

# LOIS - High-Performance Computing for a Distributed Space Probing Sensor Network

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## Science

- IRF (Swedish Institute of Space Physics)
- LOIS Space Centre
- Växjö University
- Uppsala DataBase Laboratory

## Companies

- Videum Science Park, Växjö
- AerotechTelub AB, Växjö
- IBM

# Outline

- 1 Who we are
- 2 The LOIS concept
  - Main principles
  - Principles in Practice
- 3 Scientific application
  - Space
- 4 Technical systems
  - Analog
  - Digital
- 5 Hi-performance computing
  - Receiving signals
  - Transmitting signals
  - Comparing signals

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Who we are

Outline

**The LOIS concept**

Scientific application

Technical systems

Hi-performance computing

Summery

**Main principles**

Principles in Practice

## Specialisation

Specialised people  
for special tasks

## Dynamic

Continuous  
development

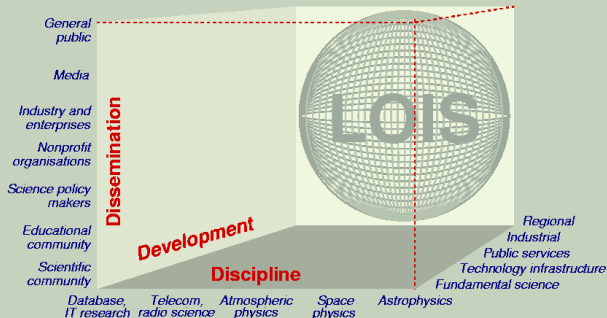
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# 3D LOIS Cube

Broad range of research Disciplines, extended Development sectors, and wide Dissemination of results

The LOIS 3D Cube

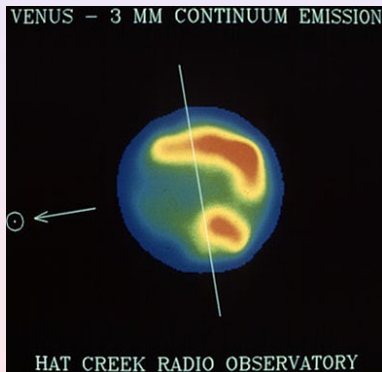


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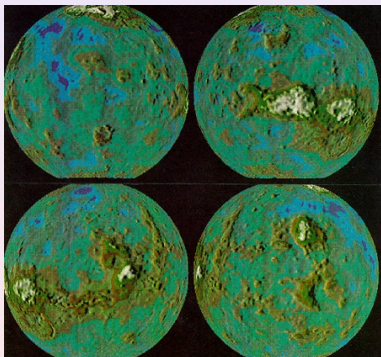
## Space physics

- **Passive mapping**
- Active mapping
- Dynamical system
  - Active and passive



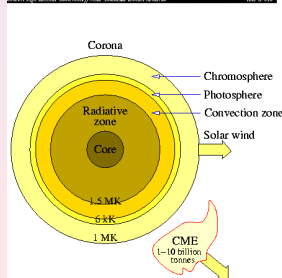
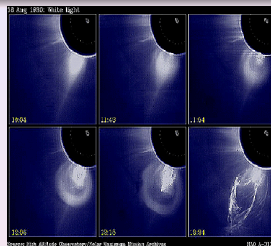
## Space physics

- Passive mapping
- **Active mapping**
- Dynamical system  
Active and passive

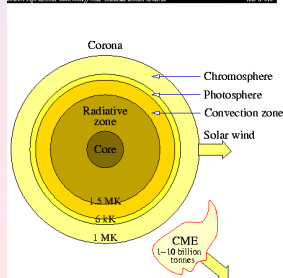
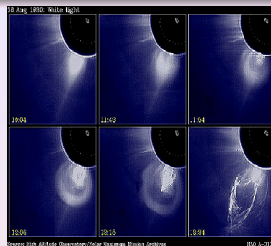


## Space physics

- Passive mapping
- Active mapping
- **Dynamical system**  
**Active and passive**





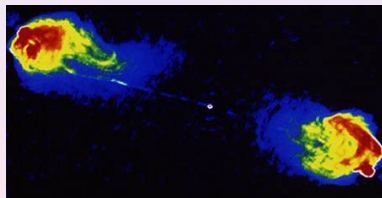


## Astronomy

- Interstellar
- Intergalactic

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## The Past

- **Specialised equipment**
- Storage and transport
- Static/mechanical solutions



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## Tomorrow

- **Using off the shelf equipment**
- Smarter sensors
- Software instead of hardware upgrades





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- **Smarter sensors**
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## Tomorrow

- Using off the shelf equipment
- Smarter sensors
- **Software instead of hardware upgrades**



## Challenges

- **Receiving Signals**
- Transmitting signals
- Comparing signals



## Challenges

- Receiving Signals
- **Transmitting signals**
- Comparing signals



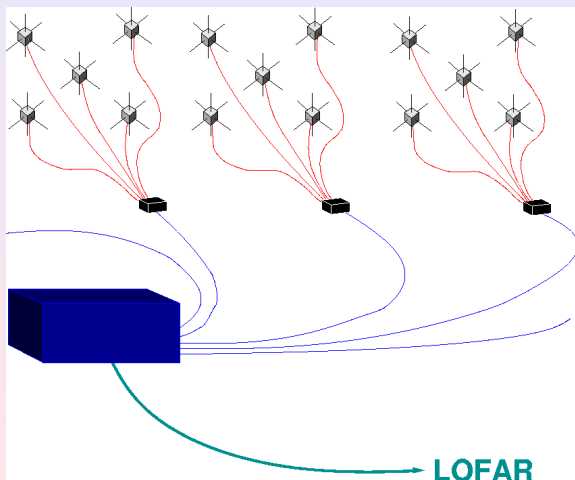
## Challenges

- Receiving Signals
- Transmitting signals
- **Comparing signals**



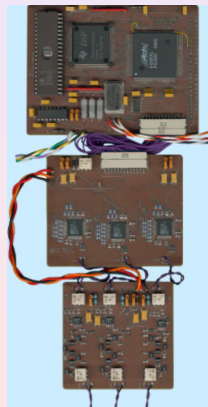
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## Data

- Each antenna node gives 1Gb/s (6Gb/s)
- Ca. 10 000 nodes grouped in sub grids
- Sub grid distributed over the whole of southern Sweden





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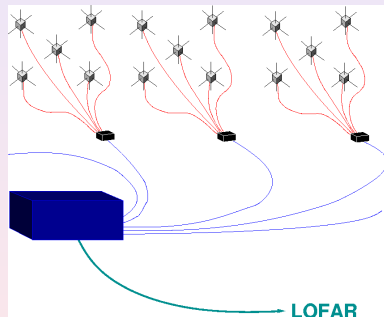
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- Ca. 10 000 nodes grouped in sub grids
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## LOFAR and LOIS sites



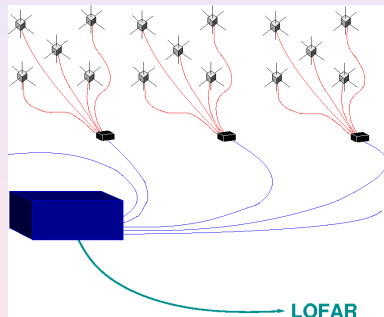
## Receiving

- **Realtime and post processing of data**
- Recalibration and compensation of changing environment
- Multiple simultaneous experiments



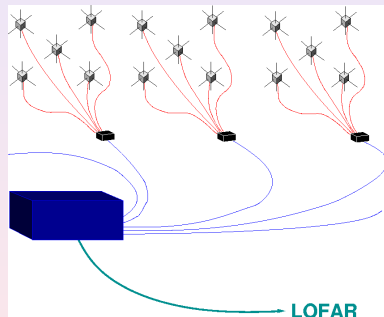
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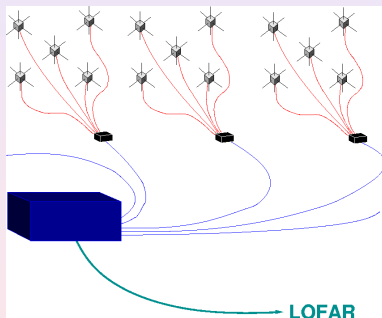


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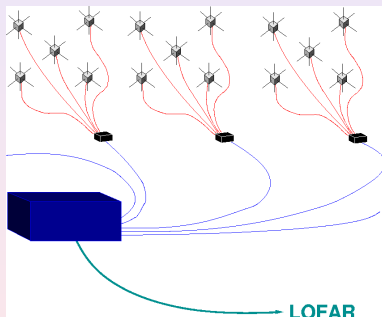
## Transmitting

- **High number of possible transmitting modes and combinations**
- By using receiving and transmitting sub arrays we can correct the transmitting signal in real time.



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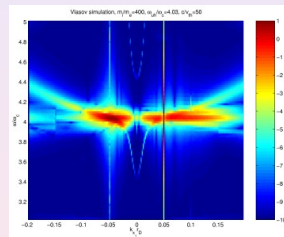


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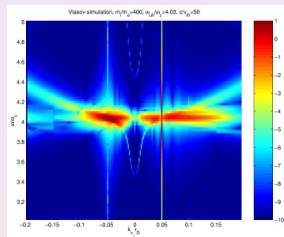
## Comparing

- Analytical results
- Simulations



## Comparing

- Analytical results
- Simulations**



## Kinetic simulations

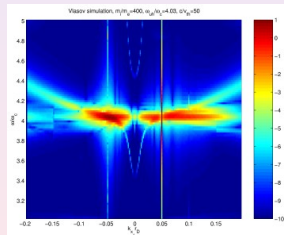
$$\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla f_\alpha + \frac{q_\alpha}{m_\alpha} (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{v}} f_\alpha = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

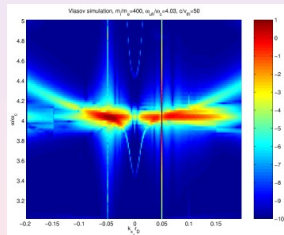
$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t}$$



## Kinetic simulations

$$\frac{\partial f_\alpha}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla f_\alpha + \frac{q_\alpha}{m_\alpha} (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \nabla_{\mathbf{v}} f_\alpha = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} &= \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} &= 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{E} &= -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{B} &= \mu_0 \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$



## Challenges

- **adaptability and heterogeneity**
- Heractic hardware clustering
- Real time calculations



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