Preparing the Future Workforce for Careers in Science and Engineering

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The Need for a Modeling Savvy Workforce

- Documenting the Need
- How science and engineering (and social science and humanities) research is done
- What should our students know?
- Implementing changes to the curriculum

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Crucial Tools for Manufacturing

- At Ford, HPC ...allows us to build an environment that continuously improves the product development process, speeds up time-to-market and lowers costs.
- The ongoing use of modeling and simulation resulted in new packaging and product design that propelled the brand to a leading market position over a several-year period.

Ford EcoBoost Technology





Durable coffee package for P&G

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Will Pringles Fly?



High Speed Conveying Create Vortices Shedding... ...'Rocking Chips' NOT GOOD!



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Making Progress in Science

- A number of studies document the need for computational scientists
 - …" computer modeling and simulation are the key elements for achieving progress in engineering and science." NSF Blue Ribbon Panel on Simulation-Based Engineering Science
 - "Unfortunately, the translation of systems biology into a broader approach is complicated by the innumeracy of many biologists" Cassman et al. Barriers to Progress in Systems Biology, Nature Vol. 438|22/29 December 2005
 - Nearly 100% of the respondents indicated that HPC tools are indispensable, stating that they would not exist as a viable business without them or that they simply could not compete effectively. IDC Study for Council on Competitiveness of Chief Technology Officers of 33 Major Industrial Firms



Marketing Computational Science







Computation is Central to How Science is Done



- Computation lets us explore phenomena that are too big or complex to experiment, too small, or changes too fast or too slowly.
- Computation allows us to explore more options more quickly.



Challenges to Changing How and What We Teach

- We tend to teach in the way we were taught
- Computational science is interdisciplinary
 - Faculty workloads fixed on disciplinary responsibilities
 - Coordination across departments is superficial
 - Expertise at universities is spotty
- Major time commitments are required to negotiate new programs and develop materials
- Curriculum requirements for related fields leave little room for new electives

• Change is hard



Pathways to Reform

- Integrate computational examples into basic science and math courses
- Create general education courses that introduce simulation and modeling concepts and applications
- Combine those efforts to create formal concentrations, minors, or certificates in computational science
- XSEDE is working with institutions to assist with those activities



What Do Students Need to Know?

- Considerable discussion across many disciplines
- Difficulty working from general conceptual ideas to specific skills and knowledge
- Several efforts focused on a competency based model to arrive at consensus of the essential knowledge base
- Competencies reviewed by both academic and nonacademic experts
- See

http://hpcuniversity.org/educators/competencies/

Ohio Minor Program Example

- Undergraduate minor program
 - 6-8 courses
 - Varies based on major
- Faculty defined competencies for all students
- Reviewed by business advisory committee
- Program started in Autumn 2007
- Agreements to share students at distance, instructional modules, revenues, and teaching responsibilities

Competencies for Undergraduate Minor

Simulation and Modeling

Programming and Algorithms

Differential Equations and Discrete Dynamical Systems

Numerical Methods

Optimization

Parallel Programming

Scientific Visualization

One discipline specific course

Capstone Research/Internship Experience

Discipline Oriented Courses

Example Competencies Simulation and Modeling

- Explain the role of modeling in science and engineering
- Analyze modeling and simulation in computational science
- Create a conceptual model
- Examine various mathematical representations of functions
- Analyze issues in accuracy and precision
- Understand discrete and difference-based computer models
- Demonstrate computational programming utilizing a higher level language or modeling tool (e.g. Maple, MATLAB, Mathematica, Python, other)

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- Assess computational models
- Build event-based models
- Complete a team-based, real-world model project
- Demonstrate technical communication skills

Detailed Descriptors

Explain the role of modeling in science and engineering Descriptors:

Discuss the importance of modeling to science and engineering Discuss the history and need for modeling Discuss the cost effectiveness of modeling Discuss the time-effect of modeling (e.g. the ability to predict the weather) Define the terms associated with modeling to science and engineering List questions that would check/validate model results Describe future trends and issues in science and engineering Identify specific industry related examples of modeling in engineering (e.g., Battelle; P&G, material science, manufacturing, bioscience, etc.)

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Discuss application across various industries (e.g., economics, health, etc.)



Flexibility in Implementation

- Adapt existing courses by adding computationally oriented modules
- Discipline oriented courses dependent on existing faculty expertise and interests
- Different subsets of required and optional competencies tied to major, required math, and example projects



Graduate Competencies



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Graduate Program Development

- Assumes some of the background of an undergraduate
- Focus more on research skills across several disciplines
- Core areas focus on the computer science and related modeling skills
- Need to branch into a wider array of specializations based on the nature of the graduate program
- Needs the participation of multiple disciplines to be successful



XSEDE Vision

The eXtreme Science and Engineering Discovery Environment (XSEDE):

enhances the productivity of scientists and engineers by providing them with new and innovative capabilities

and thus

XSEDE accelerates open scientific discovery by enhancing the productivity of researchers, engineers, and scholars and making advanced digital resources easier to use.



XSEDE Education Program Goals

- Prepare the current and next generation of researchers, educators and practitioners.
- Create a significantly larger and more diverse workforce in computational sciences
- Inculcate the use of digital services as part of their routine practice for advancing discovery.



Assistance with Program Development

- Campus visits
- Model programs and competencies to shorten the time to implementation
- Assistance with program proposals





Developing Faculty Expertise

- Faculty professional development workshops
 - Two to six day workshops on a variety of topics
 - Computational thinking

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- Computational science education in science and engineering domains
- Focus on local/regional audiences to reduce travel costs

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Subsidies for faculty to travel to workshops at other sites

Special Workshops for Faculty and Students

- Development of synchronous and asynchronous education and training sessions
 - Multi-site broadcasts of workshops
 - Online training and education modules
 - Experimenting with full courses that can be widely shared for credit and non-credit inclusion in curricula (e.g. <u>https://www.xsede.org/xsede-</u> <u>offers-free-online-parallel-computing-course</u>)



Repository of Shared Materials

- Developing a repository of computational science education materials
 - Reviewed by professional staff and faculty
 - Indexed by subject and a detailed competencybased ontology
 - Goal: trusted, comprehensive source of information for computational science educators
 - <u>http://hpcuniversity.org/resources/search/</u>

Some Other Opportunities

- Journal of Computational Science Education
 - www.jocse.org
 - Peer reviewed articles on computational science education experiences

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- Become a reviewer or contributor to the online repository
- Use the XSEDE online training materials
 www.xsede.org



Questions for Discussion

- What are the focus areas for computationally supported research on your campus?
- What strategies might work best for integrating computational science into the curriculum here?
- Who should be involved in further discussions of program changes and new program development?

