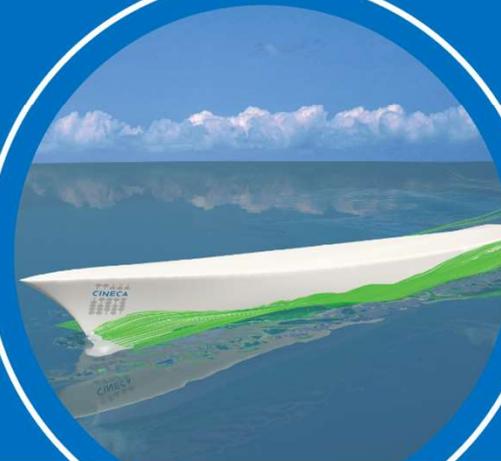
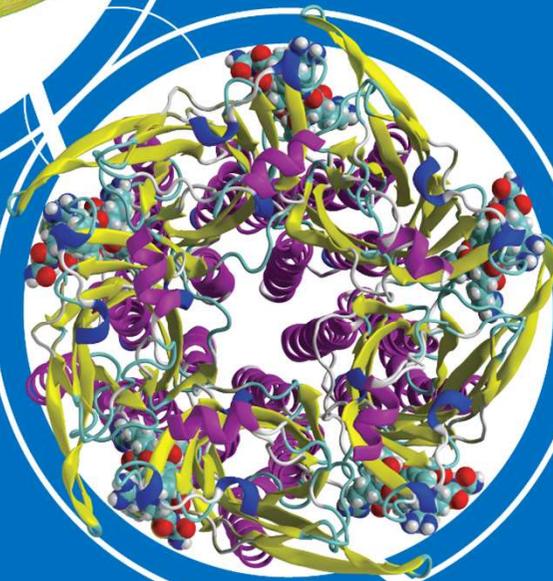
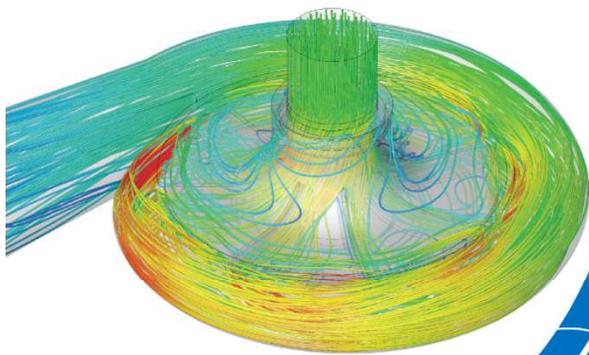


Integrating HPC and Quantum Computing

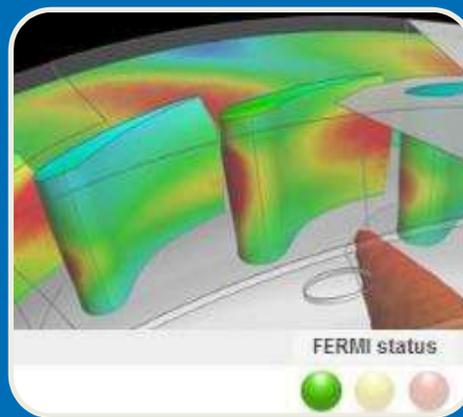
Carlo Cavazzoni – c.cavazzoni@cinca.it
Business Unit HPC High Performance Computing



Il CINECA in tre parole



Servizi



Ricerca



www.cineca.it

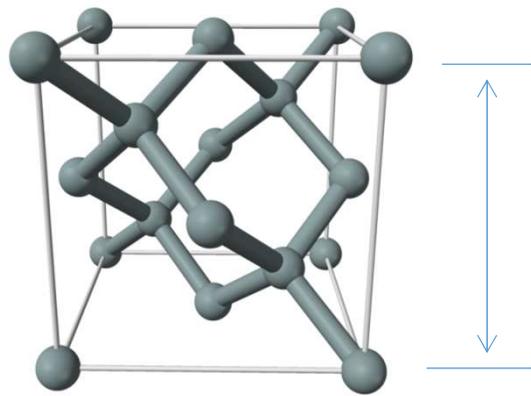


The end of chip downsizing

The end of chip downsizing

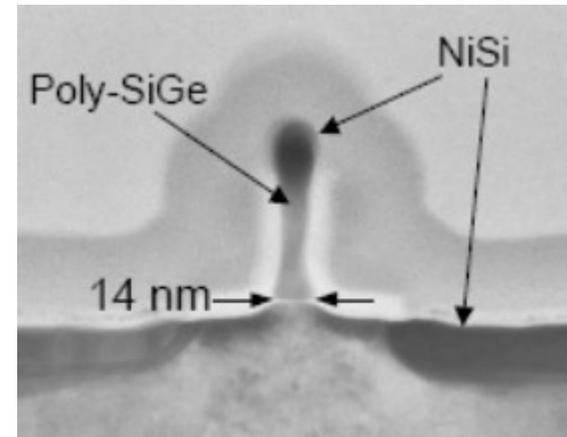


The silicon lattice



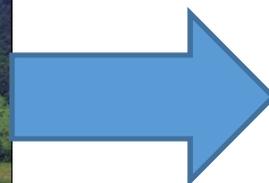
0.54 nm

Si lattice

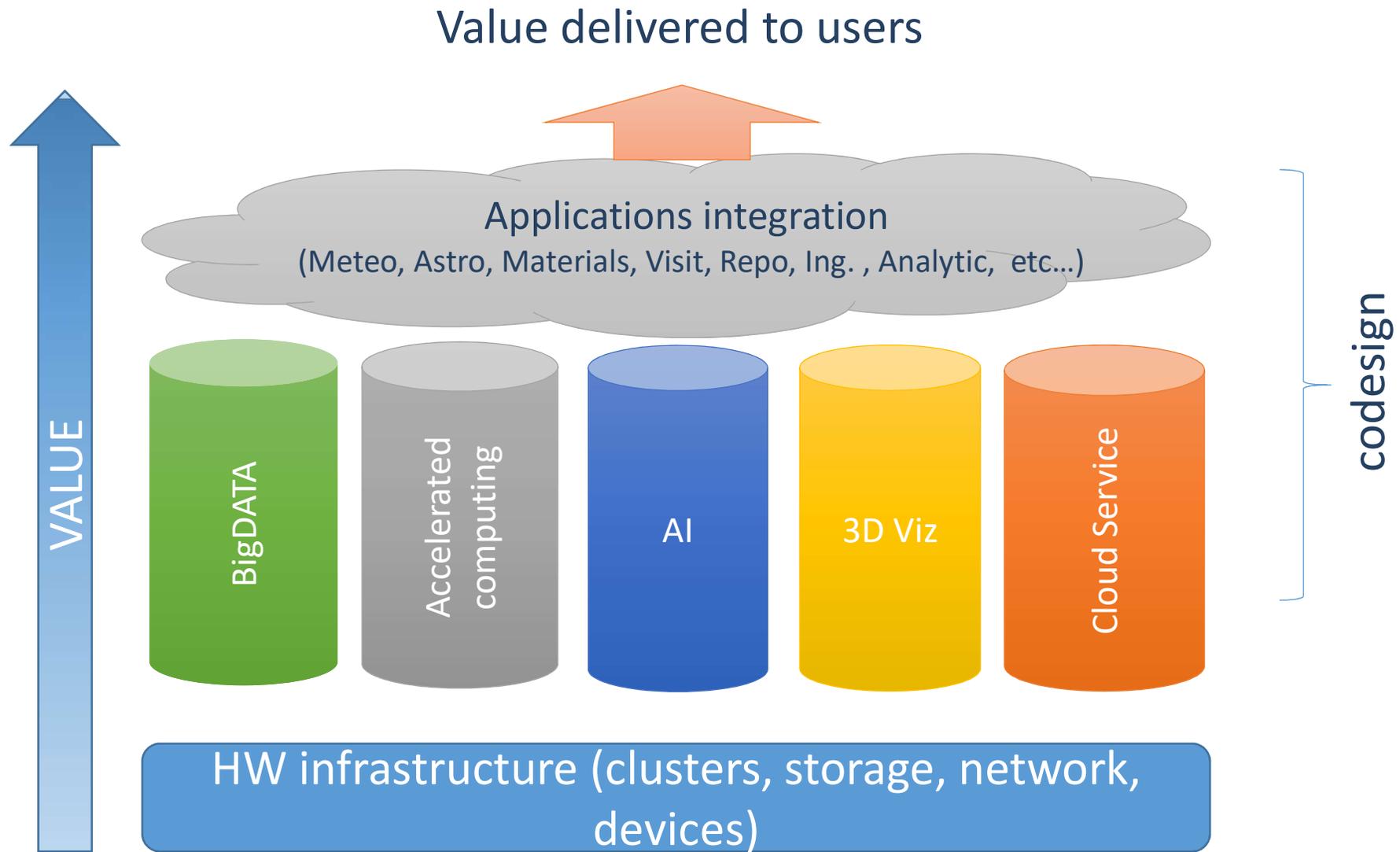


50 atoms!

Supercomputers vs Energy



HPC and Verticals



Exascale Race

Exascale system expected to be world's most powerful computer for science and innovation

Topic: Supercomputing

May 7, 2019



Frontier (Cray-AMD w GPU)

U.S. (2021-2023)

EuroHPC (2023)
ARM by EST+GPU

China (2021-2022)

Xiaomi, ShenWei, Hygon



Japan (2022)



Fugaku (Fujitsu w ARM)

HPCwire

Since 1987 - Covering the Past, Present and the Future of HPC

- Home
- Technologies
- Sectors
- AI/ML/DL

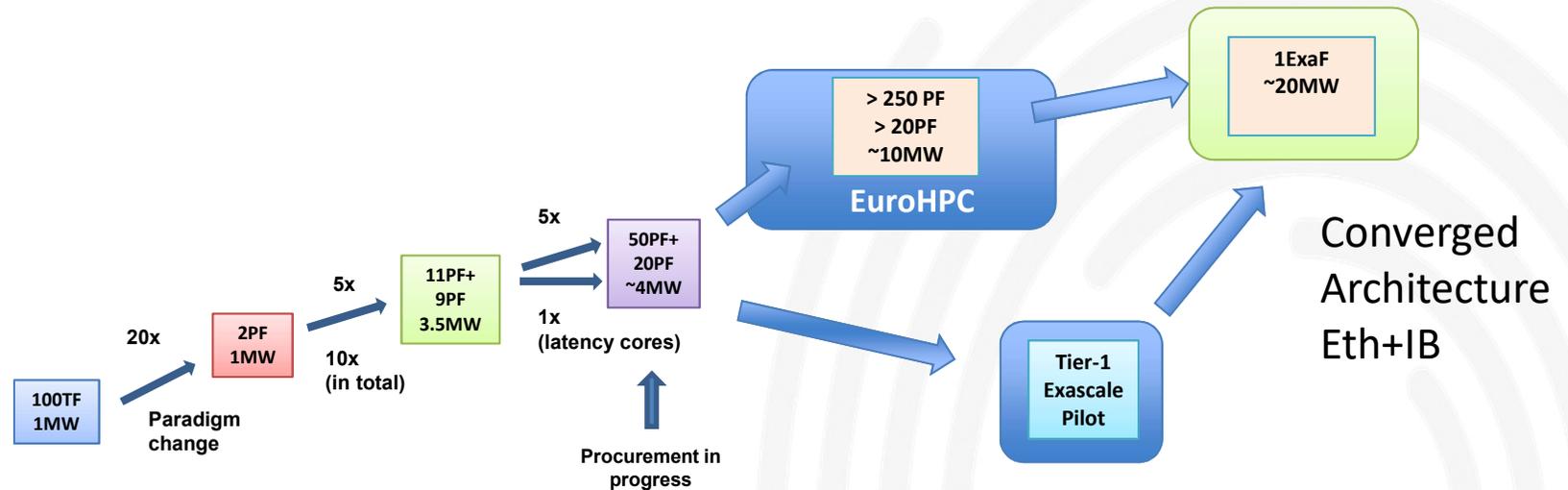


It's Official: Aurora on Track to Be First US Exascale Computer in 2021
By Tiffany Traylor

Aurora 21 (Cray-Intel w GPU)

Build a supercomputer capable of 10^{18} Double Precision Floating Point Operation per Second

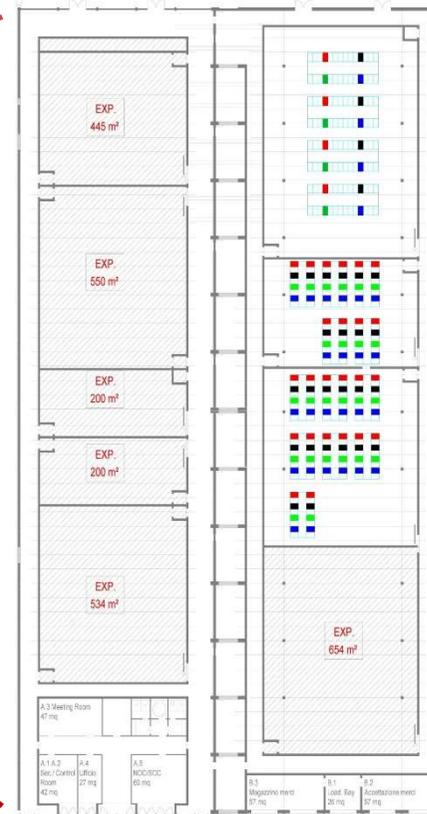
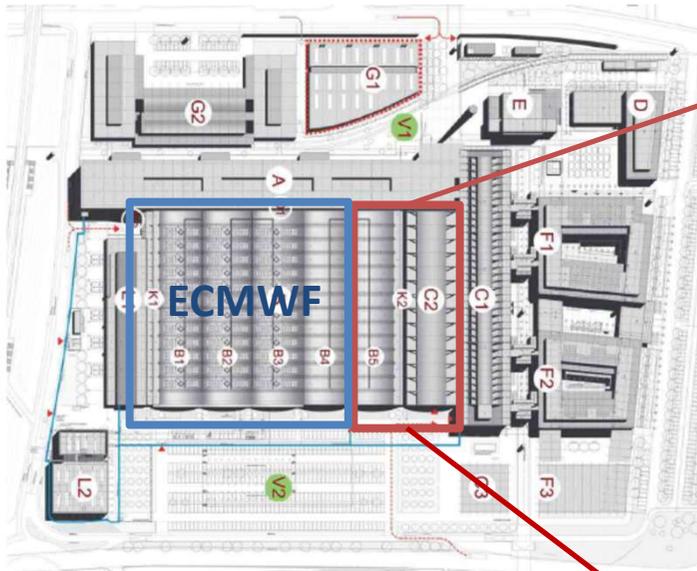
(Cineca) Exascale RoadMap



2009	2012	2016	2019/2020	2021	2023-2025	2025-2027
IBM SP6 Power6	Fermi IBM BGQ PowerA2	Marconi Lenovo Xeon+KNL	Marconi PPI4HPC ICEI - PPIHBP	Pre-exasxle with EuroHPC contribution	Post-Marconi Exascale pilot technology	Exascale with EuroHPC

Leonardo Supercomputer @ Bologna Science Park

250-300PFlops (10¹⁵ Flops/sec)
Top 3 system in the world



Computer Rooms
10MW (2020)
20MW (2023)

HPC1
730 m²

HPC2
340 m²

HPC3
560 m²

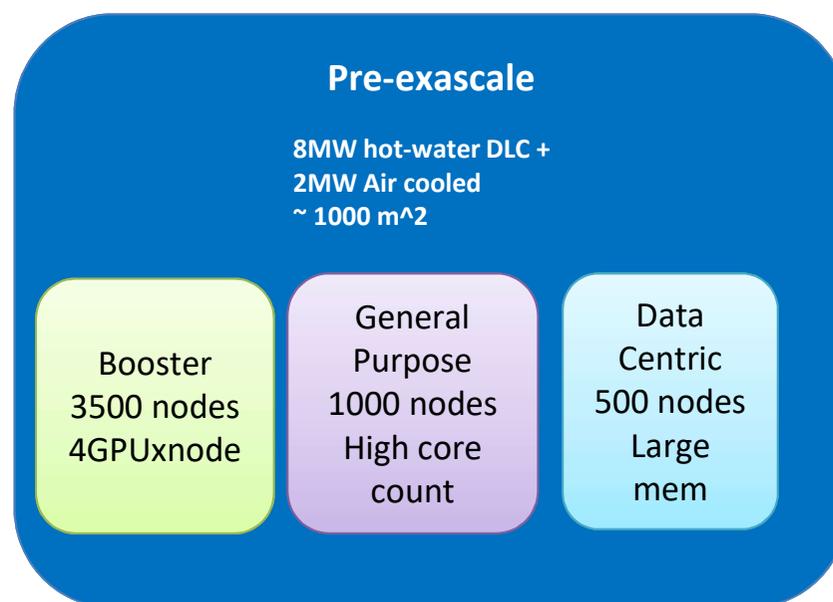
PUE < 1.1

DATA ROOM STAGE 1: 1600 sqm
DATA ROOM STAGE 2: 2600 sqm
ANCILLARY SPACES: 900 sqm



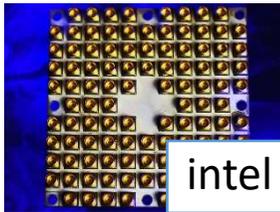
EuroHPC
Joint Undertaking

Leonardo concept

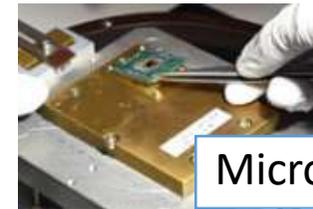


System name	Leonardo
Modules	3 (booster, general purpose, data centric)
Number of computing nodes	5000 (3500+500+1000)
Storage	Capacity: 150 PB, bandwidth: 1 TB/s
HPL Targeted Performance (peak)	150-180 PFlops (210-250 PFlops); Top 3
HPCG Targeted Performance	2.8-3.3 PFlops; Top 3
I/O	≥ 150 PB
Interconnection Bandwidth	≥ 200 Gb/s
Estimated Power consumption (after PUE)	8-9 MW (8.8-9.9 MW)

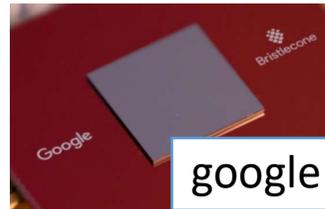
Quantum Module



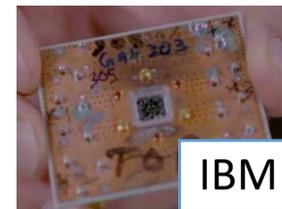
intel



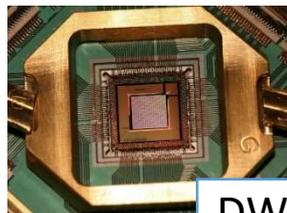
Microsoft



google



IBM



DWAVE

Buone Notizie!

- Esistono già soluzioni QC sul mercato!
- Cineca non è interessato alla ricerca sul QC per se.
- La nostra missione è promuovere l'innovazione e rendere possibile nuova ricerca e nuovi servizi.
- Abbiamo cominciato a sperimentare le tecnologie QC disponibili su problemi concreti.
- Stiamo gettando le basi e formando le competenze per assistere gli utenti del QC di domani.
- Possiamo emulare un QC con 40+ Qbits Con i supercomputers disponibili oggi in Cineca.

Il QC non è più “veloce” dei Computer Digitali

Un programma scritto in logica booleana non eseguirà più velocemente per il semplice fatto di essere eseguito su un QC.

Un programma per un computer quantistico deve essere scritto in logica “Quantistica” per essere superiore all’equivalente classico.

Non tutti gli algoritmi hanno un equivalente quantistico più veloce.

Il QC si puo’ assimilare ad un “coprocessore”

Il mercato per computer digitali non diminuirà, anzi... (servono tanti computer tradizionale per far funzionare e gestire un QC)

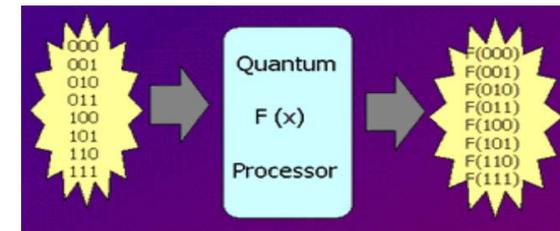
Servono nuove competenze, più ampie, per gestire un QC e fornire supporto a sviluppatori “quantistici”



La sfida per il QC

Può il QC fornire risultati migliori dei computer digitali?

Se sì, in quali applicazioni?



Il rischio (R) è molto alto

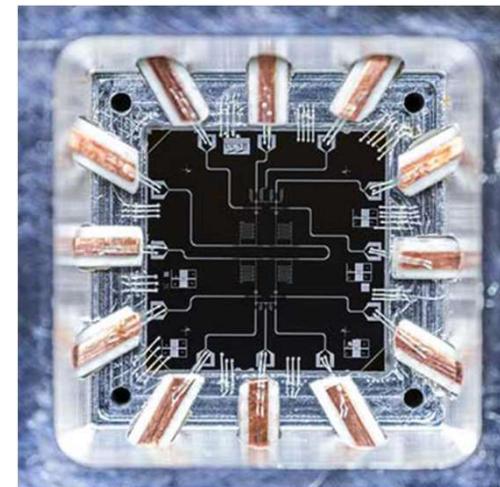
non è detto che QC sia migliore

L'impatto (I) è però altrettanto alto

rendere un problema intrattabile solvibile

In molti casi $R \cdot I$ è sufficiente a motivare

L'investimento



Piccola check list per impegnarsi con QC

0

1

0

1

1

0

0

1

- ✓ Ho veramente bisogno di una applicazione quantistica?
- ✓ Di quale QC Hardware/modello ho bisogno?
(Universal QC / Quantum Simulator / Quantum Annealer)
- ✓ Conosco l'equivalente quantistico del miglior algoritmo digitale?
- ✓ Devo sviluppare un nuovo algoritmo per QC?
Esiste già in letteratura / non esiste
- ✓ Di quali competenze ho bisogno?
Informatici/Fisici/Ingegneri/etc...
- ✓ Come posso collaudare/validare l'algoritmo quantistico?
- ✓ Ho davvero bisogno di un QC o posso usare un Emulatore?
- ✓ Come posso calcolare la quantità di risorse umane necessarie?
- ✓ Quali esperimenti su piccola scala (basso budget) posso pianificare/effettuare?
- ✓ Come posso avere accesso ad un vero QC?
- ✓ Quali sono le competenze necessarie per l'utilizzo?

0

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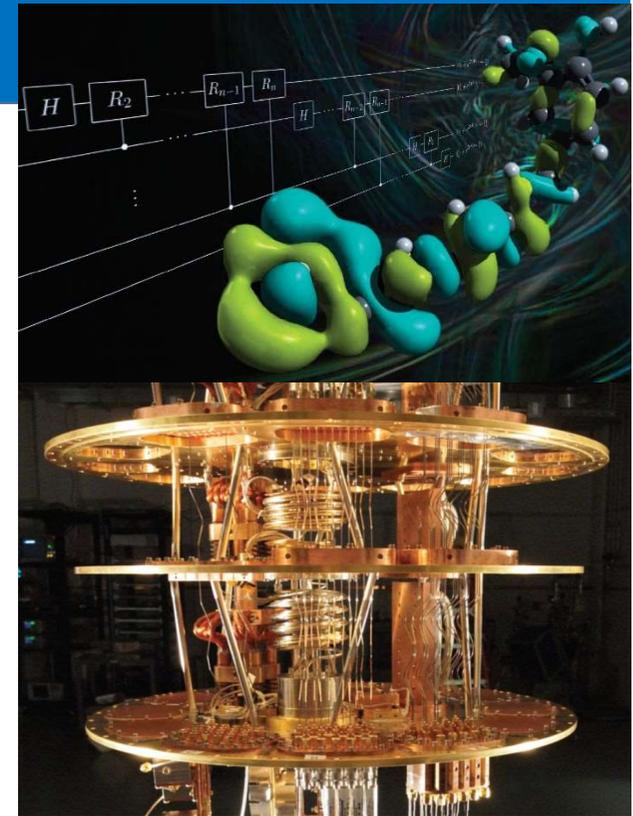
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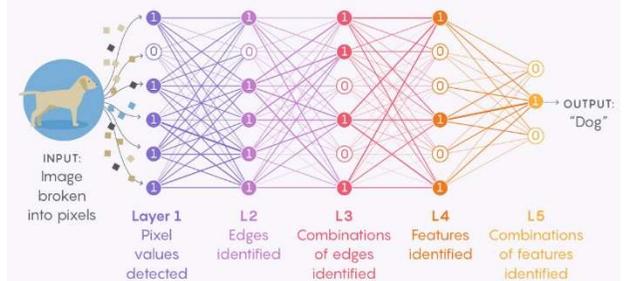
0

- ✓ Quantum Chemistry
- ✓ Ricerca di soluzioni ottime
 - Quantum annealing
 - Drug Design
- ✓ Intelligenza Artificiale



Learning From Experience

Deep neural networks learn by adjusting the strengths of their connections to better convey input signals through multiple layers to neurons associated with the right general concepts.



When data is fed into a network, each artificial neuron that fires (labeled "1") transmits signals to certain neurons in the next layer, which are likely to fire if multiple signals are received. The process filters out noise and retains only the most relevant features.

- ✓ **QC e HPC**
 - Simulare ed emulare QC con HPC
- ✓ **Sviluppo software**
 - Non serve un QC!
- ✓ **Come valutare un QC**
 - Quali Benchmark!
- ✓ **Come verificare la superiorità QC**
- ✓ **Quali competenze per la gestione**
 - formazione
- ✓ **Quali competenze per il support**
 - Nuovi profile/competenze

Diapositiva 17

- CC3** Simulation of quantum circuits on existing classical supercomputers, is an important communication bridge with the HPC community. The record in this respect is the “0.5 petabyte simulation of a 45-qubit quantum circuit” by Damian Steiger and Thomas Häner (ETH Zurich), announced in April 2017, realized on the NERSC (Berkeley) supercomputer Cori, utilizing 8192 nodes and 0.5 petabytes of memory.
Carlo Cavazzoni; 11/10/2018
- CC4** Both emulation and simulation are important for calibrating, validating and benchmarking emerging quantum computing hardware and architectures.
large-scale quantum computers are not yet available, their performance can be inferred using quantum compilation frameworks and estimates of potential hardware specifications.
without testing and debugging quantum programs on small scale problems, their correctness cannot be taken for granted.
Simulators and emulators ... are essential to address this need.”
Carlo Cavazzoni; 11/10/2018
- CC5** Main focus for application developers
No need of a physical QC, emulation is good as well
Do not bother about HW implementation details
Need to redefine algorithm in Quantum logic
Need to consider circuit design
Carlo Cavazzoni; 11/10/2018
- CC6** Establish benchmarking quantum computing tests to validate and verify performance.
Develop methods for emulating features of quantum computers with classical computers.
Develop automatic methods for estimating resource consumption of a given quantum program (quantum algorithm), most notably in terms of quantum device implementation requirements such as number of qubits and quantum
Carlo Cavazzoni; 11/10/2018

- ✓ Breve Termine: PoC in partnership con altre istituzioni per avviare lo sviluppo/validazione di applicazioni (in particolare life science) sui QC già disponibili.
- ✓ Lungo Termine: Valutare l'opportunità di installare un QC in Cineca, anche in collaborazione con altre istituzioni.
- ✓ Budget totale stimato: 5-10M€

Risk sharing!

Conclusioni

- ✓ **Il QC si presenta come veramente “disruptive”**
- ✓ **Architettura radicalmente differente**
- ✓ **Nuova logica Quantistica**
- ✓ **Nuovi Algoritmi**
- ✓ **Per ora una sola azienda HW (DWAVE)**
- ✓ **QC non sostituirà i computer digitali (QPU come GPU o coprocessore)**
- ✓ **5-10 anni per una installazioni sperimentali**
- ✓ **10-20 anni per un mercato del QC**
- ✓ **HPC per QC, e QC per HPC**
- ✓ **QC: Quantum Computer ma anche Quantum Competence: Computer Science + HPC + Quantum Theory**