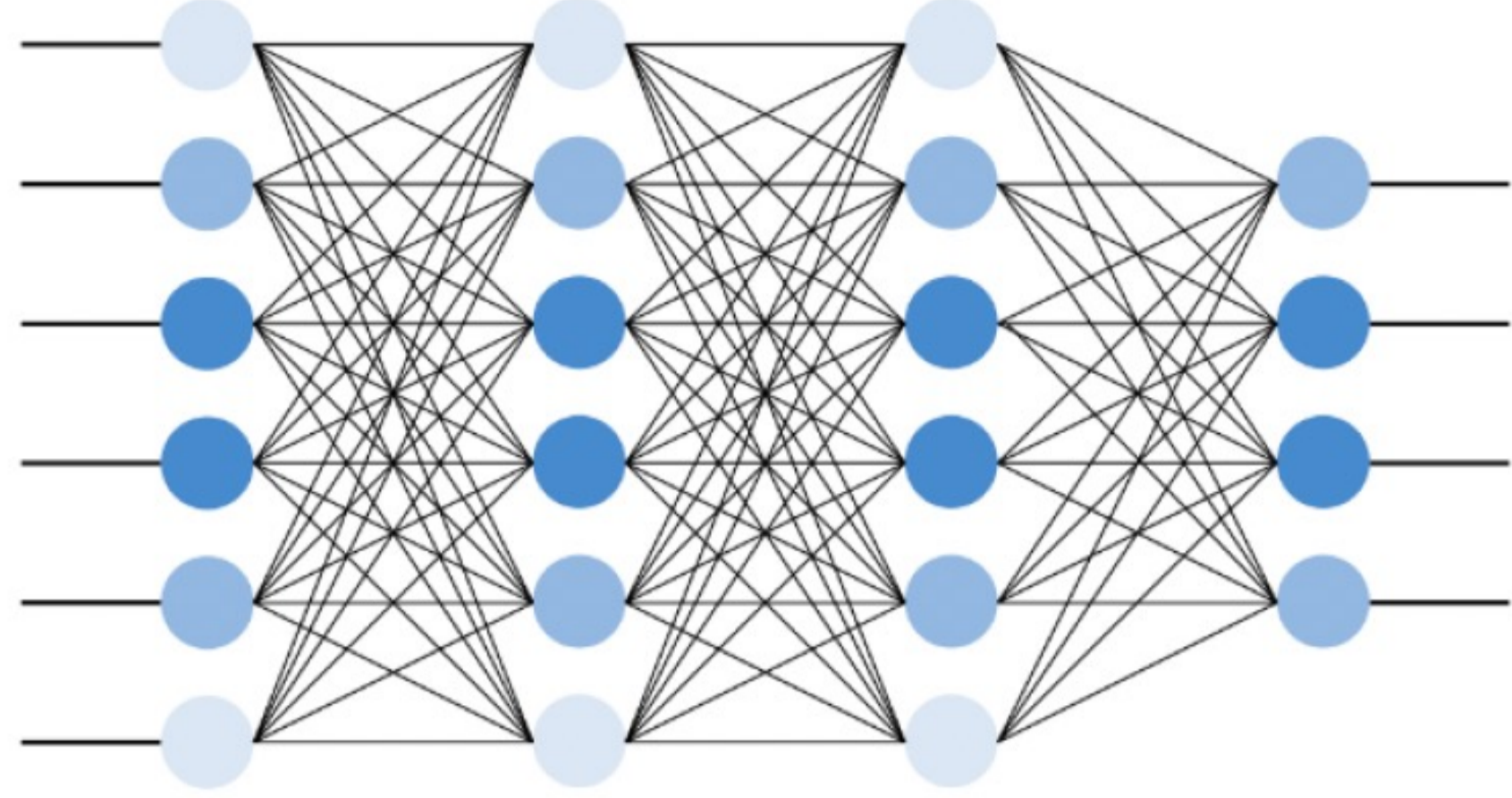
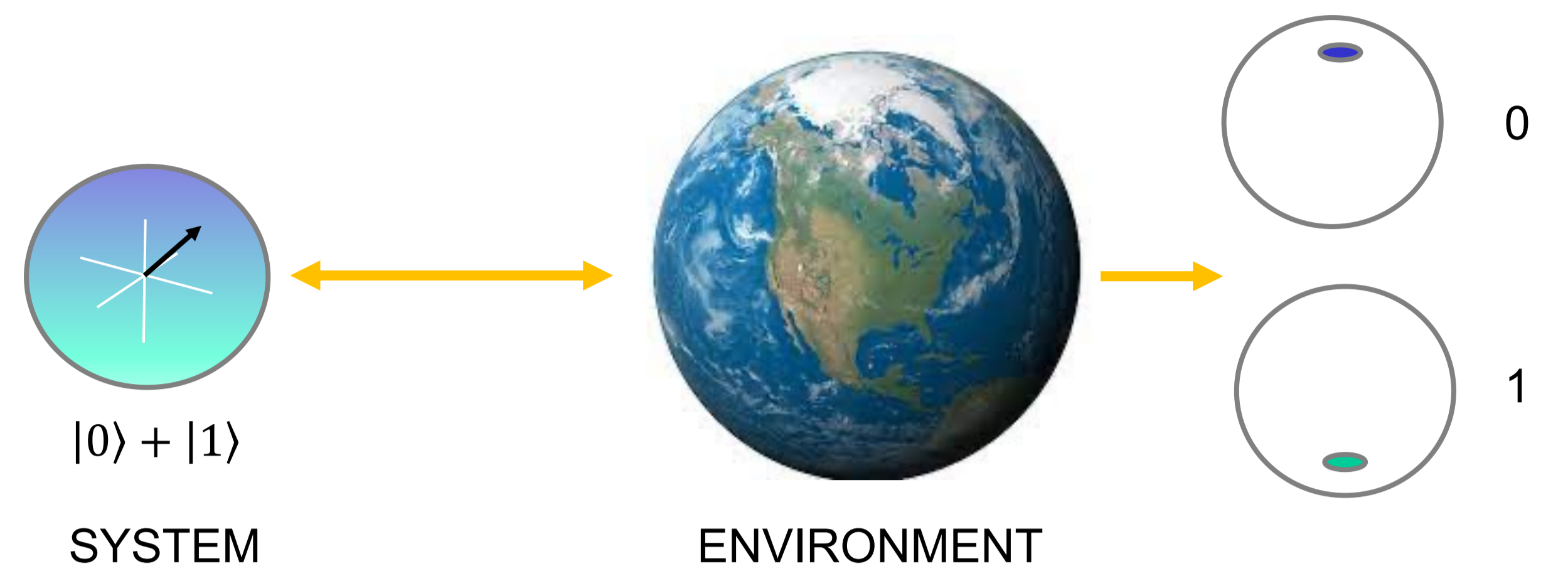


Can we realize a quantum neural network?



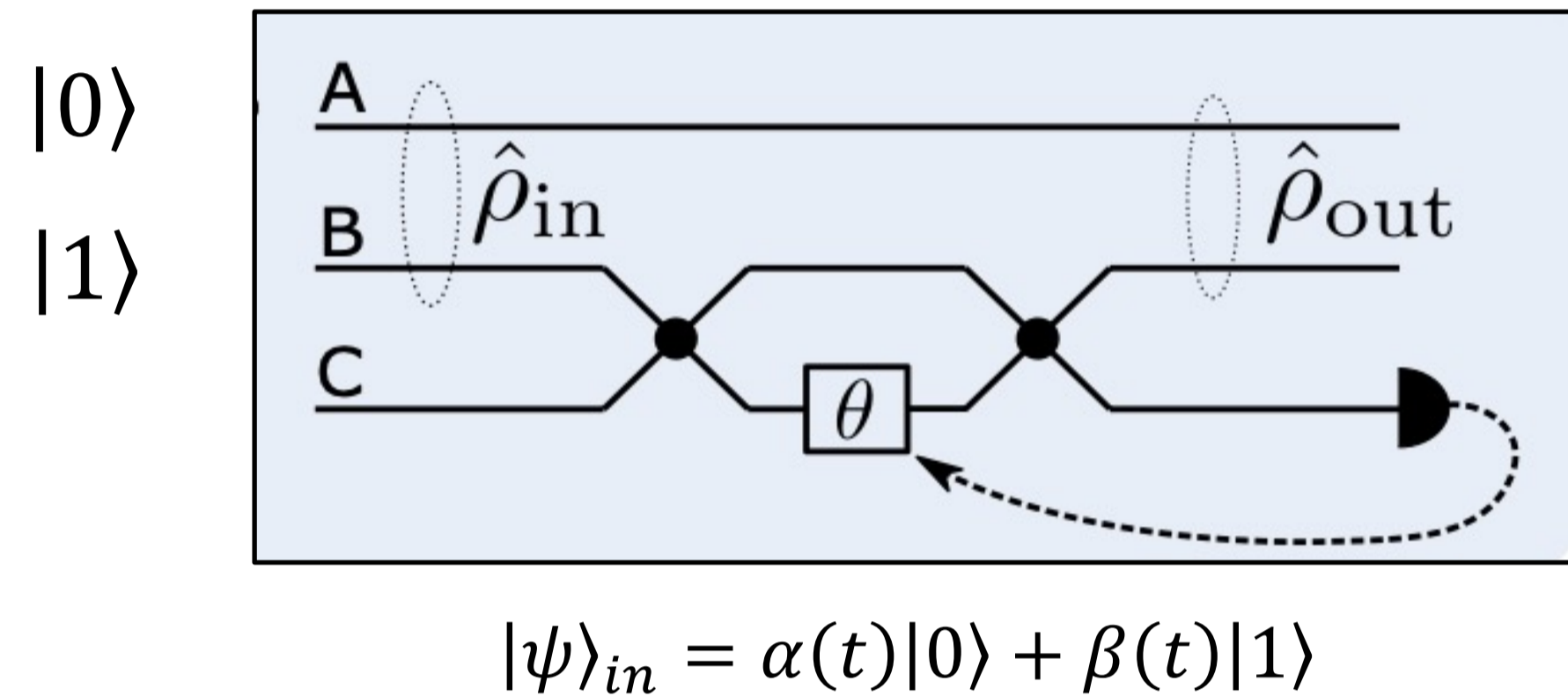
**Artificial neural networks** are a highly versatile machine learning model.  
The learning process requires **nonlinearities**.

Closed quantum systems have a linear evolution.



Interactions with the environment bring nonlinearities but cause **decoherence**.

Nonlinear photonic element?

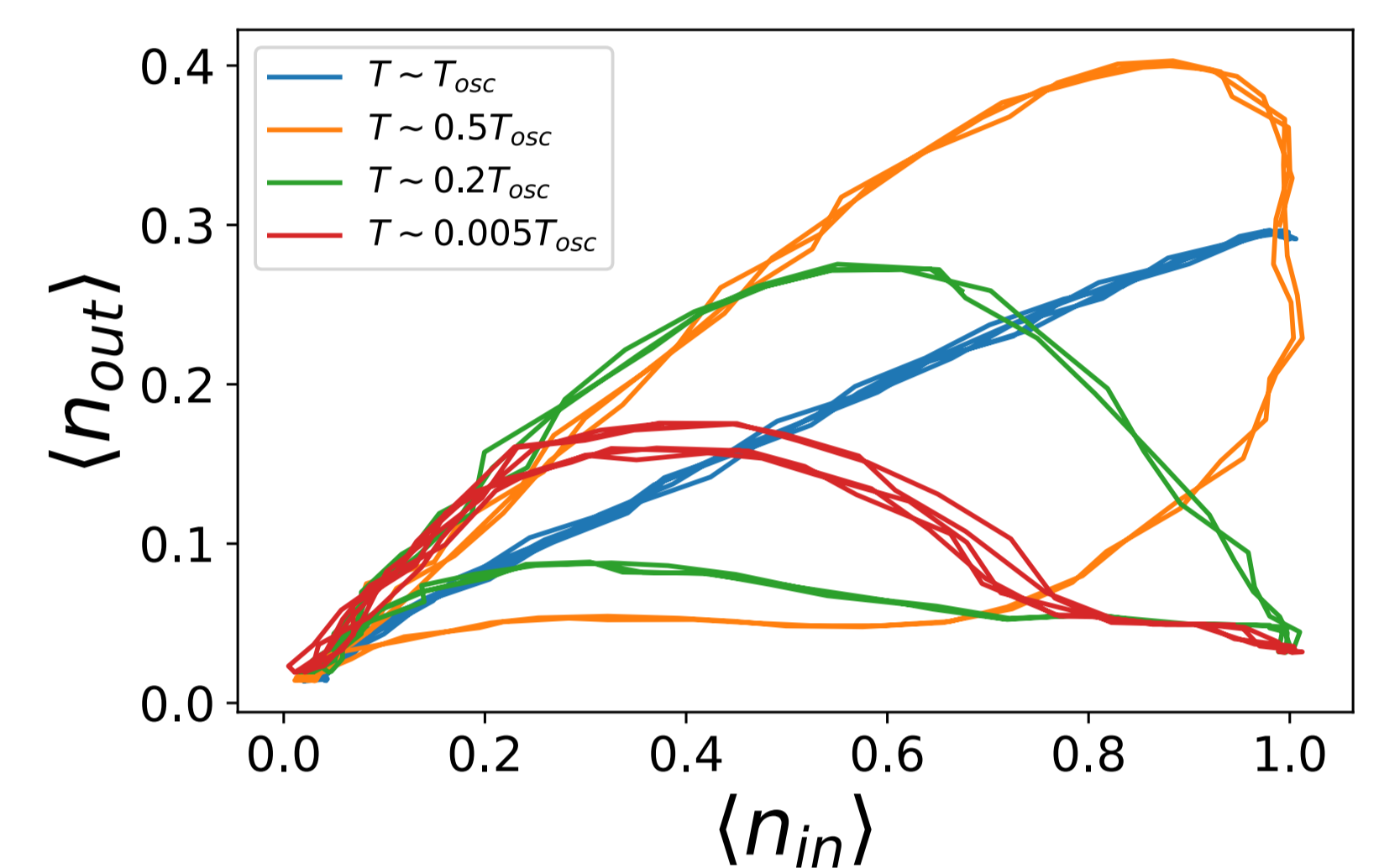


$$|\psi\rangle_{out,C} = \frac{\alpha(t)}{\sqrt{N}}|0\rangle + \frac{\beta(t)\sqrt{1-R(t)}}{\sqrt{N}}|1\rangle$$

$$R(t) = 0.5 + \frac{1}{T} \int_{t-T}^t \langle n_{in}(t) \rangle - 0.5 \langle n \rangle_{max}$$

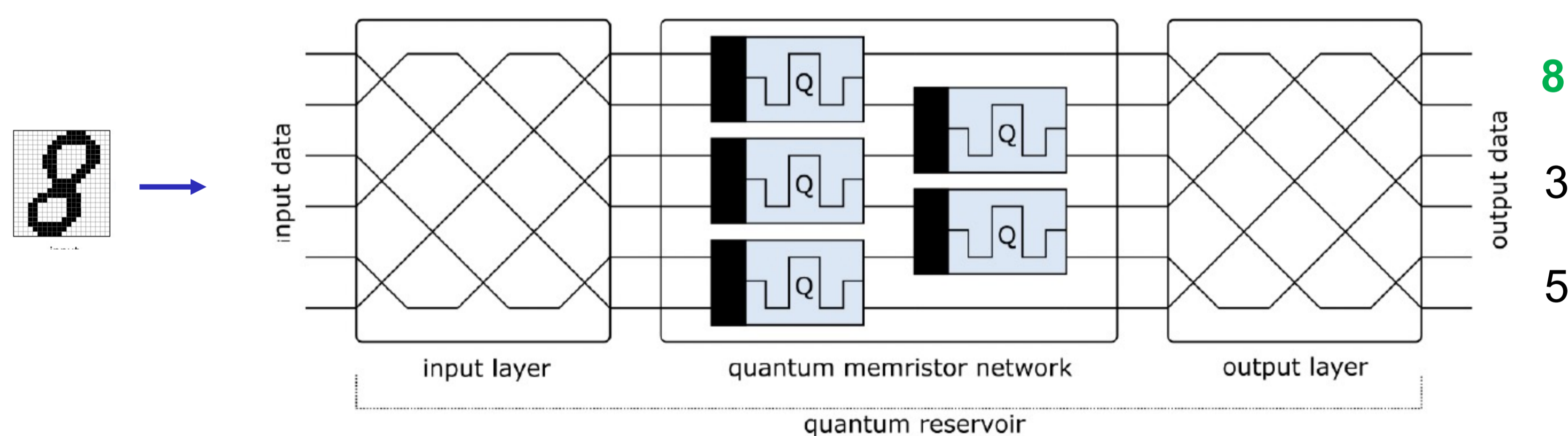
$$Tr(\rho_{out}^2) = 1 - 2|\beta(t)|^4 R(t)(1-R(t)) \neq 0$$

$$\beta(t) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{T_{osc}} t\right)$$



The quantum memristor displays a **nonlinear behaviour** and **short-term memory**, preserving quantum coherence<sup>1</sup>.

**PHOMENTOR** aims to combine artificial neural networks and quantum computation.

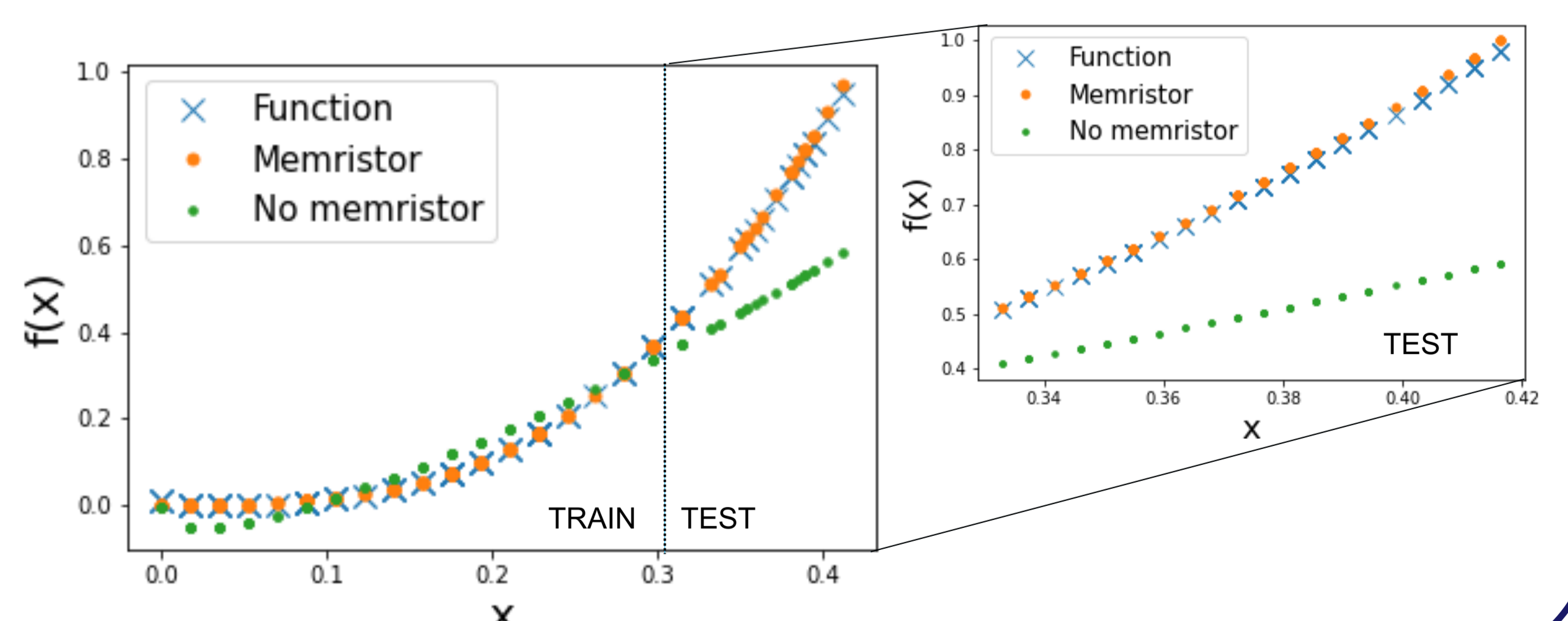
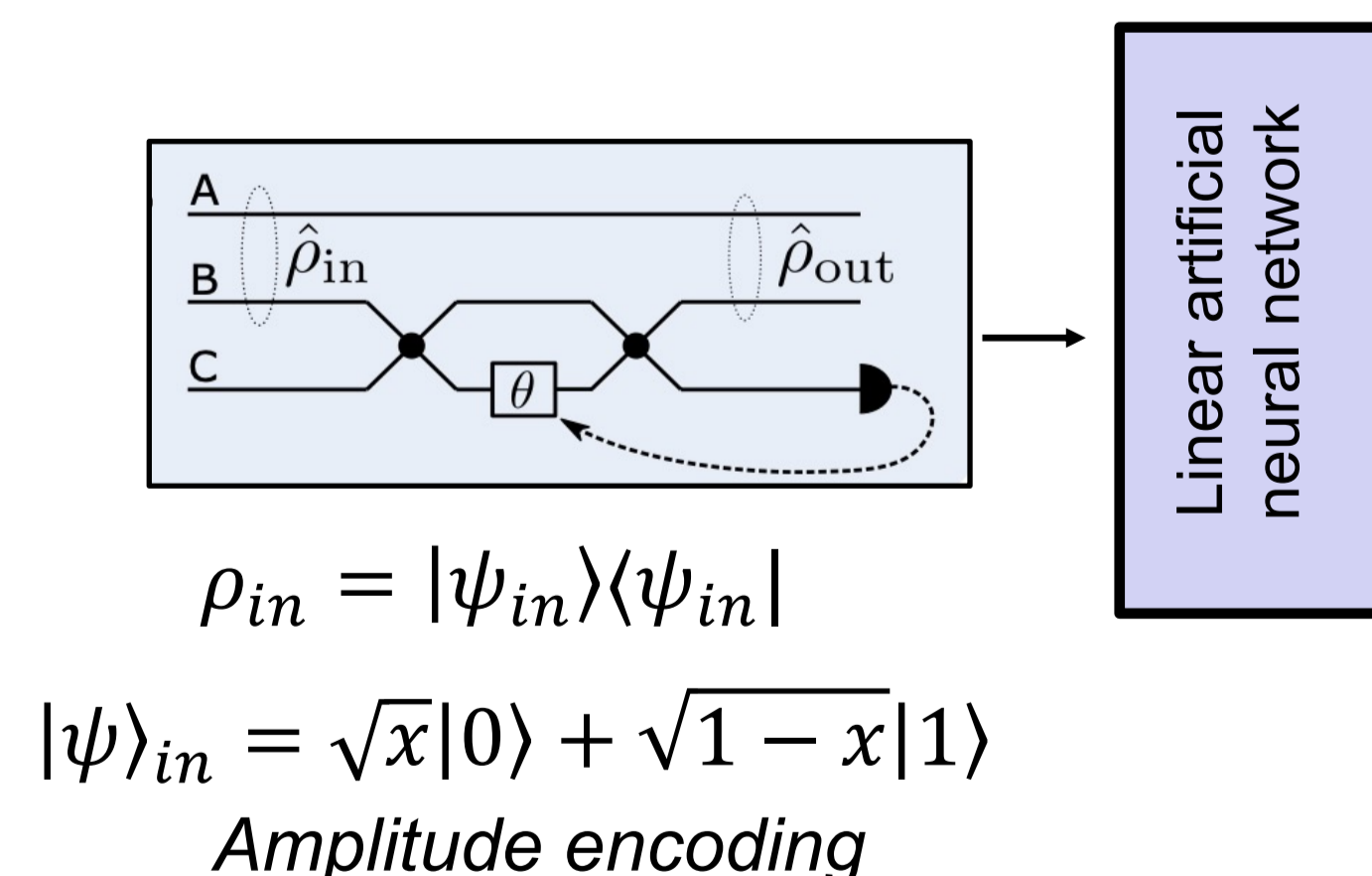


The goal is implementing a **quantum neural network**, whose nonlinearity is given by quantum memristors. This can be a building block for future **quantum neuromorphic architectures**.

Nonlinear function prediction

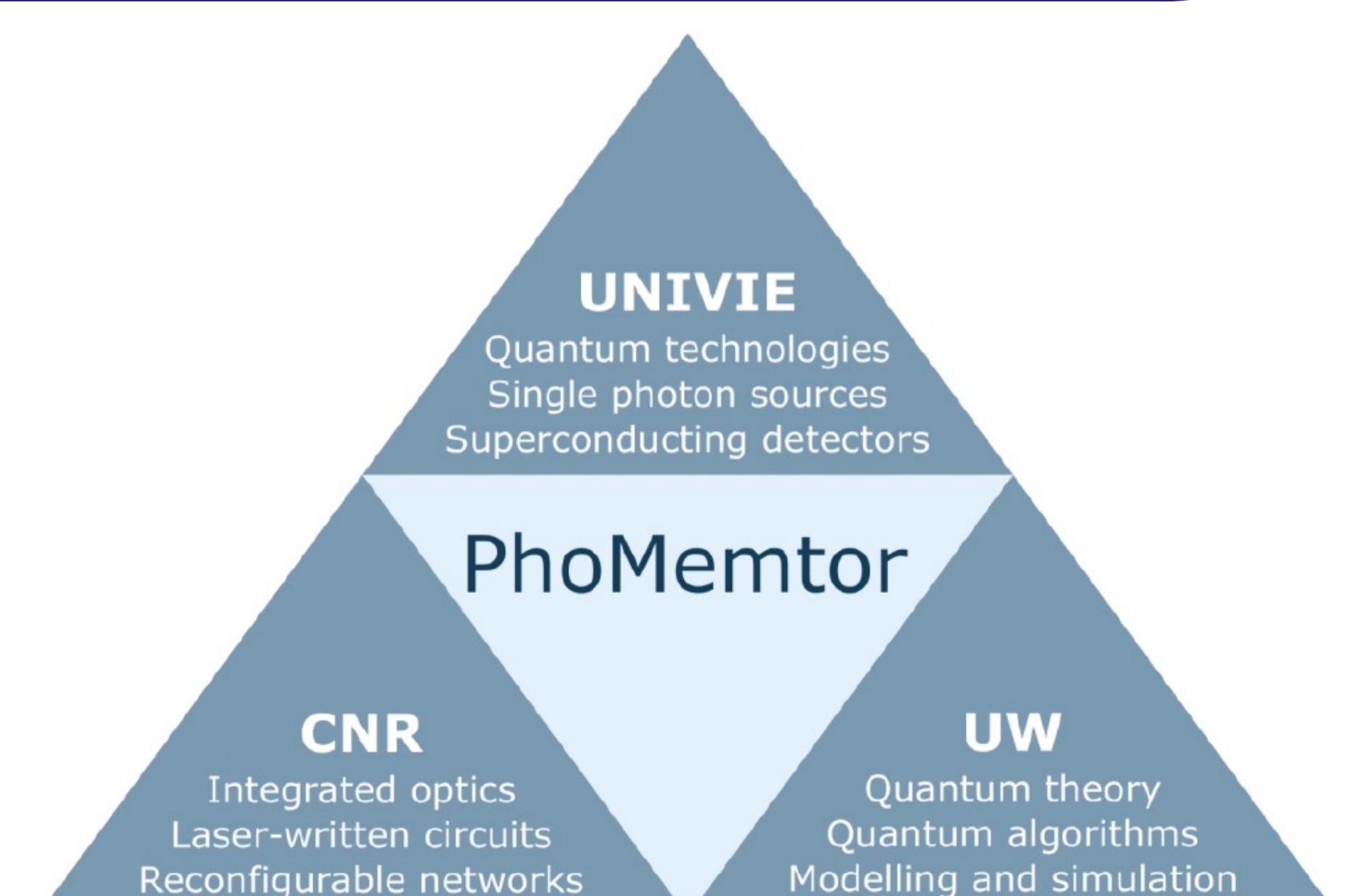
Given a **nonlinear function**  $f(x)$  and a sequence  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4$ , we want our algorithm to predict the value  $f(x_5)$ .

$$f(x) = x^3$$



Perspectives and open questions

- Scale to a larger platform, with **more nonlinear nodes** (physical and virtual, through time multiplexing)
- **Real world-oriented tasks** (image recognition, function approximation)
- Tasks with **no classical counterpart** (Entanglement detection, quantum correlation set characterization)



1. Spagnolo et al., *Experimental quantum memristor*, *Nature Photonics* 16, pages 318–323 (2022).