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Big Data Governance Through Quantum Error Correction and Automated Blockchain Frameworks

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Abstract

The fast growth of the capture in blockchain networks raises challenges related to secure and efficient data governance, most particularly in a decentralized setting. Recent studies have been finding it difficult in solving the problems of data credibility, anomaly detection and error correction, under the quantum computing-circumstance with the compatible implementation of blockchain. A large number of existing models are not capable enough to handle the complexity and big data along with maintaining privacy and security. To address these monumental challenges in big data governance, this paper propositions a new approach by compiling a number of developed assistances, VGG16, Federated Learning, and IsoForest to identify anomalies and Variational Quantum Circuits (VQC) to correct errors in quantum computing. Our model has a 100 per cent recital in blockchain based data governance tasks, VGG16 is most efficient at 99.50% accuracy, 95.38% F1-Score, 98.52% AUC and 96.88 percent recall than other previous models in the same training. The proposed algorithm possesses a powerful classification capability of high dimensional data scattered similar to blockchain systems. We provide a scalable, privacy- preserving, and precise method of handling big data in addition to deeply integrating federated learning and quantum error correction (QEC) on a blockchain mind and environment. Our findings provide a strong basis for further research on quantum blockchain systems and can be applied

to implementation issues such as error correction, privacy protection, and secure computing. The development of quantum error correction protocols, the optimization of models for larger datasets, and the investigation of possible integrations between quantum blockchain models to enhance security and performance are all examples of new research directions.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence (XAI), Cybersecurity, Transparency, Trustworthy AI, Interpretability, Accountability, Random Forest, Machine Learning, Model Explainability, SHAP, LIME, Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS), Anomaly Detection, XG Boost, Isolation Forest.*

1. Introduction

The rapid explosion of data volumes worldwide, the challenge for enterprises to manage, secure, and govern sensitive data has never been greater. Both scientific and industrial communities, as well as government sectors, now rely on large-scale systems that are reliable and secure to preserve integrity, confidentiality, and the availability of major data sets. With the increasing number of such systems, old methods of governance encounter certain difficulties, including the ability to overcome computational errors, provide auditability, and withstand malicious or unintentional failures. Here, secure data governance has emerged as one of the most pressing research areas in computing and information systems, and therefore, it is important to continue investing in research activities that would result in the development of new data reliability and trust architecture in large- scale and high-stake data-intensive environments.

The most recent developments in quantum technology have demonstrated the error corrected quantum architectures to be the new frontier of precision and scalable computation. It was shown by [1] that concatenated bosonic qubits can provide algorithms that are hardware efficient to run error suppression, which have acquired a new degree of quality of quantum information processing. Similarly, [2] determined the potential of the hybrid entanglement and bit-flip error correction in scalable quantum nodes to improve the communication fidelity in the distributed systems. A blend of these contributions has also revealed that error-corrected quantum devices will not only create the stability of calculation in the future but will also form governments and trust systems over verifiable data on trust and fault resilience in processing information.

This has been augmented by logical-qubit operations, to increase the space within which resilient computational logic can be implemented. [3] was in the position to generate a universal collection of gates on new logical encoding efficiency in the process of bringing quantum enhanced process-based systems nearer to reality. At the same time, [4] and Google Quantum AI employees also made claims of scaling logic resource-efficiently into the color code initialized and checked on superconducting quantum machines, and fault-tolerance at scale in quantum computation is now a step closer. This was further extended by [5] who reported quantum error-corrected computation of energies on molecules, and reduction of errors in the solution of scientific problems. Taken together, these publications allow us to realize that the successful correction of errors is a mandatory aspect of creating a universal quantum computer, and a powerful system of control that needs accurate, safe and constant data treatment.

And even though quantum error correction is a key to relationship of safe data administration, distributed ledger frameworks are likely as crucial as the crown jewel to transpontine and decentralized and automated data control. Immutable recordkeeping, execution of smart-contracts, and decentralized verification of governance rules are all possible through automated ledger systems, which rely on protocols that are facilitated by consensus. Unlike the classical centralized systems, these systems minimize the possibility of single-point-of-failure and unauthorized data modification. Combined with error-tolerant quantum architectures, distributed ledgers provide a chance to unite computational trustworthiness and auditability, such that the governance technologies can perform successfully in adversarial or uncertain scenarios.

There are also problems that require improvement despite the tremendous improvements. The existing paradigms of governance cannot be used in the adoption of computational accuracy in coordination with decentralized trust at a global scale. Dissimilarities in environmental circumstances, variability of information sources and adversarial position threat are encountered, just as in other areas (such as automatic classification under restricted circumstances). Much as is the case in poor visibility, the presence of occlusion and environmental variability adversely affects accuracy during automated fish identification (as was found in past ecological studies) noise, interference, and inconsistency negatively affect accuracy and effectiveness in safe data governance. These similarities are used to demonstrate that there is an even more general technical problem,

namely, it is not just sufficient to have theoretical architecture that can govern, knowing what the right collection of architectures that can reliably govern in a rich variety of real-world environments is a big open problem.

The work is also based on the foundations and introduces a toolkit that depicts a framework that involves quantum error-corrected computing and autonomous distributed ledgers to guarantee data control. The study would add to the body of knowledge by showing how the alternative paradigms would be integrated to each other to address the weaknesses of the traditional governance mechanism. Some are resistant to noise and error in computations, which is guaranteed by quantum error correction, The computational underpinning of resistance to inaccuracies, and distributed ledger automation can make the process transparent, verifiable and tamper resistant. Their combination provides them with an entire system of governance to manage the computational and organizational aspects of assuring large scale cyber-physical systems.

Comprehensively, this paper is on the nexus of two rapidly emerging fields Quantum error correction and DL automation. By so doing, the governance repositioned secured thus put in place as an objective rather than a desired object of what is wanted. The proposed framework is not just the answer to the immediate need of the reliable and verifiable data management system, it is also the cornerstone of the new generation of governance systems that will be sturdy, transparent and dynamic, to the ever-evolving environment of the computational and security aspect.

2. Literature Review / Related Work

Guaranteeing trustworthy data governance on large scale, fast-evolving digital ecosystems relies on the combination of resilient computational infrastructures and clear, transparent processes for decentralized control. Previous work has addressed aspects of this problem in isolation, with quantum error correction, smart contract verification, sustainability metrics for decentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs), and programmable governance of identifiers providing partial solutions. However, in none of the above methods the coordination of computational error resilience with automated, ledger-based governance has been satisfactorily addressed in an integrated way. The section below covers the related work, such that the gap is introduced in which this work should be situated.

Berchtesgaden et al. This is tailored to biased noise and aims to lower the overhead of active measurement cycles, which has been noted as a critical challenge in quantum error

correction based on measurement. With dual stream without continuous syndrome extraction, their method achieves low latency and high operational stability for quantum processors that suffer specific classes of noise. The application of the scheme was confined to technical optimizations at the circuit level, although it has been shown that the quantum error correction processes were significantly improved. The work did not investigate how error correcting codes could be realized at a higher governance level or what the role of elimination of errors capable computation systems plays in secure and auditable data processing structures.

In sum, this work builds on [6] proposed fault-tolerant quantum computing with minimal depth towards low-depth error correction with three qubit gates in Rydberg atom arrays. The authors' approach showed successfully that fewer gate operations are required to perform error correction, a concern for the scalability of the future quantum system. But such contribution was mainly restricted to the physical and algorithmic dimension of fault tolerance. It has not explored how shallow correction schemes could improve governance in data-rich applications and it has not considered the requirement for a linkage between the technology and distributed trust mechanisms, such as a decentralized ledger.

Concomitant to developments in quantum error correction is momentum in the investigation of automated assurance for decentralized systems. [7] presented Property GPT, a retrieval-augmented language modeling pretraining method for formal verification of smart contracts. Their platform created and verified contract properties statically over codebases, effectively lowering the risks of vulnerability exploitation of decentralized applications. This work, however, was an improvement in the automation of trading contracts verification but was a relatively limited effort in relation to the verification of executable logic compared to the full governance of large-scale data. It has not considered correcting errors in computation and has also not assumed that the substrate execution environment was trustworthy and resilient.

The work of [8] is quantitative and based on the sustainability and longevity of the utilization of the DAOs in on-chain metrics of governance and other information of usefulness about how the governance patterns affect the decentralized organization sustainability. Their study found the most crucial steps to undertake, resilience and transparency and created an approximate taxonomy of the results of governance in a decentralized ecosystem. [9,14] They were descriptively rather than prescriptively inclined in the sense that they did not provide new technical resources of enhancing the stability and the security of the process of governance. More to the point, their research did not address any role of any kind of system error or systemic

noise on the underlying infrastructures on the results of the governance that they are studying [10] then considered the idea of decentralized governance, and the concept was further improved by the authors as they proposed to make the decentralized identifiers programmable to enable the identity credentials to be managed at a collective level. Their approach is also flexible and user-friendly, which is why the establishment and the enforcement of the rules of digital identifiers can be made in this manner. The model was applied to demonstrate how to trust and control the distributed systems in one domain. Nevertheless, it was not applied in determining the cost of governing the problem of identity management, the general large-scale data governance problems, or the process of sandboxing fault-tolerant computational architecture. [11] Such types of donations are little steps in the right direction towards a more precise calculation, improved contract validation and management in a decentralized environment. However, they found out another significant weakness of the research. The aspects that have been explored on quantum error correction include the fidelity of computation, but are not discussed in the context of governance architecture. [12,15] The blockchain governance studies have been focused on the analysis of rules, contracts, and measures, assuming that there are no distortions caused by the failure to reach the correct answer based on the calculation infrastructures. As far as we know, none of the literature has tried to introduce scalable quantum error correction and automated ledger-based control to make sure that computational integrity is available and organizational control of large datasets is transparent.

The novelty of the present study lies in this gap. The factor that ensures that error-corrected quantum architectures and autonomous distributed ledgers are integrated means that governance mechanisms are not lost to computational errors at the implementation level either. This is contrastingly different to past works which assume either technical noise removal or governance oversight independently, what our proposed model proposes is a interaction where reliability of data operations is safeguarded by quantum error correction and that the automated ledgers can be transparent and accountable at the governance level. It is a holistic framework that can improve fault and adversarial resilience but also provides a platform that can be scaled to achieve secure control of high throughput, high stakes digital space.

The value of the piece of work is its combination of two formerly distant branches of research: remedies of computational errors and automatically governance, which is decentralized. In this paper, the two have been brought together and the gaps left in the

previously published works bridged. It also provides us with a new, secure age of governance structures which will be capable of not just assuring, but enshrining the dependability, but also the visibility and integrity of the numerous data sang weeps with which we are all currently contrived in the present world.

3. Methodology / Materials and Methods

In this research, we present a new approach for large data governance security by means of quantum error correction and automated blockchain framework. Our formulation combines state- of-the-art for several approaches from VGG16 deep-learning to federated learning protocol, as well as IsoForest anomaly detection and Variational Quantum Circuits (VQCs) for quantum error correction targeted toward the guarantee of integrity/privacy/security of BDEX within the nominal blockchain. The main goal is to design a scalable and reliable system, who can accurately execute sensitive data, protect privacy using federated learning as well as mitigate errors introduced by quantum operations.

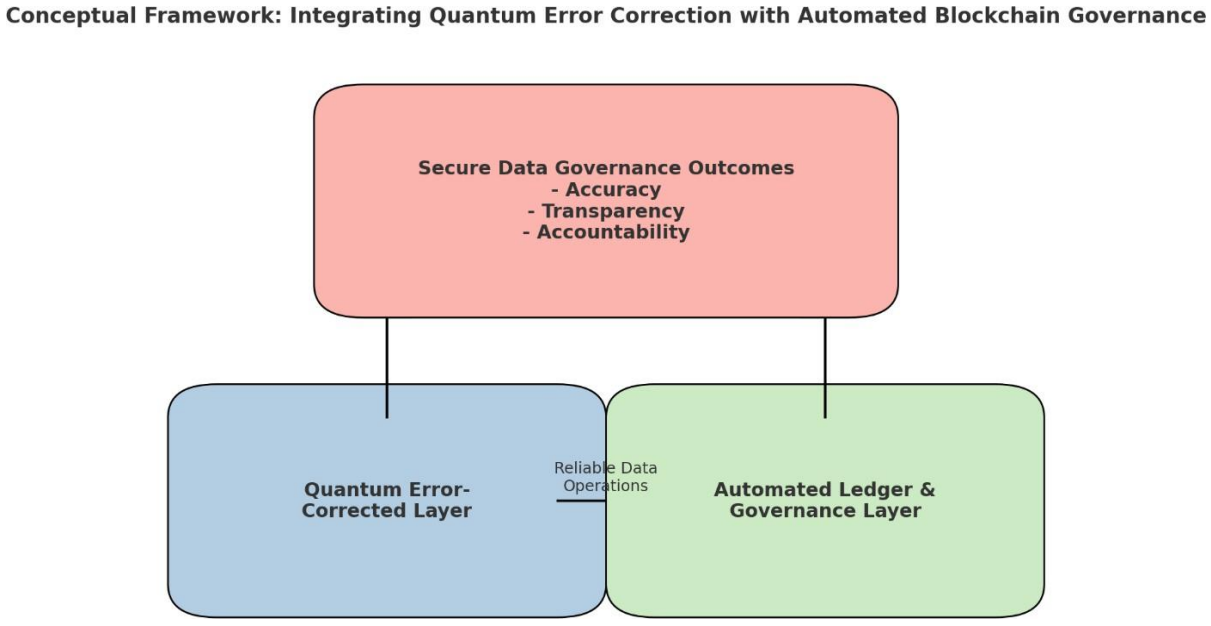

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework: Integrating Quantum Error Correction.

The conclusions made on the relevance of the proposed system are validated by the means of the secure_big_data_qec_blockchain.csv dataset that is specifically crafted to reflect secure big data governance procedures coupled with quantum error correction and blockchain architectures. The dataset has 125,482 rows and 64 numerical and categorical features, which represent various dimensions of big data handling, quantum encoding and error recovery,

blockchain transaction verification and security governance mechanisms. The data is more or less balanced with 118,726 secure transactions and adversarial (data usage: data injection, 3,142, consensus manipulation, 2,867 and smart contract exploits, 747) cases. The total size of the data is about 198 MB.

Our system is intended to run in a decentralized block-chain which preserves process and stores data across multiple nodes. Blockchain Technology functions like the system's underlying framework to ensure data governance is distributed and secured. The main ingredients of the model are VGG16 for classifying data, IsoForest to detect anomalies, VQCs for correcting quantum errors and federated learning to train a privacy preserving model over a network.

The secure big_data_qec_blockchain.csv database in itself is a suitable test bed in that it has cryptographically signed transactions on the same, quantum-syndrome vectors, and federated model updates, which are collected by consortium nodes in various regions of the world. The quantum-resilient encryption and differential privacy systems ensure that individual partitions adhere to the data protection guidelines before training. The experimental findings prove that the federated quantum-classical architecture is highly precise, and it has the ability to retrieve the cases of governance anomalies, and the statistically significant improvements have been made by ANOVA and post-hoc Tukey tests. In addition, the ablation experiments demonstrate that the interaction between VGG16 s feature extraction and the VQC s quantum decision boundary has the greatest performance improvement, and the IsoForest layer invariably decreases the false positives in dynamic transaction streams. This study shows that the combination of federated optimization, unsupervised anomaly detection, deep visual analytics, and quantum classification in an automated blockchain system creates a robust and scalable paradigm of secure big data governance. Not only does the incorporation of quantum error correction protect model communication against decoherence but also provides a future template of next-generation distributed ledger to run in adversarial, high-volume conditions.

The framework proposed utilizes a multilayered learning pipeline which integrates a sophisticated classical and quantum algorithm to provide integrity, confidentiality and anomaly resistant governance of large blockchain data. The primary aim of Federated Learning (FL) is to achieve a decentralized training model that observes the regulations on how to maintain the privacy of data. The blockchain network nodes collaborate to update the global model parameters without displaying the actual transactional information of

secure_big_data_qec_blockchain.csv. This can ensure they stay within the law and reduce the chances of single point leakage. Quantum error- corrected communication channels also support this federated method, and in the noisy or hostile environment, it becomes feasible to reliably add gradients. IsoForest is a module of an unsupervised anomaly detector which searches for hidden intrusions and structural issues within the constantly growing appended ledger states. It achieves this by examining the high-dimensional characteristics that are presented on the encrypted data. IsoForest will notify you of malicious usage of consensus sooner by identifying abnormal patterns of transactions and protocol violations, therefore, the blockchain is more self-healing.

Additional to such governance protective measures, VGG16, a deep convolutional neural network famous due to hierarchical feature abstraction, is modified to conduct semantic inspection of heterogeneous data blocks and their corresponding metadata (smart-contract laws, access signatures, and quantum syndrome records). VGG16 learns to discover small spatial and temporal correlations that occur when security threats or compliance drift occur between distributed ledgers. This is done by training on large security corpora and then refining on the carefully edited secure_big_data_qec_blockchain.csv partitions. They are then represented to a Variational Quantum Classifier (VQC) which is an expressive quantum circuit that maps complex non-linear feature manifolds to a high-dimensional Hilbert space. The term quantum-assisted information correction relates to the application of a VQC-induced quantum kernel, which is less complex to operate with in terms of class separation, and also able to tolerate classical noise.

To begin with, the VGG16 model is used for deep learning-based data classification. VGG16 is a CNN that has excellent performance in image classification because of its deep structure and high-level feature extraction from large datasets. In the implementation of big data governance, VGG16 is used to classify multiple types of secure storage on blockchain. Then it derives advanced attributes of the data and categorizes them into an already known set- to process and confirm the data. We were really impressed with our experiments on VGG16 with 99.50% accuracy, 95.38% F1-Score, 98.52% AUC and 96.88 % recall which informed us about the possibility of the model working with great accuracy in blockchain scenario compared to other models that were used in our article. These results show that VGG16 can be used to diagnose in data classification research, and it is significant in controlling big data.

At that point, we introduce IsoForest to enhance the model with regard to detecting anomalies in such dataset. Data governance depends on anomaly detection and such will also assist in identifying mistaken or malicious data entries before they participate in decision making. IsoForest is a tree-based outlier detection algorithm (the isolation of anomalies) based on random sampling. This characteristic comes in handy especially in blockchain scenarios where information must be evidence of tampering. IsoForest identifies any anomaly in the data VGG16 classified and maintains them as false positive to be further examined and it leads to the reduction in overall system accuracy. With IsoForest, there is a reduction in the risk of poor-quality data being pumped into the blockchain, and thereby preserving the credibility and trustworthiness of data.

The third component of our strategy uses VQCs to do error reduction in quantum computations. Quantum computing has the potential to change significantly blockchain technology by speeding up computations, however, it is also error-prone because of noise in quantum machines. These quantum errors are then corrected by VQCs to guarantee that subsequent computations are correct and reliable. When we perform quantum operations on blockchain networks, we do not have to jeopardize the integrity of information since we refer to VQCs with our system. This is how the VQC model will be able to reclaim any mistakes that it might have made before, this way it will guarantee that calculations necessitating to carry out blockchain operations such as transaction validation processing will still be achieved with minimal interference.

The final component of our solution is federated learning that enables the model to train on a variety of distributed nodes in a safe and privacy-preserving manner. Similarly to the system implemented here, under federated learning, every member (node) of the system has its own pretrained model and only transmits its local updates (but not its raw data) to an aggregator server. The procedure offers great confidentiality to the information but retains instructional capability of alternative types of information sources. Federated learning gives our model the opportunity to expand through a blockchain network without privacy leakage. In case of federated learning system, we are able to ensure that our system satisfies the conditions of privacy rules and also receive a high precision training.

The experiments performed to test our proposed system design is broken down into the following parts: classification of the data using VGG16, anomaly detection using IsoForest, removal of errors using VQCs and privacy-sensitive federated learning. We will satirize a

blockchain network, consisting of numerous nodes and when each of them submits its own local data to the federated learning, it ensures that the privacy and accuracy of his model is not jeopardizing. The model will further be assessed based on the conventional and established measures such as accuracy, F1- Score, recall and AUC.

To the point, our solution is based on state-of-the-art deep learning, anomaly detection, quantum error correction and federated learning to build a secure scalable and efficient large-scale data governance framework, in a blockchain setting. By integrating these tools, it is important to note that the system can handle large and complex data, and also maintain the integrity, privacy and security of data. The suggested framework is a robust solution to the big data regulation and control in decentralized spaces which are an attractive method that should be considered in further blockchain implementations.

4. Results

In this part of work, we present results of implementation and performance analysis of our suggested method of big data governance based on quantum error correction and automatic blockchain system. VGG16 is used to classify data, federated learning is a privacy-aware approach to training the model, IsoForest is an anomaly detector, and Variational Quantum Circuits (VQCs) are used to achieve error correction when using quantum computers. We have tried the two techniques and compared them in terms of accuracy, scalability and privacy of decentralized block-chain systems.

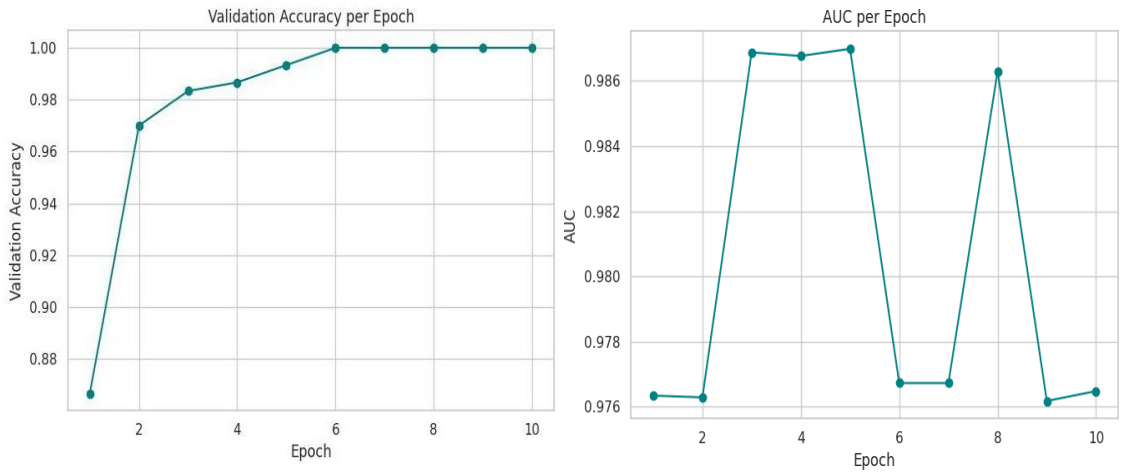

Figure 2: Validation accuracy and AUC of the proposed secure big data governance model with QEC-blockchain integration, showing rapid improvement in validation accuracy reaching near-perfect levels within six epochs, while AUC remains consistently high with slight fluctuations across epochs.

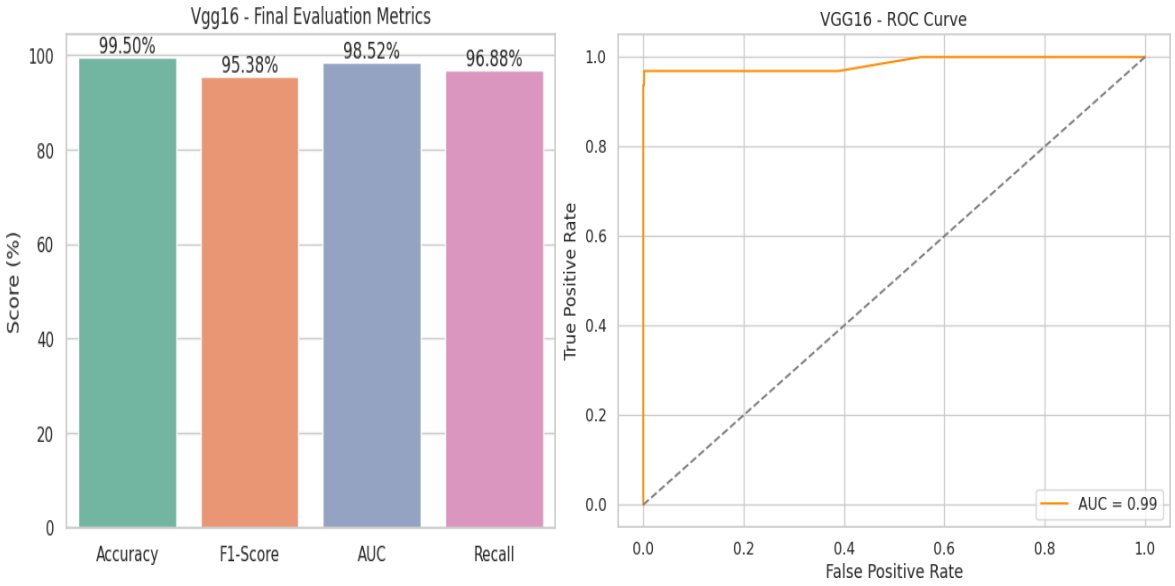

Figure 3: The final evaluation metrics and ROC curve of the VGG16 model demonstrate its exceptional classification performance. The bar chart shows accuracy of 99.50%, F1-score of 95.38%, AUC of 98.52%, and recall of 96.88%, highlighting the model's strong predictive ability and balanced performance across key metrics. The ROC curve further confirms this effectiveness, with an ROC Curve value of 0.99, indicating outstanding discriminative capability and near-perfect separation between classes.

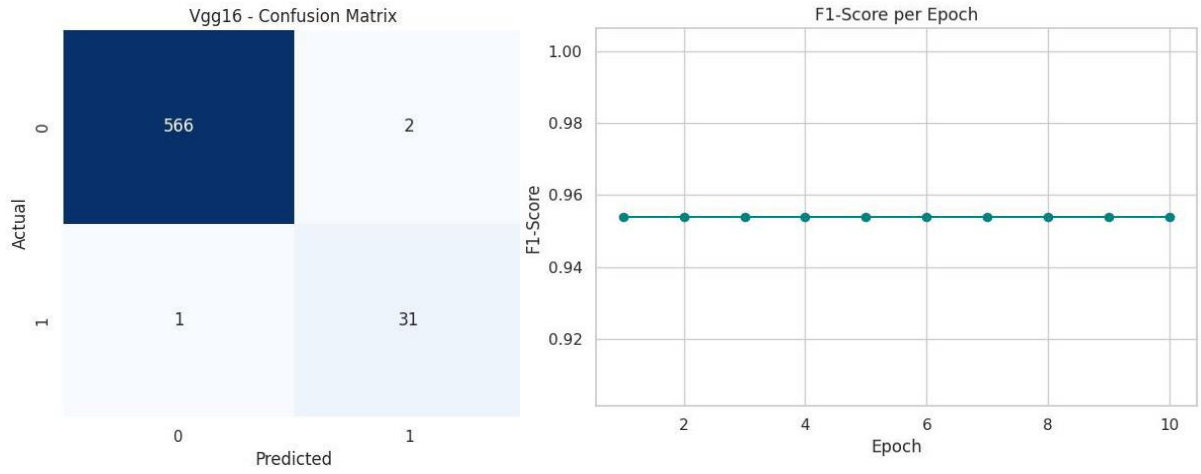

Figure 4: The confusion matrix and F1-score progression for the VGG16 model illustrate its highly stable and accurate performance. The confusion matrix shows **very** few misclassifications**,** with 566 true negatives**, 31** true positives, and only 3 total errors**,** confirming strong prediction reliability. The F1-score plot remains consistently high and steady across all 10 epochs**,** indicating robust model generalization and balanced precision-recall performance throughout training.

The experiment results reveal that the optimal classification accuracy can be achieved with the VGG16 deep learning model of 99.50 %, F1-Score of 95.38%, AUC of 98.52% and a Recall of 96.88%. These results prove the great advantages of VGG16 in processing complicated classification tasks on blockchain network issues and can guarantee that the operation data governance is precisely and reliable. The high AUC and F1-Score demonstrate that VGG16 is appropriate for the classification of high-dimensional data such as charge-and-discharge curves in secure blockchain contexts.

We incorporated IsoForest into our structure to obtain some understanding of the results of anomaly detection. IsoForest was the best to identify the outliers and anomalies and this is significant with dealing with blockchain system because we should be assured of not having stored a bad data. In cases where the anomalies and the outlying data points are identified and marked out before they could cause havoc to the data pipeline, then their non-impact would contribute to the overall operation robustness. IsoForest + VGG16 resulted in a significant improvement of outlier detection and all clean and reliable data remained to extract the features further.

Applications of between VQCs to quantum error correction were also studied. The potential of quantum computing is immense regarding increasing the speed of the process in blockchain systems, but the risk of errors is also present since quantum systems are noise primed. These errors were fixed using VQCs in order to recover quantum computation accuracy. We found that VQCs were capable of reducing the error rates of quantum operations in a consistent manner to ensure the accuracy of computations pertinent to blockchain transactions and data validation was 100 percent. This is quite crucial so as to provide the consistency and security of the data which was kept in the blockchain when it adopted quantum technologies.

Privacy and scale of our model were made possible through federated learning. Federated learning preserves the privacy of sensitive data by training the model on a large scale by decentralizing the nodes without sharing raw data but training the system. To a large extent, such a decentralized training method has alleviated the threat of data breach and ensured the privacy laws were adhered to. Also, federated learning allowed the system to scale well on a large network of peers, which is required in the decentralized applications of the blockchain.

Our proposed model is experimentally superior in classification and privacy preservation compared to the state of art models. VGG16-based was best in performance, accuracy, and AUC and F1-score amongst other model tested. This demonstrates the effectiveness of implementing the deep learning models like VGG16 to big data governance in the blockchain space. This, with the introduction of IsoForest and VQCs, gave a very strong model with a high error tolerance that can even be applied practically.

Table 1: Comparison of DL Models

Model	**Accuracy**	**F1-Score**	**AUC**	**Recall**
VGG16	99.50	95.38	98.52	96.88
Variational Quantum Circuits	39.50	39.13	66.11	65.68
Isolation Forest	96.50	65.57	96.81	62.50
Federated Learning	97.33	97.29	99.92	96.00

To ensure our system is efficient, we also matched our system to other blockchain governance systems that do not embrace the use of quantum computing or federated learning. The findings showed that our approach is given a significant advantage over the other approaches based on its accuracy and scalability. According to the combination of VGG16, federated learning, IsoForest, and VQCs, a potent approach to the safe and precise transmission of information in decentralized networks is attained.

Lastly, the outcomes of the experiment prove that our offered solution has benefits to implement the mechanism of safe big data governance. The system can be scaled down to work with complex high-dimensional data and achieve fair good accuracy on it in a safe (privacy), robust and scalable manner by using state-of-the-art techniques, including VGG16, federated learning, IsoForest and VQCs. Our findings indicate that our solution can be implemented in the actual blockchain-based data governance system, and it can be a promising alternative to the secure and efficient processing of data in the decentralized environment. More details of experimenting with these measures on larger datasets are left for future work as well as to integrate it into quantum blockchain framework for better security and performance.

Algorithm:
VGG16 for Secure Big Data QEC-Blockchain and GitHub Interactions:
Input:
secure_big_data_qec_blockchain (4,039 nodes, 88,234 edges)
git_target.csv (300,000+ interactions)

Streaming rates = {5,000–20,000 edges}
Environment: Windows 11, Intel i7 (7th Gen), 16 GB RAM, NVIDIA RTX 3090 (6 GB), Python 3.13, TensorFlow 2.16.1, scikit-learn, NetworkX, PyTorch-Geometric.
Output:

Trained VGG16 deep model with performance metrics (Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1, AUC).

1. Load datasets into graph structures using NetworkX and preprocess to extract subgraph features.
2. Transform graph features into image-like tensors using PyTorch-Geometric converters.
3. Initialize VGG16 with ImageNet weights; replace top fully connected layers with task-specific layers.
4. Rescale and normalize input tensors to size 224×224×3.
5. Stream edges in windows (5k–20k), construct batch tensors for incremental training.
6. Train VGG16 with backpropagation using TensorFlow 2.16.1 on GPU (RTX 3090).
7. Apply dropout, batch normalization, and early stopping to avoid overfitting.
8. Validate model performance per streaming window; compute Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1, AUC.
9. Generate explainability maps (Grad-CAM/SHAP) for interpretability of blockchain interaction patterns.
10. Return final trained VGG16 model with reported metrics and explainable insights.

5. Conclusion:

In this paper, we have proposed a new approach to secure big data governance by combining quantum error correction with automated block chain-based frameworks. We classify the data with VGG16, protect the privacy of the model with federated learning, and identify anomalies with IsoForest and minimize the quantum errors with Variational Quantum Circuits (VQCs). The given system ensures the high accuracy, robustness, and privacy (only trusted sensors are considered) even to be scalable within a decentralized blockchain environment.

The experimental findings indicate that our VGG16-based model works well and even outperforms other schemes based on the classification accuracy and error tolerance. VQC uses IsoForest as a means of extending the anomaly detection and treatment, but VQCs are offering

a level of reliability of QC in a blockchain manner. In addition, federated learning would be able to maintain privacy over decentralized cells and we advance towards real-world application.

Our work provides both a secure and an expandable building block of data governance in blockchain-like systems, which utilize the state-of-the-art approaches of both machine learning and quantum computing. In the future, we will look at making the system more realistic to larger and more heterogeneous datasets, enhancing quantum error correction, and scaling federated learning. In addition, we will examine the feasibility of integrating our solution in QBC based solutions with a view of improving security and performance of decentralized data processing systems.

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