



Radiation Transport Simulation within SpaceGRID

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Uses of Radiation Simulation



- Spacecraft operate in radiation rich environment
- Since end of the Cold War RAD-HARD equipment has been harder to obtain
- The desire to fly increasingly sensitive instruments on missions such as INTEGRAL and XMM
- Radiation transport simulation is becoming an indispensable tool to spacecraft engineers
- Simulations becoming too large to run successfully on single machines so distributed processing essential
- Enable much more complicated designs to be simulated

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Aims of the Prototyping



- Demonstrate the feasibility of GRID usage with applications of particle transport in space research.
- The Gridnised Geant4/Application shall:
 - Maintain complete Geant4 functionalities with no/insignificant impact to the Geant4 kernel code.
 - ⇒ Be optimised to achieve maximum speedup.
 - Allow dynamical resource utilization as well as user control of the execution and GRID resources used.

Software Layers



•Layers made up of various already designed software performing the following functionality:

- ⇒ GRID Authentication and Distribution
- ⇒ Communications Layer
- ⇒ Event driven Parallelisation
- ⇒ Physics behaviour
- ⇒ Simulation



Globus 2 Toolkit



Components of the toolkit being used:

⇒ GIIS

- Used to define the nodes that will be used for the simulation using custom Perl script to take output from Idapsearch and format to the correct *procgroup* script.
- Also monitors the behaviour of the GRID during operation.

→ GridFTP

Used to move the executable around before slave execution dependant on the *procgroup* script.

⇒ GSISSH

- ✤ This is used instead of GRAM and RSL scripts.
- ✤ Uses the Globus certificate system for authentication.

Communications Layer can use MPICH-G2 easily

TOP-C



- Based upon a Master-Slave architecture
- Three fundamental concepts:
 - ⇒ the *task* (specified by the master and executed by a slave process),
 - ⇒ the *global shared data*,
 - ⇒ the *action* chosen after a task is completed.
- Inter node communication is only done through these mechanisms
- Currently uses own implementation of MPI



TOP-C Approach to Geant-4

• The collation functions all stay operating on the master

• The data is passed from Master to slave as generic TOP-buffer objects





TOP-C Cont'



- Added functionality needed for RTS SpaceGRID beyond current TOP-C implementation.
 - ⇒ Dead/slow node removal from available queue
 - ⇒ Allocation of spare nodes from initial list for capacity increase
 - ⇒ Controlled ending of running job
 - Current event number to stdout

Attractions of TOP-C

- ⇒ Natural load balancing
- ⇒ Simple interface
- ⇒ Free!

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<u>Mulassis</u>



- Multi-Layered Shielding Simulation Software
- Developed by QinetiQ, ESTEC and Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy.
- Uses the Particle Physics Geant 4 Monte Carlo simulation Toolkit incorporating a significant range of physics processes.
- Tool for quantifying particle fluence, energy deposition, NIEL damage for one-dimensional planar or spherical shielding geometries.
- MULASSIS can operate as a standalone tool but has also been integrated into the SPENVIS system allowing calculations to be performed over the Internet through a web-page interface.

Progress To Date



Installed Mulassis, GEANT4 and have parallelised it using TOP-C libraries

- Prototyping Requirements now implemented but subject to further testing except for
 - The dynamic distribution of a number of elements to a node which may require changes to GEANT4 code

Current Prototype Status



- The prototype will currently run the simulation on a Globus based GRID system performing the following functionality
 - ⇒ Recognise node drop out and handle gracefully
 - ⇒ Keep spare nodes which can be activated depending on user input
 - Reassign tasks sent to a dead node to ensure complete execution of the simulation

Initial Results of Parallel Operation



Initial testing performed on small Pentium 2 machines running Linux 7.2



Conclusions



- Operation of a parallel version of Mulassis using GRID authentication has been demonstrated.
- Currently no account is taken of speed of either the GRID nodes or network interface between them
- Needs to be able to automatically change the task grain size from single event -> multiple event
- Currently toolkit being developed so that any event based application can be added to the front to produce a 'Gridnised' application.