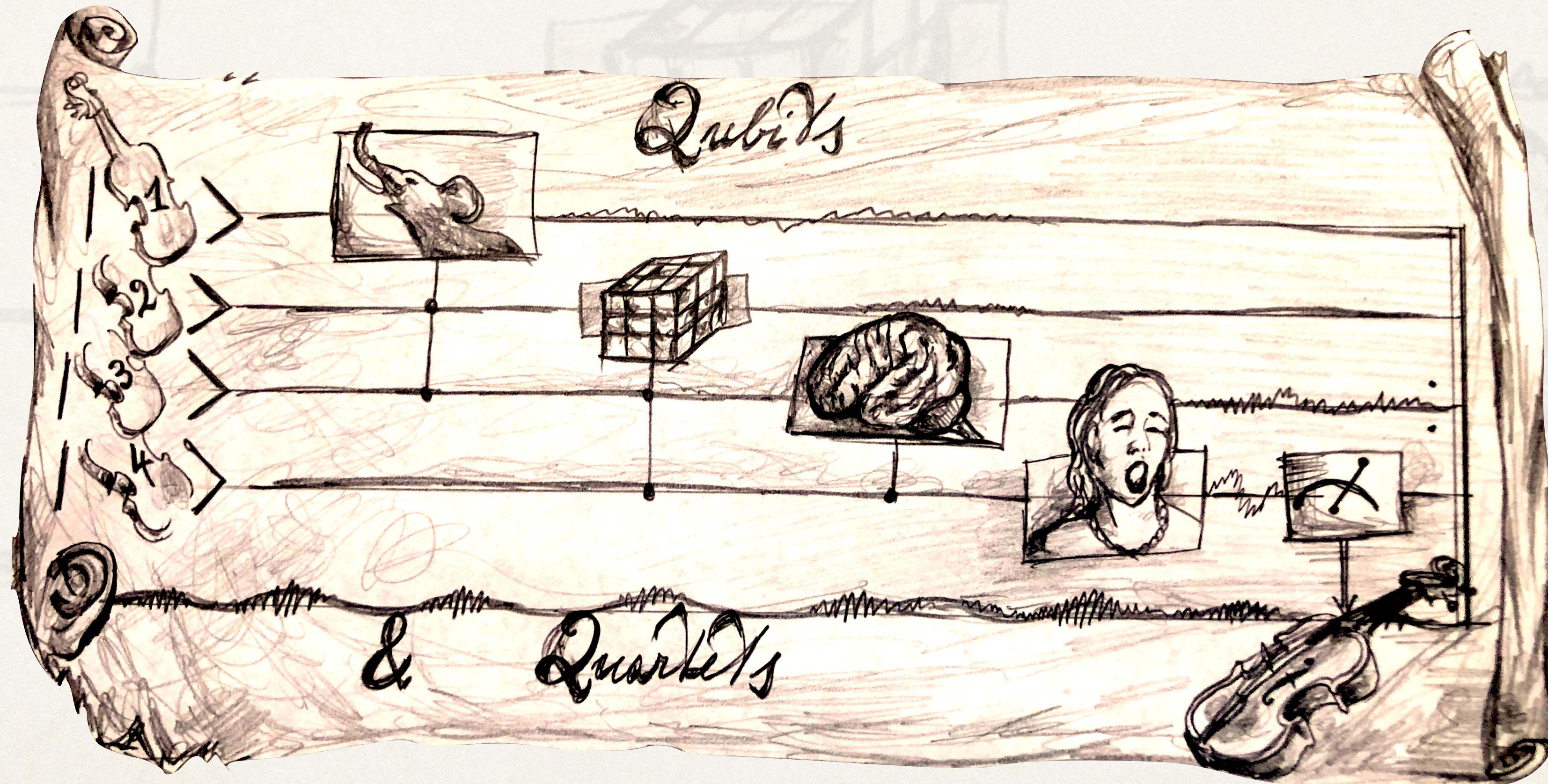


Qubits and Quartets: memory, CubeHarmonic, neural activity, and voice



Maria Mannone
Oslo, December 3, 2025

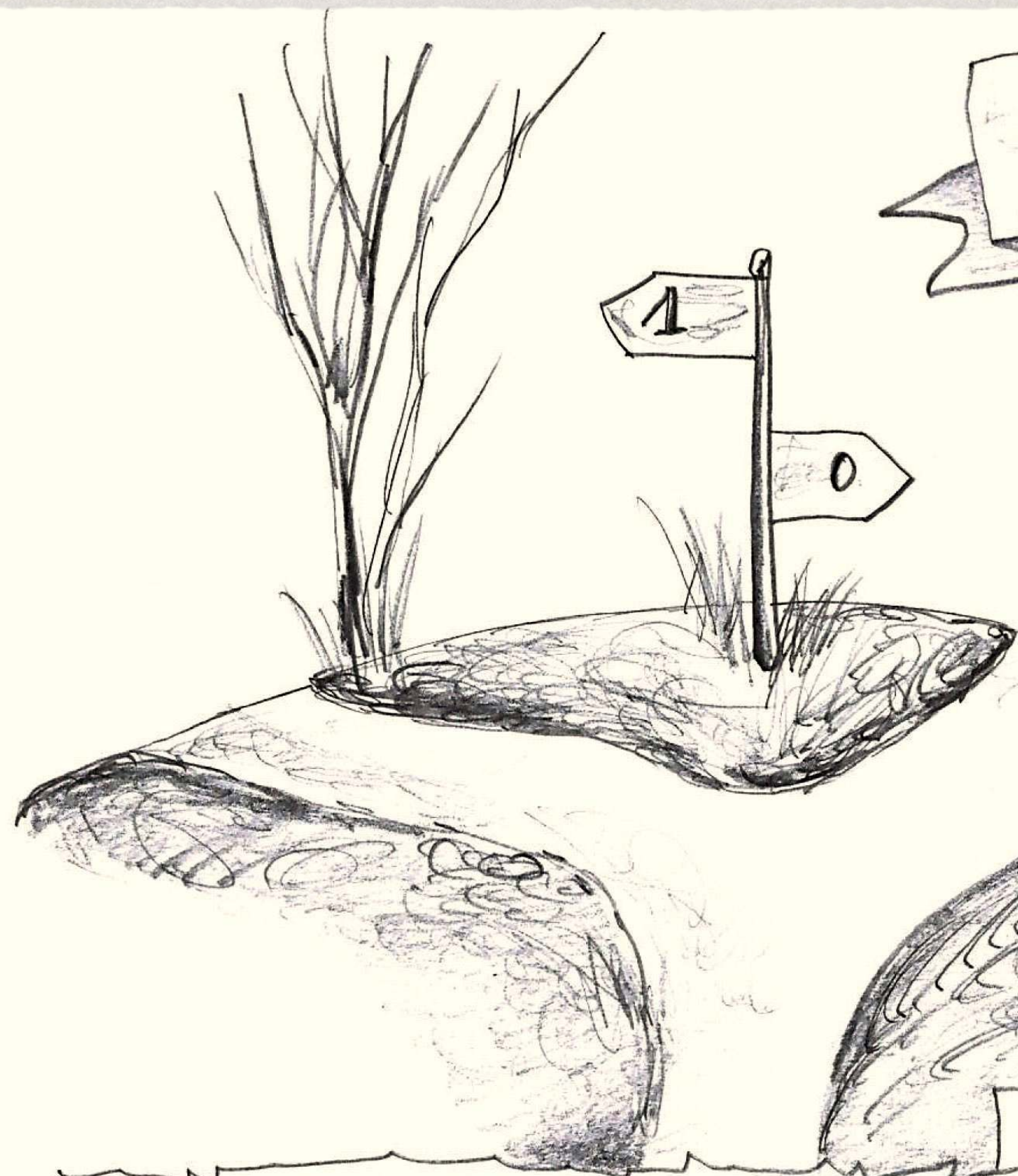
"THE GARDEN OF FORKING PATHS"
(BRANCHING)



J. L. BORGES
(1893 - 1986)

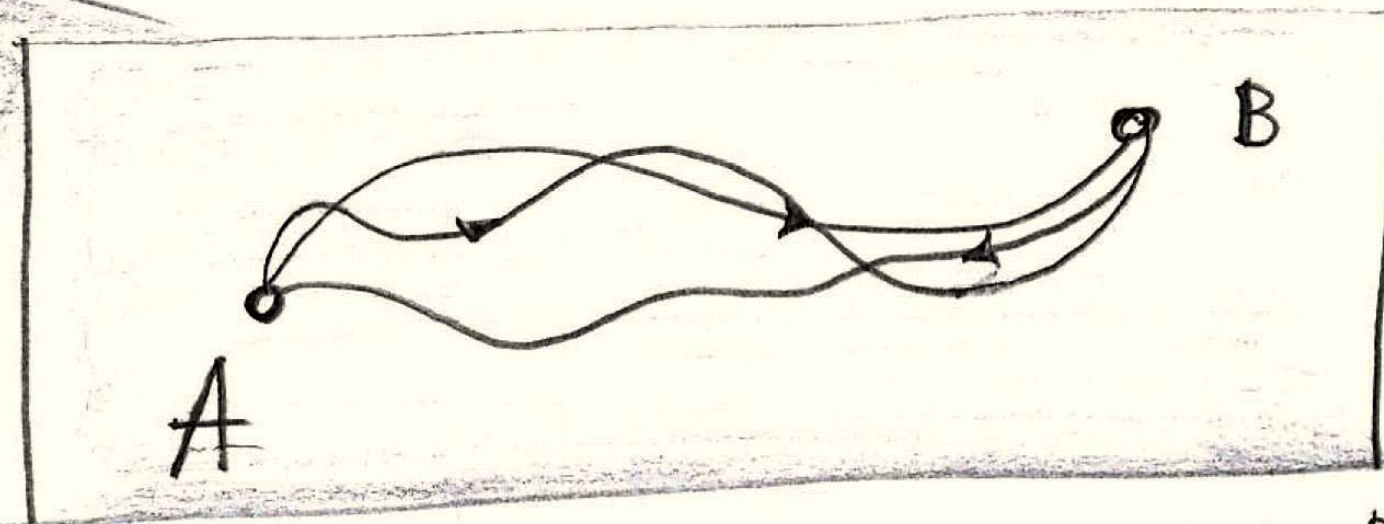
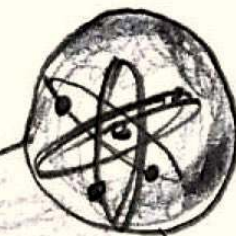
« In ALL WORKS OF FICTION, EACH TIME THE WRITER IS CONFRONTED WITH CHOICES, HE OPTS FOR ONE AND DISCARDS THE REST. IN THE INEXTRICABLE TS'UI PÊN, HE OPTS - AT ONE AND SAME TIME - FOR ALL THE ALTERNATIVES. BY SO DOING, HE CREATES SEVERAL FUTURES, SEVERAL TIMES OVER, AND IN TURN THESE PROLIFERATE AND BRANCH OFF. »

J. L. Borges, "The Garden of
Branching Paths", p. 34,
Translation by N. T. Di Giovanni.



EVERY BIFURCATION
IMPLIES A CHOICE.

QUANTUM WORLD:
MANY PATHS
TOGETHER.



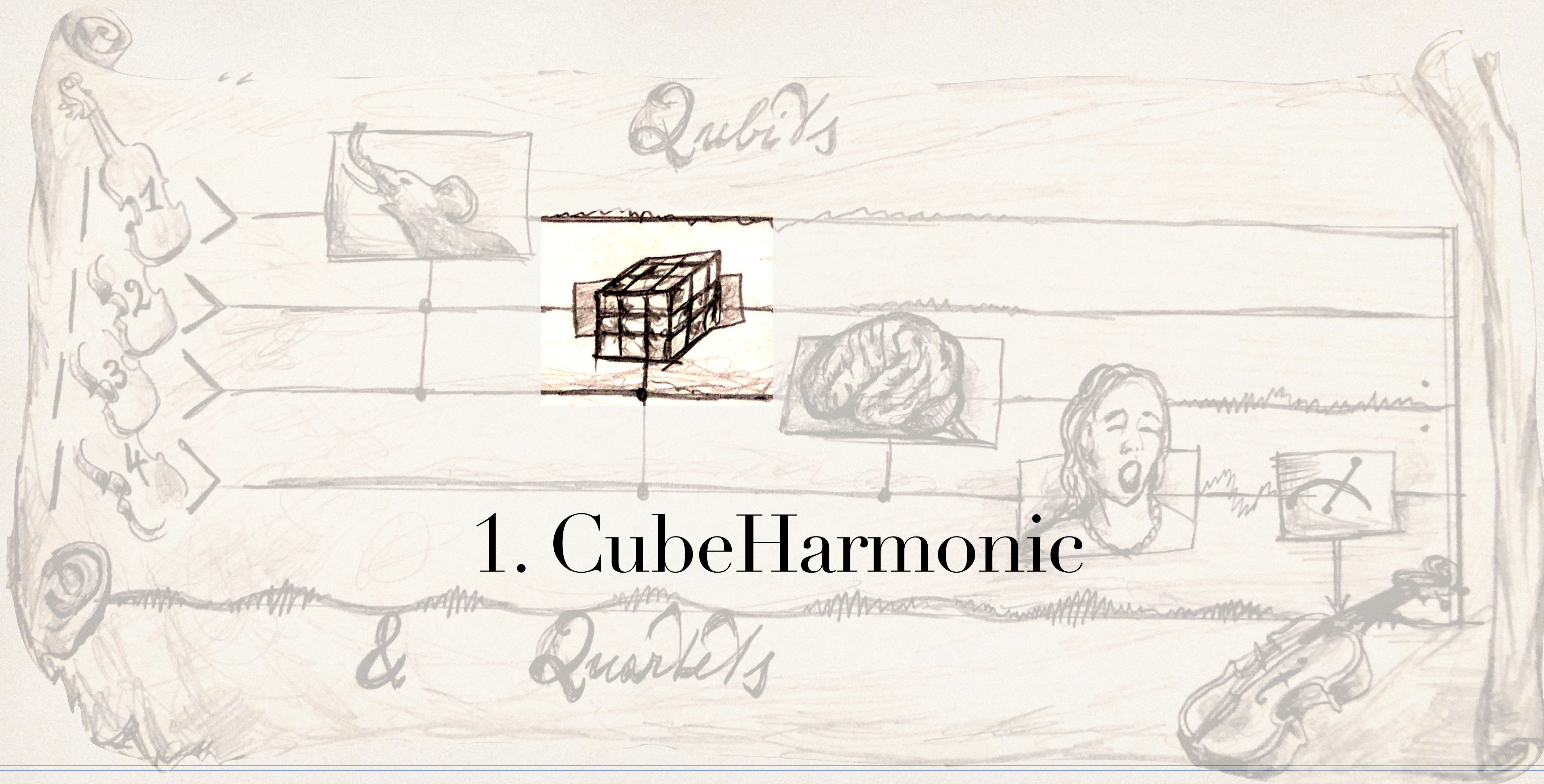
$$\int_{q(T_i)=q_i}^{q(T_f)=q_f} [dq] q(t_1) \dots q(t_n) e^{iS} =$$

$$= \langle q_f, T_f | T \{ \hat{q}(t_1) \dots \hat{q}(t_n) \} | q_i, T_i \rangle$$

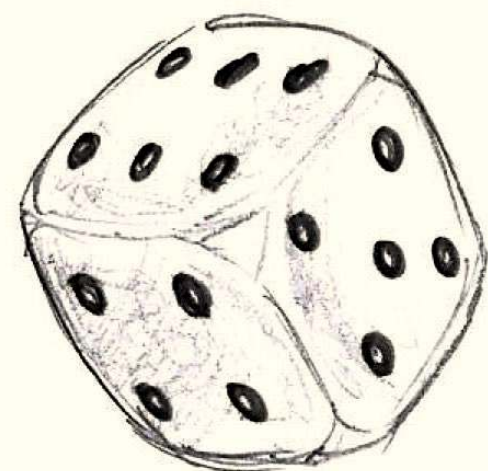
← WE THEN FIND A BEAUTIFUL PHYSICAL
PICTURE, DUE TO FEYNMAN, OF QUANTUM
MECHANICS: A PARTICLE "EXPLORES" ALL
POSSIBLE PATHS SIMULTANEOUSLY, AND THE
QUANTUM AMPLITUDE IS OBTAINED BY
SUMMING OVER ALL TRAJECTORIES WHICH
INTERPOLATE BETWEEN THE INITIAL AND
THE FINAL POINT. →

M. Maggiore, "A Modern Introduction
to Quantum Field Theory", p. 222

1. CubeHarmonic



AGAIN: EVERY BIFURCATION
IMPLIES A CHOICE.



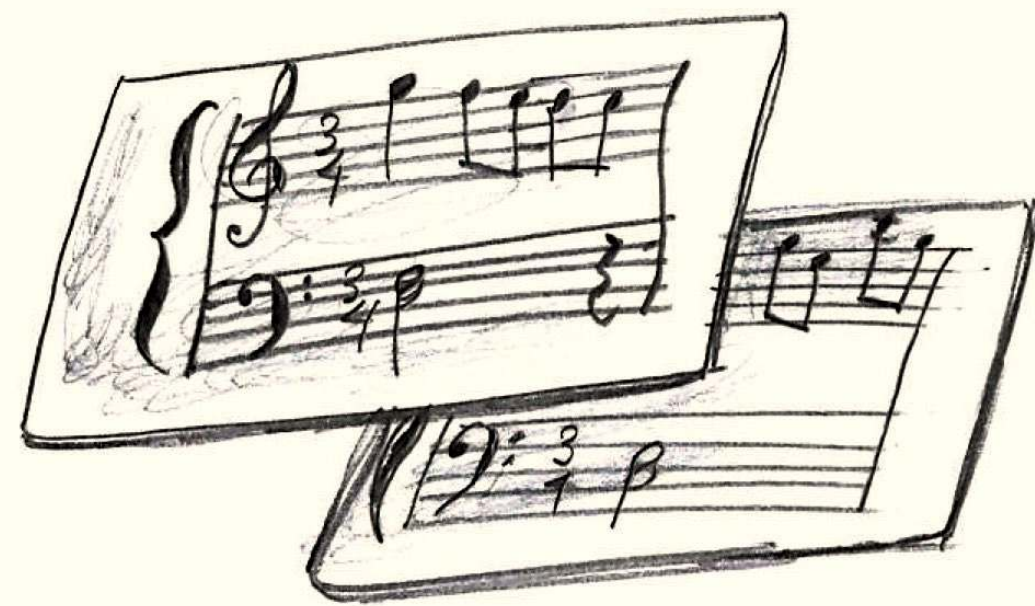
MANY (MUSICAL)
POSSIBILITIES, UNTIL
WE ROLL A DICE?

"TO BE OR
NOT TO BE?"
OR A SUPERPOSITION
OF THEM,
UNTIL WE
MEASURE?

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$



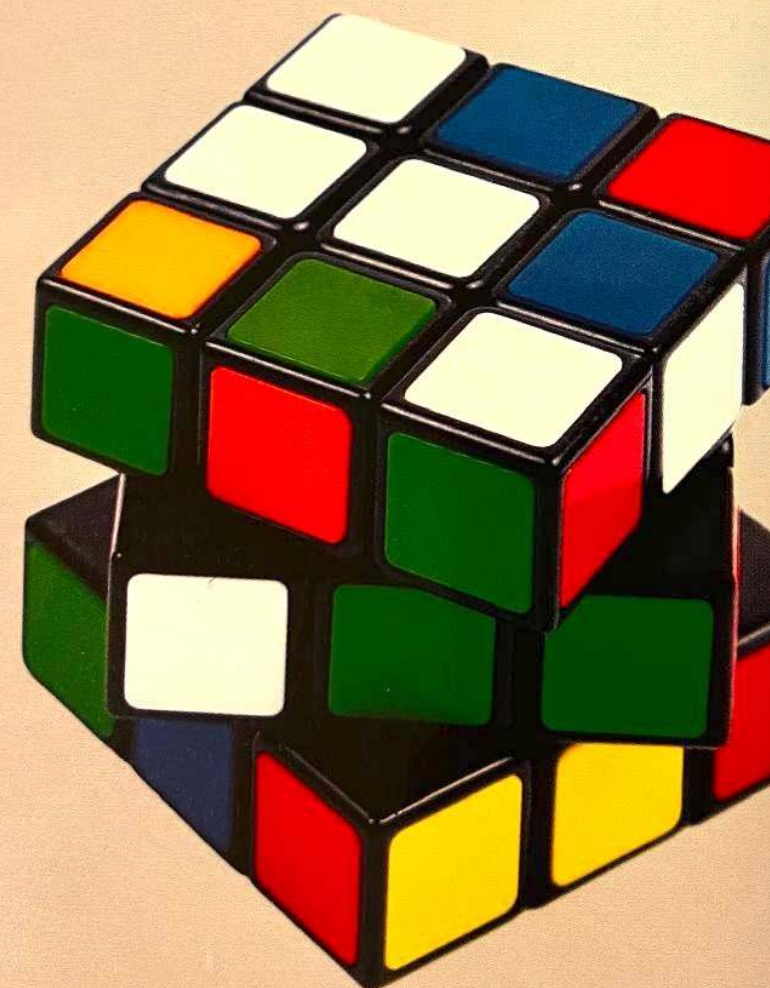
MOZART'S
"Musikalisches
Würfelspiel"



A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
PLAYED VIA ROTATIONS,
FOR WHICH QUANTUM
MEASUREMENTS CAN
SUGGEST MOVES
→

PAOLO VIRTUANI
SEI FACCE DI GENIALITÀ

IL CUBO DI RUBIK
E LA SUA STORIA



Baldini+Castoldi

7/3/24, 1:29 PM

The Rubik Cube Turns 50 - The New York Times

The New York Times

<https://www.nytimes.com/2024/07/01/science/rubiks-cube-puzzles.html>

The Rubik's Cube Turns 50

Mathematicians and hobbyists have had a half-century of fun exploring the 43 billion billion permutations of Erno Rubik's creation.



By Siobhan Roberts

Published July 1, 2024 Updated July 2, 2024

geometrica. Mannone continua a studiare tutte le possibilità musicali offerte dal Cubo e in estate ha cercato di includere un aspetto quantistico. «C'è già stata una primissima applicazione della quantistica alla musica. È un settore che si sta sviluppando velocemente, sono già stati organizzati convegni dedicati a questo aspetto». Un suo poster sull'argomento è stato recentemente premiato a un convegno a Erlangen, in Germania.

And Maria Mannone, an Italian theoretical physicist and composer, invented the "CubeHarmonic," a musical instrument, developed with Japanese collaborators. "It is a Rubik's Cube where, on each face, there are musical chords, a note on each facet," she explained in an email. "Scrambling the cube, we scramble musical chords."

User can join the playfulness of the cube
with an embodied geometry of chords

Scrambling the cube



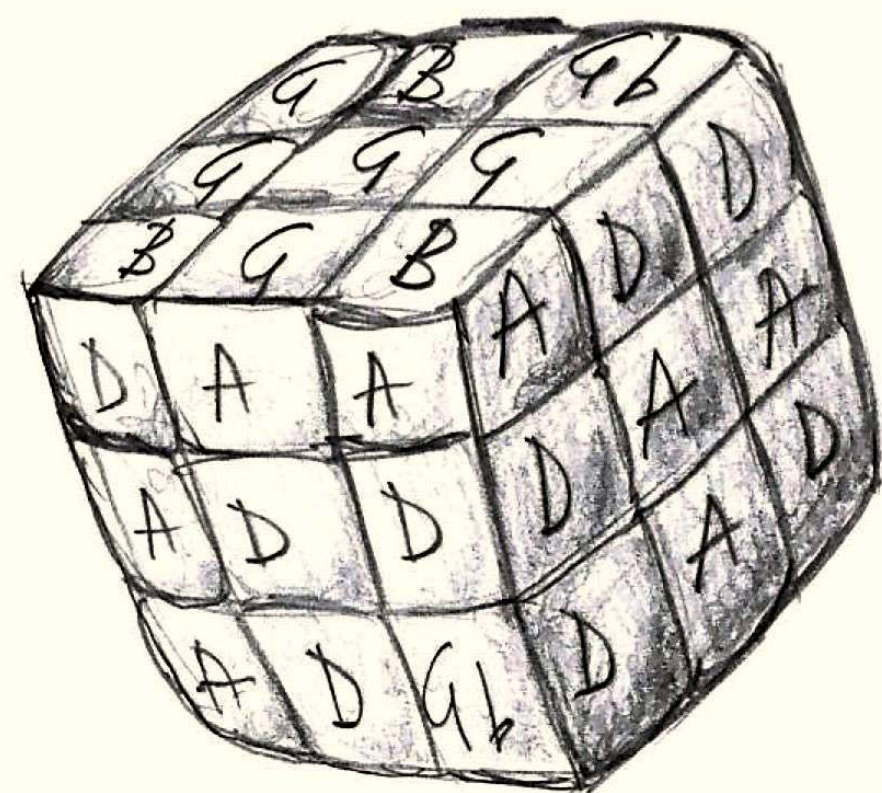
B
E
C

Musical chords



B
E
C



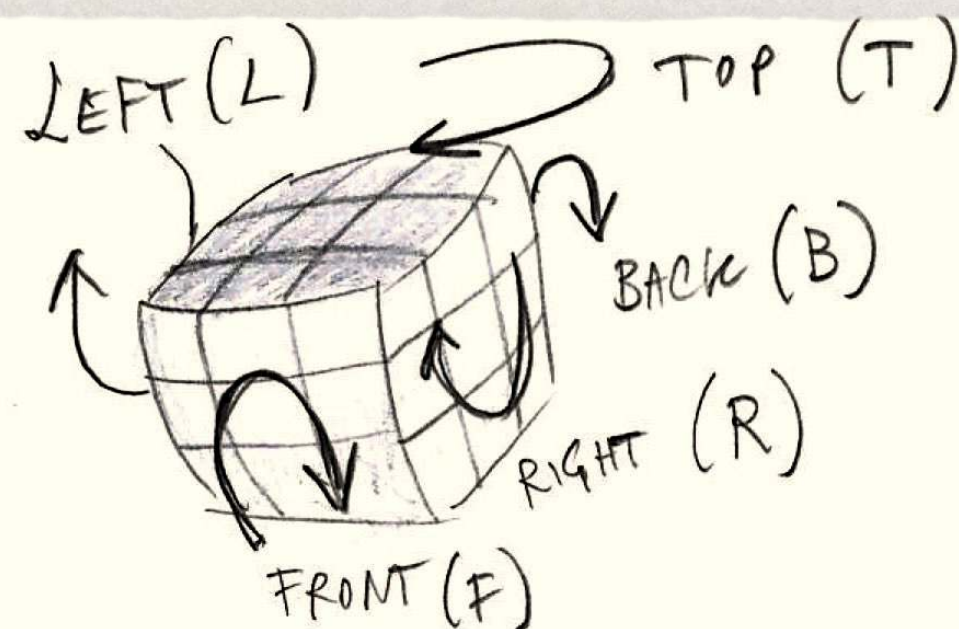


Cube Harmonic

PROTOTYPE: CONCEPT BY
M. MANNONE, REALIZATION BY
JAPANESE ENGINEERS AT
ICITANUKA LAB

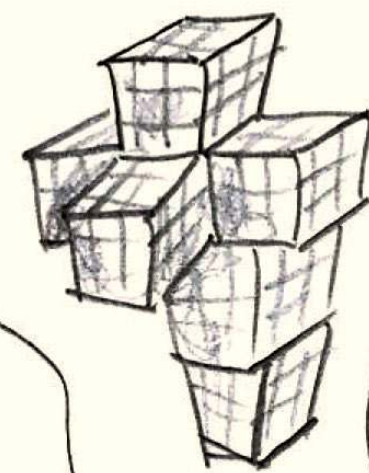
M. MANNONE et al., "CUBE HARMONIC: A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT BASED ON RUBIK'S CUBE WITH EMBEDDED MOTION SENSOR", ACM SIGGRAPH '13, USA

M. MANNONE & L. TURCHET, "DICE CUBES: QUANTUM-BASED NETWORKED PERFORMANCE WITH CUBE HARMONIC",
IEEE 5th INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF THE INTERNET
OF SOUNDS, 2024. Best Paper award



$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle_{i,x} &= \alpha_i |L\rangle + \alpha_i' |R\rangle \\ |\psi\rangle_{i,y} &= \beta_i |T\rangle + \beta_i' |D\rangle \\ |\psi\rangle_{i,z} &= \gamma_i |F\rangle + \gamma_i' |B\rangle \\ |\alpha_i|^2 + |\alpha_i'|^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

+ 4D Cube Harmonic



(MANNONE &
YOSHINO,
et al.
2024)

i-th PLAYER

$|\psi\rangle_{1,x}, |\psi\rangle_{1,y}, |\psi\rangle_{1,z}$

$q_0: |0\rangle \Rightarrow \text{ROTATION LEFT}$
 $|1\rangle \Rightarrow \text{ROTATION RIGHT}$

PLAYER 1

$|\psi\rangle_{2,x}, |\psi\rangle_{2,y}, |\psi\rangle_{2,z}$

$q_1: |0\rangle \Rightarrow \text{ROTATION TOP}$
 $|1\rangle \Rightarrow \text{ROTATION bottom}$

PLAYER 2

similarly $\{q_2, q_3\}, \{q_4, q_5\}$

$|\psi\rangle_{3,x}, |\psi\rangle_{3,y}, |\psi\rangle_{3,z}$

PLAYER 3



1st PLAYER

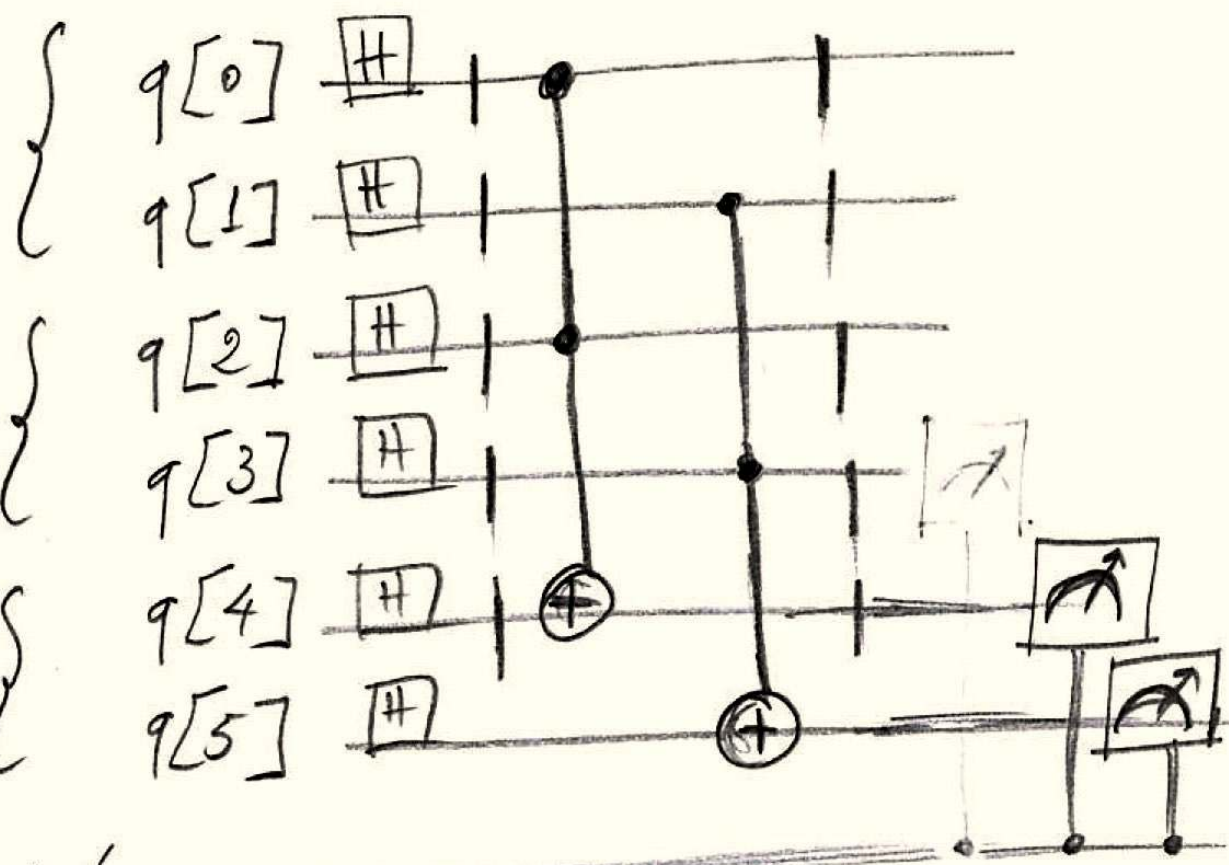


2nd PLAYER



3rd PLAYER

classical bit



Quibits

2. Voice

&

Quarkets



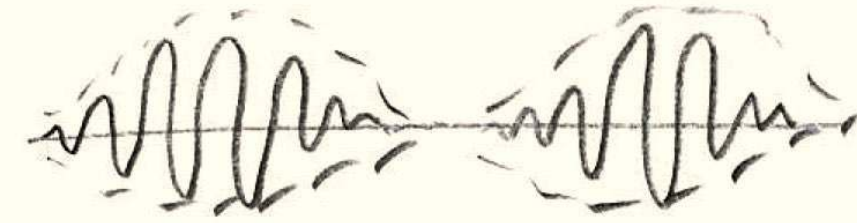
QUANTUM MEASUREMENT
AS A FILTER

1947: DENNIS GABOR DESCRIBED
SOUND THROUGH QUANTUM MECHANICS.

φωνή



DENNIS GABOR
(1900 - 1979)



PHON:
UNIT IN THE
TIME-FREQUENCY
PLANE

2018-2021 APPROX.:

PITCH-UP $|u\rangle$
PITCH-DOWN $|d\rangle$

PHON: $|\psi\rangle = (\langle u|\psi\rangle)|u\rangle + (\langle d|\psi\rangle)|d\rangle$

$\langle \sigma_z \rangle := \langle \psi | \sigma_z | \psi \rangle$

$\sigma_z |u\rangle = |u\rangle, \quad \sigma_z |d\rangle = -|d\rangle$

... AND SO ON.

QUANTUM
VOCAL THEORY
OF SOUND
(QVTS)

MYOELASTIC
PULSATION

PHONATION

MYOEL.
(SLOWER)

TURB.
(HIGH-SPECTRAL
CENTROID)

pitch

PH (UP)

LOW-SP.

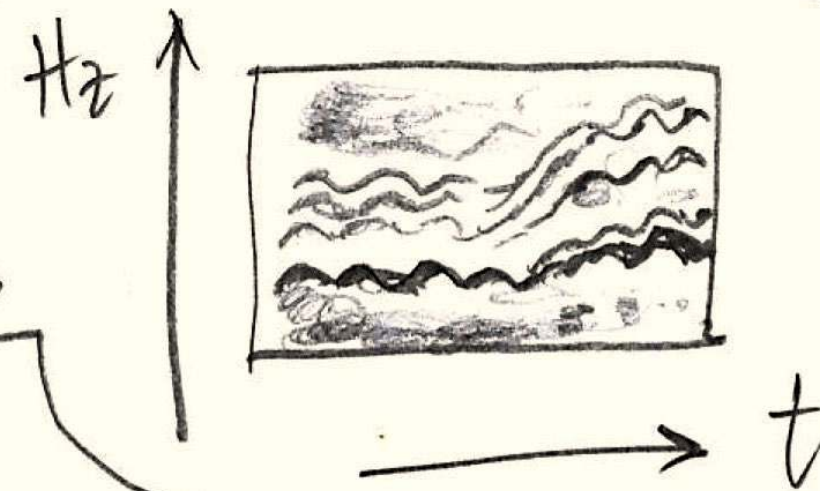
MYOELASTIC
(FASTER
PULSE)

PH (DOWN)

MANNINE &
ROCCHESSO, "A
QUANTUM VOCAL
THEORY OF
SOUND". QUANTUM
INFORMATION
PROCESSING,
2020

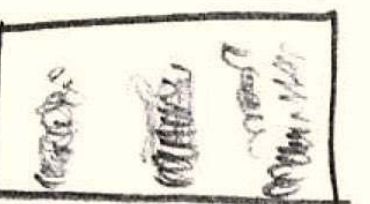
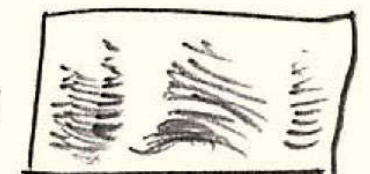
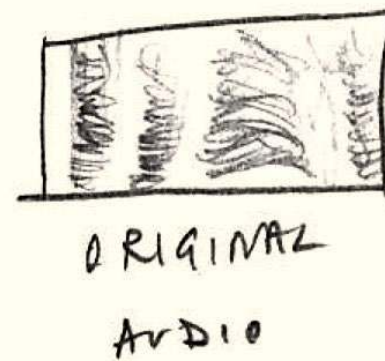


Renata Tebaldi



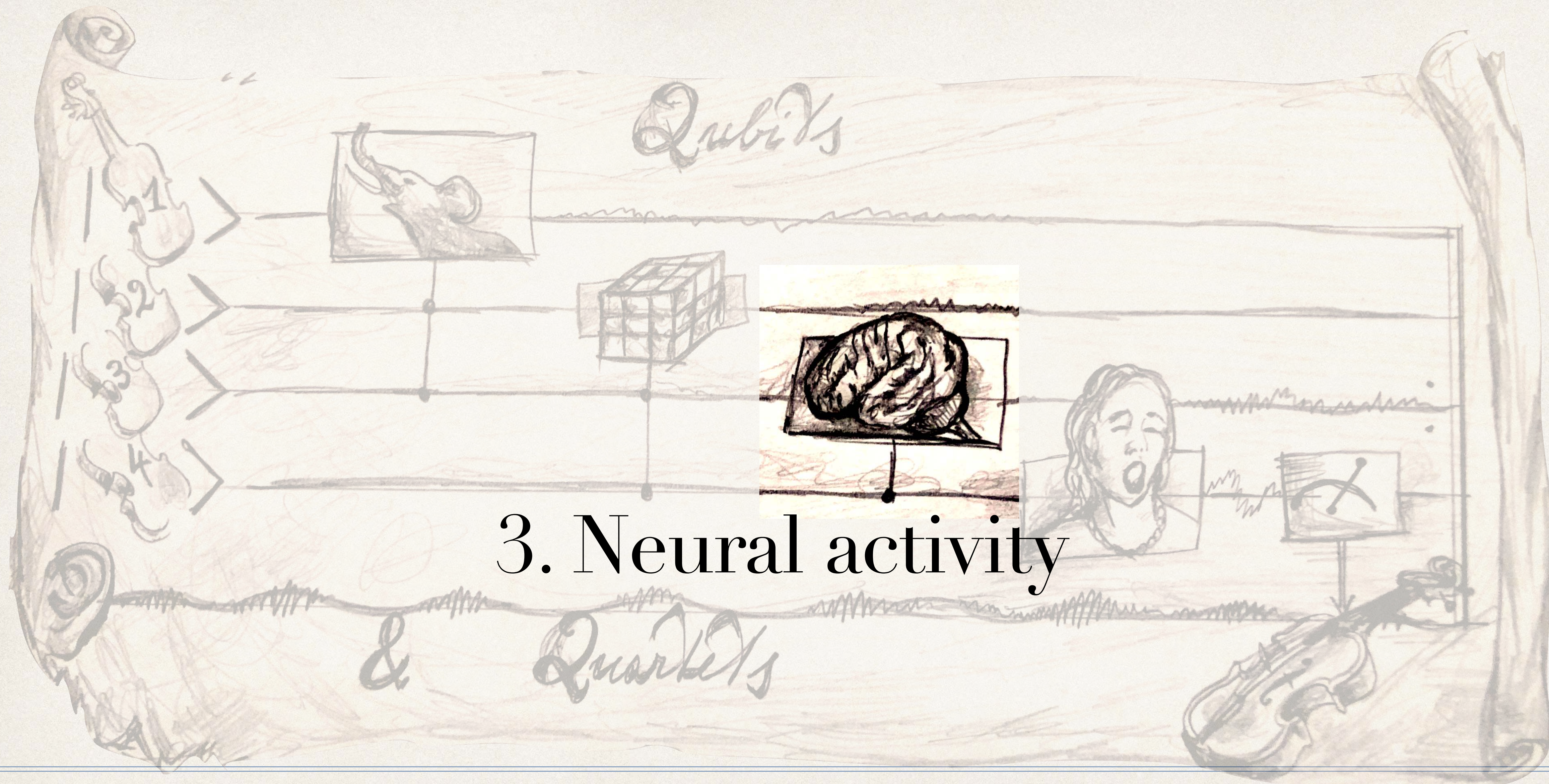
⋮ = MYO ~~~~~ = PHONATION
~~~~~ = TURBULENCE

QVTS  
AS  
FILTER





### 3. Neural activity

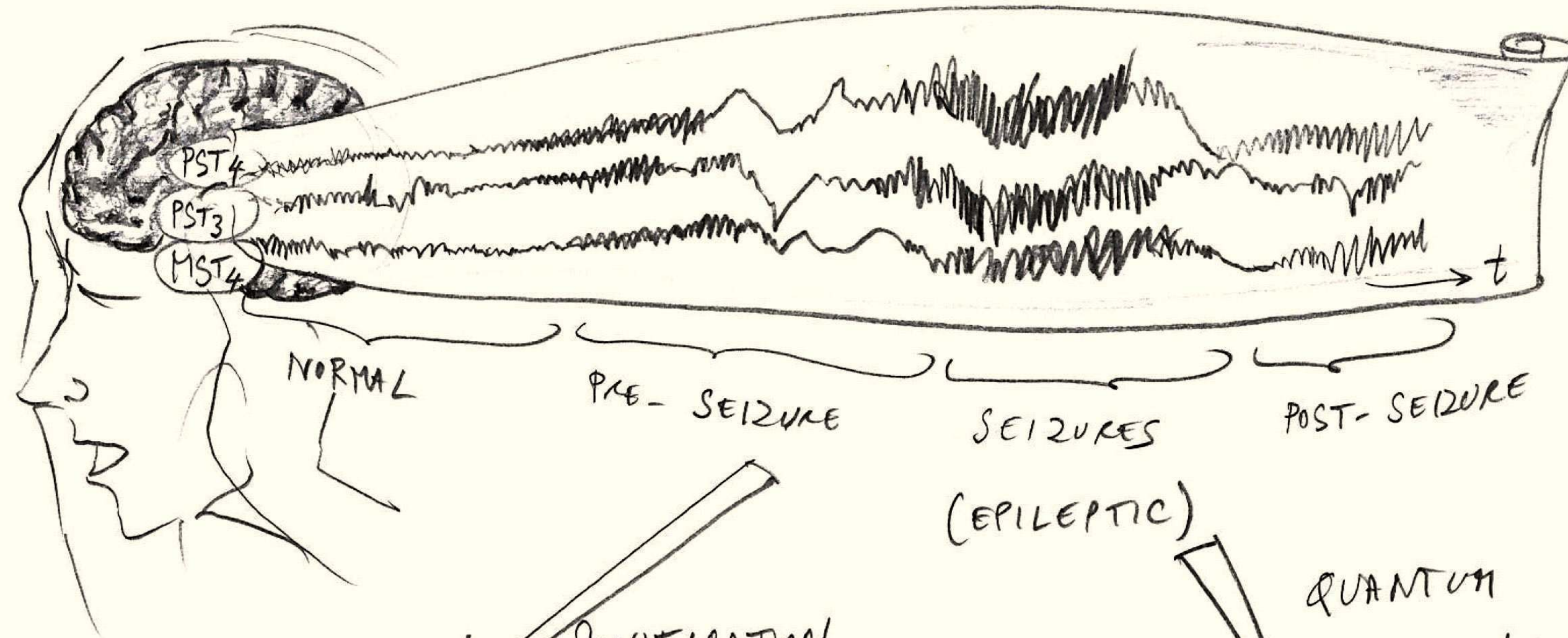




SONIFYING MULTIPLE LINES,  
& AGGLOMERATES...

# QUANTUM SEIZURES

MUSIC & QUANTUM  
TO INVESTIGATE  
MEDICINE



PST = POSTERIOR  
SUPERIOR  
TEMPORAL  
SUCCUS

MST = MIDDLE  
SUPERIOR  
TEMPORAL  
AREA

SONIFICATION  
(AS A  
COUNTERPOINT)

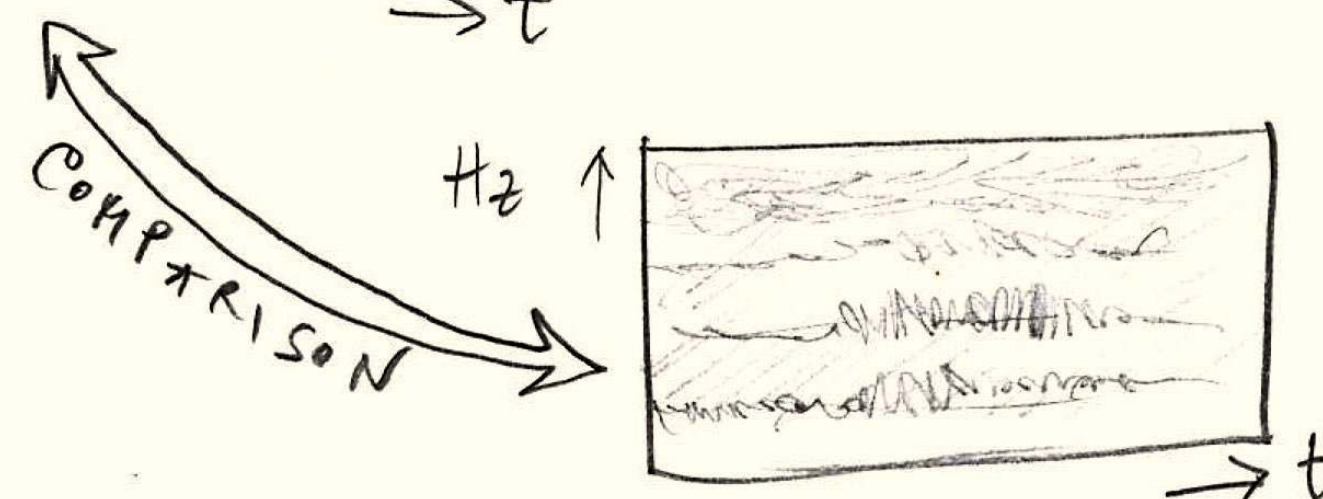


QUANTUM  
MODELING

$$H(t) = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} J_m(t) \sigma_m^z \sigma_{m+1}^z + \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} h_x(t) \sigma_m^x$$

ISING MODEL  
& OTHERS  
TO MODEL

SONIFICATION

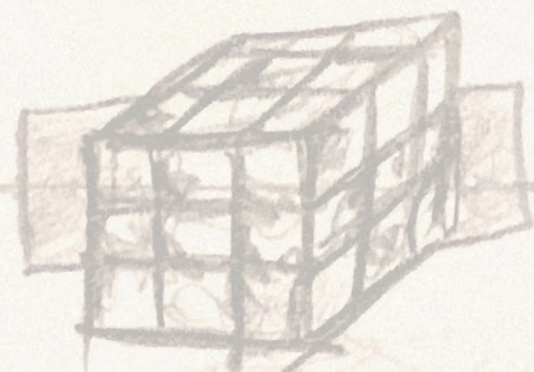
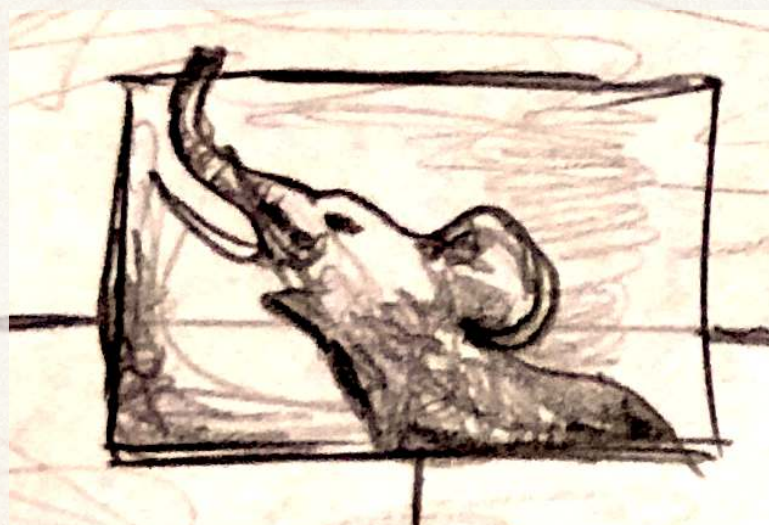


COMPARISON

MANNONE ET AL.  
(WITH OCT & P. ITABORAI,  
& N. GOLDBACK  
"SONIFIED QUANTUM SEIZURES"  
Under review.

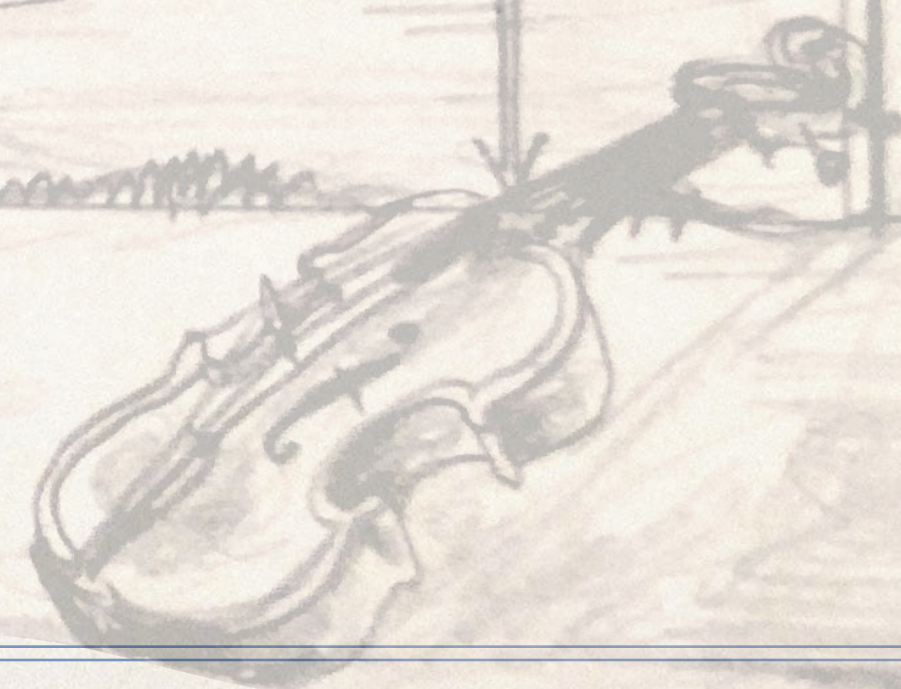


Qubits



4. Memory

& Quartets





QUANTUM MEMORY

# QUANTUM

IF TWO DIFFERENT SYSTEM  
PRESENT MORE AND MORE  
SIMILAR STATES!  
MEMORY (OF THEIR "IDENTITY")  
LOST

$$\sigma(p_1, p_2) = \frac{d}{dt} D(p_1, p_2)$$

$$\mathcal{N} = \max_{p_{1,2}(0)} \int_{\sigma > 0} dt \sigma(t, p_{1,2}(0))$$

DEGREE OF NON-MARKOVIANITY

# MUSIC

THE MORE SIMILAR  
THE SEQUENCES,  
THE HIGHER THE  
MEMORY.

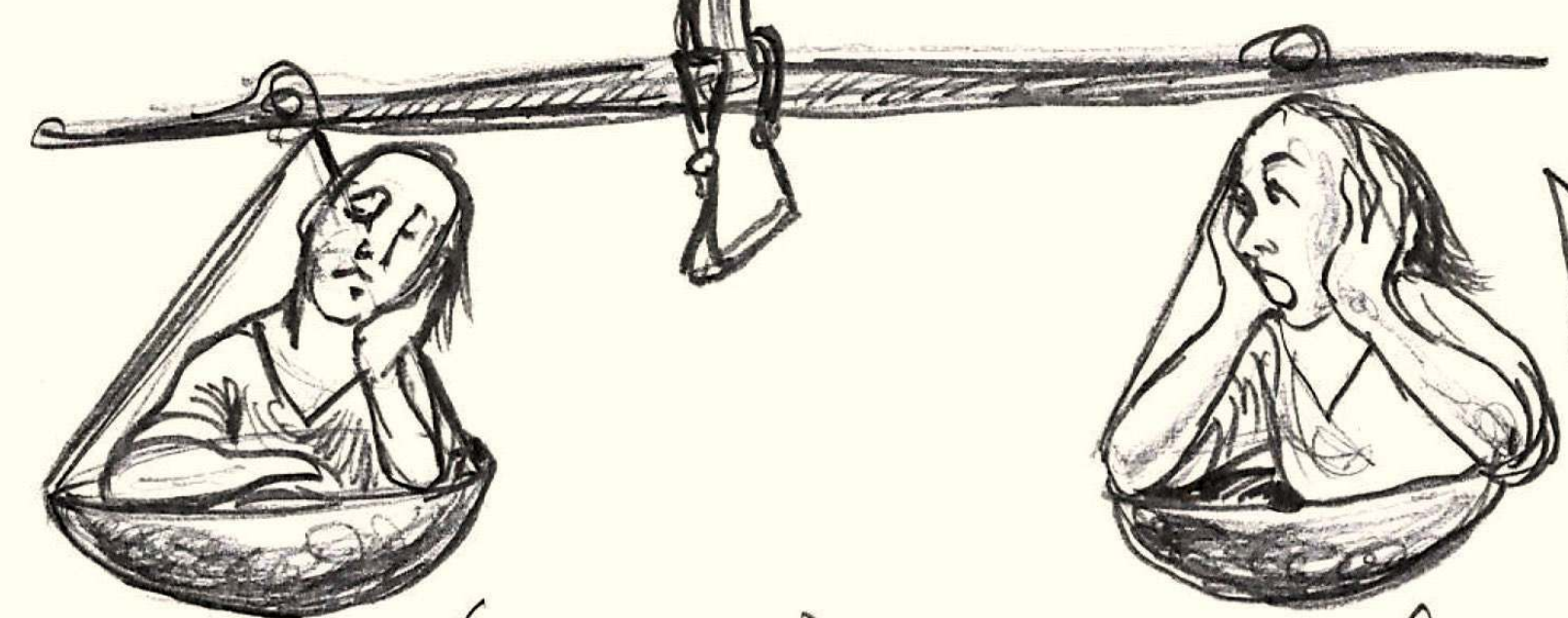
$$\mathcal{M} = 1 - \mathcal{N}^*$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{\Delta D_i > 0} \frac{\Delta D_i}{\Delta t_i}$$

DEGREE OF MUSICAL  
NON-MARKOVIANITY

# MUSICAL MATRICES

AS DISTRIBUTION  
OF OCCURRENCES  
OF NORMALIZED PITCH,  
ONSETS... IN  
EACH SEQUENCE



EXPECTATION (REPETITION)

SURPRISE (NOVELTY)



MANMONE & COMPAGN,  
"CHARACTERISATION OF THE  
DEGREE OF MUSICAL  
NON-MARKOVIANITY", 2022

MANMONE & COSTA-HARRIDO,  
"MEASURING THE DEGREE OF N.M.  
OF ORCHESTRAL MUSIC",



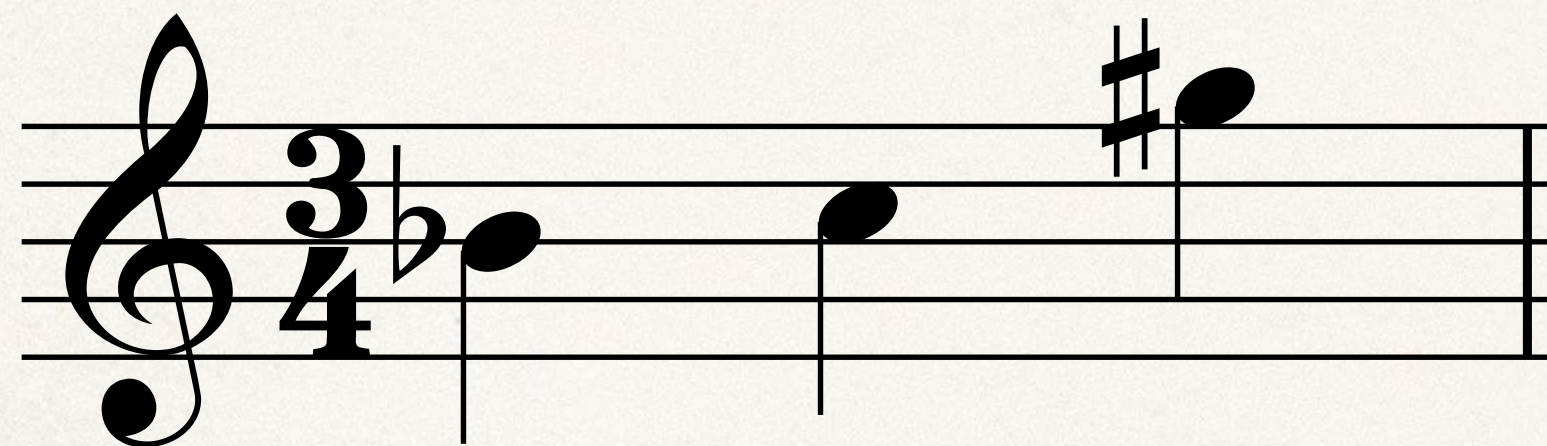
# Musical matrices

Analysis: pairs of parameters.  
A matrix for each musical sequence.  
An example with frequency-onset

|                               | $0 \leq \delta_\tau < 0.25$                                                | $0.25 \leq \delta_\tau < 0.5$ | $0.5 \leq \delta_\tau < 0.75$ | $0.75 \leq \delta_\tau \leq 1$ |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| $0 \leq \delta_\nu < 0.25$    | fraction of notes<br>with onset in $[0, 0.25[$<br>and pitch in $[0, 0.25]$ |                               |                               |                                |
| $0.25 \leq \delta_\nu < 0.5$  |                                                                            |                               |                               |                                |
| $0.5 \leq \delta_\nu < 0.75$  |                                                                            |                               |                               |                                |
| $0.75 \leq \delta_\nu \leq 1$ |                                                                            |                               |                               |                                |



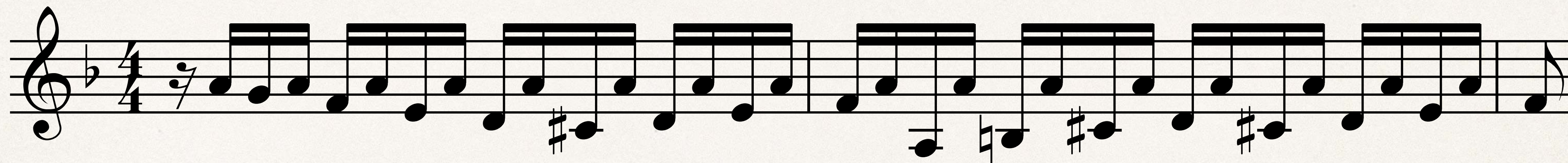
# A toy example



$$\rho_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.33 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.33 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0.33 \end{pmatrix}$$



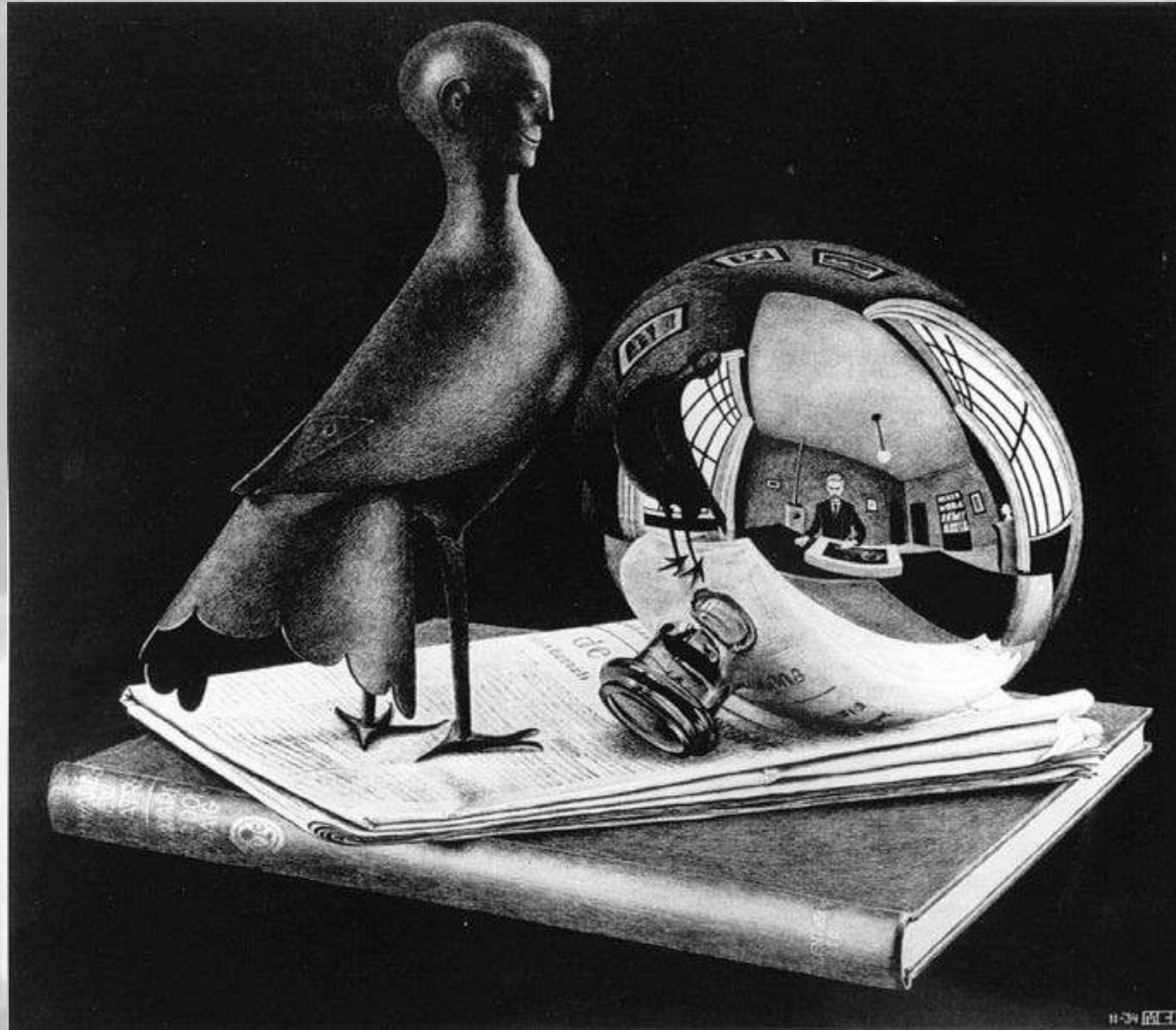
# A less toy example



$$\rho_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.06 & 0 & 0.03 & 0.12 \\ 0.12 & 0.19 & 0.19 & 0.12 \\ 0 & 0.06 & 0.03 & 0.00 \\ 0.06 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



# Some results



M. C. Escher, *Still Life with Spherical Mirror*, 1934

Original code in C: M. Mannone

Max MSP re-writing: O. C. Hamido



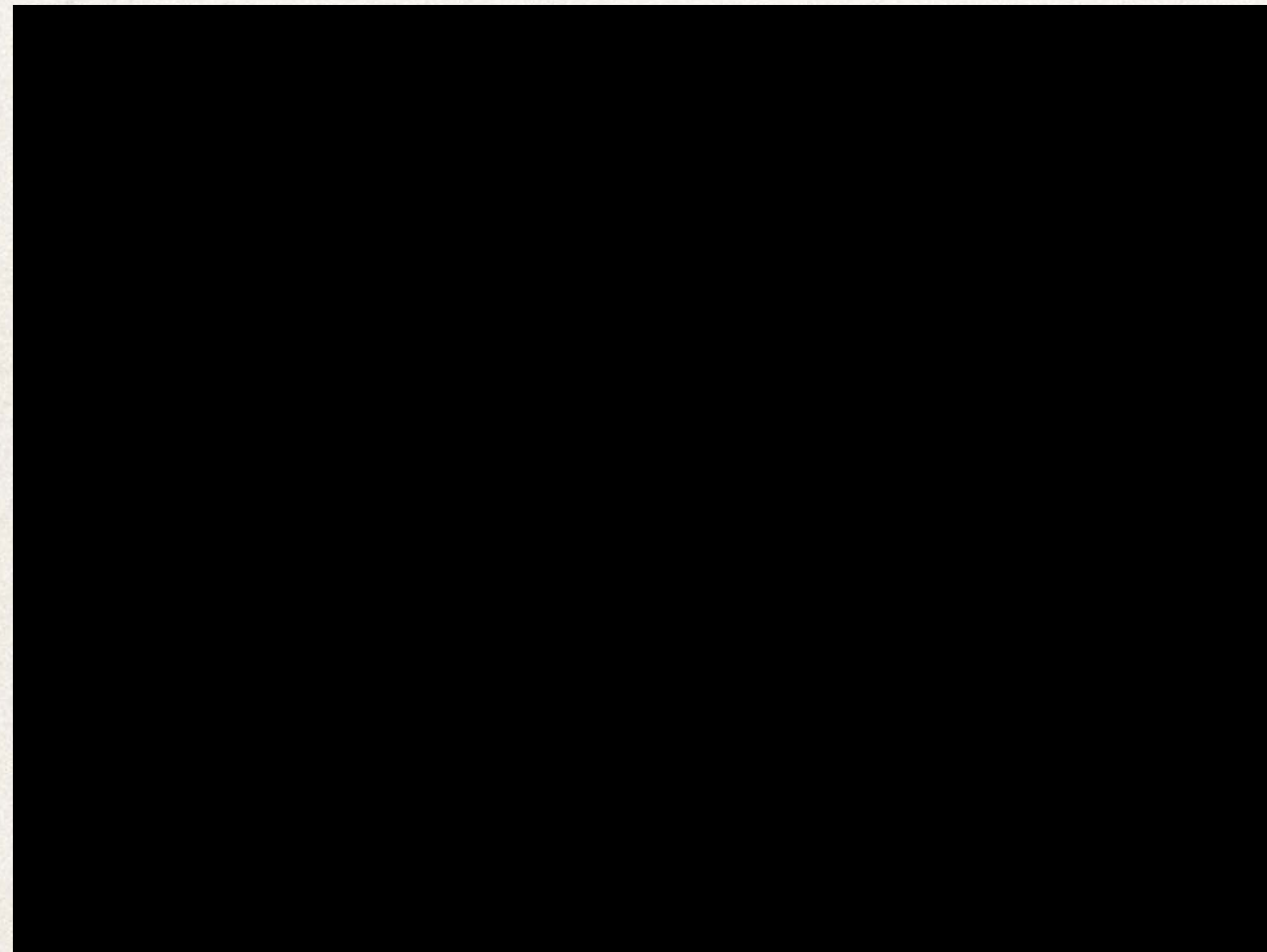
# *Liebestod*

R. Wagner

# *Santa Rosalia*

M. Mannone

*[a keyboard  
improvisation]*





Macro-sequences (halves) from midi files

$A, B$  e.g., frequency-start matrices of first and second half of the piece

$$AB = abs(A - B), \quad DAB = 0.5 * trace(AB)$$

| $M_c$ coefficient     | Tristan | Rosalia | improvisation |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| frequency - start     | 0.9390  | 0.9132  | 0.8850        |
| frequency - duration  | 0.9950  | 0.9524  | 0.8734        |
| frequency - intensity | 0.8475  | 0.9479  | 0.9390        |
| duration - intensity  | 0.7722  | 0.9950  | 0.8264        |
| start - intensity     | 0.9259  | 0.9091  | 0.8850        |



Vice versa: from density matrices to music

Which density matrices?

Description of a swarm of robots as a whole physical system

A density matrix  $\varrho(t)$  for a swarm at time  $t$



A qubit for position along x, a qubit for position along y

Robot 1  $|\psi_1(t_0)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$

Robot 2  $|\psi_2(t_0)\rangle = |00\rangle$

Density matrices

$$\rho_1(t_0) = \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho_2(t_0) = |00\rangle\langle 00| = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\rho_1(t_0) = \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho_2(t_0) = |00\rangle\langle 00| = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

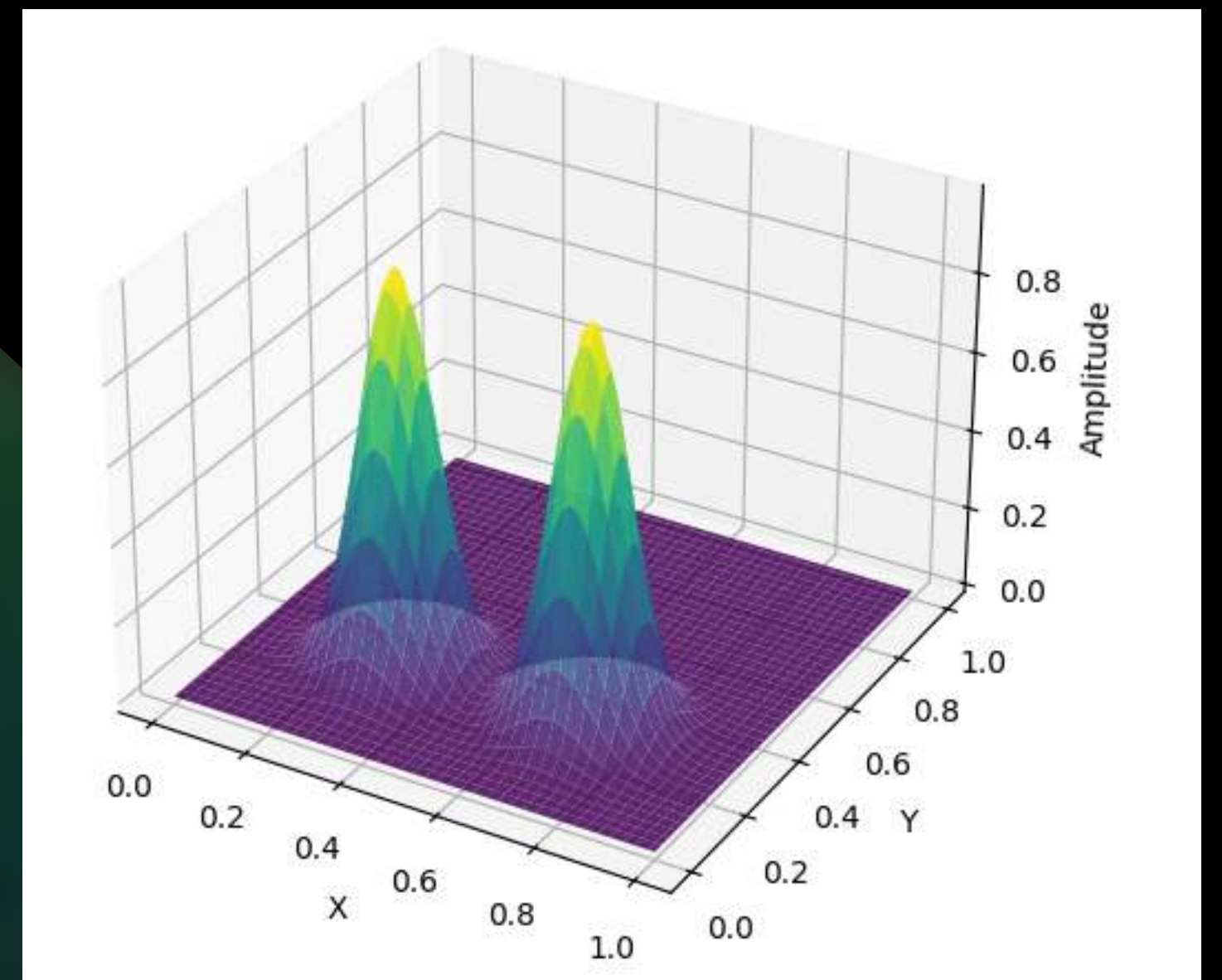
$$\rho_{mix}(t_0) = \frac{\rho_1(t_0) + \rho_2(t_0)}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.75 & 0. & 0. & 0.25 \\ 0. & 0. & 0. & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 0. & 0. \\ 0.25 & 0. & 0. & 0.25 \end{pmatrix}$$

The toy swarm



A density matrix  $\varrho(t)$  for a swarm at time  $t$

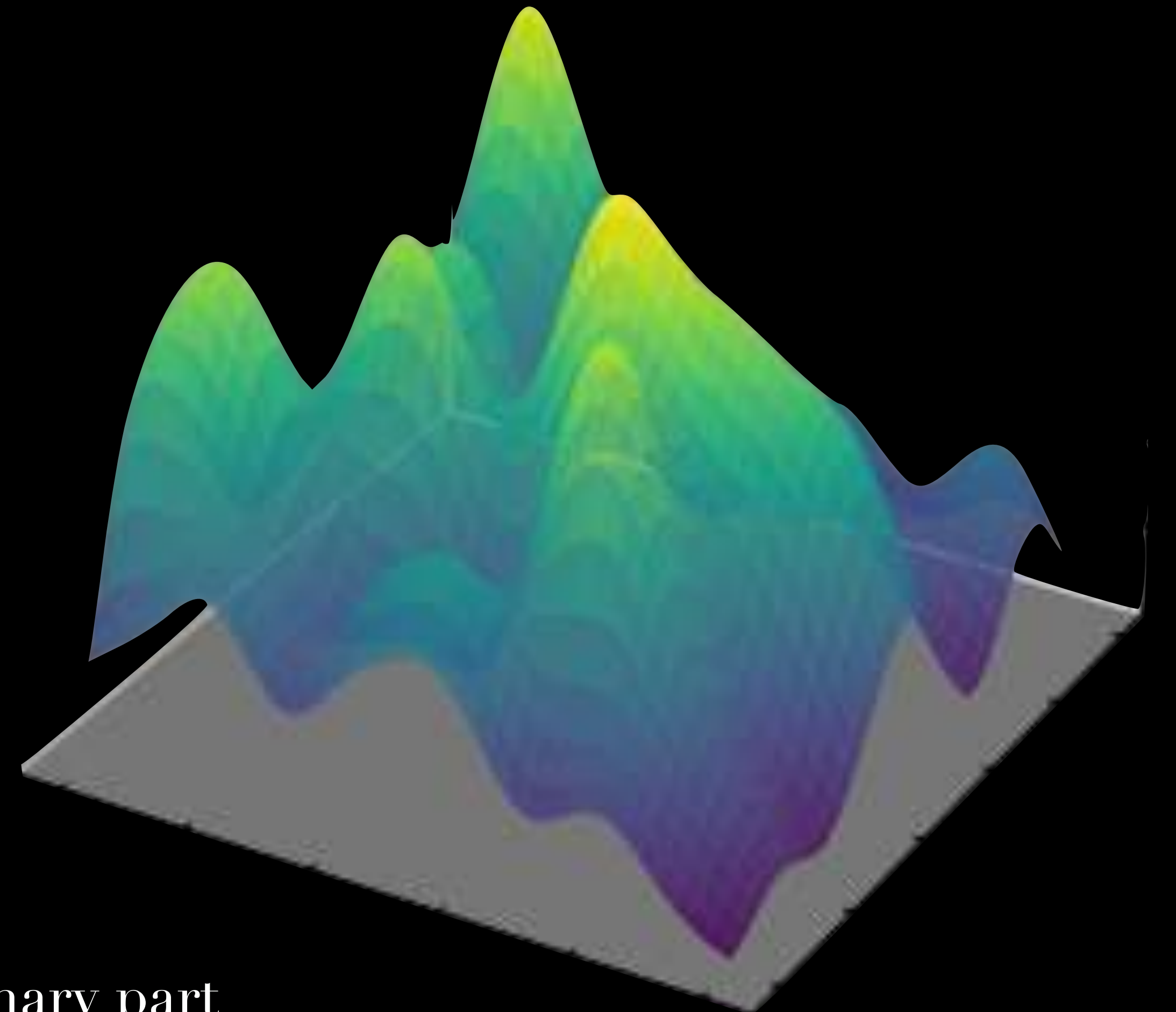
...and its sonification.





100 robots

$$\rho_2(t_i) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.237 + 0.j & 0.174 + 0.009j & 0.153 - 0.007j & 0.183 + 0.j \\ 0.174 - 0.009j & 0.258 + 0.j & 0.179 - 0.022j & 0.207 - 0.007j \\ 0.153 + 0.007j & 0.179 + 0.022j & 0.227 - 0.j & 0.188 + 0.014j \\ 0.183 - 0.j & 0.207 + 0.007j & 0.188 - 0.014j & 0.278 - 0.j \end{pmatrix}$$



With frequency modulation for the imaginary part



Using the fragments as themes...

...and getting new matrices.



(...distribution matrices, non “density” ones)



$$\rho_{bars\ 1-2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.57 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.14 \\ 0.14 & 0.0 & 0.14 & 0.0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## Quantum Quartet

Maria Mannone

Andantino

Violoncello I

Violoncello II

Violoncello III

Violoncello IV



# The piece played by Magdalena Chudy

$$\rho_{bars\ 1-2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.57 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.14 \\ 0.14 & 0.0 & 0.14 & 0.0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Quantum Quartet

Maria Mannone

Andantino

Violoncello I

Violoncello II

Violoncello III

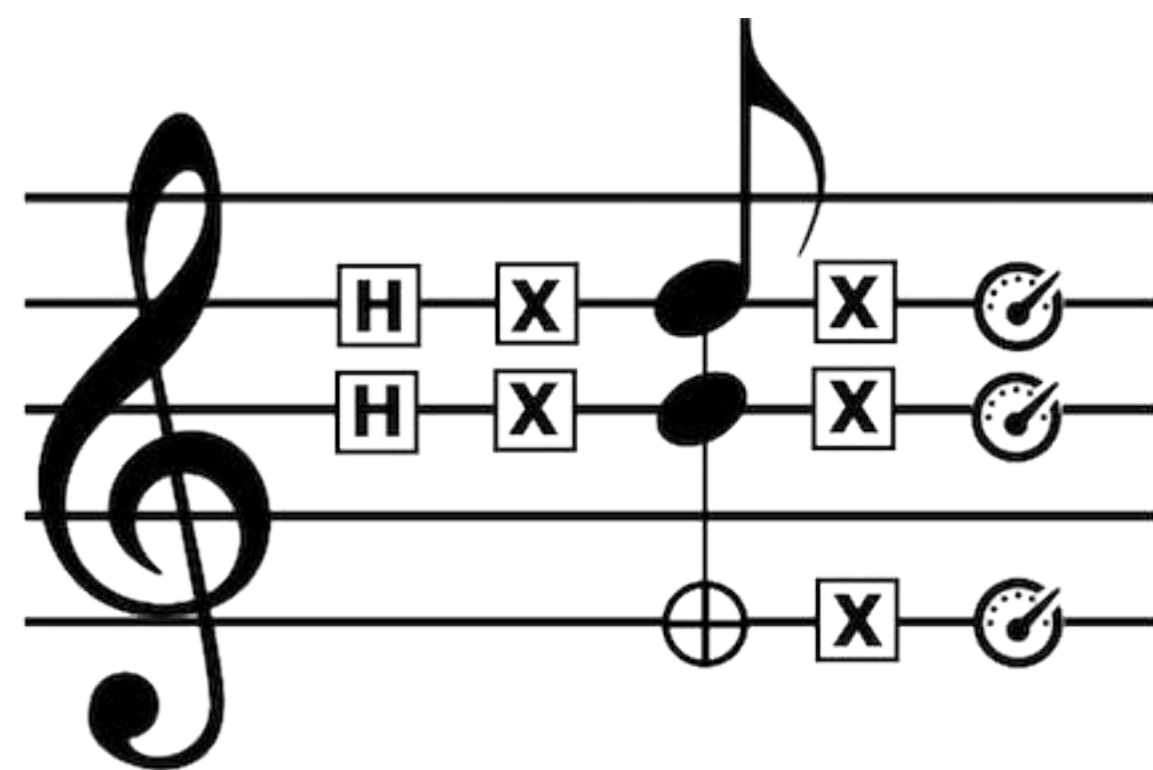
Violoncello IV



# ISQCMC

1st International  
Symposium on  
Quantum Computing  
and Musical Creativity

Nov 19-20, 2021



2021

2023







*drawing © Maria Mannone  
graphics © OCH & Paulo Itaborai*

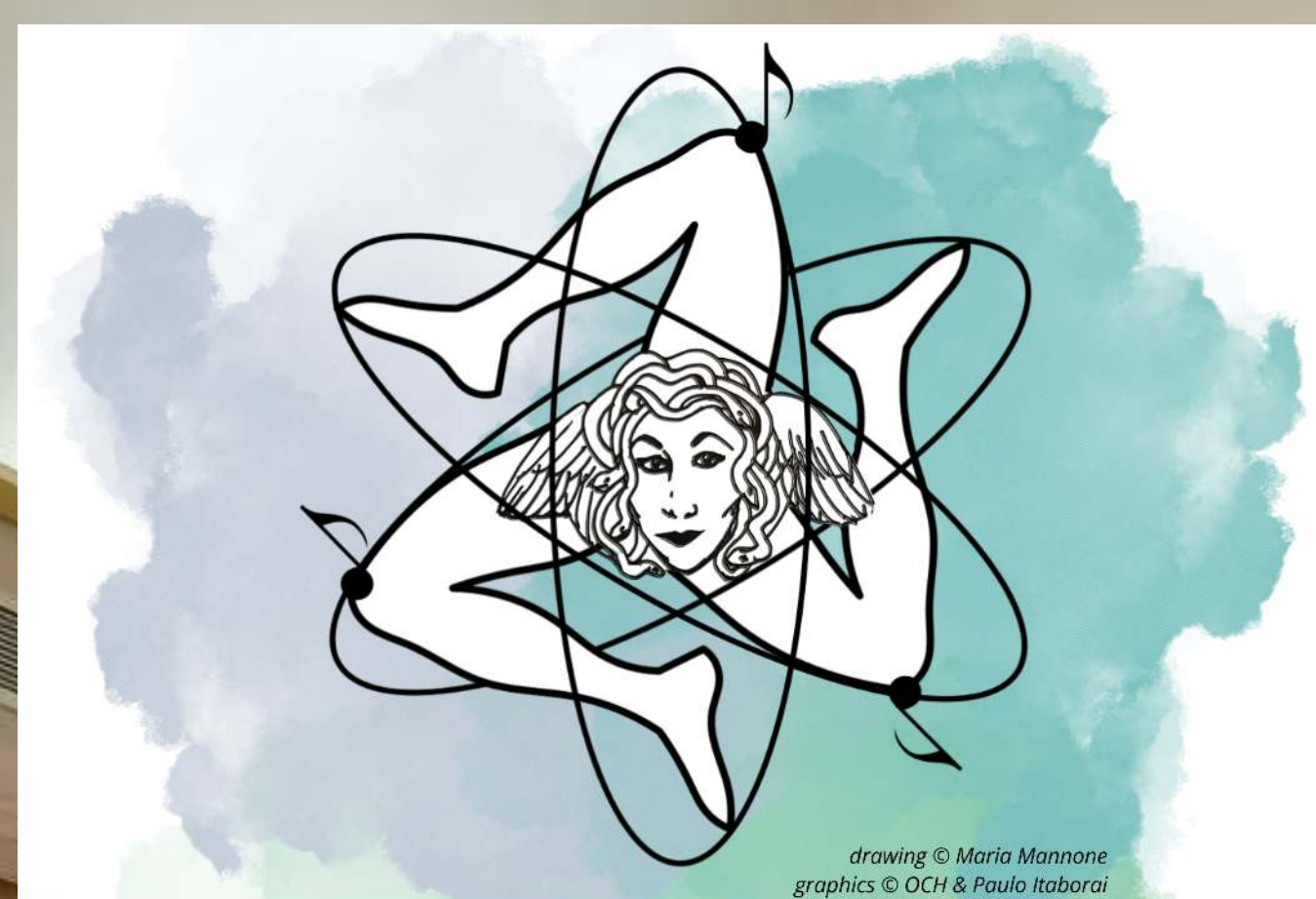
# ISQCMC '25

University of Palermo, Italy

October 28 2025, Orto Botanico

October 29 2025, Complesso Monumentale dello Steri





drawing © Maria Mannone  
graphics © OCH & Paulo Itaborai

# ISQCMC '25

University of Palermo, Italy

October 28 2025, Orto Botanico  
October 29 2025, Complesso Monumentale dello Steri









Thank you for your attention!

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[maria.mannone@uni-potsdam.de](mailto:maria.mannone@uni-potsdam.de)

