## The Chart Page

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The Twenty Most Critical Technologies and Major Long-Term Goals for the S&T Program	Strategically relocatable targets	Force projection/rapid deployment	Defense against ballistic missiles	On-demand space asset deployments	Antisubmarine warfare	Worldwide, all-weather C3/surveillance	Signature management	Close combat/air defense	Brilliant weapons	Reduced support requirements	Personnel reduction	Affordable/producible weapon systems
High-Priority, Most Pervasive Technologies								١,				
Composite materials Computational fluid dynamics	•	•	•	:	:	•	•	•	•	•	•	:
Data fusion	•		•	•	•	•				•	•	
Passive sensors	•		•		•	•		•	•			
Photonics						•			•			•
Semiconductor materials and microelectronic circuits	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Signal processing	•		•	•	•	•			•		•	_
Software producibility	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Enabling Technologies								) E				
Air-breathing propulsion		•		•			•	•		•		•
Machine intelligence and robotics				•				•	•	•	•	•
Parallel computer architecture				•		•			•	•		
Sensitive radars	•		•		•	•		•	•			
Signature control	•	2	•		•		•	-		12	120	20
Simulation and modeling	200	•	02			•		•		•	•	•
Weapon system environment	•	•	•		•			•	•			
Emerging Technologies												
Biotechnology materials and processes										•	•	•
High-energy-density materials			•	•				•		•	•	•
Hypervelocity projectiles			•					•	•			•
Pulsed power			•					•				•
Superconductivity			•		•	•				•		

DoD annually identifies for Congress the technologies that are most essential to "the long-term qualitative superiority of US weapon systems." The Pentagon has grouped the technologies into three categories.