



BENCHMARKING GPU CLUSTERS WITH THE JÜLICH UNIVERSAL QUANTUM COMPUTER SIMULATOR

GTC21 | APRIL 14 | DR. DENNIS WILLSCH

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**Dr. Dennis
Willsch**



**Prof. Dr. Hans
De Raedt**

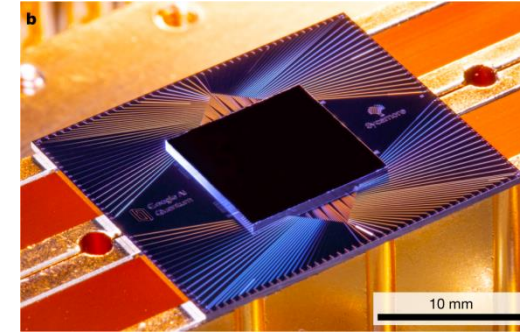


**Prof. Dr. Kristel
Michielsen**

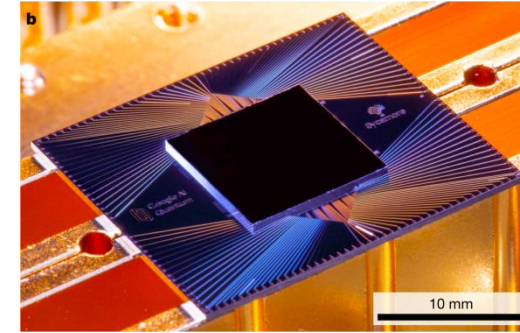
QUANTUM COMPUTING

Ideal gate-based quantum computing

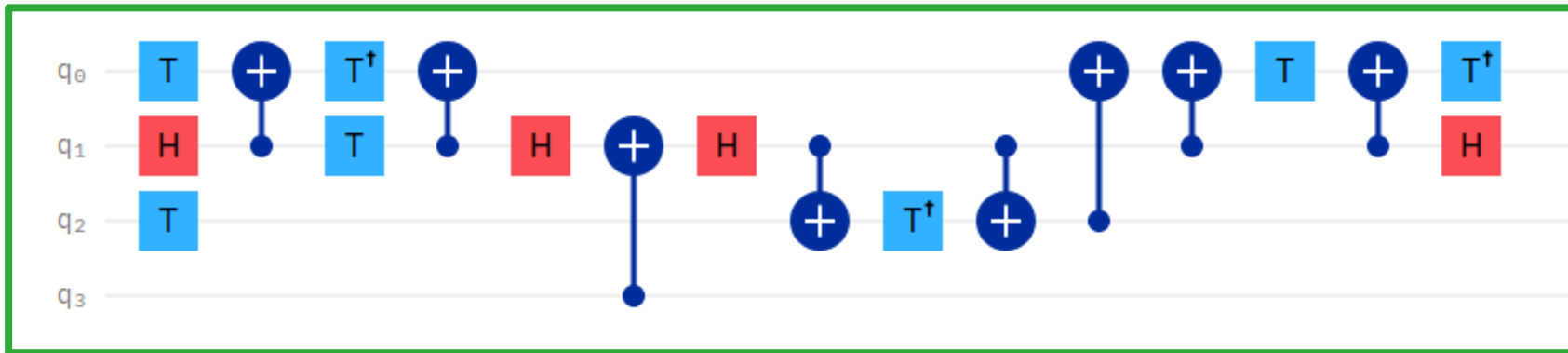
- What does a (gate-based) quantum computer do?



Ideal gate-based quantum computing



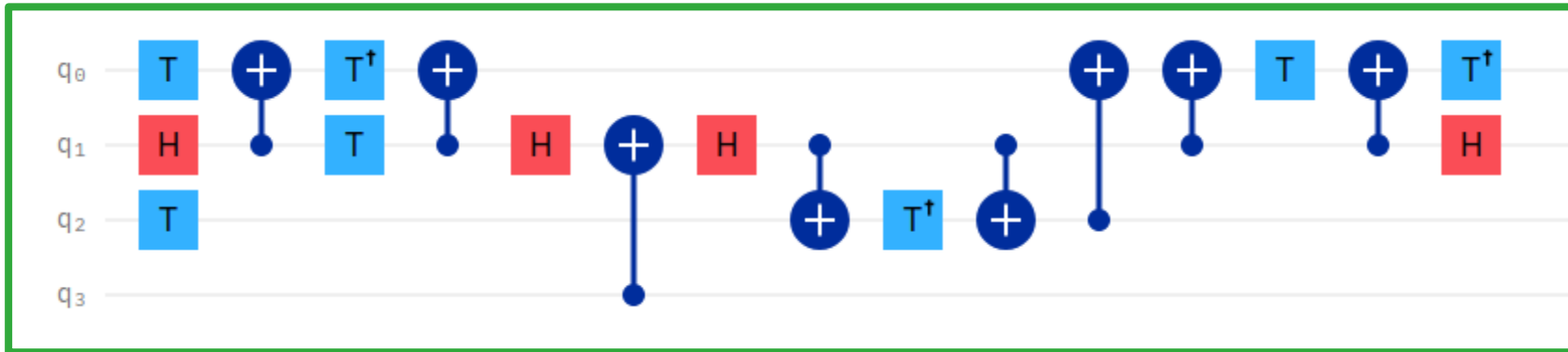
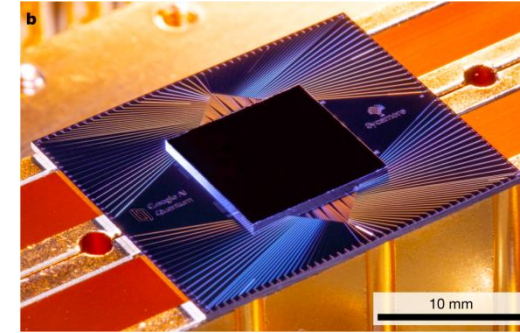
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 - It runs a quantum circuit



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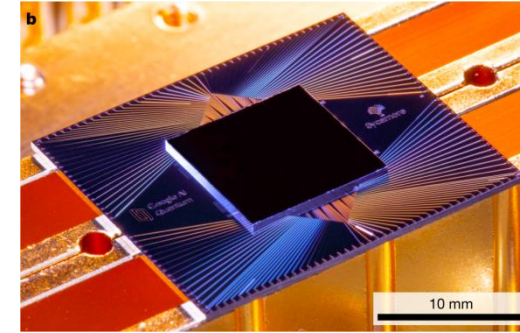
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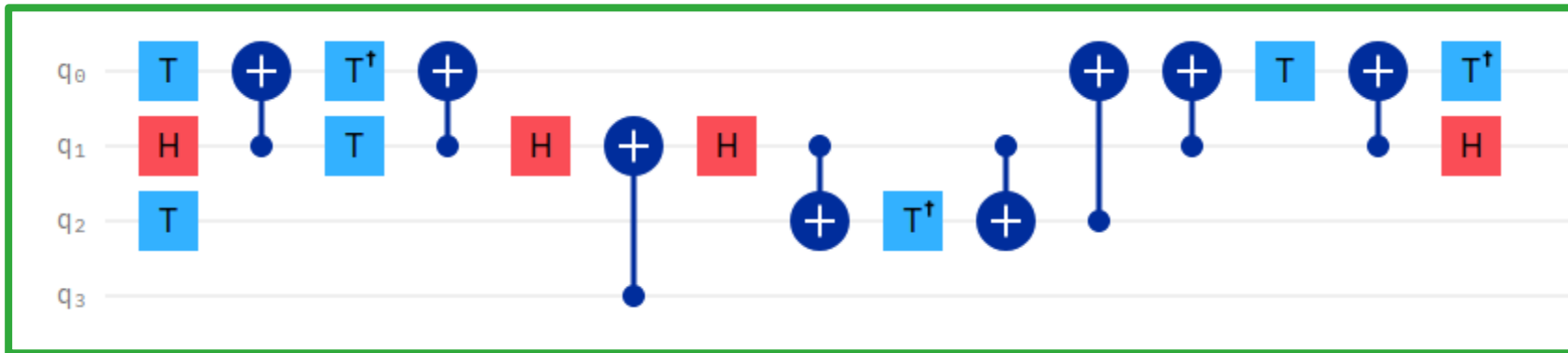


- What does this mean, actually?

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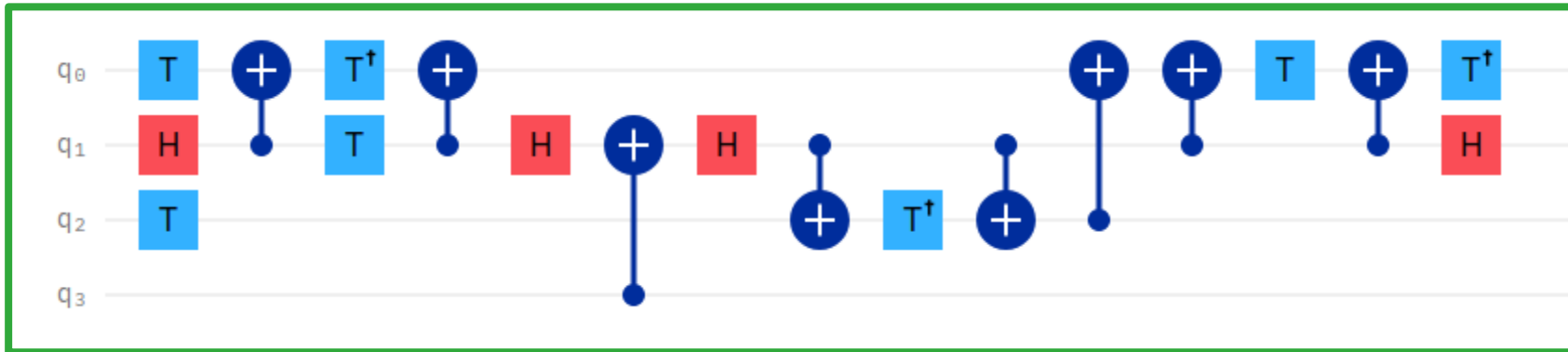
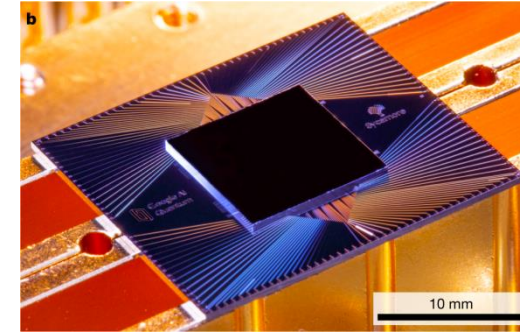


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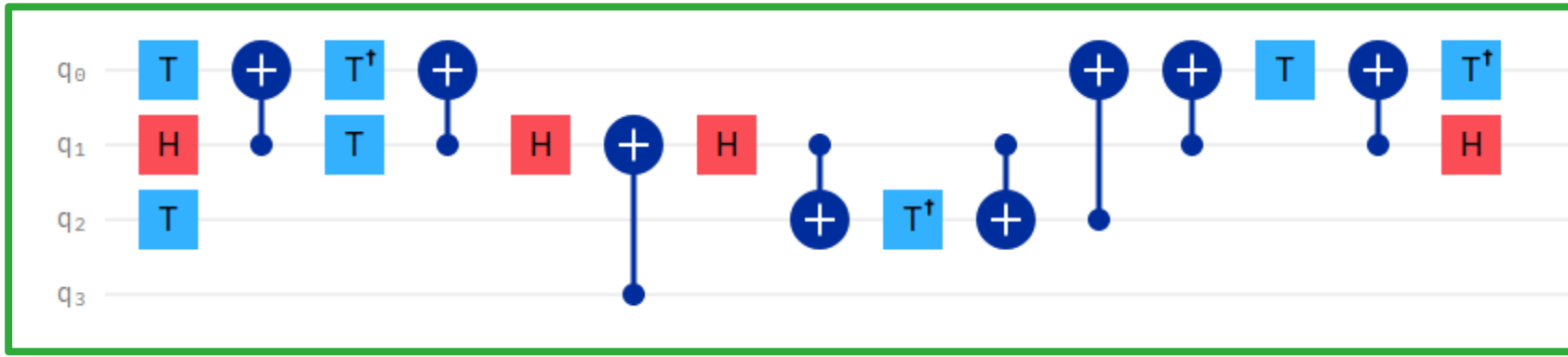
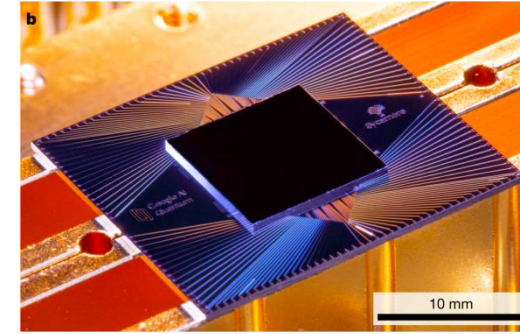


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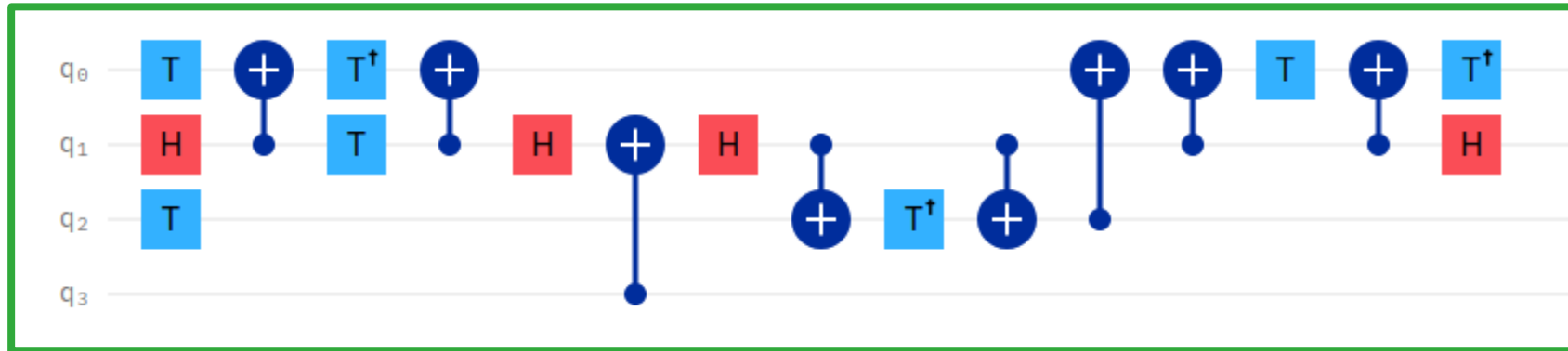
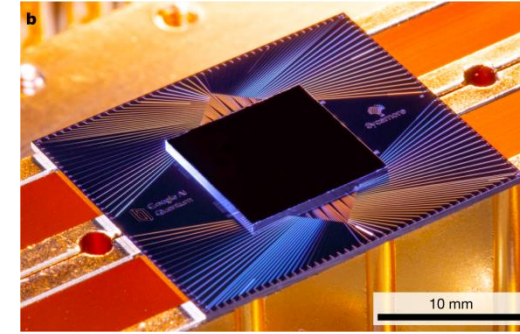


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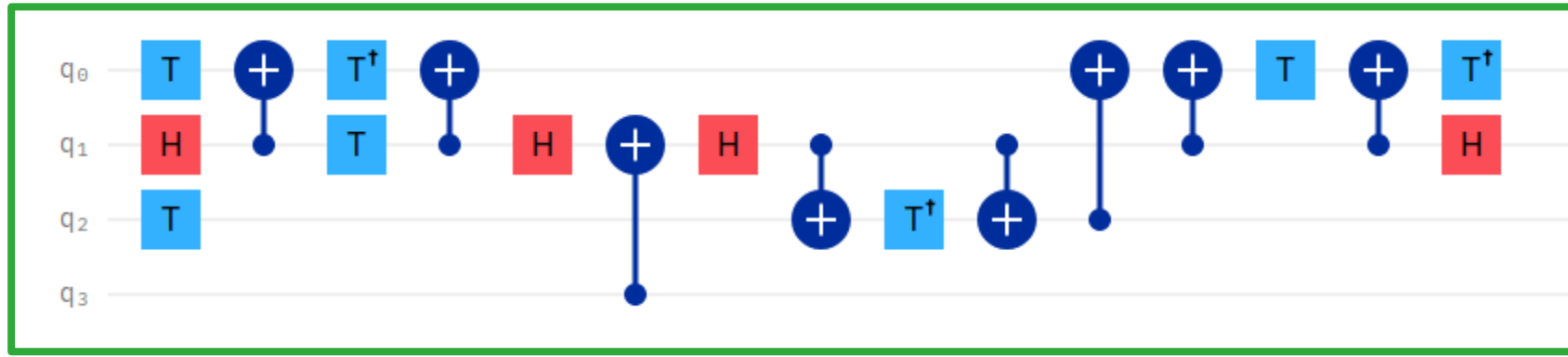
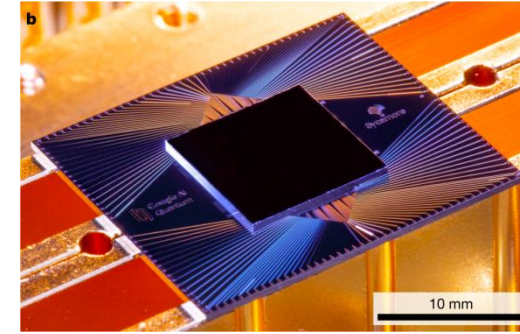
complex

unitary

QUANTUM COMPUTING

Ideal gate-based quantum computing

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- What does this mean, actually?
 - It performs **matrix-vector multiplications** that are
 - sparse**
 - complex**
 - unitary**
 - with **huge** vectors and **huge²** matrices

QUANTUM COMPUTING

Ideal gate-based quantum computing

- What kind of sparse, unitary **matrix-vector multiplications**, precisely?

QUANTUM COMPUTING

Ideal gate-based quantum computing

vector = state of the QC = 2^n complex numbers

$$|\psi\rangle = \psi_{0\dots 0}|0\dots 0\rangle + \dots + \psi_{1\dots 1}|1\dots 1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{0\dots 0} \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{1\dots 1} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$n = 4$ qubits
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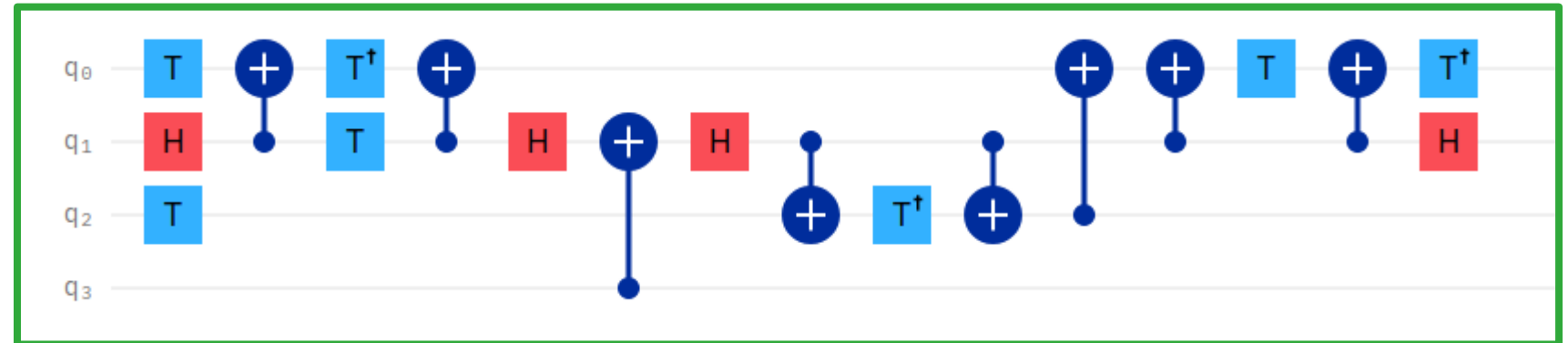
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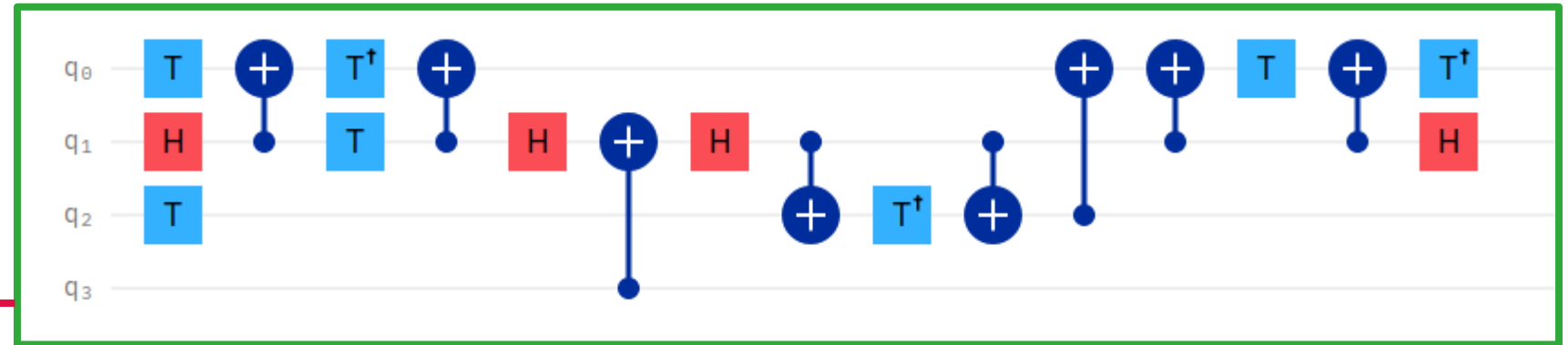
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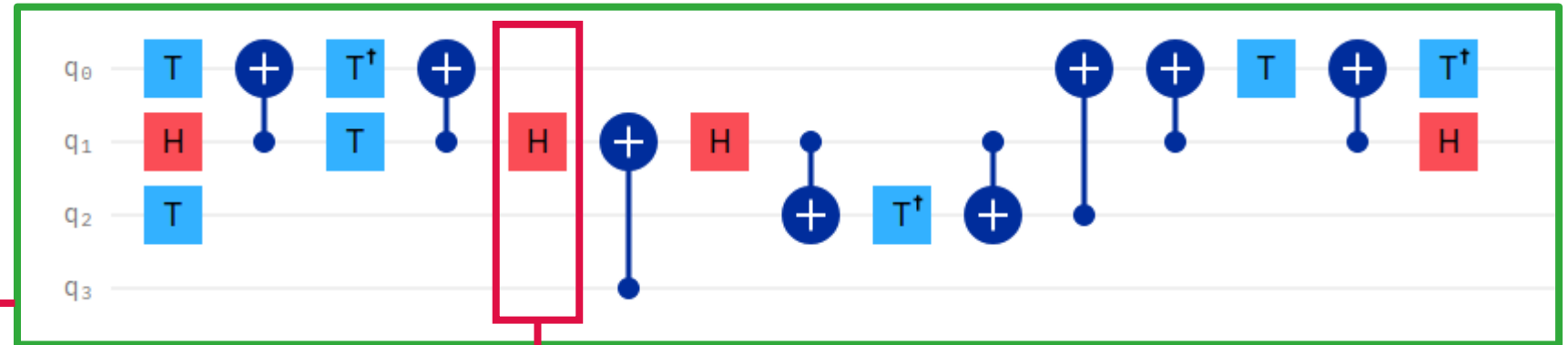
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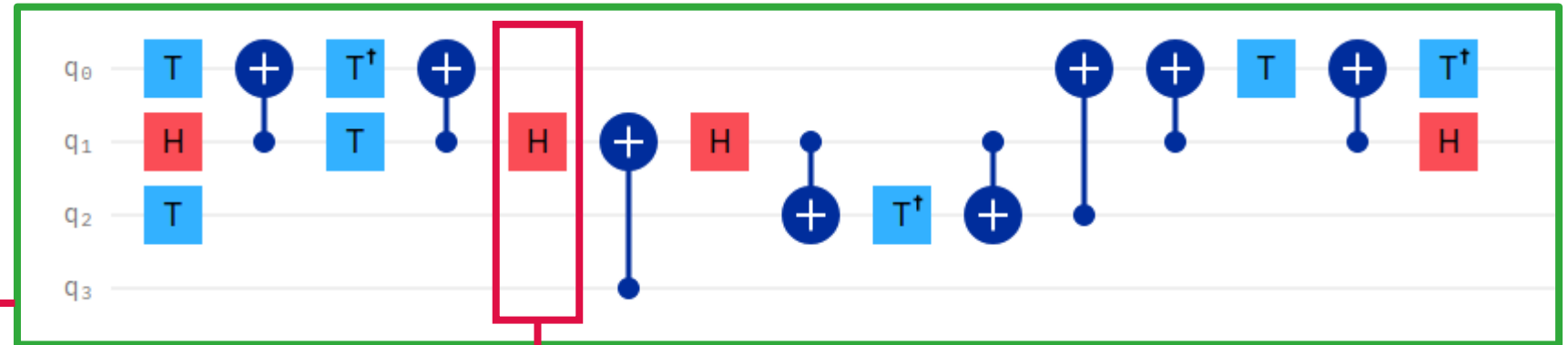
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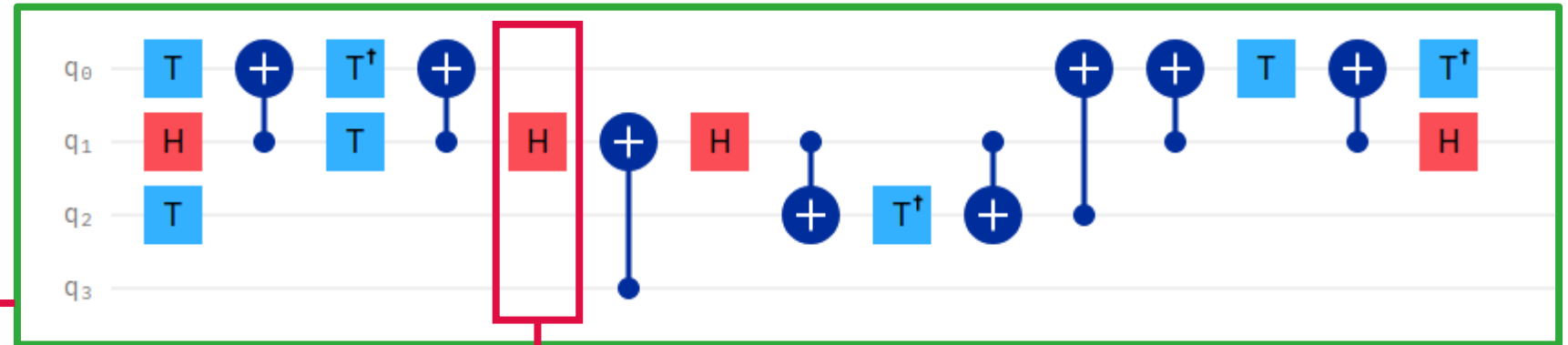
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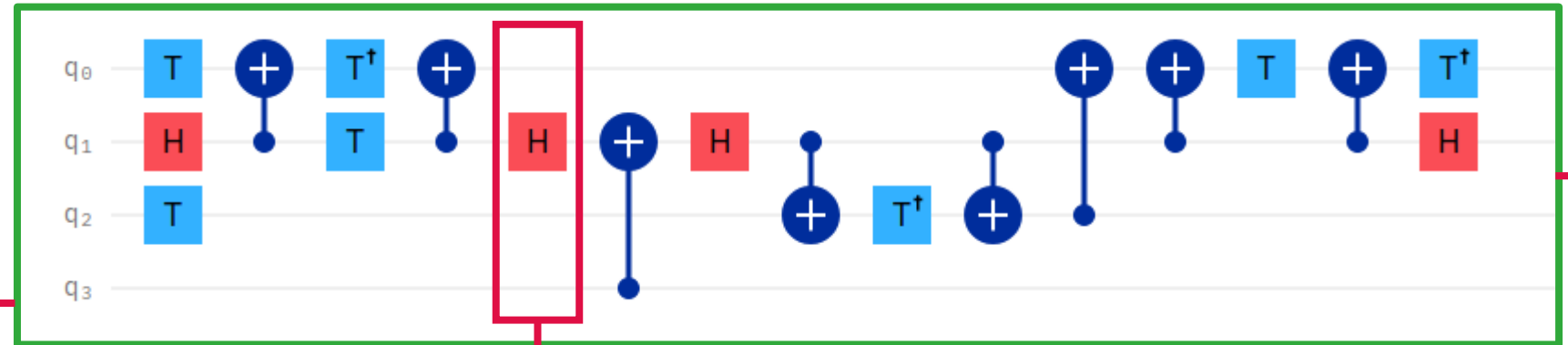
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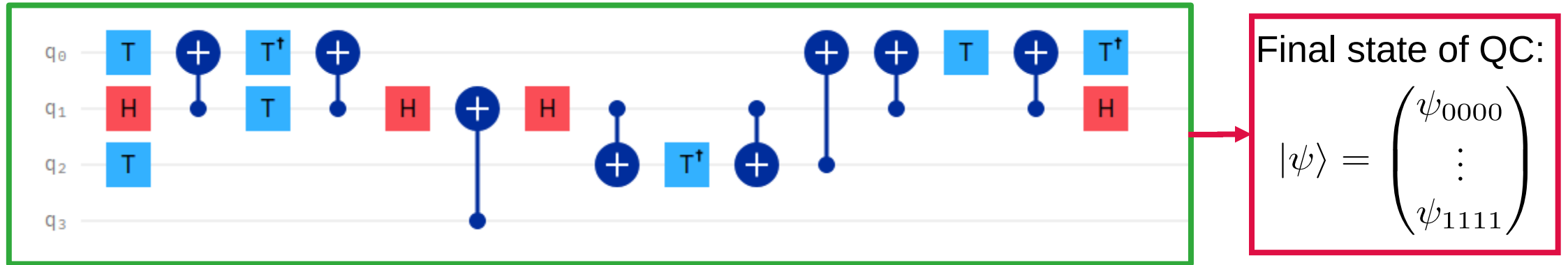
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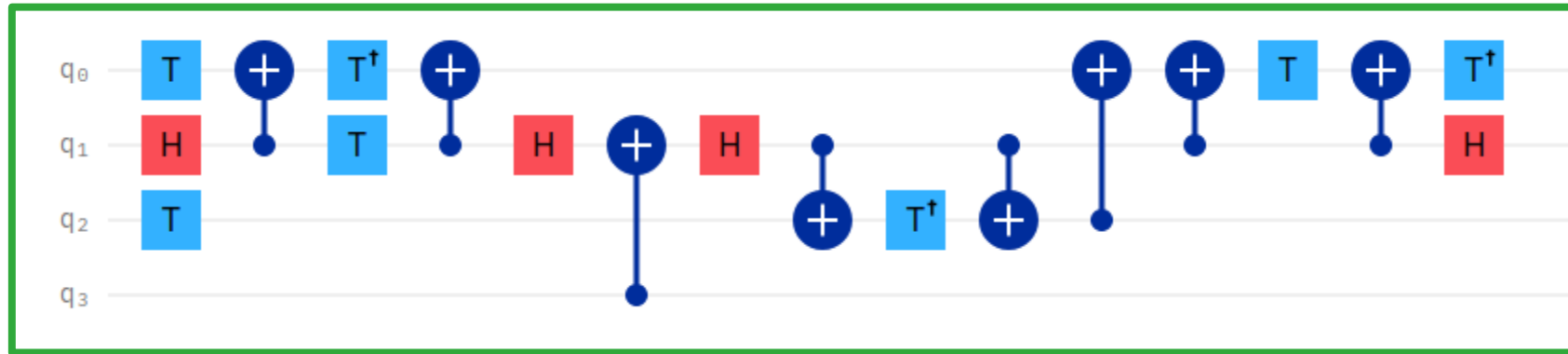
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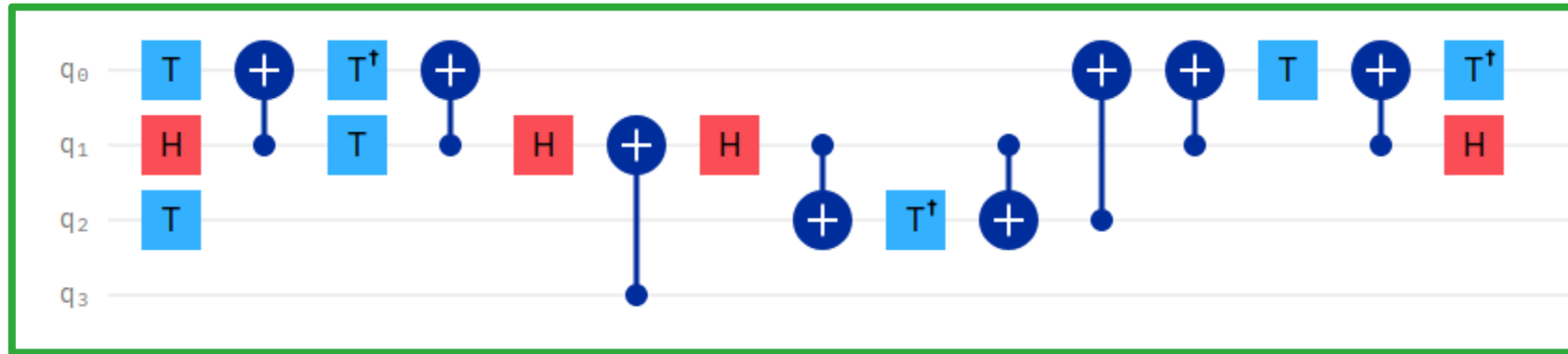
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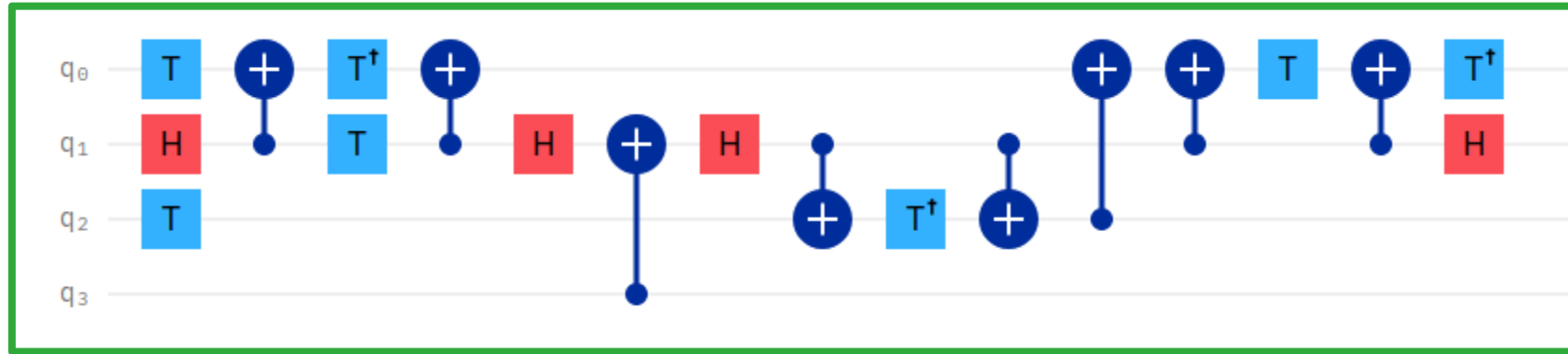
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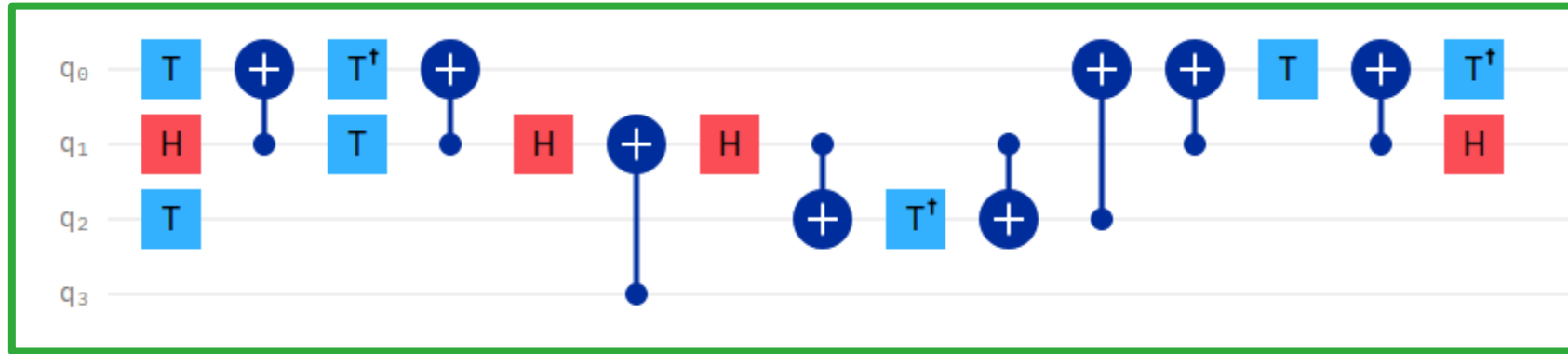
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For 40 qubits: 2^{40} ψ' s = 16 TiB complex numbers

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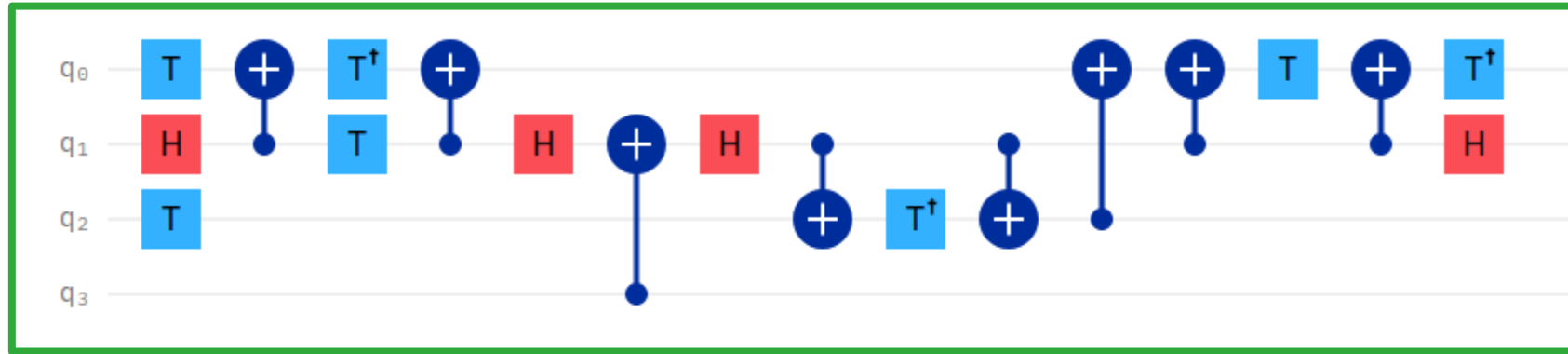
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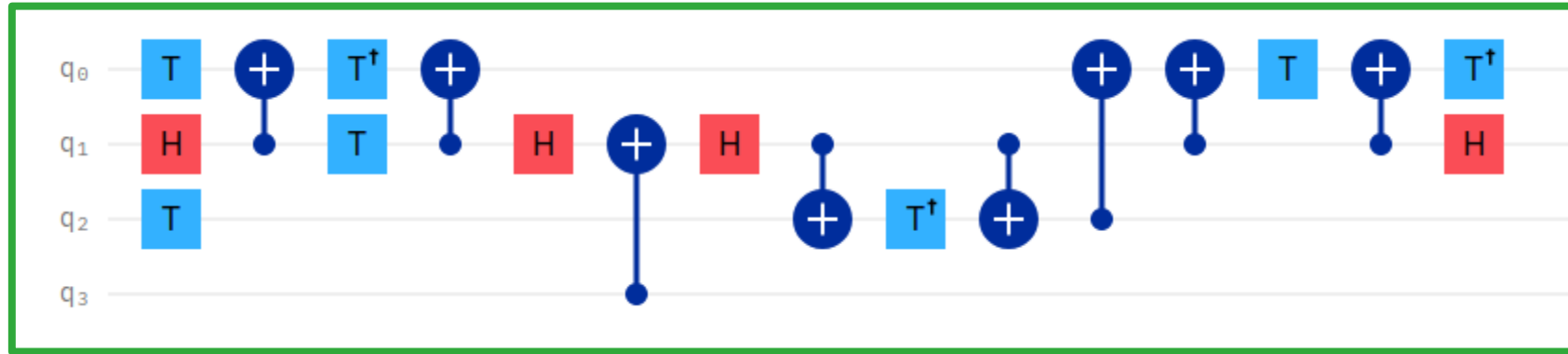
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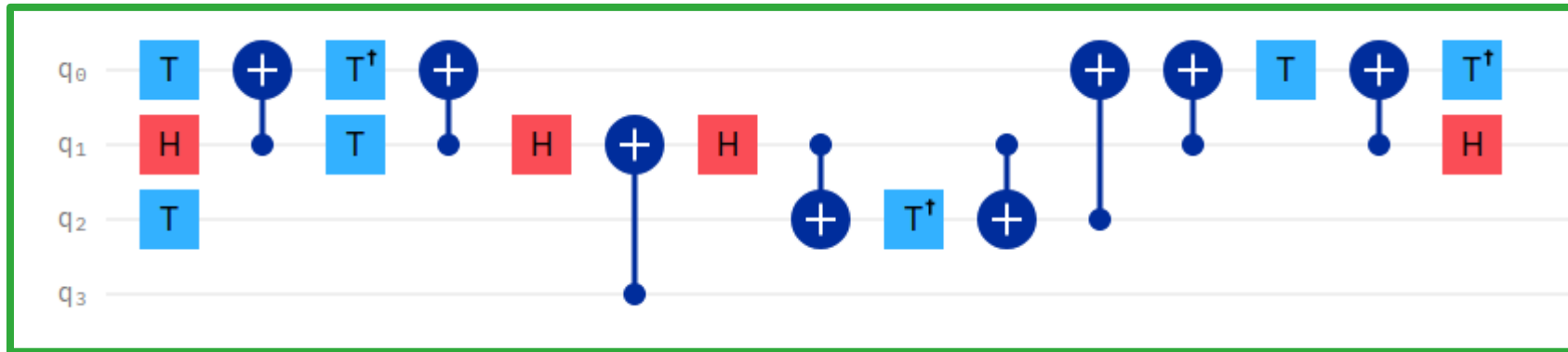
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➤ Need to run circuit repeatedly to **sample** from the distribution

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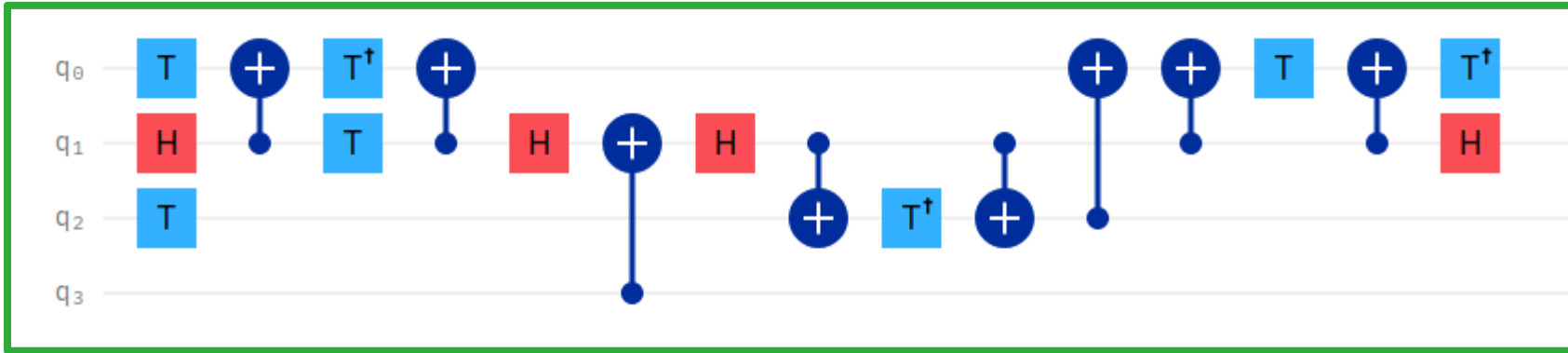
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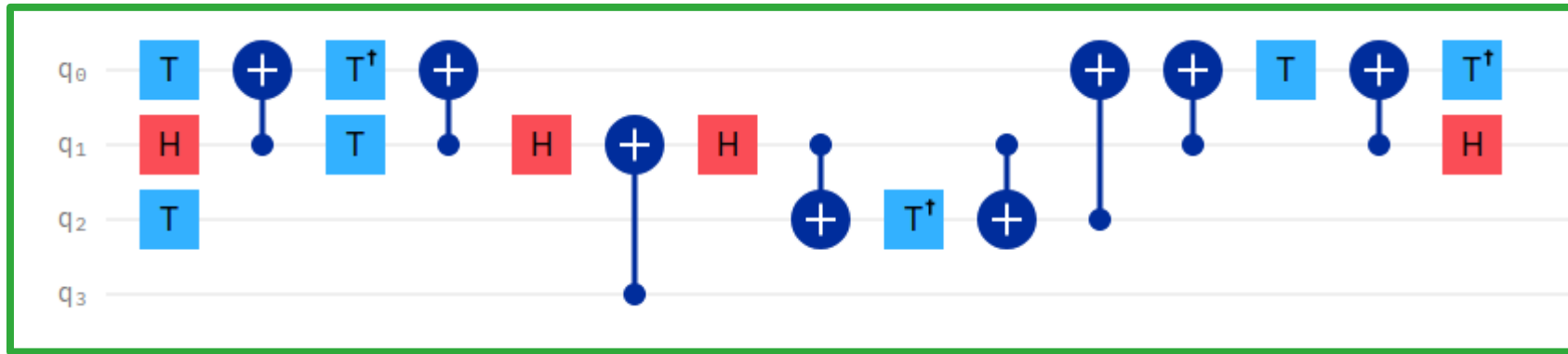
- 2-qubit adder

$$|q_3 q_2\rangle |q_1 q_0\rangle \mapsto |q_3 q_2\rangle |q_3 q_2 + q_1 q_0\rangle$$

QUANTUM COMPUTING

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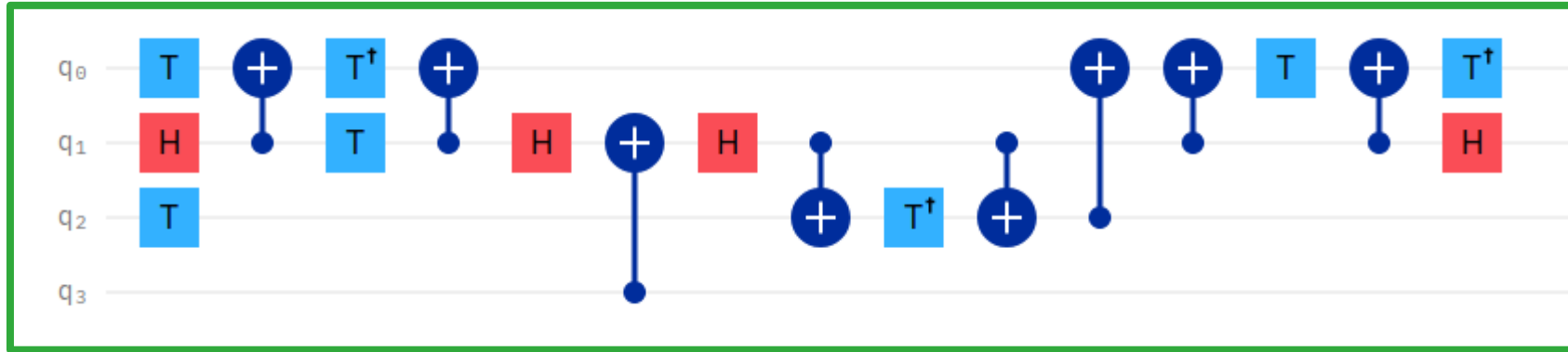
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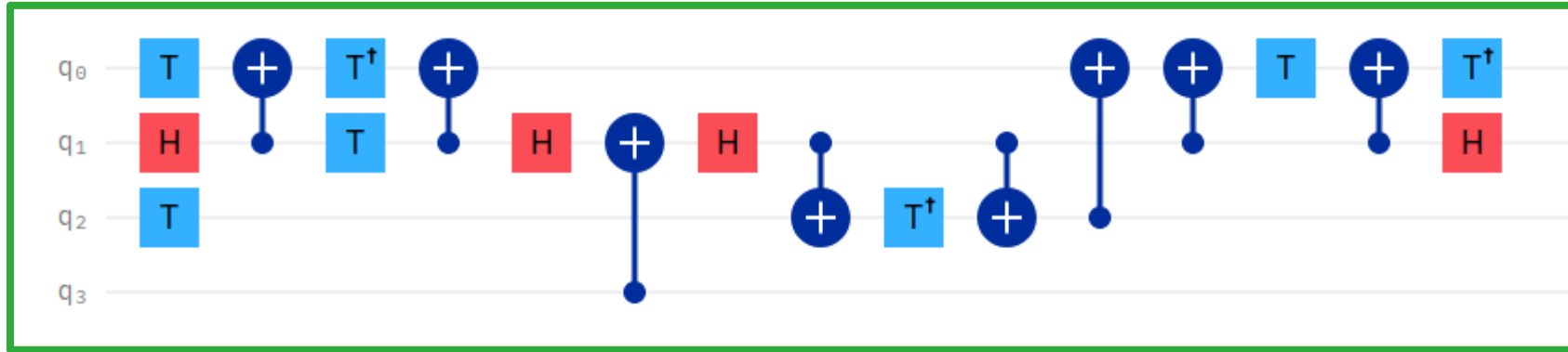
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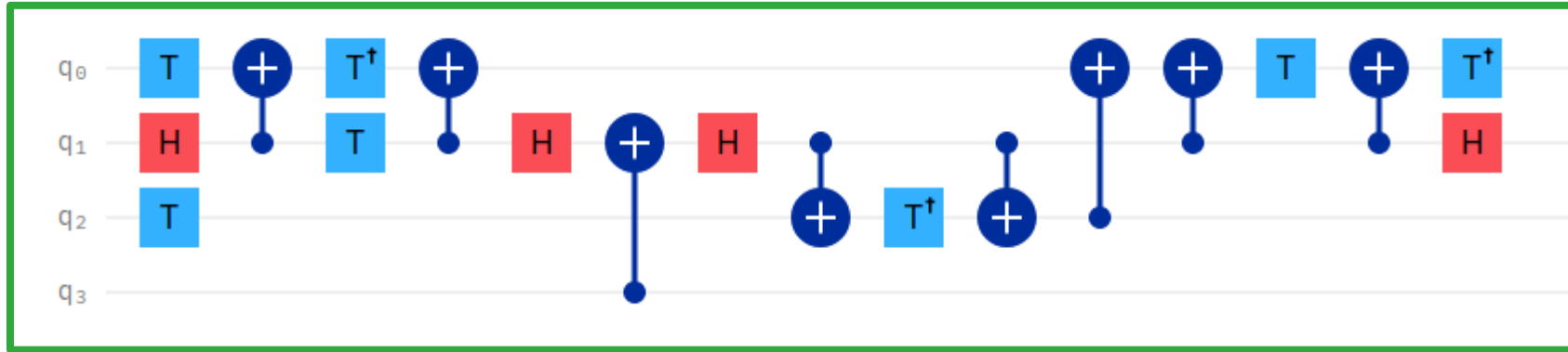
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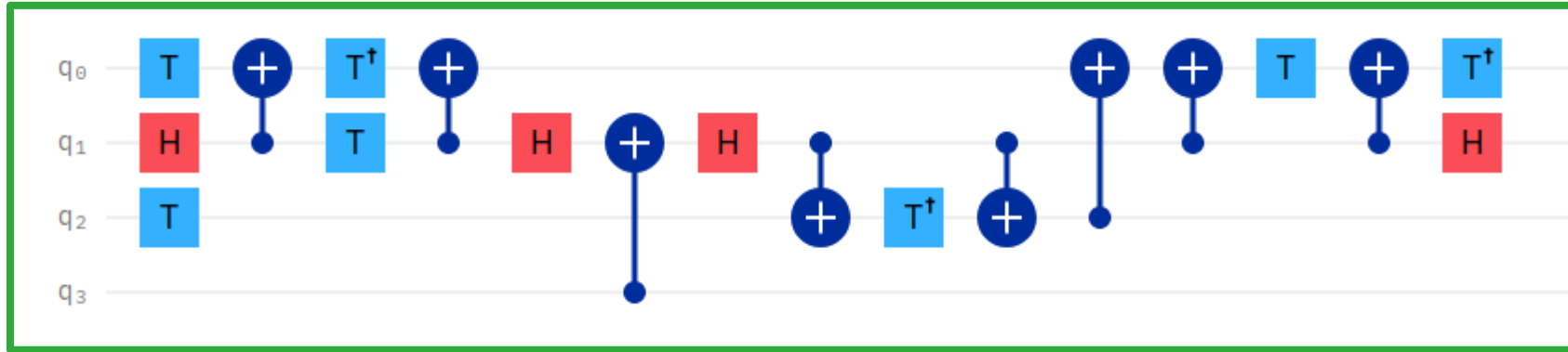
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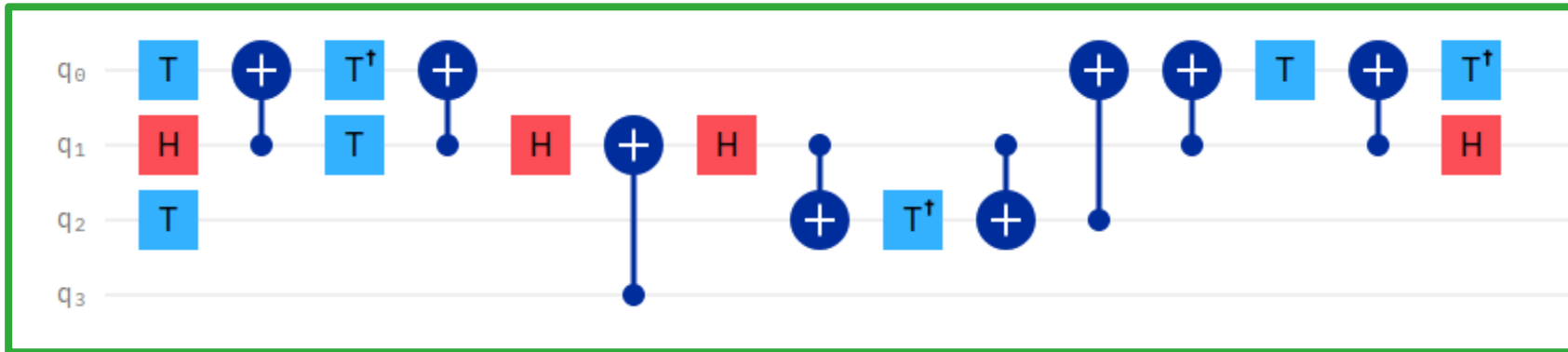
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- Why? → Simulate with JUQCS

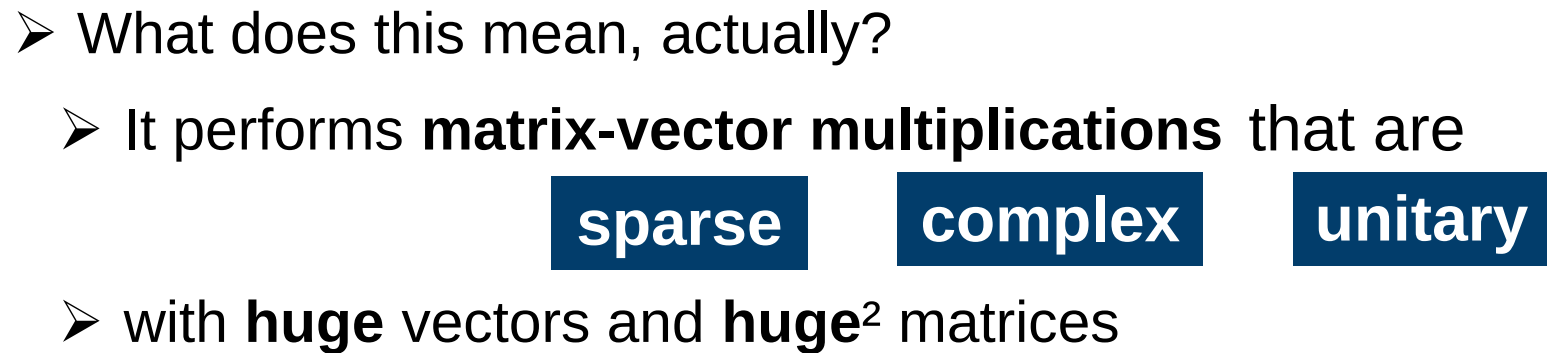
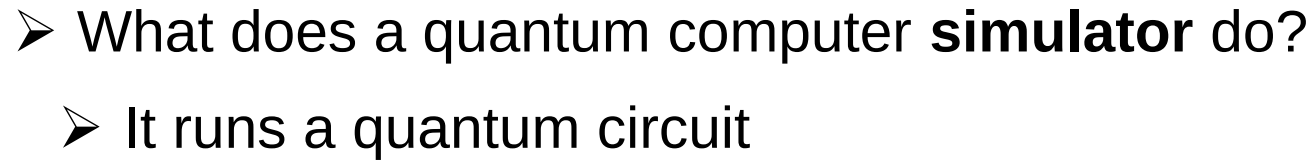
JUQCS

Jülich universal quantum computer simulator

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Jülich universal quantum computer simulator



JUQCS

Distribution of the quantum state

How does the simulator manage all these complex numbers?

JUQCS

Distribution of the quantum state

How does the simulator manage all these complex numbers?

→ Distribute quantum state $|\psi\rangle = (\psi_{q_2 q_1 q_0})$ over multiple compute nodes

JUQCS

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For 40 qubits: 2^{40} ψ 's = 16 TiB complex numbers = 64 GiB per node with 256 nodes

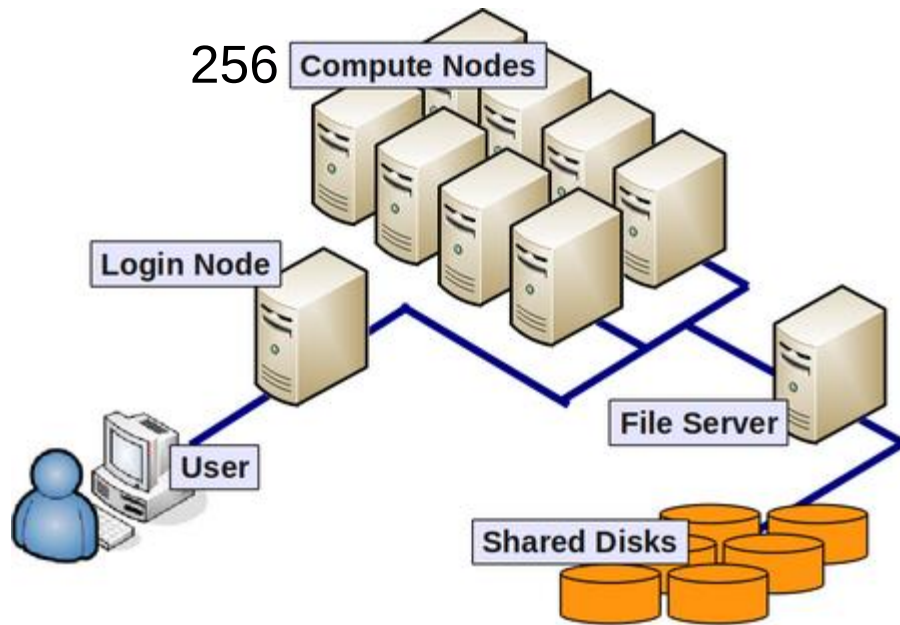
JUQCS

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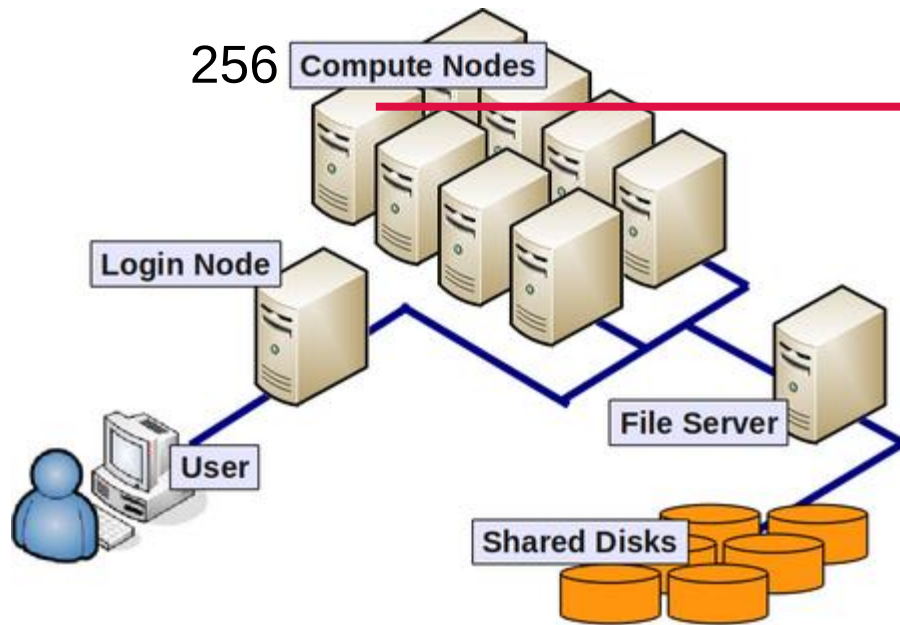
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MPI rank 0 = 0b00000000:

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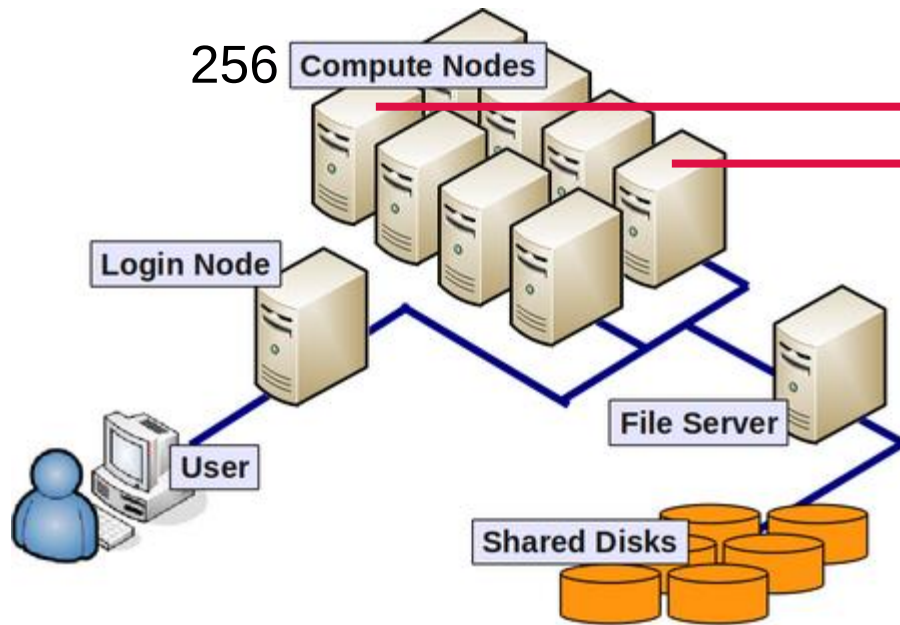
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MPI rank 255 = 0b11111111:

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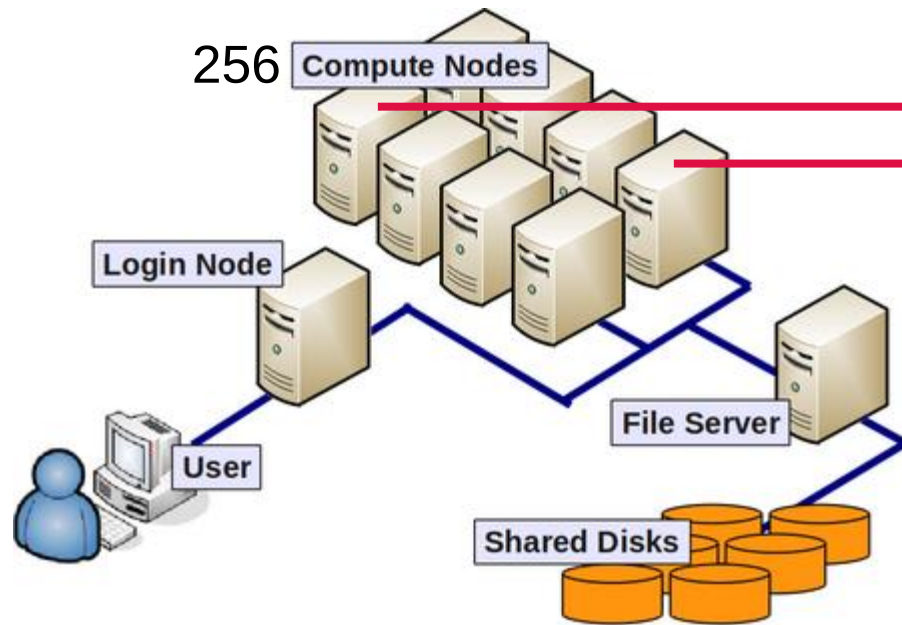
JUQCS

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8 global qubits

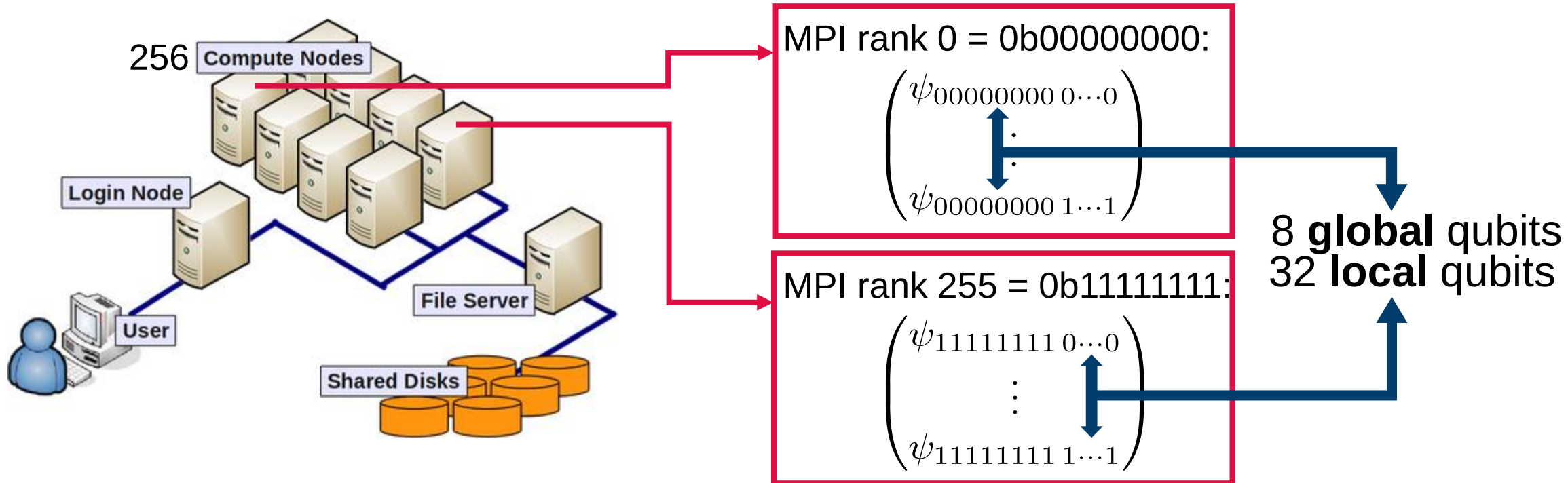
JUQCS

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JUQCS-G

Simulating quantum computers on GPUs **CUDA MPI Fortran**

- Distribute quantum state on GPUs (NVIDIA A100: 40GB per GPU)

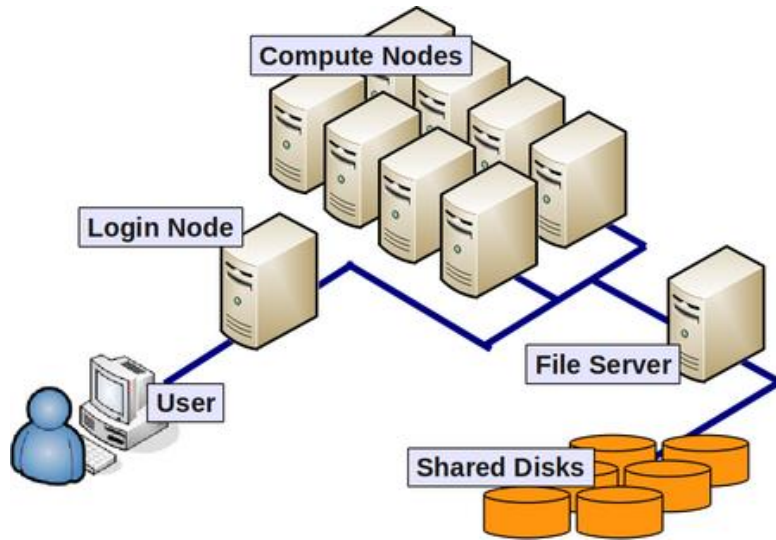
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JUQCS-G

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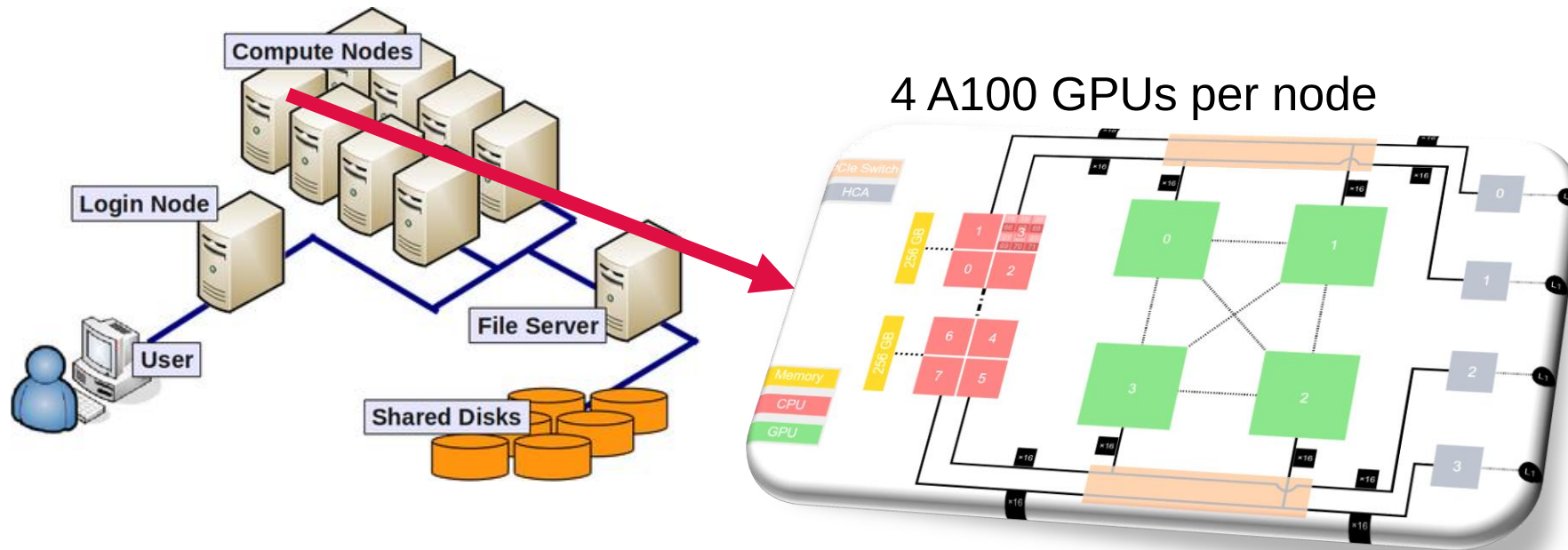


JUQCS-G

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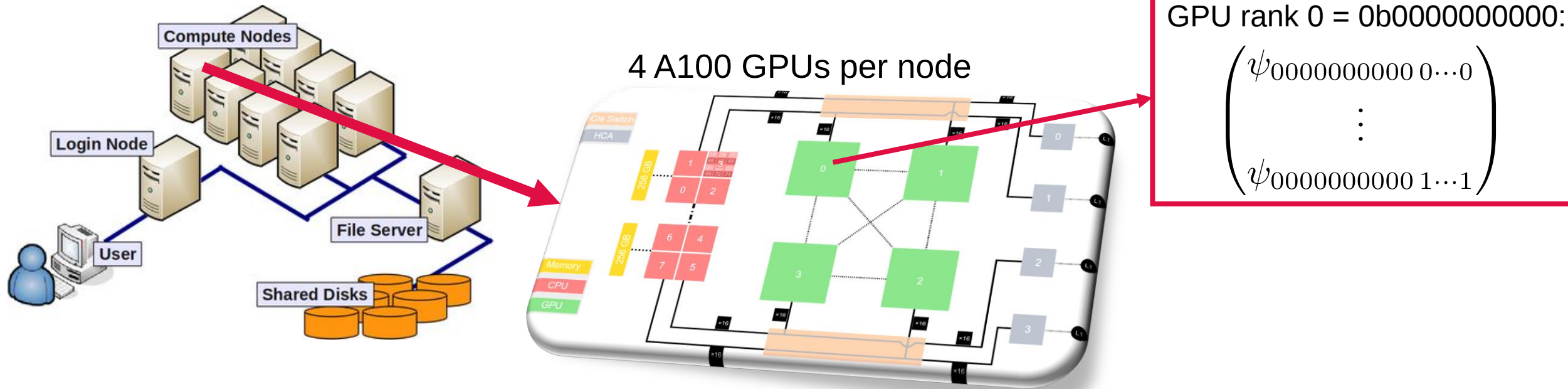


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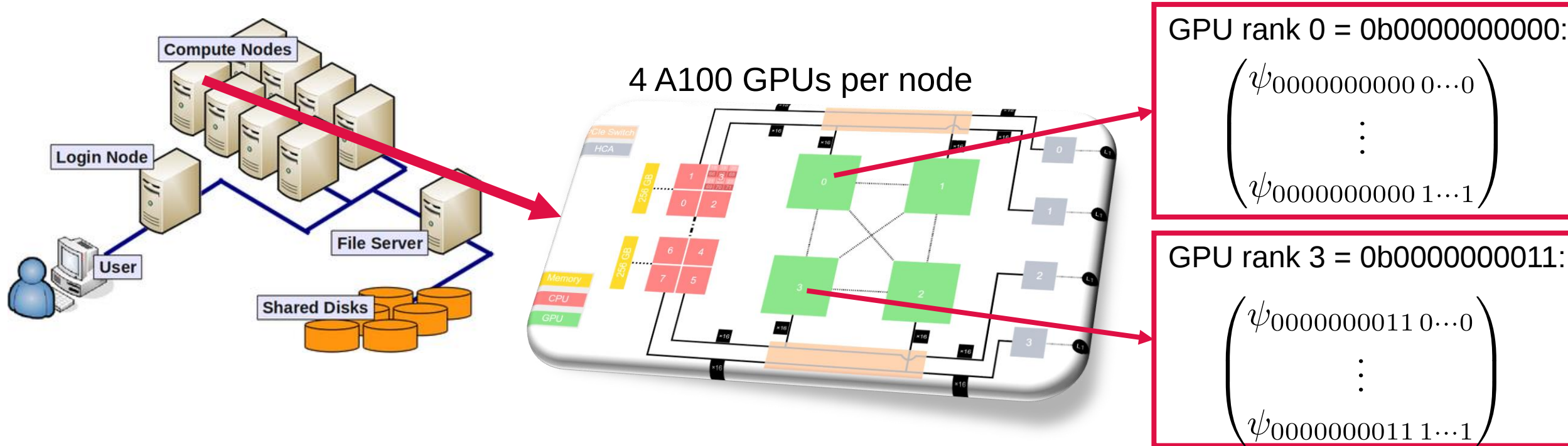


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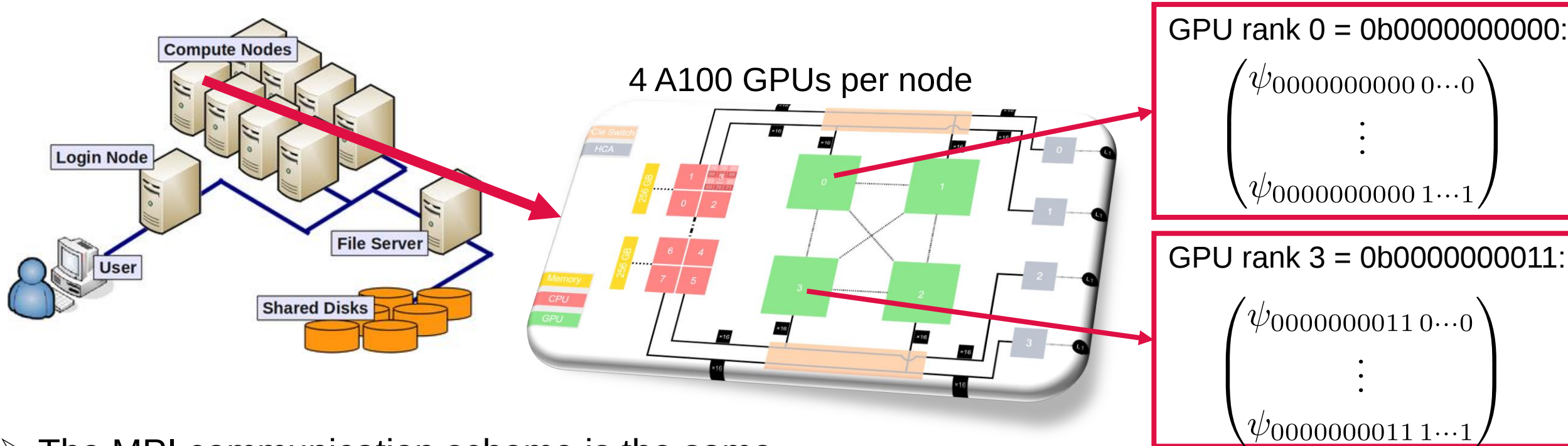


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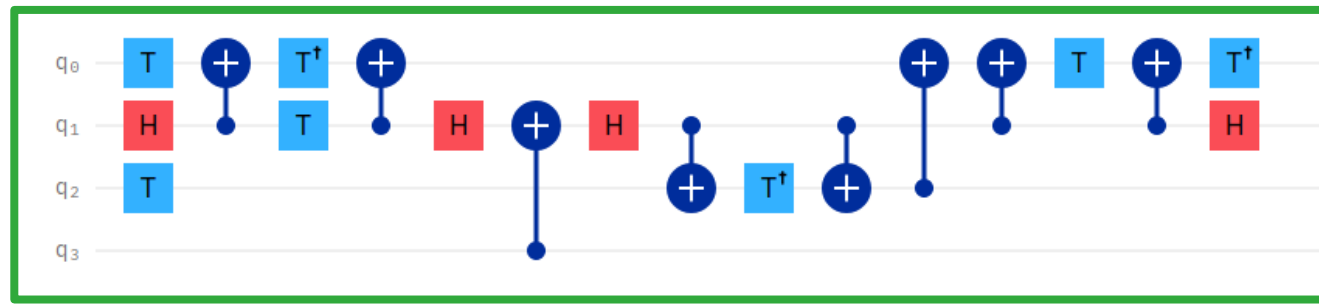
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- The MPI communication scheme is the same

JUQCS-G

CUDA implementation



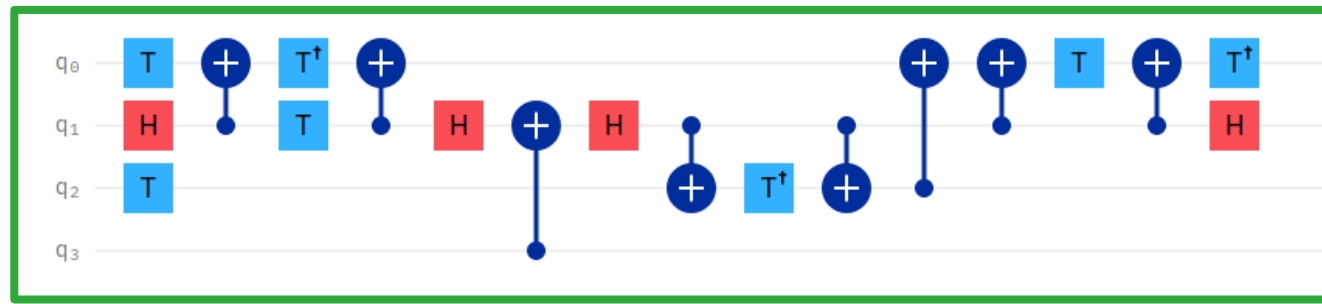
How to implement these **matrix-vector multiplications** in the most efficient way?

CUDA implementation


$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \psi_{000000000\ 0\cdots 0} \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{000000000\ 1\cdots 1} \\ \psi_{000000001\ 0\cdots 0} \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{000000001\ 1\cdots 1} \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{111111111\ 0\cdots 0} \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{111111111\ 1\cdots 1} \end{array} \right)$$

JUQCS-G

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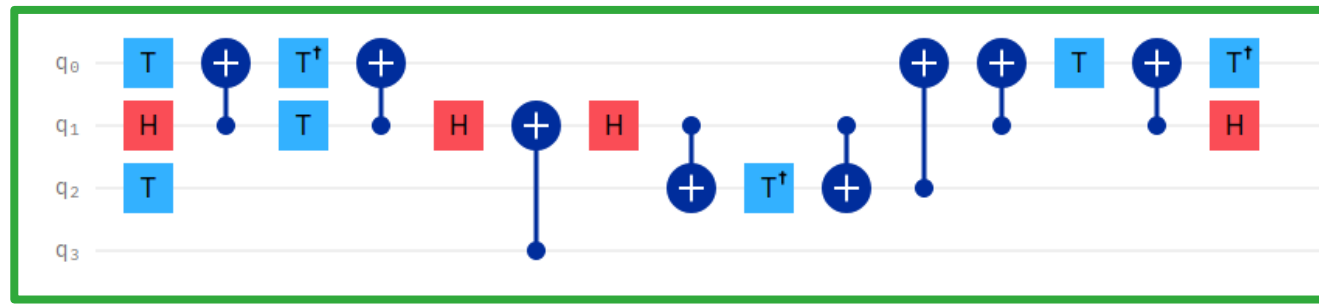
Full quantum state:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{000000000\ 0\dots0} \\ \psi_{000000000\ 1\dots1} \\ \psi_{000000001\ 0\dots0} \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{000000001\ 1\dots1} \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{111111111\ 0\dots0} \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{111111111\ 1\dots1} \end{pmatrix}$$

GPU rank 0

JUQCS-G

CUDA implementation



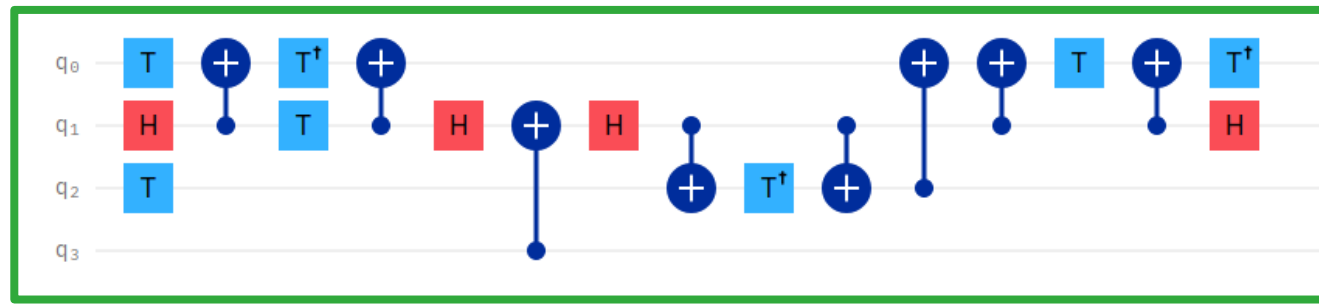
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$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{000000000\ 0\dots0} \\ \text{GPU rank 0} \\ \psi_{000000000\ 1\dots1} \\ \psi_{000000001\ 0\dots0} \\ \text{GPU rank 1} \\ \psi_{000000001\ 1\dots1} \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{111111111\ 0\dots0} \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{111111111\ 1\dots1} \end{pmatrix}$$

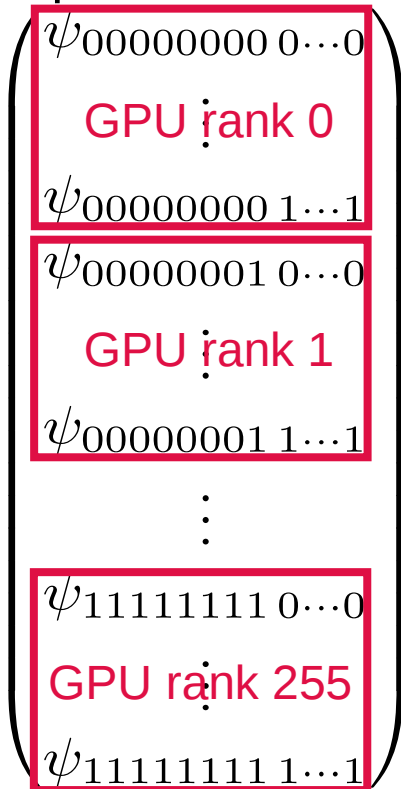
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CUDA implementation



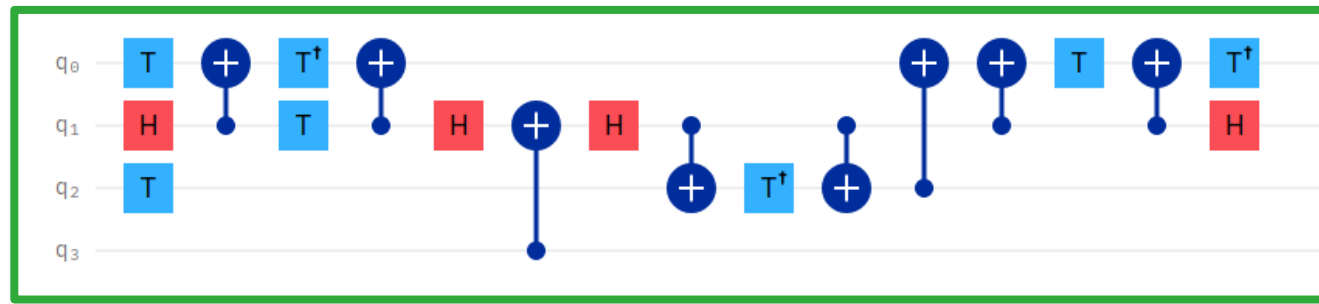
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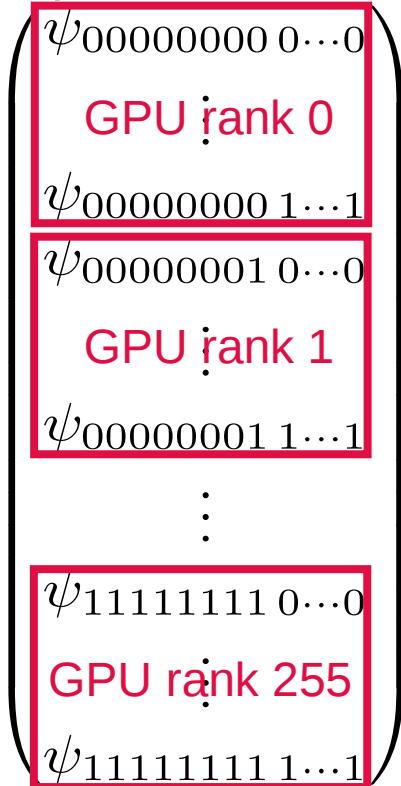
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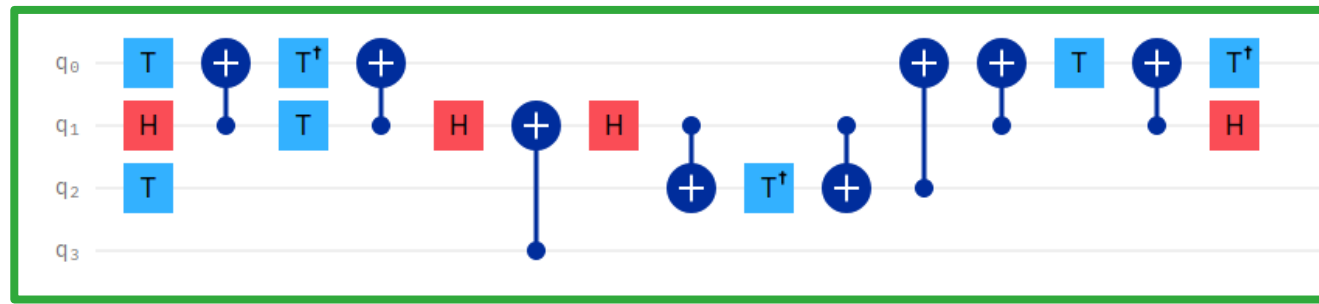
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Quantum gate on **local** qubits:

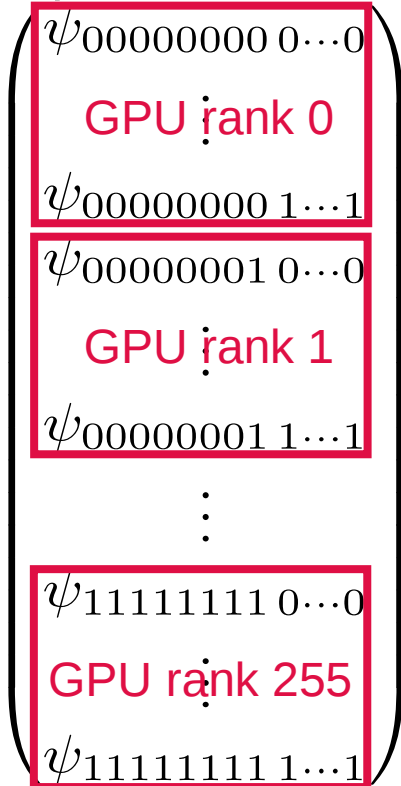
JUQCS-G

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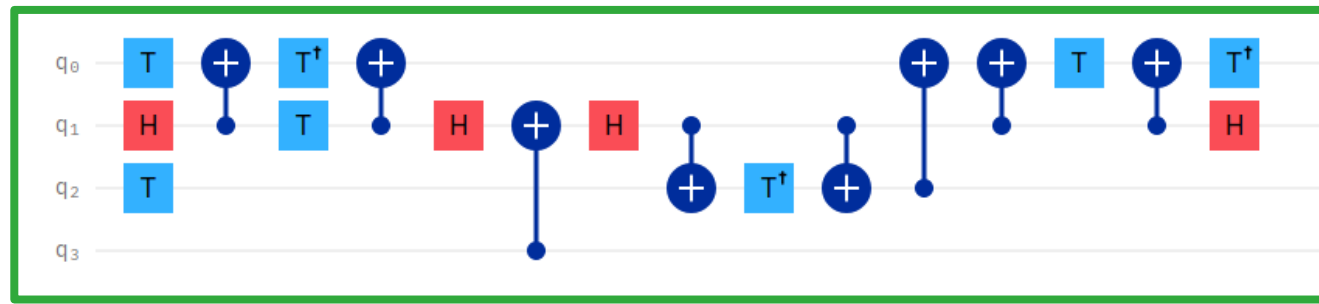


Quantum gate on **local** qubits:

e.g. **H** on qubit q_{30}

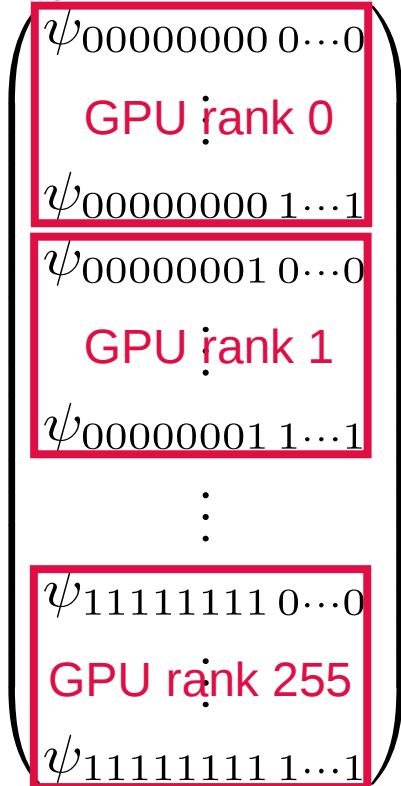
JUQCS-G

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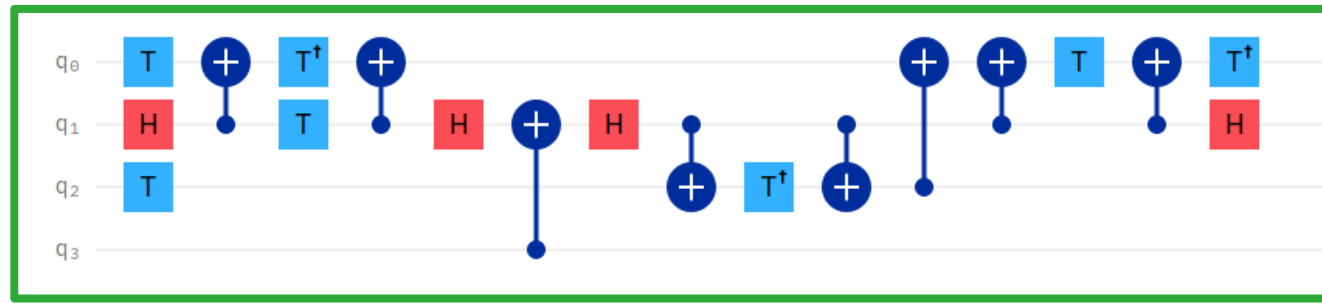
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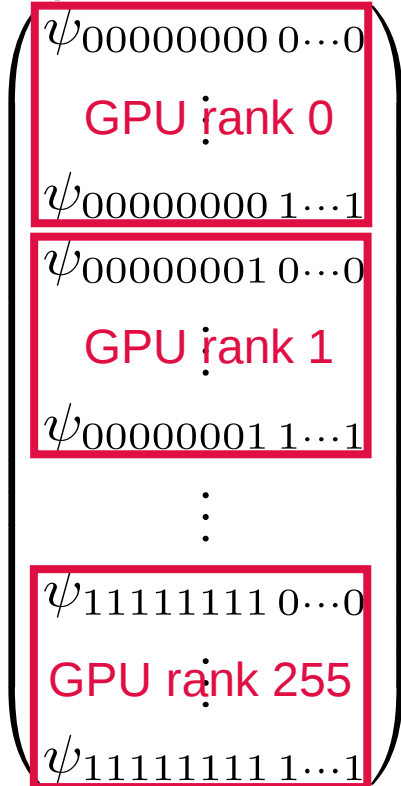
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→ Each MPI rank r performs local 2x2 updates of the form



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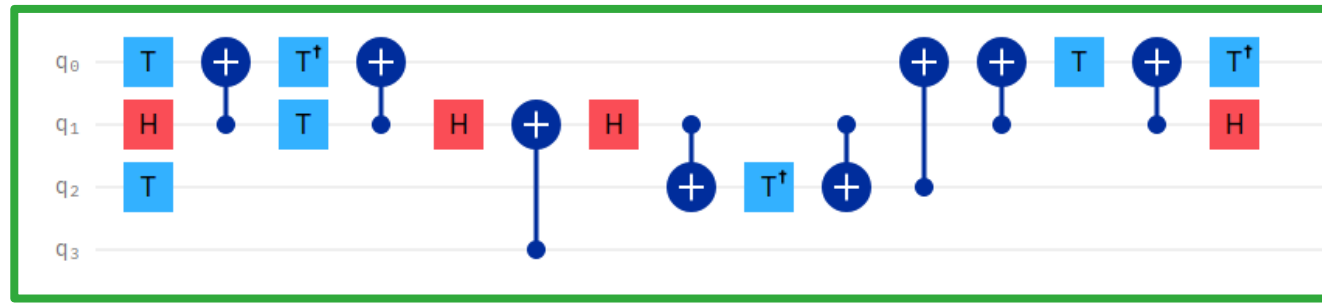


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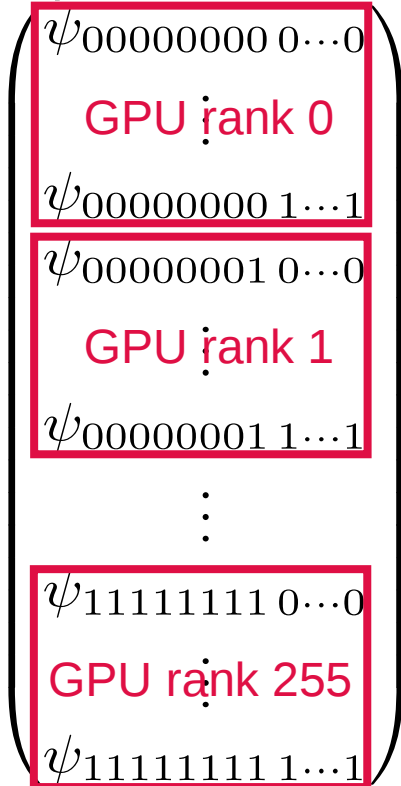
→ Each MPI rank r performs local 2x2 updates of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{rrrrrrrrr * 0 * \dots *} \\ \psi_{rrrrrrrrr * 1 * \dots *} \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \mathbf{H} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{rrrrrrrrr * 0 * \dots *} \\ \psi_{rrrrrrrrr * 1 * \dots *} \end{pmatrix}$$



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CUDA implementation



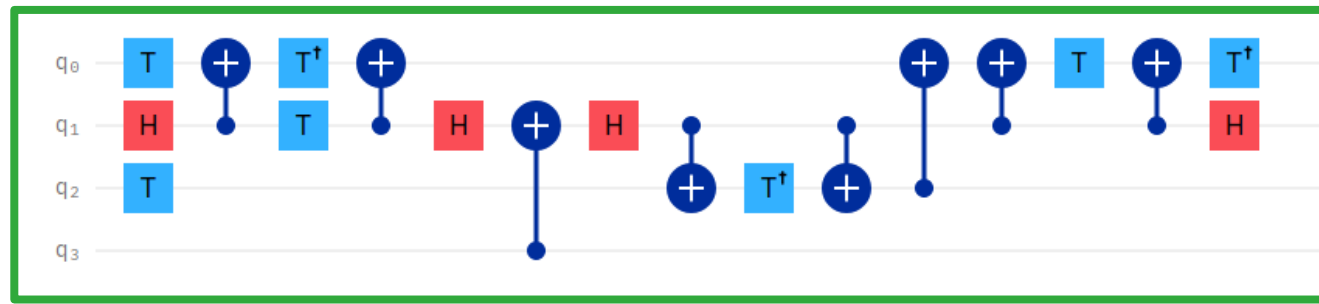


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CUDA implementation



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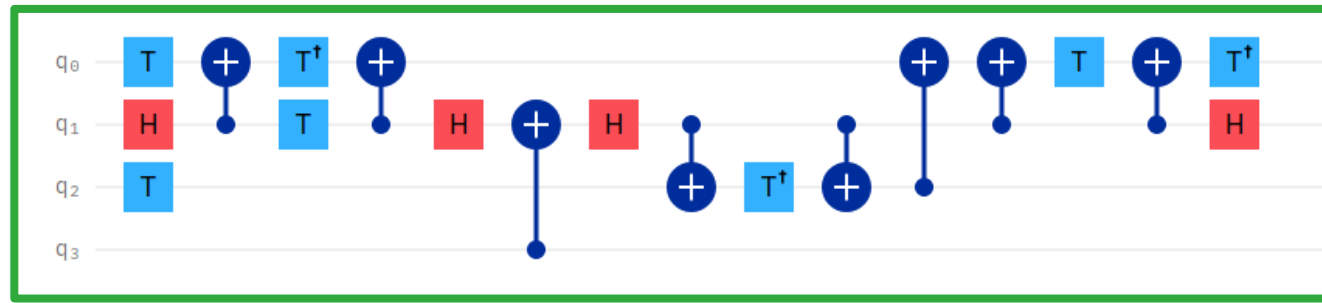
$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{rrrrrrrrrr} * 0 * \dots * \\ \psi_{rrrrrrrrrr} * 1 * \dots * \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{H} \\ \uparrow \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{rrrrrrrrrr} * 0 * \dots * \\ \psi_{rrrrrrrrrr} * 1 * \dots * \end{pmatrix}$$

```
attributes(global) subroutine H_operation_GPU(nstates,psi_R,psi_I,i0,i1,c)
  USE cudafor
  implicit real(kind=8) (a-h,o-z)
  integer(kind=8),parameter :: one=1
  integer(kind=8), value :: nstates,i1
  integer(kind=8) :: m1,nm1,i,j,k
  integer(kind=4), value :: i0
  real(kind=8), value :: c
  real(kind=8),dimension(0:nstates-1),device:: psi_R,psi_I

  k=blockidx%x-1
  k=k*blockdim%x+threadidx%x-1
  m1=i1-1
  nm1=not(m1)
  i=ishft(iand(k,nm1),one)+iand(k,m1)
  j=i+i1
  r0=psi_R(i)
  r1=psi_I(i)
  r2=psi_R(j)
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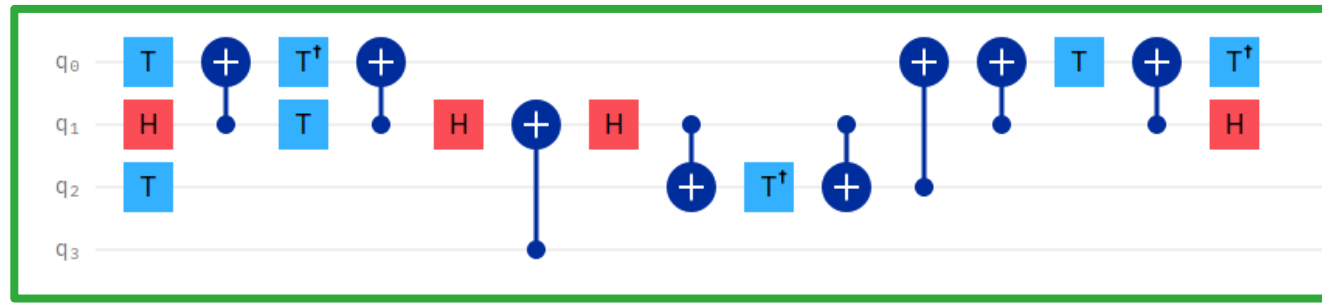
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  psi_I(j)=(r1-r3)*c
end subroutine
```

$i1 = 00000000 010 \dots 0$
 $k = rrrrrrrrrr * * \dots *$
 $i = rrrrrrrrrr * 0 * \dots *$
 $j = rrrrrrrrrr * 1 * \dots *$

JUQCS-G

CUDA implementation



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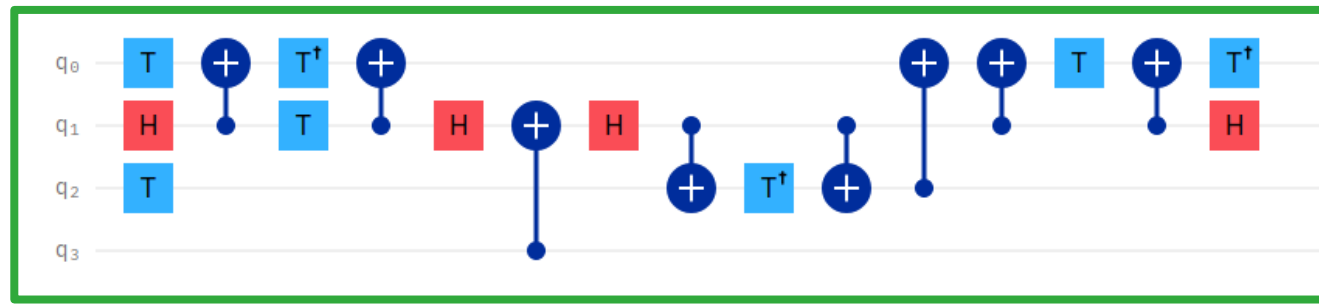
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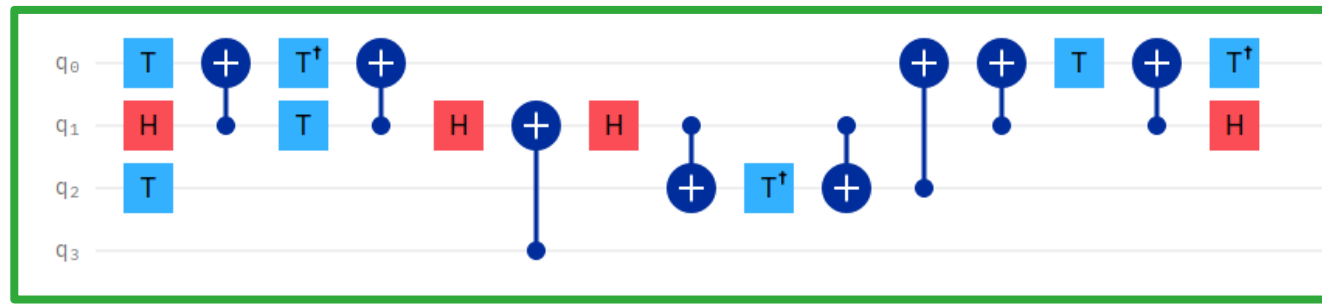
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$$k = rrrrrrrrrr * * \dots *$$

$$i = rrrrrrrrrr * 0 * \dots *$$

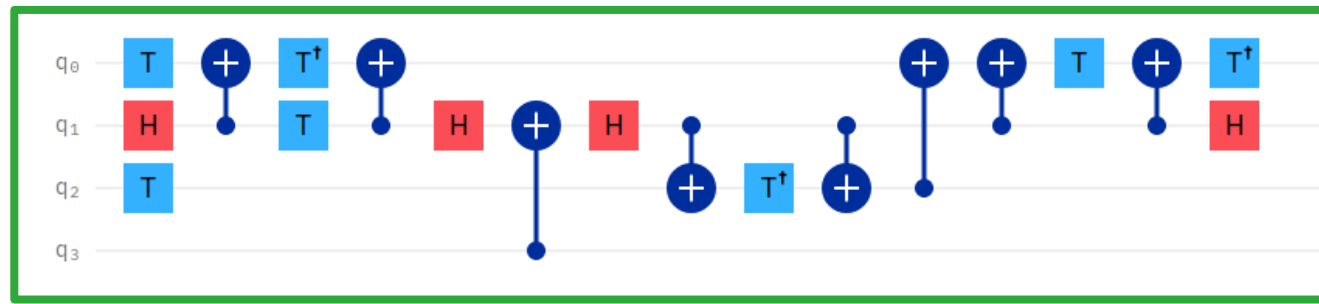
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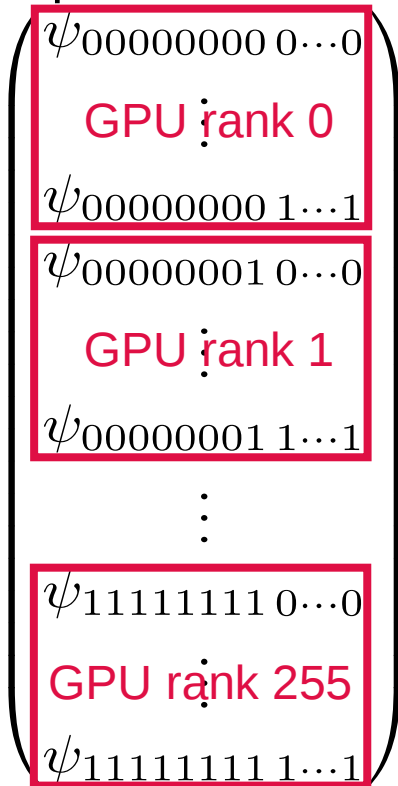
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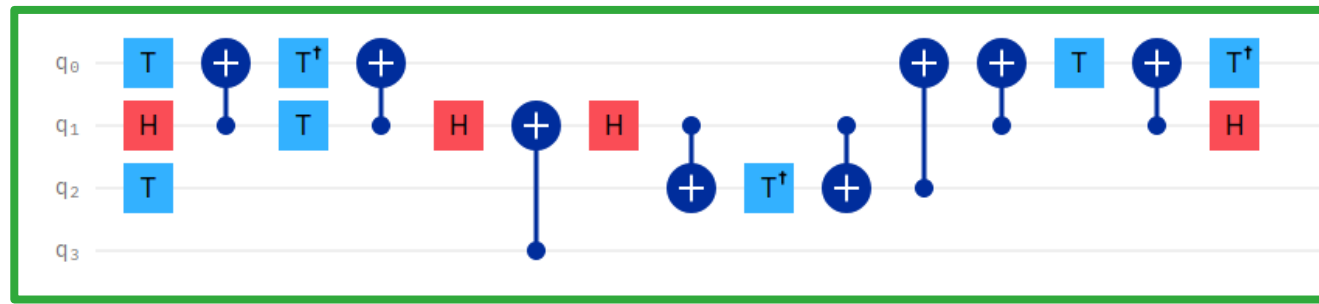
How to implement these **matrix-vector multiplications** in the most efficient way?

Full quantum state:



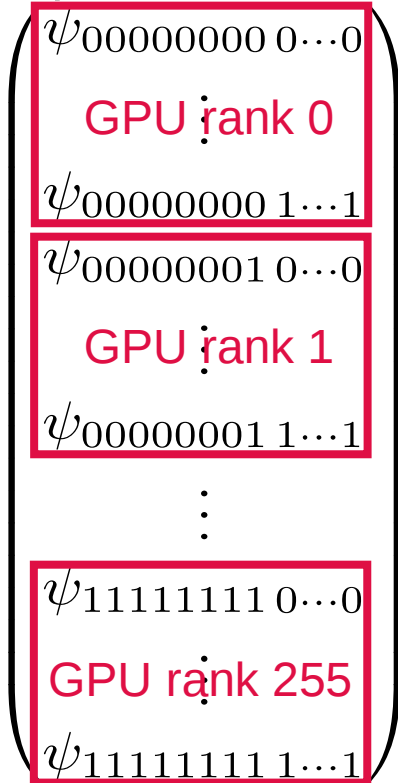
JUQCS-G

CUDA implementation



How to implement these **matrix-vector multiplications** in the most efficient way?

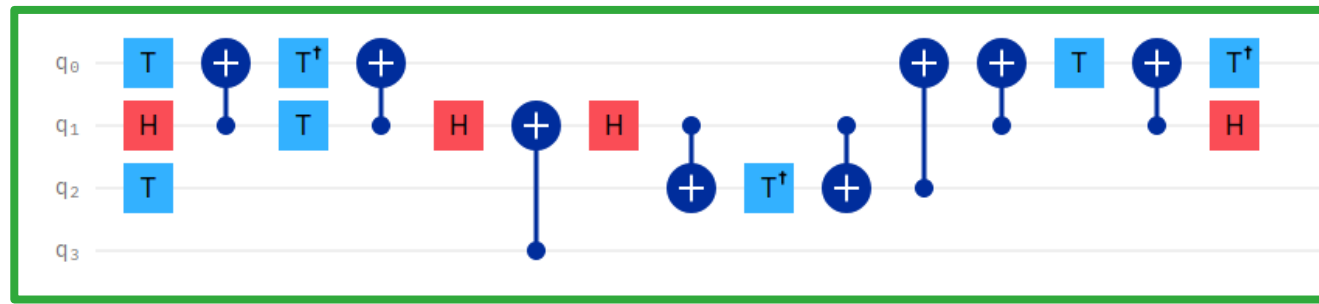
Full quantum state:



Quantum gate on **global** qubits:

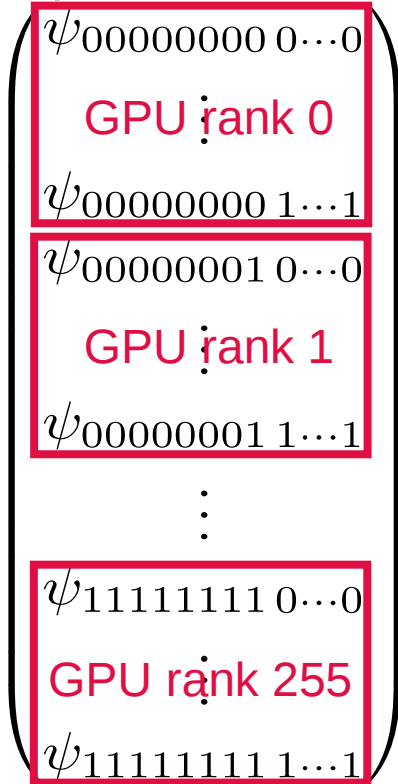
JUQCS-G

CUDA implementation



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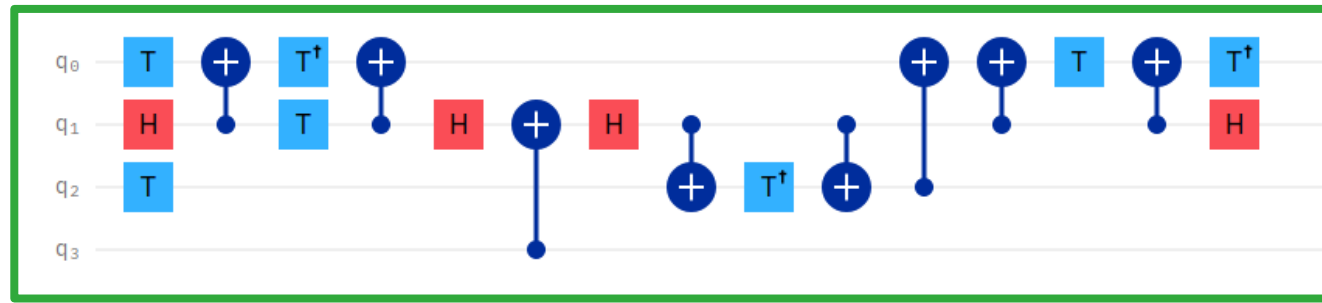


Quantum gate on **global** qubits:

e.g. H on qubit q_{32}

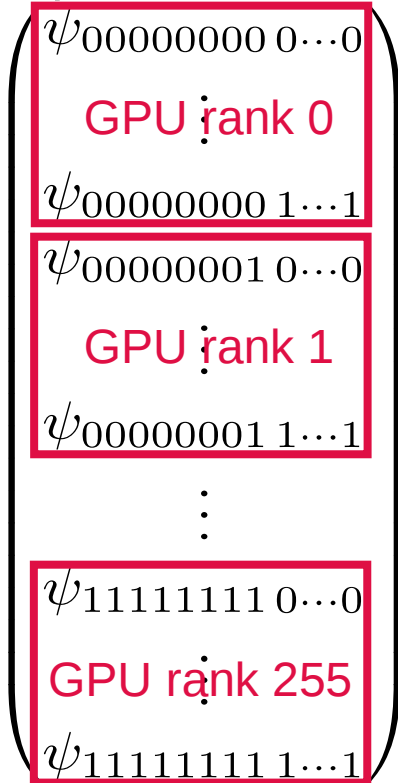
JUQCS-G

CUDA implementation



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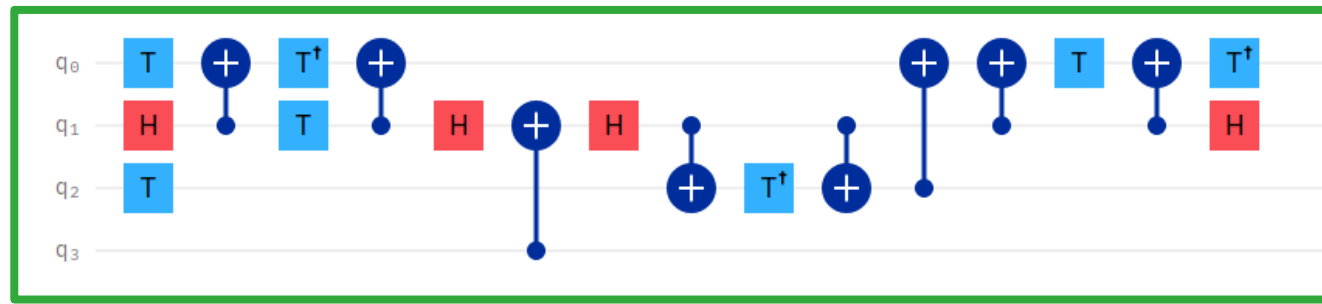


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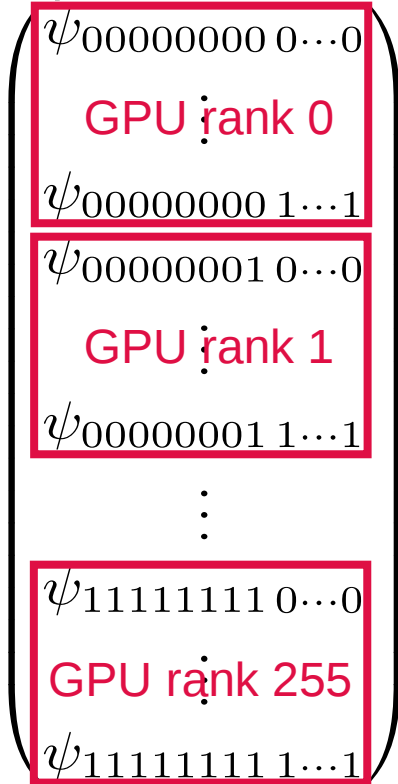
➤ Need to perform 2x2 updates of the form

$$\mathbf{H} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{*****0*****} \\ \psi_{*****1*****} \end{pmatrix}$$



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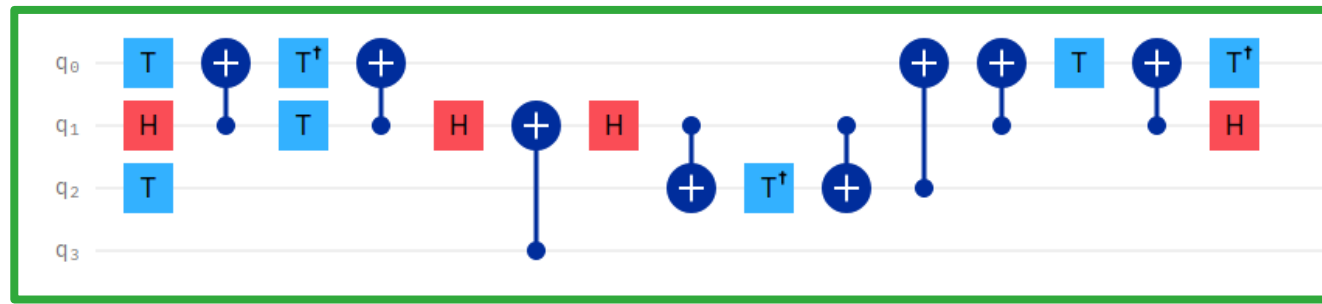
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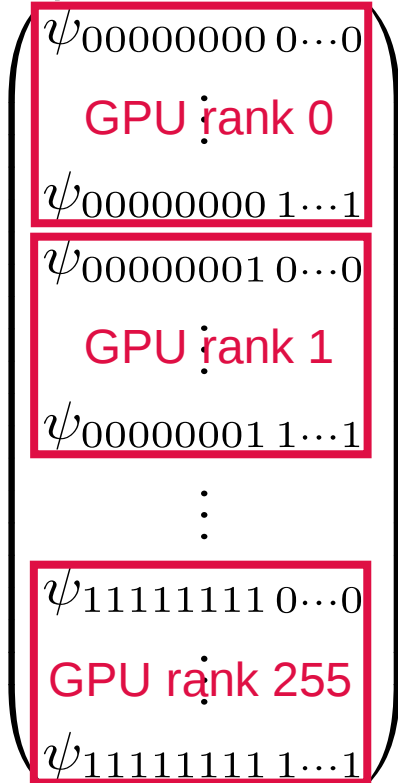
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➤ Problem: the numbers are on separate GPUs



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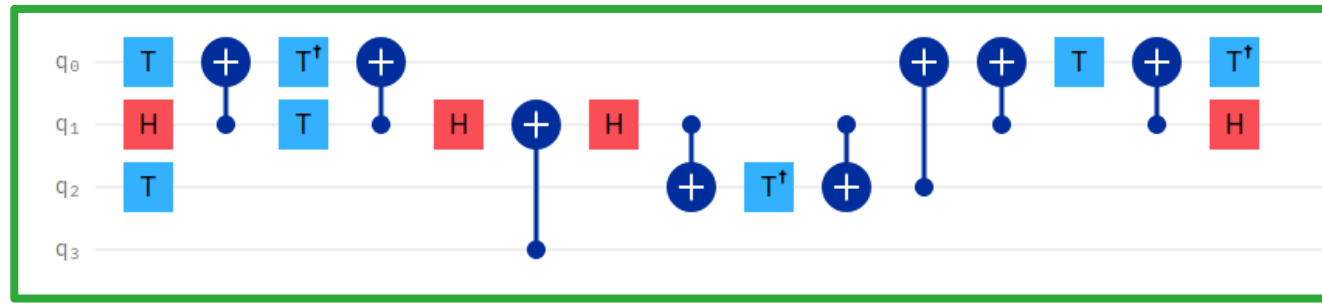
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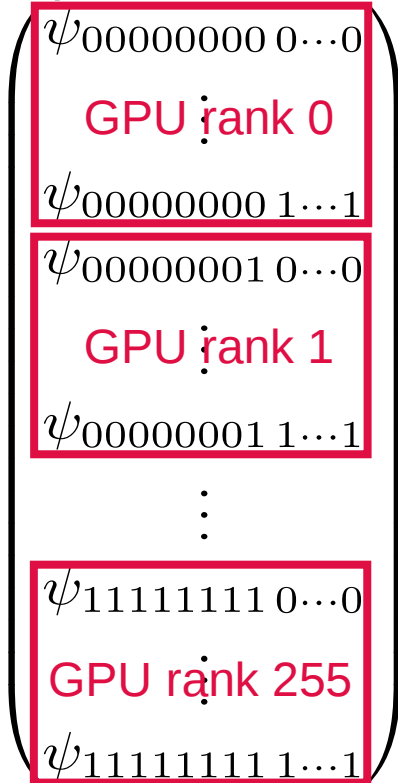
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Quantum gate on **global** qubits:

e.g. **H** on qubit q_{32}

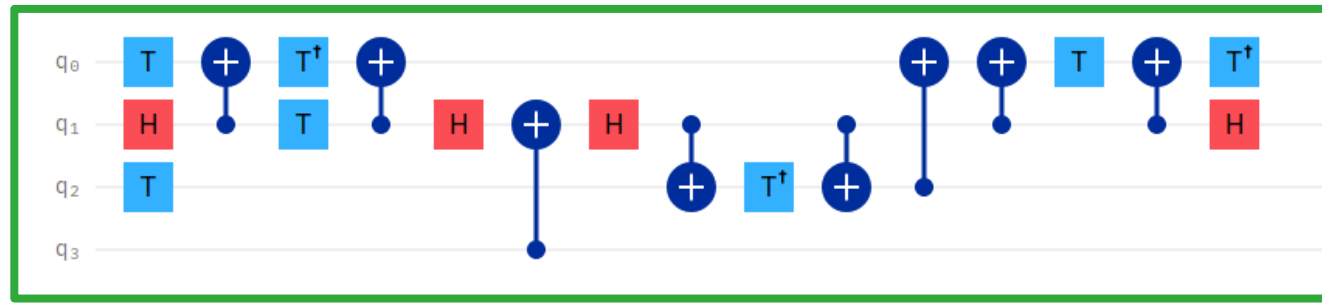
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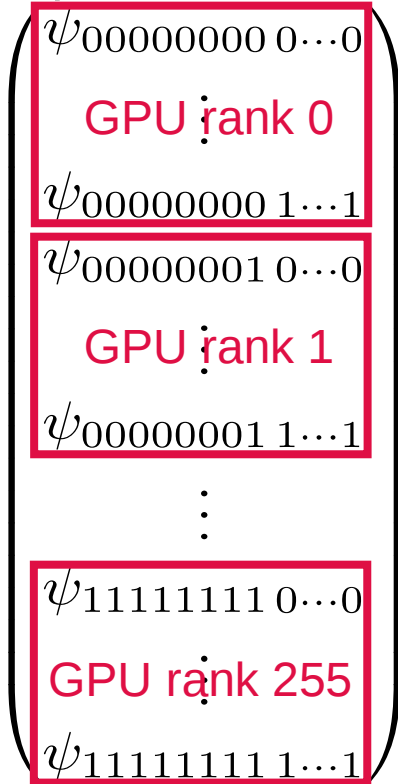
JUQCS-G

CUDA implementation



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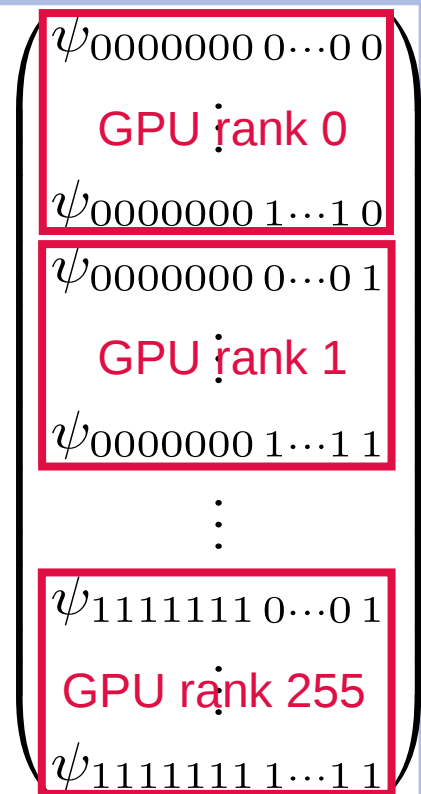
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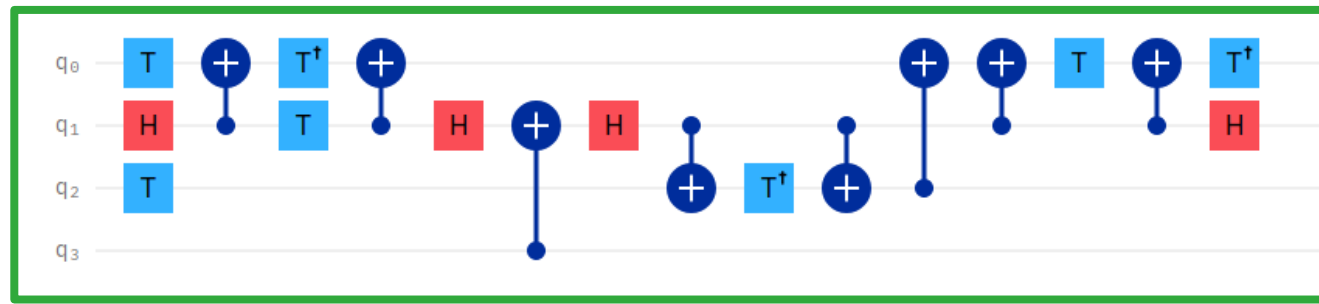
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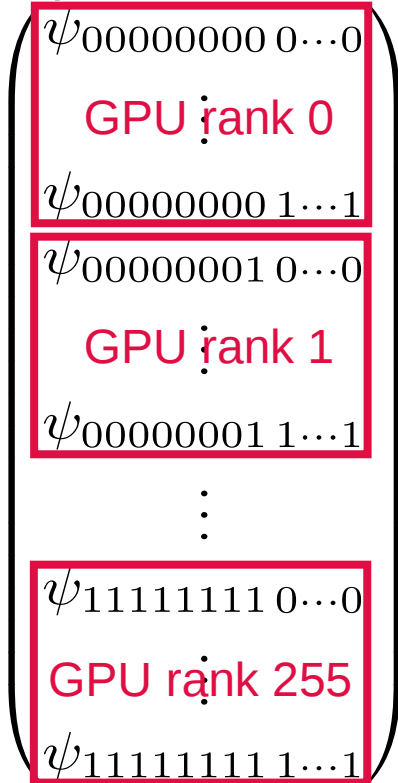
JUQCS-G

CUDA implementation



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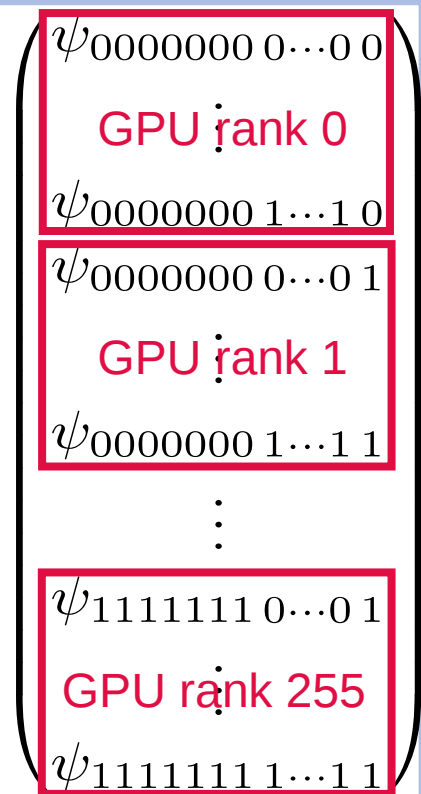
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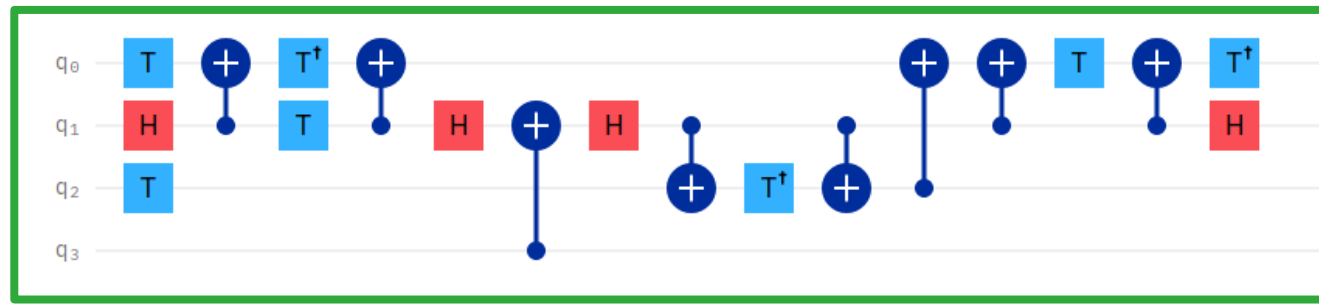
e.g. **H** on qubit q_{32}

- Need to perform 2x2 updates of the form

$$\mathbf{H} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{rrrrrrrr0} * \dots * r \\ \psi_{rrrrrrrr1} * \dots * r \end{pmatrix}$$

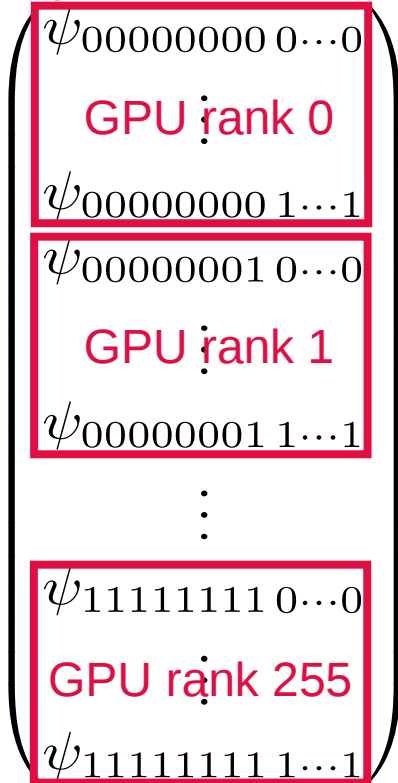
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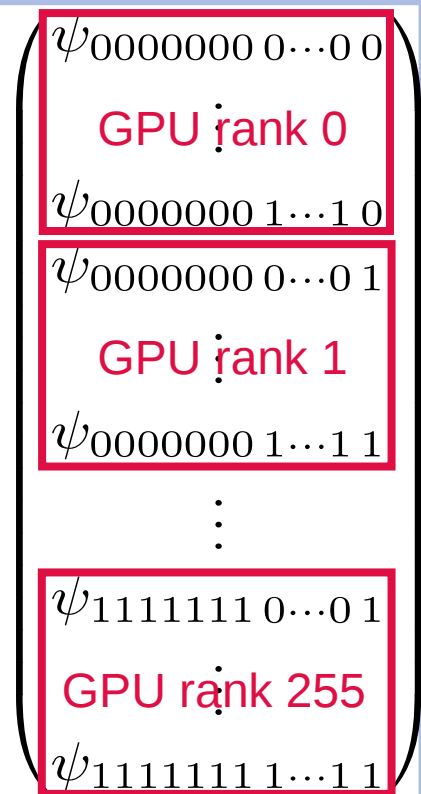
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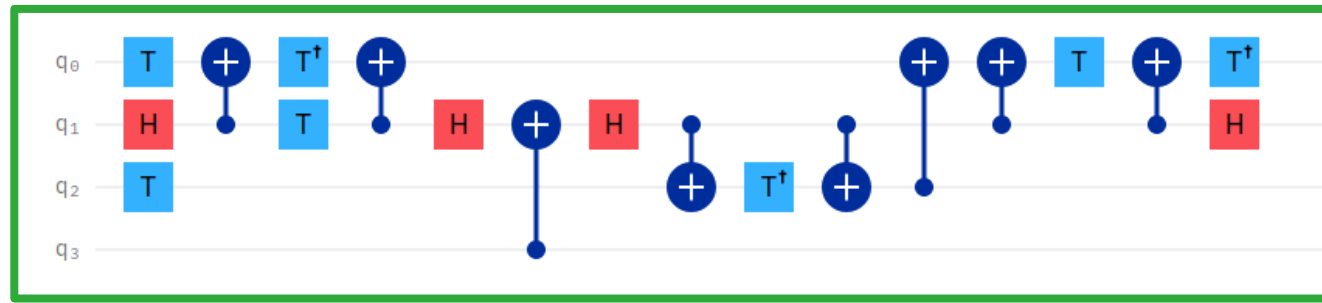
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 - Keep track of qubit assignment in a permutation



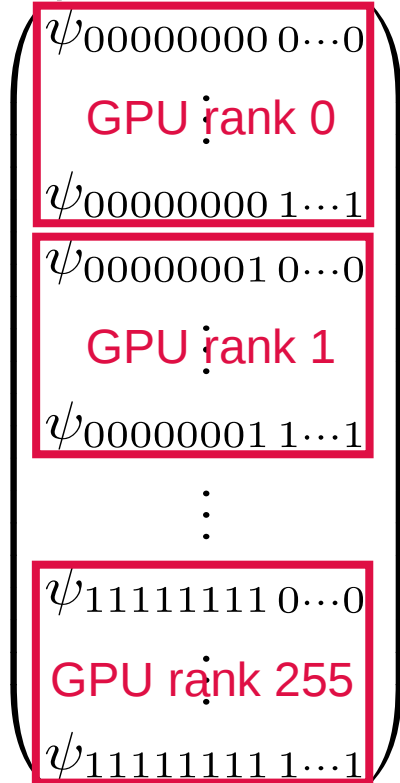
JUQCS-G

CUDA implementation



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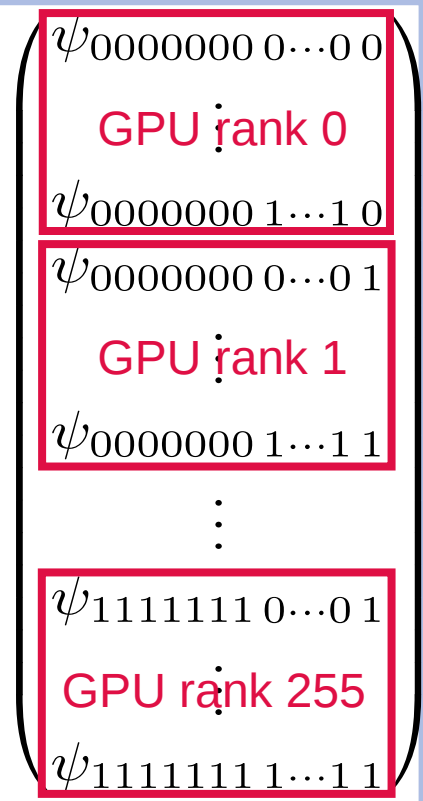
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$$\mathbf{H} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{rrrrrrrr0} * \dots * r \\ \psi_{rrrrrrrr1} * \dots * r \end{pmatrix}$$

- Problem: the numbers are on separate GPUs
- Naïve solution:
 - Transfer $2^n/2$ ψ 's (8 TiB), perform **H**, transfer back
- Optimal solution:
 - Exchange global and local qubit, e.g. $q_{32} \leftrightarrow q_0$
 - Keep track of qubit assignment in a permutation
 - Transfer $2^n/2$ ψ 's only **once**



JUQCS-G

MPI communication scheme

Before transfer:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{rrrrrrrrrr*...*} \\ \psi_{rrrrrrrrrr*...*} \end{pmatrix}$$

```
...
call psi2MPIbuf<<<m,n>>> (nbits,nstatesGPU,m0,n0,nswap,isourmask,DD(0)%bitmasklist,DD(0)%phi_R,DD(0)%buf_I)
istat=cudaStreamSynchronize()
call MPI_SENDRECV(DD(0)%buf_I,m0,MPI_REAL8,idest,0,DD(0)%buf_R,m0,MPI_REAL8,idest,MPI_ANY_TAG,MPI_COMM_WORLD,MPI_STATUS_IGNORE,IERR)
call MPIbuf2psi<<<m,n>>> (nbits,nstatesGPU,m0,n0,nswap,isourmask,DD(0)%bitmasklist,DD(0)%phi_R,DD(0)%buf_R)
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JUQCS-G

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```

JUQCS-G

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➤ Build buffer on each GPU

```
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call psi2MPIbuf<<<m,n>>> (nbits,nstatesGPU,m0,n0,nswap,isourmask,DD(0)%bitmasklist,DD(0)%phi_R,DD(0)%buf_I)
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```

JUQCS-G

MPI communication scheme

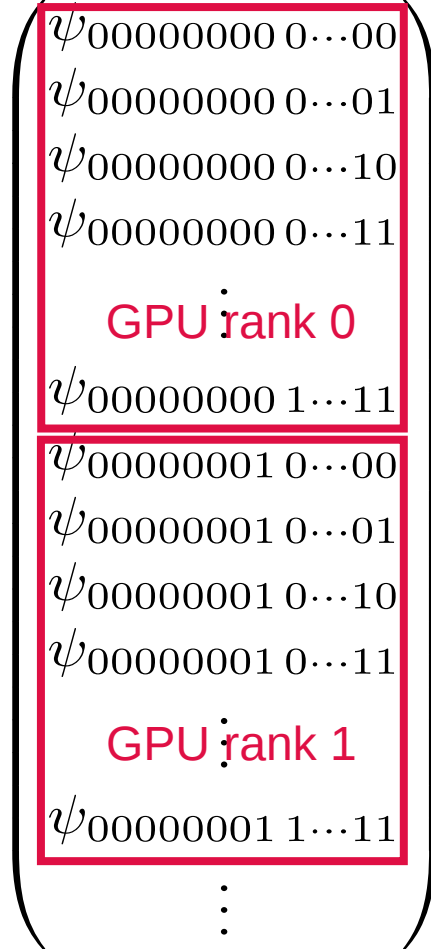
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```

JUQCS-G

MPI communication scheme

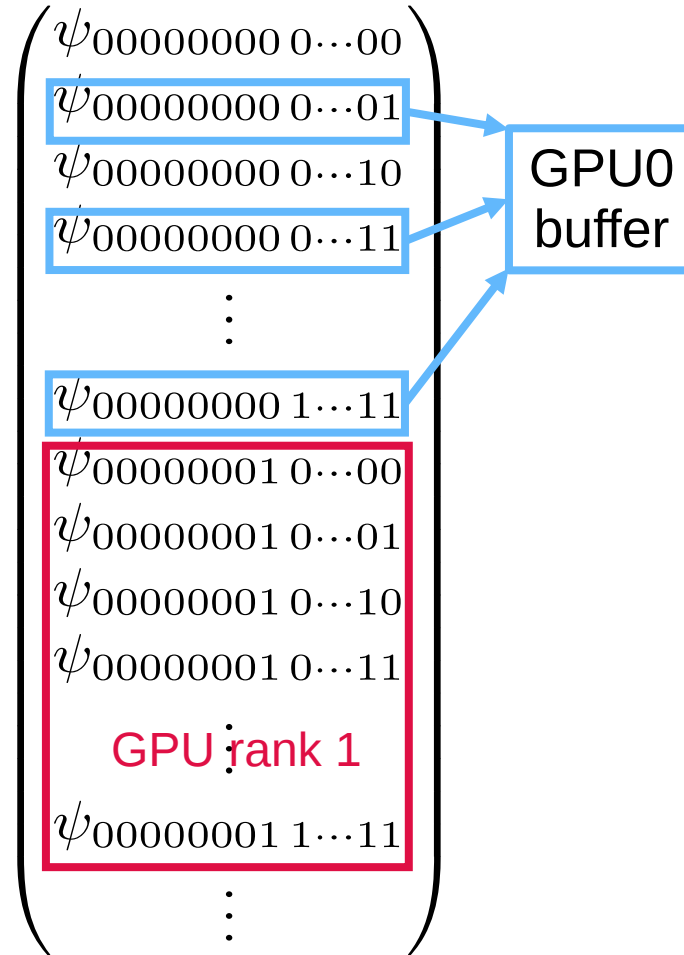
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```

JUQCS-G

MPI communication scheme

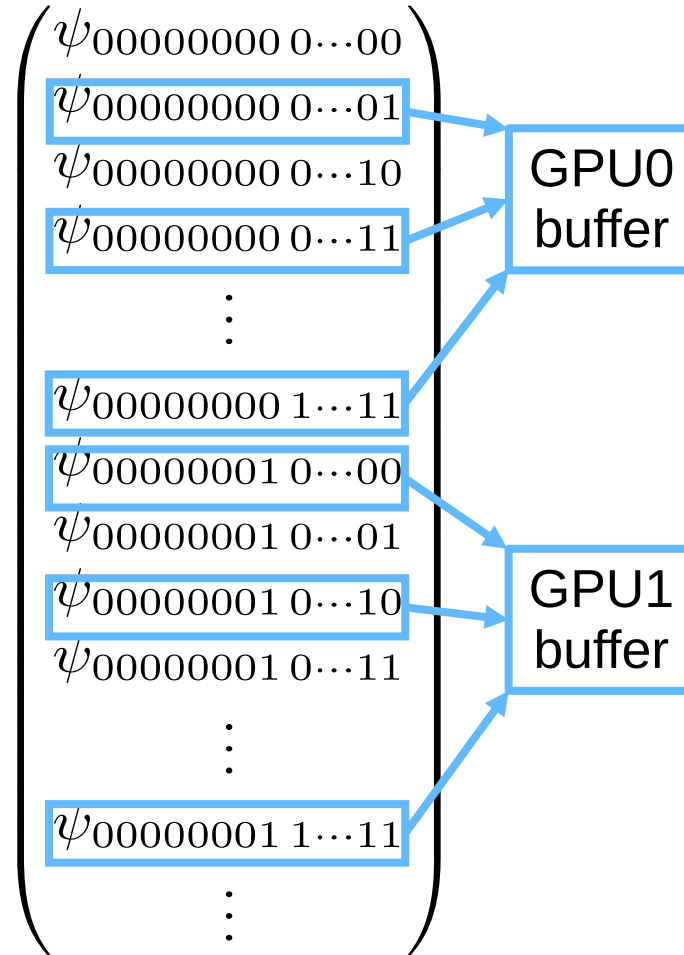
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After transfer:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{rrrrrrrrr*...*r} \\ \psi_{rrrrrrrrr*...*r} \end{pmatrix}$$

➤ Build buffer on each GPU



```
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call psi2MPIbuf<<<m,n>>> (nbits,nstatesGPU,m0,n0,nswap,isourmask,DD(0)%bitmasklist,DD(0)%phi_R,DD(0)%buf_I)
istat=cudaStreamSynchronize()
call MPI_SENDRECV(DD(0)%buf_I,m0,MPI_REAL8,idest,0,DD(0)%buf_R,m0,MPI_REAL8,idest,MPI_ANY_TAG,MPI_COMM_WORLD,MPI_STATUS_IGNORE,IERR)
call MPIbuf2psi<<<m,n>>> (nbits,nstatesGPU,m0,n0,nswap,isourmask,DD(0)%bitmasklist,DD(0)%phi_R,DD(0)%buf_R)
istat=cudaStreamSynchronize()
...
```

JUQCS-G

MPI communication scheme

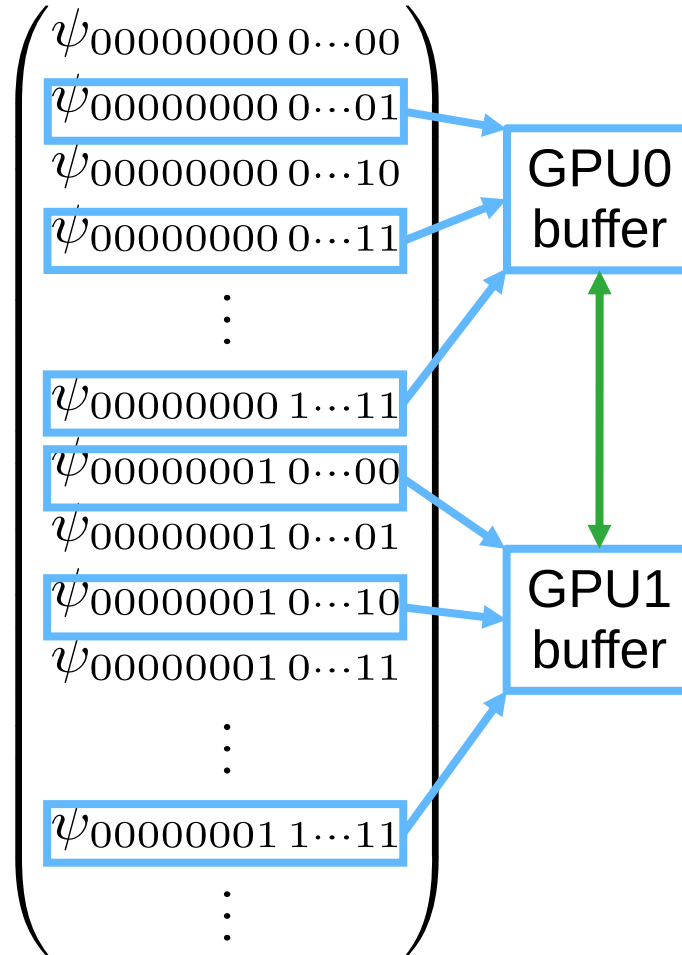
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- Build buffer on each GPU
- Transfer with MPI



```
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call MPIBUF2psi<<<m,n>>> (nbits,nstatesGPU,m0,n0,nswap,isourmask,DD(0)%bitmasklist,DD(0)%phi_R,DD(0)%buf_R)  
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```

JUQCS-G

MPI communication scheme

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After transfer:

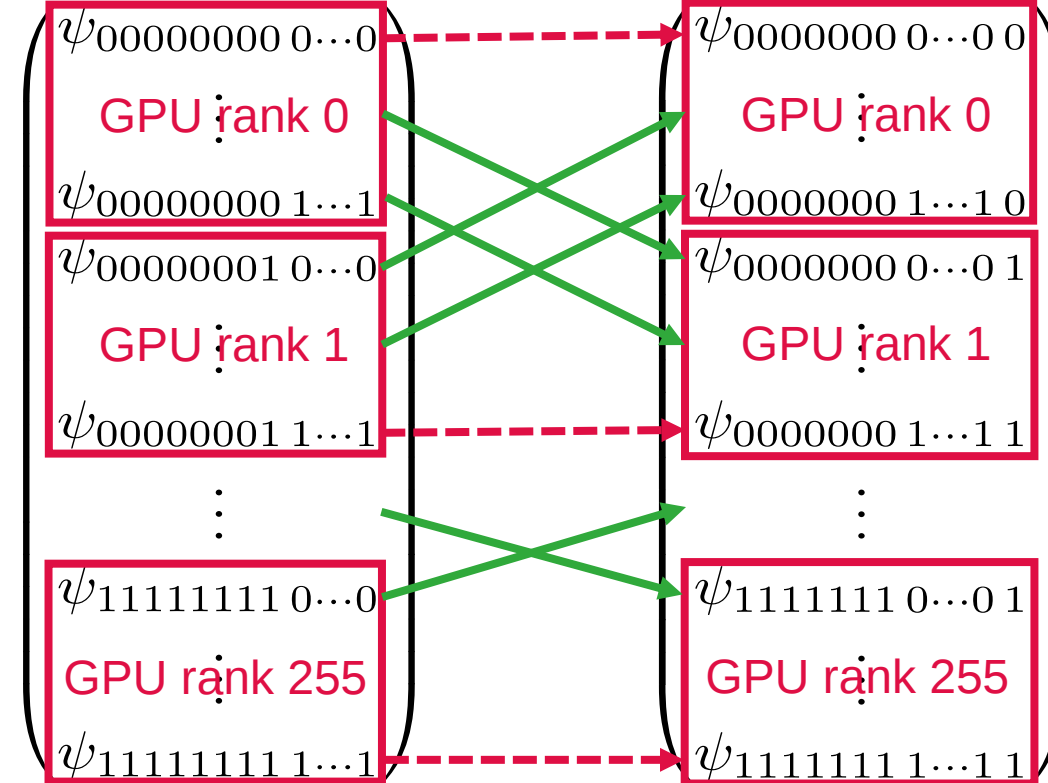
$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{rrrrrrrrrr*...*r} \\ \psi_{rrrrrrrrrr*...*r} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Build buffer on each GPU
- Transfer with MPI

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{000000000\ 0...00} \\ \psi_{000000000\ 0...01} \\ \psi_{000000000\ 0...10} \\ \psi_{000000000\ 0...11} \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{000000000\ 1...11} \\ \psi_{000000001\ 0...00} \\ \psi_{000000001\ 0...01} \\ \psi_{000000001\ 0...10} \\ \psi_{000000001\ 0...11} \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{000000001\ 1...11} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

GPU0
buffer

GPU1
buffer



```
n=blockidx%x-1
n=n*blockdim%x+threadidx%x-1
idx=n+noff
do i=0,nswap-1
j=bitmasklist(i)
idx=ishft(iand(idx,not(j)),one)+iand(idx,j)
enddo
buf(n)=phi(ior(idx,jsourmask))
```

```
...
call psi2MPIbuf<<<m,n>>> (nbits,nstatesGPU,m0,n0,nswap,isourmask,DD(0)%bitmasklist,DD(0)%phi_R,DD(0)%buf_I)
istat=cudaStreamSynchronize()
call MPI_SENDRECV(DD(0)%buf_I,m0,MPI_REAL8,idest,0,DD(0)%buf_R,m0,MPI_REAL8,idest,MPI_ANY_TAG,MPI_COMM_WORLD,MPI_STATUS_IGNORE,IERR)
call MPIPUT2psi<<<m,n>>> (nbits,nstatesGPU,m0,n0,nswap,isourmask,DD(0)%bitmasklist,DD(0)%phi_R,DD(0)%buf_R)
istat=cudaStreamSynchronize()
...
```

JUQCS-G

MPI communication scheme

Before transfer:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{rrrrrrrrrr*...*} \\ \psi_{rrrrrrrrrr*...*} \end{pmatrix}$$

After transfer:

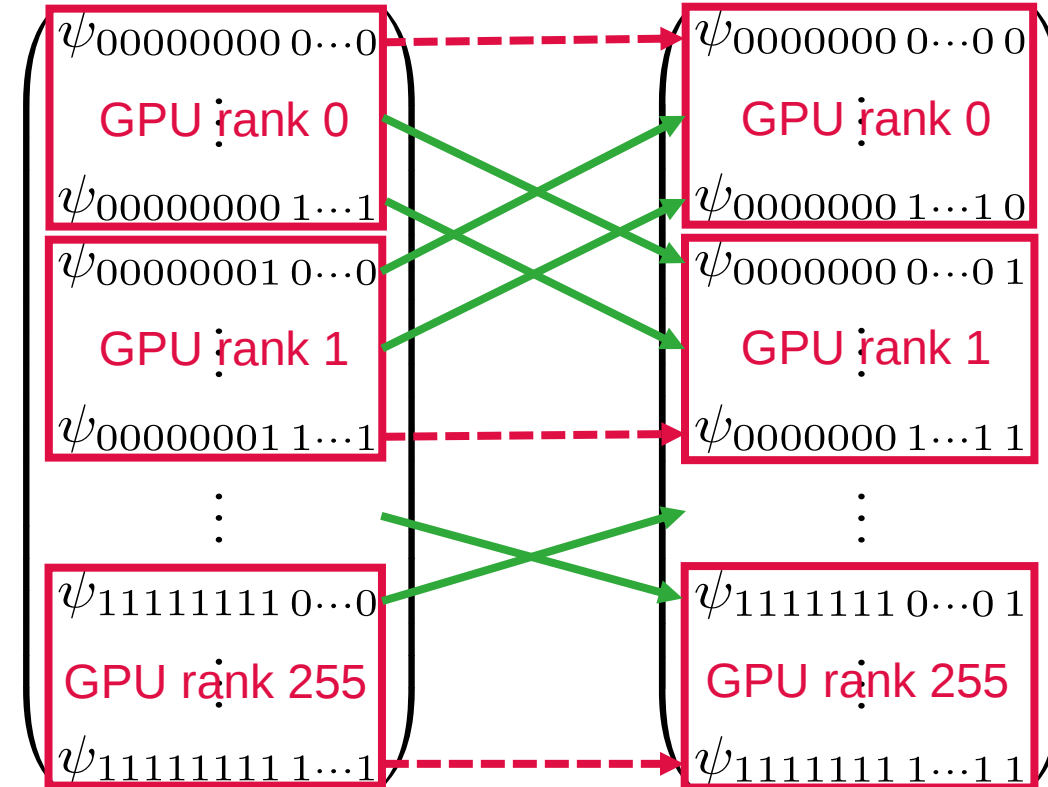
$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{rrrrrrrrrr*...*r} \\ \psi_{rrrrrrrrrr*...*r} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Build buffer on each GPU
- Transfer with MPI
- Retrieve from buffer

$$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{000000000\ 0...00} \\ \psi_{000000000\ 0...01} \\ \psi_{000000000\ 0...10} \\ \psi_{000000000\ 0...11} \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{000000000\ 1...11} \\ \psi_{000000001\ 0...00} \\ \psi_{000000001\ 0...01} \\ \psi_{000000001\ 0...10} \\ \psi_{000000001\ 0...11} \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{000000001\ 1...11} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

GPU0
buffer

GPU1
buffer

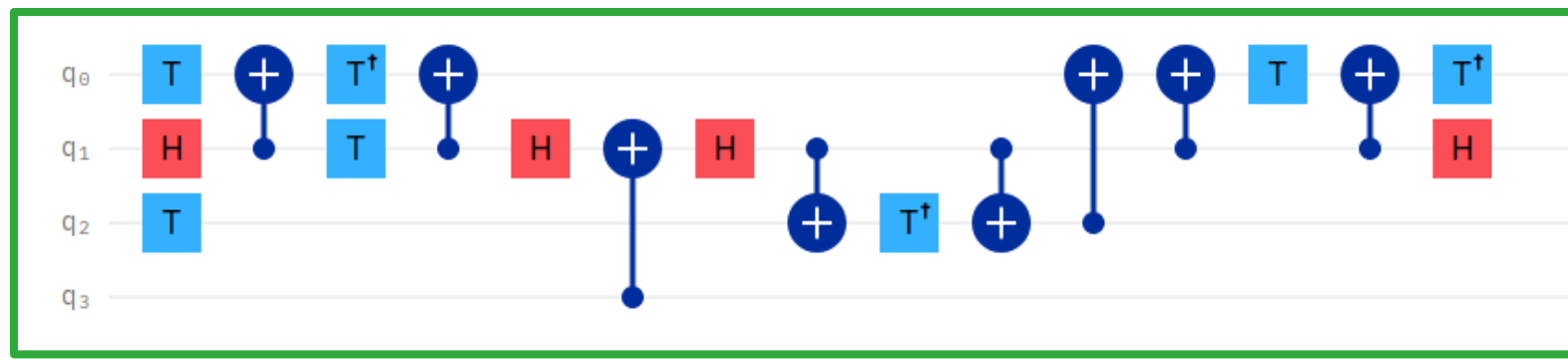


```
n=blockidx%x-1
n=n*blockdim%x+threadidx%x-1
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```

```
...
call psi2MPIbuf<<<m,n>>> (nbits,nstatesGPU,m0,n0,nswap,ismask,DD(0)%bitmasklist,DD(0)%phi_R,DD(0)%buf_I)
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JUQCS-G

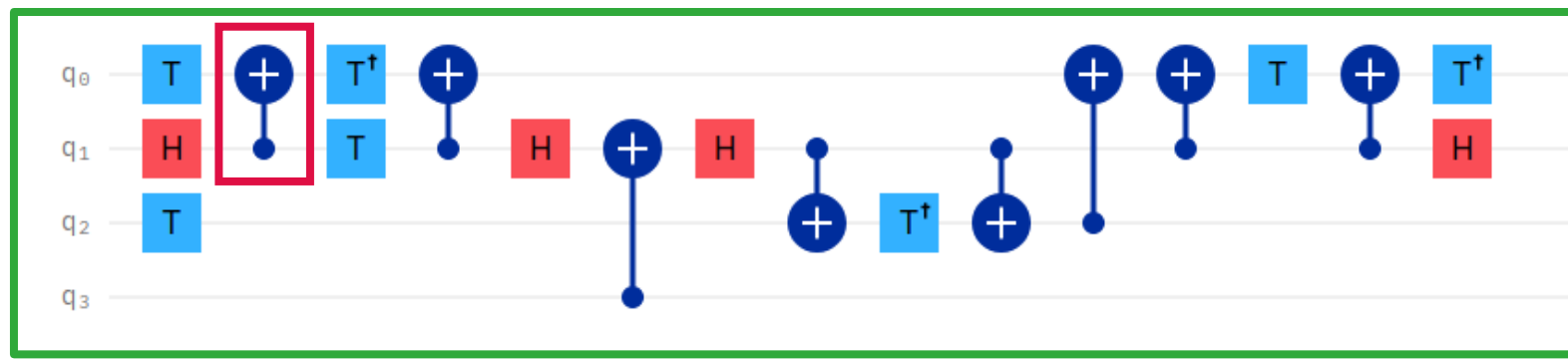
MPI communication: Two-qubit gates



JUQCS-G

MPI communication: Two-qubit gates

➤ CNOT gate (controlled-NOT):



JUQCS-G

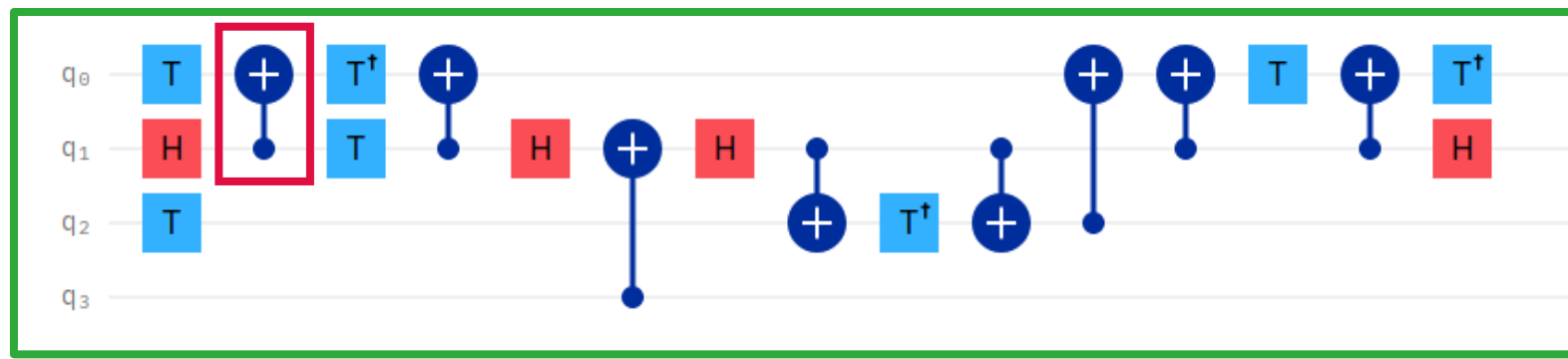
MPI communication: Two-qubit gates

➤ CNOT gate (controlled-NOT):

➤ Swap all coefficients where control qubit C is 1

CT	CT	CT	CT
00	01	10	11
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



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MPI communication: Two-qubit gates

➤ CNOT gate (controlled-NOT):

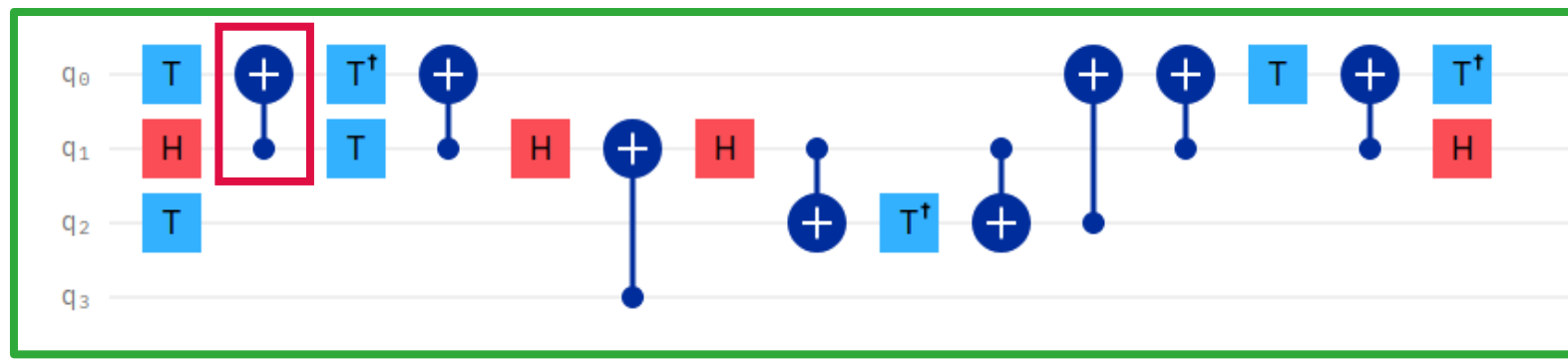
➤ Swap all coefficients where control qubit C is 1

CT	CT	CT	CT
00	01	10	11
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi_{q_3 q_2 q_1 q_0}$$

GPU0	GPU1	GPU2	GPU3
$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{00\ 00} \\ \psi_{00\ 01} \\ \psi_{00\ 10} \\ \psi_{00\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{01\ 00} \\ \psi_{01\ 01} \\ \psi_{01\ 10} \\ \psi_{01\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{10\ 00} \\ \psi_{10\ 01} \\ \psi_{10\ 10} \\ \psi_{10\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{11\ 00} \\ \psi_{11\ 01} \\ \psi_{11\ 10} \\ \psi_{11\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$



JUQCS-G

MPI communication: Two-qubit gates

➤ CNOT gate (controlled-NOT):

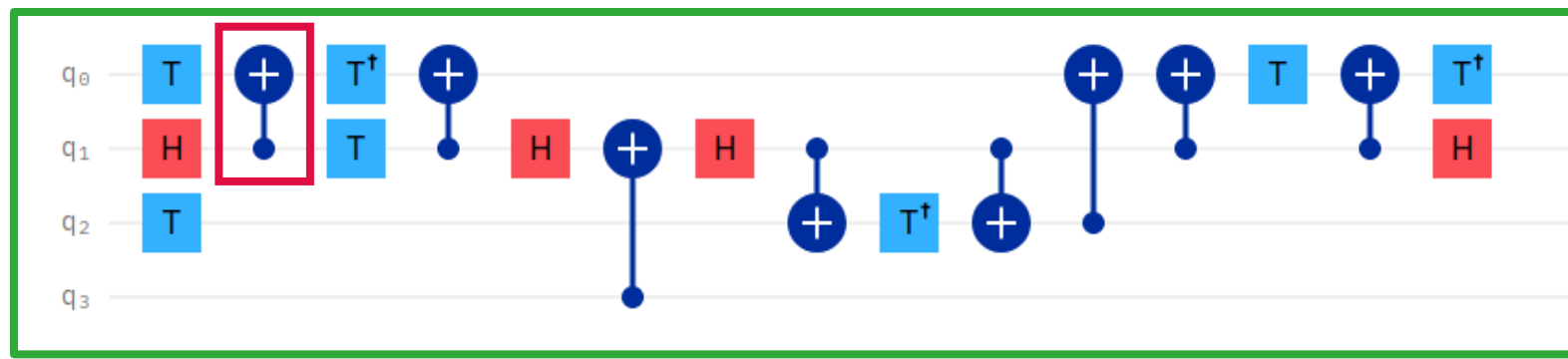
➤ Swap all coefficients where control qubit C is 1

CT	CT	CT	CT
00	01	10	11
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0

$$\psi_{q_3 q_2 q_1 q_0}$$

$\uparrow \uparrow$
C T

➤ “2 local”: GPUs swap locally



GPU0	GPU1	GPU2	GPU3
$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{00\ 00} \\ \psi_{00\ 01} \\ \psi_{00\ 10} \\ \psi_{00\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{01\ 00} \\ \psi_{01\ 01} \\ \psi_{01\ 10} \\ \psi_{01\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{10\ 00} \\ \psi_{10\ 01} \\ \psi_{10\ 10} \\ \psi_{10\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{11\ 00} \\ \psi_{11\ 01} \\ \psi_{11\ 10} \\ \psi_{11\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$

JUQCS-G

MPI communication: Two-qubit gates

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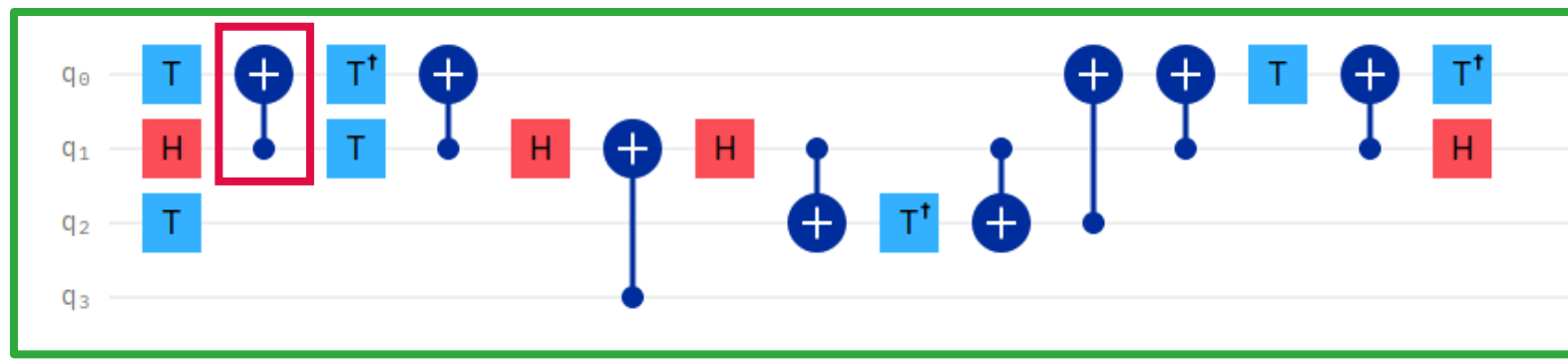
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1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0

$$\psi_{q_3 q_2 q_1 q_0}$$

$\uparrow \uparrow$
C T

➤ “2 local”: GPUs swap locally

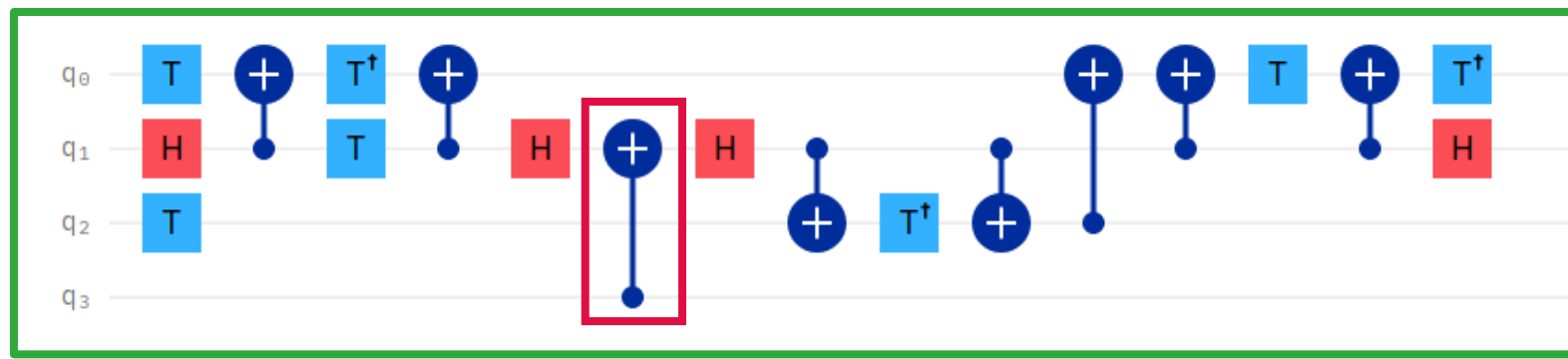


GPU0	GPU1	GPU2	GPU3
$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{00\ 00} \\ \psi_{00\ 01} \\ \psi_{00\ 10} \\ \psi_{00\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{01\ 00} \\ \psi_{01\ 01} \\ \psi_{01\ 10} \\ \psi_{01\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{10\ 00} \\ \psi_{10\ 01} \\ \psi_{10\ 10} \\ \psi_{10\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{11\ 00} \\ \psi_{11\ 01} \\ \psi_{11\ 10} \\ \psi_{11\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$

Red curved arrows indicate local swaps between adjacent GPU vectors.

JUQCS-G

MPI communication: Two-qubit gates



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➤ Swap all coefficients where control qubit C is 1

CT	CT	CT	CT
00	01	10	11
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0

$$\psi_{q_3 q_2 q_1 q_0}$$

↑ ↑
C T

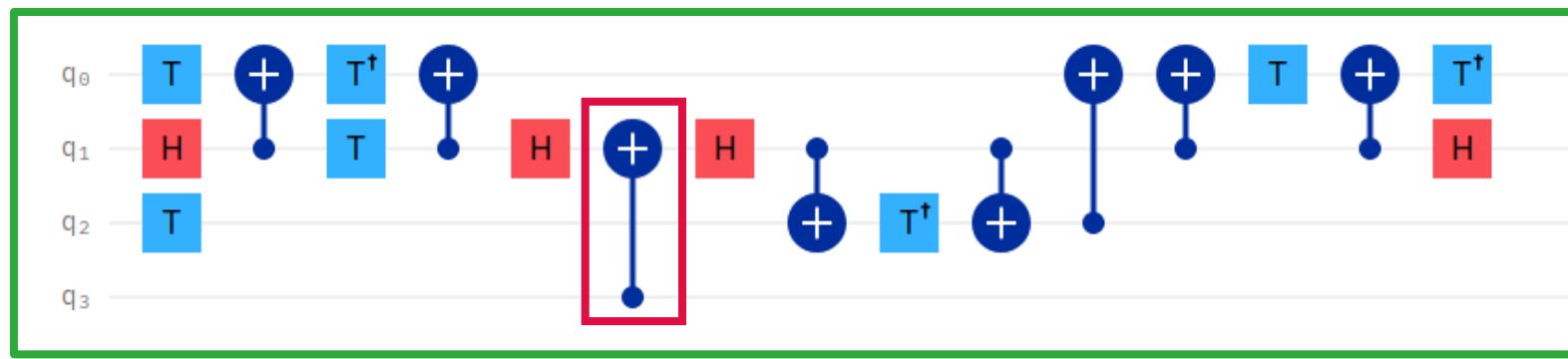
GPU0	GPU1	GPU2	GPU3
$\psi_{00\ 00}$	$\psi_{01\ 00}$	$\psi_{10\ 00}$	$\psi_{11\ 00}$
$\psi_{00\ 01}$	$\psi_{01\ 01}$	$\psi_{10\ 01}$	$\psi_{11\ 01}$
$\psi_{00\ 10}$	$\psi_{01\ 10}$	$\psi_{10\ 10}$	$\psi_{11\ 10}$
$\psi_{00\ 11}$	$\psi_{01\ 11}$	$\psi_{10\ 11}$	$\psi_{11\ 11}$

➤ “2 local”: GPUs swap locally

➤ “C global, T local”: GPUs swap locally

JUQCS-G

MPI communication: Two-qubit gates



➤ CNOT gate (controlled-NOT):

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00	01	10	11
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0

$$\psi_{q_3 q_2 q_1 q_0}$$

↑ ↑
C T

GPU0	GPU1	GPU2	GPU3
$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{00\ 00} \\ \psi_{00\ 01} \\ \psi_{00\ 10} \\ \psi_{00\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{01\ 00} \\ \psi_{01\ 01} \\ \psi_{01\ 10} \\ \psi_{01\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{10\ 00} \\ \psi_{10\ 01} \\ \psi_{10\ 10} \\ \psi_{10\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{11\ 00} \\ \psi_{11\ 01} \\ \psi_{11\ 10} \\ \psi_{11\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$

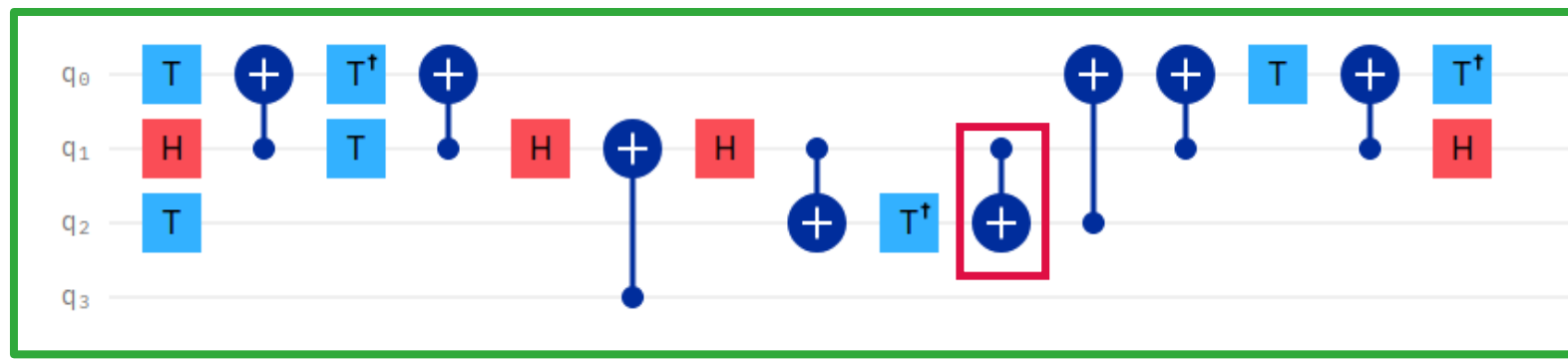
↻ ↻ ↻ ↻

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JUQCS-G

MPI communication: Two-qubit gates



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➤ Swap all coefficients where control qubit C is 1

CT	CT	CT	CT
00	01	10	11
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0

$$\psi_{q_3 q_2 q_1 q_0}$$

↑ ↑
T C

GPU0	GPU1	GPU2	GPU3
$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{00\ 00} \\ \psi_{00\ 01} \\ \psi_{00\ 10} \\ \psi_{00\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{01\ 00} \\ \psi_{01\ 01} \\ \psi_{01\ 10} \\ \psi_{01\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{10\ 00} \\ \psi_{10\ 01} \\ \psi_{10\ 10} \\ \psi_{10\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{11\ 00} \\ \psi_{11\ 01} \\ \psi_{11\ 10} \\ \psi_{11\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$

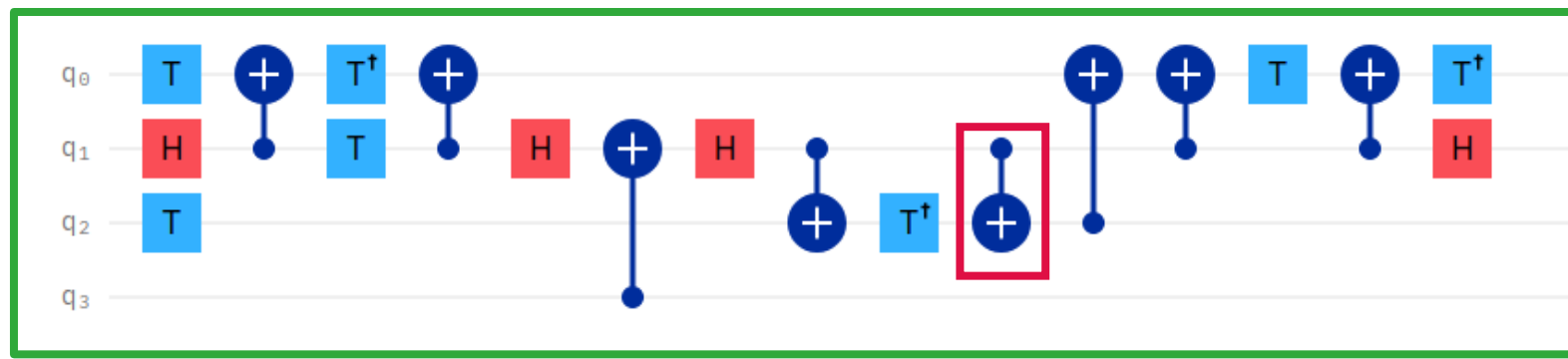
➤ “2 local”: GPUs swap locally

➤ “C global, T local”: GPUs swap locally

➤ “C local, T global”: MPI transfer ½ of all coefficients

JUQCS-G

MPI communication: Two-qubit gates

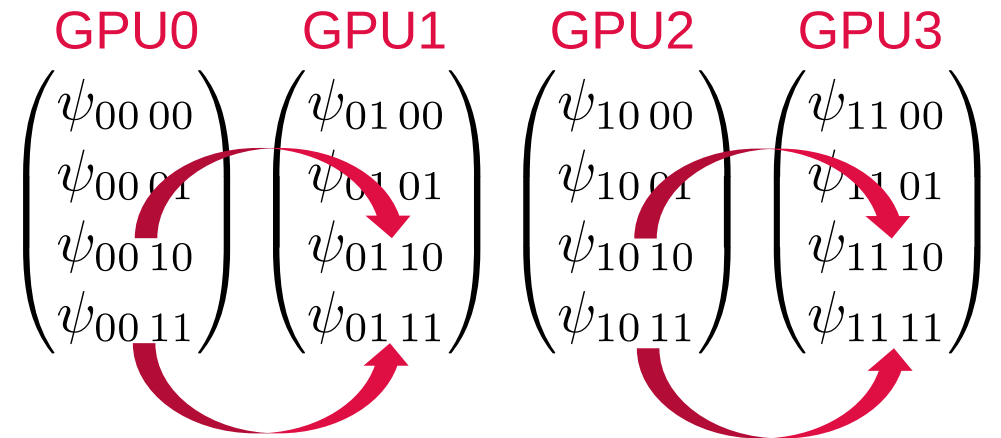


➤ CNOT gate (controlled-NOT):

➤ Swap all coefficients where control qubit C is 1

CT	CT	CT	CT
00	01	10	11
$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$			

$\psi_{q_3 q_2 q_1 q_0}$
 $\uparrow \uparrow$
T C



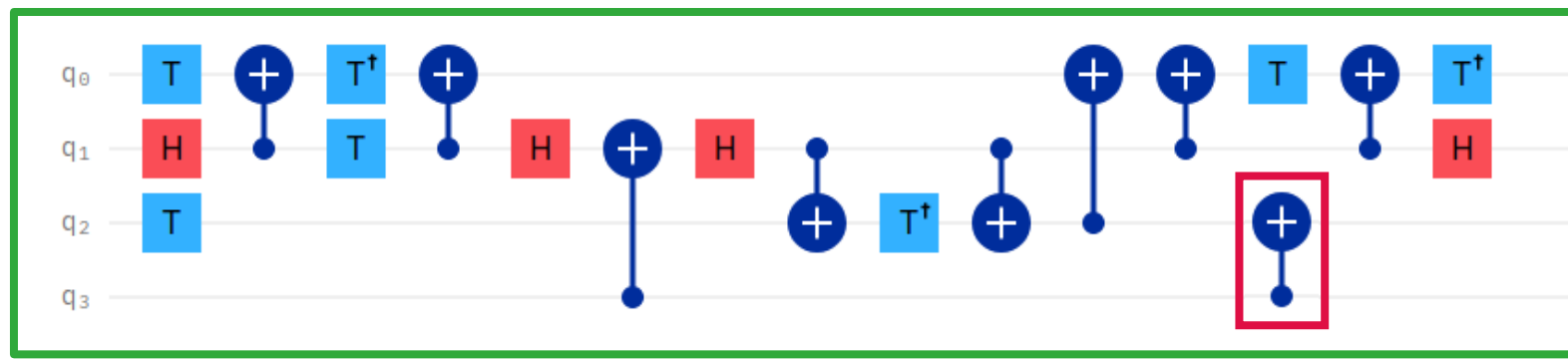
➤ “2 local”: GPUs swap locally

➤ “C global, T local”: GPUs swap locally

➤ “C local, T global”: MPI transfer 1/2 of all coefficients

JUQCS-G

MPI communication: Two-qubit gates



➤ CNOT gate (controlled-NOT):

➤ Swap all coefficients where control qubit C is 1

CT	CT	CT	CT
00	01	10	11
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0

$$\psi_{q_3 q_2 q_1 q_0}$$

↑ ↑
C T

GPU0	GPU1	GPU2	GPU3
$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{00\ 00} \\ \psi_{00\ 01} \\ \psi_{00\ 10} \\ \psi_{00\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{01\ 00} \\ \psi_{01\ 01} \\ \psi_{01\ 10} \\ \psi_{01\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{10\ 00} \\ \psi_{10\ 01} \\ \psi_{10\ 10} \\ \psi_{10\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} \psi_{11\ 00} \\ \psi_{11\ 01} \\ \psi_{11\ 10} \\ \psi_{11\ 11} \end{pmatrix}$

➤ “2 local”: GPUs swap locally

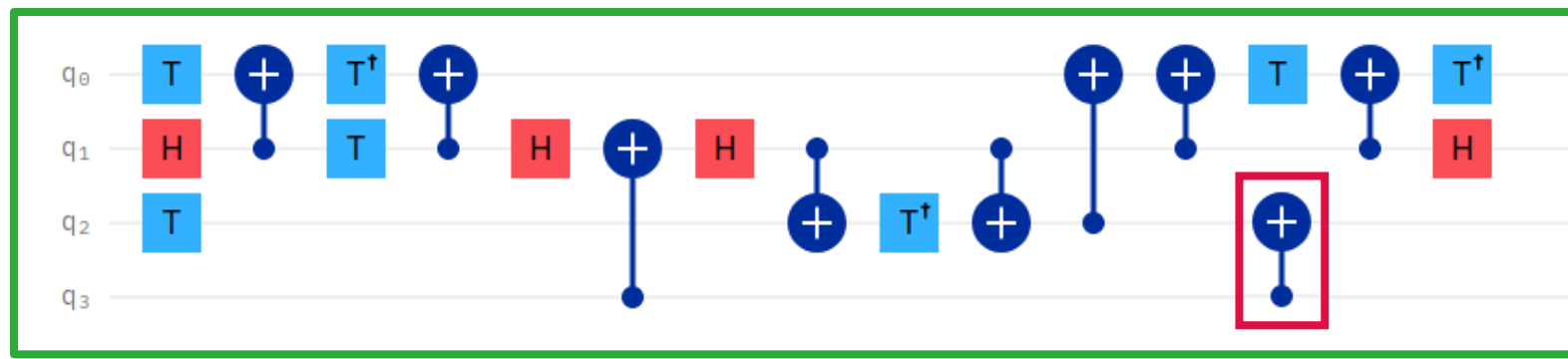
➤ “C global, T local”: GPUs swap locally

➤ “C local, T global”: MPI transfer ½ of all coefficients

➤ “2 global”: MPI transfer ½ of all coefficients (or relabel GPUs)

JUQCS-G

MPI communication: Two-qubit gates



➤ CNOT gate (controlled-NOT):

➤ Swap all coefficients where control qubit C is 1

CT	CT	CT	CT
00	01	10	11
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0

$$\psi_{q_3 q_2 q_1 q_0}$$

↑ ↑
C T

GPU0	GPU1	GPU2	GPU3
$\psi_{00\ 00}$	$\psi_{01\ 00}$	$\psi_{10\ 00}$	$\psi_{11\ 00}$
$\psi_{00\ 01}$	$\psi_{01\ 01}$	$\psi_{10\ 01}$	$\psi_{11\ 01}$
$\psi_{00\ 10}$	$\psi_{01\ 10}$	$\psi_{10\ 10}$	$\psi_{11\ 10}$
$\psi_{00\ 11}$	$\psi_{01\ 11}$	$\psi_{10\ 11}$	$\psi_{11\ 11}$

↩

➤ “2 local”: GPUs swap locally

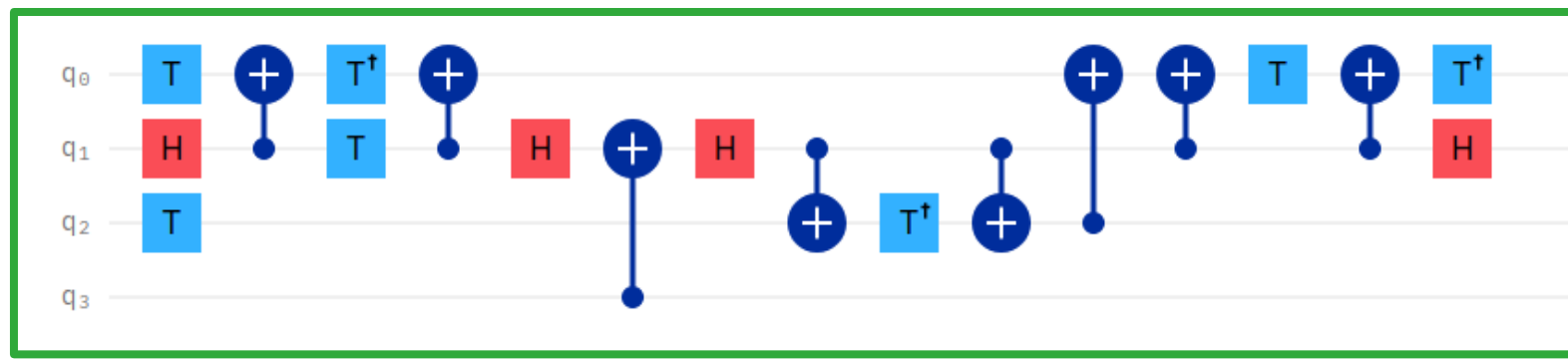
➤ “C global, T local”: GPUs swap locally

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JUQCS-G

MPI communication: Two-qubit gates



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CT	CT	CT	CT
00	01	10	11
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0

$$\psi_{q_3 q_2 q_1 q_0}$$

GPU0	GPU1	GPU2	GPU3
$\psi_{00\ 00}$	$\psi_{01\ 00}$	$\psi_{10\ 00}$	$\psi_{11\ 00}$
$\psi_{00\ 01}$	$\psi_{01\ 01}$	$\psi_{10\ 01}$	$\psi_{11\ 01}$
$\psi_{00\ 10}$	$\psi_{01\ 10}$	$\psi_{10\ 10}$	$\psi_{11\ 10}$
$\psi_{00\ 11}$	$\psi_{01\ 11}$	$\psi_{10\ 11}$	$\psi_{11\ 11}$

➤ “2 local”: GPUs swap locally

➤ “C global, T local”: GPUs swap locally

➤ “C local, T global”: MPI transfer ½ of all coefficients

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➤ For benchmarking: MPI transfer whenever coefficients on different GPUs are combined

JUQCS-G

Running on JUWELS Booster



JUQCS-G

Running on JUWELS Booster



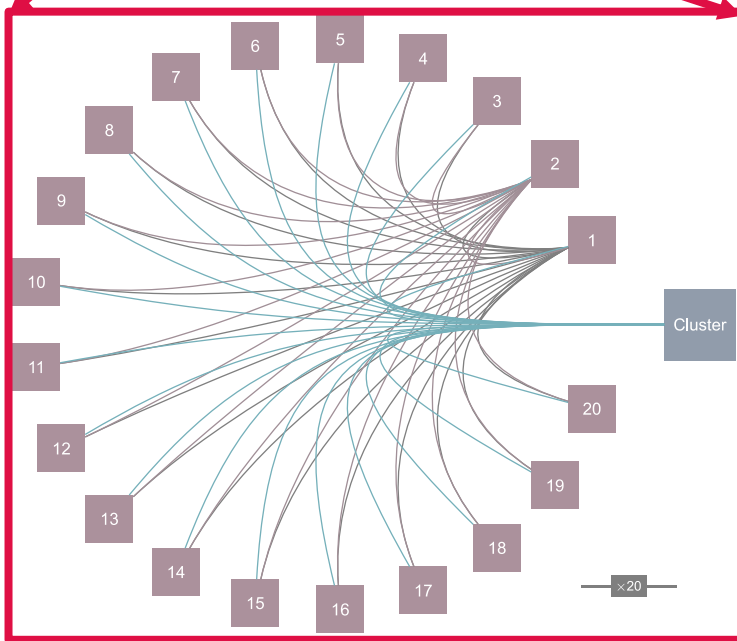
➤ 936 Compute nodes

JUQCS-G

Running on JUWELS Booster



- 936 Compute nodes
- DragonFly+ Topology

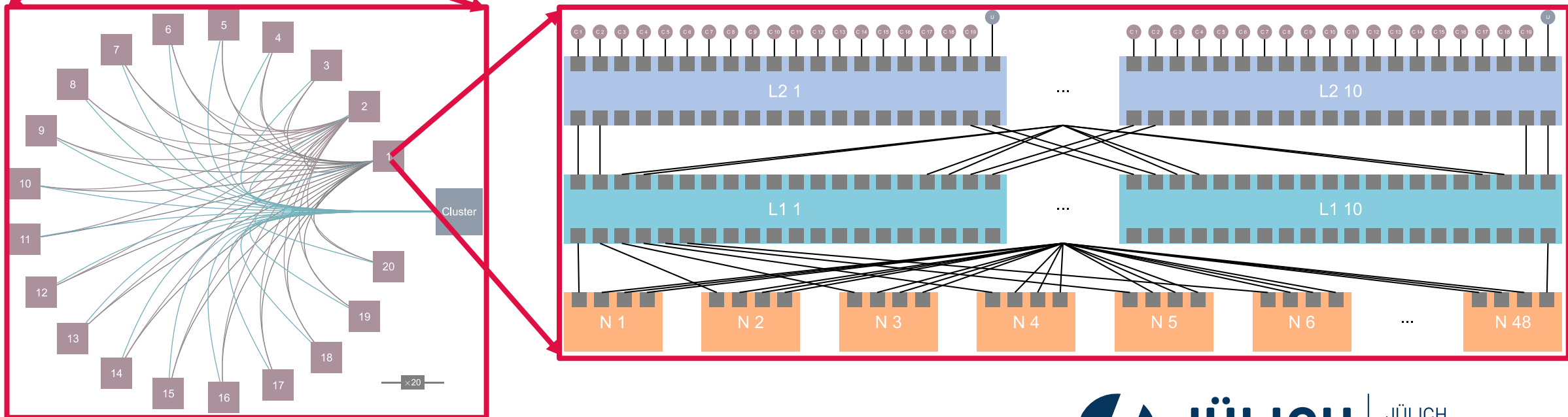


JUQCS-G

Running on JUWELS Booster



- 936 Compute nodes
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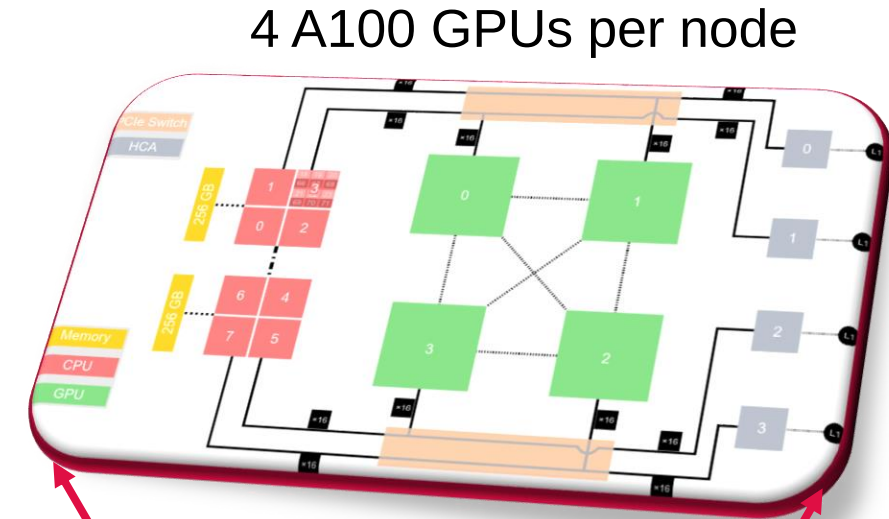
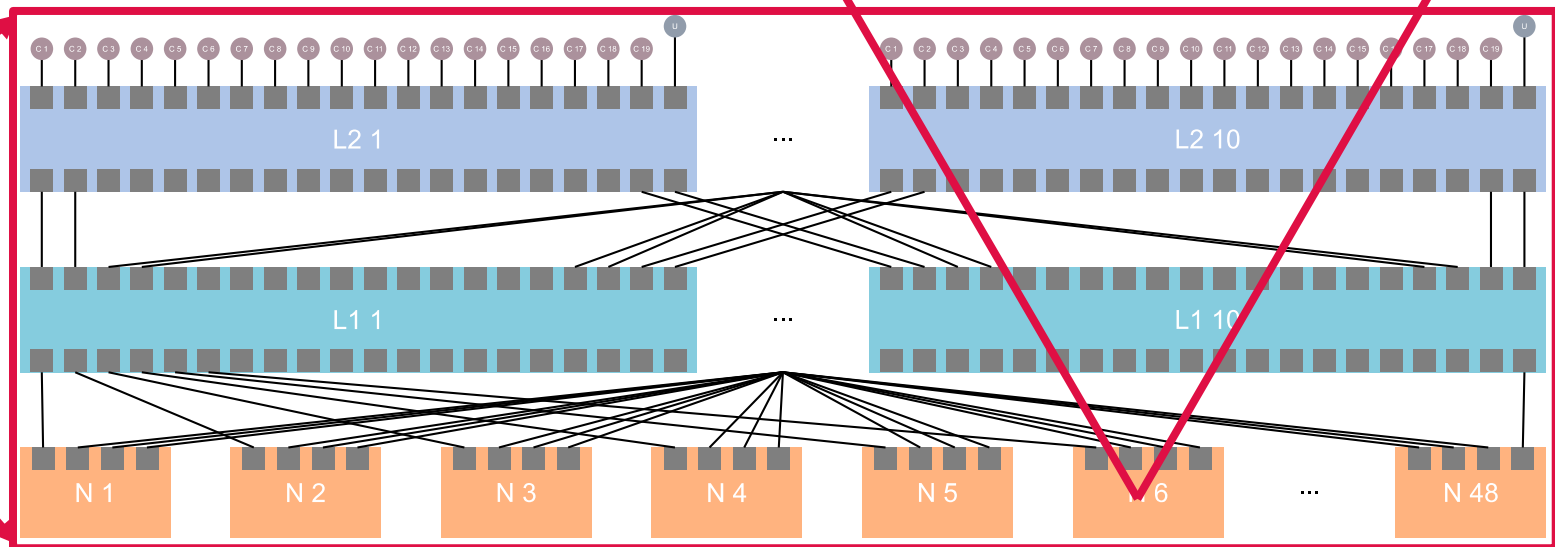
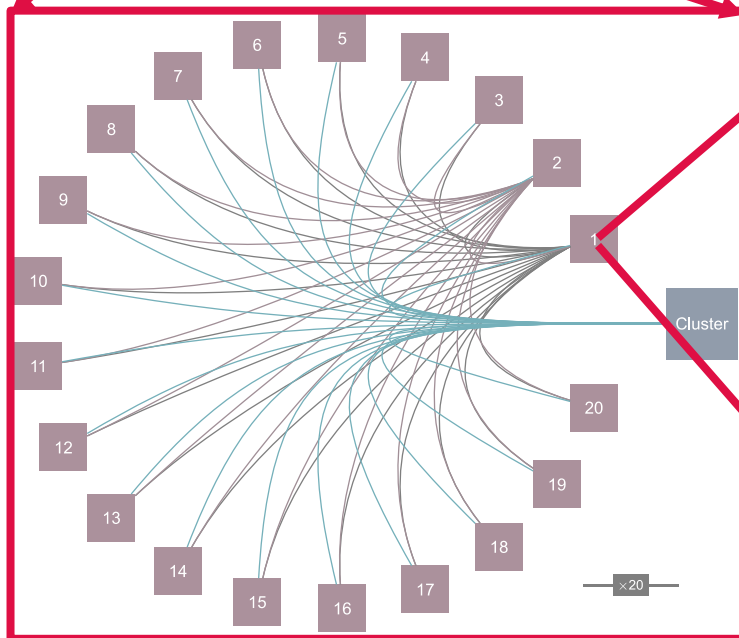


JUQCS-G

Running on JUWELS Booster



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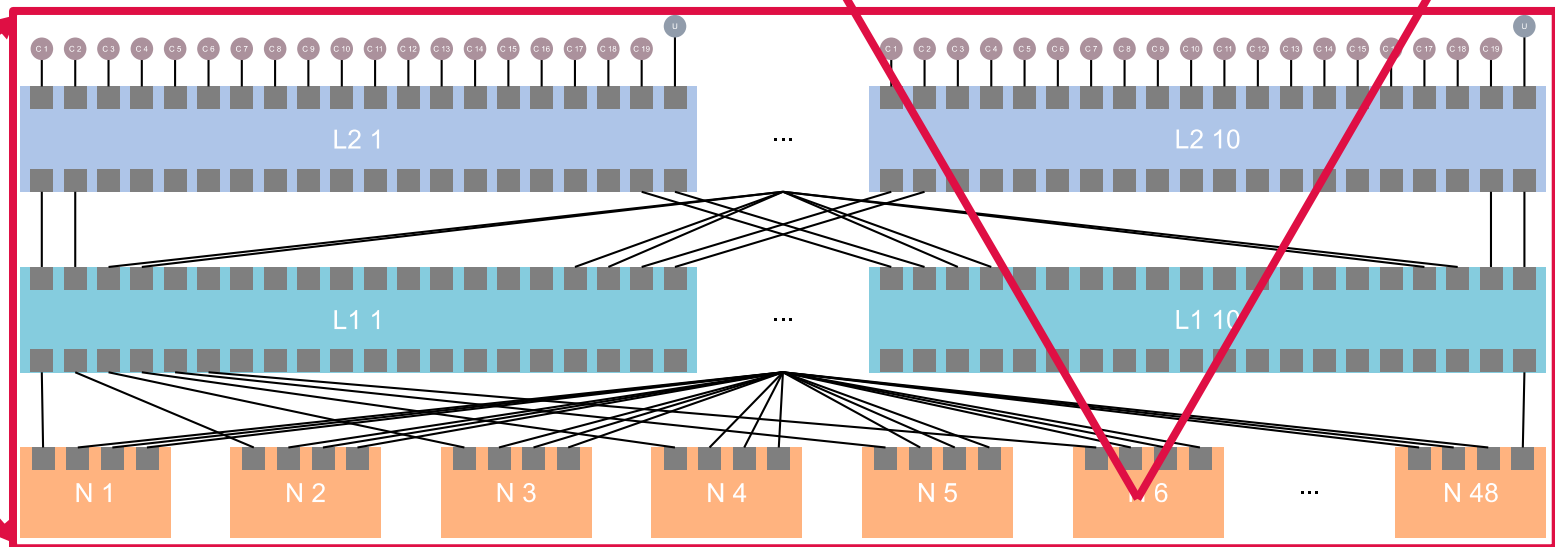
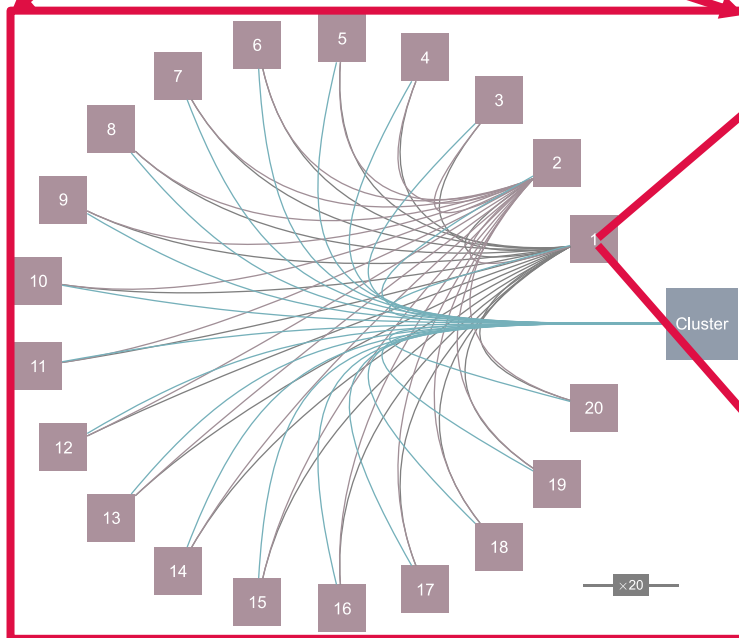
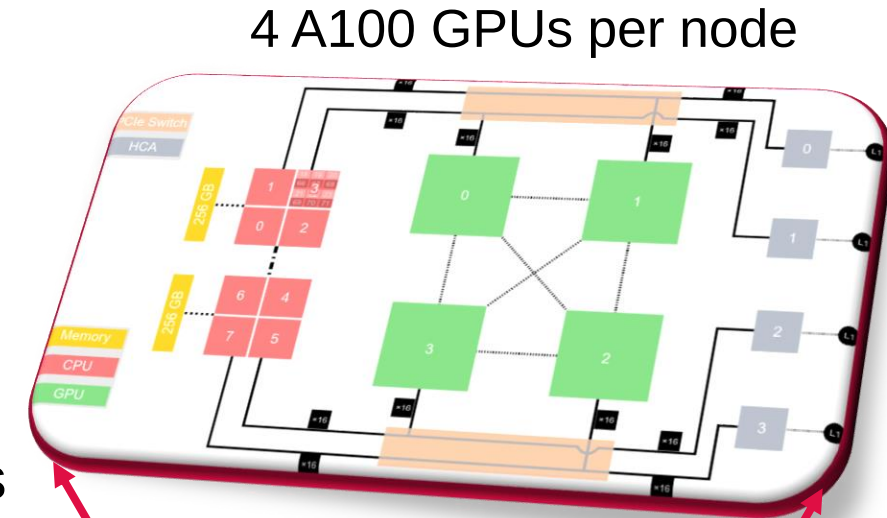


JUQCS-G

Running on JUWELS Booster



- 936 Compute nodes
- DragonFly+ Topology
- 3744 NVIDIA A100 GPUs

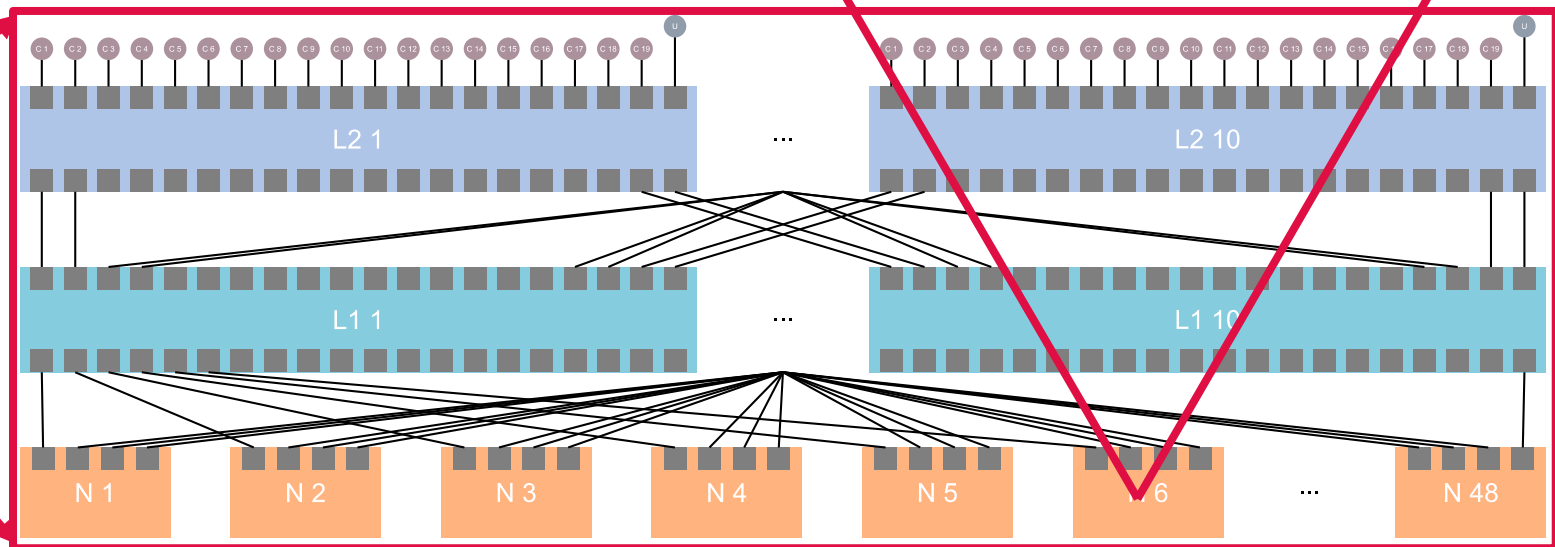
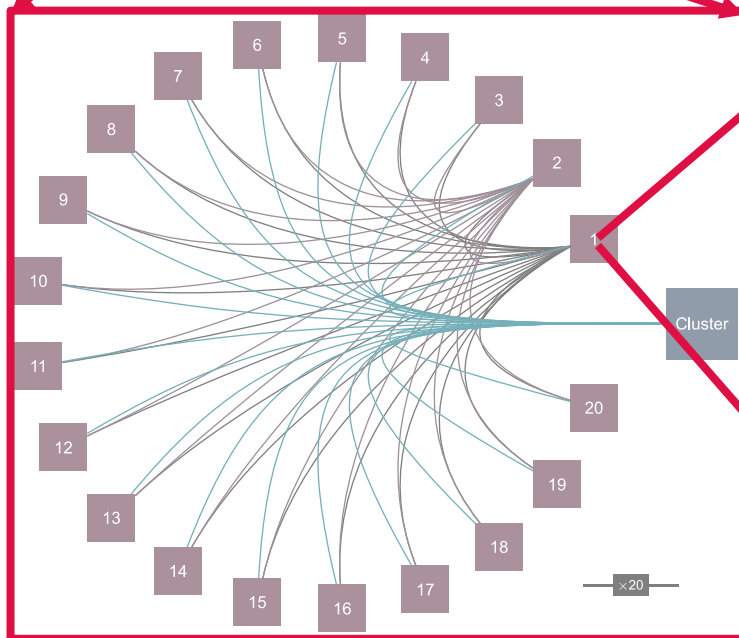
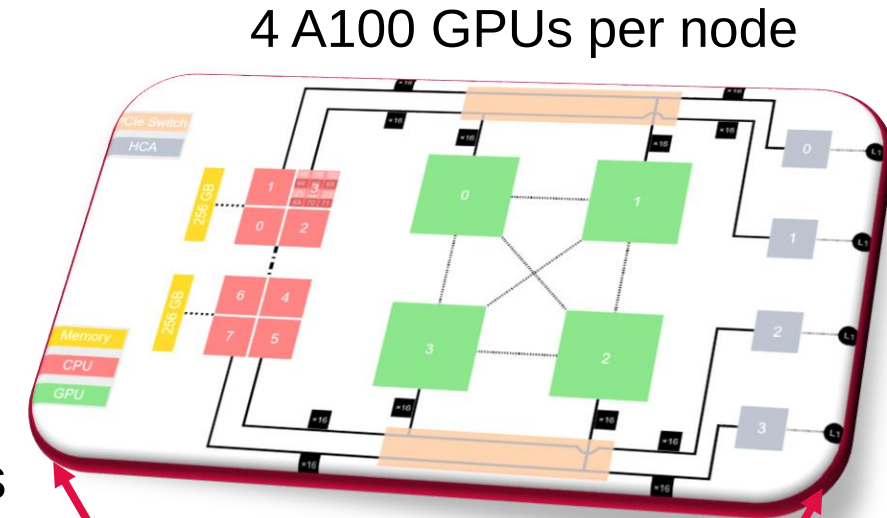


JUQCS-G

Running on JUWELS Booster



- 936 Compute nodes
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- 73 PFLOP/s



JUQCS-G

Running on JUWELS Booster

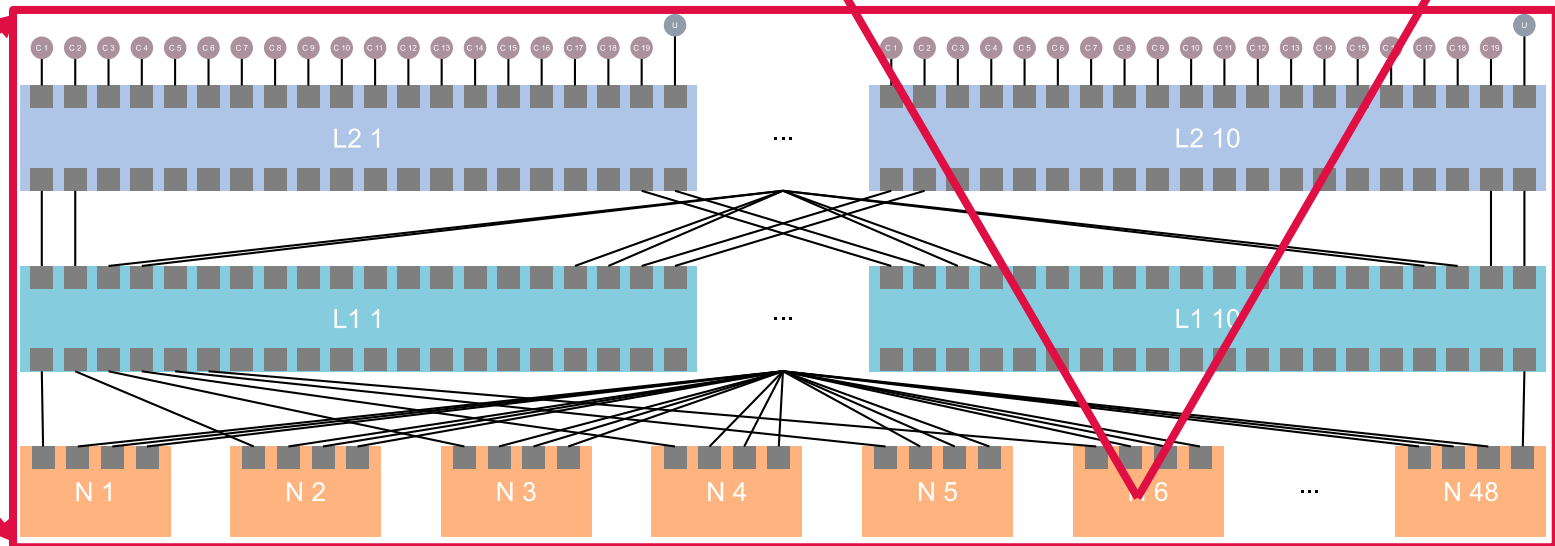
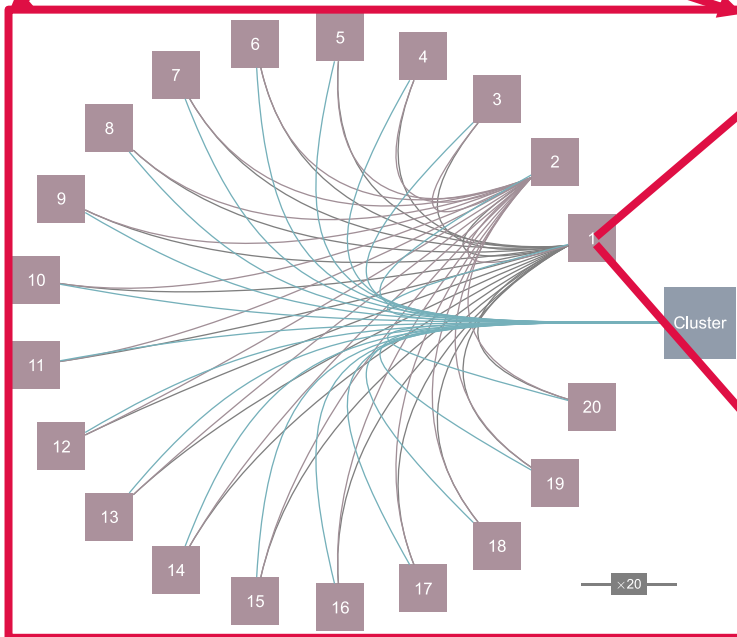
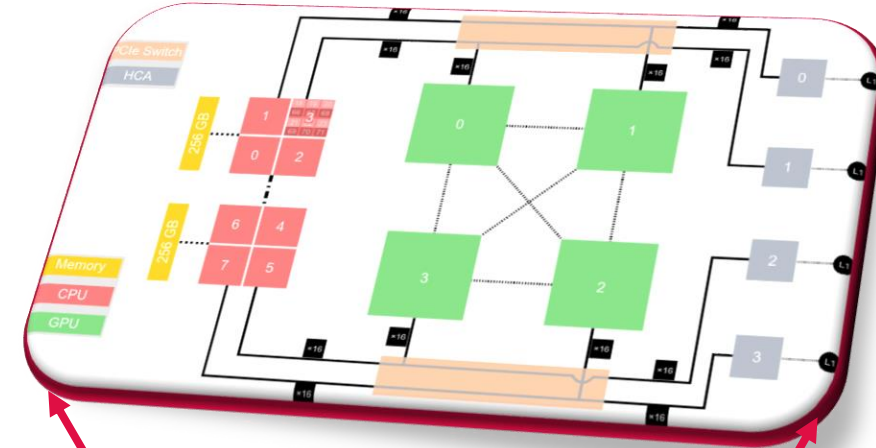
Top500 Nov-2020:

- #1 Europe
- #7 World
- #3 Green500



- 936 Compute nodes
- DragonFly+ Topology
- 3744 NVIDIA A100 GPUs
- 73 PFLOP/s

4 A100 GPUs per node



JUQCS-G

Why we can use it to benchmark GPU clusters like JUWELS Booster

JUQCS-G

Why we can use it to benchmark GPU clusters like JUWELS Booster

➤ **Memory-intensive:**

- For 40 qubits: $2^{40} \psi'$ s = 16 TiB memory

JUQCS-G

Why we can use it to benchmark GPU clusters like JUWELS Booster

➤ **Memory-intensive:**

➤ For 40 qubits: $2^{40} \psi's = 16 \text{ TiB memory}$

➤ **Network-intensive:**

➤ Global gates need transfer of **one half** of all memory

➤ For 40 qubits: $2^{40} / 2 \psi's = 8 \text{ TiB transfer}$

JUQCS-G

Why we can use it to benchmark GPU clusters like JUWELS Booster

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- For 40 qubits: $2^{40} \psi's = 16 \text{ TiB memory}$

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➤ High GPU utilization

- For 40 qubits:
 - 32 GiB on 512 GPUs
 - 16 GiB on 1024 GPUs
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JUQCS-G

Why we can use it to benchmark GPU clusters like JUWELS Booster

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QPU = Quantum Processing Unit

➤ Using **GPUs** to simulate **universal QPUs**

JUQCS-G

Why we can use it to benchmark GPU clusters like JUWELS Booster

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- For 40 qubits: $2^{40} \psi's = 16$ TiB memory

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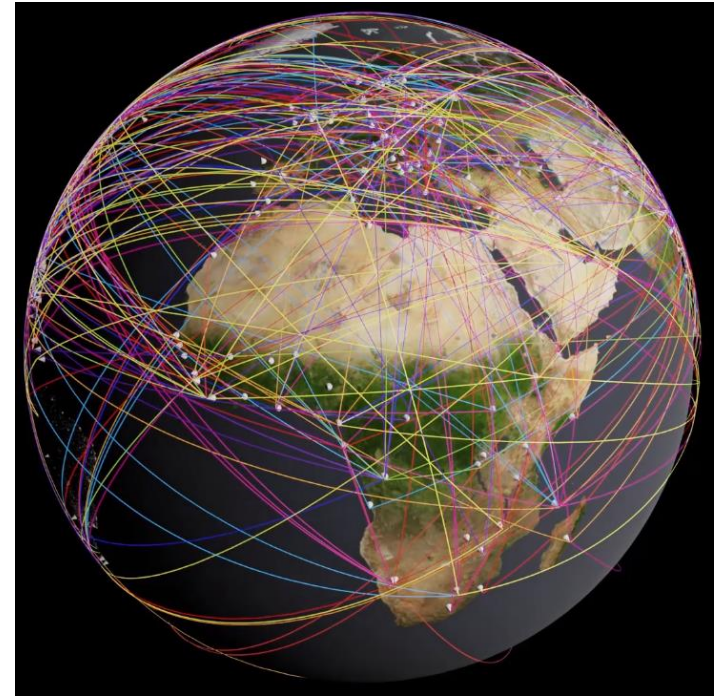
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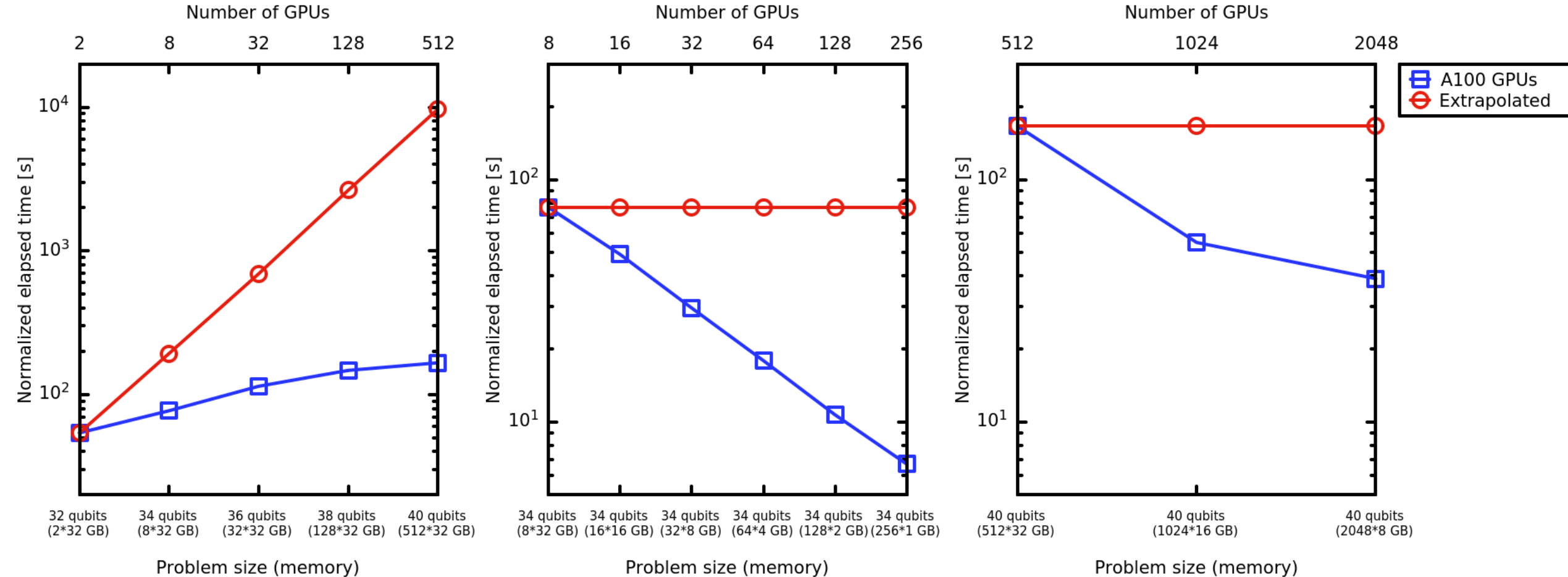
Application:

Solve airplane scheduling problems using the **Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm**



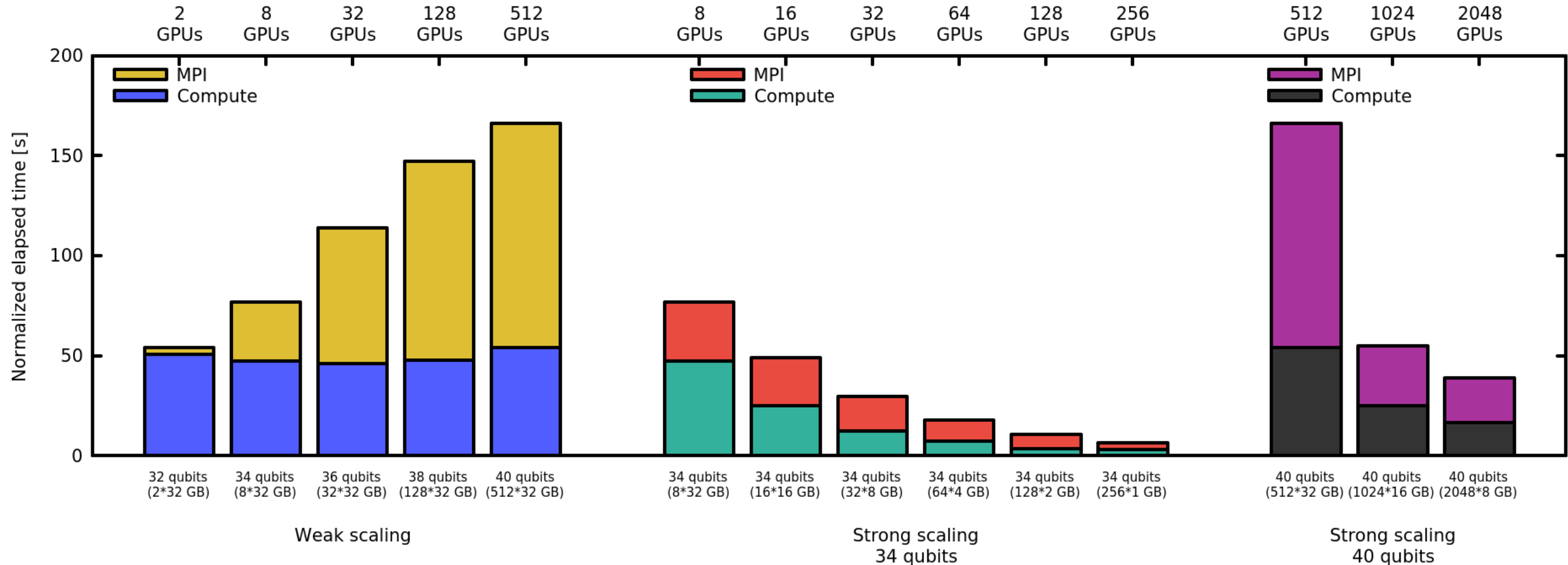
JUQCS-G

Weak and strong scaling results



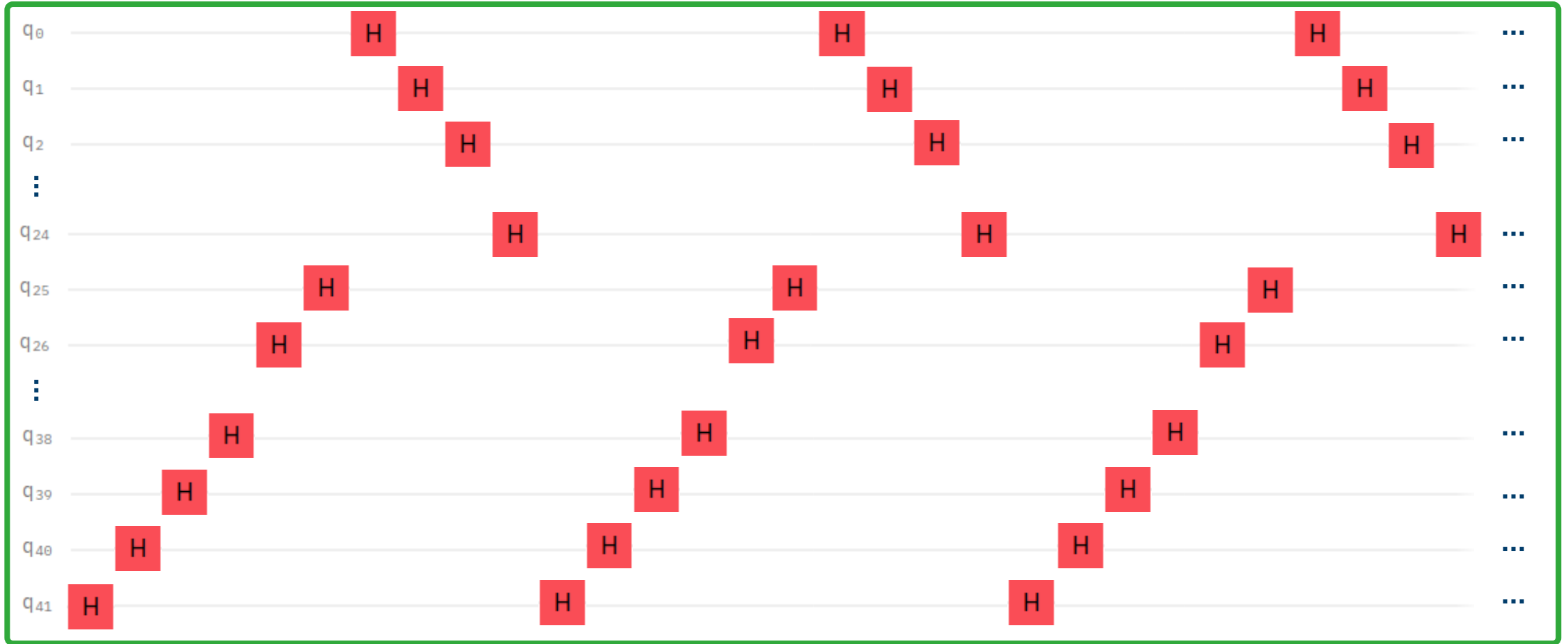
JUQCS-G

Weak and strong scaling results: MPI vs. Compute Time



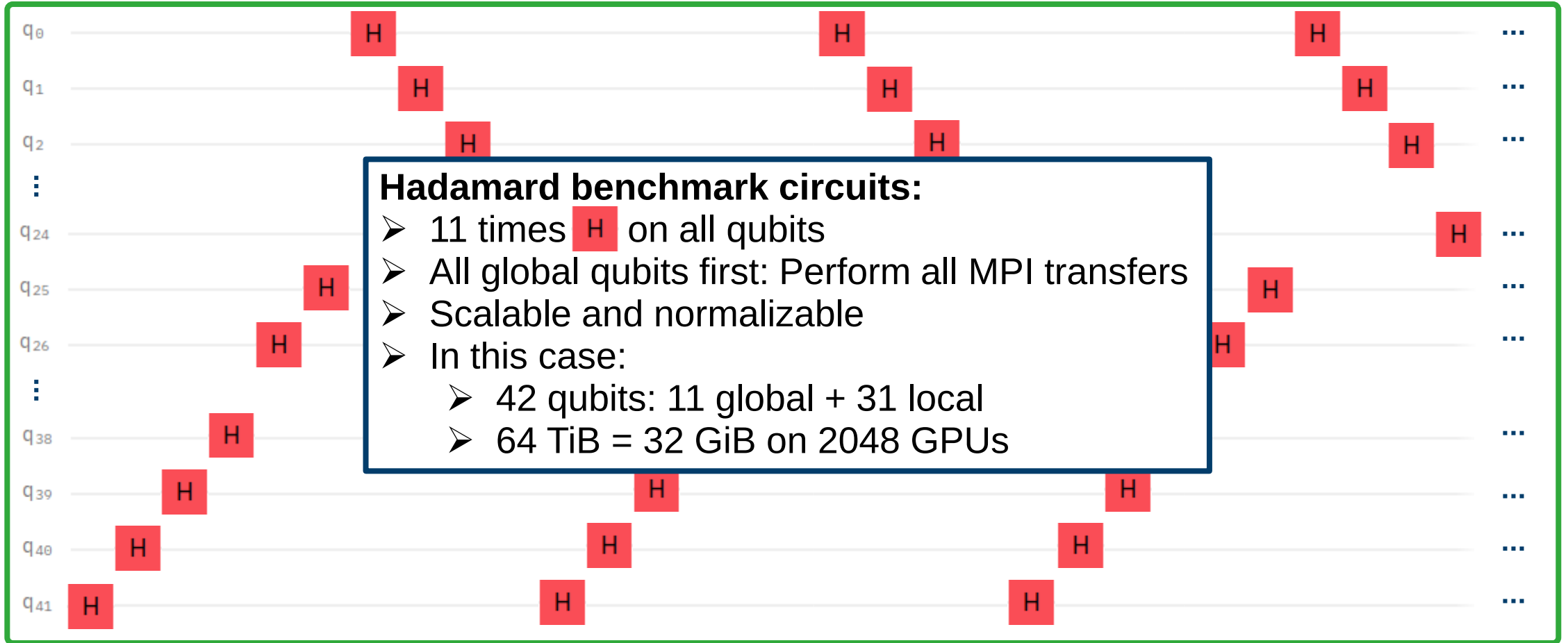
JUQCS-G

Weak and strong scaling results: Hadamard benchmark circuits



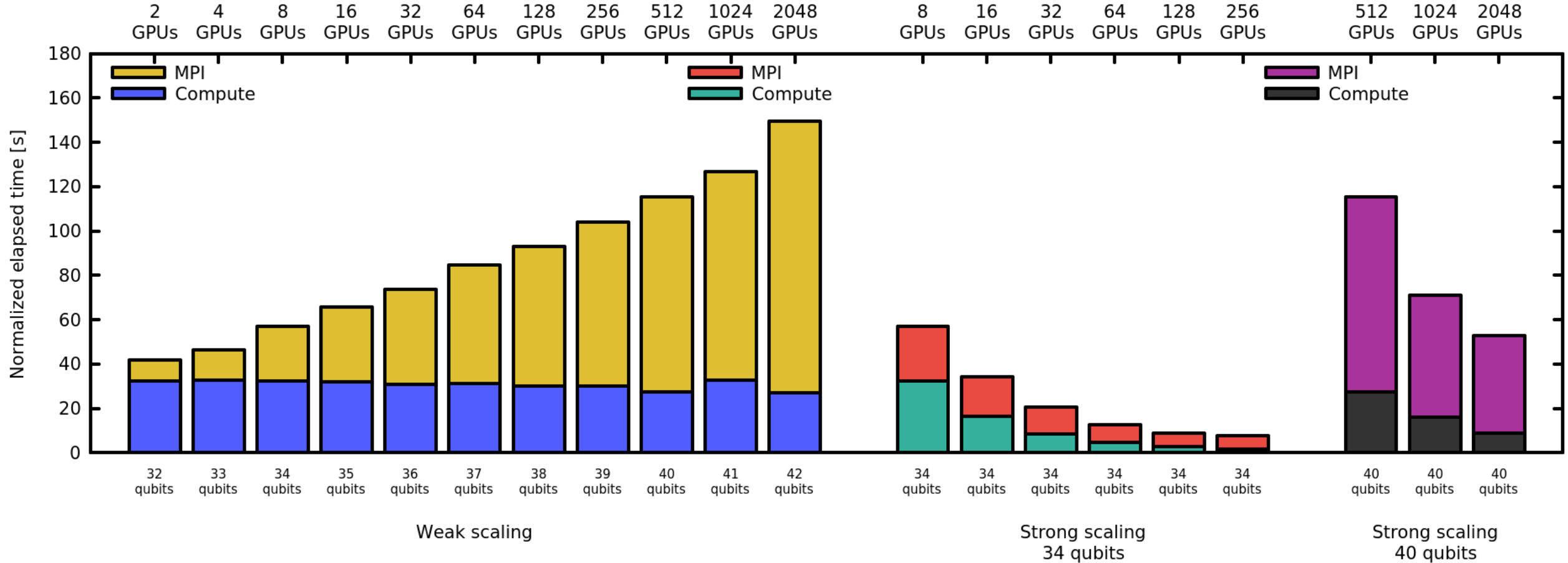
JUQCS-G

Weak and strong scaling results: Hadamard benchmark circuits



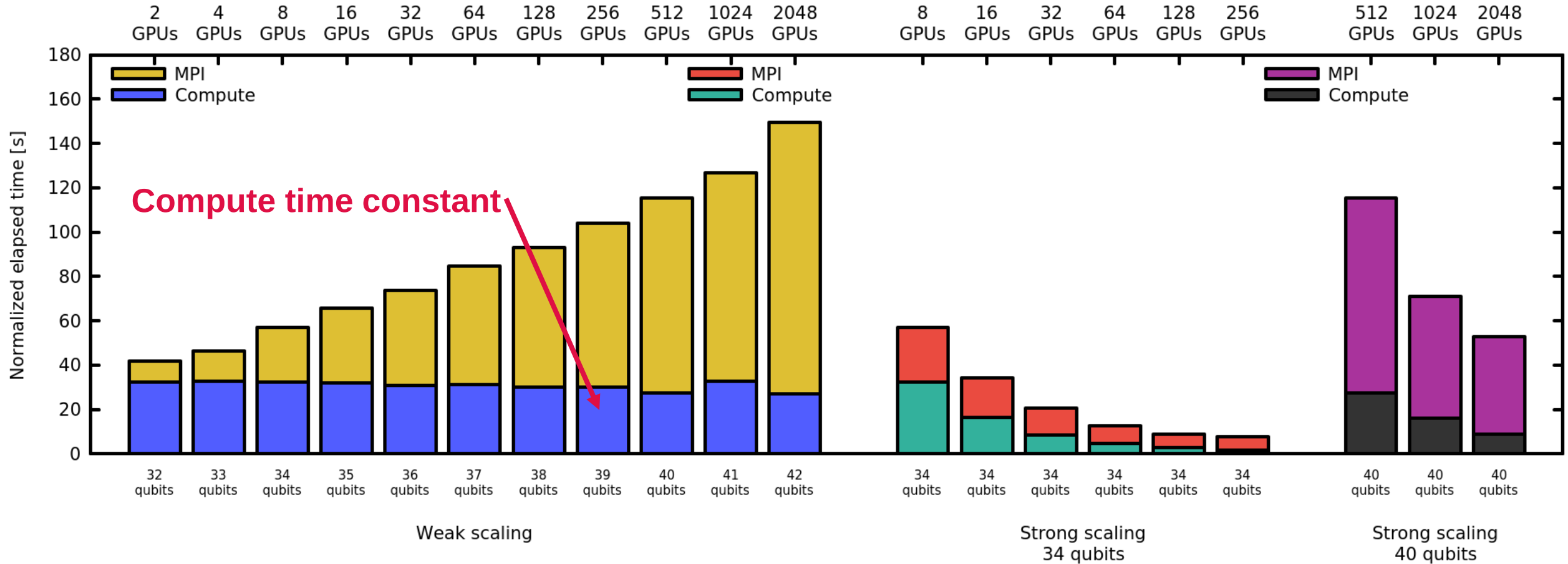
JUQCS-G

Weak and strong scaling results: Hadamard benchmark circuits



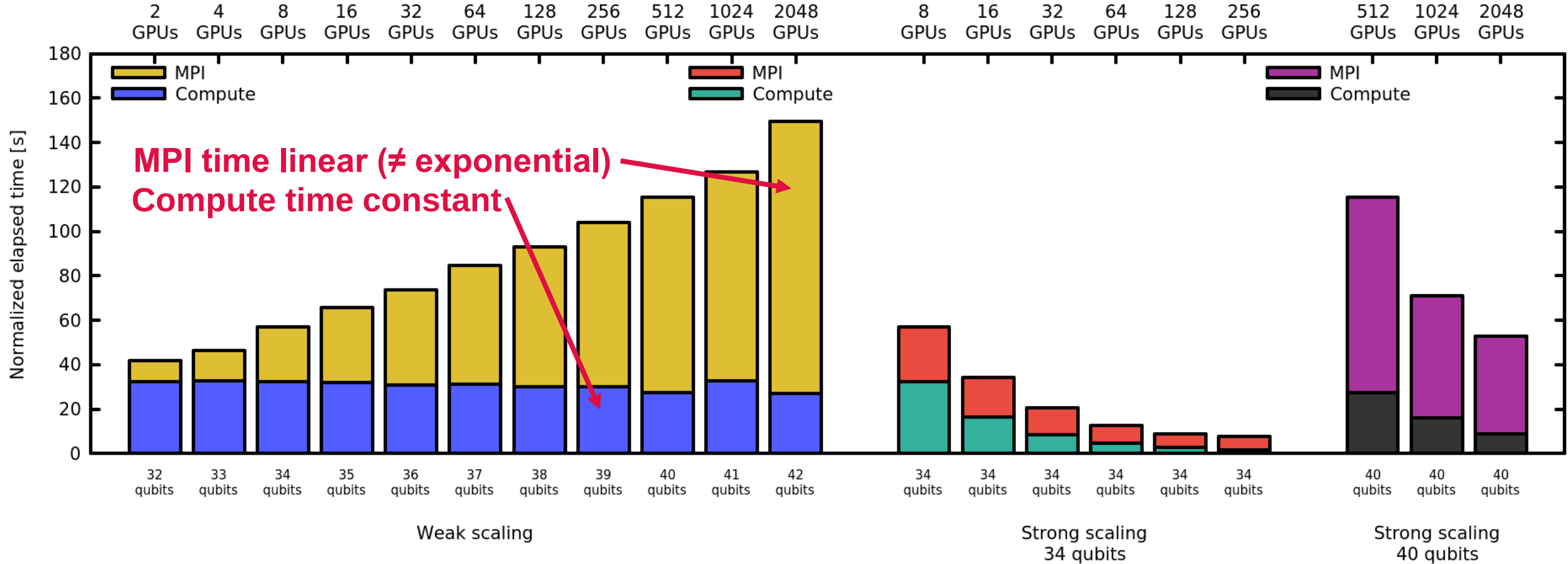
JUQCS-G

Weak and strong scaling results: Hadamard benchmark circuits



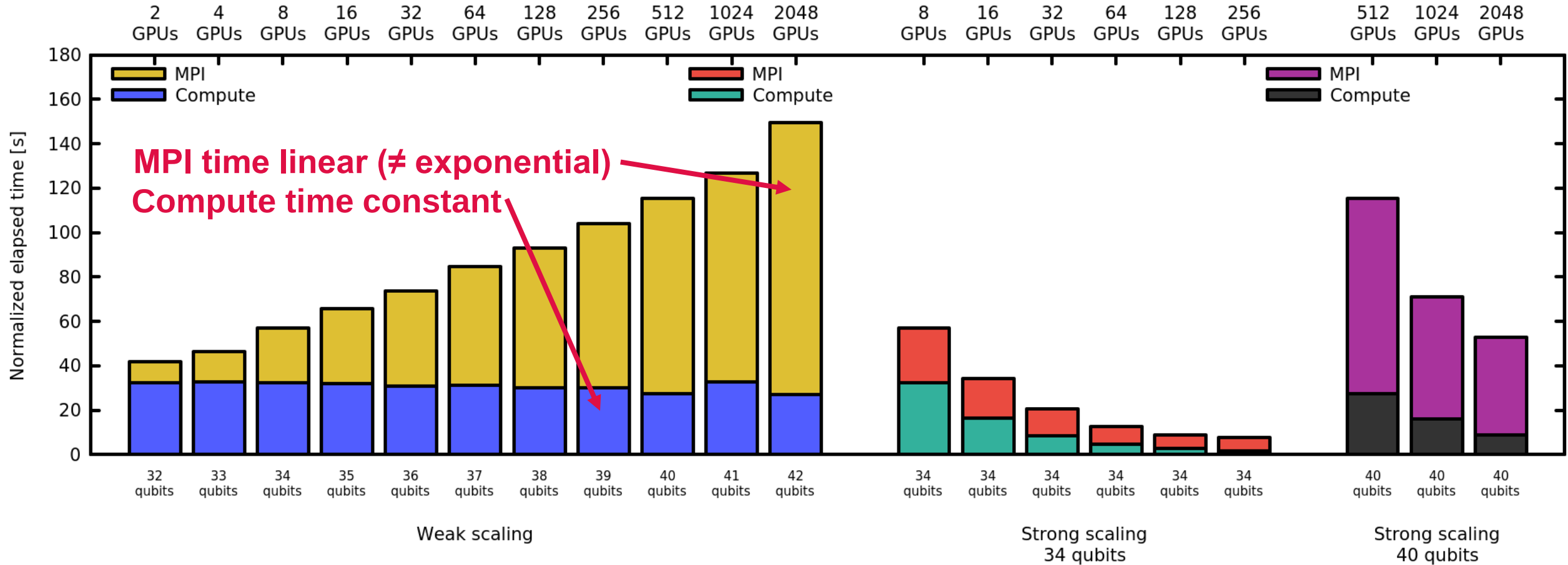
JUQCS-G

Weak and strong scaling results: Hadamard benchmark circuits



JUQCS-G

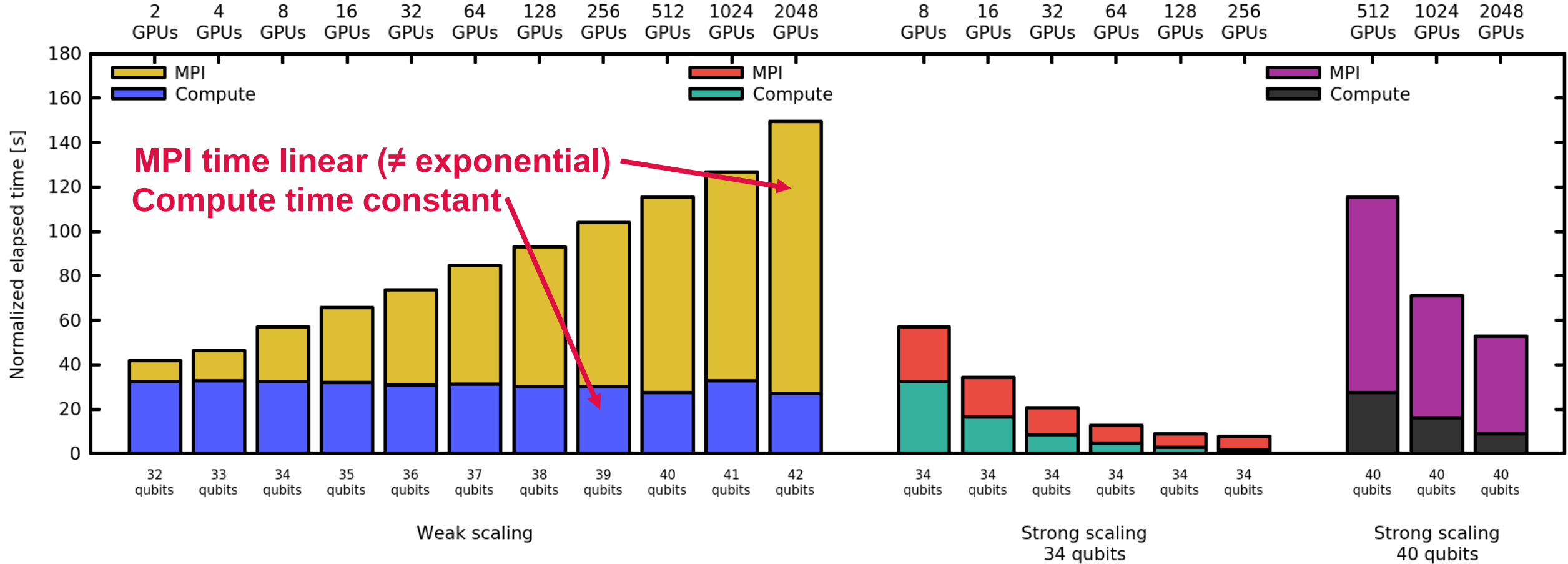
Weak and strong scaling results: Hadamard benchmark circuits



➤ **Speedup** (compute time per node): JUWELS Cluster → JUWELS GPUs (NVIDIA V100): 10

JUQCS-G

Weak and strong scaling results: Hadamard benchmark circuits

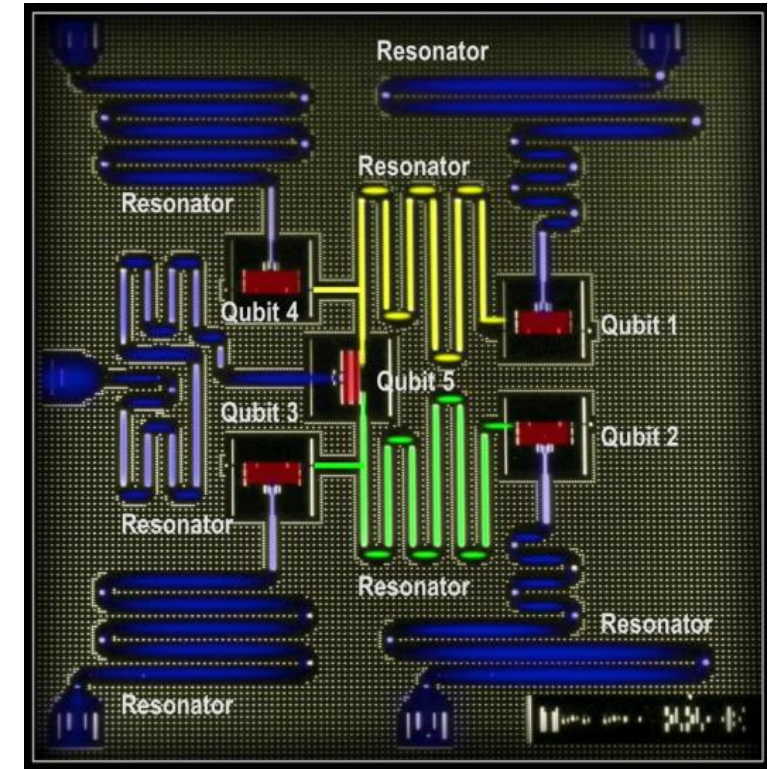
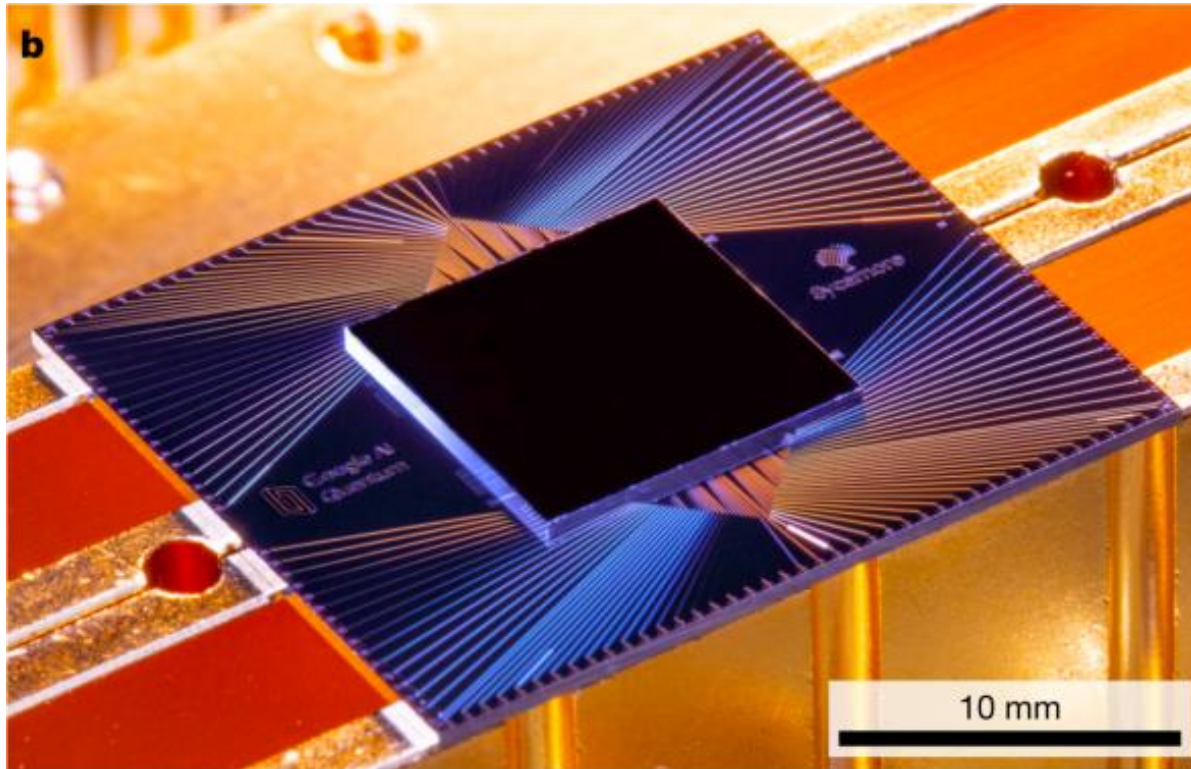


- **Speedup** (compute time per node): JUWELS Cluster → JUWELS GPUs (NVIDIA V100): 10
- **Speedup** (compute time per node): JUWELS GPUs → JUWELS Booster (NVIDIA A100): 2 – 3

JUQMES: QUANTUM MASTER EQUATION SIMULATOR

Simulating physical realizations of quantum computers on GPUs

CUDA+OpenACC MPI C++



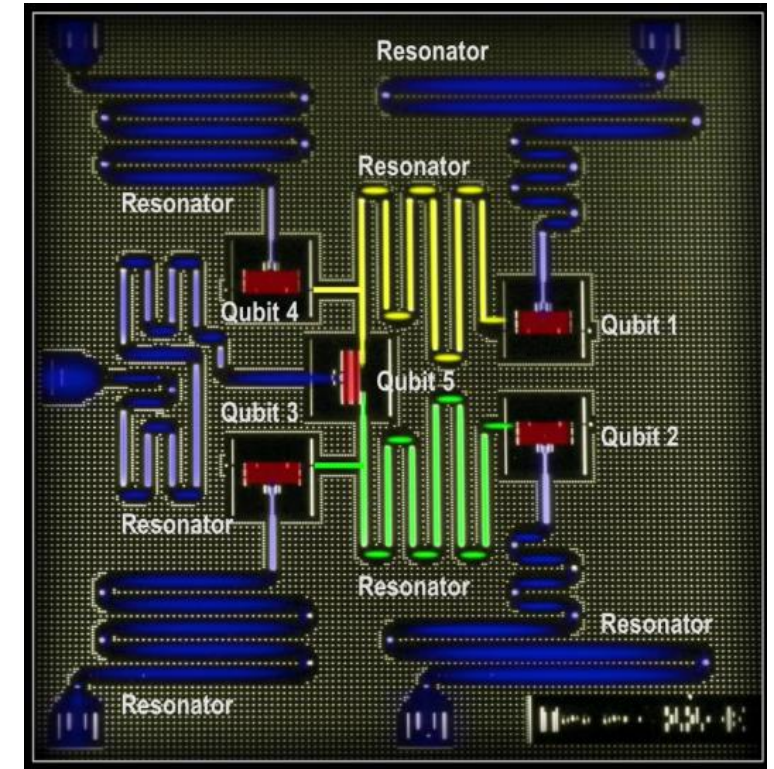
JUQMES: QUANTUM MASTER EQUATION SIMULATOR

Simulating physical realizations of quantum computers on GPUs

CUDA+OpenACC MPI C++

➤ Physical realization: Solve Schrödinger / Master Equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\psi\rangle = -iH|\psi\rangle \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\rho = -i[H, \rho] + \mathcal{D}[\rho] = \mathcal{L}[\rho]$$



JUQMES: QUANTUM MASTER EQUATION SIMULATOR

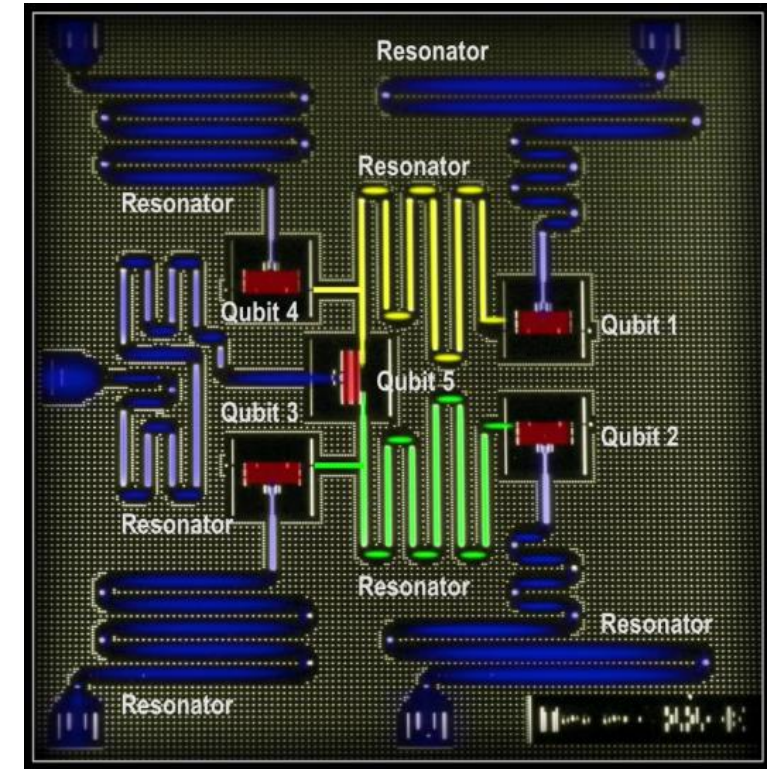
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- Similar SPMV updates **but:**



JUQMES: QUANTUM MASTER EQUATION SIMULATOR

Simulating physical realizations of quantum computers on GPUs

CUDA+OpenACC MPI C++

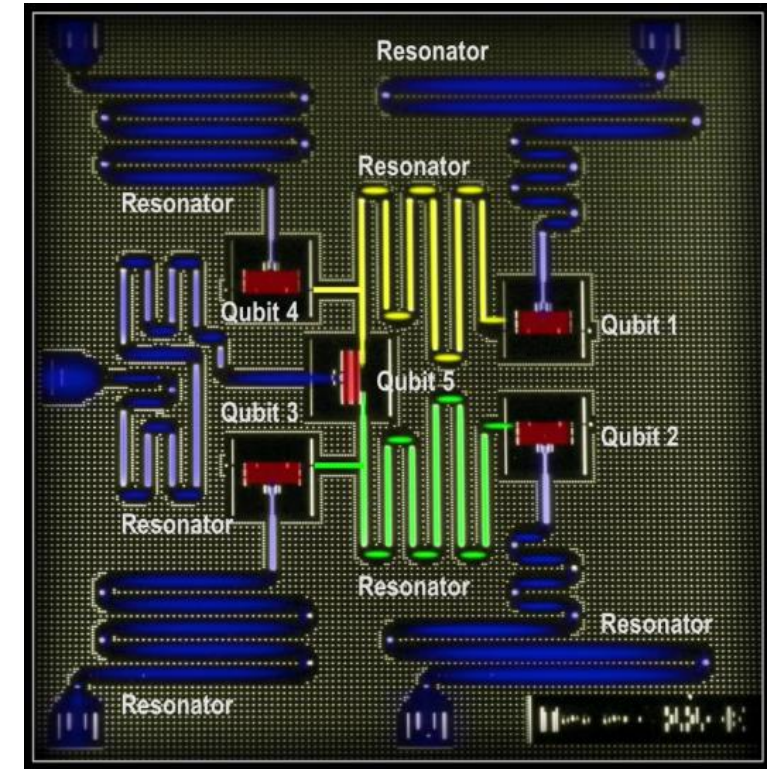
- Physical realization: Solve Schrödinger / Master Equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}|\psi\rangle = -iH|\psi\rangle \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\rho = -i[H, \rho] + \mathcal{D}[\rho] = \mathcal{L}[\rho]$$

- Similar SPMV updates **but:**

- Many updates per time step

$$\rho(t + \tau) = e^{\mathcal{L}(t+\tau/2)}\rho(t)$$



JUQMES: QUANTUM MASTER EQUATION SIMULATOR

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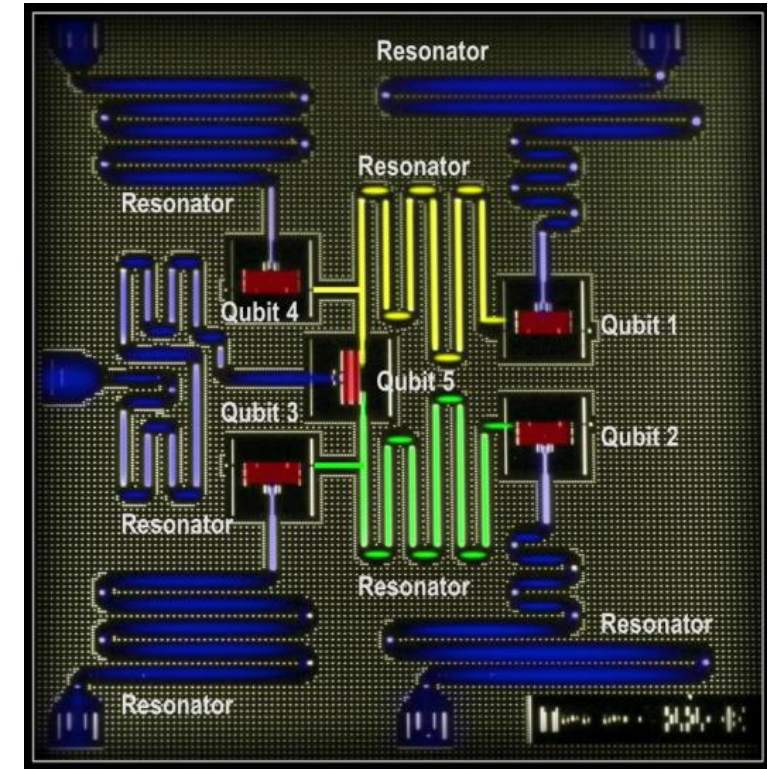
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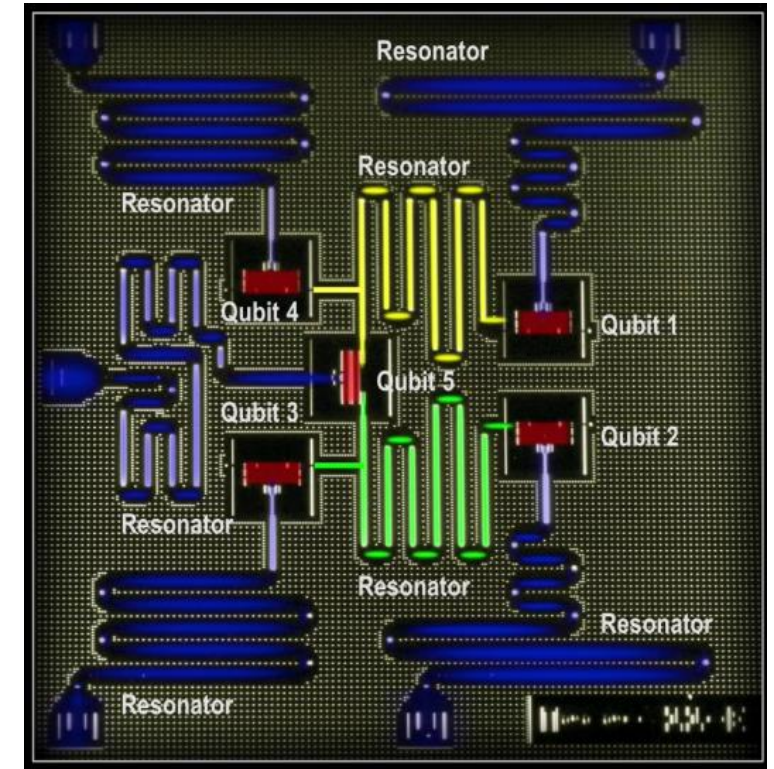
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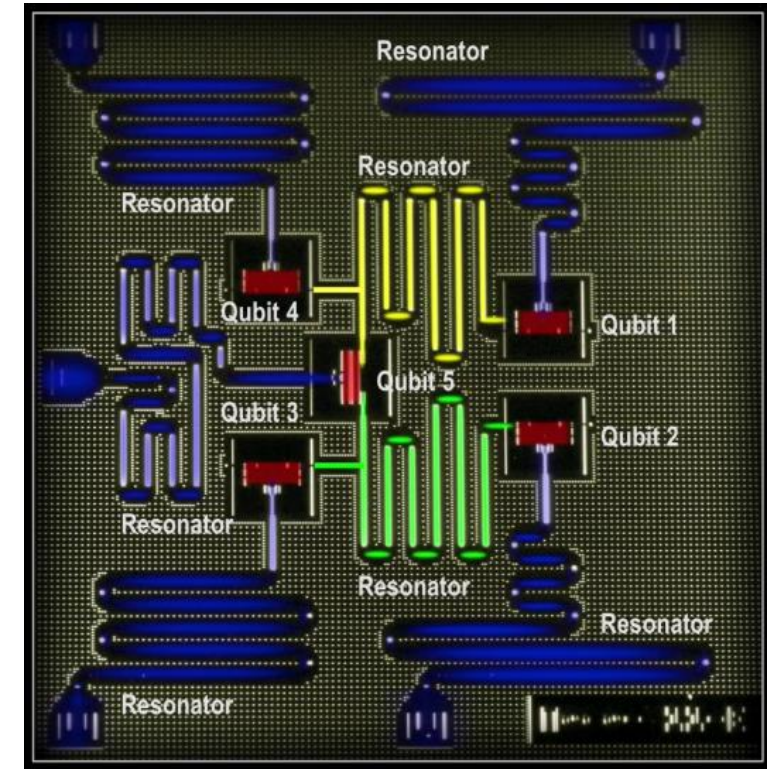
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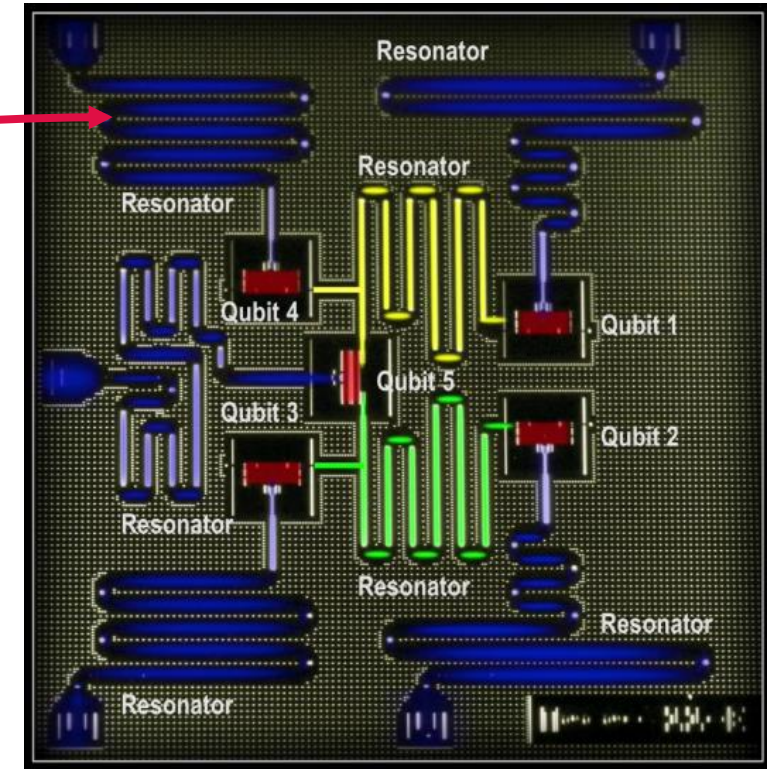
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$$0 \leq k_0, k_1 < 1000$$



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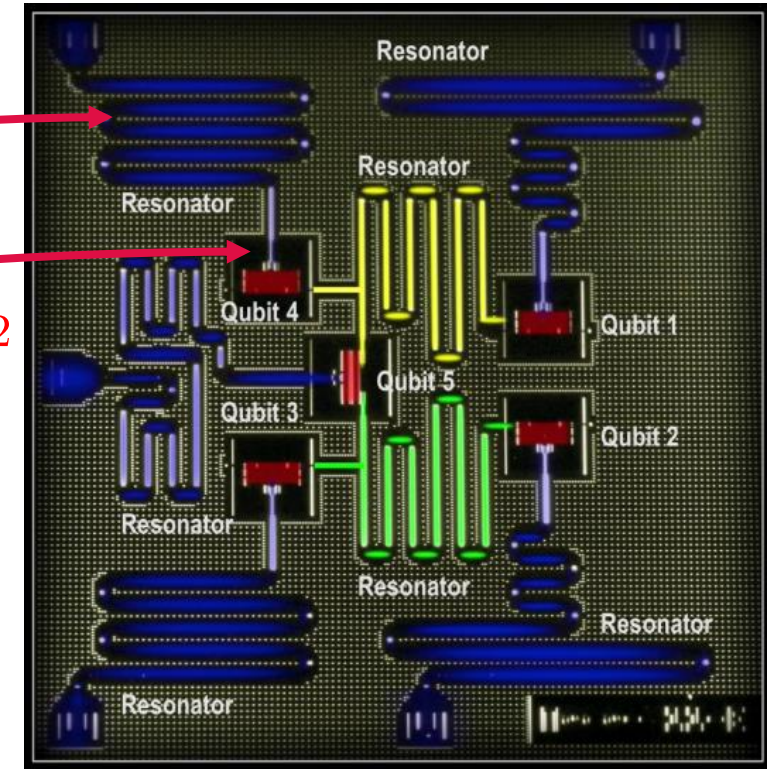
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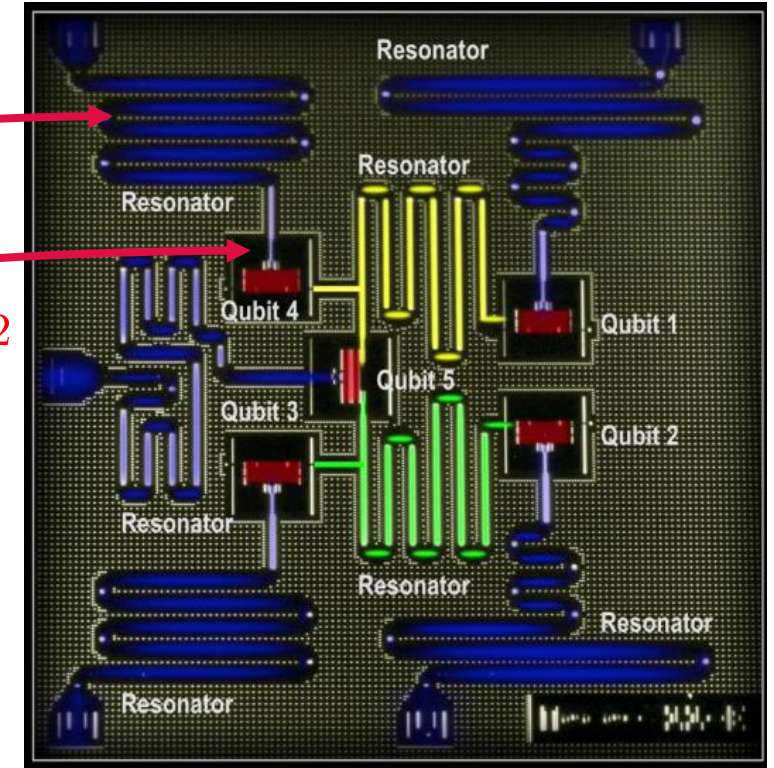
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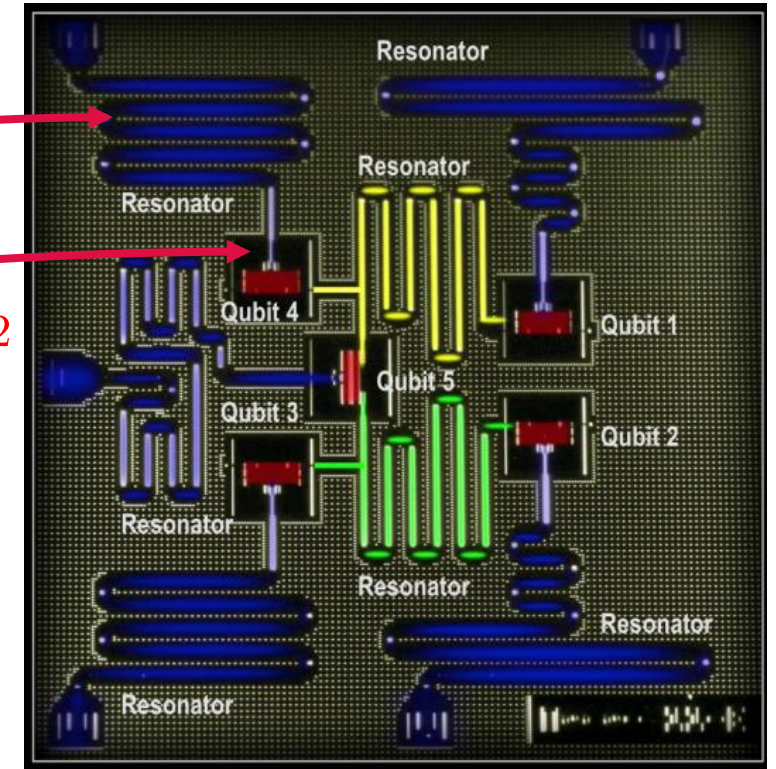
$$0 \leq m_0, m_1 < 4 \text{ to } 12$$

Before:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Now:

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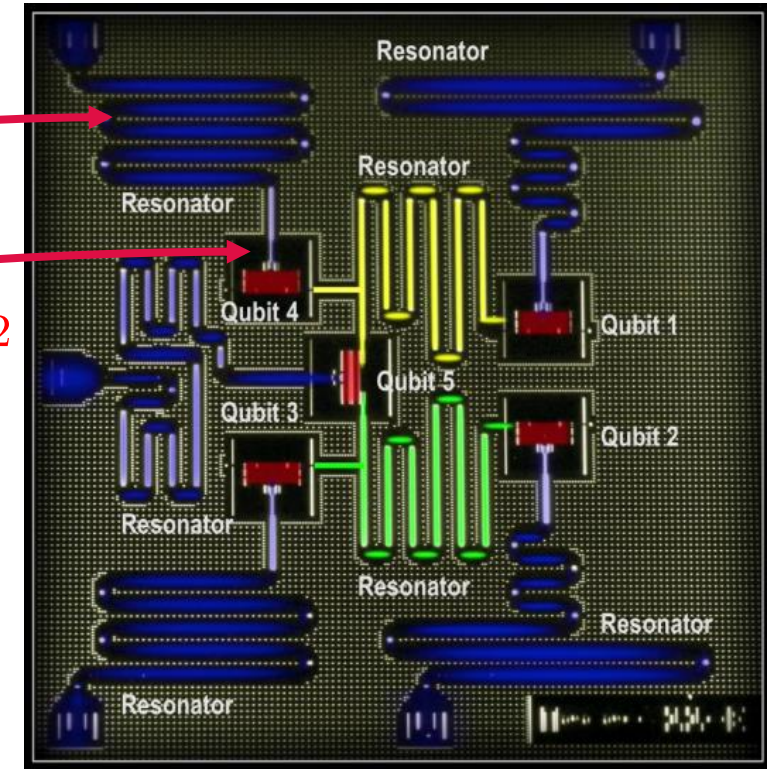
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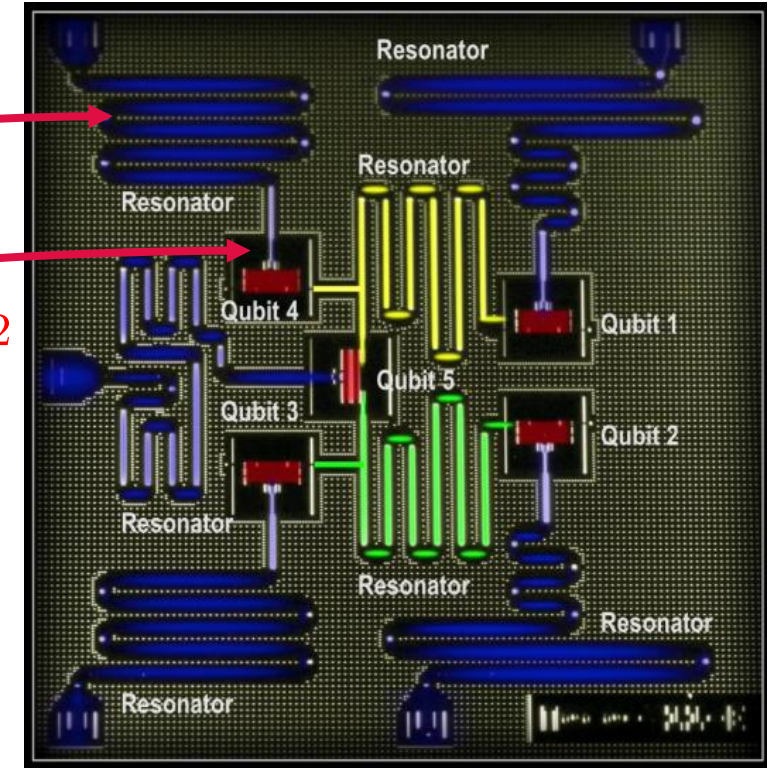
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→ Useful to measure single-GPU performance

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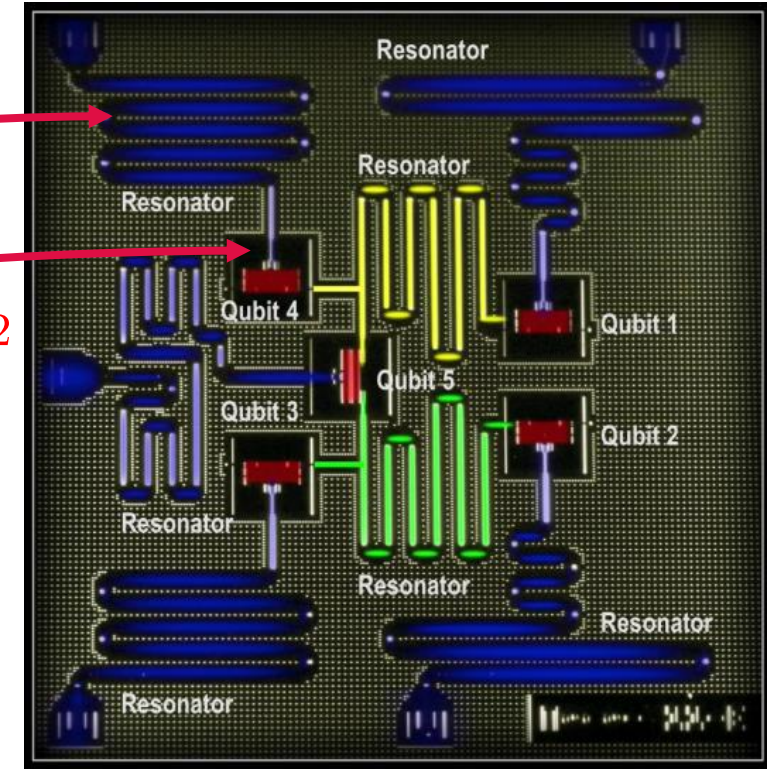
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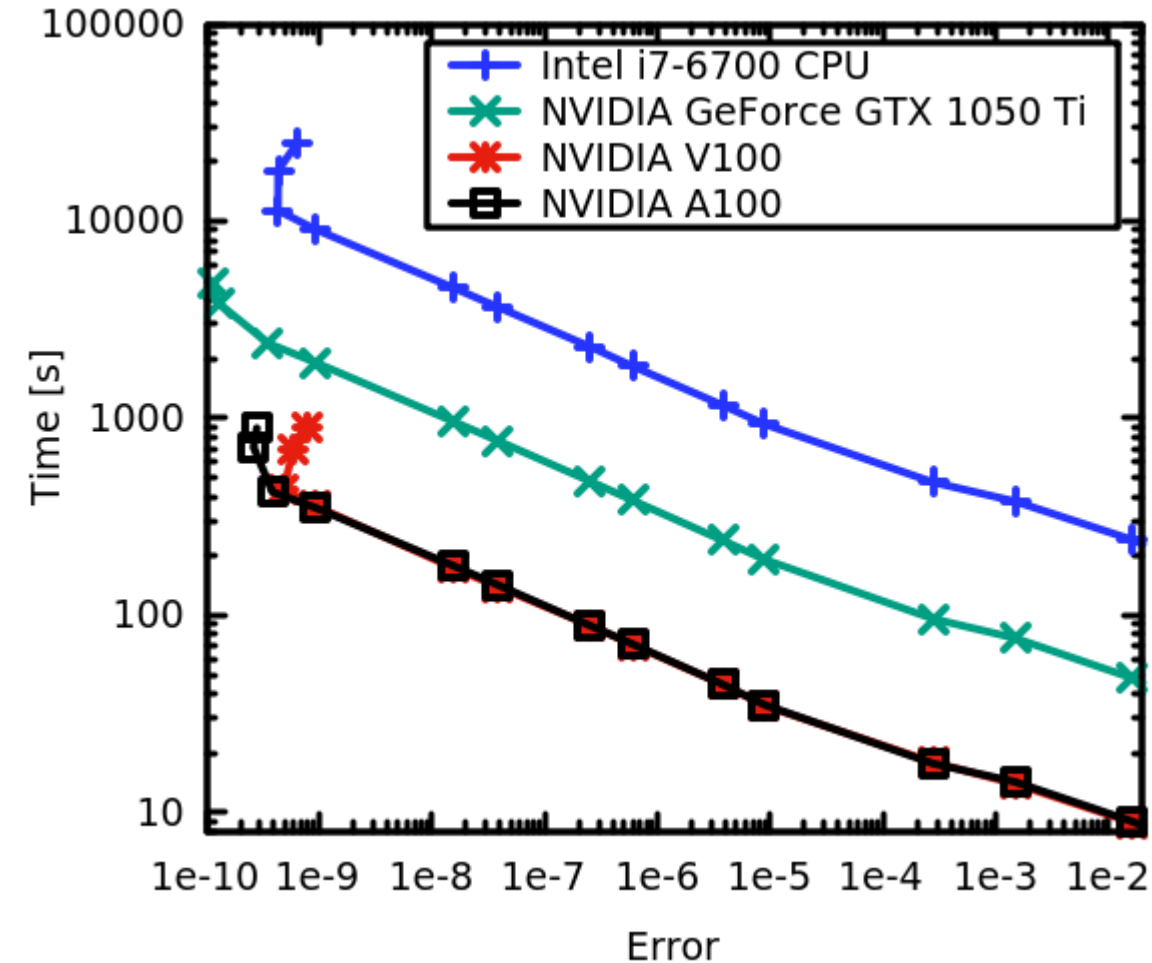
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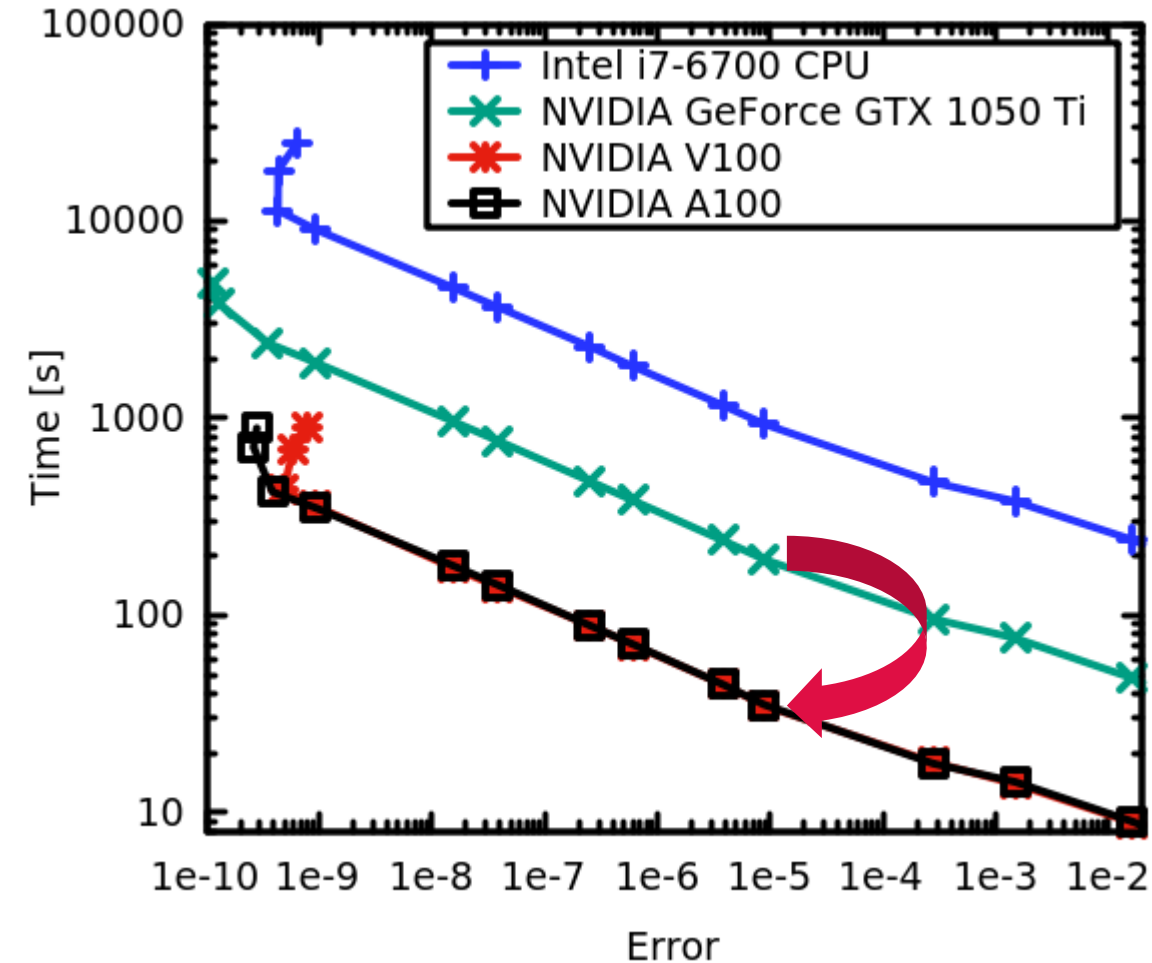
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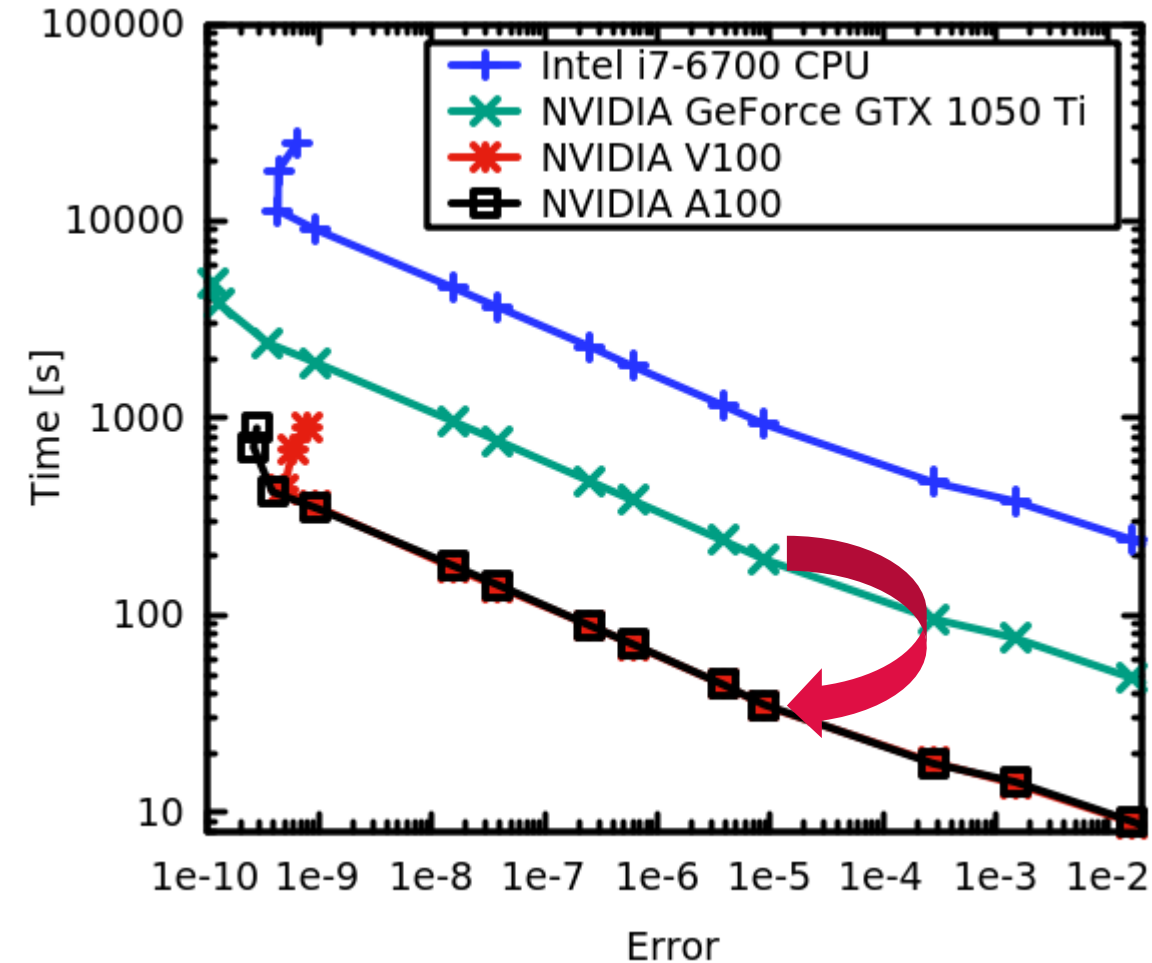


Bottleneck kernels profit from **Tensor Cores**

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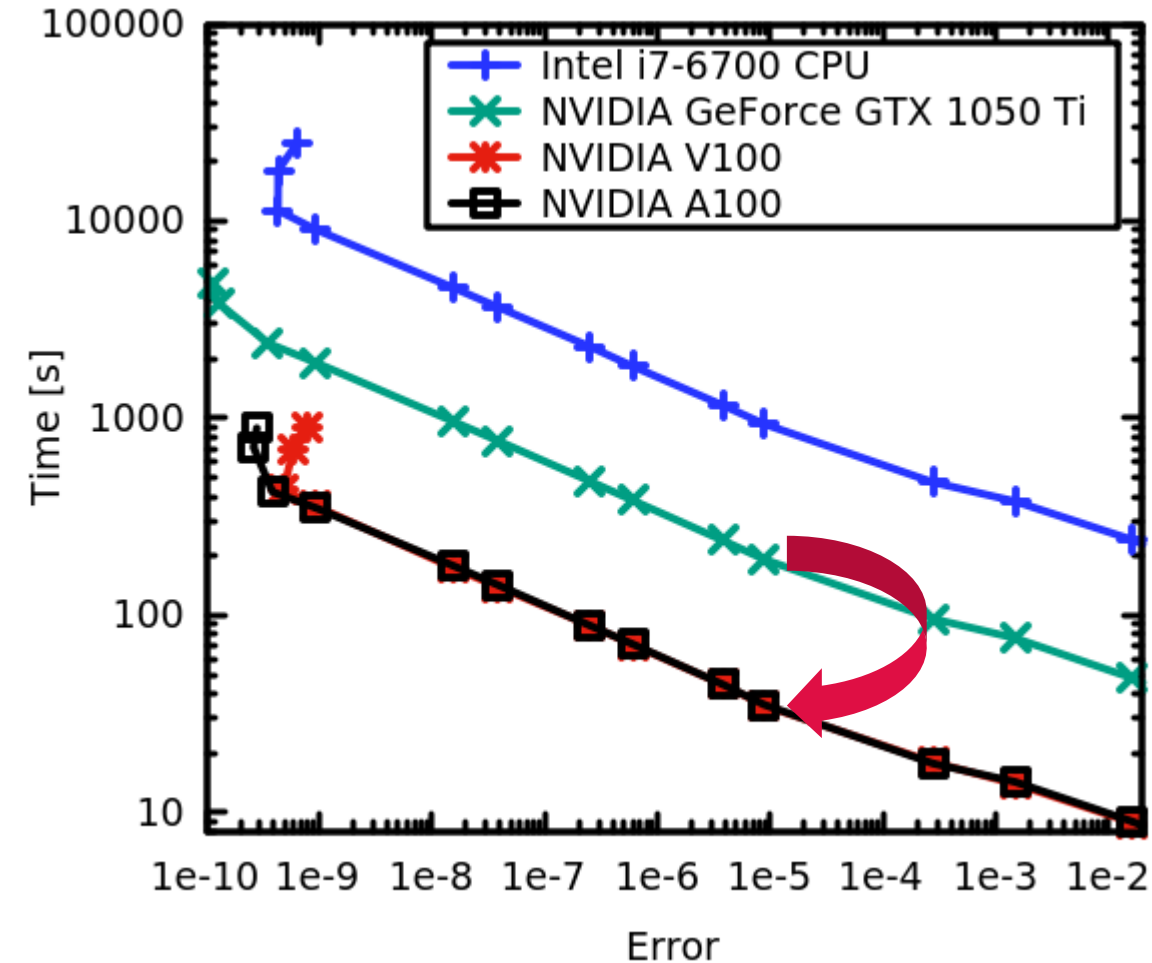
➤ For each k_0 in steps of 2, for each k_1, m_0, m_1

$$\begin{pmatrix} \rho_{k_0 m_0 k_1 m_1} \\ \rho_{(k_0+1) m_0 (k_1+1) m_1} \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} c_{k_0, k_1} & s_{k_0, k_1}^- \\ s_{k_0, k_1}^+ & c_{k_0, k_1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{k_0 m_0 k_1 m_1} \\ \rho_{(k_0+1) m_0 (k_1+1) m_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

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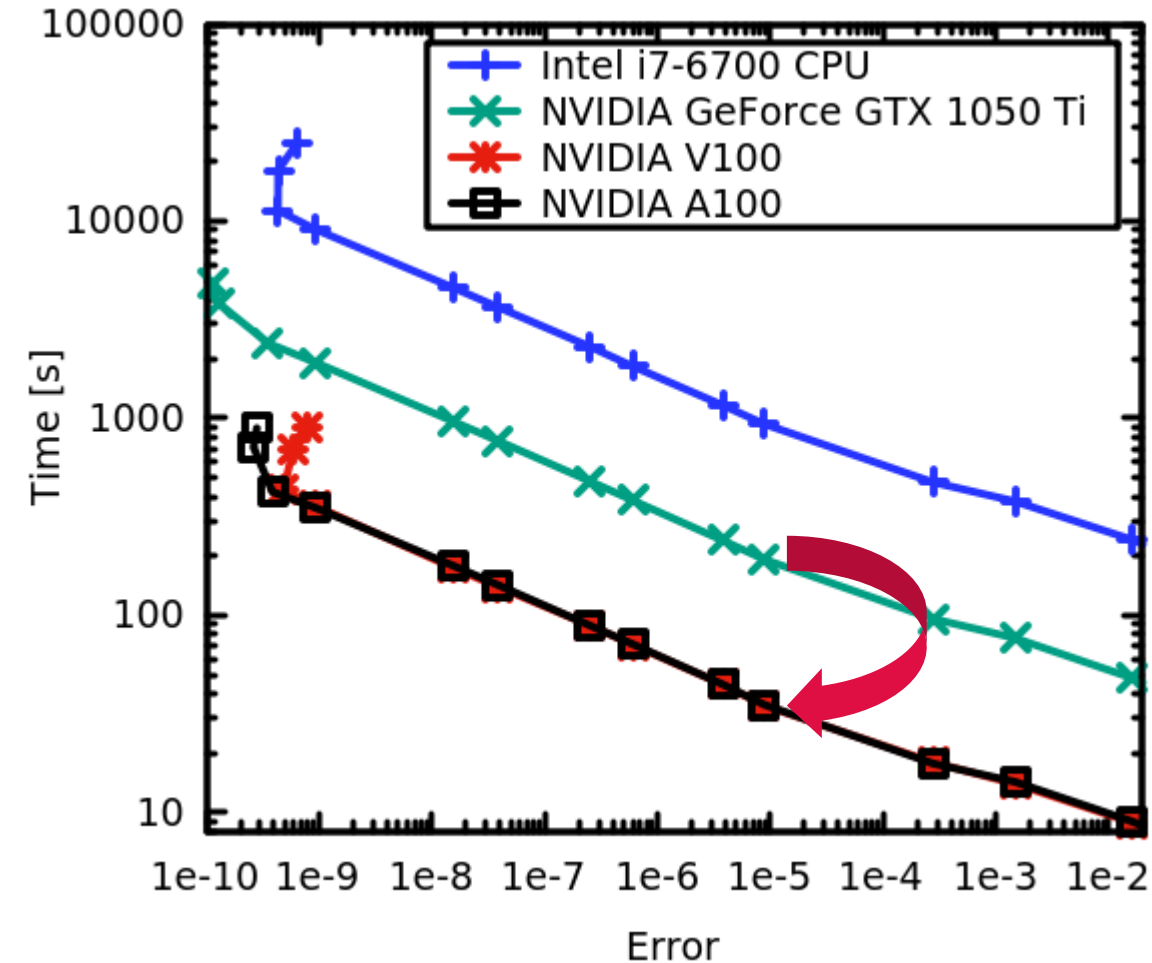
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2-component updates

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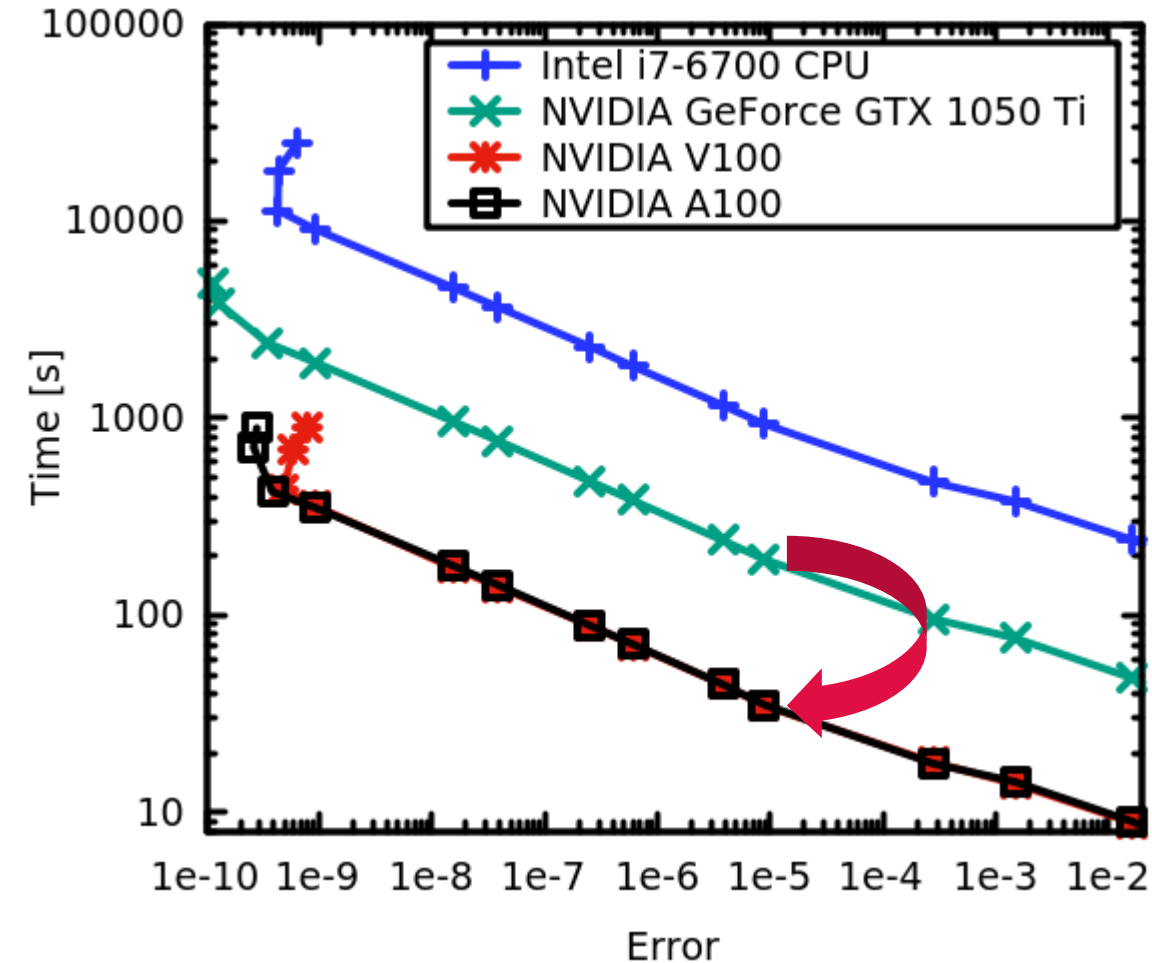
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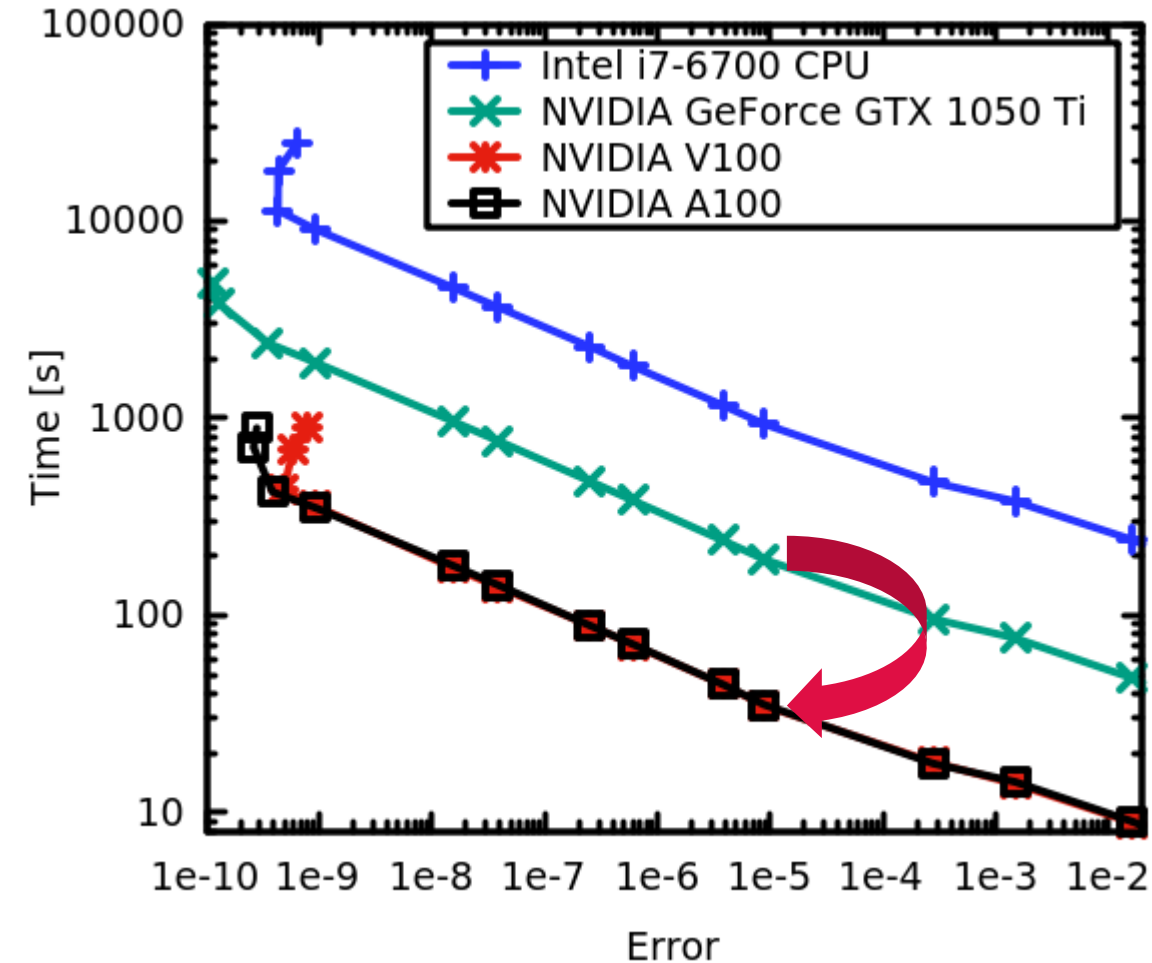
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➤ M-component updates

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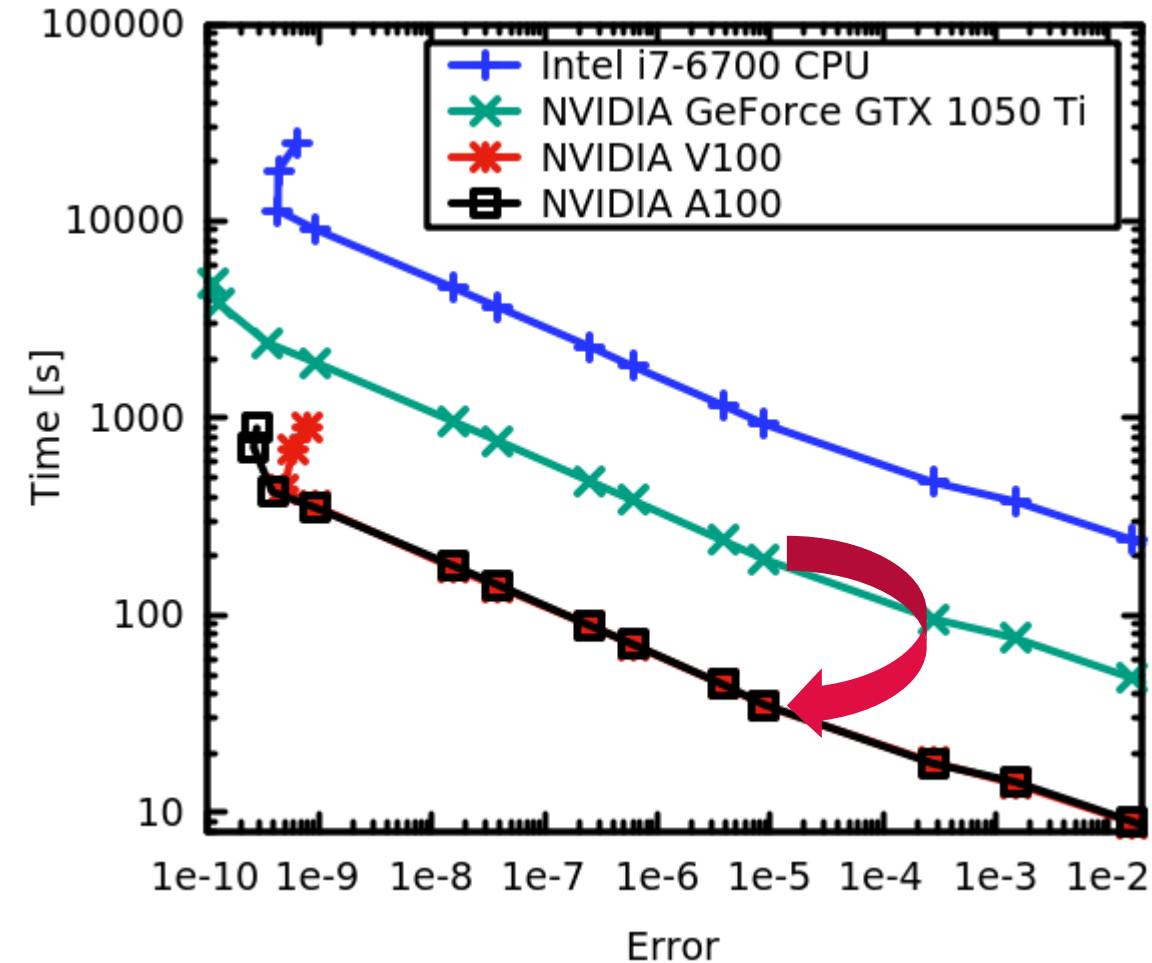
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Small system with **M=4** and **K=100**

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Small system with **M=4** and **K=100**

➔ Similar performance for **V100** and **A100**

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Realistic system with **M=12** and **K=400**

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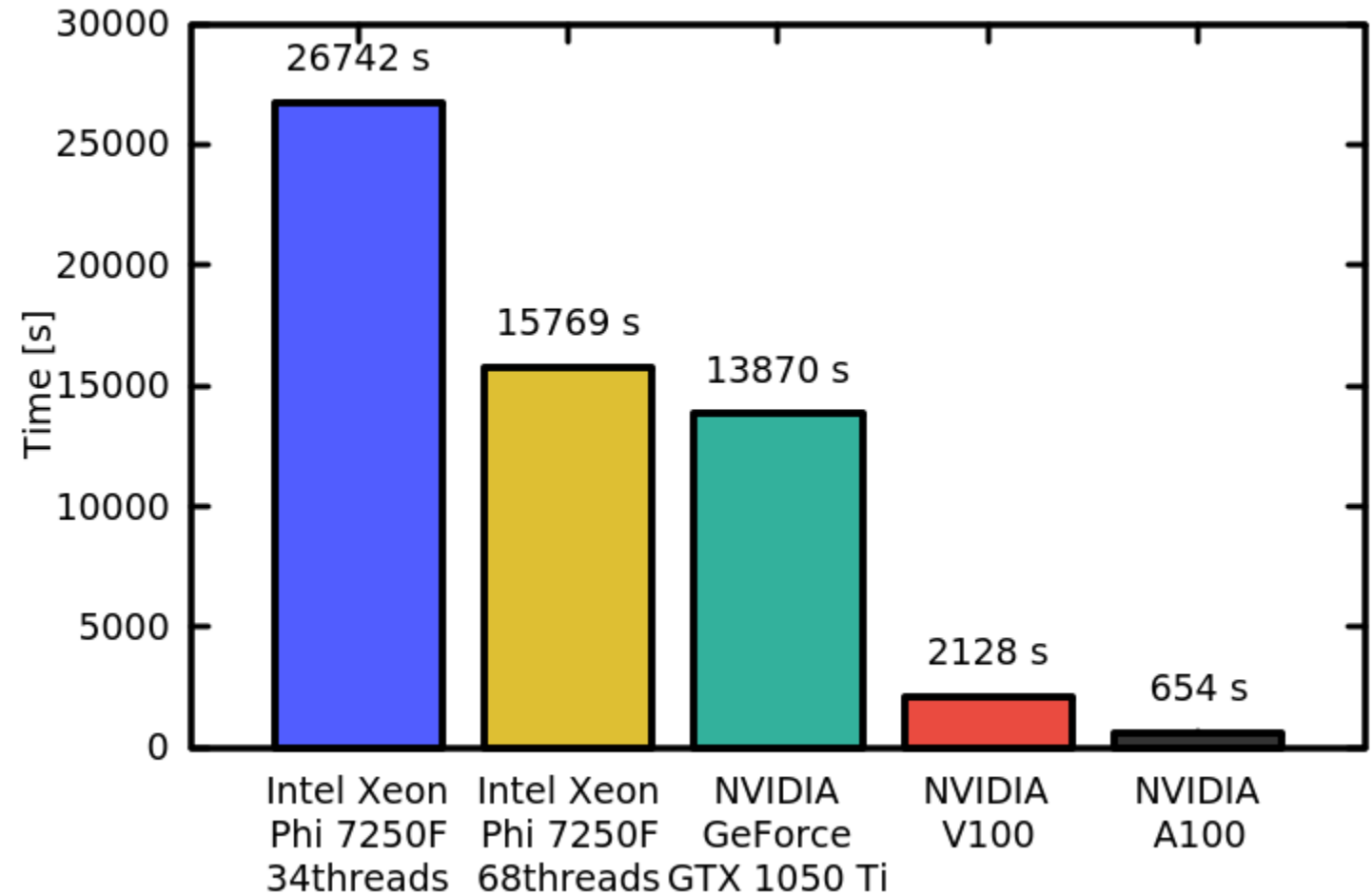
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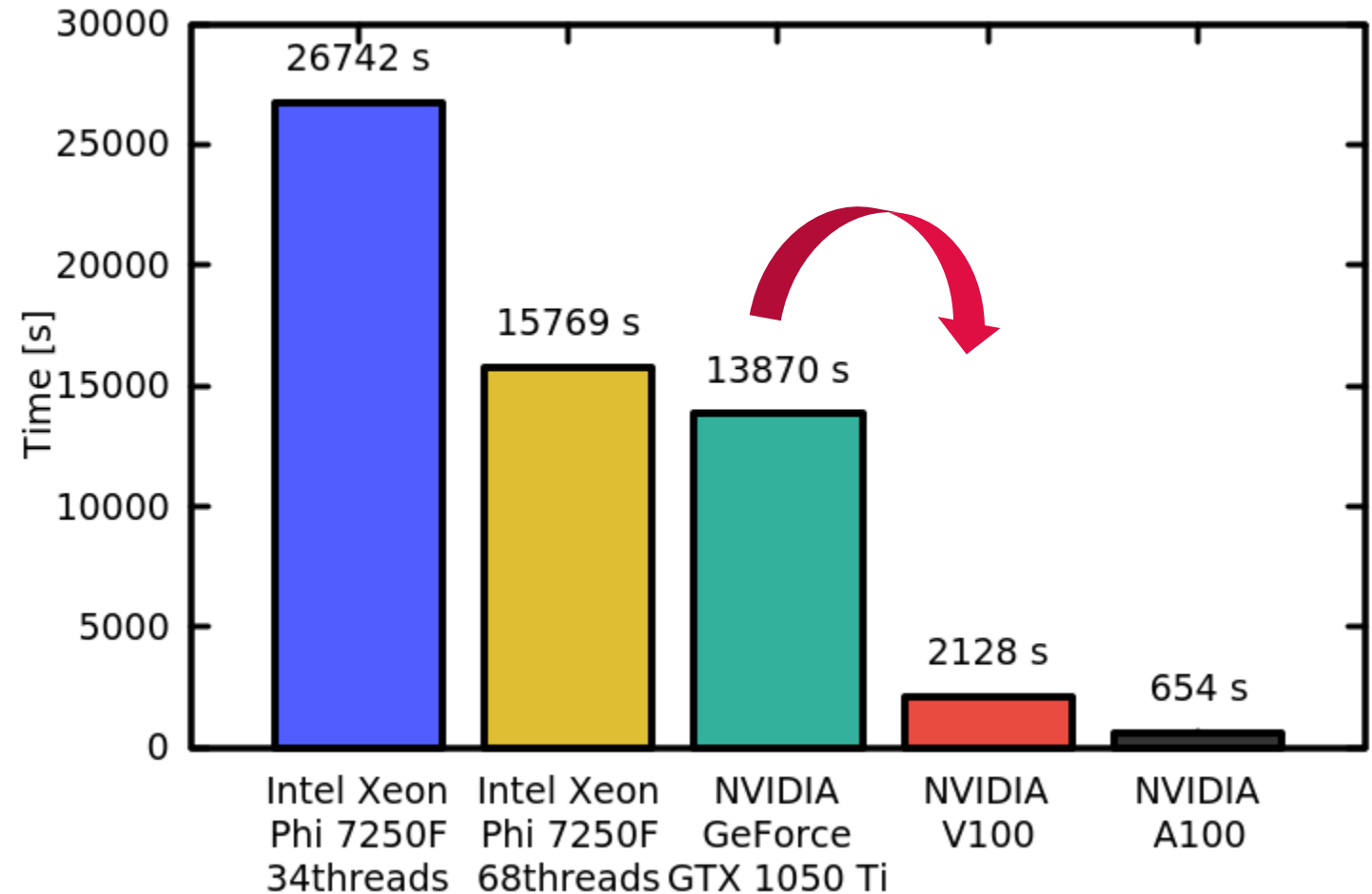
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12-component updates

→ Similar speedup until V100



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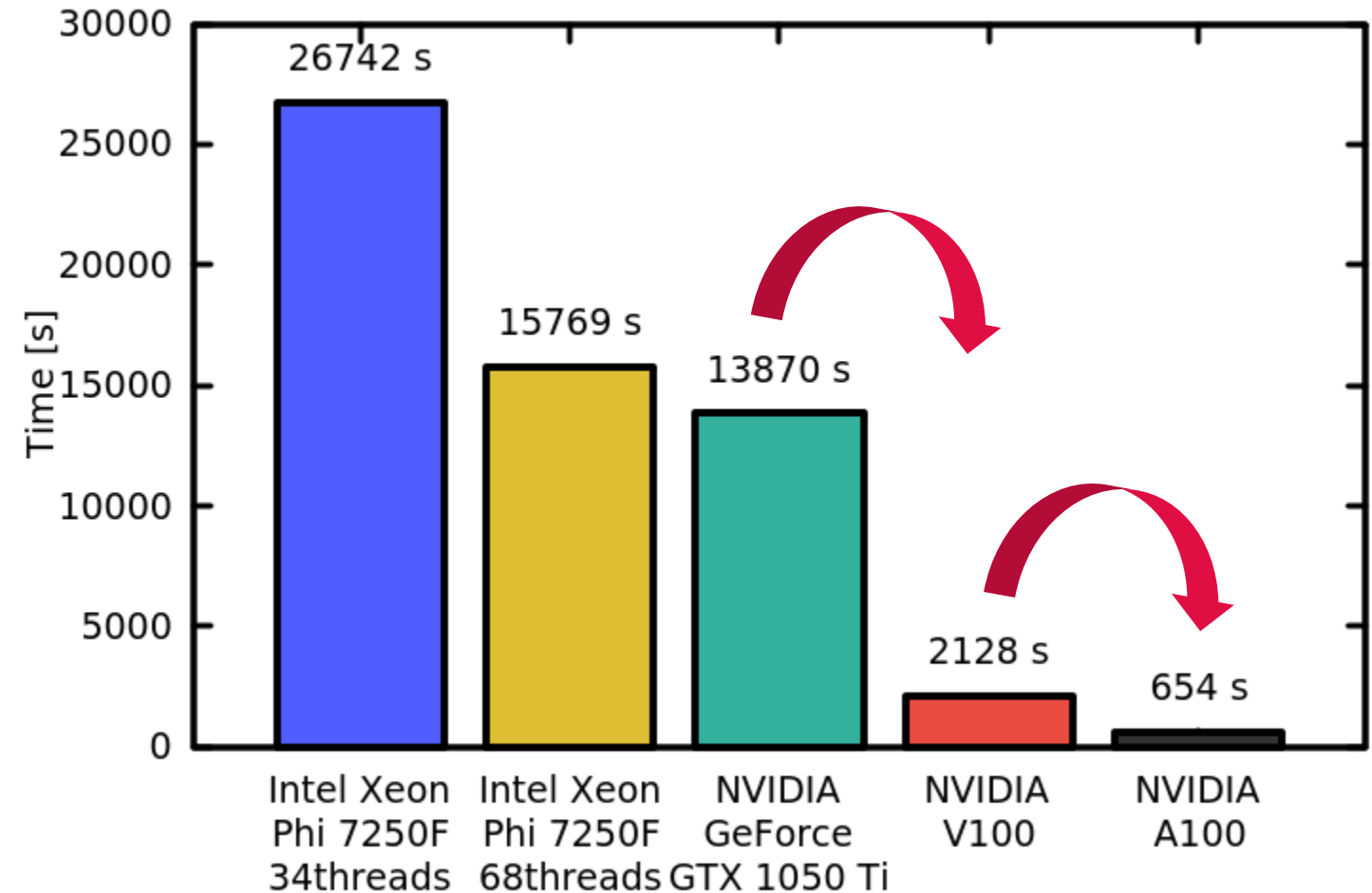
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12-component updates

→ Similar speedup until **V100**

→ Further speedup from **V100** to **A100**



SUMMARY

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- All QC simulations are composed of

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sparse

complex

matrix-vector updates

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

- More information and references:
 - **MPI communication scheme:** De Raedt et al., Comp. Phys. Commun. 176, 121 (2007)
 - **Benchmarking gate-based quantum computers:** Michielsen et al., Comp. Phys. Commun. 220, 44 (2017)
 - **JUQCS:** De Raedt et al., Comp. Phys. Commun. 237, 41 (2019)
 - **Quantum supremacy with JUQCS:** Arute et al., Nature 574, 505 (2019)
 - **Benchmarking supercomputers with JUQCS:** Willsch et al., NIC Series 50, 255 (2020)
 - **GPU-accelerated simulations of QA and the QAOA:** Willsch et al., preprint available on arXiv (2021)

Q & A

What are the fundamental tensor operations in all simulations of this kind?

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$$\psi \dots q_3 q_2 q_1 q_0 \leftarrow \sum_{q'_2} H_{q_2 q'_2} \psi \dots q_3 q'_2 q_1 q_0$$

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$$\rho_{k_0 m_0 k_1 m_1 \dots} \leftarrow \sum_{m'_0} V_{m_0 m'_0} \rho_{k_0 m'_0 k_1 m_1 \dots}$$

$$\rho_{k_0 m_0 k_1 m_1 \dots} \leftarrow \sum_{k'_0 k'_1} W_{k_0 k'_0 k_1 k'_1} \rho_{k'_0 m_0 k'_1 m_1 \dots}$$

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 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{k'_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & c_{11} & -is_{12} & & \\ & -is_{21} & c_{22} & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & c_{(K-2)(K-2)} & -is_{(K-2)(K-1)} \\ & & & & -is_{(K-2)(K-1)} & c_{(K-1)(K-1)} \end{pmatrix}_{k_1 k'_1} \rho_{k_0 m_0 k'_1 m_1 \dots}$$

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For each k_0 in steps of 2, for each k_1, m_0, m_1

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→ In-place double complex 2D SPMV updates

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Generic 1-component and 2-component in-place double complex 2D SPMV updates

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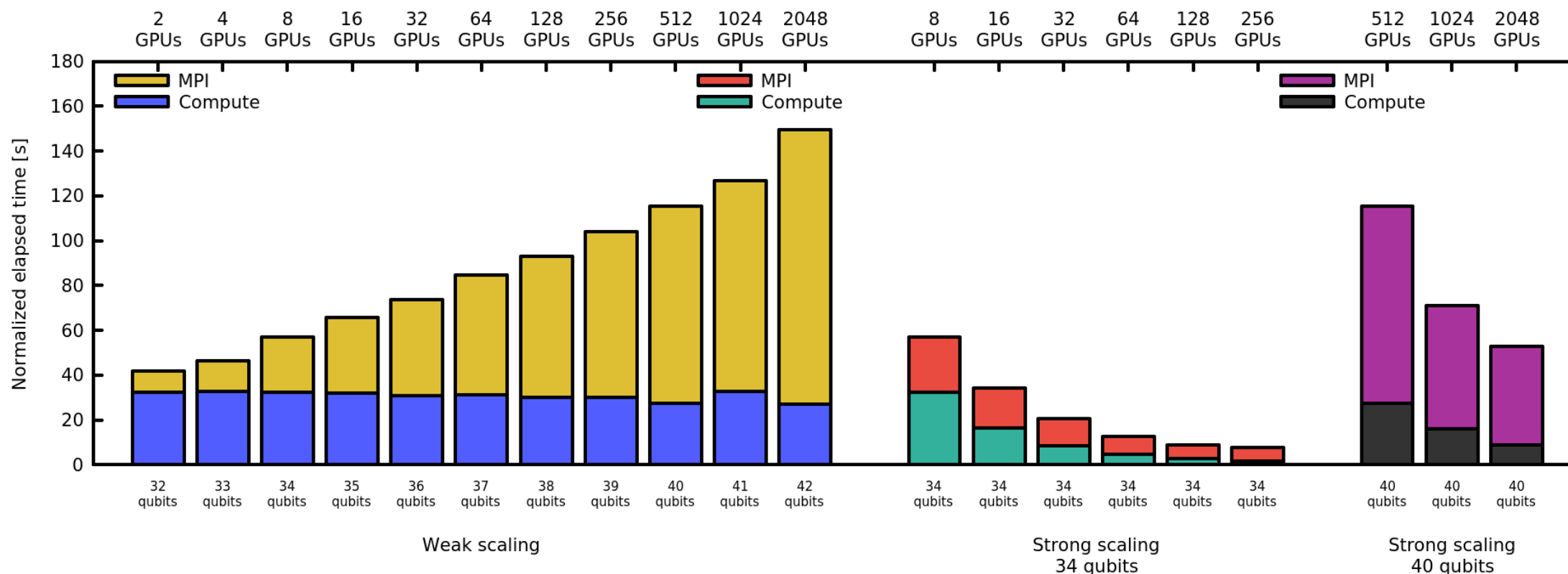
- **cuTENSOR:** possible, but typically support for in-place operations missing
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- **Our custom CUDA kernels were faster**

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What is the bottleneck that limits the performance of JUQCS and are there ideas to improve it?

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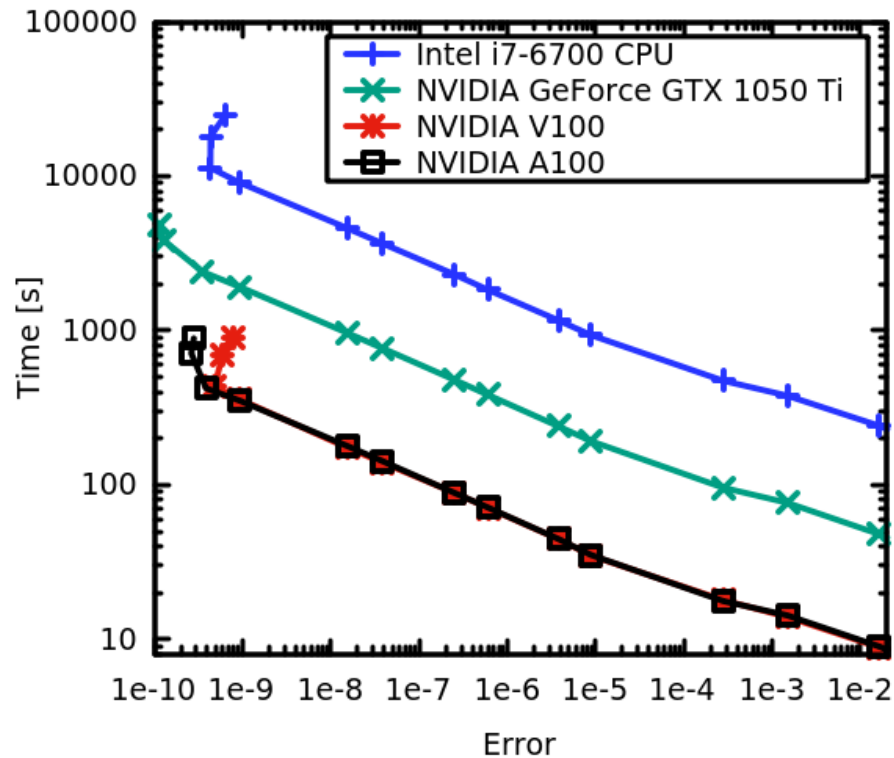


Q & A

**Why did V100 and A100 perform equally well
in the first JUQMES result?**

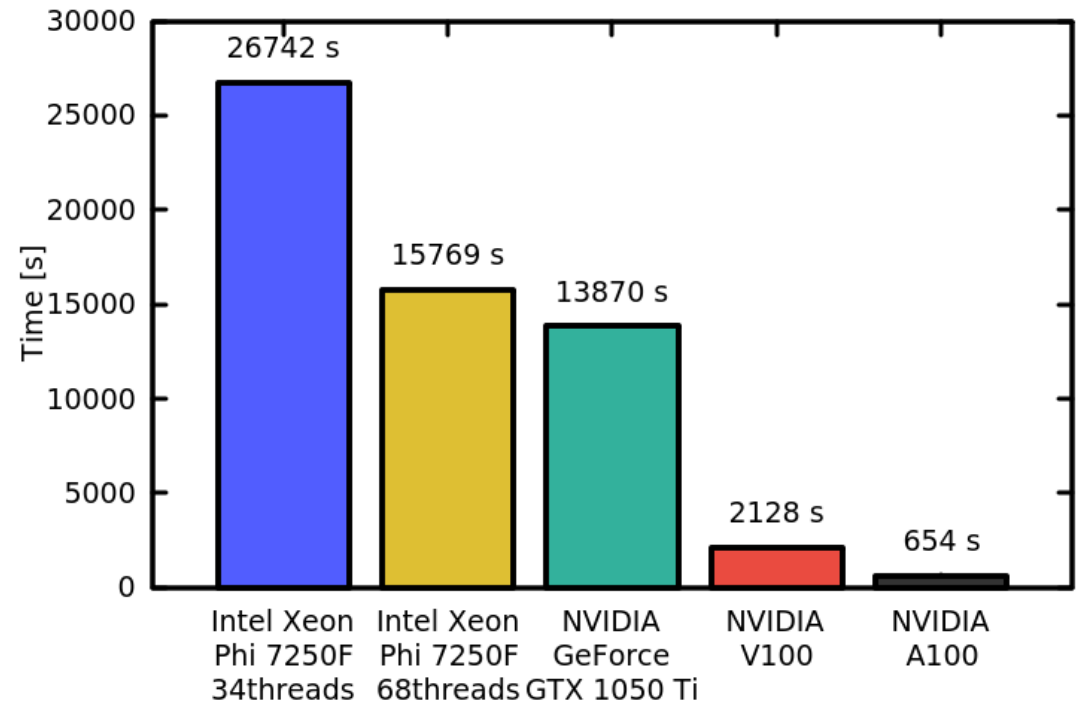
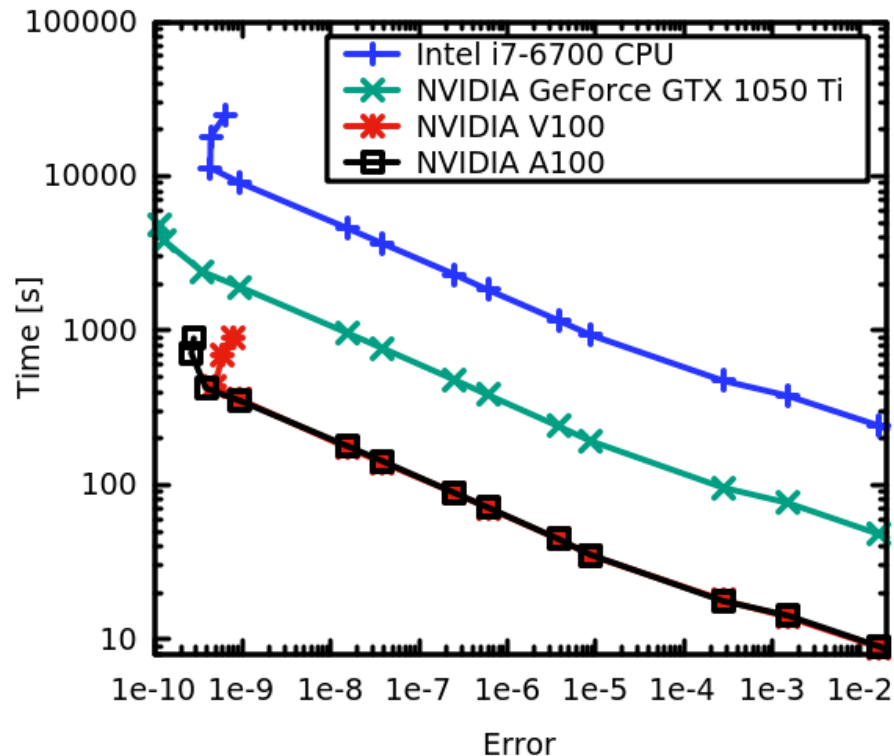
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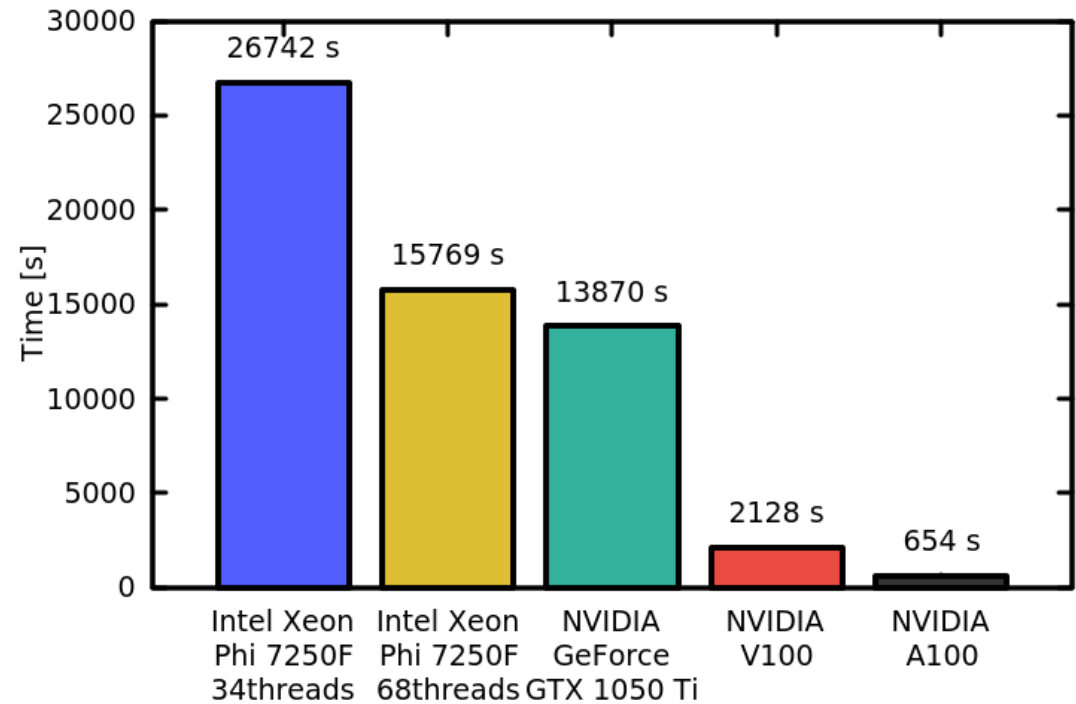
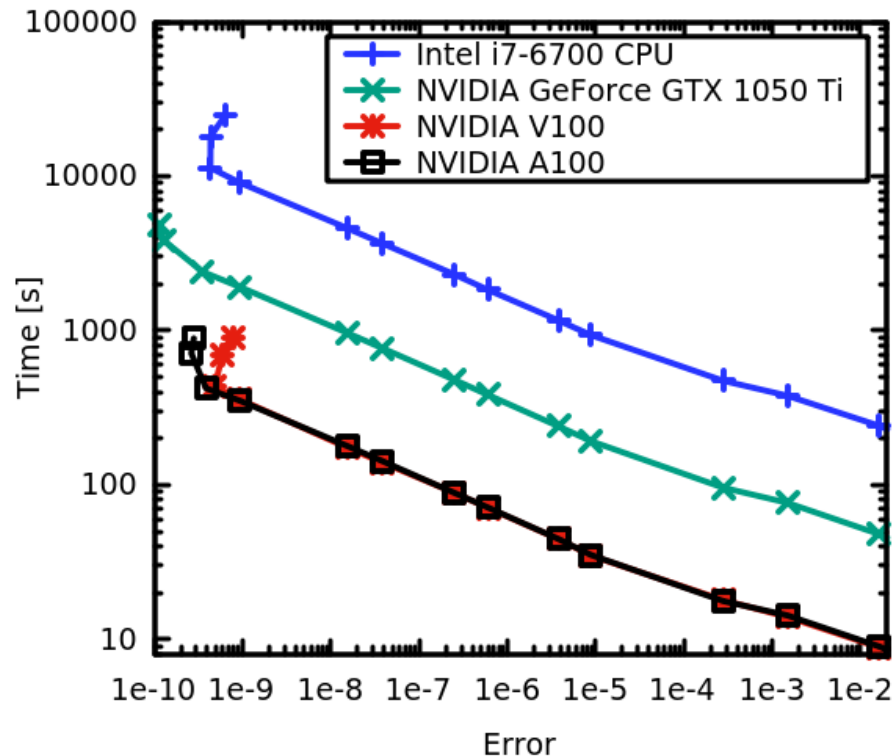
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Q & A

$$\rho = (\rho_{k_0 m_0 k_1 m_1}) \longrightarrow \text{Memory: } K \times M \times K \times M$$

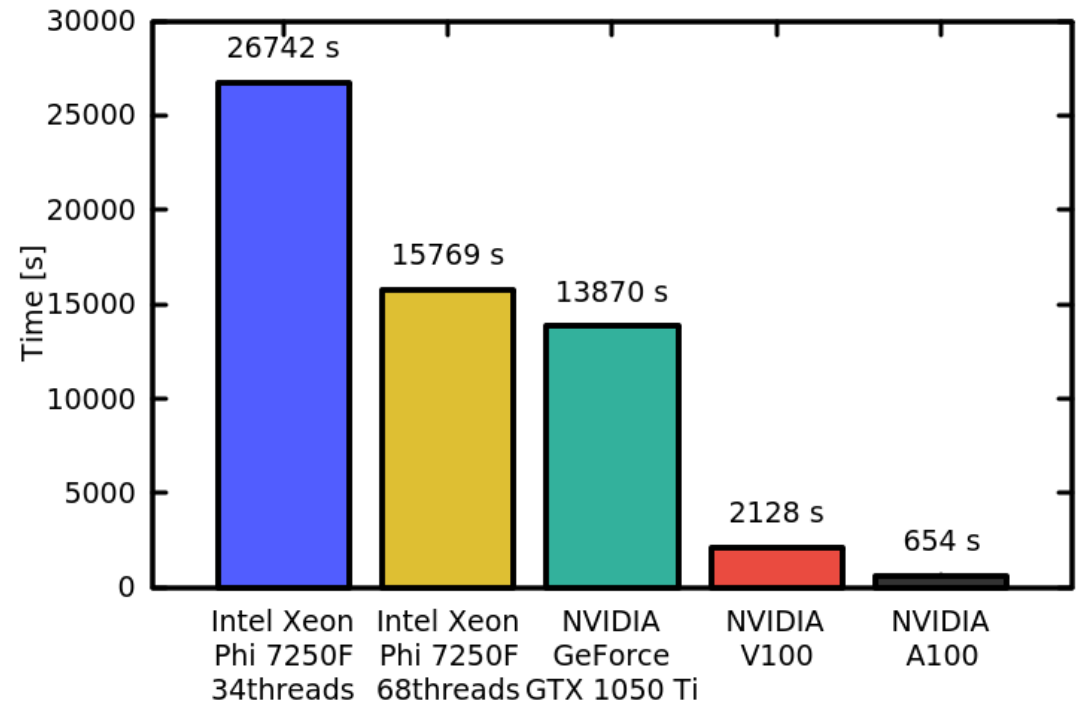
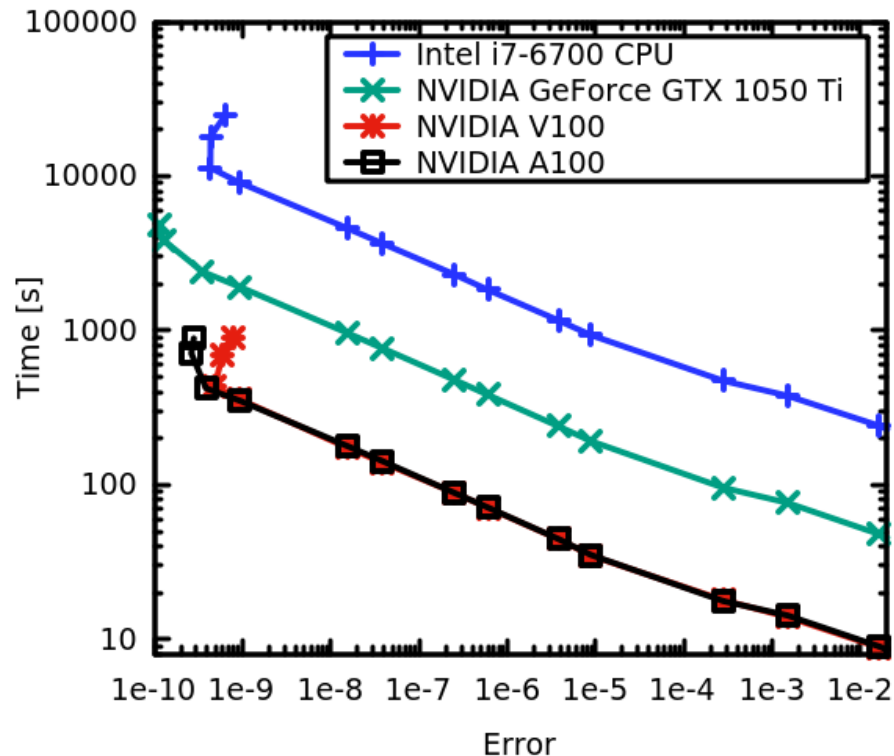
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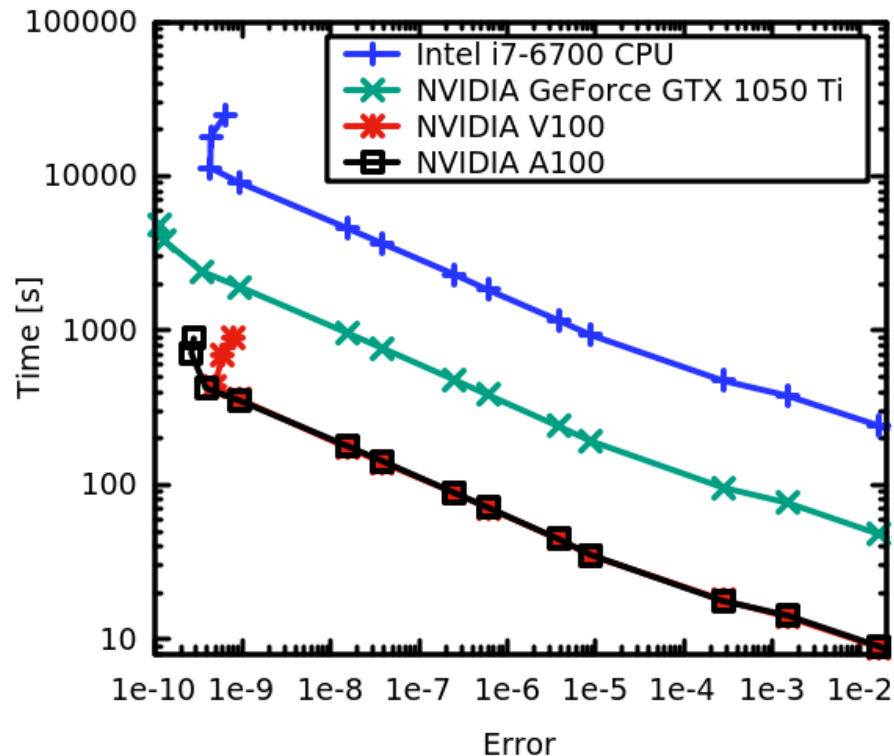


Small system with **M=4** and **K=100**

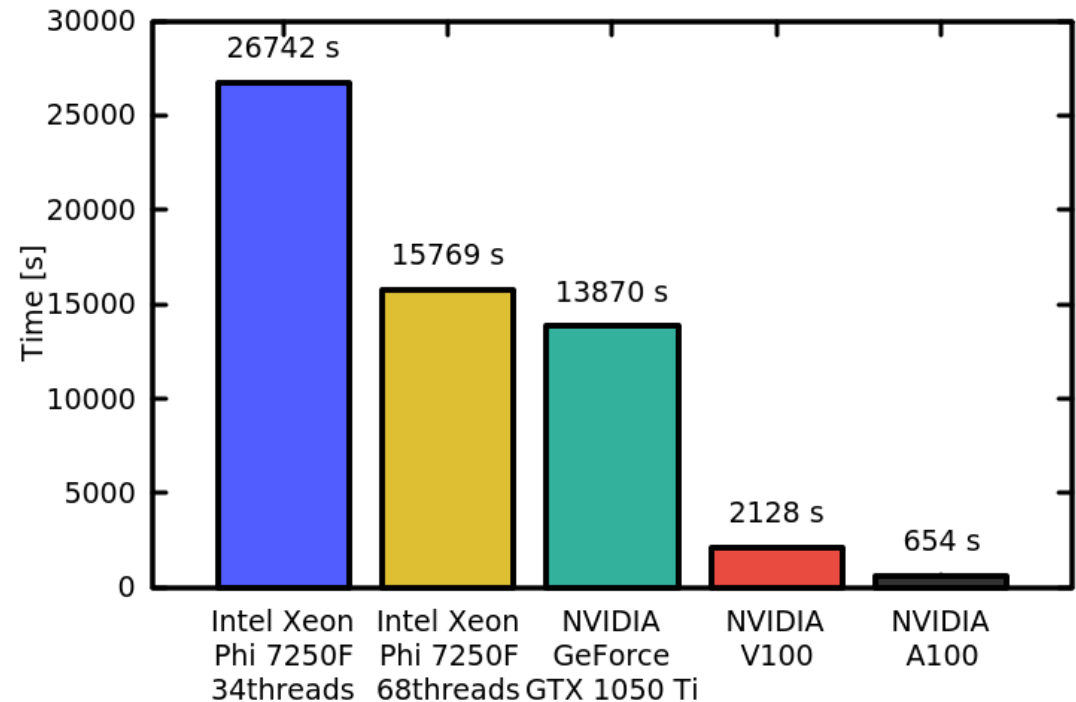
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Small system with **M=4** and **K=100**



Realistic system with **M=12** and **K=400**