



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy and Computational Science

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Under Secretary of Energy for Science

August 2009

My roles at DOE



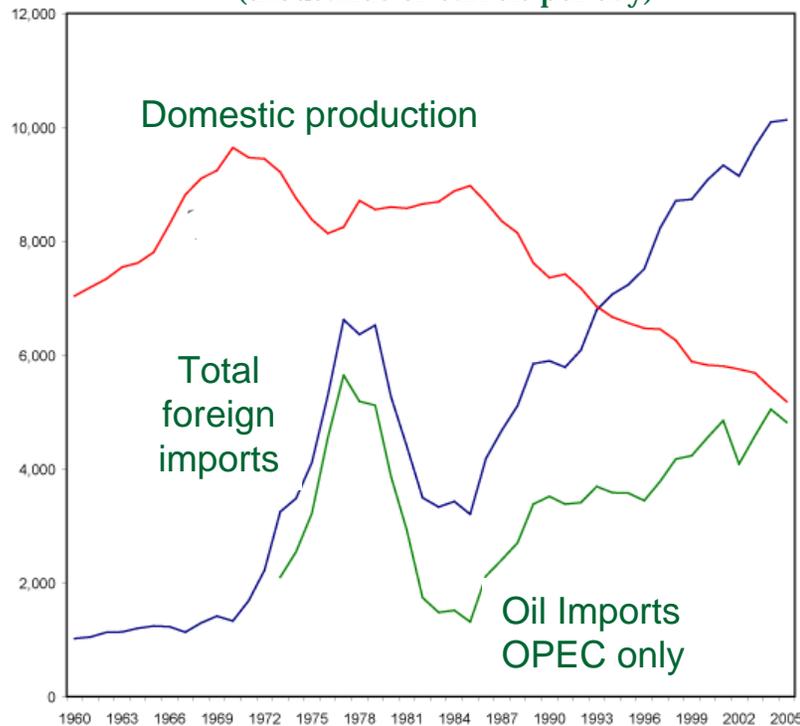
In many ways, it still looks like this...

- Chief Scientist of the DOE (not the Director of SC)
- Enable cross disciplinary ideas and research to flourish
- Define and enable science programs that
 - Knit the department together and
 - Lead to novel energy research efforts

America's energy challenges

Security of Supply

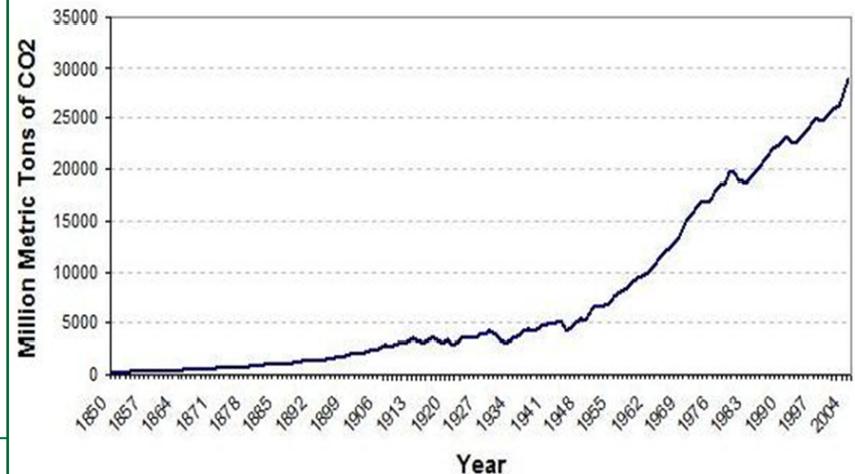
US Oil Production and Foreign Oil Imports
(thousands of barrels per day)



Source: Energy Information Association

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

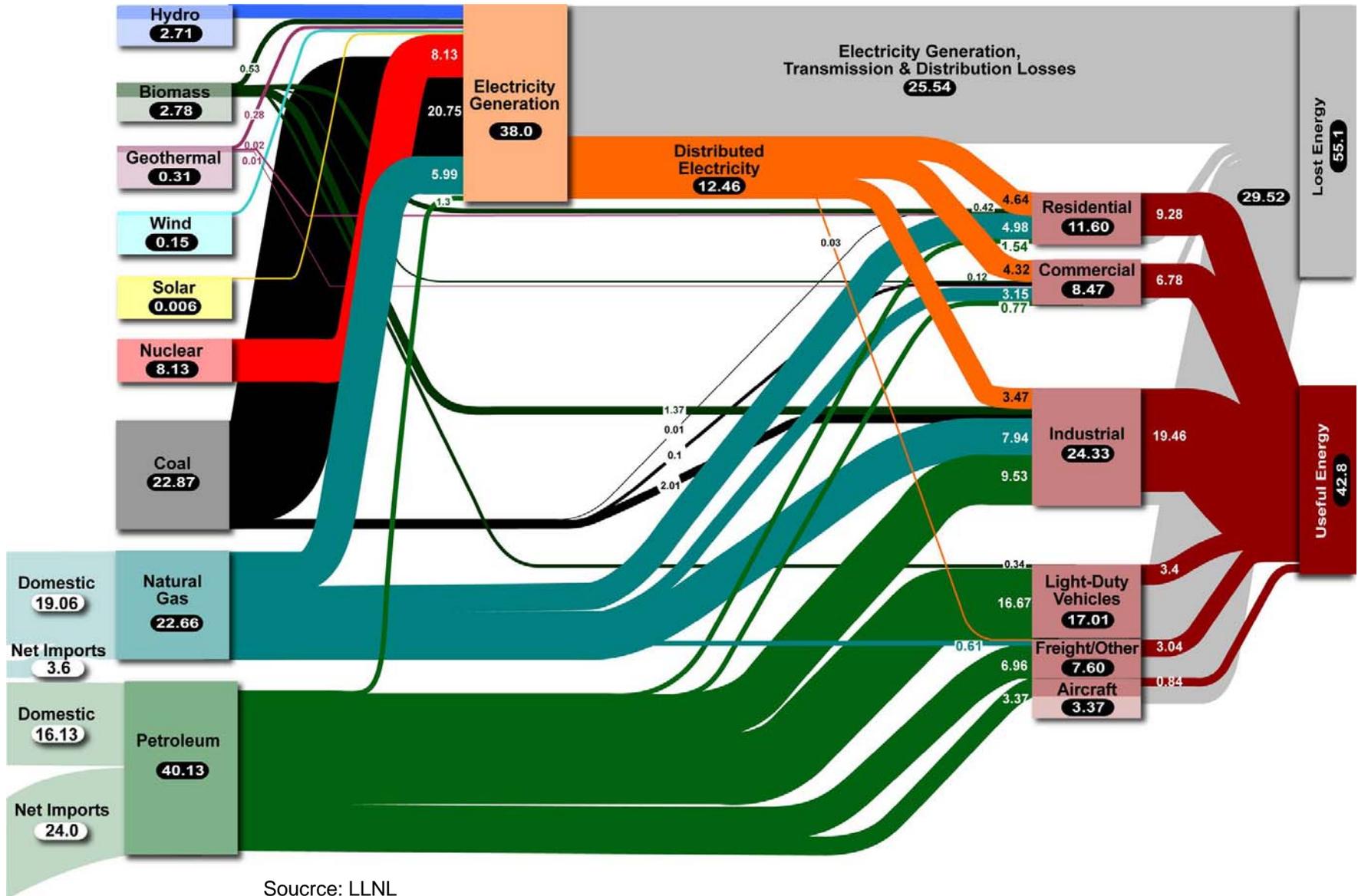
Historical Global CO₂ Emissions* (1850-2004)



*from Fuel Burning, Cement Manufacture, and Gas Flaring

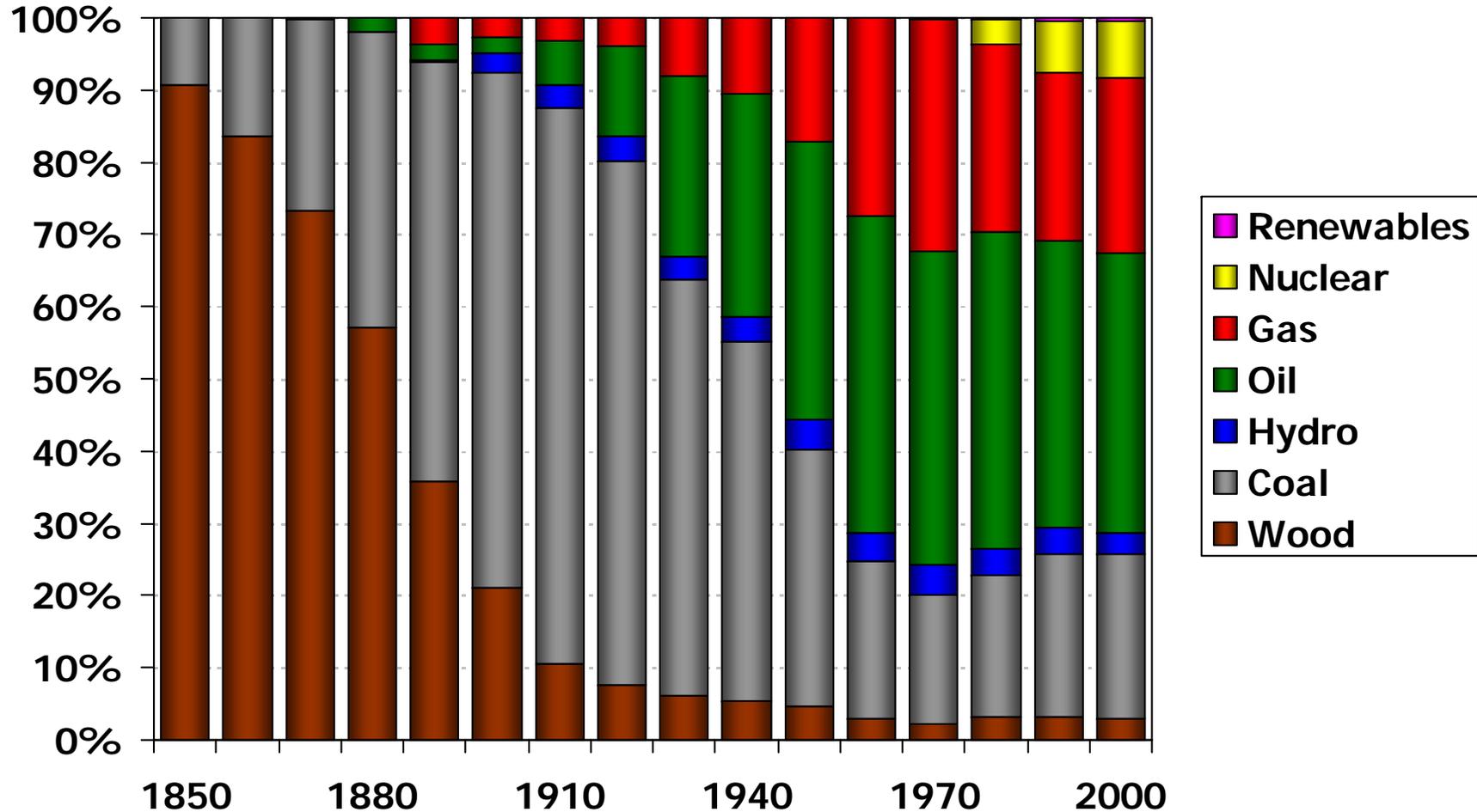
Source: Marland et. al (2007) Global, Regional, and National CO₂ Emissions. In Trends: A Compendium of Data on Global Change. CDIAC U.S.A.

US Energy flows (~ 100 EJ annually)



Energy technologies change slowly

US energy supply since 1850



Source: EIA



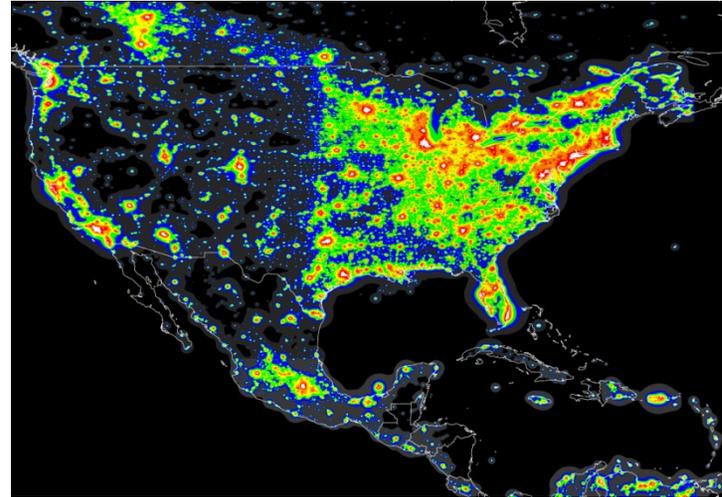
Why is energy different?



Scale

Large **capital** and access to existing **infrastructure** are required

Ubiquity Consider **economic, political, and social** dimensions



Incumbency

Technology requires a **full-chain** effort



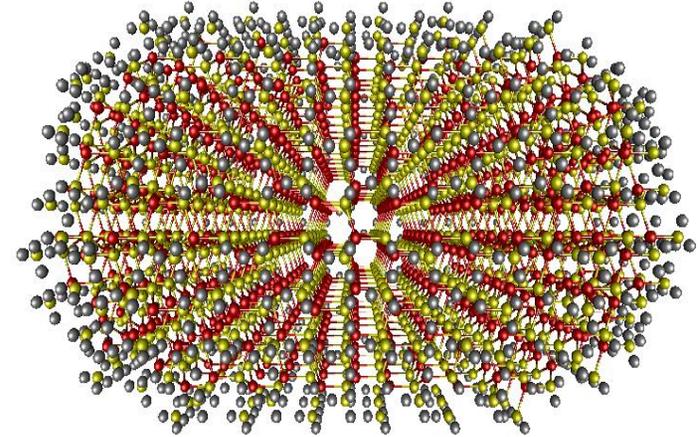
Interoperability

Transformation will take a **long time**

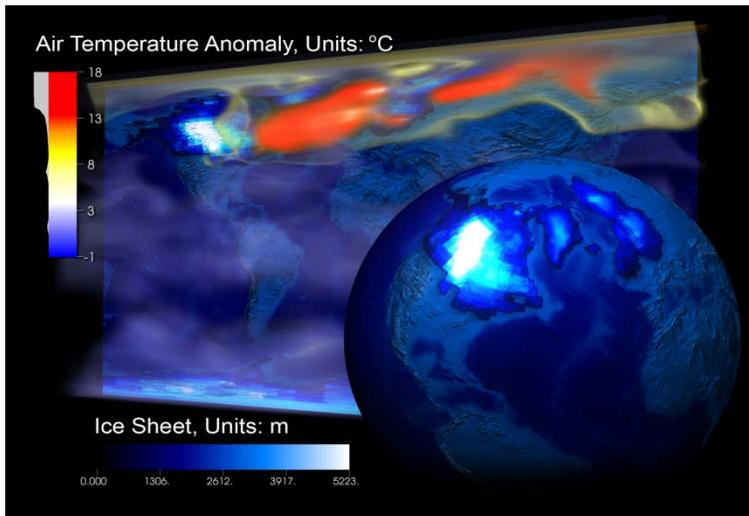
Energy relevant computation

Novel divide & conquer approach to solve DFT by reducing $O(n^3)$ to $O(n)$

Design of new materials for solar cells, Wang et al., SC08



Dipole moment calculated on 2633 atom quantum rod



Simulations show deglaciation during the Bølling-Allerød, Earth's most recent period of natural global warming.
Featured in the July 17 issue of the journal Science

Computing for Nuclear Energy

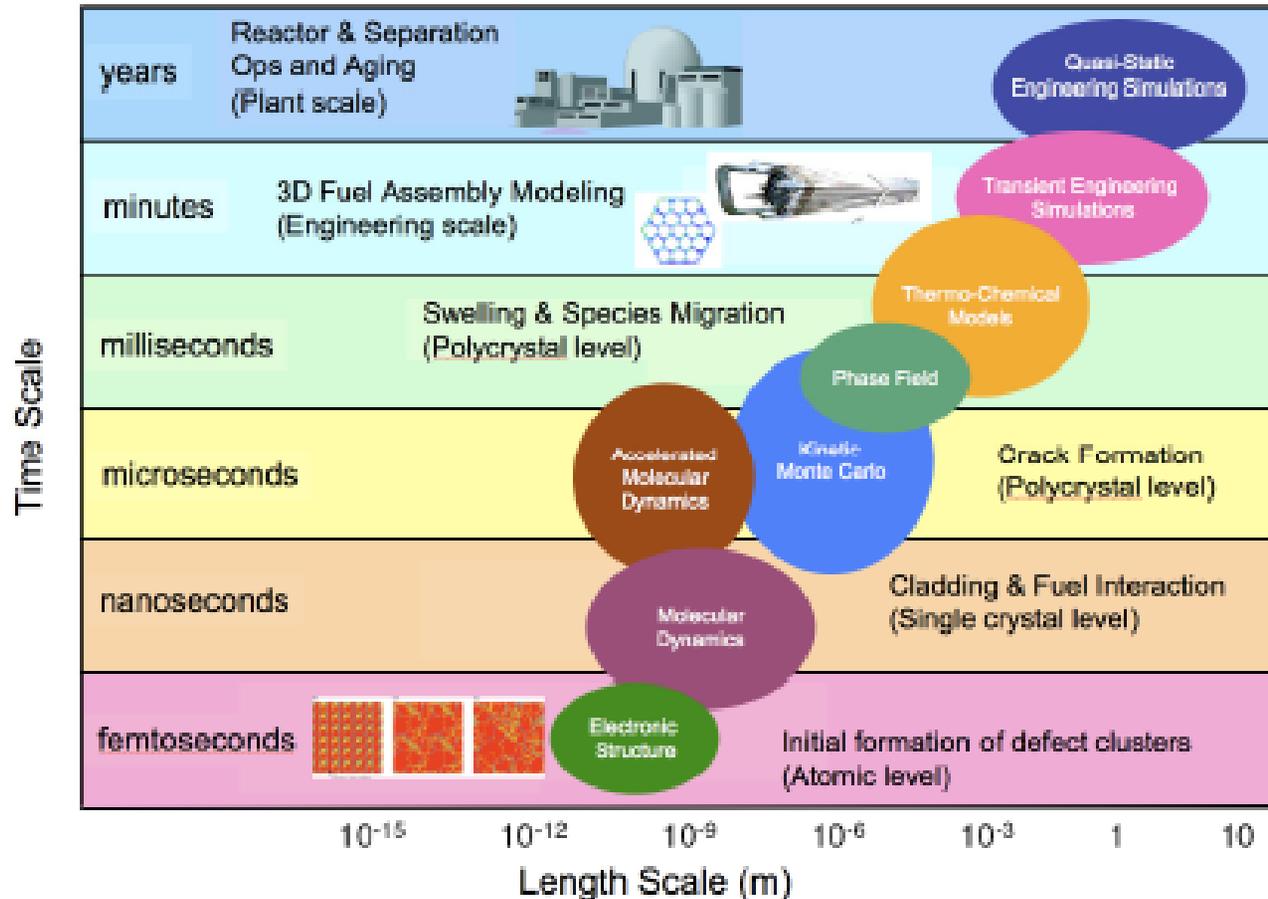


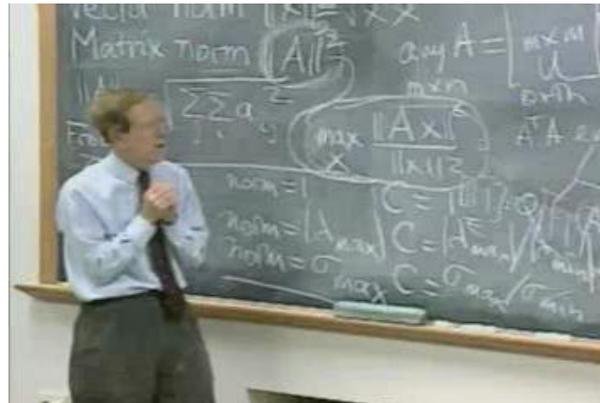
Figure 1. Multi-scale challenge.

**Multiple scales
Multiple physics
Systems approach
required**

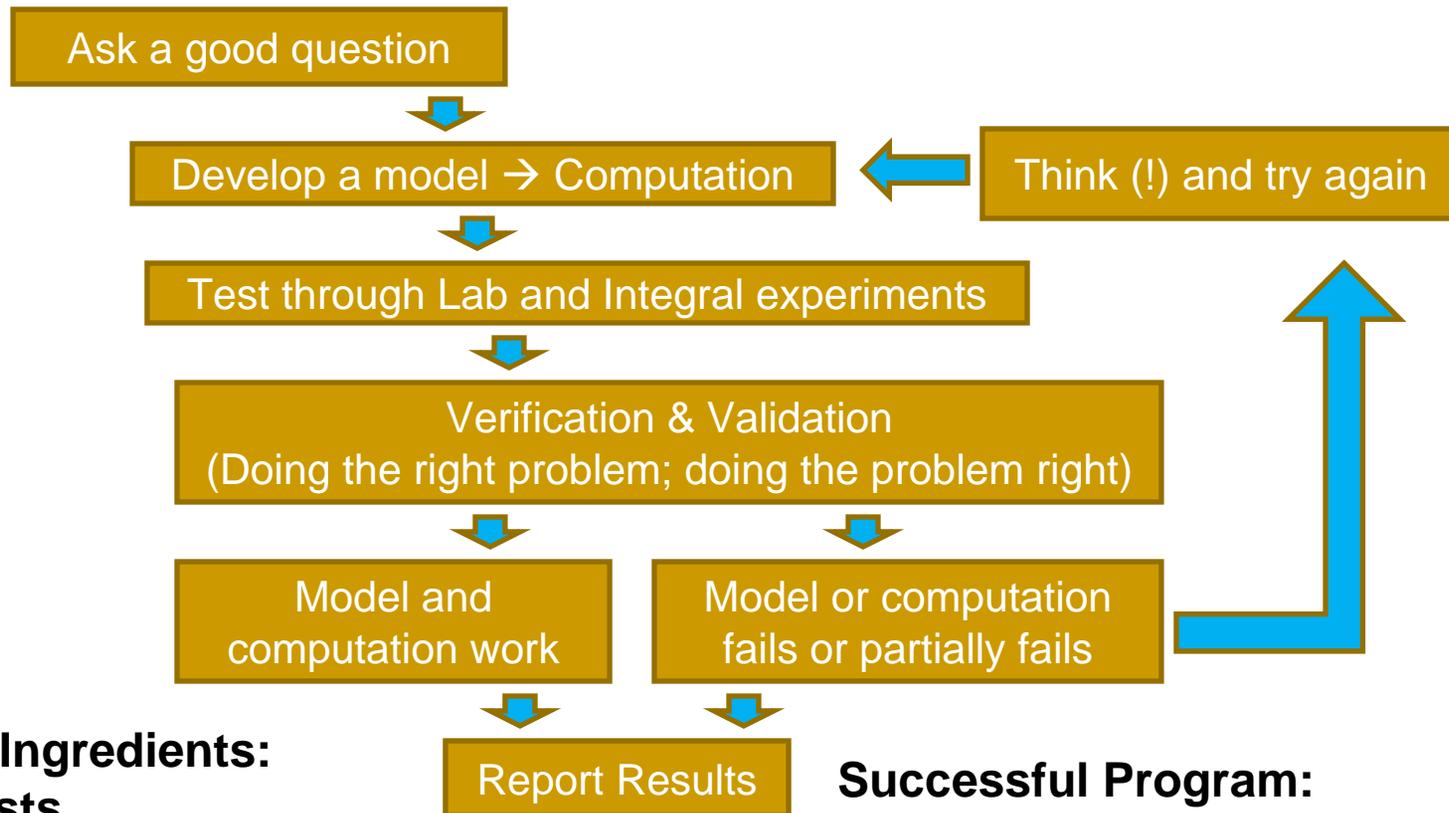
**Potentially significant
impacts: reliability, safety,
efficiency gains**

From ASCAC/NE workshop on
Science based Nuclear Energy systems Enabled by
Advanced Modeling and Simulation at the Extreme Scale

Science, tools, and algorithms



Computation as a tool in science



Required Ingredients:

- 1) Theorists
- 2) Computational Scientists
- 3) Experimentalists
- 4) Applied Mathematicians
- 5) Computer Scientists

Successful Program:

- 1) Guides experiments
- 2) Quantifies uncertainties
- 3) Yields solutions/insights
- 4) Eliminates tunable parameters

Tools have changed rapidly: power



These were our supercomputers in the 1970's and 1980's



1986:
X-MP/48 ~220 Mflop sustained
120-150kW (depending on model)
\$40M for computer+disks (FY09\$)

Today:



NNSA:
Roadrunner at 1.105 PF (LINPACK)
LANL; 2.5 MW

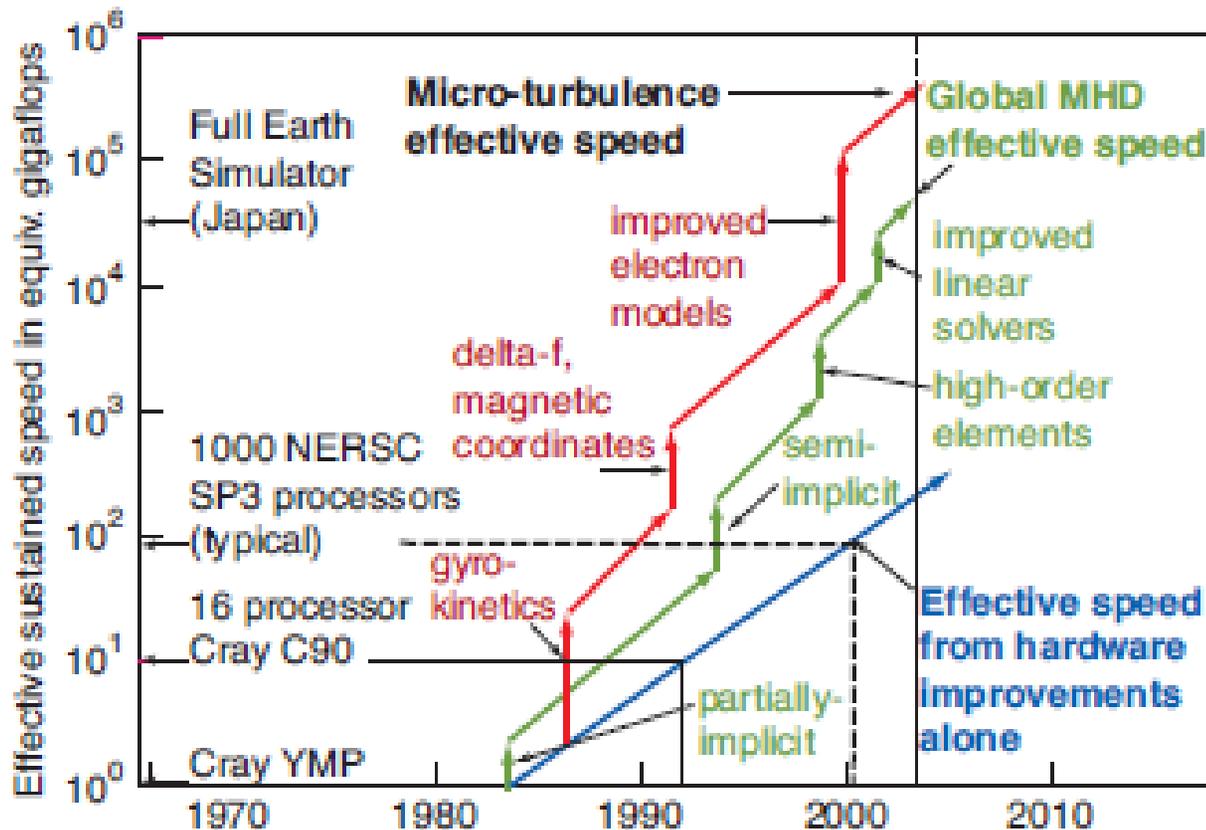


SC/ASCR:
Jaguar at 1.059 PF (LINPACK)
ORNL; 6.9 MW

Factor 5×10^6 in speed
Factor of 18 in power



Algorithms and models also yield solutions



A balanced R&D portfolio includes all three:

- faster hardware
- better mathematical models
- improved computational algorithms

Magnetic fusion energy “effective speed” increases
Source: A Science-Based Case for Large-Scale Simulation (SCaLeS) Volume 2

Exascale challenges going forward

- Scientific justification
 - How will Exascale help to solve important problems?
 - Not all important problems are extreme scale
- Breakthroughs hardware and software
 - Power consumption; memory bandwidth; communications; ...
 - New algorithms: such as $O(n)$ methods; usability
- Building interdisciplinary communities
 - Integrate the domain knowledge of theorists, experimentalists (lab and integral), computational and computer scientists, and applied mathematicians
 - Collaborating with NNSA



Questions/Comments?
