

# NERSC: Scientific Discovery through Computation with High-Performance Computing



Presentation for CSSS Program

Rebecca Hartman-Baker, PhD  
User Engagement Group Lead  
Charles Lively III, PhD  
Science Engagement Engineer  
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# Introductions - Rebecca

- User Engagement Group (UEG) Lead, NERSC
- World-famous violinist\*
- Enthusiastic picker of fruits
- Mom to Vinny (16) & Elena (8)
- Kentucky native, honorary Aussie
- Algorithm enthusiast
- PhD, Computer Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign



Rebecca Hartman-Baker

\*Slight exaggeration; I have played publicly in 3 countries on 2 continents

# Introductions - Charles

- Science Engagement Engineer in UEG @NERSC
- Husband, son, brother, uncle, godfather
- Fur Daddy to Bella and Monte
- PhD, Computer Engineering, Texas A&M University
- Co-founded 2 Start-ups and served as Technical Advisor/Mentor for over 20 start-ups
- Theoretical Physicist in another life
- Avid Peloton rider

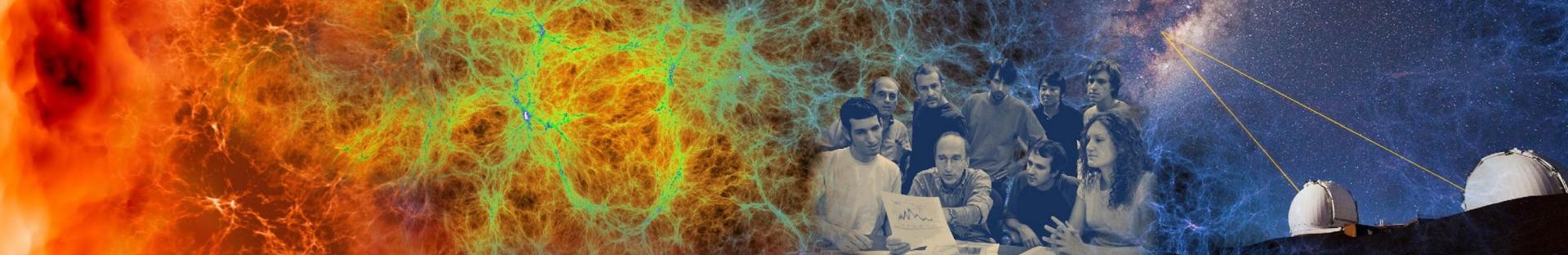


Charles Lively

# The Plot

- What is NERSC?
- Science and NERSC's mission
- What is High-Performance Computing?
- What is a Supercomputer?
- The User Engagement Group (UEG)
- Future Challenges in HPC
- Career Paths at NERSC/LBL





# What is NERSC?

# National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center

- NERSC is a national supercomputer center funded by the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science (SC)
  - Supports SC research mission
  - Part of Berkeley Lab
- If you are a researcher with funding from SC and you need resources at the scale and complexity NERSC provides, then you are eligible to apply to use NERSC
  - Other researchers can apply if their research is relevant the SC mission
- NERSC supports 9,000 users, 800 projects
  - From all 50 states + international; 65% from universities
  - Hundreds of users log on each day

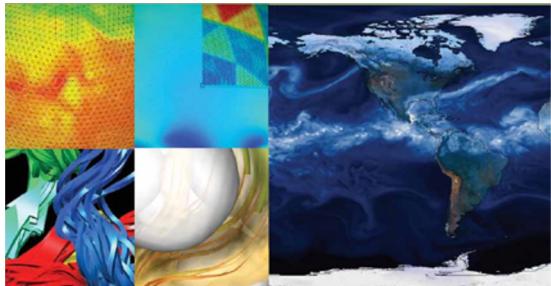
# NERSC is the Production HPC & Data Facility for DOE Office of Science Research



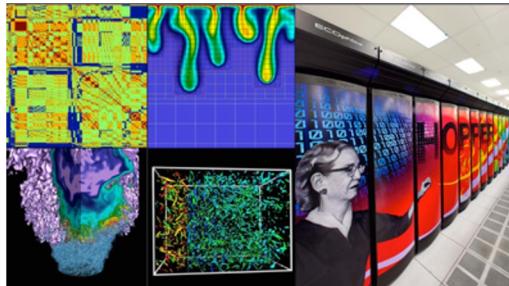
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Office of  
Science

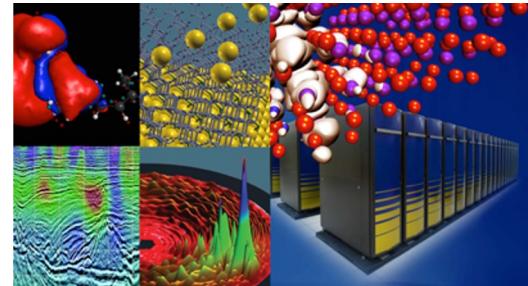
Largest funder of physical science research in U.S.



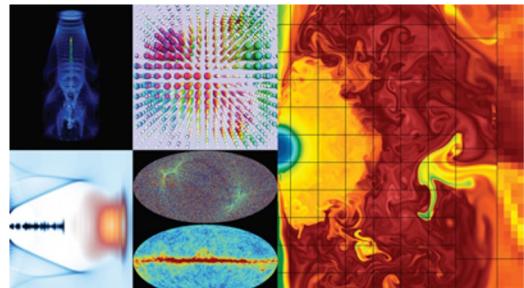
Bio Energy, Environment



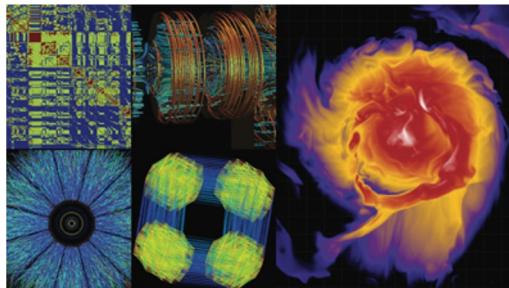
Computing



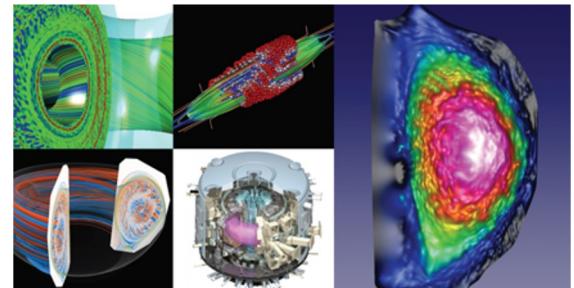
Materials, Chemistry, Geophysics



Particle Physics, Astrophysics



Nuclear Physics

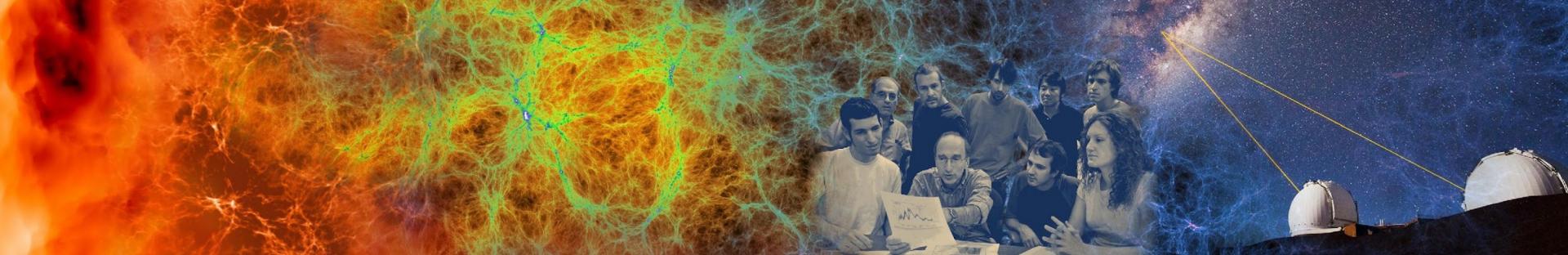


Fusion Energy, Plasma Physics

# NERSC: Science First!

***NERSC's mission is to accelerate  
scientific discovery  
at the Department of Energy (DOE) Office of  
Science  
through high-performance computing  
and data analysis.***





# What is Science?

# What is Science?

- Science is a systematic and organized approach to acquiring knowledge and understanding the natural world.
- It involves formulating questions, developing hypotheses, conducting experiments or observations, and analyzing data to draw conclusions.
- Science relies on evidence-based reasoning and follows established methods and principles.
- It aims to explain phenomena, predict outcomes, and improve our understanding of the universe.



# In Your Mind?

- What does science mean to you?
- What is important about science?



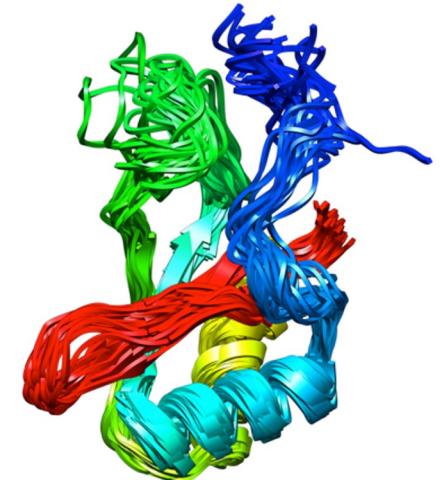
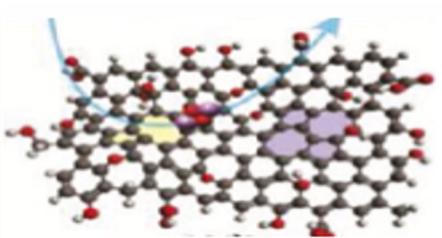
# We use High-Performance Computing

... to solve scientific computational problems that are either too large for standard computers or would take them too long.

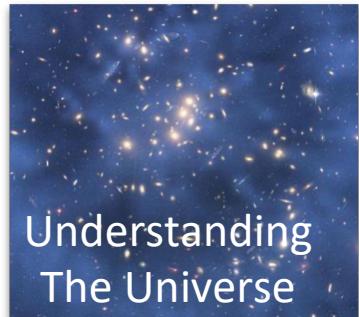


Cheap & Efficient Solar

Designing  
Better  
Batteries



Understanding How  
Proteins Work



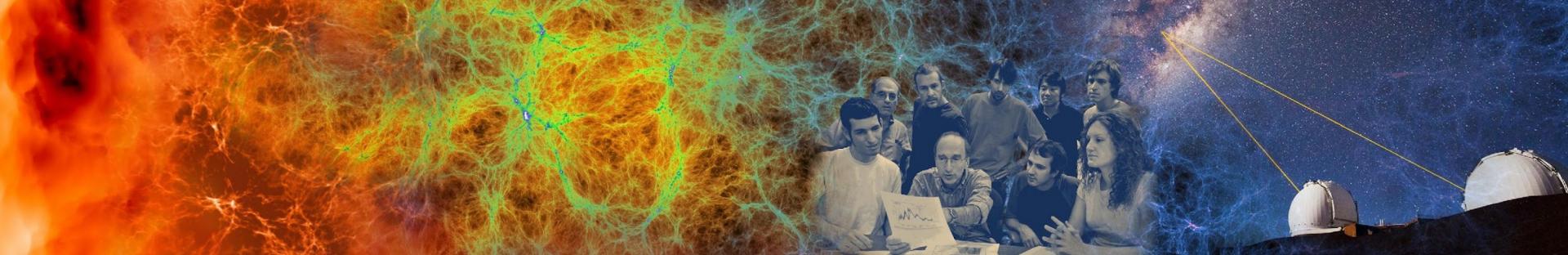
Understanding  
The Universe



Biofuels



Extreme Climate Events



# High-Performance Computing

# High-Performance Computing...

- implies parallel computing
- In parallel computing,  
scientists divide a big task into  
smaller ones
- “Divide and conquer”

*For example, to simulate the behavior of Earth's atmosphere, you can divide it into zones and let each processor calculate what happens in each.*

*From time to time each processor has to send the results of its calculation to its neighbors.*



# Distributed-Memory Systems

This maps well to HPC “distributed memory” systems

- Many nodes, each with its own local memory and distinct memory space
- A node typically has multiple processors, each with multiple compute cores (Perlmutter has 64 CPU cores and 256 GPU cores per node) or 128 cores per node for CPU-Only)
- Nodes communicate over a specialized high-speed, low-latency network
- SPMD (Single Program Multiple Data) is the most common model
  - Multiple copies of a single program (tasks) execute on different processors, but compute with different data
  - Explicit programming methods (MPI) are used to move data among different tasks

# History of HPC



1970s

## The Cray-1 supercomputer

Used Vector processing technique revolutionizes supercomputing, enabling the processing of multiple data elements simultaneously.



1980s

## The Connection Machine, a visually striking representation of massively parallel processing.

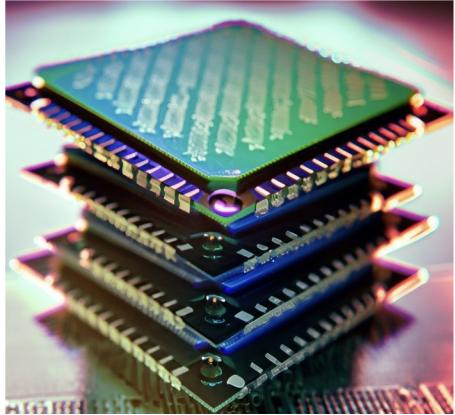
Emergence of parallel processing and the Connection Machine drives high-performance computing to new heights.



## 1990s (Cray SuperServer CS6400) A cluster of interconnected computers, symbolizing the rise of cluster computing.

Cluster computing and distributed systems gain popularity, enabling collaborative and accessible high-performance computing.

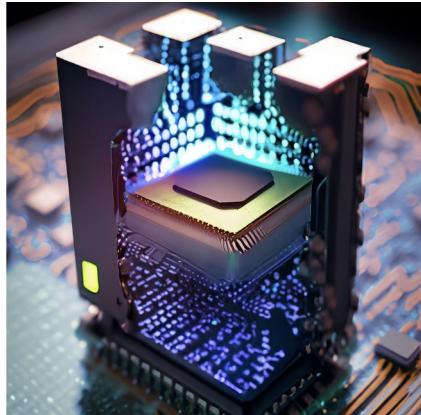
# History of HPC



2000s

## Multicore Processors

Multi-core processors become mainstream, unleashing significant computational power within a single chip.



2010s  
**A CPU-GPU hybrid system, representing the rise of heterogeneous computing.**

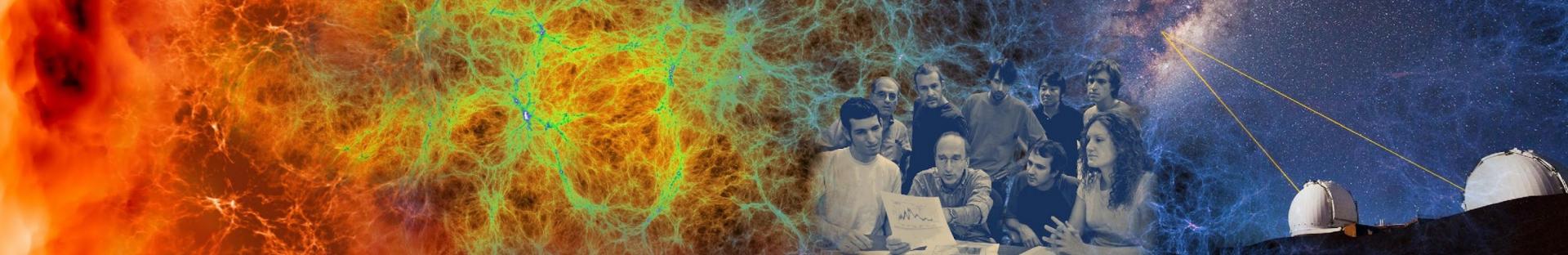
Heterogeneous computing and accelerators like GPUs reshape supercomputing, delivering specialized processing power.



**2020s (Present):**

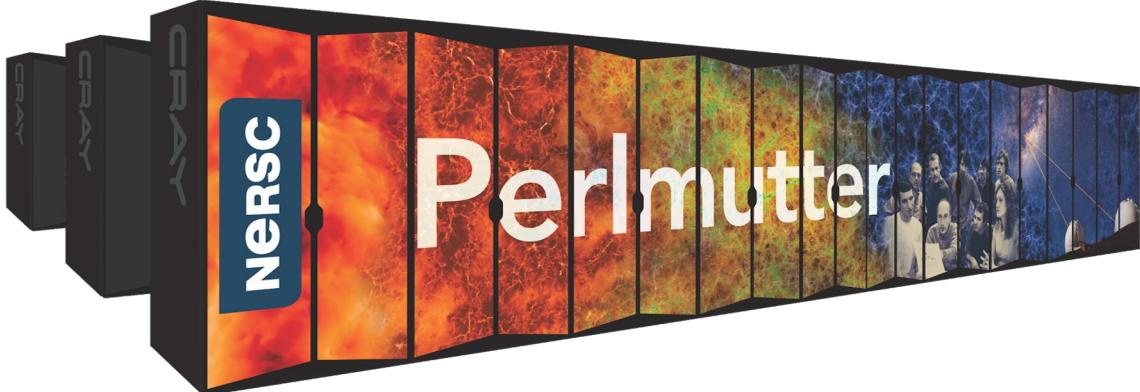
## Towards exascale supercomputer

Exascale computing and quantum computing research drive the exploration of new frontiers in computational capabilities.



# What Is a Supercomputer?

# A Supercomputer Is...



vs.



... not so different from a super high-end desktop computer.

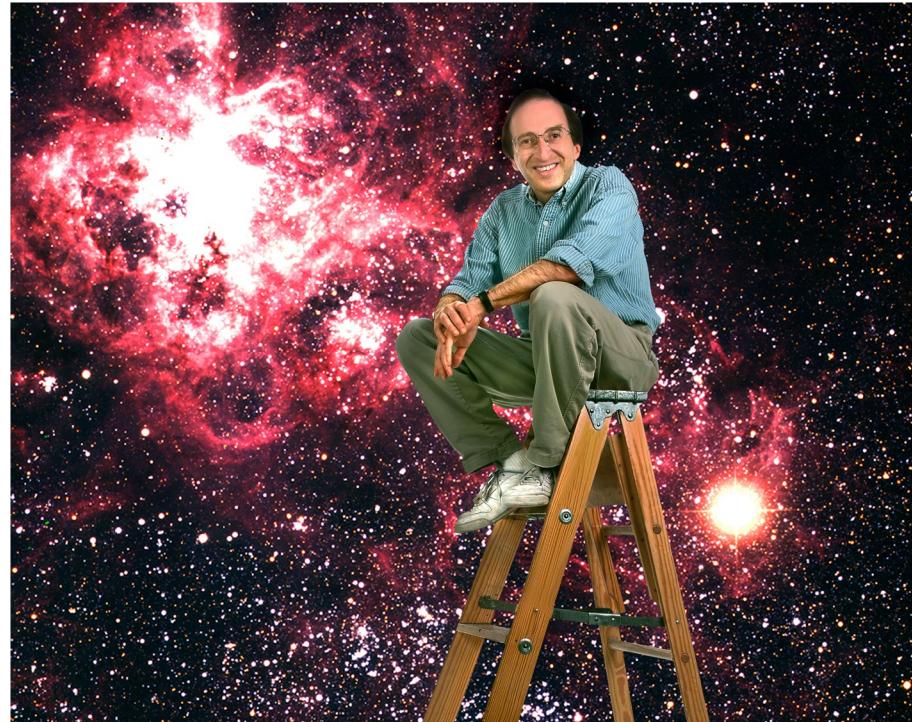
Or rather, a lot of super high-end desktop computers.

Perlmutter (left) has ~4800 nodes (~ high-end desktop computers)

**Over 760,000 compute cores**

# NERSC-9 is named after Saul Perlmutter

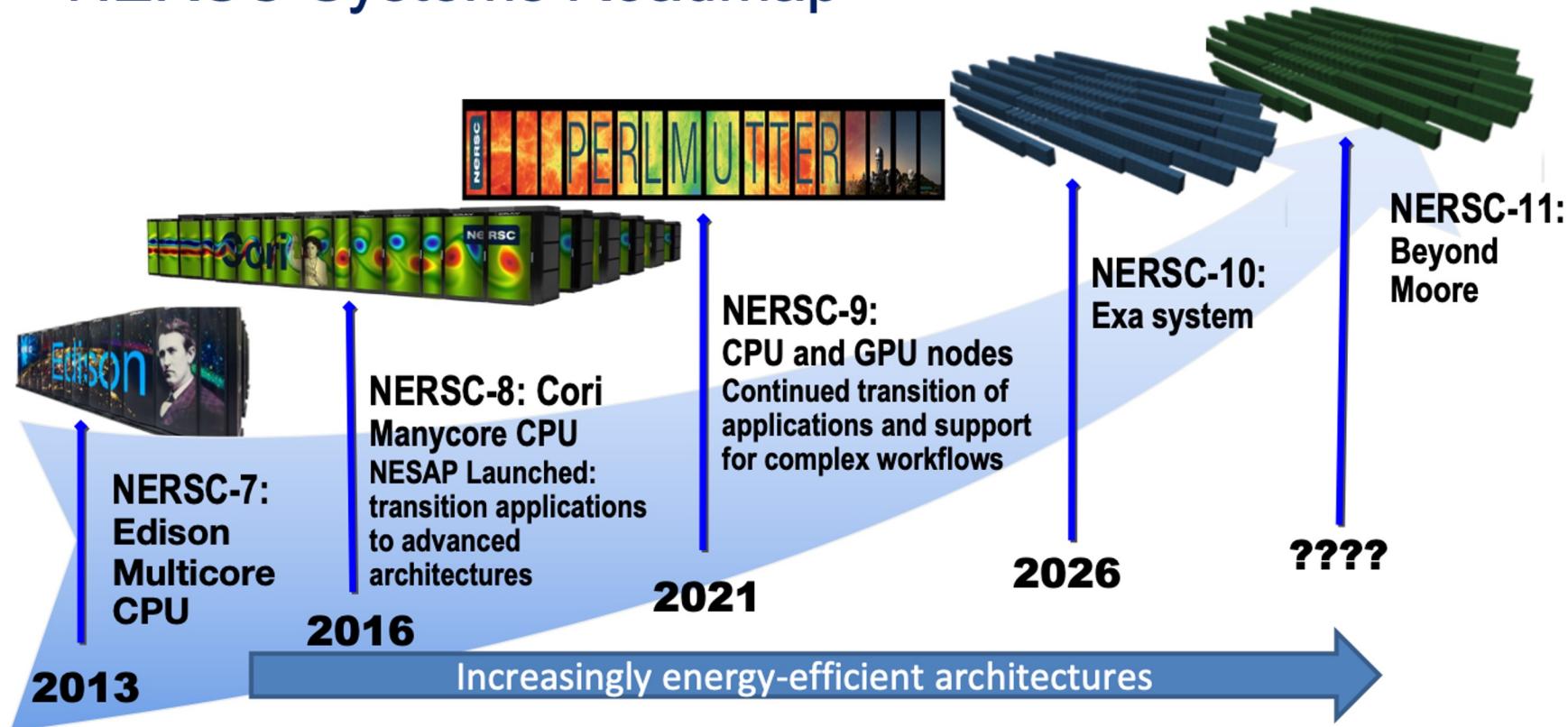
- Shared 2011 Nobel Prize in Physics for discovery of the accelerating expansion of the universe.
- Supernova Cosmology Project, led by Perlmutter, was a pioneer in using NERSC supercomputers combine large scale simulations with experimental data analysis
- Login “saul.nersc.gov”





Perlmutter =  
*20 million Earth-like Planets  
each w/ 7 billion people  
doing  
1 floating-point operation  
per second*

# NERSC Systems Roadmap



# But Wait, There's More!

The nodes are all connected to each other with a high-speed, low-latency network.

This is what allows the nodes to “talk” to each other and work together to solve problems you could never solve on your laptop or even 150,000 laptops.

## Typical point-to-point bandwidth

- Supercomputer: 10 GBytes/sec *5,000 X*
- Your home: 0.02\* GBytes/sec

## Latency

- Supercomputer: 1  $\mu$ s
- Your home computer: 20,000\*  $\mu$ s *20,000 X*

\* If you're really lucky



Cloud systems have  
slower networks



# ...and Even More!

PBs of fast storage for files and data

- Perlmutter: 35 PB
- Your laptop: 0.0005 PB
- Your iPhone: 0.00005 PB

Write data to permanent storage

- Perlmutter: 5 TB/sec
- My iMac: 0.01 GB/sec



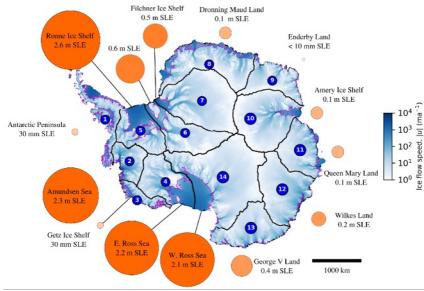
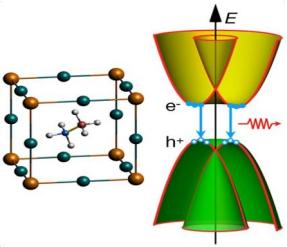
Cloud systems have slower I/O and less permanent storage

# NERSC's Users Produce Groundbreaking Science

## Materials Science

Revealing Reclusive Mechanisms for Solar Cells

NERSC PI: C. Van de Walle, UC Santa Barbara, *ACS Energy Letters*



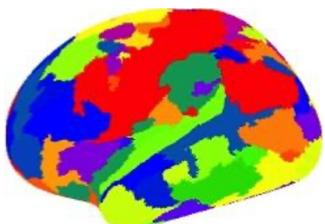
## Advanced Computing

Scalable Machine Learning in HPC  
NERSC PI: L. Oliker, Berkeley Lab, *21st International Conference on AI and Statistics*

## Earth Sciences

Simulations Probe Antarctic Ice Vulnerability

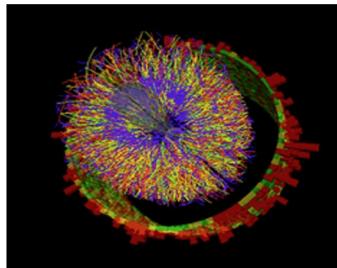
NERSC PIs: D. Martin, Berkeley Lab; E. Ng, Berkeley Lab; S. Price, LANL. *Geophysical Research Letters*



## High Energy Physics

Shedding Light on Luminous Blue Variables

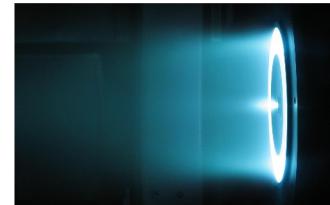
NERSC PI: Yan-Fei Jiang, UC Santa Barbara. *Nature*



## Nuclear Physics

Enabling Science Discovery for STAR

NERSC PI: J. Porter, Berkeley Lab. *J. Phys.: Conference Series*



## Plasma Physics

Plasma Propulsion Systems for Satellites

NERSC PI: I. Kaganovich, Princeton Plasma Physics Lab, *Physics of Plasmas*

# Nobel-Prize Winning Users



*for the development of multiscale models for complex chemical systems*

2013 Chemistry

R = 16 Å

Martin  
Karplus



*for the discovery of the blackbody form and anisotropy of the cosmic microwave background radiation*

2006 Physics

A visualization of the Cosmic Microwave Background radiation, showing a map of temperature fluctuations across the sky in various colors.

George Smoot



*for the discovery of the accelerating expansion of the Universe through observations of distant supernovae*

2011 Physics

Saul Perlmutter



*for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change*

2007 Peace

Warren Washington



*for developing cryo-electron microscopy for the high-resolution structure determination of biomolecules in solution*

2017 Chemistry

A visualization of a protein structure determined by cryo-electron microscopy, showing a complex network of red and green lines forming a mesh-like structure.

Joachim Frank



*for the discovery of neutrino oscillations, which shows that neutrinos have mass*

2015 Physics

SNO Collaboration



# HPC is Already Amongst You too!

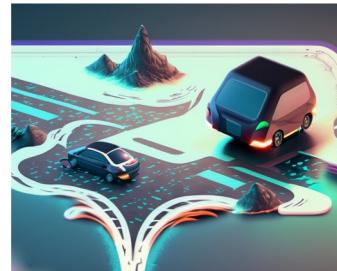
- Large Language Model Training

- ChatGPT
  - Generative AI



- Self-Driving Technologies

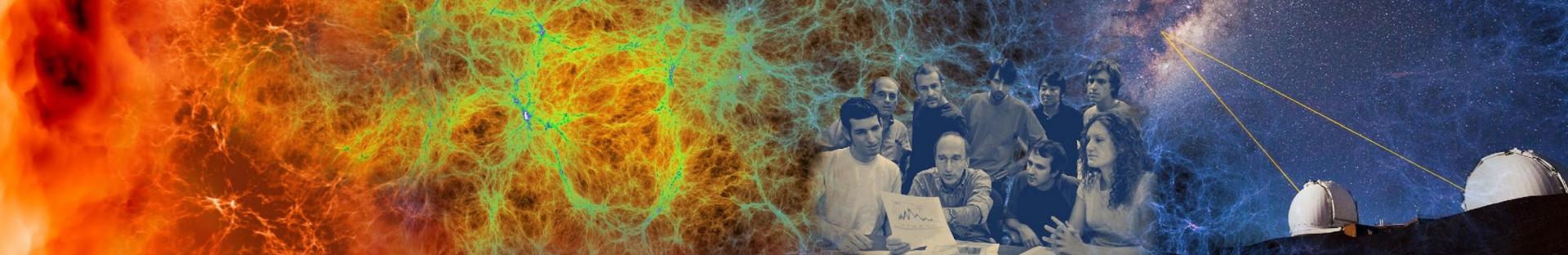
- Sensor Fusion
  - Trajectory Planning
  - Supervised and Unsupervised Learning



- Video Game Technologies

- Graphics Rendering
  - Game Testing and Quality Assurance
  - Procedural and Contextual Generation





# Supporting NERSC Researchers and Users: The User Engagement Group (UEG)

# Our People



Justin Cook



Kevin Gott



Lipi Gupta



Rebecca Hartman-Baker



Helen He



Kadidia Konate



Charles Lively



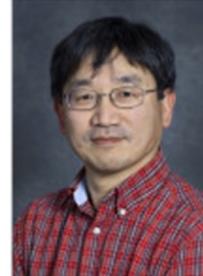
Erik Palmer



Kelly Rowland



Shahzeb Siddiqui



Woo-Sun Yang

## Alumni:

Tiffany  
Connors  
Zhengji Zhao  
Steve Leak



# UEG Mission

The User Engagement Group engages with the NERSC user community to increase user productivity via **advocacy, support, training, and the provisioning of usable computing environments**.



# UEG Mission: Advocacy



- Determine user needs via
  - Directly working with users
  - User surveys
  - Discovering their habits, behaviors, etc. through analysis of user data
- Advocate for those needs in future systems, training offerings, etc.
- Build NERSC community through initiatives such as the NERSC User Group (NUG), NUG Executive Committee (NUGEX), NERSC User Community of Practice, etc.



# UEG Mission: Support



- Support NERSC users via
  - Tickets in ServiceNow
  - User appointments
  - Office Hours on special topics
  - Documentation
  - Communications (e.g., weekly email)
  - Automation of user processes
  - Special interest groups
  - and more!

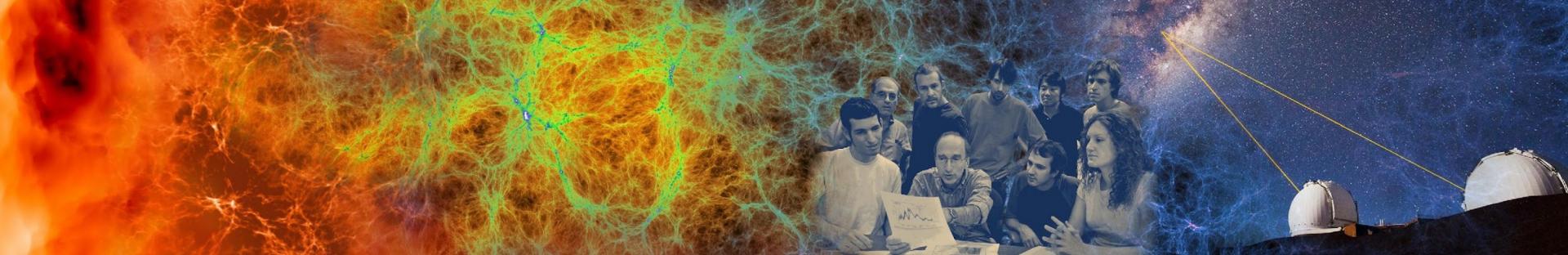


# UEG Mission: Training



- Oversee the NERSC user training program
  - Set direction for user training, taking user needs into account
- Coordinate across groups to provide NERSC user training
- Each year, we provide 20+ user training opportunities





# The Future Of High-Performance Computing

# Perlmutter: Optimized for Science



- HPE Cray System with 3-4x capability of Cori
- GPU-accelerated and CPU-only nodes
- HPE Cray Slingshot high-performance network
- All-Flash filesystem
- Application readiness program (NESAP)

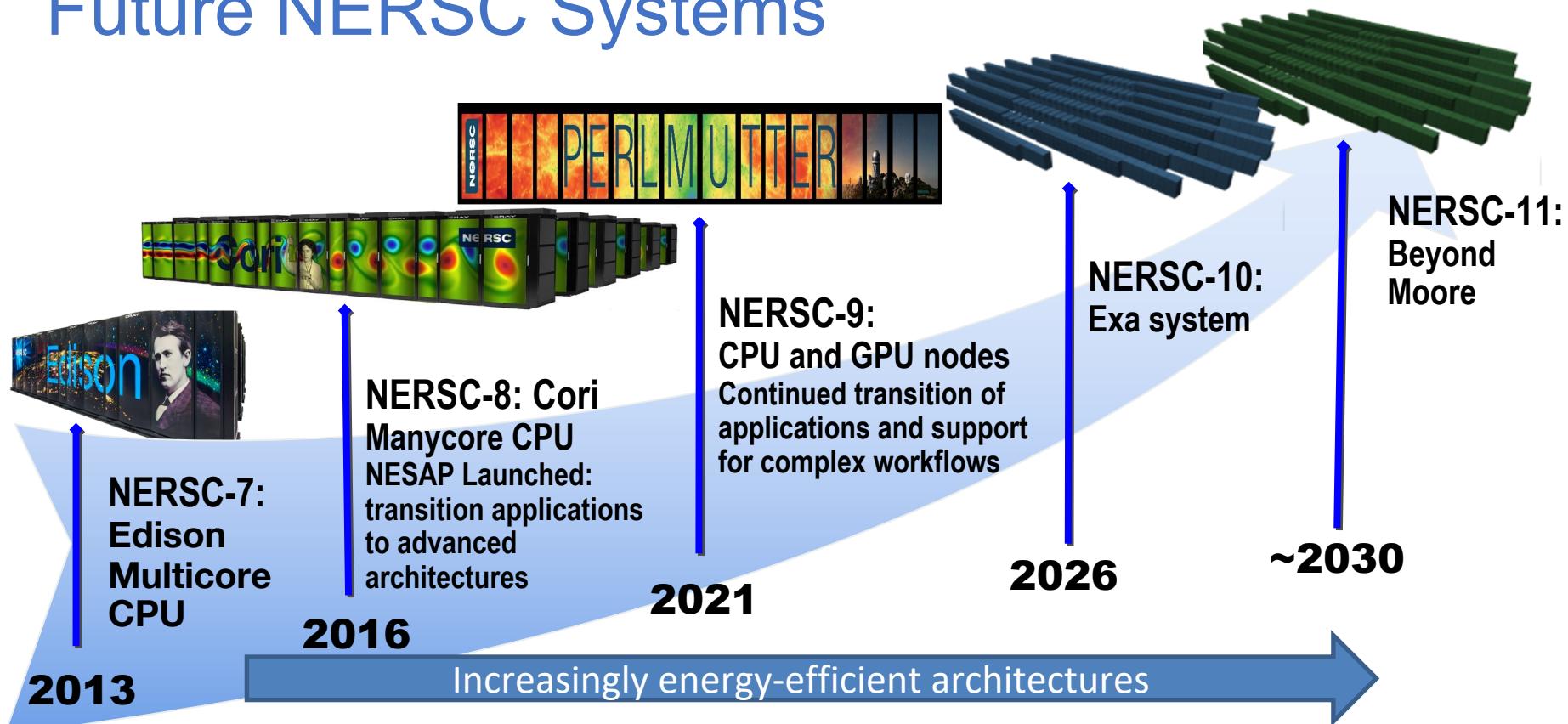
## Phase I: Arrived in 2021

- 1,536 GPU-accelerated nodes
- 1 AMD “Milan” CPU + 4 NVIDIA A100 GPUs per node
- 256 GB CPU memory and 40 GB GPU high BW memory
- 35 PB FLASH scratch file system
- User access and system management nodes

## Phase II Addition: Arrived in 2022

- 3,072 CPU only nodes
- 2 AMD “Milan” CPUs per node
- 512 GB memory per node
- Upgraded high speed network
- CPU partition exceeded performance of entire Cori system

# Future NERSC Systems

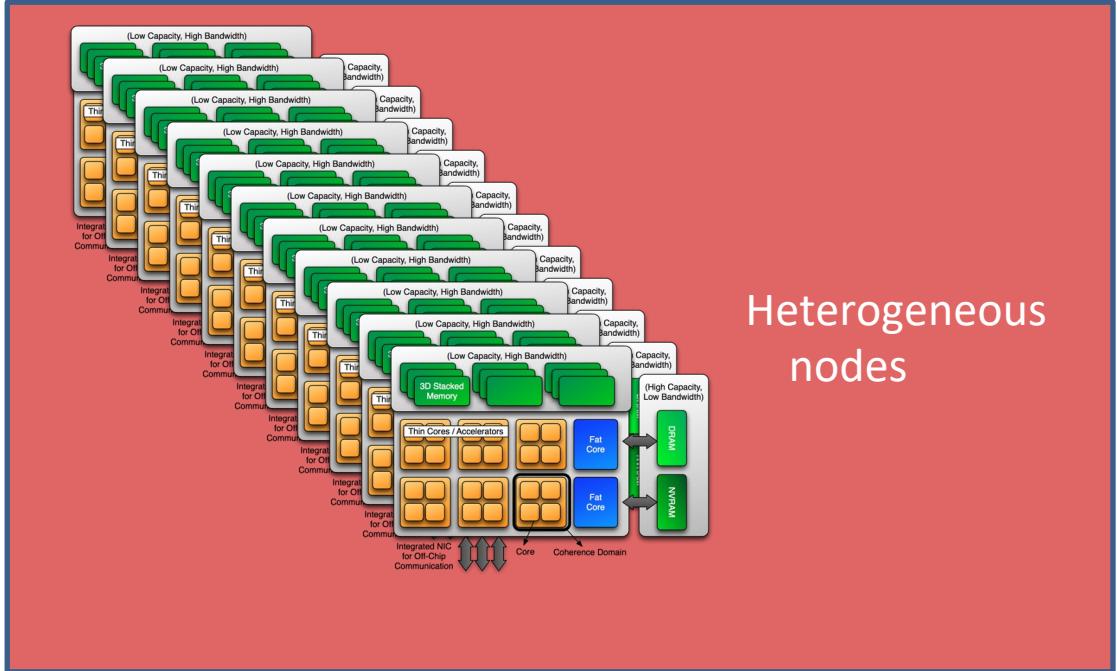


# Future NERSC Systems

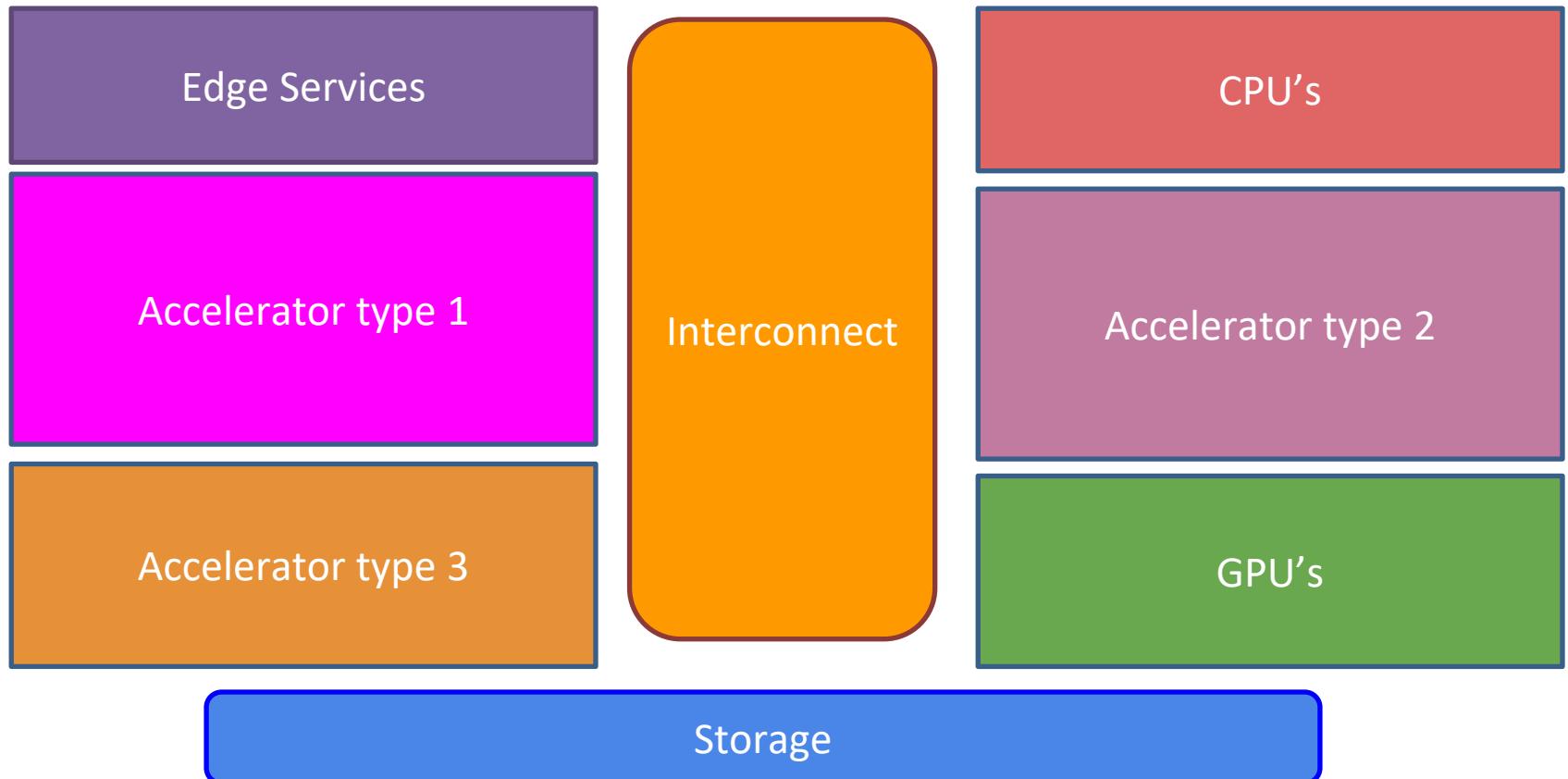
- Not completely clear what NERSC-10 (~2026) will look like
  - Likely heterogeneous, Exaflop-level
  - Could include ASICs or other novel architectures
- NERSC-11(~2030) is even less predictable



# NERSC-10: Heterogeneous within Nodes?

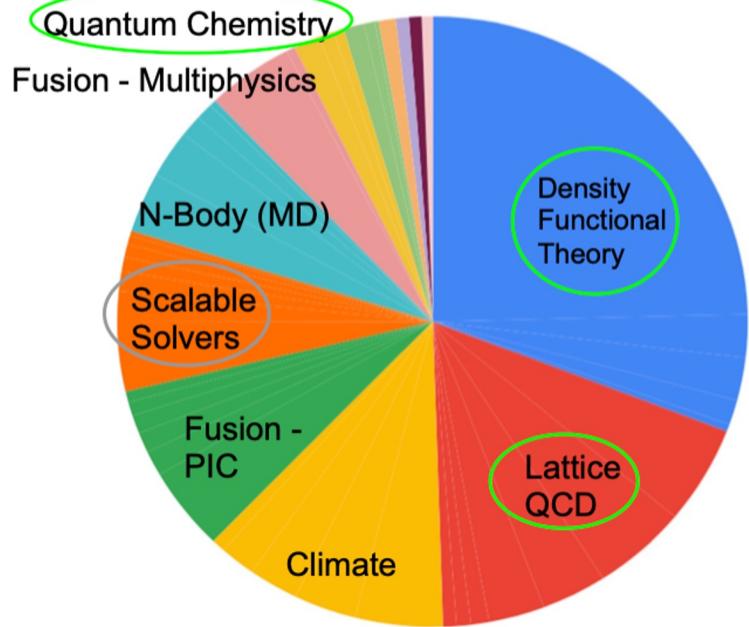


# ...Or Heterogeneous Node Types?



# Quantum Computing Could Apply to >50% of NERSC Workload

Top Algorithms among NERSC codes Allocation Year 2018



	Logical Qubits	Note
<b>Quantum Chemistry</b>	$\propto$ active orbitals $10^1-10^2$	Possible NISQ "killer app" - NAS
<b>Density Functional Theory</b>	$\propto$ bands $10^3 - 10^5$	Algorithm published. Like ab initio, but larger systems.
<b>Lattice QCD</b>	$\propto$ lattice sites. $10^6-10^9$	Algorithm published.
<b>Machine Learning</b>	???	Frameworks published. TensorFlow Quantum, TorchQuantum
<b>Scalable Solvers</b>	???	Kernels published. (Ax=b, FFT)

# NERSC Quantum Computing Roadmap

2022	2022-2024	2024-2028	2028-203?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Ramp up</b> engagement with QIS community</li><li>• Director's Discretionary Reserve Call for quantum information science (QIS) on <b>Perlmutter</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Engage</b> with quantum hardware companies and gov labs</li><li>• Enable <b>user access</b> to quantum hardware</li><li>• <b>Development</b> of hybrid algorithms</li><li>• Identify <b>opportunities</b> for quantum accelerated HPC codes</li><li>• <b>Benchmarking</b> quantum hardware</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Integration</b> of near-term (NISQ) quantum hardware becoming standard</li><li>• <b>Users</b> requesting both classical and quantum resources</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>High-performing quantum hardware</b> becoming available</li><li>• <b>Full integration</b> with traditional HPC</li><li>• Users <b>routinely</b> solve problems using quantum hardware !</li></ul>

Optimal integration of classical and quantum processors is an open area of research



NERSC  
Quantum Computing

Quantum Computing Roadmap



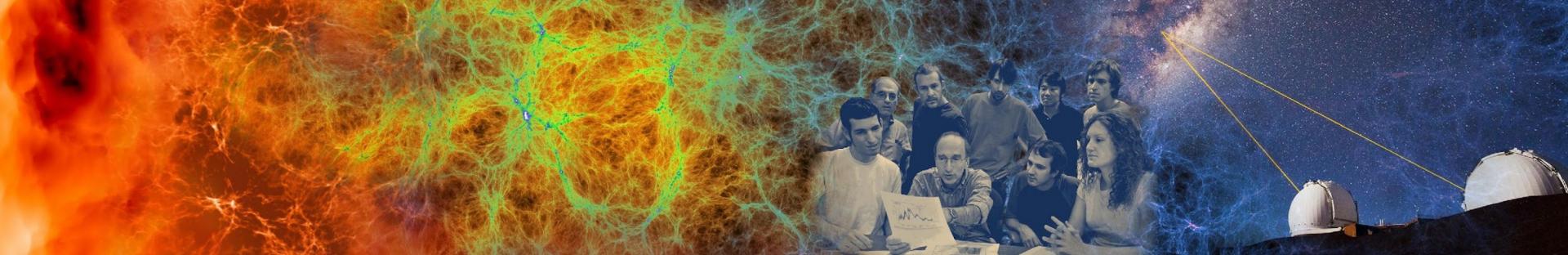
BERKELEY LAB  
Bringing Science Solutions to the World



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

Office of  
Science

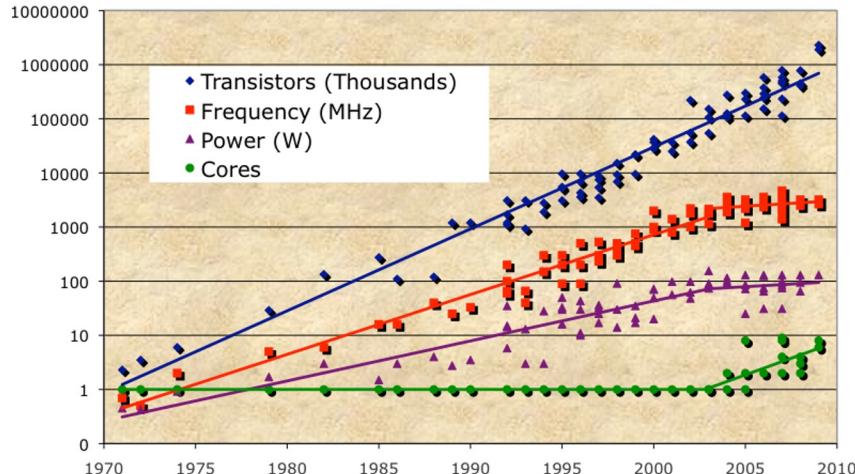
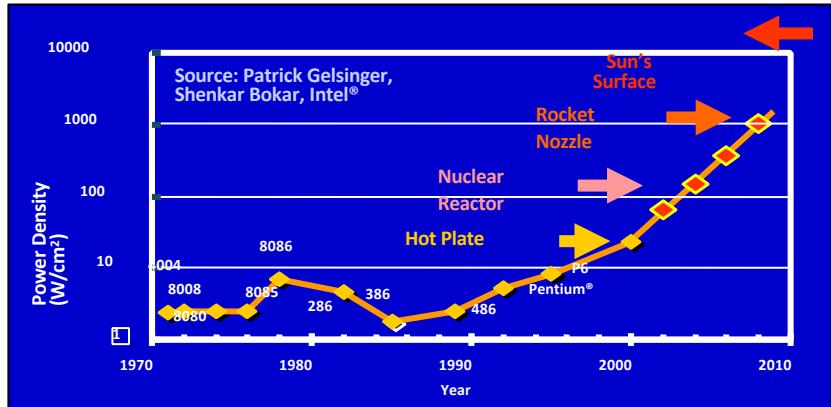
Bringing Science Solutions to the World



# Challenges in HPC

# Power: the Biggest Architectural Challenge

- If we just kept making computer chips faster and more dense, they'd melt and we couldn't afford or deliver the power.
- Now compute cores are getting slower and simpler, but we're getting lots more on a chip.
  - GPUs have 100s of “light-weight cores”

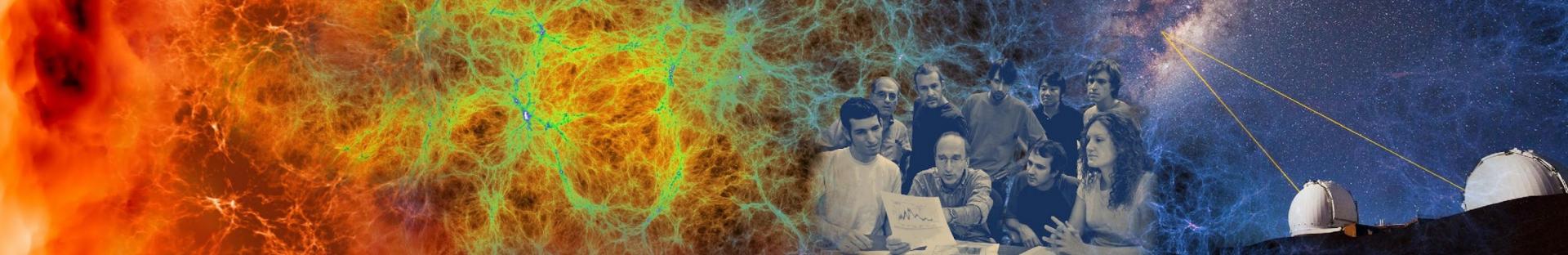


# Programming for Advanced Architectures

- Advanced architectures (e.g., CPU+GPU offload) present challenges in programming and performance
  - Science expert must become computer architectures & programming models expert
  - Performance on one architecture doesn't always translate to performance on another
  - Many codes not ported and many unsuitable for this type of architecture; complete overhaul required
- Data: Getting Bigger All the Time!
  - Simulations producing more data
  - Scientific instruments producing more data
    - Square Kilometre Array, when comes fully online, will produce more data in a day than currently exists!
  - Efficient workflows for data analysis and management needed

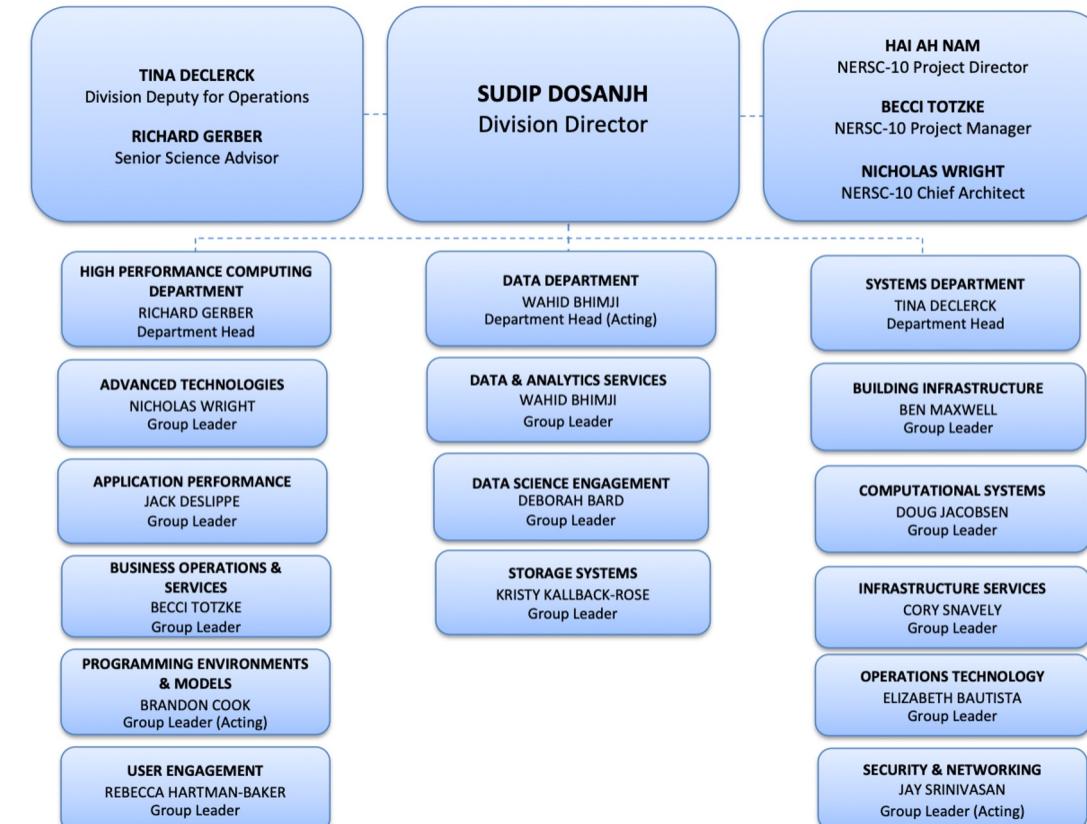
# Your Challenges

- Figure out how to program the next generation of machines
- Find a way to make sense of all the data
- Build faster, more capable hardware that uses less energy
- Design energy-efficient facilities that reduce PUE
- Create effective data and job management workflows
- Bring new fields of science into HPC
- Tell the world about what you're doing!



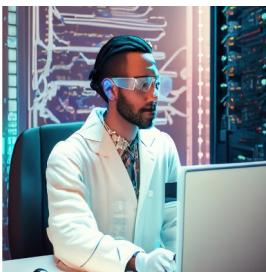
# Career Paths in HPC

# The Awesome Groups @ NERSC



# HPC and You - Career Paths

- HPC Consultant
- HPC Research Scientist
- HPC Performance Engineer
- HPC Architect
- HPC Data Scientist
- HPC System Administrator
- HPC Application Developer
- HPC Cloud Architect
- HPC Educator/Trainer



# Questions?

