Author Correction: Scaling out Ising machines using a multi-chip architecture for simulated bifurcation

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Correction to: *Nature Electronics* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41928-021-00546-4>, published online 1 March 2021.

In the Supplementary Information file originally published with this Article, it was unclear where the n th pseudorandom number should be used in the $N \times N$ weight matrix of the MAX-CUT problem. Thus, the sentence “ K_N ($N = \{4,096, 8,192, 16,384\}$) is an N -node complete-graph MAX-CUT problem whose weights are defined similarly as for K_{2000} : $w_{ij} = w_{ji} = 1 - 2r_{f(i,j)}$ ($i > j$), where $f(i,j) = (i-1)(i-2)/2 + j$ and r_n is the lowest bit, $\{0,1\}$, of the n th random number generated by a pseudorandom number algorithm called the Mersenne Twister [4] with seed = 1.” has been corrected to “ K_N ($N = \{4,096, 8,192, 16,384\}$) is an N -node complete-graph MAX-CUT problem whose weights are defined similarly as for K_{2000} : $w_{ij} = w_{ji} = 2r_{f(i,j)} - 1$ ($i < j$), where $f(i,j) = N(i-1) - i(i-1)/2 + (j-i)$ and r_n is the lowest bit, $\{0,1\}$, of the n th random integer generated by the pseudorandom integer generation function in the algorithm called the Mersenne Twister [4] with seed = 1.” The amended Supplementary Information file has now been uploaded to the Article.

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