



Unlocking Quantum Computing as the Next Frontier in Climate Action

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Introduction

Climate action today is constrained less by intention, and more by the complexity of the problems we must solve. Global supply chains, energy infrastructure, financial risk systems and materials discovery are all vast, dynamic, and deeply interconnected challenges.




Many of these challenges exceed the limits of classical computing.

Quantum computing, an emerging class of computational power based on quantum mechanics, may soon allow us to **solve what's currently unsolvable**. At ClimateDigital, we believe this isn't just about innovation, it's about unlocking **entirely new solution spaces** in climate action.



Why Quantum Computing? What Makes It Special?

Traditional computers process bits (1s and 0s) one step at a time. Quantum computers use **qubits**, which can exist in **multiple states simultaneously** (thanks to superposition), and influence each other instantaneously (thanks to entanglement). This enables them to explore **vast combinations of variables** in parallel, making them ideal for solving:

-  **Optimisation problems** (e.g., what's the lowest-emission path across 1,000 routes?)
-  **Simulations** (e.g., how will this material behave under carbon stress?)
-  **Probabilistic forecasts** (e.g., what are the chances of systemic grid failure under different scenarios?)


It's not just about speed. Quantum computing introduces a new logic that aligns with the complexity and interdependence of today's climate systems (*World Economic Forum, 2024; Arute et al., 2019*).

How Quantum Could Power Climate Solutions

Here are four major use cases where quantum could reshape climate strategy:

1. Optimising Low-Carbon Supply Chains


Global logistics are emission-heavy and tough to decarbonise. Every route, storage point, and timing choice has ripple effects. Quantum computers can process millions of interdependent variables to find the lowest-carbon combinations of transport modes, fuels, schedules and routes (*D-Wave Systems Inc., 2023*).

 **Use case:** *A food distributor needs to optimise a cold-chain route across 12 countries with limited green fuel availability and perishable goods. Quantum algorithms could identify the lowest-emission route that still meets delivery constraints.*

This goes far beyond what classical optimisation can compute in any reasonable time.

2. Stabilising Renewable Energy Systems


Grids built around fossil fuels are linear and predictable. Grids built on solar, wind and storage are highly variable and hard to model. Quantum systems can simulate decentralised, dynamic grids to predict and stabilise energy flow in real time. Quantum algorithms have shown promise in optimising power-grid management, using Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm (QAOA) techniques for dynamic unit-commitment problems, for more resilient energy systems (*Adler et al., 2025*).

 **Use case:** *A national grid operator integrating offshore wind, EVs, and local storage uses quantum simulation to balance supply and demand across millions of variables with predictive confidence, not just historical guesswork.*

This can support faster, safer clean energy transitions in complex, weather-sensitive grids.

3. Accelerating Sustainable Materials Discovery


Developing new materials for batteries, carbon capture or green hydrogen often takes years of lab work. Quantum chemistry simulations could model molecular behaviour digitally, cutting the time and cost of discovery dramatically (*IBM Research, 2022*).

 **Use case:** *A startup wants to create a novel solid-state battery material that is stable, cheap, and has high energy density. Quantum computers can simulate molecular combinations and their reactions, reducing years of experimental cycles to months of computation.*

This could accelerate decarbonisation across construction, transport and manufacturing.

4. Transforming Climate Risk and Finance

Climate finance and insurance are based on forecasts of complex, nonlinear risks. Quantum computing can evaluate thousands of risk scenarios faster, and with greater tolerance for uncertainty, than classical Monte Carlo methods. Quantum systems using Quantum Amplitude Estimation (QAE) have demonstrated quadratic speed-ups in financial risk scenario modelling, suggesting they could similarly enhance climate risk forecasting and asset resilience analysis (*Matsakos and Nield, 2023; Rebentrost, Gupt and Bromley, 2018*).

 **Use case:** *A reinsurer needs to model climate risks across a coastal asset portfolio under multiple emissions and adaptation scenarios. Quantum-enhanced models could perform deep, probabilistic analysis with unprecedented detail.*




This supports better pricing, policy design and resilience investment.



From Theory to Action

Quantum isn't yet ready for every use case, but it's **evolving fast**. Experiments by pioneers like **Oxford Quantum Circuits, IBM, D-Wave** and others are showing promise in real-world settings (*Oxford Quantum Circuits, 2025; IBM Research, 2022; D-Wave Systems Inc., 2023*).

What matters now is:

-  **Identifying the climate problems** quantum is best suited to solve
 -  **Building partnerships** across tech, government and research
 -  **Democratising access and understanding** so that quantum serves the climate agenda
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A New Era of Climate Computation

The climate crisis isn't just a moral or political challenge, it's an information challenge: **How do we make optimal decisions in a world that's volatile, nonlinear, multi-variate and deeply interconnected?**

Quantum computing may not give us all the answers, but it helps tackle questions too complex for today's tools. This matters for policymakers navigating trade-offs, for investors allocating capital amid uncertainty, and for technologists building the systems of tomorrow.

If you're working at the edge of climate tech and digital innovation, let's connect.

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