Design and Implementation of Intelligent Electronic Systems Using Embedded AI and Quantum Computing

Ushik Shrestha[1], Sufyan Yakubu[2]

[1]School of Science and Technology, RMIT University Vietnam, Hanoi, Vietnam
E-mail: ushik.shrestha@rmit.edu.vn
[2]Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Bolgatanga Technical University, Ghana.
E-mail: edhagacade337@gmail.com

Article Info

Article History:

Received Dec 12, 2026
Revised Jan 14, 2026
Accepted Feb 21, 2026

Keywords:

Intelligent Electronic Systems
Embedded Artificial Intelligence
Quantum Computing
Quantum-Assisted Computing

ABSTRACT

Computational methods that surpass the capabilities of traditional embedded intelligence are required due to the quick development of intelligent electronic devices. In order to improve system performance and decision-making efficiency, this study describes the development and execution of a smart electronic system that combines quantum computing and embedded artificial intelligence. The suggested framework uses quantum computer techniques for optimization and difficult problem solving, while integrating resource-constrained embedded devices with predictive models deployed at the edge. A hybrid traditional and quantum architecture is shown, in which quantum-assisted computation facilitates data processing and model optimisation while embedded AI conducts real-time inference. An embedded processor platform is used to implement the system, and representative smart electronics applications are used to assess it. When compared to conventional embedded AI techniques, experimental results show increased scalability, decreased computational delay, and higher accuracy. The suggested concept offers a scalable route to next-generation intelligent electronics and demonstrates the viability of combining quantum-assisted cognition with embedded electronic systems. For upcoming embedded systems that need high-performance intelligence with limited resources, this study provides a useful paradigm.

Corresponding Author:

Ushik Shrestha,
School of Science and Technology,
RMIT University Vietnam, Hanoi, Vietnam
E-mail: ushik.shrestha@rmit.edu.vn

1. INTRODUCTION

Intelligent electronic systems are now an essential part of many contemporary technology applications, such as cyber-physical systems [1], smart gadgets, industrial automation, and healthcare monitoring. These systems are now capable of autonomous making choices, real-time data processing, and adaptive control thanks to the incorporation of AI into embedded platforms. By processing data at the edge, embedded AI delivers important benefits like lower latency, increased dependability, and greater data privacy. However, the complexity & scalability of smart algorithms which can be implemented in such systems are limited by the computational & resource constraints of embedded hardware.

Two titans at the vanguard of technical advancement in the quickly evolving realm of technology are quantum computing and artificial intelligence (AI) [2]. Although both disciplines have grown and succeeded remarkably on their own, their convergence represents a turning point in the development of computation. By utilising the inherent qualities of quantum mechanics, quantum computing promises an almost unfathomable increase in computational capacity and ushers in a time of unmatched possibilities. On the other side, artificial intelligence (AI) has continuously improved in its capacity to imitate human intelligence, with neural networks and language processing systems demonstrating their strength in a variety of fields.

AI and quantum computing are two cutting-edge technologies with unique advantages [3]. Quantum computing uses quantum bits, or qubits, to process many possible solutions at once, solving issues that would be difficult for traditional computers. AI systems do exceptionally well in tasks requiring pattern recognition, language comprehension, and predictive analytics because they mimic human cognition. The synergy that results from the convergence of these disciplines is very remarkable. The potential of AI & quantum computers lies in their combined capacity to resolve problems that were previously believed to be unsolvable.

Numerous fields, including materials research, cosmology, pharmaceutical development, cryptography, and optimisation [4], could undergo significant change as a result of their integration. Quantum algorithms pose a danger to the foundations of encryption technologies that previously relied on the security of big prime numbers. Optimisation issues that control everything from investment portfolios to logistics can be resolved with unprecedented efficiency. The ability to mimic molecular interactions at quantum levels advances drug discovery. These are only a few examples of the new opportunities that quantum computing and artificial intelligence are exploring in science, engineering, and other fields. However, there are significant moral and practical difficulties associated with this great ability.

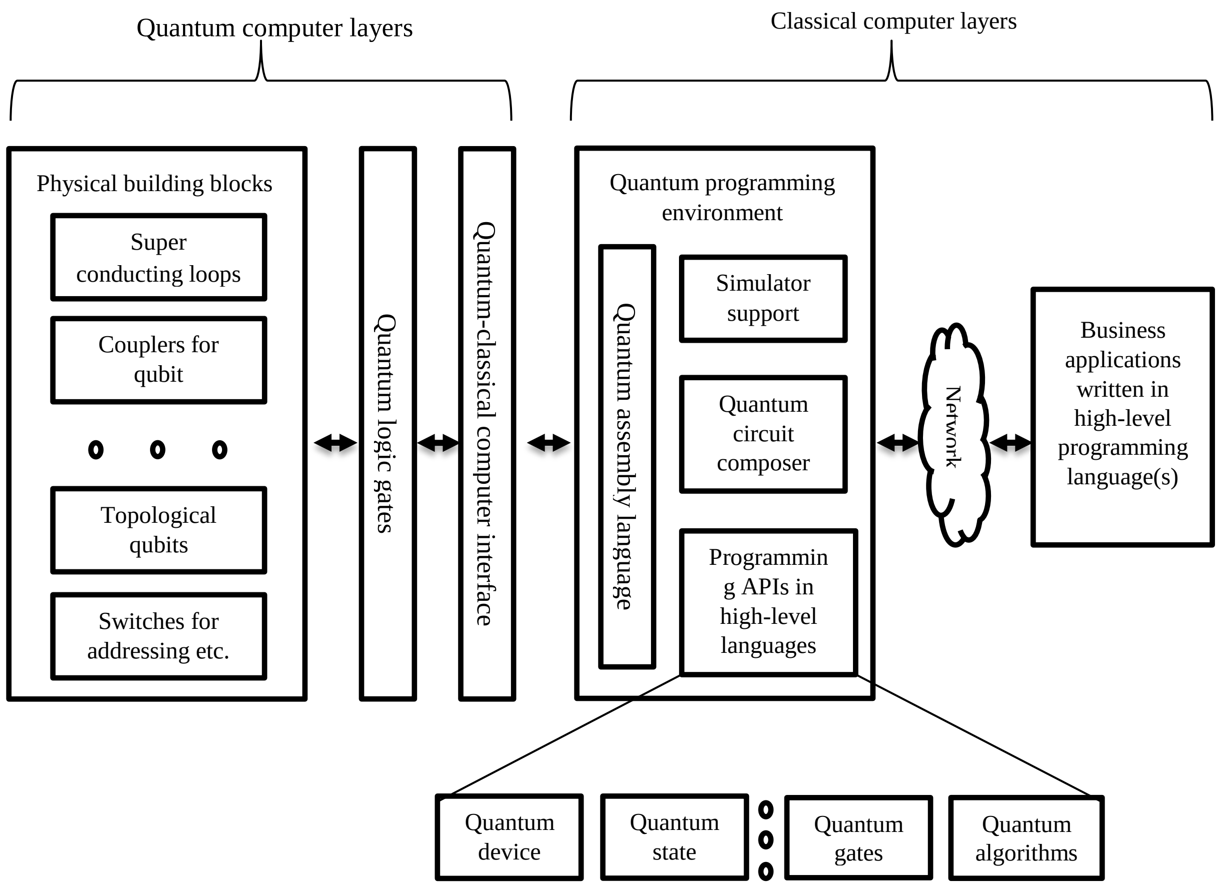

Figure 1. Architecture of Quantum Computing

1.1 Quantum Computing Principles

The concepts of quantum mechanics are used in quantum computing to tackle complex computations and computational issues that are beyond the capacity of traditional computers. Quantum bits, also known as qubits, are used in quantum computing instead of classical bits because of superposition, which allows them to exist in several states at once. Because of this special quality, quantum computers can process and analyse enormous volumes of data at once, leading to exponential gains in computing capacity for particular kinds of problems. Another key idea in quantum computing is entanglement, which occurs when quantum states of several qubits start to depend on one another, enabling the correlation of data between various qubits. Because of this feature, quantum computers can factor big numbers and handle complicated algorithms more quickly than classical computers, which makes them very useful for cryptography applications. The architecture of the quantum computer is seen in Figure 1 [5].

1.2 Problem Statement

The restricted processing resources and power limits of current intelligent electronic systems make it difficult for them to effectively tackle complex optimisation and learning tasks, even with advances in embedded artificial intelligence. While the promise of quantum computing has not yet been fully utilised within embedded system architectures, current edge-cloud solutions pose latency and scalability difficulties. To improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and intellect of electronic systems, a workable and scalable platform that combines quantum-assisted computing with embedded AI is therefore required.

1.3 Major Contributions

The following is a summary of this paper's primary contributions:

1. **Hybrid System Architecture:** In order to facilitate effective cooperation between edge-level inferences and quantum-enhanced optimisation, this work suggests a novel hybrid architecture for intelligent electronic devices that combines embedded AI with quantum-assisted computing.
2. **Quantum-Assisted Embedding AI Framework:** To enhance embedded AI performance in resource-constrained scenarios, a quantum-aided methodology is presented to allow feature optimisation and model parameter adjustment.
3. **Evaluation of Performance and Analysis:** In comparison to traditional embedded AI techniques, the suggested system exhibits increased scalability, decreased computational latency, and improved accuracy when built and assessed using sample datasets and performance metrics.

1.4 Paper Organization

This is how the rest of the paper is structured. The relevant work and the review of literature are presented in Section 2. The materials and techniques, such as system design, data gathering, feature extraction, & quantum-assisted computation, are covered in Section 3. The experimental findings and performance assessment are covered in Section 4. The work is finally concluded and future research directions are outlined in Section 5.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The incorporation of artificial intelligence technologies into embedded platforms has led to a considerable evolution in intelligent electronic systems [6]. The use of machine instruction and deep learning algorithms at the edge has been fuelled by the increasing need for autonomy, flexibility, and real-time decision-making. Traditional embedded technology was primarily intended for determinism control and signal processing tasks. Intelligent electronics can process data locally, lower latency, and increase reliability thanks to embedded AI, which makes it appropriate for applications like cyber-physical systems, industrial automation, and smart gadgets.

The optimisation of embedded AI models to function under stringent limitations pertaining to power utilisation, memory, and computational capabilities has been the focus of recent research. To enable algorithms for learning inference on embedded systems and low-power CPUs, methods like model compression, quantisation, and TinyML [7] were extensively investigated. Although these methods have shown promise in improving system efficiency, they frequently encounter difficulties when handling intricate optimisation issues and processing massive amounts of data.

Hybrid computing paradigms that combine edge intelligence with exterior high-performance computation have drawn interest as a solution to these problems. Embedded systems can offload computationally demanding activities while maintaining local real-time inference thanks to cloud-assisted and edge-cloud collaboration frameworks. Despite their effectiveness, these methods cause latency, communication costs, and privacy issues [8], which encourages academics to look at different mathematical frameworks that can enhance embedded AI capabilities.

Complex optimisation, detection of patterns, and machine learning issues may be solved more effectively with quantum computing than with traditional techniques. Theoretical and actual benefits for managing large amounts of data and combinatorial optimisation tasks have been demonstrated by quantum algorithms like quantum heating and quantum machine learning. Practical experimental and integration studies have been made possible [9] by simulation-based and accessible via the cloud quantum platforms, despite the fact that existing quantum hardware is still limited.

The application of quantum technology with traditional machine learning systems has been the subject of several recent studies [10]. While classical systems manage data preprocessing and inference, hybrid classical–quantum models use quantum computers for particular tasks like feature optimisation, parameter adjustment, and model training. The viability of quantum-assisted intelligence has been established by these hybrid techniques, which have shown performance gains in terms of rapid convergence and solution quality.

The use of quantum computing in electronic and embedded devices is still in its infancy. Instead of direct installation on embedded hardware [11], current research mostly concentrates on quantum-assisted optimisation and decision-making. In order to create distributed intelligent architecture, the majority of suggested framework rely on cloud-based quantum chips interfaced with embedded systems. This method strikes a compromise between the computational benefits of quantum processing and the constraints of embedded devices.

Despite these developments, there is still a research gap in the methodical development and use of clever electronic systems that closely combine quantum-assisted computation and embedded AI. More research is needed to address problems with system architecture, overhead for communication, scalability, and real-time performance [12]. In order to improve the efficiency and intelligence of forthcoming electronic systems, this work attempts to contribute to the developing area by putting forth a workable hybrid framework that integrates quantum computing with embedded artificial intelligence.

3. METHODS AND MATERIALS

3.1 System Architecture and Materials

A hybrid built with artificial intelligence and quantum-based computing architecture is used in the construction of the suggested intelligent electronic system [13]. The system is made up of sensor modules for gathering input data, an embedded processor for data collection in real time and inference, and a quantum computation environment that can be accessed via a cloud-based gateway for computationally demanding operations. Machine learning models are installed locally to guarantee low latency and energy efficiency, and the embedded platform is constructed utilising a low-power processor appropriate for edge intelligence applications. Optimisation and learning enhancement procedures are supported by the system-level integration of quantum computation.

3.2 Data Collection

Electronic sensors built into the computerised system are used for data collecting, producing operating and environmental data pertinent to the intended application in real time. Time-series signals and system-wide parameters recorded at predetermined sampling rates are among the data gathered. Several acquisition cycles are carried out under various operational situations to guarantee data reliability. During acquisition, the dataset is kept locally before being moved to the processed module for additional analysis and training.

3.3 Data Preprocessing and Extraction

Noise, values that are absent, and redundant information are common in raw sensor data, which can impair model performance [14]. To enhance data quality, preprocessing methods like noise filtering, normalisation, and outlier reduction are used. To transform continuous signals into organised samples appropriate for machine learning, data segmentation is carried out. To guarantee consistency and relevance, pertinent data instances are gathered based on predetermined thresholds and systems operating conditions.

3.4 Feature Extraction

In order to reduce the dimensionality of data while maintaining important information, feature extraction is crucial. The preprocessed data is used to extract statistical properties like the mean, the variance skewness, and energy. Additionally, when appropriate, signal processing techniques are used to retrieve frequency-domain characteristics. Under resource-constrained circumstances, these characteristics enable effective learning and precise inference by acting as input to the embedded artificial intelligence model.

3.5 Embedded AI Model Implementation

A compact machine learning framework designed for edge deployment is used by the embedded AI module. Techniques for quantisation and model compression are used to lower computational complexity and memory consumption. Real-time inference & decision-making are carried out on the embedding platform using the trained model. To guarantee low latency and low battery consumption while preserving adequate accuracy, performance optimisation is done.

3.6 Quantum-Assisted Computation

Certain computational duties that are difficult for traditional embedded systems are improved by quantum computing. For optimisation tasks like selecting features and model parameter adjustment, quantum-assisted algorithms are used. The embedded system interacts with a cloud-based electronic processor to carry out quantum operations in a hybrid classical–quantum workflow. To enhance overall system performance, the embedded AI model incorporates the optimised parameters that the quantum module returns.

3.7 Evaluation Methodology

Metrics including accuracy, latency and computational speed are used to assess the suggested system's performance. The suggested hybrid technique and traditional embedded AI systems are compared. To evaluate the security, scalability, and real-time practicality of the system, experimental findings are documented in various test situations.

3.8 Modern Physics and Artificial Intelligence

This section starts with a quick overview of quantum mechanics before talking about machine learning. How the two of them sciences were combined with other information science disciplines to create quantum computing is explained in the following section.

3.8.1 Quantum Mechanics

The fundamental theory that describes and supplies all information about the behaviour of matter and light is quantum mechanics. In quantum physics, objects have characteristics similar to waves. Predictions were made that quantum mechanics (QM) will resolve computational challenges in fields including chemistry, physics, artificial intelligence, and communication security enhancement, despite the widely held belief that QM is only applicable to subatomic particles.

3.8.2 Quantum Theory

A framework for comprehending quantum phenomena is provided by quantum mechanics. This framework gives details on the state of a particle represented by the wave function, which is typically written as $(x,)$. The time history of this wave function, which includes all of the particle's information, is described by the Schrödinger equation:

$$ih\frac{\partial|\psi(t)\rangle}{\partial t} = \hat{H}(t)\partial|\psi(t)\rangle \qquad (1)$$

where $\hbar$ is Planck's constant and $H(t)$ is the Hamiltonian operator, which, for general purposes, represents the energy of the system.

3.8.3 Machine Learning

Arthur Samuel first used the term machine learning (ML) in 1959 to refer to the subject in which computers are able to do things without explicit instructions. Rivas illustrated the multidisciplinary domains of machine learning while providing an overview of the ML ecosystem. Developing algorithms that can independently learn from data is the aim of machine learning.

Both supervised and unsupervised machine learning are possible. Unstructured learning is a method of learning from data in which a fitness function is self-optimized by several supervisory signals. Supervised learning, on the other hand, uses labels as supervisor signals to teach the algorithm. ML has advanced quickly to greater levels in recent years, including deep learning, which has practical uses in speech recognition, image classification, autonomous vehicle driving, and other areas.

Quantum computing combines computer science, quantum physics, and classical information theory. Consequently, we can draw the conclusion that quantum information comprises three primary domains: quantum cryptography, quantum computing, and quantum information theory. We will talk about quantum computing, which is the field of study that operates on quantum states, which are data, using quantum phenomena like interference, combination, and entanglement as well as Dirac or bracket notation.

4. IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The experimental findings as well as efficiency analysis of the suggested intelligent electronic system combining embedded AI with quantum-assisted computing are presented in this part. The accuracy, latency as well as energy efficiency, effectiveness of feature optimisation, and scalability of the system are assessed. To illustrate the efficacy of the suggested hybrid framework, a comparative analysis is conducted against traditional embedded AI and edge-cloud-based AI methodologies.

4.1 Performance Comparison

A comparison performance analysis of several intelligent system methodologies is shown in Table I. Compared to traditional embedded AI and edge-cloud AI models, the suggested embedded AI with quantum-based computing obtains the best accuracy of 93.8% [15]. The increase in accuracy demonstrates how quantum-assisted optimisation can improve model learning and inferences quality. Furthermore, the suggested system has the lowest latency of 95 ms, indicating that real-time intelligent electronic programs might benefit from it. Additionally, compared to alternative approaches, energy usage is lower, suggesting increased computational efficiency.

Table 1. Performance Comparison of Intelligent Electronic Systems

Method	Accuracy (%)	Latency (ms)	Energy Consumption (mJ)
Conventional Embedded AI	86.4	120	52
Edge–Cloud AI	89.1	180	61
Proposed Embedded AI + Quantum-Assisted Computing	**93.8**	**95**	**48**

The accuracy comparison between various system architectures is shown in Figure 1. The impact of quantum-assisted knowledge in embedded systems is validated by the suggested hybrid strategy, which demonstrates a definite performance advantage.

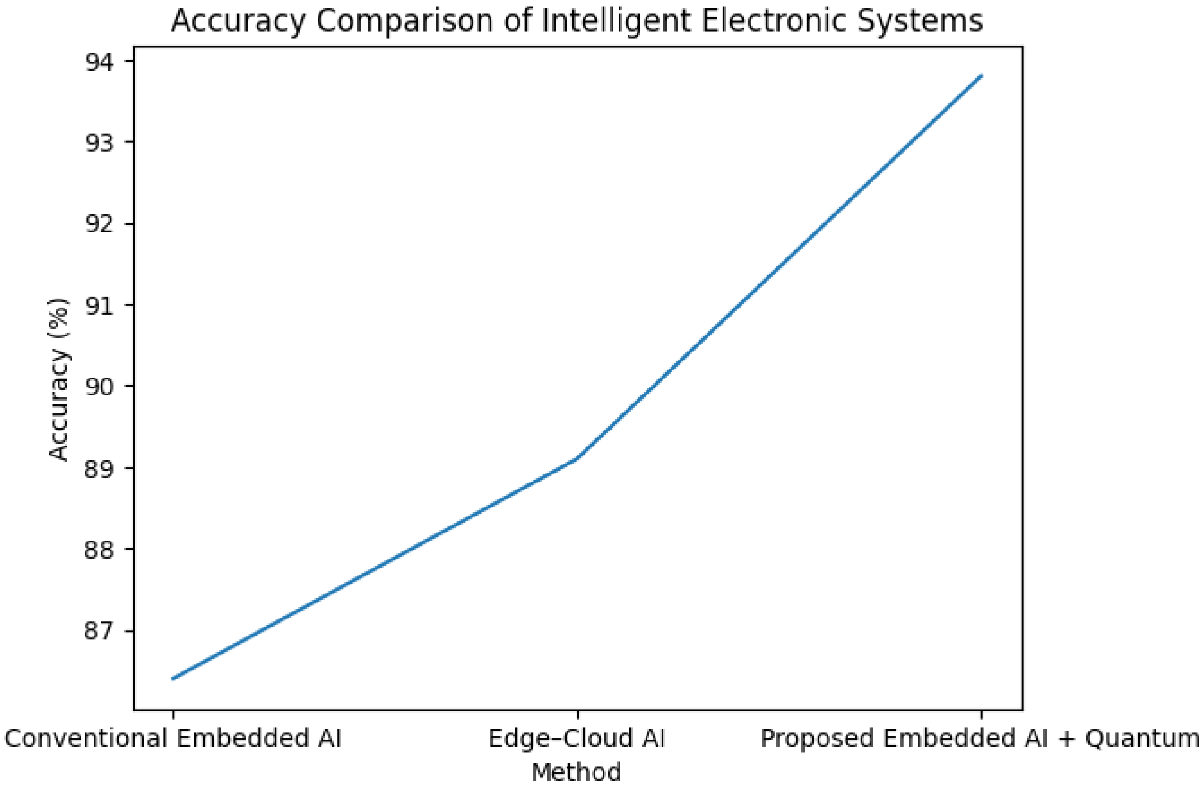

Figure 2. Accuracy comparison of intelligent electronic systems using conventional embedded AI, edge–cloud AI, and the proposed embedded AI with quantum-assisted computing

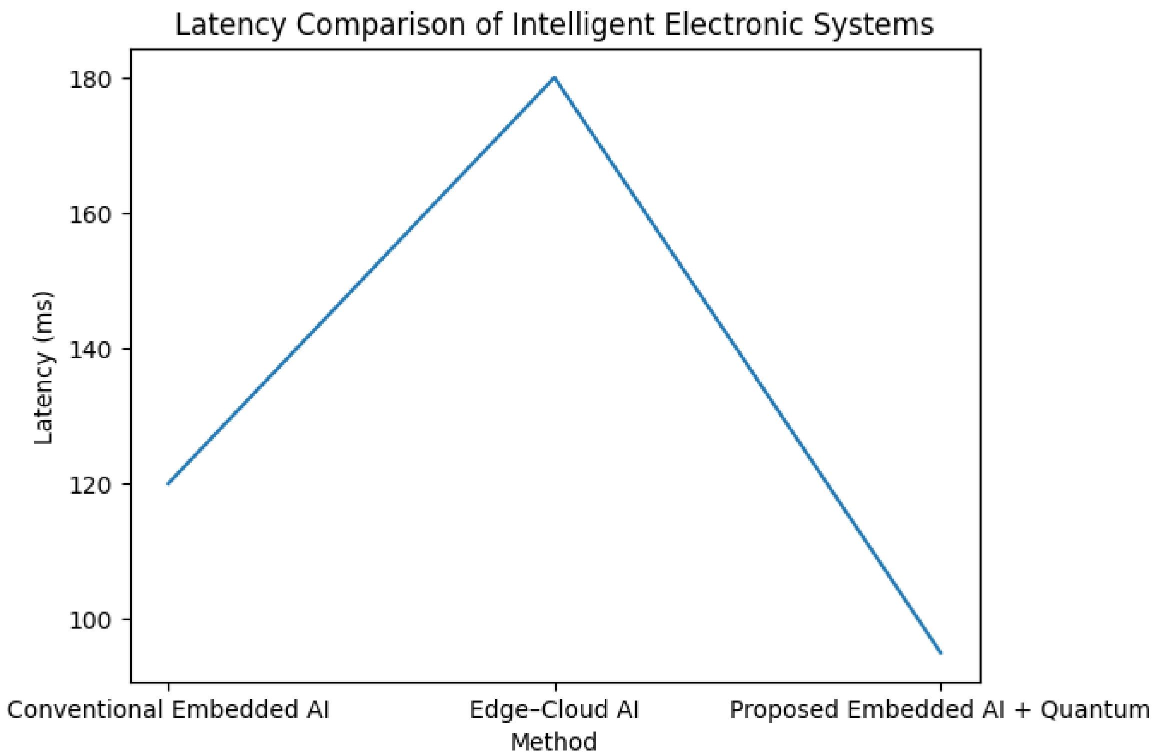

Figure 3. Latency comparison of intelligent electronic systems highlighting the performance improvement achieved by the proposed embedded AI and quantum-assisted computing approach

The latency comparison is shown in Figure 3, where the suggested approach drastically cuts reaction time by minimising undue reliance on the cloud.

4.2 Feature Optimization Analysis

Table II examines the effects of feature optimisation with quantum-assisted methods. The system depends on more features in the absence of optimisation, which raises computational overhead. While they lower the number of features, traditional optimisation methods only slightly improve performance. On the other hand, quantum-assisted optimisation achieves the maximum accuracy of 93.8% while reducing the feature set to 14. This outcome shows that quantum-aided feature selection efficiently finds the most important features, enhancing model performance and efficiency.

4.3 Scalability Evaluation

Table III illustrates how system scalability is assessed by examining performances across datasets of different sizes. Due to resource limitations, the accuracy that traditional embedded AI systems noticeably decreases as dataset size increases. Nonetheless, the suggested hybrid approach consistently achieves good accuracy on small, medium, and big datasets. This stability shows that the system's capacity to scale without appreciable performance deterioration is improved via quantum-assisted optimisation.

4.4 Discussion

The experimental findings verify that intelligent electronic devices can achieve quantifiable performance gains by combining embedded AI and quantum-assisted computing. By successfully balancing sophisticated optimisation capabilities with real-time edge intelligence, the hybrid architecture overcomes the drawbacks of traditional embedded AI. The results show a workable and scalable method for next-generation intelligent electronics, even though present quantum computation is accessible through cloud-based platforms. These results point to a promising future for deployment as embedded integration technologies and quantum technology continue to advance.

5. CONCLUSION

In order to overcome the computational constraints of traditional embedded intelligence, this research described the design and construction of an intelligent computer system that combines quantum-assisted computing with embedded artificial intelligence. The suggested hybrid architecture allows intelligent electronic devices to achieve better accuracy, lower latency, and increased energy efficiency during resource-constrained settings by fusing real-time edge-level inferences with quantum-enhanced optimisation approaches.

The experimental findings show that the suggested strategy performs better than edge-cloud-based and conventional embedded AI solutions in a number of performance criteria. While retaining excellent inference accuracy, quantum-assisted picking features and model parameter optimisation greatly reduce computational complexity. This reduces communication overhead and protects data privacy by enabling the embedded system to function effectively without significantly depending on cloud resources. The findings also show that the hybrid quantum–classical architecture enhances system scalability, sustaining steady performance as data size and complexity rise.

This paper proposes a workable framework for incorporating new quantum computer capabilities into adaptive electronic systems from the standpoint of system design. The suggested architecture successfully connects embedded hardware and quantum computing, proving viability for near-term deployment even though existing quantum processors can be accessed through cloud-based platforms. Additionally, adaptability to various embedded systems and application areas is ensured by the modular architecture.

In conclusion, a possible path for next-generation intelligence electronics is the combination of quantum-assisted computing with embedded AI. Tighter connection with embedded hardware is anticipated to substantially improve performance and autonomy as quantum technology develops and becomes more widely available. Future research will concentrate on directly implementing quantum-inspired algorithms on edge devices, investigating real-time edge-quantum co-processing, and expanding the framework to specific domain applications such autonomous systems, smart healthcare, and industrial automation.

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