

Quantum Technology (QT)

- > Quantum Computing
- > Quantum Cryptography/

Communication

- > Quantum Metrology
- > Quantum Memory

Uses properties of quantum physics like superposition, uncertainty, entanglement, etc

Among the 4, Quantum

Cryptography is the most

mature

ABOUT US

18 Scientists (PhDs, MS, BE)

4 Tech Advisors

100+ years of collective research experience

30+ collective research papers

Strong team with diverse skillsets







Cryptography Electronics



Signal Processing





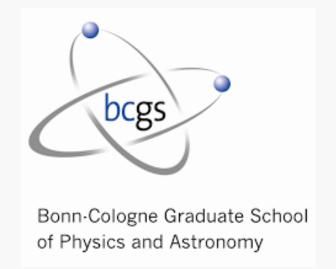










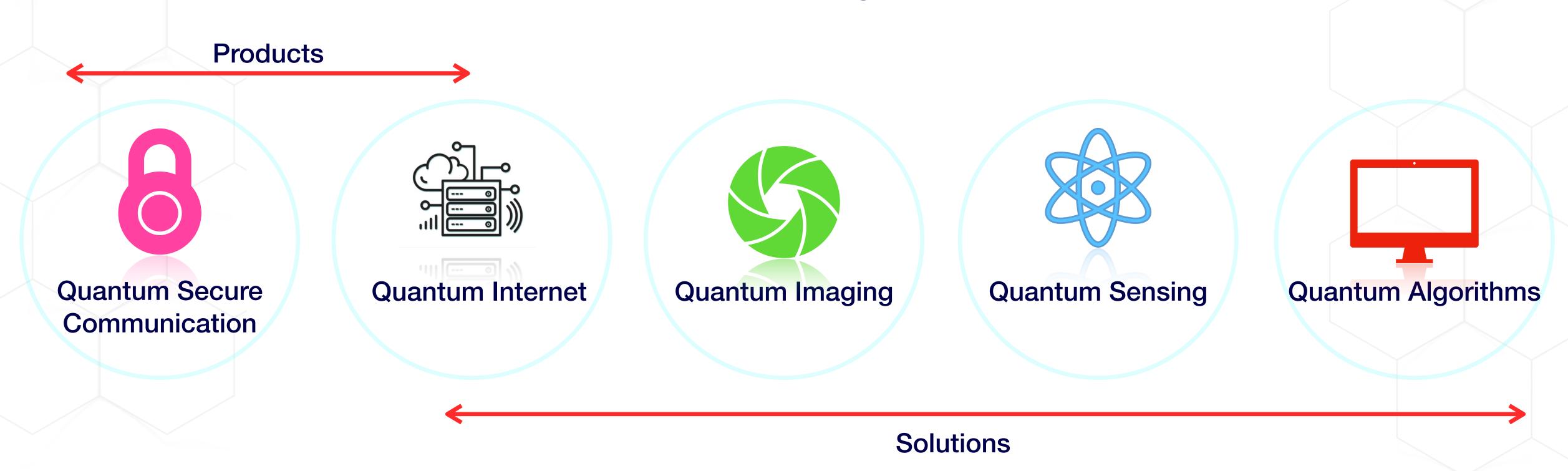




WHAT WE DO

We use quantum technologies to build 'Quantum Enhanced Solutions'

TAQBIT's offerings are in



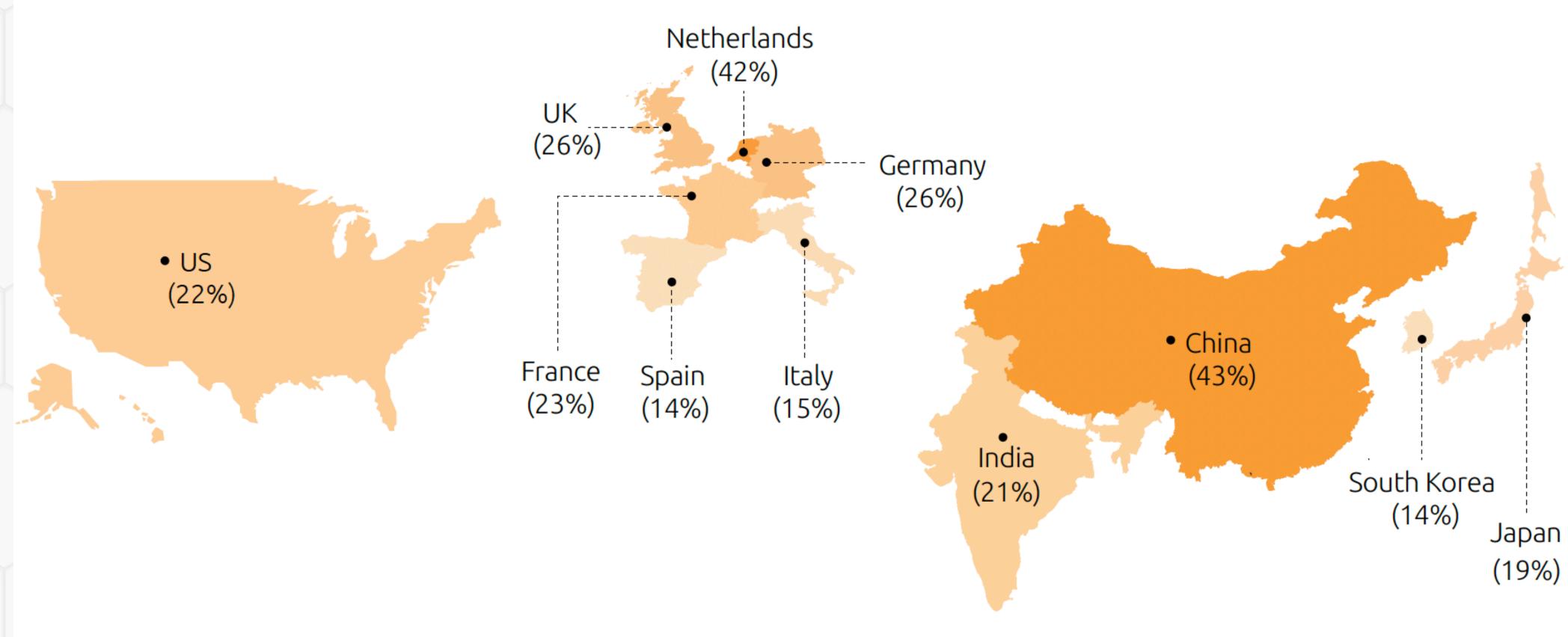
Tech Verticals - Our Capabilities

Quantum Secure Communication (QSC)		Quantum Imaging / Sensing (QI/QS)	Quantum Algorithm (QA)	Quantum Devices (QD)
QKD	QRNG	Q Imaging	Q Cryptoanalysis	Entangled Photon Source
Fiber/Free space QKD	VF/ToA	Lab level PoC demonstration	Efficient algorithms to run on Quantum Computers	Compact source for space applications

QT Adoption

Quantum technology adoption by country

(% indicate share of organizations working or planning to work with quantum technologies)



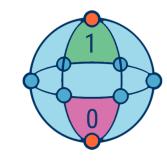
Source: Capgemini Research Institute Quantum Technologies Survey, N=857 organizations, November–December 2021.

Quantum vs Classical Computing?

Quantum Computing

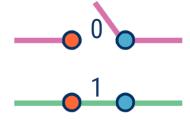
Vs.

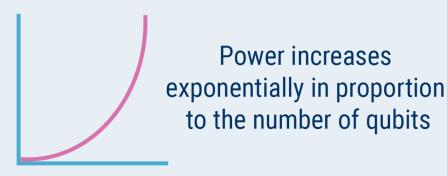
Classical Computing



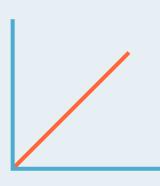
Calculates with qubits, which can represent 0 and 1 at the same time

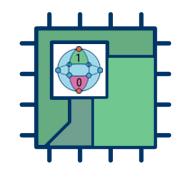
Calculates with transistors, which can represent either 0 or 1





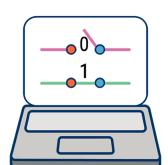
Power increases in a 1:1 relationship with the number of transistors

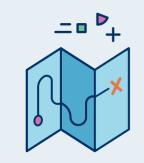




Quantum computers have high error rates and need to be kept ultracold

Classical computers have low error rates and can operate at room temp





Well suited for tasks like optimization problems, data analysis, and simulations

Most everyday processing is best handled by classical computers

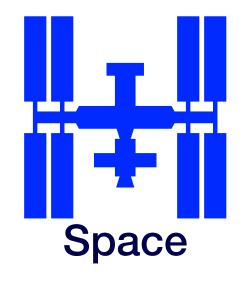


- 1. It is not QC vs CC, rather QC + CC
- 2. QCs better at certain tasks like optimisation problems, data analysis simulations, etc
- 3. QCs will mostly be accessible via cloud

Applications of QT









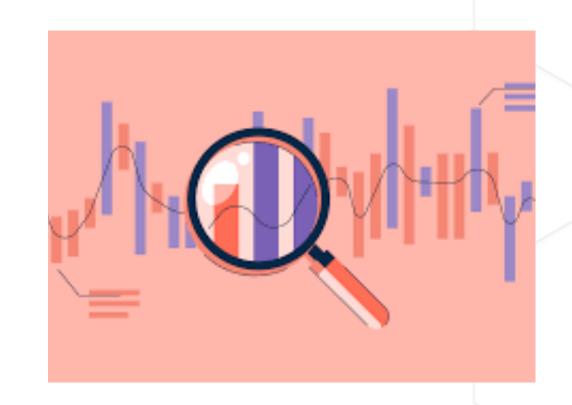




Applications of Q Computing

- QCs will be immensely helpful in health care (drug discovery, simulations)
- 2. QC could reduce the impact of transport on the climate.
- 3. Solve optimisations problems, data analysis in finance, logistics, manufacturing etc





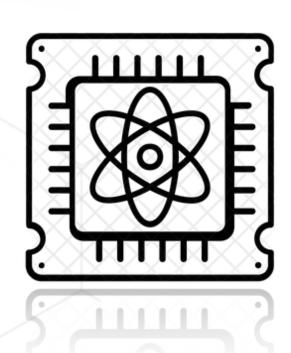
THE Y2Q PROBLEM!

Our digital world is on the verge of a global data security crisis

Quantum computers are rapidly becoming more powerful

Classified data with 5+ years of confidentiality already at risk

Collapse without quantum encryption inevitable

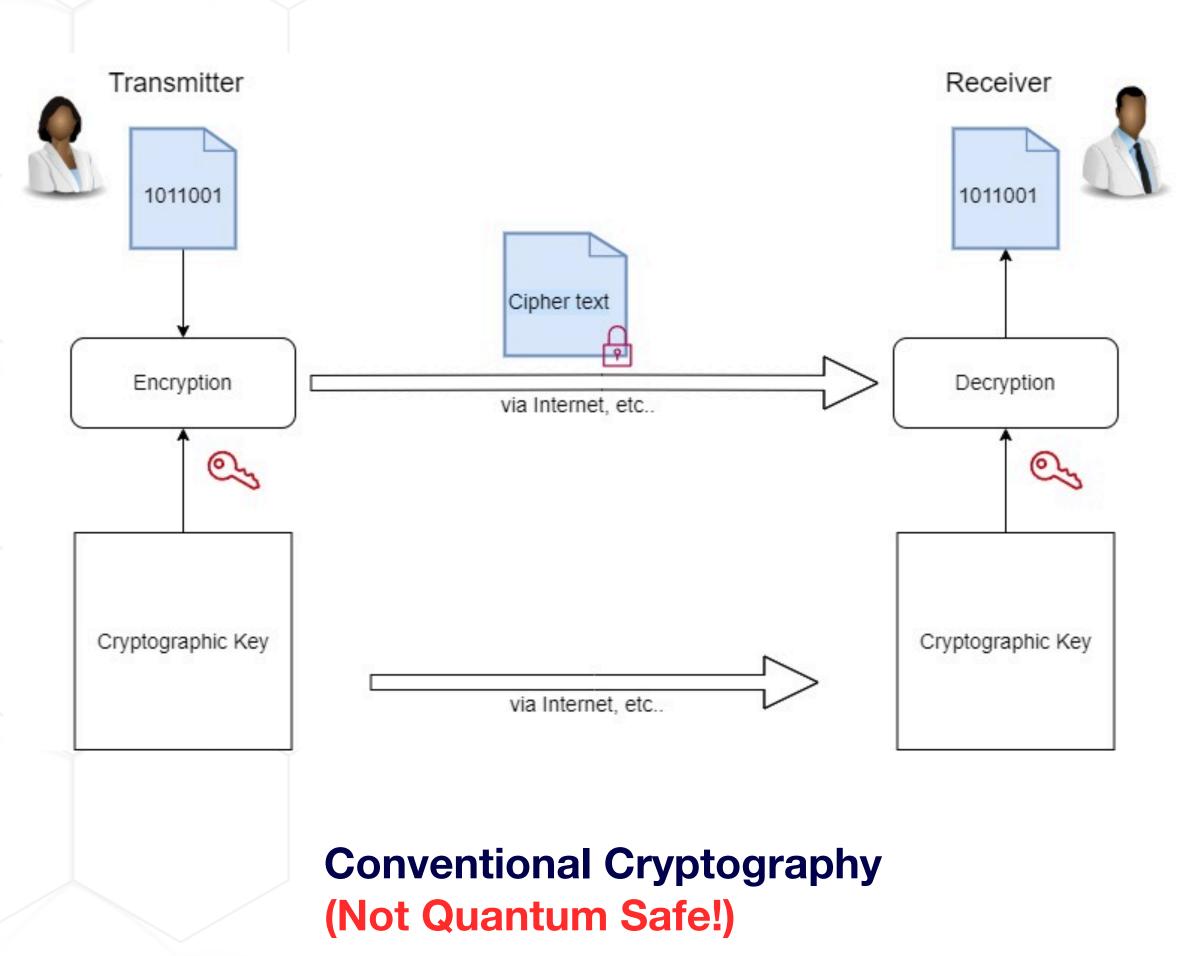


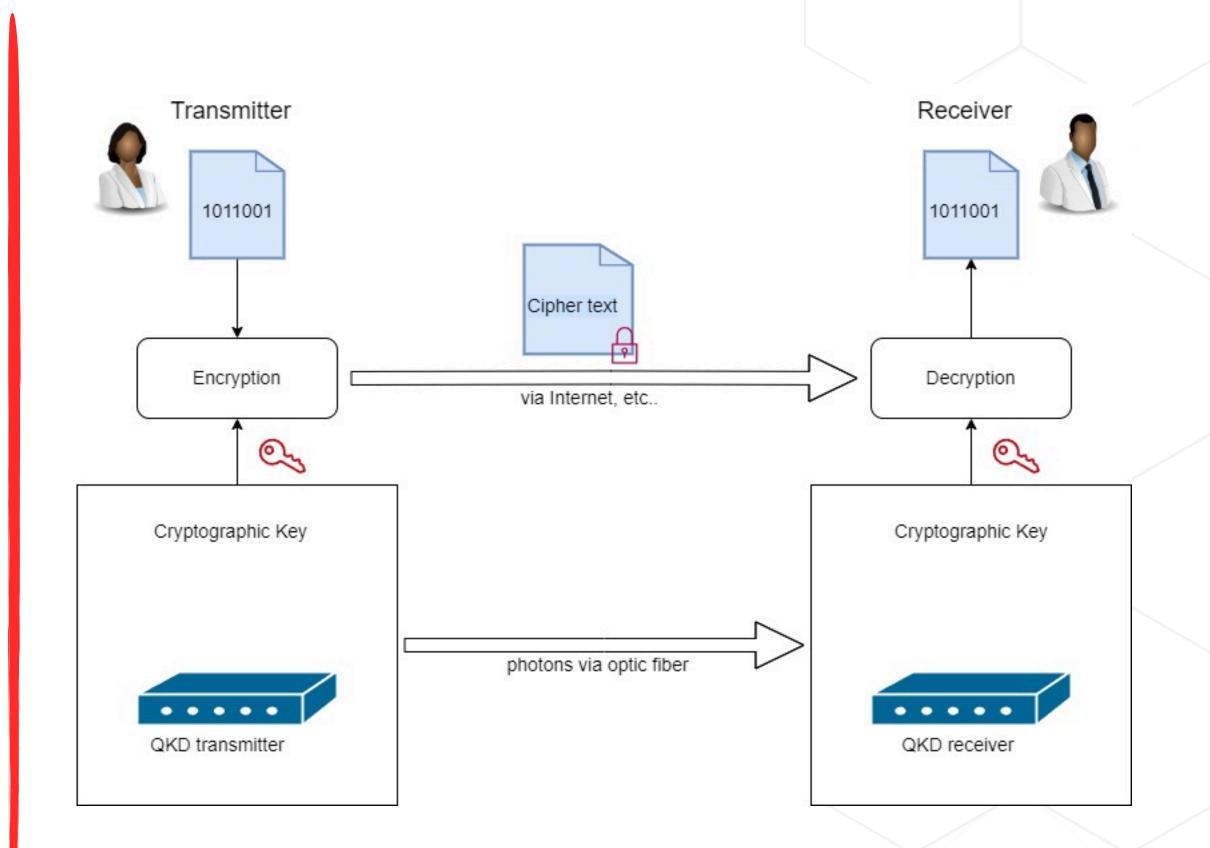




- > Threat of Quantum hacking is real
- Quantum algorithms will render today's encryption invalid
- First victims are governments, banks telecom operators, data centres, MNCs
- Harvesting Attack Recording encrypted data today to decode later
- 'The quantum apocalypse' complete collapse of all digital infrastructure and cryptography of today

CONVENTIONAL vs QUANTUM

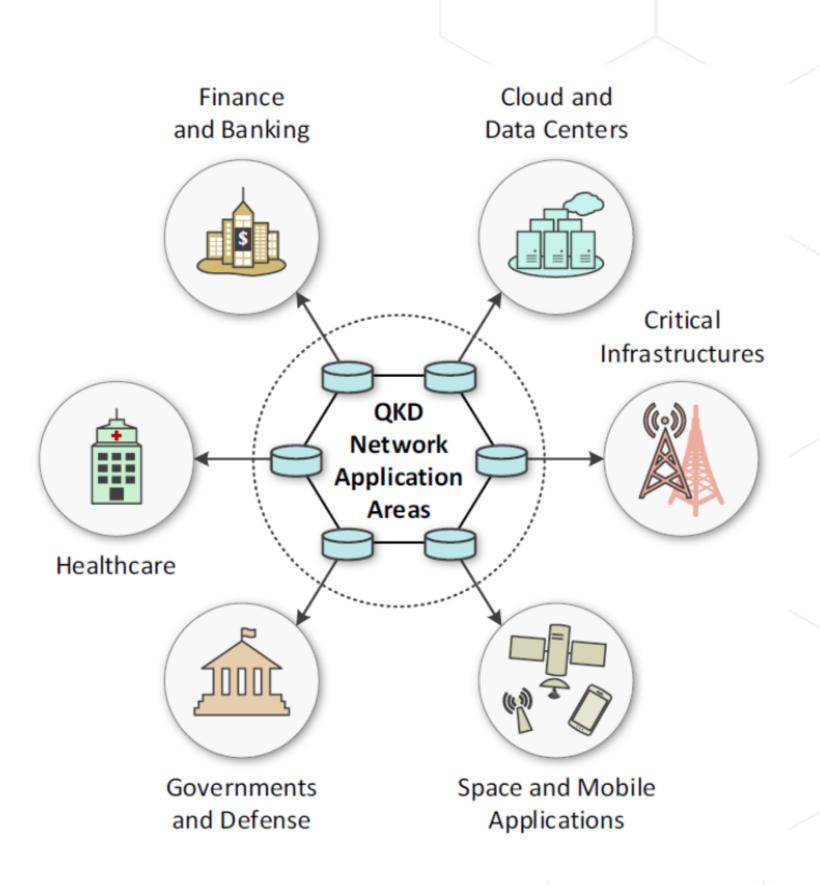




Applications of QSC



- 1. Defense strategic applications.
- 2. Securing highly confidential military intelligence for future purposes.
- 3. Securing confidential projects in top level enterprises.
- 4. Secure Live data recording in remote and adverse situations.
- 5. Transmitting data securely using couriers and packages.
- 6. Quantum proofing cyber security for the healthcare



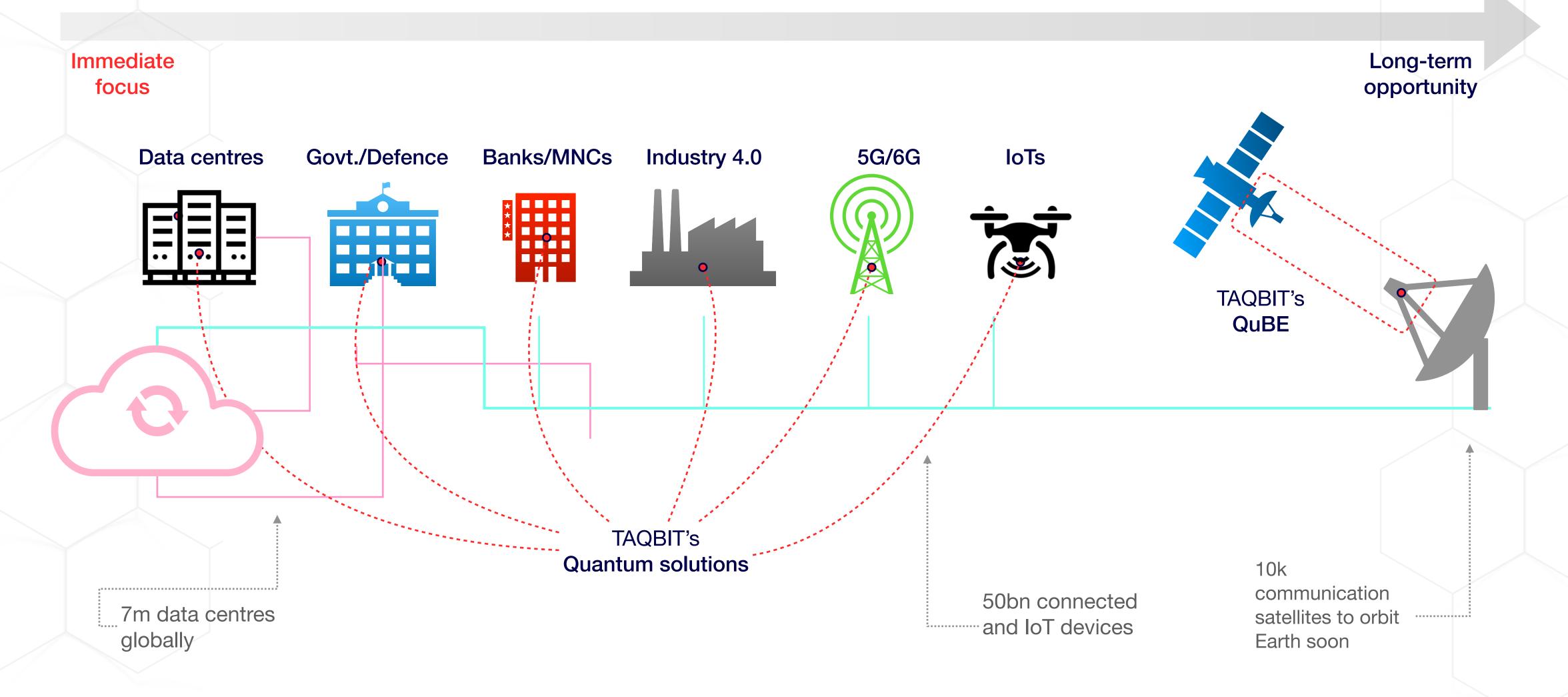
USE CASES

List of use cases

- > Use Case 1: Quantum Fortress
- > Objective: Secure digital tokens/assets
- Use Case 2: Offsite Backup / Business Continuity
- > Objective: The protection of backup and other business continuity processes and transactions
- > Use Case 3: Enterprise Metropolitan Area Network
- > Objective: Protection of infrastructures and services in Enterprise MAN networks.
- > otection of communication in a critical infrastructure supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system.
- > Use Case 4: Backbone Protection
- > Objective: Use QKD for security services between the nodes of a backbone network.
- > Use Case 5: High Security Access Network
- > Objective: Provide communication security in a passive optical network.
- > Use Case 6: Long-Haul Service
- > Objective: Facilitate highly secure key distribution between far remote sites without trust assumptions on intermediary nodes.

TARGET MARKET for QSC

TAQBIT systems will be at the heart of emerging global quantum networks

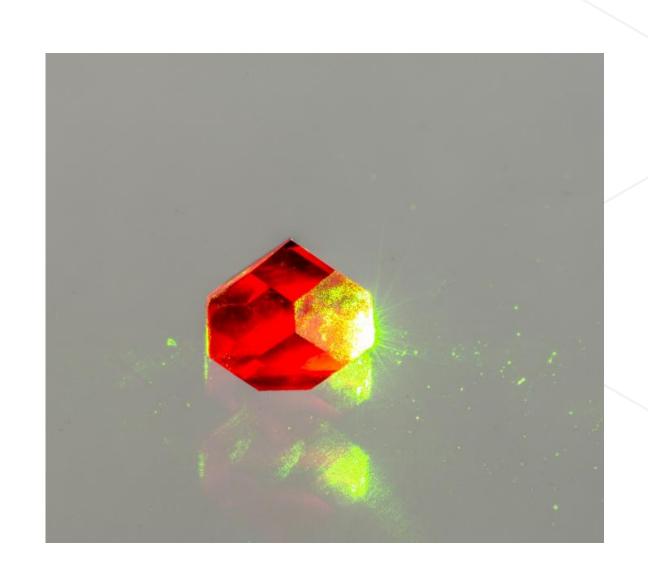


Applications of QI/QS

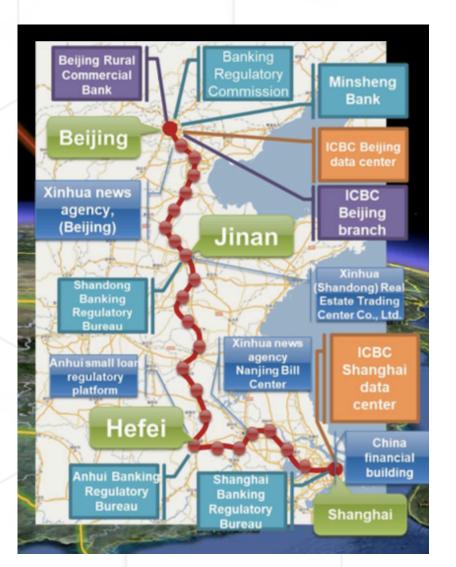
- 1. Revolutionising Medical Imaging
- 2. Imaging through fog, snow & heavy rain
- 3. Quantum sensors to diagnose heart diseases







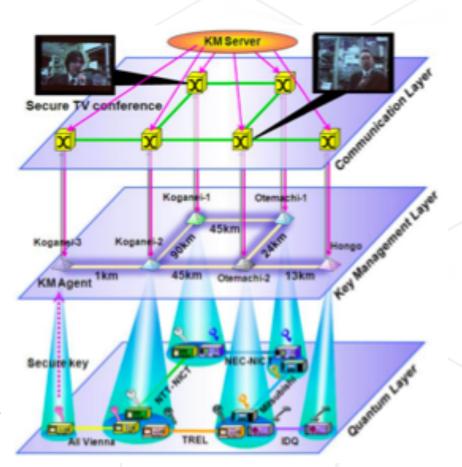
GLOBAL LANDSCAPE





- China has already demonstrated its quantum supremacy
- > 4,600 kms of territorial quantum network for all defense, banking & financial organisations (2021)
- > Free space quantum communication using quantum satellite (2016)
- > Target to achieve ~36,000 kms of quantum network (by 2025)

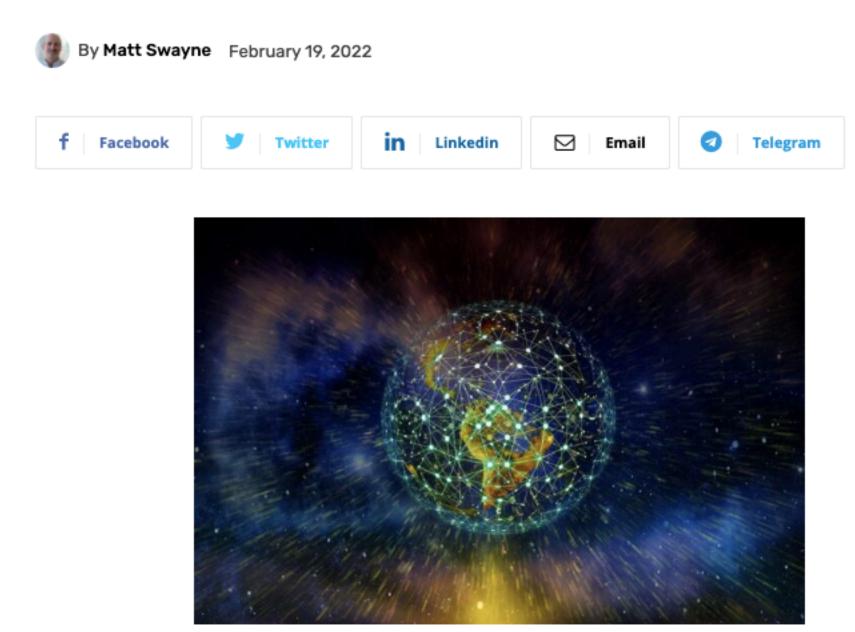
- > Japan's QKD Network
- Video-conferencing through quantum networks



- > DARPA Quantum Network, USA
- > SwissQuantum QKD Network
- > EU SECOQC Network

GLOBAL LANDSCAPE

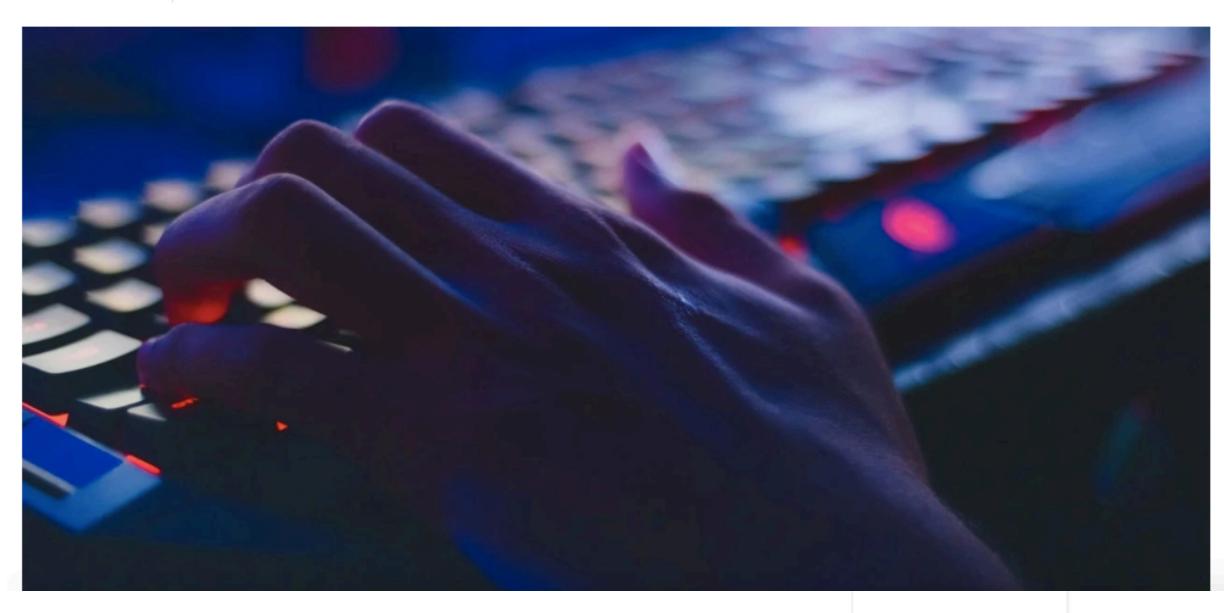
JPMorgan Chase, Toshiba and Ciena Build Quantum Key Distribution Network Used to Secure Blockchains



JPMorgan Chase, Toshiba and Ciena have demonstrated the full viability of a firstof-its-kind Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) network for metropolitan areas, resistant to quantum computing attacks. (Image: Pixabay/geralt)

India Successfully Tests Quantum Key Distribution Tech

Samaya Dharmaraj February 26, 2022





THANKYOU

Get in touch with us



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