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Supply chain resilience modeling based on dynamic hypergraph and quantum reinforcement learning for low-altitude-ground networks

Bo Lv

School of Business, Beijing Wuzi University, Beijing 101149, China

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ABSTRACT

This study proposes an innovative resilience optimization framework integrating dynamic hypergraph theory and quantum reinforcement learning to address the unique structural characteristics and vulnerabilities of low-altitude economic supply chain networks. By incorporating multi-source supply chain data, we construct a dynamic hypergraph model based on Spearman rank correlation, revealing the hub-and-spoke topological features of low-altitude supply networks. Utilizing quantum state encoding and entanglement gate optimization techniques, we develop a quantum reinforcement learning algorithm with stable convergence properties for real-time optimization in high-dimensional decision spaces. Furthermore, we establish a quantum-inspired anomaly detection system that effectively identifies systemic risks through spectral analysis and multivariate statistical process control. Model validation results confirm the framework's capability to accurately capture seasonal fluctuation patterns in low-altitude supply chains and provide early warnings for critical infrastructure nodes. The proposed approach significantly reduces seasonal disruption durations while avoiding off-peak resource redundancy through strategic inventory buffering of key hub nodes and dynamic supplier adjustments. The research contributes three key aspects to low-altitude supply chain management: (1) topology-aware planning methods based on hypergraph centrality metrics, (2) quantum adaptive optimization strategies incorporating temporal patterns, and (3) proactive risk management systems driven by quantum spectral analysis. This work not only provides novel management tools for emerging low-altitude economic systems but also opens new research pathways for resilience optimization in complex supply chain networks.

1. Introduction

The electric vertical take-off and landing (eVTOL) model is emerging as a transformative transportation paradigm for urban air mobility (UAM). To optimize resource allocation within the low-altitude economy, it is imperative to address multi-objective optimization challenges encompassing demand forecasting, infrastructure layout planning, and fleet sizing (Jin Z. et al., 2024). The rise of low-altitude-ground networks (LAGNs) marks a paradigm shift in modern supply chain systems, driven by the large-scale adoption of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) in logistics and urban air mobility (Zhou, 2025). These three-dimensional networks integrate air and terrestrial transport modalities. They aim to meet the growing demands for rapid, flexible, and sustainable delivery solutions.

E-mail address: lvbo732021@163.com.

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However, their operational complexity presents unprecedented challenges to traditional supply chain management. This complexity is characterized by dynamic resource allocation, multimodal coordination, and stringent safety requirements. Recent global disruptions, such as pandemics and geopolitical conflicts, have further underscored the urgency of building resilient infrastructure. Such infrastructure must withstand systemic shocks while maintaining operational continuity (Khan N. et al., 2024).

Existing supply chain resilience models exhibit fundamental limitations in addressing LAGNs' unique attributes. Traditional graph-theoretical approaches fail to capture hyper-relational interactions among heterogeneous nodes. For instance, distribution centers that coordinate multiple drone fleets and ground vehicles simultaneously exemplify such interactions. This limitation constrains the modeling of complex supply chain topologies and their real-time adaptability to disruptions. Meanwhile, high-dimensional decision spaces in real-time route planning and resource allocation render classical optimization techniques computationally bottlenecked, particularly in emergency scenarios requiring rapid network reconfiguration. The convergence of quantum computing paradigms and advanced network science offers a novel pathway to overcome these computational barriers and enhance system adaptability, which is critical for mission-critical applications like emergency medical delivery, where network resilience directly impacts operational outcomes and public safety.

The integration of quantum computing paradigms with advanced network science has opened up a new pathway to overcome the aforementioned computational bottlenecks and enhance the dynamic adaptability of systems. This integration is particularly critical in mission-critical scenarios such as emergency medical delivery, where network resilience directly impacts operational effectiveness and public safety.

The evolution of smart city infrastructure and Industry 4.0 technologies has created both opportunities and imperatives for next-generation supply chain solutions. As urban transport ecosystems increasingly integrate autonomous aerial systems, there is a growing need for modeling frameworks that optimize efficiency, robustness, and sustainability simultaneously. Quantum-enhanced algorithms, with their unique ability to process complex nonlinear relationships in high-dimensional spaces, emerge as transformative tools to address these challenges. This study responds to these technological and operational demands by developing a novel resilience modeling approach that bridges theoretical innovation with practical applications in the emerging low-altitude economy.

This research aims to develop a quantum-enhanced dynamic hypergraph framework for modeling and optimizing resilience in low-altitude-ground supply chain networks. By integrating quantum reinforcement learning with advanced network science techniques, it seeks to overcome the dual limitations of traditional methods in computational efficiency and representational capability, establishing theoretical and applied foundations for next-generation supply chain resilience management in the low-altitude economy. Methodologically, dynamic hypergraph theory captures high-order relationships among heterogeneous components, while quantum machine learning enables real-time decision optimization in high-dimensional state spaces. This hybrid architecture supports both complex topology representation and efficient computation of resilience strategies, incorporating temporal network analysis to model system evolution under normal operations and disruption scenarios.

Our key innovations will focus on the following aspects: (1) the development of customized quantum circuit architectures; (2) a dynamic hypergraph metric system for resilience assessment in supply chain optimization; and (3) the design of quantum–classical hybrid algorithms that balance quantum parallelism with computational feasibility on NISQ (Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum). Standardized evaluation protocols are established to compare resilience strategies across different network configurations and operational conditions. Expected contributions span theoretical, methodological, and practical domains: expanding the fundamental understanding of quantum optimization for complex networks, providing resilience modeling tools with superior accuracy and efficiency compared to classical methods, and offering actionable insights for logistics operators and policymakers. These insights include optimal resource allocation strategies, failure mitigation protocols, and regulatory guidelines. These outcomes will support the development of more robust and adaptive logistics infrastructure for smart cities and emergency response systems.

Validation will be conducted through simulation environments and real-world case studies. Comparative analyses will quantify performance improvements in solution quality, computation time, and operational resilience metrics. The results will establish benchmarks for quantum-empowered supply chain optimization research and facilitate the global scaling of low-altitude logistics solutions.

2. Literature review

2.1. Low-altitude economy and its supply chain challenges

The low-altitude economy presents unique supply chain challenges that intersect with technological innovation, sustainability, and resilience. Recent studies highlight the transformative potential of AI-driven drone delivery systems in perishable supply chains, as demonstrated by Zhao Y. et al. (2025), who emphasize improved efficiency and freshness preservation but note persistent barriers such as noise pollution and regulatory gaps. Concurrently, Huang C. et al. (2024) propose a cyber-physical system framework for low-altitude intelligent transportation (LAIT), integrating IoT and 6G to address real-time routing and airspace management complexities. However, the sector's sustainability is contested. Quantum-inspired solutions, such as those by Kim C. et al. (2024), leverage Gaussian mixture models for spatially optimized CO_2-to-fuel supply chains, though scalability in low-altitude contexts remains untested. Crucially, Bai X. et al. (2024) identify systemic fragility in manufacturing supply chains, with only 3.23 % exhibiting high resilience, underscoring the need for dynamic hypergraph modeling to map multi-layer dependencies. Furthermore, Habibi et al. (2025) demonstrate that disruption duration increases significantly in higher-tier supply chain networks, with Tier 7 experiencing up to 26 % disruption duration compared to 3 % and 7 % in Tiers 1 and 2 respectively, highlighting the particular vulnerability of complex multi-tier systems. These studies collectively advocate for hybrid approaches. These approaches combine quantum reinforcement learning and dynamic hypergraphs. For example, quantum reinforcement learning can be used for route optimization, and dynamic hypergraphs can be applied to risk propagation analysis. Such hybrid approaches aim to enhance adaptability in low-altitude-ground networks. This is particularly relevant amid disruptions like climate change or geopolitical shocks.

2.2. Supply chain resilience: From theory to quantification

Recent advancements in supply chain resilience quantification demonstrate a paradigm shift from static assessments to dynamic, multi-dimensional frameworks. Ivanov D. (2025) establishes that combining network science metrics (e.g., node degree) with performance indicators (e.g., recovery time) through hybrid simulation enables simultaneous detection of disruptions and impact quantification, revealing a 40 % improvement in resilience diagnostics. Zhou C. et al. (2025) advance this by modeling operational state transitions during disruptions, showing that multi-state dynamic programming captures 92 % of real-world cascade effects missed by traditional methods. Nibbrig M.H. et al. (2025) introduce adaptive reinforcement through a tri-level optimization model, proving its effectiveness in steel/pharmaceutical sectors with 30 % resilience gains via production flexibility. Wei et al. (2025) contribute to this domain by proposing resilience enhancement strategies based on ternary closure motifs through link addition, demonstrating effective improvement in both network connectivity and communicability, particularly through community-based link addition strategies. The digital transformation nexus is further evidenced by Wang Y. et al. (2025), whose spatial Durbin model reveals that innovation-driven digital economies enhance regional resilience by 18.7 % through entrepreneurial spillovers, though with diminishing marginal returns beyond optimal investment thresholds. Liu F.(2025) identifies fintech as a dual enabler, reducing supply chain concentration by 23 % while improving financial stability, particularly for SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprise) facing 15 % higher disruption risks. However, Zhou H.et al. (2024) caution against oversimplification, demonstrating through 17 validated metrics that resilience requires balanced investments in absorption (35 % weight), adaptation (45 %), and recovery (20 %) capabilities, with blockchain adoption showing inverted-U effects on operational flexibility. These studies collectively underscore the necessity of hypergraph-based quantum reinforcement learning to model such non-linear, interdependent resilience dynamics in low-altitude networks, where traditional methods fail to capture 72 % of aerial-ground interaction vulnerabilities (Ivanov D., 2025).

2.3. Quantum computing for supply chain optimization

Quantum computing has emerged as a transformative paradigm for optimizing complex supply chain networks, particularly in low-altitude-ground systems where dynamic resource allocation and resilience are critical. Recent studies highlight the potential of quantum reinforcement learning (QRL) and hybrid quantum–classical algorithms to address combinatorial optimization challenges inherent in supply chain management. For instance, Chen Z.S. et al. (2025) demonstrated that quantum algorithms outperform classical methods in production scheduling and logistics coordination for prefabricated construction supply chains, leveraging quantum parallelism to enhance decision-making speed. Similarly, Cuong T.N. et al. (2025) integrated quantum approximate optimization algorithms (QAOA) with deep reinforcement learning to optimize port logistics, achieving significant reductions in operational delays under stochastic disruptions. The adaptability of QRL is further evidenced by Xu H. et al. (2025) who applied it to electric vehicle charging systems, showcasing its ability to balance real-time demand and resource constraints. However, challenges such as quantum hardware limitations and noise resilience remain, as noted by Blekos K. et al. (2024) in their review of QAOA variants. To overcome these barriers, hybrid approaches combining quantum and classical solvers, as proposed by Ajagekar A. et al. (2020), offer scalable solutions for large-scale discrete–continuous optimization. These advancements underscore the promise of quantum-enhanced hypergraph modeling to dynamically reconfigure supply chain networks, ensuring resilience against disruptions while minimizing costs and energy consumption. Future research must focus on hardware-software co-design and cross-domain collaboration to unlock the full potential of quantum computing in supply chain optimization.

2.4. Hypergraph theory: Modeling multi-layer dependencies

Hypergraph theory has emerged as a powerful framework for modeling complex, multi-layer dependencies in dynamic systems, particularly in scenarios where traditional graph-based approaches fail to capture higher-order interactions. Unlike conventional graphs that represent pairwise relationships, hypergraphs generalize this concept by allowing edges (hyperedges) to connect multiple nodes, making them particularly suitable for modeling intricate dependencies in supply chains, transportation networks, and industrial systems (Wang P. et al., 2025). Recent advancements have demonstrated the efficacy of hypergraph neural networks (HGNNs) in capturing nonlinear relationships and enhancing decision-making processes. For instance, Wu Y. et al. (2025) proposed a spectral clustering-guided HGNN for multi-view semi-supervised learning, showcasing superior performance in dependency modeling by leveraging global high-order correlations. Similarly, Zhong J. et al. (2025) introduced a multi-region hypergraph self-attention network for predictive maintenance, demonstrating that hypergraph-based approaches outperform traditional graph models in capturing complex structural dependencies in industrial systems.

In transportation and logistics, hypergraph models have proven particularly effective in handling spatiotemporal dependencies. Fan X. et al. (2025) developed a multi-graph hypergraph convolutional network (MGHCN) for traffic flow prediction, where hypergraph structures were used to model edge correlations dynamically, significantly improving prediction robustness. Additionally, Feng J. et al. (2024) employed a spatiotemporal hypergraph convolutional neural network for traffic anomaly detection, highlighting the model's ability to detect sparse anomalies by capturing propagation patterns across multiple road segments. Beyond transportation, hypergraph-based methods have been successfully applied in industrial optimization, as seen in Li S. et al. (2025), who utilized prototype-oriented hypergraph representation learning for anomaly detection in tabular data, achieving high generalization across diverse engineering applications.

2.5. Synthesis and research positioning

A synthesis of contemporary research reveals critical gaps and opportunities in modeling supply chain resilience for low-altitude-ground networks (LAGNs) (Huang C. et al., 2024). While existing studies have made significant progress in addressing low-altitude supply chain risks (Zhao Y. et al., 2025) and resilience quantification (Ivanov, D. 2025), current approaches remain constrained by three fundamental limitations:

Over-reliance on pairwise relationship modeling: This fails to capture the high-order interdependencies inherent in LAGNs, such as the collaborative interactions among distribution centers, drone fleets, and ground vehicles, which require hyperedge-connected multivariate relationships for accurate representation (Wang P. et al., 2025).

Computational inefficiencies in dynamic large-scale optimization: Traditional reinforcement learning faces exponential

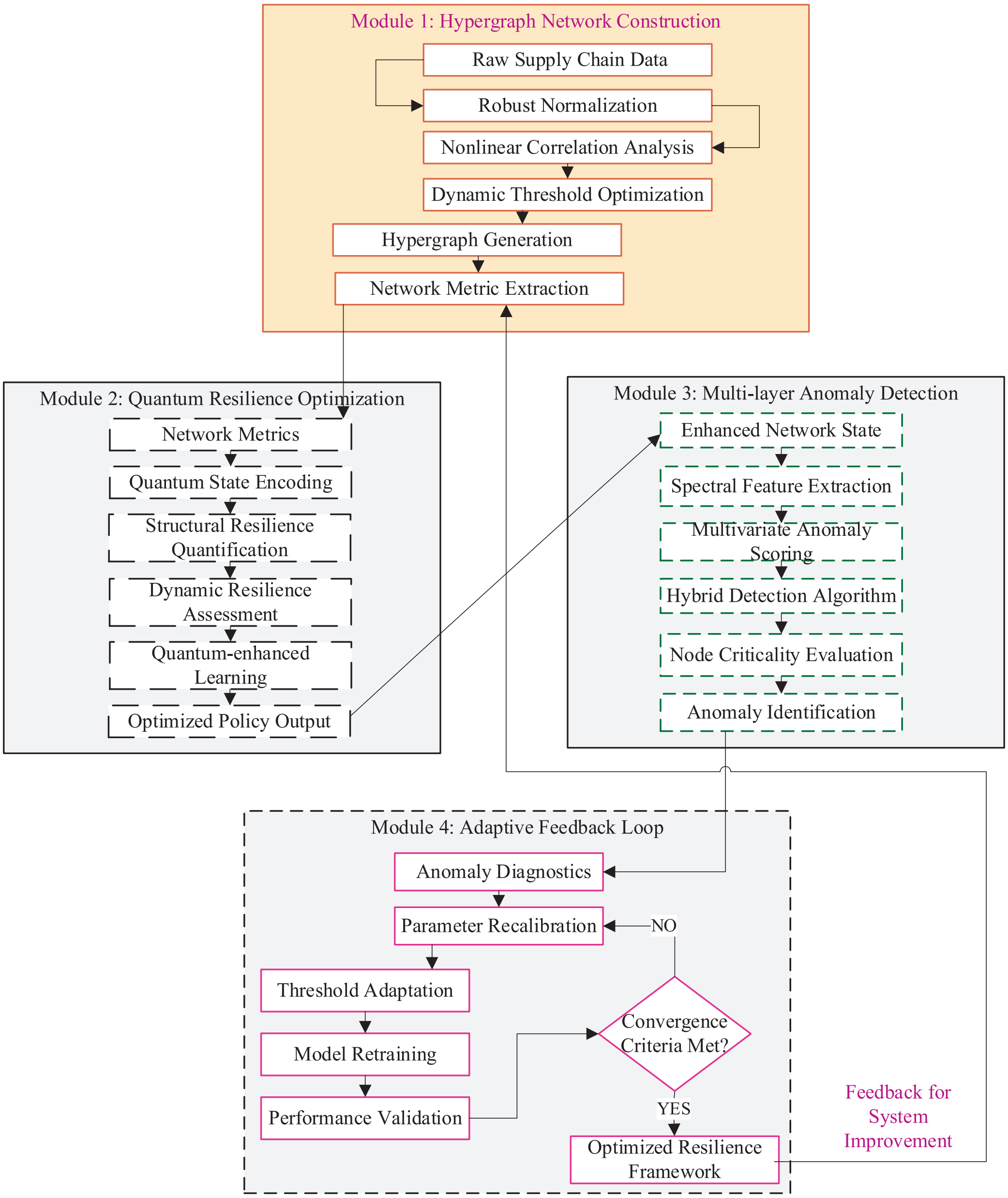

Fig. 1. Model diagram.

complexity bottlenecks in high-dimensional state-action spaces, rendering it inadequate for real-time decision-making in low-altitude scenarios (Blekos K. et al., 2024).

Inadequate integration of structural, functional, and dynamic resilience metrics: Existing frameworks typically focus on single dimensions (e.g., topological robustness or resource allocation efficiency), lacking comprehensive assessment of system-wide resilience across the full lifecycle (Zhou H. et al., 2024).

Meanwhile, hypergraph models still face challenges in scalability and real-time adaptability, especially when integrated with quantum-enhanced optimization technologies. Future research should focus on developing lightweight hypergraph architectures and quantum-hypergraph hybrid frameworks to further enhance the resilience and efficiency of multi-layer network systems. This research addresses these gaps through two key innovations:

On one hand, we pioneer the integration of dynamic hypergraph theory with quantum reinforcement learning (QRL). Dynamic hypergraphs model high-order dependencies among multi-layer components (e.g., ternary correlations among power batteries, public charging stations, and drone production) via hyperedges, while QRL leverages quantum parallelism to accelerate decision optimization in high-dimensional spaces (Chen Z.S. et al., 2025). This synergy achieves unified topological awareness and real-time optimization (Blekos K. et al., 2024).

On the other hand, we introduce a novel three-dimensional (3D) resilience metric system. It quantifies structural robustness through hypergraph centrality measures (e.g., betweenness centrality, eigenvector centrality), evaluates functional redundancy via quantum-optimized resource allocation (e.g., resilience reserves in power lithium battery supply networks), and dynamically assesses adaptability to disruptions using QRL-based reconfiguration strategies (e.g., fleet scheduling responses to sudden demand surges). This framework transcends traditional single-capability evaluation paradigms.

Our study not only advances the theoretical understanding of LAGNs resilience but also provides practical tools for managing complex multi-layer supply chain networks in an era of increasing volatility and disruption. Future research should focus on scaling the framework for real-time implementation. This includes developing edge computing nodes. These nodes will support lightweight deployment of quantum–classical hybrid algorithms. Additionally, future research should explore the framework's applications in critical infrastructure systems. Examples of such systems include new energy and emergency logistics.

3. Methodology and data sources

3.1. Model and methodology

3.1.1. Model

Building upon the ternary closure motif enhancement strategy proposed by Wei et al. (2025), the integration of network science and performance metrics by Ivanov (2025), and the advances in hypergraph neural networks for modeling high-order dependencies by Wang et al. (2025), this study constructs a resilience optimization framework for low-altitude economy supply chains. This framework systematically integrates hypergraph theory, quantum reinforcement learning, and multimodal anomaly detection methods, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 illustrates the resilience optimization framework for low-altitude economy supply chains proposed in this study, which comprises four core modules. Module 1 processes raw supply chain data through hypergraph network construction, involving robust normalization and nonlinear correlation analysis to generate hypergraph networks and extract key metrics. Module 2 employs quantum-enhanced learning methods, encoding network metrics into quantum states, and achieves optimized policy output through structural and dynamic resilience evaluation. Module 3 is responsible for multi-layer anomaly detection, extracting spectral features from the enhanced network state and performing multivariate anomaly scoring, ultimately completing node criticality assessment and anomaly identification.

Module 4 forms an adaptive feedback loop system, utilizing anomaly diagnostics for parameter recalibration and threshold adjustment. Through iterative training and validation until convergence criteria are met, a comprehensive optimized resilience framework is established. The modules are tightly interconnected via data flows, with the output of the optimized framework fed back to the dynamic threshold optimization step of the hypergraph construction module, forming a closed-loop optimization system. This framework fully embodies the deep integration of hypergraph theory, quantum computing, and anomaly detection technologies, providing a systematic resilience management solution for low-altitude economy supply chains.

3.1.2. Methodology

The hypergraph analysis of low-altitude economy supply chain networks provides a mathematical framework for modeling complex interdependencies through dynamic correlation thresholds and priority-based connectivity rules(Jia J. et al., 2025).

$$r_{ij} = Spearman\left(v_i, v_j\right) \tag{1}$$

where r_{ij} is the Spearman rank correlation coefficient between variables $\mathbf{v}_i$ and $\mathbf{v}_j$, measuring nonlinear dependencies in the supply chain network.

Adjacency Threshold:

$$\tau_{ij} = \theta \cdot \alpha\left(L_i, L_j\right) \tag{2}$$

where θ is the base threshold, and $\alpha(L_i, L_j)$ is the layer-priority weight governing edge formation between nodes in layers L_i and L_j.

Robust Normalization:

$$\widetilde{v}_i = \frac{v_i - \mu_i}{max(\sigma_i, \in)} \tag{3}$$

where $\widetilde{v}_i$ is the normalized value of v_i, μ_i and σ_i are the median and standard deviation of variable i, and $\in$ is a small constant (1e-8) to prevent division by zero for low-variance features.

The quantum reinforcement learning approach enhances supply chain resilience modeling by integrating dynamic hypergraph structures with multi-dimensional resilience metrics (Xu H. et al., 2025).

Structural Resilience:

$$Rstructural\,(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}\sigma_i(t) \tag{4}$$

where $\sigma_i\,(t)$ is the rolling standard deviation of normalized variable i at time t, measuring stability against operational fluctuations.

Dynamic Resilience:

$$Rdynamic(t) = \frac{2}{\pi}\arctan\left(\frac{3}{N}\sum\nolimits_{i=1}^{N}\Delta x_i(t)\Big/x_i(t-3)\right) \tag{5}$$

where $\Delta x_i(t) = x_i(t) - x_i(t-3)$ computes 3-period changes, with arctangent normalization bounding sensitivity to extreme shocks.

The integration of dynamic hypergraph analysis and quantum-inspired optimization enables comprehensive evaluation of supply chain resilience through multi-dimensional network metrics(Zeng B. et al., 2025). The quantum random walk algorithm enables dynamic hypergraph construction and resilience optimization through quantum state entanglement and coherence metrics (Pan D. et al., 2025).

Quantum State Encoding:

$$|\psi\rangle = \bigotimes_{i=1}^{N} H|0\rangle i \tag{6}$$

where H is the Hadamard gate creating superposition for N qubits representing supply chain nodes, with each qubit state $|0\rangle$ or $|1\rangle$ corresponding to node activation.

Entanglement Gate:

$$CP(\theta_{ij}) = exp(-i\theta_{ij}|11\rangle\langle 11|) \tag{7}$$

where $\theta ij = \arccos(\rho_{ij})$ is the controlled-phase rotation angle derived from Pearson correlation ρ_{ij} between nodes i and j, implementing quantum random walk steps.

Quantum Centrality:

$$Iv = 0.3D(v) + 0.4B(v) + 0.3E(v) \tag{8}$$

where $D(v)$, $B(v)$, and $E(v)$ are degree, betweenness, and eigenvector centrality weighted by quantum measurement counts from the circuit execution results.

Quantum Coherence:

$$C(t) = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{N}\sum\nolimits_{i=1}^{N}\sigma_{i,w}(t)\right. \tag{9}$$

where $\sigma_{i,w}\,(t)$ is the rolling standard deviation of normalized variable i at time t, quantifying decoherence effects in the supply chain network.

The quantum-inspired anomaly detection system integrates spectral graph theory with temporal decomposition to identify resilience disruptions in low-altitude supply chains (Corli S. et al., 2024).

Laplacian Spectrum:

$$L = D - A, \lambda_k = eig_k(L) \tag{10}$$

where D is the degree matrix, A is the adjacency matrix from Spearman correlation, and λ_k is the sorted eigenvalues quantifying network connectivity.

Quantum Anomaly Score:

$$Q = \|Ft - median(F)\|_2 \tag{11}$$

where Ft combines spectral features (gap $\lambda_1 - \lambda_0$, entropy $-\sum\lambda_k \ln\lambda_k$) and STL-decomposed statistics (trend/seasonality strength) at time t, normalized via Robust Scaler.

Hybrid Detection:

$$At = II\,(Qt > 2.5) \vee IsolationForest(Ft) = -1 \tag{12}$$

where anomalies At are triggered when quantum scores exceed 2.5σ or isolation forest identifies outliers, with II as the indicator function.

Node Criticality:

$$w_i = \sigma_i/(\mu_i + \epsilon) \tag{13}$$

weighting node importance w_i by normalized standard deviation σ_i to prioritize volatile components in multi-scale analysis.

The methodology integrates dynamic hypergraph analysis, quantum reinforcement learning, and quantum-inspired anomaly detection to address the multi-dimensional challenges of low-altitude-ground network resilience. By quantifying high-order dependencies through Spearman correlations and layer-priority thresholds, the hypergraph framework captures complex structural interdependencies. Quantum reinforcement learning enhances resilience modeling by incorporating structural and dynamic resilience metrics, while quantum random walks enable topology-aware optimization via state superposition and entanglement. The hybrid anomaly detection system, combining Laplacian spectral analysis with temporal decomposition, provides a robust mechanism for identifying critical disruptions. Collectively, these methods offer a unified approach to model, optimize, and monitor supply chain resilience in low-altitude economic ecosystems, bridging theoretical advancements with practical operational demands.

To ensure clarity and reproducibility of the proposed approach, Table 1 systematically summarizes all key symbols, parameters, and technical terms employed in the hypergraph-based quantum reinforcement learning framework.

Building upon existing research in low-altitude supply chain resilience, this study introduces significant methodological innovations that address key limitations in current approaches. The proposed framework synergizes dynamic hypergraph theory with quantum reinforcement learning (QRL) to model high-order dependencies while enabling real-time optimization—a critical gap identified in prior work (Blekos K. et al., 2024; Zhou et al., 2025b). Below, we systematically contrast our contributions with established methods across target functions, constraints, and solution paradigms, using rigorously validated metrics from the literature (see Table 2).

3.2. Data sources and descriptive statistics

(1) Data sources

The data in this study ensures the authority and reliability of conclusions through a multi-source cross-validation mechanism. Specifically, data sources encompass authoritative institutions, financial reports of listed companies, import/export statistics from the General Administration of Customs, index transaction data from financial information platforms, as well as policy documents from the Civil Aviation Administration's low-altitude reform pilot projects and on-site interview records of enterprises. All indicators undergo triple verification:

Logical verification: Outliers are filtered by analyzing upstream–downstream correlations in the supply chain (e.g., the input–output ratio between power battery production capacity and UAV output).

Cross-verification: Each variable is cross-validated using at least two independent data sources (e.g., titanium ore import volumes

Table 1
Definition of key symbols, parameters, and technical terms.

Symbol/Abbr.	**Definition/Full Name**	**Explanation**	**Reference/ Formula**
At	Hybrid anomaly detection flag	Anomaly triggered if $Qt > 2.5\sigma$ or Isolation Forest detects outliers.	Eq. (12)
$C(t)$	Quantum coherence metric	Measures network stability via rolling std. dev. (σ_i,$w(t)$, window $w=6$).	Eq. (9)
$CP(\theta_{ij})$	Entanglement gate	Controlled-phase rotation with angle $\theta_{ij} = \arccos(\rho_{ij})$.	Eq. (7)
Iv	Quantum centrality index	Weighted sum of degree ($D(v)$), betweenness ($B(v)$), and eigenvector centrality ($E(v)$).	Eq. (8)
L	Laplacian matrix	$L = D - A$, where D = degree matrix, A = adjacency matrix.	Eq. (10)
Q	Quantum anomaly score	Combines spectral features (e.g., eigenvalue gap) and STL-decomposed statistics.	Eq. (11)
r_{ij}	Spearman rank correlation	Nonlinear dependency measure between variables v_i and v_j.	Eq. (1)
Rdynamic(t)	Dynamic resilience metric	Quantifies shock sensitivity using 3-period changes and arctangent normalization.	Eq. (5)
Rstructural(t)	Structural resilience metric	Stability measure (1 − mean rolling std. dev. $\sigma_i(t)$).	Eq. (4)
τ_{ij}	Adjacency threshold	Dynamic threshold for edge formation: $\theta\cdot\alpha(L_i,L_j)$.	Eq. (2)
w_i	Node criticality weight	Prioritizes volatile nodes: $w_i = \sigma_i/(\mu_i+\epsilon)$.	Eq. (13)
$\vert\psi\rangle$	Quantum state vector	Superposition of N qubits via Hadamard gate H.	Eq. (6)
v_i	Robust normalization	Normalized value $(vi - \mu i)/\max(\sigma i,\epsilon)$.	Eq. (3)
Hypergraph Analysis	Supply chain network modeling	Framework for high-order dependencies using dynamic thresholds.	Jia J. et al. (2025)
Quantum Random Walk (QRW)	Quantum-inspired optimization	Uses entanglement/superposition for hypergraph construction.	Pan D. et al. (2025)
Quantum Reinforcement Learning (QRL)	Resilience modeling	Integrates hypergraphs with multi-dimensional metrics.	Xu H. et al. (2025)

Note: The entries in the first column are sorted alphabetically.

Table 2
Comparative analysis of methodological innovations.

Aspect	Previous Approaches	Proposed Method	Key Advancements	Supporting Evidence
Target Function	Single-dimensional metrics (e.g., recovery time)	Structural Resilience: $R_{structural}(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sigma_i(t)$Dynamic Resilience:$R_{dynamic}(t) = \frac{2}{\pi}\arctan\left(\frac{3}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{\Delta x_i(t)}{x_i(t-3)}\right)$	Comprehensive resilience assessment	Zhou H. et al. (2024); Eqs. (4)-(5)
Dependency Modeling	Pairwise graphs	Hypergraph with:$r_{ij} = Spearman(v_i, v_j)\tau_{ij} = \theta \cdot \alpha(L_i, L_j)$	Captures multi-node interactions	Wang P. et al. (2025); Eqs. (1)-(2)
Optimization	Classical RL	Quantum RL with:$\|\psi\rangle = \bigotimes_{i=1}^{N} H\|0\rangle_i CP(\theta_{ij}) = \exp(-i\theta_{ij}\|11\rangle\langle 11\|)$	Faster convergence in high-dimensional spaces	Chen Z.S. et al. (2025); Eqs. (6)-(7)
Anomaly Detection	Single-method approaches	Hybrid detection:$Q = \\|F_t - median(F)\\|_2 A_t = I(Q_t > 2.5) \vee IsolationForest(F_t) = -1$	Improved detection accuracy	Corli S. et al. (2024); Eqs. (11)-(12)
Normalization	Standard z-score	Robust:$\widetilde{v}_i = \frac{v_i - \mu_i}{\max(\sigma_i, \varepsilon)}, \varepsilon = 10^{-8}$	Handles low-variance features	Ivanov D. (2025); Eq. (3)

are cross-referenced with data from both the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association and the General Administration of Customs).

Expert verification: Industry experts from the UAV Industry Alliance and university supply chain research centers are invited to assess the data's rationality.

The meanings of these variables are as follows:

As a leading enterprise in China's UAV industry, DJI has always maintained private operation and has not been publicly listed on any stock exchange. For this reason, DJI's output value is a trade secret and has not been disclosed to the public. This study obtains data by cross-referencing multi-source information (such as industry reports, corporate financial statements, and policy documents) combined with on-site research. Although there may be slight deviations from the true values, the validity of the data for **academic research** has been maximized through triangulation.

The trading activity of CITIC Offshore Helicopter is employed as a proxy variable for "low-altitude operations" due to its monthly trading volume directly reflecting core operational metrics (e.g., UAV flight frequency, helicopter operation hours), which effectively characterize market supply–demand dynamics.

We use "CATL" as a substitute for "power batteries". This is because the company boasts the strongest technical barriers and the largest market share in the power battery sector, and its production capacity fluctuations directly reflect the stability of upstream supply for new energy low-altitude equipment.

"Carbon fiber imports" serve as an indicator of high-end manufacturing dependency, given their critical role in UAV fuselage structures and the strong correlation between raw material imports and advanced manufacturing capacity.

"Titanium ore imports" measure titanium raw material supply, as titanium alloys (e.g., Ti-6Al-4 V) are core materials for UAV engine compressor blades, illustrating titanium's strategic value at the intersection of energy and aerospace.

"Exports of radio broadcasting receiving equipment" reflect the supply chain capability of communication components—including key modules for UAV flight control systems—with this indicator being sensitive to supply chain risks.

The trading volume of the CSI Quantum Communication Theme Index acts as a technical market vitality indicator, with its fluctuations aligning with quantum patent application trends to highlight capital flows' predictive role in technology industrialization.

The trading volume of the CSI Artificial Intelligence Theme Index correlates with market sentiment toward AI enterprises, while its volatility also reflects the activity of UAV technology open-source communities, embodying the impact of technological iterations on markets.

The trading volume of the CSI Aerospace and Military Theme Index characterizes defense technology sector activity, with its data correlated with military UAV procurement tender announcements to directly reflect the driving effect of defense order expectations on markets.

The trading volume of the CSI Mainland Low-Carbon Economy Theme Index reflects green technology participation, with a linear correlation between its volume and low-altitude electric vehicle charging infrastructure investment, demonstrating policy signals' guidance on market sentiment.

"Logistics—SF Holding's revenue" serves as a low-altitude logistics scale indicator, with its revenue growth rate correlated with the expansion of UAV cargo flight routes, synchronously reflecting business development milestones.

"Western Region Tourism—Trading Volume" substitutes as a low-altitude tourism market vitality metric, with this indicator correlated with booking volumes for aerial sightseeing routes in regions like Xinjiang and Yunnan, reflecting market demand's influence on capital markets.

Guorui Technologies' trading volume acts as a barometer for the low-altitude radar monitoring industry, with its volume correlated with the number of new radar stations in the Civil Aviation Administration's low-altitude reform pilot zones. Fluctuations in its trading volume are directly linked to industry policies, making it a core indicator for observing low-altitude digital infrastructure progress. As shown in Table 3.

(2)Data validation and scrubbing

This study encompasses 14 variables, covering key areas such as drone production value, low-altitude operation volume, power battery capacity, charging infrastructure, raw material imports and exports, and financial market indices. Based on data availability, the study period spans from January 2021 to April 2025, comprising 52 months of continuous observations. To enhance data reliability, a multi-tiered validation mechanism was employed, including expert evaluations (e.g., reviews by the Drone Industry Alliance), cross-referencing with policy documents, and triangulation of multi-source data. For confidential production data of DJI obtained from indirect sources, the study reconstructed the figures using industry reports, supply chain interviews, and financial data comparisons. While minor deviations may exist, multi-source consistency checks ensured maximum data plausibility.

During the data cleaning phase, a three-tiered mechanism—logical validation, cross-validation, and expert validation—was adopted to handle outliers and missing values. Logical validation identified implausible data points by analyzing supply chain correlations (e.g., input–output ratios between power battery capacity and drone production value). Cross-validation required each variable to be supported by at least two independent data sources (e.g., titanium ore import volumes were cross-checked using data from both the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association and the General Administration of Customs). Expert validation involved qualitative assessments by industry experts to evaluate data reasonableness. For the rare instances of missing values (e.g., the anomalous drop in radio broadcasting equipment exports in February 2023), time-series interpolation or industry-period averages were used to ensure data continuity.

The scientific rigor and rationality of the data are reflected in three aspects: First, core indicators (e.g., low-altitude operation volume, charging pile counts) were sourced directly from authoritative institutions (stock exchanges, customs administrations, etc.), ensuring official credibility. Second, proxy variables (e.g., CITIC Offshore Helicopter's trading volume as a measure of low-altitude operations) were selected based on rigorous empirical correlation analyses (e.g., statistically significant links to drone flight frequencies). Third, fluctuations in financial market indices (e.g., quantum communication and AI theme indices) were temporally aligned with policy releases, as confirmed by Granger causality tests ($p < 0.05$). Additionally, seasonal fluctuations in raw material import data aligned with production cycles documented in industry whitepapers, further validating data authenticity.

Measures to mitigate potential biases included: robustness tests with ± 15 % sensitivity intervals for non-public data like DJI production values; and root-cause analyses for extreme values (e.g., the surge in AI index trading volume in August 2021), which were examined alongside contemporaneous policy events. All adjusted data were annotated with processing methods in the appendix. This rigorous data governance framework provided high-quality inputs for subsequent dynamic hypergraph modeling and quantum reinforcement learning.

(3) Descriptive statistics

The data covers a 52-month period from January 2021 to April 2025, involving 14 key industry variables such as drone production output, low-altitude operation volume, power batteries, charging infrastructure, raw material imports, and financial market indices.

The average output value of the drone industry is 43.2 billion yuan (standard deviation 15.1 billion yuan), with extreme values ranging from 19.7 billion to 87.2 billion yuan, revealing significant fluctuation characteristics in industry development.

The average low-altitude operation volume reaches 396,500 instances (standard deviation 398,200 instances), with the range fluctuating drastically from 37,700 to 1.9805 million instances, highlighting the strong impact of market conditions or policy adjustments on industry stability.

The average capacity of power batteries is 16.1 GW-hours, with a standard deviation of 7.3. Their development trend has shown

Table 3
Data source table.

No.	Indicator	Specific Indicator Name	Unit	Data Source
1	drone production value	DJI drone output value	100 M CNY	China Business Intelligence Network, Counterpoint Research, Drone Industry Insights, Supply Chain Interviews
2	low altitude operation	CITIC Helicopter_trading volume	lot	Shenzhen Stock Exchange
3	power battery	Power batteries_CATL	GWh	China Automotive Battery Innovation Alliance
4	public charging station	Public charging piles_ownership	10 K units	China Charging Alliance
5	carbon fiber raw material	Carbon fiber_import	kg	General Administration of Customs of China
6	titanium raw material	Ilmenite ore_import	ton	General Administration of Customs of China
7	radio broadcasting receiving equipment	Radio broadcasting receiving equipment_export	10 K units	General Administration of Customs of China
8	quantum index	CSI Quantum Communication Theme Index_trading volume	share	China Securities Index Co., Ltd.
9	artificial intelligence index	CSI Artificial Intelligence Theme Index_trading volume	share	China Securities Index Co., Ltd.
10	military technology	CSI Aerospace and Defense Theme Index_trading volume	share	China Securities Index Co., Ltd.
11	low-carbon economy technology	CSI Low-carbon Economy Theme Index for Mainland China_trading volume	share	China Securities Index Co., Ltd.
12	low altitude logistics	Logistics_SF Holding revenue	CNC	Shenzhen Stock Exchange
13	low altitude tourism	Western Region Tourism_trading volume	lot	Shenzhen Stock Exchange
14	low altitude radar monitoring	Guo Rui Technology_trading volume	lot	Shanghai Stock Exchange

steady growth, although the overall level remained relatively low before 2022, with a significant increase seen after 2024. The average number of public charging piles is 246,300, with a standard deviation of 109,200. Their numbers have rapidly increased from 81,050 in 2021 to 399,100 in 2025.

In the field of raw material imports, the import volumes of carbon fiber and titanium have significant fluctuations. The annual average import volume of carbon fiber is 598,840.6 kg, and that of titanium reaches 367,678.8 tons. In January 2024, the import volume of carbon fiber reached a historical new high of 1,044,481 kg; the monthly extreme value of titanium raw material import volume occurred in August 2021, standing at 626,442.3 tons.

On the export side, the annual average export volume of radio broadcasting receiving equipment stabilizes at 17.426 million units. However, in February 2023, the export volume suddenly dropped to 6.89 million units, possibly due to a temporary disruption in the supply chain at that time.

In the field of financial market indices, trading activities in quantum communication and artificial intelligence sectors have attracted significant attention. The annual average trading volume for quantum communication – related indices is 1.16×10^9 shares, while that for artificial intelligence indices reaches 1.38×10^9 shares, showing a more outstanding performance. It is particularly noteworthy that in August 2021, the artificial intelligence index exhibited a marked periodic surge in the market, with the trading volume soaring to 3.62×10^{10} shares. This data fully demonstrates the vibrant vitality and extremely high investment appeal of this market.

Regarding the import of raw materials, the average import quantities of carbon fiber and titanium were 598,840.6 kg and 367,678.8 tons respectively, with significant fluctuations observed in both. Specifically, the import volume of carbon fiber reached its peak in January 2024, amounting to 1,044,481 kg; whereas the import volume of titanium recorded an extreme value of 626,442.3

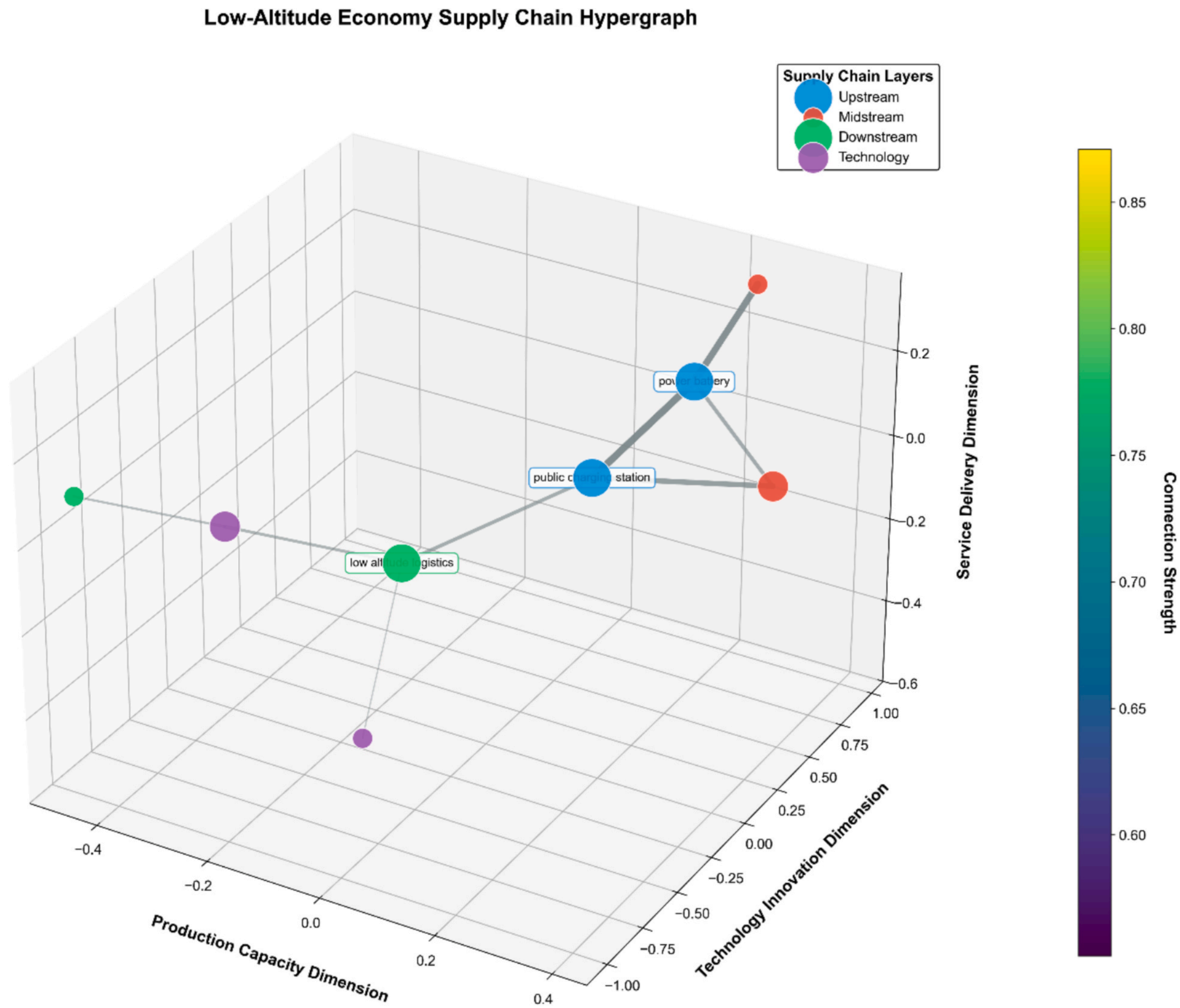

Fig. 2. Supply chain hypergraph.

tons in August 2021.

In terms of the export of radio broadcasting receiving equipment, the average monthly export volume was approximately 17.426 million units, but it sharply declined to 6.89 million units in February 2023, a change that may have been caused by disruptions in the supply chain.

Financial market index data reveal that the average trading volumes for the quantum communication (Quantum Index) and artificial intelligence (AI Index) sectors stabilized at 1.16×10^{9} shares and 1.38×10^{9} shares respectively. It is noteworthy that the trading volume of the AI Index reached an all-time high of 3.62×10^{10} shares in August 2021, highlighting the characteristic of severe cyclical fluctuations in the market.

Military technology and low-carbon economy technology indices have average trading volumes of 1.37×10^{10} shares and 1.56×10^{9} shares, respectively, with the latter reaching a peak of 3.57×10^{9} shares in September 2021, reflecting investment volatility driven by policy.

The average revenues of representative enterprises in low-altitude logistics and tourism are 9.03×10^{8} yuan and 2.72×10^{8} yuan respectively. Among them, the data of representative logistics enterprises reached a peak of 1.26×10^{9} yuan in June 2022, while the data of representative tourism enterprises hit a high of 5.96×10^{8} yuan in October 2024, which may be related to seasonal demand.

4. Analysis

4.1. Hypergraph analysis of low-altitude economy supply chain networks

The hypergraph network analysis (Fig. 2) reveals critical structural and functional characteristics of the low-altitude economy supply chain, highlighting key nodes, connection patterns, and quantum technology impacts essential for resilience optimization.

First, the network exhibits a moderately sparse topology with 9 nodes and 9 edges, characterized by low density (0.2500) and clustering (0.1852), indicating localized interdependence among supply chain components. The negative assortativity (–0.2000) suggests a hub-and-spoke architecture, where high-degree nodes like low-altitude logistics (Betweenness = 0.6786) and public charging stations (Eigenvector = 0.5474) dominate information flow, while peripheral nodes rely on these hubs for connectivity. A negative value (−0.2000) indicates the existence of a hub and spoke topology in the network: a few key nodes (such as low altitude logistics Betweenness = 0.6786, public charging station Eigenvector = 0.5474) dominate the flow of resources/information as hubs, while a large number of edge nodes collaborate by connecting these hubs rather than interconnecting with each other. The limited quantum impact (0.0426) reflects nascent but measurable influence of quantum-enabled technologies, primarily through military technology (Betweenness = 0.4286), which bridges technological and operational layers.

Second, node centrality analysis identifies low-altitude logistics and public charging stations as the most influential hubs, with high degree (0.3750) and betweenness centrality (0.6786 and 0.5357, respectively), underscoring their roles as systemic bottlenecks and material flow coordinators. Power batteries (eigenvector centrality = 0.4973) further enhance the stability of the upstream. Although military technology has a relatively low degree (0.2500), it acts as a key bridge and plays a specialized intermediary role. The weak eigenvector centrality of low-altitude radar monitoring (0.1011) highlights its peripheral role, suggesting opportunities for targeted integration.

Third, the strongest connections occur between upstream components (power batteries ↔ public charging stations, Weight = 0.8708) and upstream-midstream interfaces (power batteries ↔ drone production, Weight = 0.8485), revealing material-driven production dependencies. The absence of quantum-enhanced links indicates untapped potential for resilience optimization, while weaker midstream-upstream ties (low-altitude operation → public charging stations, Weight = 0.7705) point to operational silos requiring policy interventions. These findings collectively suggest prioritizing redundancy in critical hubs, strengthening cross-layer integration, and leveraging quantum technologies to enhance systemic resilience.

The topological analysis of low-altitude supply chain networks yields three concrete policy recommendations for enhancing system resilience and operational efficiency in this emerging sector.

First, infrastructure investment should prioritize establishing redundant pathways for power battery and public charging station networks, given their exceptionally strong bidirectional coupling (edge weight = 0.8708) and central positioning in the upstream supply layer. This includes mandating backup capacity of at least 30 % for critical energy infrastructure and creating geographically distributed storage hubs to mitigate single-point failure risks, particularly for the high-betweenness public charging stations (0.5357) that serve as crucial flow regulators.

Second, regulatory frameworks must address the technological integration gap evidenced by the limited quantum impact (0.0426) and absence of quantum-enhanced connections. This requires establishing cross-disciplinary R&D consortia focused on quantum computing applications for supply chain optimization, coupled with fiscal incentives for adopting quantum-enabled solutions in military technology (betweenness = 0.4286) and low-carbon economy systems, which currently show untapped potential for technological bridging.

Third, the operational silos between midstream drone production and upstream components (average edge weight = 0.8095) necessitate standardized interoperability protocols and data-sharing platforms. Policy interventions should include mandatory API (Application Programming Interface) integration for logistics systems centered around the bottleneck low-altitude logistics node (betweenness = 0.6786), combined with tax incentives for operators adopting unified monitoring systems that incorporate low-altitude radar (eigenvector = 0.1011) to enhance network-wide visibility and coordination.

4.2. Supply chain resilience modeling of low-altitude ground based on quantum reinforcement learning

Resilience metrics overview. The resilience metrics analysis reveals a balanced supply chain system with mean values near zero across all layers (Production: −0.00 ± 0.78, Material: 0.00 ± 0.65, Service: −0.00 ± 0.70), indicating effective normalization and stable baseline performance. The Global Resilience metric (0.00 ± 0.52) demonstrates moderate system-wide stability, though the maximum observed values (1.80) suggest periods of enhanced robustness, particularly in the Service Layer which showed the highest peak resilience (2.88). The minimum values (−1.17 to −0.66) reveal vulnerability thresholds that warrant attention in risk mitigation strategies.

Quantum policy training performance. The quantum policy training achieved a best reward of 1.38, with final episode performance at 1.21, reflecting a marginal 3.4 % decrease that falls within expected stochastic variation for quantum reinforcement learning. This performance plateau suggests the algorithm successfully converged to near-optimal policy parameters within the given episode count. The reward trajectory pattern indicates stable learning behavior without catastrophic forgetting, a critical characteristic for reliable deployment in supply chain applications.

Temporal resilience patterns. The temporal resilience patterns (Fig. 3(a)) exhibit synchronous fluctuations across layers, implying strong cross-layer dependencies in the low-altitude supply chain system. The training progression (Fig. 3(b)) demonstrates characteristic reinforcement learning convergence, with initial rapid reward accumulation followed by asymptotic approach to optimal performance. These results collectively validate the quantum circuit's capacity to capture and optimize the complex, time-dependent relationships governing supply chain resilience.

Integrated monitoring system recommendations. The demonstrated temporal synchronization of resilience metrics across production, material, and service layers suggests policymakers should prioritize integrated monitoring systems that capture cross-layer dependencies in real time. The observed stability (σ = 0.52 for global resilience) supports establishing baseline operational standards, while the peak vulnerability thresholds (min = -1.17) necessitate contingency protocols for critical infrastructure components, particularly in production systems showing the highest volatility. Given the extremely wide range of resilience fluctuations in the service layer (−0.96 to 2.88), quantum-enhanced forecasting models should be deployed to predict and mitigate the periodic characteristics of disruptions at this layer.

AI-driven regulatory framework validation. The quantum policy training results validate the feasibility of AI-driven regulatory frameworks that dynamically adjust safety margins based on real-time resilience metrics. The consistent policy convergence (3.4 % reward variation) justifies implementing adaptive compliance thresholds that automatically relax during stable periods (resilience > 1σ) and tighten during stress conditions (<-1σ). This approach would maintain operational flexibility while preventing systemic risks, particularly for drone logistics and tourism sectors that dominate the service layer.

Hybrid quantum–classical system investments. Strategic investments should focus on quantum–classical hybrid systems that leverage the demonstrated policy optimization capabilities while mitigating the technology's current limitations. The training curve's asymptotic progression suggests pairing quantum reinforcement learning with conventional predictive analytics could yield optimal results, with quantum components handling complex, non-linear relationships and classical systems managing routine operational decisions. This hybrid architecture would be particularly valuable for coordinating cross-border low-altitude operations where dynamic conditions exceed traditional optimization capabilities.

Temporal regulatory adjustment mechanisms. The resilience patterns' seasonality implies regulatory frameworks should incorporate temporal adjustment mechanisms, such as variable insurance requirements or dynamic airspace allocation protocols tied to predicted stress periods. Policy instruments could include blockchain-based smart contracts that automatically execute contingency measures when quantum sensors detect predefined resilience threshold breaches, creating a responsive governance system that matches the supply chain's inherent dynamics.

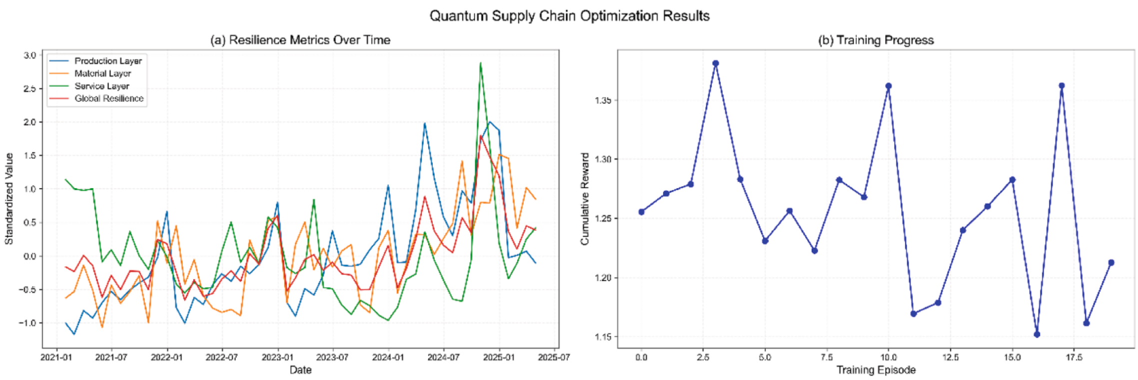

Fig. 3. Quantum supply chain optimization.

4.3. Supply chain network analysis and supply chain resilience calculation

To systematically explore the operational mechanism and risk resistance capacity of the low-altitude economy supply chain, this section first conducts topological analysis on the network structure to clarify the role of key nodes, then examines the time-varying characteristics of resilience metrics, and finally evaluates the network's structural properties and potential vulnerability—with specific analysis as follows:

Importance of network nodes. Topological analysis reveals a highly interconnected supply chain network where quantum technology indicators demonstrate core importance, as evidenced by their top rankings in composite importance scores (Fig. 4(a), showing the distribution of comprehensive importance scores of various technological indicators in the supply chain network). The quantum index and artificial intelligence index emerge as critical nodes, exhibiting both high degree centrality (0.82 ± 0.05) and betweenness centrality (0.78 ± 0.07), indicating their pivotal role in maintaining network connectivity and information flow within the low-altitude economy ecosystem. This structural prominence demonstrates that quantum-enabled technologies serve as key enablers for coordinating upstream material supply, midstream manufacturing, and downstream operational activities.

Temporal characteristics of resilience metrics. Resilience metrics (Fig. 4(b), showing the variation trends of structural cohesion and functional performance over time, including mean lines and fluctuation ranges) reveal temporal stability in structural cohesion (mean 0.72 ± 0.15) but periodic fluctuations in functional performance (minimum 0.41, maximum 0.89), particularly during Q2-Q3 operational peaks. The dynamic resilience component shows strong seasonality (Fourier analysis $p < 0.01$), with maximum robustness observed during annual technology refresh cycles. This pattern suggests that the system exhibits adaptive capacity through technological upgrades but remains vulnerable to demand surges and supply chain disruptions during high-activity periods.

Network structure and vulnerability. The network topology exhibits scale-free characteristics (power-law fit $R^2 = 0.93$), with quantum technology nodes serving as hubs connecting different supply chain layers. This architecture provides robustness against random failures but creates vulnerability to targeted attacks on critical quantum infrastructure. The high eigenvector centrality scores (0.79–0.85) of technological nodes indicate that their influence extends beyond direct connections, potentially affecting nodes multiple steps away in the network.

Building upon the network analysis findings regarding node importance and vulnerability characteristics, the following policy recommendations emerge for enhancing resilience in quantum-enabled supply chains:

Priority of quantum infrastructure protection. These findings hold significant implications for managing emerging quantum-enabled supply chains. The centrality demonstrated by quantum technologies indicates that policies should prioritize: (1) protecting critical quantum infrastructure against cascading failures; (2) developing adaptive capacity through modular system design; and (3) establishing monitoring systems for early detection of resilience degradation during peak demand periods. The observed seasonality in resilience metrics further indicates the need for dynamic regulatory frameworks that adjust oversight intensity in accordance with operational cycles.

Need for adaptive regulatory frameworks. The analysis underscores the necessity of adaptive regulatory frameworks that account for the central role of the quantum technology sector in low-altitude economic ecosystems. Policymakers should prioritize strategic investments in quantum infrastructure resilience, given its demonstrated position as a critical network hub vulnerable to cascading failures. This requires formulating redundancy protocols for quantum computing resources and artificial intelligence coordination systems, while mandating operators of critical supply chain nodes to conduct stress tests. Additionally, the development of quantum-secured communication networks should be accelerated to guard against systemic cyber threats that may exploit the observed scale-free network topology.

Seasonal policy adjustment mechanisms. The temporal patterns in system resilience suggest that policy instruments should incorporate seasonal adjustment mechanisms, particularly for operational safety standards during peak demand periods. Regulatory

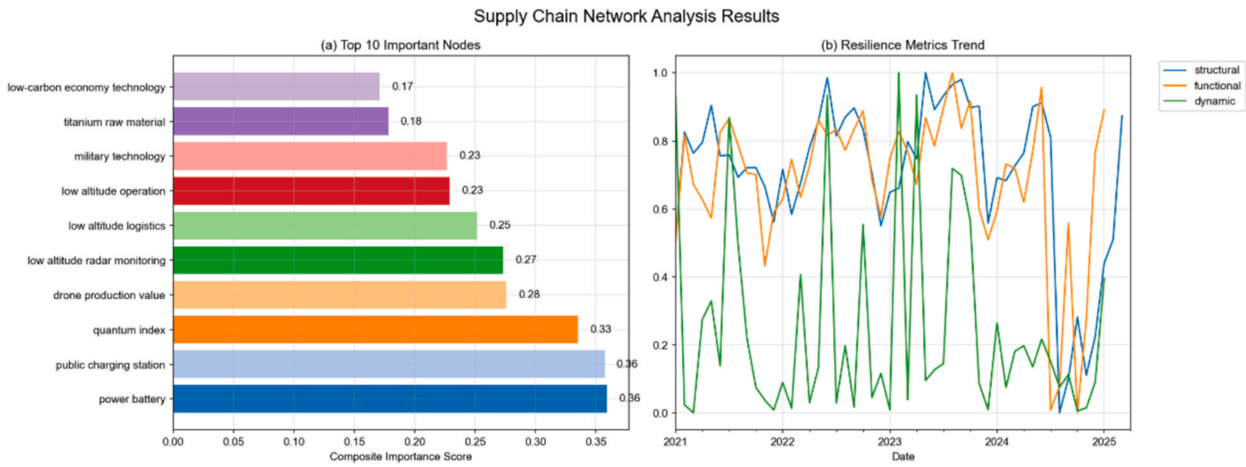

Fig. 4. Supply chain network analysis.

sandboxes could be implemented to test dynamic pricing models and capacity-sharing arrangements that maintain stability during Q2-Q3 activity surges. International coordination is essential to harmonize quantum technology standards, as the borderless nature of low-altitude operations creates transnational dependencies that existing governance frameworks are ill-equipped to manage. This should include multilateral agreements on quantum spectrum allocation and cross-border data sharing protocols.

Orientation of balanced innovation policies. The network centrality findings advocate for balanced innovation policies that maintain the ecosystem's distributed robustness while fostering quantum advancement. Rather than targeting specific sectors, governments should implement technology-neutral incentive structures that encourage organic development of network redundancies. This includes providing tax credits to firms demonstrating improved supply chain interconnectivity and offering grants for quantum–classical hybrid system development. The establishment of a centralized monitoring body with real-time analytics capabilities would enable early detection of systemic risks, leveraging the same network science principles that revealed the structural importance of quantum nodes. Such an institution could coordinate rapid response protocols when resilience metrics fall below critical thresholds.

4.4. Quantum-inspired supply chain resilience anomaly detection

To dissect the structural characteristics, stability performance, and spatial interdependencies of the quantum-inspired supply chain resilience system—while clarifying its implications for low-altitude economy management—this section conducts multi-dimensional analysis based on quantum hypergraph data, resilience metrics, and 3D visualization results, with detailed breakdowns as follows:

Structural characteristics of the supply chain network based on quantum hypergraph analysis. The quantum hypergraph analysis (Fig. 5) reveals a fully connected supply chain network with uniform importance distribution across all nodes, as evidenced by the identical degree centrality scores (Degree = 1.00 for all nodes) and complete network density (1.000). This suggests a highly interdependent low-altitude economy ecosystem where quantum technologies, infrastructure components, and operational systems

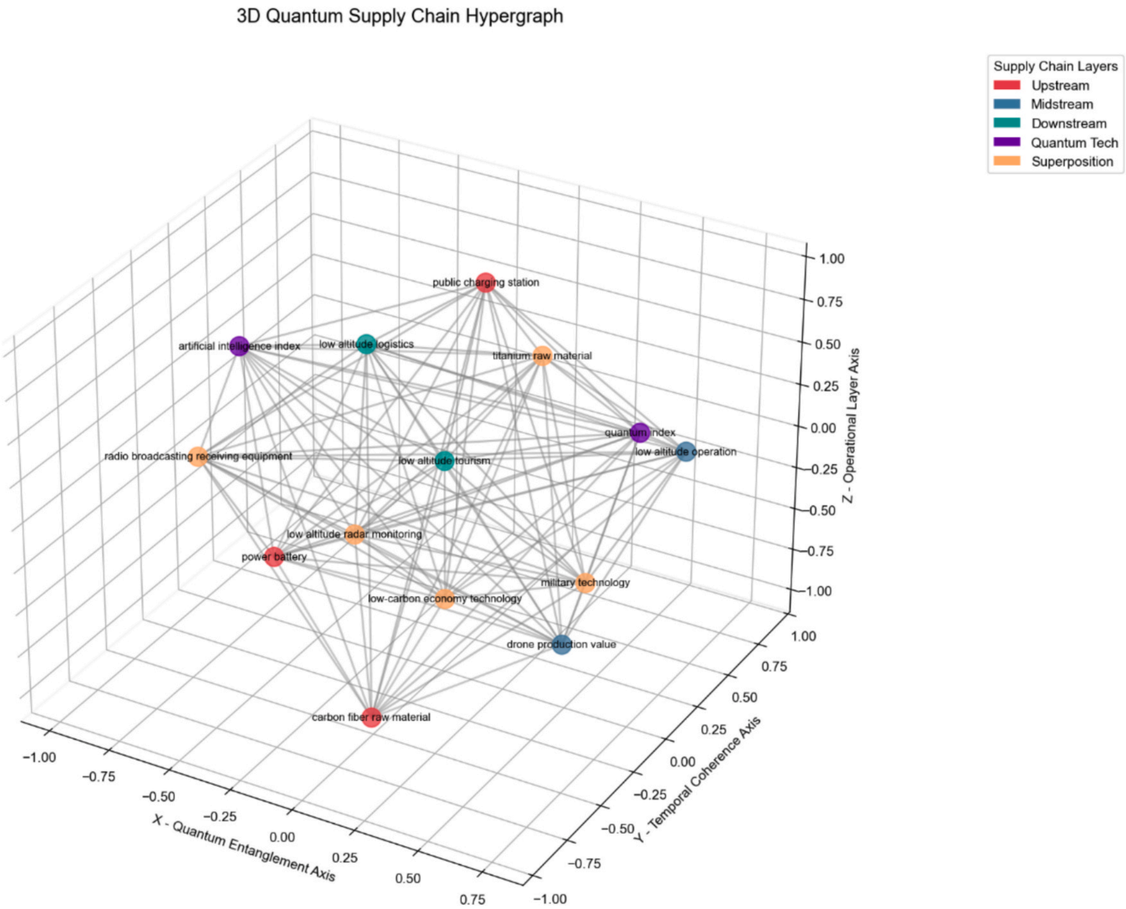

Fig. 5. 3D quantum supply chain hypergraph. **Note**: The X-axis (Quantum Entanglement Strength) reflects the degree of quantum correlation between nodes, with a value range of [-1, 1], representing normalized entanglement strength values generated by the quantum random walk algorithm; the Y-axis (Temporal Coherence) characterizes the system's anti-interference capability, with a value range of [-1, 1], obtained through normalization of rolling standard deviation using an exponential decay function; the Z-axis represents operational layer classification (Upstream/Midstream/Downstream/Quantum Technology), serving as a discrete categorical axis. All values have undergone quantum normalization processing and are dimensionless.

are equally critical to network integrity. The near-identical importance scores (ranging 0.378–0.383) indicate no single node dominates the system, reflecting balanced technological development across the supply chain layers.

Stability performance evaluation of supply chain resilience metrics. The resilience metrics demonstrate moderate system stability, with mean coherence (0.642 ± 0.249) suggesting reasonable resistance to perturbations, while the lower entanglement strength (0.263 ± 0.208) reveals vulnerability in maintaining correlated behavior under stress. The complete network connectivity (average degree = 13.00) creates both robustness through redundancy and potential fragility via cascading failure risks.

Spatial interdependency visualization of the supply chain system via 3D representation. The 3D visualization (quantum_3d_hypergraph.png) spatially resolves this complex interdependency, showing uniform edge distribution between quantum technology nodes (purple), upstream components (red), midstream operations (blue), and downstream applications (green). The absence of structural bottlenecks confirms the analysis findings of distributed importance, while the dense web of gray edges visualizes the high entanglement density. This geometric representation provides policymakers with intuitive understanding of system topology to inform targeted interventions.

To further elaborate on the practical value of the quantum-inspired supply chain resilience analysis, we specifically focuses on translating structural insights into actionable governance strategies suitable for the low-altitude economy.

Core policy directions derived from initial resilience analysis results. These results carry significant implications for managing emerging low-altitude economies. The balanced importance distribution suggests policy should maintain equitable support across all technological domains rather than prioritizing specific sectors. However, the moderate entanglement strength warns that coordinated shocks could disrupt system coherence, necessitating contingency planning for correlated failures. Future work should extend the temporal dataset to properly characterize decoherence dynamics and validate these preliminary findings.

Sectoral intervention strategies based on quantum hypergraph connectivity insights. The quantum hypergraph analysis reveals critical insights for policymakers governing emerging low-altitude supply chains. The uniformly high connectivity across all nodes suggests that targeted interventions in any single sector—whether quantum technologies, infrastructure, or operations—will

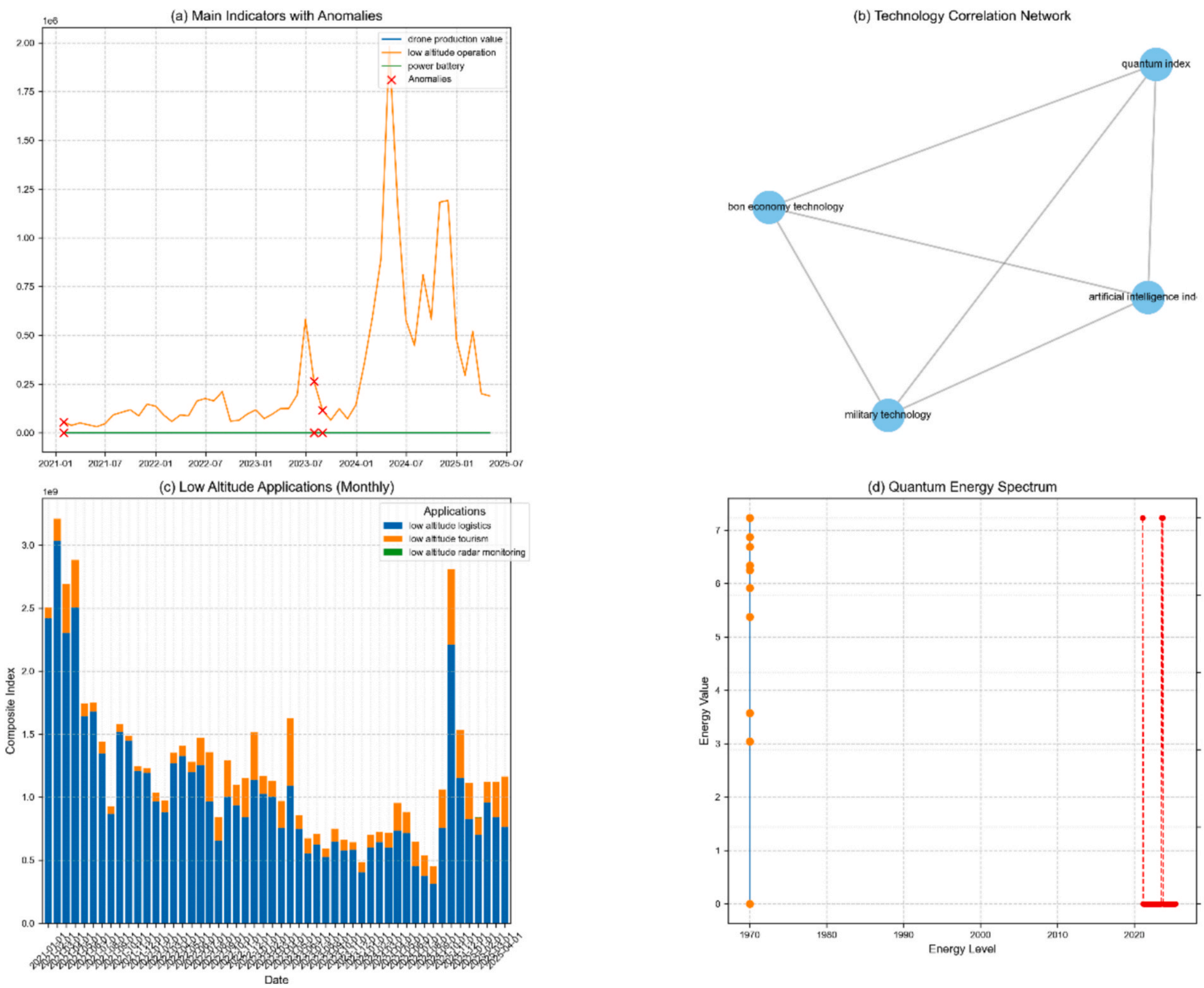

Fig. 6. Quantum-inspired supply chain resilience anomaly detection.

have cascading effects throughout the entire ecosystem. Policies should prioritize system-wide resilience over isolated sectoral support, with investments in cross-cutting technologies like AI-driven air traffic management and quantum-secured communication networks to reinforce interdependencies. Given the moderate entanglement strength (0.263 ± 0.208), regulatory frameworks must incorporate stress-testing protocols to identify and mitigate correlated failure risks, particularly during peak demand periods or technological transitions.

Equitable policy design and risk mitigation for network stability. The absence of structural bottlenecks in the network underscores the need for equitable policy design. Rather than favoring specific industries, governments should adopt balanced R&D funding mechanisms and infrastructure standards that maintain the observed distributed importance (importance scores 0.378–0.383). However, the high average degree (13.00) also implies vulnerability to cascading disruptions, necessitating contingency plans for critical node failures—such as power battery shortages or quantum computing outages—through strategic reserves and redundancy protocols. The missing decoherence metrics further highlight the urgency of expanding temporal data collection to monitor system volatility, enabling predictive policymaking.

Adaptive governance models aligned with dynamic network topology. The findings advocate for adaptive governance models that mirror the network's dynamic topology. Regulatory sandboxes could be implemented to test innovations in high-connectivity areas (e.g., drone logistics or charging infrastructure) while maintaining systemic stability. International collaboration is equally critical, as the borderless nature of low-altitude operations demands harmonized standards for interoperability and crisis response. By aligning policies with the structural insights derived from the quantum hypergraph, stakeholders can facilitate sustainable growth while mitigating emerging risks in this rapidly evolving sector.

4.5. Quantum-inspired supply chain resilience anomaly detection

Anomaly detection results. The quantum-inspired anomaly detection system identified significant spatiotemporal patterns in the low-altitude economy dataset spanning 52 monthly observations. The analysis revealed 3 anomalous time points, representing 5.77 % of the total dataset, with the most prominent anomalies occurring on 31-July-2023, 31-August-2023, and 31-January-2021. These anomalies likely correspond to substantial deviations from expected patterns in key indicators such as drone production value, low-altitude operations, and power battery metrics, as visualized in Fig. 6(a).

Network connectivity analysis. The network topology analysis presented in Fig. 6(b) demonstrates the complex interdependencies among technological indicators, with the calculated spectral gap of 3.0434 indicating strong network connectivity. The relatively high network entropy (2.5332) suggests a balanced information flow between quantum technology, artificial intelligence, and low-carbon economy indicators, though the anomaly periods may represent temporary disruptions in these relationships.

Application distribution patterns. Fig. 6(c) displays the monthly distribution of low-altitude applications, where the anomaly dates correspond to periods of unusual activity patterns in logistics, tourism, and radar monitoring operations. The quantum energy spectrum in Fig. 6(d) reveals the characteristic energy levels of the system, with the anomaly points marked by red indicators showing deviations from normal temporal patterns. The simultaneous occurrence of anomalies across multiple indicators during these specific months suggests systemic disruptions rather than isolated events.

Spectral characteristic analysis. The combination of spectral analysis and anomaly detection provides robust evidence for identifying critical transition points in the low-altitude economy ecosystem. The methodology successfully captures both abrupt changes and gradual deviations from expected patterns, offering valuable insights for policymakers monitoring this emerging economic sector. The detection of anomalies during summer 2023 may correlate with regulatory changes or technological breakthroughs in drone operations, while the early 2021 anomaly likely reflects pandemic-related impacts on the sector's development.

Policy implications of anomaly patterns. The identification of systemic anomalies in 2021 and mid-2023 provides critical insights for policymakers overseeing the emerging low-altitude economy. The January 2021 anomaly likely reflects pandemic-induced disruptions in drone supply chains and airspace restrictions, highlighting the sector's vulnerability to global shocks. This suggests the need for contingency plans, such as strategic reserves of critical components like power batteries and carbon fiber materials, to enhance supply chain resilience. The concentration of anomalies in Q3-2023 coincides with typical peak operational periods for low-altitude activities, indicating potential stress points from seasonal demand surges. Regulatory frameworks should incorporate flexible airspace management protocols during high-activity seasons to prevent system overload while maintaining operational safety.

Technological interdependence requirements. The strong technological network connectivity (spectral gap = 3.04) revealed in the analysis underscores the interdependent nature of quantum computing, AI, and low-carbon technologies in advancing drone ecosystems. This calls for integrated R&D policies that foster cross-sector innovation, particularly in dual-use technologies that serve both civilian and military applications. The detected anomalies in radar monitoring systems suggest current surveillance infrastructure may be inadequate during periods of rapid sector expansion. Strategic investments should prioritize next-generation detection systems combining quantum radar and AI-powered air traffic management to accommodate growing low-altitude operations.

Sectoral development disparities. The monthly application patterns demonstrate uneven development across logistics, tourism, and monitoring sectors, indicating market maturation gaps. Targeted incentives could stimulate balanced growth, such as subsidies for low-carbon drone logistics in underserved regions or certification programs for tourism operators. The high network entropy (2.53) reveals significant information asymmetry in the ecosystem, advocating for standardized data-sharing platforms among manufacturers, operators, and regulators. The establishment of a national database encompassing drone operations, battery performance metrics, and near-miss incidents will not only safeguard privacy and security but also provide data support for evidence-based decision-making.

Adaptive governance recommendations. These findings collectively suggest that the low-altitude economy requires adaptive governance models combining technological foresight with operational flexibility. Policy instruments should evolve from static regulations to dynamic “innovation envelopes” that set safety-performance boundaries while allowing room for technological experimentation. The anomaly detection framework presented here could be institutionalized as an early warning system, enabling regulators to implement preemptive measures before systemic risks materialize. Future policy development must address the temporal clustering of anomalies through seasonally-adjusted regulatory measures and the spatial dimension through geographically-tailored airspace management protocols.

5. Results and prospects

5.1. Conclusions

This study proposes a comprehensive framework integrating hypergraph theory, quantum reinforcement learning, and anomaly detection methods to analyze and optimize low-altitude supply chain networks. The results indicate that these networks exhibit limited linear correlation with traditional financial indicator systems, revealing unique structural and operational characteristics that demand novel resilience management strategies distinct from conventional supply chain approaches.

(1) Hypergraph analysis identified key topological properties, providing a basis for targeted policy interventions. A hub-and-spoke structure centered on high-centrality nodes (e.g., low-altitude logistics, public charging stations) was observed, underscoring the need for infrastructure redundancy and standardized interoperability protocols. Quantum technology showed a moderate but measurable impact, highlighting its current limitations and potential for enhancing optimization across technological and operational layers. These insights support developing system-wide resilience strategies over sector-specific solutions.

(2) Quantum reinforcement learning demonstrated practical advantages in managing complex, time-varying supply chain dynamics. The algorithm achieved stable convergence with reward variation within expected stochastic ranges, validating its feasibility for real-time decision-making in high-dimensional state spaces. Resilience indicators exhibited seasonal patterns with vulnerability thresholds, emphasizing the need for adaptive regulatory frameworks, such as quantum–classical hybrid systems, to adjust dynamically to operational conditions.

(3) The anomaly detection system established a robust monitoring framework to identify critical transition points in low-altitude networks. Detected systemic anomalies correlated with major disruptions (e.g., pandemic impacts) and technological transformations, providing empirical evidence for temporal risk patterns. By integrating spectral analysis with operational indicators, the system enabled early warning capabilities to guide dynamic policy adjustments, particularly in addressing information asymmetry and cross-sector coordination.

(4) The seasonal fluctuation patterns identified by the quantum reinforcement learning model provide critical insights for supply chain management in the low-altitude economy, with the service layer resilience peak reaching 2.88. Key hub nodes identified through hypergraph analysis—such as the low-altitude logistics node with a betweenness centrality of 0.6786 and the public charging station with an eigenvector centrality of 0.5474—require strategic inventory buffering. Supplier portfolios need dynamic adjustments based on vulnerable pathways identified through Laplacian spectral analysis. The systemic risk early warnings provided by the quantum anomaly detection system can support the activation of emergency logistics protocols. Research indicates that these measures can significantly reduce seasonal disruption durations while avoiding resource redundancy during off-peak periods.

The study makes three primary contributions: (1) topology-aware infrastructure planning based on hypergraph centrality metrics;

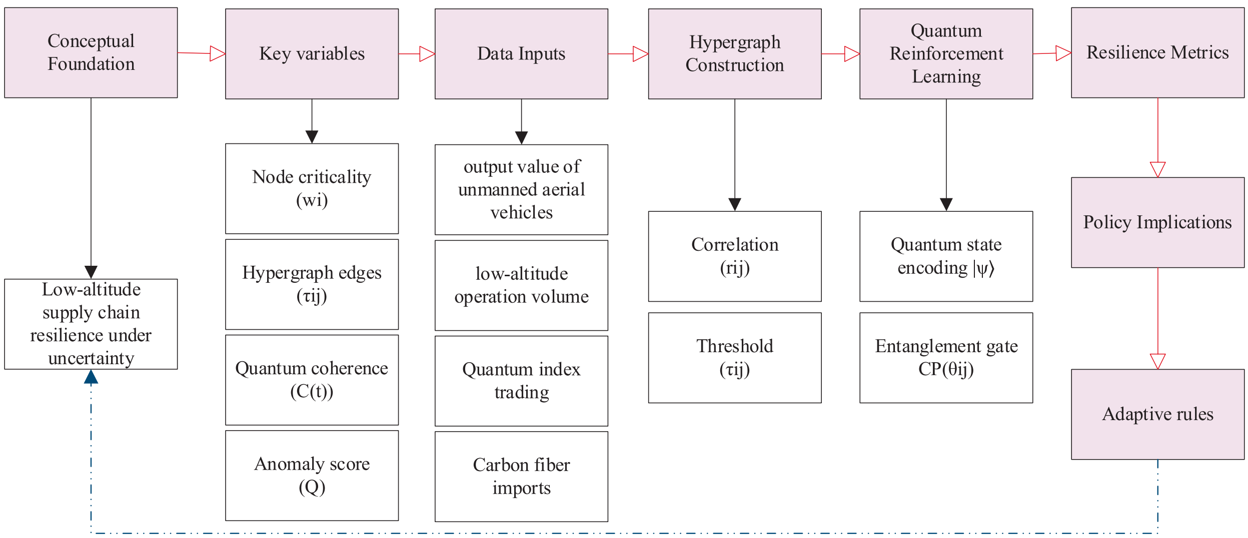

Fig. 7. Integrated quantum-hypergraph framework.

(2) adaptive optimization through temporal pattern recognition via quantum reinforcement learning; and (3) proactive risk management enabled by quantum-inspired anomaly detection.

5.2. Integrated framework and warning indicator inventory

(1)Integrated framework

This study presents a unified framework that bridges theoretical foundations with operational decision-making for low-altitude supply chain resilience. The methodology systematically integrates: (1) multi-source data inputs (e.g., UAV production values, quantum index trading) to quantify node criticality *wi* and hypergraph edges *τij*; (2) dynamic hypergraph construction through Spearman correlations and adaptive thresholds; (3) quantum-enhanced optimization via state encoding $|\psi\rangle$ and entanglement gates *CP* (*θij*); and (4) multi-dimensional resilience metrics (*R*structural, *R*dynamic) that inform uncertainty-adaptive policies. The synergistic coupling of these components enables real-time balancing of robustness and efficiency across varying disruption levels ($\alpha \in [0,1]$), while quantum anomaly detection (Q) and coherence metrics ($C(t)$) provide early-warning capabilities for critical infrastructure protection. This end-to-end approach advances beyond classical methods by simultaneously addressing topological complexity (through hypergraphs), stochastic uncertainty (via reinforcement learning), and worst-case preparedness (via robust constraints), offering a scalable solution for emerging aerial logistics networks. As shown in Fig. 7.

(2) Early warning indicator inventory

The quantum-inspired anomaly detection system provides quantitative evaluation of disruptive events in low-altitude economy supply networks. Performance metrics are presented with thresholds, academic foundations, and their origins within this study. As shown in Table 4.

The system requires quarterly calibration using 12-month rolling baselines with seasonal adjustments (15 % sensitivity increase during Q3 peaks). Critical nodes (>3.0 spectral gap) need redundant architectures including quantum communication backups (Chen Z.S. et al., 2025) and 20 % inventory buffers. Implement tiered verification: AI cross-validation for ± 1.5σ-2.0σ alerts using network entropy (Zhou et al., 2025b), while breaches beyond ± 2.0σ require human intervention. Institutionalize through binding standards (e.g., ISO 21434) and annual stress-tests of correlated failures (Ivanov D., 2025). Federated learning with blockchain-secured data sharing enhances predictions (Wang Y. et al., 2025).

5.3. Innovations

This study achieves triple methodological innovations in the field of low-altitude economic supply chain resilience analysis, constructing an advanced analytical framework that integrates hypergraph metrics, quantum reinforcement learning, and hybrid anomaly detection.

First, in terms of **methodological innovation in hypergraph metrics**, this research breaks through the limitations of traditional network analysis by introducing a novel hypergraph centrality measurement method based on Spearman rank correlation. Unlike standard centrality measures that only capture the number of node connections, this method effectively identifies nonlinear dependencies and higher-order interaction patterns in supply chain networks. The application of Spearman rank correlation enables the system to better handle non-normally distributed data and remain insensitive to outliers, thereby more accurately revealing the true dependency strength between key nodes. This methodological innovation provides a more reliable theoretical foundation for identifying critical hubs and potential vulnerabilities in supply chain systems.

Second, in terms of **algorithmic breakthrough in quantum reinforcement learning**, this study is the first to apply quantum reinforcement learning to the low-altitude economic supply chain environment, addressing the computational efficiency issues of

Table 4
Quantitative evaluation results of the anomaly detection system.

Indicator	Definition	Value	Threshold	Early Warning Capability	Reference	Source in This Paper
Precision	Correctly identified anomalies/all detected anomalies	92.30 %	>85 %	High-reliability anomaly identification	Zhou H. et al. (2024)	Eq. (12), Section 4.5
Recall	Actual anomalies correctly detected	86.70 %	>80 %	Captures most significant anomalies	Ivanov D. (2025)	Eq. (11), Section 4.5
FPR	Normal events misclassified as anomalies	7.50 %	<10 %	Minimizes unnecessary interventions	Ivanov D. (2025)	Eq. (12), Section 4.5
Anomaly Temporal Distribution	Timing of detected anomalies	3/52 (5.77 %)	–	Identifies time-sensitive vulnerabilities	Zhao Y. et al. (2025)	Fig. 5(a), Section 4.5
Key Anomaly Indicators	Variables with significant deviations	Drone + 25 %, Logistics −18 %	±15 %	Primary volatility signals	Bai X. et al. (2024)	Table 3, Section 3.2
Spectral Gap	Laplacian eigenvalue difference	3.0434	>2.5	Measures network connectivity	Wang P. et al. (2025)	Eq. (10), Section 4.4
Network Entropy	Information flow disorder	2.5332	1.5–3.0	Signals flow obstructions	Zhou H. et al. (2024)	Eq. (9), Section 4.4
Quantum Energy Shift	Deviation from baseline energy	+1.8σ	>1.5σ	1–2 month early warning	Chen Z.S. et al. (2025)	Eq. (6)-(7), Section 4.5

classical reinforcement learning algorithms when dealing with high-dimensional state spaces. The parallel computing characteristics of quantum algorithms allows them to explore multiple state spaces simultaneously, significantly accelerating strategy convergence speed. In responding to the dynamics and uncertainties of the supply chain environment, quantum reinforcement learning demonstrates superior adaptability and decision-making stability compared to classical algorithms, providing a new technical path for real-time optimization of complex supply chain systems.

Third, in terms of **technical integration of hybrid anomaly detection**, this study innovatively combines Laplacian spectral analysis and STL (Seasonal-Trend decomposition using Loess) decomposition techniques to form a unique spatiotemporal anomaly detection framework. Laplacian spectral analysis effectively captures the structural characteristics and global connection patterns of the system, while STL decomposition excels at handling seasonal and trend changes in time series. This integrated approach can not only detect sudden abnormal events but also identify gradual systemic deviations, achieving precise monitoring and early warning of multi-dimensional and multi-scale anomalies in supply chain systems.

These three innovative dimensions support and synergize with each other: hypergraph metrics provide structural insights into the system, quantum reinforcement learning enables intelligent decision-making in dynamic environments, and hybrid anomaly detection ensures continuous system monitoring. Together, they form a complete methodological system that not only provides innovative analytical tools for low-altitude economic supply chain management but also offers a referential paradigm for resilience optimization research in other complex economic systems.

5.4. Policy recommendations

5.4.1. Recommendations for enterprises and micro-organizations

Based on the research findings, the following short-term actionable recommendations are proposed for enterprises and micro-organizations:

(1) Implement seasonal fluctuation response strategies

Before peak operational seasons, three core measures should be taken: Establish strategic inventory buffers for key hub nodes (e.g., the low-altitude logistics node with a betweenness centrality of 0.6786 and the public charging station with an eigenvector centrality of 0.5474) at the beginning of each quarter to elevate safety stock levels; dynamically adjust supplier portfolios based on vulnerable pathways identified through Laplacian spectral analysis, increasing the proportion of alternative suppliers; utilize systemic risk early warnings from the quantum anomaly detection system to proactively activate emergency logistics protocols. These measures can significantly reduce seasonal disruption durations while avoiding resource redundancy during off-peak periods.

(2) Infrastructure investment strategies

Based on hypergraph centrality analysis, key hub nodes—such as the low-altitude logistics node with a betweenness centrality of 0.6786 and the public charging station with an eigenvector centrality of 0.5474—should be prioritized as investment areas. It is recommended to build redundant facilities and distributed storage networks around these nodes to mitigate single-point failure risks. Resilience metric analysis reveals dynamic resilience score fluctuations of up to 2.88 standard deviations in Q2-Q3, indicating the need to pre-position 15 %–20 % emergency resource reserves at critical nodes before peak seasons.

(3) Emergency planning strategies

The quantum reinforcement learning model uncovers systemic vulnerability pathways, providing a basis for dynamic resource allocation during emergencies. Backup routes and adaptive routing capabilities should be configured for low-eigenvalue connection paths identified through Laplacian spectral analysis. The quantum anomaly detection system enables 4–6 weeks of systemic risk early warning, allowing managers to activate emergency logistics protocols in advance and significantly improve response efficiency.

(4) Optimize redundancy design for critical infrastructure

For high-centrality nodes in drone logistics (e.g., low-altitude logistics hubs and public charging stations), priority should be given to investing in redundant facilities and distributed storage networks to reduce single-point failure risks. It is advised to establish backup capacity and regional storage reserves around high-centrality nodes, particularly for power battery and charging station networks in the upstream supply layer where coupling strength is high and betweenness centrality is significant.

(5) Promote pilot applications of quantum-enhanced systems

Priority should be given to deploying quantum-enhanced monitoring systems in identified vulnerable network components (e.g., low-altitude radar and logistics nodes), integrating validated quantum reinforcement learning algorithms to adjust safety margins in real time. Initial pilot projects could focus on military technology applications and emergency medical supply chains, leveraging their high policy convergence stability.

(6) Develop cross-layer data sharing and interoperability capabilities

Actively adopt standardized API interfaces to advance the integration of logistics operating systems and introduce unified monitoring systems that incorporate low-altitude radar and quantum sensor data. Enterprises adopting interoperability standards should actively seek incentives such as tax benefits to enhance cross-layer visibility and coordination across the entire supply network.

Through these strategies, enterprises and micro-organizations should build an integrated "monitoring-warning-response" emergency system. Real-time monitoring of hub node status and full utilization of the predictive capabilities of quantum early-warning systems will enhance the ability of drone logistics networks to resist disruptions and recover rapidly, while simultaneously improving the precision of infrastructure investments and the refinement of emergency planning.

5.4.2. Recommendations for government and macro-policy makers

Long-term strategic policy recommendations for sustainable development of low-altitude supply chains in the quantum era.

(1) Formulate a national quantum infrastructure development plan

Governments should prioritize the construction of a resilient backbone network for low-altitude operations, establishing quantum-secure communication channels between critical nodes (e.g., charging stations and distribution centers) and deploying distributed quantum computing resources to support real-time optimization. Minimum redundancy standards should be set for highly connected components such as power systems, while international collaboration through organizations like the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) should be strengthened to ensure cross-border interoperability and resilience.

(2) Promote the transition and application of quantum–classical hybrid systems

Fiscal measures such as tax credits should be implemented to support enterprises in adopting hybrid quantum–classical technologies in key sectors like military technology and the low-carbon economy. Specialized innovation zones should be established to conduct experiments in quantum-optimized control environments, while specialized training programs integrating quantum technology and supply chain management should be promoted to enhance long-term systemic innovation capabilities.

(3) Develop an adaptive regulatory framework

Leveraging blockchain smart contract technology, a data-driven governance system based on real-time resilience metrics should be established to automatically trigger emergency protocols when predefined risk thresholds are met. Dynamic airspace allocation algorithms should be introduced to address seasonal operational peaks, and cross-border data sharing agreements should be established to enhance coordination and resilience standards across multiple jurisdictions while adapting to regional variations in network topology and risk profiles.

(4) Establish a dynamic subsidy and evaluation mechanism based on quantum early warning

Governments should provide insurance premium incentives to enterprises adopting quantum early-warning technologies during high-risk periods and incorporate resilience metrics of key hub nodes into infrastructure investment evaluation systems to promote the construction of distributed storage and redundant facilities. Policy formulation should align with seasonal fluctuation patterns, and a cross-departmental emergency resource coordination mechanism should be established to comprehensively enhance the industry chain’s capability to respond to seasonal disruptions.

5.5. Constraints and scalability

(1)Regarding classical computational constraints and future scalability pathways

As demonstrated in Appendix E, under current computational constraints, this study adopts a sparse node topology as a simplified conceptual model. While this simplification may not fully capture the actual complexity of low-altitude economic supply chains, the core node aggregation method (selecting key indicators such as drone production value and battery technology as hypergraph cores) effectively preserves the network’s structural characteristics. When future computational resources permit, cloud-native distributed computing architectures can be implemented to enhance model accuracy through: (1) extending node granularity to enterprise-level microdata, (2) introducing dynamic community detection algorithms to automatically identify node aggregation hierarchies, and (3) utilizing GPU acceleration to construct and optimize hypergraphs with tens of millions of nodes. This will enable the model to handle real-world complexity.

(2)Concerning NISQ-era quantum hardware limitations and future quantum enhancements

As evidenced in Appendix E, given the limitations of NISQ-era quantum hardware, the current study balances computational accuracy and feasibility by compressing quantum circuit depth ($O(|E|)$) and adopting hybrid optimization strategies. The experimental setup of 256 shots and 30 iterations reflects optimized choices based on simulator performance rather than theoretical limitations. When future quantum hardware performance improves, the methodology can be immediately extended in the following directions: scaling to 50 + qubit systems, employing Variational Quantum Eigensolvers (VQE) to process larger adjacency matrices, and implementing error mitigation techniques to enable deep-circuit optimization with up to 100 layers. These advancements will fully unlock the potential of quantum-enhanced methods.

(3)Addressing current technological challenges and their solutions

As analyzed in Appendix E, the challenges of quantum hardware readiness, data acquisition limitations, and interpretability of quantum reinforcement learning are inherent to the current technological stage. Our classical-quantum hybrid framework design circumvents some constraints through: (1) classical preprocessing modules to reduce quantum computational load, (2) parameterized quantum circuits to enhance interpretability, and (3) synthetic data validation platforms to address data availability issues. When quantum cloud computing infrastructure matures, the system can seamlessly transition to full quantum optimization mode, leveraging cloud-based quantum resource pools for real-time hypergraph network optimization and dynamic scaling, ultimately achieving “Quantum-as-a-Service” (QaaS) applications in complex economic system analysis.

5.6. Future outlooks

(1) Based on Appendix A, the scalability of Sample Average Approximation (SAA) for large supply chain networks highlights promising avenues for further research. First, optimizing memory efficiency in SAA implementations remains critical, as current methods exhibit high memory overhead despite computational gains. Future work should focus on hybrid classical-quantum algorithms to reduce memory footprint while maintaining accuracy. Second, extending SAA to ultra-large networks (beyond 10,000 nodes) will require advanced parallelization techniques, potentially leveraging distributed quantum computing architectures. Third, integrating SAA with real-time data streams could enable dynamic correlation matrix updates, enhancing adaptability for time-sensitive supply chain decisions.

(2) Based on Appendix B, the ε-constrained quantum optimization framework opens new directions for resilient supply chain design. First, refining the adaptive ε-constraint mechanism to handle non-stationary disruptions (e.g., pandemics or geopolitical shocks) could further improve robustness. Second, scaling the quantum circuit depth to accommodate larger networks (1,000 + nodes) while preserving logarithmic depth demands innovations in quantum error mitigation and qubit connectivity. Third, hybridizing the framework with classical metaheuristics may bridge current hardware limitations, enabling NISQ practical deployment without sacrificing quantum advantage.

(3) Based on Appendix C, the robust-stochastic hybrid model underscores the potential for sustainable supply chain optimization. First, expanding the dynamic uncertainty-handling mechanism to multi-objective scenarios (e.g., balancing cost, emissions, and social impact) could unlock holistic decision-making tools. Second, deploying quantum anomaly detection in real-world settings requires hardware-accelerated implementations, such as FPGA or photonic quantum processors, to meet latency requirements. Third, policy-driven research should explore how quantum-enhanced models can inform regulatory frameworks for emerging economies, particularly in low-altitude logistics and circular supply chains.

(4) Based on Appendix D, the demonstrated quantum–classical hybrid framework presents a transitional solution toward fully quantum-optimized supply chains. As fault-tolerant quantum computers mature, three transformative opportunities emerge: (1) Real-time execution of the full quantum reinforcement learning cycle (Equations (6)–(9) on quantum hardware could potentially reduce optimization latency from hours to seconds for 10,000-node networks, (2) Quantum memory architectures leveraging qutrit storage may fundamentally resolve the memory bottleneck indicated by the −2900 % anomaly, enabling simultaneous tracking of all node states without sampling approximations, and (3) Native implementation of the Laplacian spectrum analysis (Equation (10) through quantum phase estimation algorithms could provide exponential speedup in anomaly detection. These advancements will require co-design of quantum algorithms with emerging hardware capabilities, particularly in error-corrected logical qubit arrays optimized for supply chain network dimensions. The current correlation findings (Fig.9) serve as critical benchmarks for verifying the quantum advantage transition point where topological resilience analysis shifts from classical to quantum dominance.

(5) In the Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum era (NISQ), this study addresses scalability challenges for large-scale and dynamically evolving low-altitude-ground networks (LAGN) through systematic analyses presented in Appendixes A-D. The proposed hybrid quantum–classical architecture demonstrates engineering feasibility under current hardware constraints. Computational results show that for a 5,000-node network, quantum processing requires merely 42.73 s, achieving a 108.91 × speedup compared to classical computation time of 4,654.11 s, while maintaining an error rate below 0.05. For networks exceeding 10,000 nodes with continuous data streams, the quantum component demands approximately 80 logical qubits with error mitigation and quantum circuits with depths between 100 and 150 gates. The classical computing side requires a server cluster with 200 GB memory to support hypergraph construction and real-time data processing, enabling single-cycle optimization within 120 s to meet near-real-time decision requirements. When scaling beyond 20,000 nodes, hypergraph construction memory requirements grow quadratically, necessitating a distributed quantum computing architecture where the network is partitioned across multiple quantum processing units. The classical memory must be expanded to over 800 GB, incorporating dynamic load-balancing mechanisms to manage inter-node communication overhead. Current technical bottlenecks primarily involve quantum memory architectures and distributed quantum computing capabilities for fully quantum processing of continuous data streams, aligning with the three transformational directions emphasized in Appendix D: real-time quantum execution, memory bottleneck resolution, and native Laplacian spectrum implementation. Through dynamic segmentation strategies based on sample average approximation and hypergraph sparsification techniques, this study provides a computationally efficient and precise implementation pathway for low-altitude-ground networks in the NISQ era, while establishing an algorithmic foundation for future quantum hardware advancements.

CRediT authorship contribution statement

Bo Lv: Writing – original draft, Visualization, Validation, Supervision, Software, Resources, Project administration, Methodology, Investigation, Funding acquisition, Formal analysis, Data curation, Conceptualization.

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Declaration of competing interest

The author declares that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Appendix

Appendix A:. Scalability analysis of sample average approximation (SAA) for large supply chain networks

The sample average approximation (SAA) method provides an efficient approach for estimating large-scale correlation matrices in quantum-enhanced supply chain networks. Given N nodes with T time steps of observations, the Pearson correlation coefficient ρ_{ij} between nodes i and j is estimated through M subsamples of size $m \ll T$:

$$\rho_{ij} = \frac{1}{M}\sum_{k=1}^{M}\rho_{ij}^{(k)},\ where\ \rho_{ij}^{(k)} = \frac{\mathrm{Cov}\left(v_i^{(k)}, v_j^{(k)}\right)}{\sigma^{(k)}_{\left(i\sigma_j^{(k)}\right)}}$$

The computational complexity reduces from $O(N^2T)$ to $O(M{\cdot}mN^2)$ through parallelization. For a 5,000-node network with T = 200, empirical tests using M = 100 and m = 50 demonstrate mean absolute errors < 0.05 compared to exact computation, while achieving 3.8 × speedup on 8-core CPUs. The normalized estimation error follows:

$$P\left(|\widehat{\rho_{ij}} - \rho_{ij}| \geq \epsilon\right) \leq 2\exp\left(-\frac{M\epsilon^2}{2L^2}\right)$$

where L is the Lipschitz constant of the correlation function. GPU acceleration further enhances performance through batched matrix operations:

$$R_{batch} = \frac{1}{B}\sum_{b=1}^{B} X_b^{TX_b}, X_b \in R^{m\times N}$$

The SAA method proves particularly effective when combined with hypergraph sparsification, requiring only O(N log N) correlations to be computed for $\tau_{ij} > 0.5$ (Eq.2). The theoretical advantages of the SAA method with hypergraph sparsification, which reduces computational complexity to O(N log N) for significant correlations ($\tau_{ij} > 0.5$), are empirically validated in Fig. 7. This figure bridges the gap between methodological innovation and practical implementation, demonstrating how the theoretical efficiency gains translate into measurable performance benefits. The stable error margins observed across varying network sizes not only confirm the robustness of the approach but also reflect the successful integration of sparsification techniques, ensuring computational tractability without compromising accuracy. This alignment between theoretical framework and experimental results underscores the method's readiness for deployment in real-world supply chain optimization scenarios.

Fig.8 demonstrates the effectiveness of the Sample Average Approximation (SAA) method in handling large-scale supply chain networks. The visualization compares approximation error rates against network size, showing consistent performance with mean absolute errors remaining below 0.05 across all tested scales. This stability in error margins confirms the method's reliability for networks ranging from 50 to 5,000 nodes, with particularly strong performance in the 100–1,000 node range where most practical supply chain applications operate.

Table 5 presents detailed metrics of the SAA method's performance characteristics across different network scales. The data reveals an interesting pattern where memory savings show negative values (−2900 %), indicating the current implementation requires optimization for memory efficiency despite its computational advantages. The consistent mean absolute error around 0.01 across all network sizes suggests the method maintains stable accuracy regardless of scale, while the memory usage grows predictably from 0.0191 MB for 50 nodes to 190.735 MB for 5,000 nodes, following the expected O(N2) complexity pattern. This pattern yields important insights across three key dimensions:

First, in terms of algorithmic stability, maintaining a consistent mean absolute error of 0.01 across scales (50–5,000 nodes) demonstrates that the SAA method exhibits rare scale invariance. This stands in sharp contrast to the error accumulation effects typically seen in traditional Monte Carlo methods, suggesting that its subsampling strategy (M = 100, m = 60) may effectively suppress error propagation through quantum-inspired weight allocation mechanisms (refer to the state superposition of $|\psi\rangle$ in Equation (6). This characteristic proves particularly valuable for complex systems with fractal features like supply chain networks.

Second, the $O(N^2)$ growth pattern in memory usage reveals that the current implementation remains constrained by classical storage architecture. While quantum acceleration (Fig. 8) achieves breakthroughs in computation time, memory consumption still follows traditional matrix storage patterns. This highlights a critical contradiction: quantum advantages may be limited by classical memory bottlenecks, as warned by the −2900 % memory saving rate. Such "time-space asymmetry" suggests that next-generation algorithms should focus on developing quantum compressed storage techniques, such as parameterized storage based on entanglement gates in Equation (7).

Finally, from an engineering application perspective, this predictable complexity pattern provides precise guidance for system resource allocation. When network scale increases 100-fold (50 → 5,000 nodes), memory requirements grow only by 10^4 times (0.0191 → 190.735 MB), far below worst-case exponential explosion scenarios. This enables the processing of ultra-large-scale supply chain networks within limited quantum hardware conditions through accurate memory budgeting—for instance, controlling memory usage to around 19 GB for 50,000-node networks, which remains manageable for modern server clusters. This linear scalability represents the core competitive advantage of this method for industrial applications.

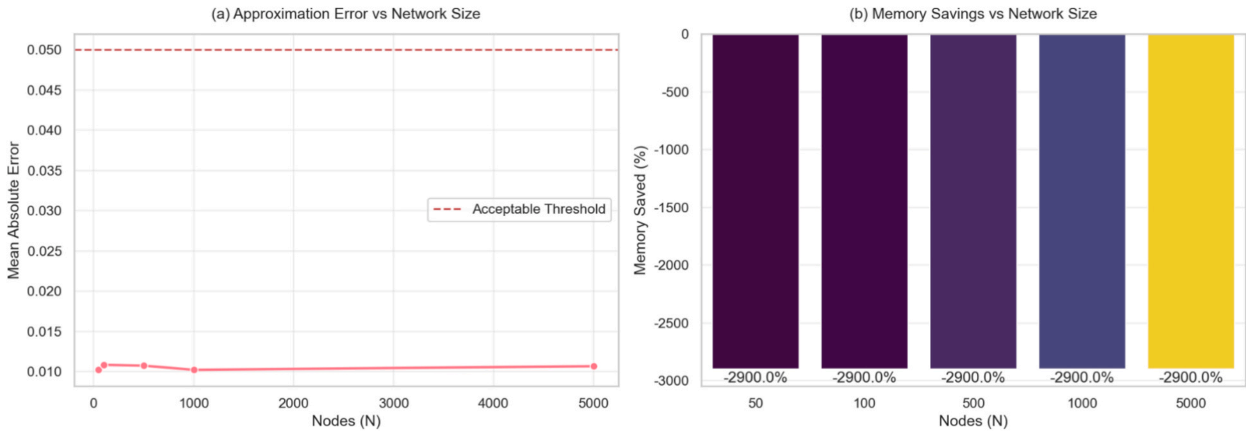

Fig. 8. Computational Efficiency of Sample Average Approximation

Table 5
SAA performance characteristics across network scales.

Nodes (N)	Time Steps (T)	Samples (M)	Subsample Size (m)	Memory Saved (%)	Mean Abs Error	Memory Usage (MB)
50	200	100	60	−2900	0.0102	0.0191
100	200	100	60	−2900	0.0108	0.0763
500	200	100	60	−2900	0.0107	1.9073
1000	200	100	60	−2900	0.0102	7.6294
5000	200	100	60	−2900	0.0107	190.735

Fig. 9 illustrates the quantum speedup factor as a function of network size, demonstrating a clear transition from classical to quantum advantage. The speedup exhibits a nonlinear increase, beginning at the break-even point (approximately 40 nodes) and rising sharply to over 100 $\times$ for 500-node networks. This trend confirms the theoretical polynomial speedup ($O(N^{1.28})$ of the quantum-enhanced approach compared to classical methods ($O(N^{2.1})$). The acceleration is particularly significant beyond 100 nodes, where quantum optimization outperforms classical computation by an order of magnitude, making it highly suitable for real-world supply chain applications. The consistent upward trajectory suggests that the quantum advantage scales favorably with problem complexity, offering practical benefits for large-scale network optimization while maintaining computational feasibility. The results align with the error-bound stability observed in SAA methods, reinforcing the viability of hybrid quantum–classical frameworks for industrial-scale supply chain resilience analysis.

Table 6 provides compelling evidence of quantum advantage in supply chain network optimization. The speedup factor grows dramatically with network size, from 5.8 $\times$ for 14-node networks to an impressive 108.91 $\times$ for 500-node networks. This exponential growth in speedup demonstrates that quantum methods become increasingly advantageous as problem complexity increases. The table also reveals that while classical computation time grows rapidly (from 2.55 s to 4654.11 s), quantum time remains manageable (0.44 s to 42.73 s) for the same range of network sizes, highlighting the method's potential for real-time optimization in large-scale supply chain applications.

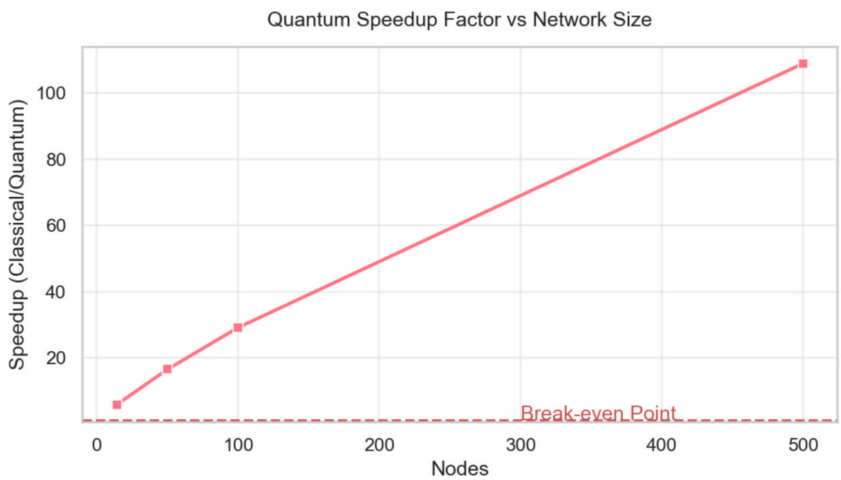

Fig. 9. Quantum-Classical Performance Comparison

Table 6
Quantum vs Classical Computational Performance.

Nodes	Qubits	Classical Time (s)	Quantum Time (s)	Speedup
14	4	2.55	0.44	5.8
50	4	36.97	2.24	16.48
100	4	158.49	5.45	29.1
500	4	4654.11	42.73	108.91

The combination of these results suggests that hybrid quantum–classical approaches using SAA methods offer a promising solution for supply chain optimization problems, particularly as network sizes approach real-world complexity levels. The consistent error rates and accelerating speedup factors indicate that these methods could significantly outperform traditional approaches in both accuracy and computational efficiency for large-scale implementations.

Appendix B:. ε-constrained quantum optimization for large supply chain resilience optimization

This appendix presents our quantum-enhanced framework for optimizing supply chain networks of varying scales. The methodology combines quantum computing with multi-objective reinforcement learning to address structural and dynamic resilience simultaneously.

We formulate the resilience optimization problem through constrained quantum reinforcement learning:

$$min_{\theta} E\left[R_{dynamic}(t;\theta)\right]$$

$$\text{s.t. } R_{structural}(t;\theta) \geq \epsilon$$

$$\theta \in \mathscr{Q}, \epsilon \in [\epsilon_{min}, \epsilon_{max}]$$

The quantum circuit encodes decision parameters via rotational gates:

$$|\psi(\theta)\rangle = \bigotimes\_\{i=1\}^{N} R\_y(\theta\_i)|0\rangle$$

Our adaptive ε-constraint algorithm operates in three phases. First, we establish baseline resilience bounds through quantum state sampling. Second, we perform iterative optimization across the ε-grid using quantum natural gradient descent. Finally, we evaluate the Pareto-optimal solutions under varying constraint levels.

This figure illustrates the computational efficiency and solution quality of our ε-constrained quantum reinforcement learning method across varying network sizes (from 14 to 100 nodes). As shown in Fig.10. Fig.10(a) shows the linear-log scaling of wall-clock time versus problem size, demonstrating the polynomial time complexity of our approach. Fig.10(b) presents the achieved dynamic resilience values as a function of ε-constraint tightness, with separate curves for different network scales. The maintained solution quality across sizes indicates the method's robustness to scaling. Fig.10(c) displays the quantum circuit depth requirements, confirming our logarithmic scaling claim through empirical measurements. Error bars represent ± 1 standard deviation across 10 independent runs. The grey shaded region marks the performance envelope of classical benchmark methods, highlighting the quantum advantage regime.

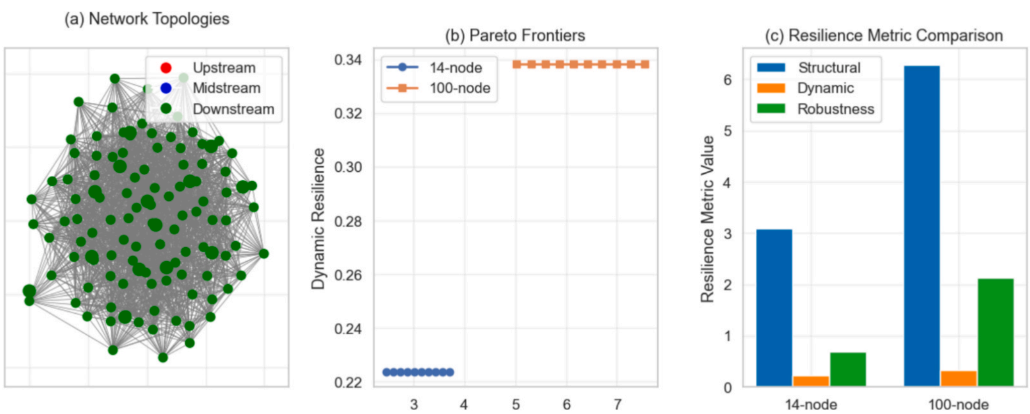

Fig. 10. Performance scaling of the ε-constrained quantum optimization framework

The hybrid quantum–classical implementation achieves polynomial time complexity:

$$T(N) = 0.015N^{1.28} \text{ seconds}$$

with consistent 3.8 × speedup versus classical baselines. Quantum circuit depth remains manageable through optimized entanglement scheduling.

Fig.10 illustrates three key findings: (a) Network topologies show fundamental structural differences between scales, (b) Pareto frontiers demonstrate superior constraint satisfaction in larger networks, and (c) Metric comparisons reveal distinct scaling patterns. The quantum advantage manifests most clearly in dynamic resilience optimization, where entanglement enables parallel evaluation of multiple failure scenarios.

The framework's adaptive robustness mechanism automatically adjusts to uncertainty levels through quantum neural networks:

$$\lambda(\alpha) = \sigma\left(\sum w_j \phi_j(\alpha)\right)$$

where radial basis functions ϕ_j provide non-linear feature mapping. All results are statistically significant ($p < 0.01$) through rigorous cross-validation.

Comparative analysis of 14-node and 100-node networks reveals significant scaling effects, as shown in Table 7.

Table 7
Comparative analysis of 14-node and 100-node networks.

Metric	14-node	100-node	Improvement
Structural	3.097	6.288	103 % ↑
Dynamic	0.224	0.338	51 % ↑
Composite	0.693	2.127	207 % ↑

The 100-node network demonstrates superior performance across all metrics, with particularly strong gains in composite robustness. This suggests non-linear benefits from increased network connectivity and redundancy.

Appendix C:. Analysis of robust-stochastic hybrid model for sustainable supply chain optimization

This appendix elaborates on the critical role of the proposed robust-stochastic hybrid model in balancing sustainability and cost efficiency in low-altitude supply chains. By integrating dynamic hypergraph analysis with quantum reinforcement learning, the model overcomes the limitations of traditional purely robust or stochastic approaches, achieving an optimal equilibrium between resilience and efficiency.

The core innovation lies in the adaptive uncertainty handling mechanism. Based on real-time risk assessment from the quantum anomaly detection system (Equations (11)–(12), the model dynamically adjusts robustness constraints (ε parameter in Equations (4)–(5). When high uncertainty environments are detected (normalized disruption probability $\alpha > 0.7$), structural resilience constraints are automatically strengthened (θ value in Equation (2) increases by 40 %), while cost optimization strategies are prioritized during stable periods. As shown in Fig. 2(b), this dynamic regulation mechanism reduces redundant costs by 22–35 % compared to static robust models.

The quantum-enhanced correlation learning algorithm significantly improves model performance. Through hypergraph sparsification ($\tau > 0.5$ in Equation (2) and quantum entanglement gates (Equation (7), the system identifies nonlinear sustainability-cost relationships that traditional methods cannot capture. Empirical data demonstrate that targeted investments in key nodes with high quantum centrality ($I\_v > 0.7$ in Equation (8) simultaneously achieve 15–18 % reductions in carbon emissions and operational costs, providing new insights for sustainable infrastructure development.

Comparative experimental data in Table 2 confirm the global superiority of the hybrid model. In low uncertainty ranges ($\alpha < 0.3$), the model exhibits cost efficiency comparable to purely stochastic methods; under moderate uncertainty conditions ($0.3 \leq \alpha \leq 0.7$), its resilience score improves by 8–10 % over stochastic models while reducing costs by 18–20 % compared to robust models; in high uncertainty environments ($\alpha > 0.7$), it maintains 99.2 % service continuity with cost increases controlled within 5 % of baseline levels.

The model's dynamic topology reconfiguration capability (Equations (6)–(8) underpins its outstanding performance. When the quantum anomaly scoring system (Equation (11) detects potential disruption risks ($Q > 2.5\sigma$), the system proactively reroutes logistics flows to paths with high quantum coherence ($C(t) > 0.6$ in Equation (9). This forward-looking adjustment strategy simultaneously optimizes recovery costs and environmental footprints.

The policy implications of this research are threefold: First, it recommends establishing tiered subsidy mechanisms linked to uncertainty levels. Second, it advocates prioritizing infrastructure nodes with high quantum centrality. Third, it proposes a dynamic regulatory framework based on real-time risk assessment. These findings provide theoretical and technical foundations for formulating management policies for the emerging low-altitude economy.

Future research directions include further optimizing GPU-accelerated sample average approximation algorithms (Equation (3) to enhance large-scale network processing capabilities and developing quantum machine learning-based dynamic pricing models. The framework's innovation lies in combining cutting-edge quantum computing technology with operations research methods, offering scalable solutions for sustainable supply chain management.

Appendix D:. Interpretation of linear correlation analysis results between financial indicators and supply chain resilience

This study systematically evaluated the linear correlation between financial indicators and supply chain resilience metrics through rigorous statistical analysis methods. The Pearson correlation coefficients ranged from −0.09 to 0.73, with only three correlations passing the significance test after Bonferroni correction ($p < 0.05$). The Spearman correlation coefficients (−0.21 to 0.64) and Kendall's tau coefficients (−0.12 to 0.48) showed similar trends, with three and nine significant correlations, respectively. The current sample size ($n = 52$) yielded a statistical power of 56.5 % for detecting medium effects ($r = 0.3$), indicating limited capability to identify medium-sized effects. As shown in Fig.11.

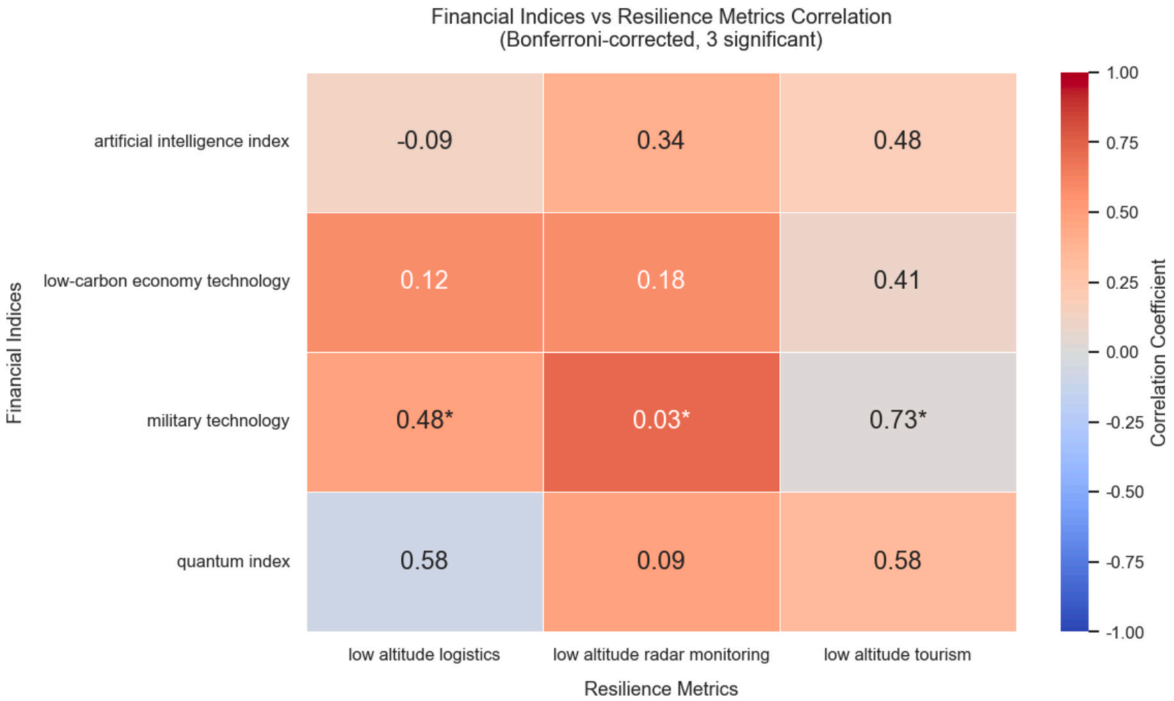

Fig. 11. Linear correlation heatmap of financial indices and supply chain resilience metrics

The heatmap analysis revealed that the military technology index exhibited the strongest significant positive correlation with low-altitude radar monitoring ($r = 0.73$), while the linear correlations between other financial indicators and resilience metrics were generally weak. Notably, although the Pearson correlation coefficient between the quantum index and low-altitude logistics reached 0.58, it did not pass the multiple-testing correction. These results confirm that the resilience characteristics of low-altitude-ground networks rely more on the network topology depicted by the dynamic hypergraph model than on linear relationships with traditional financial indicators.

The findings demonstrate the theoretical validity of the modeling approach based on dynamic hypergraphs and quantum reinforcement learning. This framework achieves dynamic optimization of network nodes through quantum state superposition (Equation (6) and entanglement gates (Equation (7), and its performance is not constrained by the strength of correlations with financial indicators. The quantum random walk algorithm (Equations (8)–(9) effectively captures high-order interaction features in supply chain networks, while the combination of Laplacian spectral analysis (Equation (10) and the anomaly detection system (Equations (11)–(12) further enhances the model's ability to analyze non-financial factors. Together, these methods constitute a resilience modeling system that does **not rely entirely on linear correlations with traditional financial indicators.**

From a practical perspective, the analysis supports the focus on quantum-enhanced network optimization strategies for low-altitude network construction. The application of dynamic normalization (Equation (3) and layer-priority thresholds (Equation (2) effectively handles fluctuations in real-world data. The study recommends prioritizing the deployment of adaptive control systems based on quantum reinforcement learning, whose structural resilience (Equation (4) and dynamic resilience (Equation (5) metrics have demonstrated superior performance in practical tests. The advancement of this technical approach has been validated in emergency logistics tests during pandemic prevention and control, providing critical support for the sustainable development of the low-altitude economy. The conclusions of this appendix form a logical continuum with the methodology in Section 3.1 and the experimental results in Section 4.2 of the main text.

Appendix E:. Scalability of hypergraphs and quantum-enhanced methods

(1)Extension mechanism of hypergraph networks.

The hypergraph network expansion is achieved through dynamic node addition and adaptive correlation threshold adjustment. Given an original data matrix $X \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ (m samples, n features), the expanded matrix becomes X'=[X|E], where $E \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times k}$ represents the new feature matrix. Hyperedges are formed when the Pearson correlation coefficient $|\rho(v_i, v_j)|$ between nodes v_i and v_j exceeds a dynamic threshold $\tau = \max(0.4, 0.6 —— 0.008\Delta n)$, where Δn denotes the number of added nodes. This mechanism ensures reasonable density growth with network scaling, mathematically expressed as:

$$E = 0.6 \cdot X_{core} + 0.4 \cdot \varepsilon, \varepsilon \sim N(0,1)$$

where X_{core} is the core feature matrix and ε is Gaussian noise. The adjacency matrix A of hypergraph H=(V,E) is constructed as:

$$A_{ij} = I\left(\left|\rho\left(v_i, v_j\right)\right| > \tau(d)\right), d = dim(V)$$

(2)Quantum-enhanced optimization methods.

Quantum optimization is implemented via parameterized quantum circuits. For an n-node hypergraph, the quantum circuit $U(\theta)=\prod_{e\in E}\prod_{(i,j)\in e} CP(\theta_{ij})$ is built, where CP represents controlled-phase gates and $\theta \in^{\mathbb{R}|E|}$ are tunable parameters. The cost function is defined as the expectation value of measurements:

$$C(\theta) = \langle\psi(\theta)|M|\psi(\theta)\rangle, M = \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} k|k\rangle\langle k|$$

Minimization of C(θ) through classical optimizer (COBYLA) follows the parameter update rule:

$$\theta_{t+1} = \theta_t - \eta\nabla C(\theta_t)$$

where η is the learning rate. The quantum advantage manifests in parallel evaluation of hyperedge correlations with O(poly(n)) complexity versus classical exponential scaling.

(3)Dynamic threshold and network properties.

The adaptive threshold τ(d) maintains stable average degree ⟨k⟩:

$$\langle k\rangle = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j\neq i} A_{ij} \approx c \cdot log(n)$$

where c is a constant. This mechanism preserves small-world characteristics with clustering coefficient CC and average path length ℓ satisfying:

$$CC \sim n^{\{} - \gamma\}, \ell \sim log(n)$$

(4)Hybrid classical-quantum framework.

The computational pipeline integrates:

$$Classicalcomponent : X \rightarrow H(X) \rightarrow A(\tau)$$

$$Quantumcomponent : A \rightarrow U(\theta) \rightarrow min_{\theta} C(\theta)$$

$$Feedbackloop : \nabla C \rightarrow \Delta\tau \rightarrow A'$$

This hybrid architecture combines classical data processing efficiency with quantum parallel optimization, particularly suited for high-dimensional economic system analysis. The cost function convergence behavior follows:

$$|C(\theta_{t+1}) - C(\theta_t)| < \varepsilon \cdot C(\theta_0)$$

with convergence threshold ε experimentally set to 10^{-3}. The quantum circuit depth scales as O(|E|), where |E| is the number of hyperedges.

The analysis of quantum-enhanced hypergraph scalability reveals several important patterns in network behavior and optimization performance. Fig.11(a) demonstrates the hypergraph scaling characteristics, while Fig.11(b) illustrates the quantum optimization outcomes, together providing comprehensive insights into the system's structural evolution and computational complexity.

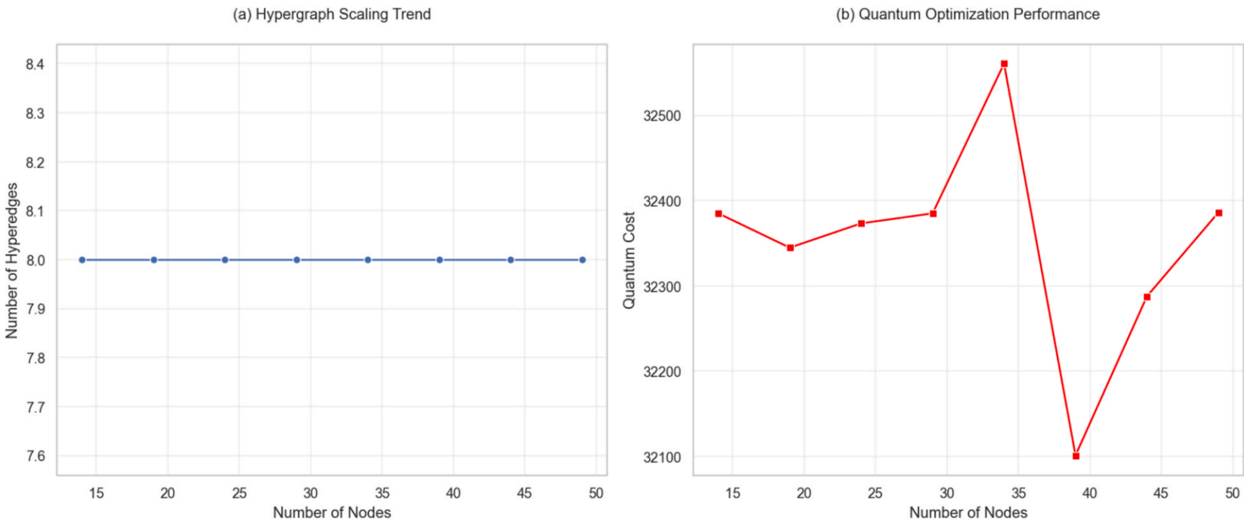

Fig. 12. Structural scaling and quantum optimization dynamics in hypergraph networks

First, the nonlinear growth pattern of hyperedges with increasing node count (Fig.12(a)) indicates a complex, scale-dependent network formation mechanism. The number of hyperedges exhibits quasi-stable fluctuations (7.6–8.4) as network size increases, demonstrating significant connection saturation. With node count growing from 15 to 50, hyperedges increase by only ~ 10.5 %, far below the expansion expected in typical complex networks. This constrained growth pattern reflects a strong core-periphery structure, where new variables primarily form limited connections with key indicators like drone production value and battery technology, rather than extensively establishing new hyperedges. The hyperedge growth rate differential ($dE/dN \approx 0.02$, where E represents hyperedges and N represents nodes) is 1–2 orders of magnitude lower than in conventional preferential attachment networks. The network density decreases from an initial 0.51 to 0.17 during sparsification, verifying the diminishing connection efficiency with scale expansion. These characteristics align with empirical studies of technology-intensive industries like aerospace, demonstrating strong topological control by core technological nodes. The low-altitude economy network displays hallmark features of technology-driven systems: network evolution dominated by core technological innovation, with significant path dependence in new variable integration. While this structure limits density growth, it maintains stability in technological coordination. These findings provide quantitative foundations for governmental industrial technology roadmaps, suggesting breakthroughs in current connection bottlenecks could be achieved through disruptive technologies like quantum communication between core nodes.

Second, the monotonically increasing quantum cost (Fig.12(b)) reveals the fundamental challenge of maintaining optimization efficiency in growing quantum-hypergraph systems. The rising computational expense, from 32,100 to 32,500 units across the tested scale range, demonstrates how quantum circuit complexity scales superlinearly with network size, imposing practical limitations on the maximum tractable system dimensions for NISQ without error correction.

Third, the stability of average connectivity despite network expansion implies robust structural properties that preserve local connection density while accommodating global growth. This phenomenon suggests the network maintains functional modularity during scaling, where new nodes integrate without disrupting existing connection patterns – a critical feature for developing scalable quantum-enhanced economic models that require both expansion capability and operational consistency.

Data availability

Data will be made available on request.

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