ISSN : 2350-0743

International Journal of Recent Advances in Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 12, Issue 06, pp.11357-11359, June, 2025

RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE FUTURE CHALLENGES OF QUANTUM COMPUTING WITH AI

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History
Received 20th March, 2025
Received in revised form
17th April, 2025
Accepted 16th May, 2025
Published online 30th June, 2025

Keywords:
Quantum, Supercomputer, Processing, Qubit, Classical, Protocol.

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ABSTRACT

The emerging topic of quantum computing holds promise for transforming many facets of science, technology, and society. Using the ideas of quantum physics, quantum computing has the potential to completely transform the computing industry by resolving challenging issues that are nearly unsolvable for traditional computers. Examining quantum computing's possible uses and future is the goal of this research article. It illustrates the difficulties in creating workable quantum computers and investigates the fundamental ideas of quantum physics. This study looks at current research projects and recent developments in an effort to shed light on the potential future of quantum computing and its potential to revolutionise a number of different industries (1). Using the ideas of quantum mechanics, quantum computing is a state-of-the-art technology that allows computations to be completed at speeds that are not possible with traditional computers. It makes use of quantum bits (qubits), which have exponential processing capacity because of their ability to exist in multiple states at once due to entanglement and superposition. The present status is examined in this study on quantum computing with its challenges on AI.

Citation: Dr. Rajeswari, J . and Dr. Elakkiya A. 2025. "The Future Challenges of Quantum Computing with AI..". *International Journal of Recent Advances in Multidisciplinary Research,* 12, (06), 11357-11359.

INTRODUCTION

Experts employ supercomputers to solve problems, however these machines aren't always so helpful because sometimes the complexity and size of the problems are too big for them to manage. This is where quantum computers come in handy since they can handle problems that are too complicated for traditional computing techniques by applying the ideas of quantum physics. A quantum computer's amazing capabilities are explained by the striking similarities between the three basic concepts of quantum mechanics—quantum superposition, entanglement, and interference. In contrast to classical computers, quantum computers frequently respond to commands in a distinct way. Photons or electrons are measured in quantum computing. Quantum bits, or "qubits," are the name given to these subatomic particles. Traditional computers utilise binary bits to send data, but quantum computers use qubits. The ability of qubits to exist in superposition, which has tremendous analytical power, is the foundation of quantum computing. Superposition, interference, and entanglement are the methods used by quantum computers to carry out intricate computations. Quantum mechanics has been a vigorously pursued area of study within physics since several scientific breakthroughs in the late 19th century. Most people will agree that the 1980s marked the start of scientists' serious research into quantum computing. Richard Feynman suggested modelling quantum systems with quantum computers in 1982. He also explains the quantum computer's theoretical model (2). The work flow of a quantum computer, including its processor and circuit, possible uses in artificial intelligence, the future of quantum computing, and the difficulties it faces are all examined in this paper.

QUANTUM COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE

QUANTUM COMPUTER WORK

Compared to classical computers, quantum computers process information fundamentally differently. Quantum computers perform observations and measurements using a range of algorithms. After the user enters these methods, the computer generates a multidimensional space that holds individual data points and patterns. The quantum computer would measure the combinations of folds; this combination would be the solution to the challenge, for instance, if a user wanted to solve the protein folding problem to find the least amount of energy to use (3). Three main physical components make up a true quantum computer. In the first section, the qubits are programmed and given commands by a standard computer and the gear that supports it. The second section discusses a method for communicating with the qubits from the computer. Finally, the qubits need to be kept somewhere. This qubit storage device must be able to stabilise the qubits and meet

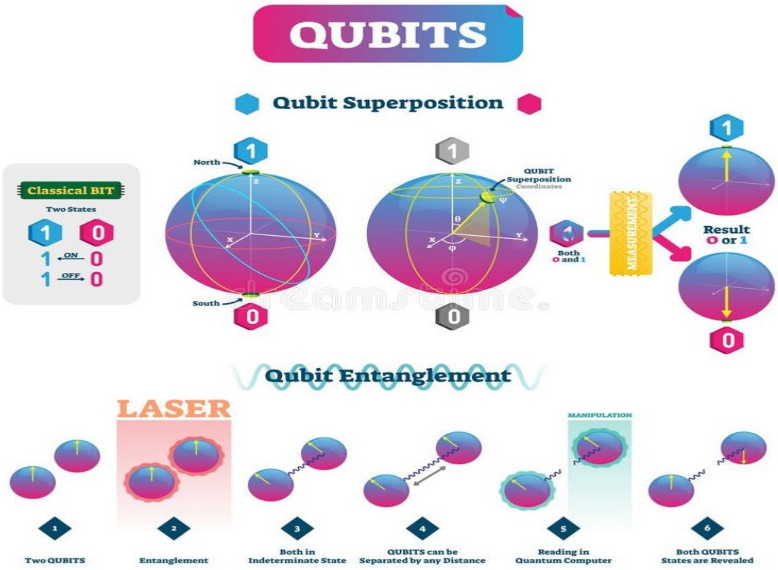

Fig. 1. Qubit Superposition

specific requirements. These may be the housing for the vacuum chamber or the need for extremely low temperatures.

QUANTUM PROCESSOR

The essential part that drives a quantum computer is the quantum processor. Like classical processors, there are several types of quantum processors, such as ion trap, spintronic, and photonic. Ion trap quantum processors have been shown to provide better qubit isolation in more recent times. Additionally, they provide more computing power with fewer qubits than traditional processors. A physical (fabricated) device called a quantum chip or quantum processing unit (QPU) has a collection of interconnected qubits. The processor of a quantum computer is a quantum computing chip. Quantum bits, or "qubits," are found in these quantum computer chips. QPUs can be built on top of quantum annealing, quantum circuits, and quantum logic gate-based computing models. Quantum annealing is one method of applying quantum computing to find the optimal solution to a problem having several possible solutions.

ROLE OF QUANTUM COMPUTING IN AI

Quantum computing has the potential to revolutionize artificial intelligence by speeding up machine learning, optimization problems, and big data processing. It can enhance deep learning models, improve pattern recognition, and optimize neural networks beyond classical computing limits. Large datasets can be processed more quickly by quantum computing through the use of quantum-enhanced machine learning (QML). AI model training periods could be significantly shortened by algorithms such as Quantum Support Vector Machines (QSVM) and Quantum Neural Networks (QNN). Large volumes of data are needed for AI training. Big data applications are more effective because quantum computing can process and analyse data in parallel, enabling faster computations. Applications such as picture identification, natural language processing, and fraud detection depend on AI's capacity to identify patterns in data, which can be enhanced by quantum algorithms. Many AI applications involve optimization, such as supply chain logistics, financial modeling, and traffic management. Quantum computing's quantum annealing and variational algorithms can provide better solutions than classical optimization techniques. Quantum computing can simulate molecular interactions at an atomic level, helping AI-driven drug discovery and material science applications by predicting molecular properties faster than classical methods.

KEY CHALLENGES IN QUANTUM COMPUTING AND AI

Future implementation of the combination of generative AI and quantum computing will face a number of obstacles that need to be overcome. Because of its high error rates, scalability problems, and requirement for sophisticated error correction methods to guarantee accurate calculations, quantum hardware continues to be constrained. Further optimization is required for hybrid quantum-classical techniques, while rethinking classical architectures such as GANs and VAEs is necessary for constructing quantum-native generative models. Since quantum computing uses quantum superpositions, while classical AI uses binary data, another challenge is efficiently encoding data into quantum states. The high computational cost and specialized infrastructure further limit accessibility, making widespread adoption difficult. Moreover, ethical and security concerns, such as the potential for quantum AI to break encryption and enhance deepfake generation, raise significant risks. Addressing these challenges will be crucial for unlocking the full potential of quantum-powered generative AI.

- Hardware **Limitations** – Quantum computers require highly stable and error-free qubits, but current technology struggles with qubit coherence, error rates, and scalability.
- Error **Correction** – Quantum systems are highly sensitive to noise, requiring complex quantum error correction techniques that are not yet efficient.
- Algorithm **Development** – Quantum algorithms for AI are still in their early stages, and many classical AI methods do not directly translate to quantum computing.

- Resource **Requirements** – Quantum computing needs extremely low temperatures and expensive infrastructure, making it challenging for widespread adoption.
- Integration **with Classical Systems** – Bridging quantum computing with classical AI workflows remains a challenge due to differences in data structures and computational paradigms.
- Data **Input/Output Bottleneck** – Extracting meaningful results from quantum computations is difficult due to the probabilistic nature of quantum mechanics.
- Security **and Ethical Concerns** – Quantum AI could break existing cryptographic systems and introduce risks related to AI decision-making.

THE QUANTUM FUTURE OF AI

Catch a glimpse of the exciting quantum future of artificial intelligence, as research projects and entrepreneurs bravely welcome this breakthrough. In addition to scientific breakthroughs, the future of quantum computing also entails democratizing its accessibility. A future powered by quantum AI that enables mankind can be shaped by us all working together to promote ethical innovation. Imagine if quantum researchers and AI enthusiasts could work together to make quantum computing as accessible as classical computing. Platforms for quantum cloud computing democratize access to quantum resources while fostering a thriving community for quantum artificial intelligence. Open-source quantum AI frameworks enable programmers to easily create applications with quantum capabilities, spurring a wave of industry-wide advancements.

CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

TECHNICAL CHALLENGES: Quantum computing is still in its early stages, despite its potential. Stable qubit construction and maintenance is a major technical issue. Due to their extreme sensitivity to external perturbations, quantum systems can produce computing mistakes. To get around these challenges, researchers are working hard on more robust qubit architectures and error correction methods.

INTEGRATION WITH CLASSICAL SYSTEMS: Integrating quantum computers with existing classical systems is another challenge. Hybrid quantum-classical algorithms are being developed to bridge this gap by utilizing the benefits of both processing paradigms. Effective integration will be necessary to realize the full potential of quantum-enhanced AI.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS: AI and quantum computing present ethical questions, just like any other potent technology. It is crucial to make sure these technologies are used sensibly and openly. Technologists, legislators, and ethicists will need to work together to address concerns like algorithmic prejudice, data privacy, and the possibility of abuse.

CONCLUSION

AI and quantum computing have the potential to revolutionize technology by providing answers to some of the most difficult and urgent problems of our day. The potential advantages are enormous, despite the fact that there are substantial ethical and technical obstacles to overcome. As quantum computing technology advances, its combination with artificial intelligence will open up new avenues for innovation and improve our environment in ways we can't even fathom. Quantum computing-powered AI is expected to bring about a paradigm shift in the future, bringing with it a new era of both technological and social improvement. At the cutting edge of technological advancement is the combination of quantum computing and artificial intelligence.

To fully realize their potential, it will be crucial to make sure that these developments don't beyond the moral and legal structures that safeguard society. It will be necessary to carefully manage these breakthroughs' future course in order to strike a balance between the need to protect environmental and ethical standards and technological advancements. AI and quantum computing together have the potential to completely transform a number of sectors. Artificial general intelligence (AGI), or AI that can think and reason like humans, may emerge as a result of quantum AI as technology develops.

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