Annex to the press release on the joint research project "German Quantum Computer on Superconducting Qubits"

About the other project participants:

Munich Quantum Valley
This project also has close links with Munich Quantum Valley, an alliance of the Bavarian Ministries, the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities, the Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft, the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft and the Technical University of Munich, which will be funded by the Free State of Bavaria with 300 million euros in the next three years.

"We are on the right track to be able to solve previously unsolvable computational tasks with the aid of quantum technology. We cannot yet begin to assess the huge potential of quantum computers, but there is no question that we will be able to use this technology in the long term to both gain new scientific insights and provide a whole new economic stimulus," concludes Stefan Filipp, who as Professor at the Technical University of Munich and Director of the WMI is coordinating the project.

The **Walther Meißner Institute (WMI) of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities** has been doing pioneering work in close collaboration with the Technical University of Munich for almost 20 years in the field of quantum science and quantum technologies with superconducting circuits, and spearheads a host of quantum initiatives in the Munich area.

The research center **Forschungszentrum Jülich (FZJ)** addresses quantum computing in the pillars quantum materials, quantum computing devices and the quantum computing user facility JUNIQ with the aim of developing fundamentals, prototypes and applications in quantum computing, and includes the central laboratory for the European flagship project OpenSuperQ.

At the **Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)**, experimental pioneering work has been carried out since 2008 on multiplexed qubit readout, two-level defects, quantum simulators, and quantum metamaterials, as well as driving forward the development of quantum circuits.

The **University of Erlangen-Nuremberg (FAU)** is one of the world's most innovative universities. Alongside developing coupler circuits and qubits, Prof. Hartmann's work group also drives forward the development of algorithms for NISQ quantum computers.

The **Fraunhofer Institute for Applied Solid State Physics (IAF)** covers the entire value chain in the field of III/V semiconductors, and has many years' experience in the development of microwave and submillimeter wave modules both in waveguides and on circuit boards. In the field of quantum computing, the IAF is also involved in the EU project "SEQUENCE" (development of cryogenic electronics), and coordinated the Baden-Württemberg quantum computing competence center.