

# The National Strategic Computing Initiative



Office of Science and Technology Policy

December, 2015

# Executive Order 13702

## July 29, 2015

### EXECUTIVE ORDER

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### CREATING A NATIONAL STRATEGIC COMPUTING INITIATIVE

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and to maximize benefits of high-performance computing (HPC) research, development, and deployment, it is hereby ordered as follows:

The NSCI is a whole-of-government effort designed to create a cohesive, multi-agency strategic vision and Federal investment strategy, executed in collaboration with industry and academia, to maximize the benefits of HPC for the United States.

# How did we get here?

- ***Initiatives and Investments in NIT R&D to Achieve America's Priorities*** (2010 PCAST Recommendations)
  - *“Recommendation 7-10: NSF, DARPA, and DoE should invest in a **coordinated program of basic research on architectures, algorithms, and software for next generation HPC systems**. Such research should not be limited to the acceleration of traditional applications, but should include work on systems capable of (a) **efficiently analyzing vast quantities of both numerical and non-numerical data**, (b) handling problems requiring real-time response, and (c) accelerating new applications...”*
- ***Initiatives and Investments in NIT R&D to Achieve America's Priorities and Advance Key NIT Research Frontiers*** (2012 PCAST Recommendations)
  - *“Recommendation 8: NSTC should lead an effort by NSF, DoE, DOD, member agencies of the Intelligence Community, and other relevant Federal agencies to **design and implement a joint initiative for long-term, basic research** aimed at developing fundamentally new approaches to high performance computing.”*

# Agency Roles

- **Lead Agencies**
  - Dept. Defense
  - Dept. Energy
  - NSF
- **Foundational R&D Agencies**
  - IARPA
  - NIST
- **Deployment Agencies**
  - NASA, NOAA, FBI, DHS, NIH

# Strategic Objectives

- (1) Accelerating delivery of a capable exascale computing system that integrates hardware and software capability to deliver approximately 100 times the performance of current 10 petaflop systems across a range of applications representing government needs.
- (2) Increasing coherence between the technology base used for modeling and simulation and that used for data analytic computing.
- (3) Establishing, over the next 15 years, a viable path forward for future HPC systems even after the limits of current semiconductor technology are reached (the "post-Moore's Law era").
- (4) Increasing the capacity and capability of an enduring national HPC ecosystem by employing a holistic approach that addresses relevant factors such as networking technology, workflow, downward scaling, foundational algorithms and software, accessibility, and workforce development.
- (5) Developing an enduring public-private collaboration to ensure that the benefits of the research and development advances are, to the greatest extent, shared between the United States Government and industrial and academic sectors.

# NSCI Timeline

- **July 29, 2015 – Executive 13702 Order Issued**
  - “To ensure accountability for and coordination of research, development, and deployment...there is established an NSCI Executive Council”
  - “The Executive Council shall, within 90 days of this Order, establish an implementation plan...”
- **July 30, 2015 – NSCI Private Roundtable (Academia, Private Sector, Government) at the White House**
- **August 26, 2015 – Inaugural meeting of the NSCI Executive Council**
- **September 15, 2015 – RFI on Science Drivers for Capable Exascale issued**
- **October 20-21, 2015 – White House NSCI Workshop (Academia, Private Sector, Government)**
- **October 27, 2015 – Executive Council delivers Implementation Plan to co-Chairs**
- **Next: President’s FY 2017 budget (after budget formulation, passback...)**
- **Further private sector engagement, annual plan requirements**

# Related Initiatives

- **Materials Genome Initiative**
- **Advanced Manufacturing Initiatives**
- **The National Nanotechnology Initiative**
- **The BRAIN Initiative**
- **Precision Medicine Initiative**
- **The National Big Data R&D Initiative**
- **National Photonics Initiative**

# NSCI Workshop

***A White House Workshop on the National Strategic Computing Initiative was held October 20-21, 2015, with around 250 participants representing industry, government, academia, and other organizations. During the workshop, many individual opinions were expressed. Several ideas emerged that could potentially inform the NSCI implementation:***

- The evolutionary path for HPC is more uncertain than during the previous decades. There will be different ways of coupling simulation with data analytics.
- There is reason to be optimistic for convergence of analytics and HPC in the long term – but diversity of approach is key in the short term.
- A number of hardware technology and architectural innovations will be attempted to overcome physical limitations for charge-based CMOS. NSCI must accommodate this breadth of choice and avoid any premature down select of technology.
- Although existing clouds lack the performance required to satisfy the most demanding HPC applications, they have already proved suitable for a number of scientific workloads. Clouds could be a viable model for NSCI broad deployment.
- Deeper engagement with the industrial (non-computing) sector will be key to achieve broad deployment and advance the Nation's economic competitiveness.



# What Would Success Look Like for NSCI?

- **Strive for convergence of numerically intensive and data-intensive computing**
  - Applications routinely combine large-scale modeling and big data
- **Keep the U.S. at the forefront of HPC capabilities**
  - U.S. home to world's most capable machines
  - Rich ecosystem of deployed machines, vendors, users, and research programs
- **Streamline HPC application development**
  - Software development would no longer hinder HPC usage
- **Make HPC readily usable and accessible**
  - HPC available to small companies and individual researchers
  - Ubiquitous expertise in modeling & simulation and data analytics
- **Establish hardware technology for future HPC systems**
  - Hardware capabilities would continue along Moore's Law path
  - Systems and software adapt to new hardware characteristics

