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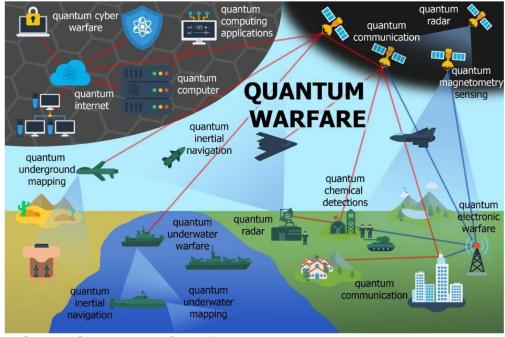
Quantum Computing

(U) This infographic provides an overview of Quantum Computing. Quantum computing is a revolutionary technology using the principles of quantum mechanics to perform calculations and operations on data. Unlike classical computers, which use bits (0s and 1s) to process information, quantum computers use quantum bits or qubits.

Quantum Computing

In classical computing, bits are either 0 or 1, but qubits can exist in multiple states simultaneously, known as a superposition. This means a qubit can be 0, 1, or both 0 and 1 at the same time. Qubits can also be entangled, meaning their properties are connected, even when separated by large distances.

Quantum computers use quantum gates, which are the quantum equivalent of logic gates in classical computing, to manipulate gubits and perform operations. These gates can be combined to create complex guantum circuits that solve specific problems.



Sketch of quantum warfare utilizing various quantum technology systems

Military Applications of Quantum Computing

- vulnerabilities.
- 2. allocation to improve efficiency and effectiveness.
- 3. and use predictive analytics to anticipate potential threats.
- **Communications:** Create secure communication 4. communication networks to improve efficiency and reliability.
- 5. clocks to improve navigation and timing.
- 6. behavior at the atomic level.
- as well as enable the acquisition process.
- 8. identify potential cyber threats and anticipate enemy cyber attacks.

Despite challenges, quantum computing has the potential to revolutionize various aspects of military operations. Military organizations are actively exploring the potential applications of quantum computing and investing in research and development to stay ahead of the curve.

Source: Quantum technology for military applications (EPJ Quantum Technology); Quantum Technology in the Military (NSTXL); Defense Primer: Quantum Technology (Congressional Research Service)



1. Cryptography and Cybersecurity: Develop quantum-resistant cryptography and improve cybersecurity posture by simulating complex systems and identifying

Logistics and Optimization: Optimize routes, supply chain logistics, and resource

Intelligence Analysis: Analyze large amounts of data to identify patterns and trends

optimize channels and

Navigation and Timing: Develop more secure GPS systems and more accurate atomic

Materials Science: Develop new materials with unique properties by simulating their

7. Simulation and Modeling: Develop more realistic and immersive simulation-based training environments and simulate complex systems to improve tactics and strategies,

Cyber Warfare: Simulate complex cyber attacks and analyze large amounts of data to