

## Intel Hits Key Milestone in Quantum Chip Production Research

Intel demonstrates exceptional yield of quantum dots arrays, showing promise for large-scale qubit production using transistor fabrication technology.

SANTA CLARA, Calif.--(BUSINESS WIRE)-- The Intel Labs and Components Research organizations have demonstrated the industry's highest reported yield and uniformity to date of silicon spin qubit devices developed at Intel's transistor research and development facility, Gordon Moore Park at Ronler Acres in Hillsboro, Oregon. This achievement represents a major milestone for scaling and working towards fabricating quantum chips on Intel's transistor manufacturing processes.

This press release features multimedia. View the full release here: <u>https://www.businesswire.com/news/home/20221005005663/en/</u>

A photo shows Intel's fully processed 30-millimeter silicon spin qubit wafer. (Credit: Intel Corporation)

The research was conducted using Intel's secondgeneration silicon spin test chip. Through testing the devices using the Intel cryoprober, a quantum dot testing device that operates at cryogenic temperatures (1.7 Kelvin or -271.45 degrees Celsius), the team isolated 12 quantum dots and four sensors. This result represents the industry's largest silicon electron spin device with a single

electron in each location across an entire 300 millimeter silicon wafer.

Today's silicon spin qubits are typically presented on one device, whereas Intel's research demonstrates success across an entire wafer. Fabricated using extreme ultraviolet (EUV) lithography, the chips show remarkable uniformity, with a 95% yield rate across the wafer. The use of the cryoprober together with robust software automation enabled more than 900

single quantum dots and more than 400 double dots at the last electron, which can be characterized at one degree above absolute zero in less than 24 hours.

Increased yield and uniformity in devices characterized at low temperatures over previous Intel test chips allow Intel to use statistical process control to identify areas of the fabrication process to optimize. This accelerates learning and represents a crucial step toward scaling to the thousands or potentially millions of qubits required for a commercial quantum computer.

Additionally, the cross-wafer yield enabled Intel to automate the collection of data across the wafer at the single electron regime, which enabled the largest demonstration of single and double quantum dots to date. This increased yield and uniformity in devices characterized at low temperatures over previous Intel test chips represents a crucial step toward scaling to the thousands or potentially millions of qubits required for a commercial quantum computer.

"Intel <u>continues to make progress</u> toward manufacturing silicon spin qubits using its own transistor manufacturing technology," said James Clarke, director of Quantum Hardware at Intel. "The high yield and uniformity achieved show that fabricating quantum chips on Intel's established transistor process nodes is the sound strategy and is a strong indicator for success as the technologies matures for commercialization.

"In the future, we will continue to improve the quality of these devices and develop larger scale systems, with these steps serving as building blocks to help us advance quickly," Clarke said.

Full results of this research will be presented at the 2022 <u>Silicon Quantum Electronics</u> <u>Workshop</u> in Orford, Québec, Canada on Oct. 5, 2022.

For further exploration, you can read about Intel Labs' research in <u>quantum computing</u> and other breakthroughs in <u>hot qubits</u>, <u>cryogenic chips</u>, and its <u>collaboration with QuTech</u>.

## About Intel

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