

## Supercomputer and quantum computer in harmony

Commercial quantum computer integrated into HPC environment for the first time in Austria

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Credit: Universität Innsbruck/Eva Fessler

**Working together, the University of Innsbruck and the spin-off AQT have integrated a quantum computer into a high-performance computing (HPC) environment for the first time in Austria. This hybrid infrastructure of supercomputer and quantum computer can now be used to solve complex problems in various fields such as chemistry, materials science or optimization.**

Demand for computing power is constantly increasing and the consumption of resources to support these calculations is growing. Processor clock speeds in conventional computers, typically a few GHz, appear to have reached their limit. Performance improvements over the last ten years have focused primarily on the parallelization of tasks using multi-core systems, which are operated in HPC centers as fast networked multi-node computing clusters. However, computing power only increases approximately linearly with the number of nodes. Instead of focusing on a homogeneous setup of identical nodes, development has shifted to the operation of heterogeneous infrastructures consisting of various specialized nodes or accelerators such as GPUs or NPUs, each optimized for a specific calculation. “With the advent of quantum computers and their potential to solve certain problems in chemistry or materials science much faster than is classically possible, quantum accelerators for HPC computers are a new, very exciting possibility,” explains quantum physicist Thomas Monz, assistant professor at the University of Innsbruck and CEO of the spin-off AQT.

Researchers and developers at the [University of Innsbruck](#) and at its spin-off [AQT](#) started to investigate the integration of a quantum computer into an HPC environment in the context of the [FFG-funded project HPQC](#). Building on top of standardised interfaces for quantum computers, the team in Innsbruck successfully interfaced the UIBK-operated computing cluster “LEO5” with the “IBEX Q1” quantum computer at AQT. The respective work sets the stage for future research and development on quantum-enabled solutions within heterogeneous infrastructures.

„The successful integration of a quantum computer into a high-performance computing environment marks a significant milestone for Austrian and European research and technology development. This opens up completely new possibilities for mastering complex scientific and industrial challenges and shaping the future of computing. This project impressively demonstrates the innovative strength and technological lead that we can achieve in our country and shows the enormous potential and independence of the EU in quantum technologies. The FFG is proud to support this pioneering development,” says Henrietta Egerth, Managing Director of the FFG.

### **Hybrid supercomputer being used in research and teaching**

The infrastructure is currently operated and extended in the context of the HPQC project, focusing on the demonstration of hybrid quantum solutions. Consortium partners such as [Math.Tec GmbH](#) in Vienna, or the [research group around Prof. Ivona Brandić](#) at the TU Vienna, can directly access and execute computations in this hybrid HPC-QC framework. The consortium builds on top of standardised resource and user management which facilitates the possibilities for notably more users benefiting from the infrastructure in Innsbruck. Besides research and development, the offered solutions shall also find applications in new lectures by the department of computer science, physics or chemistry to train an upcoming generation of quantum-aware researchers and engineers.

“Within the HPQC project, we readily have access to the Innsbruck HPC infrastructure. Our employees can implement calculations within the hybrid infrastructure and investigate novel solutions for logistics problems. Dr. Angelika Widl, one of our researchers, routinely pursues unexplored approaches thanks to the unprecedented possibilities in Innsbruck.” explains Dr. Karl Knall, CEO at Math.Tec GmbH, partner within the HPQC project.

“Quantum computers follow novel computational paradigms and thus offer new solutions – some of them outperforming the best classical algorithms. The integration of these accelerators into classical compute infrastructure, and finding hybrid solutions that combine the best of both worlds, is, however, an unexplored research domain. The HPQC project offers us the possibility to spearhead research and development in this academically and economically interesting field”, says Prof. Dr. Ivona Brandić, group lead for High Performance Computing Systems at the Technical University of Vienna.

## Quantum processors as accelerators for classical compute infrastructure

Classical HPC clusters are typically installed in standardised 19" racks, as shown in Figure 1. While these devices provide astonishing computational power, certain problems in nature, in particular those that need to be described by quantum mechanics, scale unfavourably to the point of being only approximatively solvable – or not at all. The respective problems include the understanding of room-temperature superconductivity, which – once achieved – is expected to revolutionise all fields using electronics; other applications include chemical processes such as nitrogen fixation to develop cost and energy efficient fertilizers or realize carbon binding to address climate change. While there is a growing number of proof-of-concept quantum computers in experimental stage, AQT has developed the first 19-inch rack-compatible quantum computer, as depicted in Figure 2. Integrating quantum computers into HPC infrastructure offers researchers and developers the best of both worlds: access to classically outstanding computational capabilities paired with acceleration for specific problem classes. The challenge is to balance the workload between these two entirely different computational approaches – which part of a computational problem is best addressed on a classical computer, and at which point should the calculation be transferred to the quantum processor? Interfaces between the classical and quantum infrastructure enable researchers to creatively find, adapt, and extend the interplay between classical and quantum hardware.

### Images:



Credit: Universität Innsbruck/Eva Fessler

The HPC cluster "LEO5" at the University of Innsbruck offers up to 250 billion computing operations per second. User access, resource management and process flow follow international standards and are therefore compatible with other HPC facilities.



Credit: AQT/Dieter Kühl

AQT has realized the first quantum computer compatible with standardized 19" rack infrastructure. These systems can be readily installed at HPC or data centres. Operating at room temperature with a power consumption of less than 2 kW, this eco-friendly quantum computer offers the highest quantum volume within Europe.



Credit: AQT/Dieter Kühl

This first integration of a quantum computer into an HPC facility will rely on a future, community-driven adaptation to address the growing understanding on how to best benefit from quantum computers. The respective interfaces are therefore openly documented to facilitate innovation in this rapidly evolving field of next-generation compute capabilities.

**Further inquiry note:**

Thomas Monz  
Institut für Experimentalphysik  
Universität Innsbruck  
+43 512 507 52452  
thomas.monz@uibk.ac.at

Alpine Quantum Technologies GmbH  
Technikerstrasse 17 / 1, 6020 Innsbruck, Österreich  
<https://www.aqt.eu/>  
Franz Domig, Marketing & Communication Director AQT  
+43 720 262627 126  
[franz.domig@aqt.eu](mailto:franz.domig@aqt.eu)

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#### **AQT ALPINE QUANTUM TECHNOLOGIES GMBH**

Building on decades of experience in experimental and theoretical quantum information processing, AQT develops and builds quantum computers. The company's goal is to offer ion trap-based quantum computers that fit seamlessly into conventional IT infrastructure and can be operated from any PC or laptop, regardless of location. AQT already enables its customers to install quantum computers on site or to use them via a convenient cloud solution. AQT supports research customers with quantum hardware components and complete solutions that significantly accelerate the development of quantum optics experiments.

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