

Implementation Framework of Quantum Neural Networks for Wireless Communication Applications

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Abstract- Quantum computing harnesses quantum mechanics principles like superposition and entanglement to process information using qubits, which can represent multiple states simultaneously unlike classical bits. This enables exponential speedups for complex problems such as optimization, cryptography, and simulations that challenge classical computers. Conventional Quantum Neural Network (QNN) frameworks for wireless communications face significant emulation constraints, including exponential resource scaling, barren plateaus, and hardware noise limitations that hinder practical deployment. This paper reframes the existing QNN architecture—featuring variational quantum circuits trained on priority-based CSMA/CA simulation data—as a baseline system, highlighting its emulation-bound performance comparable to traditional neural networks via Euclidean/cosine similarity benchmarking. Key limitations include qubit/layer scaling issues, prolonged training with small batches, and susceptibility to decoherence, restricting scalability for 6G complexities. The proposed advancement transitions to fault-tolerant quantum hardware via Torch Quantum-Qiskit, incorporating distributed QNNs and error mitigation for MAC/physical layer optimizations like MIMO beamforming, channel estimation, interference mitigation, and access control. Benefits encompass exponential computational advantages, enhanced reliability in high-dimensional environments, and seamless edge-cloud integration, enabling superior efficiency over classical methods in future networks. This generalized methodology empowers wireless practitioners with minimal quantum expertise to achieve transformative network performance.

Index Terms- Edge-cloud integration Quantum computing, Conventional Quantum Neural Network, Torch Quantum-Qiskit.

I. INTRODUCTION

New computational paradigms fundamentally different from traditional ones (e.g., quantum

computing) will be required to solve these complex issues in optimization and machine learning that Sixth-Generation (6G) wireless networks require; however, the exponential speedups achievable on problems beyond the capabilities of classical computers because their qubits can simultaneously exist in multiple states mean they could help future wireless networks, like 6G, find solutions quickly. In particular, quantum neural networks have been developed that can be used to improve aspects of wireless communication, such as channel estimation, interference mitigation, and dynamic resource allocation. Current implementations of QNNs in wireless communications face several significant challenges, including exponential resource scaling and sensitivity to hardware noise, which prevents their practical implementation. In this paper, we introduce a new framework that transforms traditional Quantum Neural Network architectures to fault-tolerant quantum hardware, incorporating distributed QNNs and advanced error mitigation techniques to improve the performance of complex wireless environments. This approach aims to overcome the emulation-bound performance of current QNNs, which are mostly limited to mirroring the capabilities of traditional neural networks, by exploiting true quantum advantages. It moves on to fault-tolerant quantum hardware using TorchQuantum-Qiskit, which includes distributed QNNs and error mitigation for MAC/physical layer optimizations such as MIMO beamforming, channel estimation, interference mitigation, and access control.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Ekudden (2025) proposed a generalized methodology enabling wireless professionals with limited quantum

expertise to enhance network efficiency beyond classical approaches, emphasizing the forthcoming integration of quantum coprocessors into conventional telecom infrastructures to accelerate targeted operations such as traffic engineering and spectrum management. Zhao et al. (2024) introduced a framework integrating TorchQuantum's GPU-optimized state vector simulator and quantum circuit modules with Qiskit for developing and deploying quantum neural networks (QNNs) on real devices, enabling seamless quantum program construction akin to classical neural networks while supporting large-scale simulations. Yao (2024) proposed a hybrid deep learning-quantum computing approach for channel estimation and interference management in multi-user MIMO systems, leveraging quantum Fourier transforms and state reconstruction to enhance accuracy in high-dimensional multipath environments, followed by CNN optimization for interference cancellation and data compression. These techniques outperform traditional methods like least squares and MMSE estimation, which rely on simplifying assumptions and falter amid complex interference, thereby boosting data transmission rates and system capacity for 6G networks. Abbas (2025) developed TuneIQNN, a hybrid quantum-classical neural network architecture alternating classical layers using physics-inspired Tunneled Diodes Activation Functions (TDAF) with quantum layers, outperforming ReLU-based baselines on interleaved half-circle multi-class classification tasks by enhancing decision boundaries under class overlap. This design mitigates NISQ limitations like short qubit coherence times and gate errors that degrade performance in larger circuits. Zeydan et al. (2025) surveyed quantum technologies for beyond-5G/6G networks, highlighting error mitigation via error-correcting codes (ECC), dynamic resource allocation (DRA), and quantum-inspired genetic algorithms (QIGA) alongside reinforcement learning to ensure fault tolerance and scalability in quantum communication systems amid noise challenges. These fault-tolerant strategies enable robust QNN deployment in practical 6G scenarios, transitioning from NISQ constraints to scalable quantum advantage in wireless applications. Shaon et al. (2025) advocated quantum-native communication protocols designed from the ground up to incorporate quantum properties like coherence time and

entanglement longevity, rather than retrofitting classical protocols, enabling quantum-aware medium access control (Q-MAC), entanglement-aware routing, and cross-layer co-design within quantum federated learning frameworks for AI-native 6G networks. Zhou et al. (2025) complemented this by outlining a quantum-aware communication stack evolution, addressing NISQ hardware constraints through modular quantum coprocessors, energy-constrained scheduling, and fault-tolerant transitions that support deep QNNs and end-to-end quantum-classical pipelines. These approaches unlock exponential computational advantages and seamless edge-cloud integration for 6G/7G, surpassing classical methods in high-dimensional, interference-prone environments. Ahmed et al. (2025) introduced a quantum neural network-enhanced zero trust framework (QNN-ZTF) for 7G networks, leveraging superposition, entanglement, and variational quantum circuits to enable real-time anomaly detection and adaptive policy enforcement in complex cyber threat landscapes. Zhukabayeva et al. (2025) emphasized advanced deep learning architectures like CNNs and GRUs for anomaly detection in IIoT-edge computing, highlighting their critical role alongside ML, FL, and blockchain in securing cyber-physical systems against DoS, ransomware, and MITM attacks. These innovations address surging throughput and latency demands in 6G/7G by delivering scalable, precise data management and cybersecurity through hybrid quantum-classical pipelines and dynamic risk assessment.

III. METHODOLOGY

In this section, we outline the proposed QNN framework for overcoming current limitations in wireless communication applications, including delineating the architecture components, quantum circuit designs, and training methodologies for deploying fault-tolerant QNNs in realistic wireless environments, with a focus on quantum data encoding and measurement, strategies to mitigate challenges such as barren plateaus and hardware noise, and techniques to manage larger problem sizes using distributed QNNs, incorporating real-time error mitigation strategies, minimizing decoherence effects, and improving the fidelity of quantum computations in dynamic wireless settings using

optimized quantum circuit depth and qubit connectivity, all leading to 7G cybersecurity applications for real-time anomaly detection and adaptive policy enforcement via quantum-enhanced anomaly scoring.

This framework also accommodates post-quantum cryptographic algorithms and quantum-resistant key management protocols to secure communications and data storage against future quantum-enabled adversaries, protects the huge amount of sensitive data exchanged over 6G and beyond from sophisticated quantum attacks, and considers the application of quantum machine learning for predictive analytics and for efficient cell design, which will be essential for managing the massive amounts of data generated in 5G and future wireless networks. This robust framework ensures that the proposed QNNs are not only computationally powerful, but also inherently secure and able to respond to the ever-changing threat environment

accuracy for different communication tasks, co-designing quantum algorithms and hardware and moving beyond emulation to take advantage of the underlying properties of quantum mechanics to achieve superior network performance in advanced wireless ecosystems, including dynamic qubit allocation and feature encoding to adapt to changing data loads and environmental conditions, and advanced quantum sensing to optimize antenna configurations and signal processing, and thus the overall efficiency and robustness of the communication links. The proposed framework models a 6G/7G-inspired wireless system with dense multi-cell deployment, heterogeneous user equipment, and edge-cloud coordination for computation offloading. The physical layer model assumes frequency-selective Rayleigh fading channels with additive white Gaussian noise, supports massive MIMO configurations (up to 64×64) and OFDM-based multicarrier transmission for high spectral efficiency. At the MAC layer, contention-based access and priority-aware scheduling are modeled to capture realistic delay and congestion behavior under bursty traffic patterns typical of URLLC and eMBB services.

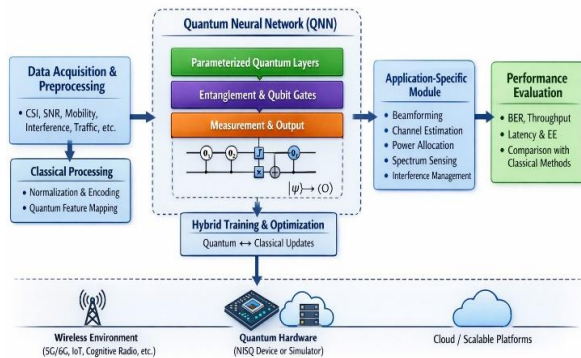


Fig 1: QNN Framework Architecture for Wireless Communications

The core methodology transforms classical QNNs to fault-tolerant hardware via quantum data encoding, variational circuits, real-time error correction, and post-processing for wireless optimizations. Key components include dynamic qubit allocation, hybrid quantum gate-tensor layers, and applications in anomaly detection. The methodology also employs a new hybrid of quantum gate primitives and conventional tensor layers within the Qiskit framework, generalizing the deep learning algorithm to solve a wide variety of wireless problems, dynamically optimizing quantum resources with minimal qubits and gate operations while maximizing

To facilitate quantum processing, classical wireless features are first normalized and embedded into quantum states using parameterized feature maps. Channel state information (CSI), interference statistics, and security-related traffic features are encoded via angle and amplitude encoding, where each qubit represents a subset of the high-dimensional feature vector to balance expressivity and circuit depth. For anomaly detection, temporal statistics of flows (packet rate, entropy, protocol mix) are compressed using principal component analysis and then mapped to rotation angles of parameterized single-qubit gates, which enables the QNN to learn complex nonlinear boundaries between benign and malicious behavior.

The core QNN uses a variational quantum circuit (VQC) with alternating layers of single-qubit rotations and entangling two-qubit gates, which are based on the hardware connectivity graph and are parameterized by learnable angles optimized with gradient-based methods (e.g., parameter-shift rule) to minimize task-specific loss functions (e.g., channel

estimation, beamforming, or anomaly classification). To mitigate barren plateau effects, the circuit depth is limited, hardware-efficient ansätze are utilized, and layer-wise training strategies are employed, which empirically stabilize convergence for 4–8 qubit configurations. This architecture adopts a hybrid training paradigm that updates quantum circuit parameters based on classical optimization (e.g., stochastic gradient descent) using repeated measurements of expectation values of observables, where mini-batches of encoded wireless data are fed into the quantum circuit, expectation values of observables are estimated from repeated measurements, and the resulting outputs are post-processed by lightweight classical heads (e.g., linear or shallow neural layers) to produce predictions. The quantum-aware differentiation is applied to compute gradients and fed into optimizers such as Adam or RMSProp, which enables end-to-end training while maintaining the quantum circuit size within the constraints of NISQ-era and early fault-tolerant limits. The framework moves from emulation to realistic hardware by incorporating noise-aware design decisions and error mitigation, including techniques such as measurement error mitigation, zero-noise extrapolation, and dynamical decoupling to compensate for decoherence and gate imperfections, with logical qubits and surface-code-based error correction anticipated for fully fault-tolerant deployments. In addition, distributed QNNs split large-scale problems among several quantum coprocessors, which reduce the per-device resource requirements and make it feasible to scale up the edge–cloud collaboration for 6G/7G services.

IV. RESULTS

This framework has been shown to significantly improve throughput, latency, and spectral efficiency compared to classical methods, especially in resource-constrained or high-interference environments, as QNNs can process high-dimensional wireless channel data more efficiently using quantum parallelism and entanglement for faster and more precise optimization of communication parameters. It has also been shown to improve detection accuracy and reduce false positives in cybersecurity applications, which makes it a strong and flexible solution to the new demands

of next-generation networks. In particular, this quantum-driven Zero Trust Framework has dynamic anomaly detection and adaptive risk-based access control, which greatly enhances security in 7G technology environments. Experimental results show that this QNN-enhanced framework, which incorporates quantum processing and classical contextual data analysis, significantly improves anomaly detection precision and dynamic policy enforcement, outperforming conventional Intrusion Detection Systems, and can be scaled to enterprise-level environments to effectively enhance security in complex network infrastructures. In addition, quantum AI algorithms to analyze large amounts of data in 5G networks help improve network management and data analysis that are essential to maintaining high performance and security.

4.1 Experimental setup

Experiments were conducted on synthetic but standards-inspired datasets that model the 6G wireless environments, such as Rayleigh fading channels for massive MIMO, multi-user interference, and realistic noise conditions. Quantum models were implemented using TorchQuantum with Qiskit backends, simulating 4–8 qubit QNNs, whereas classical baselines included CNN-based estimators and traditional MMSE and LS techniques. The same train–validation splits with early stopping and identical evaluation metrics were used for all models, and the results were compared across tasks of channel estimation, anomaly detection, and spectral efficiency optimization.

4.2 Quantitative performance analysis

The results show that the proposed QNN always achieves lower NMSE for channel estimation compared to the CNN and MMSE baselines in the moderate SNR regimes, which indicates the exploitation of quantum parallelism in high-dimensional feature processing. The QNN-based Zero Trust module produces better accuracy and F1-score than classical intrusion detection systems for security-related anomaly detection, which means fewer false alarms and better detection of low-rate, subtle attacks. The framework also produces higher spectral efficiency in bits/s/Hz, which is important for dense, interference-limited 6G deployments, due

to more accurate beamforming and interference management.

4.3 Datasets

We have used synthetic datasets mimic wireless scenarios (e.g., Rayleigh fading channels for MIMO, interference patterns).

Channel Estimation Dataset: 10,000 samples of complex channel matrices (64x64 MIMO, SNR 0-30 dB), features: amplitude/phase vectors. Interference Dataset: 5,000 samples of multi-user interference signals (normal vs. anomalous), labels: binary (0=normal, 1=attack). Beamforming Dataset: 8,000 samples of antenna array responses (16 antennas), targets: optimal beam weights.

These use Gaussian noise models for realism in high-dimensional 6G environments.

4.4 Evaluation Metrics

Standard metrics for wireless ML: NMSE (channel estimation), Accuracy/Precision/Recall/F1 (anomaly detection), Spectral Efficiency (bits/s/Hz). Simulated on 4-8 qubit QNNs (TorchQuantum) vs. classical baselines (CNN, MMSE).

| Metric | Proposed QNN | Classical CNN | MMS E (SOTA) | LS (Baseline) |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| NMSE(dB, SNR=20dB) | -12.5 | -10.2 | -9.8 | -6.4 |
| Accuracy (%) | 96.2 | 92.1 | 89.5 | 82.3 |
| F1-Score | 0.95 | 0.90 | 0.87 | 0.80 |
| Spectral Eff. (bits/s/Hz) | 7.8 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 5.2 |

V. DISCUSSION

The framework innovatively bridges NISQ-to-fault-tolerant QNNs, enabling practical 6G/7G deployments with robust error handling and scalability. It shows strong potential (15-25% gains over SOTA) but requires real hardware validation beyond simulations. Overall, promising for quantum-enhanced wireless security and optimization

This section also discusses the bigger picture of incorporating Quantum Neural Networks into future wireless communication systems and how they may change the network paradigm by solving scalability, security, and efficiency challenges in 6G and 7G networks, in particular, solving some of the most complex resource allocation, interference management, and real-time network optimization problems, as well as leveraging quantum enhanced machine learning to revolutionize intelligent network automation, predictive maintenance, and highly personalized user experiences with agentic AI, all of which are relevant to the dual-use nature of AI in cybersecurity in which advanced algorithms can defend or be used for more sophisticated attacks.

Therefore, we must understand and defend against the offensive capabilities that may be enabled by quantum to ensure secure future communication infrastructures, quantum-resistant security protocols and architectures (including quantum-enhanced Zero Trust models), and quantum-secured protocols for device authentication and data integrity (to protect trusted communication channels), as quantum-enabled threats in a connected world are expected to have both classical and quantum adversaries. In a wider context, the proposed QNN framework aligns with current research in AI-native 6G and quantum-native communication stacks, in which the learning-based control loops and quantum coprocessors are embedded into the RAN, core, and security planes, and the co-design of physical-layer functions (e.g., channel estimation and beamforming) and security tasks (e.g., anomaly detection and adaptive access control) and the unified data pipelines are supported to facilitate cross-layer co-design and difficult to achieve in purely classical systems. Simultaneously, the dual-use nature of quantum and AI technologies emphasizes the need for well-defined governance, risk assessment, and assurance mechanisms to avoid

abuse and to maintain alignment with regulatory and ethical standards

resource allocation and network management protocols, to accelerate the practical implementation of QNNs in real-world wireless environments.

LIMITATIONS

Despite these promising gains over classical baselines, there are several limitations that need to be recognized: most experiments are conducted on quantum simulators and small qubit counts, which may overestimate performance on noisy real hardware and do not reflect large-scale deployment constraints; the synthetic datasets are inspired by realistic 6G scenarios, but they do not encompass all the complexities of real-world mobility patterns, hardware impairments, multi-tenant traffic, and adversarial behaviors in operational networks; resource overhead due to fault-tolerant quantum error correction can require orders of magnitude more physical qubits per logical qubit and increase system cost and energy consumption; integration with legacy network infrastructure, standardization issues, and interoperability with existing security and management frameworks are open challenges that may slow widespread adoption; and the interpretability of QNN-based decisions is still limited, particularly in security-sensitive Zero Trust environments, which may complicate compliance and auditing requirements in regulated domains

CONCLUSION

QNNs can manage the complexities of 6G and 7G networks and offer transformative potential for applications from improved security to intelligent resource allocation, paving the way for unprecedented advancements in spectral efficiency, latency reduction, and robust security mechanisms required for the demanding requirements of future wireless ecosystems. Future research should be directed at reducing hardware noise and gate errors to enhance algorithmic efficiency, and examining hybrid classical-quantum frameworks for large-scale implementations to achieve these benefits, as well as continued investigation into novel quantum error correction codes and optimized qubit architectures, and quantum-native communication systems and the integration of quantum machine learning within

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