

# From Sustainable IT to the IT for the Sustainable World

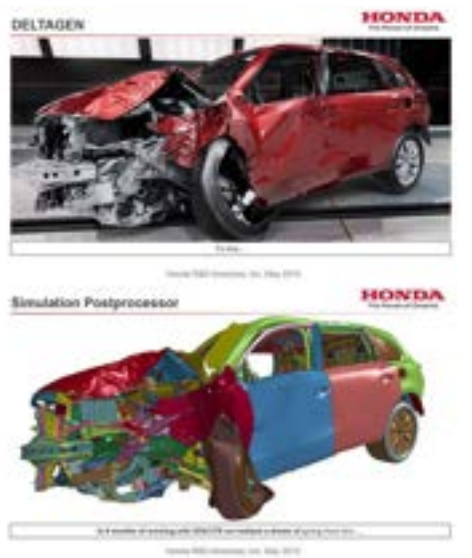
Ivona Brandić

TU Wien

[ivona.brandic@tuwien.ac.at](mailto:ivona.brandic@tuwien.ac.at)

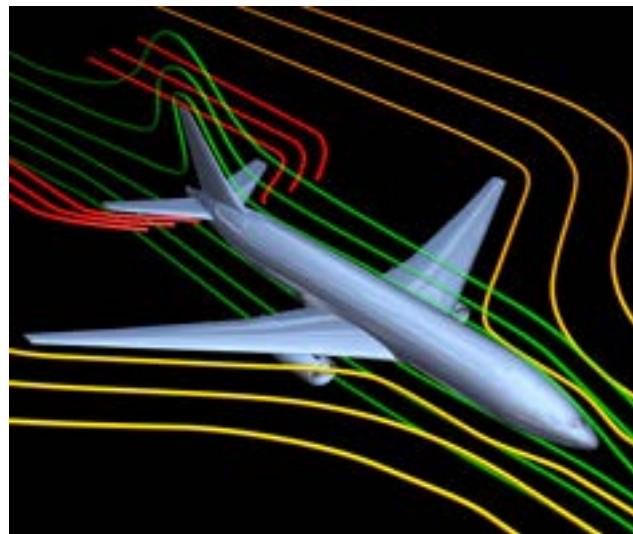
# Computational Power

## Simulation



Mechanical Structure Simulation

## Optimization



Airflow Optimization

## Today: Analytics, AI, LLMs,...



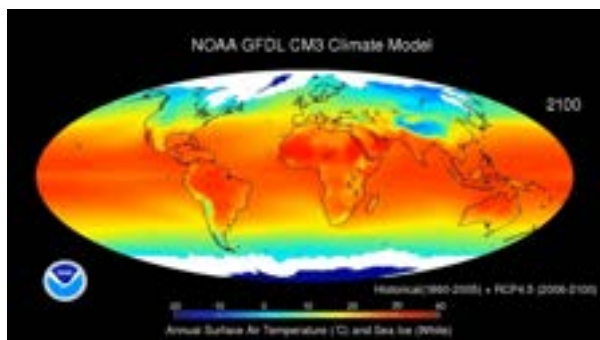
DNA Sequence Analysis  
(e.g., Genomic sequencing of SARS-CoV-2)



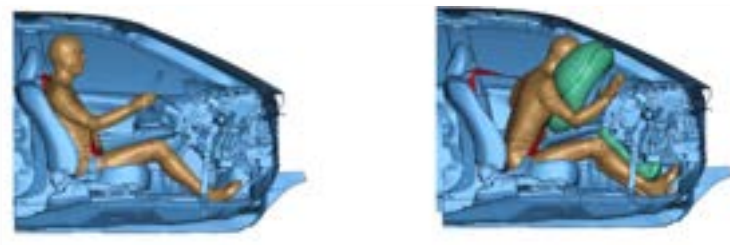
Large Language Models



Recommendation Engines



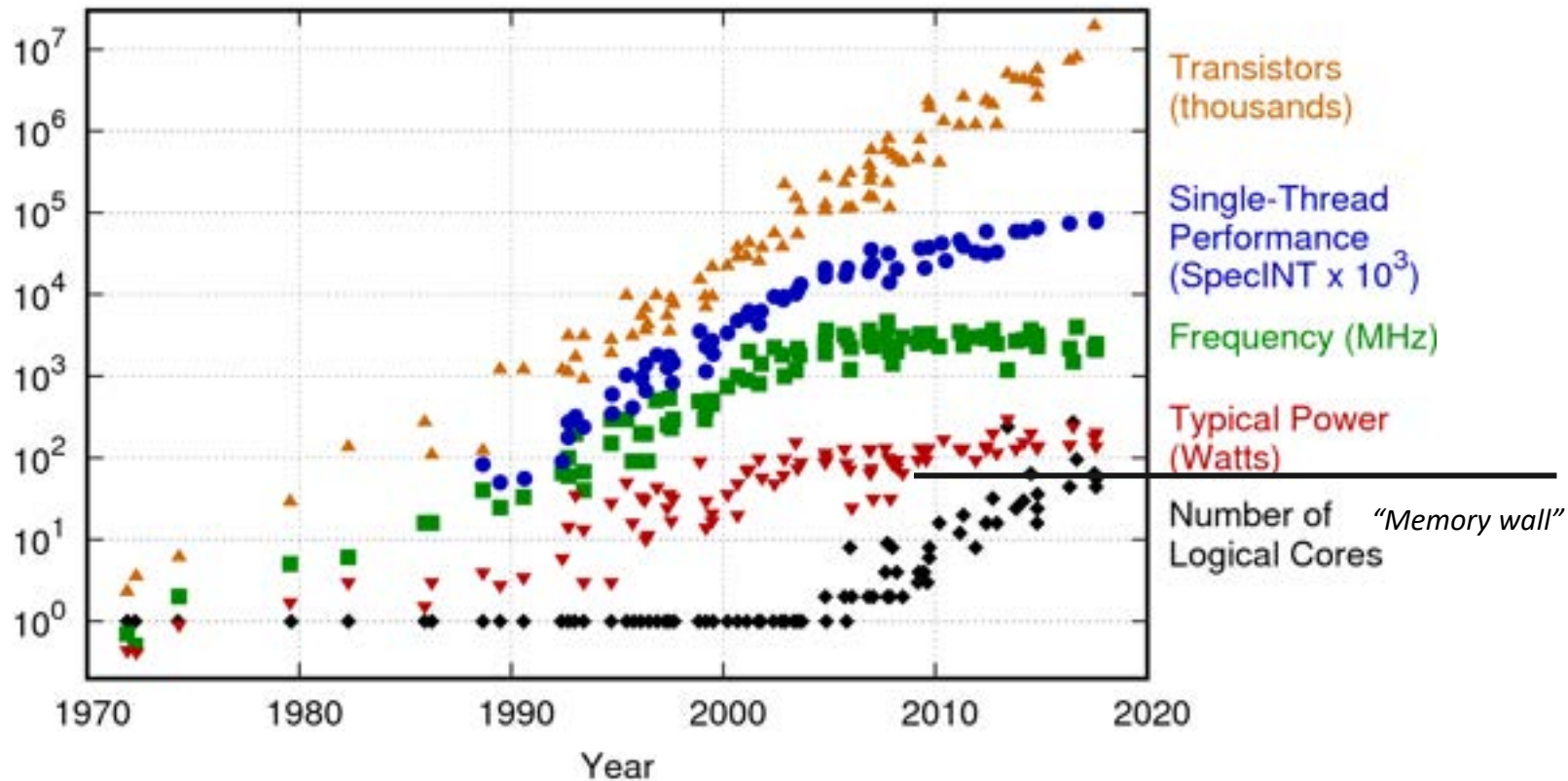
Climate Prediction



Finite Element Simulation  
Hyper Parameter Optimization

# Problem 1: Practical Limitations

42 Years of Microprocessor Trend Data



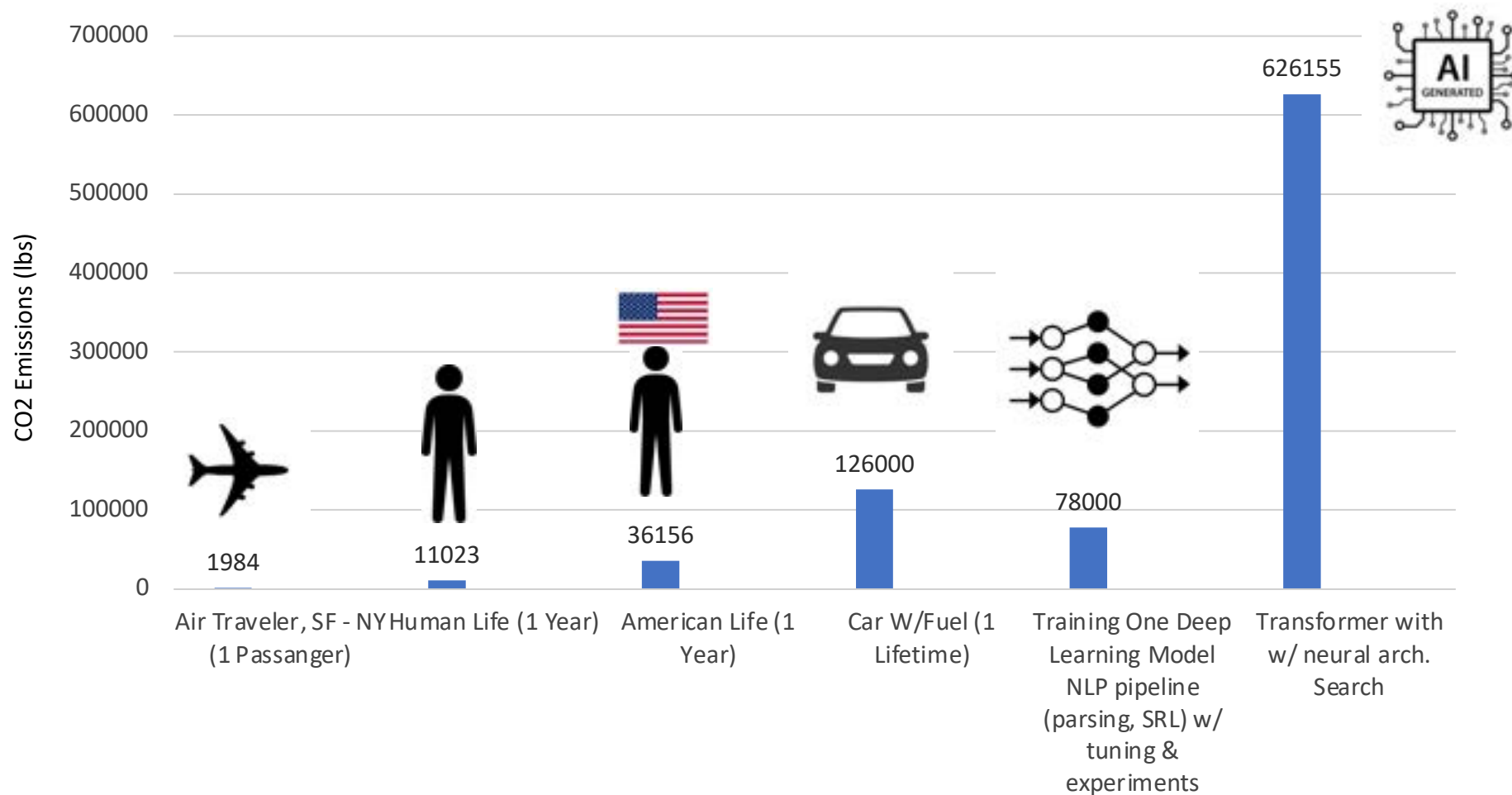
Original data up to the year 2010 collected and plotted by M. Horowitz, F. Labonte, O. Shacham, K. Olukotun, L. Hammond, and C. Batten.  
New plot and data collected for 2010-2017 by K. Rupp

- #cores per chip doubles every 18 months instead of clock
- CPU-memory communication is becoming a bottleneck
- Too much heat is produced
- As transistors get smaller, power density increases because these do not scale with size anymore

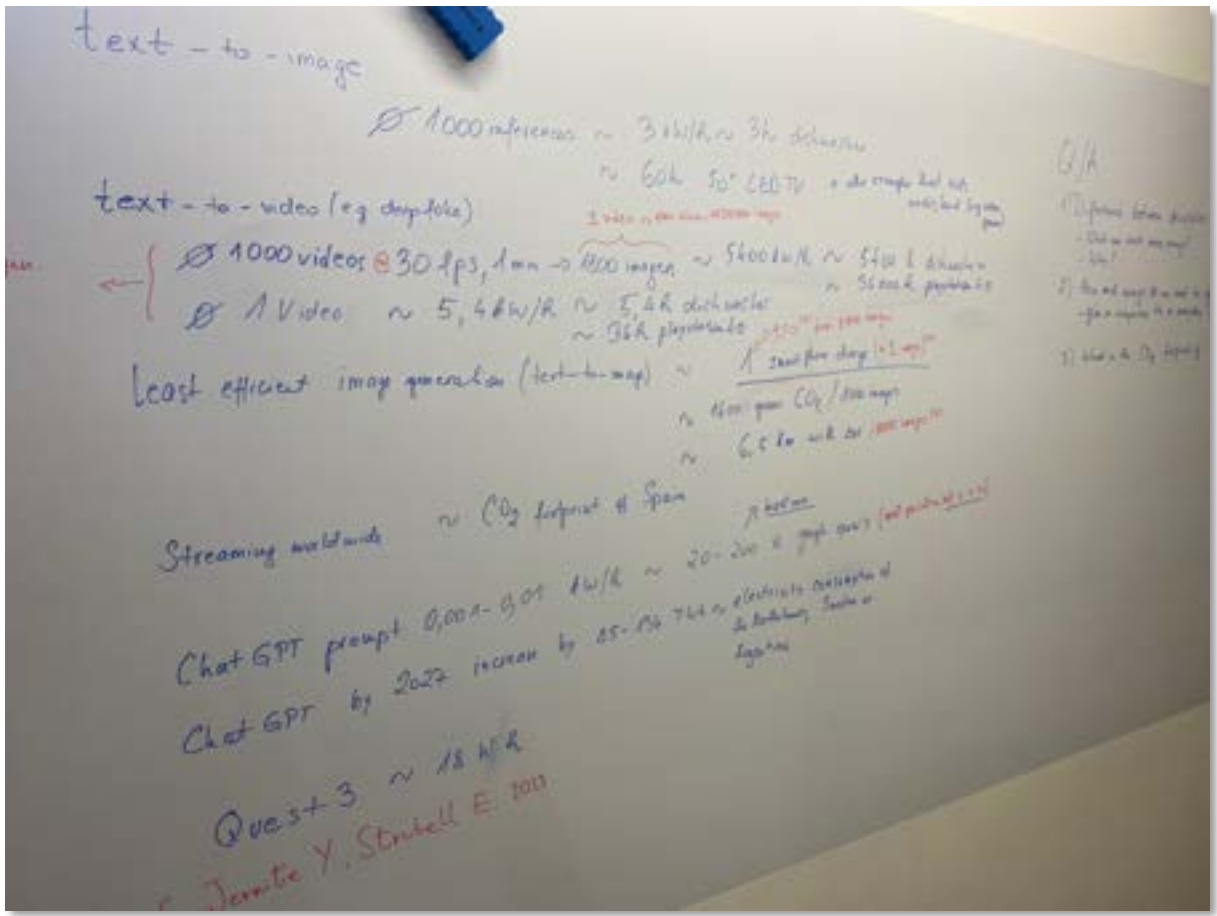
→ practical limitations to processor frequency to around 4 GHz since 2006



# Problem 2: CO<sub>2</sub> Footprint of (generative) AI



# LLMs and generative AI



Asking ChatGPT Qs with 5-50 prompts<sup>1</sup>

≈



500ml of water

Search on LLM vs Google Search<sup>1</sup>

≈



2.9 Wh/ Search or up to 20x expensive

A text-to-image generation<sup>2</sup> (1000 inferences)

≈



3 kWh or 3hr of dishwasher

1 min video (e.g., midjourney)

≈

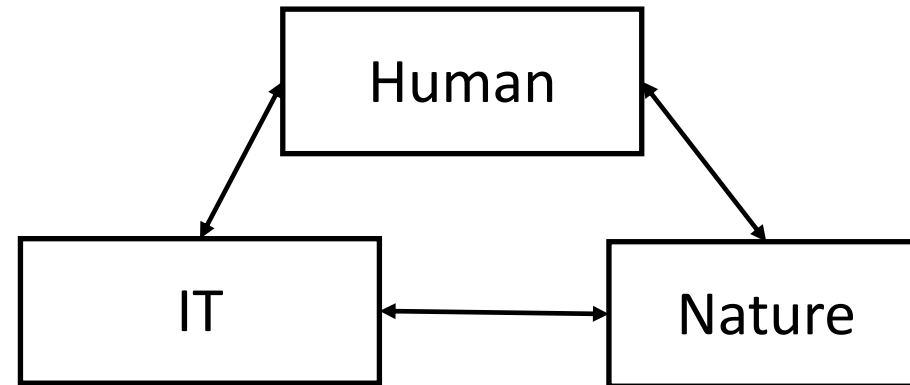


5,4 kWh or 36hr playing Playstation 4.0

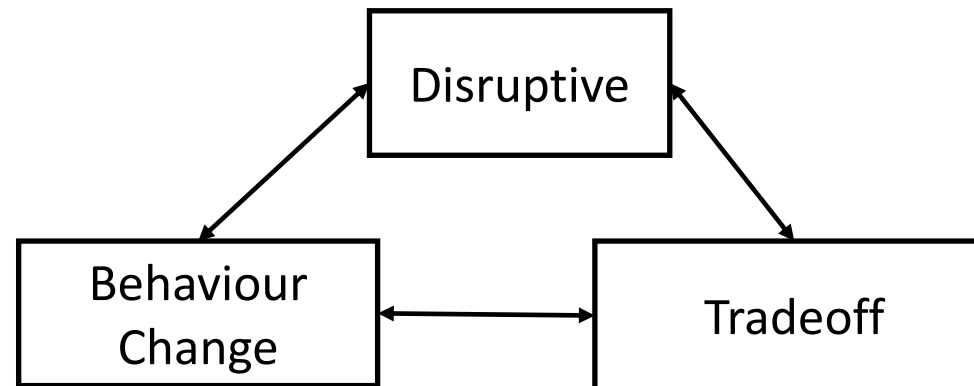
Slide courtesy: Shashi Ilager

# Computational Sustainability

Actors:



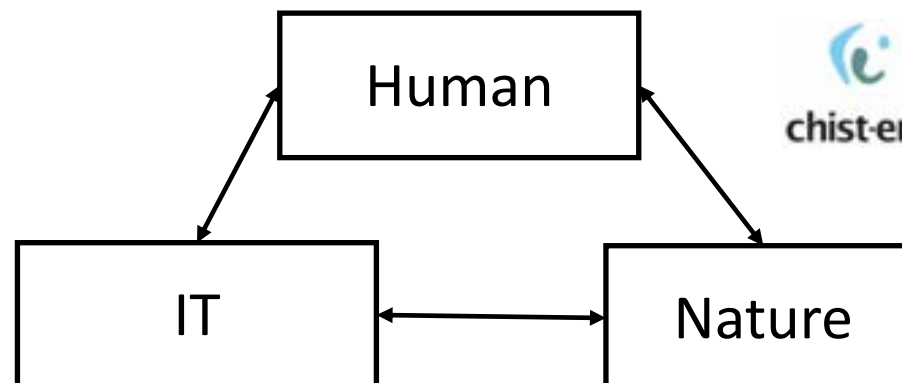
Methods:



# Computational Sustainability



Actors:



*Sustainable Watershed Management Through IoT-Driven Artificial Intelligence*

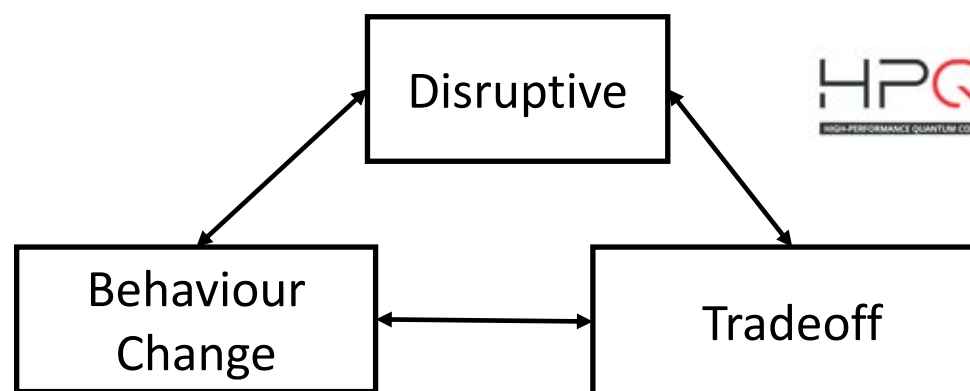


*Virtual Shepherd*

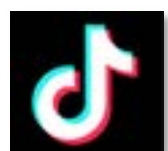


*Agri Lorawan, Agricultural Testbench*

Methods:



*High Performance Integrated Quantum Computing*



*TRUST! Explaining the increasing energy consumption of IT infrastructures*



*AI-supported Holographic Environmental Water*



*Triton: Transprecise Edge*

*Themis: Trustworthy and Sustainable Code Offloading*





© Neuland Film



Sources: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N4Ec\\_POLtes](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N4Ec_POLtes)  
<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/O6QeeA6jb50>



# Hi, AI (134 TWh)



# Hi, AI (134 TWh)

*Text+Music: Yasmo & Flip*

*English translation: Christy Ellison Kemf and Andreas Kemf*

## STR1

Something here is changing, where should I begin?  
Everything is moving, there's no option to stand still.  
The Earth just keeps on turning, this I know, but to be frank,  
It's also getting hotter, and we have ourselves to thank.  
Oh my God, we're living in a science fiction film  
Living in the future, should I take the red or blue pill?  
Is it really all so bad, or do I just lack the skill  
to understand what the future and the world from me would wi  
Item 1 on the agenda would be well-being for all,  
Point 2, Don't just watch the climate change as it takes its toll.  
Point 3, not to incorrectly understand AI –  
Maybe together find a way to hit all three in the bullseye.

## HOOK

Hi, AI

You are pretty bright.

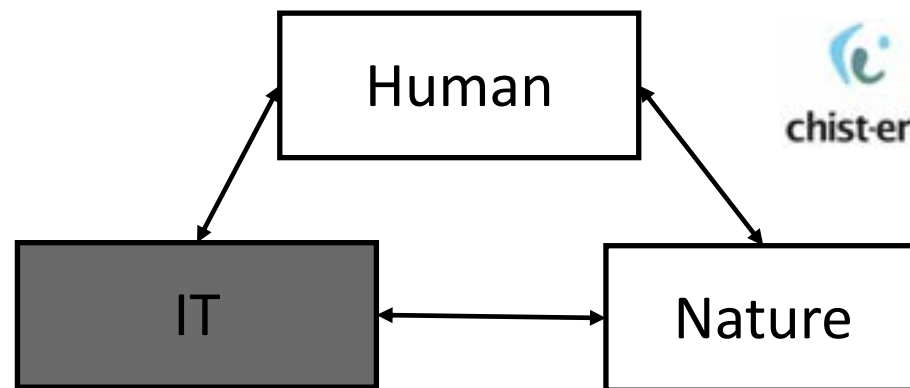
With the data that we feed you,  
nothing's gonna break your stride.

But don't worry, we don't need your help for every single starter.

Does a conversation with you cost us half a liter water.

# Computational Sustainability

Actors:



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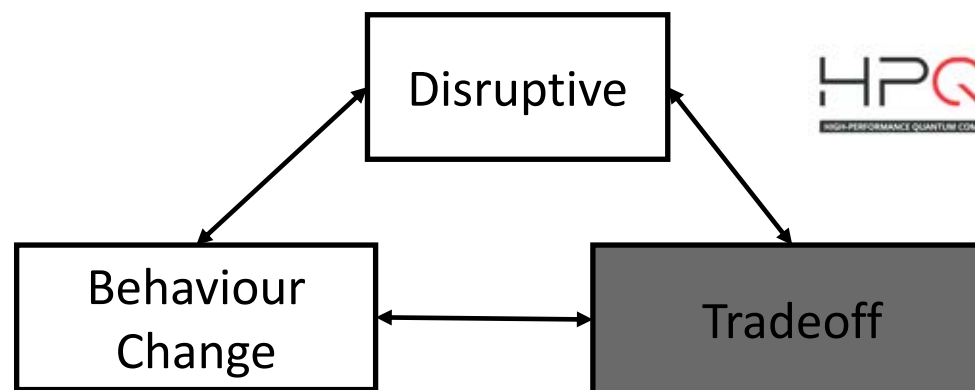


*Virtual Shepherd*

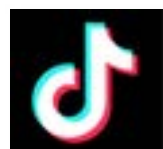


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Recycle Bin VLC media player

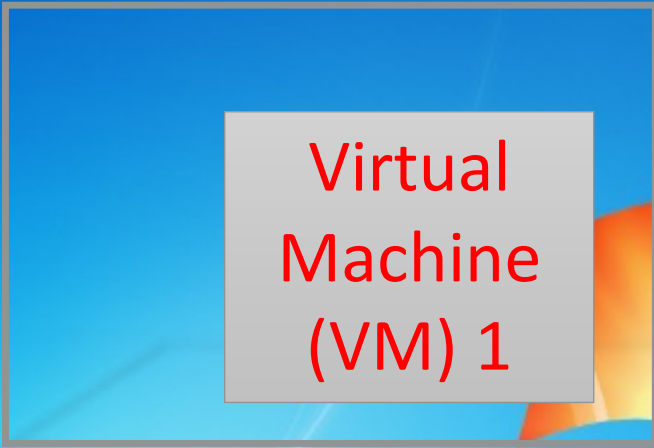
Adobe Reader 9 Asterisk Document...

AoA Audio Extractor Eclipse

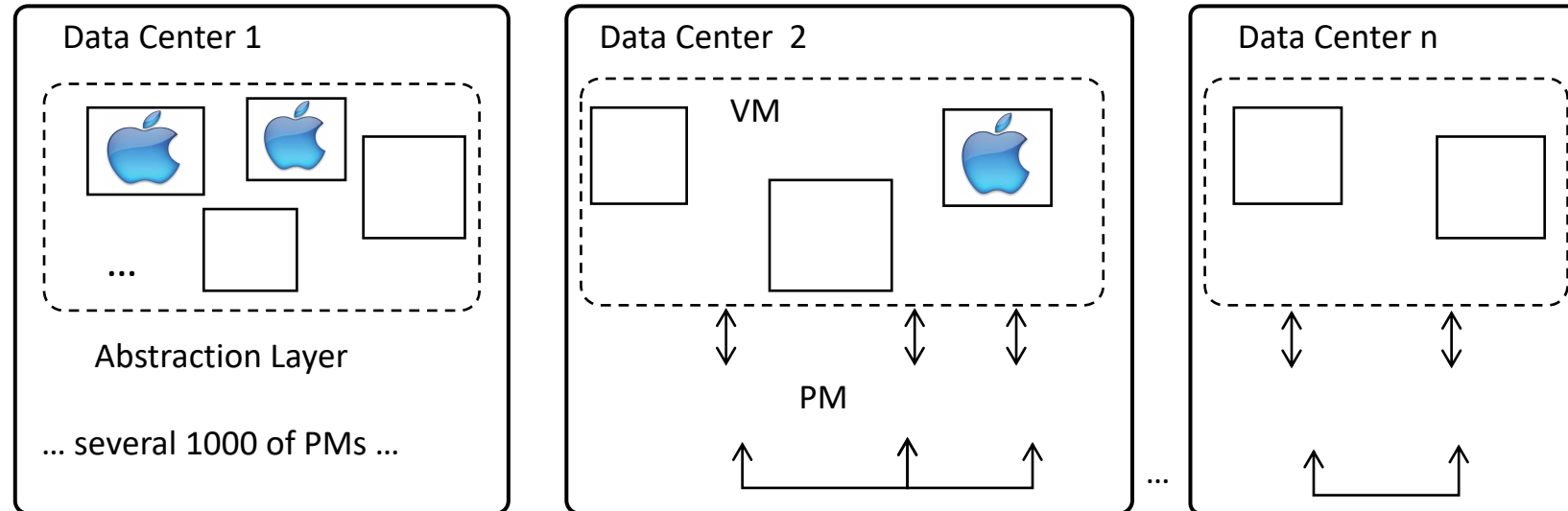
Avira Control Center ImTOO Video Converter U...

Mozilla Firefox Parallels Desktop

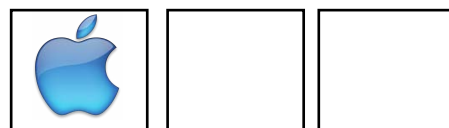
Parallels Share...



# Clouds

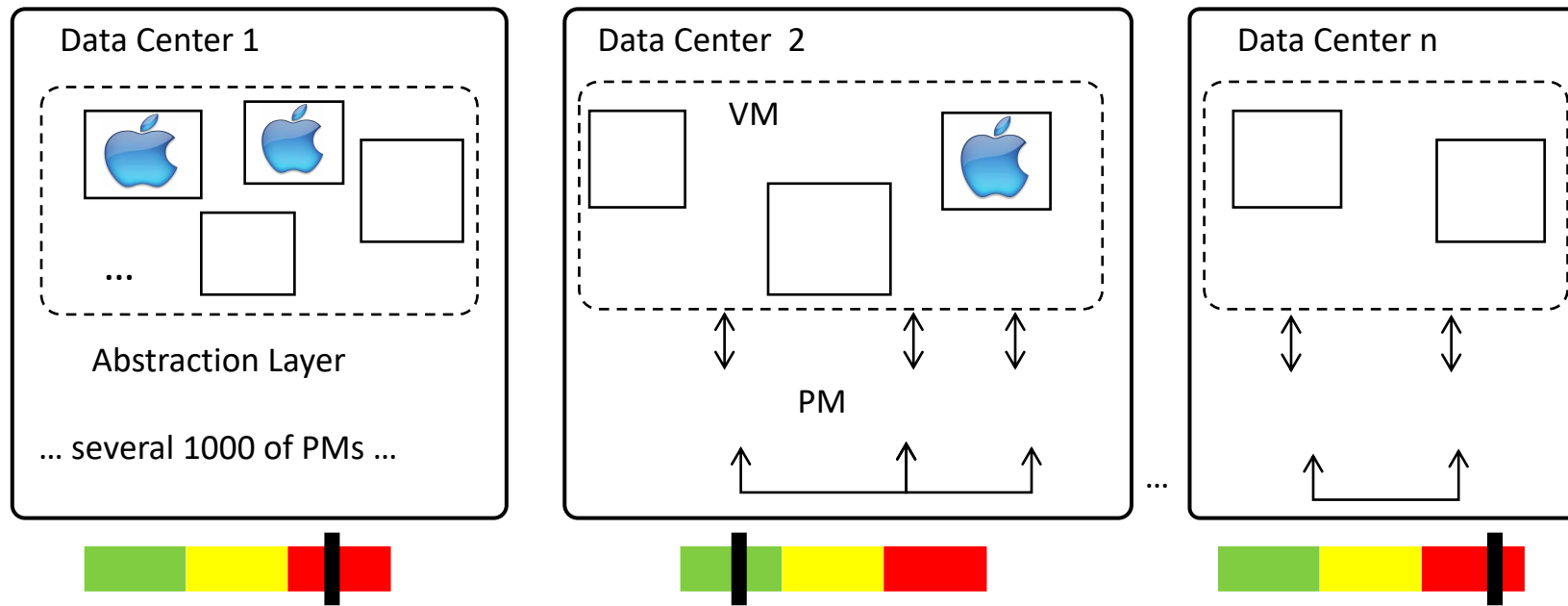


## Physical Machine (PM)



**Virtual Machine (VM):** Abstraction of a physical machine, *"simulation of a computer"*

# Clouds

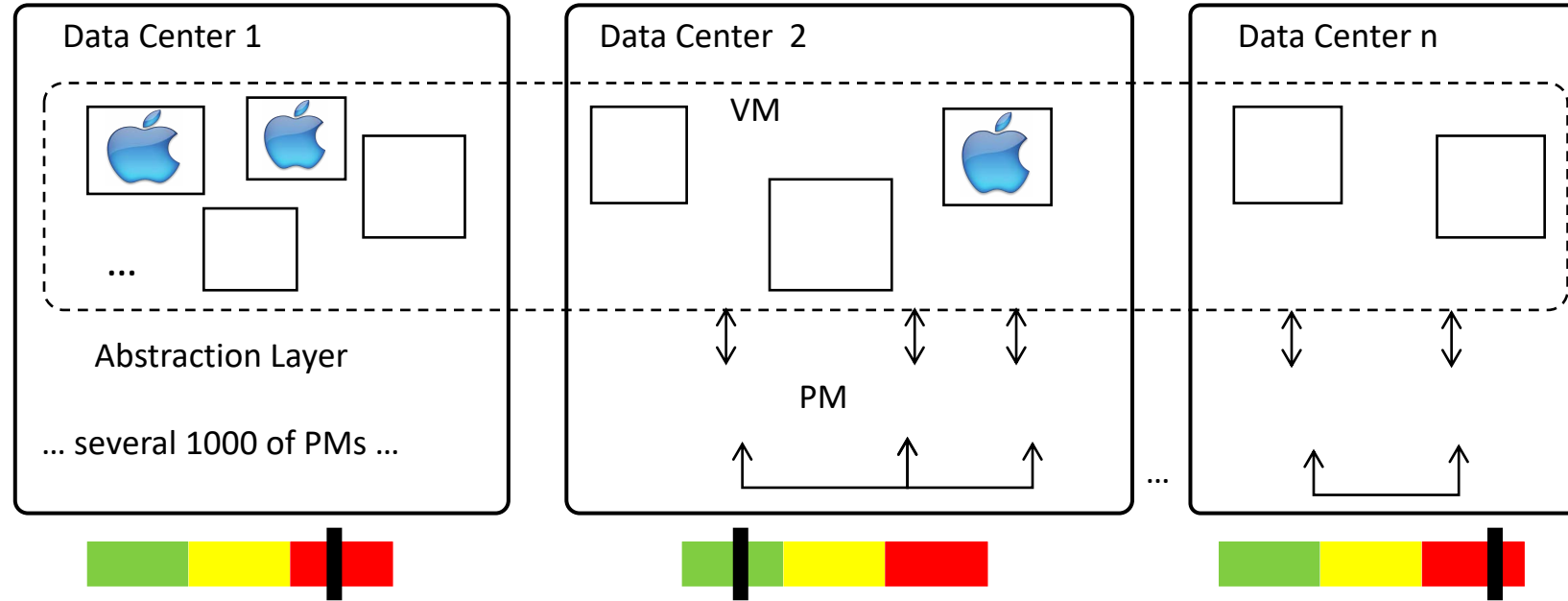


**Physical Machine (PM)**



**Virtual Machine (VM):** Abstraction of a physical machine, *"simulation of a computer"*

# Clouds



**Physical Machine (PM)**

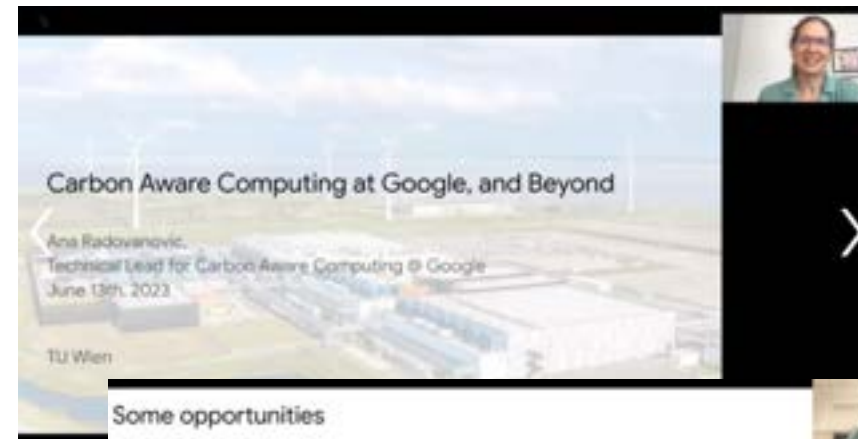
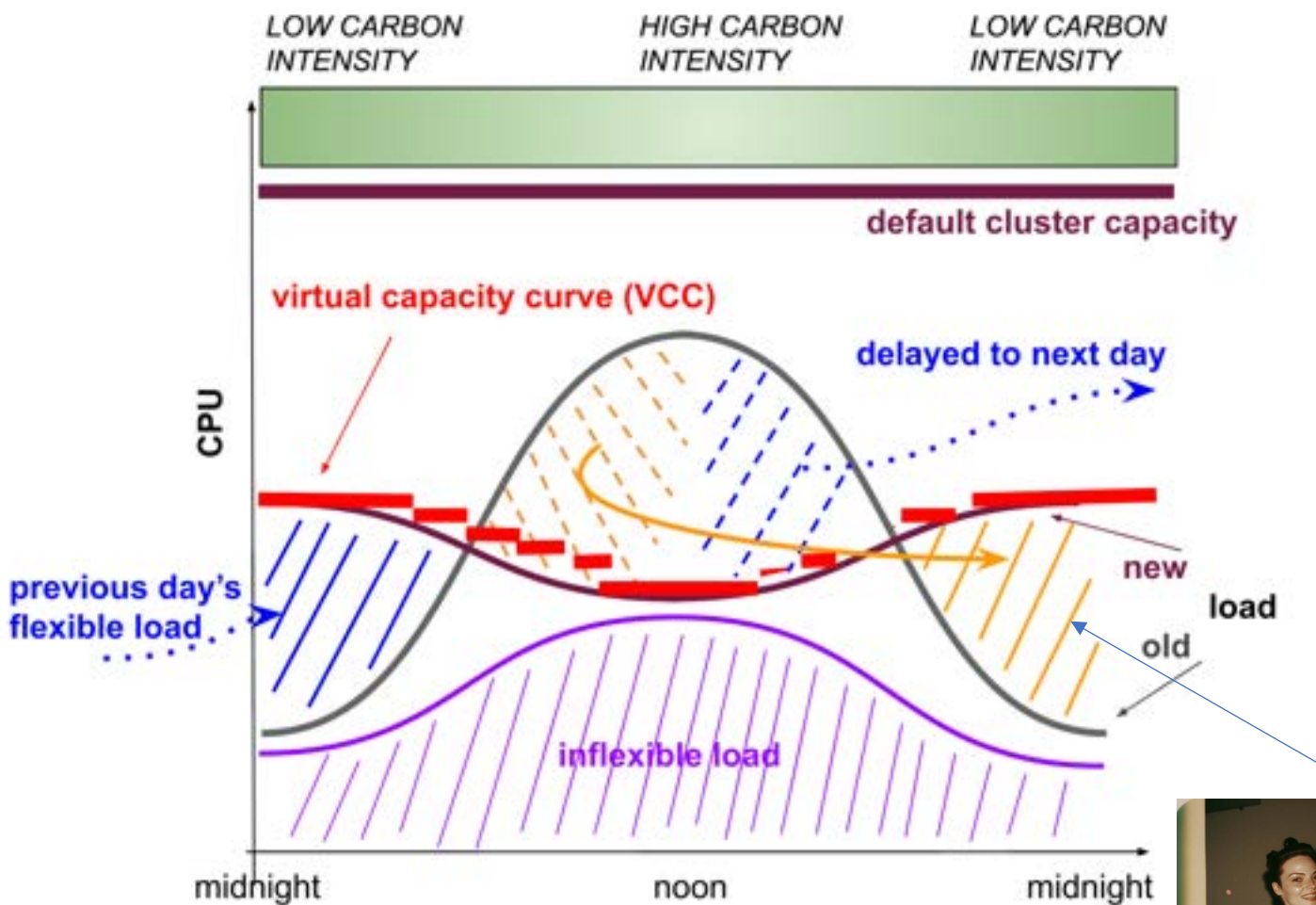


**Virtual Machine (VM):** Abstraction of a physical machine, "simulation of a computer"

**Cloud:** economic and ecological data center solutions



# Workload Shift in Space and Time



- Some opportunities
- Embed carbon signals into cloud products
  - Steer web (e.g. search) requests to "greener" locations
  - Build tools to identify flexible compute workloads
  - (Re-)Engineer software so that parts are more flexible in time and space
  - Migrate applications to "greener" cloud regions
  - Carbon-aware cloud-controlled devices (not only compute)

Ana Radovanovic (Google) & Shashi Ilager (TU)  
Lecture at TU Wien: "Data Intensive Computing"





# Edge Computing in Action: Smart City

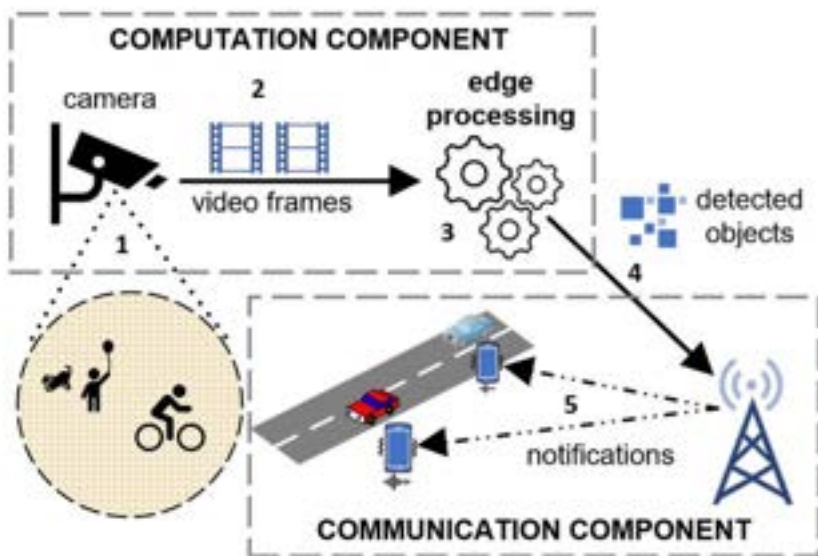
- Traffic accidents
- causing injuries and deaths
- Distractions, poor visibility (e.g., bad road and weather conditions), ...
- Drivers' brake reaction time
- 1500ms on average



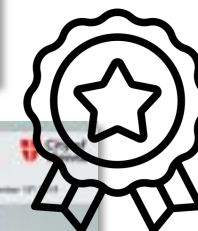
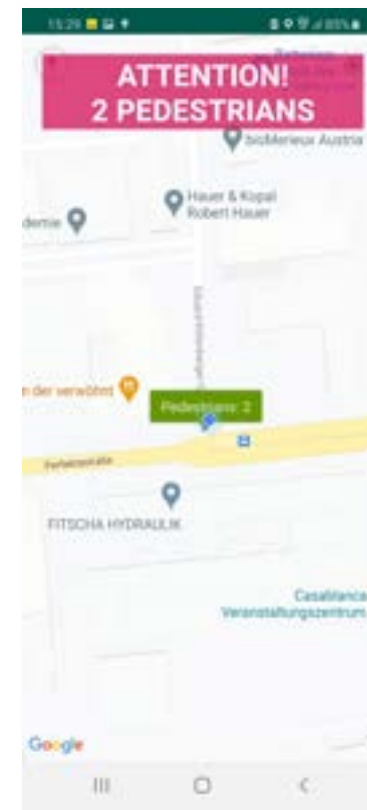
Deaths among pedestrians and cyclists:  
**29% of all EU road deaths**

*ETSC (European Transport Safety Council) PIN Flash Report 38*

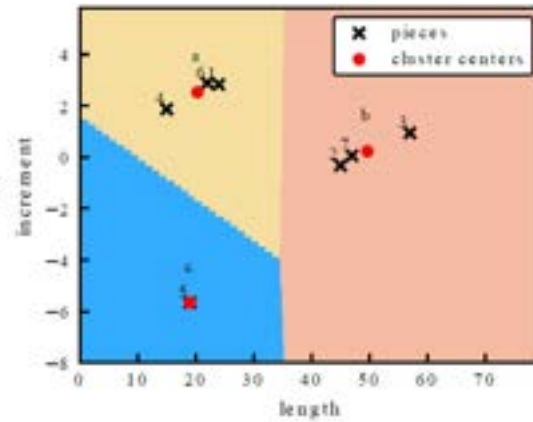
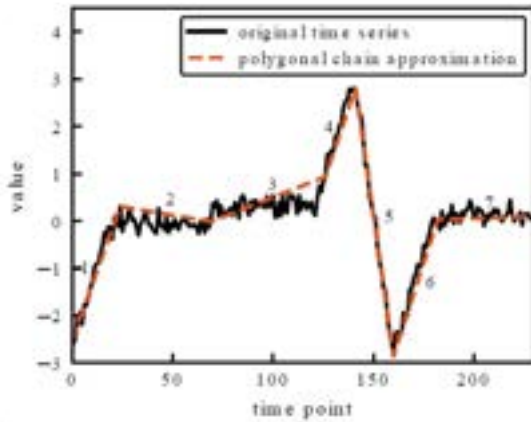
# Smart City



<http://intrasafed.ec.tuwien.ac.at>



# Adaptive and Online Symbolic Representation



D. Hofstätter

S. Ilager

I. Lujic



Daniel Hofstätter, Shashikant Ilager, Ivan Lujic, Ivona Brandic. **SymED: Adaptive and Online Symbolic Representation of Data on the Edge.** 29th International European Conference on Parallel and Distributed Computing, 28 August - 1 September 2023 Limassol, Cyprus.



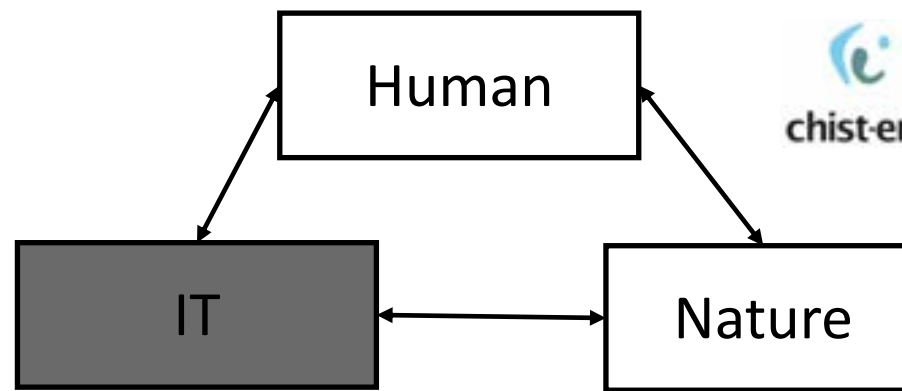
# “Introduction to Computational Sustainability”

- Elective Course at TU Wien, current name “AI/ML in the era of climate change”
- Part 1: Sustainable AI: Impact on sustainability by AI models
  - Hardware advancements, data explosion, and its energy impacts
  - Energy Challenge of AI models: Cost of Training and Inference
  - Large Language Models and their energy consumption
  - A path forward: Methods to address energy consumption of AI models
- Part 2: AI for sustainability: Using AI to combat the climate change issues
  - AI for climate change modelling use cases
  - Water supply, environmental monitoring, etc. → methods!

# Computational Sustainability



Actors:



*Sustainable Watershed Management Through IoT-Driven Artificial Intelligence*

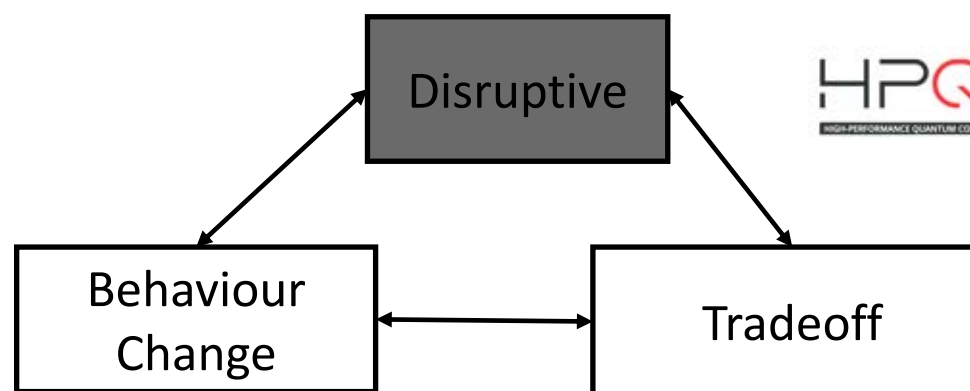


*Virtual Shepherd*

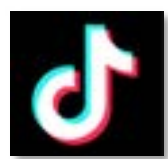


*Agri Lorawan, Agricultural Testbench*

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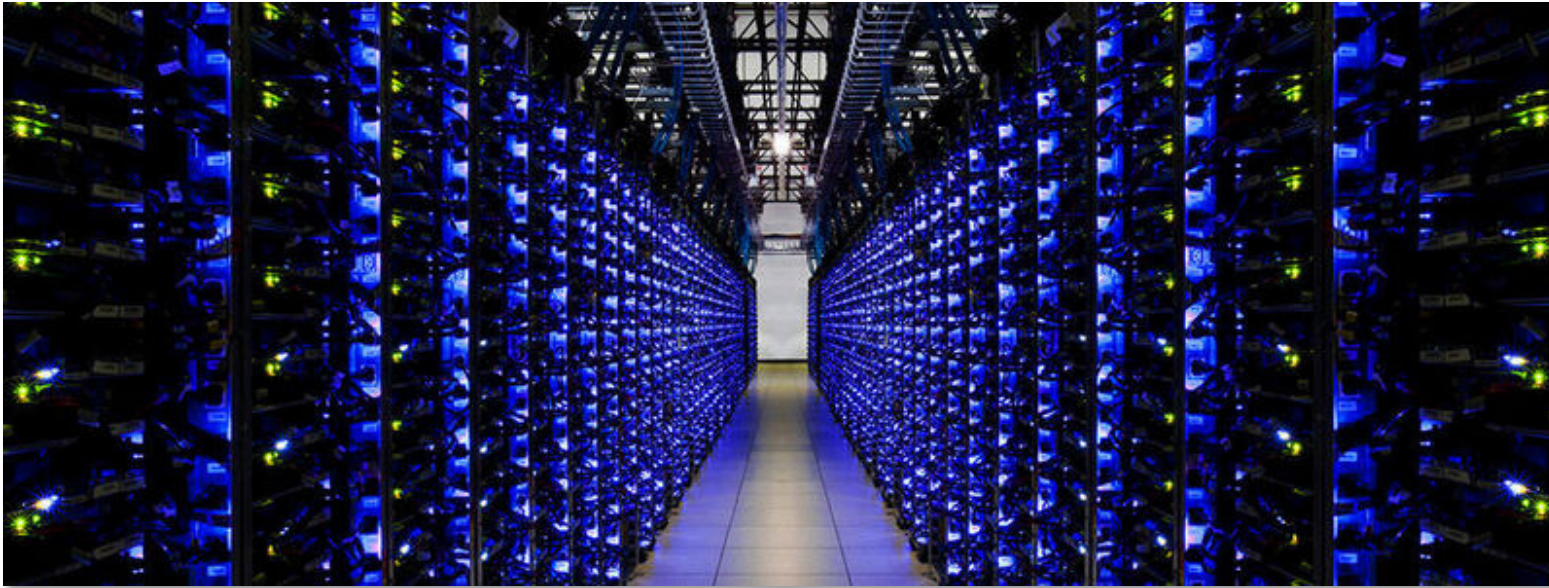


*AI-supported Holographic Environmental Water Monitoring*



*Triton: Transprecise Edge*

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Gordon Moore:  
Moore's Law  
(1929 - 2023)

**Data volumes are growing faster  
than the processing power**

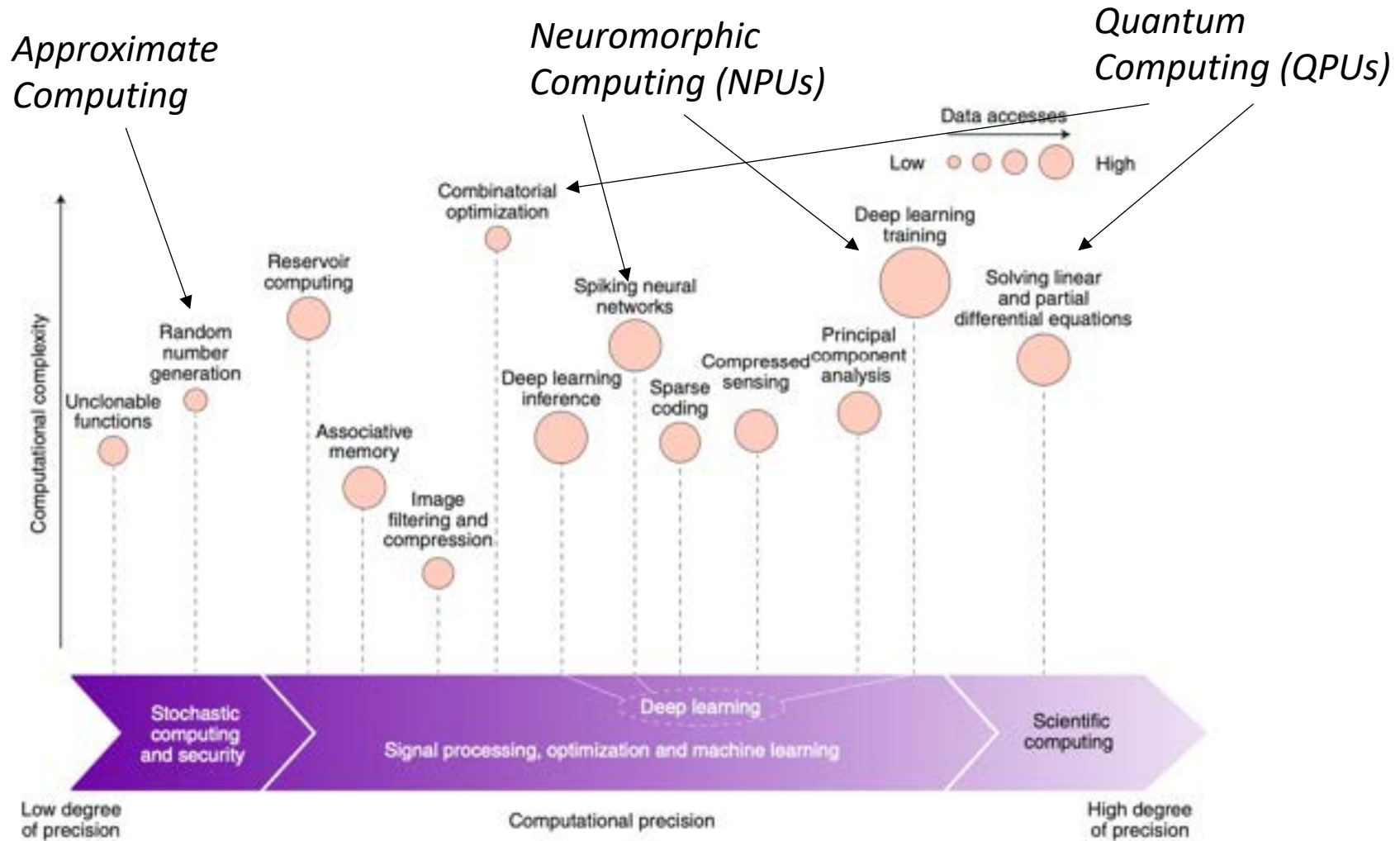


Alternatives:

- Neuromorphic Computing
- Quantum Computing



# Future: Hyper-Heterogeneous Architectures

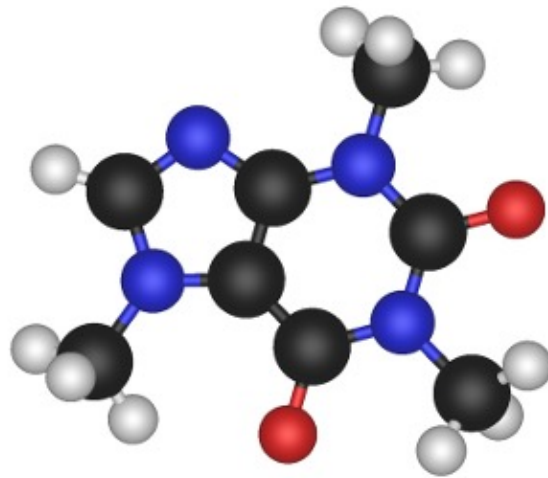
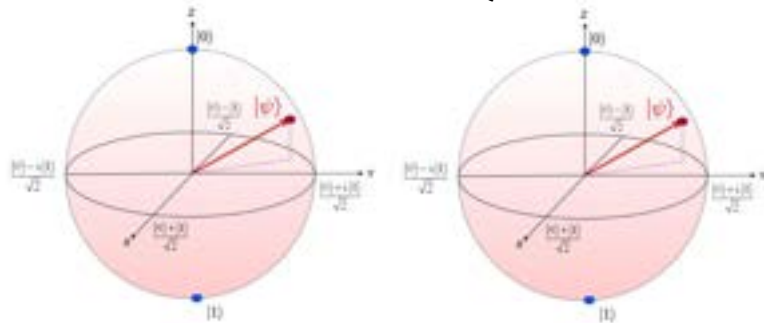


**Hyper-heterogeneity, heavy geographical distribution  
- More time is spent on communication!**

# Beyond 0 and 1

Von Neumann

Quantum



*Bottom up approach*

- Variational Quantum Linear Solver (VQLS)
- Quantum Eigenvalues → **Native 3d modeling of scientific applications**

**Problem:** Currently quantum systems can be used by quantum researchers only!

# A cup of coffee?



“Every time you add a qubit, you double your possible outcomes, With 20 qubits there are a million possible outcomes. With 100 qubits, you have more possibilities than there are bits in all the hard drives in the world. With 300 qubits—that’s more possibilities than there are particles in the universe.”

- Representing the energy configuration of a single caffeine molecule at a single instant requires approximately  $10^{48}$  bits in a classical computer
- Can be done using 160 logical qubits on a quantum machine

**1 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 vs. 160**

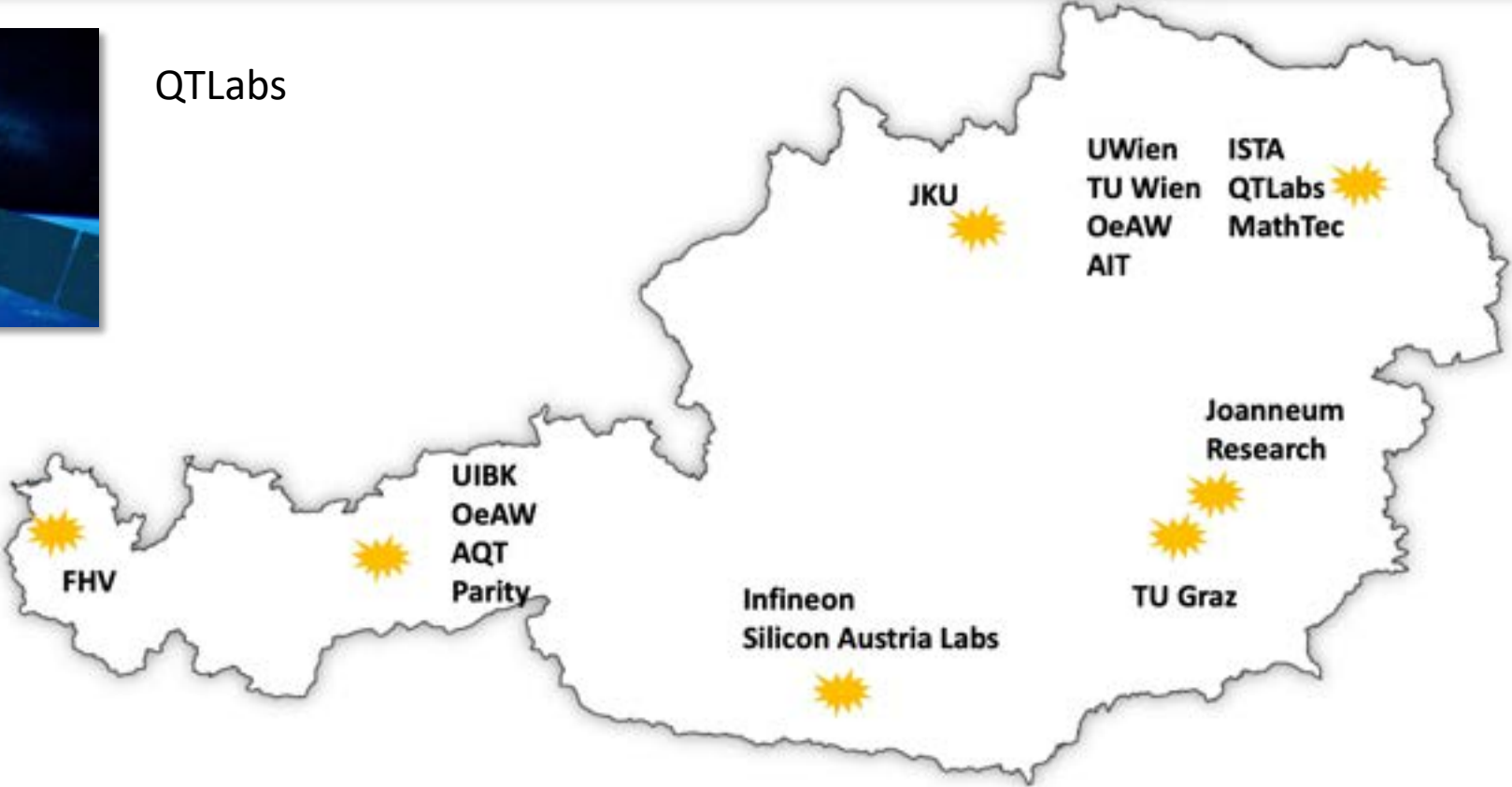
# Quantum Landscape in Austria



QTLabs



AQT

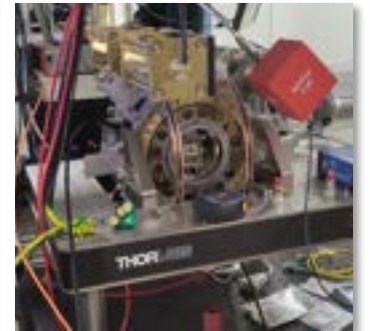


# Known Quantum Speedup

- **Grover's algorithm** (unstructured search):  $O(\sqrt{n})$  vs  $O(n)$ , developed 1996
- **Shor's algorithm** (finding the prime factors in integer): Polynomial vs Exponential, developed 1994
- Quantum ML
  - Bayesian Inference: quadratic
  - SVM: exponential
  - Reinforcement Learning: quadratic
- In reality
  - Lack of standardization
  - Data transformation / quantum state preparation
  - Decoherence
  - Noise



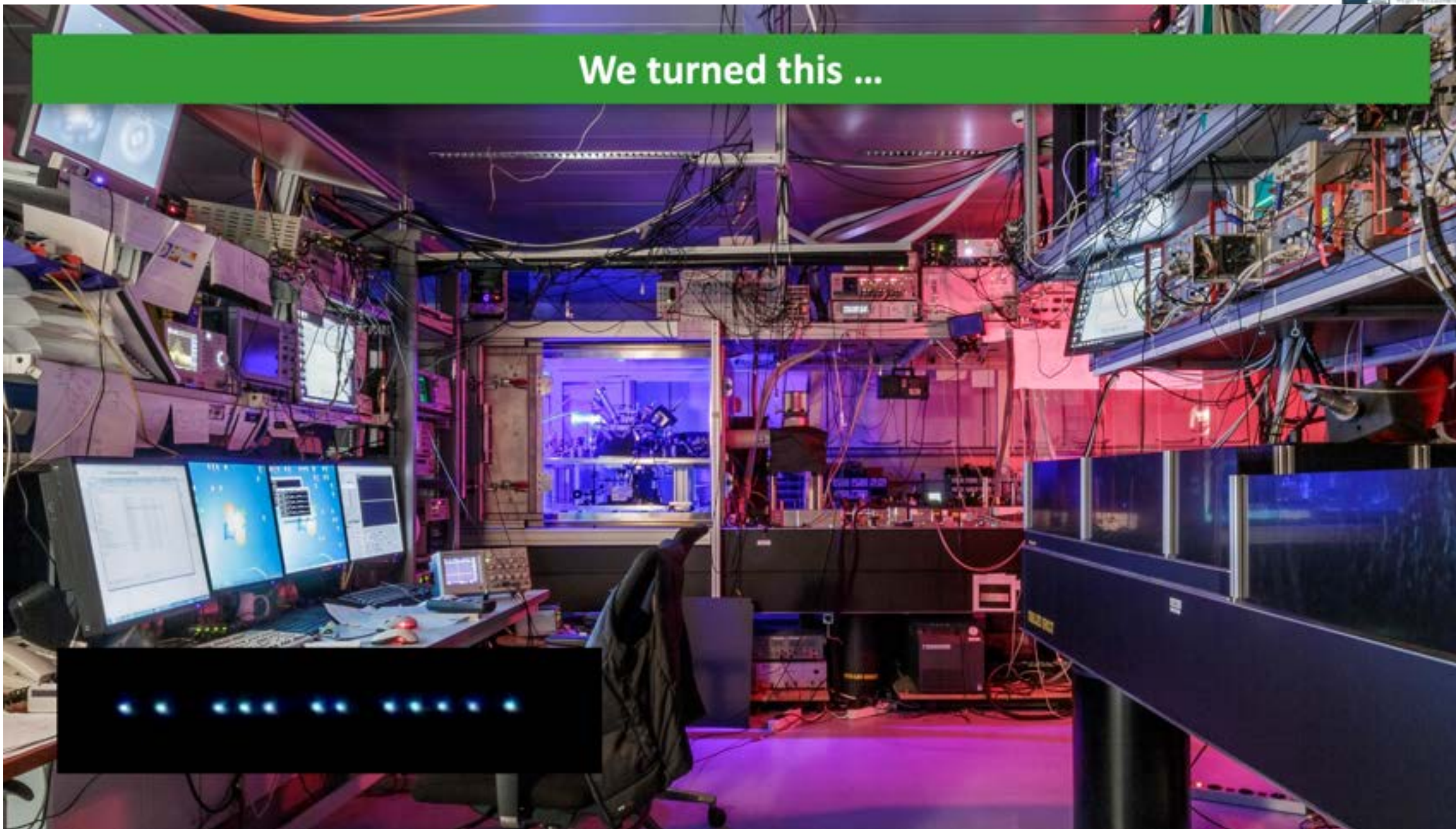
D-WAVE



TRAPPED ION

29  
SUPERCONDUCTING

We turned this ...





... into this

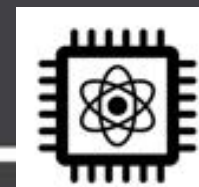


### AQT DEMONSTRATED:

- 50+ ion-qubits
- 24-qubit entanglement
- Shor's algorithm
- Quantum Error Correction
- Fault-tolerant performance
- Demo'd finance applications
- Demo'd security applications
- Demo'd chemistry applications
- ...

### WITH OUR SYSTEM BEING:

- Rack-mounted
- Cloud-accessible
- Data-center compatible

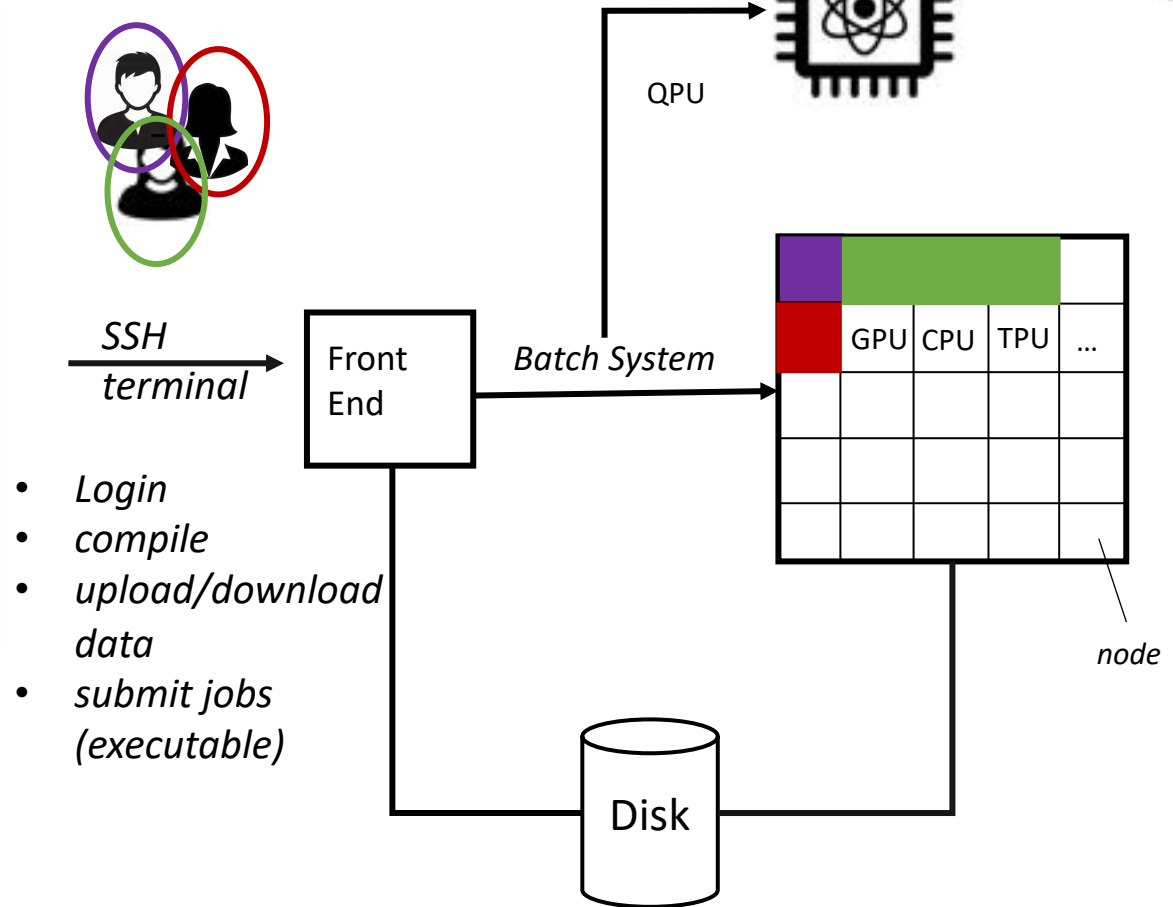


QPU

# HPC Cluster



- Each “node” has its own operating system
- Nodes are interconnected with a network cable
- Higher performance demand more processors
- Accessed via front-end node/computer
- Shared with many users

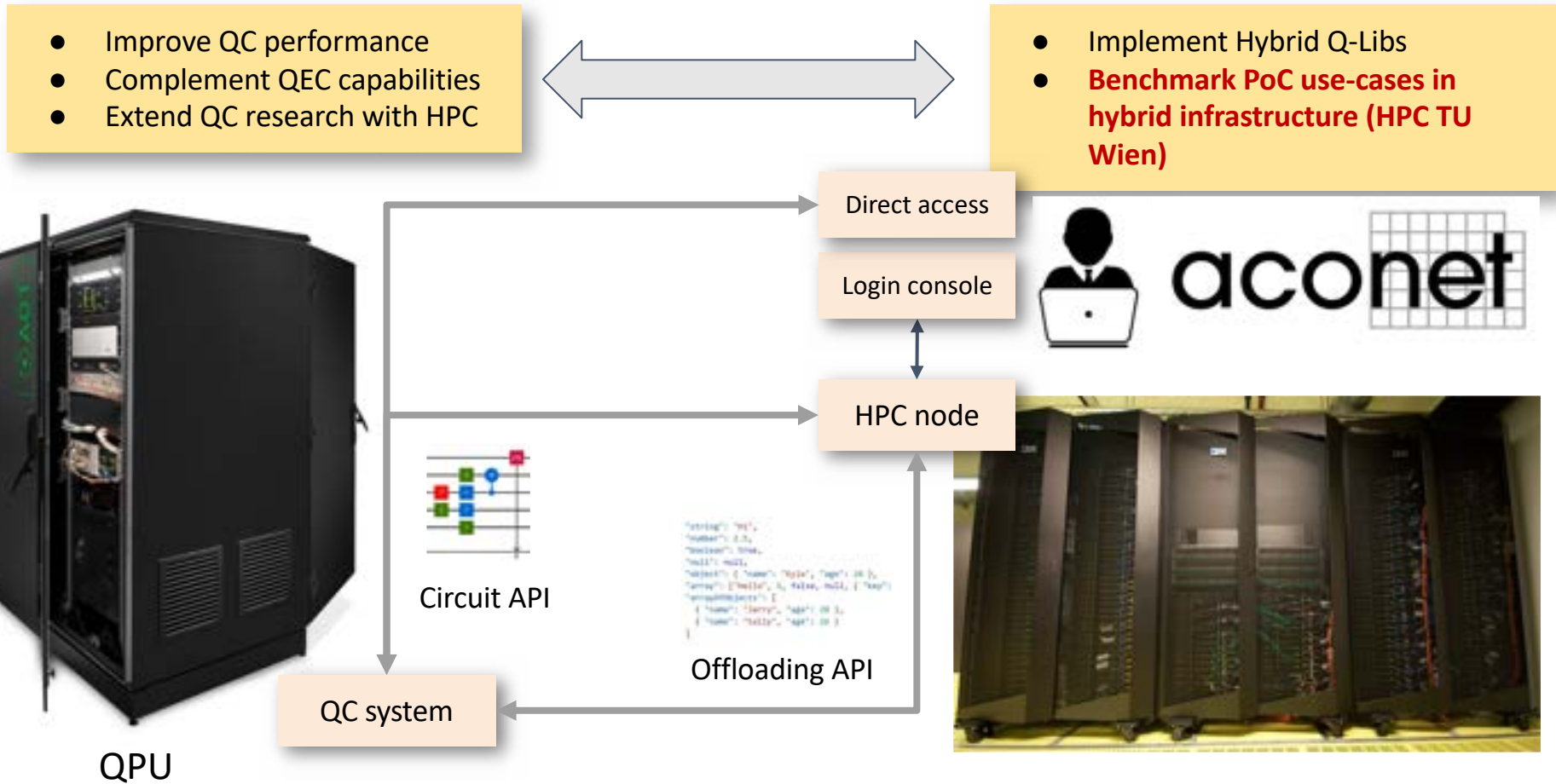




# HPQC Cluster

The system consists of

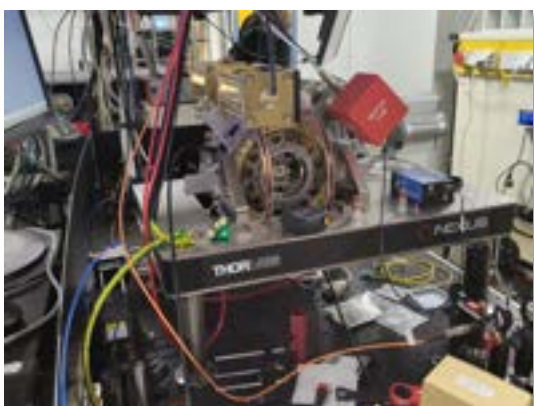
- 62 compute nodes with two 32-core Intel Xeon 8358 (Icelake) sockets each (i.e. 64 cores/node).
- Nodes are homogeneously networked with a high performance Infiniband (IB HDR100) interconnect.



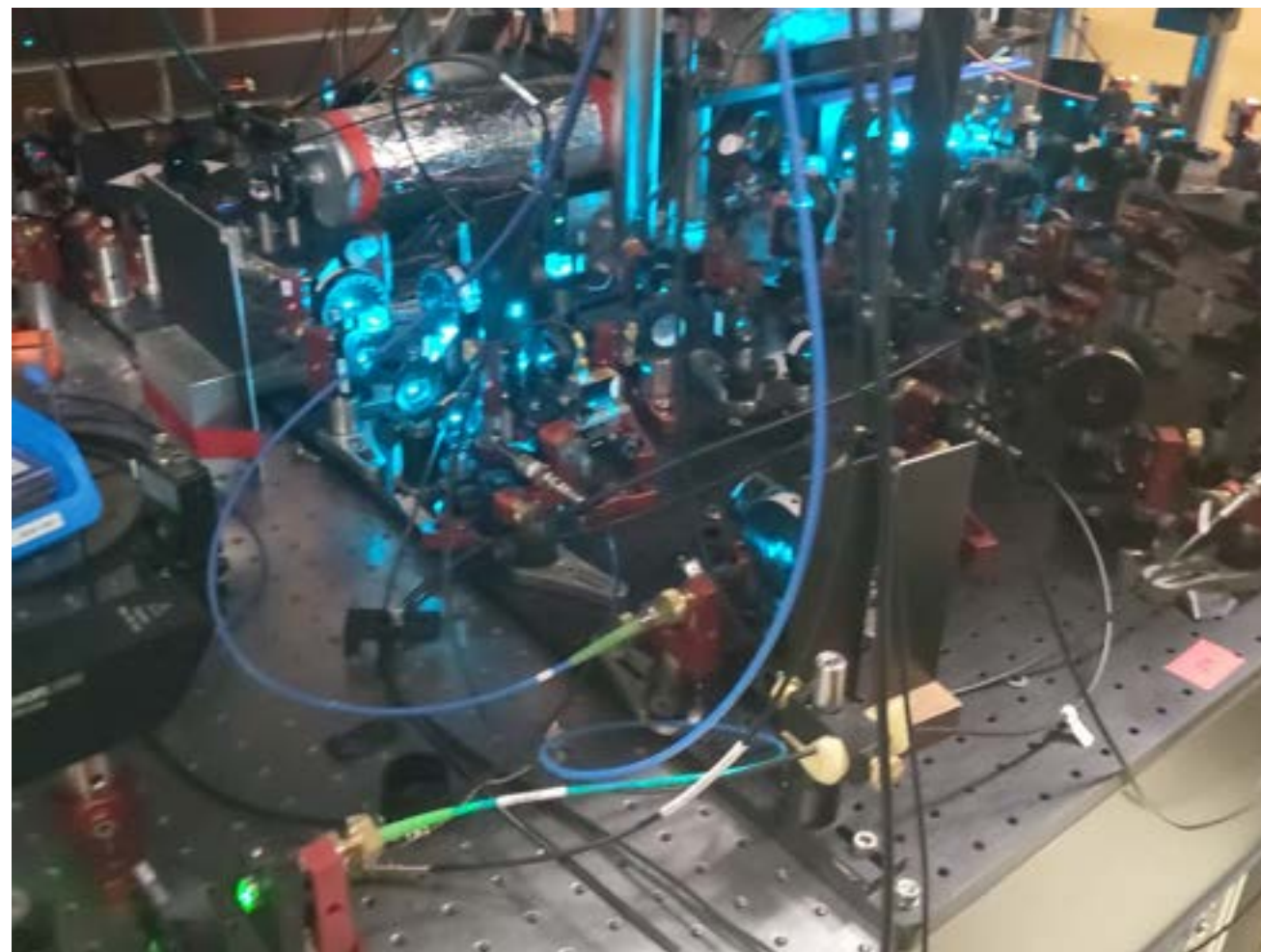
# Assembly of a Quantum Processing Unit (QPU)



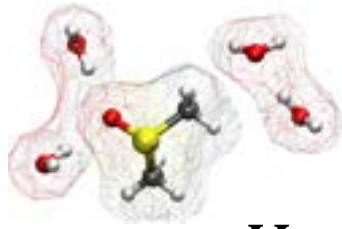
- Move from Ca+ to Ba+
- New system with  
stage 1: 10x higher  $T_1$   
stage 2: infinit. Higher  $T_1$
- 2q error rate:  
legacy:  $< 10^{-2}$   
target:  $< 10^{-3}$
- Init error  
legacy:  $< 10^{-3}$   
target:  $< 10^{-4}$
- Readout error  
legacy:  $< 10^{-3} \rightarrow \sim 10^{-4}$   
target:  $< 10^{-5}$



Ion-trap  
quantum  
computer



# Benchmarking on Hybrid Systems



Molecular Dynamic Application



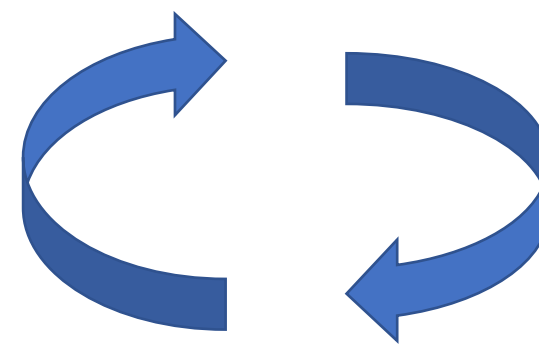
$H$

$\Theta$

$$\lambda_{\theta} = \langle \psi(\Theta) | H | \psi(\Theta) \rangle$$

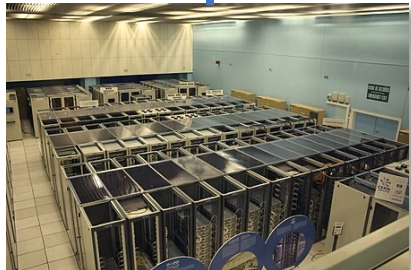


Quantum Machine



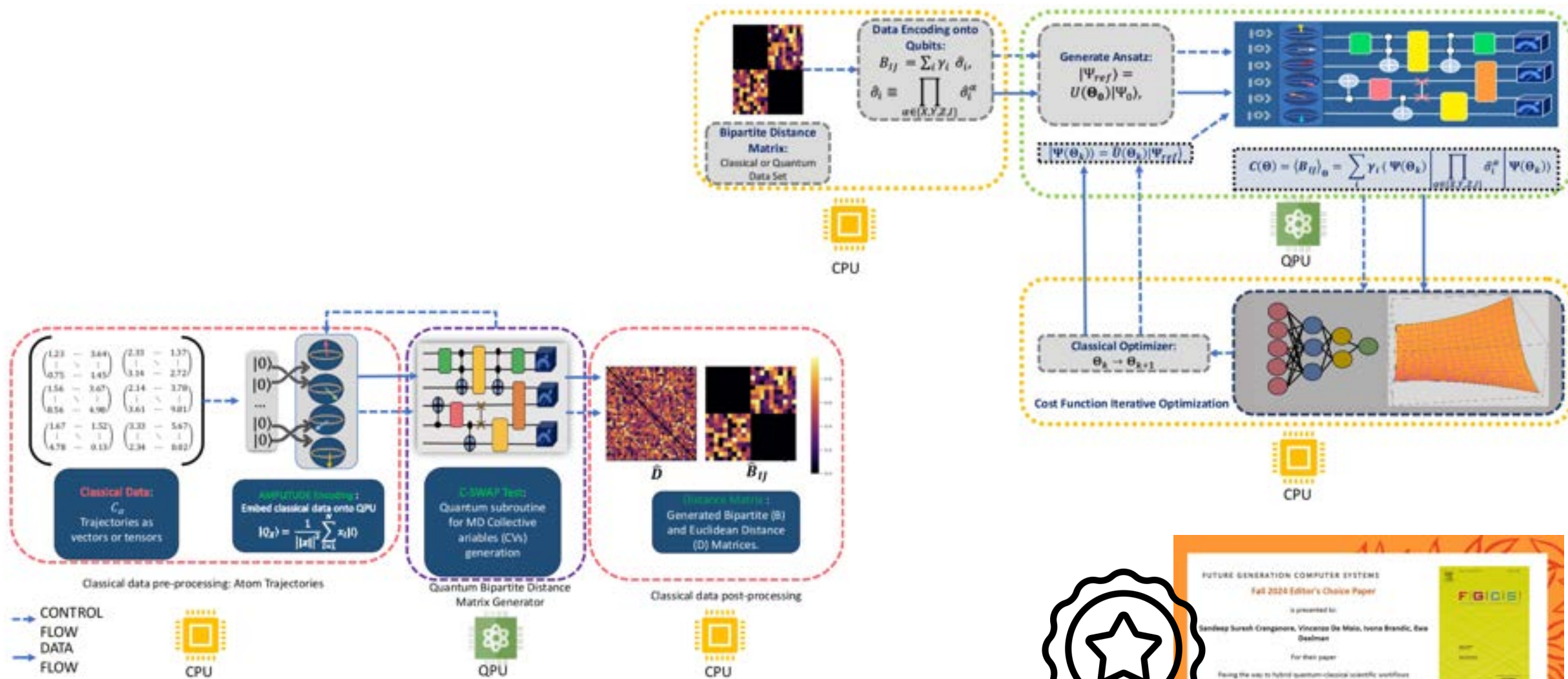
Optimizer

$C(\Theta)$



Classic Machine

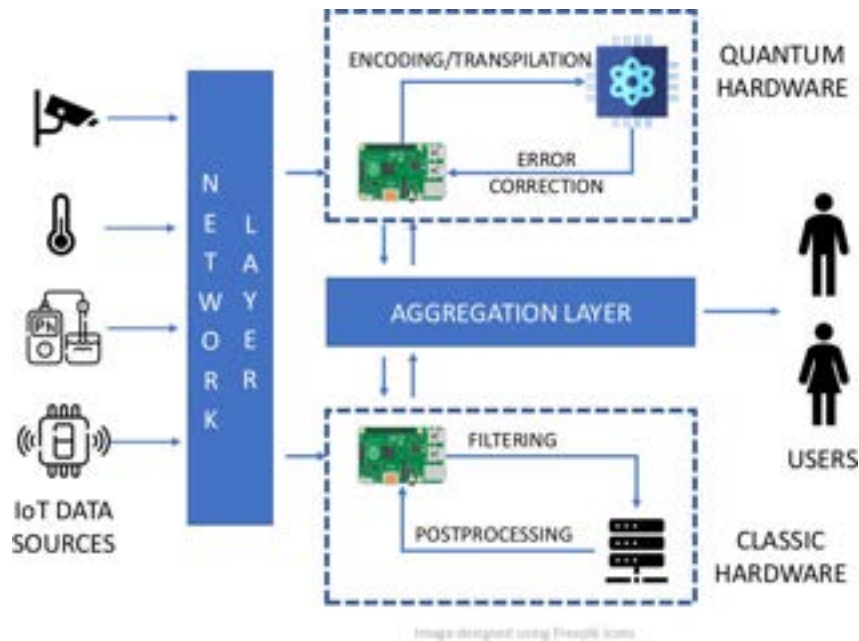
# Hybrid Classic Quantum Scientific Workflows



Source: Sandeep Suresh Cranganore, Vincenzo De Maio, Ivona Brandic, Ewa Deelman:  
 Paving the way to hybrid quantum-classical scientific workflows. *Future Gener. Comput. Syst.* 158:  
 346-366 (2024)



# Benchmarking Quantum Machine Learning



Main hyperparameters:

- the **encoding** of the input into a quantum state
- the **structure** of the quantum circuit encoding the problem
- the **optimizer** that is applied to identify the optimal set of parameters
- **efficient execution of VQAs** requires fast communication between classic and quantum systems, and eventually offloading some parts of the computation

→ Preliminary results on IBM machines



S. Herbst



*Siemens Excellence Scholarship* for her Master Thesis: *Beyond 0's and 1's: Exploring the Complexities of Noise, Data Encoding, and Hyperparameter Optimization in Quantum Machine Learning*

<https://quantumzeitgeist.com/vienna-university-researchers-develop-quantum-edge-for-efficient-iot-data-streaming/>

*S. Herbst, V. De Maio, I. Brandic, "Streaming IoT Data and the Quantum Edge: A Classic Quantum-Machine Learning Use Case", International Workshop on Urgent Analytics for Distributed Computing, co-located with EuroPar 2023*

# Outreach and Teaching



Co-organisation/sponsorship by CS TU Wien, Physik TU Wien, AQT



N. Friis



F. Zilk



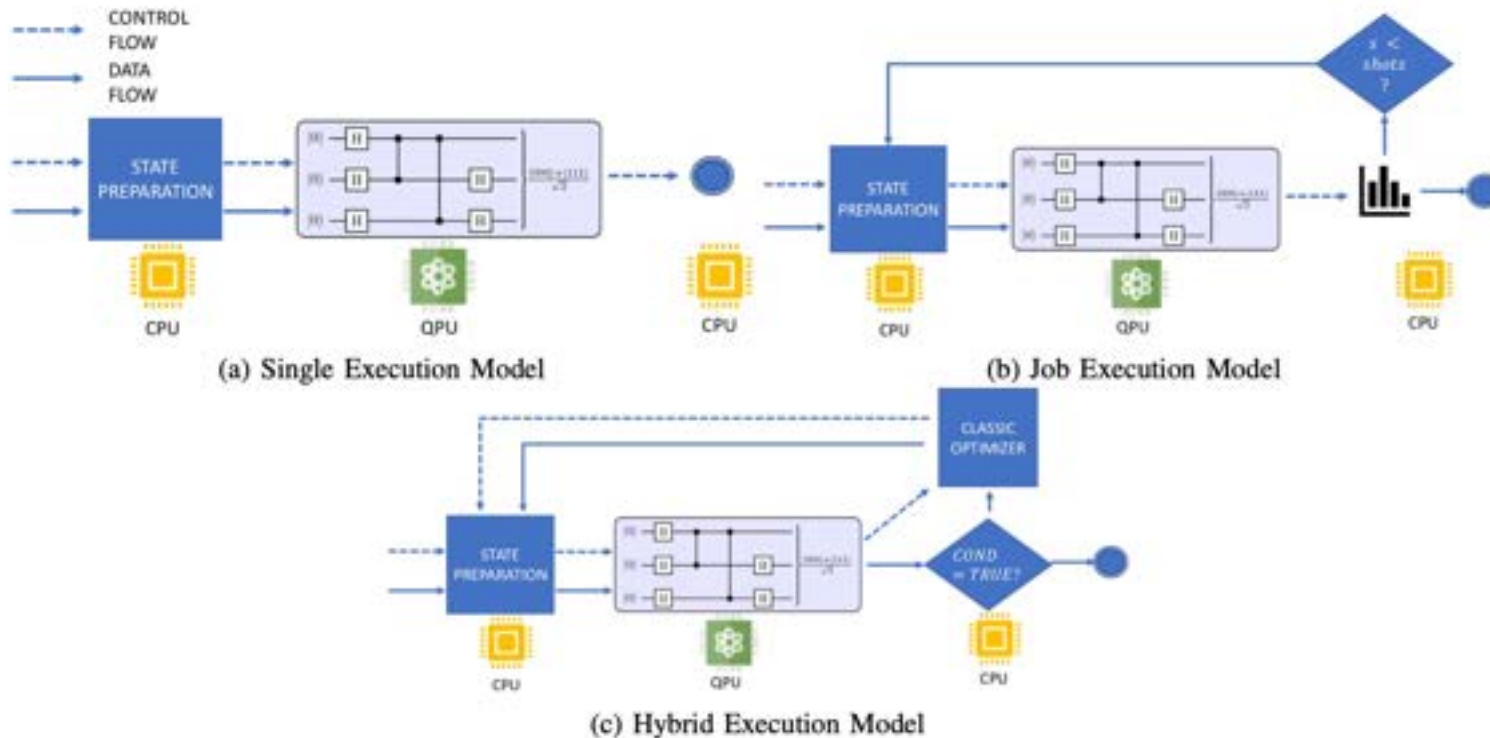
M. Kanatbekova



T. Guggemos V. De Maio

To our knowledge first **joint lecture** on 'Hybrid classical-quantum systems' with a focus on applications currently attended by about 30 students  
Organised by TU CS, TU Physics, Uni Wien Photonics

# Lecture “Hybrid Classic-Quantum Systems”



**Exercise 1:** Design of classical K-Means algorithm. The goal of this exercise is to design the baseline implementation of classical K-means that will be used as a comparison for quantum-augmented K-means.

**Exercise 2: Quantum-Augmented K-Means.** The goal of this exercise is to implement a version of K-Means that is augmented with quantum tasks.

**Exercise 3: Quantum SVM.**



# Conclusion

- Trade off between multiple dimensions
  - Accuracy
  - Maintainability
  - Modularity
  - Energy consumption
  - ...
- QPU for very specific operations
  - Chemistry
  - ML
- Challenge of integrating hybrid systems
- Mindset and education
- Limited hardware availability
  - Importance of simulators for teaching and engineering
  - Importance of benchmarking on real machines
- Focus on telescope technology
  
- You have to move out of the comfort zone!

# Thanks to funding agencies and my team

