GOEN: Grid Computing in Geosciences & SYNSEIS: a 3D Seismic Waveform Propagation Analysis Tool

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Outline

- GEON: Cyberinfrastructure for Geosciences
 - Grid technologies for distributed access to data and resources
- SYNSEIS
 - Part of the GEON infrastructure
 - An application for doing seismic analysis
 - Demo at the break





An Overview of GEON

- Designed to create a cyberinfrastructure for the Geosciences
- NSF Large ITR project collaborative effort
- GEON is creating an IT infrastructure to "enable" interdisciplinary geoscience research -- not a group of researchers, but the entire community will benefit
- Project started in October 1, 2002 and will continue until September 30, 2007





Current GEON member institutions

<u>Members</u>

- Arizona State University
- Bryn Mawr College
- Penn State University
- Rice University
- San Diego State University
- San Diego Supercomputer Center / University of California, San Diego
- University of Arizona
- University of Idaho
- University of Missouri, Columbia
- University of Texas at El Paso
- University of Utah
- Virginia Tech
- UNAVCO, Inc.
- Digital Library for Earth System Education (DLESE)

Partners

- California Institute for Telecommunications and Information Technology (Cal-(IT)²)
- Chronos
- CUAHSI
- ESRI
- Geological Survey of Canada
- Georeference Online
- IBM
- Kansas Geological Survey
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
- CIG

Other Affiliates

Southern California Earthquake Center (SCEC), EarthScope, IRIS, NASA



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GEONgrid







SYNSEIS

- A grid application that provides an unprecedented opportunity for seismologists and other earth science partners to compute and study 3D seismic records
- Built using a service-based architecture.
 - Provides users an easy-to-use GUI to access data, models and compute resources
 - Provides "connectors" (APIs) for developers should they choose to utilize any of its components in other applications.







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The Architecture of SYNSEIS

User Access (via Web Browser)





Mapping Service At Cornell U.





www.geongrid.org

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(FEC)





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The Architecture of SYNSEIS

User Access (via Web Browser)





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Model behind SYNSEIS is E3D

- Shawn Larsen of Lawrence Livermore
 National Laboratory
- E3D is an explicit 2D/3D elastic finitedifference wave propagation code used for the modeling of seismic waves
 - 4th order accurate in space
 - 2nd order accurate in time
 - It is based on the elastodynamic formulation of the wave equation on a staggered grid [Madariaga, 1976, BSSA; Virieux, 1986, Geophysics; Levander, 1988, Geophysics; Larsen and Harris, 1993, UCRL]



E3D more of the story

- Mostly C a few short Fortran routines
 - about 650 routines
 - 28,000 lines
- Has wrappers for various communications packages
 - Sun
 - MPI





E3D - SDSC changes

"Portable-iz" it

- Worked fine on LLNL resources
- Idiosyncrasies in compilers can cause problems
- Made in more compiler proof
- Helps me understand the application
- Runs using Intel, gcc (Intel/OSX), xlf/xlc (IBM)
- Actually found some compiler bugs
- Volume output routines
 - MPI IO
 - Single processor does output





E3D - SDSC changes

- New boundary conditions
 - Surface on top and reflecting on sides and bottom
 - Add attenuation in the input earth model using variable Qp and Qs
- Create the earth model on the fly inside of E3D
 - Creation based on two layer files
 - Creation now done in parallel
 - Were reading in large 3D volumes





E3D is only a component of SYNSEIS

- Could be supplemented with...
 - Pick your favorite simulation





What happens once we get to the HPC platform?

- Complete job description comes in as XML and processed by a perl script (1200 lines)
- Script
 - Creates E3D input
 - Parse out Moho.dat and Sediment.dat layer files
 - Build scripts to create the 3D earth models
 - R, P, S, Qp, Qs
 - Creates pbs batch script
 - Runs pbs batch script



E3D input file

```
grid q=1 n=323 l=410 m=250 dh=1 b=10
time dt=0.05 t=1500
source type=1 freq=0.225 amp=1.0E27 n=109 l=104 m=10
#source type=6 freq=0.225 amp=1.0E27 n=109 l=104 m=10
strike=SOURCE_STRIKE dip=SOURCE_DIP rake=SOURCE_RAKE
vfile type=p file="earth" n1=0 n2=322 m1=0 m2=249 l1=0 l2=409
parallel nx=1 ny=2 nz=7
sac l=314 m=0 n=199 mode=1 file="station_1_sim_dat.1.bin"
vfile type=s file=earths n1=0 n2=322 m1=0 m2=249 l1=0 l2=409
vfile type=Qs file=earthqs Qf=0.225 n1=0 n2=322 m1=0 m2=249 l1=0 l2=409
vfile type=Qp file=earthqp Qf=0.225 n1=0 n2=322 m1=0 m2=249 l1=0 l2=409
vfile type=r file=earthr n1=0 n2=322 m1=0 m2=249 l1=0 l2=409
volume movie=10.0 mode=2 file="volume1"
image movie=10.0 m=0 mode=2 file="surface1"
```



What does batch script do?

- Optionally runs scripts to create R, P, S, Qp, Qs description files
- Run E3D
- Convert binary (SAC) traces to text
- Creates movies
 - x, y, z for surface, P potentials for volumes
 - Convert parallel volumes/surfaces to serial
 - (not required for MPI-IO)
 - Get slices (Volumes)
 - Convert slices or surface data to PNG
 - Convert PNG to AVI

Constant "Y" slice

P potential



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Comparison with/without attenuation buffer - X component

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Conclusions

- Using the Grid technology we were able to bring an extremely complex and cumbersome seismic data analysis procedure to a level that can be used by anyone efficiently and effectively
- SYNSEIS has allowed us to practice building distributed data and computational resources. We are now ready to expand such development efforts within the GEONgrid environment
- Demo to follow later.





Conclusions (2/2)

- SYNSEIS also has a high potential to be used in educational environments allowing students to experiment with data and make their own earthquakes.
- SYNSEIS has allowed us to practice building distributed data and computational resources. We are now ready to expand such development efforts within the GEONgrid environment



