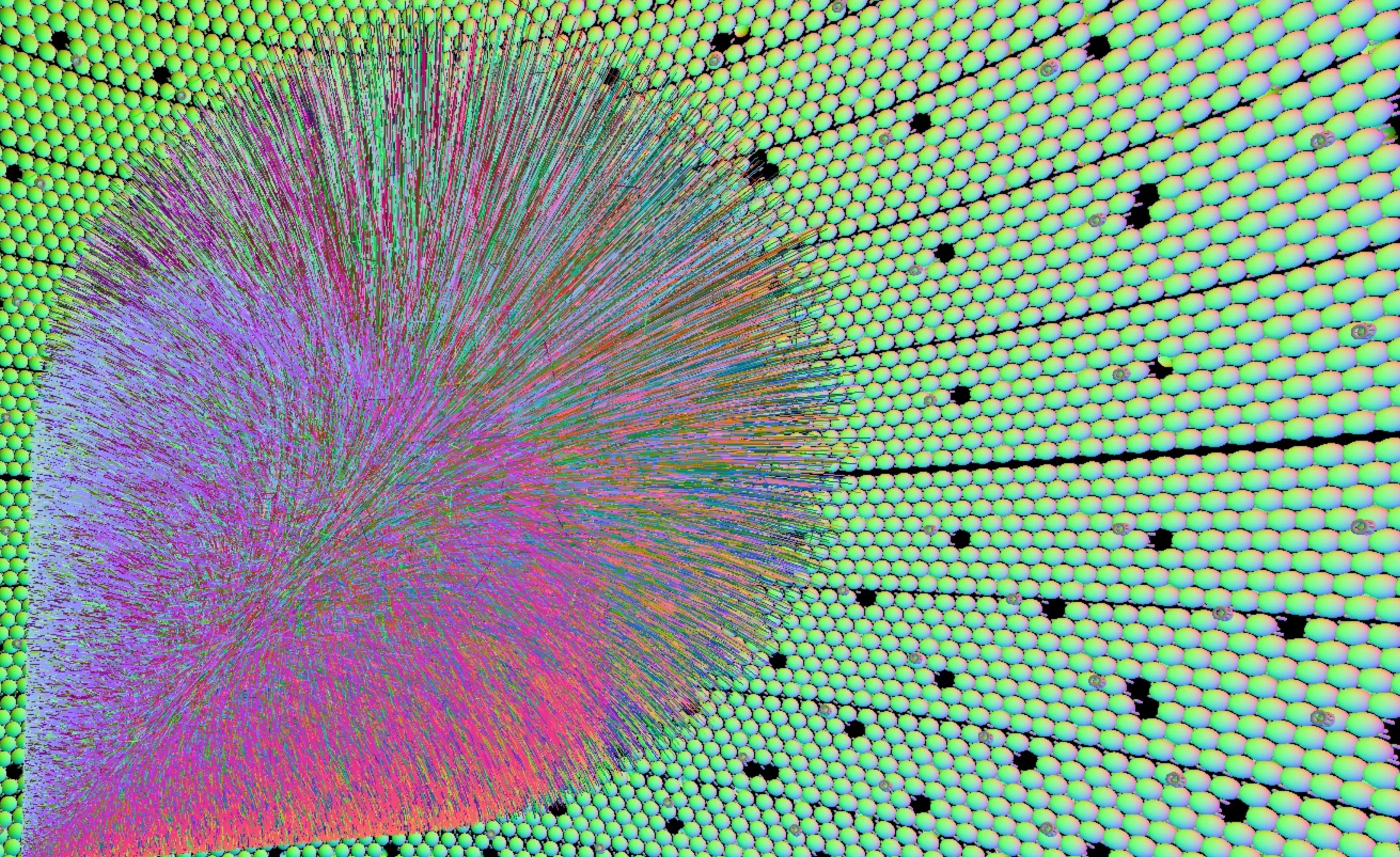


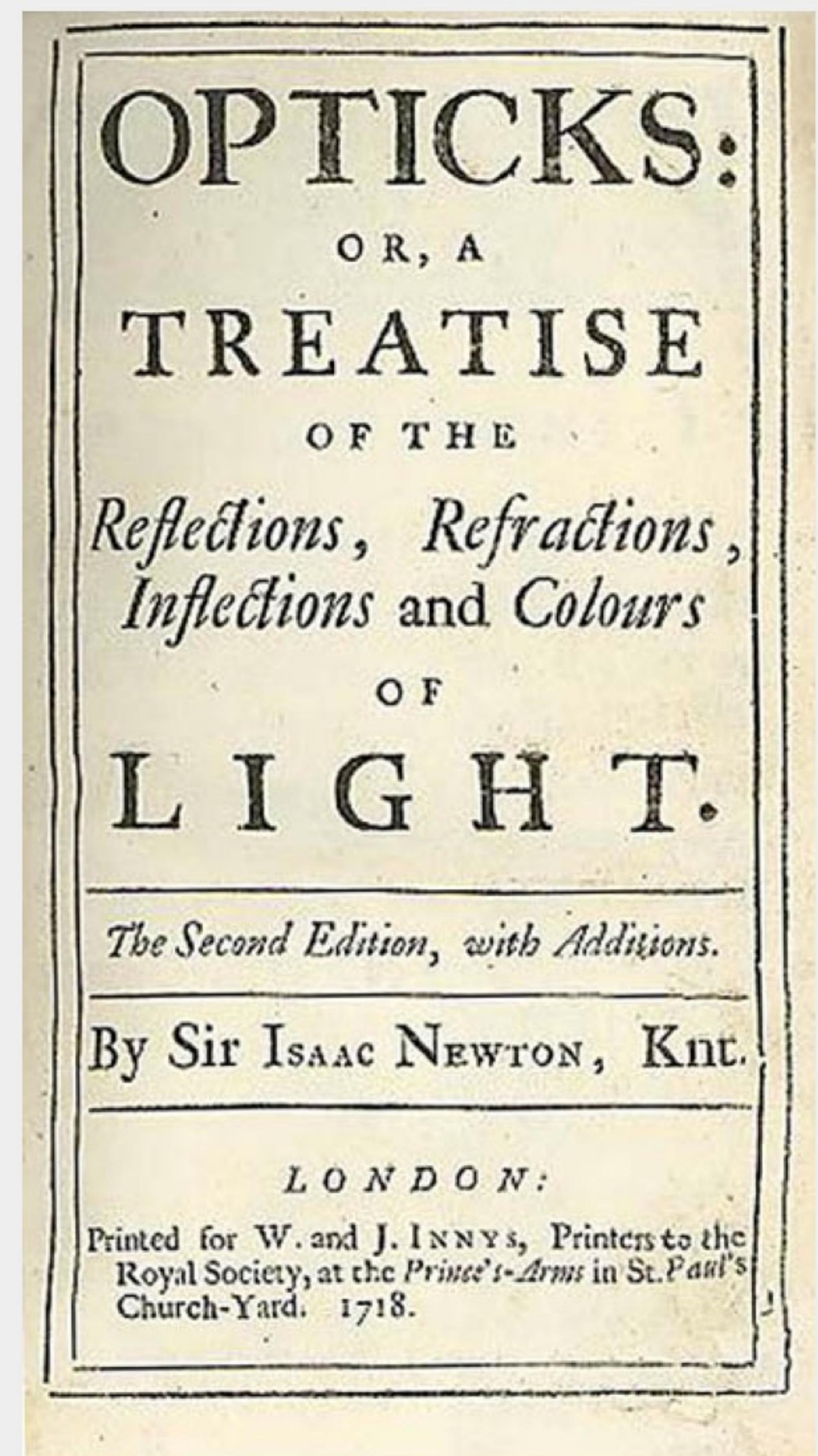
# Integration of JUNO simulation framework with *Opticks* : GPU accelerated optical propagation via NVIDIA® OptiX™

*Open source, <https://bitbucket.org/simoncblyth/opticks>*

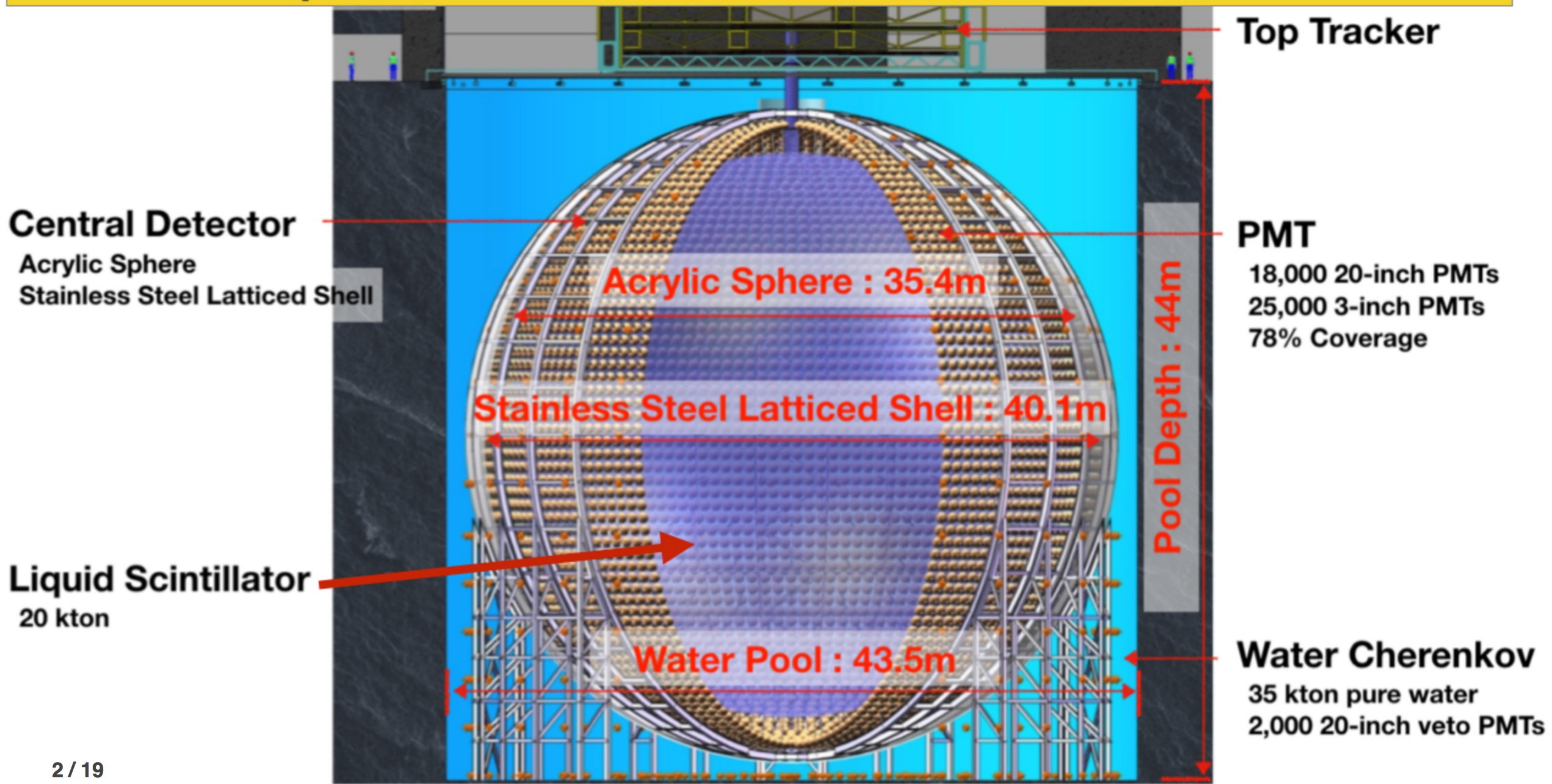


# Outline

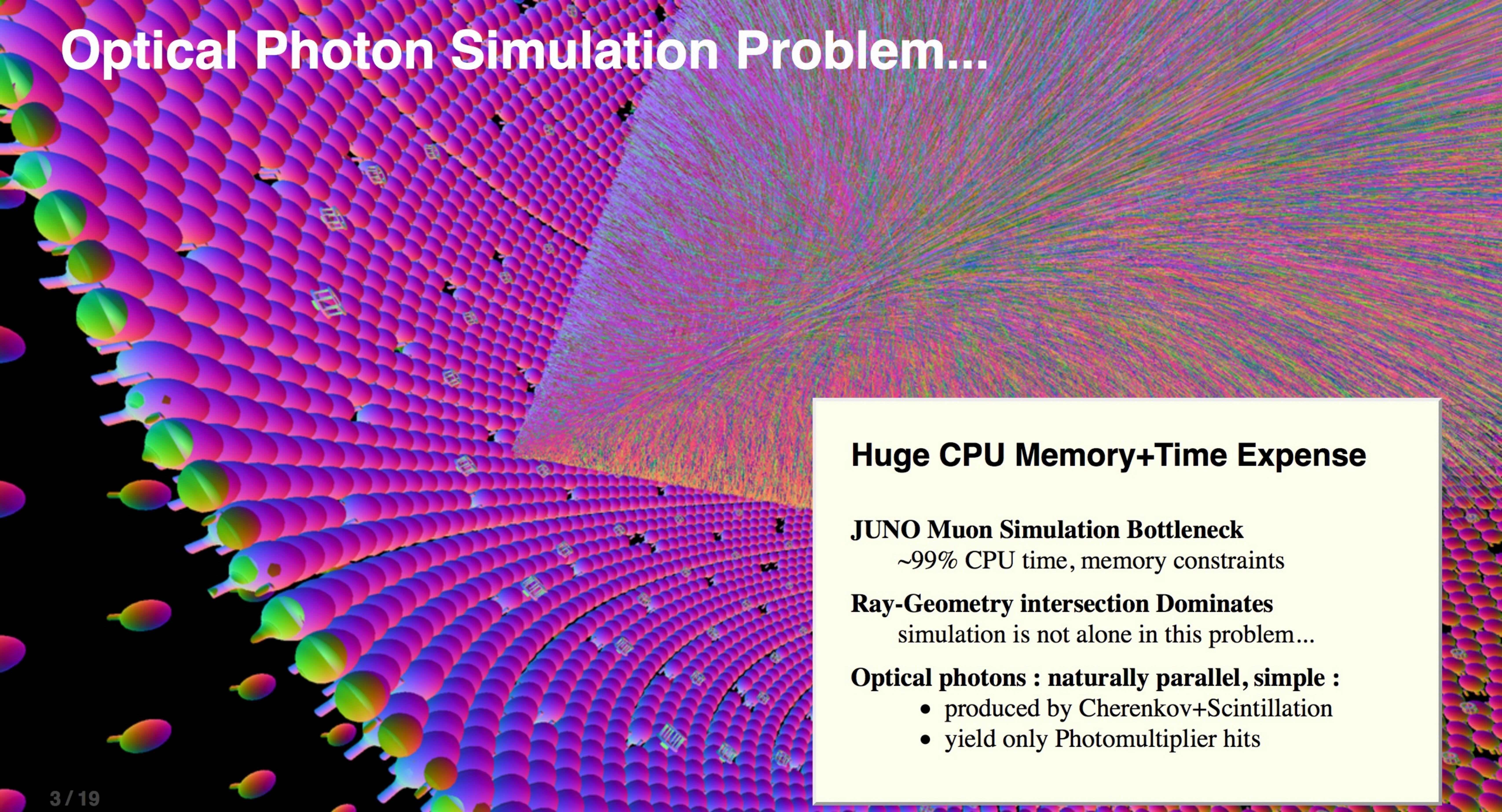
- Context and Problem
  - p2: Jiangmen Underground Neutrino Observatory (JUNO)
  - p3: JUNO Optical Photon Simulation Problem...
  - p4: Optical Photon Simulation  $\approx$  Ray Traced Image Rendering
- NVIDIA Tools to create Solution
  - p5: NVIDIA Ampere : 2nd Generation RTX
  - p6: NVIDIA OptiX Ray Tracing Engine
  - p7: NVIDIA OptiX 7 : Entirely new thin API
- Opticks : Introduction + New Features
  - p8,9: Geant4 + Opticks Hybrid Workflow : External Optical Photon Simulation
  - p10: New : Collection Efficiency Culling on GPU
  - p11: New : *CSGFoundry* Geometry Model
- Opticks : 1st JUNO Renders with NVIDIA OptiX 7
  - p12:Ray trace renders
  - p13:Geometry factorization
  - p15:Ray trace times for various geometries
- p17: Summary + Links
- p18: Acknowledgement : Opticks "Hackathon" Series for NVIDIA OptiX 6->7
- p19: LZ with Opticks



# JUNO : Liquid Scintillator, 18k 20-inch PMTs, 25k 3-inch PMTs



# Optical Photon Simulation Problem...



**Huge CPU Memory+Time Expense**

**JUNO Muon Simulation Bottleneck**

~99% CPU time, memory constraints

**Ray-Geometry intersection Dominates**  
simulation is not alone in this problem...

**Optical photons : naturally parallel, simple :**

- produced by Cherenkov+Scintillation
- yield only Photomultiplier hits

# Optical Photon Simulation ≈ Ray Traced Image Rendering

## simulation

photon parameters at sensors (PMTs)

## rendering

pixel values at image plane

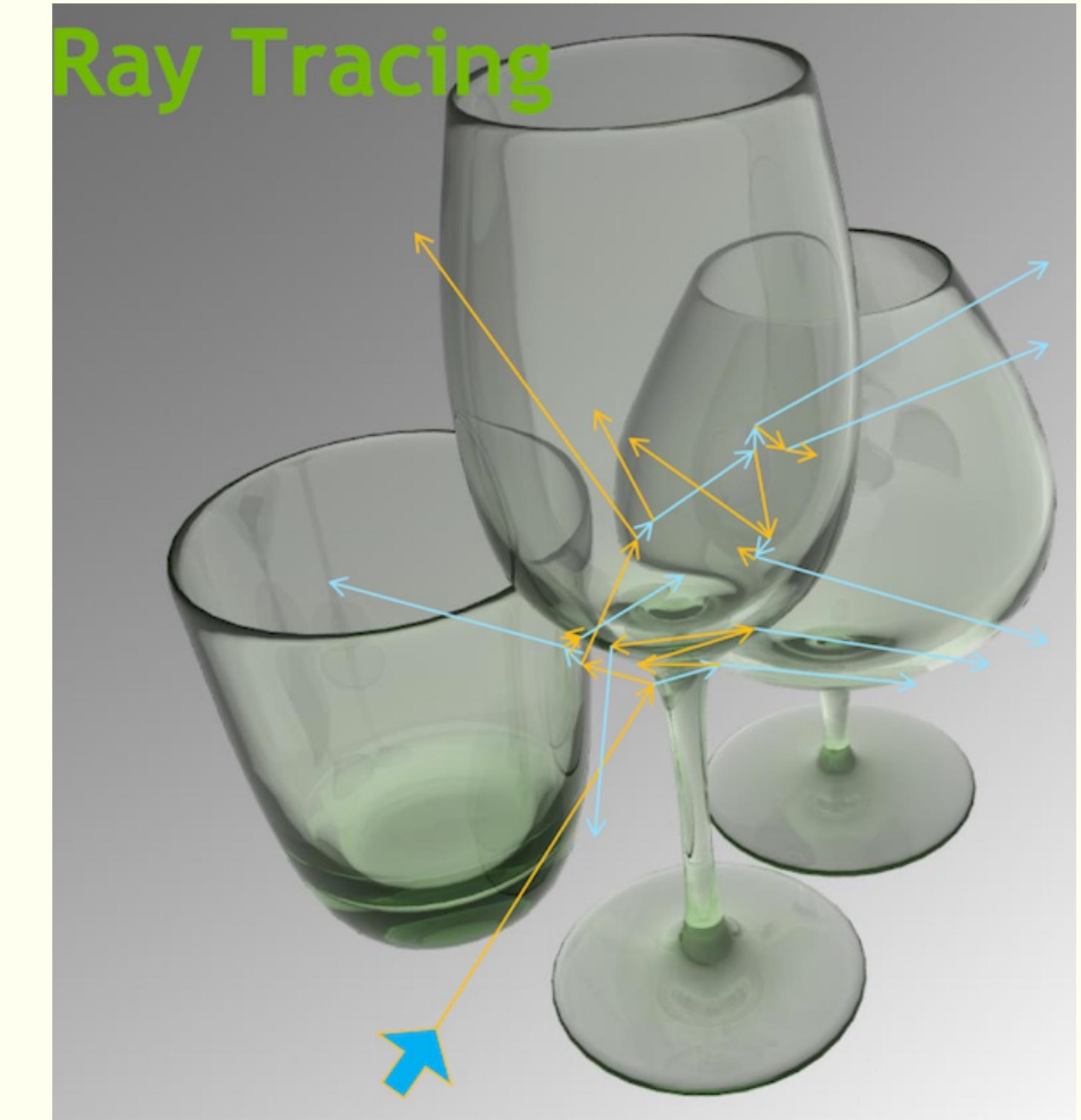
Much in common : geometry, light sources, optical physics

- both limited by ray geometry intersection, aka ray tracing

Many Applications of ray tracing :

- advertising, design, architecture, films, games,...
- -> huge efforts to improve hw+sw over 30 yrs

## Not a Photo, a Calculation



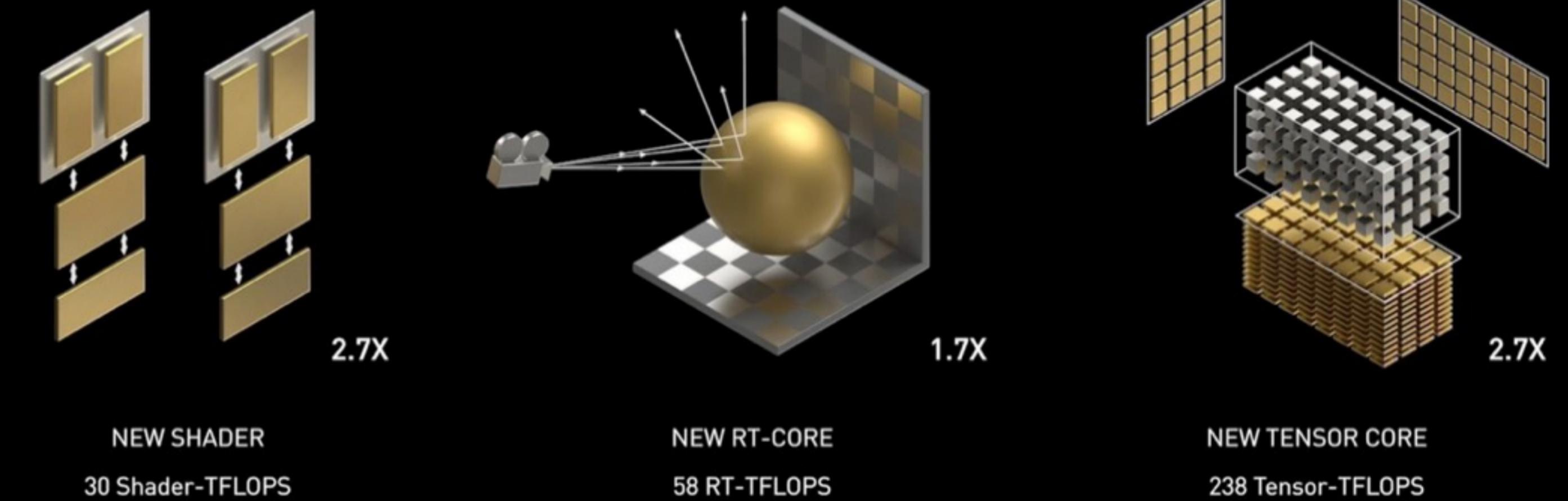
# Ampere : 2nd Generation RTX

NVIDIA Ampere (2020):

"...triple double over Turing (2018, 10 GigaRays/s)..."

- **RT Core** : ray trace dedicated GPU hardware
- **NVIDIA GeForce RTX 3090**
  - 10,496 CUDA Cores, 28GB VRAM, USD 1499
- **ray trace performance continues rapid improvement**

AMPERE — 2<sup>ND</sup> GENERATION RTX

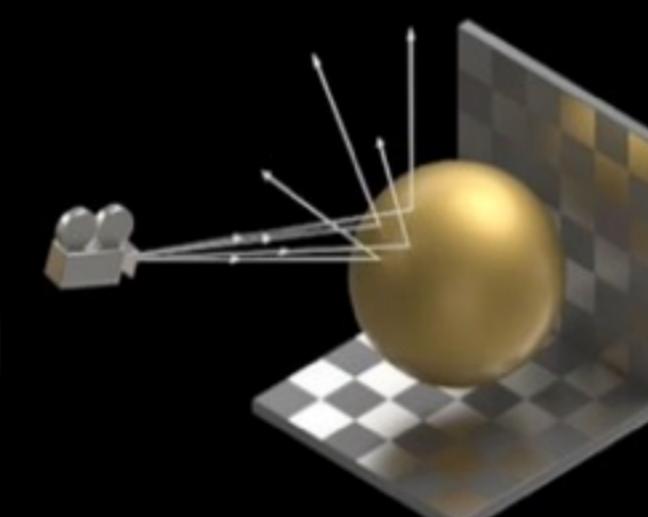
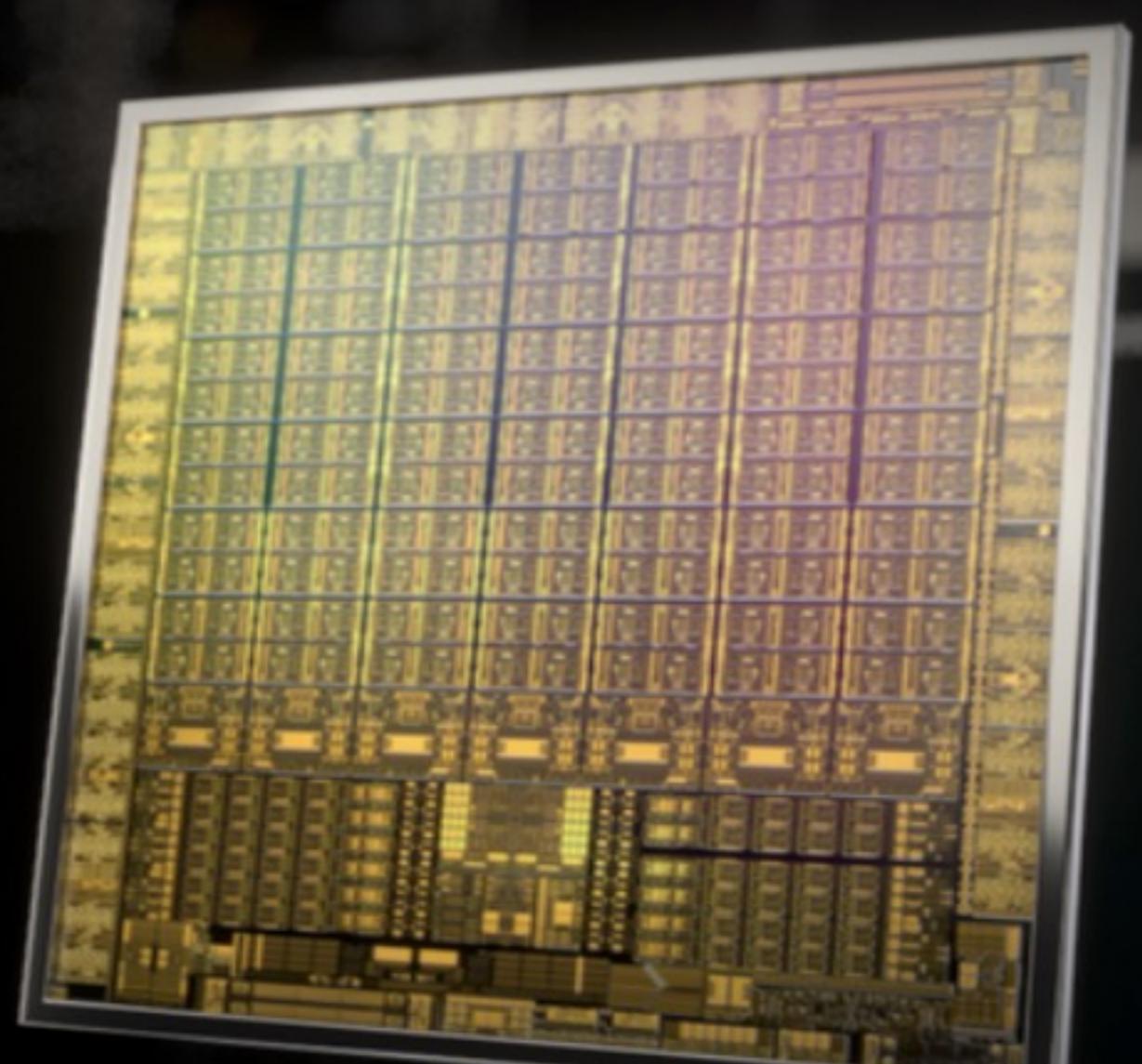


## NVIDIA AMPERE ARCHITECTURE

2ND GENERATION  
RT CORES  
2X THROUGHPUT

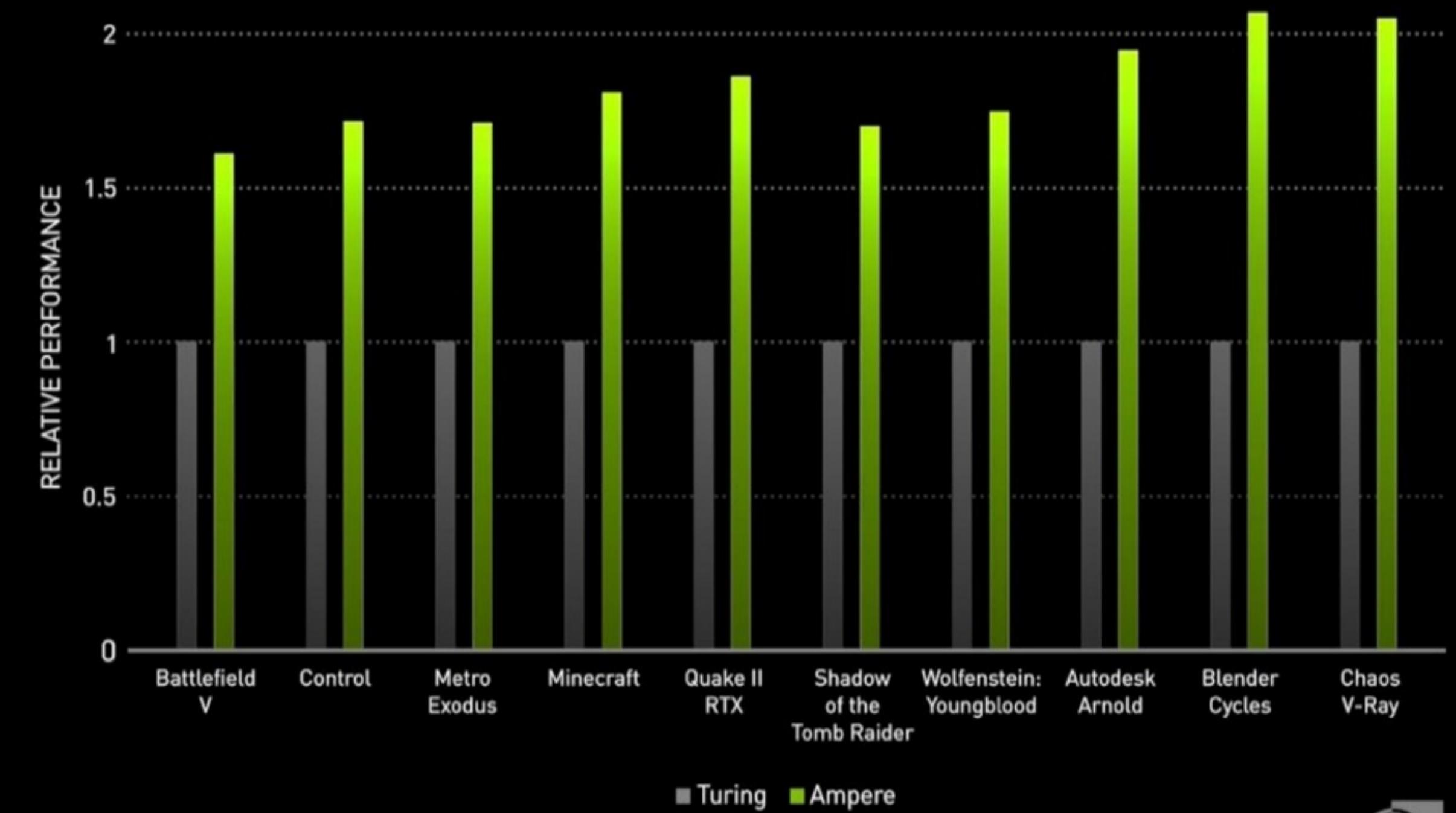
3RD GENERATION  
TENSOR CORES  
UP TO 2X THROUGHPUT

NEW  
SM  
2X FP32 THROUGHPUT



2<sup>ND</sup> GENERATION  
RT CORE

Dedicated Hardware  
2X Ray/Triangle Intersection  
Concurrent RT + Graphics  
Concurrent RT + Compute



# NVIDIA® OptiX™ Ray Tracing Engine -- <http://developer.nvidia.com/optix>

## OptiX makes GPU ray tracing accessible

- accelerates ray-geometry intersections
- simple : single-ray programming model
- "...free to use within any application..."
- access RT Cores[1] with OptiX 6+ via RTX™ mode

## NVIDIA expertise:

- OptiX pre-7 : **~linear scaling up to 4 GPUs**
- acceleration structure creation + traversal (Blue)
- instanced sharing of geometry + acceleration structures
- compiler optimized for GPU ray tracing

<https://developer.nvidia.com/rtx>

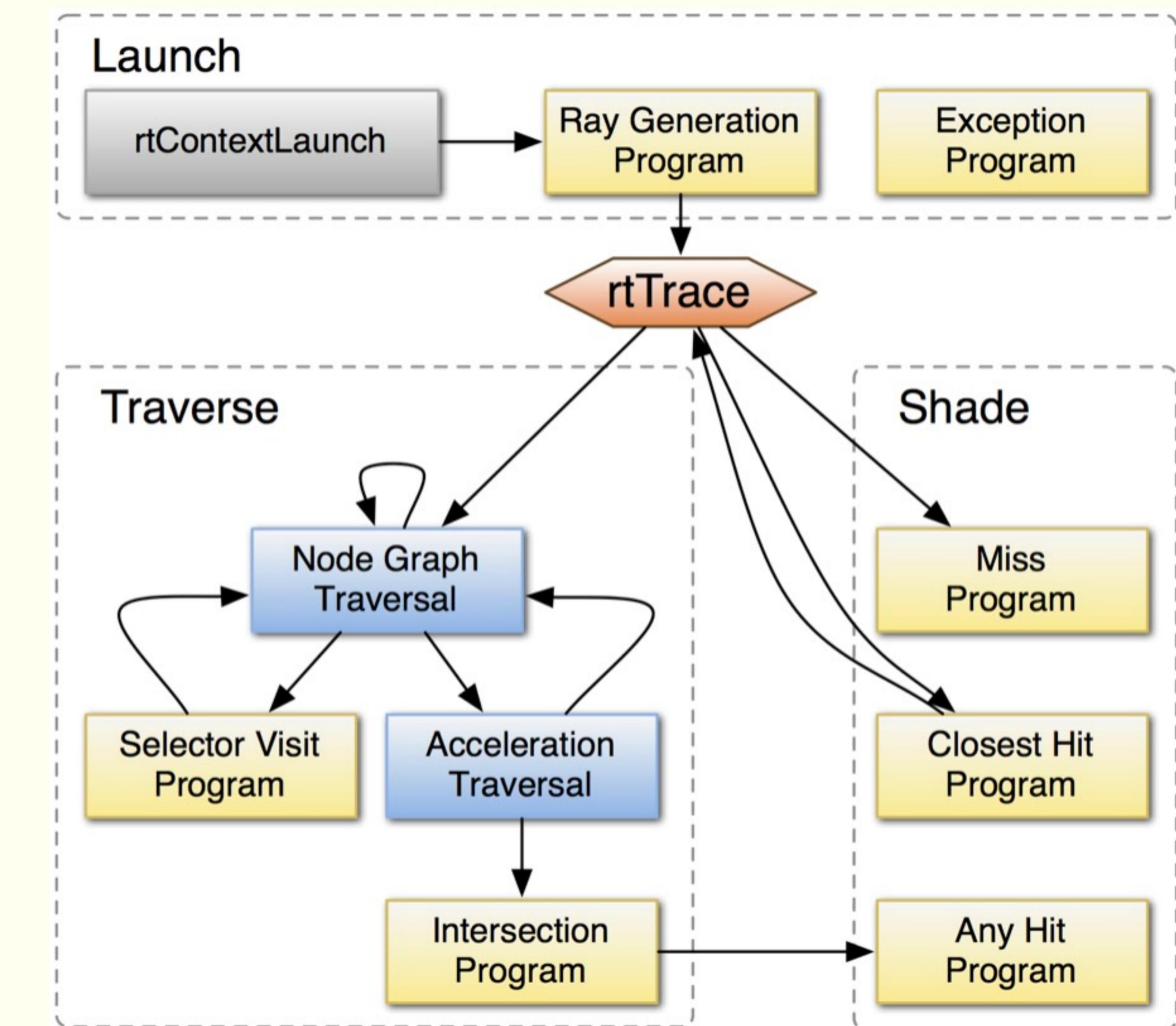
## User provides (Yellow):

- ray generation
- geometry bounding box, intersects

[1] Turing+ GPUs eg NVIDIA TITAN RTX

## OptiX Raytracing Pipeline

Analogous to OpenGL rasterization pipeline:



# NVIDIA OptiX 7 : Entirely new thin API (Introduced Aug 2019)

## NVIDIA OptiX 6->7 : drastically slimmed down

- headers only (no library, just Driver)
- low-level CUDA-centric thin API (Vulkan-ized)
- Minimal host state, **All host functions are thread-safe**
- GPU launches : explicit, asynchronous (CUDA streams)
- ~~near perfect scaling to 4 GPUs, for free~~
- ~~Shared CPU/GPU geometry context~~
- ~~GPU memory management~~
- ~~Multi-GPU support~~

## Advantages

More control/flexibility over everything.

- Fully benefit from future GPUs
- **Keep pace with state-of-the-art GPU ray tracing**

## Disadvantages

Demands much more developer effort than OptiX 6

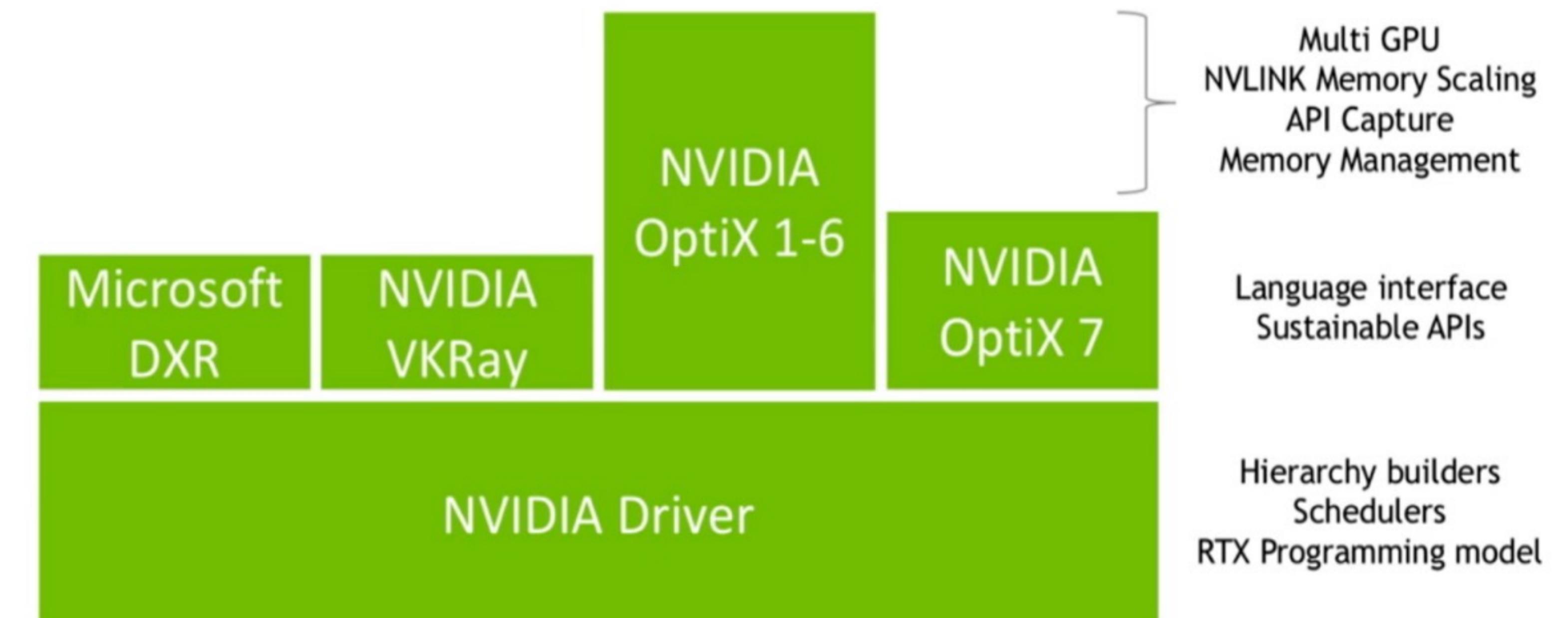
- **Major re-implementation of Opticks required**

**NEWS: Major Progress on 6->7 (p11,..)**

## GPU Ray Tracing APIs Converged

- 3 APIs (DXR, VKRay, OptiX7) over RTX
- Driver updates **independent of application**
- Support new GPUs, performance improvements

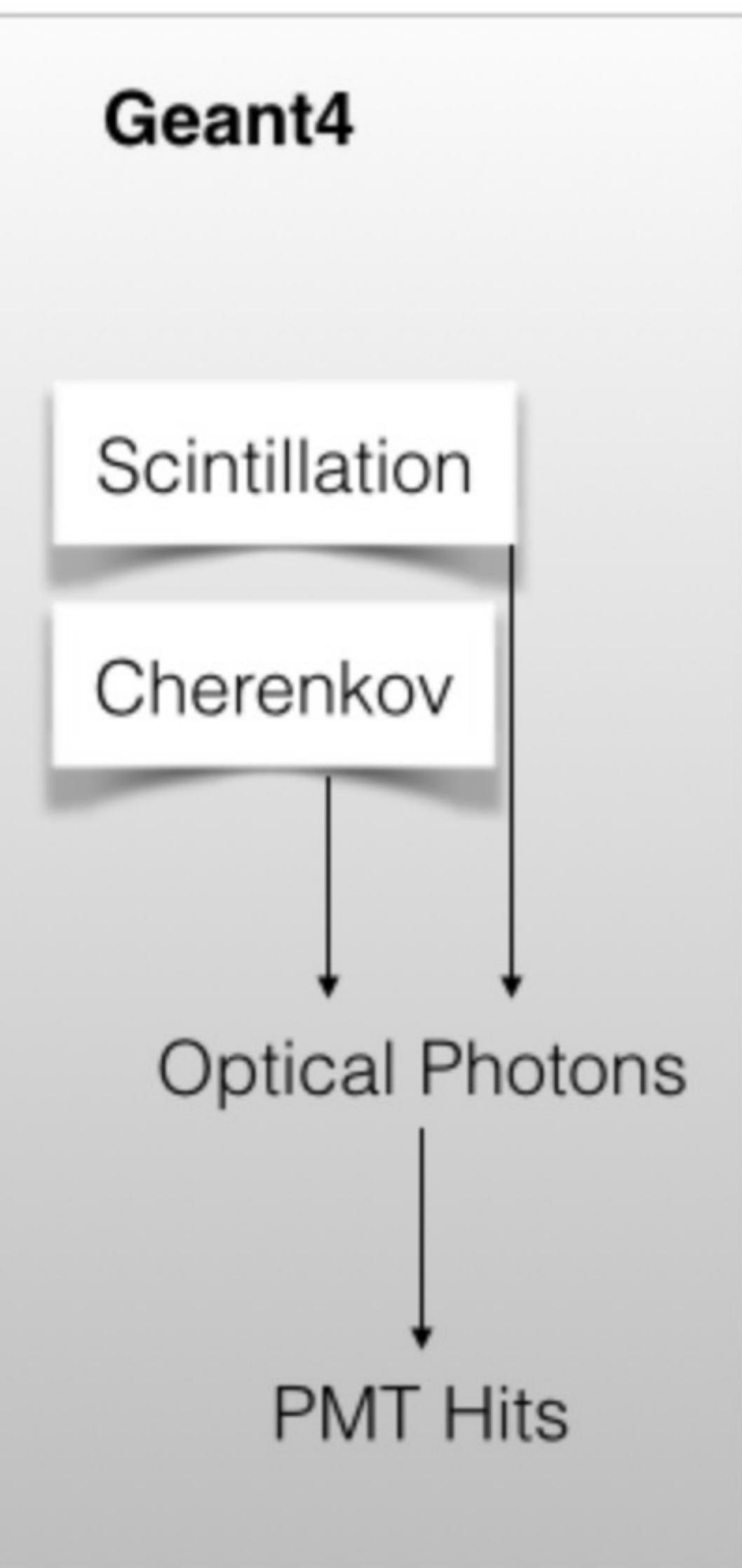
## Introducing OptiX 7



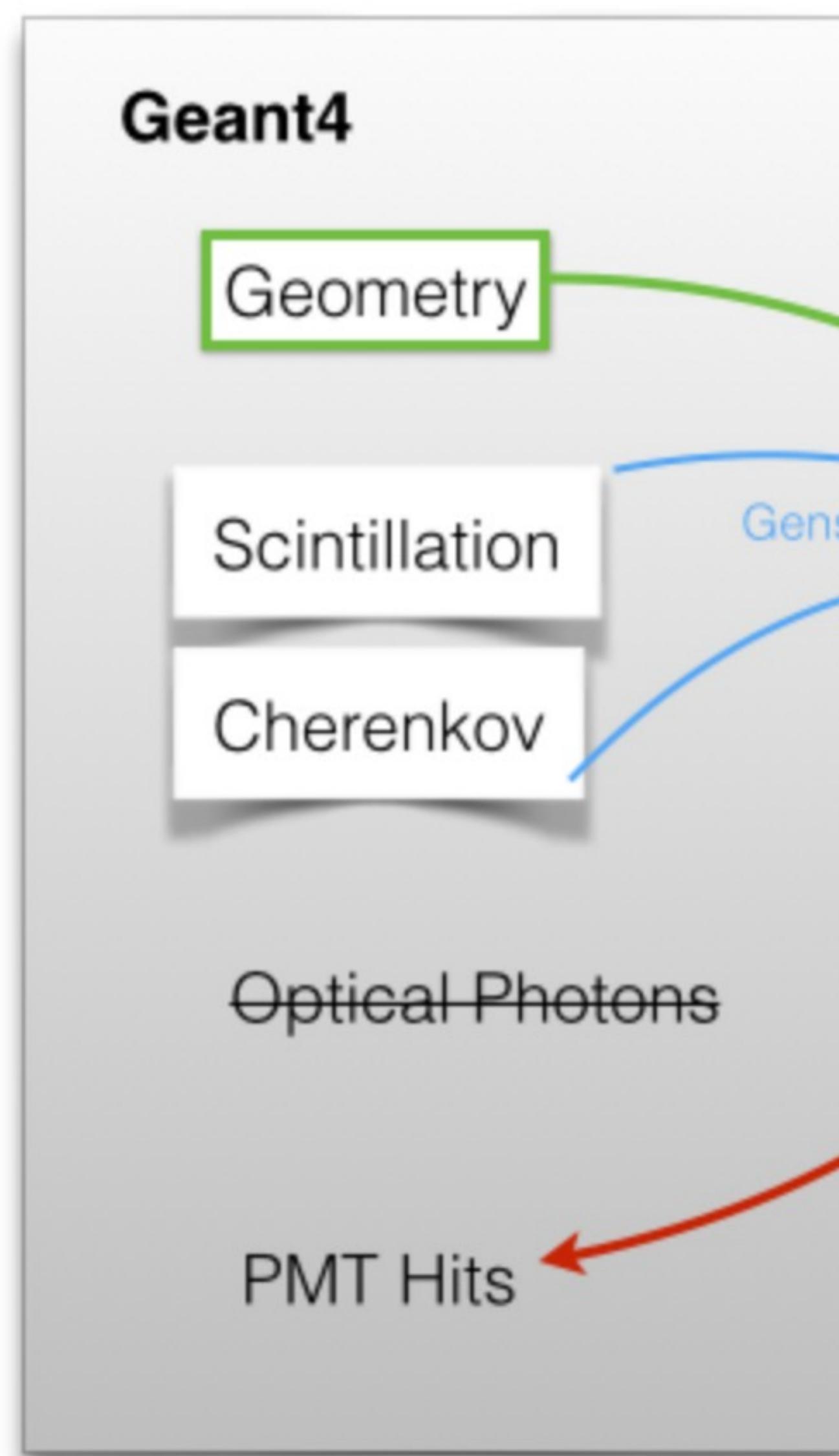
# Geant4 + Opticks Hybrid Workflow : External Optical Photon Simulation

<https://bitbucket.org/simoncblyth/opticks>

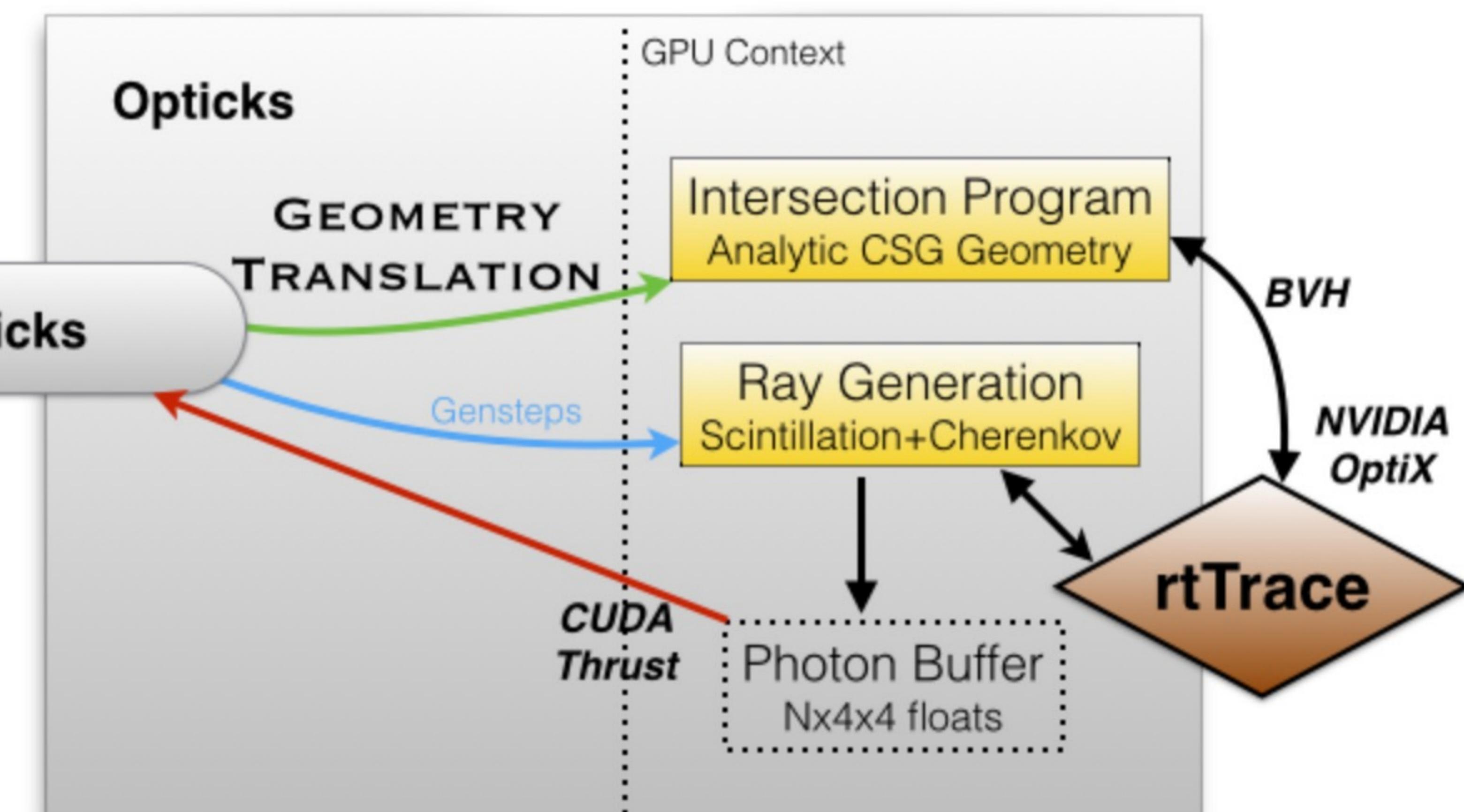
Standard Workflow



Hybrid Workflow



G4Opticks interfaces Geant4 user code with Opticks

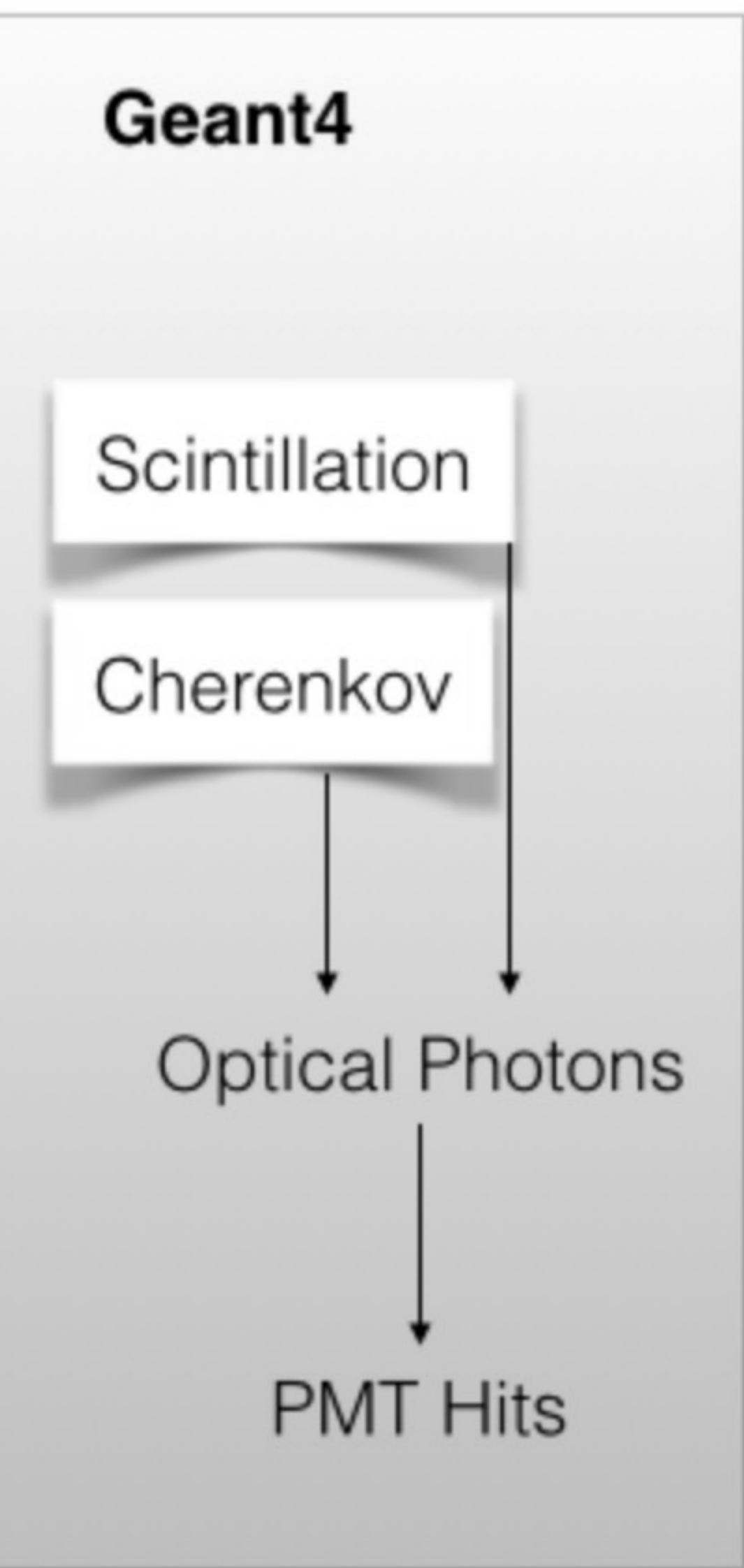


Optical Photons are GPU “resident”,  
only hits are copied to CPU memory

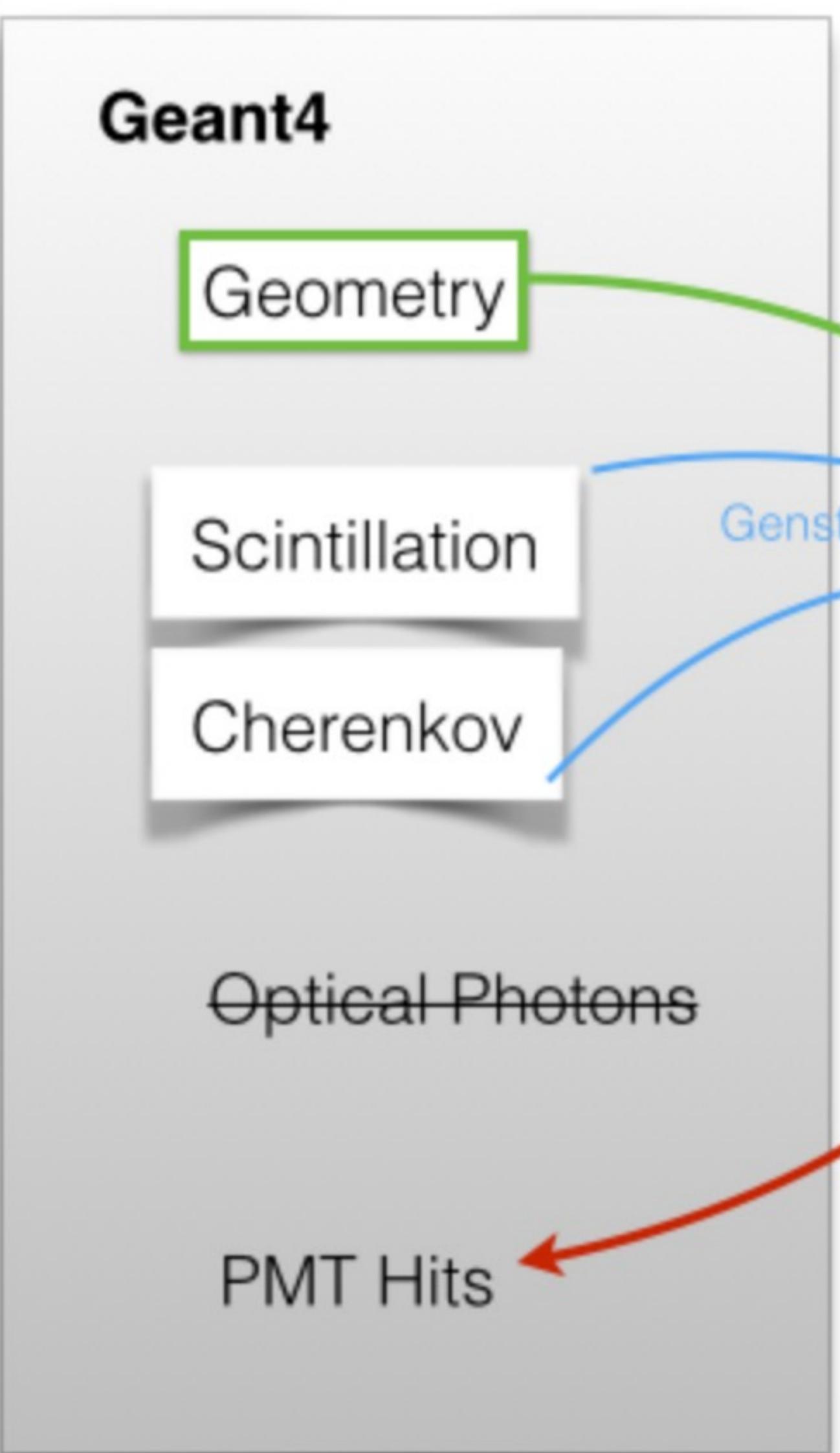
# Geant4 + Opticks Hybrid Workflow : Extension

<https://bit.ly/3DfzJy>

Standard Workflow



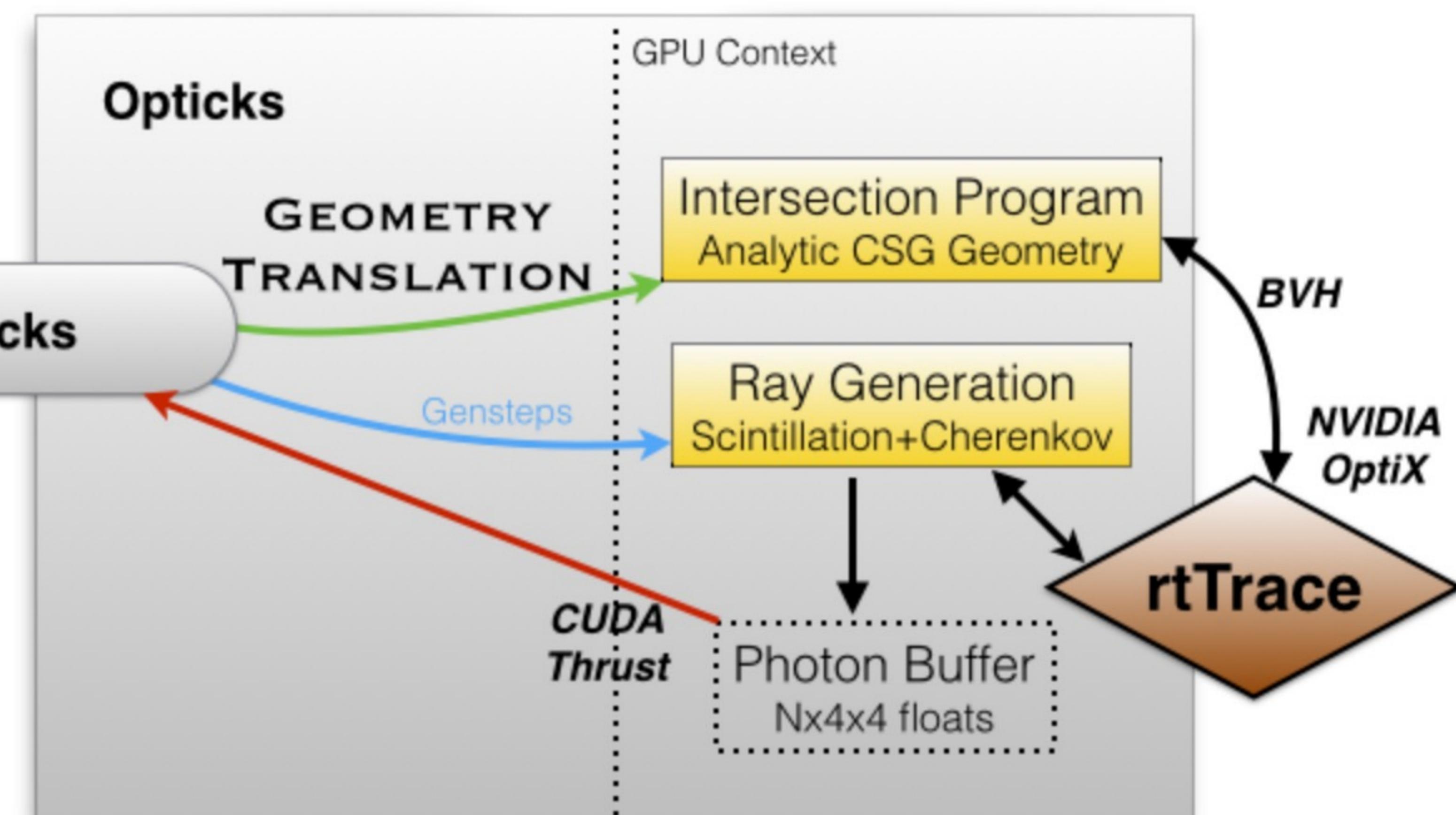
Hybrid Workflow



G4Opticks

## Opticks : GPU Optical Photons

- CUDA port of G4 generation+propagation
- **auto-translate G4 geometry to OptiX GPU**
- offloads optical simulation to GPU



Optical Photons are GPU “resident”,  
only hits are copied to CPU memory

# Opticks + JUNO Progress : Efficiency Hit Culling on GPU

## On GPU Efficiency Culling

- upload sensor angular efficiencies
- -> COLLECT OR CULL hit flags

## CUDA Thrust stream compaction

- `thrust::count_if`
- `thrust::copy_if`
- Download hits with : `hitmask = COLLECT`
- **Reduces hit CPU memory by factor of the efficiency**
- reduce size of GPU->CPU downloads by factor of efficiency
- all downloaded hits -> electronics simulation



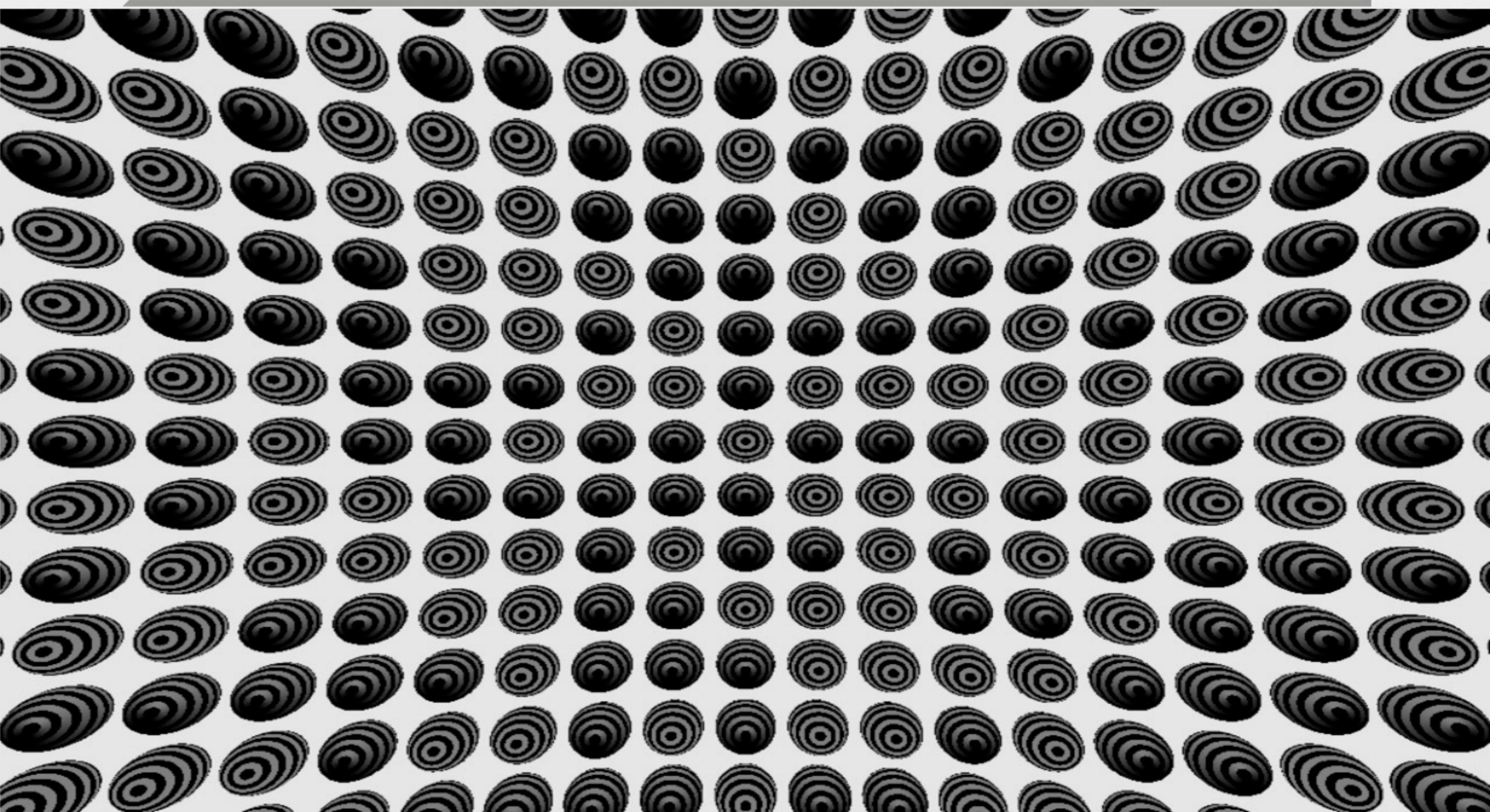
$\epsilon, \epsilon [\theta, \phi] \rightarrow \text{GPU Tex}$

Separate Textures for each sensor type

G4Opticks::  
setSensorData  
setSensorAngularEfficiency

## Mock angular efficiency test of GPU texture machinery :

- texturing sensor surfaces with the efficiency
- mockup striped theta efficiency, two random categories
- cosine phi efficiency variation for one category



# New "Foundry" Model : Shared CPU/GPU Geometry Context

- **replaces geometry context dropped in OptiX 6->7**
- array-based -> simple, inherent serialization + persisting
- entire geometry in 4 GPU allocations

## Simple intersect headers, common CPU/GPU types

- use with : pre-7, 7 + testing on CPU

<https://github.com/simoncblyth/CSG> "Foundry" model

`csg_intersect_tree.h/csg_intersect_node.h/...`  
**simple headers common to pre-7/7/CPU-testing**

[https://github.com/simoncblyth/CSG\\_GGeo](https://github.com/simoncblyth/CSG_GGeo)

Convert *Opticks/GGeo* -> *CSGFoundry*

<https://github.com/simoncblyth/CSGOptiX>

OptiX 7 + pre-7 rendering

GAS : Geometry Acceleration Structure

IAS : Instance Acceleration Structure

CSG : Constructive Solid Geometry

**IAS < Inst < Solid < Prim < Node**

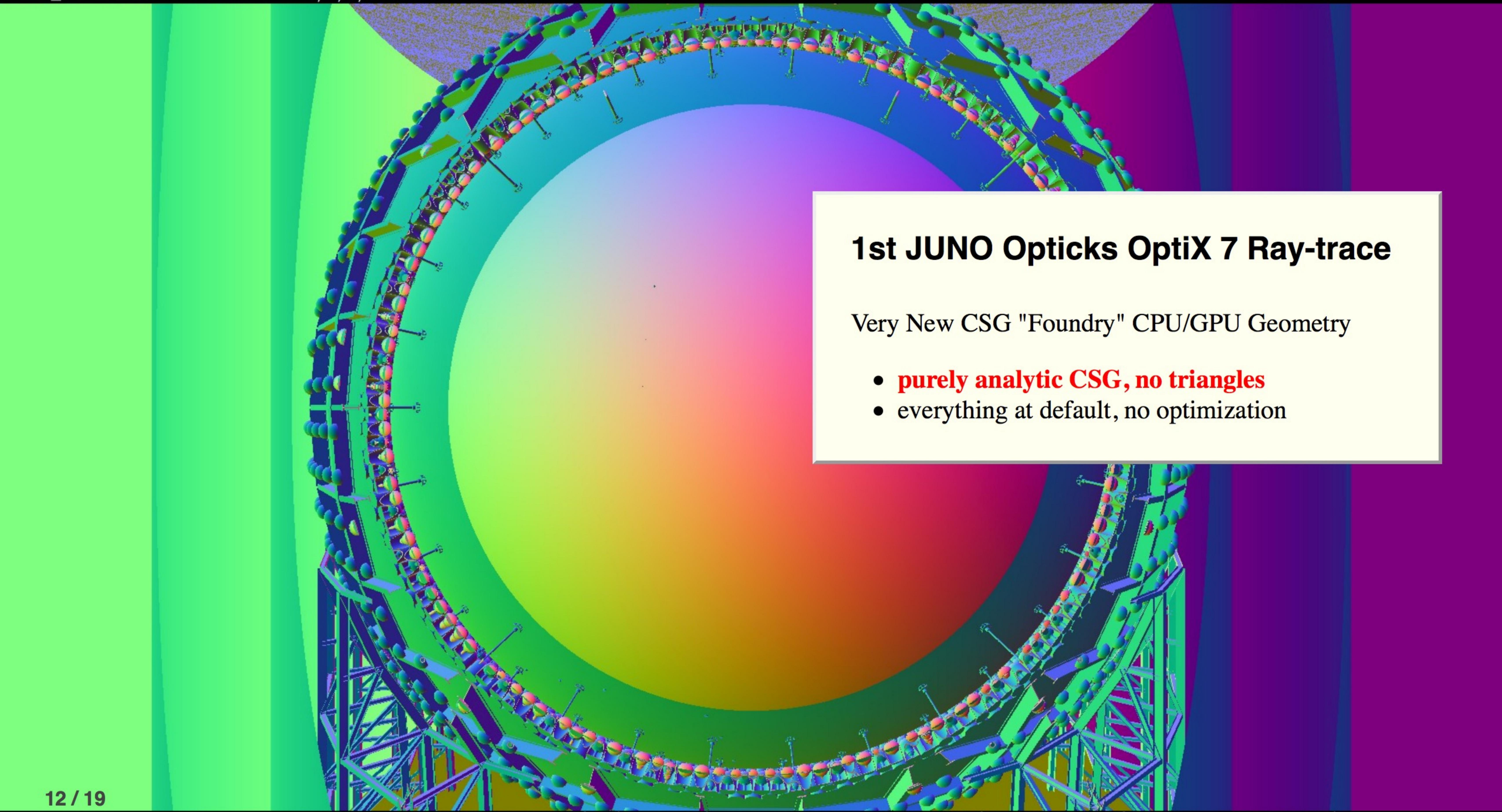
- **Inst** : 4x4 tran. + Solid ref. ( **Inst** -> 1 **IAS** )
- **Solid** : 1 or more **Prim** : ( **Solid** -> **GAS** )
- **Prim** : 1,3,7,15,31,... **Node** : (**Prim** ~ *G4VSolid*)

```
struct CSGFoundry
{
    void upload(); // to GPU
...
    std::vector<CSGSolid> solid; // compounds (eg PMT)
    std::vector<CSGPrim> prim;
    std::vector<CSGNode> node; // shapes, operators

    std::vector<float4> plan; // planes
    std::vector<qat4> tran; // CSG transforms
    std::vector<qat4> itra; // inverse CSG transforms
    std::vector<qat4> inst; // instance transforms

    // entire geometry in four GPU allocations
    CSGPrim* d_prim;
    CSGNode* d_node;
    float4* d_plan;
    qat4* d_itra;
};
```

**referencing by offset, count**



## 1st JUNO Opticks OptiX 7 Ray-trace

Very New CSG "Foundry" CPU/GPU Geometry

- **purely analytic CSG, no triangles**
- everything at default, no optimization

# Current JUNO Geometry : Auto-Factorized by "progeny digest"

ridx	plc	prim	component	note
0	1	3084	3084:sWorld	non-repeated remainder
1	25600	5	5:PMT_3inch_pmt_solid	4 types of PMT
2	12612	5	5:NNVTMCPMTsMask	
3	5000	5	5:HamamatsuR12860sMask	
4	2400	5	5:mask_PMT_20inch_vetosMask	
5	590	1	1:sStrutBallhead	4 parts of same assembly, BUT not grouped as siblings (not parent-child)
6	590	1	1:uni1	
7	590	1	1:base_steeL	
8	590	1	1:uni_acrylic3	
9	504	130	130:sPanel	repeated parts of TT

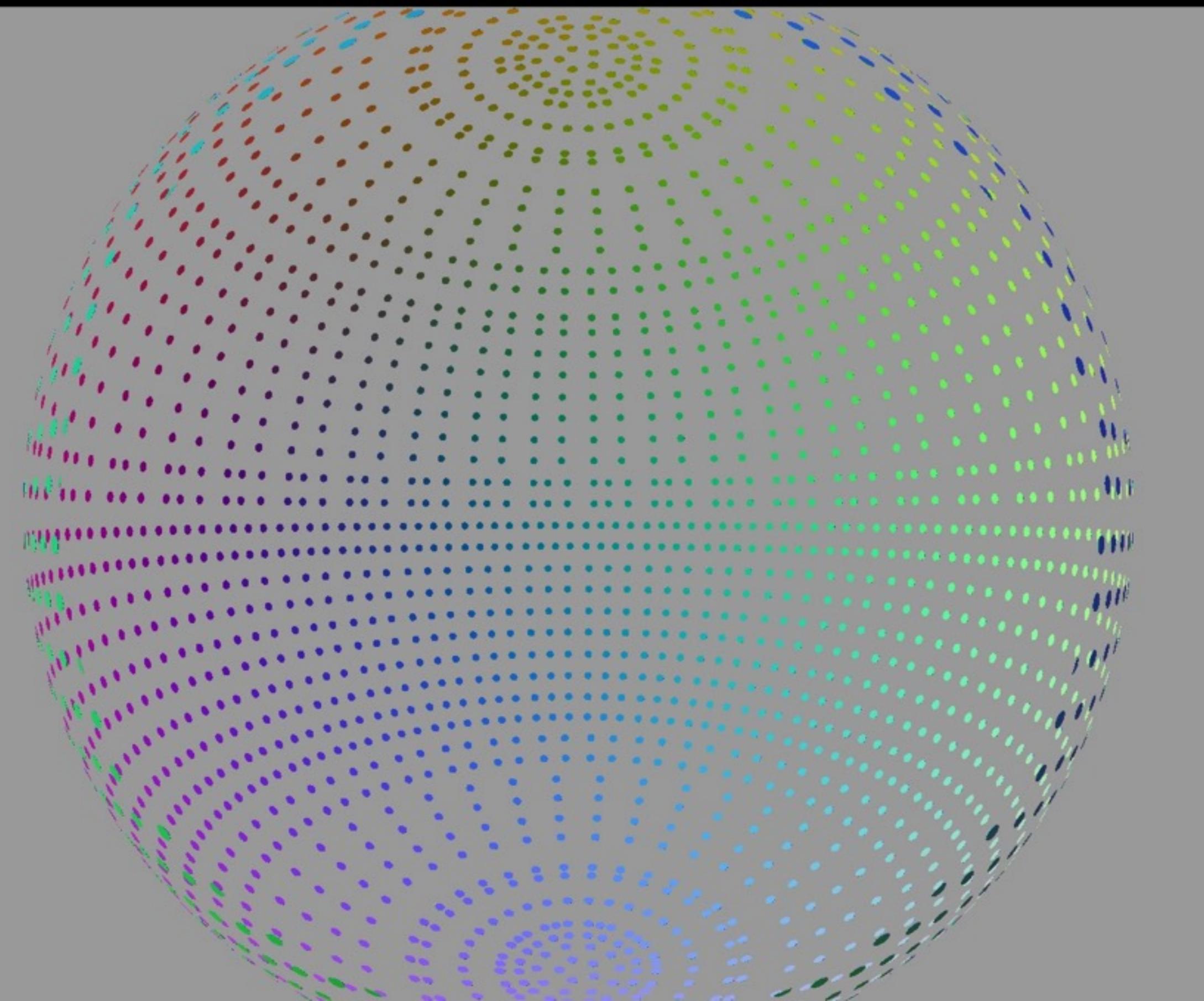
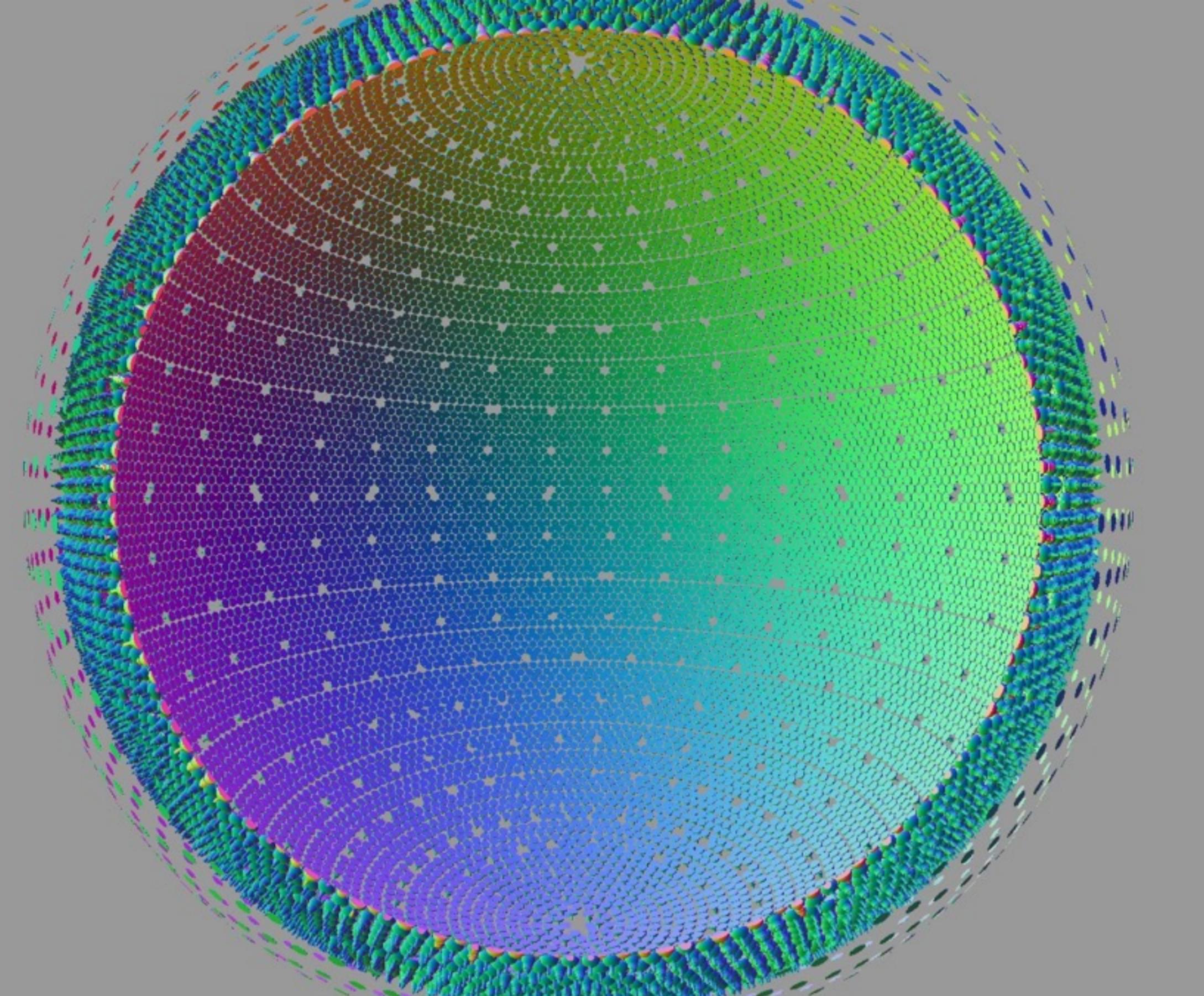
Factorize ~300,000 vol -> 10 comp

- **ridx:0** "remainder" Prim
  - Prim that did not pass instancing criteria, on number of repeats + complexity
  - TODO: tune criteria to instance more, reducing remainder Prim (Expect: 3084->~ 84)
- **ridx:1,2,3,4**
  - four types of PMT, all with 5 Prim
- **ridx:5,6,7,8**
  - same 590x assembly **but not grouped together** : as siblings (not parent-child like PMTs)
  - TODO: implement instancing of siblings, combining 4 -> 1

"**progeny digest**" characterizes subtree of every volume-node

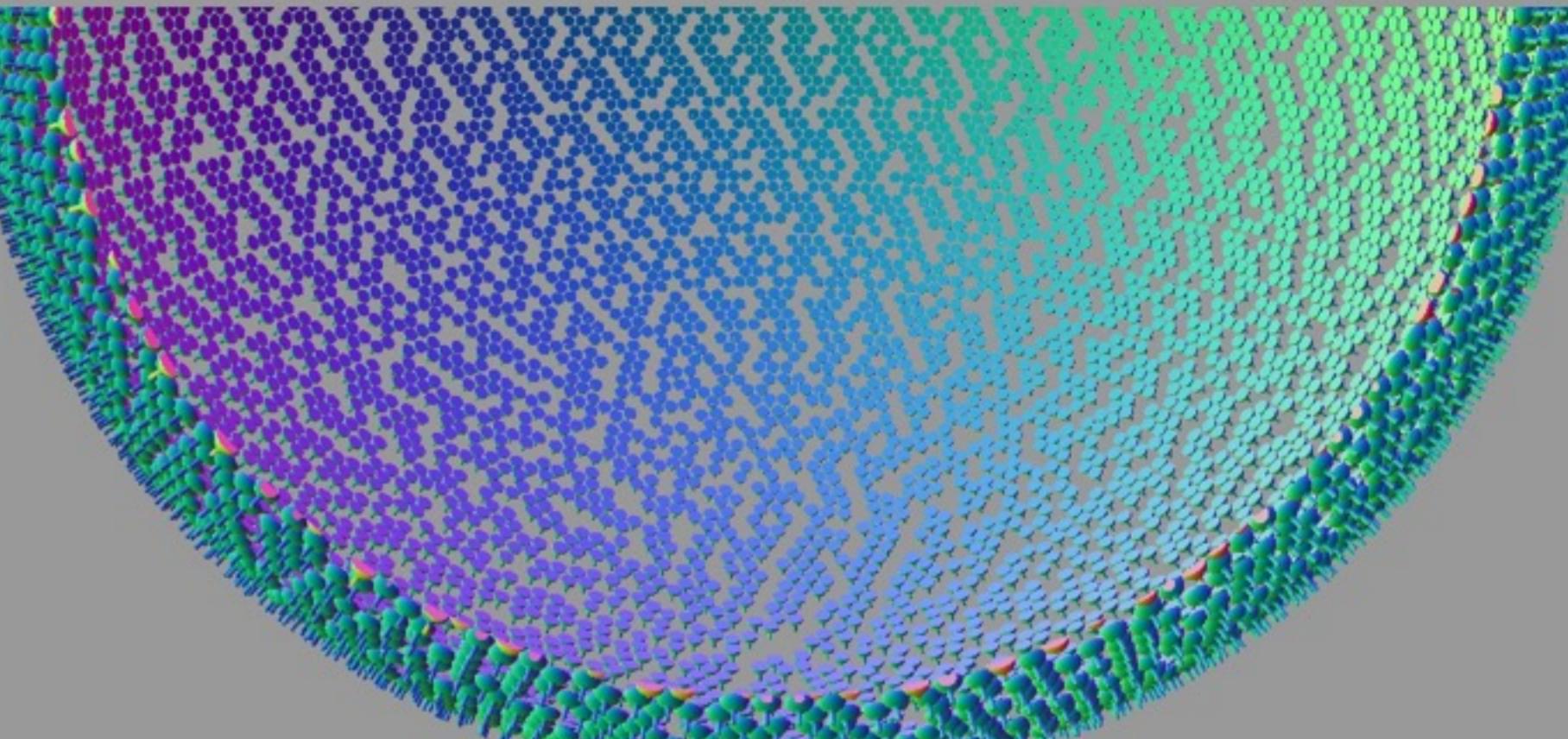
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  - four types of PMT, all with 5 Prim
- **ridx:5,6,7,8**
  - same 590x assembly **but not grouped together** : as siblings (not parent-child like PMTs)
  - TODO: implement instancing of siblings, combining 4 -> 1

**Increasing instancing : reduces memory for geometry -> improved performance**

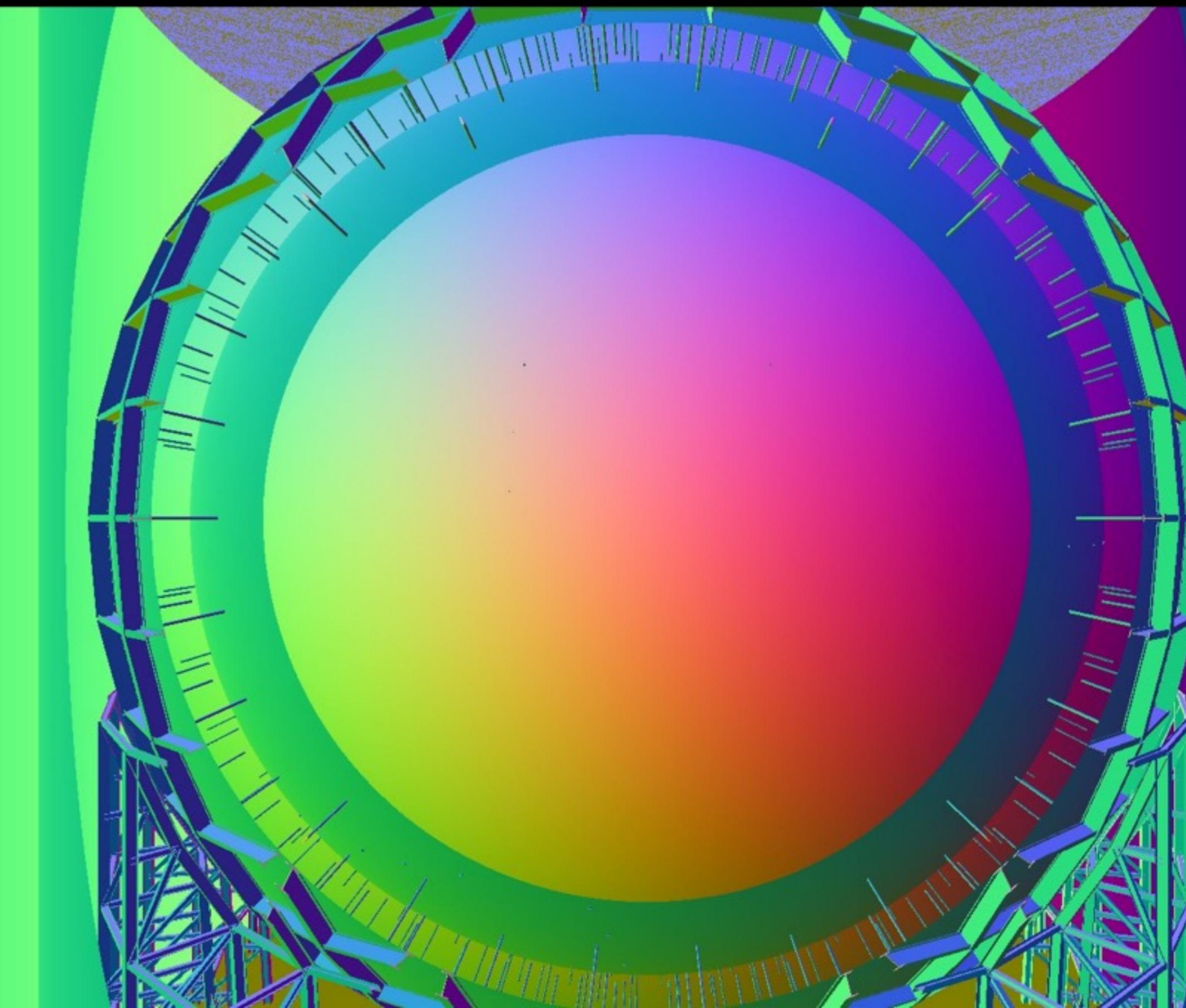


## Vary Geom. Compare Render Times

Fast render -> Fast simulation



0.0104  
CSGOptiXRender



# JUNO Geometry : OptiX 7 Ray Trace Times ~2M pixels : TITAN RTX

idx	-e	time(s)	relative	enabled geometry description
0	9,	0.0017	0.1702	ONLY: 130:sPanel
1	7,	0.0017	0.1714	ONLY: 1:base_steel
2	6,	0.0019	0.1923	ONLY: 1:uni1
3	5,	0.0027	0.2780	ONLY: 1:sStrutBallhead
4	4,	0.0032	0.3268	ONLY: 5:mask_PMT_20inch_vetosMask
5	1,	0.0032	0.3287	ONLY: 5:PMT_3inch_pmt_solid
6	2,	0.0055	0.5669	ONLY: 5:NNVTMCPPMTsMask
7	3,	0.0074	0.7582	ONLY: 5:HamamatsuR12860sMask
8	<b>1,2,3,4</b>	<b>0.0097</b>	<b>1.0000</b>	<b>ONLY PMT</b>
9	t8,0	0.0099	1.0179	EXCL: 1:uni_acrylic3 3084:sWorld
10	<b>0,</b>	<b>0.1171</b>	<b>12.0293</b>	<b>ONLY: 3084:sWorld</b>
11	<b>t8,</b>	<b>0.1186</b>	<b>12.1769</b>	<b>EXCL: 1:uni_acrylic3</b>
12	<b>t0,</b>	<b>0.5278</b>	<b>54.2066</b>	<b>EXCL: 3084:sWorld</b>
13	<b>8,</b>	<b>0.5310</b>	<b>54.5298</b>	<b>ONLY: 1:uni_acrylic3</b>
14	t3,	0.6017	61.7954	EXCL: 5:HamamatsuR12860sMask
15	t2,	0.6043	62.0620	EXCL: 5:NNVTMCPPMTsMask
16	t5,	0.6171	63.3787	EXCL: 1:sStrutBallhead
17	t6,	0.6196	63.6301	EXCL: 1:uni1
18	t7,	0.6226	63.9458	EXCL: 1:base_steel
19	t0	0.6240	64.0879	3084:sWorld
20	t4,	0.6243	64.1169	EXCL: 5:mask_PMT_20inch_vetosMask
21	t9,	0.6335	65.0636	EXCL: 130:sPanel
22	t1,	0.6391	65.6384	EXCL: 5:PMT_3inch_pmt_solid

## Same viewpoint, vary GPU geometry

- **-e** : controls components : "t" means ~ (NOT)
- **time(s)** : GPU ray trace CUDA launch time
- **relative** : compares to "ONLY PMT" baseline

Very large range of times 1:600

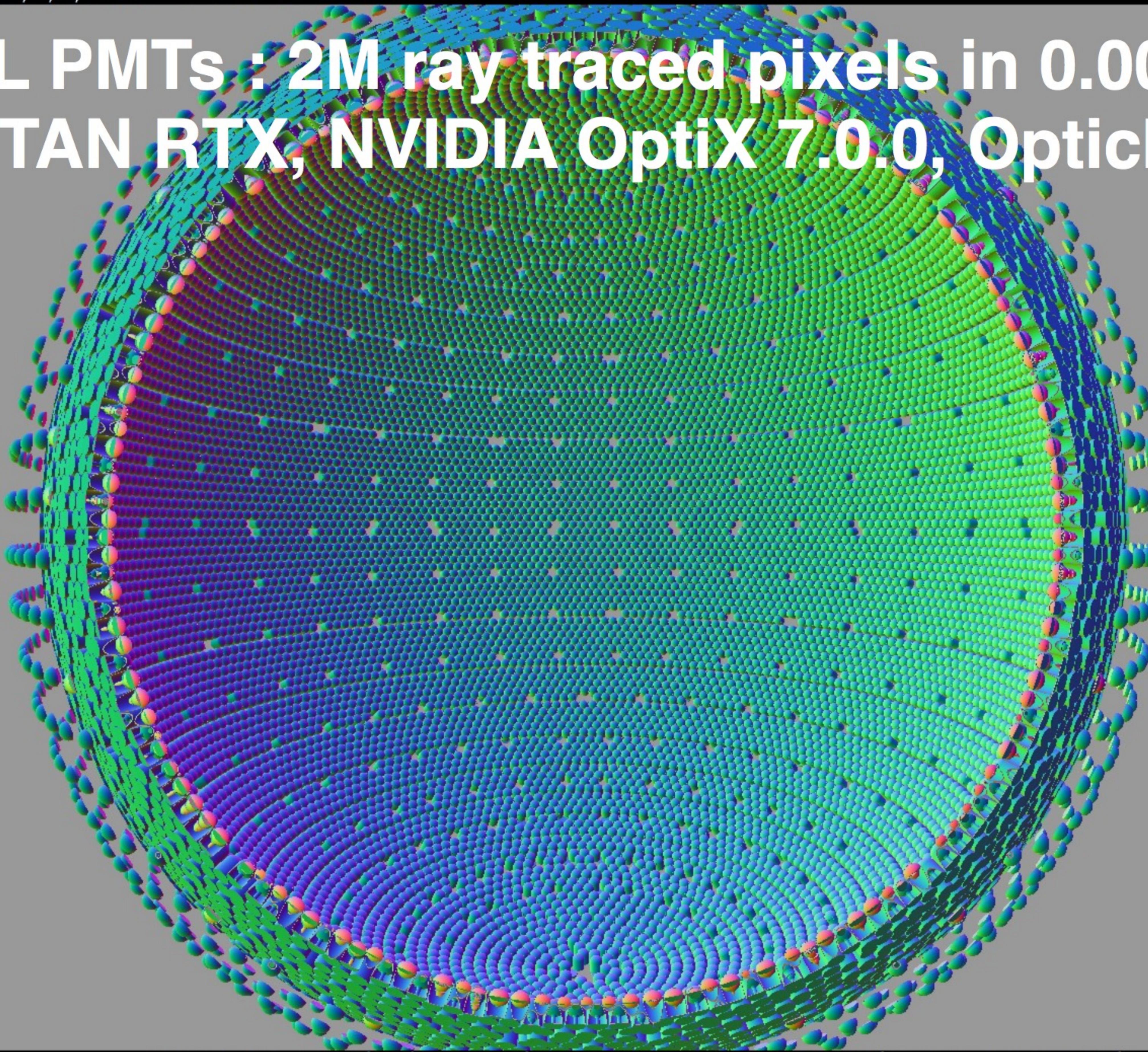
### Table identifies slow geometry to fix :

- **3084:sWorld** (too many non-instanced Prim)
- **1:uni\_acrylic** (CSG sub. 35m diam. sphere)

Good performance for **ONLY PMTs** :

- **45,612 PMT instances handled without issue**

JUNO ALL PMTs : 2M ray traced pixels in 0.0097 s :  
NVIDIA TITAN RTX, NVIDIA OptiX 7.0.0, Opticks



# Summary and Links

*Opticks* : state-of-the-art GPU ray traced optical simulation integrated with *Geant4*. Geometry progress with OptiX 7 suggests integration within months is achievable.

## Next Steps

- Foundry JUNO geometry validation
- migrate optical physics to NVIDIA OptiX 7
- JUNO Production validation

- Efficiency culling decision moved to GPU, reducing CPU hit memory
- "Foundry" geometry model implemented to support NVIDIA OptiX 7 API.
- **First JUNO OptiX 7 renders achieved.**

<a href="https://bitbucket.org/simoncblyth/opticks">https://bitbucket.org/simoncblyth/opticks</a> □	code repository
<a href="https://github.com/simoncblyth/opticks/releases">https://github.com/simoncblyth/opticks/releases</a> □	.zip .tar.gz archives
<a href="https://simoncblyth.bitbucket.io">https://simoncblyth.bitbucket.io</a> □	presentations and videos
<a href="https://groups.io/g/opticks">https://groups.io/g/opticks</a> □	forum/mailing list archive
email: <a href="mailto:opticks+subscribe@groups.io">opticks+subscribe@groups.io</a>	subscribe to mailing list

# Acknowledgement : Opticks "Hackathon" Series for NVIDIA OptiX 6->7

- Suggested and organized by LZ, LBNL, NERSC
- ~fortnightly meetings since Feb 2021
- **Valuable advice from NVIDIA engineers**
- see next talk by Oisin Creaner, LZ with Opticks



GPU simulation with  
Opticks: The future of  
LZ optical simulations

vCHEP 2021 Presentation

Institiúid Ard-Léinn | Dublin Institute for  
Bhailí Átha Cliath | Advanced Studies

Institute of High Energy Physics  
Chinese Academy of Sciences

Oisín Creaner<sup>1,5</sup>, Simon Blyth<sup>2</sup>, Sam Eriksen<sup>3</sup>, Lisa Gerhardt<sup>1</sup>,  
Maria Elena Monzani<sup>4</sup> and Quentin Riffard<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>LBNL, <sup>2</sup>IHEP CAS, <sup>3</sup>University of Bristol, <sup>4</sup>SLAC, <sup>5</sup>DIAS

17<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> May 2021

The slide features a photograph of a modern glass building at sunset. Overlaid text reads "GPU simulation with Opticks: The future of LZ optical simulations". Logos for various institutions are displayed on the right side, including NERSC, BERKELEY LAB, DIAS, SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, University of BRISTOL, and Institute of High Energy Physics Chinese Academy of Sciences.

# LZ with Opticks (Images from Sam Eriksen, University of Bristol)

