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Past, Present, and Future

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Steve Plimpton
Sandia National Laboratories

SIAM Conference on Parallel Processing
for Scientific Computing (PP20)

Seattle - Feb 2020



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Thanks to collaborators

- **LAMMPS** (molecular dynamics)
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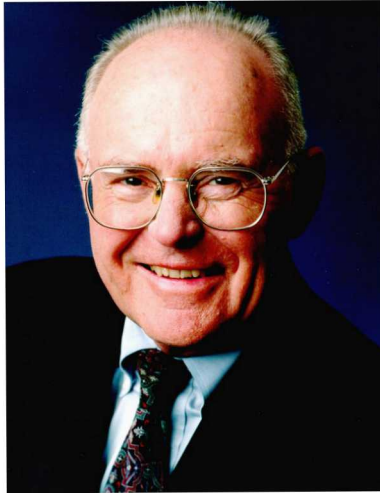
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- DOE labs are great place for inter-disciplinary collaborations!

Past ghost of parallel computing

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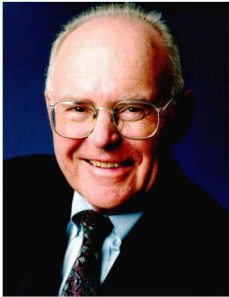


Gordon Moore

Past ghost of parallel computing

Moore's Law Law (due to Peter Lee):

The number of people predicting the **death** of Moore's Law doubles every two years



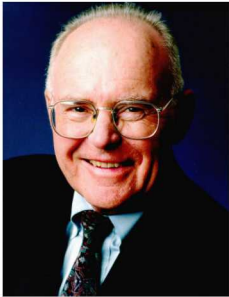
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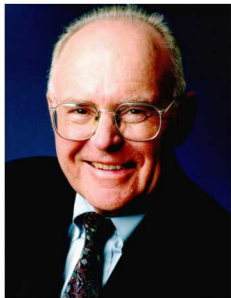
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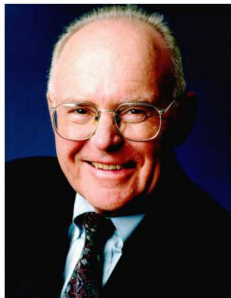
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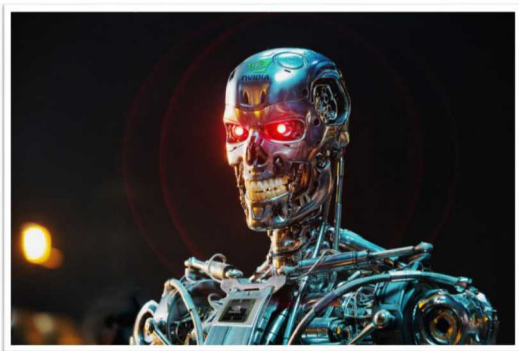
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Doubling Linpack flops every 14 months for 33 years !

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NVIDIA GPU_s

Present ghost of parallel computing



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GPUs are **terminating** the competition

2007: GP-GPU + Cuda \Rightarrow
scientific computing

Then: double precision, FP error correction,
multi-GPU nodes, NVLink, etc ...

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- Intel will now speak the word GPU in public !
- Countless SIAM PP and CSE talks in last 10 years on GPUs
- How many of you have worked on GPU code or algorithms ?

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- That's just 1988 to 2012 ... GPUs have gone further

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- Creating machines that are harder to use and program
- Darwinian selection:
 - **Down-selecting** for apps that run well on less general-purpose machines
- Opportunity cost:
 - This is all work **not spent** devising new algorithms or doing science

Imbalance ratios over 30 years

- **Local balance** = flops to pay for 1 on-node word (8 bytes)
- **Remote balance** = flops to pay for 1 off-node word

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Year	Machine	Linpack	Flops/ local	Flops/ remote
1988	Cray YMP	2.1 Gflops	0.5	0.5
1997	ASCI Red (SNL)	1.6 Tflops	8.3	20
2011	RoadRunner (LANL)	1.0 Pflops	6.7	170
2011	K-Computer (Japan)	11 Pflops	15	95
2012	Sequoia (LLNL)	17 Pflops	32	160
2013	Titan (ORNL)	18 Pflops	29	490
2016	Sunway TaihuLight (China)	93 Pflops	130	1500
2018	Summit (ORNL)	149 Pflops	45	1300
2021	Aurora (ANL)	1.0 Eflops	120	1600
2022	Frontier (ORNL)	1+ Eflops	200	3500

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- Many big algorithmic breakthroughs > 30 years ago
 - **1986**: $N \log(N)$ N-body tree codes, Barnes & Hut
 - **1988**: $N \log(N)$ particle/mesh FFT solvers, Hockney & Eastwood
 - **1987**: $O(N)$ fast multipole, Greengard & Rokhlin
 - **1977**: $O(N)$ multigrid, Achi Brandt

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Asked experts in climate, PIC, DFT, CFD, MD ...

My answer for classical molecular dynamics

Materials and bioscience modeling at the atomic scale

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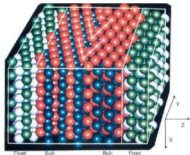
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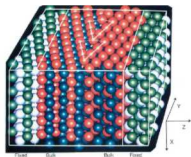


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- 1000 atoms, 50K steps,
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- Few hours on a YMP proc

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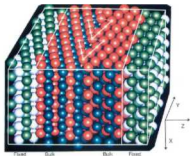


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- 2B atoms, 0.5B steps, 700K grain boundaries
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same MD algorithm, **same** material model (1984)

What will the near future be like?

- **Specialization of SoCs** = systems on a chip
- Enabled by easy design tools in growing ARM ecosystem
- CPUs with **multiple IP blocks** for scientific computing
 - each IP block = 1 kernel, runs at ASIC speed, e.g. TPU
 - traditional: matmul, matvec, FFT, MPI protocols, etc
 - exotic: neuromorphic, quantum computing ?
 - latest iPhone chip has 40+ IP blocks
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 - fusion science builds an HPC to model ITER (MHD or PIC)
 - machines for MD (Anton), for PIC, for CFD, etc
 - machines for particles, for sparse FE, etc
 - trading off speed versus generality

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- In this room ! Good news for **SIAM** members !

But will the next 30 years be like the last 30 ?

exa = 10^{18} flops

zetta = 10^{21}

yotta = 10^{24}

ronna = 10^{27} (proposed)

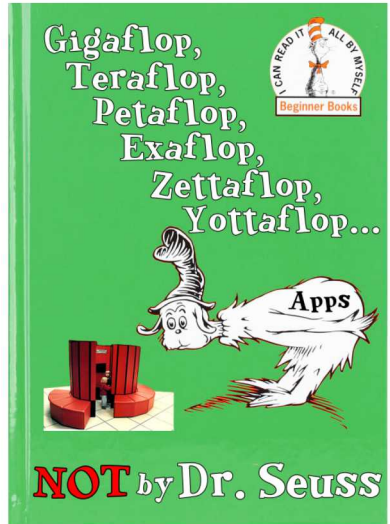
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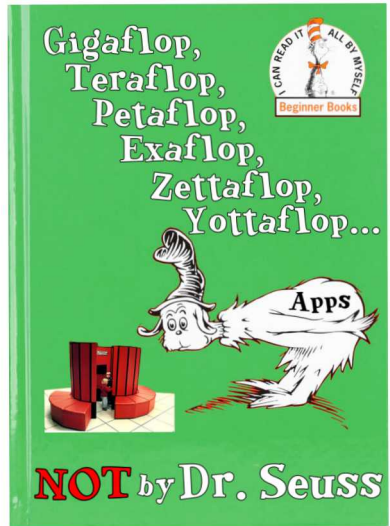
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Abbott and Costello routine:

DOE: We'd like funding for a
new yottaflop machine.

Congress: I know it's a lotta flops,
but how many exactly ?

DOE: I told you, it's a yottaflops.



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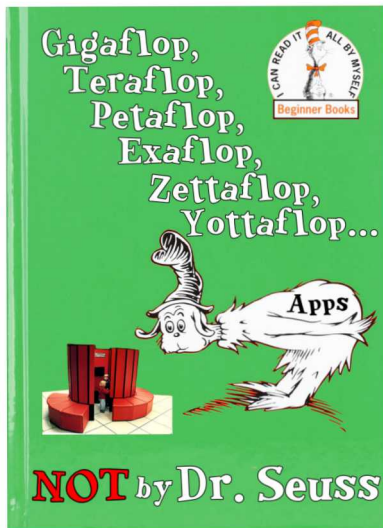
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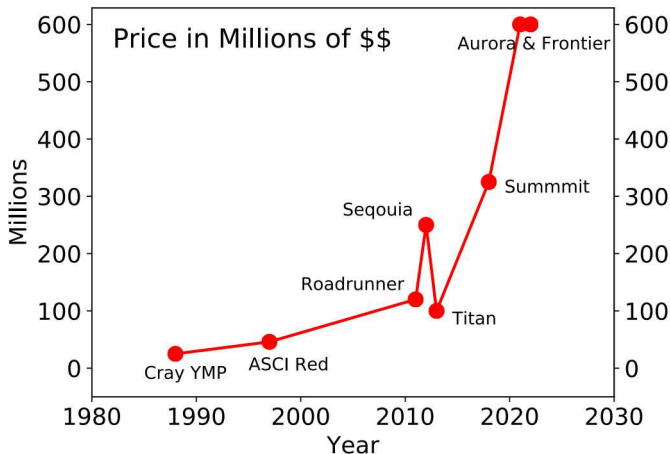
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Congress: OK, let me guess,
will it also cost a yotta \$\$?

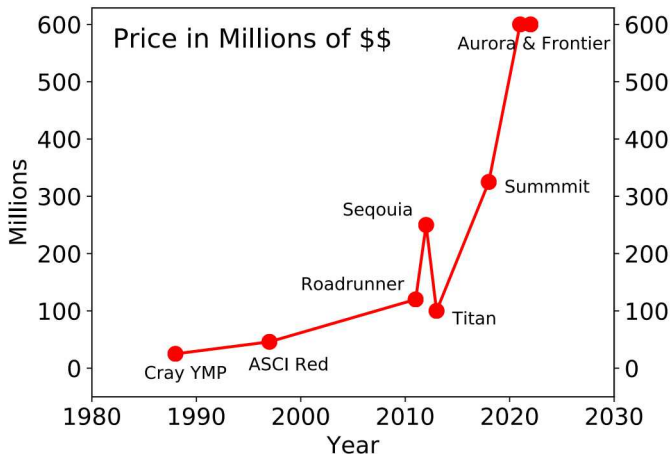
DOE: No, not a yotta \$\$,
but yes, a whole lotta \$\$



Can we afford HPC machines beyond exaflops?



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Will anyone pay a billion \$\$ for an HPC machine ?

Candidate #1 for **Future** ghost of parallel computing

Neuromorphic computing



Carver Mead



Data

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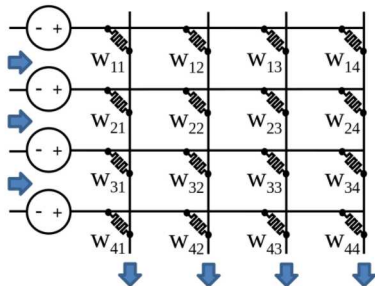
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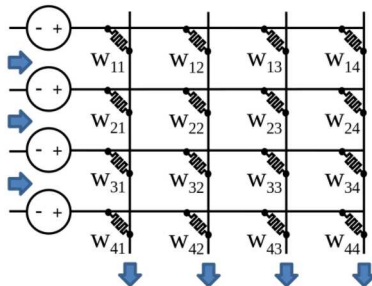
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- Memristor-based **matvec** in one cycle !
- ML: high voltages to **train**, lower voltages to **classify**
- Promise: low power, very fast (N^2 ops per clock), small size
- Challenges: materials, reproducibility, matrix size, sparsity
- Low-precision: maybe **4-8 bits** at best

Candidate #2 for **Future** ghost of parallel computing

Quantum computing



R Feynman



Peter Shor

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- polynomial in $\log(N)$
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- Promise: maybe **awesome** in 2 domains \Rightarrow crypto, QM calcs
- Challenges: materials, scale up, how to program or do I/O
- PR problem: How do you count flops ?

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Quantum supremacy: when a quantum computer performs some computation that is intractable on a classical HPC machine

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<https://www.top500.org>

Candidate #3 for **Future** ghost of parallel computing

Machine learning and AI - 1st ghost that isn't hardware !



John Hopfield



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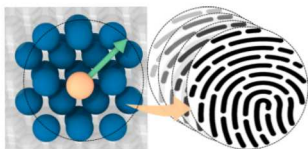
- Some say it's the **next revolution**:
 - as of 2019, DOE has an AI technology office
 - "AI won't replace scientists and engineers, but scientists and engineers who use AI will replace those who don't" (D Womble & Microsoft)
- Some say it's already **over-hyped**:
 - it's just glorified fitting
 - it's re-packaged linear algebra and optimization methods

Machine learning for materials modeling

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 - $O(N)$ cost for $O(N^3)$ accuracy

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- **Idea:** train NN potentials on quantum data, i.e. $Ax = b$



Input: geometric descriptors of an atom's neighborhood

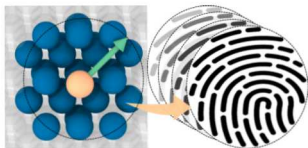
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Truth: quantum DFT forces

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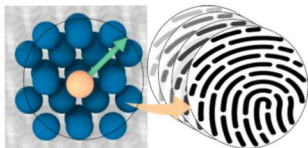
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- **ML challenge:** what can it really do for scientific computing and modeling/simulation

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- Could be **one of you** !

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- What will have **greatest impact** on comp science of future?
 - Is ML a **distraction** from the hard algorithmic & hard science problems mod/sim faces?
 - Or is ML a **silver bullet** for some of those problems?

Summary and thanks

For scientific computing, ever-faster computers have made the last 30 years **easy**. The next 30 will be different, harder, and **more interesting**. Good luck, next generation!

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Thanks:



Photoshop wizard: Brad Carvey

Hardware gurus: Si Hammond, Ron Brightwell

App experts: Doug Kothe (PIC), Mark Taylor (climate),
Francois Gygi (DFT), Guilia Galli (DFT), Paul Fischer (CFD)

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For scientific computing, ever-faster computers have made the last 30 years **easy**. The next 30 will be different, harder, and **more interesting**. Good luck, next generation!

Thanks:



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Disclaimer: no ghosts were harmed in the making of these slides