



Grid Activity in Earth Science

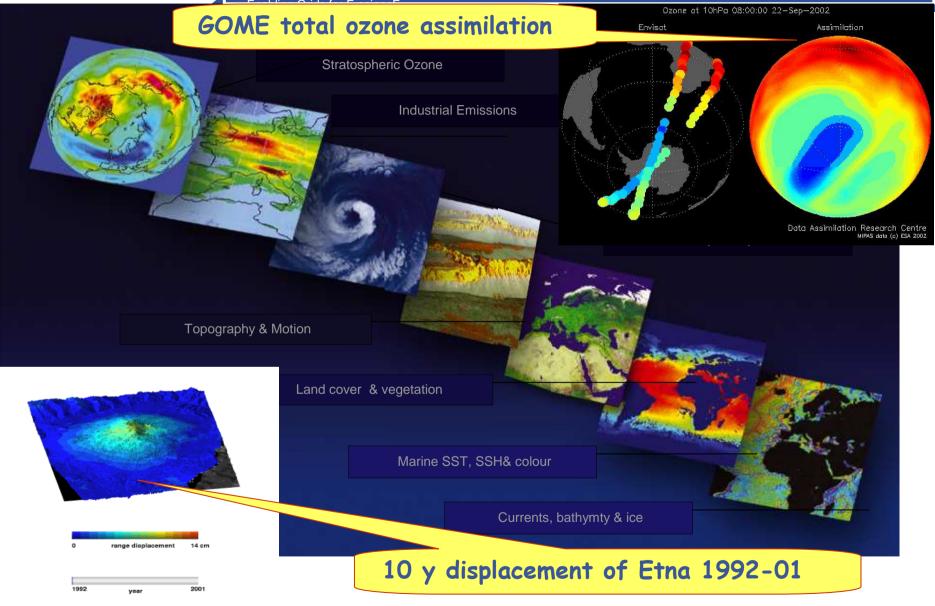
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In collaboration with EGEE and DEGREE EU-project partners

www.eu-egee.org



CGCC Planet Earth : a complex system



INFSO-RI-031688



Why GRID for Earth Science?

Enabling Grids for E-sciencl

- GRID infrastructure
 - an "open platform" for handling computing resources, data, tools...
 - S Partner can use a lot more resources than the ones he (she) brings in
 - Impressive number of shared resources
 - **§** EGEEII around 60,000 CPUS distributed in 250 sites
 - § 20 PB storage
 - A collaborative possible platform among teams and/or countries
 - § interactive collaboration to avoid effort duplication
 - Secure and restricted access to resources, data, tools...
 - **§** Same data and software policy as outside Grid
 - Grid will open new fields of investigation
 - on Earth Science



- Intensive computing
 - Massive parallel jobs like Climate models, simulation of an earthquake in Los Angeles....=> HPC
 - Large number of CPUs mostly independent at least MPI jobs with few CPUs like data set exploitation, Statistical approach, Monte Carlo, parametric studies, job on alert...

Data and/or algorithm sharing

- Same date set used by several teams
- Algorithm or software deployed on Grid and used for different purposes
- Trusted Resources
 - Security
 - Confidentiality



EGEEII – ES VO

- 2 Virtual Organisations :
 - Due to different data policy for Academic and private research
- VO ESR (Earth Science research)

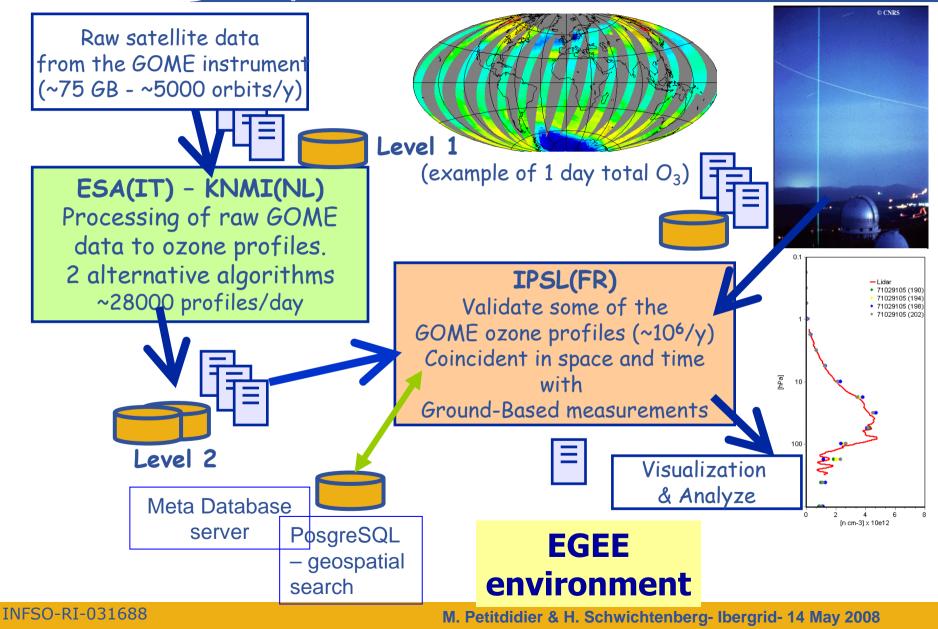
Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

- As an average around 50 not always the same persons
- Mainly scientists, few tests carried out by Company
- Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, The Netherlands
- Around 2000CPUs/day for ESR
- VO EGEODE (Expanding GEOsciences on DEmand)
 - centered around Geocluster (software from Compagnie Générale de Géophysique) around 30 persons
 - Recently French Academic institutes already using Geocluster join the VO

Sharing data: GOME











• 7 years of data, 14,5 orbits/day

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

- Algorithms:
 - Neural network, NNO, (ESA, UTV) using IDL 2 versions
 - Inversion Algorithm (KNMI) -- data, O3 climatology, ECMWF..
- Lidar data (NSDC)
 - 7 stations maximum (IPSL)
- Number of filed: 70000 for both 2 versions of NNO

Common development

- Metadata base on a server with security and restricted access
- Query by Geolocalisation in time and space of orbits passing over a lidar site by using PosgreSQL)

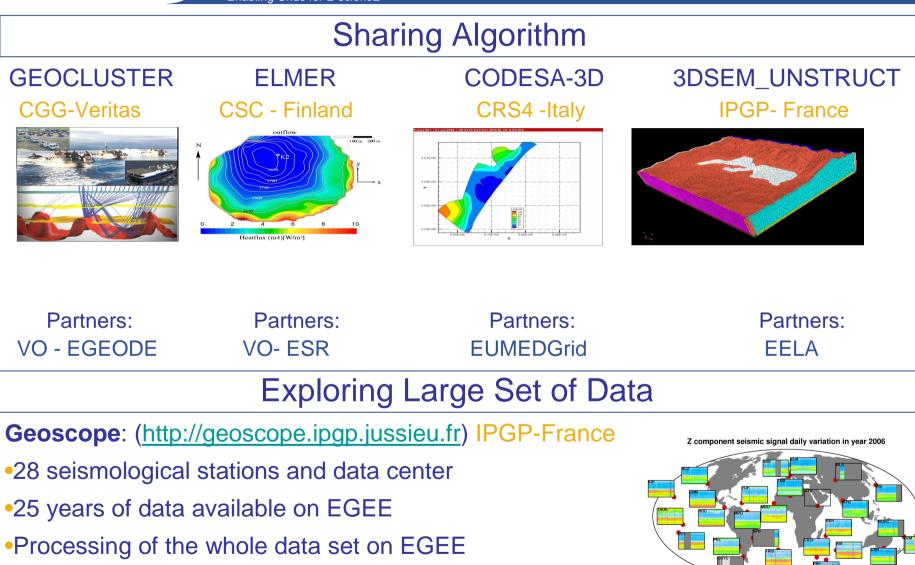
Results

- Unique case of validation of a whole satellite data set with all the data taken by other instruments
- Once the application was ported the validation of another algorithm or version is very fast



ES applications

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE



Impact on other seismological data Center design



- Risk evaluation of contamination of water resources by pesticides at different time and spatial scales.
 - Weather scenarios (data base by Meteo France), soil scenarios and 100 pesticides
- ⇒12 millions de run 1-2h each
- ⇒10 Toctets
- \Rightarrow Interest to use EGEE:
 - 24h/24h and 7 days/7
 - Possibility to run simultaneously hundreds of jobs

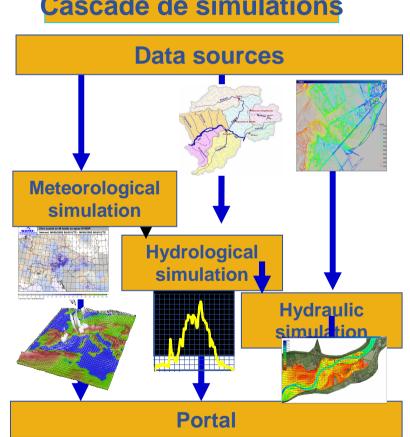


Complex workflow: Forecasting of flood

Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

L. Hluchy, Viet Tran, M. Ciglan (II-SAS, Bratislava Slovaquie)

- Danube river •
- Data :meteorology, river network • rivières, landscape
- Meteorology model ALADIN (MPI-• parallel), MM5 (MPI-parallel)
- Hydrology HSPF (sequential-• parametric), NLC (sequentialparametric),
- Hydraulic. DaveF (MPI-parallel), • **FESWMS (MPI-parallel)**
- output: weather, precipitations, • hydrography, water level and flood speed forecast
- Cascade of jobs managed by dynamical workflow



Cascade de simulations

Control of a lot of jobs: Earthquake Characteristics

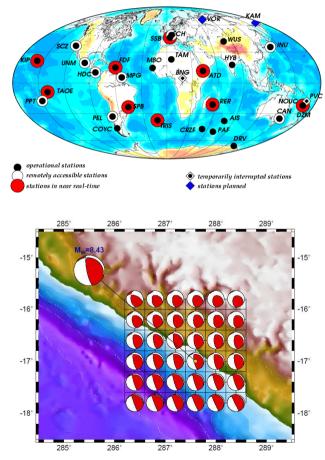
Fast Determination of mechanisms of important earthquakes (IPGP: E. Clévédé, G. Patau; IPSL: D. Weissenbach)

Application to run on alert ✓ Collect data of 30 seismic stations from GEOSCOPE worldwide network ✓ Select stations and data ✓ Define a spatial 3D grid +time based on the assumed earthquake location ✓ Run for each grid point or group of grid points a job => ~ 50-100jobs

Results obtained ~6hr after the earthquake

Important for emergency action and other related researches

All major earthquakes so treated: 21/24 in 2006 => catalogue



GEOSCOPE stations as of November 2006

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Parametric job: Geomorphology

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Objective : understanding landscapes formation and evolution

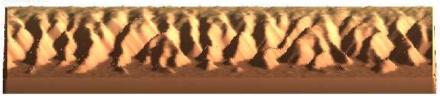
IPGP: C. Narteaux and O. Rozier

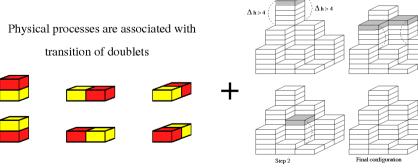
Examples : erosion of the mountains, dynamic of dunes ...

Algorithm : 3D Cellular automaton for geomorphological research very simple transition rules between cells of different states (transport, deposition ...).



Modèle





avalanche mechanism

Initial condition

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In EGEEIII improvement and/or implementation of functionalities more adapted to Earth Science

- License server
- Data management
- Workflow
- Portal

• New tools needed to use the whole Grid potential

- Due to Change in scale of computing power

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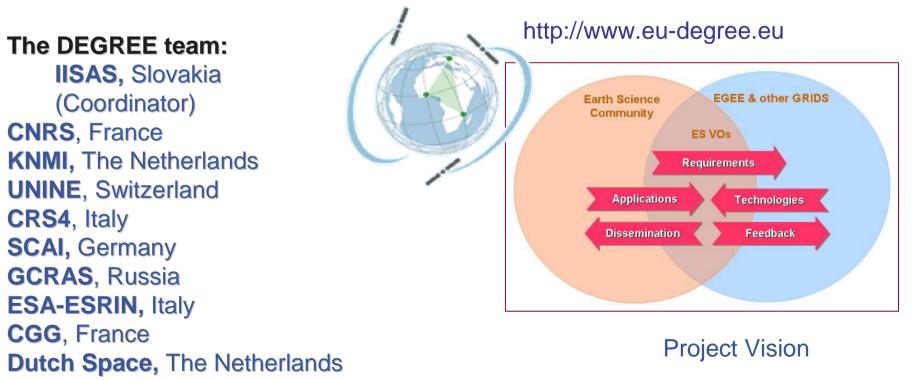
- Need of Exploration of huge data sets
- Creation of Platform integrating web services, computing power, information systems....

New conceptual approach of Earth Science

- Role of Scientist
 - § Interactive collaboration -> less duplication of development and/or adaptation
 - § More time for new ideas, new research
 - S Confidentiality of the research
- Application development (access to several large data sets, more CPUs...)



- Strategic objectives
 - Bridge the ES and GRID communities throughout Europe
 - Ensure that ES requirements are satisfied in next Grid generation
 - Ensure the integration of emerging technologies for managing ES knowledge



Build a bridge linking the ES and Grid communities



DEGREE: ES roadmap

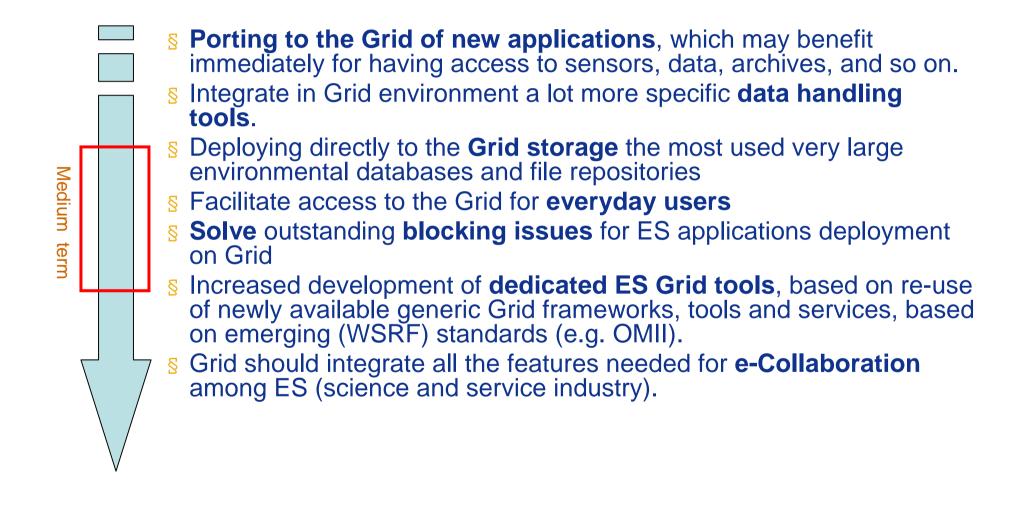
S Community building



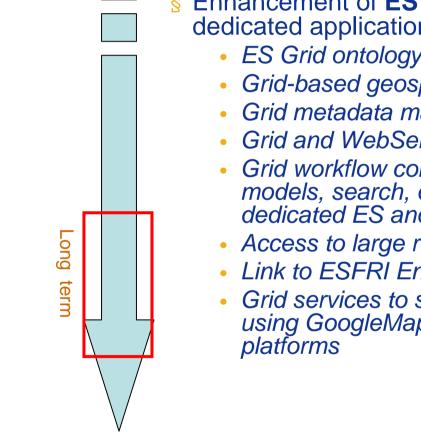
- Establishment of a Grid board for ES at large international level
- Identification of ES organizations coordination, working groups, and so on, of key strategic importance, to be kept informed and up to date on the Grid topic,
- Continuation of ES Grid promotion and dissemination activities (i.e. presentations and updates of significant results using Grid).
- Analysis of the ES needs, with reference to large projects (i.e. polar ozone year, International heliophysical Year and thematic projects). So far there is no direct contact with those projects.
- Reference to EGEE where many applications have been ported and it is the base of the ES experience.
- Support to education, development of Grid training programmes.
- Maximise approach to support large science community (as in G-POD) single sign-on from all ES data providers.
- Definition and implementation of a standard approach to distributed data and metadata.

Short term









S Enhancement of ES Grid platform with additional next-generation dedicated application level tools and services:

- ES Grid ontology;
- Grid-based geospatial data handling services;
- Grid metadata management services;
- Grid and WebService programming languages and environments;
- Grid workflow composition and execution using component-based models, search, discovery, access and utilization of SOA-based dedicated ES and non-ES (generic) services;
- Access to large repositories and data holders
- Link to ESFRI Environmental dedicated Research Infrastructures
- Grid services to support geographic data mash-ups and visualization using GoogleMaps/Earth, MS Virtual Earth, and NASA World Wind



TNA 4.2.3/Goals

Workplan in discussion for:

Specific Support

- providing and supporting core functionalities (generic tools)
 - § esp. for ES workflow and data models/formats
 - Workflow tools with automatic annotation have been developed for Flood applications by an ES Cluster partner
 - § for integration of geographical information systems (GIS)
 - § for access to external web service toolkits like Google maps, MS Virtual Earth
 - in the context of ES grid-jobs (easy executing, QoS, advanced reservation, steering)
 - (different agent based solutions presented on the last EGEE User meeting)
- direct ES User- and ES Application support (for existing and for new Users)



TNA 4.2.3/Goals

- Evolution of gLite
 - Webservices are needed by ES applications
 - We will provide Webservice-Standard based interfaces
 - esp. for data access and to use gLite grid services
 - § e.c. for OpenGIS as defined by OGC
 - § for OPeNDAP (community standard to access remote data (netcdf, HDF))
 - Vision "Service platform for ES applications" (like GEON)

Example:

- Earth observation Grid Processing on Demand (G-POD) is based on Webservice interfaces
 - § tools from gLite included
 - ESA Esrin developed the framework
 - The cluster will share technologies with ESA ESRIN and the GENESI-DR project



• Pushing frontiers of scientific discovery by exploiting advanced computational methods.