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[Dmitry A. Zaitsev](#) – professor of Computer Science Department, [University of Information Technology and Management in Rzeszow](#), senior member of the [ACM](#) and [IEEE](#), recently visiting professor to [Université Côte d'Azur](#), France. In 2017, he was a visiting professor to [The University of Tennessee Knoxville](#), USA on [Fulbright](#) scholarship, working in [Innovative Computing Laboratory](#) headed by [Jack Dongarra](#). As a result, a [joint paper](#) published and software [ParAd](#) issued. Dmitry A. Zaitsev developed: theory of linear system clans; small universal Petri and Sleptsov nets in explicit form; generalized neighborhood for cellular automata; theory of infinite Petri nets; algorithm for fuzzy logic function synthesis.

Sleptsov Net Computing Resolves Problems of Modern Supercomputing Revealed by Jack Dongarra in his Turing Award Talk in November 2022

In his Turing Award Lecture, Jack Dongarra revealed a drastic problem of modern HPC - low efficiency on real-life task mixture, 0.8% for the best supercomputer Frontier. Born in Ukraine paradigm of Sleptsov net computing resolves this problem with the computing memory hardware implementation of an entirely graphical language of concurrent programming supplied with framework of formal methods for verification of concurrent programs.

[Seminal Turing Award Talk](#) of 2021 Laureate of Turing Award [Jack Dongarra](#) to the International Conference for High Performance Computing, Networking, Storage, and Analysis (SC22) sheds new light on the problems of modern supercomputers development. His deep analysis of the supercomputers efficiency implies a conclusion that the architecture of the most powerful computers in the world is not completely adjusted for solving practical tasks in challenging application domains. In this situation, Sleptsov Net Computing looks as a promising approach capable to provide a breakthrough in the issues of modern supercomputers efficiency.

Concept of Sleptsov Net Computing (SNC) has been described – in a journal paper [1], historical aspects discussed in a known USA publisher IGI-Global News Room [The Highest Standard: Sleptsov Software, on May 23, 2017](#). Recent paper [2] mathematically proves that any given concurrent algorithm can be specified by a Sleptsov net; it is published by prof. Zaitsev with WSIZ affiliation in one of the best world computer science journals entering CORE A list.

For more than two decades, efficiency of supercomputers has been measured solving big dense random linear systems using [LINPACK](#) library. In his Turing Award talk, Jack Dongarra calls LINPACK a yardstick of

high performance computing. Using this yardstick, a series of supercomputers, in USA and other countries, has been developed, including the most powerful computer in the world at the present time – [Frontier](#) of Oak Ridge Laboratory, USA. Remind that, performance of computers is measured in FLOPS – floating point operations per second, and Frontier breaks exaflops barrier that amounts to ten to the eighteenth power flops. In the final part of his talk, Jack Dongarra reveals recently obtained information on efficiency of the best computers, mentioned in [Top500](#) list, during solving real-life tasks in manifold application domains basically represented by simulators which lead to solving sparse linear systems. Frontier and many other top computers show efficiency about 0.8% that means Frontier has real performance about ten petaflops instead of an exaflops. Only Japanese computer Fugaku of Fujitsu, occupying recently the second place, reaches 3.0% efficiency.

Rank	Site	Computer	Country	Cores	Hmax (PFlop/s)	Top 500 Rank	HPCG (PFlop/s)	% of Peak
1	RIKEN Center for Computational Science	Fugaku, Fujitsu A64FX 48C 2.2 GHz, Tofu D, Fujitsu	Japan	7,630,848	422	2	16.0	3.0%
2	DOE / SC / ORNL	Frontier, HPE Cray Ex235a, AMD 3rd EPYC 64C 2 GHz, AMD Instinct MI250X, Slingshot 10	USA	8,730,112	1,102	1	14.1	0.8%
3	EuroHPC / CSC	LUMI, HPE Cray Ex235a, AMD Zen 3 (Milan) 64C 2GHz, AMD MI250X, Slingshot 11	Finland	2,174,376	304	3	3.41	0.8%
4	DOE / SC / ORNL	Summit, AC922, IBM POWER9 22C 3.7 GHz, Dual-rail Mellanox FDR, NVIDIA Volta V100, IBM	USA	2,414,592	149	5	2.93	1.5%
5	EuroHPC / CINECA	Leonardo, BullSequana XH2000, Xeon Platinum 8358 32C 2.6 GHz, NVIDIA A100 5XM4 40 GB, Quad-rail NVIDIA HDR100 InfiniBand	Italy	1,463,616	125	4	2.37	1.0%
6	DOE / SC / LANL	Perlmutter, HPE Cray Ex235a, AMD EPYC 7763 64C 2.45 GHz, NVIDIA A100 5XM4 40 GB, Slingshot-10	USA	761,856	70.9	8	1.91	2.0%
7	DOE / NNSA / LLNL	Sierra, 5922LC, IBM POWER9 20C 3.1 GHz, Mellanox EDR, NVIDIA Volta V100, IBM	USA	1,372,480	94.6	6	1.80	1.4%
8	NVIDIA	Selene, DGX SuperPOD, AMD EPYC 7742 64C 2.25 GHz, Mellanox HDR, NVIDIA Ampere A100	USA	335,520	63.3	9	1.62	2.0%
9	Forschungszentrum Juelich (FZJ)	JUWELS Booster Module, Bull Sequana XH2000, AMD EPYC 7402 24C 2.8 GHz, Mellanox HDR InfiniBand, NVIDIA Ampere A100, Ates	Germany	449,280	44.1	12	1.28	1.8%
10	Aramco	Dammam-7, Cray CS-Storm, Xeon Gold 6252 20C 2.5 GHz, InfiniBand HDR 100, NVIDIA Volta V100, HPE	Saudi Arabia	672,520	22.4	20	0.88	1.6%

Efficiency of modern supercomputers on real-life tasks from Jack Dongarra Turing Award Lecture

Indeed, supercomputing is not so simple as cutting up plots of land to measure them with a single yardstick but requires a complex balanced approach of using a mixture of simulators for the top significant application domains. Dense systems provide regular load on processors and communication subsystem filling the cash well to smooth out the processor-memory bottleneck. Real life tasks, represented by simulators and sparse systems, require irregular communication pattern that is implemented rather well by the Fugaku's six dimensional torus Tofu D Interconnect. Thus, design of communication subsystems in the form of a multidimensional torus represents a prospective direction of research, studied by prof. Zaitsev and his coauthors using theory of infinite Petri nets.

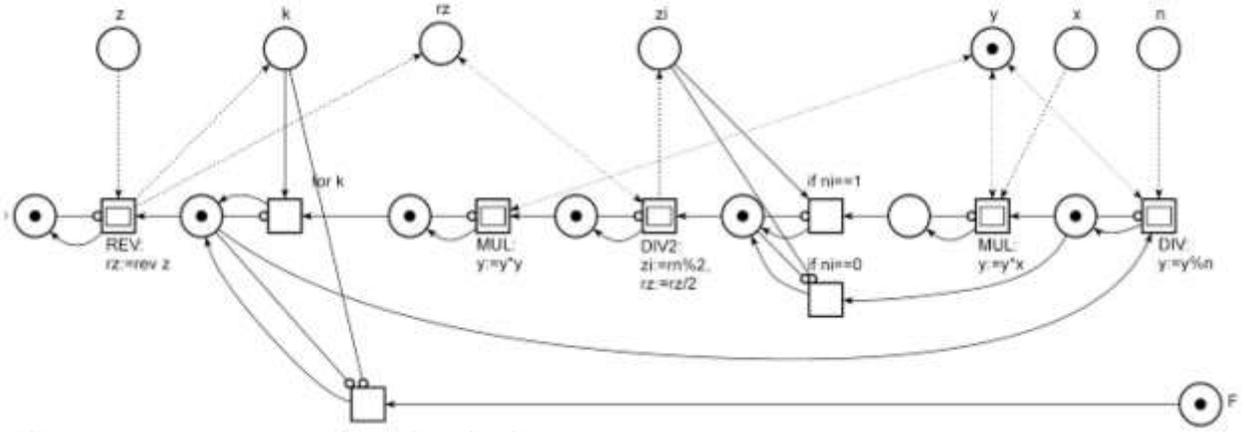


Supercomputer Fugaku

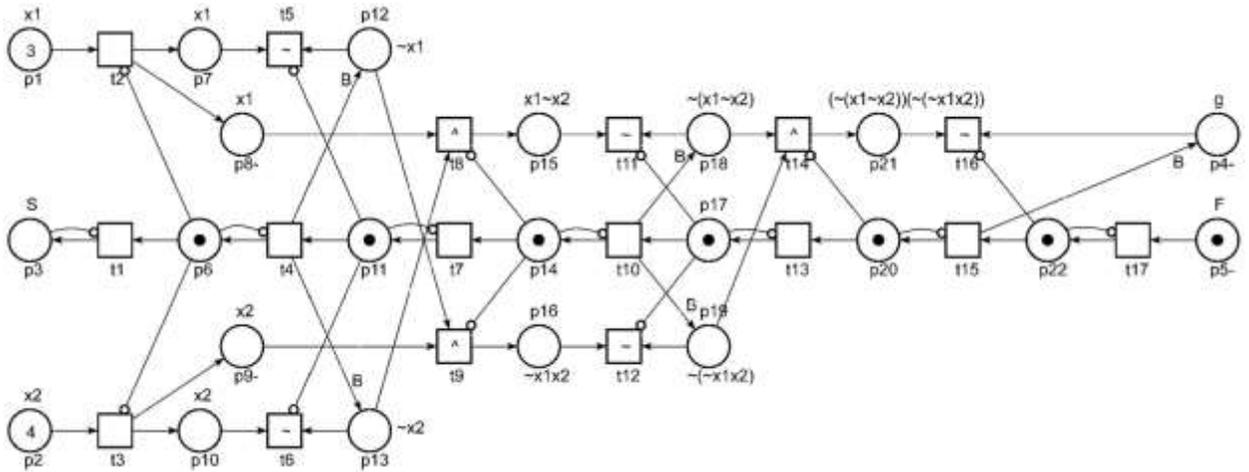
Sleptsov Net Computing goes further; it uses computing memory, represented as two and higher dimension structures, when spatial peculiarities of modeled systems are taken into consideration. Doing computations in memory allows us to get rid of the traditional processor-memory bottleneck problem. Instead of sophisticated conventional architecture to utilize multicore CPUs and GPUs of distributed nodes, for instance with OpenMP-CUDA-MPI set tools, Sleptsov Net Computing offers homogenous concept of a unified graphical language for concurrent programming with very fine granularity of parallel computations. As grown from place-transition net theory, Sleptsov net inherits developed methods to analyses and prove correctness of parallel programs in the process of their model-driven development. Implementation of Sleptsov net processors in the form a matrix of computing memory leads to the nanosecond tack of time of massively parallel computations that means good ability to control hypersonic objects in real-time applications.

Software reliability is a separate issue. Let us imagine that reliability of a bulk of software operating in the world is based on the belief that it does not contain an error or rather contains an error with low probability. The belief is supported by a certain number of successful tests on which a program in question works correctly. Such software is embedded in cars' and planes' onboard computers, to make us believe in low probability of an accident, while we prove correctness of concurrent Sleptsov net programs in a formal way.

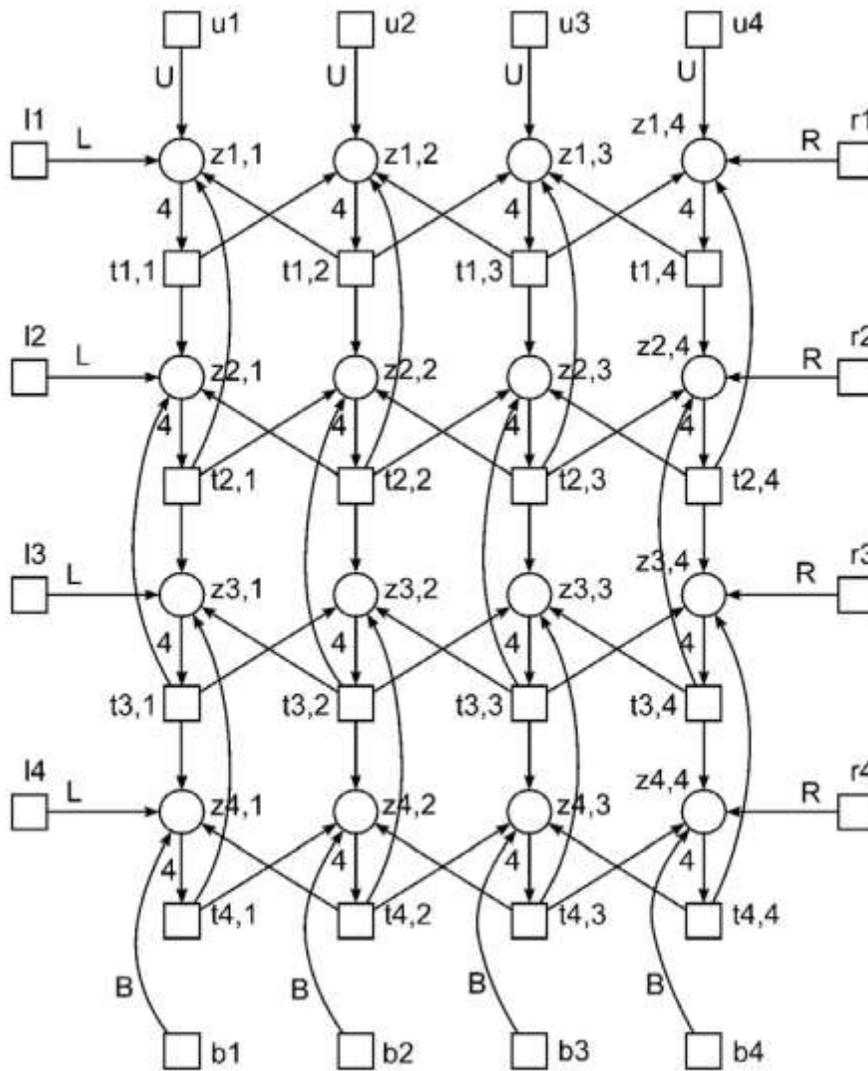
Below we collected Sleptsov net programs for various application domains:



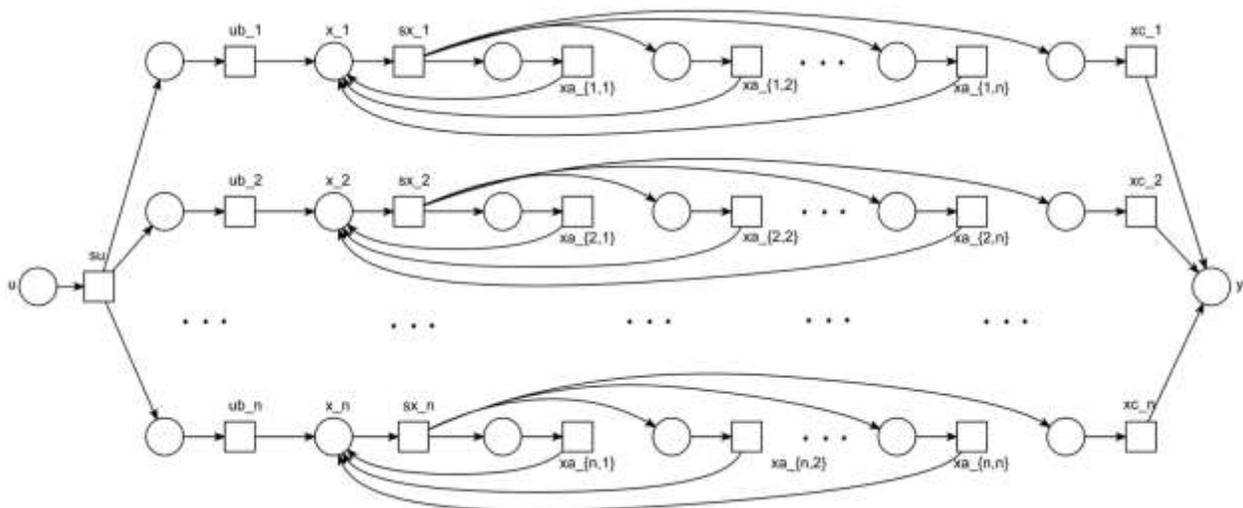
a) Cybersecurity: Open key RSA encryption/decryption;



b) Fuzzy control: Computing fuzzy logic function;



c) Numerical solving of ODE and PDE: Solving Laplace equation;



d) Systems control: Discrete-time linear control in two tics.

Examples of Sleptsov net programs for various application domains.

Recently, master students of prof. Zaitsev implemented software prototypes of a Sleptsov net processor and a compiler-linker of Sleptsov net programs and presented them at an international conference, IEEE publication of their talks is coming soon. We invite students and researchers all over the world to participate development of Sleptsov net computer hardware and programming technology.

We invite also investors to start-up the project of enterprise level implementation of Sleptsov net computing paradigm, including hardware implementation of Sleptsov net processor and computer. To integrate it initially into the conventional infrastructure, we attach it, as an extension device, to a traditional computer, how it was mentioned in Jack Dongarra talk as one of prospective directions for further developing modern architecture of HPC.

Besides, at the present time, an SNC full-scale project background has been well prepared by manifold keynote talks and [dedicated lectures](#) as well as with about [a dozen of publications](#), including [Special issue Petri/Sleptsov net based technology of programming for parallel, emergent and distributed systems](#) of International Journal of Parallel, Emergent and Distributed Systems.

Recently published online paper [2] shows that we can use Sleptsov net only (without involving other concepts) to specify any computations. It represents a solid theoretical background for homogeneity of SNC.

The paper also gives an impartial historical view of the parallel software schemata development. Firstly, parallel processes schemata appeared in early works of Frank and Lilian Gilbreth dated 2021 and was standardized in 1947. In 1958, Gill started using bipartite directed graphs to specify parallel computations. In 1962, Petri further develops the model of place-transitions nets adding tokens and transition firing rule. Agerwala and Hack extend the model with inhibitor arcs in 70-ties. Salwicki and Sleptsov in 80-ties generated ideas of the maximal parallel and the multiple transition firing, further developed and published in works of Burkhard and Zaitsev. Turing complete place-transition nets represent a perfect graphical language for concurrent computing, though they run exponentially slower compared a Turing machine. Finally, Sleptsov net mends this flaw running fast and opening prospects for hardware implementation of a homogenous massive parallel supercomputer. The prospective direction is implemented in prototypes awaiting investments for its full-scale implementation. Let us apply at least 10% of wasted 99.2% of investment into modern USA supercomputers (the number taken from Jack Dongarra Turing Award Talk) to SNC implementation project to obtain a new record of real-life efficiency of computations.

References

1. Zaitsev D.A. Sleptsov Nets Run Fast, [IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics: Systems, 2016, Vol. 46, No. 5, 682 - 693](#)

2. Dmitry A. Zaitsev, Strong Sleptsov nets are Turing complete, [Information Sciences, Volume 621, 2023, Pages 172-182.](#)

P.S.

During my life I was lucky to find the best teachers, more precisely, I was lucky they, Anatoly Sleptsov in 1988, and Jack Dongarra in 2017, chose me as an apprentice. I learned much on concurrent processes and place-transition nets from Anatoly Sleptsov, then he directed me to practical implementation of our theoretical results at Topaz plant, and Opera-Topaz was born in 1990 before such nets were called a “workflow” and the speed-up principle was called an “exhaustive use of rule”. Jack Dongarra introduced me to the miraculous world of supercomputers and directed me through the process of my clan theory implementation on modern parallel and distributed architecture, joint software issued, join papers published. I devoted my [ode](#) to Jack Dongarra and I like to believe that [our joint work](#) switched compass of his research a bit more towards sparse computations.