



Munich  
Quantum  
Valley



Q-DESSI

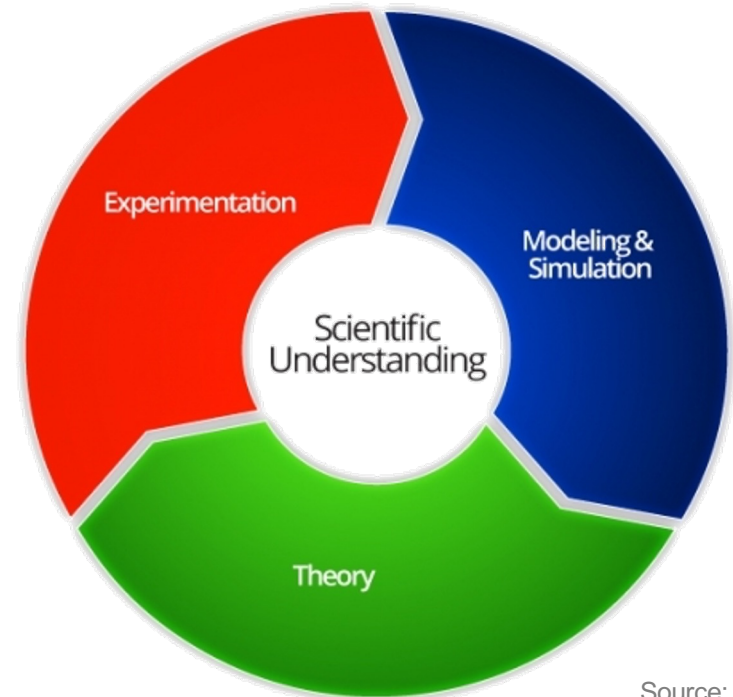
## Bringing together HPC and QC: it is mainly a software challenge!

Martin Schulz, TU Munich

IPELS/ISSS @ IPP Garching, August 8th, 2024

## HPC has become indispensable

- Supporting theory and experiments
- Fundamental to the scientific process



Source:  
US Department of Energy

## HPC as the Third Leg of Scientific Discovery



### HPC has become indispensable

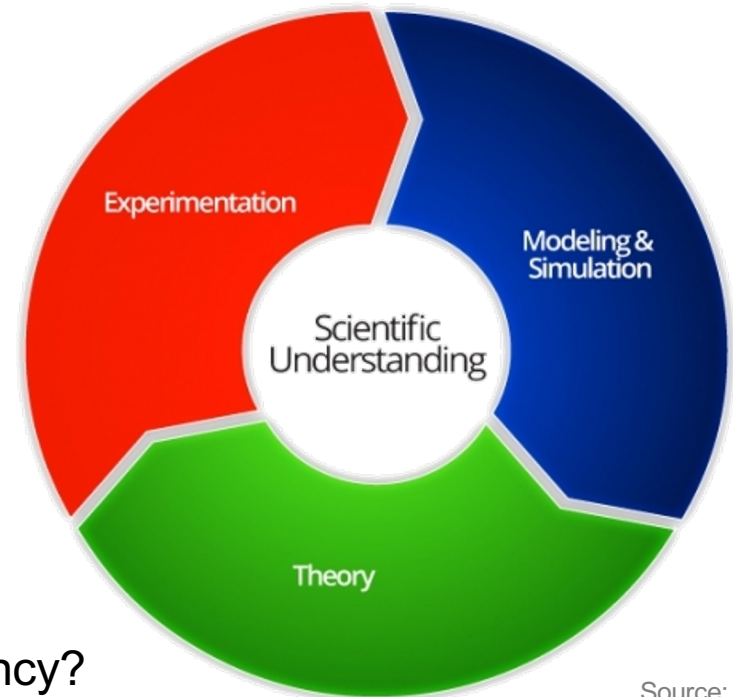
- Supporting theory and experiments
- Fundamental to the scientific process

### Working with plasma simulation codes

- Collaboration on Gene and Gene-X codes at IPP
- PLASMA Center of Excellence
  - EuroHPC Center of Excellence

### Goal: How to get more performance/science?

- In addition to algorithmic work done
- How to improve GPU utilization and energy efficiency?
- How to tune memory access patterns?
- How to optimize communication?



Source:  
US Department of Energy

## The Growth Trend is Slowing

### Node performance growth is slowing

- End of Dennard Scaling
- Nearing the end of Moore's Law

### System size growth is slowing

- Power and energy
- Physical limitations

### Era of Acceleration via Specialization

- GPUs and FPGAs
- Specialized AI systems

### But: No fundamental change in complexity



Performance Development





What is all the Fuzz About?

## The Promise of Quantum Computing



System working on quantum mechanical principles

- Superposition = Multiple States at one time (until measured)
- Entanglement = Correlation between states in a system
- Probabilistic

Basic unit = 1 Qubit

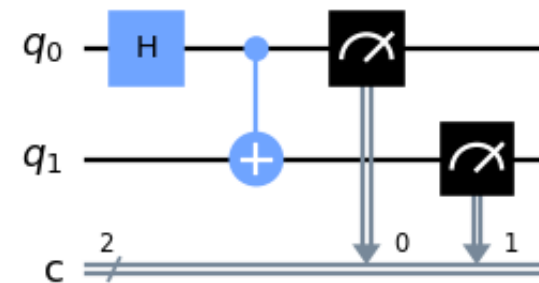
- Can be in superposed and/or entangled state
- When read: 0 or 1 only (rest collapses)

Programming with gates

- Operations on qubits
- Different systems have different gates

Quantum Advantage

- Some quantum algorithms require exponentially less steps than classical algorithms



From: <https://docs.quantum.ibm.com/api/qiskit/qiskit.circuit.QuantumCircuit>

What is all the Fuzz About?

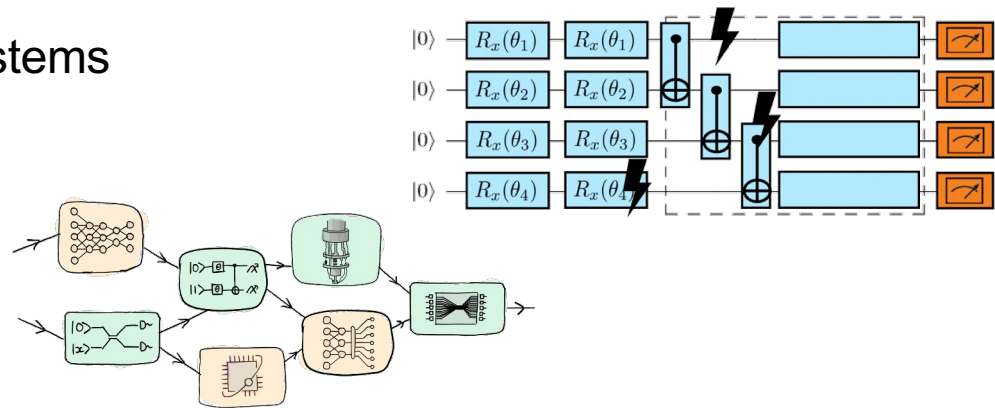
# Applications for Quantum Computing



## Main Application Domains

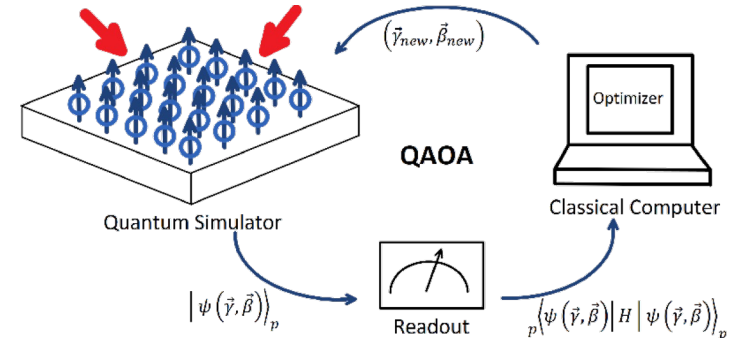
- Quantum simulation of quantum systems
- Quantum optimization
- Quantum machine learning
- Quantum linear systems

$$\mathcal{N}(\rho) = \sum_{i=0}^n K_i \rho K_i^\dagger$$



## Problems:

- Small number of qubits
- Noisy systems
- Only few working algorithms
- Specialized programming
- Still treated as physics experiments





The Munich Quantum Valley initiative develops quantum computation and quantum technologies in Bavaria.

*Superconducting. Ion. Neutral Atom. Quantum-HPC.*

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## Quantum Computing $\leftrightarrow$ HPC



### **Usage exclusively as accelerator for HPC workloads**

- Intended for fine-grained kernels within larger applications or workloads
- Need classic pre- and post-processing
- Only certain problems are suitable for quantum computing: optimization, quantum simulations

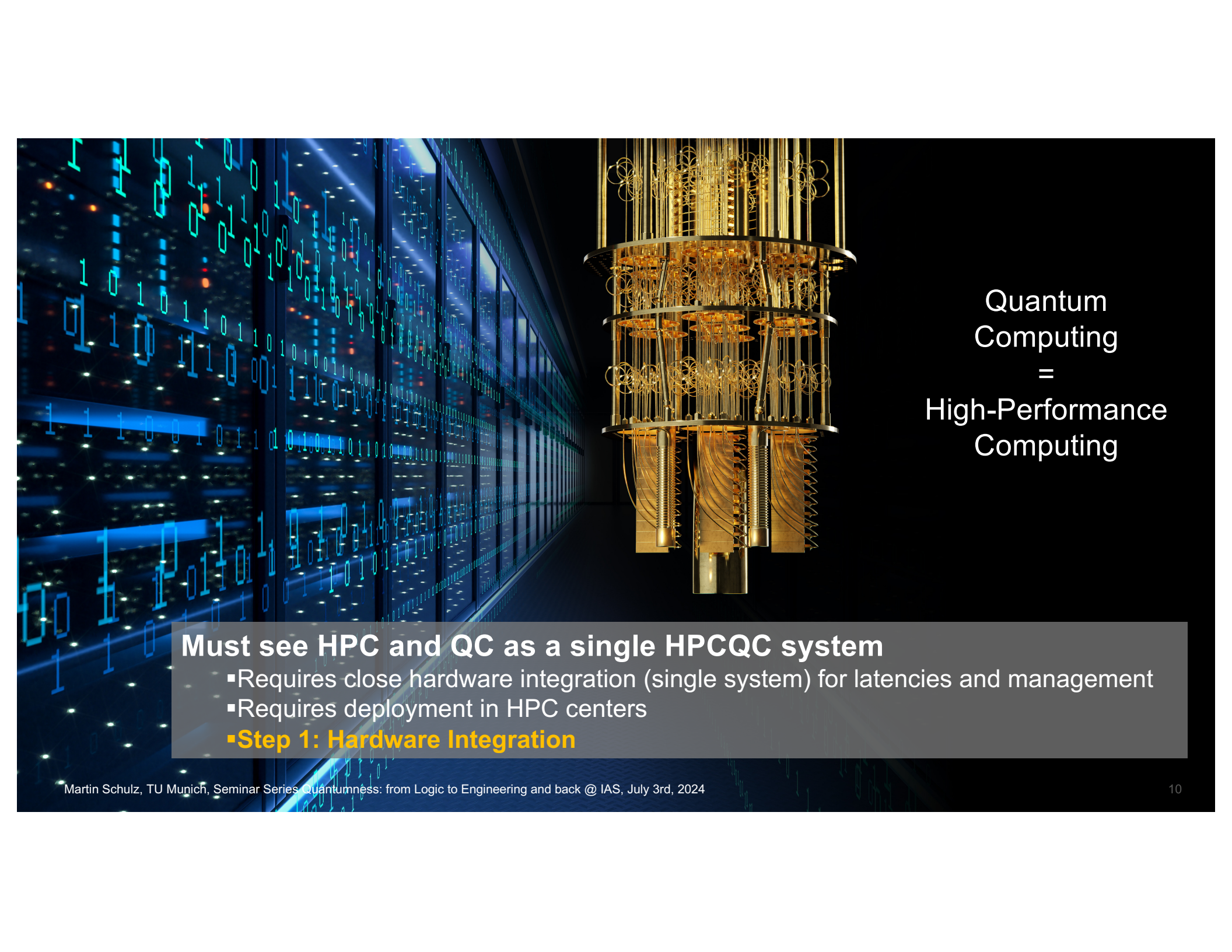
### **Goal: Use of QC similar to other accelerators**

- On-node (like GPUs, FPGAs)
- Dissaggregated (like AI HW)

### **Quantum Computing as a stand-alone system not viable at growing scales**

- Complex control systems
- Data staging and post-processing
- Targeted towards very specific workloads and kernels
- Tight interactions needed for variational algorithms
- Complex compilation and runtime environment with high demands need HPC



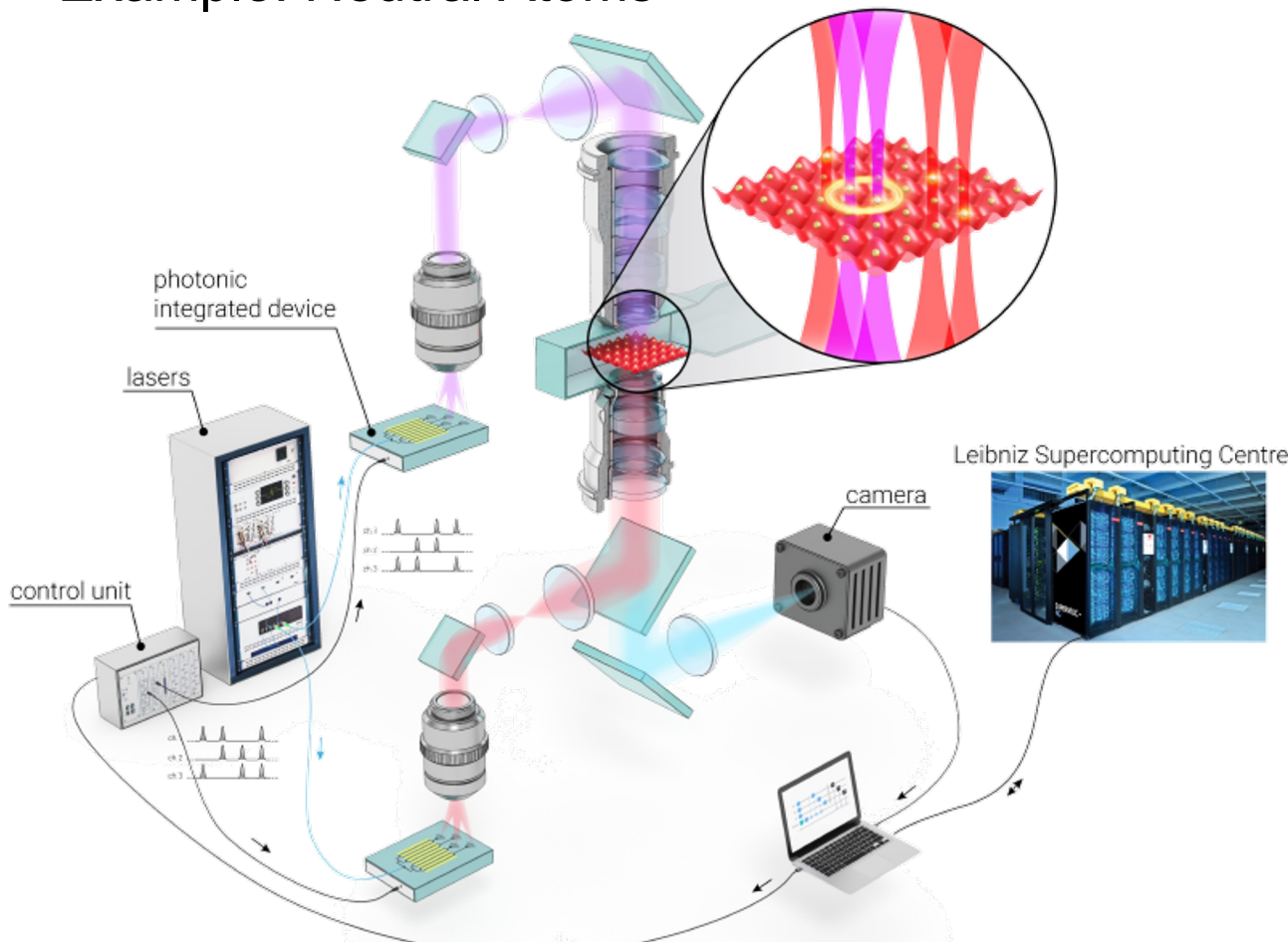


Quantum  
Computing  
=  
High-Performance  
Computing

## Must see HPC and QC as a single HPCQC system

- Requires close hardware integration (single system) for latencies and management
- Requires deployment in HPC centers
- **Step 1: Hardware Integration**

# Typical Quantum Computer Setup Example: Neutral Atoms



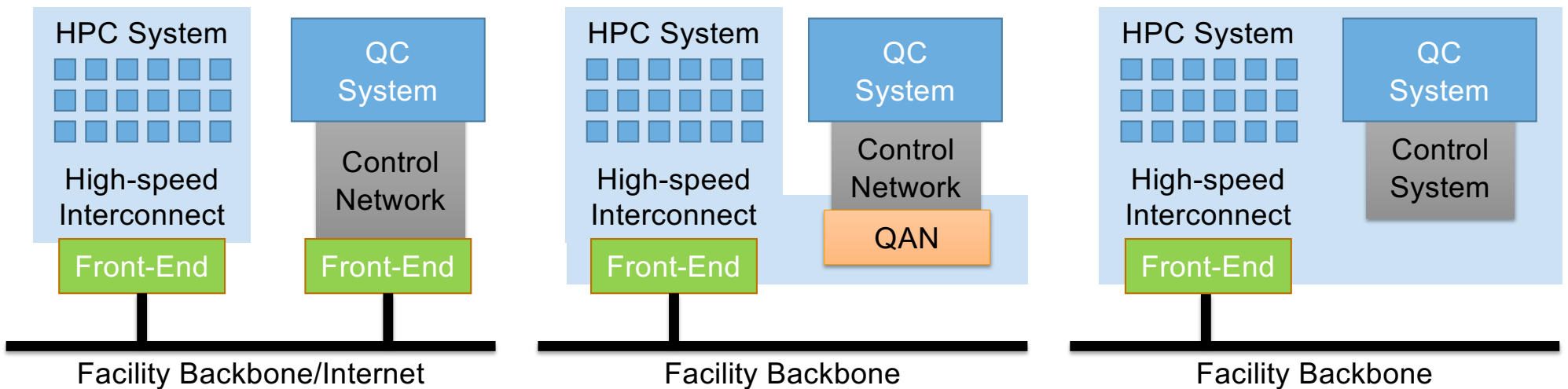
## Typical Structure Today

- "Medium" for Qubits
- Control via external influence
  - Lasers, Microwaves, ...
- Separate control system
- Connected to an access node
  - In lab settings, often simple
- Remote access from HPC to the access node

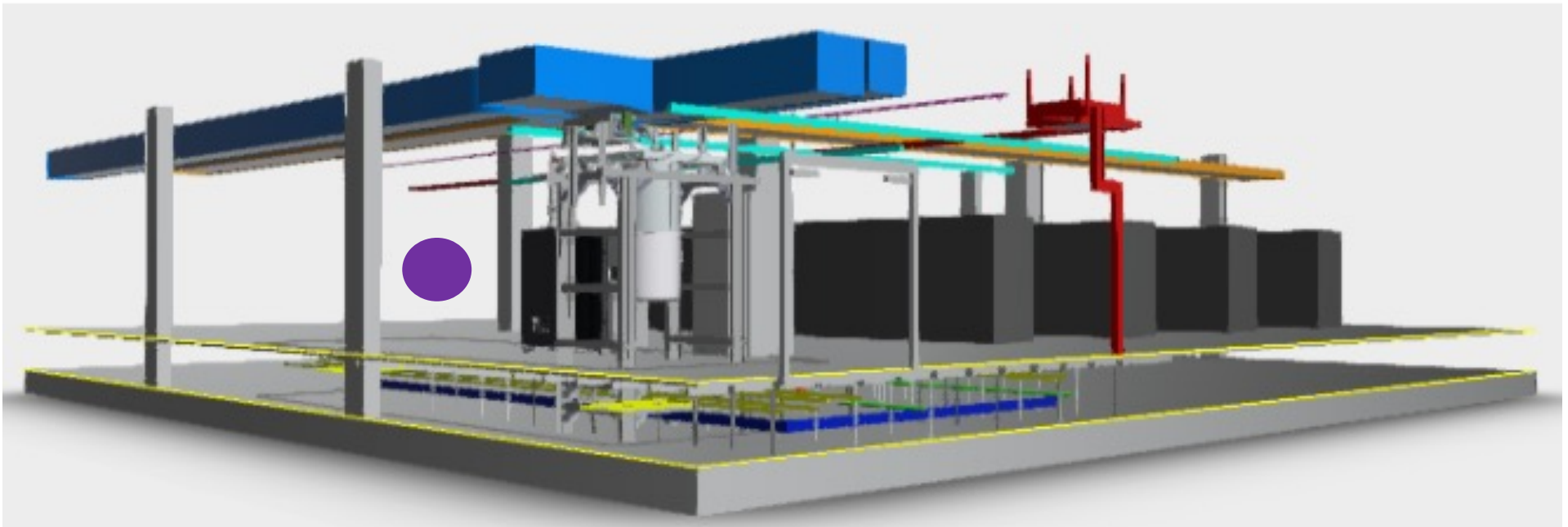




# Reducing the Gap between Host and Accelerator



Evolution from network integration to system image integration to on-node integration



Planned location of System Q-Exa (shown) and Euro-Q-Exa system (to the left of Q-Exa, purple dot).

## Quantum Systems at LRZ

### Superconducting

**System 1:** 5 qubits (R&D system)

Vendor: IQM

Up and running in QIC

**System 2:** ca. 20 qubits (R&D system)

Vendor: IQM

Up and running in QIC

**System 3:** 20 qubits (Production)

Vendor: IQM

Soon available to Bavarian,  
German and European users in pilot phase

**System 4:** 50+ qubits (Euro-Q-Exa-1)

Vendor: TBD

Target: Bavarian, German and  
European users

EuroHPC procurement in process

**Phase 2:** 100+ qubits (Euro-Q-Exa-2)

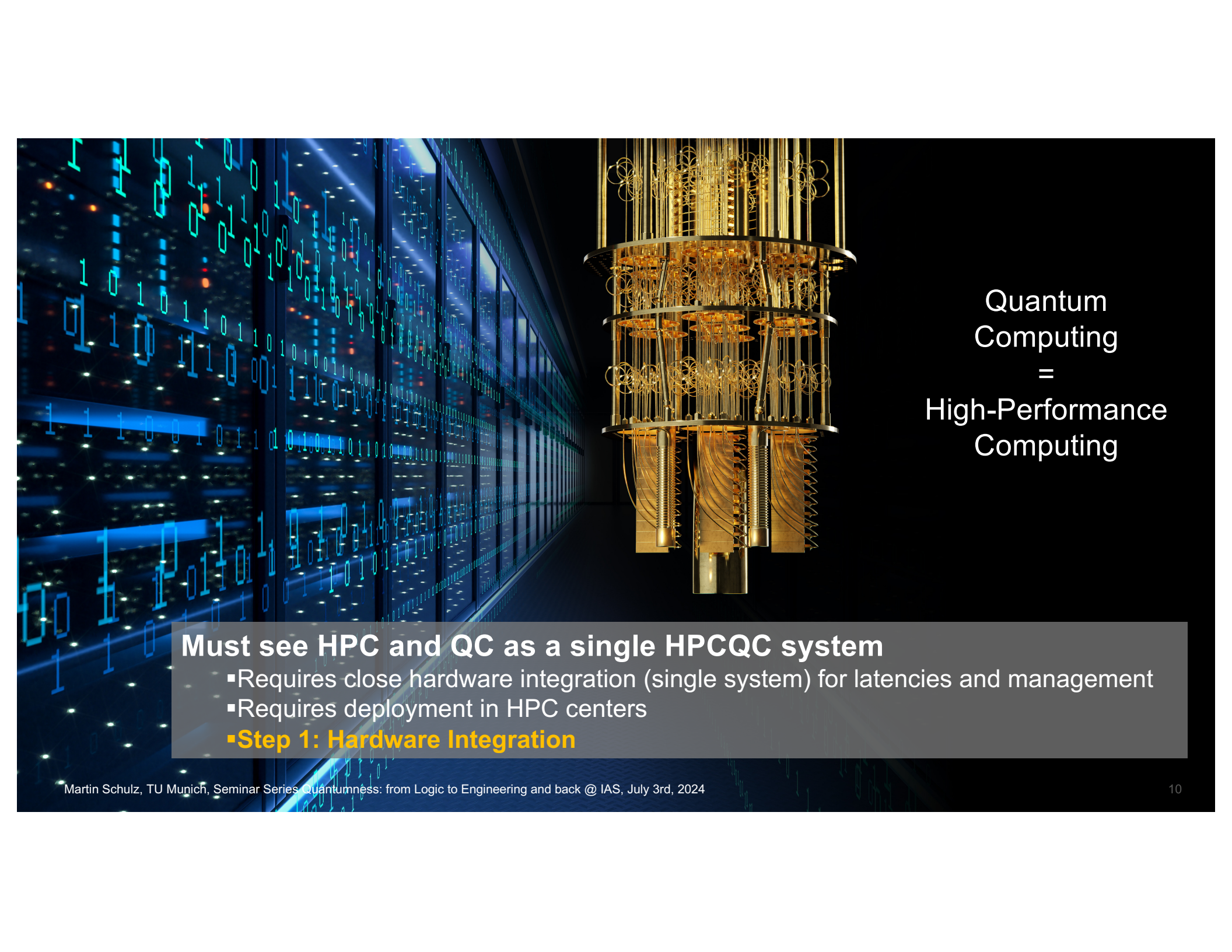
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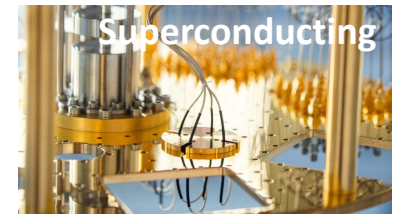
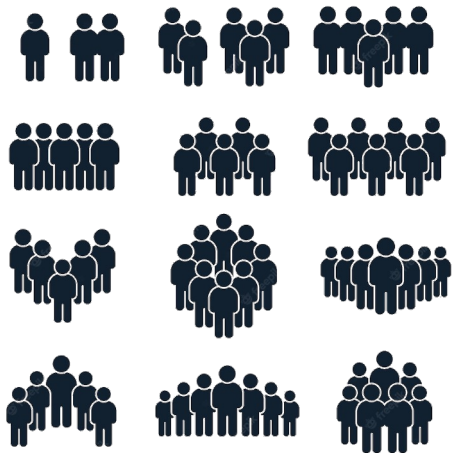
- Requires close hardware integration (single system) for latencies and management
- Requires deployment in HPC centers
- Requires integration into a single software stack and execution environment
- Requires unified user access/management/experience

## The Role of Software

# Towards Support for Multiple Communities on Multiple Systems



### Wide User Communities

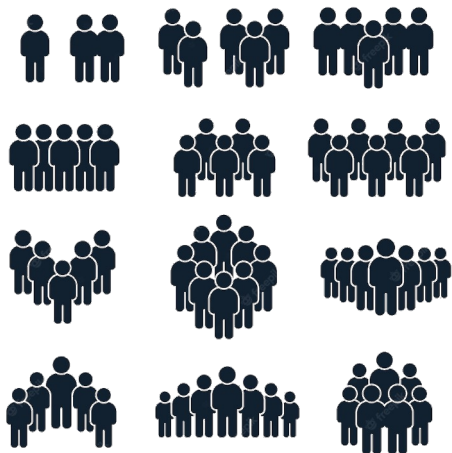


Many/Different  
Quantum Devices<sup>16</sup>

The Role of Software  
How *not* to do it!



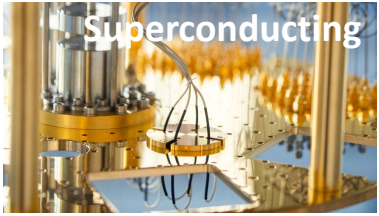
Wide User  
Communities



Stack for A

Stack for B

Stack for C



Many/Different  
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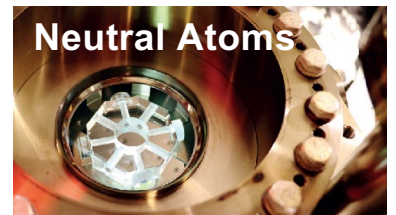
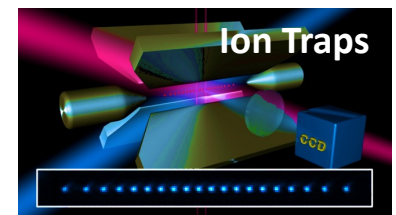
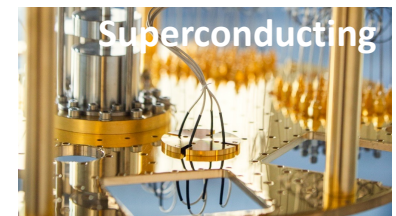


# The Munich Quantum Software Stack (MQSS) Connecting Users to Systems



Martin Schulz et. Al, Towards the Munich Quantum Software Stack, Poster at QCE Weel 2023

Wide HPC User Communities



QCs & Simulators

# The Munich Quantum Software Stack (MQSS)

## Front-End / Languages



Martin Schulz et. al, Towards the Munich Quantum Software Stack, Poster at QCE Weel 2023

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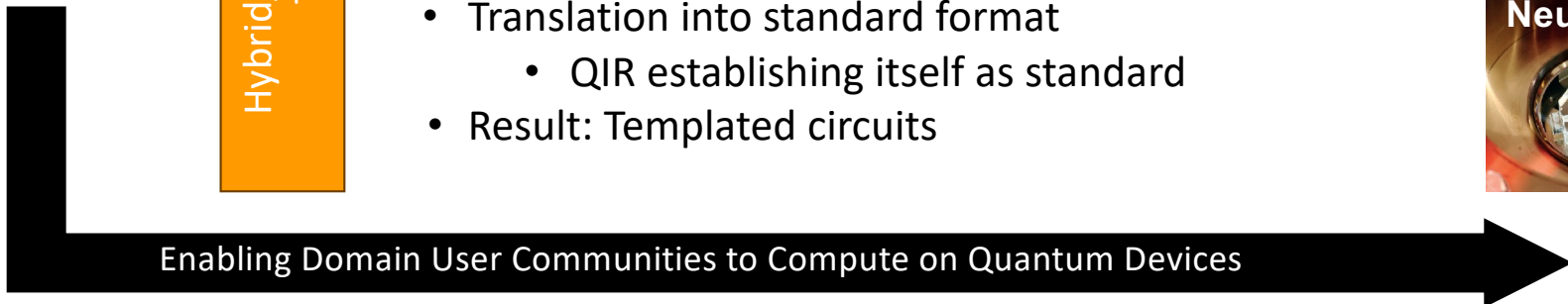
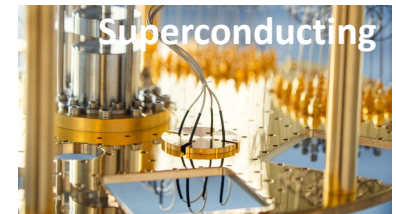
Hybrid/Quantum Programming Toolkits / Libraries

### Different Programming Models

- Standard approaches like Qiskit/PennyLane
- Higher-level abstractions
- New developments
- HPCQC approaches, like OpenMP
- Domain specific support

### Decoupled from compilation stack

- Multiple front-ends, one backend
- Translation into standard format
  - QIR establishing itself as standard
- Result: Templated circuits



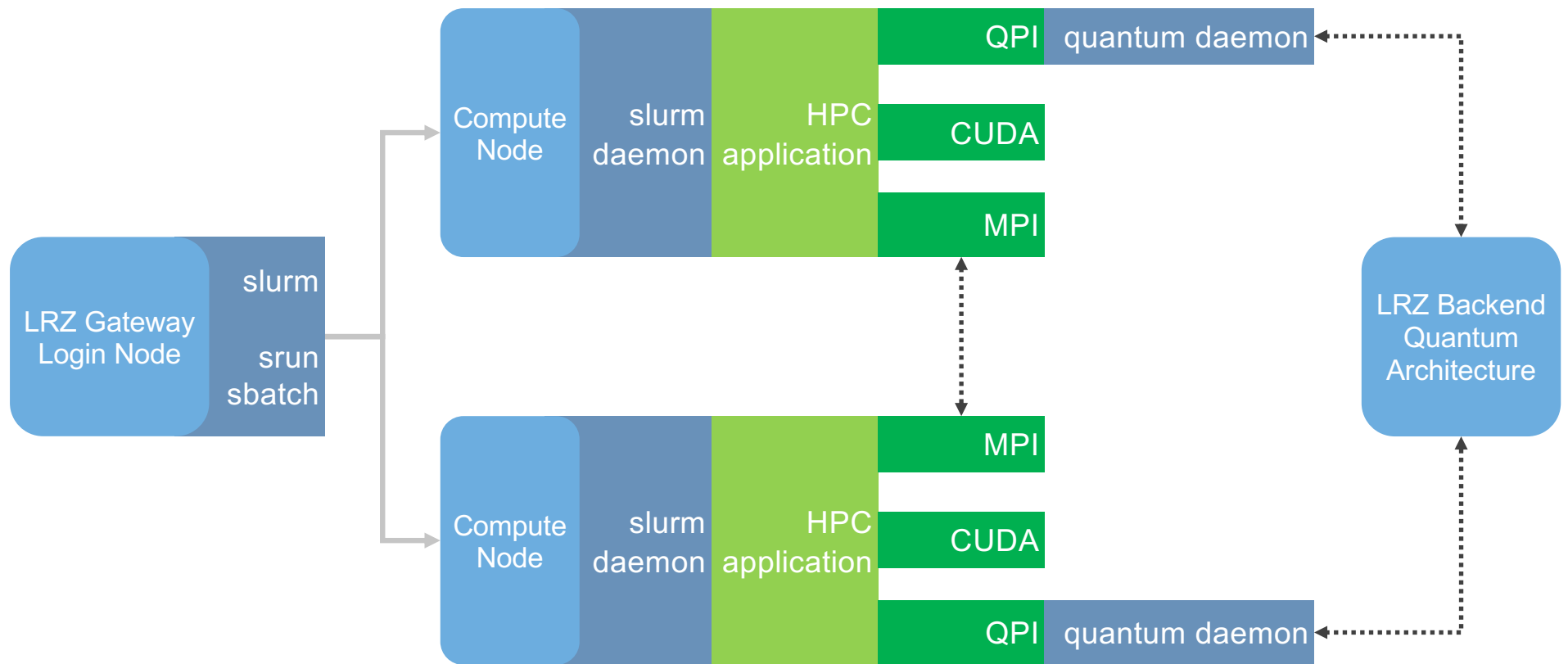
## The Munich Quantum Software Stack (MQSS) Quantum Programming Interface

- Aims to provide similar abstraction to Qiskit
- Abstracts architecture and vendors to avoid lock in
- Users are legacy HPC applications
- State machine interface for quantum task programming
- Maps well to task-offload model and doesn't force data structure



```
1  #define QPI_1
2  #include <qpi.h>
3  #include <stdio.h>
4
5
6  void bell_0() {
7      Qcircuit circuit;
8      Qstatus status;
9
10     int states = 4;
11     int shots = 1000;
12
13     // 4 states can exist with 2 qubits
14     int output[states];
15
16     qCircuitBegin(&circuit);
17
18     qH(0);
19     qCX(0, 1);
20
21     qMeasure_all();
22
23     qCircuitEnd();
24
25     qExecute(circuit, shots, &status);
26     qWait(status);
27
28     qRead(status, QPI_READ_ALL_STATES, (int*)&output);
29
30     for(int state_idx=0; state_idx < states; state_idx++) {
31         printf("|%d>: %d", state_idx, output[state_idx]);
32     }
33 }
```

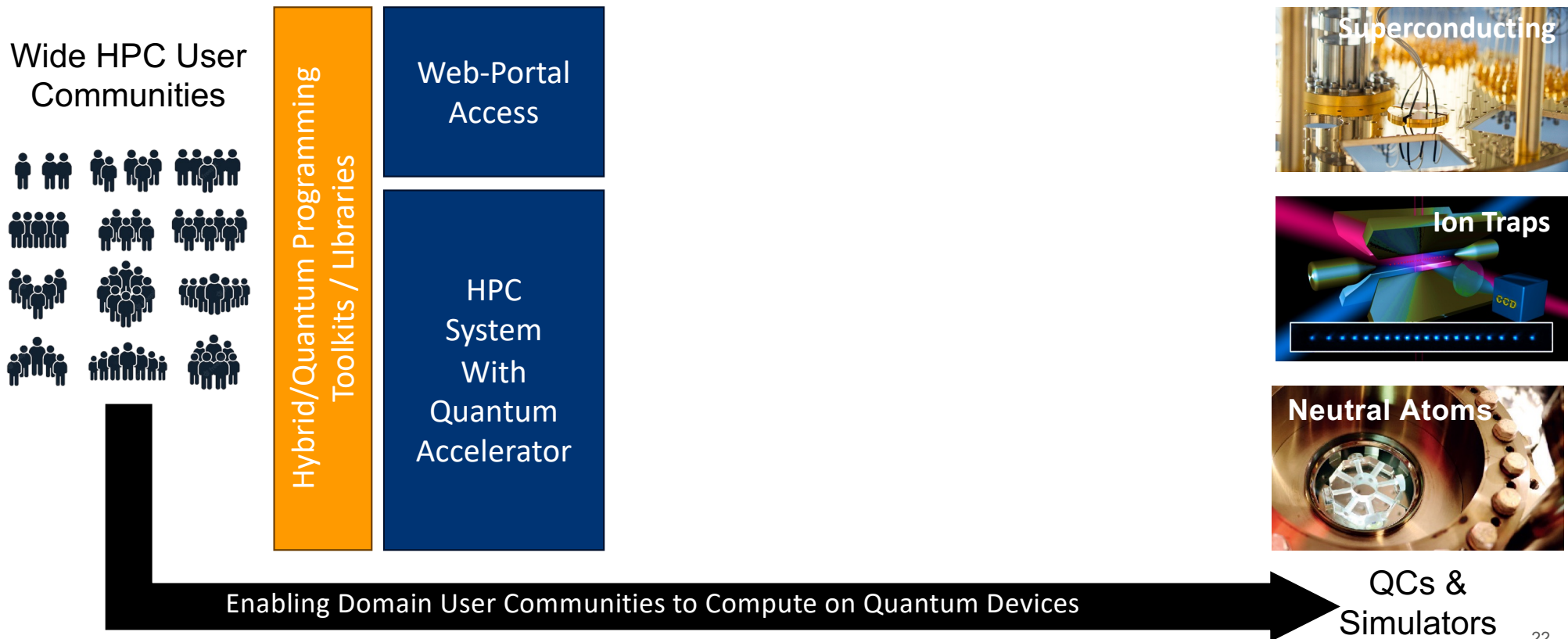
# The Munich Quantum Software Stack (MQSS) HPC Accessing QC via QPI



# The Munich Quantum Software Stack (MQSS) Access Modes



Martin Schulz et. Al, Towards the Munich Quantum Software Stack, Poster at QCE Weel 2023



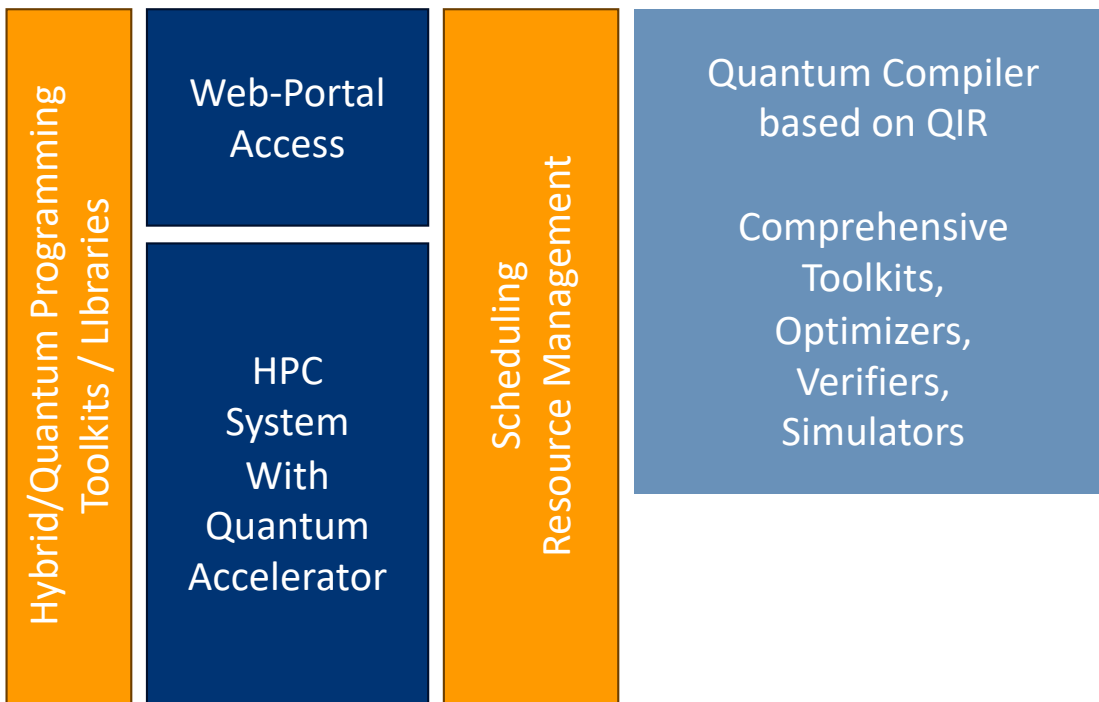
# The Munich Quantum Software Stack (MQSS)

## Quantum Scheduler and Compiler



Martin Schulz et. al, Towards the Munich Quantum Software Stack, Poster at QCE Weel 2023

Wide HPC User Communities



Advanced Scheduling

- QC Availability
- Minimal Idle Times

Modern Compiler

- Based on QIR/LLVM
- Open & Extensible

Compiler Passes

- Transpilers
- Optimizers
- Tools (like MQT)

Enabling Domain User Communities to Compute on Quantum Devices

QCs & Simulators

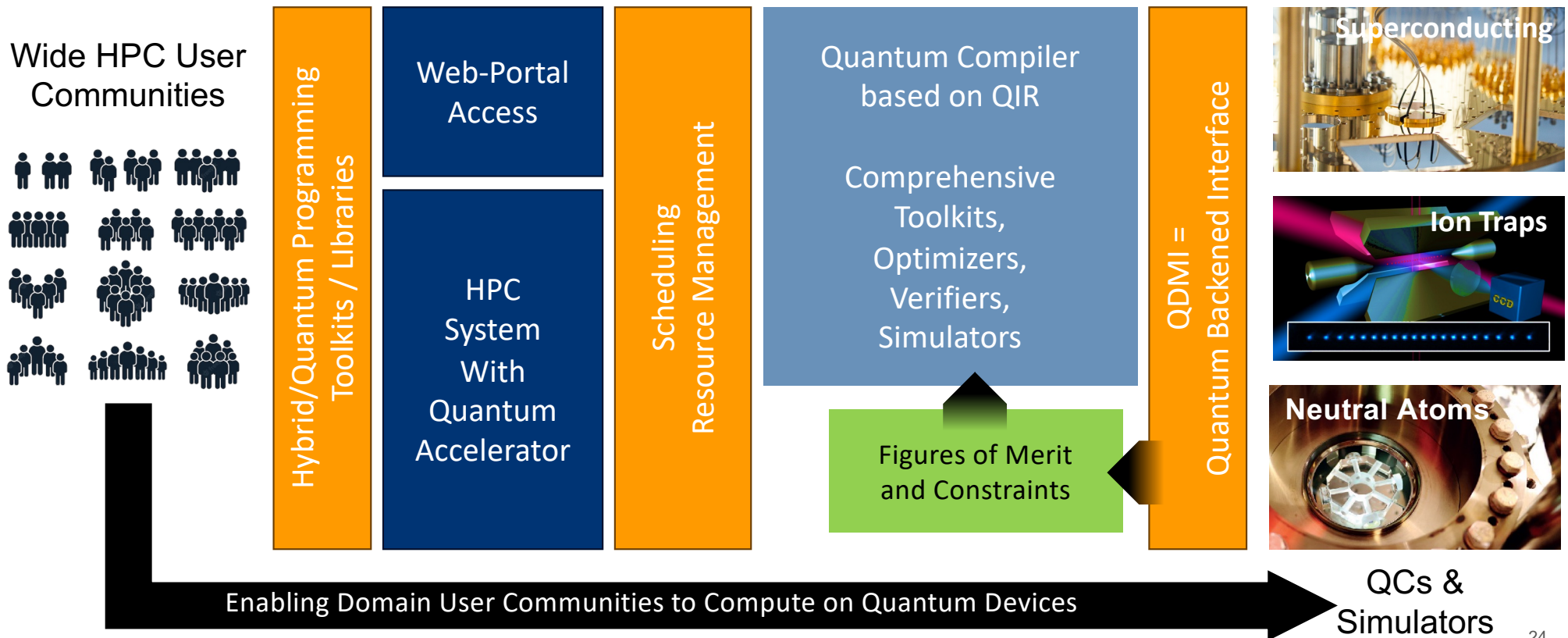


# A Comprehensive Runtime and Scheduling Software Stack

## QDMI: API for System Control and Feedback



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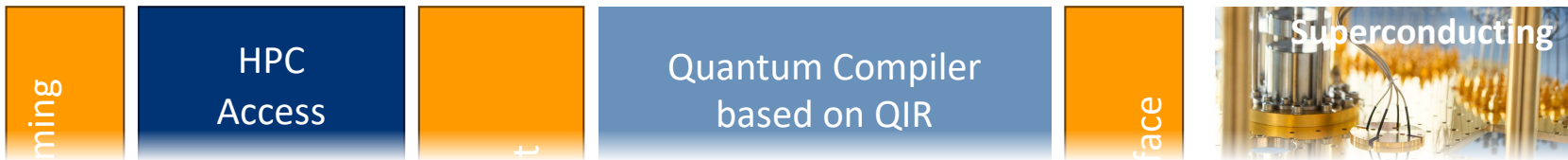


What's next?

# Challenges for the End-User



Wide HPC User Communities

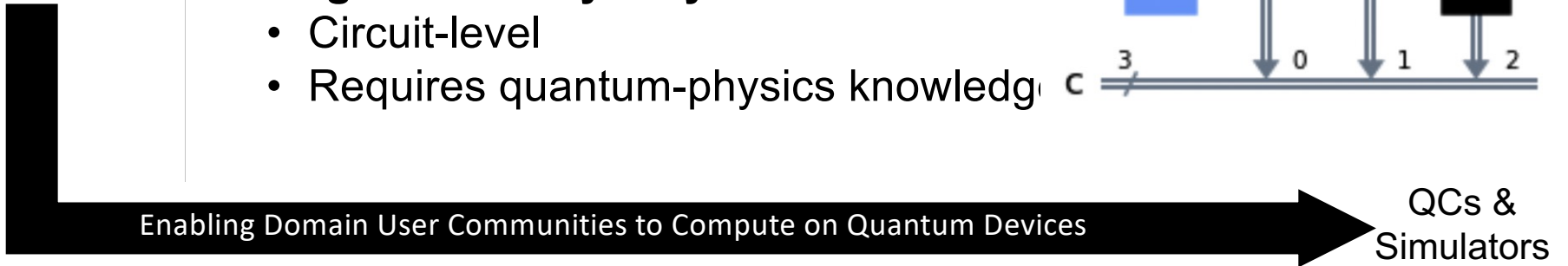
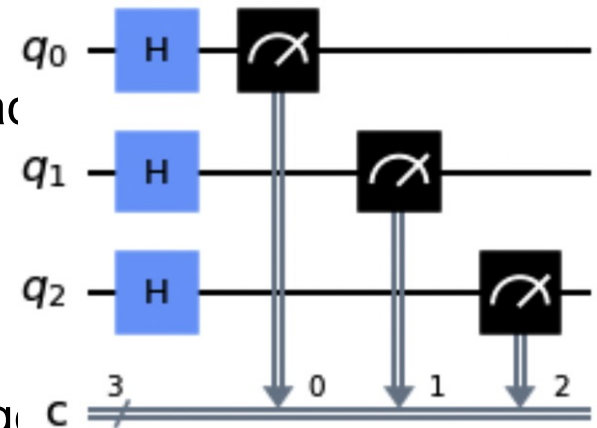


## Finding the right kernels

- Substantial amount of work to “offload”
- Matching the right algorithm

## Coding is currently very low-level

- Circuit-level
- Requires quantum-physics knowledge



Bringing together HPC and QC:

It is mainly a software challenge



## Quantum Computing as one Option to Continue Scaling

- Further support computational demands for simulations
- New computational paradigm
- Applications and algorithms as well as size still very limited

## A Comprehensive Software Stack is Key for QC Systems

- Enables wide range of user communities
- Delivers efficient workflows from code to optimized pulses
- Must be deeply integrated with HPC systems for hybrid usage
- Single stack build on top of established HPC technology

## The Munich Quantum Computing Software Stack

- Portal and HPC access to heterogeneous backends
- New programming models for direct access
- Efficient compilers and optimizers
- Comprehensive tools for verification and optimization





## Acknowledgements

# It takes a team, or rather many teams!



Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft und Kunst



EuroHPC  
Joint Undertaking

<https://www.hpcqc.org/>

<https://www.munich-quantum-valley.de/>

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MQV



HPCQC



MQT 28