Inventing a New America through Discovery and Innovation in Science, Engineering and Medicine

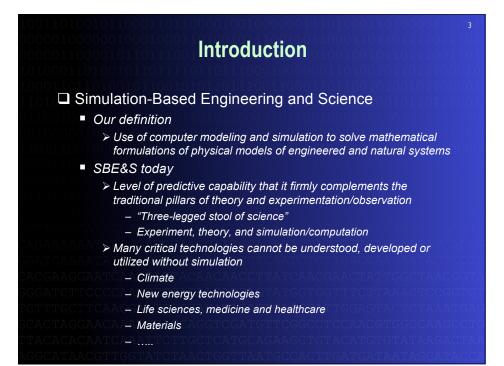
Peter T. Cummings^{1,2} and Sharon C. Glotzer³

¹Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN ²Center for Nanophase Materials Sciences Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN ³Chemical Engineering, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI

Paper 225b: Innovation and Insight via High-Fidelity Simulation and Large-Database Studies of Micro, Macro and Multi-Scale Phenomena

American Institute of Chemical Engineers Annual Meeting

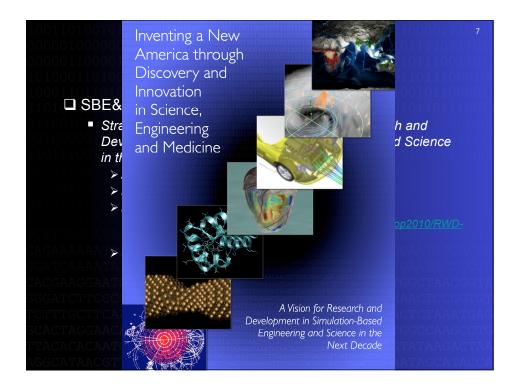




۲ SBE&S: Why now?
A tipping point in SBE&S
 Computer simulation is more pervasive today, and having more impact, than ever before - hardly a field untouched
Fields are being transformed by simulation
Reached a useful level of predictiveness
 Remarkable increase in hardware speed
➢ Gigaflop achieved ~1998
Petaflop achieved in ~2008 Evalue averaged in ~2018
 Exaflop expected in ~2018 International competitiveness in computational facilities
 US, Japan shared leadership in recent decades
 China now major player
 #1 in top 500 list, to be released next week at SC 2010
New massively multi-core computer chip architectures will allow unprecedented accuracy and resolution, as well as the ability to solve the highly complex problems that face society today
Programming models are major issue
ACCOMPANIES Potentially disruptive TECHTIAATECCACTTCATCATAATAGCATACCA







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 Introduction Simulation-based engineering and science (SBE&S) Timeline of workshops and reports 	
 International Assessment of Research and Development in Simulation-based Engineering and Science Methodology Outcomes 	
 Vision for Research and Development in Simulation-Based Engineering and Science in the Next Decade Workshop Report 	
NSF Advisory Committee for Cyberinfrastructure	
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- Study designed to:
 - Gather information on the worldwide status and trends of SBE&S research
 - State of the art, regional levels of activities
 - US leadership status
 - Opportunities for US leadership
 - Disseminate this information to government decision makers and the research community
 - Findings, not recommendations



International Assessment of Research and Development in SBE&S

Structure of Study

- Primary thematic areas
 - ≻ Life sciences and medicine
 - Materials
 - Energy and sustainability
- Core cross-cutting issues
 - > Next-generation algorithms and high performance computing
 - Multiscale simulation
 - Simulation software
 - > Validation, verification, and quantifying uncertainty
 - Engineering systems
 - Big data and data-driven simulations
 - Education and training
 - ➤ Funding

Panelists

- Sharon Glotzer (Chair), U Michigan
- Sangtae Kim, NAE (Vice-chair), Purdue
- Peter Cummings, Vanderbilt/ORNL
- Abhi Deshmukh, Texas A&M
- Martin Head-Gordon, UC Berkeley
- George Karniadakis, Brown U
- Linda Petzold, (NAE) UC Santa Barbara
- Celeste Sagui, NC State U
- Matsunoba Shinozuko, (NAE) UC Irvine

Advisers

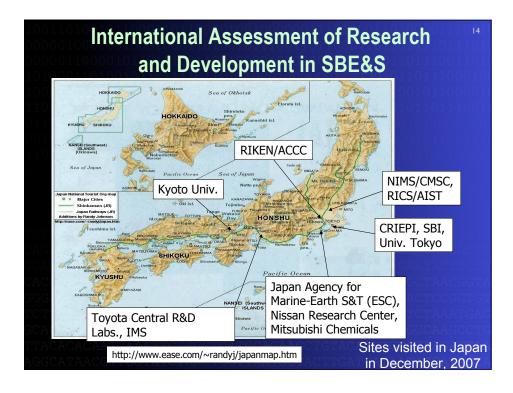
- Tomas de la Rubia, LLNL
- Jack Dongarra, (NAE) UTK/ORNL
- James Duderstadt (NAE), U Michigan
- David Shaw, D.E. Shaw Research
- Gilbert Omenn (IOM), U Michigan
- J. Tinsley Oden (NAE), UT Austin
- Marty Wortman, Texas A&M

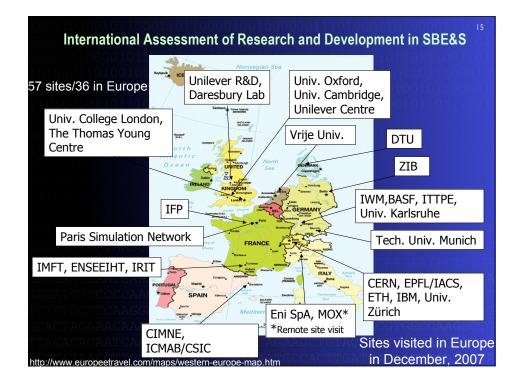
International Assessment of Research and Development in SBE&S

Study Process and Timeline

- US Baseline Workshop November 2007
- Bibliometrics analysis
- Panel visited 57 sites in Europe, Asia
 - Universities, national labs, industrial labs
 - Also: conversations, reports, research papers, bibliometric analysis provided basis for assessment
- Public workshop on study findings in April 2008
- Final report releases April 22, 2009
 Coincided with research directions planning workshop







Life sciences & medicine, materials, and energy & sustainability are among most likely sectors to be transformed by SBE&S

- SBE&S is changing the way disease is treated, the way surgery is performed and patients are rehabilitated, the way we understand the brain
- SBE&S is changing the way materials & components are designed, developed, and used in all industrial sectors
 E.g. ICME (National Academies Report 2008, T. Pollock, et al)
- SBE&S is aiding in the recovery of untapped oil, the discovery & utilization of new energy sources, and the way we design sustainable infrastructures

□ Findings: Top Four Major Trends in SBE&S Research

- Data-intensive applications (especially Switzerland and Japan)
 - Integration of (real-time) experimental and observational data with modeling and simulation to expedite discovery and engineering solutions
- Millisecond timescales for proteins and other complex matter with molecular resolution
- Science-based engineering simulations (US slight lead)
 - Increased fidelity through inclusion of physics and chemistry
 - Better predictiveness through inclusion of V&V, UQ, risk assessment
- Multi-core for petascale and beyond: not just faster time to solution increased problem complexity
 - Cheap GPUs today give up to 200x speed up on some scientific applications

International Assessment of Research and Development in SBE&S

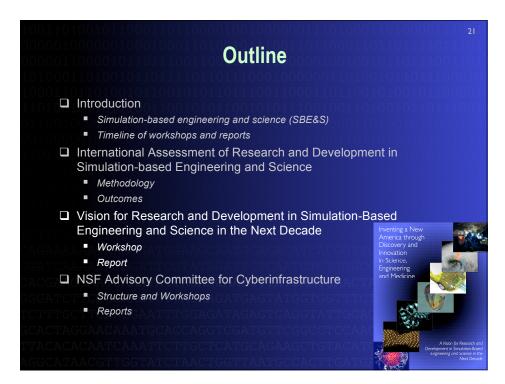
Threats to US leadership in SBE&S

- Finding 1: The world of computing is flat, and anyone can do it (except, for now, at the bleeding edge). We must do it better, and exploit new architectures before those architectures become ubiquitous.
 - Japan has an industry-university-govt roadmap out to 2025 (exascale)
 - Germany investing nearly US\$1B in new HPC push, also with EU
 - Cheap to start up, hire in SBE&S (e.g. India)
- Finding 2: Inadequate education and training of the next generation of computational scientists threatens global as well as US growth of SBE&S. This is particularly urgent for the US, since unless we prepare these researchers to use the next generation of computer architectures we are developing, we will not be able to exploit their game-changing capabilities.
 - Insufficient exposure to computational science & engineering and underlying core subjects at high school and undergraduate level
 - Increased topical specialization beginning with graduate school
 - Insufficient training in HPC an educational "gap"



Additional details in report

- Specific findings in thematic areas
 - Life sciences & medicine, materials, and energy & sustainability
- Specific findings in core cross-cutting issues
 - Next-generation algorithms & high performance computing, multiscale simulation, simulation software, validation+verification, & quantifying uncertainty, engineering systems, big data & datadriven simulations, education & training, funding
- See report at <u>http://wtec.org/sbes/</u>
 - Proceedings of April, 2008, report-out-to-sponsors workshop also available at this site



Vision for Research and Development in SBE&S in the Next Decade

Strategic Directions Workshop

- April 22-23, 2009 at National Academies building and GWU
 - > Organized by Peter Cummings, Chair; Sharon Glotzer, co-Chair; Phil Westmoreland (NSF, now NCSU), Clark Cooper (NSF); other NSF program managers
 - Breakout leaders: John Allison, Ford; Brian Athey, U. Michigan; Jim Davis, UCLA; Sangtae Kim, Morgridge Institute; Padma Raghavan, PSU

Goal

- To develop community-driven report on future of SBE&S research in U.S. responsive to findings of international comparative study
- Answer the questions
 - Why are advances in SBE&S crucial to the future success of U.S. science, engineering, and industry, and how will they contribute to U.S. economic competitiveness? (Day 1)
 - What strategic investments in SBE&S are needed in order to achieve the promise of SBE&S? (Day 2 breakouts)
 - How (over what time frame) and in what format can these investments be most productive? (Day 2 breakouts)

Vision for Research and Development in SBE&S in the Next Decade

Presentations

Introduction

- Peter Cummings: Welcome and Introduction to the Workshop
- Phil Westmoreland: Objectives and Expected Outcomes
- Ed Seidel: Cyberinfrastructure and Computational Science for Research and Education
- J. Tinsley Oden: Revolutionizing Engineering Science through Simulation: Summary of NSF Blue Ribbon PanelStudy
- Sharon Glotzer: International Assessment of R&D in Simulation-Based Engineering and Science

Overview of recent reports and workshops

- John Allison: Integrated Computational Materials Engineering: A
- Transformational Discipline for Improved Competitiveness and National Security > Horst Simon: Simulation and Modeling at the Exascale for Energy, Ecological
- Sustainability and Global Security
- Dan Reed: President's Information Technology Advisory Committee Report on Computational Science: Ensuring America's Competitiveness
- > John Lyons: Potential Impact of High-End Capability Computing on Four Illustrative Fields of Science and Engineering
- > Arthur Ratzel: Computation-Based Engineering Summit: Transforming
- Engineering through Computational Simulation

Vision for Research and Development in SBE&S in the Next Decade

Presentations

- Science and Technology Drivers
 - Jim Hack: Projections of climate change consequences: A scientific and computational grand challenge
 - Greg Beroza: Simulating the big one: How we try to anticipate the effects of future earthquakes
 - Mary Wheeler: Modeling and simulation of subsurface grand challenges
 - Loren Miller: Competitive advantage for industry using simulationbased engineering and science
 - Rex Reklaitis: Successes and challenges for simulation and modeling in process systems engineering
 - Gene Stanley: Large-scale simulations of complex systems: predicting large economic events

Vision for Research and Development in SBE&S in the Next Decade

Presentations

- Science and Technology Drivers (cont'd)
 - Brian Athey: Data explosion and complexity in bioinformatics
 - Larry Nagahara: Prospects for simulation-based engineering and science approaches applied to cancer
 - Phil Colella: Software requirements and software frameworks for using simulation-based engineering and science
 - > Thomas Schulthess: Petascale computing: Opportunities in materials and nanoscience
 - Jackie Chen: Petascale simulations of turbulent combustion
 - Teresa Head-Gordon: Challenges in molecular theory, models and simulation
 - Paul Avery: The challenge of petascale distributed computing in high energy physics
 - Peter Cummings: Summary and charge to breakout sessions

Vision for Research and Development in SBE&S in the Next Decade

Report

Available at

http://www.nsf.gov/mps/ResearchDirectionsWorkshop2010/RWD-color-FINAL usletter_2010-07-16.pdf

Recommendations

- Overarching goals for next decade to guide growth and development of SBE&S
 - Enable broad access to and adoption of SBE&S in U.S. industry
 - Institutionalize a life-cycle culture for <u>data</u> from <u>short-term capture and storage to</u> long-term stewardship
 - Build the infrastructure needed for the creation, dynamic development and stewardship of sustainable software
 - Grow, diversify, and strengthen the <u>SBE&S</u> workforce, and identify core competencies and new approaches to modern teaching and lifelong learning
- Specific recommendations by area
 - Building the National SBE&S Infrastructure for Innovation, Resource Management, and Decision Support
 - Revolutionizing Discovery through Simulation-Based Engineering and Science
 - Transforming Data into a Critical National Asset through SBE&S
 - Ensuring Sustainable Software for Simulation-Based Engineering and Science
 - Educating, Training and Diversifying the SBE&S Workforce

Vision for Research and Development in SBE&S in the Next Decade

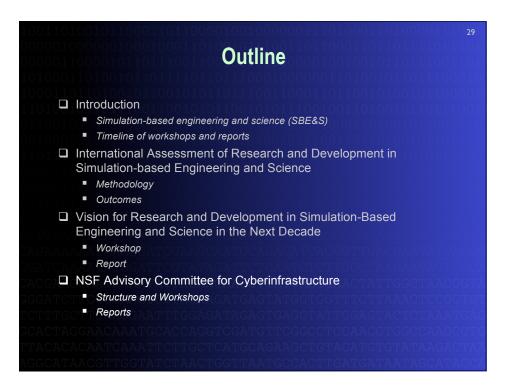
Recommendations (cont'd)

- Multi-tiered national-level investment strategy to ensure that researchers, laboratories, and institutions have sufficient resources to continue to be the global leaders in SBE&S
 - Provide long-term (5+ years) single and small group grants
 - Create long-term team grants that support <u>interdisciplinary</u> <u>collaborations</u> among domain scientists, computational scientists, and mathematicians
 - Build <u>large-scale virtual institutes/centers</u> tasked with developing and stewarding community codes for specific SBE&S domains
 - Provide 10 long-term (10-year) grand challenge public-private partnership grants
 - Provide grants for <u>curriculum development and dissemination</u>, and new programs and approaches to foster a highly skilled SBE&S workforce

Vision for Research and Development in SBE&S in the Next Decade

Recommendations (cont'd)

- Support graduate students and postdoctoral fellows with <u>traineeship</u> <u>grants</u>, including portable awards that support the transition of exceptionally talented individuals to permanent industrial, academic, or government SBE&S research positions
- Establish leveraged investment programs to promote <u>partnerships</u> <u>between academia and industry</u>
- Establish 20+ multi-investigator SBE&S <u>interdisciplinary research</u> <u>institutes</u>, with broad research programs in specific SBE&S problem domains, data and software
- Establish 40+ multi-investigator SBE&S interdisciplinary research centers, with more focused research efforts in SBE&S problem domains, data and software
- Award several hundred <u>innovator grants</u> to individuals or small teams conducting <u>high-risk</u>, <u>high-reward transformative research</u> in data and software

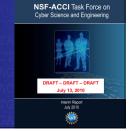




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Grand challenges

- Advanced New Materials*
- Prediction of Climate Change*
- Quantum Chromodynamics and Condensed Matter Theory
- Semiconductor Designs and Manufacturing
- Assembling the Tree of Life*
- Drug Design and Development
- Energy through Fusion
- Water Sustainability
- Understanding Biological Systems*
- New Combustion Systems
- Astronomy and Cosmology*
- Hazard Analysis and Management*
- Cardiovascular Engineering
- Virtual Product Design*
- Cancer Detection and Therapy
- CO2 Sequestration*



NSF Advisory Committee for Cyberinfrastructure

Grand Challenges and Virtual Organizations Task Force

- Recommendations
 - Creation of an Interagency Working Group on CS&E
 - Broad-based, comprehensive, long-term, and vigorous research program in advanced computational methods supporting interdisciplinary teams
 - Support the creation of reliable, robust science and engineering applications and data analysis and visualization applications and the professional staff needed
 - NSF should support research infrastructure and robust persistent cyberinfrastructure to empower data-driven science and data-intensive computing
 - NSF should support education, training, and
 - workforce development using educational excellence grants, transition grants ...
 - NSF should invest in research on Virtual Organizations that includes study of VO's, connecting smaller virtual organizations to large-scale infrastructure ...



NSF Advisory Committee for Cyberinfrastructure Software for Science and Engineering Task Force Findings Software is a critical and pervasive component of the cyberinfrastructure for science and engineering

- Software is a tool for new knowledge discovery in many disciplines and often also itself serves as a representation of knowledge – "new language of science"
- NSF does not adequately support software evolution and lifecycle costs
- Software needs to address questions of open access, portability, reuse, composability and dissemination



34

NSF Advisory Committee for Cyberinfrastructure

□ Software for Science and Engineering Task Force

- Recommendations
 - NSF should develop a multi-level (individual, team, institute), longterm program of support of scientific software elements (SSE) ranging from complex applications to tools of use in multiple domains. Such programs should also support extreme scale data and simulation and the needs of Major Research Equipment and Facilities
 - NSF should take leadership in promoting verification, validation, sustainability and reproducibility of software developed with federal support
 - NSF should develop a uniform policy on open source that promotes science and encourages innovation
 - NSF support for software should entail collaborations among all of its divisions, related federal agencies and private industry



NSF Advisory Committee for Cyberinfrastructure

Software for Science and Engineering Task Force

- Recommendations
 - SSE project budgets should accommodate senior software engineers. Student and post-doctoral participation will be restricted to research aspects
 - NSF should encourage reproducibility in all computational research it sponsors requiring the preservation of software and data
 - NSF should develop criteria for evaluating software projects that are complementary to the intellectual merit and broader impact criteria
 - NSF should promote a healthy software industry through support of university-industry partnerships, acquisition of commercial tools and support for translation of research software into commercial tools
 - Today's research codes form the basis for tomorrow's computer-aided design tools



OSTP Recommendations for FY12

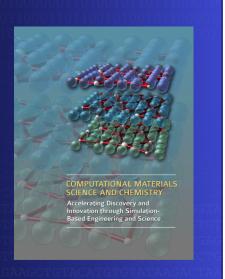
This document is a draft version of "Simulation-Based Engineering and Science for Discovery and Innovation," a report being produced by the National Science and Technology Council's Fast Track Action Committee on Computational Modeling and Simulation. As discussed in this blog post, the subcommittee is seeking feedback on several aspects of this document. With participation from individuals across economic sectors and areas of expertise, we hope to improve upon this draft and sharpen our recommendations while achieving the Administration's Open Government goals of enhancing transparency, participation, and collaboration. For more information about this project and how to participate, please go to: http://opennstc.ideascale.com/

Simulation-Based Engineering and Science for Discovery and Innovation

FAST TRACK ACTION COMMITTEE ON COMPUTATIONAL MODELING AND SIMULATION COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

DOE Office of Science SBE&S Report

DOE Office of Science Response to Report by FTAC on Computational Modeling and Simulation – report of a workshop in Bethesda, MD July 2010





Simulation-based engineering and science (SBE&S) as a critical and sustainable national infrastructure

- The investments we have made as a nation in the field of computing and in computational science and engineering provide the foundation for the next essential step—the integration and full-scale deployment of computational methodologies as community tools for predictive simulation.
- This step requires a long-term, sustained investment in simulation software as infrastructure, and the creation of an innovation ecosystem as a national infrastructure
 - Today: science first, software second (or third....or fourth...)



40

Elements of CS&E underpinning an SBE&S innovation ecosystem

Developing and sustaining this capability requires a long-term commitment that is at the same time *financial*, *intellectual*, *and programmatic*, requiring:

- Ongoing investment in all aspects of computational science and engineering—from theory, models, and
 algorithms to languages and compilers, to faster computers, to software and open-source databases, to
 workforce.
- Ongoing support of the software communities and the codes they develop.
 > Development, dissemination, and long-term support of materials models, codes, and simulation platforms, with particular attention to code maintenance, interoperability, sharing, and reuse
- Close partnership between experiment, theory, and simulation to advance fundamental scientific
 understanding, validate and verify codes and models, and to quantify the uncertainty inherent in any
 prediction, which is required for risk assessment and decision-making (open data considerations, etc.).
- Expediting and facilitating the transformation of scientific research codes to design tools suitable for the industrial laboratory setting and manufacturing floor (partnerships).
- Training a future workforce sufficiently expert to both develop and use these tools, and assess their usefulness and role within a company.
- Together, these elements of computational science and engineering form the foundational infrastructure for the predictive capability afforded by SBE&S.

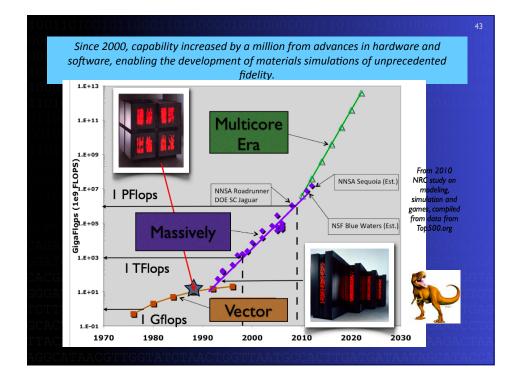
Creating an innovation ecosystem for materials and chemical process design through SBE&S

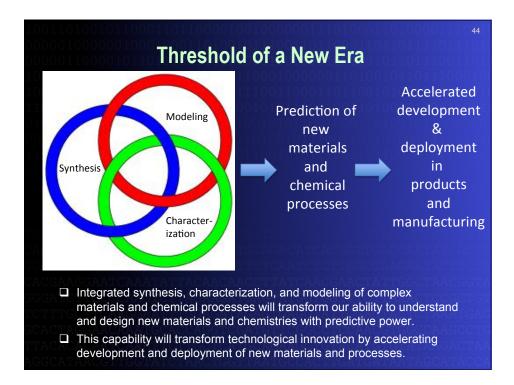
- Modeling and simulation is today a key tool throughout science and engineering.
- ❑ However, while models and methods are well understood in some engineering fields, and modeling tools are embedded within several related industry sectors, SBE&S capabilities for materials research are much less mature.
- □Although scientific models and algorithms are in hand for many materials applications, critical information is missing for others, and there are only a handful of simulation-based materials design tools sufficiently predictive and robust for industrial use.
- As a result, despite many successful examples of the use of SBE&S, we have only just begun to exploit its full capabilities and promise for discovery and innovation when it comes to the critical pacing technologies of new materials.

A Tipping Point

- Over the past two decades, the US has developed and deployed – through x-ray and neutron sources, nanoscale science facilities, and high-performance computers the world's most powerful collection of tools to make, interrogate, and model materials and chemical systems at nanometer scales.
 - Unprecedented view of the atomic-scale structure and dynamics of materials and the molecular-scale basis of chemical processes.
 - For the first time in history, we can make, interrogate, and model materials and chemical behavior at the length scale – the nanoscale where this behavior is controlled.







Foundational Predictive Capabilities

DOE Office of Science Workshop Report on Computational Materials Science and Chemistry: Accelerating Discovery and Innovation through Simulation-Based Engineering and Science

Breakouts/chapters

- Materials for extreme conditions: Controlling microstructures
- Designing and engineering materials at the nanoscale: Understanding and controlling self-assembly
- Light harvesting: Photons to energy
- Controlling chemical reactions: Combustion and catalysis
- Designer fluids: Separations and carbon capture
- Designer interfaces: From interfacial materials to advanced batteries
- Controlling electronic structure: Modeling strongly correlated electrons



46

Preparing an SBE&S Workforce

SBE&S experts and just SBE&S-"savvy"

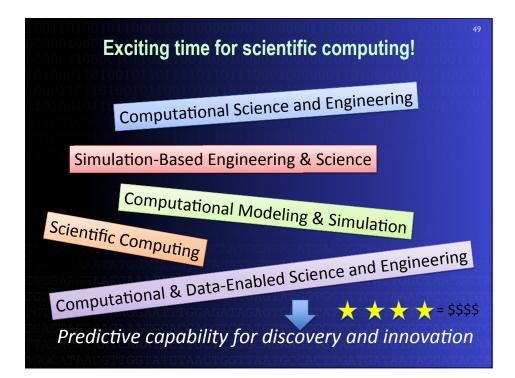
- Insufficient exposure to computational science & engineering and underlying core subjects in high school and undergraduate
- Increased topical specialization beginning with graduate school
- Insufficient training in HPC an educational "gap
 - Gap b/t domain science courses and CS courses; insufficient "continued learning" opportunities related to programming for performance
 - Gap b/t current CSE curricula and knowledge/skills needed for multicore, petascale, etc.
- Students use codes as black boxes; who will be innovators?
- No real training in software engineering for sustainable codes
- Little training in UQ, V&V, risk assessment & decision making
- Institutions stove-piped and non-committal to CS&E (but graduate certificate programs abound), but faculty, students eager for structure.
 - E.g. Virtual School of Computational Science & Engineering

New ideas, approaches, partnerships, commitment needed!

Data: Part of the SBE&S Ecosystem

- Open databases and digital libraries for broad classes of materials will be needed to expedite model and code validation
- Managing, storing, sharing, utilizing and visualizing data is a critical part of SBE&S
- Large data sets are increasingly important in materials research (experimental & simulational)
 - Can easily generate 100's of terabytes of useful data overnite. How to adapt? How to think about research approach?
- Data issues/opportunities involve:
 - Integration of heterogeneous data from disparate sources (not like bioinformatics)
 - Sharing, reuse of, dealing with data "locally" (individual, group, team, community)
 Data as a "public good"
- Finding of SBE&S International Study (2009) materials is behind
- Recommendation of SBE&S Vision Study (2010) transform data into a critical national asset
 - Institutionalize data life-cycle
 - Meet challenges of managing massive amounts of data from everywhere
 - Appreciate data as inextricable part of SBE&S





Conclusions	
 Unanimity of findings throughout all reports SBE&S is critical to future of U.S. science and technology Education, training, but seriously underfunded at federal level HPC world is flat Multi-core revolution 	
 Education and training are critical constraints Unanimity of recommendations throughout all reports SBE&S should be elevated to much higher-profile, dramatically better-funded activity Large group activities in addition to single-PI and small-group grants University/industry/national lab coalitions 	
 Chemical engineers Pioneers in use of modeling and simulation in fundamental research and industrial design > FLOWTRAN -> ASPEN Tech, PSE, Yet training of students in computation/simulation weakened in recent decades Making SBE&S a national priority requires support/push > Industry groups and academia (e.g., Council on Competitiveness) 	ACCG CCCA GGTA GTGT CGAG CCTC CTAA



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0010 🗖	Revolutionizing Engineering Science through Simulation (NSF) [2006]	
	http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/reports/sbes_final_report.pdf	
	Simulation and Modeling at the Exascale for Energy, Ecological Sustainability and Global Security (DOE OASCR) [2007]	
	http://www.er.doe.gov/ascr/ProgramDocuments/Docs/TownHall.pdf	
	Integrated Computational Materials Engineering (National Academies) [2008]	
	http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12199	
	Potential Impact of High-End Capability Computing on Four Illustrative Fields of Science and Engineering (National Academies) [2008]	
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