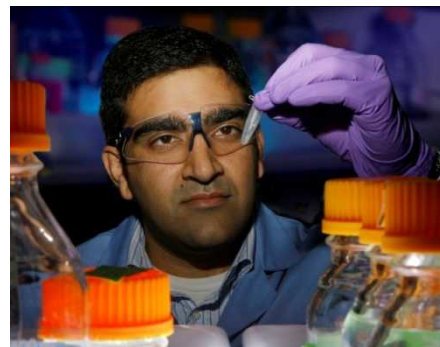
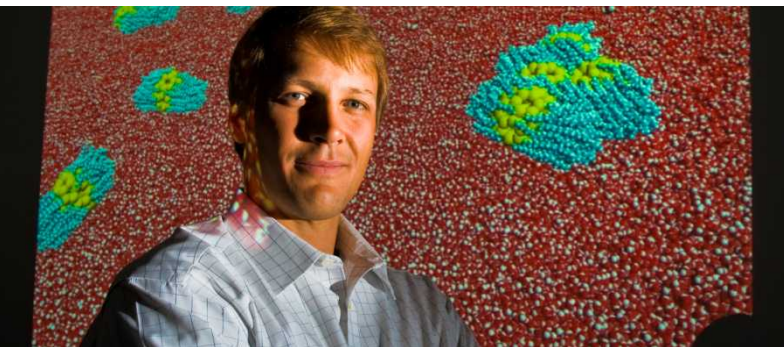


*Exceptional service in the national interest*

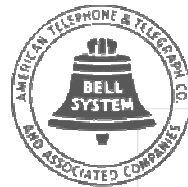


# Research at Sandia

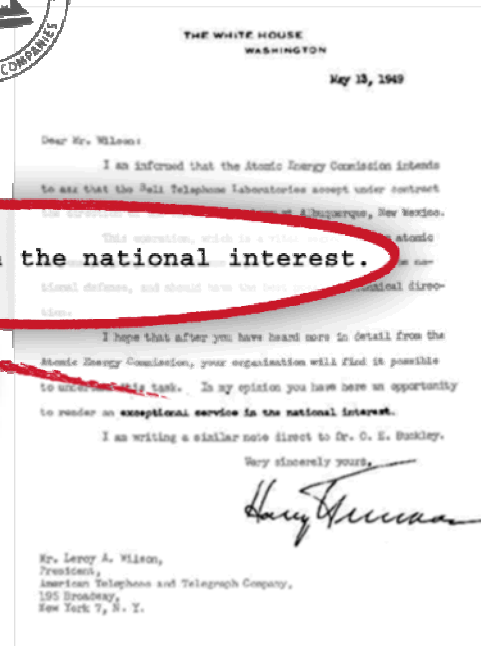
Julia M. Phillips, Ph.D.

Vice President and Chief Technology Officer

# Sandia's History



exceptional service in the national interest.



# Sandia's National Security Missions



Labs Foundation: Capabilities = People +  
Research + Facilities & Tools

# Sandia's Foundation Underpins the Mission Areas

## People

- Highly educated workforce
- Strategically managed workforce of diverse skills and competencies
- Modern business practices and operations

## Research

- Disciplined-based Research Foundations
- Multidisciplinary Research Challenges
- R&D Investments
  - Internal Laboratory-directed R&D
  - Customer-funded R&D

## Capabilities

- High-reliability engineering
- Sensors and sensor systems
- Microsystems
- Natural and engineered materials
- Safety, risk, and vulnerability analysis
- Cyber technology
- Reverse engineering
- Modeling and simulation
- Pathfinders

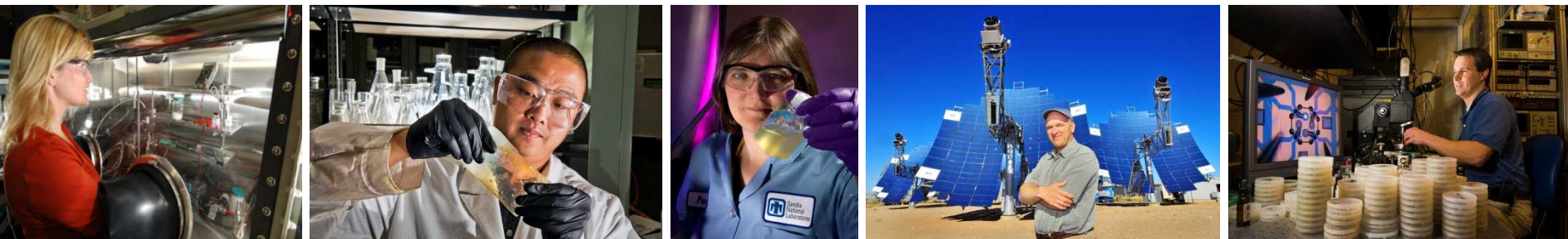
## Example Facilities and Tools

- Major Environmental Test Facilities
- Microsystems and Engineering Sciences Applications (MESA)
- High-Performance Computing
- Pulsed-Power Facility
- Center for Integrated Nanotechnologies (CINT)
- Combustion Research Facility (CRF)
- Ion Beam Laboratory
- ...



# Sandia's Research Objective

Research conducted at Sandia shall enable mission delivery now and in the future and advance the frontiers of science and engineering.



# Sandia's Research Strategy Goals

- Provide critical differentiation in the delivery of mission through the research portfolio
- **Tackle ground-breaking interdisciplinary research challenges that create transformational opportunities in national security**
- Steward and nurture a vibrant, problem-rich research environment



# Sandia's Research Challenges

## Research Challenge attributes:

- Advance state-of-the-art science and engineering
- Surmount a critical path technical obstacle for a mission challenge
- Bring together a cross section of Laboratory capabilities and research foundations
- Require an interdisciplinary approach and the engagement of expertise from fundamental science to technology application
- Provide opportunities to engage with the broader research community

## Current Research Challenges:

- **Beyond Moore Computing**
- **Data Science**
- **Cyber Resiliency**
- Trusted Systems & Communications
- First to High-Yield Fusion
- **Detection at the Limit**
- Engineering of Materials Reliability
- **Resiliency in Complex Systems**
- Science & Engineering of Quantum Information Systems
- Revolutionary Approaches to the Stockpile

# Beyond Moore Computing

## Background:

Indications are that Moore's Law is breaking down. Silicon CMOS transistors are reaching their physical limits

- Power efficiency—flattening out
- Processor speed—plateauing
- Circuit density—to follow suit as feature sizes are nearing atomic scales

## Three broad thrusts:

- Design and prototype new subsystems and systems, built with post-CMOS technology, for classical digital computing
- Develop and demonstrate key components for realizing alternative models, with a focus on brain-inspired computing
- Characterize emerging device technologies and evaluate their potential for future, energy-efficient HPC systems



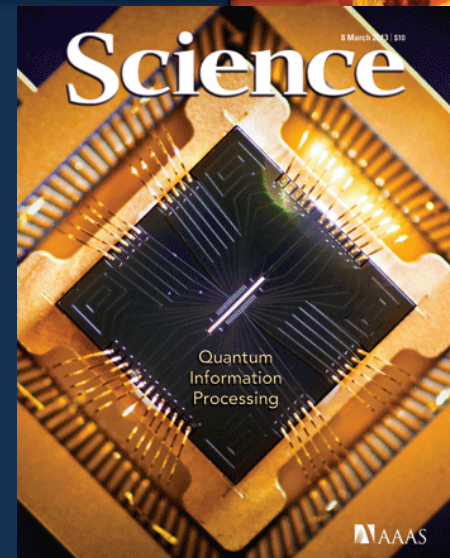
# Beyond Moore Computing (Continued)

Sandia has differentiated expertise in

- Materials science with novel device expertise
- Microelectronics and nanoelectronics
- Computer architecture
- Design of operating system software and applications codes with major national security impact

Sandia's track record:

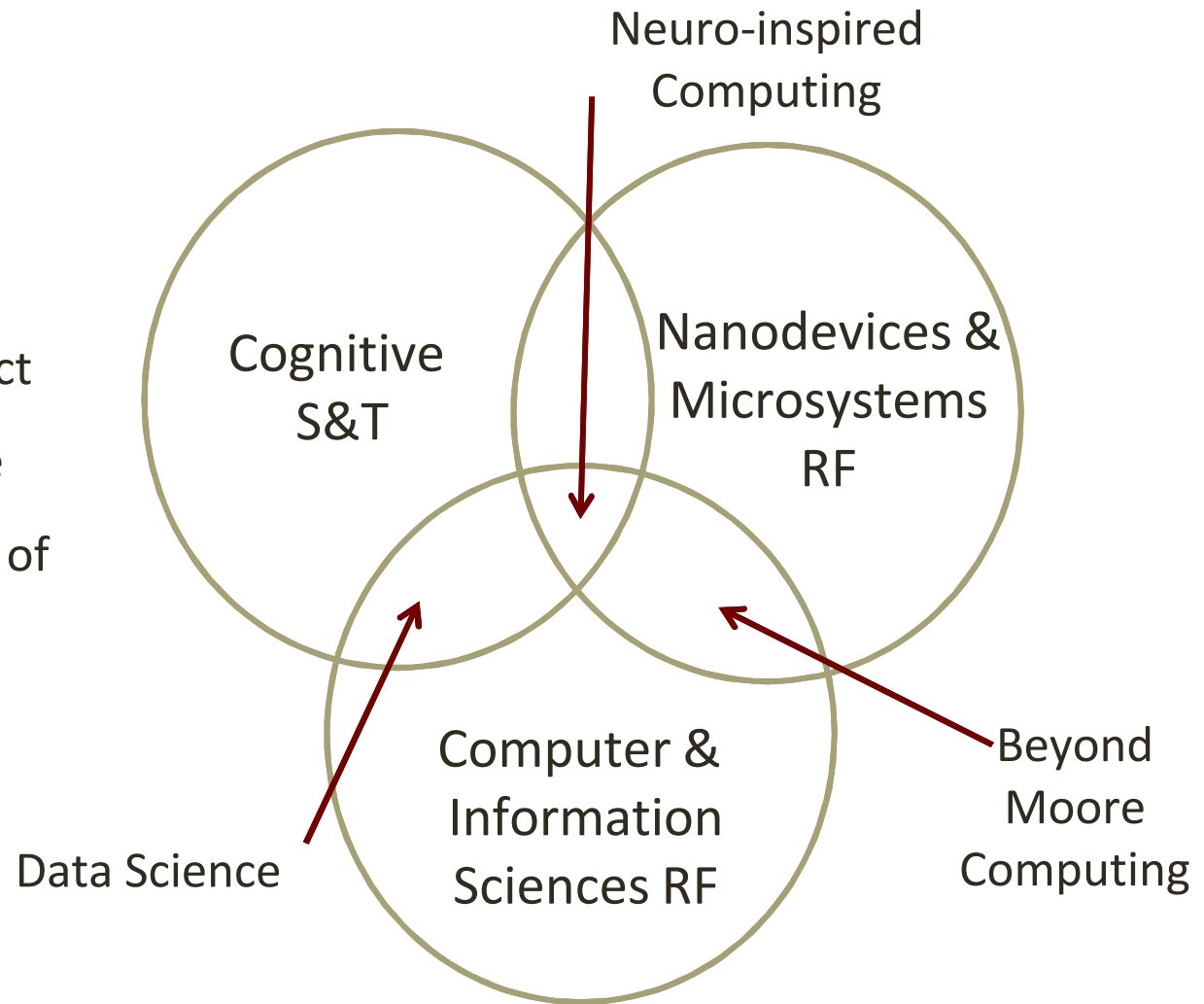
- Invented the clean room
- Adopted CMOS transistors and massively parallel processors
- Designed the Red Storm supercomputer built by Cray, Inc.



# Neuro-inspired Computing at Sandia

## Why Sandia?

- National security impact
- Existing capability base
- Advances the frontiers of science & engineering



# Charge to the Workshop

- Why would one invest in neuro-inspired / neuromorphic computing over other alternative computing technologies?
- What are the big wins?
- How long will it take to get there?
- What are the critical path objectives?