



SAND2005-1079C

Sandia Zettaflops Story

A Million Petaflops

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February 24, 2005

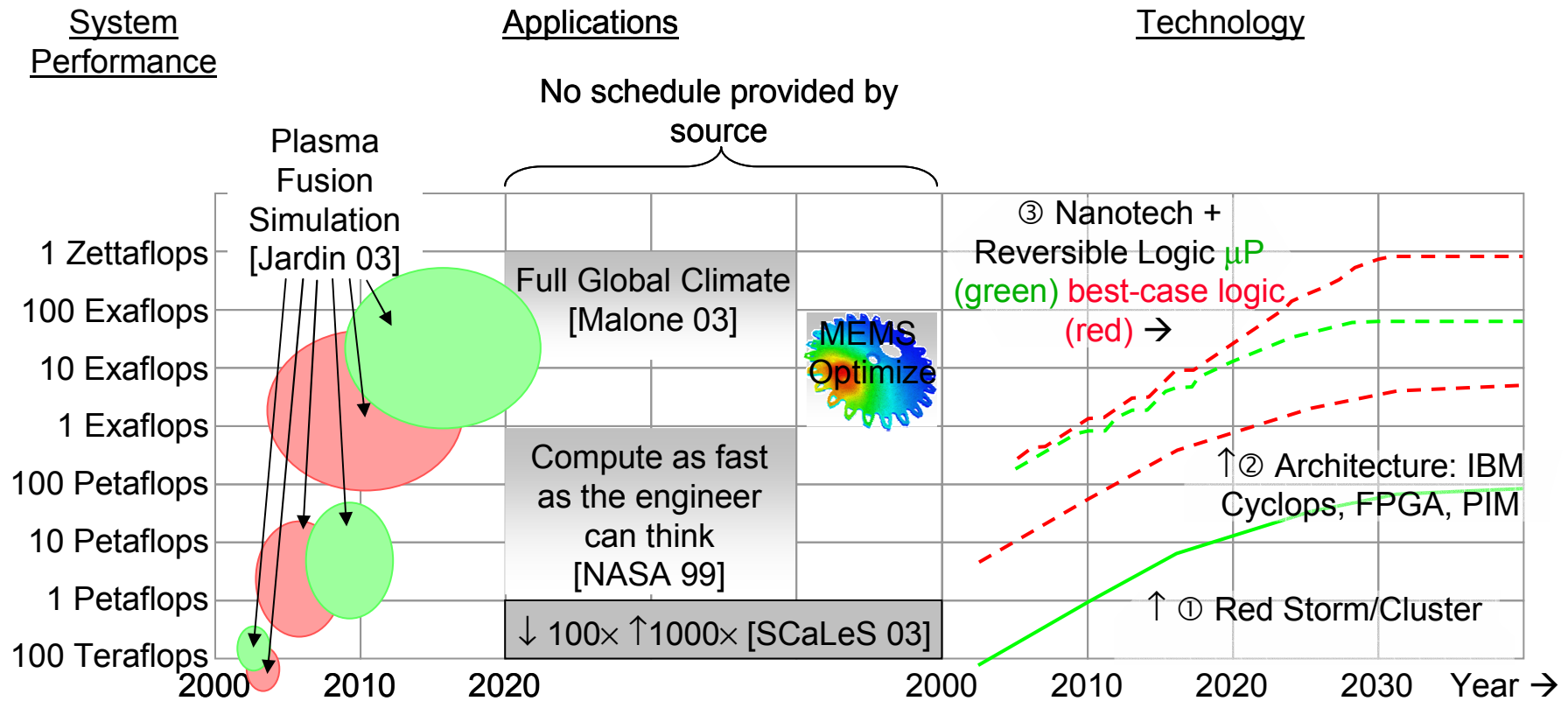


Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.





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

- **An Exemplary Zettaflops Problem**
- **The Limits of Moore's Law**
- **Beyond Moore's Law**
 - Industry's Plans
 - Nanotech and Reversible Logic
- **Conclusions**



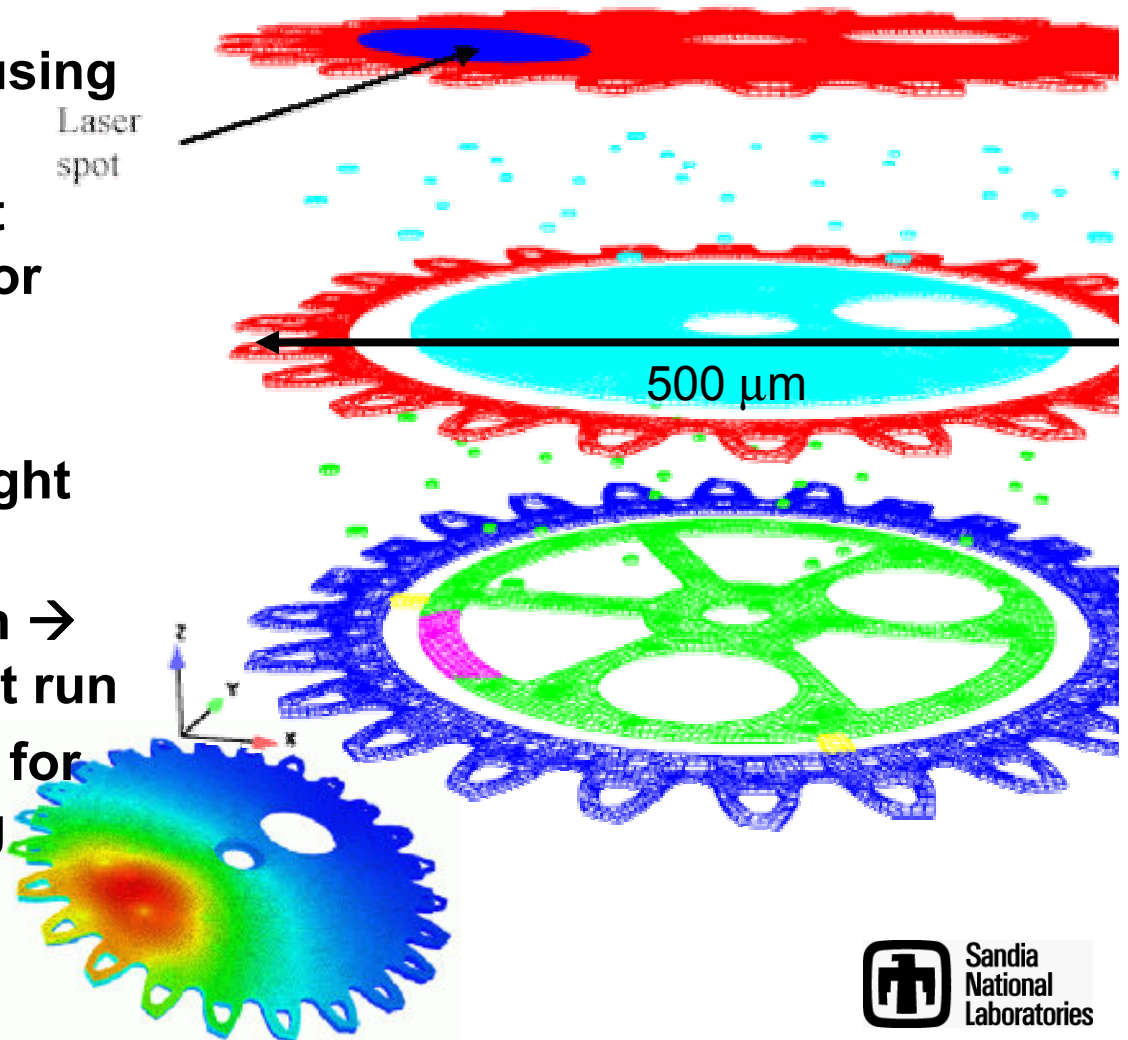
FLOPS Increases for Global Climate

	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	

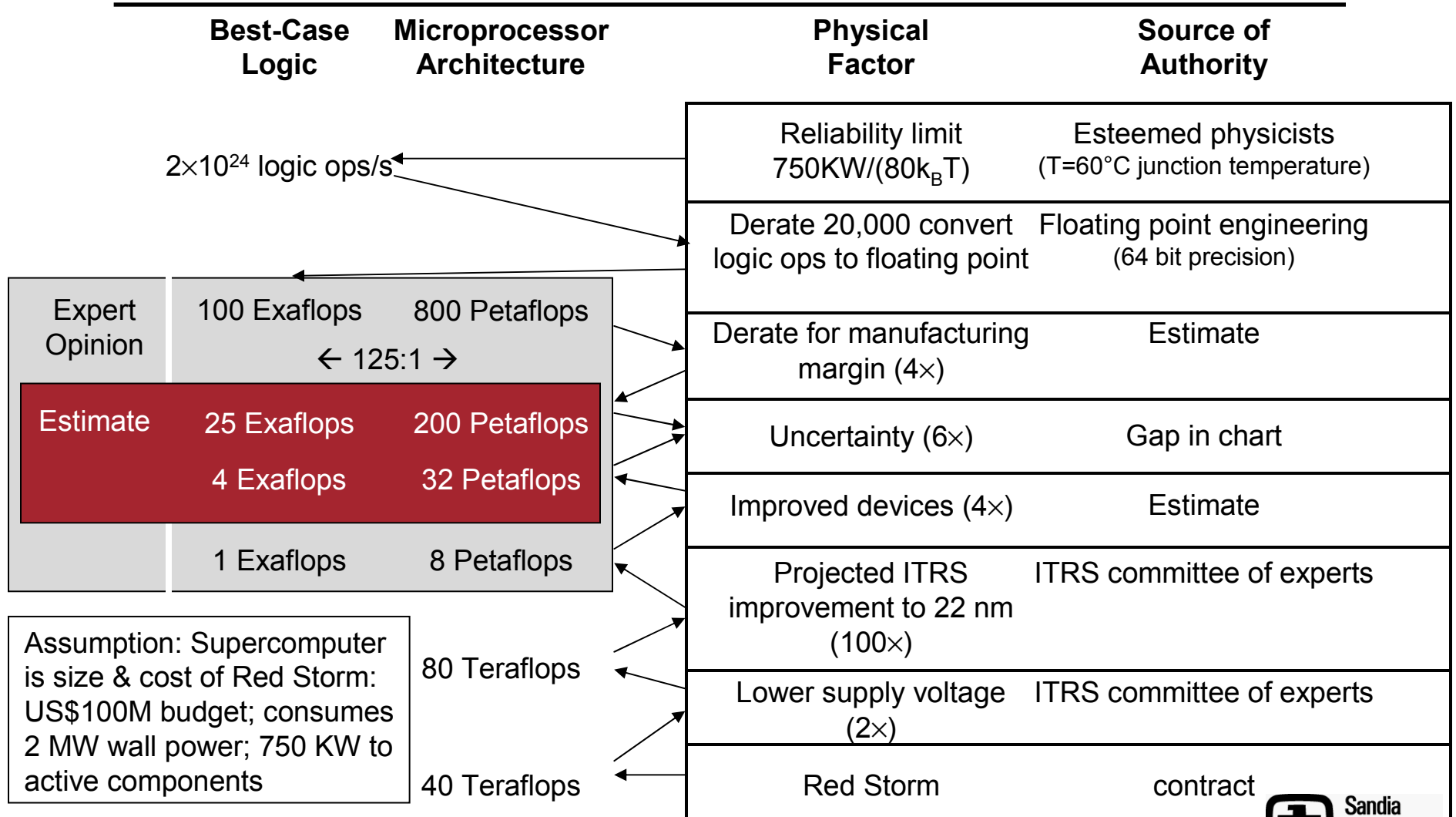


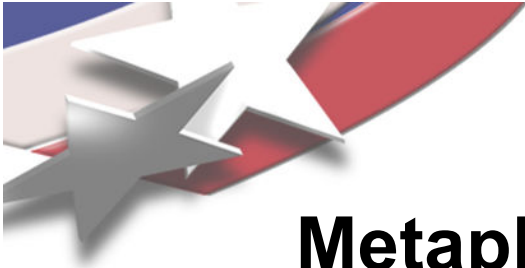
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*** This is a Preview ***





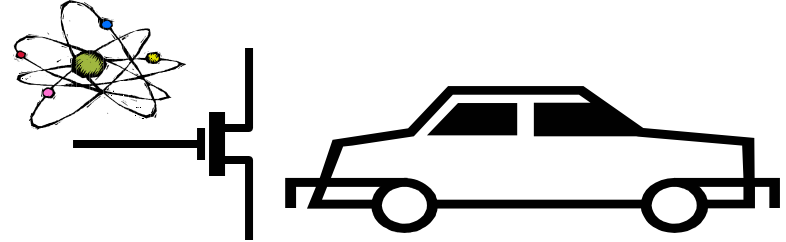
Metaphor: FM Radio on Trip to Austin

- You drive to Austin 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

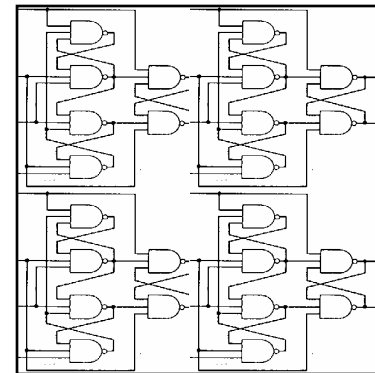
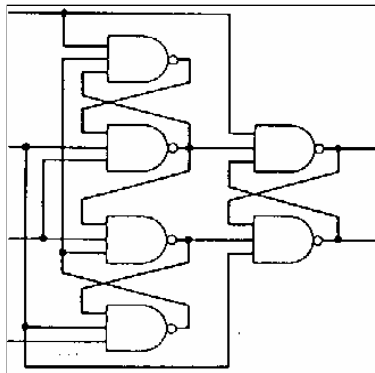
Details: Erik DeBenedictis, "Taking ASCI Supercomputing to the End Game," SAND2004-0959



FM Radio and End of Moore's Law



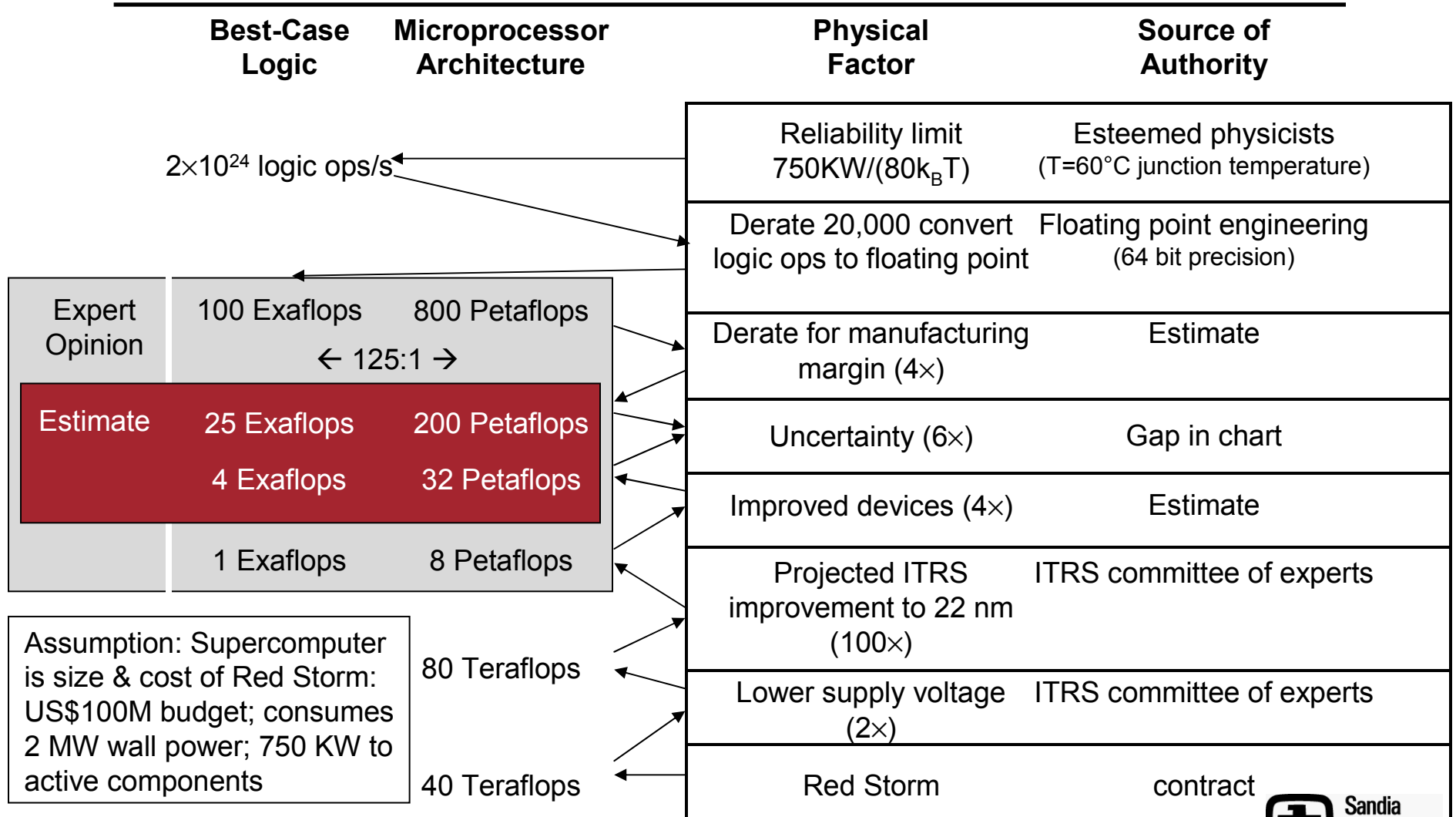
Driving away from FM transmitter → less signal
Noise from electrons → no change



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



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**



ITRS Device Review 2016

Table 65 Estimated Parameters for Emerging Research Devices and Technologies in the year 2016

Technology	T_{\min} sec	T_{\max} sec	CD_{\min} m	CD_{\max} m	Energy J/op	Cost min \$/gate	Cost max \$/gate
Si CMOS	3E-11 ¹²¹	1E-6	8E-9	5E-6	4E-18	1E-11	3E-3
RSFQ	1E-12	5E-11	3E-7	1E-6	2E-18	1E-3	1E-2
Molecular	1E-8	1E-3	1E-9	5E-9	1E-20	1E-12	1E-10
Plastic	1E-4	1E-3	1E-4	1E-3	4E-18	1E-7	1E-6
Optical (digital, all optical)	1E-16	1E-12	2E-7	2E-6	1E-12	1E-3	1E-2
NEMS (conservative)	1E-7	1E-3	1E-8	1E-7	1E-21	1E-8 ¹²²	1E-5
Biologically Inspired	1E-13	1E-4	6E-6	5E-5	3E-25	5E-4	3E-1
Quantum	1E-16	1E-15	1E-8	1E-7	1E-21	1E3	1E5

In this table T stands for system cycle time (switching time), CD stands for critical dimension (e.g., physical gate length), Energy is the intrinsic operational energy of one device, and Cost is defined as \$ per gate.

Shaded = ↑ Slower ↑ ↑ Larger ↑ Hotter



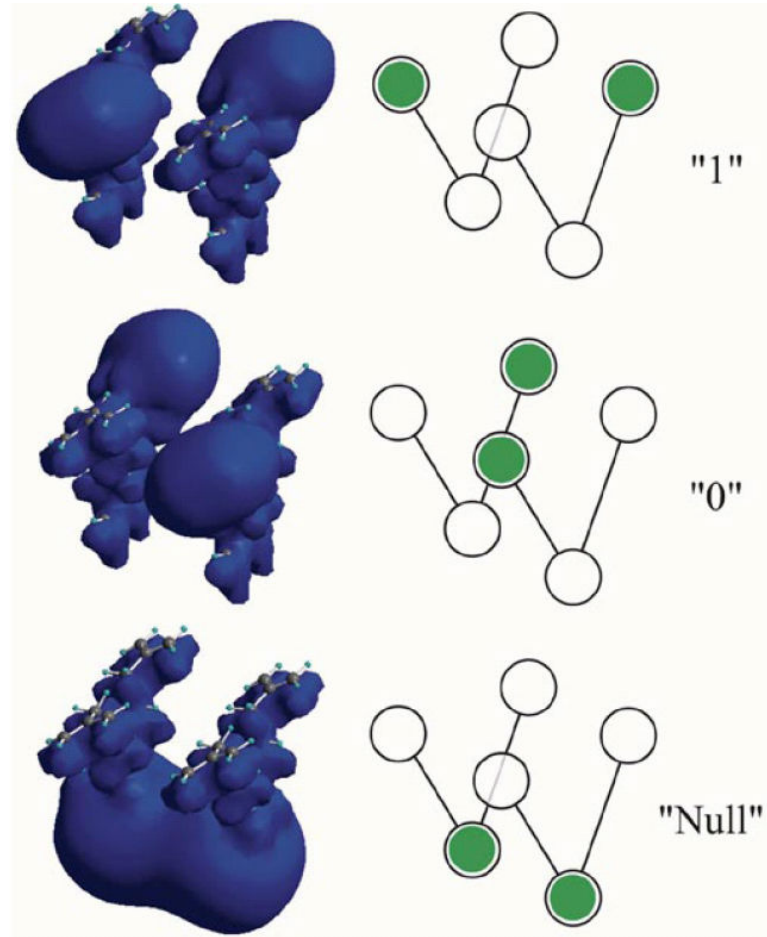
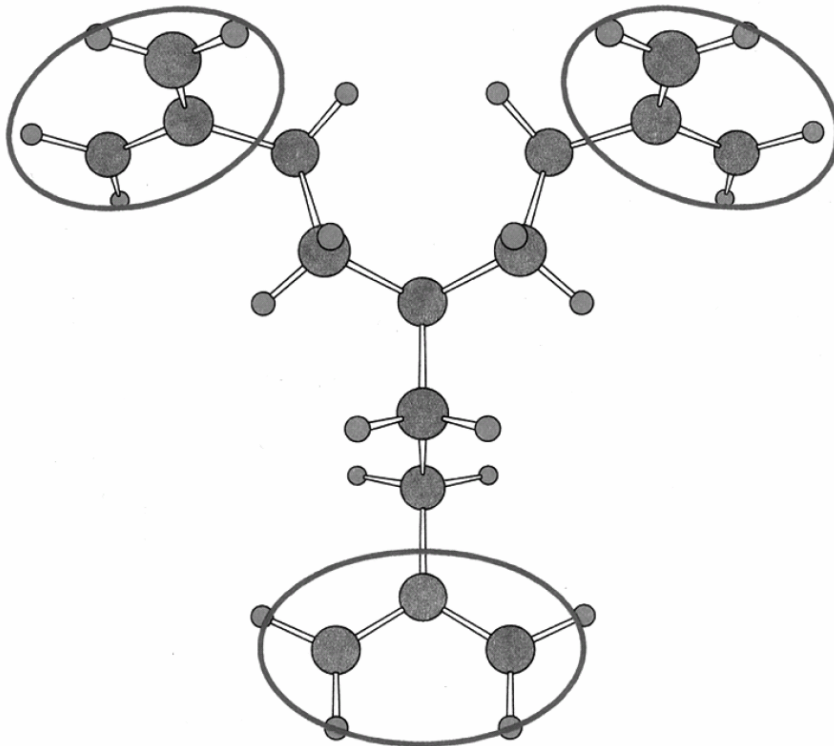
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An Exemplary Device: Quantum Dots

- 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



Sphere 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.

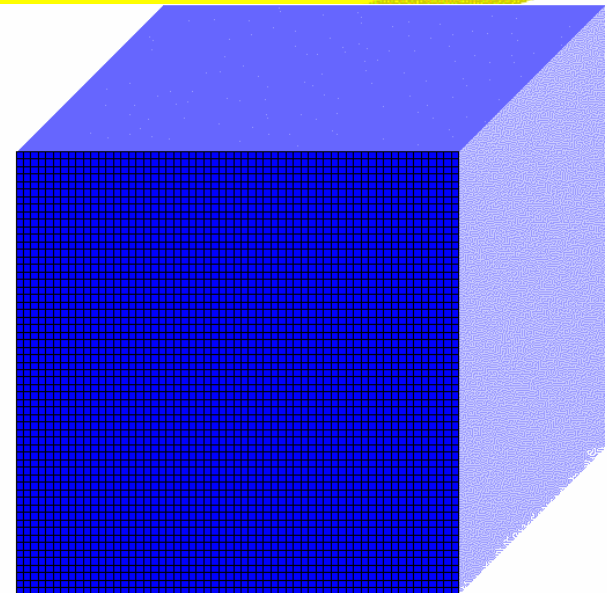
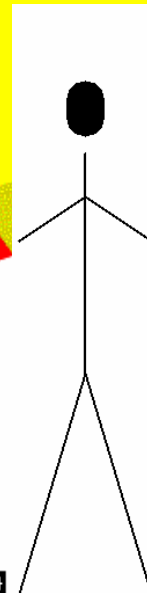
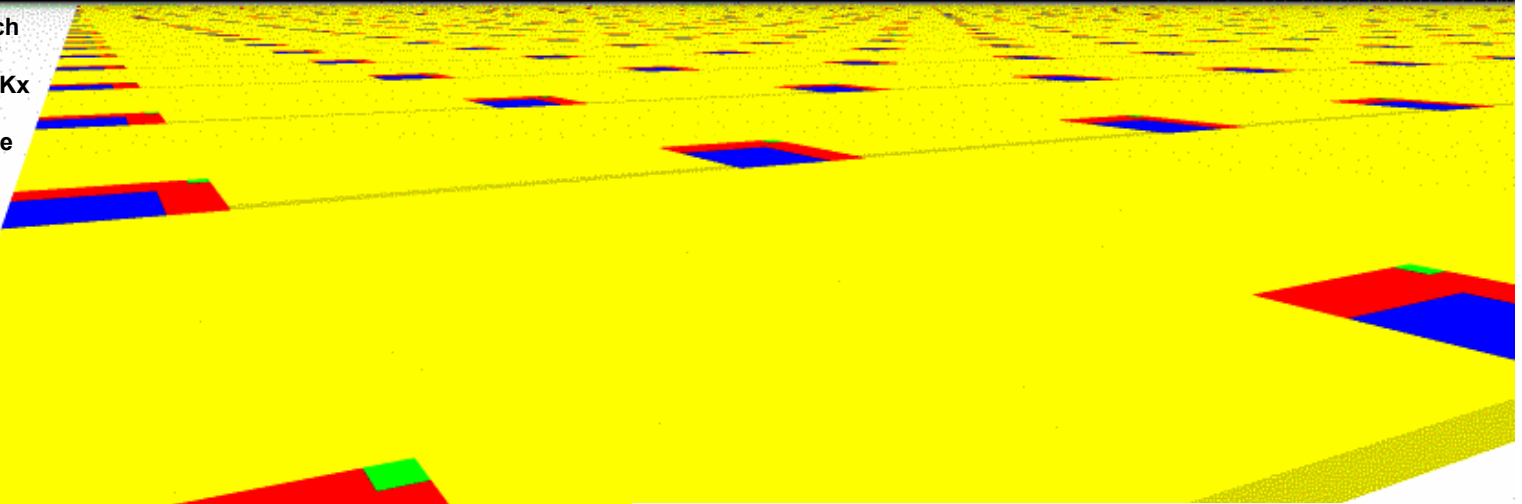
System dissipates 332KW from the faces of a cube 1.53m on a side, for a power density of $47.3KW/m^2$. Power: 332KW active components; 1.33MW refrigeration; 3.32MW wall power; 6.65MW from power company.

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 Diaa



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Conclusions

- Important applications exist to 1 Zettaflops
- Performance of \$100M μ P-based supercomputers will rise to only ~100 Petaflops
 - This would meet current ASC demand
 - Will take decades to reach this level
 - But then again, 100 Teraflops was supposed to as well
- Advanced Architectures (e. g. PIM) will rise to ~10 Exaflops
 - Sandia has proposal outstanding to deploy Cyclops PIM-based system
- Nanotech and Reversible logic good to perhaps 1 Zettaflops