

HPC serving High Energy and Medical Physics



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HPC Workshop, 23 May 2022
Sharjah, UAE

Outline

- **Research Computing at Texas A&M University at Qatar**
- **HPC case studies: for HEP and MedPhys**
- **Remarks and summary**

HPC?

High Performance Computing is the **aggregation of computing** elements to deliver **much higher performance** computing power

→ Solve problems that cannot be handled by commodity computers or desktops



RC at TAMUQ

Research Computing group formed in 2008

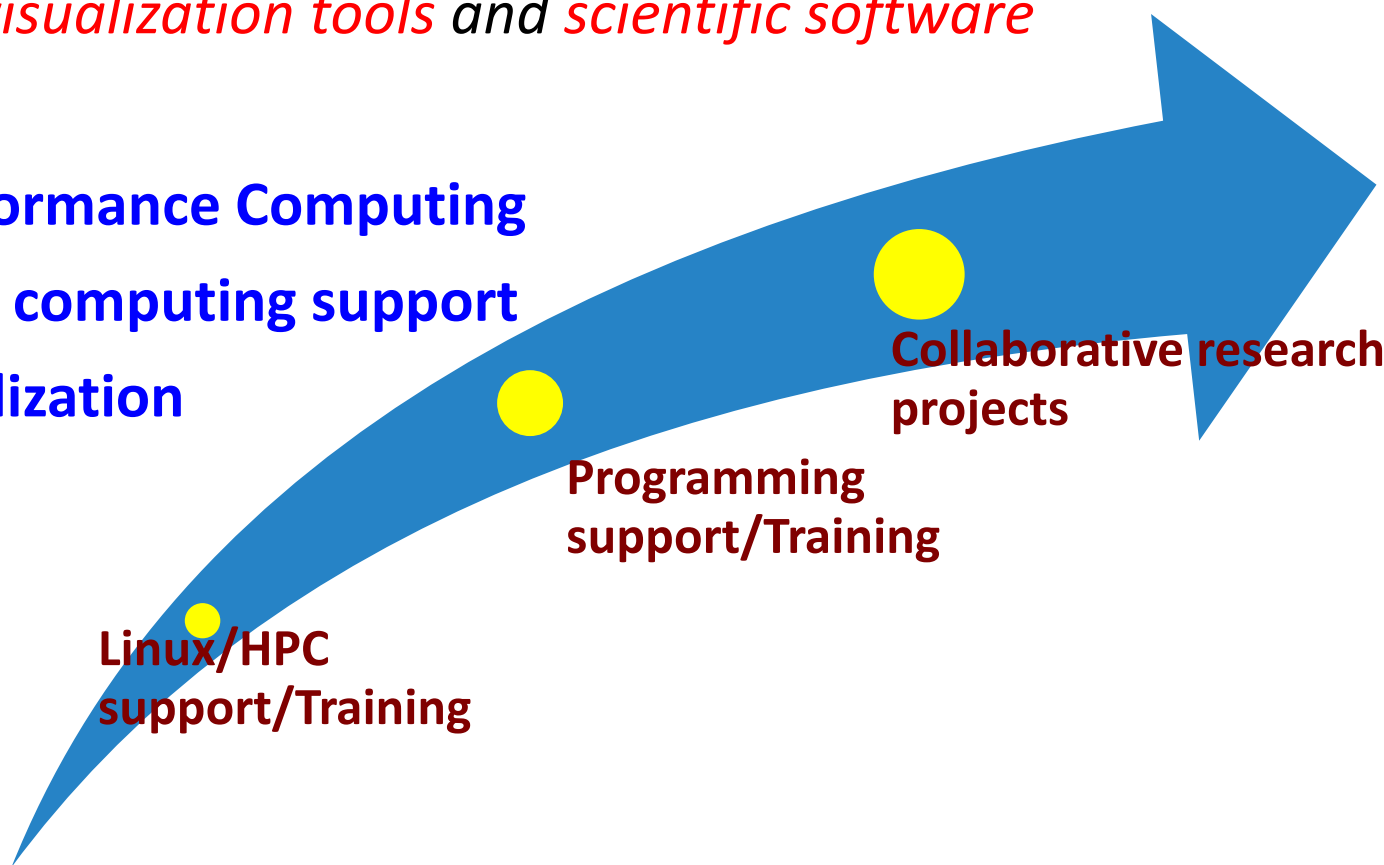
Mission: Foster scientific research by providing researchers With advanced resources in terms of *computational power, Storage capability, visualization tools and scientific software*

- High Performance Computing
- Scientific computing support
- 3D Visualization

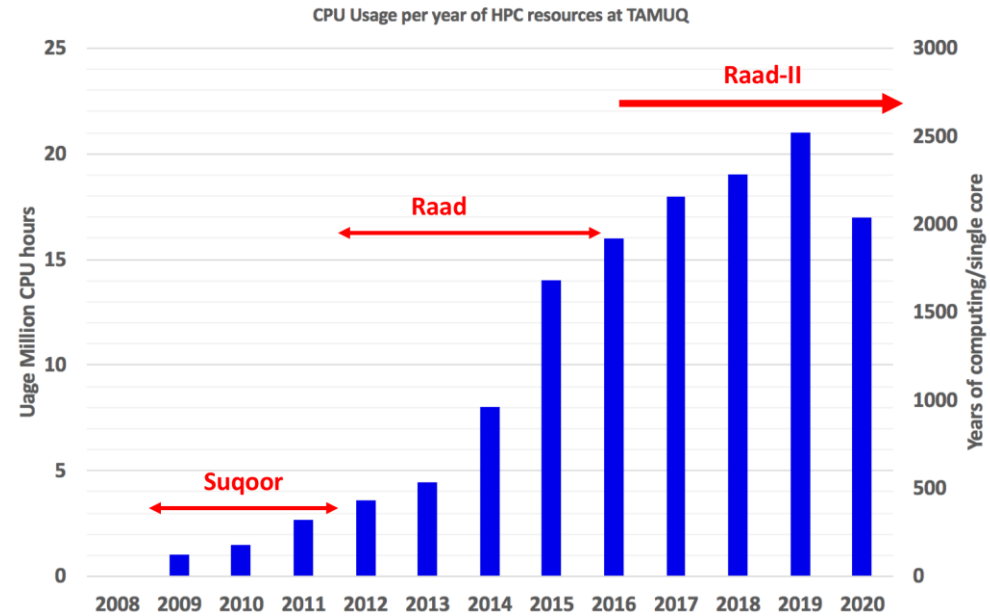
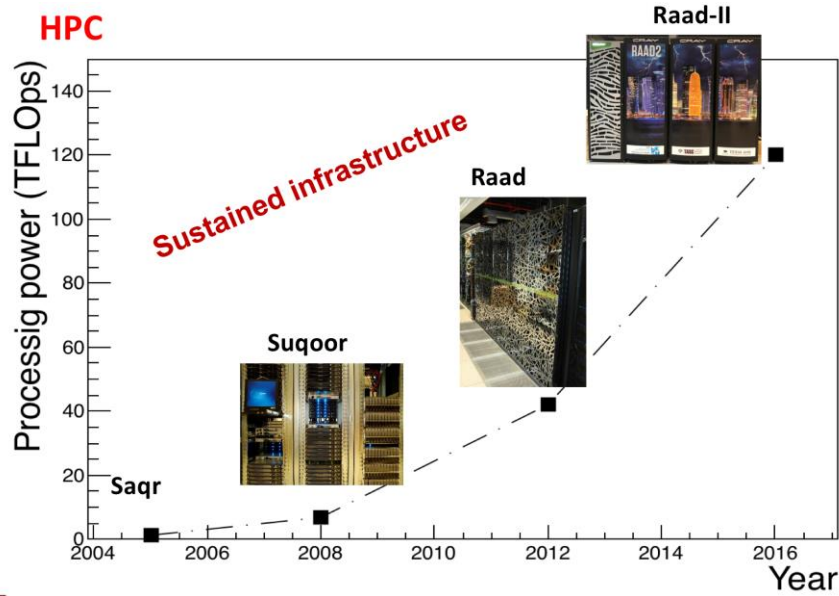
Linux/HPC
support/Training

Programming
support/Training

Collaborative research
projects



Sustained HPC Infrastructure



130 million CPU hours

HPC training programs

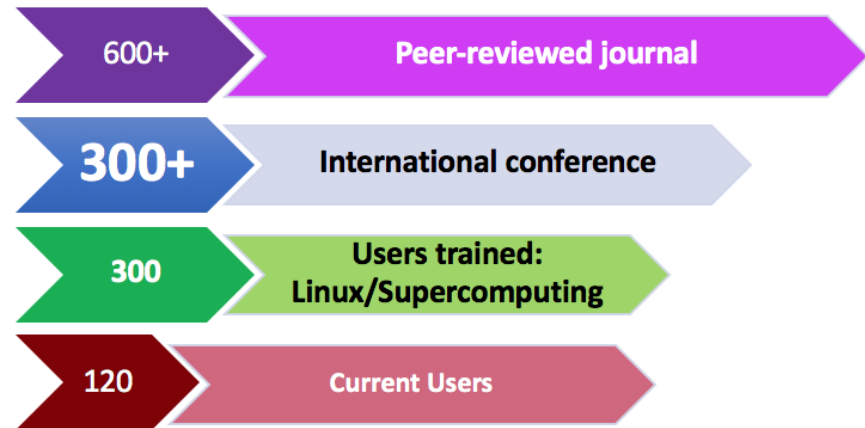
- Linux
- Scripting and programming (shell, python, C/C++...)
- Usage of HPC (batch software...)
- **User interface for novice users**
- Parallel programming
- Scientific programming
- GPU programming (e.g. CUDA)
- Python for AI
- **Containers in HPC clusters**

HPC capacity building

- Capstone project for undergraduates
- Helping Master and PhD students in their computational work
- Bringing new users to the HPC (user engagement)
- Attracting talents

HPC: service key areas locally and globally

Environmental and climate science	Oil&Gas applications	Photovoltaics technologies
Advanced Materials	Life Science	Computational Medicine
Cybersecurity	Information and Communication Technologies	High Energy and Nuclear Physics
Artificial Intelligence	Others	Training and Education



200+ publications/proc. used the HPC in 2020 and 2021 only

HPC: Not only a machine: it's an ecosystem

Manpower

- Administration,
- Daily support
- Planning
- executing
- training
- Docs

Hardware

- replacing old equipment,
- expanding existing one,
- emerging technologies

Security

- Data security and retention
- Long and short term backup

Software/application

- licensing
- porting, compiling, optimizing
- Common repositories
- application requirement

Governance

- Policies
- Roadmap update
- Implement and enforce policies

Logistic

- Networking
- Data center issues

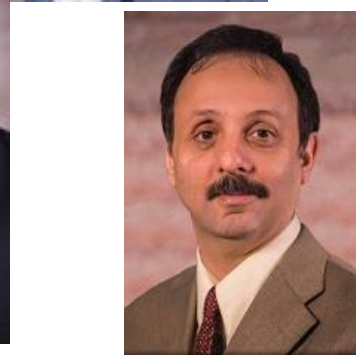
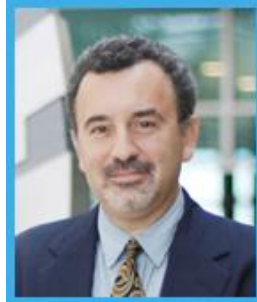
Consolidating the High Performance Computing Ecosystem to Prepare Qatar for Peta & Exa-scale Computing in the Data Intensive Era

Updated roadmap for the future →



Authors: Research Computing team at TAMUQ
August 2018, Doha.

TASC: Advanced Scientific Computing Center



- We started the International Computational Science and Engineering Conference
- Three conferences already: [ICSEC15](#), [ICSEC17](#) and [ICSEC19](#)
- Selected papers published in the Journal of Computational Science
- **Fourth (ICSEC23) will be launched soon**



Particle/High Energy Physics:

□ What's?

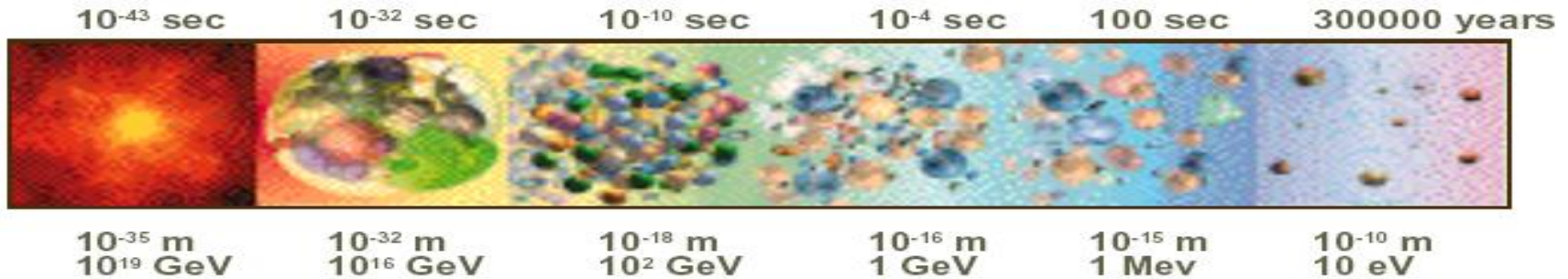
- Study the elementary constituents of matter
- the interaction between them

□ How?

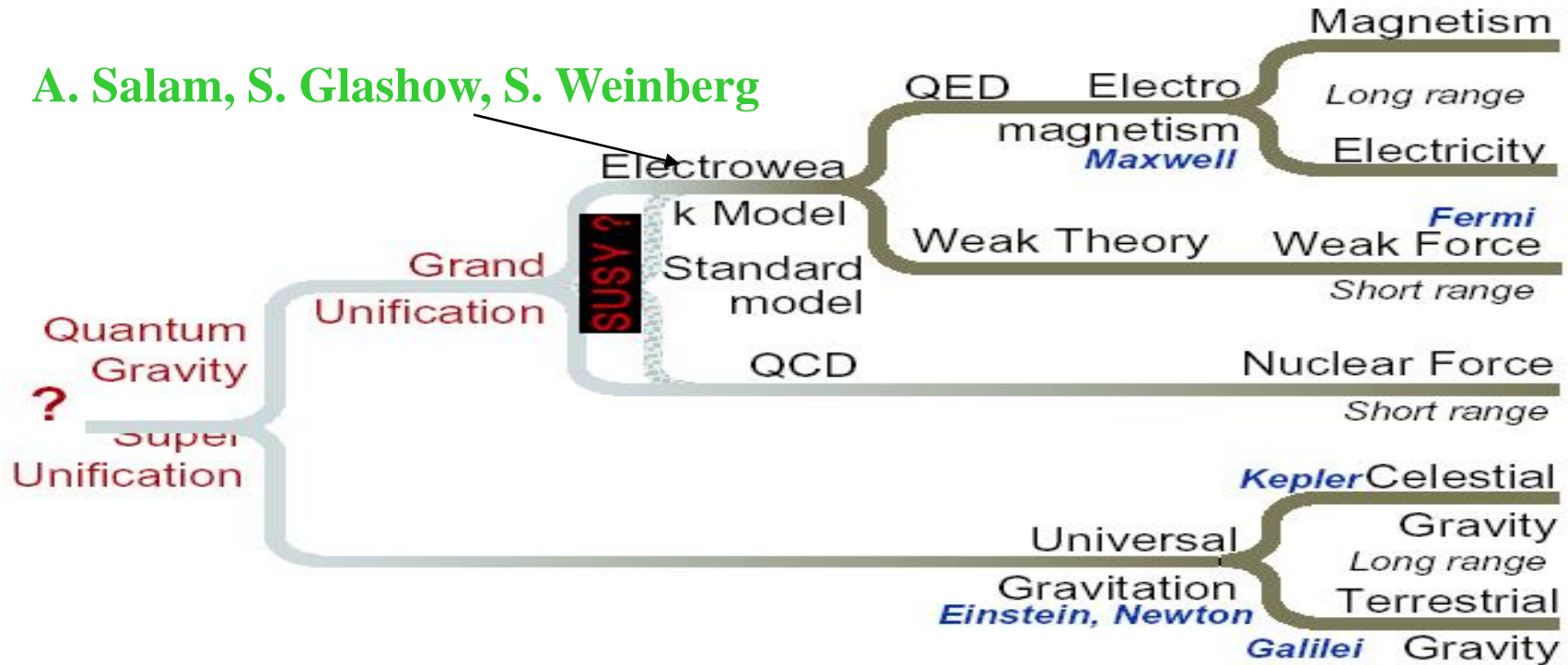
- accelerate particles
- make them collide with each other or with a fixed target
- detect and study the collision products

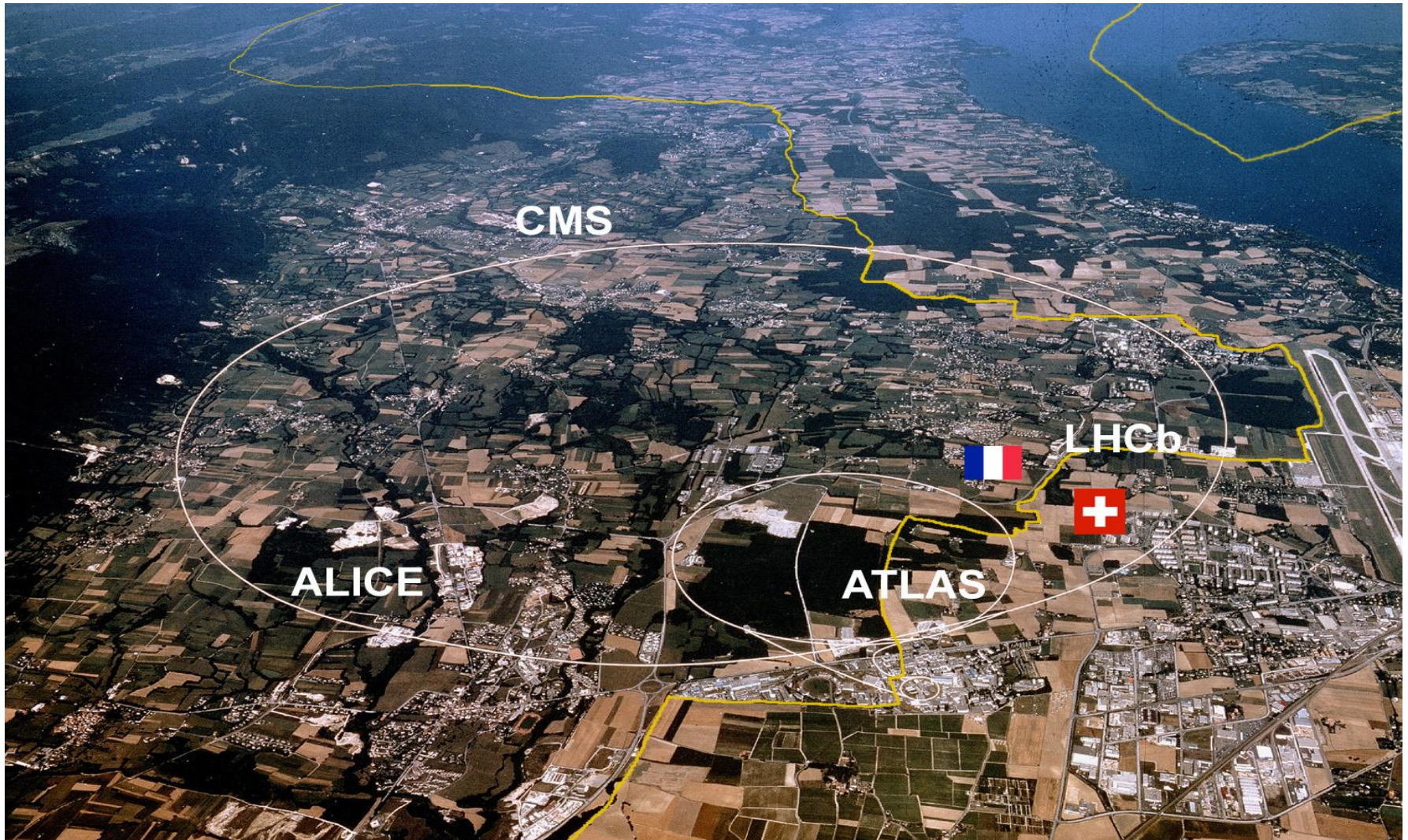


Evolution: Unification?

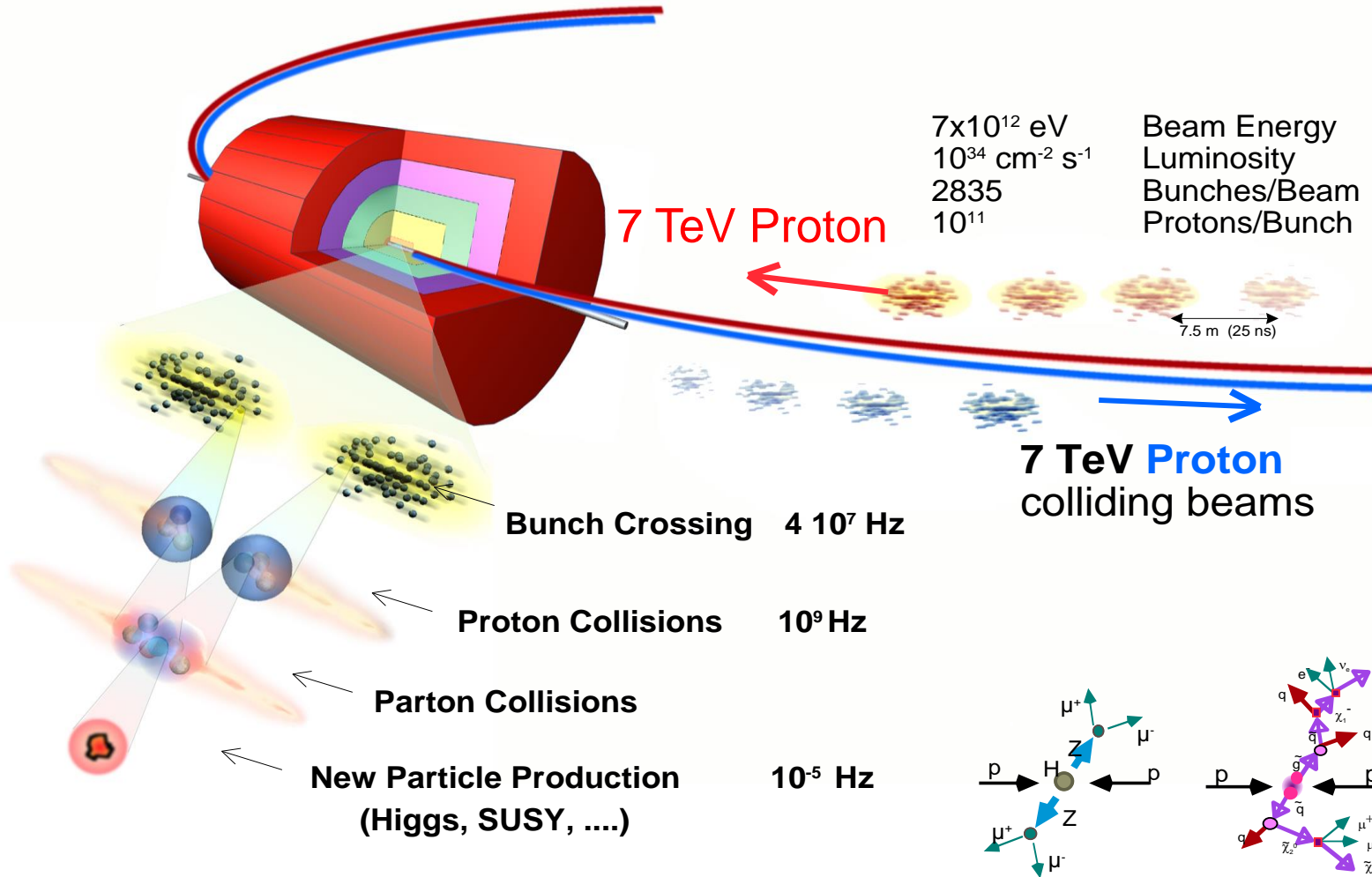


A. Salam, S. Glashow, S. Weinberg





LHC: some parameters



Selection of 1 event in 10,000,000,000,000

CMS components and collaborators

TRIGGER & DATA ACQUISITION

Austria, CERN, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Korea, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, UK, USA

TRACKER

Austria, Belgium, CERN, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan*, Switzerland, UK, USA

CRYSTAL ECAL

Belarus, CERN, China, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Italy, Japan*, Portugal, Russia, Switzerland, UK, USA

PRESHOWER

Armenia, Belarus, CERN, Greece, India, Russia, Taiwan (PC), Uzbekistan

RETURN YOKE

Barrel: Czech Rep., Estonia, Germany, Greece, Russia
Endcap: Japan*, USA

SUPERCONDUCTING MAGNET

All countries in CMS contribute to Magnet financing in particular:
Finland, France, Italy, Japan*, Korea, Switzerland, USA

HCAL

Barrel: Bulgaria, India, Spain*, USA
Endcap: Belarus, Bulgaria, Russia, Ukraine
HO: India

FEET

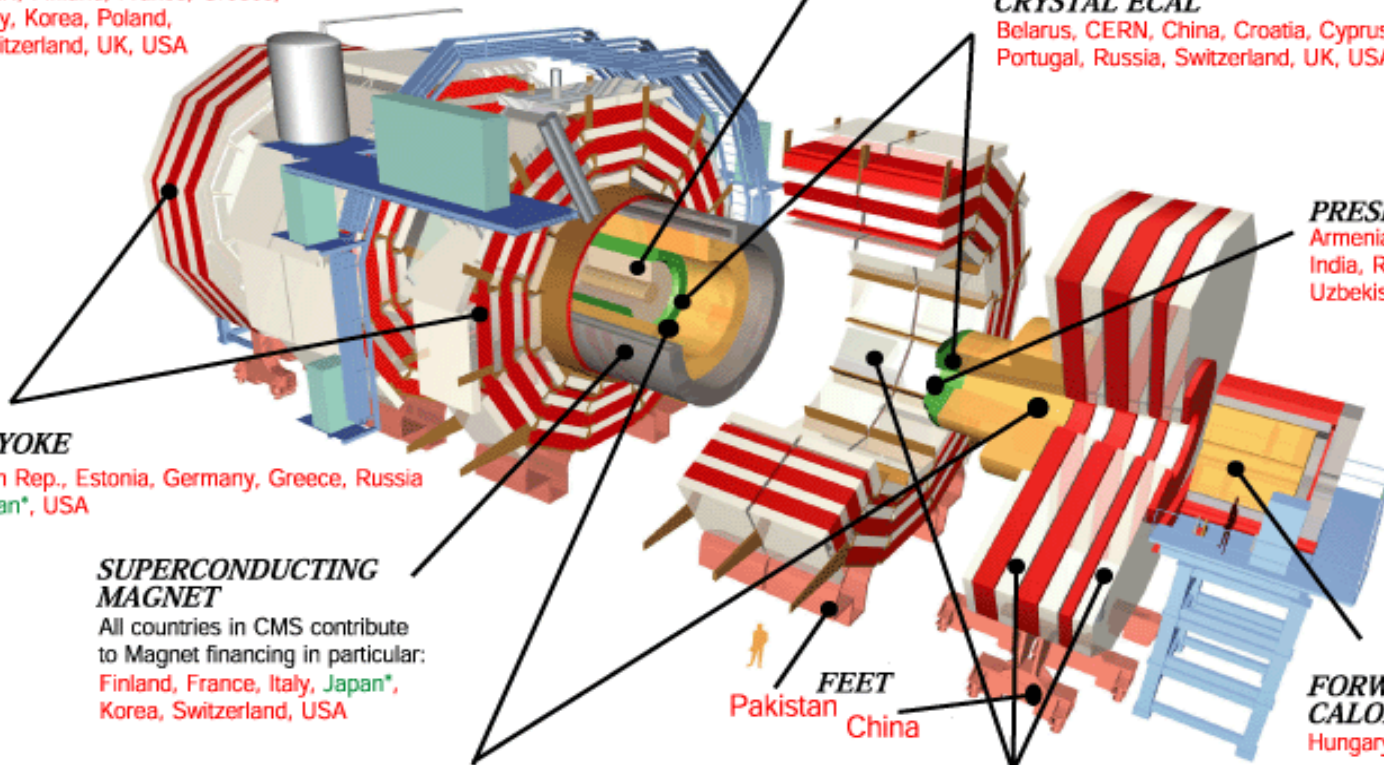
Pakistan
China

MUON CHAMBERS

Barrel: Austria, Bulgaria, CERN, China, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain,
Endcap: Belarus, Bulgaria, China, Korea, Pakistan, Russia, USA

FORWARD CALORIMETER

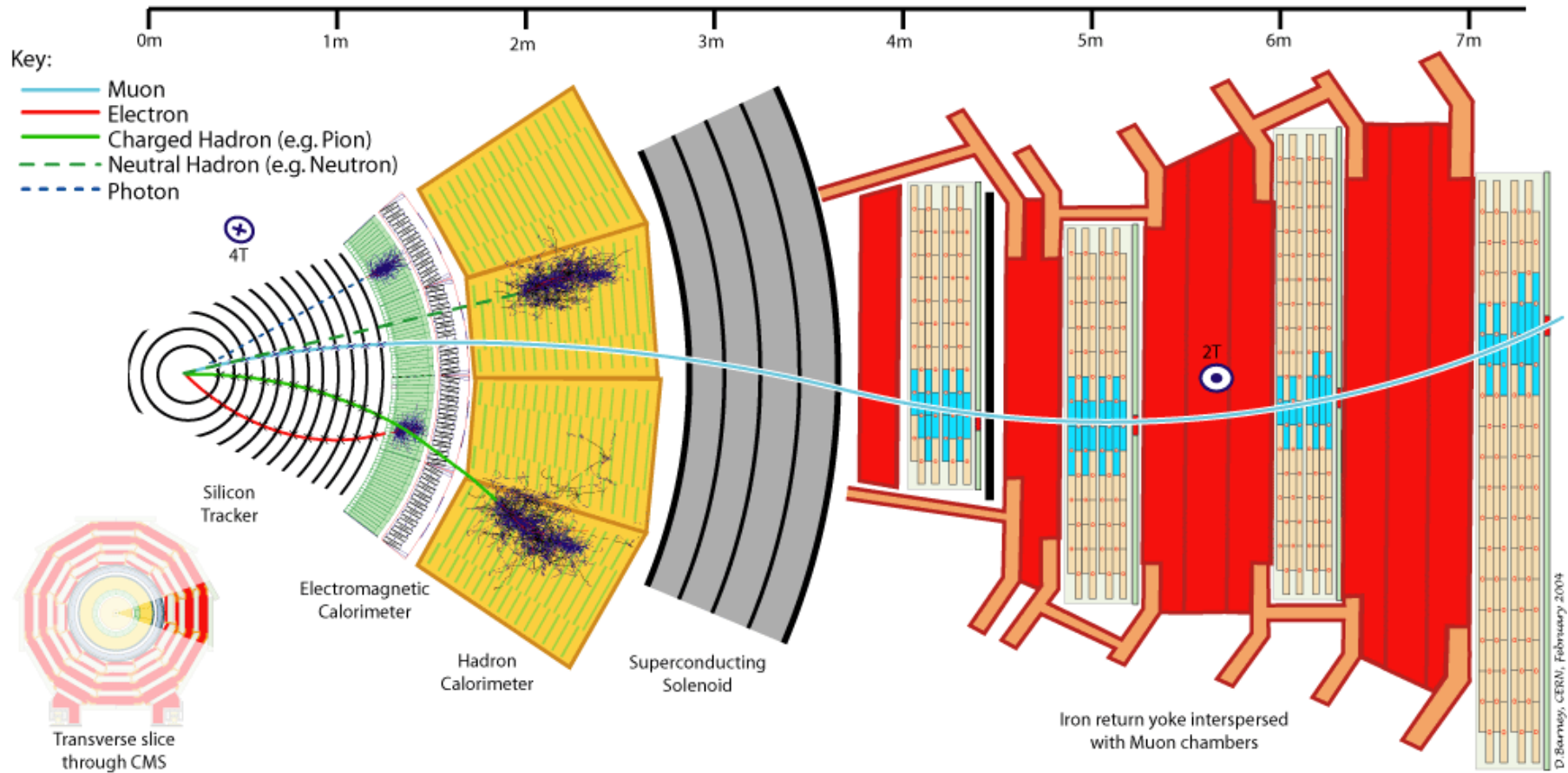
Hungary, Iran, Russia, Turkey, USA



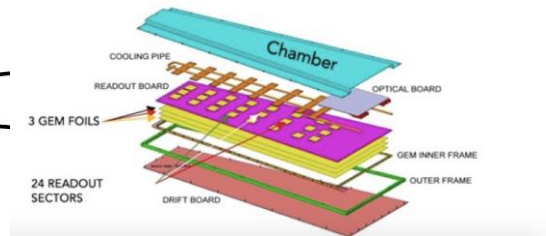
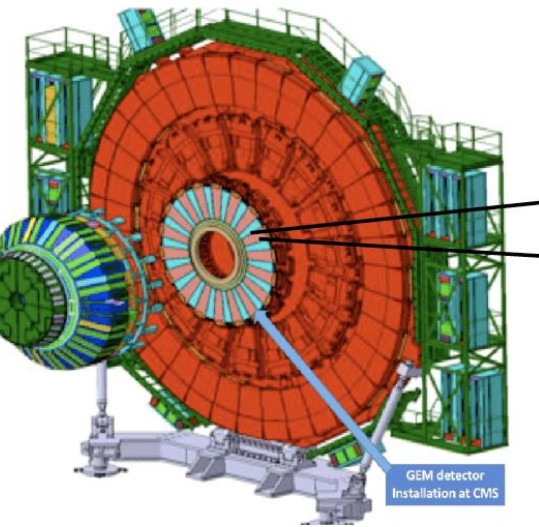
Total weight : 12500 T
Overall diameter : 15.0 m
Overall length : 21.5 m
Magnetic field : 4 Tesla

* Only through industrial contracts

CMS cross section



Major upgrade



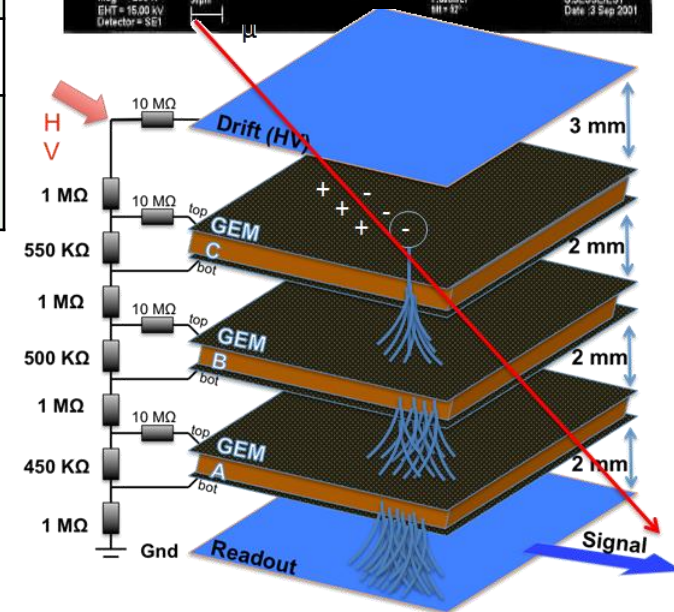
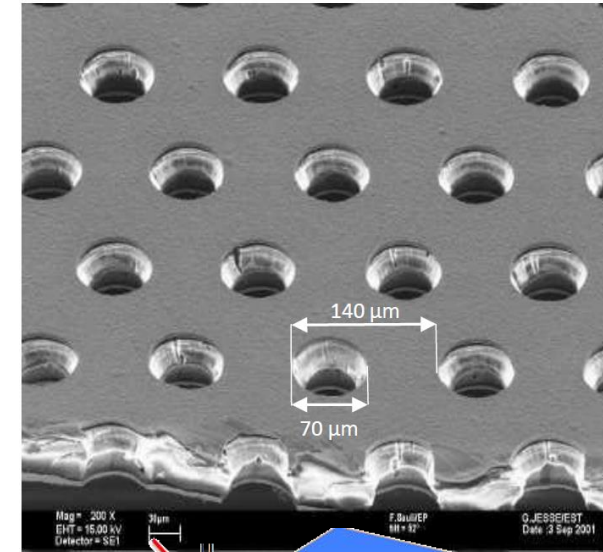
	GE1/1	GE2/1	ME0
Number of GEM chambers	144 chambers (72 superchambers)	72	36
Chamber dimensions (cm)	Long modules: 22.5 base, 128.5 length Short modules: 22.5 base, 113.5 length	53.3 base, 183.3 length	23.6 base, 78.8 length
Total readout channels	442,368	442,368	663,552
Pseudorapidity (η) coverage	$1.55 < \eta < 2.20$	$1.62 < \eta < 2.43$	$2.03 < \eta < 2.80$
Opening angle (degrees)	10	20	20
Status	Installation completed in Fall 2020	Design almost complete	Design and optimization in progress

1.5 M Electronic channels added to this area

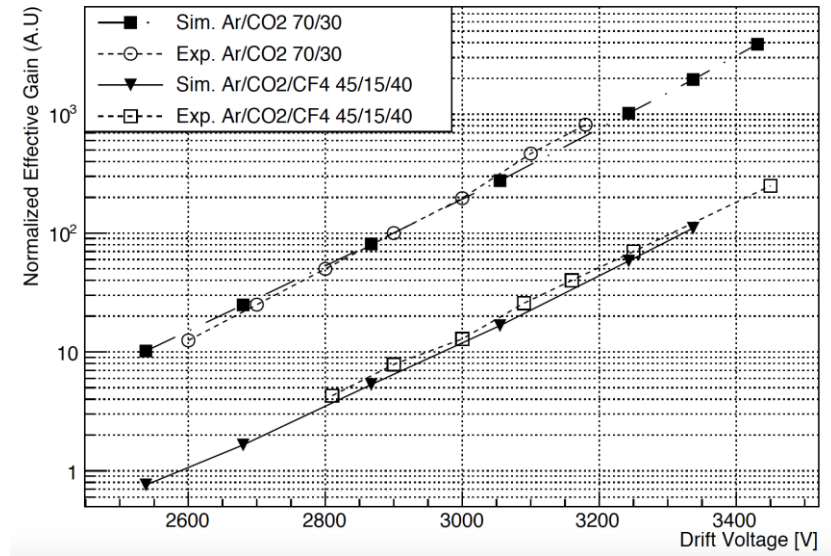
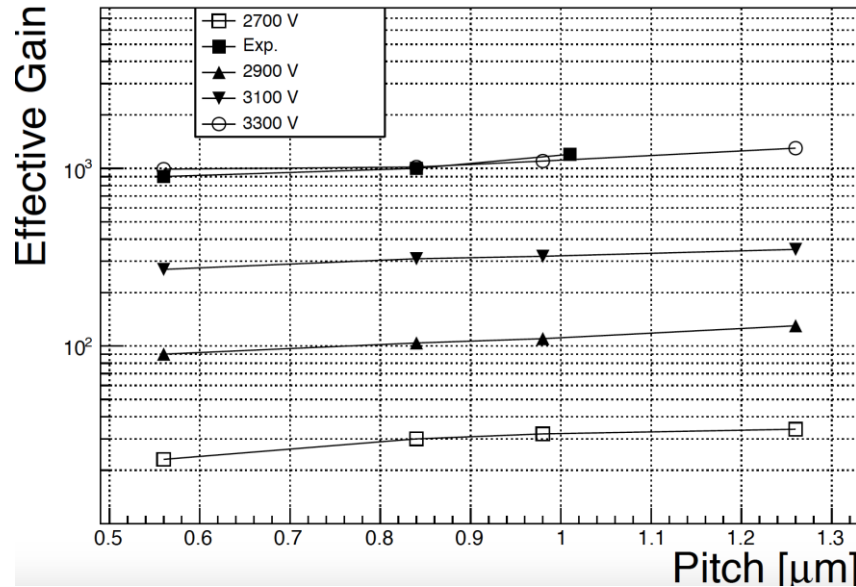
The Gas Electron Multiplier (GEM)

Spatial resolution	300 μm
Time resolution	10 ns
Detection Efficiency	97%
Long-term operation	> 10 years LHC-HL
Uniform response	<15-20% gain variation across the full area

Extensive R&D through simulation

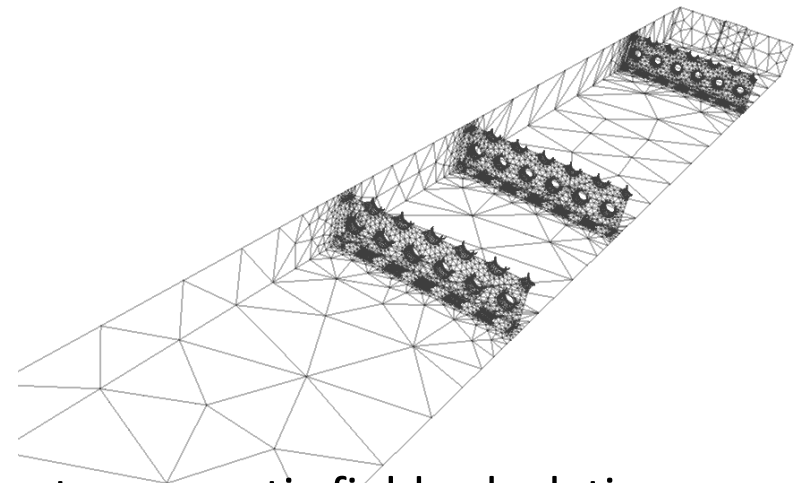


The Gas Electron Multiplier (GEM)



Involving students from mechanical engineering

O. Bouhali et al., NIMA 832 (2016)

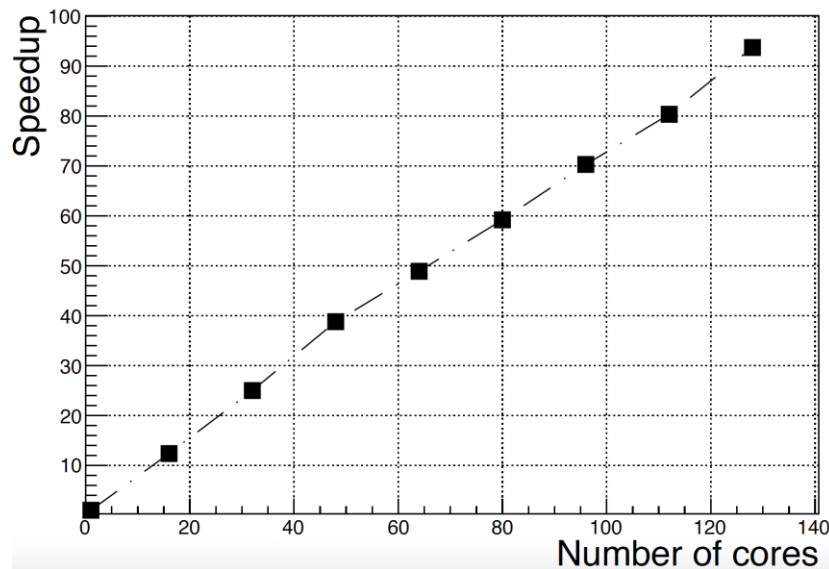


Electromagnetic field calculation

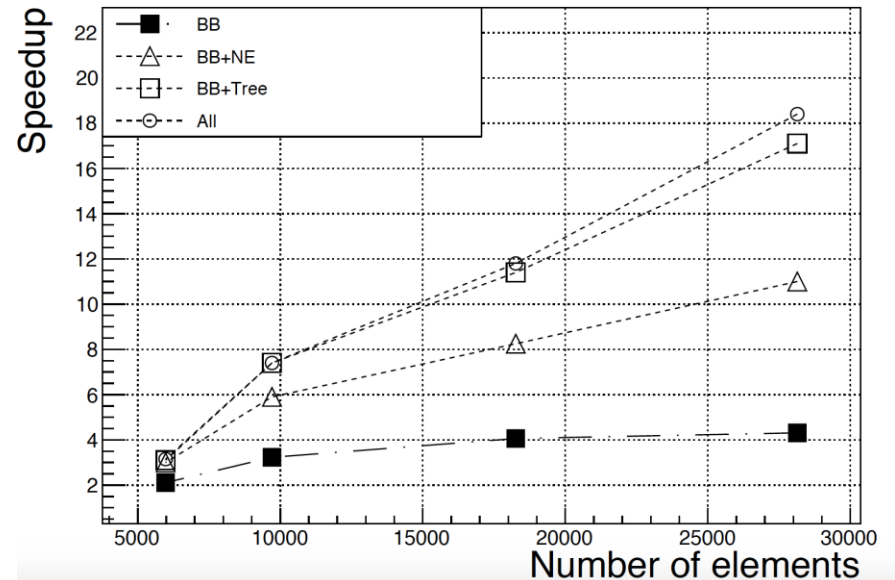
Software optimization

e.g.: Garfield software used for Detector simulation

Parallelization



Optimization



Involving students from electrical engineering

O. Bouhali Nucl. Instr. Meth 901 (2018)

Introduction: Medical Physics

Medical physics is a branch of Applied Physics

→ prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease using physics principles and methods

Subfields of Medical Physics include:

- Radiation Oncology
- Medical Imaging
- Nuclear Medicine
- Radiation Protection (Health Physics)
- ...

Medical Imaging techniques

Examples are:

- X-ray



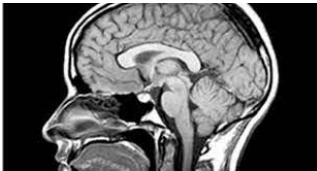
- Fluoroscopy, Ultrasound



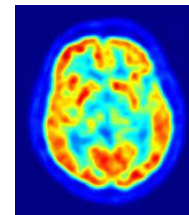
- Computed Tomography (CT)



- MRI

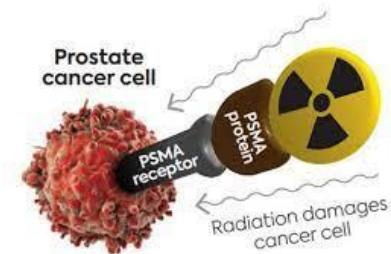


- PET (Positron Emission Tomography)



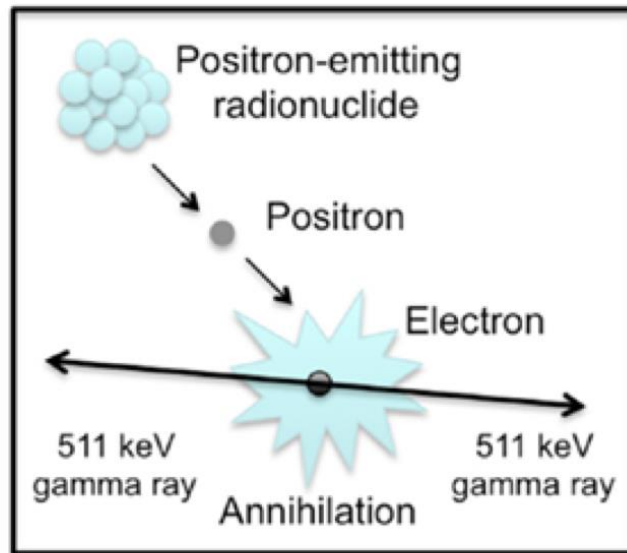
Medical physics: treatment techniques

- Radiation therapy
 - Conventional photon therapy
 - Proton Therapy
 - Ion Beam Therapy
- Radionuclide Therapy
- Theranostics

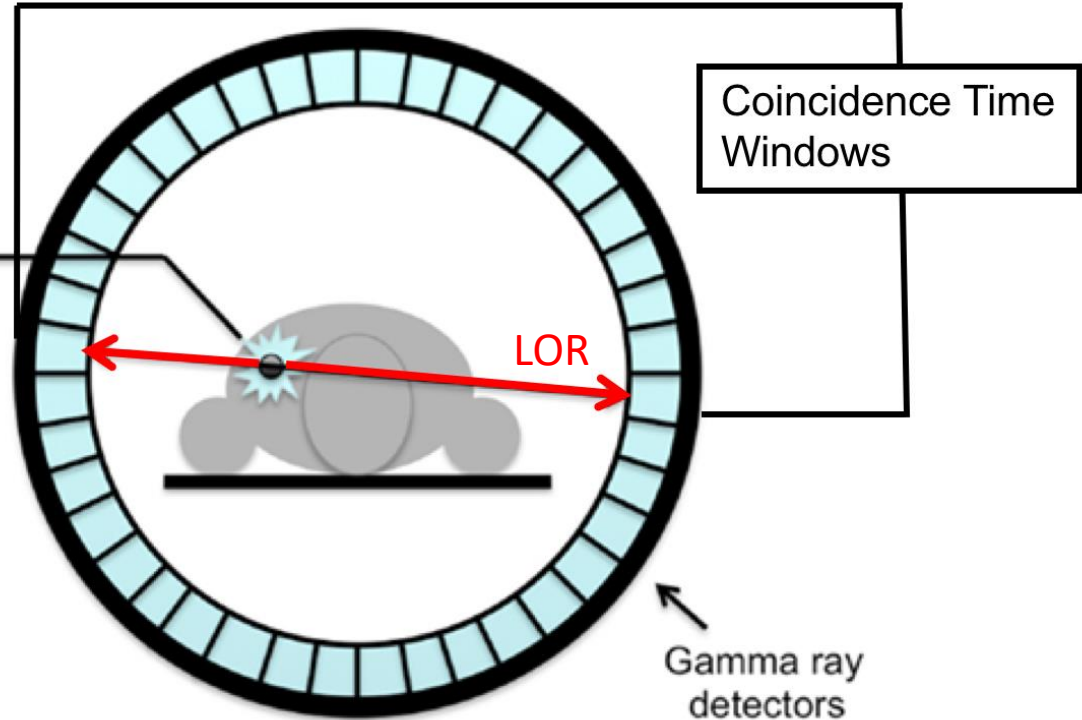


Principle of Positron Emission Tomography

Positron emission and positron-electron annihilation



PET scanner

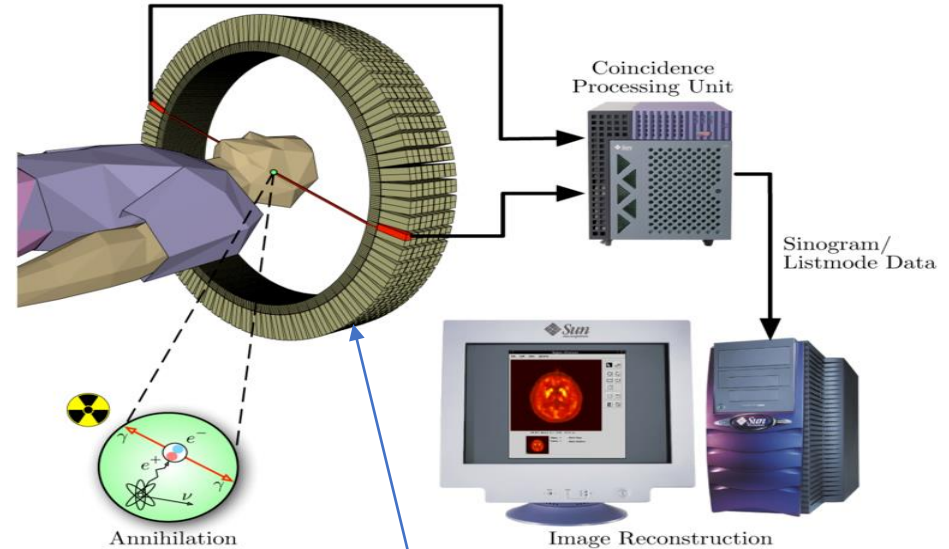
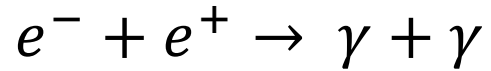


LOR: line connecting two detecting blocks

Total number of coincidences in each LOR is proportional to the radiotracer distribution

Modeling: PET imaging

Electron-Positron annihilation



Applications:

- Cardiac imaging
- Neuroimaging
- Oncology

- Gamma ray detection system
 - Scintillation Crystal (efficiency, low noise, fast response)
 - Photo Multiplier (electric signal generation)
 - Data Acquisition (fast acquisition, low latency)
 - Image reconstruction (efficient and fast algorithm)
 - Mechanical and electronic design
- This requires extensive modeling and AI based optimization

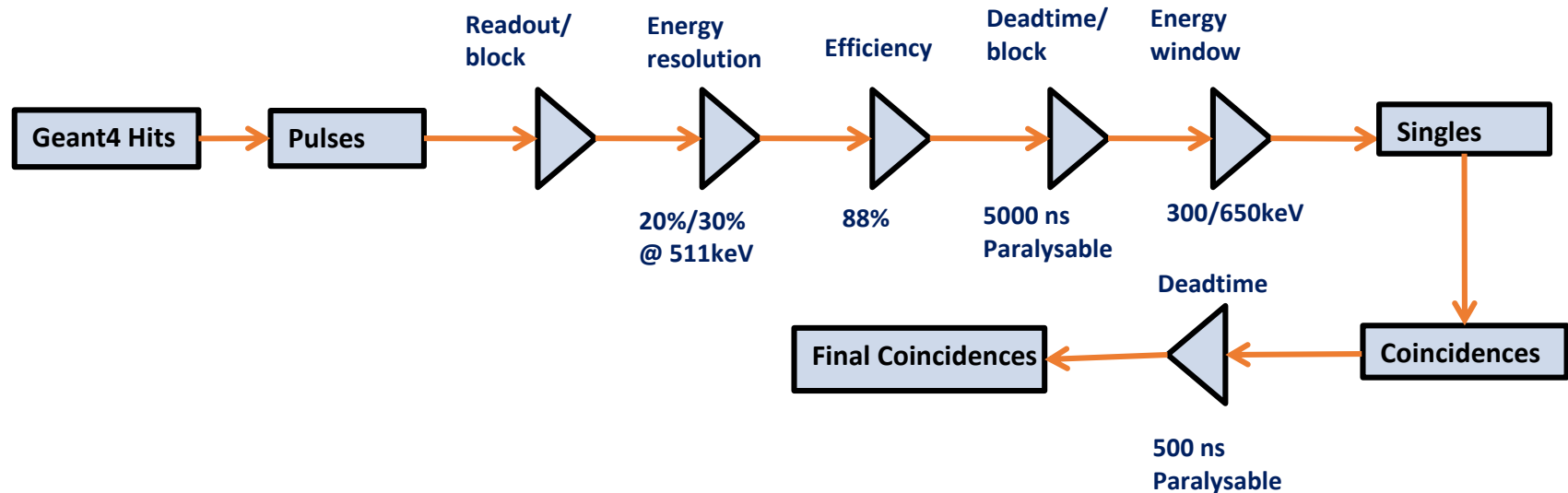
Modeling the PET system Geometry

- ✓ Nature and number of crystals
- ✓ Shapes and dimensions
- ✓ Geometry of the Phantom
- ✓ Geometry of the Radioactive Source

Setting the simulation Parameters

- ✓ Lowenergy models for Compton and Rayleigh
- ✓ Energy cuts: delta-ray 10 keV, X-rays 10 keV,
- ✓ Electron range cut 2 mm

Setting the Signal processor chain

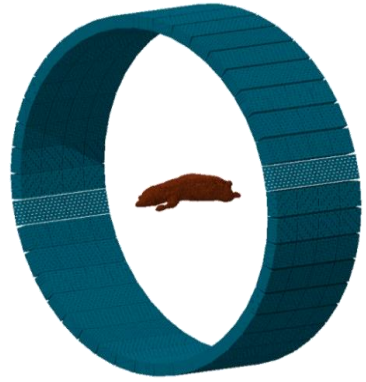
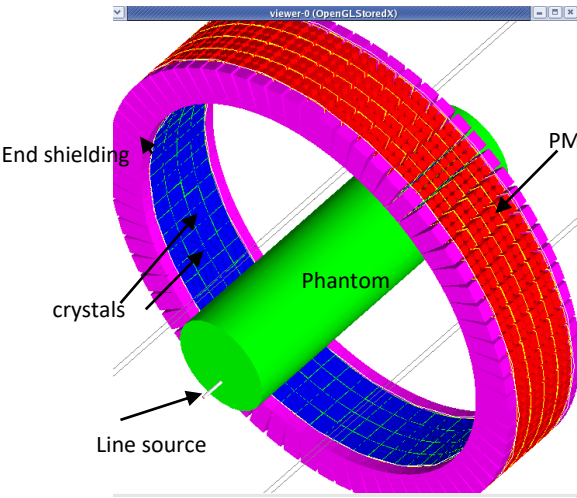


Setting the Source Activity and the Acquisition Time

The screenshot shows a software interface for PET simulation with the following components:

- Block Diagram:** A 3D representation of a PET block with axes labeled Radial, Axial, and Azimutal. Parameters include N_z , Δ_z , δ_R , and N_R .
- Block List:** A dropdown menu listing various PET models such as Biograph mCT, Allegro, Ecatact, ECAT HRRT, GE Advance, HI-Rez, MicroPET Focus220, MicroPET P4, and Mosaic.
- Block Parameters:**
 - N_z : 13
 - Δ_z : 0.40 cm
 - δ_z : 0.01666 cm
 - N_θ : 13
 - $\Delta\theta$: 0.40 cm
 - $\delta\theta$: 0.01666 cm
- Module Diagram:** A 3D representation of a PET module with axes labeled Radial, Axial, and Azimutal. Parameters include M_z , S_z , M_θ , S_θ , M_R , and S_R .
- Module Parameters:**
 - MR: 1
 - SR: 0.0 cm
 - Mz: 4
 - Sz: 0.0 cm
 - M θ : 1
 - S θ : 0.0 cm
- Pet Diagram:** A 2D circular diagram showing the arrangement of modules. Parameters include $N_{modules}$, Radius (R), Angle, and θ_{open} .
- Pet Parameters:**
 - Modules: 48
 - Radius: 42.1 cm
 - Angle: 180.0 deg
 - Axis Ux: 0.0
 - Axis Uy: 0.0
 - Axis Uz: 1.0
 - Center X: 0.0 cm
 - Center Y: 0.0 cm
 - Center Z: 0.0 cm
 - Material: LSO
 - Region: (dropdown)

R.S. Augusto et al., Physica Medica, 54(2018)189-199

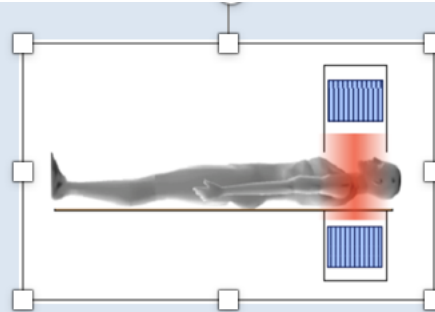


PET Scanner		Allegro		HR+		mCT		TF	
Performance Parameter		Exp.	Sim.	Exp.	Sim.	Exp.	Sim.	Exp.	Sim.
Spatial Resolution	Trans @1 cm	5.43	4.79	4,39	3.87	4.4	4.21	4.84	4.73
	Axial @1 cm	5.56	4.6	5.1	4.41	4.4	4.3	4.73	4.69
	Tang @10 cm	5.48	4.57	4,64	4.01	4.7	4.57	5.2	5.12
	Radial @10 cm,	5.70	4.86	5,65	4.7	5.2	4.95	5.2	5.08
Scatter Fraction (%)		42	42.2	48	44.3	33.2	30.5	30	31.5
Sensitivity (cps/MBq)	R=0 cm	4360	4790	6650	6877	4360	4790	7390	7640
	R=10 cm	4650	4850	7180	7235	4650	4850	7280	7564



R.S. Augusto et al., Physica Medica, 54(2018)189-199

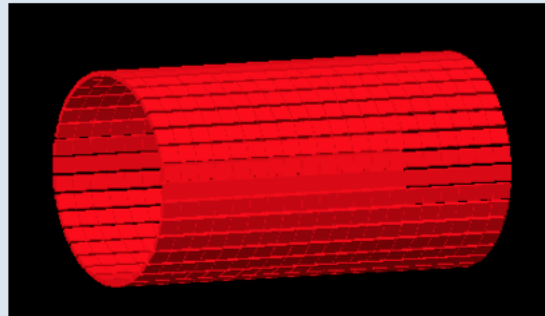
Total Body PET (TBPET)



Only about 1-2% of emitted signal is detected in a conventional PET



Solution: Scanner with an extended axial Field of View (FOV) that covers a larger part of the body.



104 cm (20 rings of 5cm each)

Total Body PET (TBPET)

M. Abi Akl et al., ENAM 2017

M. Abi Akl, Middle East Medical Physics Conference (2nd best presentation)

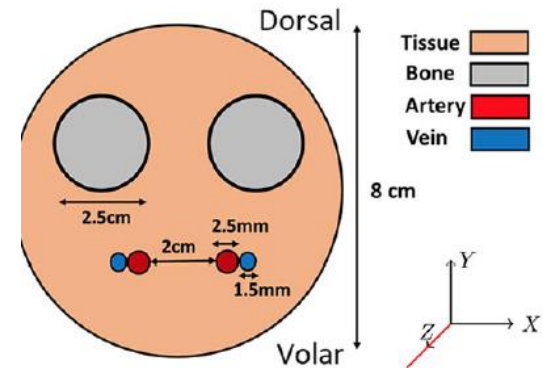
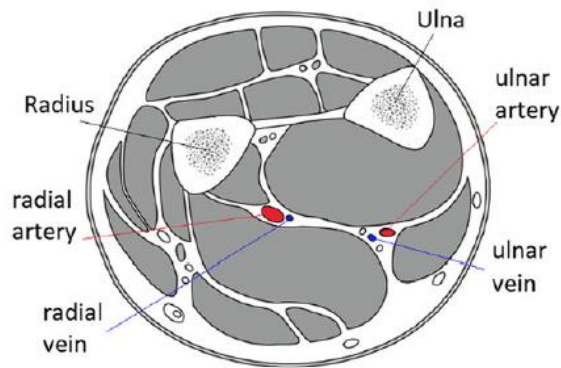
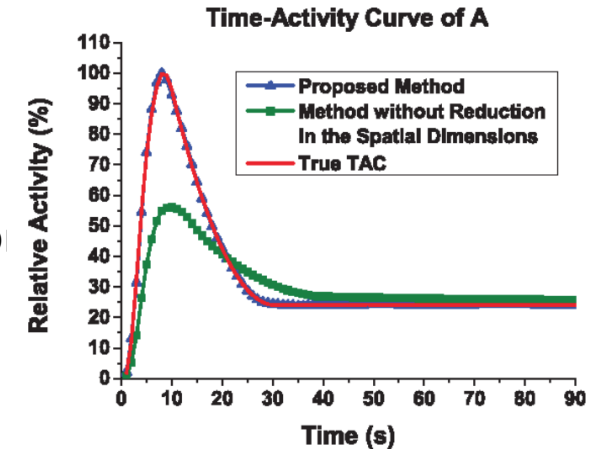
M. Abi Akl et al., IEEE MIC 2019

O. Bouhali et al., FTMI, 2022

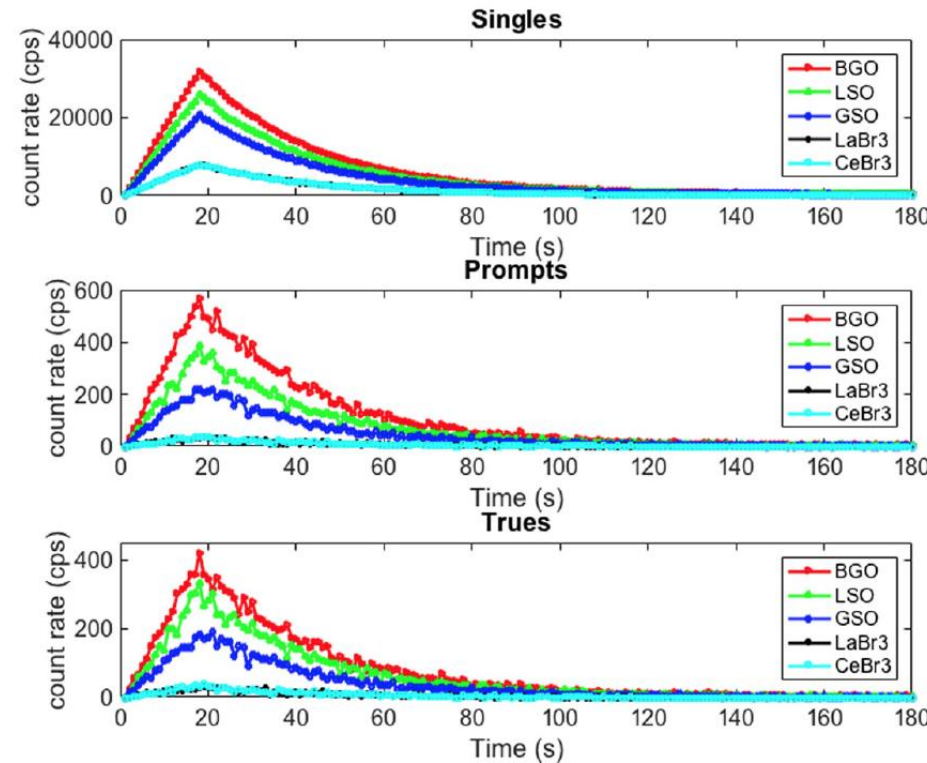
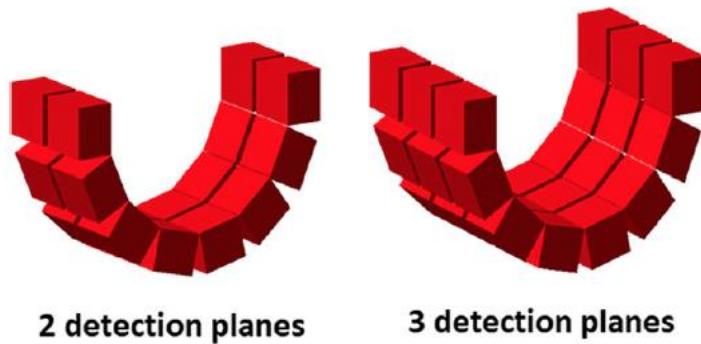
New device for Nuclear Medicine

In nuclear medicine:

- Measuring the Blood Time Activity (BTAC) curve
 - Arterial blood sampling involves blood extraction
 - Uncomfortable for patients
- Non-invasive arterial blood radioactivity device
- Device can be placed around the wrist
- Complete simulation



Non-invasive arterial blood radioactivity device

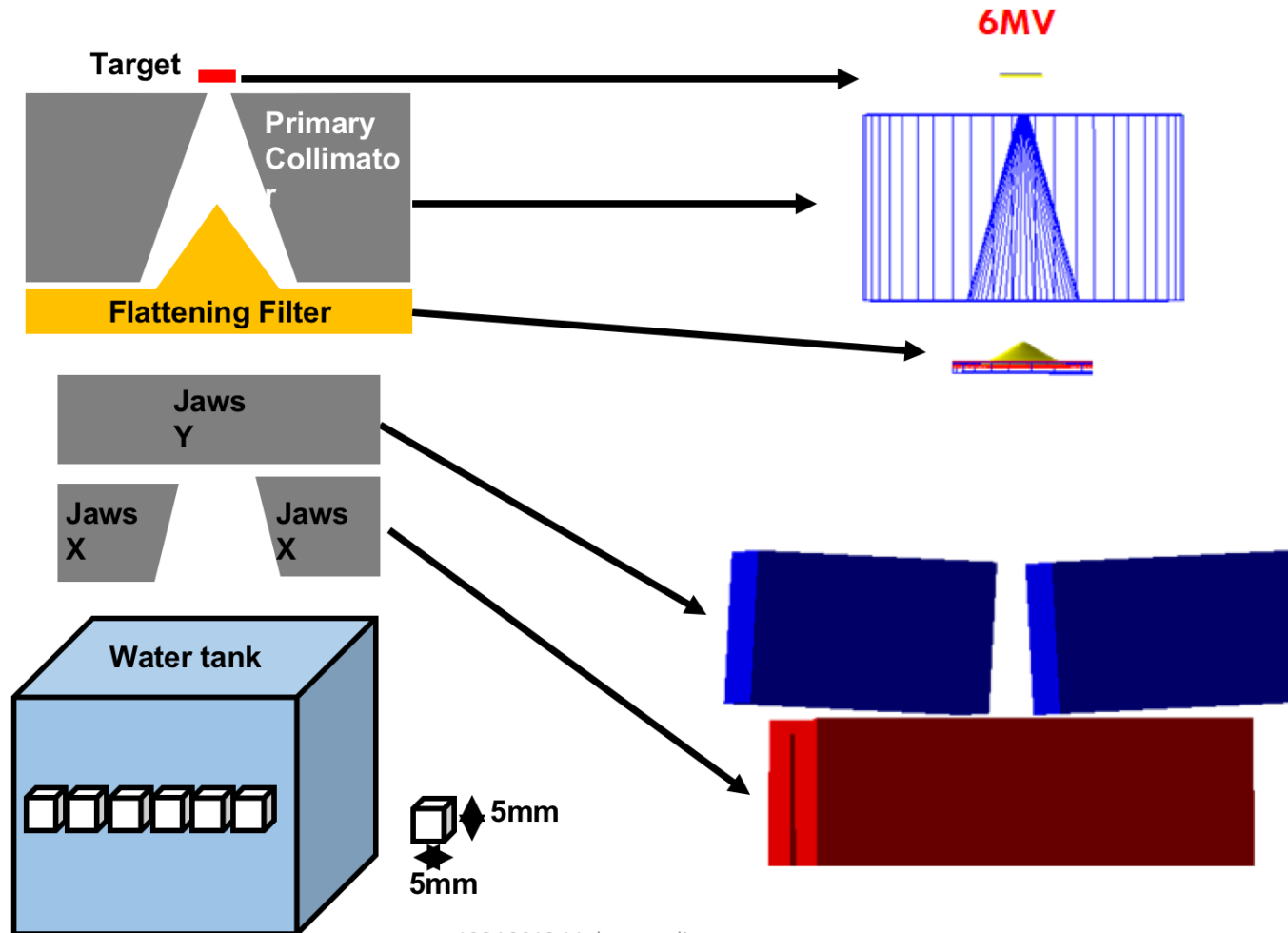


Y. Toufique, O. Bouhali, J. O'Doherty, Eur. J. Nucl. Med. (2020) 7:25

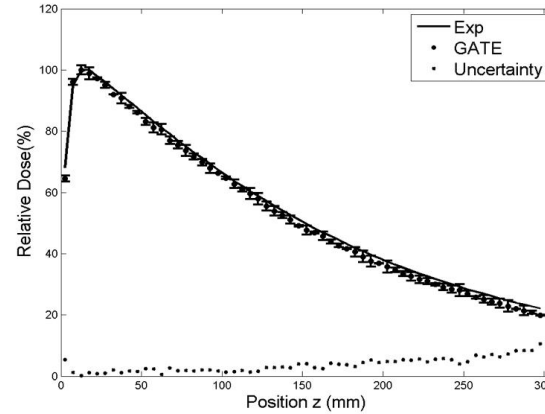
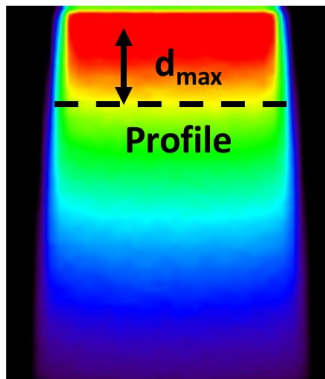
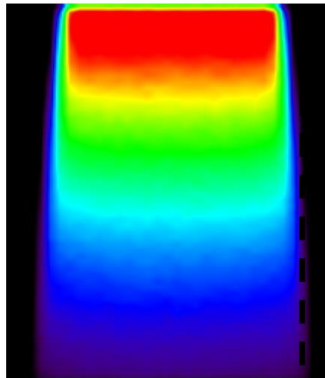
US Patent: **PCT/QA2020/050007**

Radiation Therapy

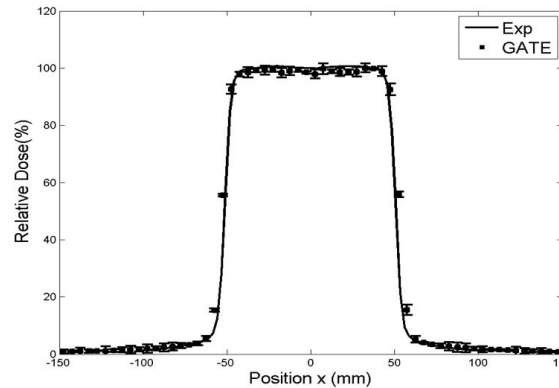
Modeling of a 6MV Varian Clinac



Results from dose profiles



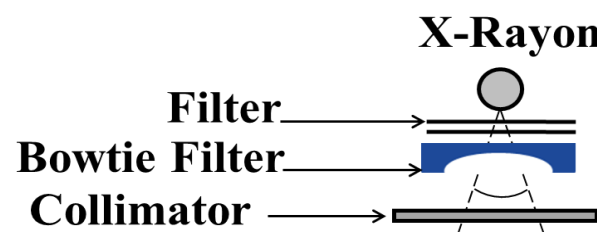
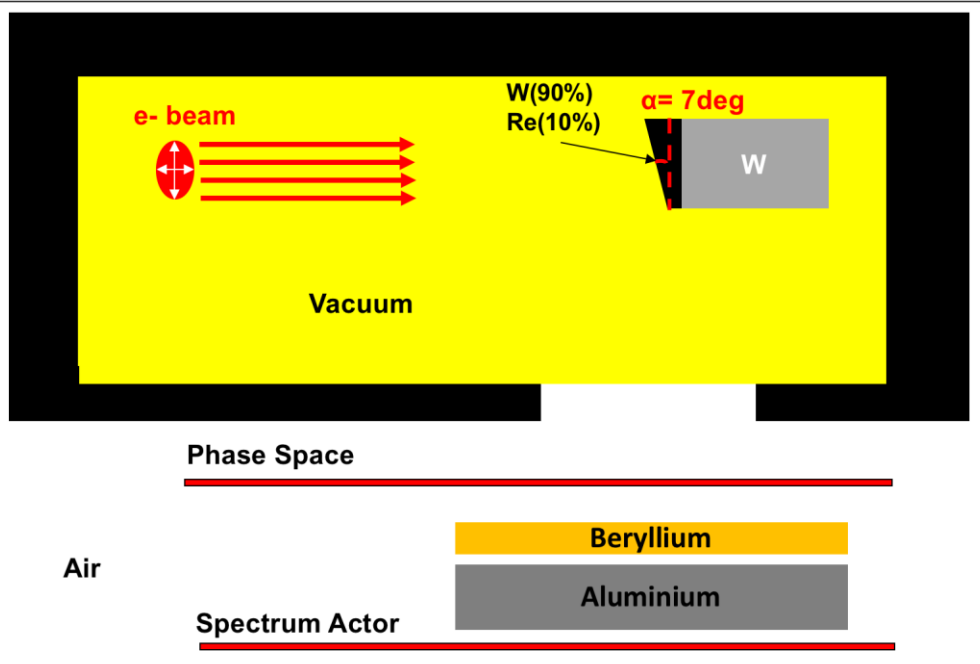
Percentage Depth Dose



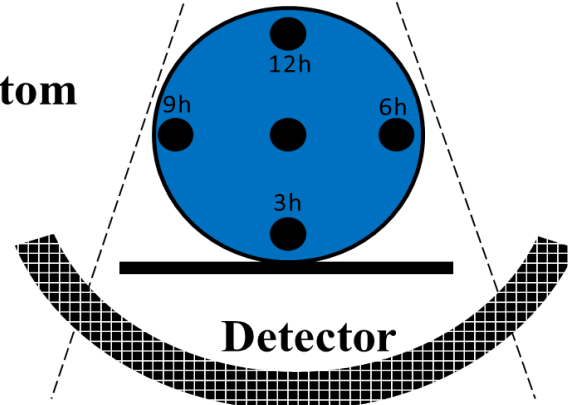
Dose profile

O. Bouhali et al., *Computing in Biology and Medicine Conference*, , London, 2019
M. Bendahman et al., *under review, Oncology and radiology J.*

Complete model of CT scan (SIDRA)



CTDI Phantom

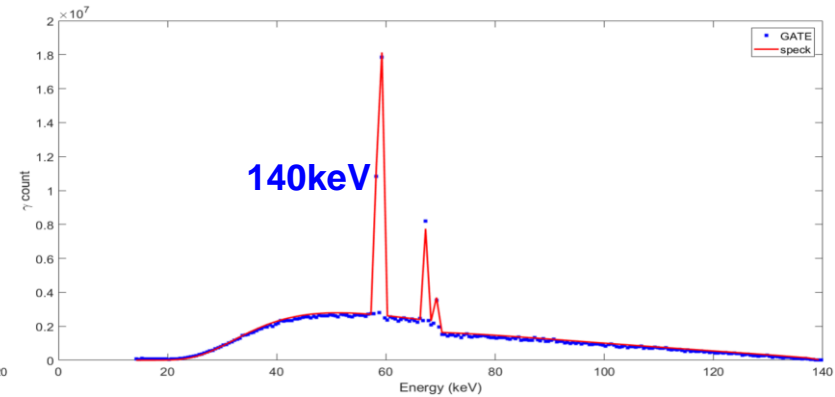
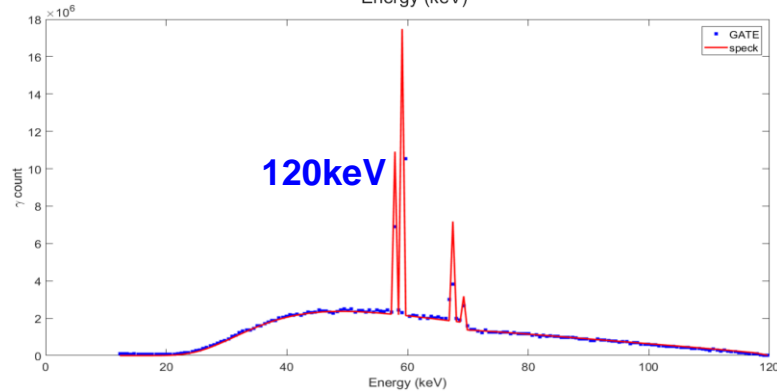
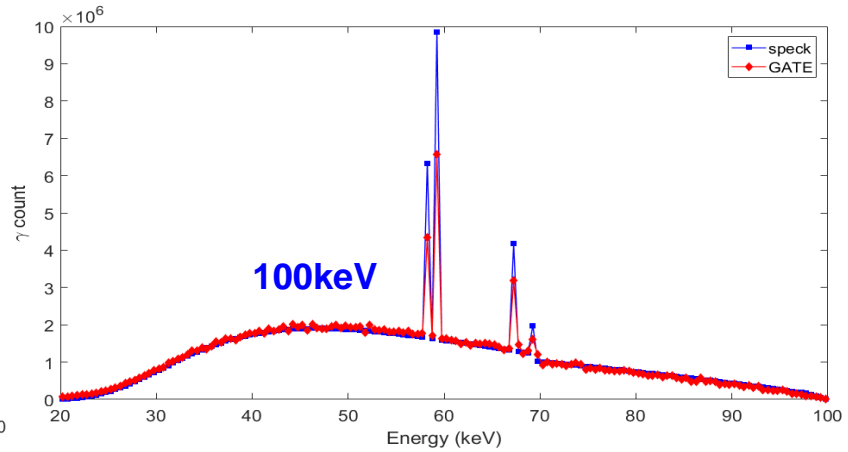
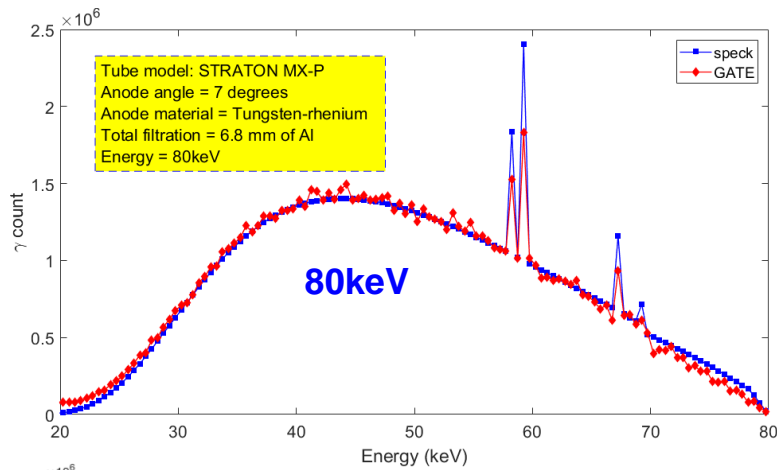


The weighted computed tomography dose index $CTDI_w$

$$CTDI_w = \frac{1}{3}CTDI_c + \frac{2}{3}(CTDI_{12} + CTDI_3 + CTDI_6 + CTDI_9)$$

Results: SOMATRON X-ray Tube

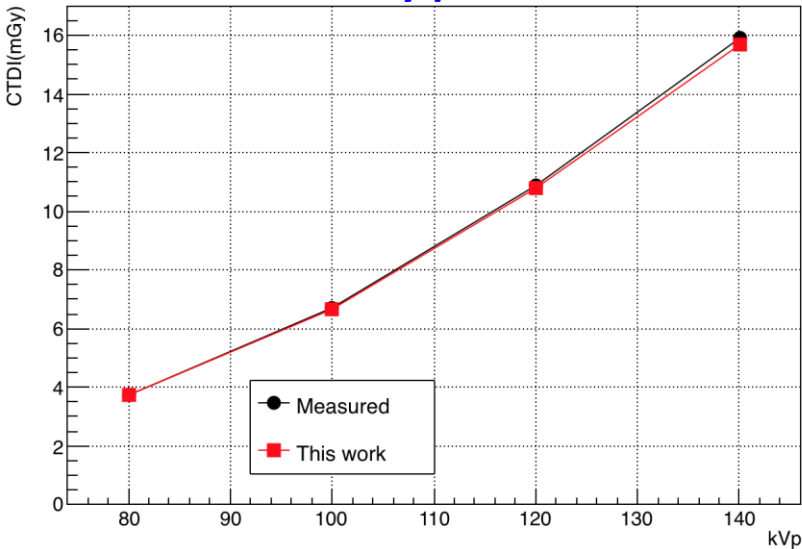
Comparison between simulated and measured data(SpeckCal)



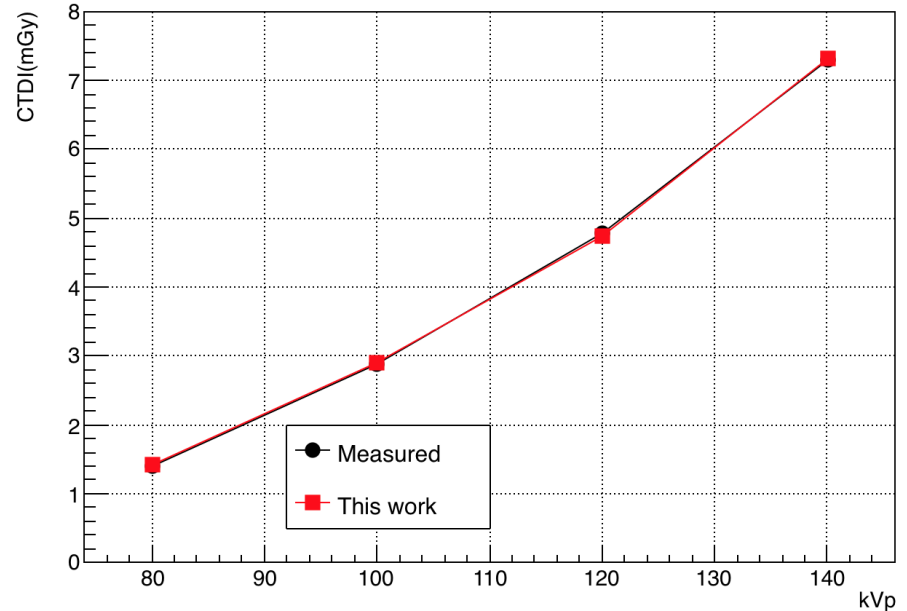
CT model: simulation versus experimental

Measurement done at SIDRA

Full body phantom



Head & Neck phantom



O. Bouhali et al., European Congress of Radiology, Vienna, March 2019

O. Bouhali et al., ECR, 2020

High Performance Computing:

→ Is an ecosystem: **people, Infrastructure, Policies, Software**

→ Critical for **research excellence** and efficient **capacity building**

Better HPC systems → better business value