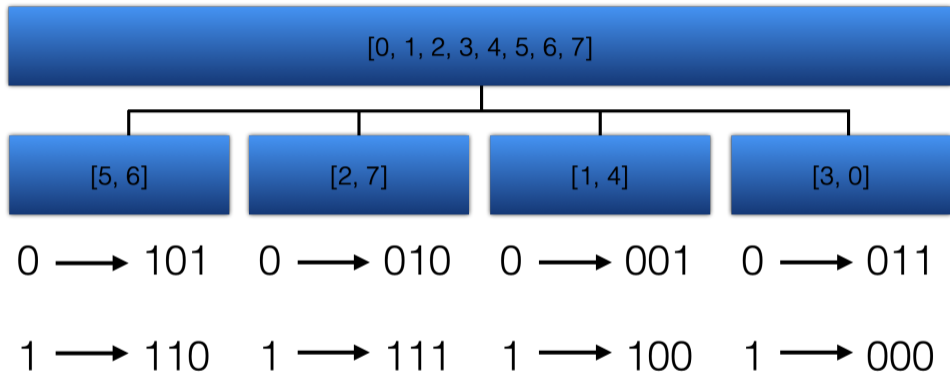


Figure: Schematic example of the QPD split into four subsets, $\{(5, 6), (2, 7), (1, 4), (3, 0)\}$ and the corresponding index-value mapping

Quantum Circuit Overview

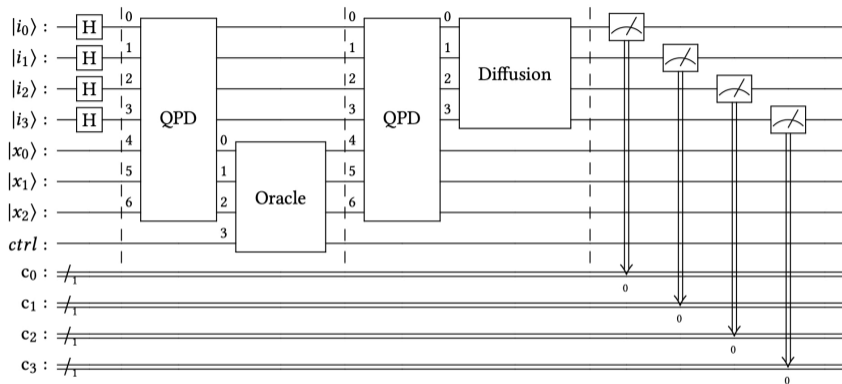


Figure: Algorithm circuit design as implemented in Qiskit. The columns with custom gates *QPD*, *Oracle* and *Diffusion* represent one iteration and are repeated $\sqrt{\frac{N}{d}}$ times.

- Index registers are initialized in superposition.
- Entanglement of Index and Data registers to create correct mapping
- Grover's Algorithm is applied to search the database.
- Results are measured and translated back to classical indices.

Vision for Quantum Data Management

- **Short-Term:**
 - Quantum-classical hybrid systems
 - Development / optimisation of middleware layers
 - Quantum data structure prototyping
- **Long-Term:**
 - Fully quantum-based data management systems
 - Include quantum networks and distributed quantum systems
 - Collaboration with hardware developers for tight integration
- **Future Applications:**
 - Quantum Databases
 - Distributed Quantum Computing
 - Specific data management applications

Summary

- Quantum Data Structures as an approach to tackle data management tasks
- QPD: possible solution and framework for other data structures
- Performance improvements only scratching the surface
- Challenging for real applications in NISQ era

Future Research Directions

- **Current Pursues:**

- Quantum Internet for distributed resources
- Existing work on Middlewares like Q-CTRL ¹
- First practical applications in finance and logistics

- **Outlook:**

- Optimising quantum-classical interfaces.
- Quantum data structures for other applications
- Conceptual work on fully quantum databases

¹I. Faro, I. Sitdikov, D. G. Valiñas, F. J. M. Fernandez, C. Codella, and J. Glick (2023). “Middleware for Quantum: An orchestration of hybrid quantum-classical systems”. In: *2023 IEEE International Conference on Quantum Software (QSW)*, pp. 1–8. doi: [10.1109/QSW59989.2023.00011](https://doi.org/10.1109/QSW59989.2023.00011)

Acknowledgments

- Special thanks to Georgios Christodoulou for his contributions.

Questions?

- Thank you for your attention!
- Contact: T.M.Littau@tudelft.nl

