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Intel and QuTech Demonstrate Advances in Solving Quantum Interconnect Bottlenecks

New research published in Nature highlights progress toward quantum scalability with high-fidelity control and programmability of silicon qubits using the Horse Ridge cryogenic controller.

SANTA CLARA, Calif.--(BUSINESS WIRE)-- **What's New:** Today, Intel and [QuTech](#) – a collaboration between Delft University of Technology and the Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research – published key findings in quantum research to address the “interconnect bottleneck” that exists between quantum chips that sit in cryogenic dilution refrigerators and the complex room-temperature electronics that control the qubits. The innovations were covered in [Nature](#), the industry-leading science journal of peer-reviewed research, and mark an important milestone in addressing one of the biggest challenges to quantum scalability with Intel’s cryogenic controller chip [Horse Ridge](#).

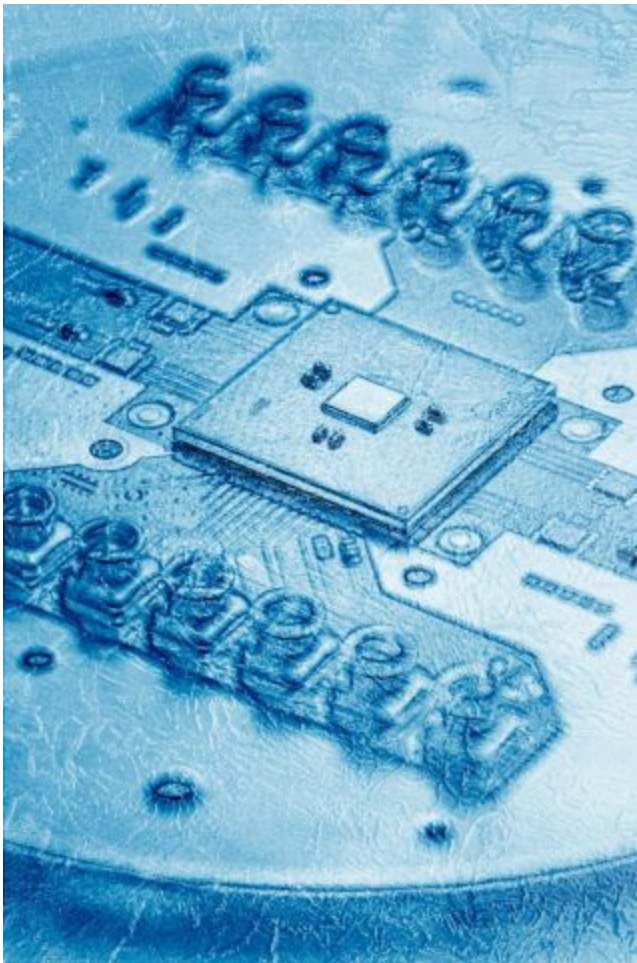
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“Our research results, driven in partnership with QuTech, quantitatively prove that our cryogenic controller, Horse Ridge, can achieve the same high-fidelity results as room-temperature electronics while controlling multiple silicon qubits. We also successfully demonstrated frequency multiplexing on two qubits using a single cable, which clears the way for simplifying the ‘wiring challenge’ in quantum computing. Together, these innovations pave the way for fully integrating quantum control chips with the quantum processor in the future, lifting a major roadblock in quantum scaling.”

--Stefano Pellerano, principal engineer at Intel Labs

Why It Matters: A key bottleneck for quantum computing lies between the quantum chip stored in low, cryogenic temperatures in dilution refrigerator and room-temperature control electronics that control the qubits. Getting the control electronics to operate at high fidelity at cryogenic temperatures is key to overcoming what is referred to as the “interconnect or wiring bottleneck.” Intel took the first step to address this challenge when it [introduced](#) Horse Ridge, a cryogenic control chip for qubits built using Intel’s 22nm FinFET Low Power technology. A [second generation](#) of the chip was introduced last year. Horse Ridge brings key control functions for quantum computer operation into the cryogenic refrigerator – as close as possible to the qubits themselves – to streamline the complexity of control wiring for quantum systems.

This latest research successfully demonstrates results from randomized benchmarking that show a commercial CMOS-based cryo-controller achieving coherent control of a two-qubit



A photo shows an Intel "Horse Ridge" chip mounted on a circuit board. Horse Ridge is a cryogenic control chip for qubits built using Intel's 22nm FinFET Low Power technology. (Credit: Marieke de Lorijn)

scale quantum devices.

What's Next: With continuing research in this field, it may be possible to fully integrate the controller chip and the qubits on the same die – they are all fabricated in silicon – or package, paving the path for quantum scalability.

More Context: [Quantum Computing at Intel](#) (Press Kit) | [Intel Labs](#) (Press Kit)

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processor at the same levels of fidelity (99.7%) as room-temperature electronics. This marks a key research milestone in the field of cryo-electronics for quantum computing.

More About the Research: Intel and QuTech successfully demonstrated frequency multiplexing by using the same cable to control two qubits. This is an important proof of concept because today each qubit is individually controlled by its own cable – an approach that is not scalable as qubit counts increase. Horse Ridge aims to solve that limitation by leveraging multiplexing to reduce the number of radio frequency cables needed for qubit control.

The research team demonstrated the programmability of the controller by running a two-qubit algorithm called the Deutsch–Jozsa algorithm, which is more efficient on a quantum computer than on a traditional computer.

The research results, verified by randomized benchmarking, validate the original promise of Horse Ridge as a highly integrated and scalable solution for simplifying quantum control electronics, and prove that the technology can be directly applied to multi-qubit algorithms and noisy intermediate-

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