

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

Creatis

ThIS on the Grid

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• What is ThIS ?

• ThIS on the Grid – The Gridification Process

- Why Bring ThIS on the Grid?
- Implementation
- Results
- Perspectives
- Conclusion

What is ThIS ?



• A Therapeutic Irradiation Simulator

- Cancer treatment by irradiation of patient with beams of photons, protons or carbons
- Simulation of the interaction between particles and matter
 - Matter ⇔ patient tumor

 - Interaction ⇔ dose distribution near tumor
- Based on Geant4
- Developed by: David Sarrut and Laurent Guigues
- <u>https://www.creatis.insa-lyon.fr/rio/ThIS</u>



• Aims

- Offer an open platform to researchers for Monte Carlo simulations optimization
- Offer a fast and reliable simulation tool for researchers in medical physics (treatment planning) and medical imaging for treatment control
- Produce a reference dataset (energy deposit, positron emitters distributions, ...) for non-conventional therapies (hadrontherapy).



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ThIS on the Grid The Gridification Process













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Why bring ThIS on the Grid?

- Intensive computing
 - Monte Carlo simulation (1 to 900 h cpu)
 - Stochastic simulation algorithm
 - 3D image pre-processing: segmentation
- Data management
 - Important input and output data
 - Input: patient images (20 to 50 Mb in 3D and up to 600 Mb in 4D), configuration and script files
 - Output: the images with the dose distribution (up to 50 Mb) and/or the phase space (up to 1G)



3D dose distribution, 700h CPU CT image (482x360x141)



Implementation (I)

- Geant4, CLHEP and shared libraries
 - Static linking and build
- Job submission
 - Split the simulation into independent sub-jobs
 - e.g. a 50 M particles simulation is divided into 50 sub-jobs, each with 1 M particles to simulate
- Parametric jobs
 - Very similar jobs generated from one JDL file exist with glite-wms
 - ThIS sub-jobs are parametric jobs
 - However, the current implementation does not use them
 - Problems with status and cancelation
- The JJS Tool
 - Developed at IN2P3 by Pascal Calvat
 - Java Job Submission a Java application for job submission and management



Implementation (II)

• Data management

- The executable and G4EMLOW libraries are distributed on SE
- Configuration and input specific files are provided at submission
- Output files/results are copied from the WN on the IN2P3 SRM and then on the user's machine

• A typical script example

- Copy this_on_egee executable and G4EMLOW from SE on the local node
- Copy input data from gsiftp server on the local node
- Export G4LDATA
- Execute this_on_egee
- Copy output on gsiftp server
- Clean (rm all copied files)

• Execution and waiting time vary significantly

- Execution time for a same type of job may vary depending on WN (computing power) from 1 to 4 hours
- For 50 jobs submitted simultaneously, often at least one waiting job one hour after submission
- A certain number of aborted jobs
- Resubmission
 - Resubmission must be taken into account
 - JJS integrates a job submission manager that resubmits aborted jobs or jobs that have been waiting for too long
 - The new WMS with glite-wms also integrates a ShallowRetryCount JDL attribute

• ThIS has already been ported on the IN2P3 cluster

- For few simulations, results are retrieved faster
- For many simulations, there may be a scalability problem











Perspectives



- A 'probabilistic' implementation
 - Currently 2 problems
 - No exact prior knowledge of the necessary number of simulations
 - Non optimal job repartition due to significant execution and waiting time variations
 - Solution
 - Jobs write their results periodically
 - A statistical uncertainty is calculated in real time
 - Jobs are done when the uncertainty threshold (or the max default number of simulated particles) is reached
 - No re-submission, no job cancelation
- Testing and improving the scalability of our implementation
 - Data management is currently rather centralized
- Web portal
 - A friendly-user web portal would ease the execution of ThIS on the grid for people who are not familiar with grid technologies





- ThIS is a typical application that can benefit from grid computing technologies
 - Its parallelization is natural, as simulations can be run independently
- Everything is not perfect yet, work is to be done
 - Data management
 - Job submission optimization
 - User access web portal
- Running ThIS on EGEE allows for a considerable speed-up in computation time
 - Brings simulations lasting weeks (too much for a dose estimation) on one PC to only a few hours on EGEE



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Thank You for Your Attention! *Questions?*













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