

THAT IS WHY WE GO INTO THE COLD

JSC END-OF-THE-YEAR COLLOQUIUM
DECEMBER 5, 2023 | KRISTEL MICHIESEN



ENERGY COSTS – WE MUST RISE TO THE CHALLENGE

- **Energy crisis:** most threatening challenge for large-scale digital research today
- **Computing** and **digitalization** in general are **energy-intensive activities**
- **Prominent example: simulation and AI**
 - On all scales from the **desktop to exascale**
 - **Rise of energy prices** for research might level off at **+50 % in 2025**
 - Measures to achieve **scalability** and **sustainability?**
- **Communication** in general is **extremely energy demanding**
 - **Growing amounts of data** demands a continuous increase in communication
- A **reduction of energy consumption** is absolutely **mandatory**
 - We need to contribute
 - by **improvement** of current technology through **intensive R&D**
 - by invoking **new** and potentially **disruptive computing paradigms**



THE ENERGY CHALLENGE IN COMPUTING

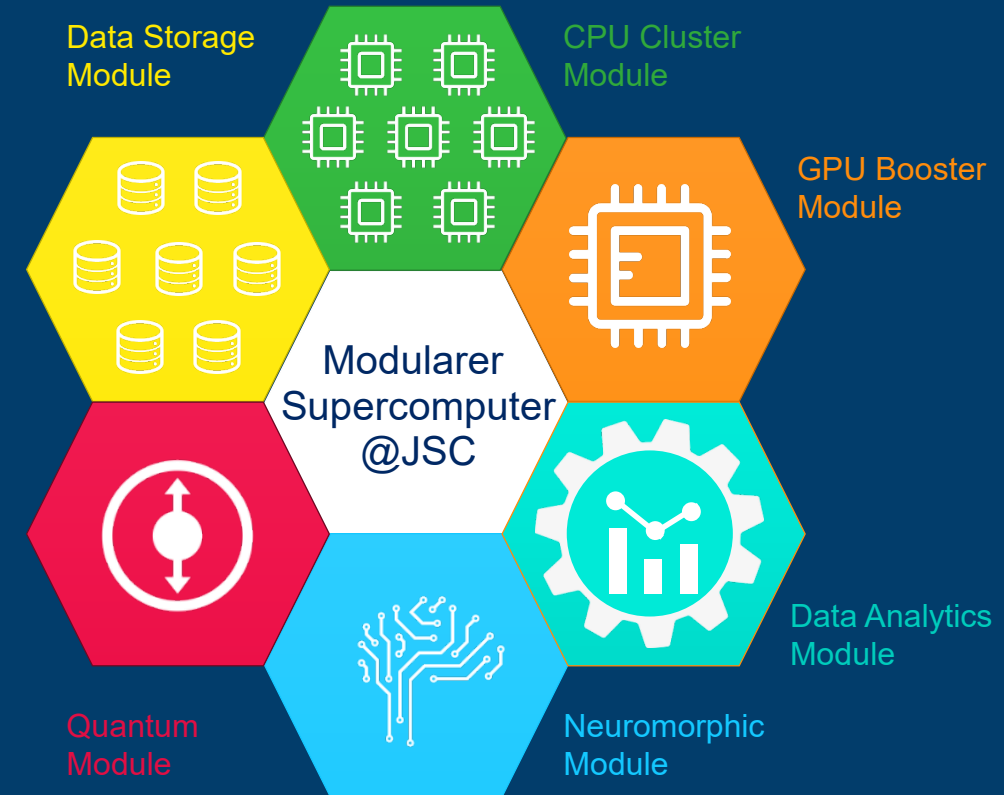
Disruptive answers are required

- Transition to **energy efficient GPUs** is in full swing, still needs strong push
- **For simulations and AI, novel energy-efficient hardware technologies** such as ARM or RISC-V-based CPUs are investigated
- **Novel computing paradigms** need to be introduced and explored ASAP
 - Quantum computing;
 - Neuromorphic computing;
 - Cryo-computing;
 - Mixed-precision computing ...
- **Need to stimulate energy-awareness**
 - New data center monitoring and steering
 - Green coding

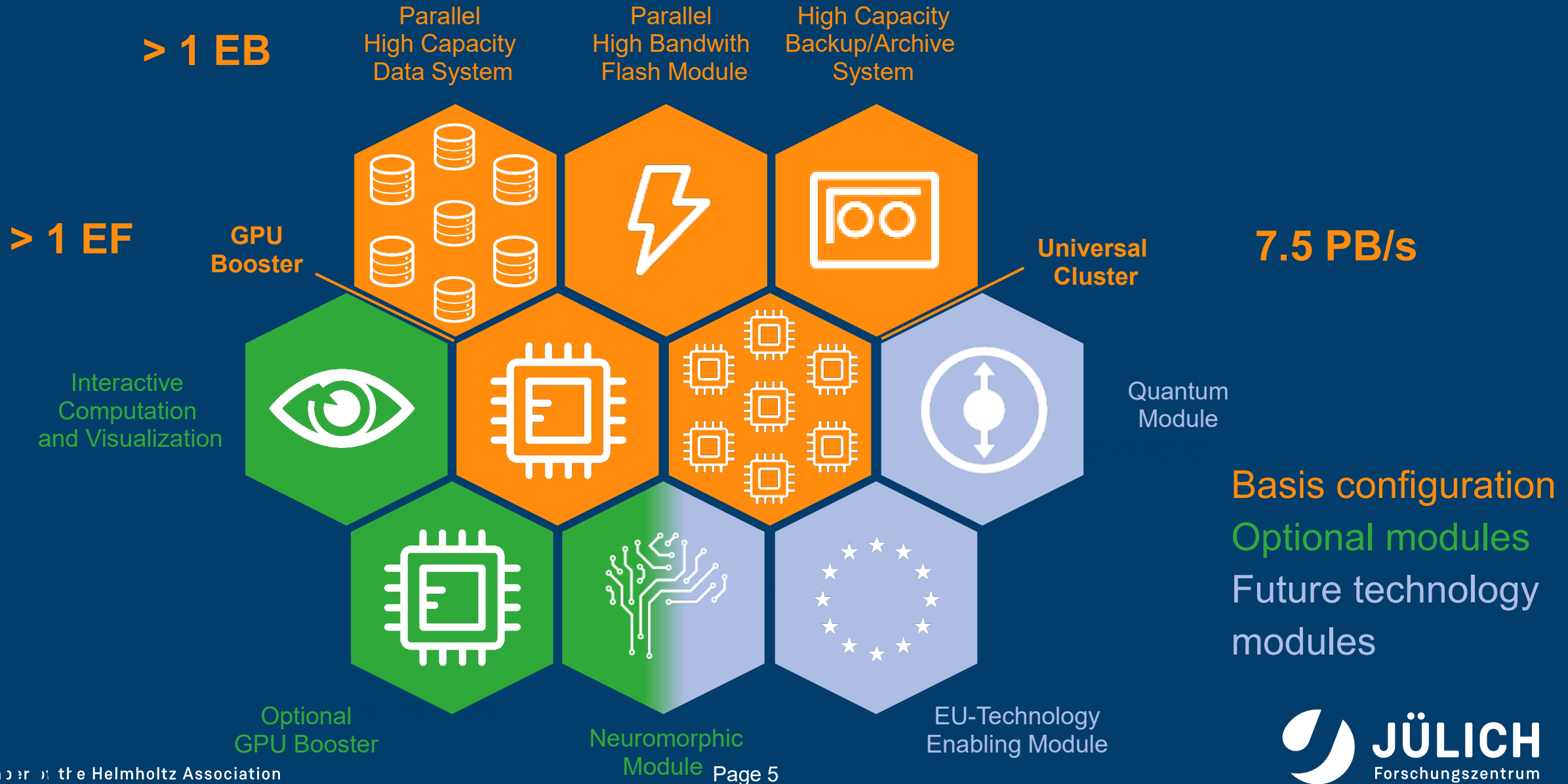


A HARDWARE SOLUTION – GO MODULAR

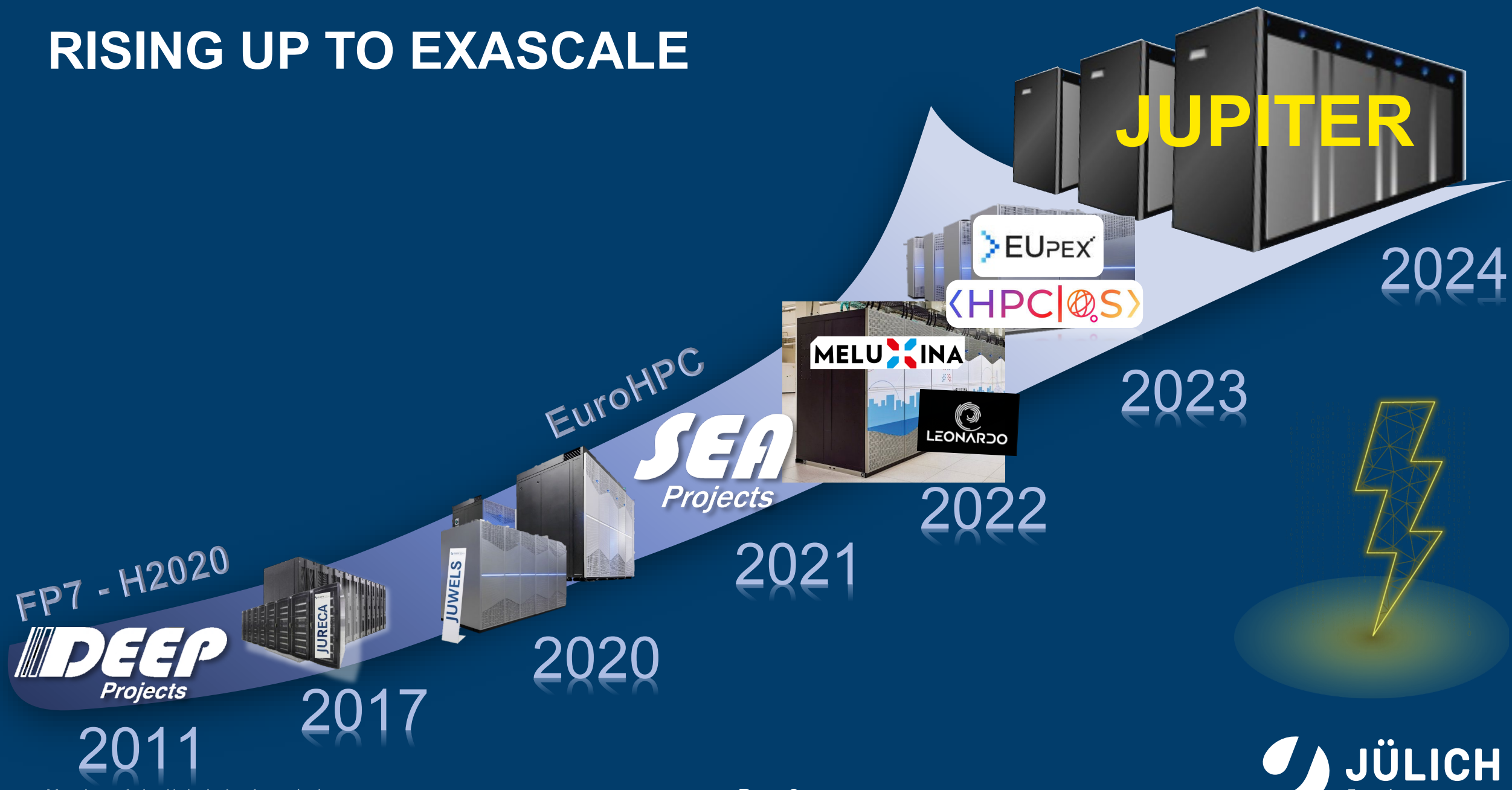
- How to keep **power consumption** under control?
 - Use power-hungry, general purpose computing
CPUs only where absolutely necessary
 - Exploit energy efficient highly parallel elements by default
 - Take recourse primarily to device-internal memory
- **Modular supercomputer architecture (MSA)**
 - allows to realize most energy-efficient computing
 - can be formulated theoretically as optimization
 - exploit most energy efficient algorithms and data-flows
 - exploit mixed-precision algorithms on MSA
 - optimize on energy or other criteria



EXASCALE COMPUTING – GO MODULAR



RISING UP TO EXASCALE

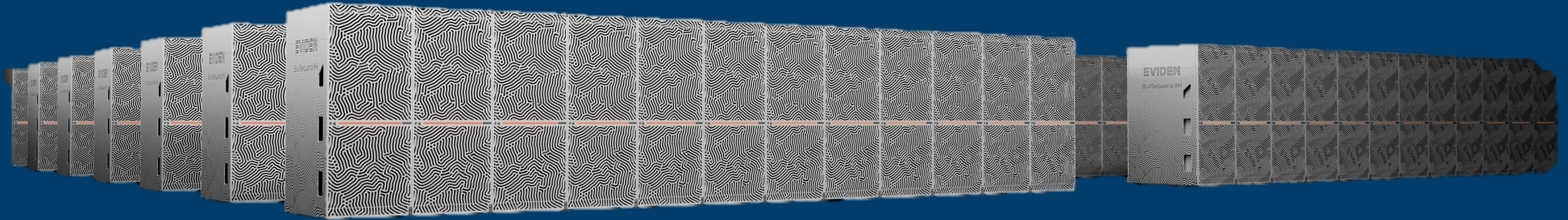


EXASCALE COMPUTING – JUPITER (BOOSTER)

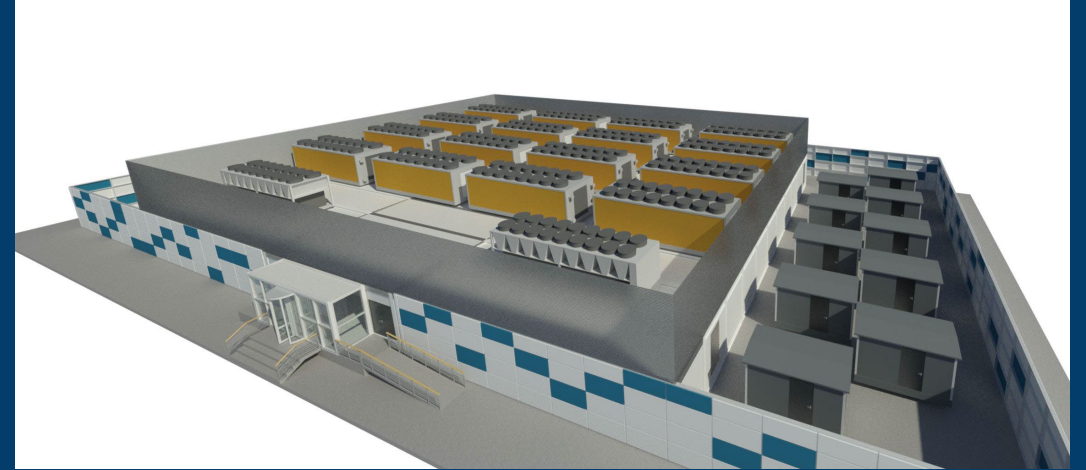
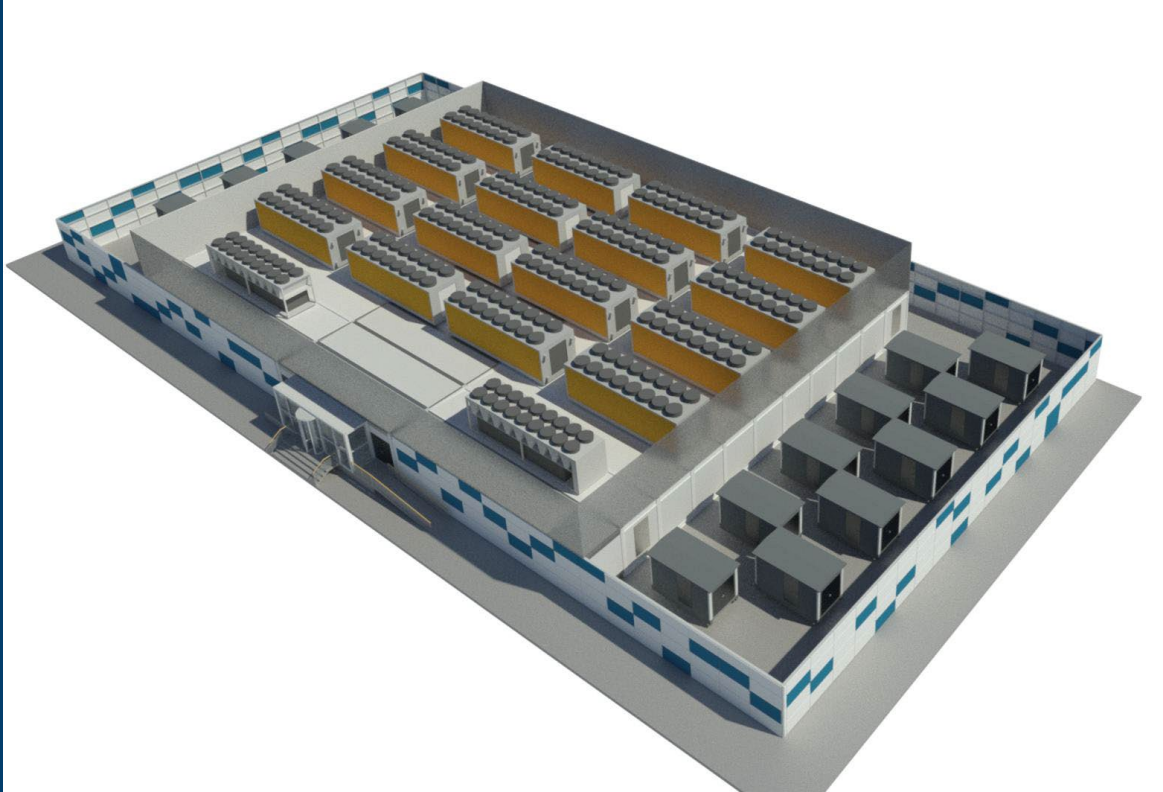


93 ExaFLOPS of AI | 1.0 ExaFLOPS for HPC | 24,000 GH200

Power consumption: 18.2 megawatts (expectation for normal operation: 12 megawatts)



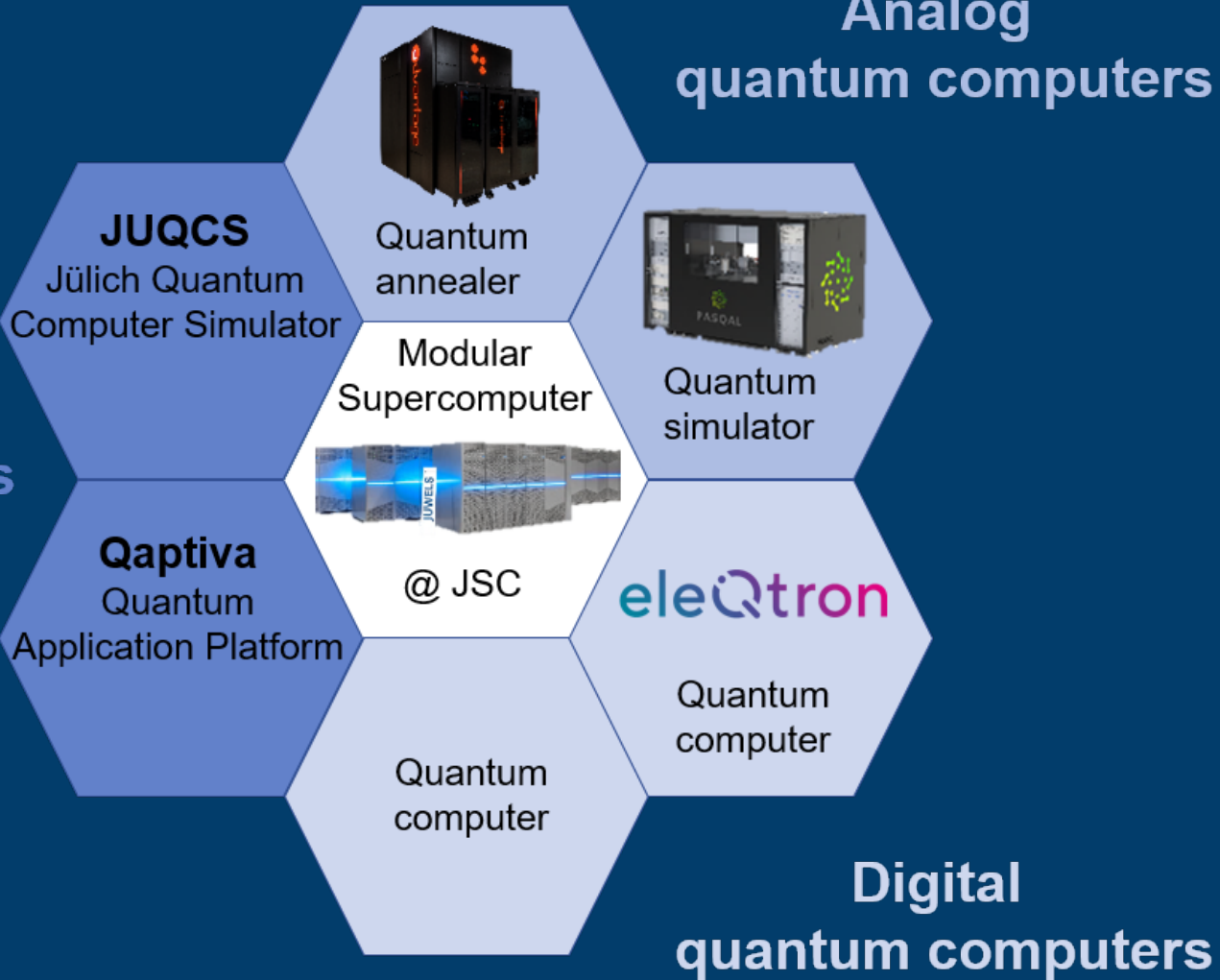
DATA CENTRE – GO MODULAR



QUANTUM COMPUTING – GO MODULAR

Jülich UNified Infrastructure for Quantum Computing - JUNIQ

Hosting



Cloud access



D-WAVE QUANTUM ANNEALER JUPSI

Deployed by JUNIQ since 2021

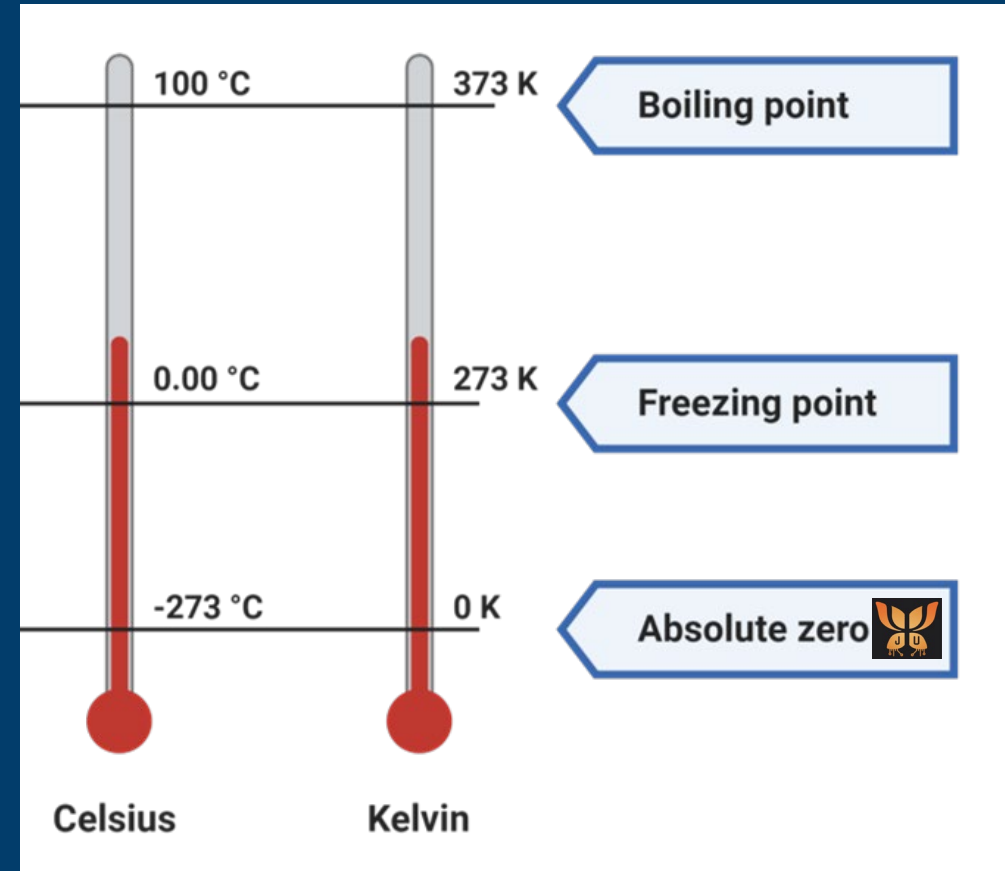
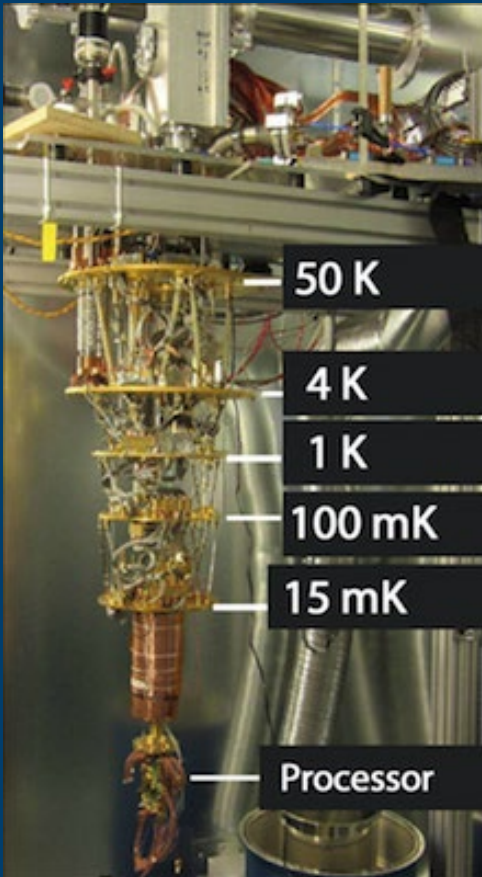


5000+
superconducting qubits

Power consumption:
25 kilowatts

D-WAVE QUANTUM ANNEALER

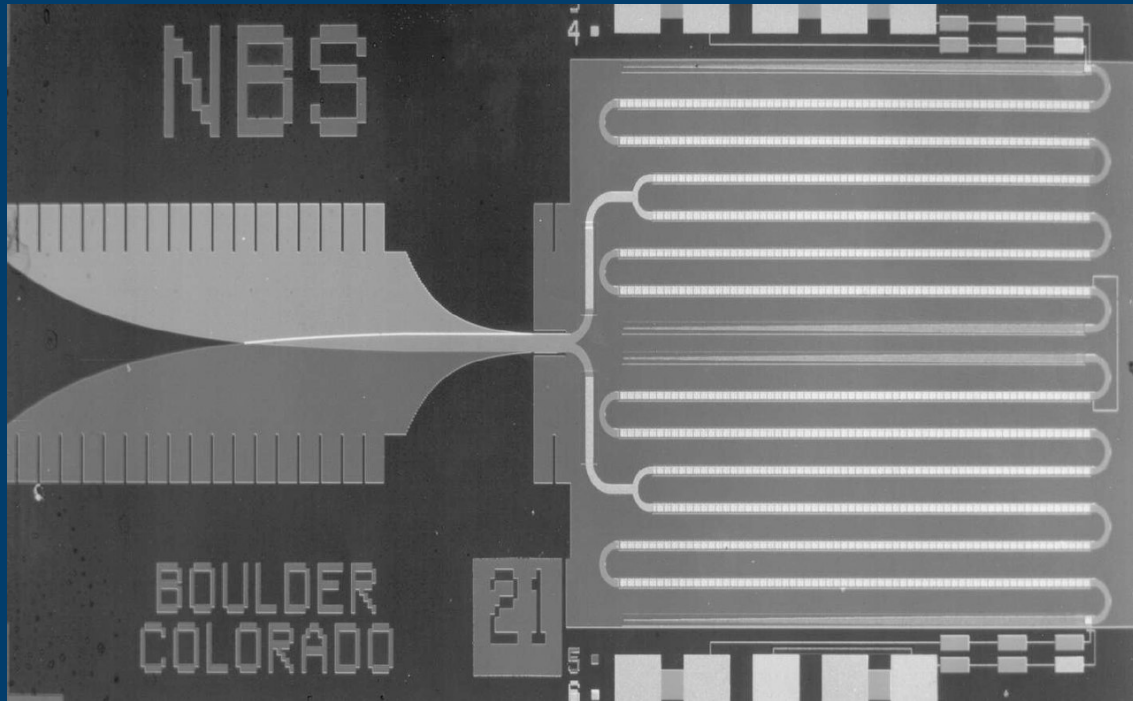
Cryogenic dilution refrigerator system



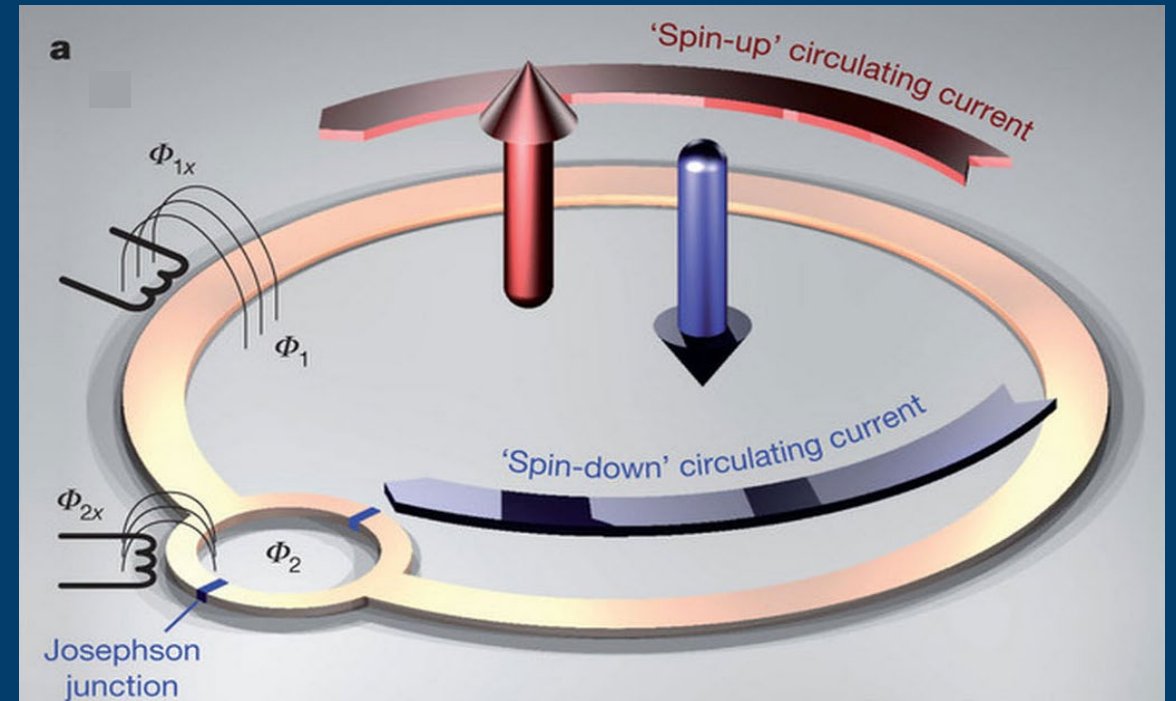
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D-WAVE QUANTUM ANNEALER

Superconducting qubits



A Josephson junction



A Superconducting Quantum Interference Device (SQUID)

CRYOCOMPUTING

Superconducting technology for post-exascale computing

- Potential of **single-flux quantum (SFQ) circuits**
 - Three orders of magnitude reduction in electrical power
 - One order of magnitude of higher compute speed
- Target clock frequency of superconducting electronic circuits: > 100 GHz for operating temperature < 4 K
- Application, e.g., all-atom molecular dynamics simulations of small biological systems
 - Target performance: 500 GF/s per scalar core
 - Target data rate: 0.5 to 1 byte / flop (optical interconnects)
 - On-chip superconducting memory
- Post-exascale computing
 - Extension of superfast scalar nodes to superconducting vector units achieving 50 TF/s thereby boosting the memory access
 - Parallelization: place 1000 cores in one cryostat

SUSTAINABLE CHRISTMAS TREE – GO MODULAR



