

DAOS: SEIS mapping

DUG'20

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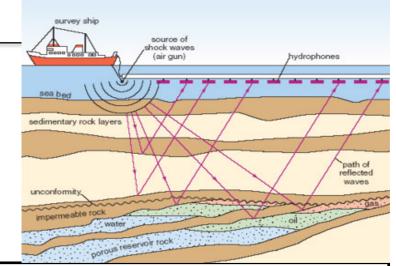
Johann Lombardi, Mohamad Chaarawi, Philippe Thierry (Intel)

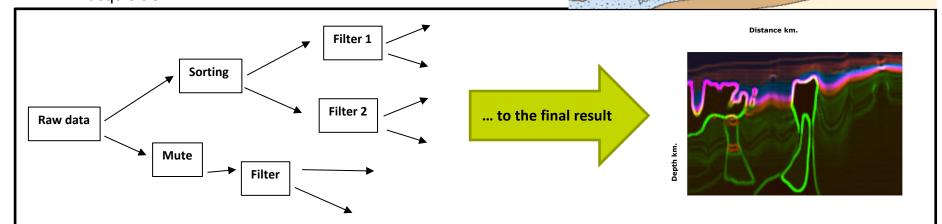
19/11/2020

- Marine seismic acquisition
- Motivation
- DAOS-SEIS mapping Graph
- DAOS-SEIS API
- Benchmarking Results

Marine seismic acquisition

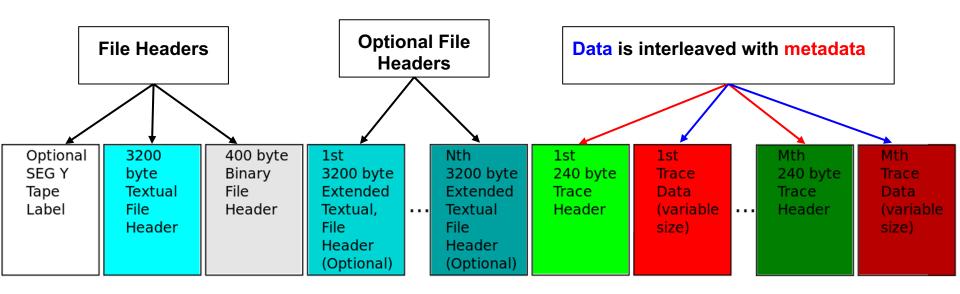
- 1 shot :
 - 8 streamers*1000 receivers*5001 samples*4 bytes=
 0.15 GB
- · 1 line:
 - 20km / 25m = >> 800 shots per line = 120GB per line
- · 2400 lines
 - => 280 TB of Raw seismic data for about 1200 km² acquisition





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Seg-Y Traditional Structure



Motivation

Limitations

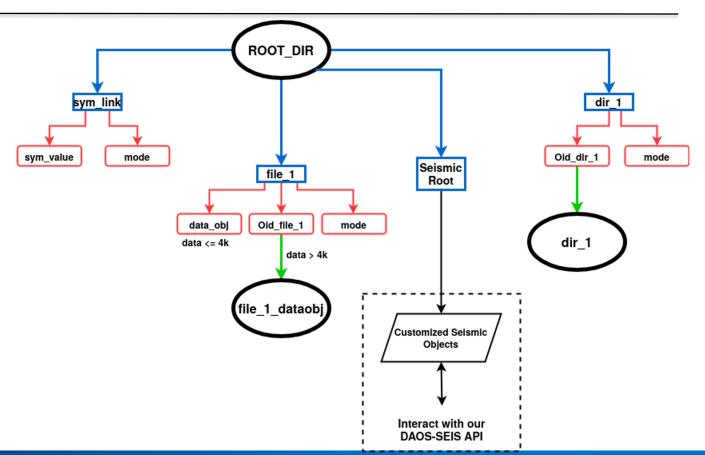
- A new copy of the data is created along with each processing step.
- Serial accessing of data in a segy file.
- Most processing applications access traces headers to decide the access pattern to the data.

Goals

- Leverage object based storage system and inherent metadata/data separation.
- Reduce number of copies through utilizing daos snapshots.
- Store only updates through utilizing daos versioning object storage.

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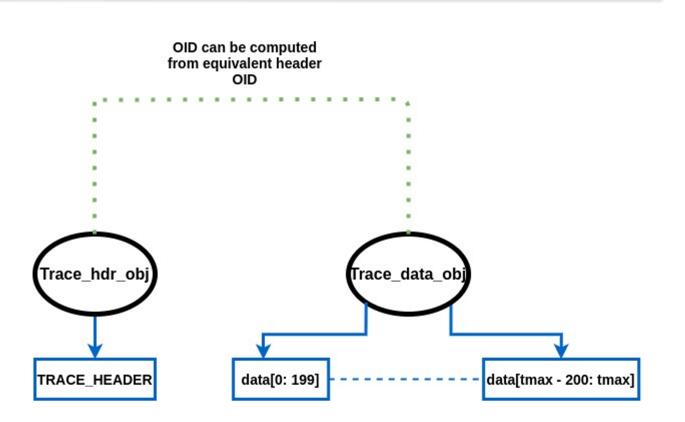
What is DAOS-SEIS?



Blue : Dkey

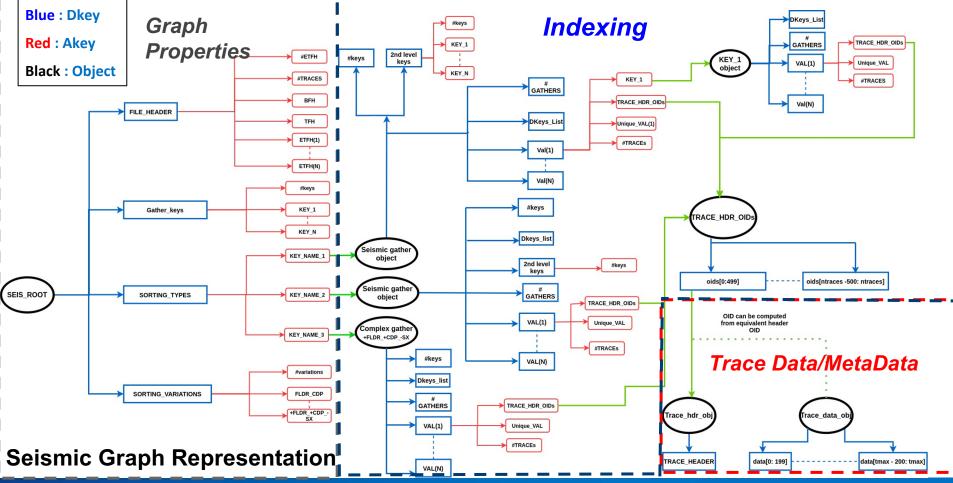
Red: Akey

Trace Header & Trace Data



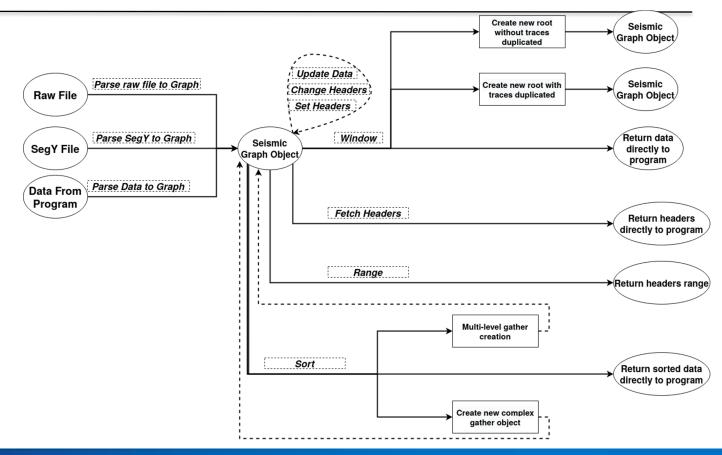
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DAOS-SEIS API



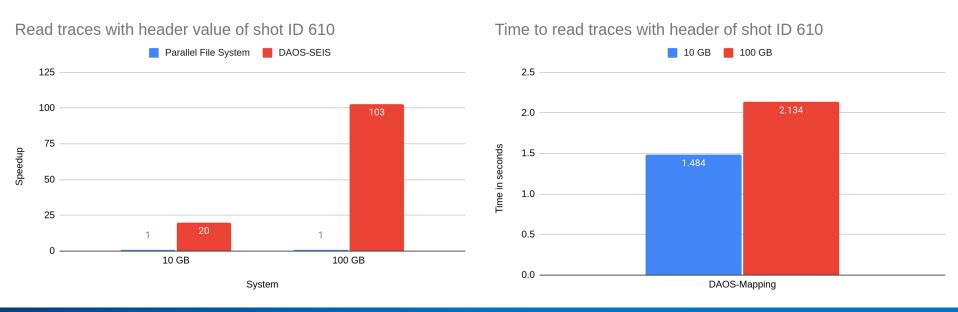
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Early Results: Seismic Unix vs DAOS-SEIS

- Comparison of the well known library of seismic unix with our DAOS seismic mapping
 - Test seismic unix on a parallel file system(PFS).
 - The parallel file system is not using the same hardware used for the DAOS system.
- The daos system used to get these results is consisting 1 server node and 1 client node

Early Results: Windowing

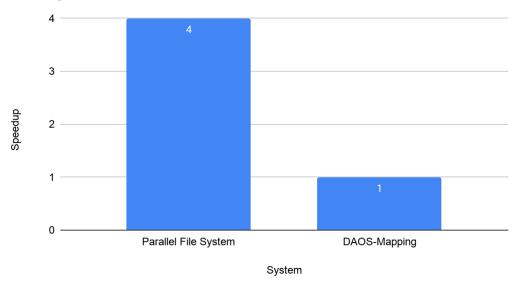
- Filtering data to read an arbitrary shot ID from the dataset.
- We can notice that the time taken for the DAOS is almost constant even when the size of the dataset increased tenfold, due to the graph we've built when parsing, just increasing from 1.5 second to 2 second.
- Speedup from seismic unix would increase with the size of data since SU time scales with the size of the data, on a 10 GB data, DAOS about 20x faster, while on 100 GB data, it was 103x faster than its equivalent.



Early Results : Sorting

- We noticed a 4x reduction on sorting from seismic unix.
- Read results slower than on PFS due to sequential read, which indicates we need to move to async API to increase queue depth.
- Dataset was also small, so we suspect a cache effect with the PFS.
- Further tuning is required.

Sorting on CDP,GX headers



Next Steps

- Move to DAOS async API to increase queue depth.
- A more detailed comparison against different parallel file systems.
- Optimize current API implementation.
- Parallelize Parsing and sorting functionalities.
- Cover more Seismic processing functionalities in our API.
- Integrate DAOS-SEIS API in existing seismic processing frameworks.

Resources

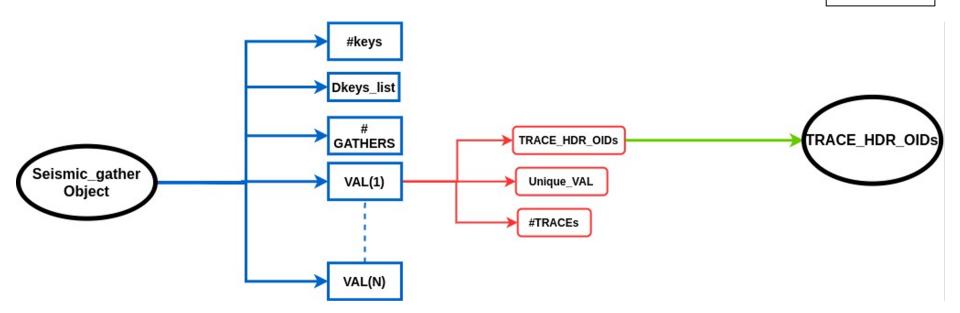
- Link to the DAOS-SEIS mapping wiki page:
 - https://wiki.hpdd.intel.com/display/DC/DAOS-SEGY+Mapping
- Link to the open-source github repository of the DAOS segy mapping:
 - https://github.com/daos-stack/segy-daos

nanks

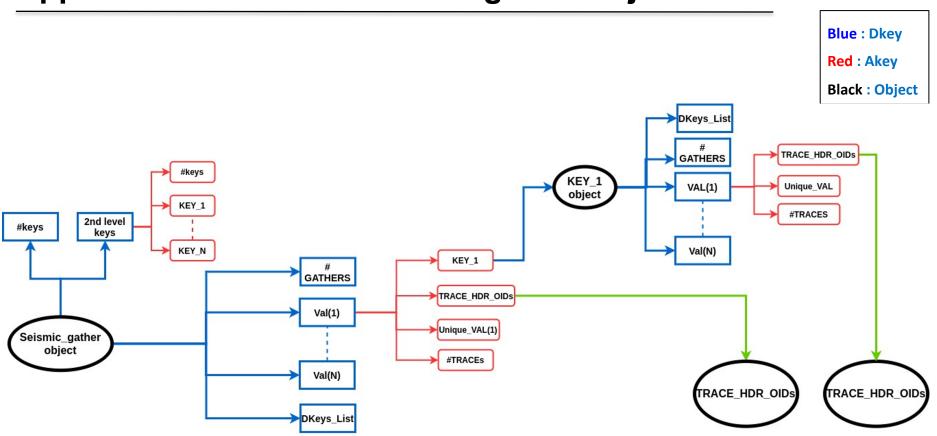
Appendix: One level seismic gather object

Blue : Dkey

Red : Akey



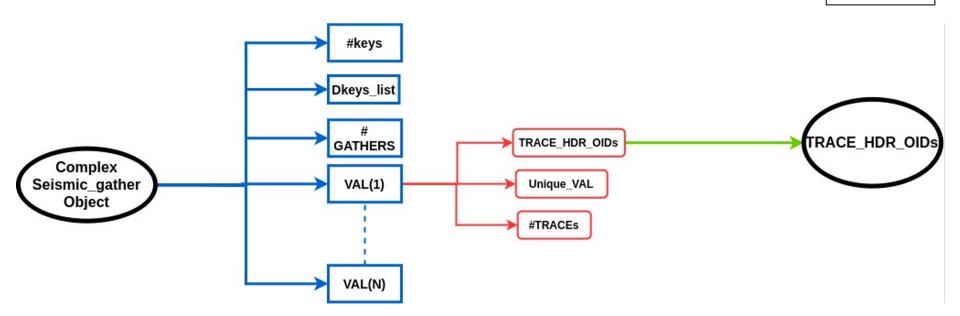
Appendix: Multi-Level seismic gather object



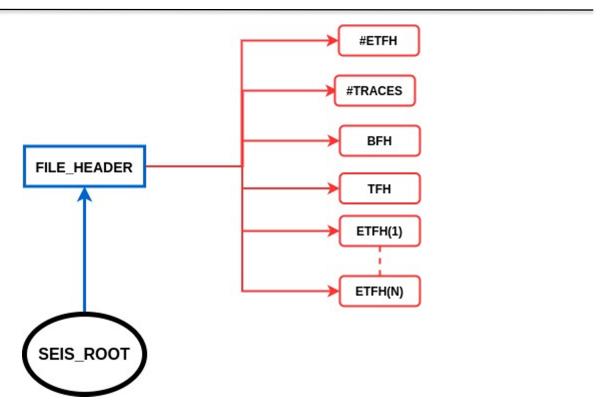
Appendix: Complex gather object

Blue : Dkey

Red : Akey



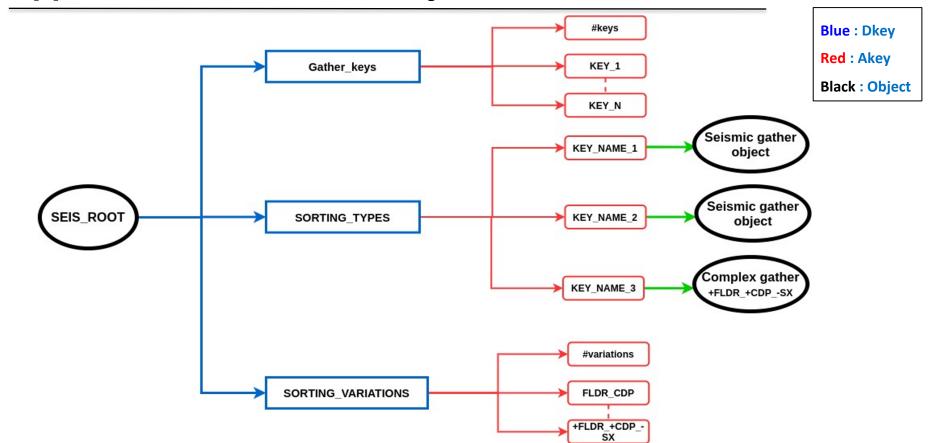
Appendix: File Header



Blue : Dkey

Red: Akey

Appendix: Root Seismic Object



Appendix: Window functionality

Header	Header	Header	Header		Header	Header
Shot ID 601	Shot ID 602	Shot ID 603	Shot ID 604	Windowing on shot ID from 602 to 603 :	Shot ID 602	Shot ID 603
Data 1	Data 2	Data 3	Data 4	Filter all traces in the data passing by those with specific values in a header.	Data 2	Data 3