

Science Solutions through Supercomputing

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Computing Sciences

Computing in Science and Engineering

Computers are used to understand things that are:

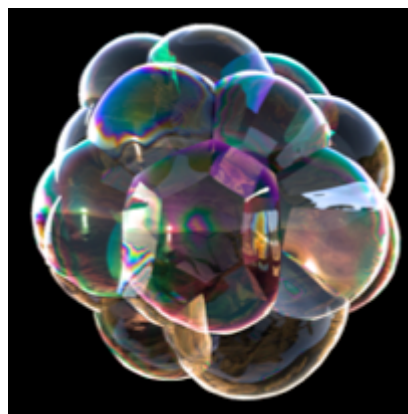
- too big
 - too small
 - too fast
 - too slow
 - too expensive or
 - too dangerous
- for experiments



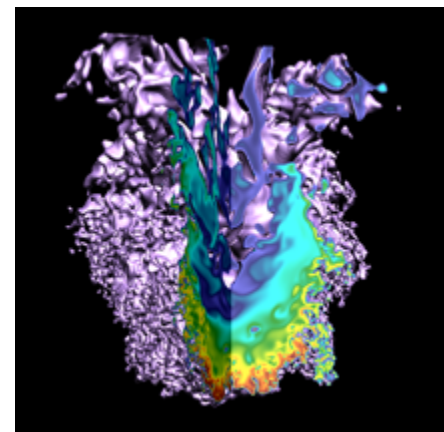
Understanding the universe



Proteins and diseases like Alzheimer's



Industrial products and processes



Energy-efficient combustion engines

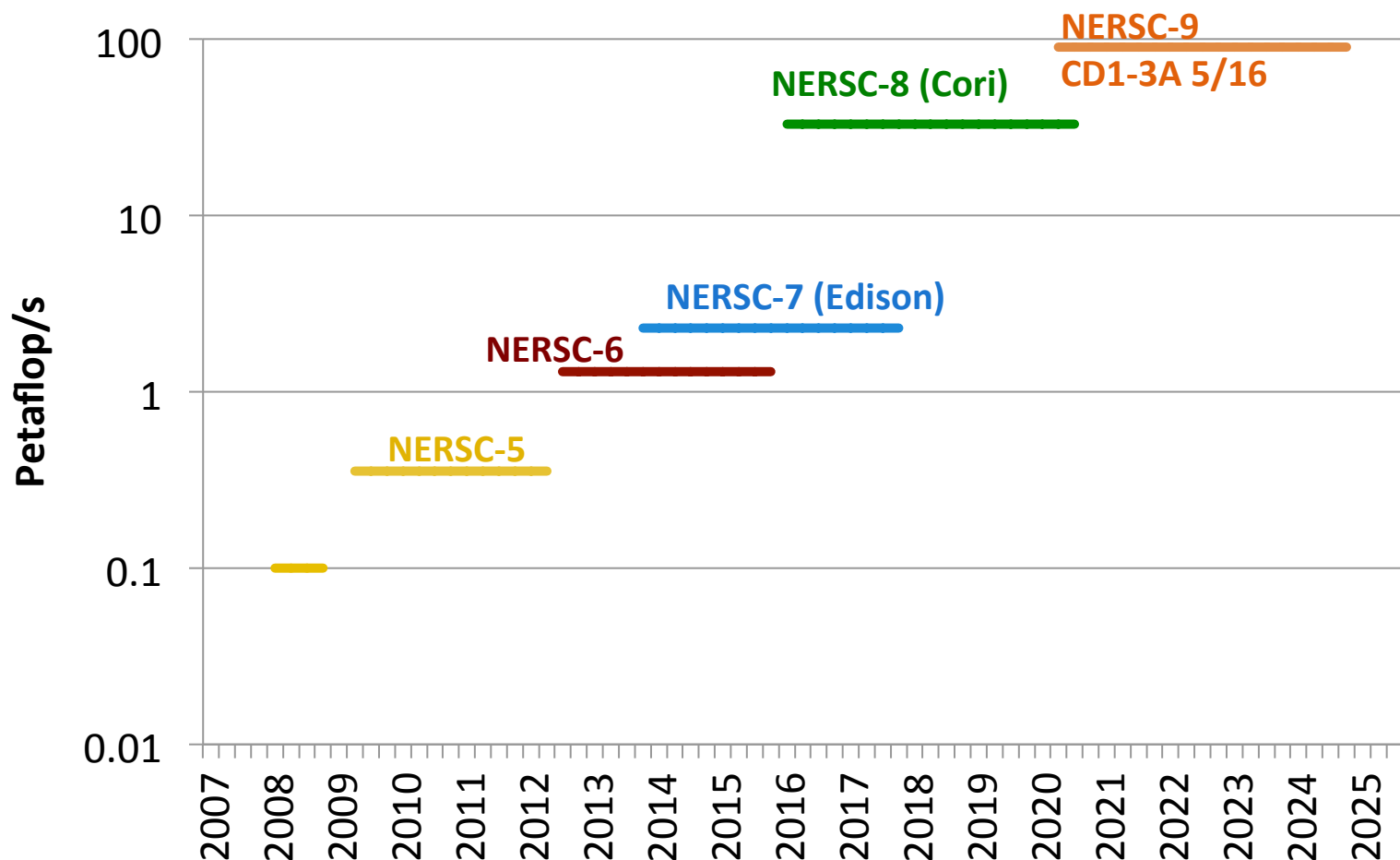
Deploy Exascale Systems at NERSC



NERSC: the broadest, most open, widely used computing center in DOE

- **5000+ users, 1900+ publications, 700 codes, 5 associated Nobels**
- **Exascale in 2025: necessary for Office of Science mission**
- **Needs strong vendor ecosystem with multiple vendors/architectures**

NERSC Systems Roadmap



NERSC-8 (Cori) will be the fastest computer in the US; Run at > 90% utilization

Simulations Show the Effects of Climate Changes in Hurricanes

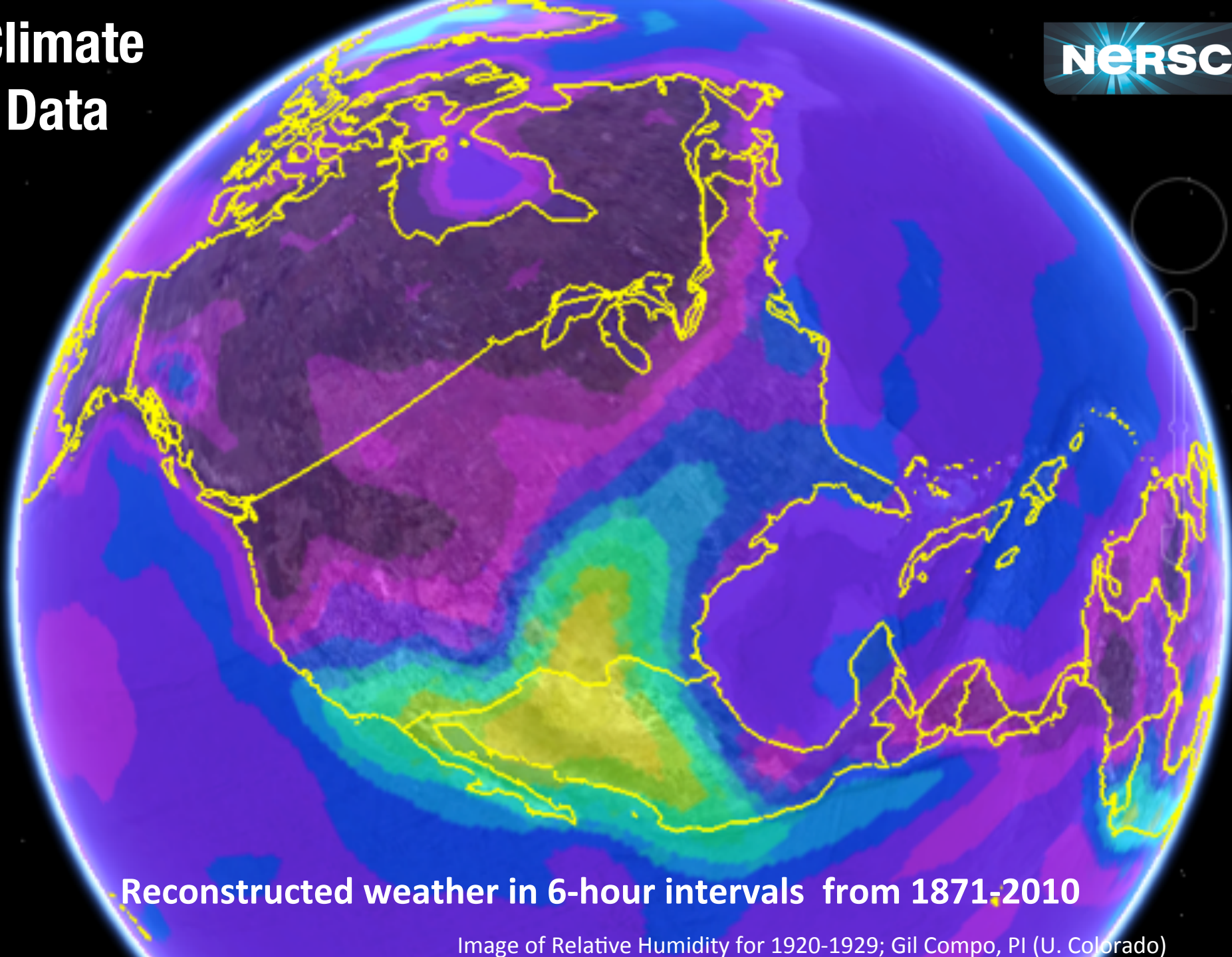


Climate Data

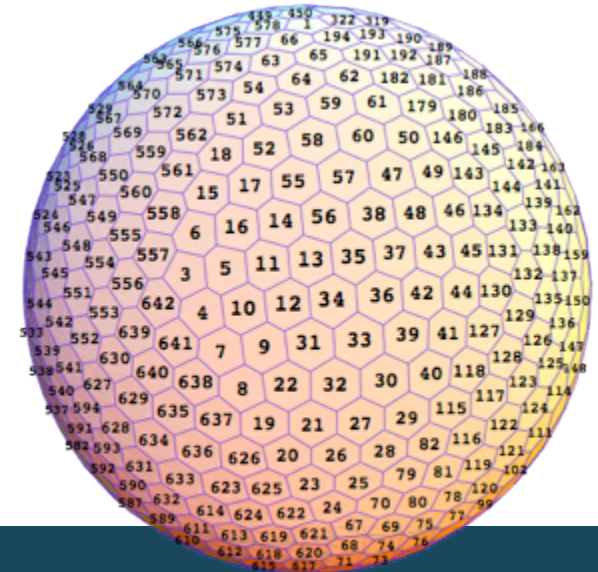
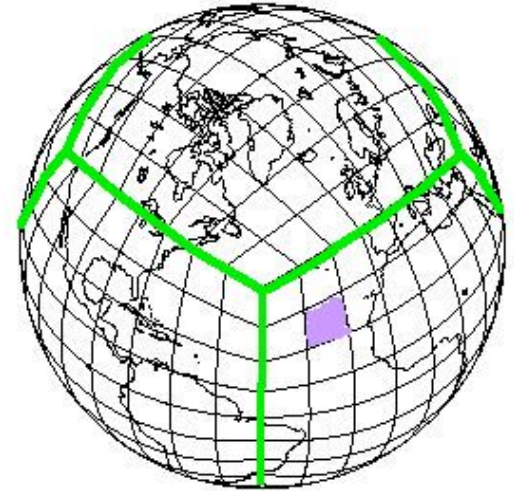
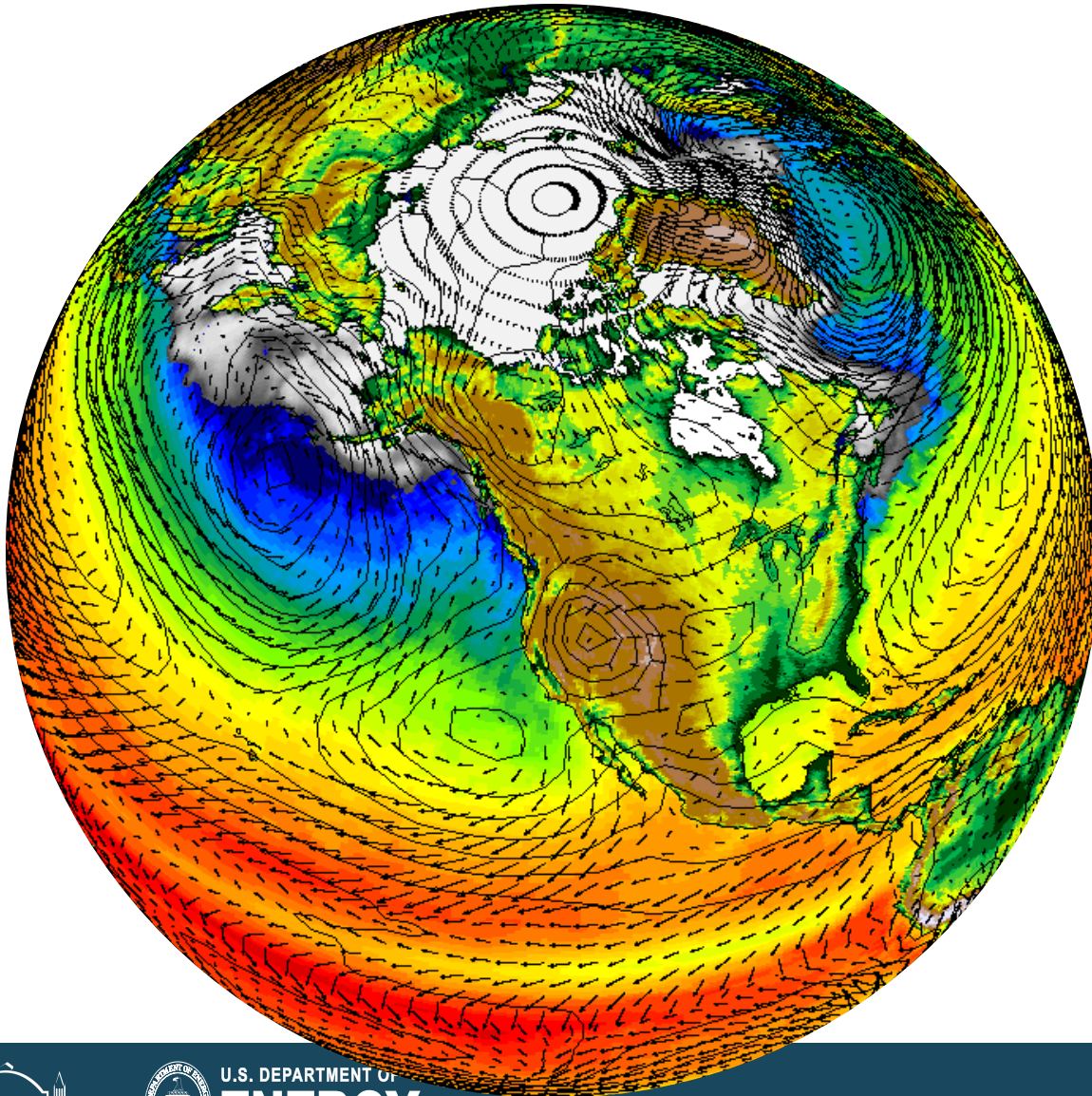
NERSC

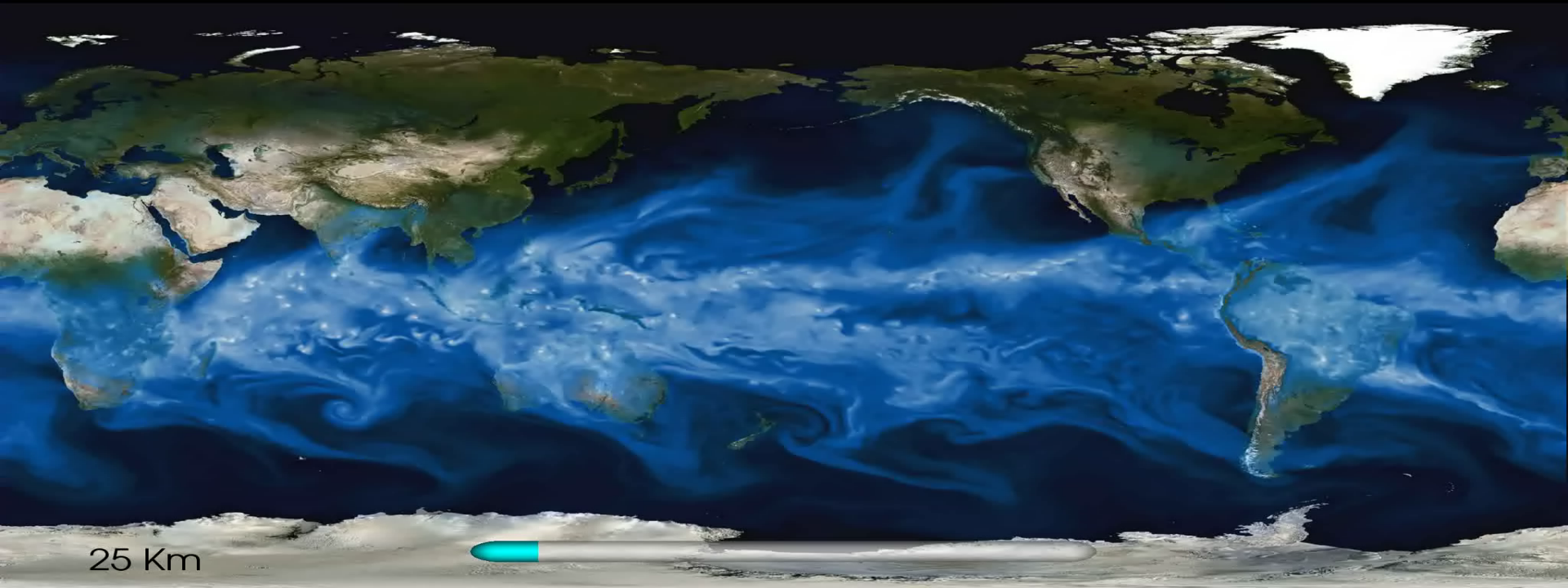
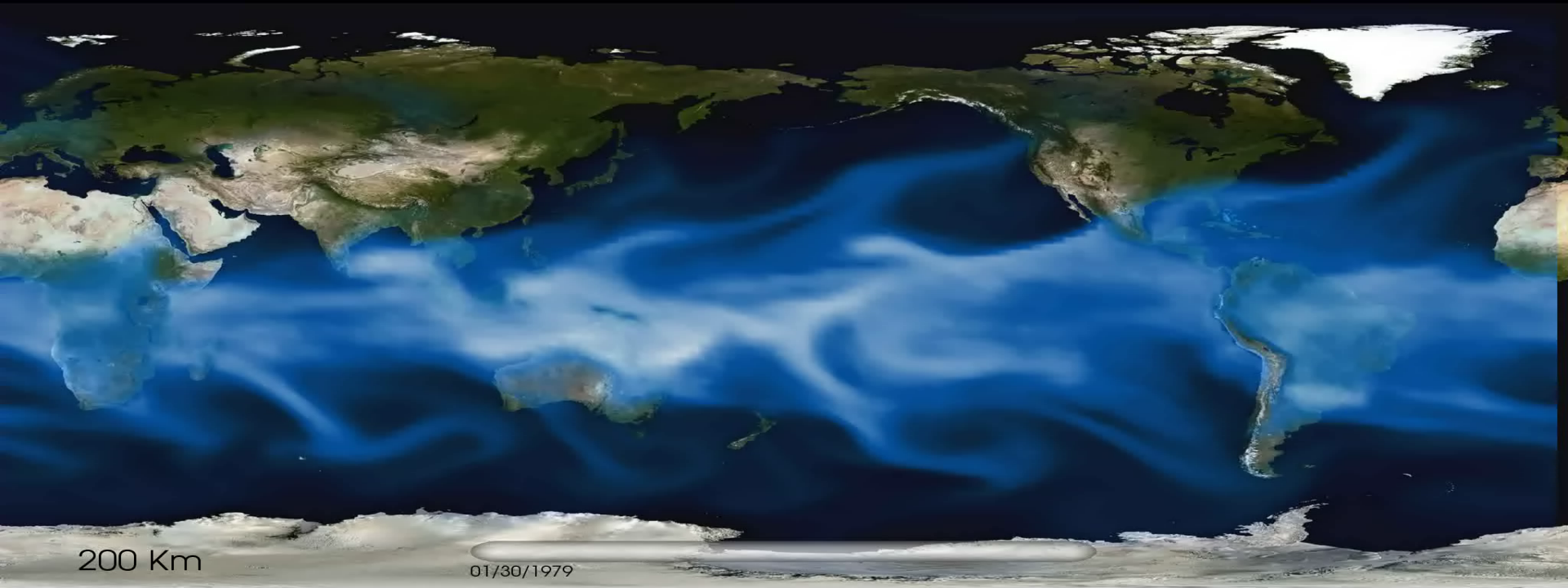
Reconstructed weather in 6-hour intervals from 1871-2010

Image of Relative Humidity for 1920-1929; Gil Compo, PI (U. Colorado)



Data Structures for Simulations





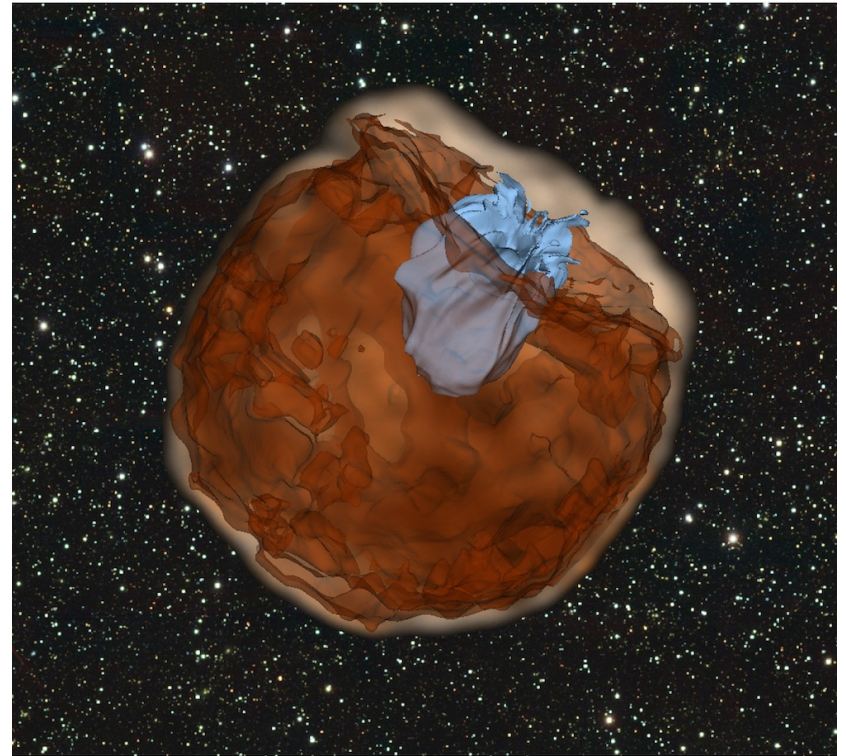
Astrophysics

Astrophysics

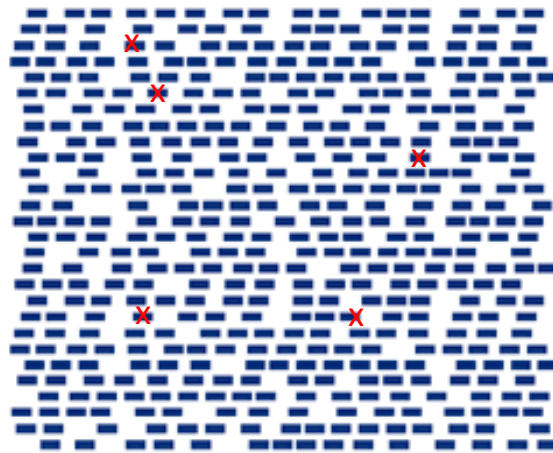
What is the source of the heaviest elements? Improve understanding of the rapid neutron capture process (the r-process).

Simulation Challenge Problems

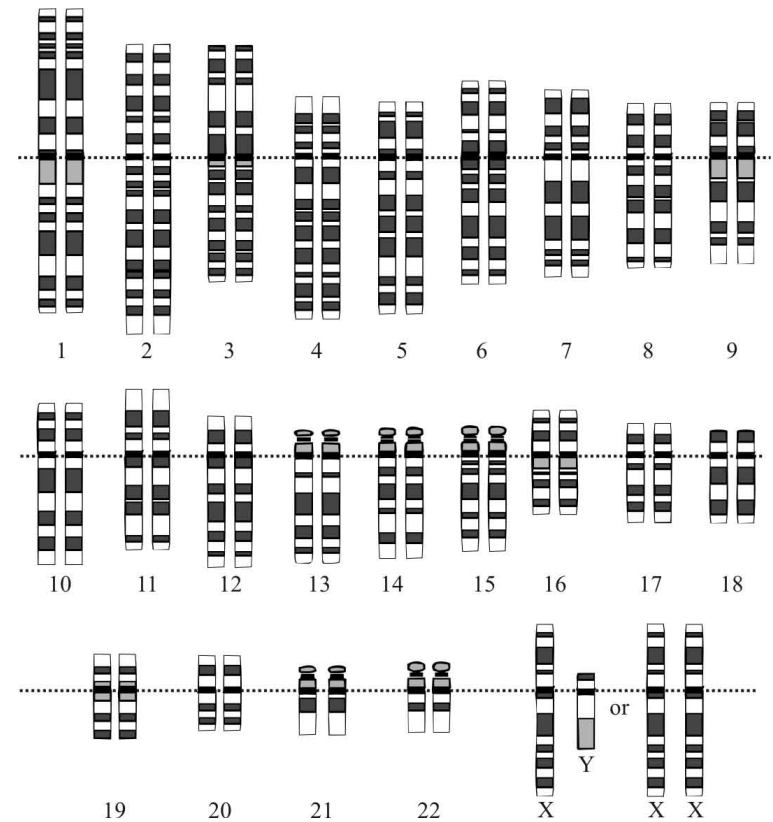
- ✓ Fully self-consistent calculations of all of the main proposed r-process scenarios: core-collapse supernovae, neutron star mergers, and accreting black holes
- ✓ Calculation of related stellar explosions: novae, x-ray bursts and thermonuclear supernovae
- ✓ Requires advanced multi-group neutrino radiation transport



Genome Assembly

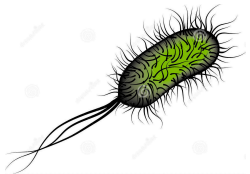


>>10⁹ sequencing reads
36 bp - 1 kb



3 Gb

Genomes vary in size

Organism	Genome size (in billion bases)	Typical read data size
E. Coli 	0.5	3 Gb
Hagfish 	1.5	300 Gb
Human 	3	650 Gb
Wheat 	17	1200 Gb
Salamander 	20	1400 Gb

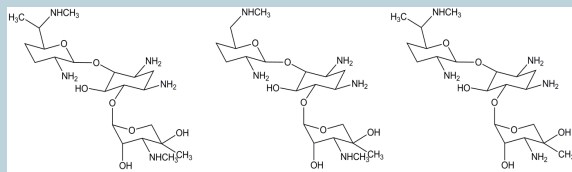
Metagenome Analysis



Biofoundry: Rapid Production of Antimicrobials



New antibiotic-resistant pathogen



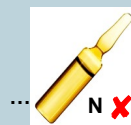
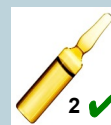
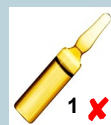
1 ✗

2 ✓

...

N ✗

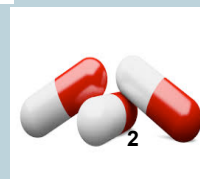
Screen drug variants for efficacy



Stockpiled vials of cells to produce drug variants



Distributed fermentation drug production facilities



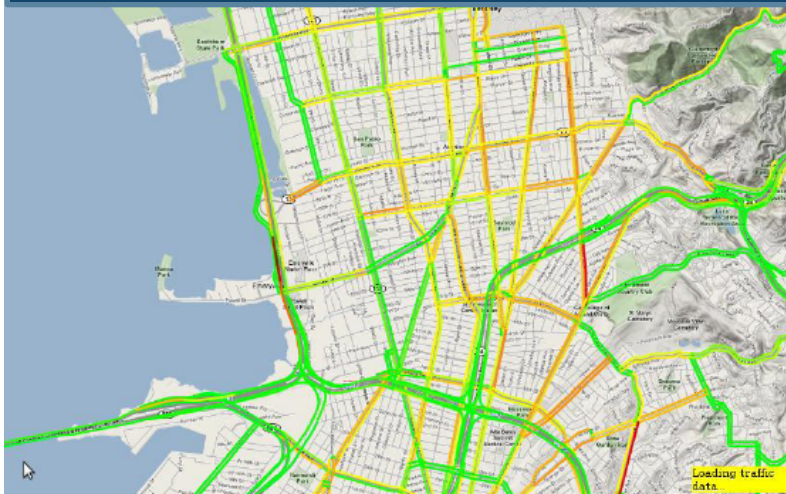
Rapid surge production of effective drug variant

Grand Challenge:

- Discover new and improved antimicrobials for human, animal, and plant pathogens
- Rapidly identify an effective antibiotic and surge its production at distributed sites

Science in embedded sensors: Internet of Things

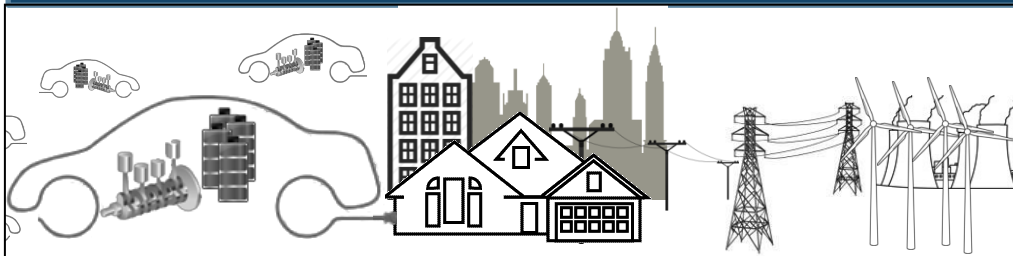
Transportation Modeling



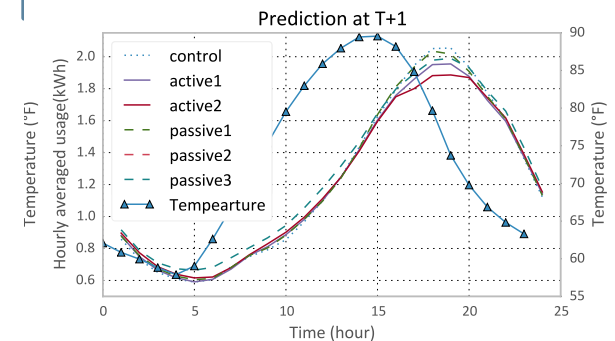
Power Grid Modeling



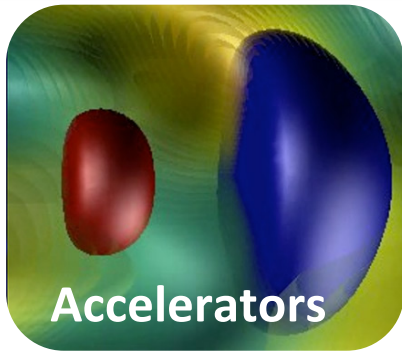
Scenario Prediction, Planning



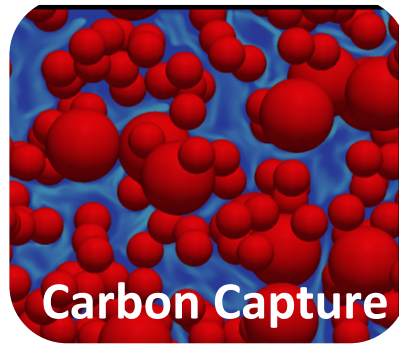
Decision Science



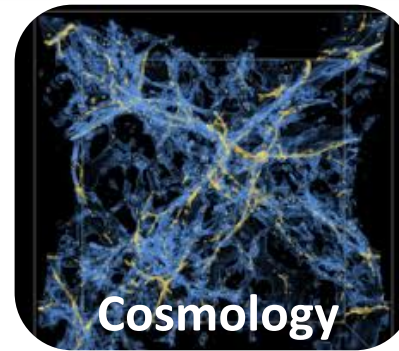
Use Math Leadership to Maximize Exascale Science



Accelerators



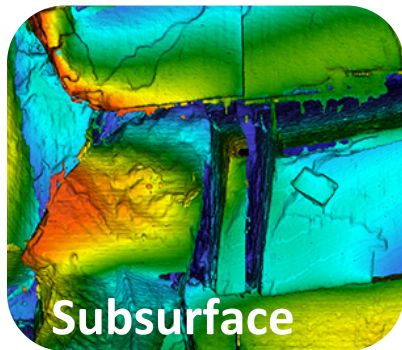
Carbon Capture



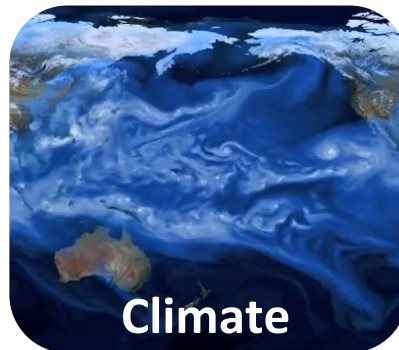
Cosmology



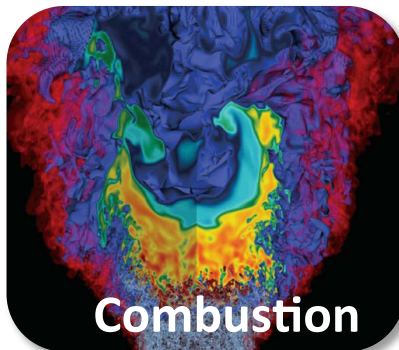
Astrophysics



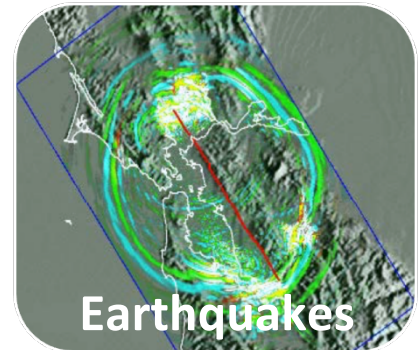
Subsurface



Climate



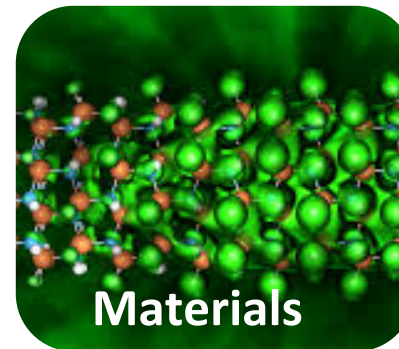
Combustion



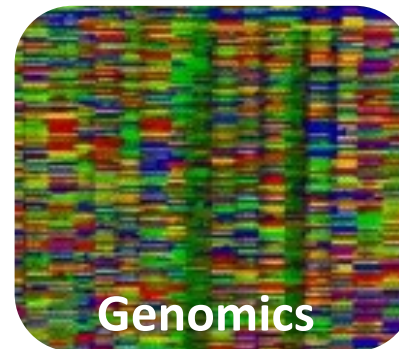
Earthquakes



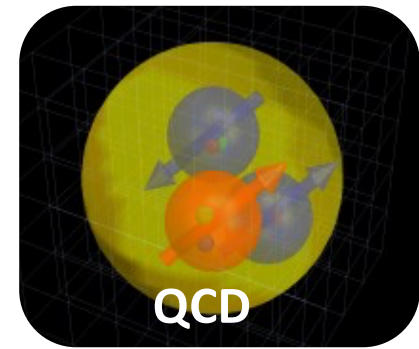
Chemistry



Materials



Genomics



QCD

Discovery unconstrained by geography via ESnet



Transform global
science
networks.



Create
information and
tools for optimal
network use.



Pioneer
architectures,
protocols,
applications.



DMZ image credit: SDSC

Changing Science through a “Superfacility”



Enabling New Scientists



17-year-old Brittany Wegner creates breast cancer detection tool that is 99% accurate on a minimally invasive, previously inaccurate test.

Machine Learning + Online Data + Cloud Computing