**Intel Corporation**
2200 Mission College Blvd.
P.O. Box 58119
Santa Clara, CA 95052-8119

# Fact Sheet

CONTACT:    Nick Knupffer
                    408-250-7265
                    Nick.knupffer@intel.com

## INTEL® ITANIUM® UPDATE BRIEFING AND DISCLOSURES

SANTA CLARA, Calif., June 14, 2007 -- Up until the late 1990s, the enterprise server space was dominated by proprietary architectures. Every vendor had a favorite RISC and mainframe architecture with a unique operating system that often required finely customized applications. The result was a customer who often became locked into a high-cost, proprietary solution.

Intel launched its Itanium processor and Explicitly Parallel Instruction Code (EPIC) architecture in 2001. Based on a standards-based model of open computing, the Itanium architecture brought a new level of flexibility and OS choice to the mission-critical computing segment. Since then, over 4 generations of Itanium processors have delivered flexibility, reliability and scalable performance to more and more customers. Itanium offers these customers the best value for mission-critical, data-intensive workloads.

Today's Dual-Core Intel® Itanium® 2 processor (Montecito), which was launched in July 2006 with as much as 2X the performance and up to 2.5X the energy efficiency than previous Itanium generations, continues to drastically outgrow the RISC market segment and the competition in general.

The ecosystem is energized and porting multiple applications to Itanium on a variety of operating systems. According to the Itanium Solutions Alliance there are now more than 12,000 applications ported to Itanium which represents a 100 percent growth over the prior year (2006 versus 2005). The OS community – mainframe operating systems, UNIX, Solaris, Windows and Linux – are all on board. Significant Global OEM vendors, including some of the world's leading high-end enterprise mainframe system vendors, are delivering dozens of Itanium systems and form-factors to make up the fastest-growing product line in the mid-range and high-end mission-critical server marketplace, according to the Q4'06 IDC* Worldwide Quarterly Server Tracker.

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Not only is the ecosystem expanding, Itanium has broken multiple world records versus the competition on performance including the highest TPC-C record. The HP* Integrity* Superdome* using Dual-Core Intel® Itanium® 2 processors recently broke a TPC-C record[1] with a score of 4,092,799tpmC at $2.93/tpmC.

Today's briefing will include an update on this momentum, and exclusive disclosures about the Itanium roadmap, including details on next-generation Itanium processors, Tukwila and Poulson.

## Recent Itanium Highlights
- Cumulative Customer revenue for Itanium-based systems is $8.7 billion to date[2].
- $3.4 billion in Itanium systems revenue in 2006, a 40 percent growth year on year versus 2005[2].

## Itanium® Processor Family Roadmap

### Montvale
Montvale, the follow-on processor to the Dual-Core Intel® Itanium® 2 processor, is on track to launch in the second half of 2007.

### Tukwila
Tukwila is targeted to arrive in late 2008. It features 4 cores, Hyper-Threading Technology, large on-die caches, integrated memory controllers and a new high-speed interconnect for double the performance of the current Dual-Core Intel® Itanium® 2 processor. In addition to the solid RAS capabilities of the current processor generation, Tukwila will add several new and compelling features. One such feature is Double Device Data Correction (DDDC), a RAS capability that enables a memory DIMM to continue operation even in the event of two sequential DRAM device hard-errors on a DIMM. Today some systems can fix memory errors when one DRAM device on a DIMM fails. However, the failure of two sequential DRAM devices often results in memory loss and a fatal system crash. Tukwila DDDC fixes both single and double device memory hard-errors. This improves uptime and reduces DIMM replacement rates, lowering overall service costs. A number of other new mainframe-class RAS features and virtualization enhancements will be introduced with Tukwila in addition to a common chipset with future Intel Xeon-based platforms. This chipset alignment will provide design synergies to our OEM customers and ultimately result in a lower cost of development.

### Poulson
The Itanium® processor generation after Tukwila is Poulson. Poulson will be based on a new ultra parallel micro-architecture focused on delivering the best scalable performance, reliability and flexibility. This new micro-architecture takes parallelism to the next level by providing significantly more cores, more threads and more instructions per cycle. Poulson will also continue the Itanium® processor family tradition of providing large on-die caches and mainframe-class RAS features. Poulson will be on Intel's advanced 32nm process technology.

### Kittson
Kittson is the codename of a next generation Itanium processor that will follow Poulson.

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For more information on the performance of the Intel products discussed please visit www.intel.com/performance.

[1] Performance tests and ratings are measured using specific computer systems and/or components and reflect the approximate performance of Intel products as measured by those tests. Any difference in system hardware or software design or configuration may affect actual performance. Buyers should consult other sources of information to evaluate the performance of systems or components they are considering purchasing. For more information on performance tests and on the performance of Intel products, visit http://www.intel.com/performance/resources/limits.htm or call (U.S.) 1-800-628-8686 or 1-916-356-3104.

[2](Source: IDC Worldwide Quarterly Server Tracker Q1'07 Release)