



SAND2005-2690C

Petaflops, Exaflops, and Zettaflops for Science and Defense

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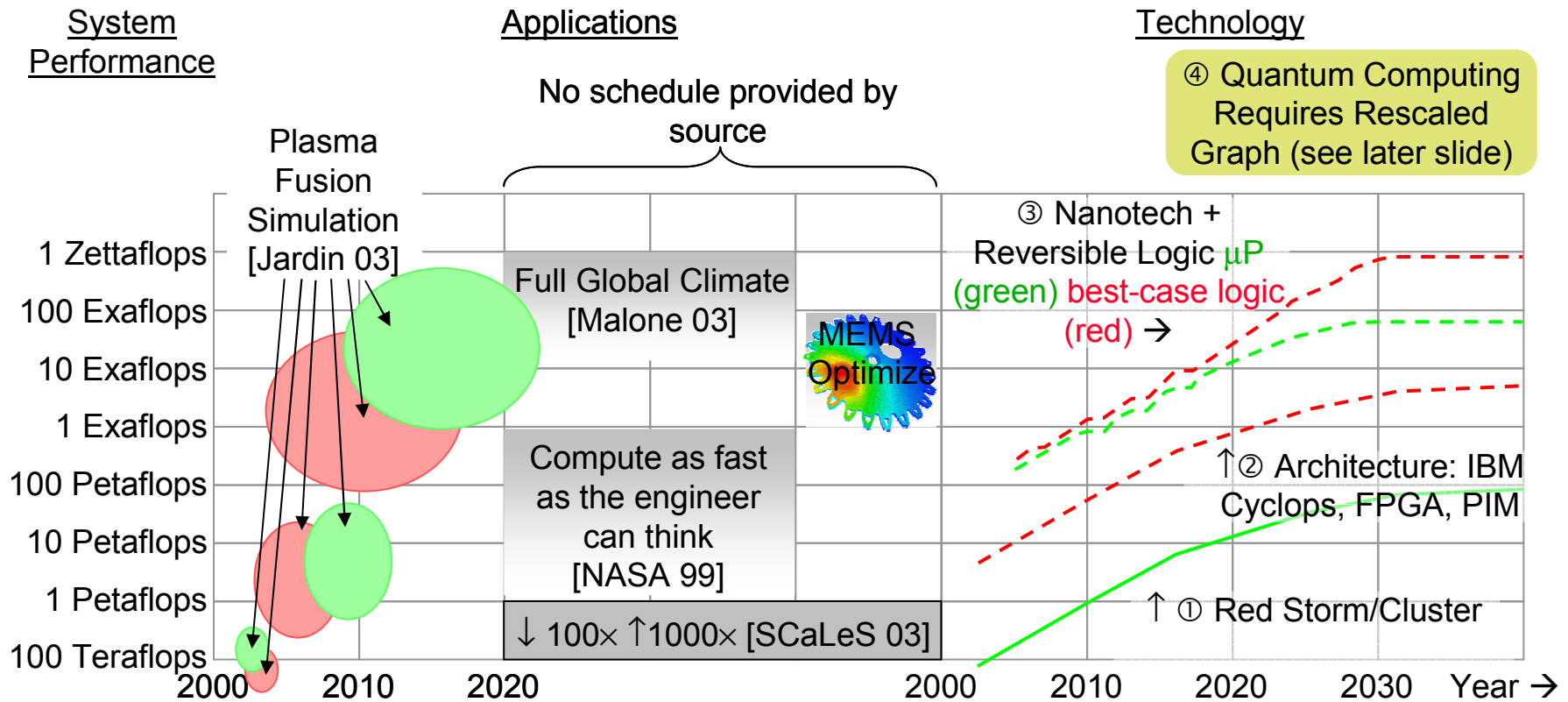


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Applications and \$100M Supercomputers



[Jardin 03] S.C. Jardin, "Plasma Science Contribution to the SCaLeS Report," Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, PPPL-3879 UC-70, available on Internet.
 [Malone 03] Robert C. Malone, John B. Drake, Philip W. Jones, Douglas A. Rotman, "High-End Computing in Climate Modeling," contribution to SCaLeS report.
 [NASA 99] R. T. Biedron, P. Mehrotra, M. L. Nelson, F. S. Preston, J. J. Rehder, J. L. Rogers, D. H. Rudy, J. Sobieski, and O. O. Storaasli, "Compute as Fast as the Engineers Can Think!" NASA/TM-1999-209715, available on Internet.
 [SCaLeS 03] Workshop on the Science Case for Large-scale Simulation, June 24-25, proceedings on Internet a <http://www.pnl.gov/scales/>.
 [DeBenedictis 04], Erik P. DeBenedictis, "Matching Supercomputing to Progress in Science," July 2004. Presentation at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, also published as Sandia National Laboratories SAND report SAND2004-3333P. Sandia technical reports are available by going to <http://www.sandia.gov> and accessing the technical library.



Outline

- **Exemplary Zettaflops Problems**
- **The Limits of Moore's Law**
- **Beyond Moore's Law**
 - Industry's Plans
 - Nanotech and Reversible Logic
 - Quantum Computing
- **Conclusions**



FLOPS Increases for Global Climate

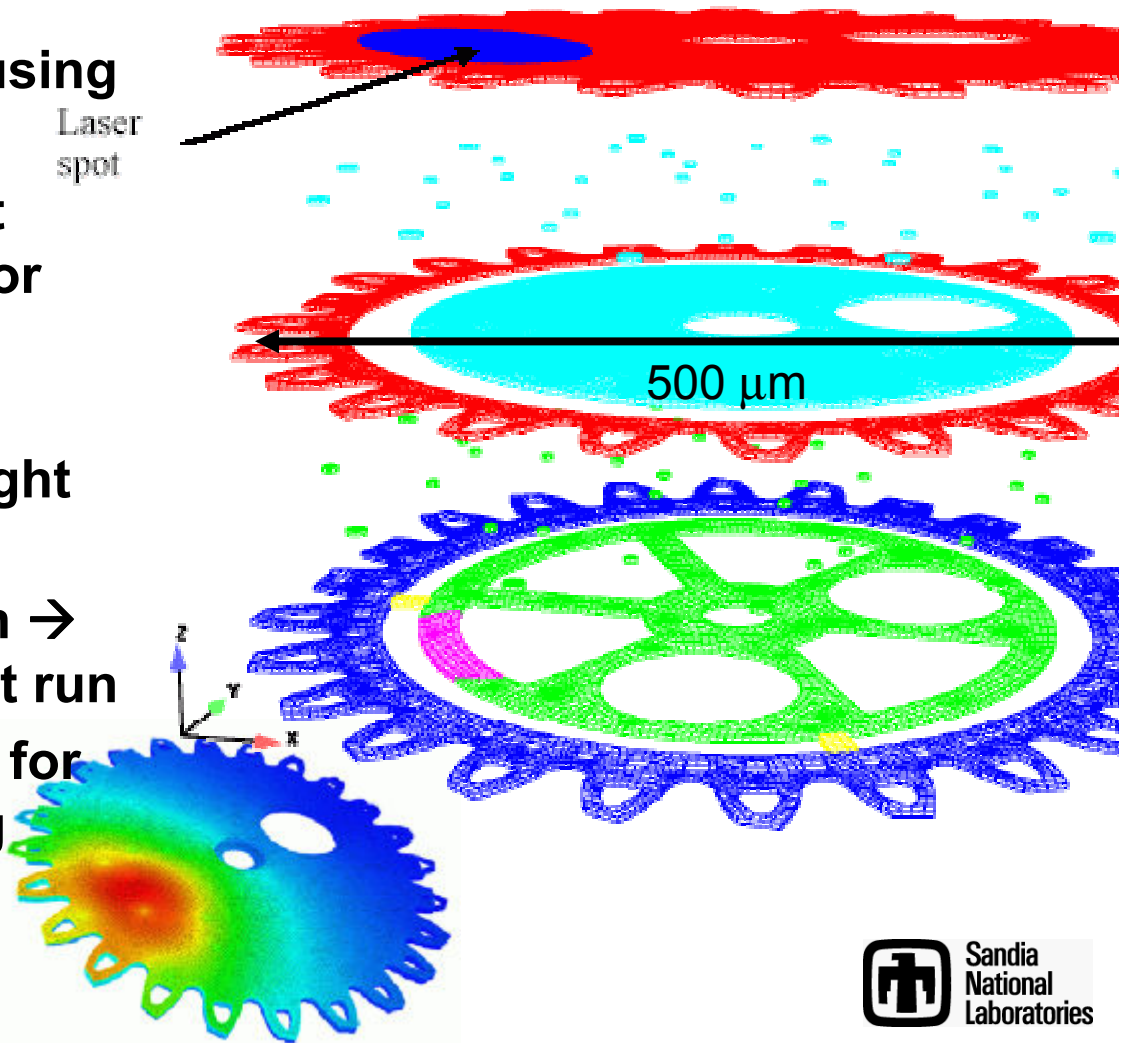
	Issue	Scaling
1 Zettaflops	Ensembles, scenarios 10×	Embarrassingly Parallel
100 Exaflops	Run length 100×	Longer Running Time
1 Exaflops	New parameterizations 100×	More Complex Physics
10 Petaflops	Model Completeness 100×	More Complex Physics
100 Teraflops	Spatial Resolution $10^4\times (10^3\times-10^5\times)$	Resolution
10 Gigaflops	Clusters Now In Use (100 nodes, 5% efficient)	

Ref. "High-End Computing in Climate Modeling," Robert C. Malone, LANL, John B. Drake, ORNL, Philip W. Jones, LANL, and Douglas A. Rotman, LLNL (2004)



Exemplary Exa- and Zetta-Scale Simulations

- Sandia MESA facility using MEMS for weapons
- Heat flow in MEMS not diffusion; use DSMC for phonons
- Shutter needs 10 → Exaflops on an overnight run for steady state
- Geometry optimization → 100 Exaflops overnight run
 - Adjust spoke width for high b/w no melting





FLOPS Increases for MEMS

	Issue	Scaling
100 Exaflops	Optimize 10×	Sequential
10 Exaflops	Run length 300×	Longer Running Time
30 Petaflops	Scale to $500\mu\text{m}^2 \times 12\mu\text{m}$ disk 50,000×	Size
600 Gigaflops	2D → 3D 120×	Size
5 Gigaflops	$2\mu\text{m} \times .5\mu\text{m} \times 3\mu\text{s}$ 2D film 10×1.2 GHz PIII	

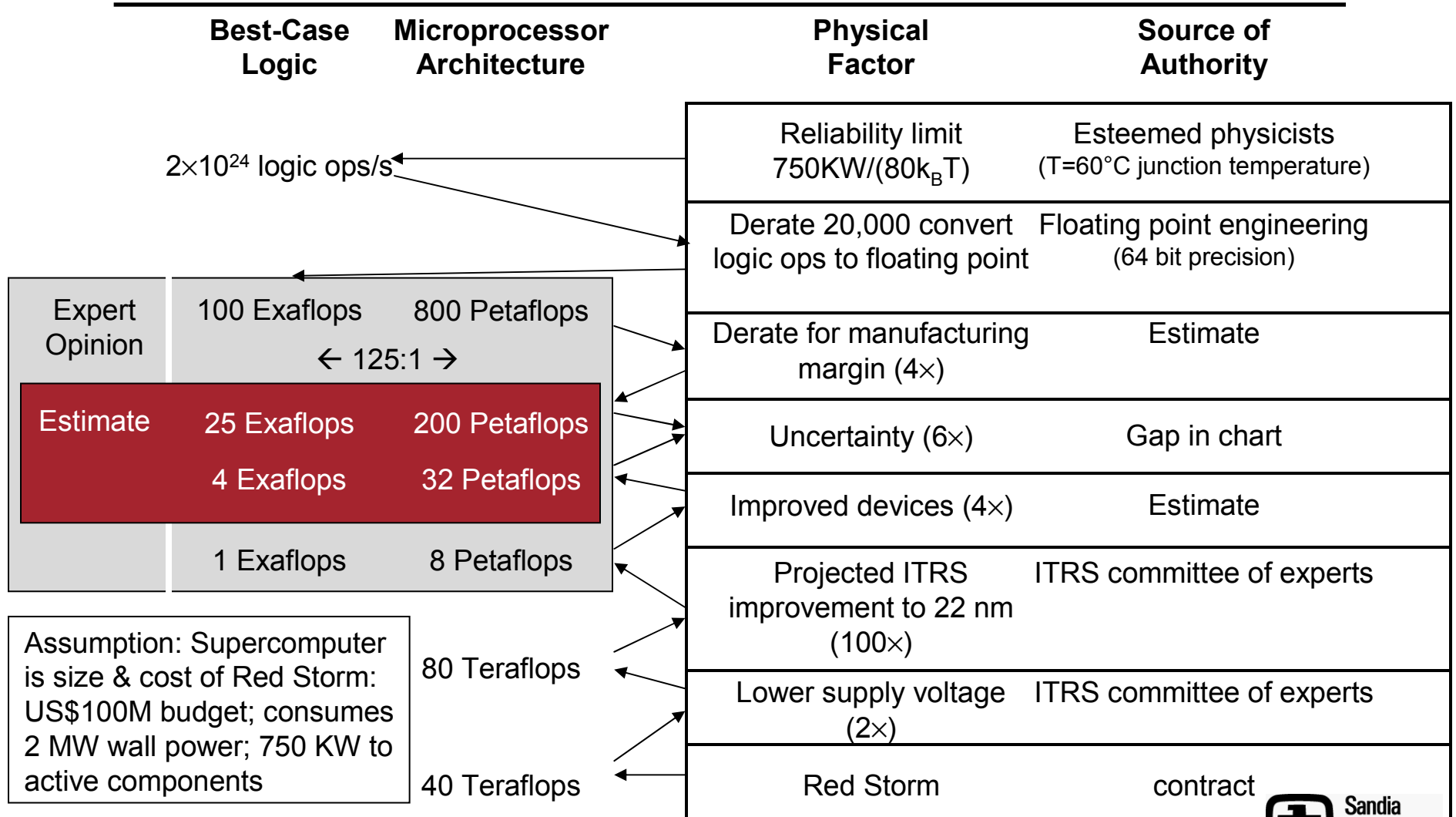


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*** This is a Preview ***





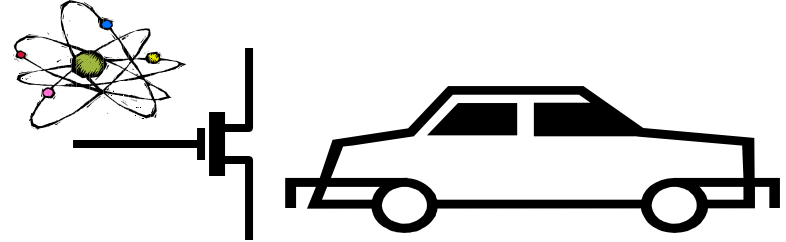
Metaphor: FM Radio on Trip to Santa Fe

- **You drive to Santa Fe listening to FM radio**
- **Music clear for a while, but noise creeps in and then overtakes music**
- **Analogy: You live out the next dozen years buying PCs every couple years**
- **PCs keep getting faster**
 - **clock rate increases**
 - **fan gets bigger**
 - **won't go on forever**
- **Why...see next slide**

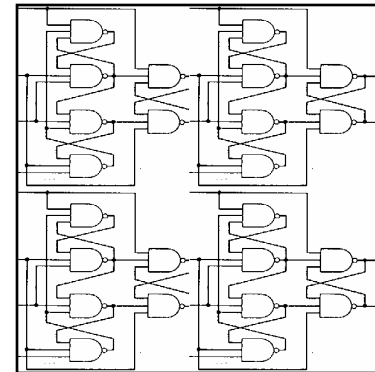
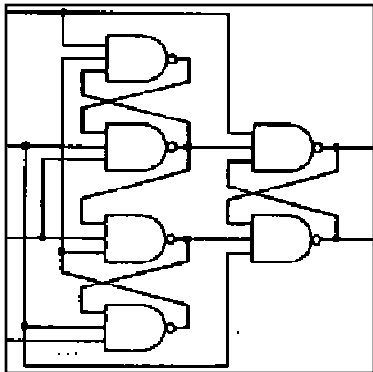
Details: Erik DeBenedictis, "Taking ASCI Supercomputing to the End Game," SAND2004-0959



FM Radio and End of Moore's Law



Driving away from FM transmitter → less signal
Noise from electrons → no change



Increasing numbers of gates → less signal power
Noise from electrons → no change

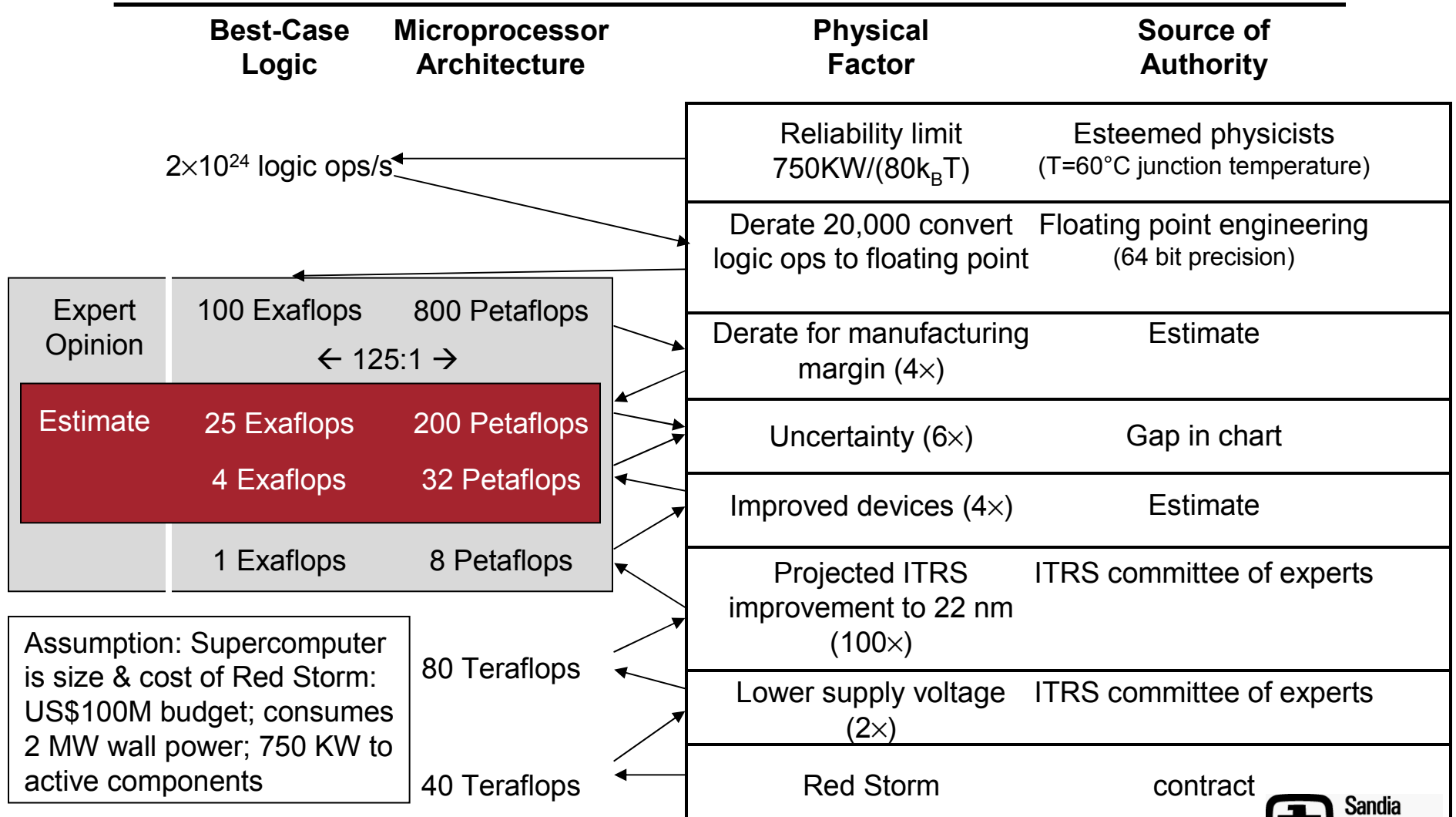


Personal Observational Evidence

- **Have radios become better able to receive distant stations over the last few decades with a rate of improvement similar to Moore's Law?**
- **You judge from your experience, but the answer should be that they have not.**
- **Therefore, electrical noise does not scale with Moore's Law.**



Scientific Supercomputer Limits





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Proceeding

- So industry has plans to extend Moore's Law, right?
 - Next slide shows ITRS Emerging Research Devices (ERD), the devices under consideration by industry
 - All are either hotter, bigger, or slower
 - Erik is now on ITRS ERD committee
- What is scientifically feasible for Gov't funding?
 - Nanotechnology
 - Efforts all over
 - Reversible logic
 - Odd name for a method of cutting power below $k_B T$
 - Not currently embraced by industry
 - Quantum computing
 - More later



ITRS Device Review 2016

Technology	Speed (min-max)	Dimension (min-max)	Energy per gate-op	Comparison
CMOS	30 ps-1 μ s	8 nm-5 μ m	4 aJ	
RSFQ	1 ps-50 ps	300 nm- 1 μ m	2 aJ	Larger
Molecular	10 ns-1 ms	1 nm- 5 nm	10 zJ	Slower
Plastic	100 μ s-1 ms	100 μ m-1 mm	4 aJ	Larger+Slower
Optical	100 as-1 ps	200 nm-2 μ m	1 pJ	Larger+Hotter
NEMS	100 ns-1 ms	10-100 nm	1 zJ	Slower+Larger
Biological	100 fs-100 μ s	6-50 μ m	.3 yJ	Slower+Larger
Quantum	100 as-1 fs	10-100 nm	1 zJ	Larger

Data from ITRS ERD Section.



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The Parallelism Issue

- Initially, didn't meet constraints



Scaled Climate Model

2D → 3D mesh,
one cell per processor

Parallelize cloud-resolving model and ensembles

One Barely Plausible Solution

Consider special purpose logic with fast logic and low-power memory

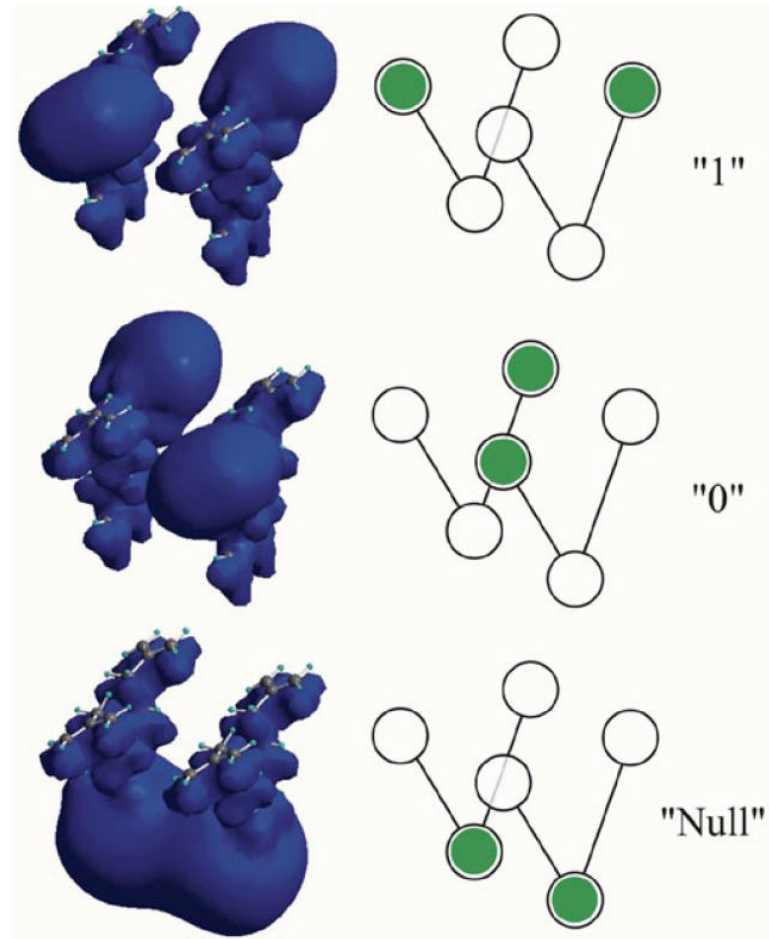
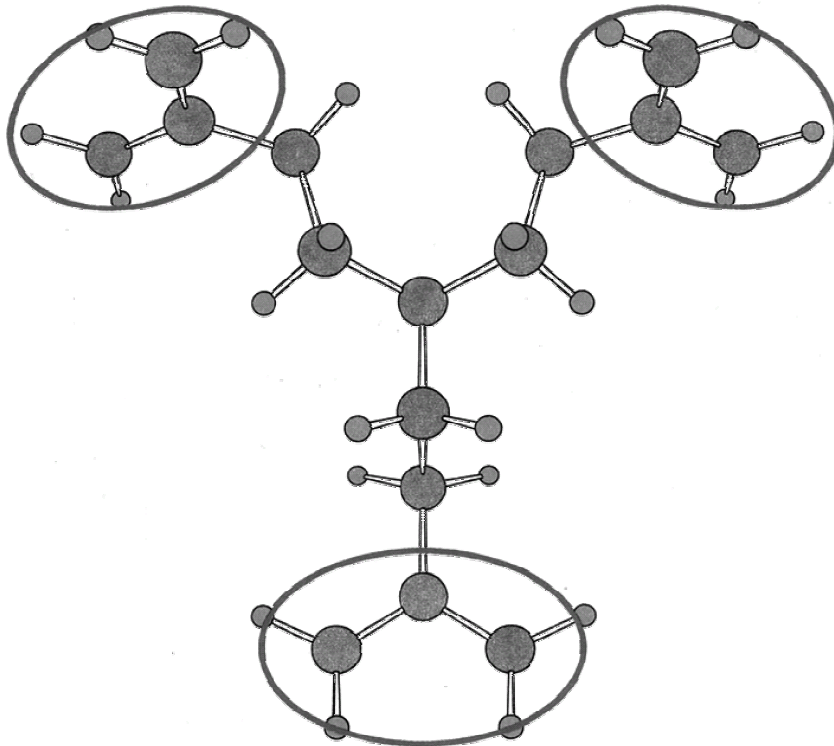
Consider only highest performance published nanotech device QDCA

Initial reversible nanotech



An Exemplary Device: Quantum Dots

- Pairs of molecules create a memory cell or a logic gate



Ref. "Clocked Molecular Quantum-Dot Cellular Automata," Craig S. Lent and Beth Isaksen
IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON ELECTRON DEVICES, VOL. 50, NO. 9, SEPTEMBER 2003



Atmosphere Simulation at a Zettaflops

Supercomputer is 211K chips, each with 70.7K nodes of 5.77K cells of 240 bytes; solves $86T=44.1K \times 44.1K \times 44.1K$ cell problem.

System dissipates 332KW from the faces of a cube 1.53m on a side, for a power density of $47.3KW/m^2$. Power: 332KW active components; 1.33MW refrigeration; 3.32MW wall power; 6.65MW from power company.

System has been inflated by 2.57 over minimum size to provide enough surface area to avoid overheating.

Chips are at 99.22% full, comprised of 7.07G logic, 101M memory decoder, and 6.44T memory transistors.

Gate cell edge is 34.4nm (logic) 34.4nm (decoder); memory cell edge is 4.5nm (memory).

Compute power is 768 EFLOPS, completing an iteration in $224\mu s$ and a run in 9.88s.

Chio Diagram



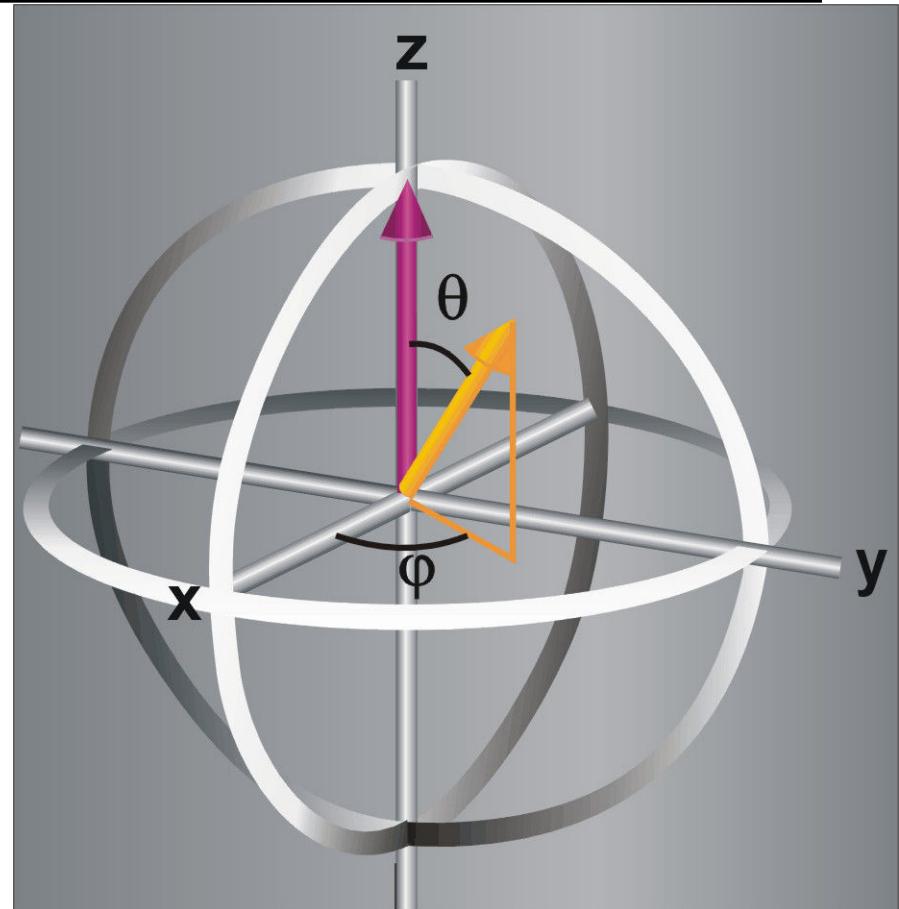
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Why Quantum Computing is Interesting

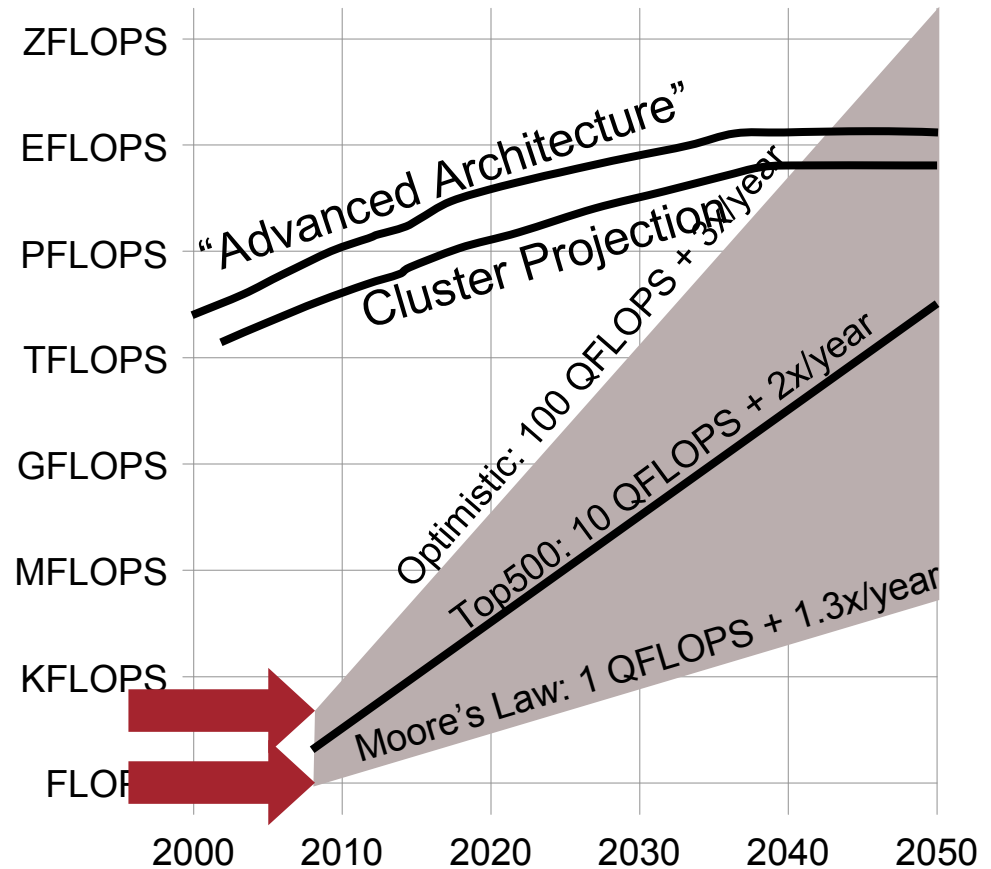
- **A Superset of Digital**
 - Spin “up” is a 1
 - Spin “down” is a 0
 - Other spins
 - Sidewise
 - Entangled
 - Phase
 - Like wildcards
 - 1011??????
 - Up to 2^N states → in “quantum parallel”





Emergence of Quantum Computing

- There appears to be an engineering case for quantum computers of 1-100 Q-FLOPS
- One would expect an exponential growth rate for quantum computers similar to Moore's Law, but the rate constant is impossible to predict, so three possibilities have been graphed

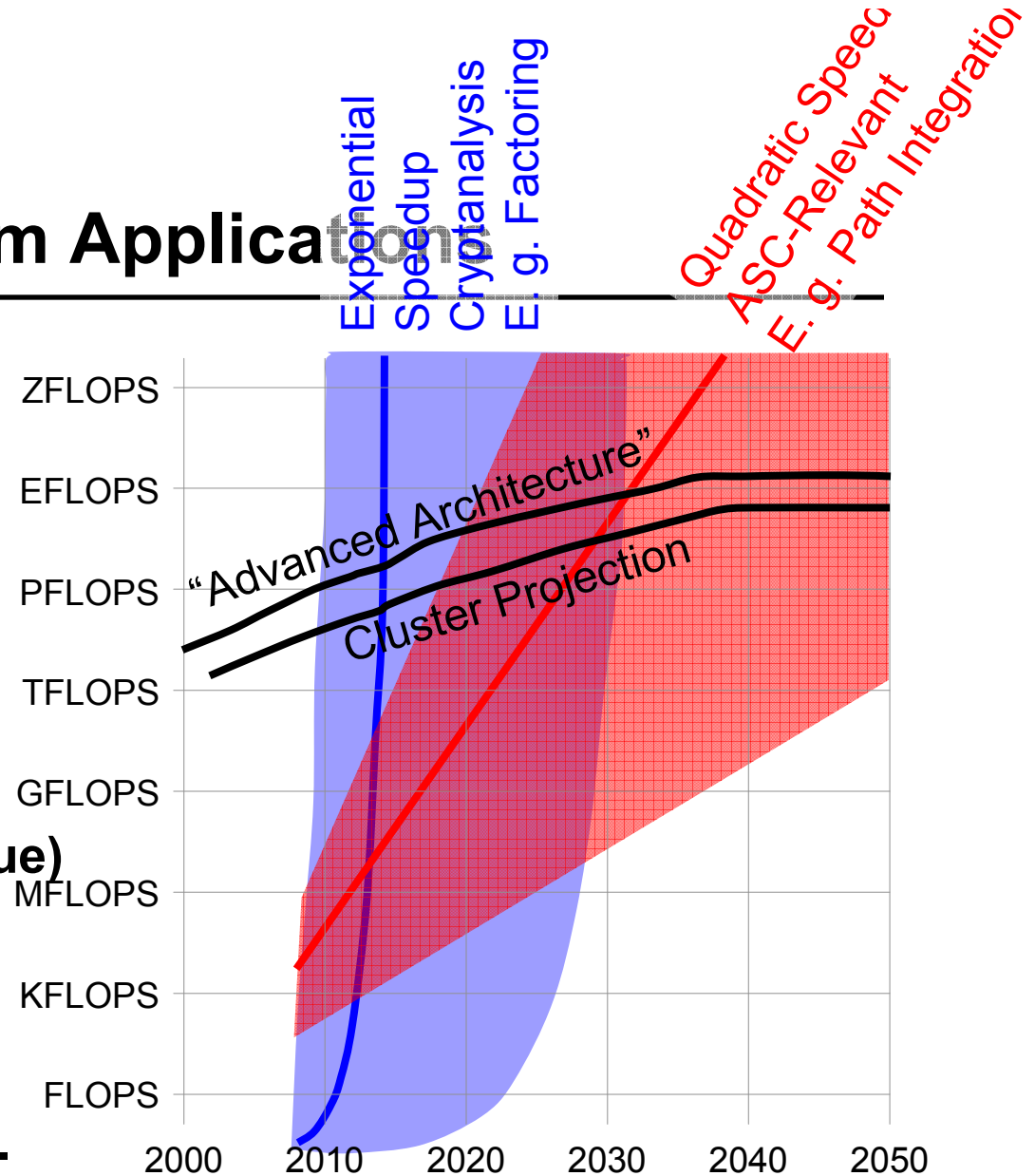


Ref. "How to build a 300 bit, 1 Gop quantum computer," Andrew M. Steane, Clarendon Laboratory, UK, quant-ph/0412165



Quantum Applications

- Consider the classical computer equivalent to a Quantum Computer
- First use believed to be factoring in cryptanalysis, with exponential speedup over classical computers (blue)
- Second, a quantum computer can also be used for other applications (pink) with quadratic speedup (e. g. Actinide chemistry)





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Conclusions

- Important applications exist to 1 Zettaflops
- Performance of \$100M μ P-based supercomputers will rise to only ~30-200 Petaflops
 - This will be sufficient to meet all existing plans
 - However, there are many apparently valid uses of computers that exceed these limits, but where there is no commitment at this time
- Advanced Architectures (e. g. PIM) will rise to ~4-25 Exaflops
 - Cray Cascade moves in this direction
- Nanotech and Reversible logic good to perhaps 1 Zettaflops
- Quantum computing
 - Will not help existing code
 - Blasts out of the top of the chart for new codes