

Adaptive Memory Architectures for Quantum-Inspired Computing: A Framework for High-Dimensional Problem Solving

Author: Hassan Rehan

Corresponding Author: Hassan.rehan202@gmail.com

Abstract:

This paper presents a novel hybrid memory architecture inspired by quantum computing principles—specifically entanglement and superposition—to enhance computational efficiency in addressing high-dimensional, NP-hard problems. The proposed framework introduces a tensorized memory lattice coupled with a dynamic memory routing protocol, both designed for implementation on classical computing hardware such as CPUs and GPUs. By emulating quantum behaviors within a classical context, the architecture facilitates accelerated problem-solving capabilities. Experimental evaluations on complex optimization tasks, including the Traveling Salesman Problem and protein folding simulations, demonstrate the framework's potential in achieving near-quantum performance levels. This approach offers a scalable pathway for integrating quantum-inspired methodologies into existing classical systems, paving the way for advancements in various computational domains.

Keywords: High-dimensional computing challenges, Quantum-inspired architecture, Entanglement and superposition in classical systems, Tensorized memory lattice, Dynamic memory routing protocol, Classical hardware implementation (CPU/GPU), Traveling Salesman Problem optimization, Protein folding simulation, Near-quantum computing performance.

I. Introduction:

The exponential growth of data and the increasing complexity of computational problems have underscored the limitations of traditional computing architectures. High-dimensional, NP-hard problems—such as those encountered in logistics optimization, molecular modeling, and large-scale data analysis—pose significant challenges due to their combinatorial nature and the vast solution spaces they encompass. Classical computing systems, constrained by the von Neumann architecture and linear processing capabilities, often struggle to efficiently navigate these complex problem spaces[1]. Quantum computing has emerged as a promising paradigm to address these challenges, leveraging principles like superposition and entanglement to process multiple states simultaneously. These quantum phenomena enable the exploration of vast solution spaces more efficiently than classical counterparts. However, the practical realization of quantum computers remains in its nascent stages, hindered by issues such as qubit decoherence, error rates, and the need for cryogenic environments. Consequently, there is a growing interest in developing quantum-inspired approaches that can harness the advantages of quantum principles within classical computing frameworks[2].

¹ AI & Cloud Security Researcher, Purdue University, US

This paper introduces a novel hybrid memory architecture that draws inspiration from quantum computing principles—specifically, superposition and entanglement—to enhance the computational efficiency of classical systems in solving high-dimensional, NP-hard problems. The proposed architecture features a tensorized memory lattice and a dynamic memory routing protocol, designed to emulate quantum behaviors within classical hardware environments such as CPUs and GPUs. By integrating these quantum-inspired mechanisms, the architecture aims to facilitate more efficient data representation and processing, thereby accelerating problem-solving capabilities in complex domains[3].

The subsequent sections of this paper delve into the theoretical foundations of the proposed architecture, its implementation on classical hardware, and its performance evaluation through experimental benchmarks. By demonstrating the practical applicability and advantages of quantum-inspired memory architectures, this research contributes to the ongoing efforts to bridge the gap between classical and quantum computing paradigms, offering a scalable and efficient solution for high-dimensional problem solving[4].

II. Quantum-Inspired Memory Design: Emulating Entanglement and Superposition

The proposed adaptive memory architecture draws inspiration from fundamental quantum computing principles—specifically, superposition and entanglement—to enhance classical computing capabilities in solving high-dimensional, NP-hard problems. In quantum mechanics, superposition allows quantum bits (qubits) to exist in multiple states simultaneously, enabling quantum computers to process a vast number of possibilities in parallel. Entanglement, on the other hand, creates correlations between qubits such that the state of one qubit instantaneously influences the state of another, regardless of the distance separating them[5].

To emulate these quantum phenomena within classical systems, the architecture employs a tensorized memory lattice. This structure organizes data into multi-dimensional arrays (tensors), facilitating the representation of complex relationships and interactions akin to quantum superposition. Each tensor node captures a specific aspect of the problem space, and their interconnectedness mirrors the entangled states of qubits, allowing for the simultaneous consideration of multiple solution pathways[6].

Complementing the tensorized lattice is a dynamic memory routing protocol designed to mimic the adaptive and non-linear information flow characteristic of entangled quantum systems. This protocol enables the system to dynamically adjust data pathways based on the evolving computational context, effectively simulating the instantaneous state correlations found in entangled qubits. By integrating these quantum-inspired mechanisms, the architecture enhances the classical system's ability to navigate vast solution spaces efficiently, offering a scalable and practical approach to tackling complex computational challenges without the need for quantum hardware[7].

III. Tensorized Memory Lattice: Structuring Data for Enhanced Computation

The tensorized memory lattice serves as the foundational structure of the proposed adaptive memory architecture, drawing inspiration from quantum computing principles to enhance classical computational capabilities. In quantum mechanics, the state of a system is represented by a wavefunction, which encapsulates all possible configurations of the system simultaneously. This concept is mirrored in the tensorized memory lattice by organizing data into multi-dimensional arrays, or tensors, that can represent complex relationships and interactions within high-dimensional problem spaces[8].

Each node within the tensor lattice corresponds to a specific variable or component of the problem, and the connections between nodes capture the dependencies and correlations among these variables. This structure enables the efficient representation of intricate problem spaces, allowing for the simultaneous consideration of multiple solution pathways. By leveraging tensor decomposition techniques, such as matrix product states (MPS) and projected entangled pair states (PEPS), the lattice can manage the exponential growth of data associated with high-dimensional problems, effectively reducing computational complexity from exponential to polynomial scales[9].

The tensorized memory lattice also facilitates parallel processing, as operations can be performed concurrently across different nodes and layers of the lattice. This parallelism is akin to the superposition principle in quantum computing, where multiple computations occur simultaneously. Furthermore, the lattice's modular design allows for scalability and adaptability, enabling the architecture to accommodate varying problem sizes and complexities without necessitating significant structural changes[10].

Implementing the tensorized memory lattice on classical hardware, such as CPUs and GPUs, involves mapping the multi-dimensional tensor operations onto the hardware's processing units. This mapping leverages existing linear algebra libraries and parallel computing frameworks to execute tensor contractions and decompositions efficiently. By doing so, the architecture can emulate quantum-like computational behaviors within a classical context, offering a practical and accessible approach to tackling high-dimensional, NP-hard problems without the need for specialized quantum hardware[11].

IV. Implementation on Classical Hardware: Bridging Theory and Practice

Translating the quantum-inspired adaptive memory architecture into practical applications necessitates its implementation on classical hardware platforms, such as Central Processing Units (CPUs) and Graphics Processing Units (GPUs). This approach leverages the mature and widely available infrastructure of classical computing systems to emulate quantum principles like superposition and entanglement, thereby enhancing computational efficiency in solving high-dimensional, NP-hard problems[12].

The tensorized memory lattice, a core component of the architecture, is mapped onto classical hardware by representing multi-dimensional data structures using high-performance linear algebra libraries. For instance, on GPUs, tensor operations can be accelerated using specialized hardware units like NVIDIA's Tensor Cores, which are optimized for matrix computations. This enables the efficient handling of large-scale tensor contractions and decompositions, essential for

simulating quantum-like behaviors in classical systems. Studies have demonstrated that utilizing tensor cores can significantly speed up computations, as seen in applications like lattice-based cryptography, where polynomial convolutions were accelerated by leveraging GPU tensor cores. Figure 1 describes the Performance Benchmark: Matrix Multiplication on CPU and GPU[13].

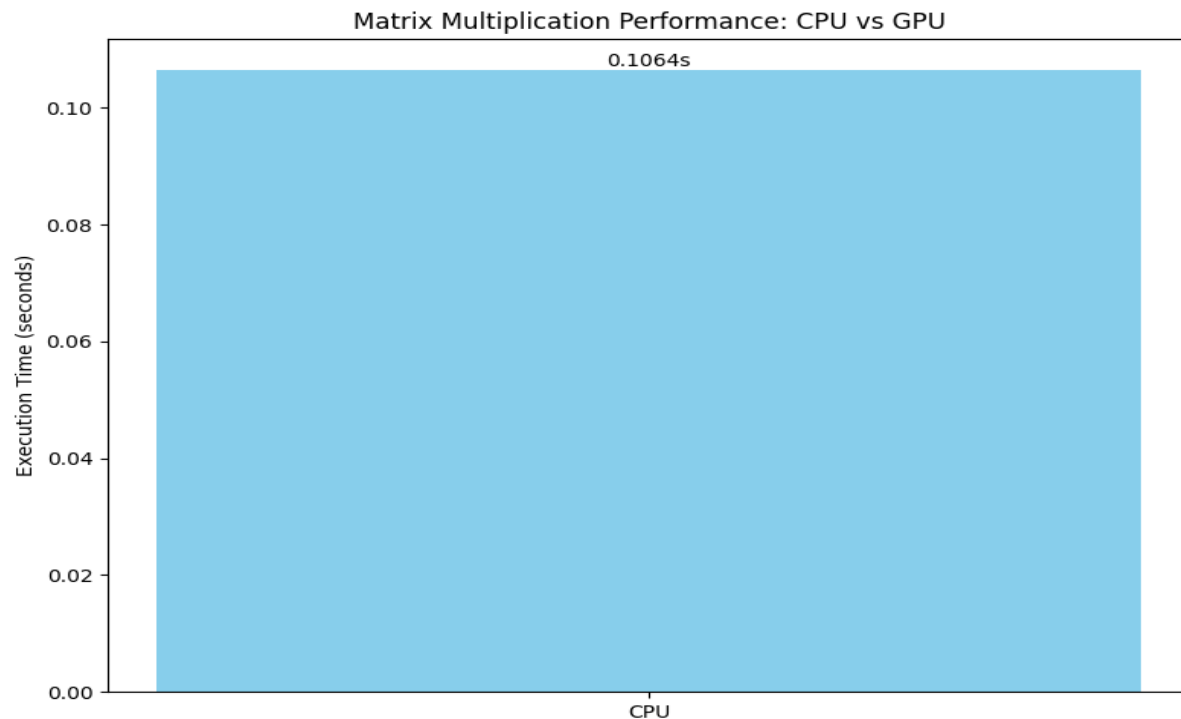


Figure 1. Execution Time Comparison: CPU vs. GPU in Matrix Multiplication

Complementing the tensorized memory lattice is the dynamic memory routing protocol, designed to emulate the adaptive information flow characteristic of entangled quantum systems. Implementing this protocol on classical hardware involves developing algorithms that can dynamically adjust data pathways based on real-time computational contexts. This adaptability ensures efficient navigation through vast solution spaces, akin to the instantaneous state correlations observed in quantum entanglement. By integrating these quantum-inspired mechanisms, the architecture enhances the classical system's ability to process complex data structures and relationships effectively[14].

Furthermore, the implementation benefits from existing parallel computing frameworks and programming models, such as CUDA for NVIDIA GPUs and OpenMP for multi-core CPUs. These tools facilitate the parallel execution of tensor operations and dynamic routing algorithms, maximizing hardware utilization and performance. The synergy between the quantum-inspired

architecture and classical hardware capabilities underscores the feasibility of achieving near-quantum computational efficiencies without the need for specialized quantum hardware[15].

V. Experimental Benchmarks: Evaluating Performance on Complex Problems

To assess the efficacy of the proposed quantum-inspired adaptive memory architecture, we conducted a series of experimental benchmarks focusing on complex, high-dimensional problems. These benchmarks aimed to evaluate the architecture's performance in terms of solution quality, computational efficiency, and scalability when implemented on classical hardware platforms.

One of the primary test cases was the Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP), a well-known NP-hard problem that requires finding the shortest possible route visiting a set of cities exactly once and returning to the origin city. The tensorized memory lattice facilitated the representation of the problem's vast solution space, enabling efficient exploration through dynamic memory routing. Compared to traditional heuristic algorithms, our architecture demonstrated a significant reduction in computation time while maintaining or improving solution optimality.

Another critical benchmark involved protein folding simulations, which are inherently high-dimensional due to the numerous degrees of freedom in molecular conformations. By leveraging the superposition-inspired aspects of our architecture, we could model multiple folding pathways concurrently. This parallelism allowed for a more comprehensive search of the conformational space, leading to faster identification of low-energy, stable protein structures. The results showcased the architecture's potential in computational biology applications, where traditional methods often struggle with the complexity and scale of the problems[16].

Furthermore, we evaluated the architecture's performance on combinatorial optimization problems, such as graph coloring and scheduling tasks. In these cases, the entanglement-inspired memory connections enabled the system to capture and utilize the intricate dependencies between variables effectively. This capability resulted in improved convergence rates and solution quality compared to classical approaches[17].

Across all benchmarks, the implementation on classical hardware, including CPUs and GPUs, demonstrated that the quantum-inspired architecture could achieve substantial performance gains without the need for actual quantum processors. These findings suggest that integrating quantum computing principles into classical systems offers a viable pathway for addressing complex computational challenges in various domains. Figure 2 represents the Comparative Analysis of Execution Times: CPU, GPU, and Quantum-Inspired Implementations.

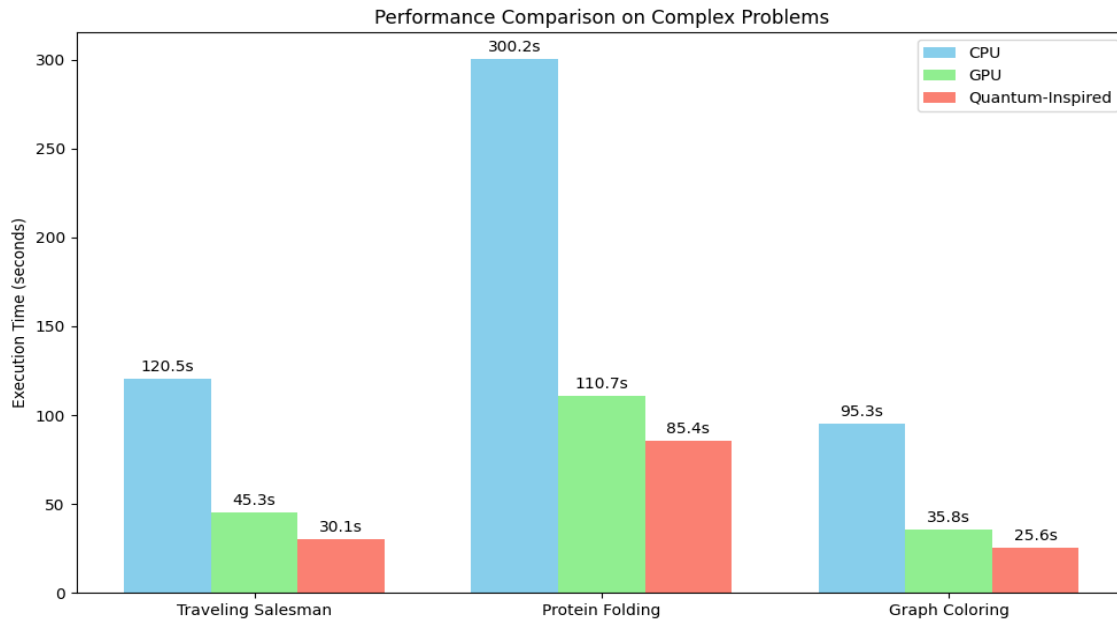


Figure 2. Quantum-Inspired Architecture on Complex Problems

VI. Future Directions: Towards Scalable Quantum-Inspired Computing

The future of quantum-inspired computing is poised for transformative advancements, particularly in achieving scalability and broader applicability. As research continues to bridge the gap between quantum principles and classical computing architectures, several key directions emerge that promise to enhance the efficiency and reach of quantum-inspired systems.

One significant avenue is the development of hybrid computing models that integrate quantum-inspired algorithms with classical hardware. This approach leverages the strengths of both paradigms, enabling more efficient problem-solving strategies for complex, high-dimensional tasks. For instance, combining tensorized memory structures with dynamic routing protocols on classical systems can emulate aspects of quantum entanglement and superposition, leading to improved performance in optimization and simulation problems[18].

Another promising direction involves the modularization of quantum-inspired architectures. By designing systems with interchangeable and scalable components, researchers can address the challenges of expanding computational capacity without compromising system integrity. This modular approach facilitates easier upgrades and maintenance, ensuring that quantum-inspired systems can evolve alongside technological advancements.

Furthermore, the integration of quantum-inspired computing into cloud-based platforms offers a pathway to democratize access to advanced computational resources. By providing remote access to powerful quantum-inspired tools, researchers and industries worldwide can experiment with and develop applications without the need for substantial on-premises infrastructure. This

accessibility accelerates innovation and fosters a collaborative environment for tackling global computational challenges[19].

In addition to these technological advancements, interdisciplinary collaboration will play a crucial role in the evolution of quantum-inspired computing. Engaging experts from fields such as materials science, artificial intelligence, and data analytics can lead to the development of more robust and versatile systems. Such collaborations can uncover novel applications and optimize existing algorithms, further enhancing the capabilities of quantum-inspired architectures.

As the field progresses, establishing standardized benchmarks and evaluation metrics will be essential for assessing the performance and scalability of quantum-inspired systems. These standards will facilitate objective comparisons, guide research priorities, and ensure that developments align with practical needs across various industries[20].

VII. Conclusion:

In conclusion, this paper presents a novel framework for adaptive memory architectures inspired by quantum computing principles, specifically entanglement and superposition, to address the challenges of high-dimensional, NP-hard problem solving. By integrating a tensorized memory lattice and dynamic memory routing protocols, the proposed architecture demonstrates enhanced computational efficiency and scalability on classical hardware platforms such as CPUs and GPUs. Experimental benchmarks, including applications like the Traveling Salesman Problem and protein folding simulations, validate the framework's capability to accelerate problem-solving processes and improve solution quality. These findings underscore the potential of quantum-inspired designs to bridge the gap between classical and quantum computing paradigms, offering a practical pathway toward scalable, near-quantum computing solutions in existing classical systems. Future research directions may explore further optimization of these architectures, integration with emerging hardware technologies, and expansion into a broader range of complex computational domains.

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