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QUANTUM COMPUTING: CURRENT RESEARCH AND

FUTURE PROSPECTS

The aim of this study was to introduce readers to the fundamentals of quantum computing, its current state of development, key achievements and challenges, and potential future applications of this technology.

Quantum Computing: Current Research and Future Prospects Quantum computing is one of the most advanced fields of information technology, with the potential to fundamentally change approaches to data processing, complex system modeling, and cryptography. It is based on the principles of quantum mechanics, which significantly enhance the speed and efficiency of computational processes.

Unlike classical computers, which work with bits that can take values of 0 or 1, quantum computers use qubits. Thanks to superposition, qubits can exist in both states simultaneously, enabling much faster computations. Additionally, quantum entanglement ensures instant communication between qubits without information loss, providing another important advantage [3].

Current research in quantum computing focuses on developing stable quantum processors and improving error correction methods. Leading technology companies such as Google, IBM, Intel, and D-Wave are actively working on increasing qubit coherence, minimizing noise interference, and enhancing computational reliability. A key area of exploration involves different types of qubits, including superconducting, trapped ion, and photonic qubits, each offering unique advantages for scaling quantum processors [4].

In 2019, Google announced the achievement of quantum supremacy—a state in which a quantum computer solved a problem that a classical supercomputer could not solve in a reasonable amount of time. Although this achievement sparked debate, it was an important step in the development of quantum technologies. IBM and other research institutions presented alternative interpretations, emphasizing that practical quantum advantage still requires further advancements [2].

Quantum computing opens up vast opportunities for practical applications. In cryptography, it has the potential to break modern encryption algorithms, driving the development of quantum-resistant cryptography—new methods of information protection. In chemistry and materials science, quantum computers will help model the behavior of complex molecules, contributing to the creation of new drugs, catalysts, and materials with unique properties. Additionally, quantum simulations offer unprecedented precision in studying quantum phenomena, leading to breakthroughs in fundamental physics [1].

Beyond theoretical advancements, quantum algorithms are being developed to solve complex optimization problems in finance and logistics, allowing for more efficient risk management, portfolio optimization, and improvement of logistical processes. Quantum-inspired algorithms are already being tested in real-world applications, showcasing their potential even before full-scale quantum computers become commercially viable.

Despite significant achievements, quantum computing faces serious challenges, such as qubit instability, scaling difficulties, and the need for new programming approaches. Modern quantum processors require extremely low temperatures to operate, complicating their practical implementation. Furthermore, the development of quantum software remains in its early stages, necessitating innovative frameworks and programming paradigms to leverage quantum computational advantages effectively.

It is expected that in the future, quantum computers will be integrated with classical ones into hybrid systems, enabling their use in finance, logistics, medicine, and scientific research. Governments and private enterprises are heavily investing in quantum technologies, recognizing their strategic significance for global competitiveness [5].

In conclusion, quantum computing is one of the most promising technologies of today. Despite technical challenges, its development continues at an accelerating pace. As research progresses and hardware stabilizes, quantum computing may revolutionize computing systems, opening new horizons for science, business, and information security.

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