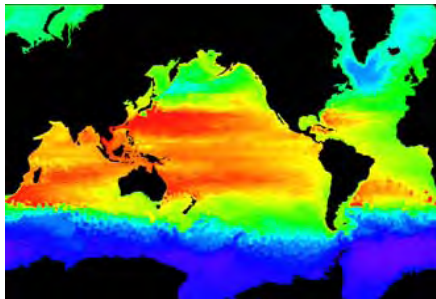


A Short History of Mathematics, Computing and Information Sciences Research at DOE

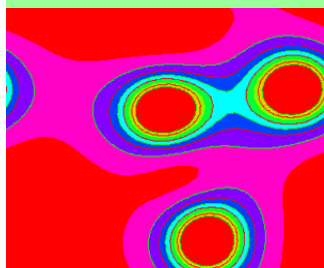


Dr. Daniel A. Hitchcock
November 1, 2000

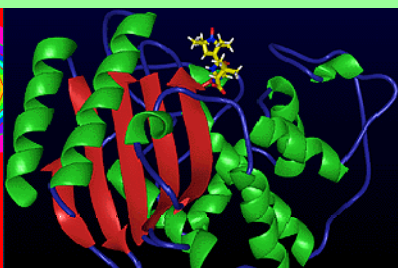




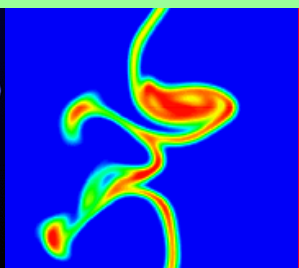
Advanced Computing Is Critical for Scientific Discovery



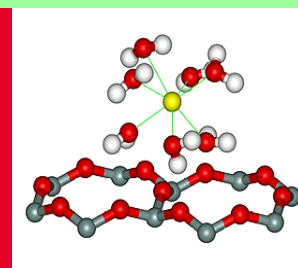
Vortices in a superfluid



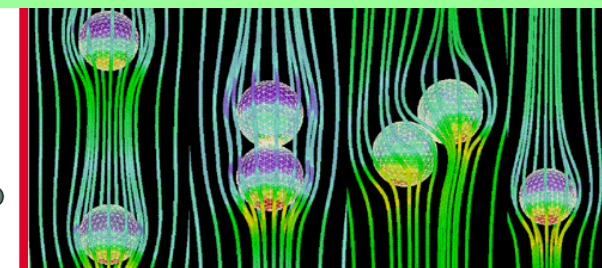
Protein dynamics



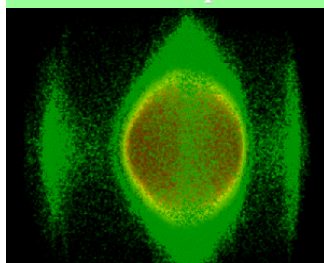
Turbulent methane flame



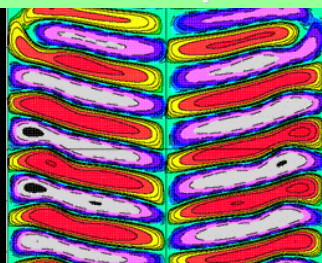
Clay-mineral geochemistry



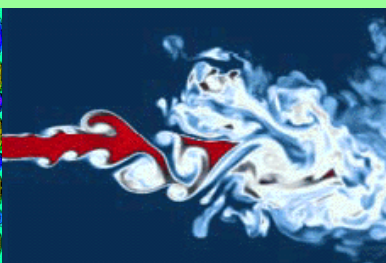
Two spheres mixing in a stream



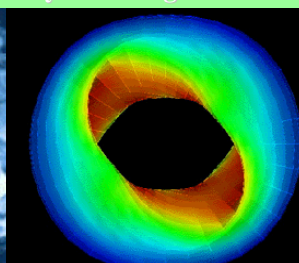
HEP particle beam halo



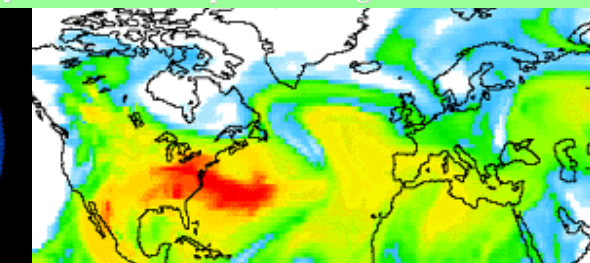
Transport barrier dynamics



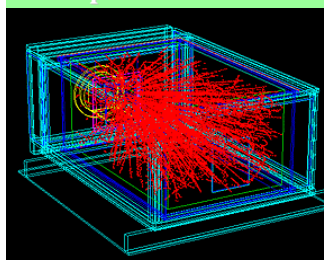
Combustion turbulence modeling



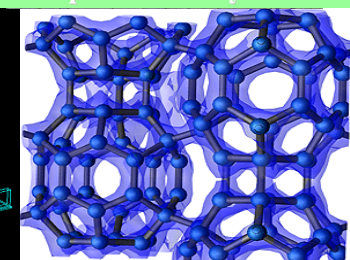
Fusion magnetic field



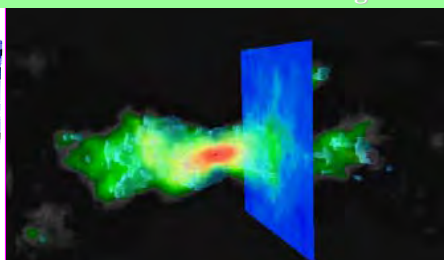
Perturbation in clear-sky and cloud albedo



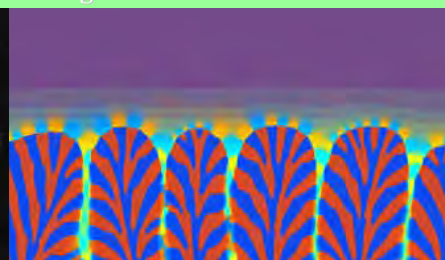
Au-Au collision



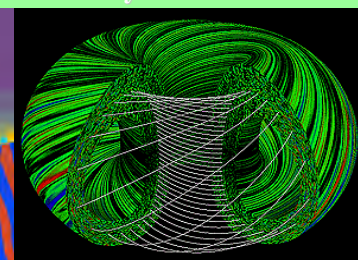
Crystal structure for C_{36} solid



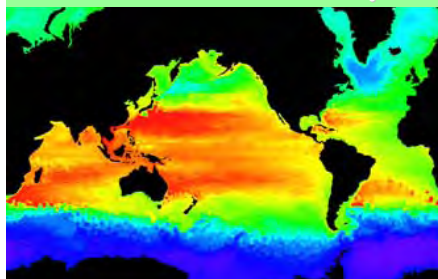
Lattice quantum chromodynamics



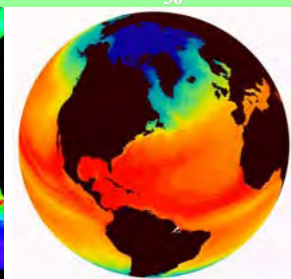
Binary alloy solidification



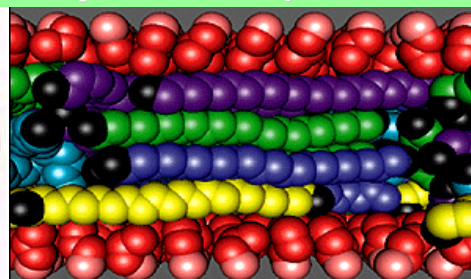
Perturbed plasma density



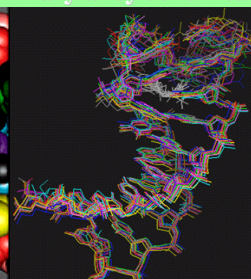
DOE Parallel Climate Model



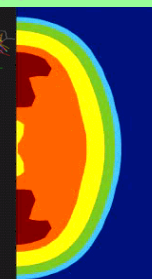
Sea surface temperature



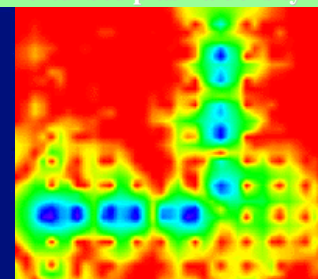
Molecular simulation of complex fluids



Structural biology



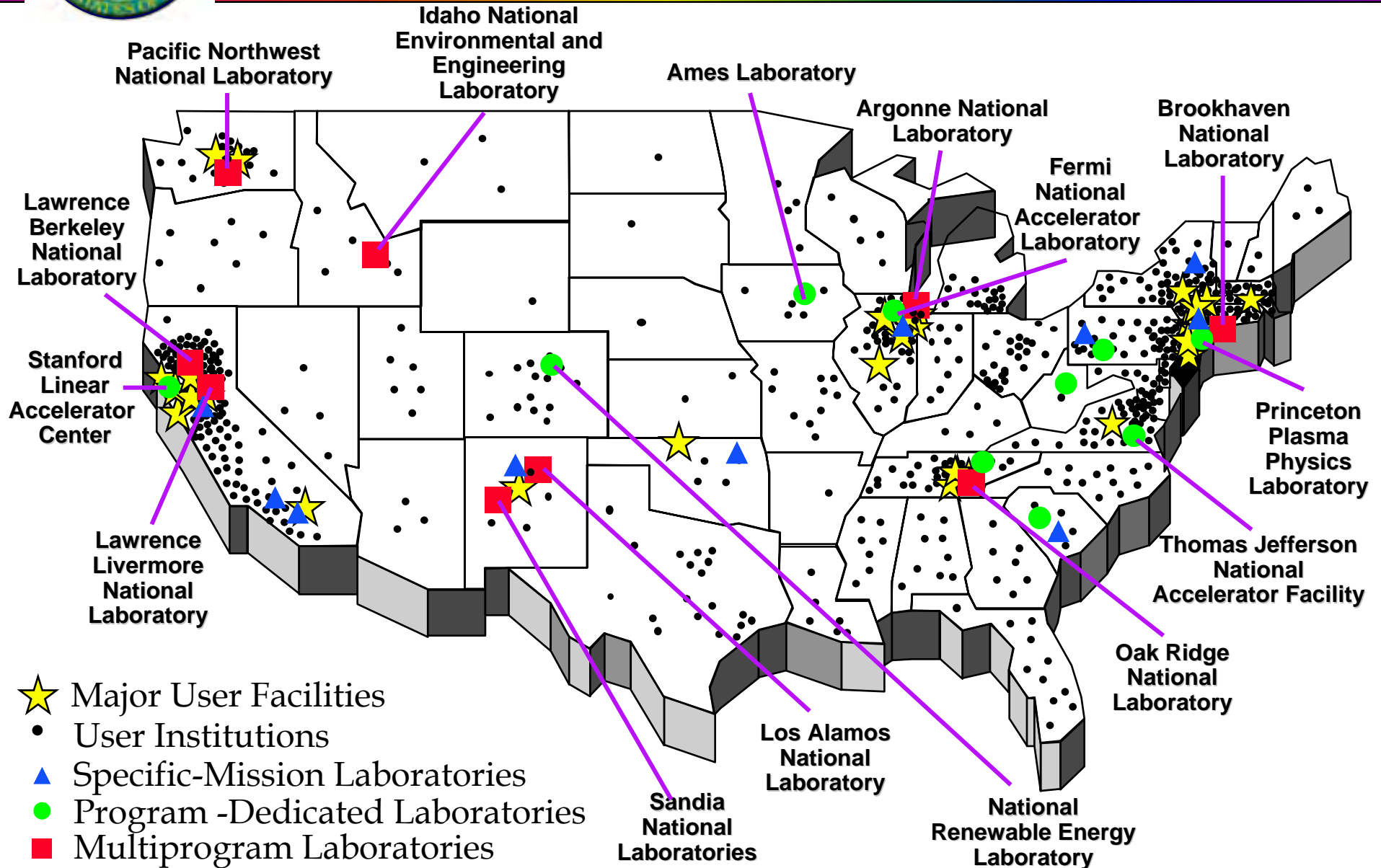
Nuclear theory



Waveguide optics










Collaboratories and Networks are Critical for DOE

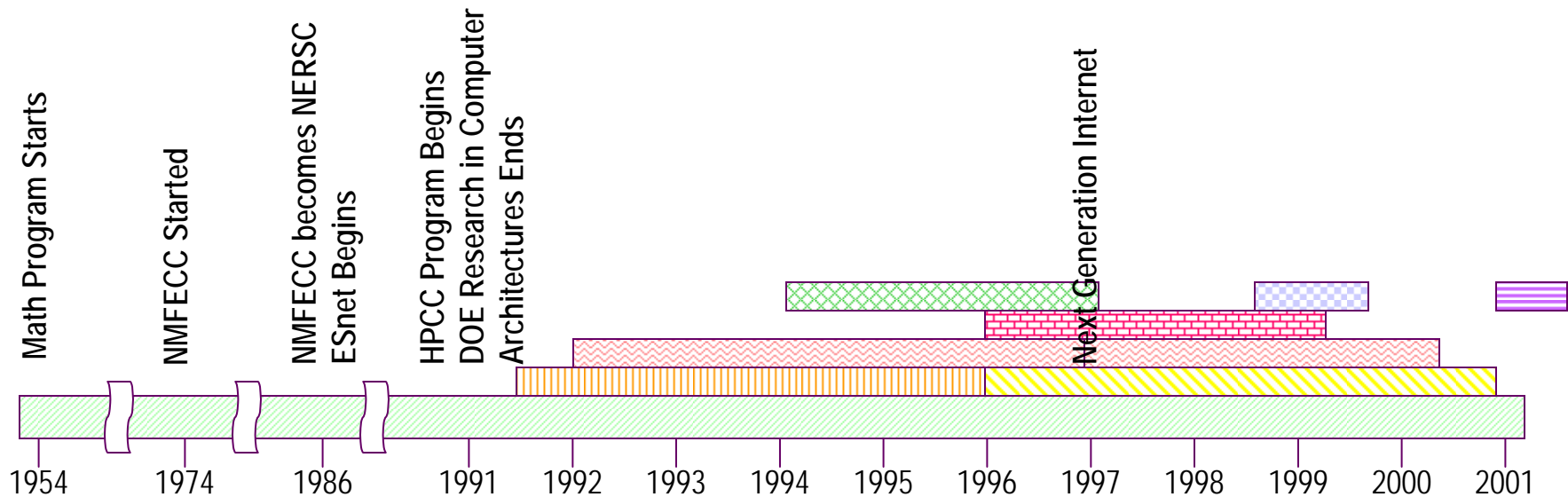




A Short History of Mathematics and Computing Research at DOE

"Von Neumann to the Present"

- High Performance Computing Research Centers 
- Advanced Computing Research Facilities 
- "Grand Challenges" 
- DOE 2000 
- Electricity Supply and Demand Management 
- Next Generation Internet 
- SciDAC 



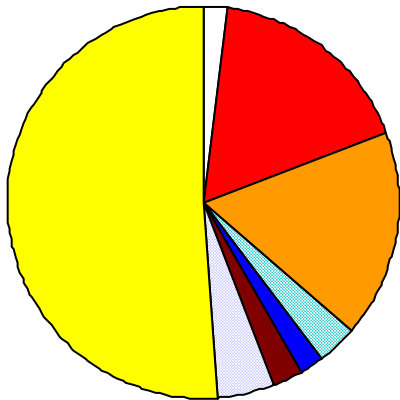


MICS Budget Changes from FY 2000 to FY 2001

FY 2000 ~ \$116M

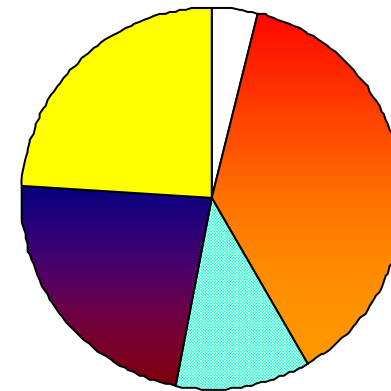
Increment ~ \$30M

FY 2000 Budget



- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Math |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Computer Science | <input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Technology Centers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sci. App. Pilot | <input type="checkbox"/> Net Research |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collab. Tools | <input type="checkbox"/> Collab. Pilot |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced Collaboratories & Networks | <input type="checkbox"/> Total Facilities |

Increment from FY 2000 to FY 2001



- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Technology Centers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sci. App. Pilot |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advanced Collaboratories & Networks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Total Facilities |

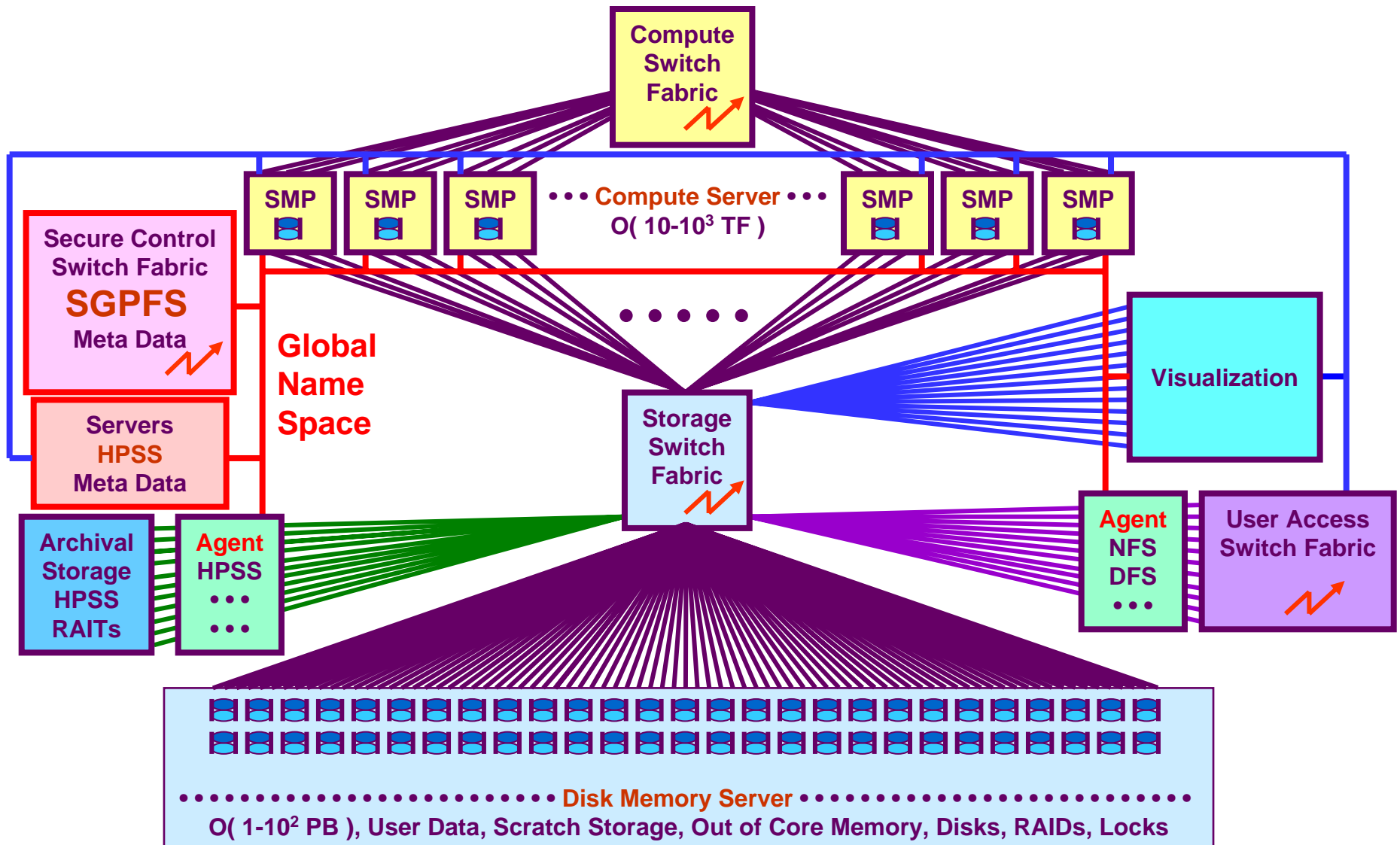


The Challenges

- ◆ Terascale Computers
- ◆ Tera -- PetaScale Data
- ◆ Applied Math
- ◆ Software
- ◆ Collaboratories and Networks



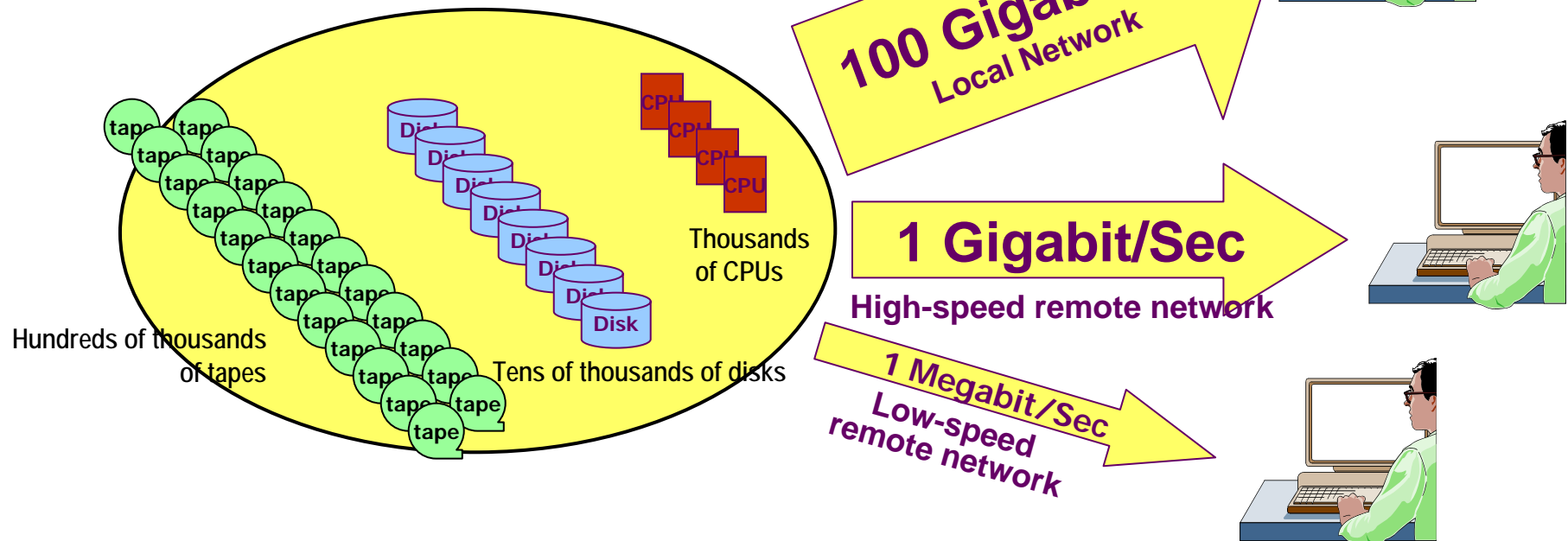
Terascale Computer Challenge





Tera -- PetaScale Data Challenge

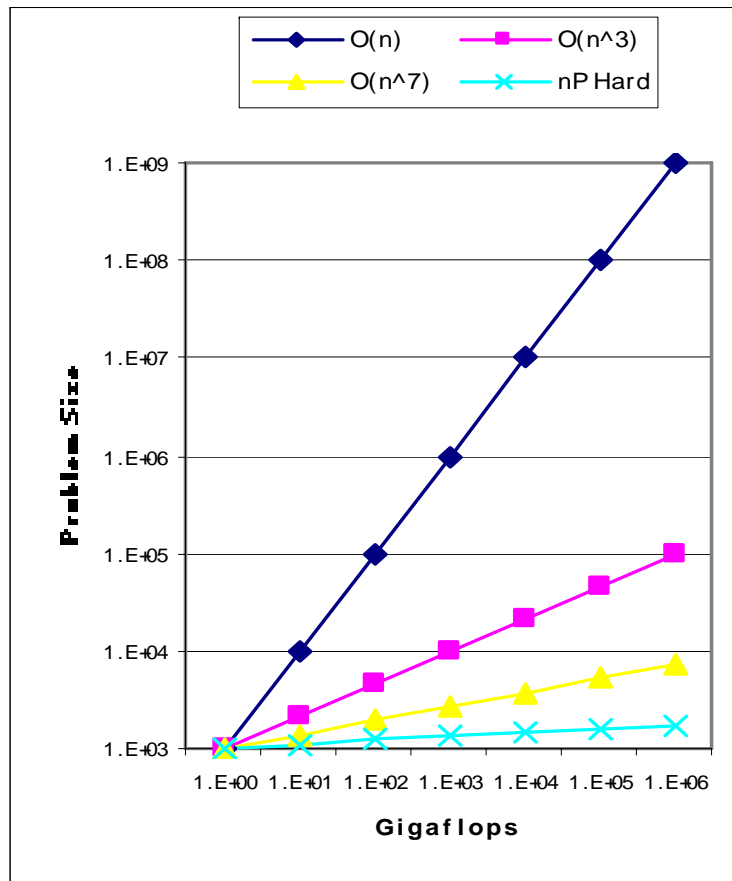
- ♦ High performance computers and new experimental facilities will produce millions of gigabytes of data.
- ♦ Enabling scientists to interact with this volume of data and find and analyze critical features is a formidable challenge.
- ♦ Remote access time is a serious concern.
- ♦ Disks and Tapes getting bigger but not faster
- ♦ Increases in parallelism required to integrate system



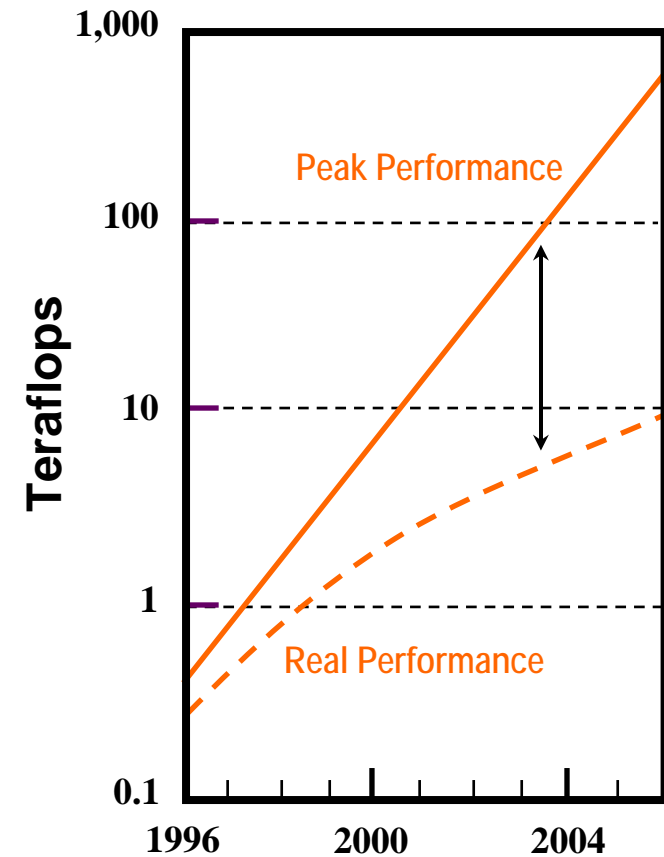


Applied Math Challenges

Algorithm Scaling with Problem Size
Determines the Size Problem that can
be Solved!



Algorithms determine what fraction of
peak performance is delivered to
science





Software Challenge

The time it takes to move an application to a new generation of computers is time lost to scientific discovery.

- ♦ Scientific modeling and simulation codes endure much longer than the life of a generation of computers (~3 years)
 - The “Gaussian” computational chemistry code for which John Pople was awarded the 1998 Nobel Prize has been in existence (and evolving) since 1970.
- ♦ DOE has pioneered many of the advanced software technologies required to accomplish this goal while achieving high performance
- ♦ Significant research, as well as education and software support, are required to achieve the promise of these initial efforts.



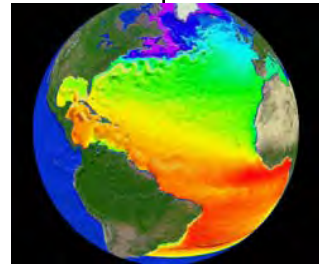
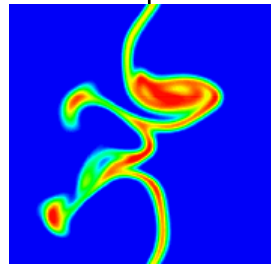
National Collaboratory Challenges

Collaboratories link geographically distributed researchers, data, and tools via networks to enable remote access to facilities, access to data sets, shared environments, and ease of collaboration

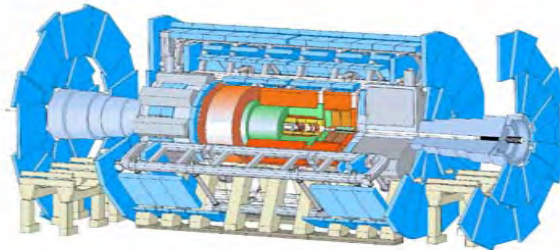
High-Speed Nationwide Networks



Remote Access to Scientific Instruments



Terascale Simulations



Data from Petabyte/year Experimental Facilities



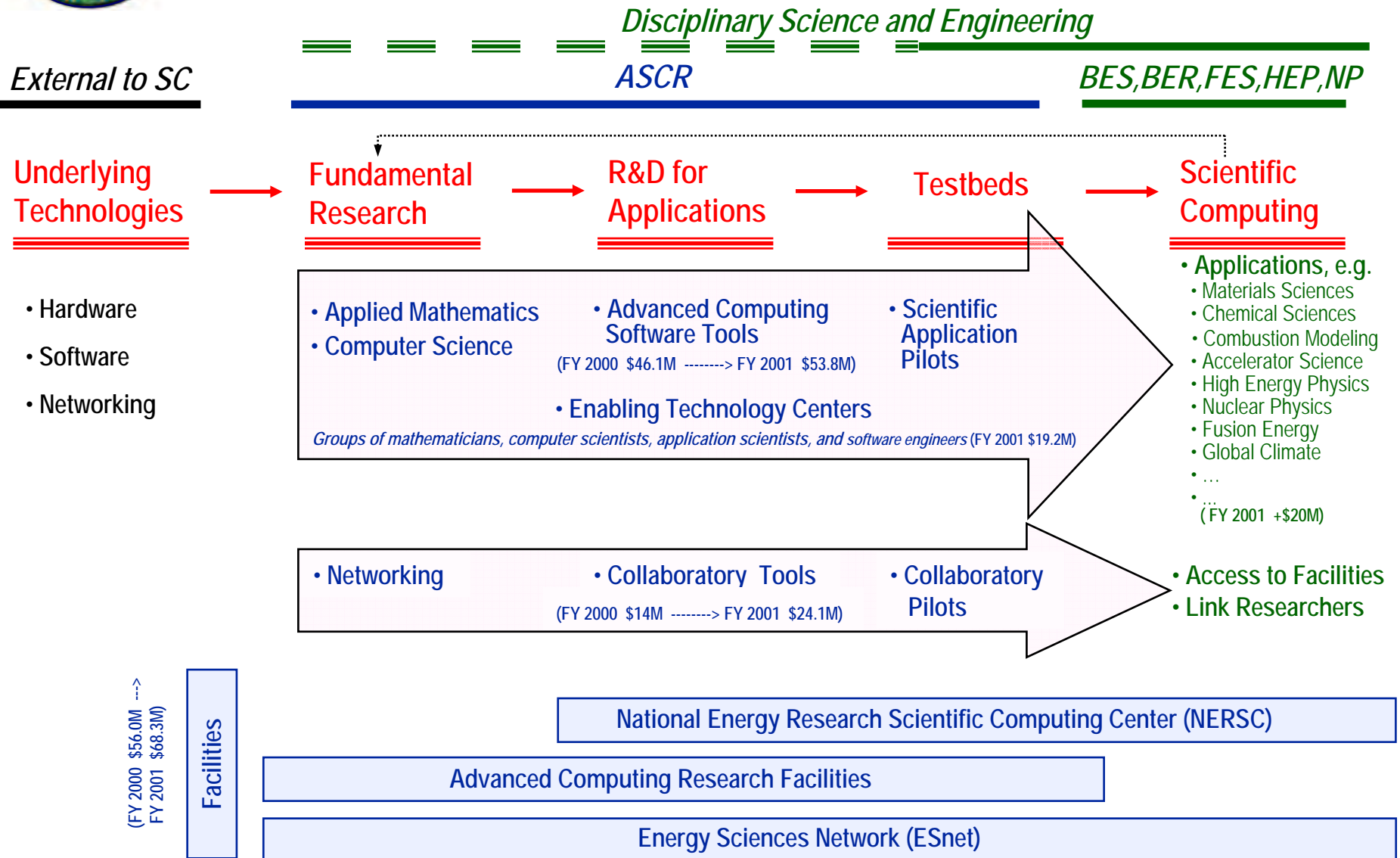
Scientists' Desktops



Shared Virtual Environments



MICS is an *INTEGRATED* Program Research --> Users



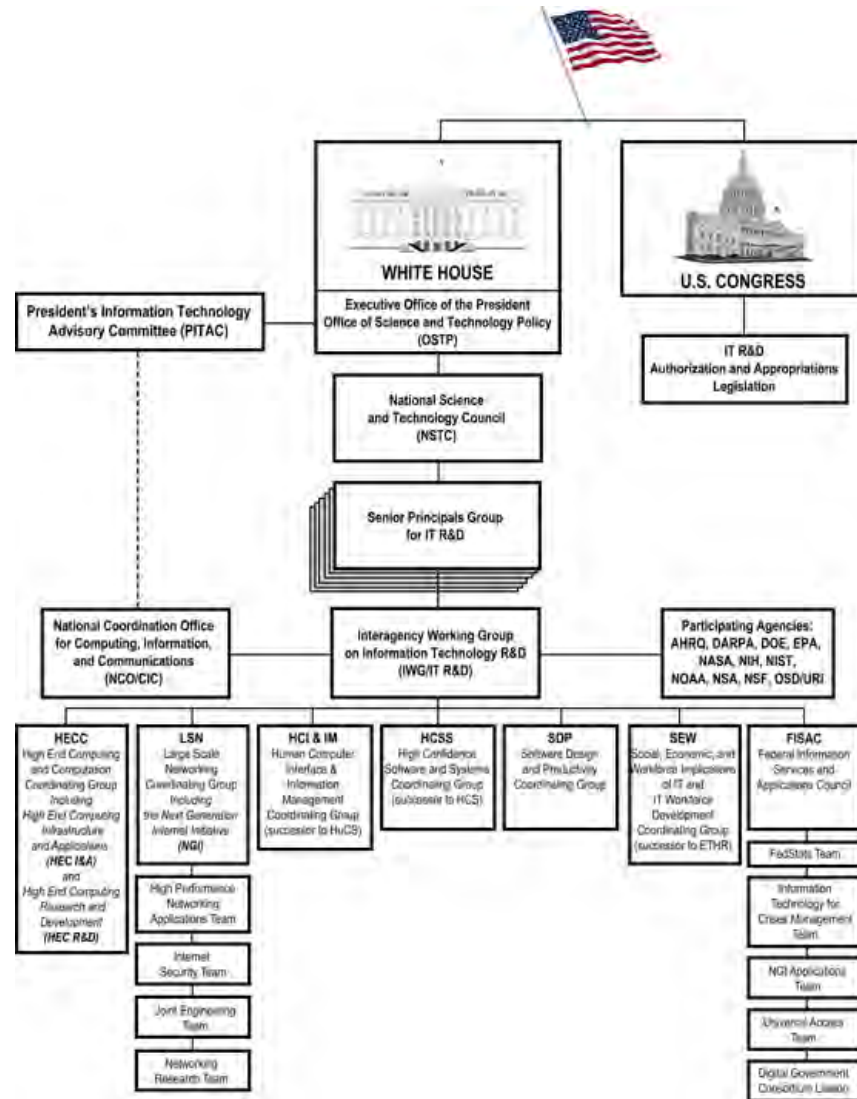


MICS Tries to Adopt an Architectural View of the Problem

Defense	S&T Leadership	DOE Missions		Climate	Cleanup
Physics	Chemistry	Scientific Disciplines		Biology	Materials
SW Development ACTS Toolkit		Collaboratory Tools Electronic Notebook	Data Mgmt. & Visualization CAVE EigenVR		
Algorithms Math & Comp Sci. Portals Globus	Debuggers		Libraries & Tools Graphics		PVM MPI
	Adv. Nets.		Systems Software		I/O - HPSS POOMA
Computers	Experiments	Facilities	Networks	Databases	Storage



MICS is an Integral Part of Federal IT Research Enterprise





Who Manages What in MICS

- Division Director: C.E. Oliver (Acting)
 - Applied Mathematics: D. Hitchcock (Acting)
 - Computer Science:
 - Clusters, System Software, Tools: F. Johnson (on Detail from NIST)
 - Data Management, Viz & I/O: D. Hitchcock
 - Advanced Computing Software Tools: M.A. Scott
 - Network Research: T. N'Dousse
 - Collaboratory Tools & Collaboratory Pilots: M.A. Scott
 - Scientific Application Pilots: T. Kitchens & Staff
 - Facilities:
 - NERSC: T. Kitchens
 - ESnet: G. Seweryniak
 - ACRF's: W. Polansky and T. Kitchens



Computational Science Education

FY 2000: \$2M

Objective:

Develop future generations of leaders in applied mathematics and computational science

Accomplishments:



Ongoing Projects

Computational Sciences Graduate Fellowship Program:

Future Plans

Doubling of CSGF



Applied Mathematics

FY 2000: \$19M

Objectives:

Support mathematical and computational research that facilitates the use of the latest high-performance computer systems in advancing our understanding of science and technology.

Accomplishments:

Libraries
AMR
NP hardness of 3-d Ising Model
Differential-Algebraic Equations
Theory of Chaos

Ongoing Projects

Applied Mathematics Research:

Linear Algebra
CFD
PDE's
Optimization
Grid Generation

Coupling Applied Math to Applications:

Materials Science
Biology
Combustion
High Energy Physics

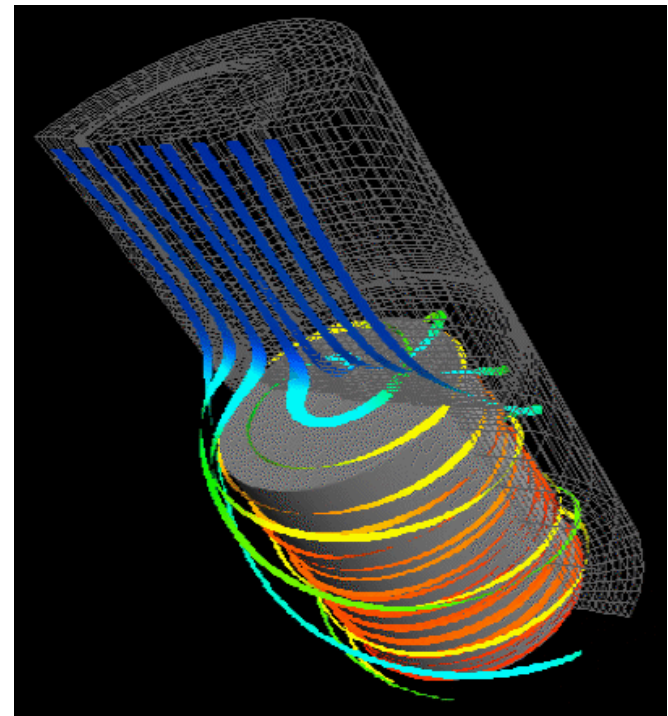
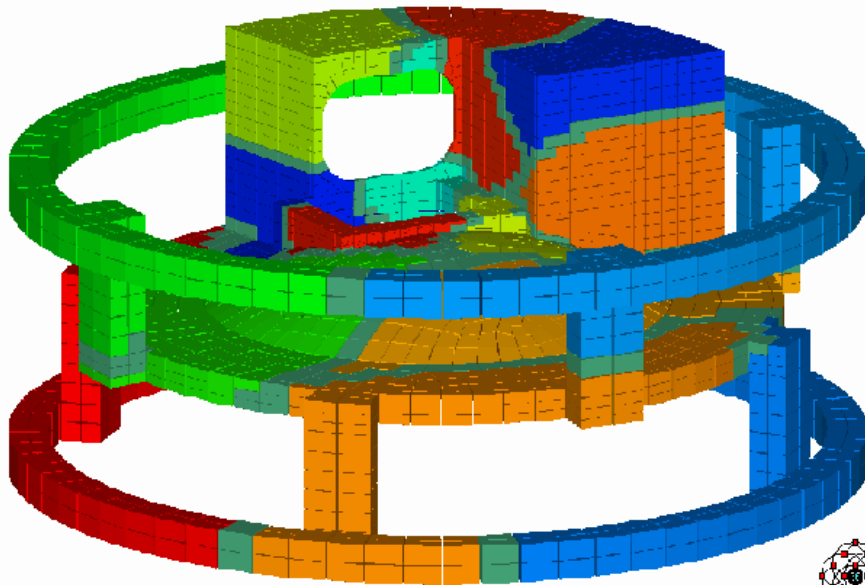
Future Plans

Math Libraries for Terascale computers
Enabling Technology Centers?
Predictability
Feature Description
Get Permanent Program Manager in Place



A Few Examples

Decomposition of Sandia Mesh





Computer Science Research & Tools FY 2000: \$19M

Objectives:

Enable Scientists to rapidly construct software, execute it with high performance on terascale computers, and manage the resulting data

Accomplishments:

PVM, MPI

Storage Access Control System

Dyninst/Paradyne

ACTS Toolkit

Ongoing Projects

Systems Software
Data Management, Visualization & I/O
Advanced Computing Software Tools

Future Plans

Enabling Technology Centers

Recompete ACTs Toolkit

Operating Systems



System Software Environment

Goals and Objectives

A common system software and tool technology base for terascale systems which:

Delivers high sustained application performance, ease of use, and manageability

Enables and supports a unified environment for scientific computation from desktop to teraop systems

Accomplishments

PVM

MPI, MPI-2

MPICH

Netsolve (99 IR100 award)

Paradyne, DynInst

Terascale systems software roadmap

Ongoing Projects

System Software Technology

Scalable cluster management tools
Resource management
Harness, Cumulvs, Netsolve

Parallel Programming/Performance

MPICH -- performance, thread safety
Unified Parallel C
Heterogeneous distributed computation
Performance instrumentation

Future Plans

Scalable systems management
resource management, scheduling
common management infrastructure

Performance measurement, benchmarks, modeling and prediction

Microkernels for terascale systems

High performance messaging and remote memory access

Open source emphasis



ARMCI

First portable 1-sided communication library

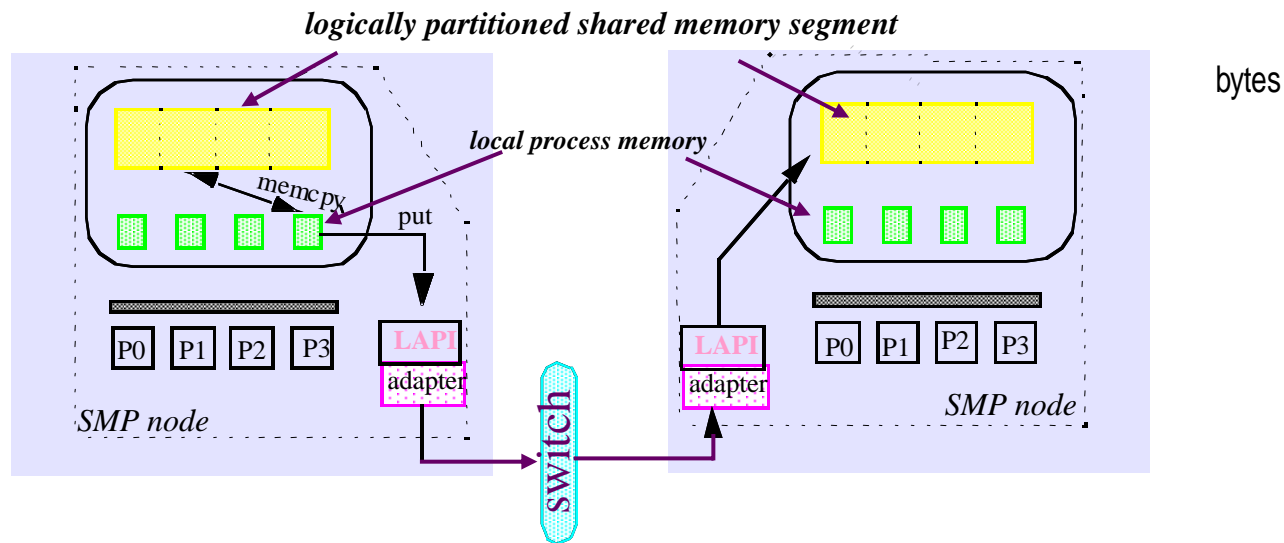
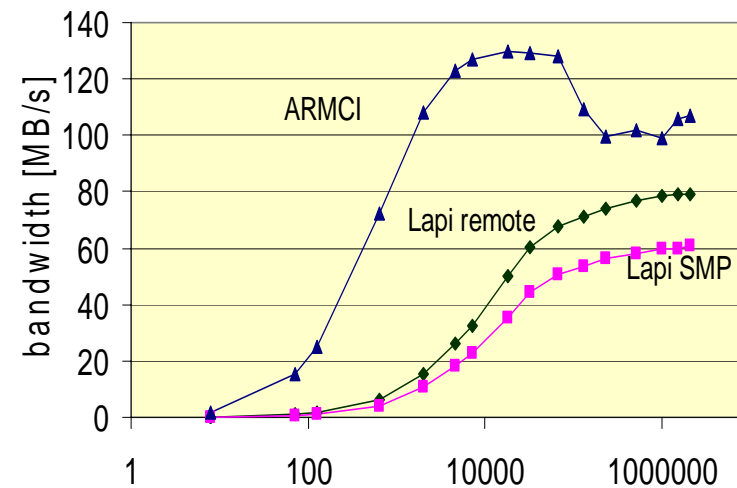
- ◆ Core communication capability of Global Arrays (GA) were generalized, extended, and made standalone
- ◆ Approach
 - simple progress rules
 - less restrictive than MPI-2 (includes 1-sided communication)
 - low-level
 - high-performance
 - optimized for noncontiguous data transfers (array sections, scatter/gather)
 - implemented using whatever mechanisms work best on given platform:
 - active messages, threads, sockets, shared memory, remote memory copy
- ◆ Used by GA as its **run-time system** and contributed to other projects
 - Adlib (U. Syracuse)
 - Padre/Overture (LLNL)
 - U. Florida



Intelligent Protocols in ARMCi

On IBM SP with SMP nodes ARMCi exploits

- cluster locality information
- Active Messages
- remote memory copy
- shared memory within SMP node
- threads





Data Management, Visualization and I/O Technologies

Objectives:

Develop tools to enable scientists to extract knowledge from petabytes of scientific data

Enable high speed I/O from terascale computers and storage systems

Accomplishments:

Storage Access Coordination System (STACS)

CAVELib

Billion Cell Rendering

MUSE

MPI-IO, ROMIO

Ongoing Projects

Data Mgt:

Indexing & Query estimation
Distributed Data Mining
Advanced database concepts
HENP Data Grand Challenge, PPDG, ESG

Visualization:

VR& Haptics
Rendering very large datasets
Feature Extraction

I/O:

Scalable I/O Consortium
HPSS
Network Attached Disk Caches

Future Plans

Petabyte Data Challenge

Multi-Dimensional Clustering

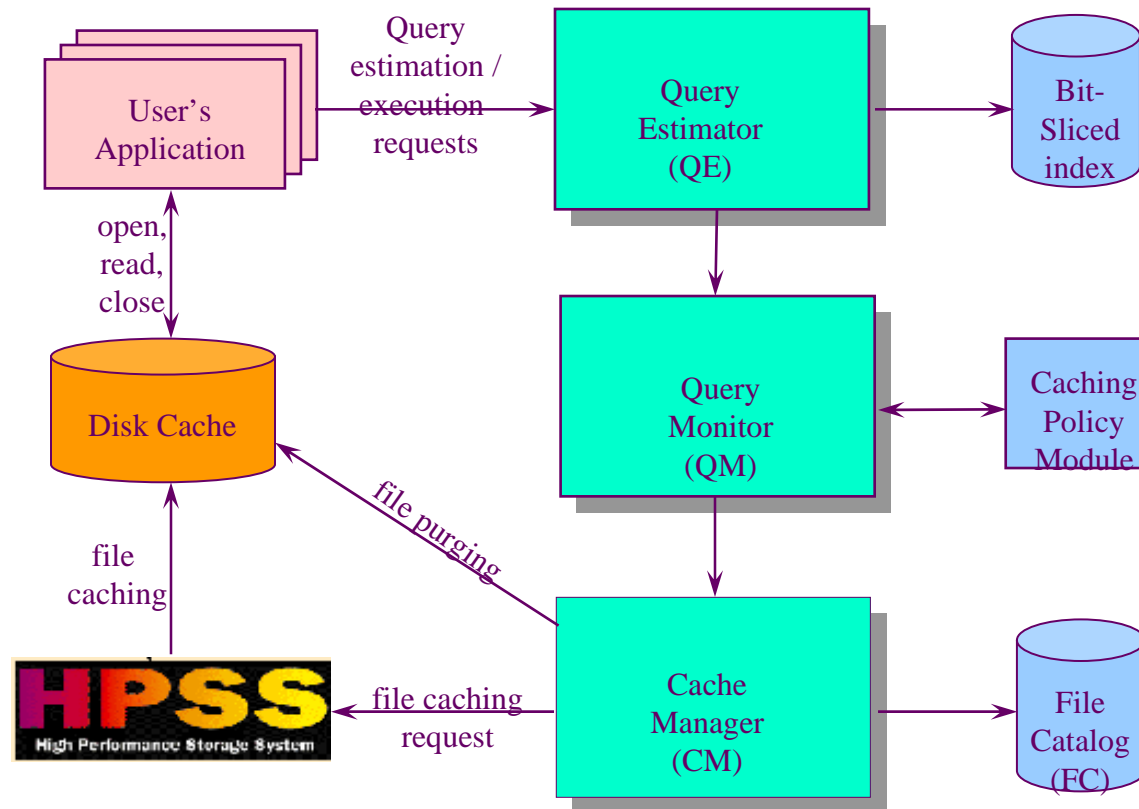
Feature Extraction

Vector and Tensor Fields

Hierarchical Methods



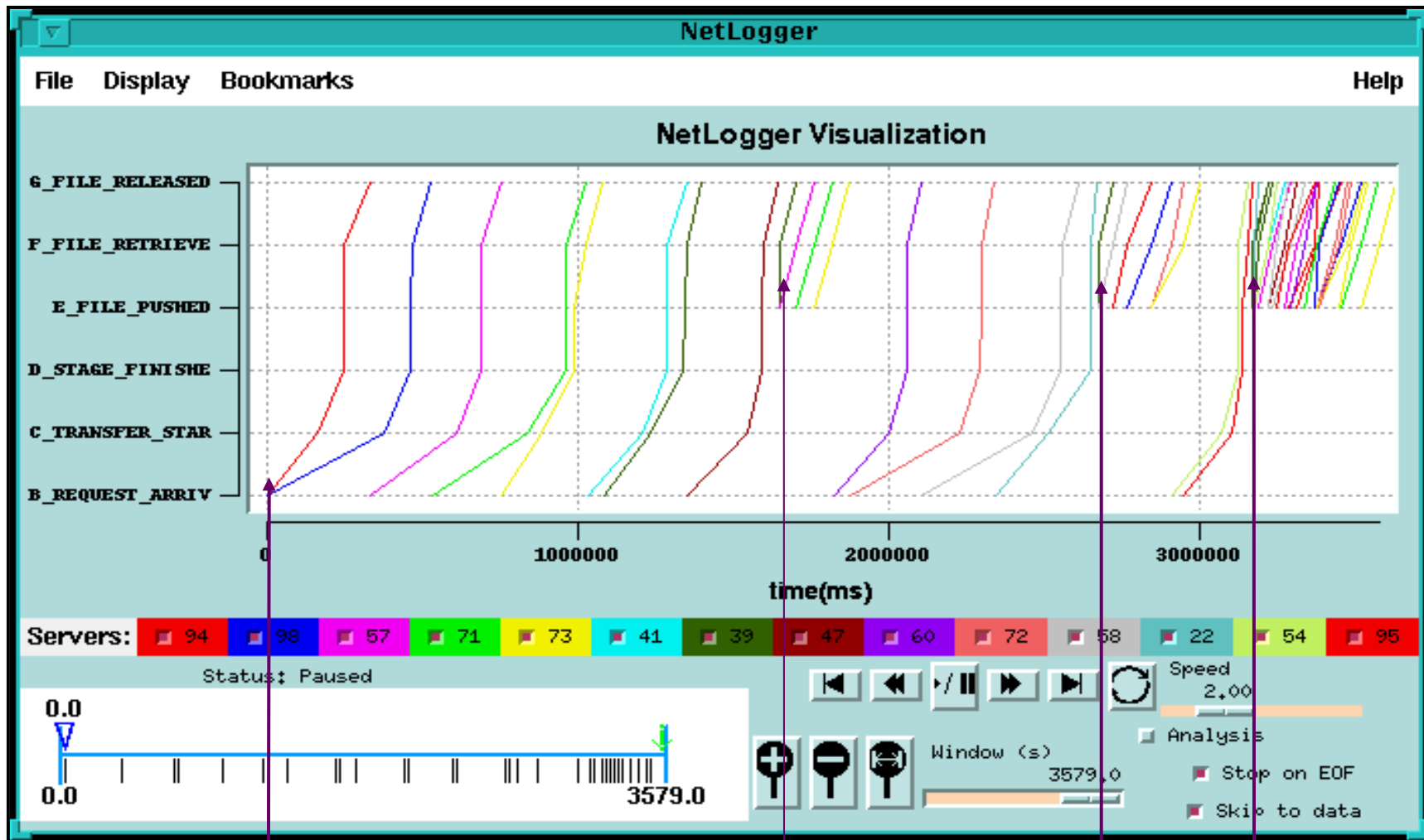
Challenge of Petabytes of Data Access Coordination System (STACS)





Challenge of Petabytes of Data

STACS Parallel Performance



query1
start

query2
start

query3
start

All 3
queries

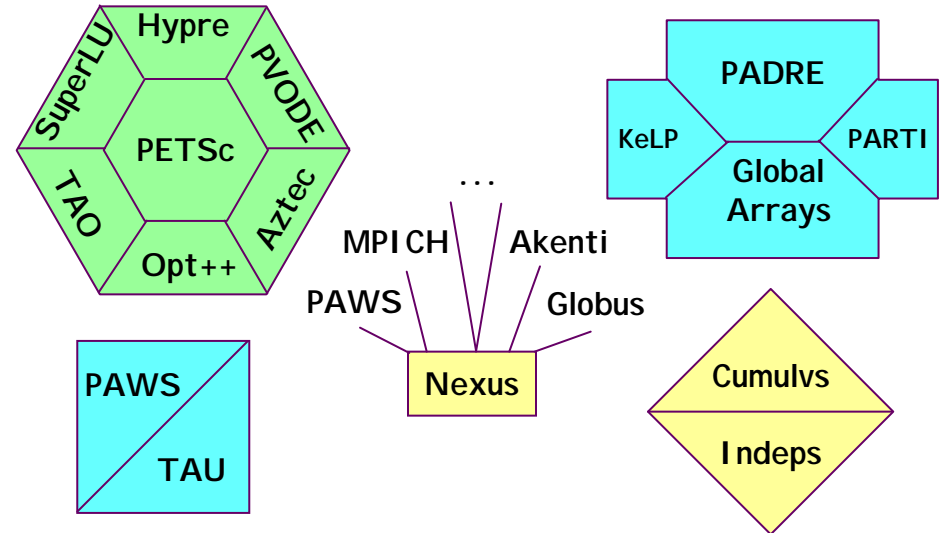


ACTS Toolkit Program: Software Interoperability for HPC

Objectives:

Develop an *integrated* set of software tools, algorithms, and environments that accelerate the adoption and use of advanced computing for mission-critical problems.

Accomplishments:



Ongoing Projects

- Numerics
- Code Execution
- Code Development
- Test and Consult
- Applications Support Tools

Future Plans

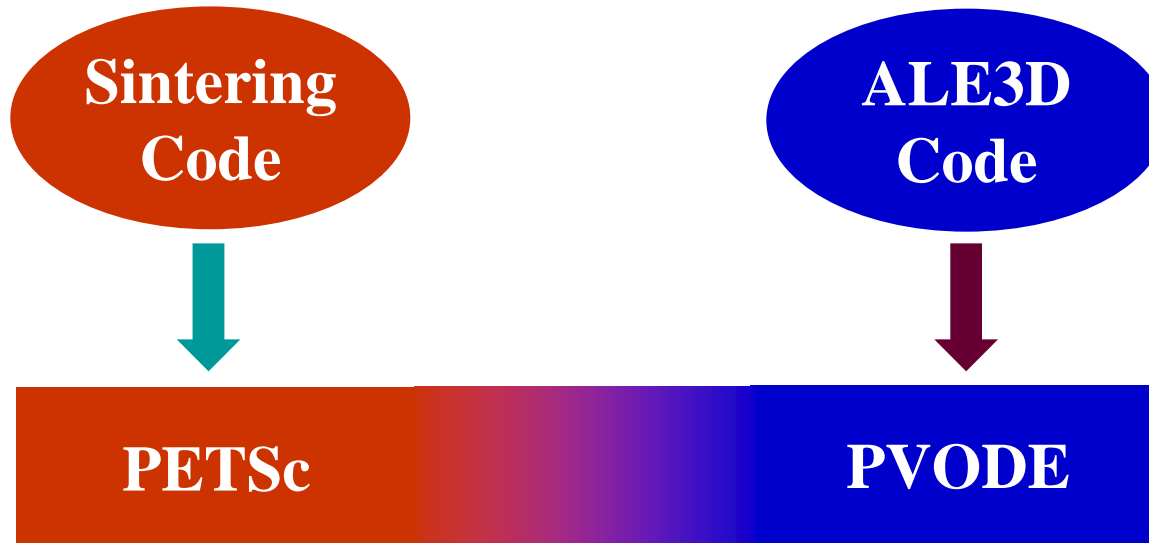
- Develop a support technology for simplifying the process of making tools interoperable
- Recompete funds to expand the types of tools that are made interoperable



ACTS Toolkit Program: Success Story

Wen Zhang, Oakland University
Joachim Schneibel, ORNL

Mark Adams (Berkeley)



Sintering - simulating the dynamics of micro-structural interactions, requiring the solution of a large set of coupled ODEs

Previously used LSODE, limited to 100s of degrees of freedom, now can handle 10,000s

ALE3D test problems run with PETSc based parallel multi-grid solver

- Run on NERSC 512 processor T3E and LLNL ASCI Blue Pacific
- Simulation with 16 million+ degrees of freedom



Scientific Application Partnerships FY 2000: \$4M

Objectives:

Bring together discipline scientists, computer scientists and mathematicians to apply the results of MICS funded research on scientific problems critical to DOE.

Produce new Discipline Science and new Computational Science

Accomplishments:

Gordon Bell Prize: Magnetic Materials

Billion Particle Accelerator Simulation

.1° Simulation of Global Ocean

Ongoing Projects

All Projects Ended in FY 2000

Future Plans

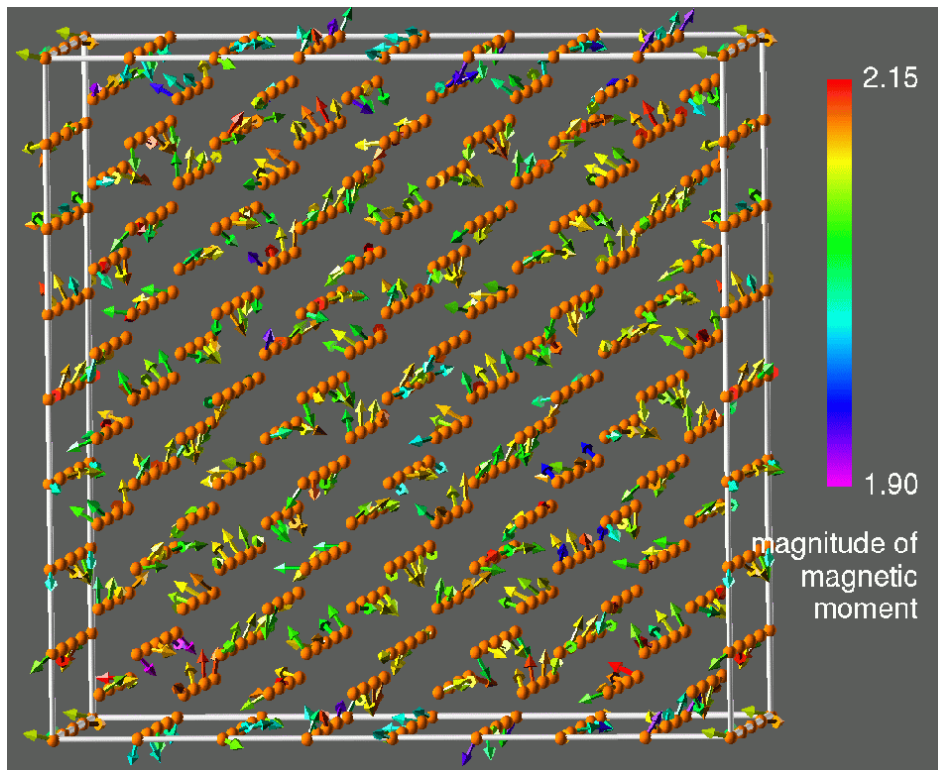
Recompete Scientific Application Partnerships

Closer Partnerships with Program Offices



Advancing Materials Sciences

Understanding the magnetic properties of materials will enable the design of stronger, lighter magnets and new materials for magnetic data storage and recording.



Scientists recently reported a breakthrough in calculating the magnetic properties of materials.

Combining modeling advances with the most powerful DOE-SC computer, DOE scientists were able to predict the effect of temperature on the magnetic moment of a crystal of iron. This is the first step to predicting the performance of magnets at typical operating temperatures.

These simulations won the 1998 Gordon Bell prize in supercomputing for the fastest scientific application.



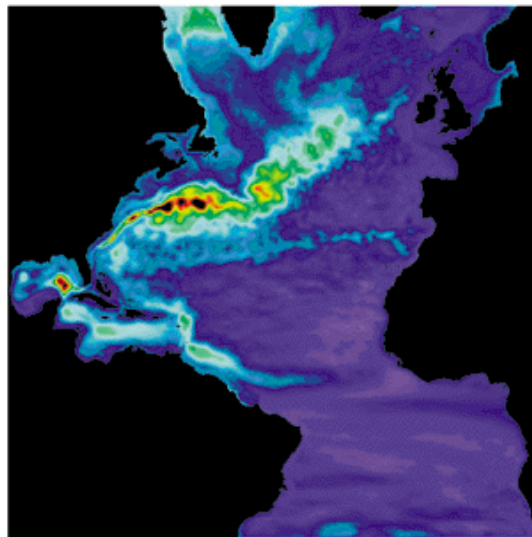
Advancing Climate Simulation

Climate simulation on terascale computers will improve our understanding of global climate and enable the study of regional scale impacts of global change.

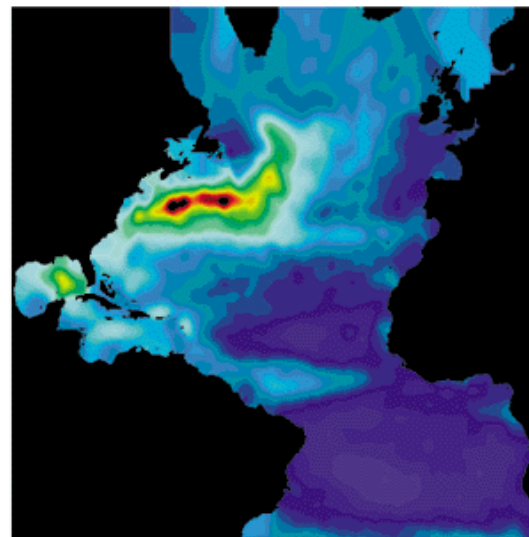
Ocean circulation: Comparison of Modeling and Observation

MICOM
Sea surface height variability
(3-year average)

TOPEX
(from NASA/JPL, courtesy
of G. Goni)



MODELING



OBSERVATION

min: 0 ; max: 35 cm



DOE's program is an element of the U.S. Global Change Research Program.

DOE's program is designed to make full use of the computing capabilities provided by computers capable of 10 to 100 teraflops.

The new program will provide greater certainty in predictions of future climates at both global and regional scales. It will also provide detailed information on the effects of climate change, including many not now possible, *e.g.*, changes in tropical storm frequency.



Collaboratory Tools & Pilots

FY 2000: \$7M

Vision & Objectives

Accelerate the ability of DOE to accomplish its mission through advanced computing and collaboration technologies.

Accomplishments

Advanced Photon Source

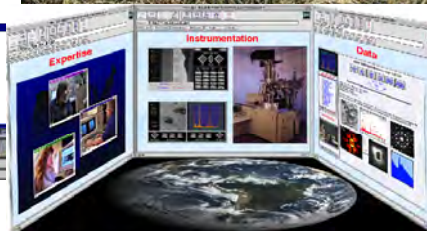
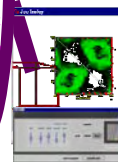


supercomputer tomographic reconstruction

real-time collection



desktop & VR clients



Tomographic Analysis

Telepresence Collaboratories Enable Access to DOE Resources via the Internet

Ongoing Projects and Applications

National Collaboratories

- Materials Microcharacterization Collaboratory
- Diesel Combustion Collaboratory
- R&D technology projects

Grand Challenge and other projects

- Supercomputer Solution of Massive Crystallographic and Microtomographic Structural Problems
- Applications-Network Technology-Network Testbed Partnerships

Future Plans

Award new/renewed NC projects with increase emphasis on

- Coupling R&D with pilots
- Collaborative Problem Solving Environments
- Grid-enabled applications

2001

2002



National Collaboratories - Headline Success Stories

- ◆ Remote Operation Of Unique Instrumentation Can Speed Up Research
- ◆ TelePresence to the Rescue: Medical Emergency at the South Pole
- ◆ Collaboratories Are Influencing Industry Directions
- ◆ Real-time Reconstruction of Microtomographic Data Becomes Possible
- ◆ Going Paper-Free in the Clean Room
- ◆ The Particle Physics Data Grid is Paving the Way for Distributed Analysis of Future High Energy Physics Experiments
- ◆ PNNL Comes to You: Enhancing Science Education at Eastern Oregon University
- ◆ Remote Instrument Operation Works Internationally
- ◆ Virtual NMR Facility Matures into Core Resource at National Scientific User Facility
- ◆ Extending the Learning Experience by Bringing TelePresence Microscopy and Science Collaboratories into the Class Room



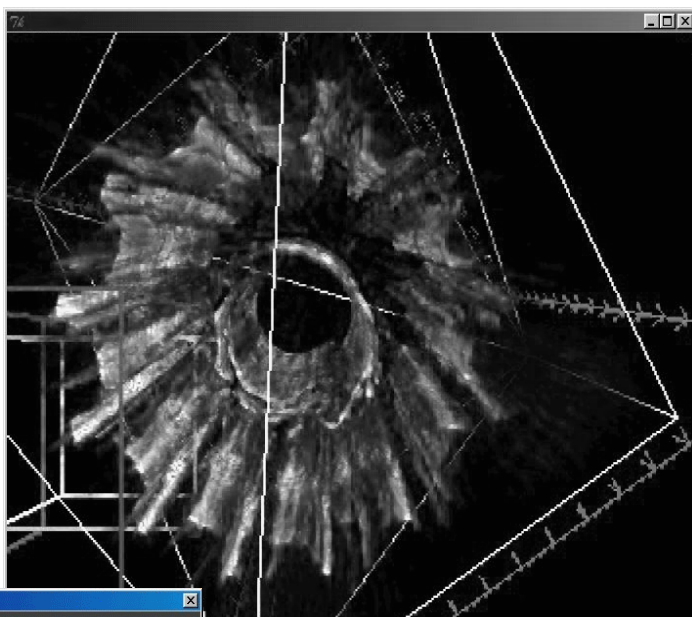
Early Examples of Grid Applications

Quasi-real-time, collaborative supercomputer analysis of microtomographic data



The screenshot displays the ECCe (Early Collaborative Client) software interface. It features several windows:

- ECCe Calculation Editor:** A central window for defining and editing calculations, showing a list of calculation jobs with columns for Name, Status, and Priority.
- ECCe Calculation Manager:** A window for managing the execution of calculations, including a legend for job status (Ready, Running, Completed, etc.) and a list of active jobs.
- ECCe Basis Set Editor:** A window for defining basis sets for calculations.
- Visualization Windows:** Multiple windows showing 3D molecular models and 2D plots of data, such as electron density maps.
- System Windows:** Windows for system configuration, including a 'User List' window showing user profiles and a 'router' window for data visualization.



The 'User List' window displays a list of users with their names, photos, and affiliations:

- Joe Insley:** Argonne National Lab, Mathematics and Computer ...
- John Bresnahan:** Argonne National Laboratory, MCS

The 'router' window shows a graph with multiple colored lines (red, green, blue, alpha) and a 'View Data' button. Below it are 'Motion Control' windows with controls for 'Center' (Red, Green, Blue, Alpha, All) and 'Motion Control' (Inner Size, Inner Position, Outer Position, Translate, Rotate).

Access to remote supercomputers from desktop interfaces



High-Performance Network Research Program FY 2000: \$2M

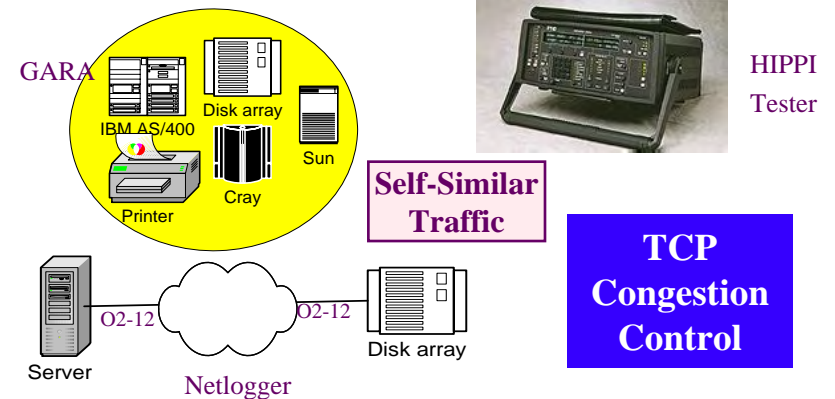
Goals and Objectives

To develop secure and scalable high-performance networks to support wide area distributed high-end applications, the science grid, and collaboration.

To accelerate the adoption of emerging network technologies into production networks through testing and advanced deployment.

To provide leadership in the research and development of advanced networks services that have direct impact on DOE mission.

Accomplishments



Program Elements

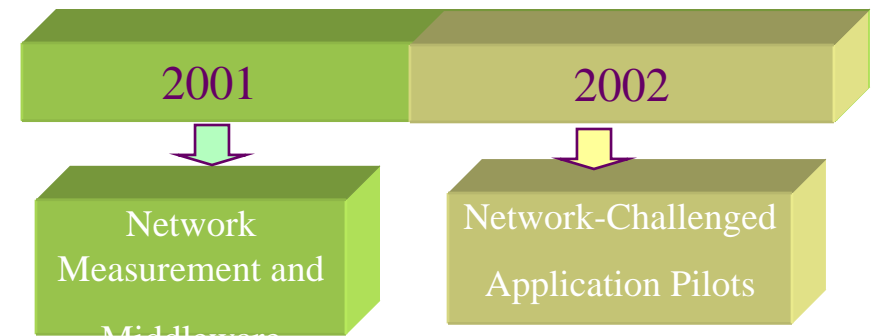
Traffic Modeling and Simulation

Network-Aware Middleware

Traffic Modeling and Simulation

Intelligent Network Security

Future Plans





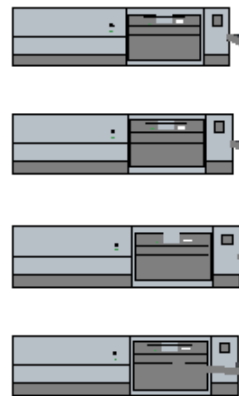
Distributed Parallel Storage System (DPSS)

The DPSS is a collection of disk servers which operate in parallel over a wide area network to provide logical block level access to large data sets. To achieve high performance they exploit many levels of parallelism, including that available at the level of the disks, controllers, processors / memory banks, servers, and the network. DPSS has achieved 570Mb/sec over an OC 12 Connection.

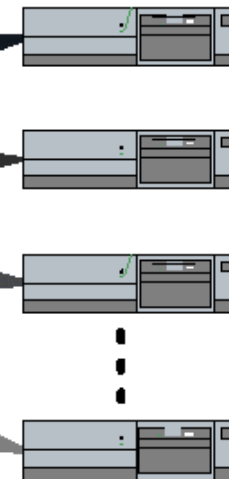


Distributed Parallel Storage System (DPSS)

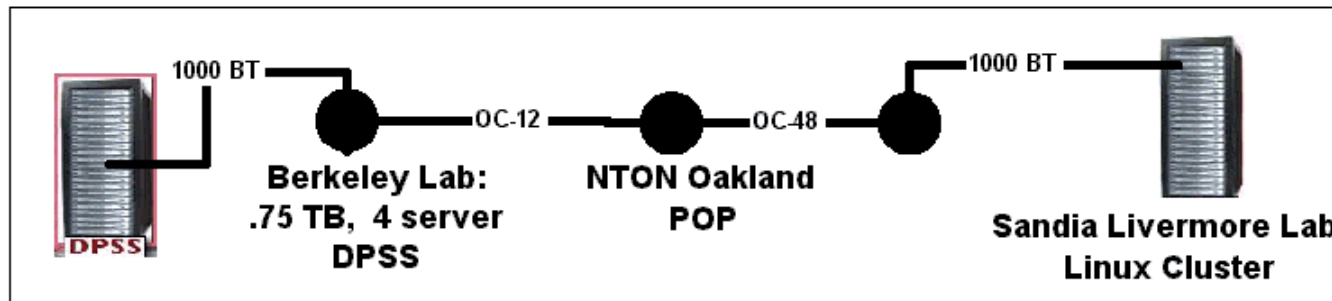
Storage Cluster (DPSS)



Compute Cluster (8 nodes)



Total Throughput = 570 Mbits/sec (71 MB/sec) on 32 data streams, or 17 Mbits/stream





High Performance Computing and Communications Facilities

- ◆ High Performance Computers for Scientists (NERSC)
- ◆ High Performance Networks to Support Scientific Research (ESnet)
- ◆ Testbeds to Support Computational Science and Computer Science Research (ACRF's)



National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center (NERSC) FY 2000: \$26.5M

Goal/Objective

Provide Capability Resources and Professional User Friendly Services to Computational Scientists on Projects within the Missions of the Department of Energy

Accomplishments

Gordon Bell Prize winning Magnetic Materials effort: First over 1 Tflops
Parallel Climate Model: T3E@17GFlops
Accelerator Design and Modeling: SNS
Turbulent Transport in Tokamak Core
Boomerang (Our Universe is Flat!)
Quantum Chemistry: Electron Scattering off Hydrogen

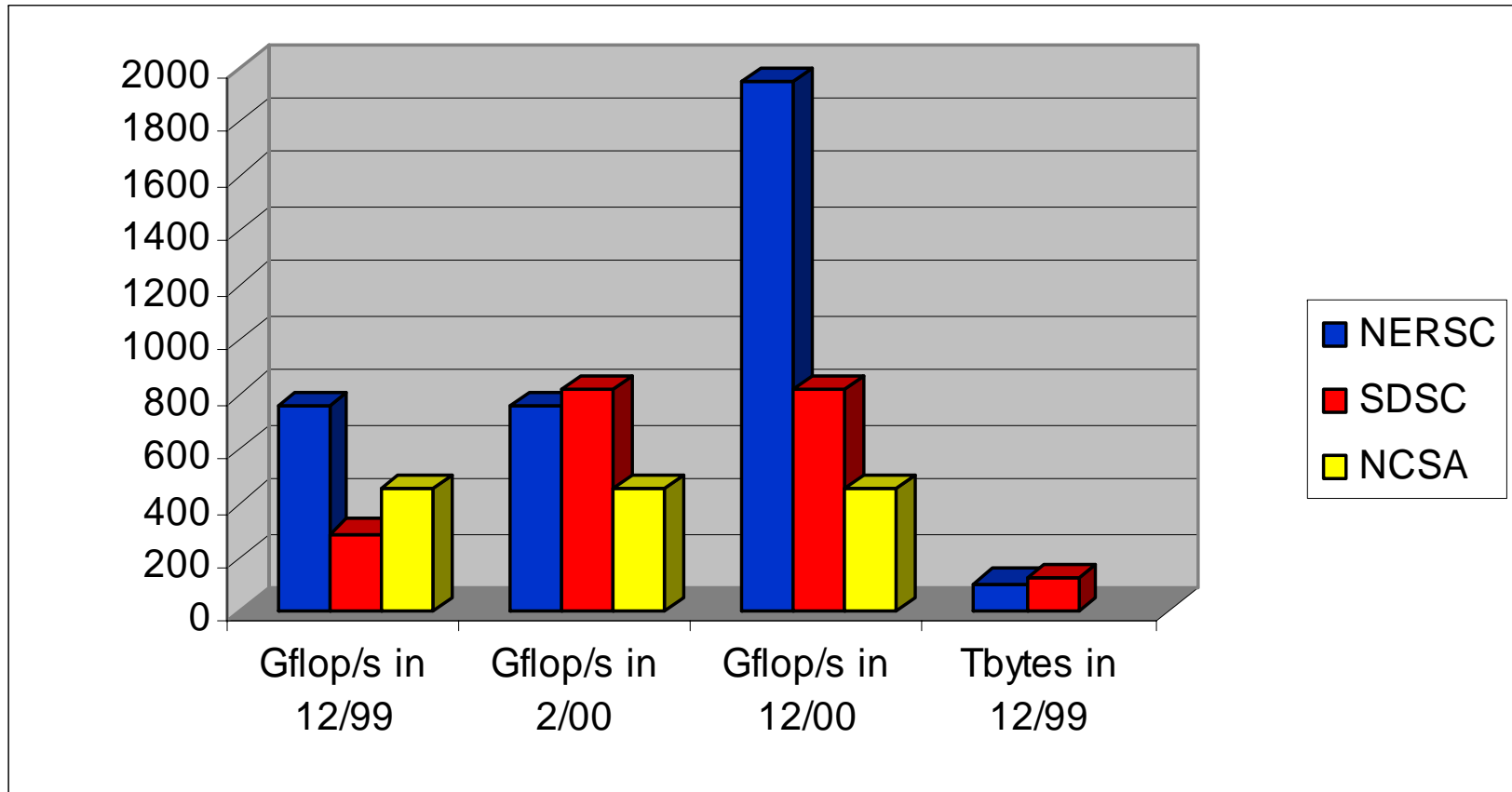
Program Elements

Operations of HPC's: J-90 PVP, T3E MPP, and IBM; Storage: HPSS
Advanced Systems and User Services
HPC Research including Future Technologies

Future

Near Term: Again the world's most powerful unrestricted computing center at ~3.0 TeraFlops
Nearer Term: Move Hardware and Operations to the Oakland Building

NERSC Facility: Comparison to Similar Centers in the U.S.

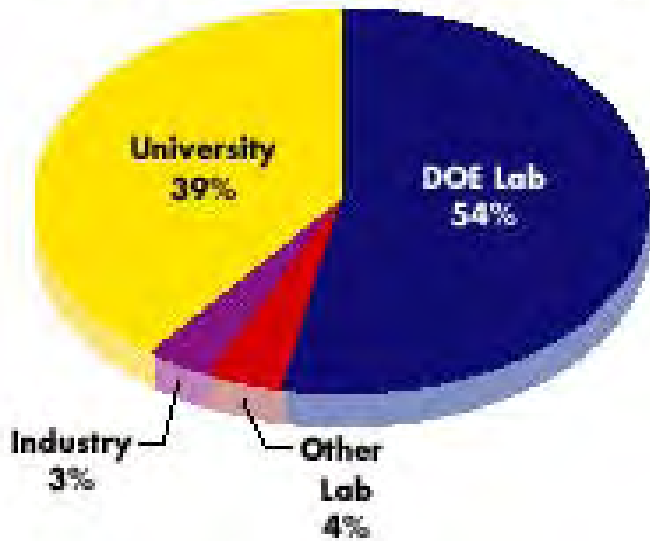


Gflop/s based on R_max value of machines as published in the TOP500 list
Tbytes based on total amount of file storage in HPSS systems

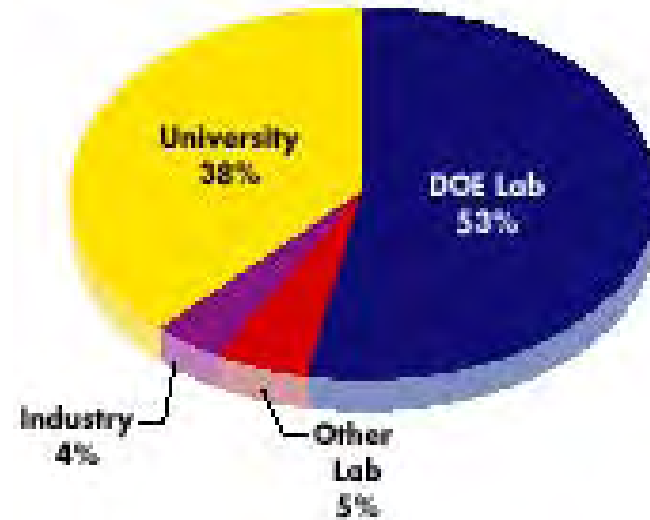


FY 1999 Allocations

NERSC FY99 Usage by Institution Type



NERSC FY99 Users by Institution Type





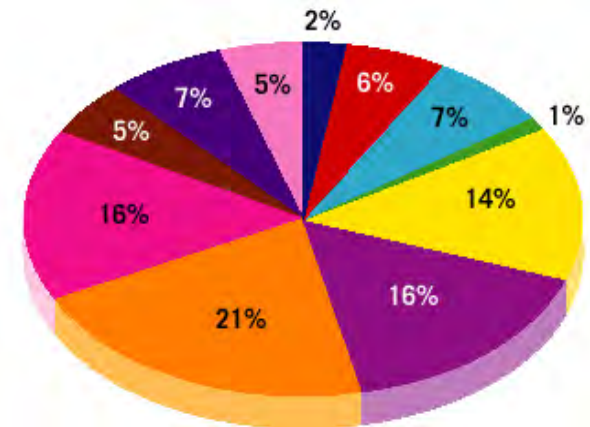
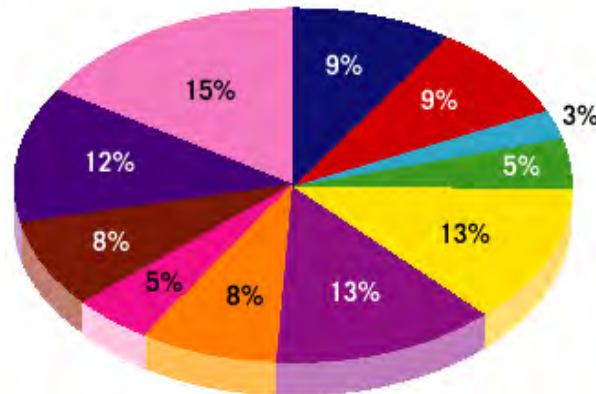
NERSC Serves a Broad Array of Disciplines

FY 1999 Distribution

users

usage

- Computational Science and Mathematics
- Environmental Sciences
- Life Sciences
- Earth and Engineering Sciences
- Chemistry
- Material Sciences
- Fusion Energy
- High Energy Physics
- Accelerator Physics
- Nuclear and Astrophysics
- Other





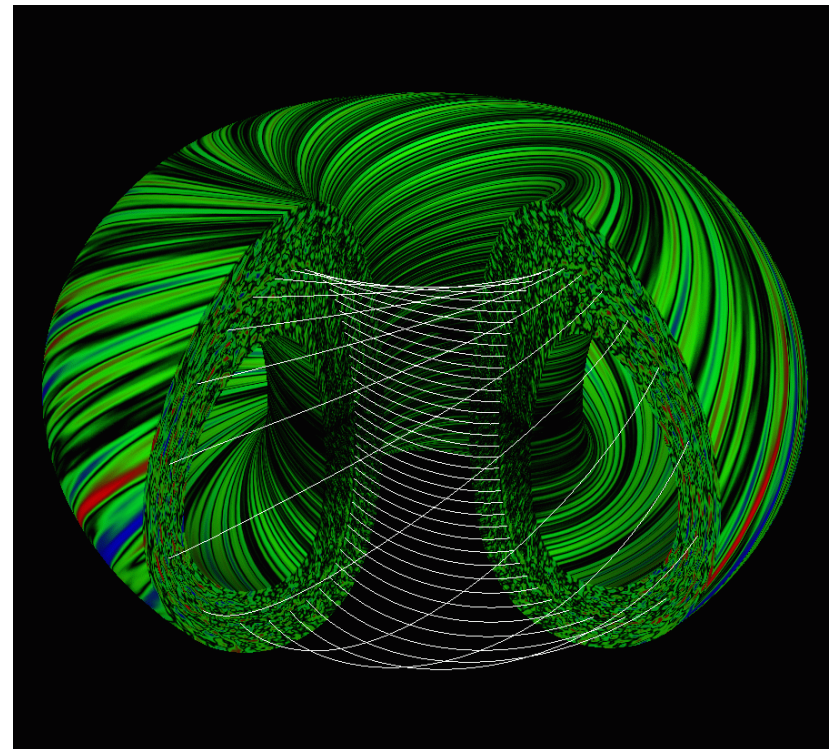
Computational Science Enabled by NERSC

NTTP Grand Challenge:

- ◆ unprecedented progress in understanding turbulent transport in tokamak core plasmas
- ◆ more than 60 publications based on NERSC results

Bruce Cohen, LLNL, about NERSC:

“... All but a very small percentage of these results were obtained on the T3E at NERSC. Essential to obtaining these results on the T3E were the large memory (needed to support high resolution three-dimensional time-dependent calculations and good particle statistics in the kinetic calculations), the large number of processors, the high rate of availability, the excellent production environment (excellent mix of interactive and batch, excellent debugger and job scheduler, and consultants), and the big allocation that this project has enjoyed. “





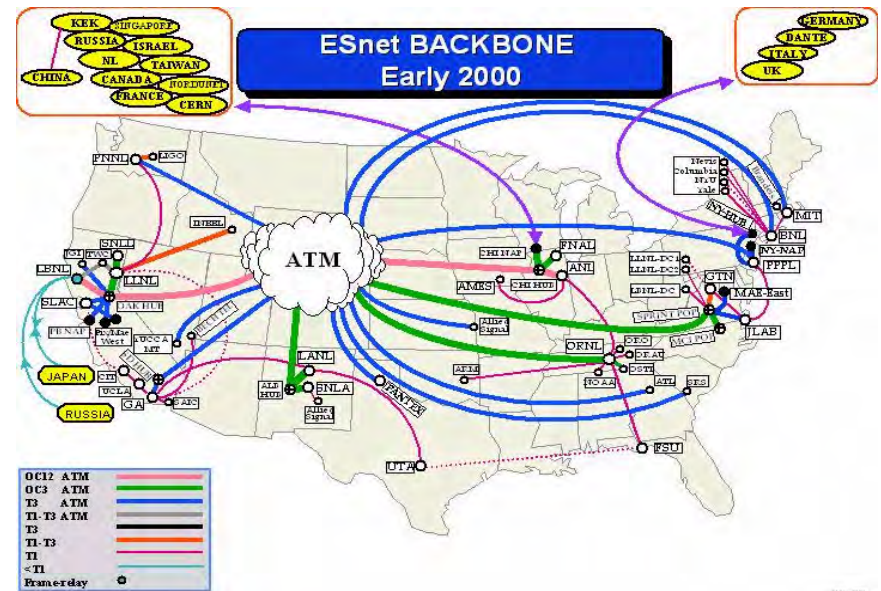
ESnet FY 2000: \$17 M

Goal:

A future in which advanced network capabilities enable seamless collaborations for DOE and its researchers"

Objective:

Provide highly capable and reliable communications infrastructure and leading-edge network services that support DOE's missions



Program Elements:

- Nation-wide high-performance research network
- Advanced network services to support science in DOE
- Immense (and very successful) cooperative effort
- Extensive structure of domestic (commercial and R&E) and international interconnects
- Advanced Technology and Research program

Future:

- Continue to improve on success
- Research and implement new technologies
- Increase emphasis on research, security, and coordination with other Federal Network efforts
- Be an enabling component of the DOE collaborative and Grid environments
- Stay nimble and current with emerging technology

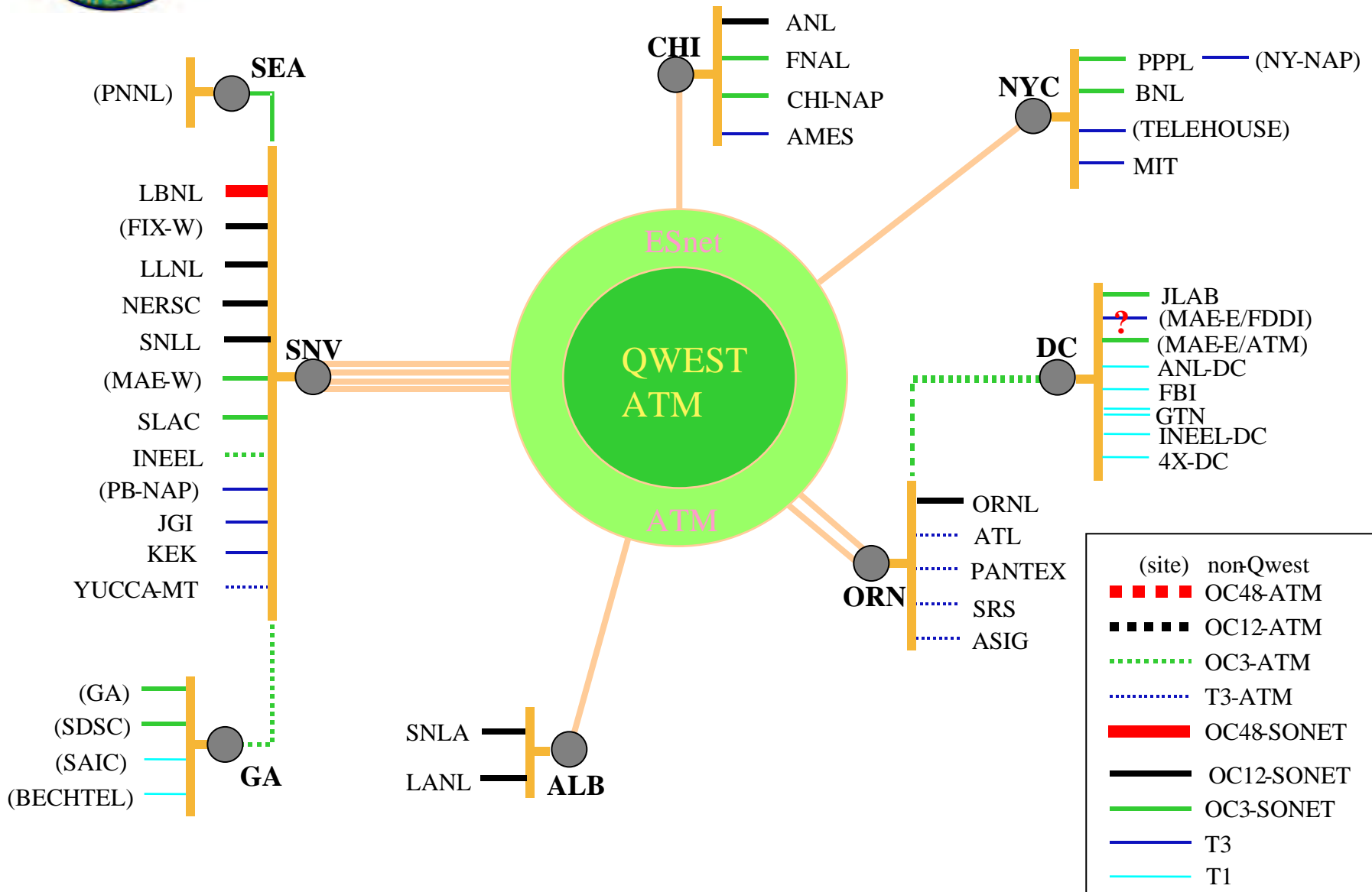


ESnet - History

- ◆ **Pre- HPCC: 1986 - 1991**
 - ESnet declared to be the "official" network for all of Energy Research (now Office of Science - SC)
 - Backbone - a combination of 9.6K and 56K satellite and terrestrial circuits, DECnet & TCP/IP
 - 22 sites connected by end of 91 to T1 Backbone
- ◆ **1992-1994**
 - Competitive RFP launched for "Fast Packet ESnet Services"
 - '94 Contract Awarded to Sprint T3 and up
- ◆ **1995 - 1999**
 - '95 ESnet Operations re-competed, moved to LBNL
 - Traffic grows from 2.4 to over 8.7 Tbytes/month & T3 and OC3c ATM based interconnects established
- ◆ **2000 ESnet: new contract with Qwest: *Beyond ATM***

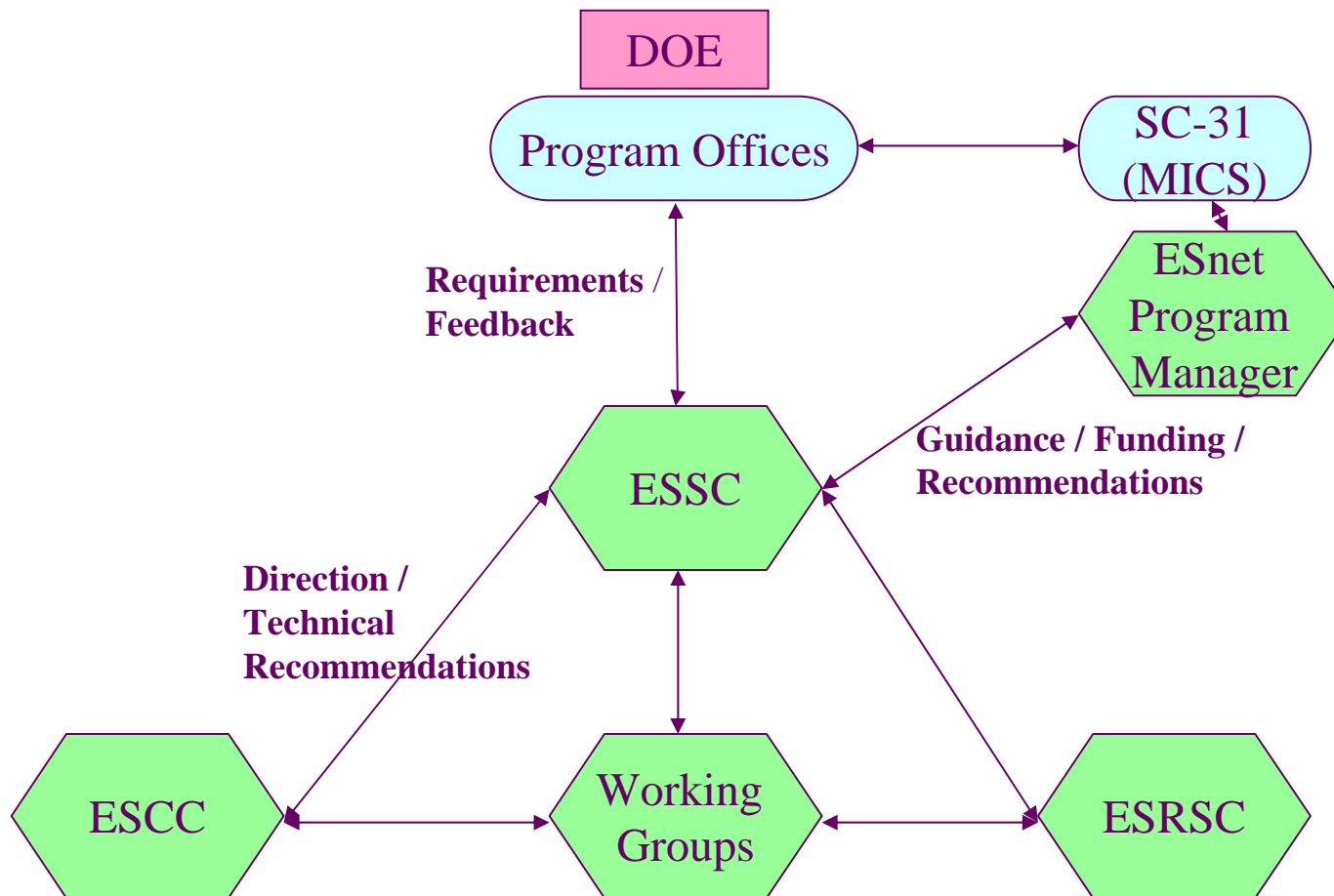


ESnet INITIAL Qwest CONFIGURATION





ESnet Program - Committees





Advanced Computational Research Facilities

FY2000: \$11.5M

Objectives

Provide pioneer capability computing for scientific applications relevant to the Office of Science mission.

Provide Testbeds to examine critical CS issues

Accomplishments

Provided state-of-the-art computational resources for Grand Challenge calculations.

Evaluated feasibility of innovative computer architectures (IBM SP, SGI Origin 2000, Paragon) to meet SC computational needs.

Ongoing Projects

CHIBA City, a 512 CPU Linux cluster (ANL).

Falcon & Colt - Compaq AlphaServer SCs (ORNL).

Nirvana, 2048 Processor SGI (LANL)

"Probe" HPSS Testbed (LBNL/ORNL)

TERA Evaluation- (UCSB)

Prototype Topical Center(ORNL)

Plans

Explore novel architectures & testbeds

Evaluate for topical applications

Expand technical & vendor bases for future hardware purchases.



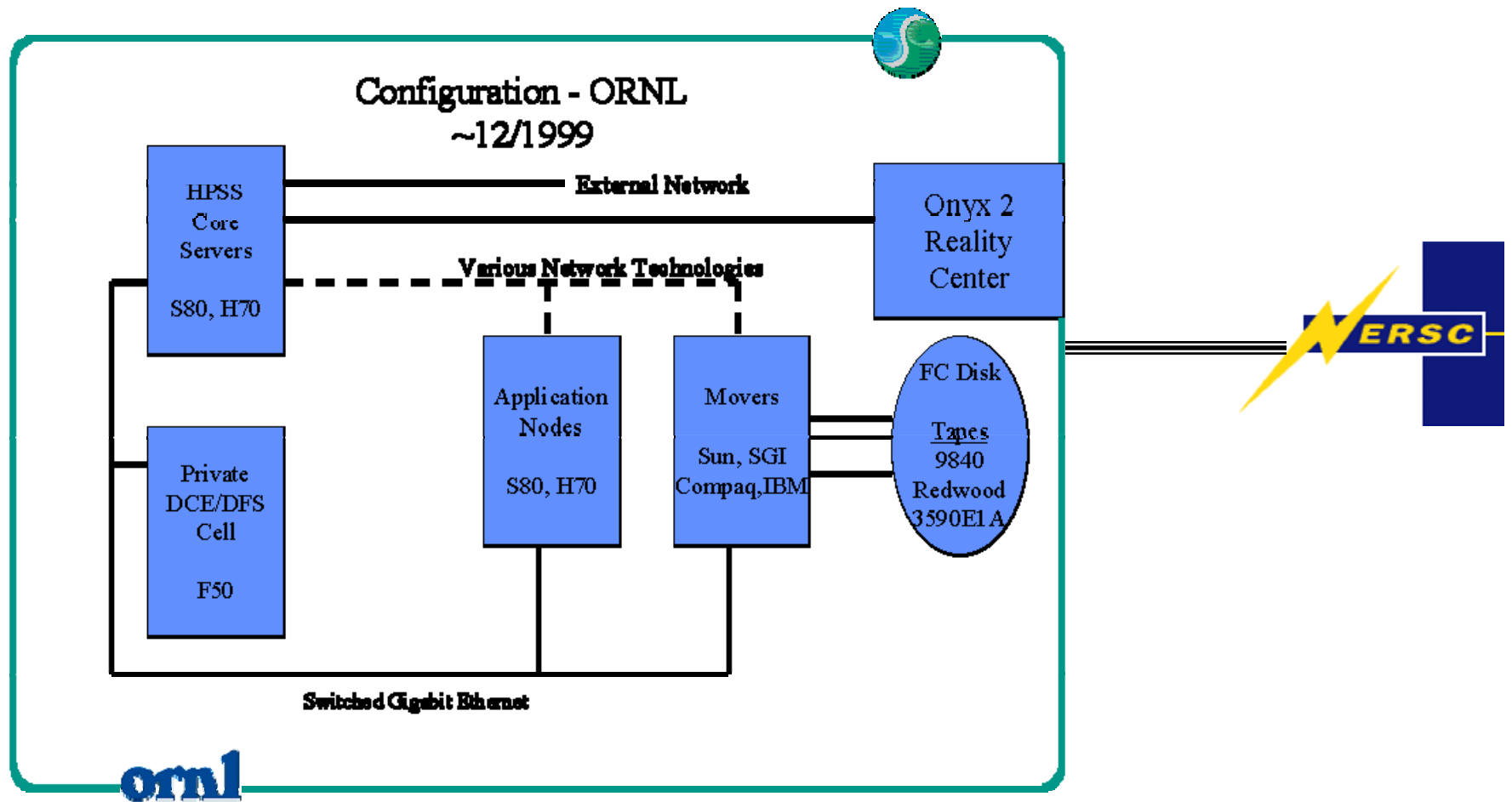
ACRF Evolution

- ◆ **High Performance Computing Research Centers**
 - FY1992- Established High Performance Computing Research Centers at LANL & ORNL (global climate/ground water).
 - FY1993- Initiated Grand Challenge computational research program.
 - FY1995- Established an HPCRC at ANL (applications testing/computer science).
- ◆ **FY1995-2000- Advanced Computing Research Facilities**
 - Upgraded hardware at LANL
 - Focused ORNL and ANL efforts toward research.
 - Coupled Grand Challenges to specific HPCRC.
 - Allocated portion of NERSC allocated for Grand Challenges.
- ◆ **FY 2000- Completed Grand Challenges.**



Probe Testbed

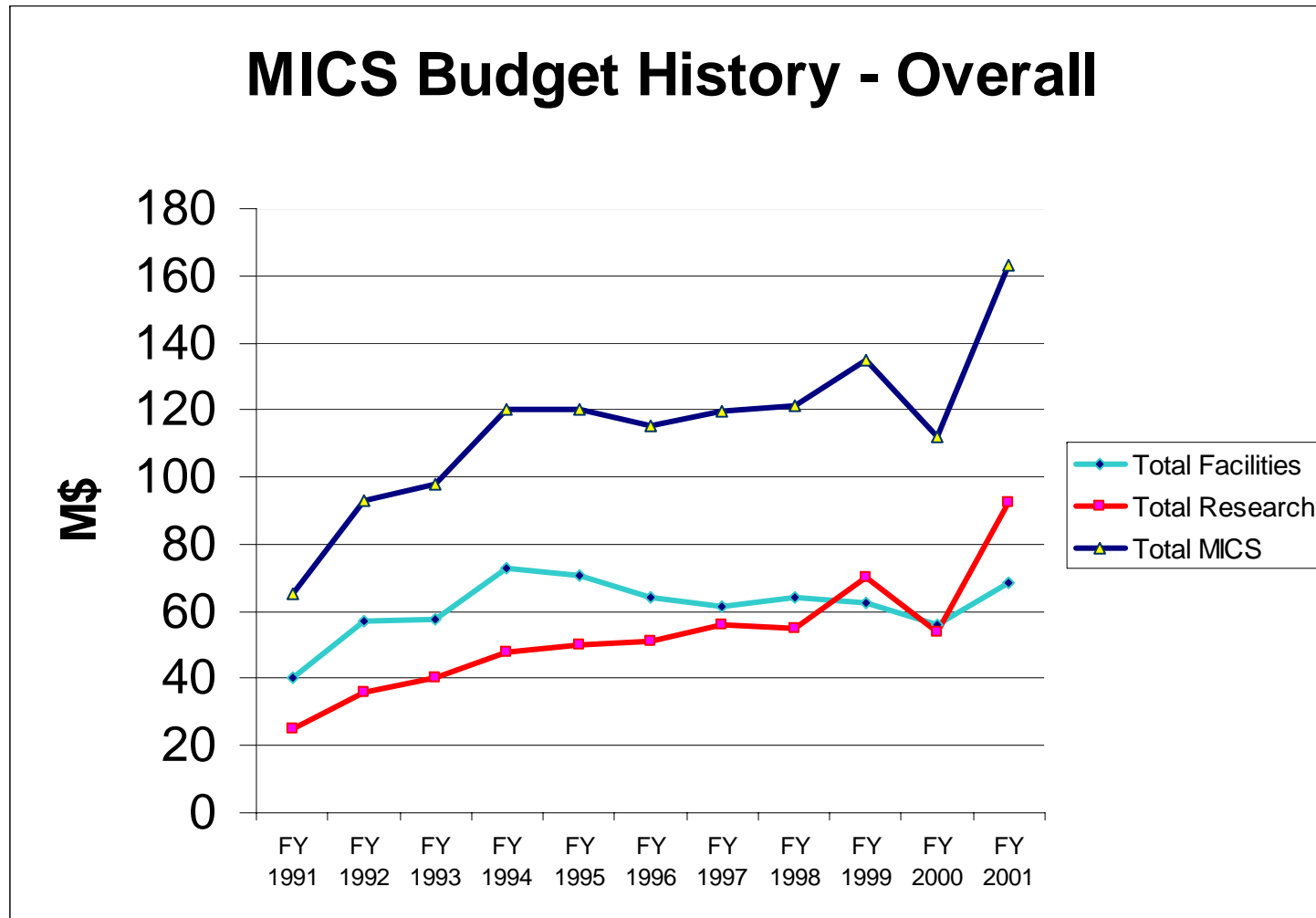
Enable Research on Terascale File Storage and Data Systems



Budget Detail Backup



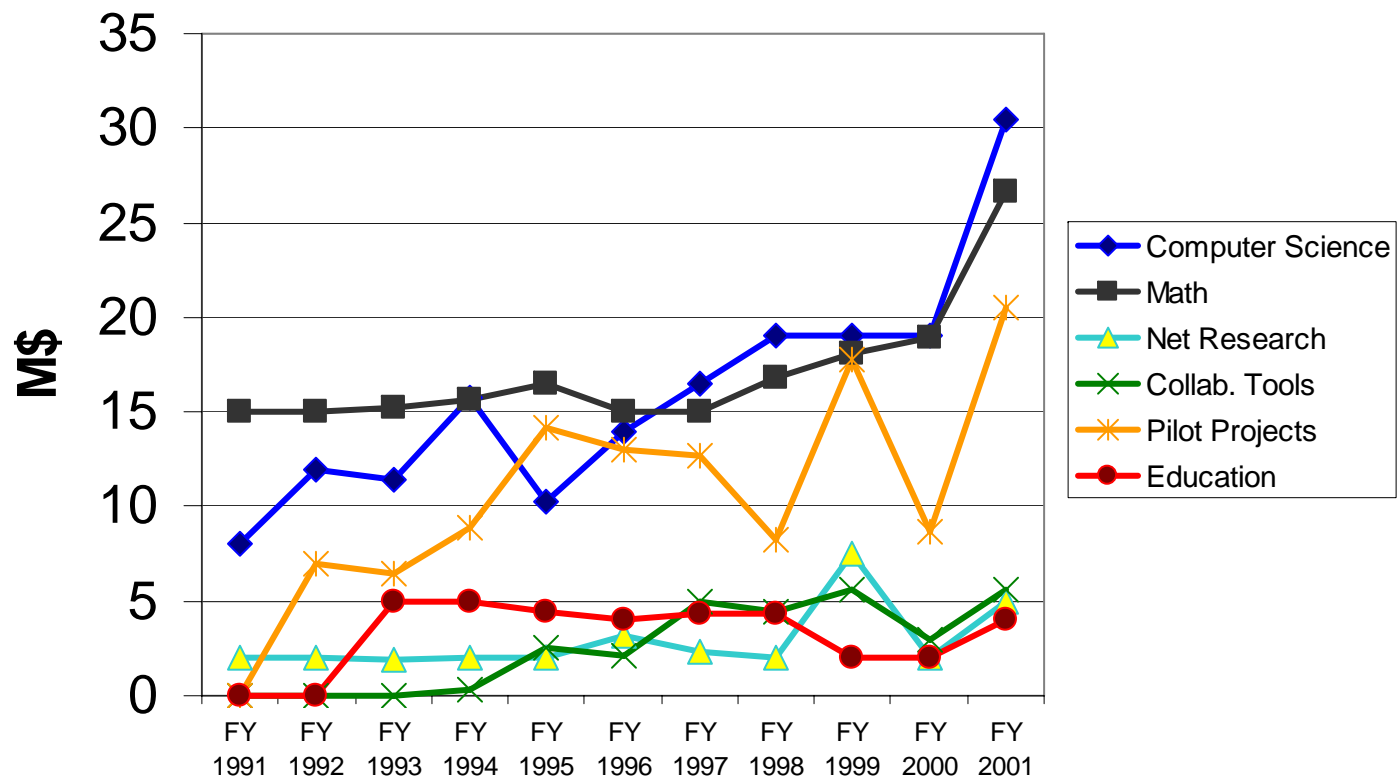
MICS Budget History





MICS Budget History

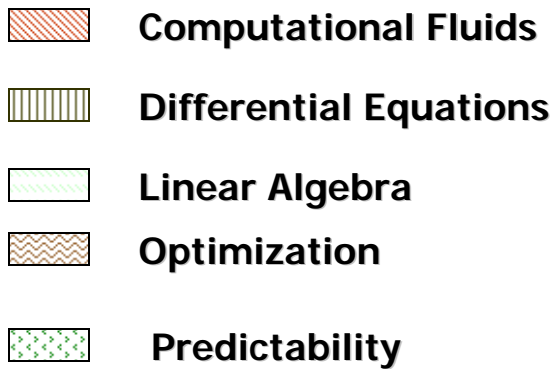
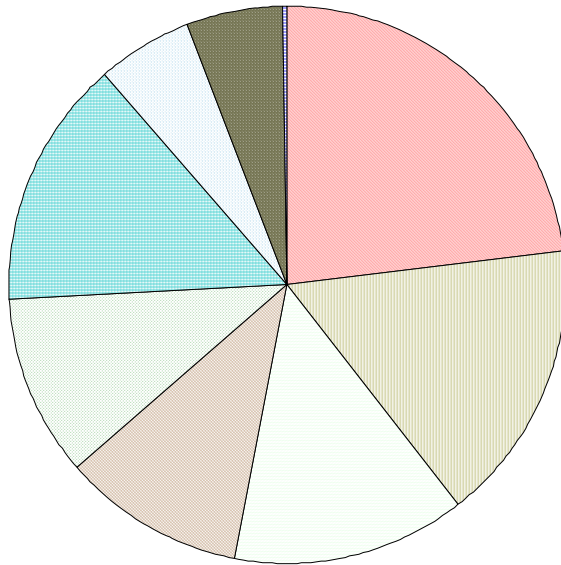
MICS Budget History - Research



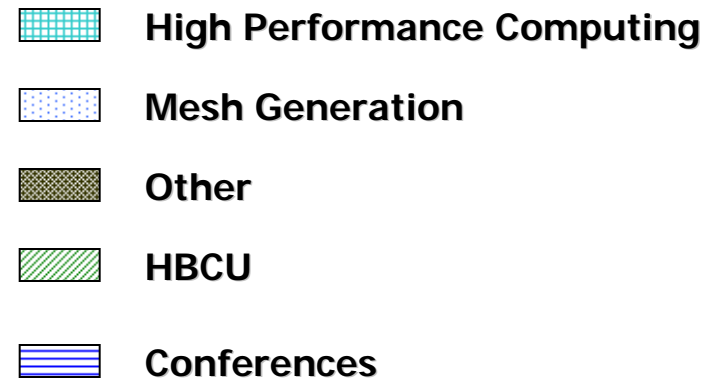
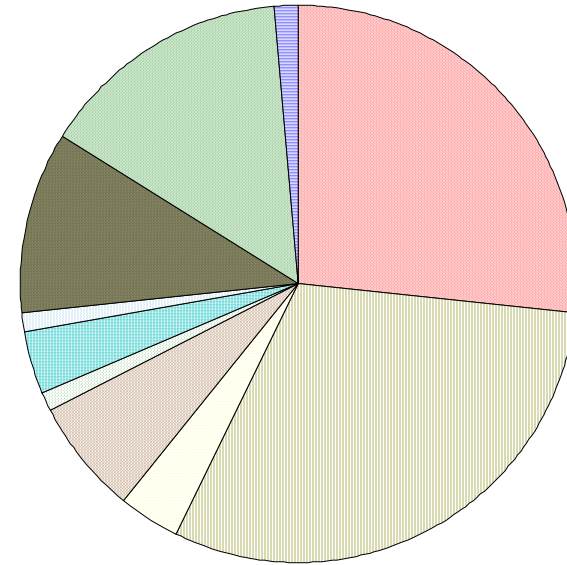


Distribution of Applied Math Research Projects

FY 2000 Labs: \$14.0M



FY 2000 Universities: \$5.1M

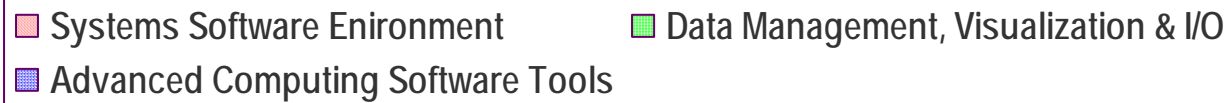
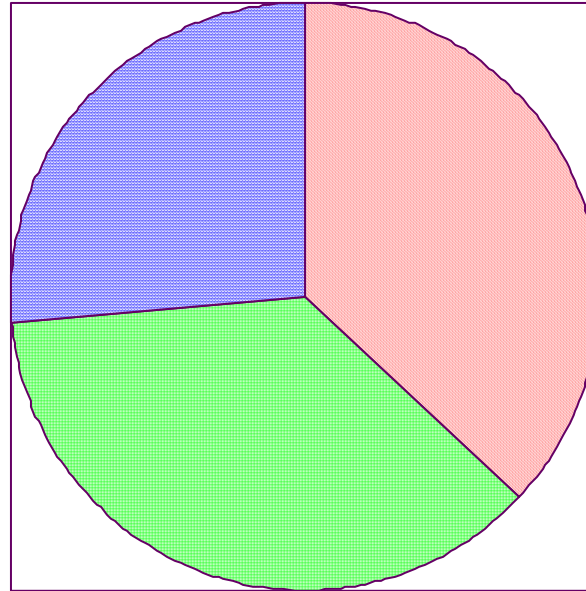




Distribution of Computer Science Research Projects

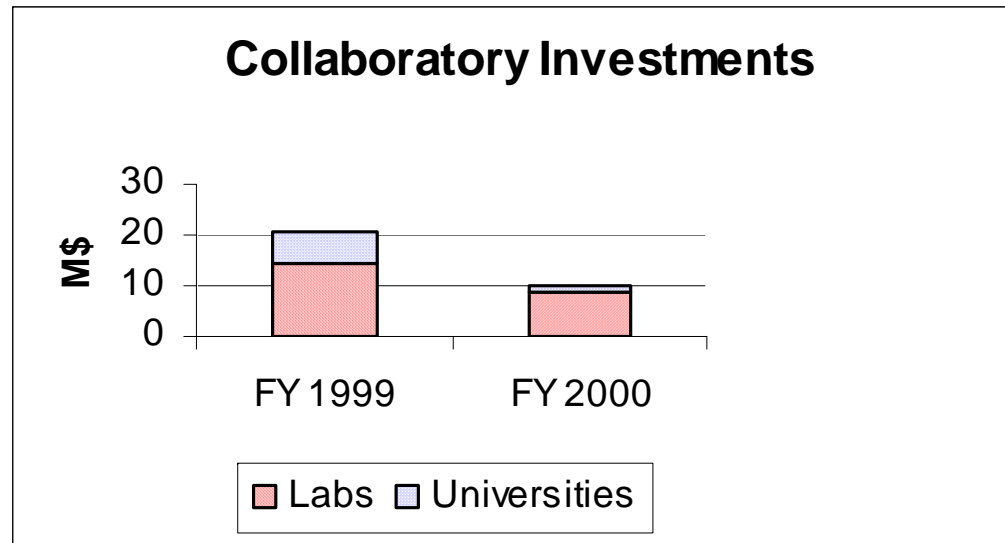
FY 2000 Labs: \$15.2M

FY 2000 Universities: \$3.8M

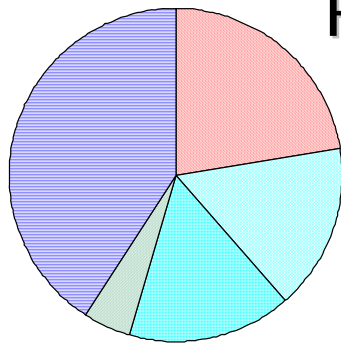




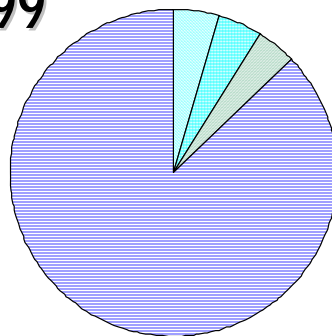
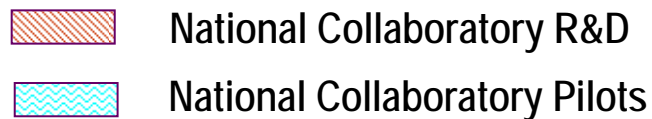
Distribution of Collaboratory Projects



FY 1999

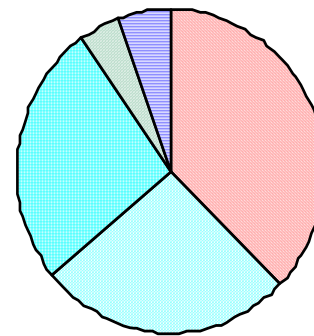


Lab

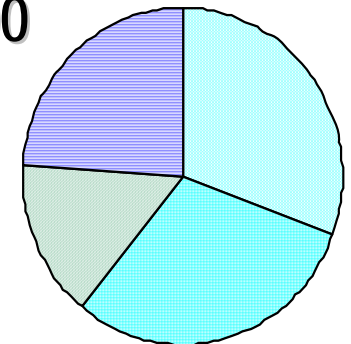
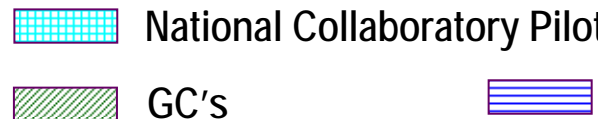


University

FY 2000



Lab



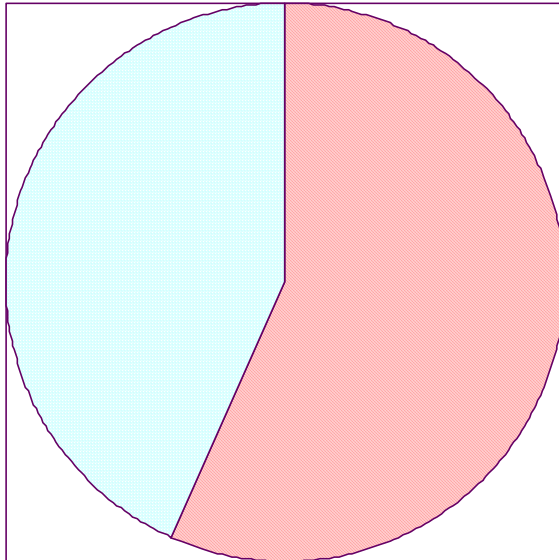
University





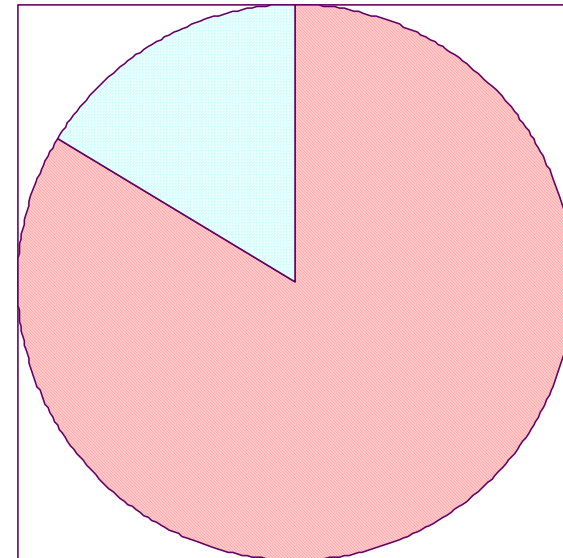
Distribution of Network Research Projects

FY 1999: \$5M



 Labs

FY 2000: \$2M



 Universities