



The CERN Computer Centre

Running jobs: 129263.0
Transfer rate: 1.62 GiB/s

and the LHC Computing Grid

Università degli Studi di Trieste
Corso di Laurea in Fisica (III anno)

Saturday 9th April 2011

Massimo Lamanna
IT Data Storage Services

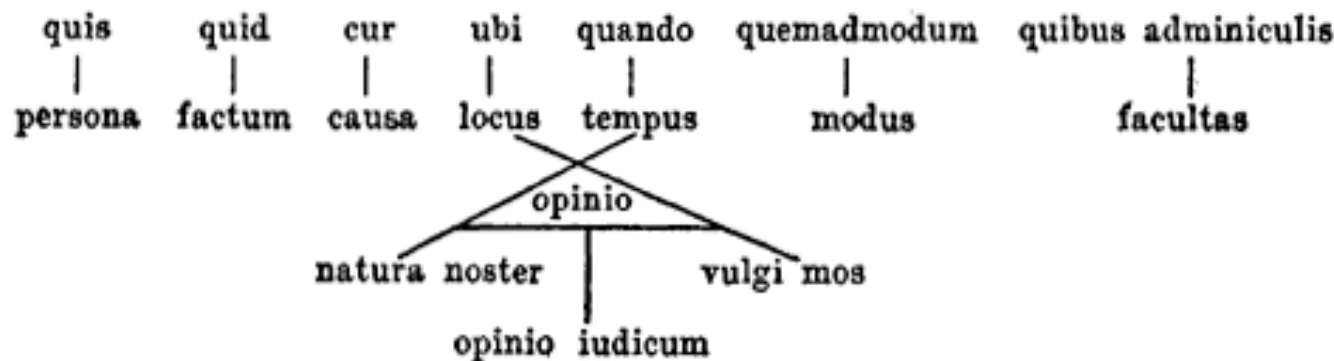
© 2011 Europa Technologies
US Dept of State Geographer
© 2011 MapLink/Tele Atlas
© 2011 Google

The LHC Computing Grid - April 2011

© 2010 Google

- I keep six honest serving-men
(They taught me all I knew);
Their names are **What** and **Why** and **When**
And **How** and **Where** and **Who***

» R. Kipling



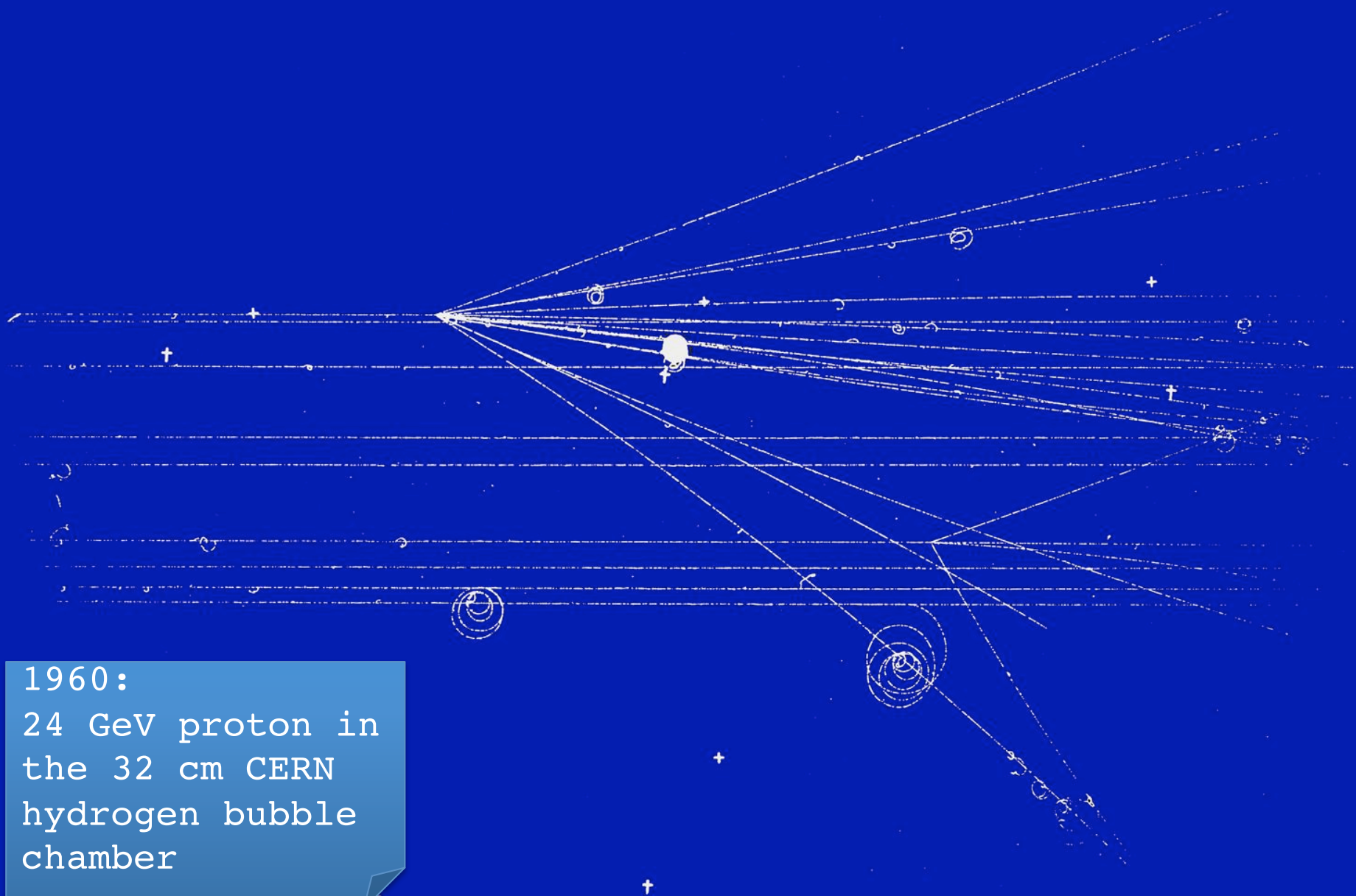
» Cicerone et al.

Table of content

- What
- Why
- When
- How
- Where
- Who



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CH-1211 Genève 23
Switzerland
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1960:
24 GeV proton in
the 32 cm CERN
hydrogen bubble
chamber

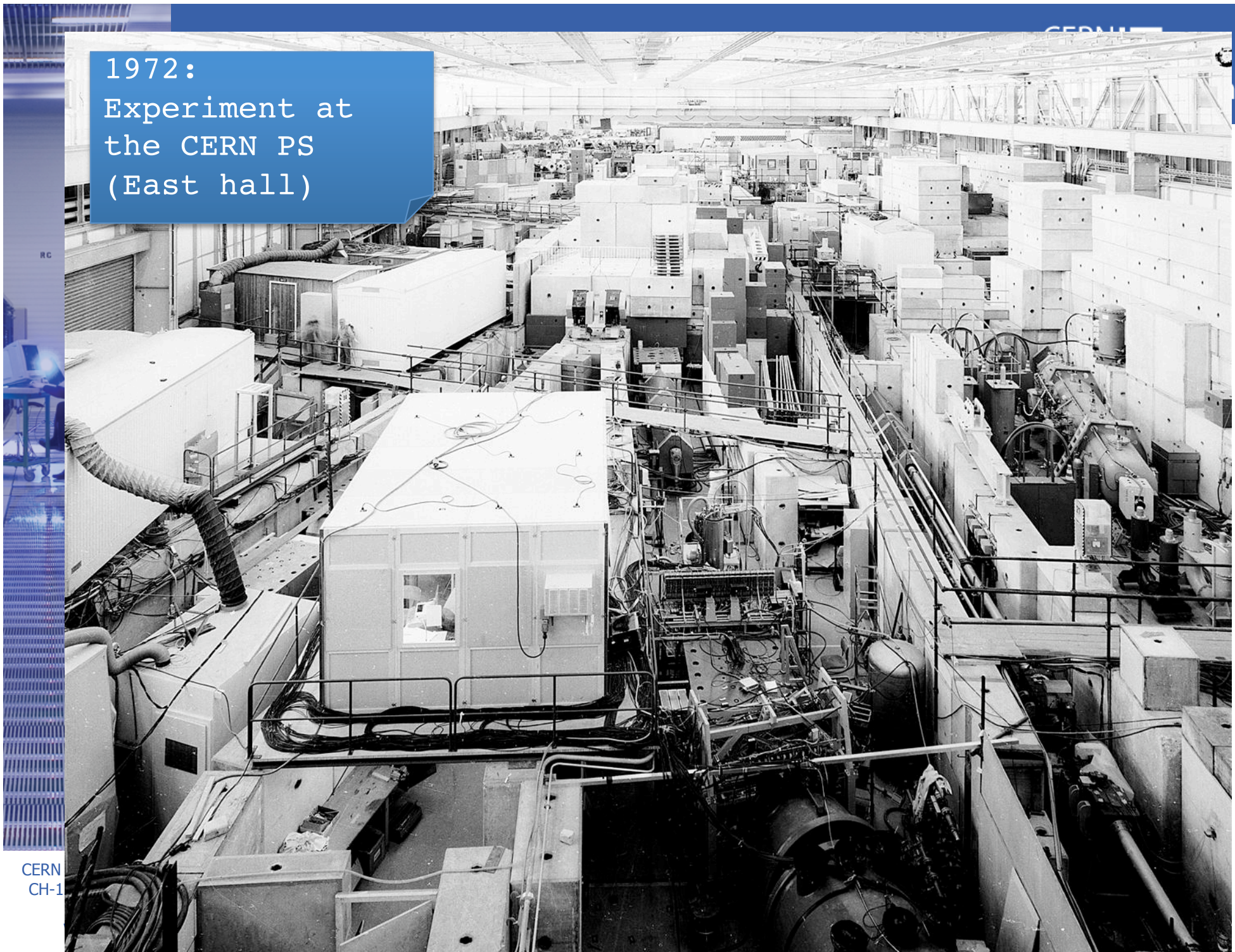


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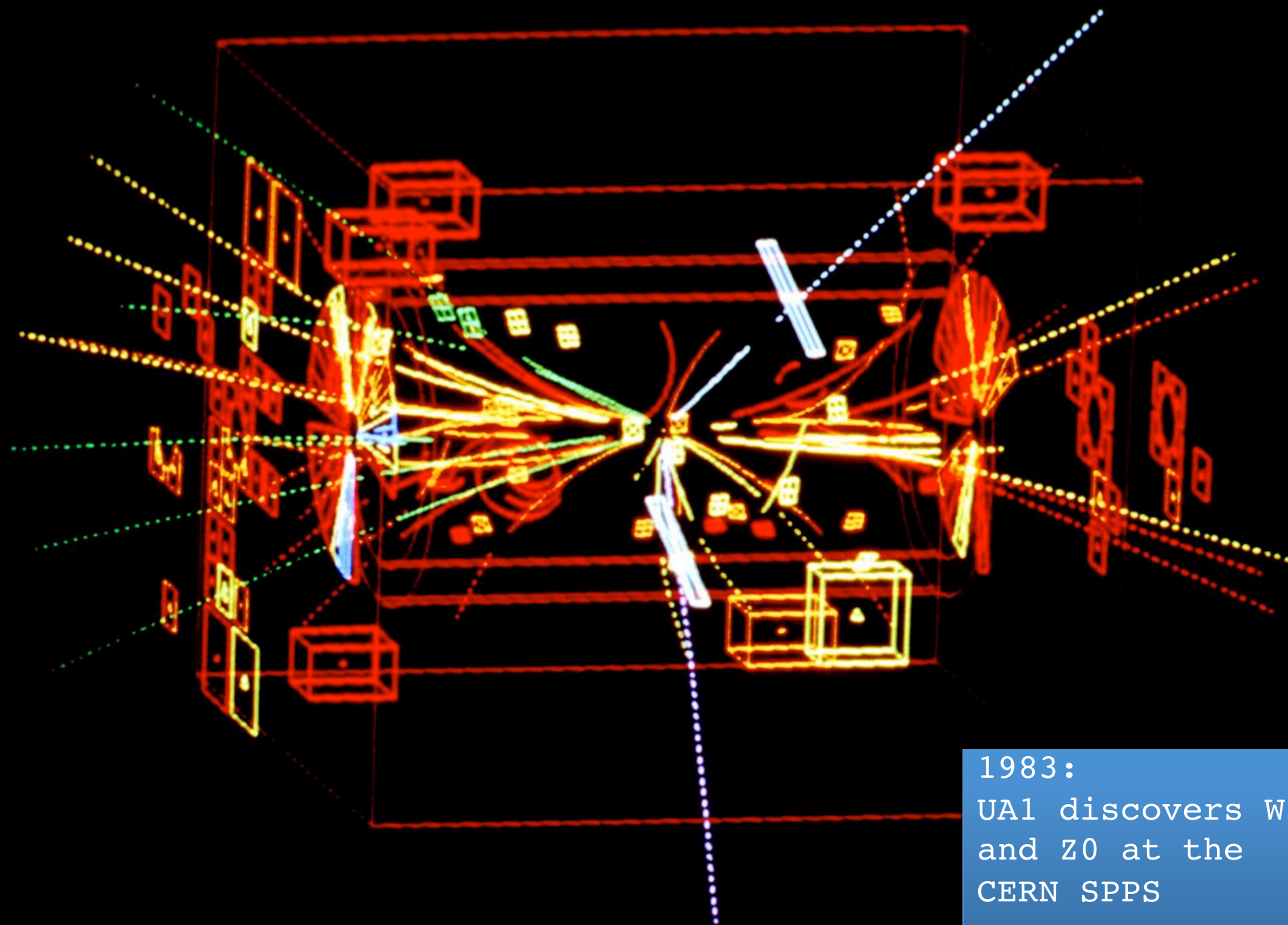
1960:
IBM 709 at
Geneva airport

1972:
Experiment at
the CERN PS
(East hall)



1972:
Installation of
the CDC 7600
(Bd 513)

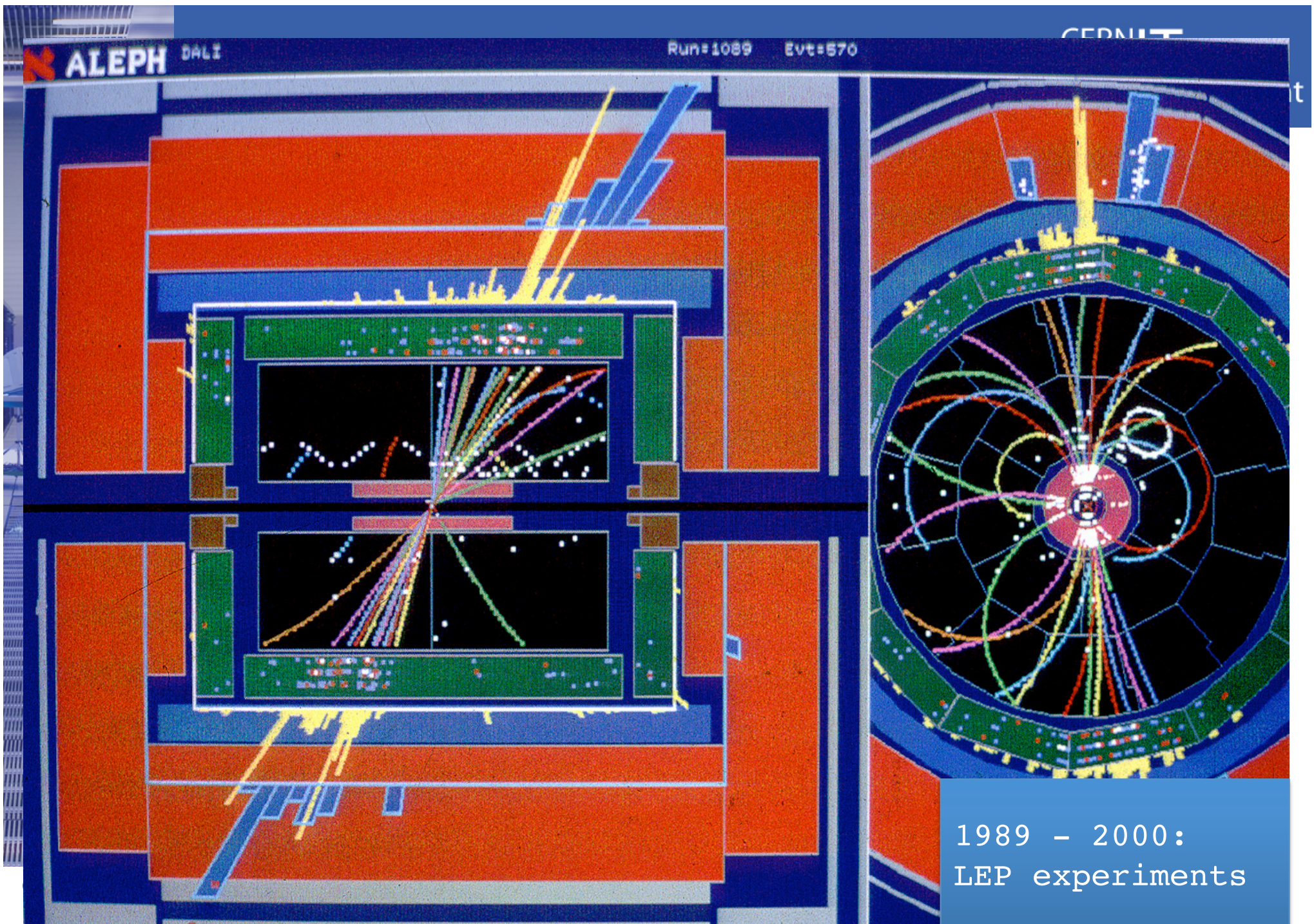




1983:
UA1 discovers W s
and Z^0 at the
CERN SPPS



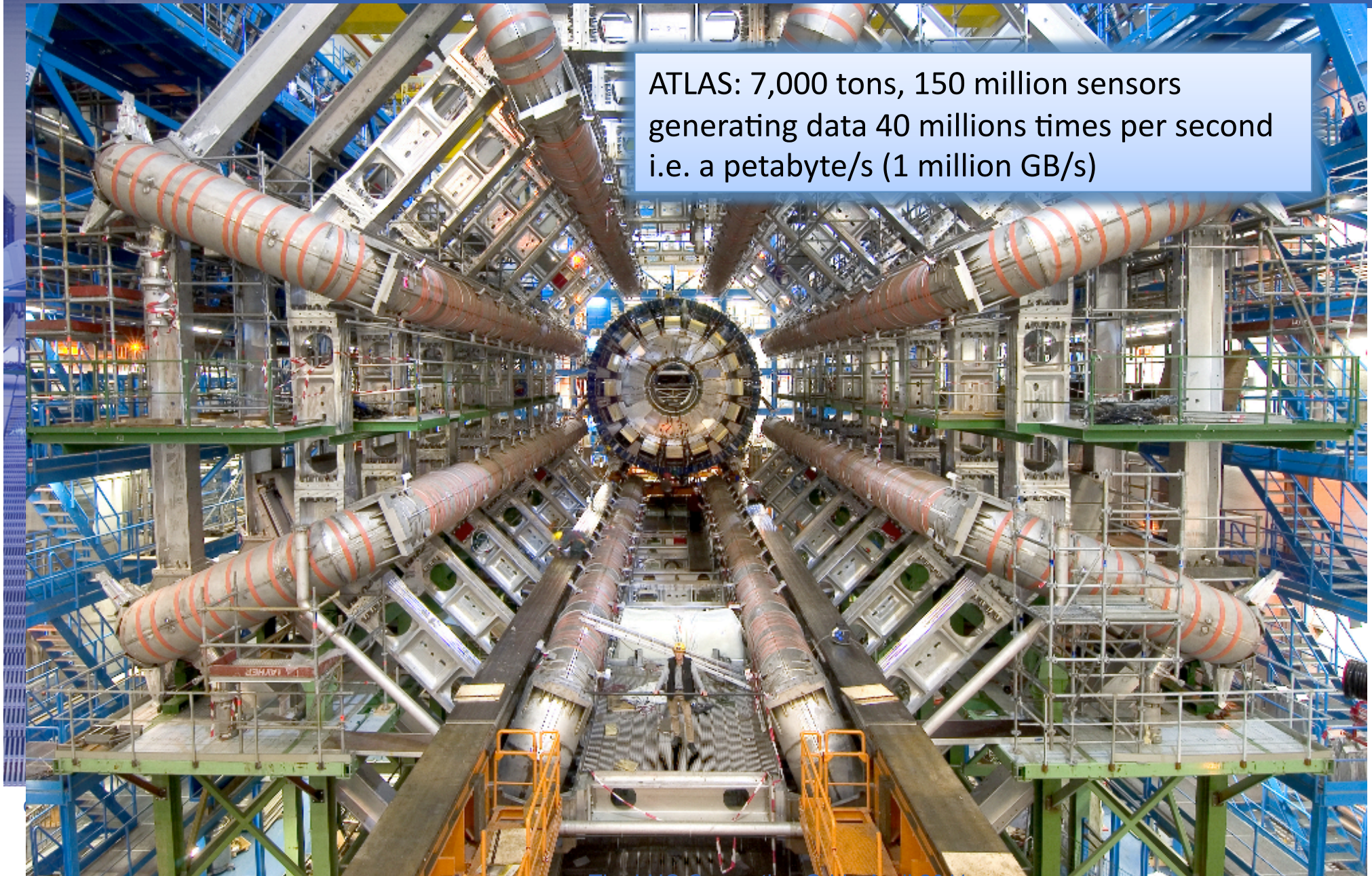
1983:
Computer centre mainframes
(IBM, Siemens, CDC)
(Bd 513)



1989 - 2000:
LEP experiments

LHC experiments (ATLAS)

ATLAS: 7,000 tons, 150 million sensors
generating data 40 millions times per second
i.e. a petabyte/s (1 million GB/s)



Another view of ATLAS

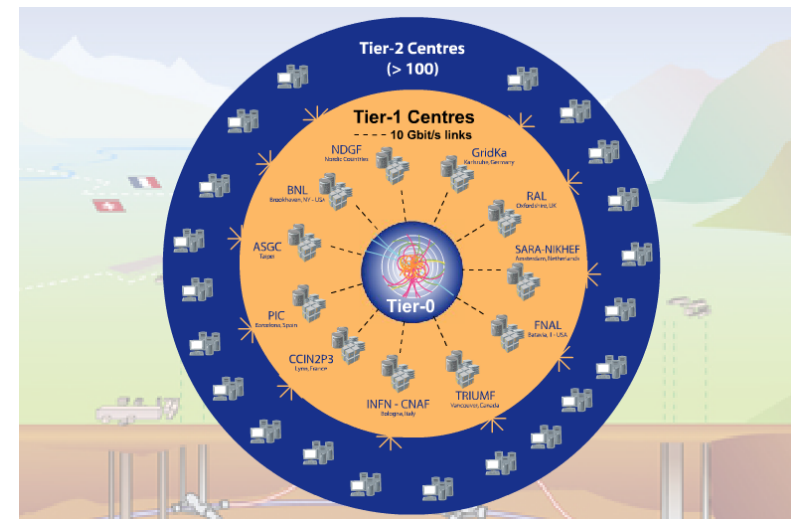
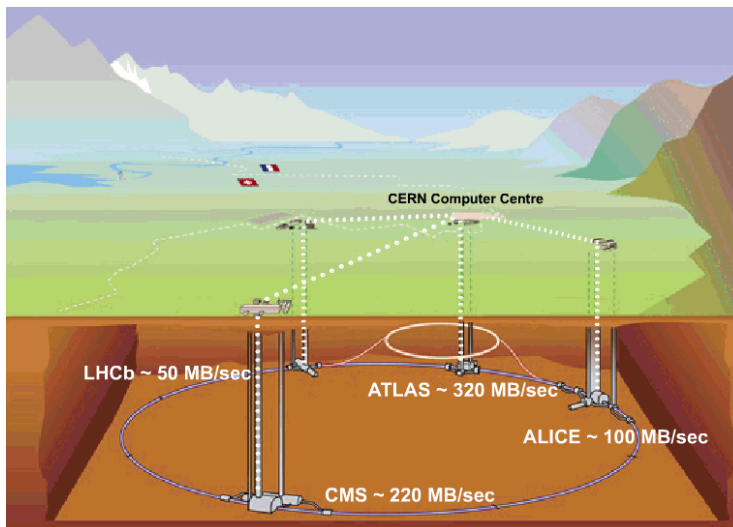
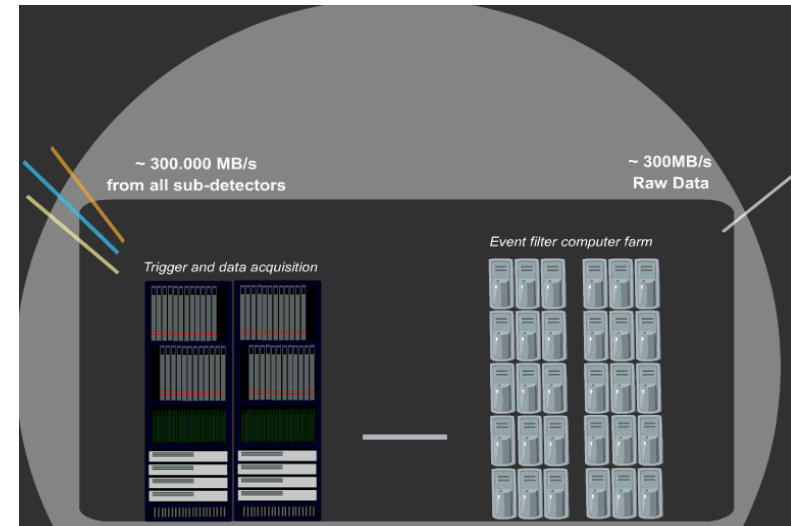
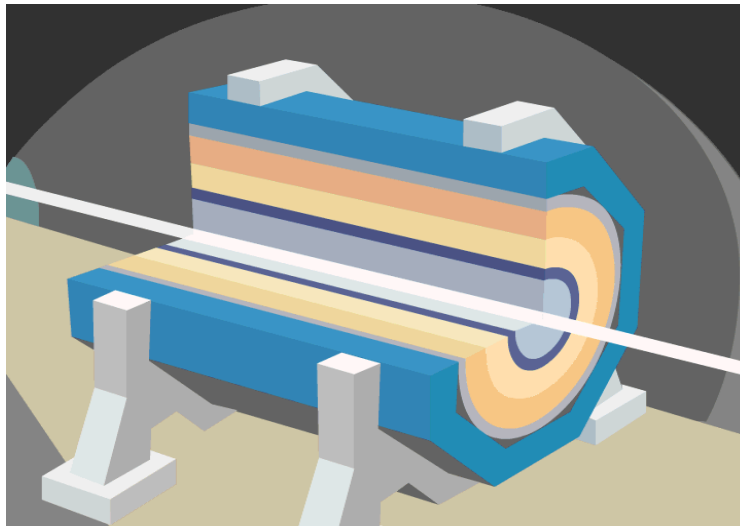


ATLAS is around than 3,000 collaborators
From 169 universities from 37 countries
~1000 students!!!



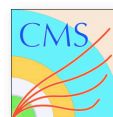
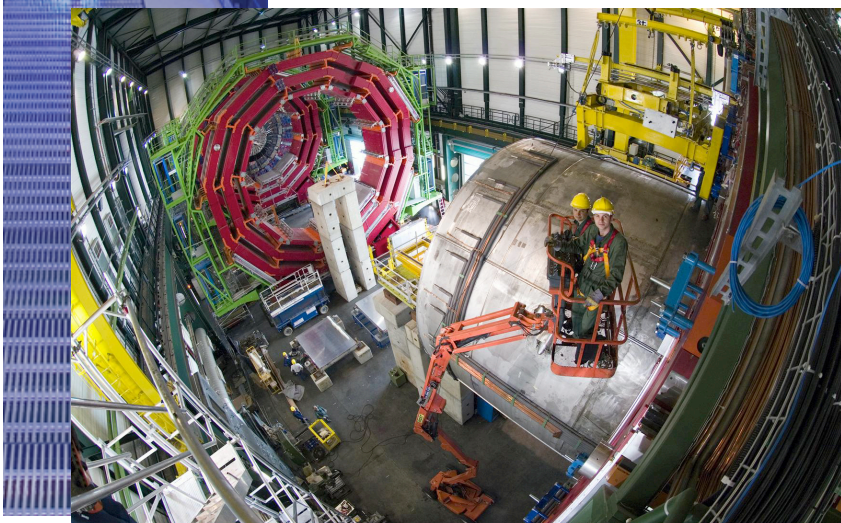
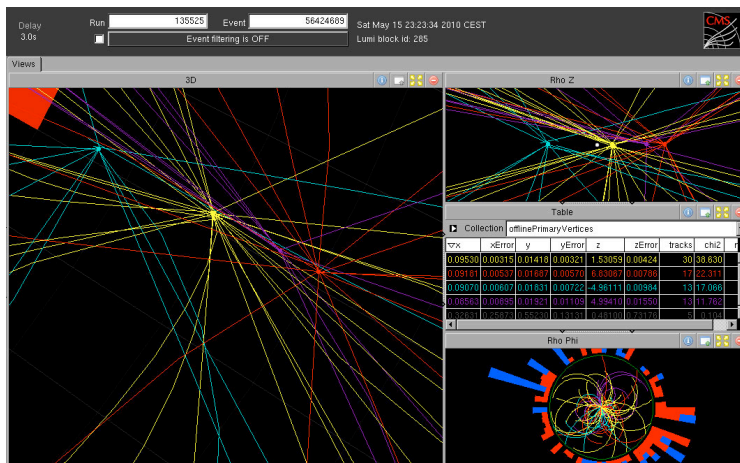
The role of the CERN Computer Centre

CERN IT
Department



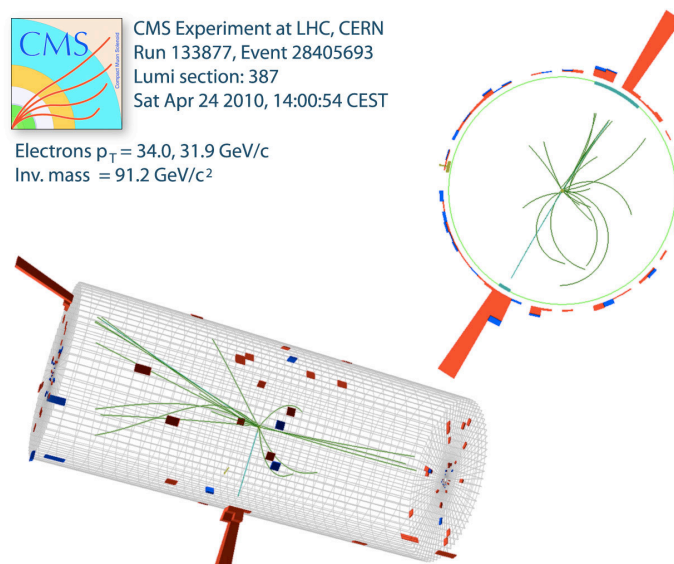
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What are all these computers for?

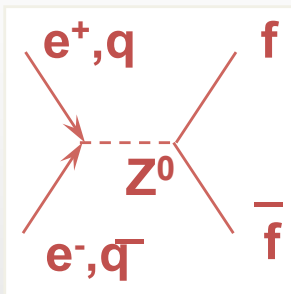


CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN
Run 133877, Event 28405693
Lumi section: 387
Sat Apr 24 2010, 14:00:54 CEST

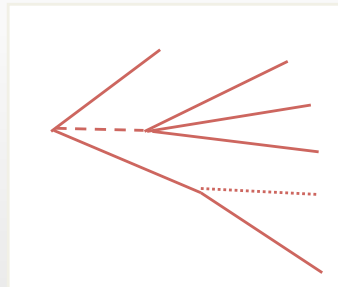
Electrons $p_T = 34.0, 31.9 \text{ GeV}/c$
Inv. mass = $91.2 \text{ GeV}/c^2$



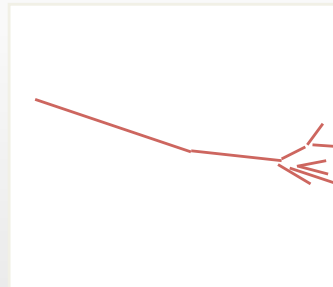
From Physics to Raw Data



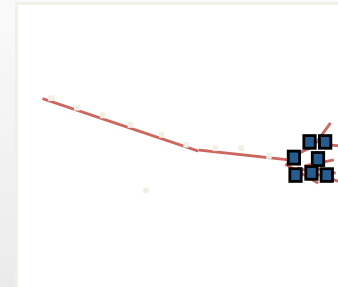
BASIC PHYSICS



FRAGMENTATION,
DECAY



INTERACTION WITH
DETECTOR MATERIAL
MULTIPLE SCATTERING,
INTERACTIONS



DETECTOR
RESPONSE
NOISE, PILE-UP,
CROSS-TALK,
INEFFICIENCY,
AMBIGUITY,
RESOLUTION,
RESPONSE
FUNCTION,
ALIGNMENT,
TEMPERATURE

2037 2446 1733 1699
4003 3611 952 1328
2132 1870 2093 3271
4732 1102 2491 3216
2421 1211 2319 2133
3451 1942 1121 3429
3742 1288 2343 7142

RAW DATA
(BYTES)

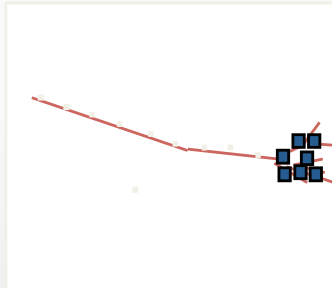
READ-OUT
ADDRESSES,
ADC, TDC
VALUES,
BIT PATTERNS

From Raw Data to Physics

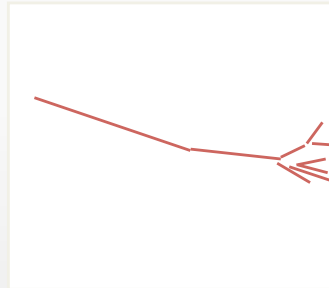
2037 2446 1733 1699
4003 3611 952 1328
2132 1870 2093 3271
4732 1102 2491 3216
2421 1211 2319 2133
3451 1942 1121 3429
3742 1288 2343 7142

RAW DATA

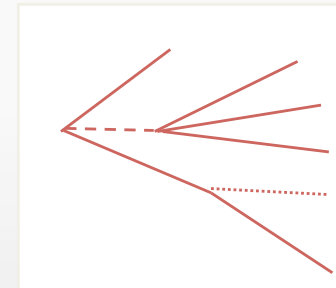
CONVERT TO
PHYSICS
QUANTITIES



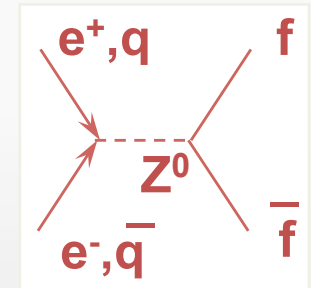
DETECTOR
RESPONSE
APPLY
CALIBRATION,
ALIGNMENT,



INTERACTION WITH
DETECTOR MATERIAL
PATTERN,
RECOGNITION,
PARTICLE
IDENTIFICATION



FRAGMENTATION,
DECAY
PHYSICS
ANALYSIS



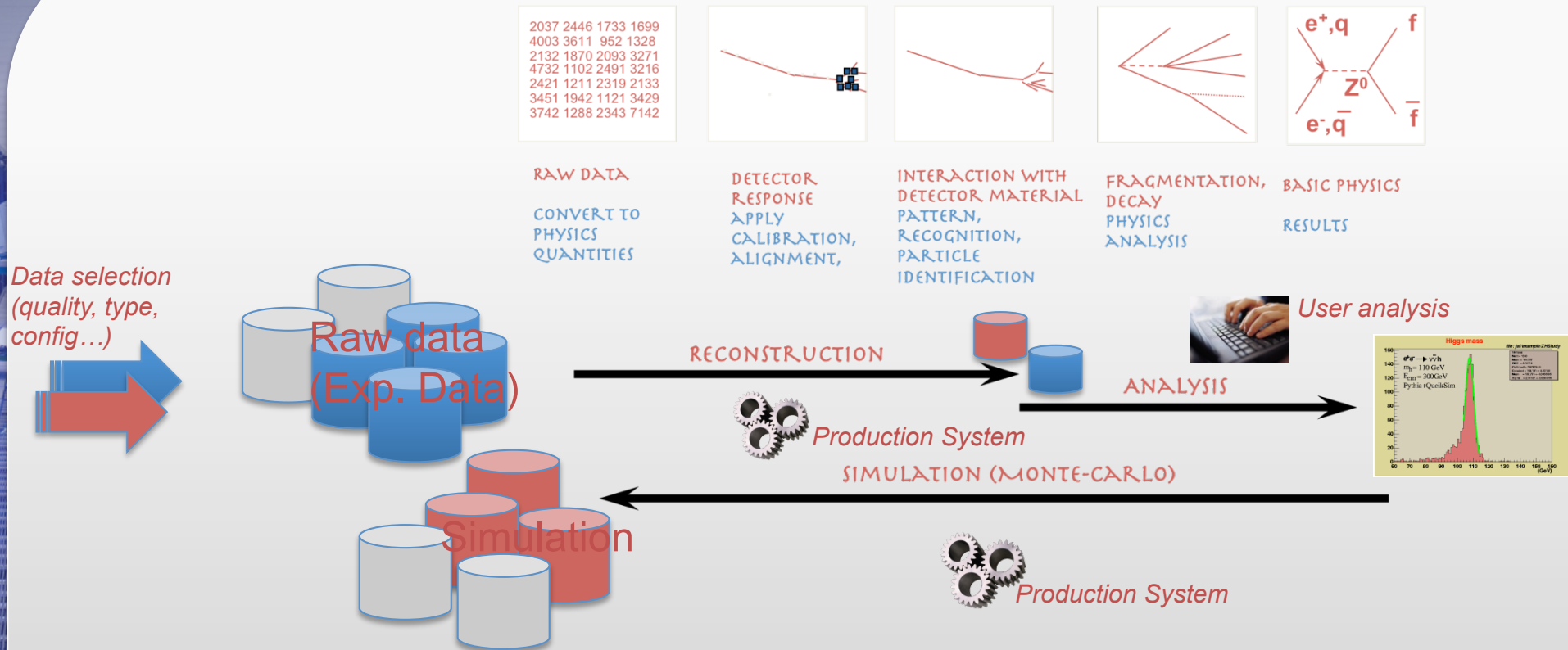
BASIC PHYSICS
RESULTS

RECONSTRUCTION

ANALYSIS

SIMULATION (MONTE-CARLO)

Analysis flow (user view)

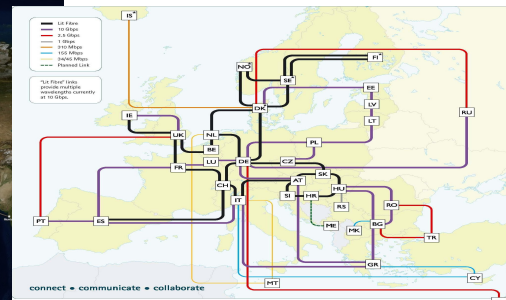
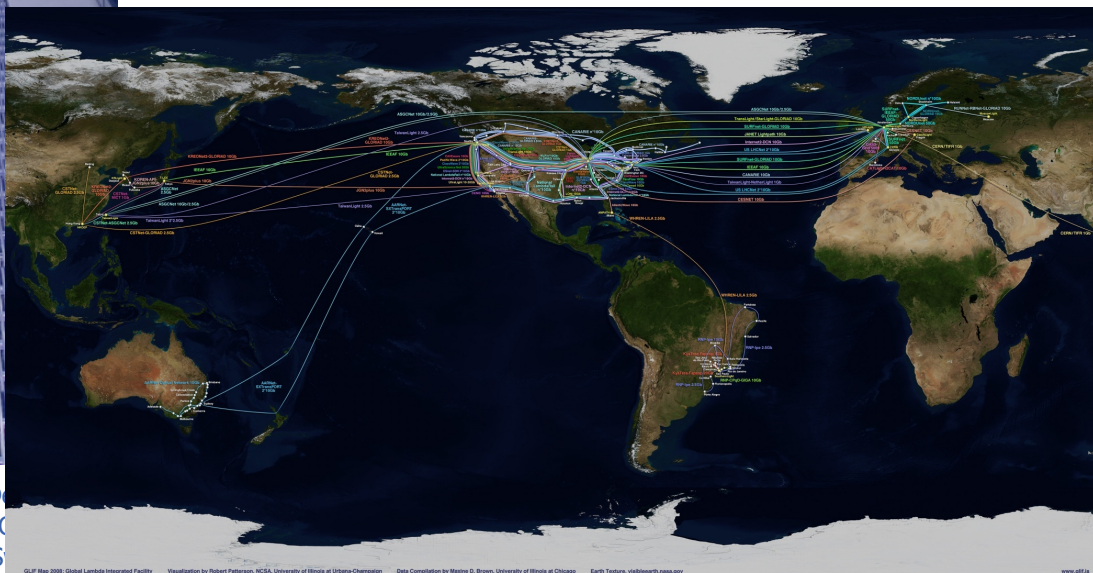


But how this is done *in practice*? Of course we need CPUs, disks, networks etc..
We cannot rush to the solution yet...

Dataset concept = collection of files. Only a small fraction of data in real DBs (e.g calibrations)

CERN Computer Centre: Storage, Distribution and Processing (Reconstruction and Analysis)

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Department



Géant: the pan-european Research and Education Network

LHCOPN: dedicated links with major computer centres worldwide

Computer Centre By Numbers

23 Mar 2011 Wed 21:30:26


Service information

full name: **Computer Centre By Numbers**

short name: CCBYNUM

group: IT-CF-FPP

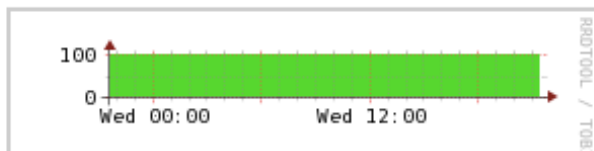
site: CERN

email: **imre.szebenyi@cern.ch**manager: **Imre Szebenyi** Service availability [\(more\)](#)availability: 

percentage: 100%

status: **available**last update: 21:20:34, 23 Mar 2011
(10 minutes ago)

expires after: 1440 minutes

rss feed with status
changesavailability in the last 24 hours [\(more\)](#):Additional service information [\(more\)](#)

Number of processors: 15,678

Number of cores: 64,198

Memory capacity (TiB): 158

Memory modules: 55,990

Raw HDD capacity (TiB): 63,254

Number of HDD's: 64,074

Number of systems: 11,730

Number of RAID controllers: 3,742

Number of enclosures: 1,417

SPEC CPU2006: 482,431

Number of racks: 827

Number of virtual machines: 1,624

Number of Fibre channel ports: 828

Number of 1G ports: 16,936

Number of 10G ports: 558

Current power consumption (kW): 2,506

Current power consumption (kVA): 2,640

- 24x7 operator and system admin support

- Management and Automation framework for large scale Linux clusters

- Hardware installation & retirement

- ~7,000 hardware movements/year; ~1000 disk failures/year

The LHC Data Challenge

- The accelerator will run for 20 years
- Experiments *are* producing about **15 Million Gigabytes** of data each year (about 20 million CDs!)
- LHC data analysis requires a computing power equivalent to **~100,000 of today's fastest PC processors**
- Requires many cooperating computer centres, as CERN can *only* provide **~20% of the capacity**



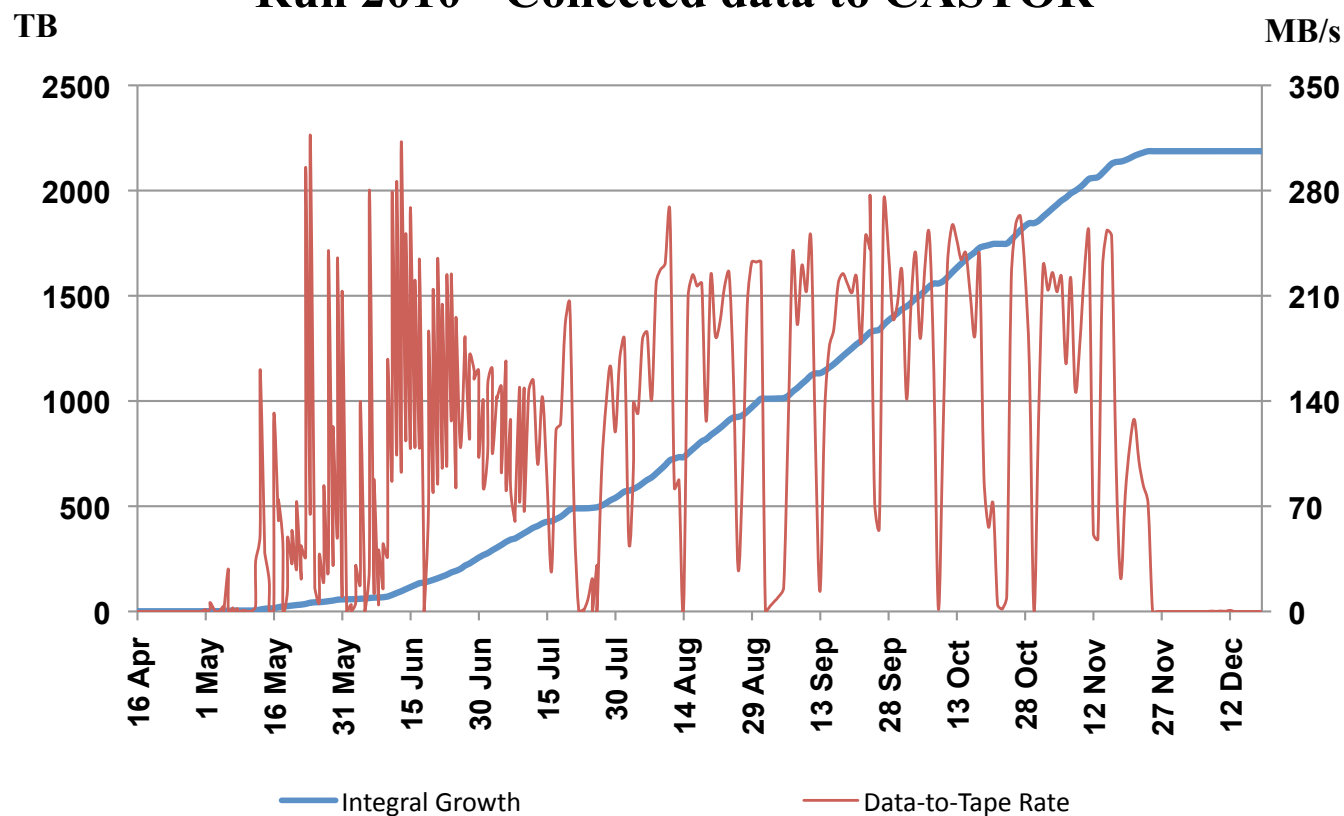
A challenge for physics...

... and a challenge for technology
research and industry as well

COMPASS in 2011



Run 2010 - Collected data to CASTOR



“Historical” example...

1990s:

The web was invented at CERN!
The machine used by Tim
Berners-Lee in 1990 to develop
and run the first WWW server,
multi-media browser and web
editor.



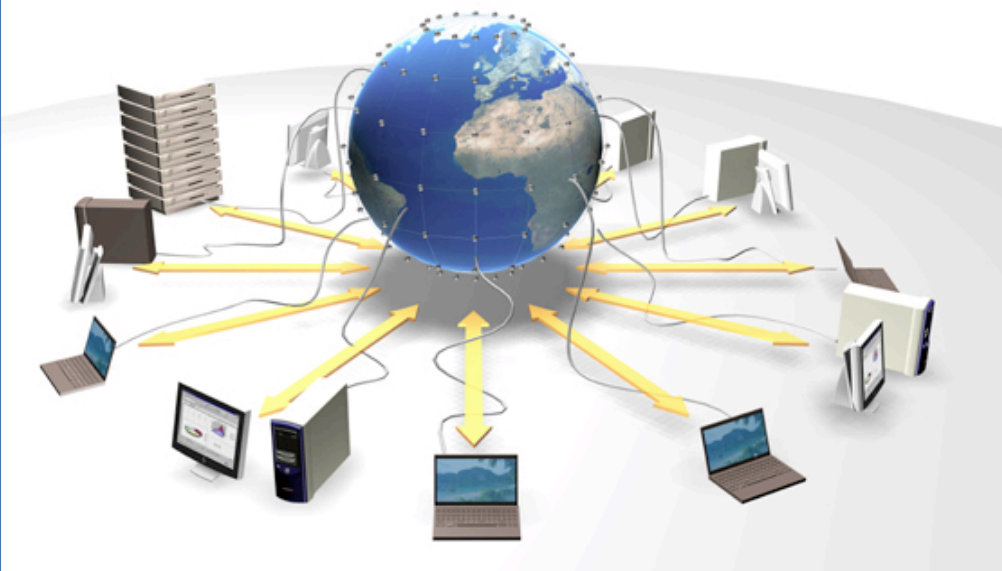
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A new solution: the Grid

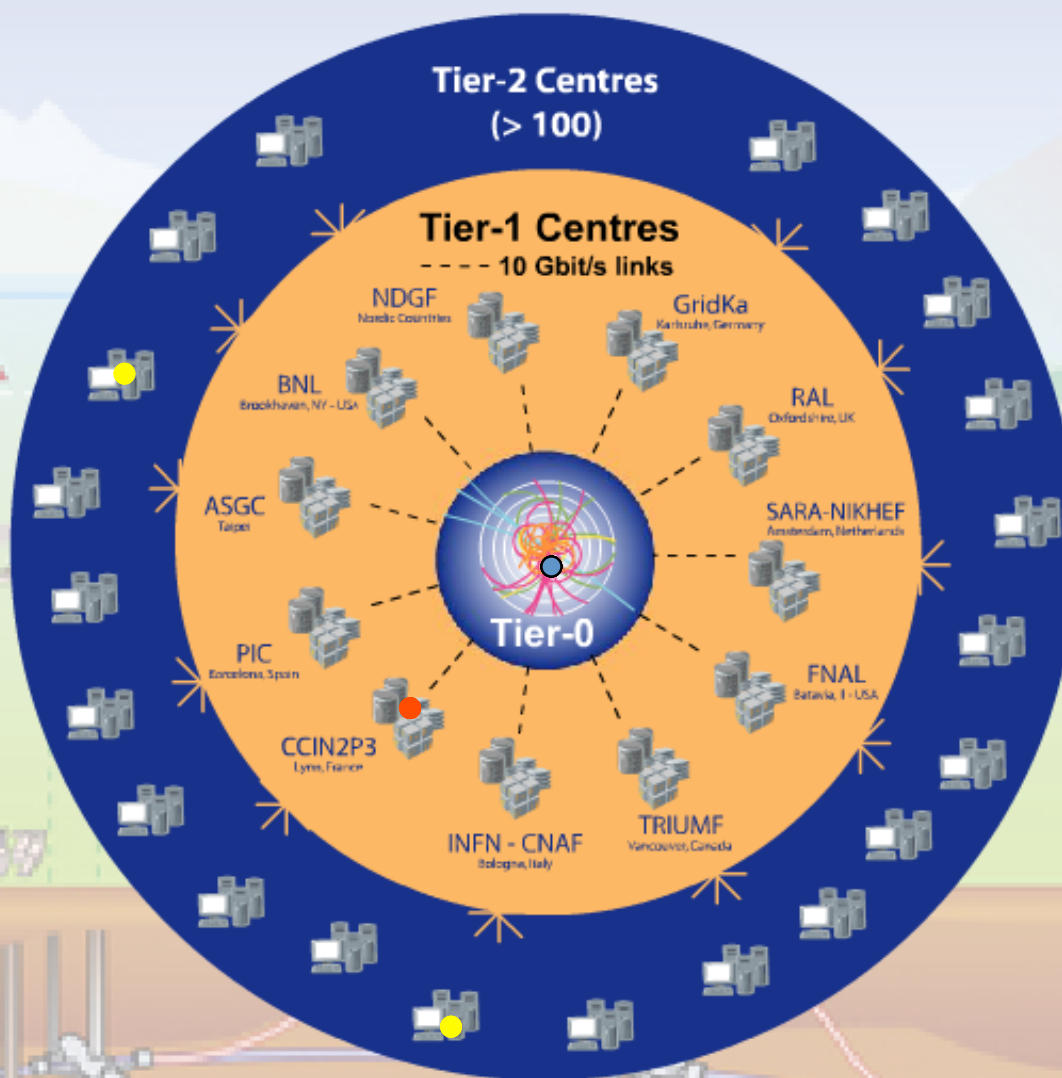
- Use the Grid to unite computing resources of particle physics institutes around the world

The **World Wide Web** provides seamless access to information that is stored in many millions of different geographical locations

The **Grid** is an infrastructure that provides seamless access to computing power and data storage capacity distributed over the globe



WLCG Tiers Organization



Tier-0 (CERN):

- Data recording
- Initial data reconstruction
- Data distribution

Tier-1 (11 centres):

- Permanent storage
- Re-processing
- Analysis

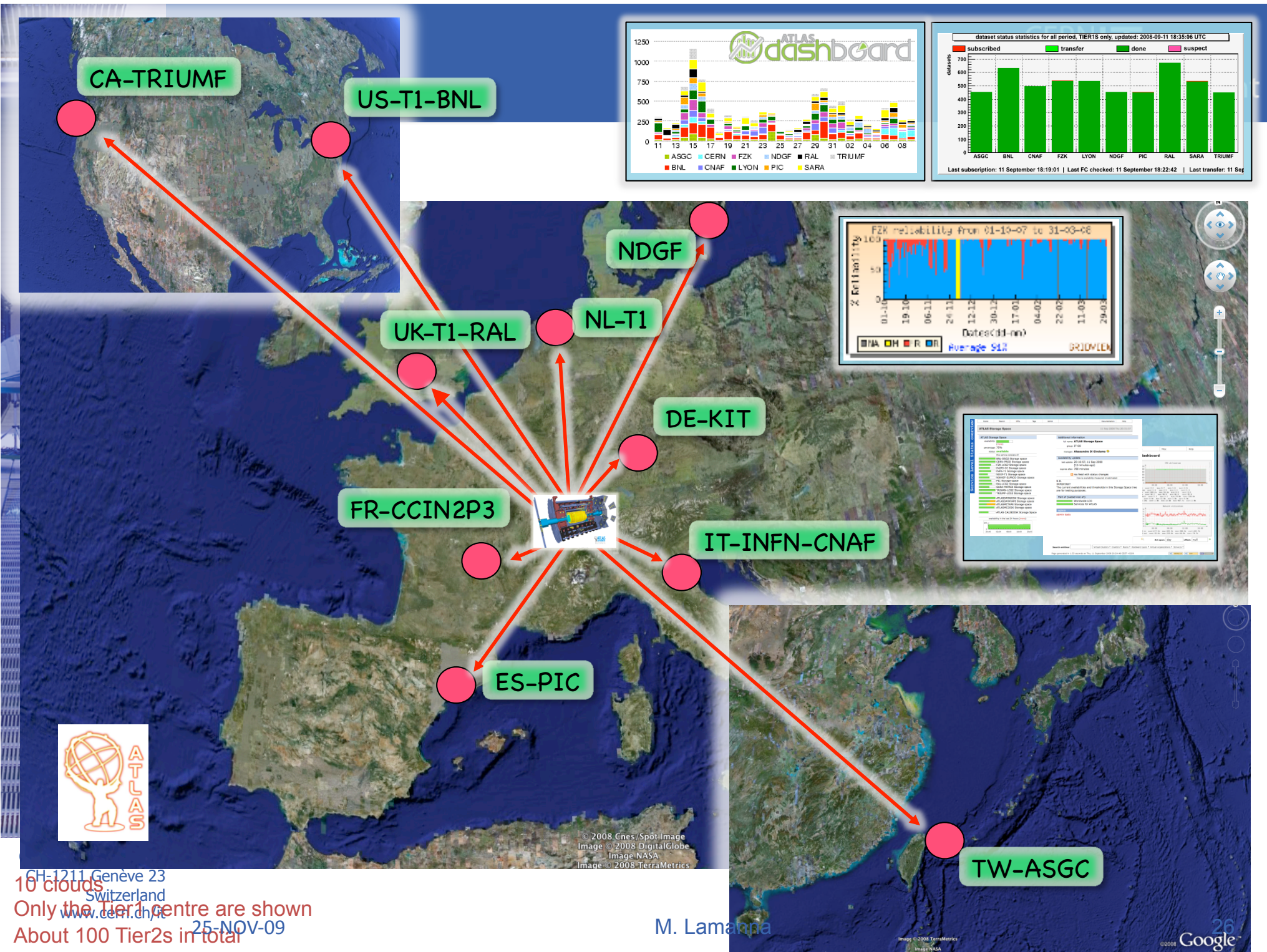
Tier-2 (~130 centres):

- Simulation
- End-user analysis

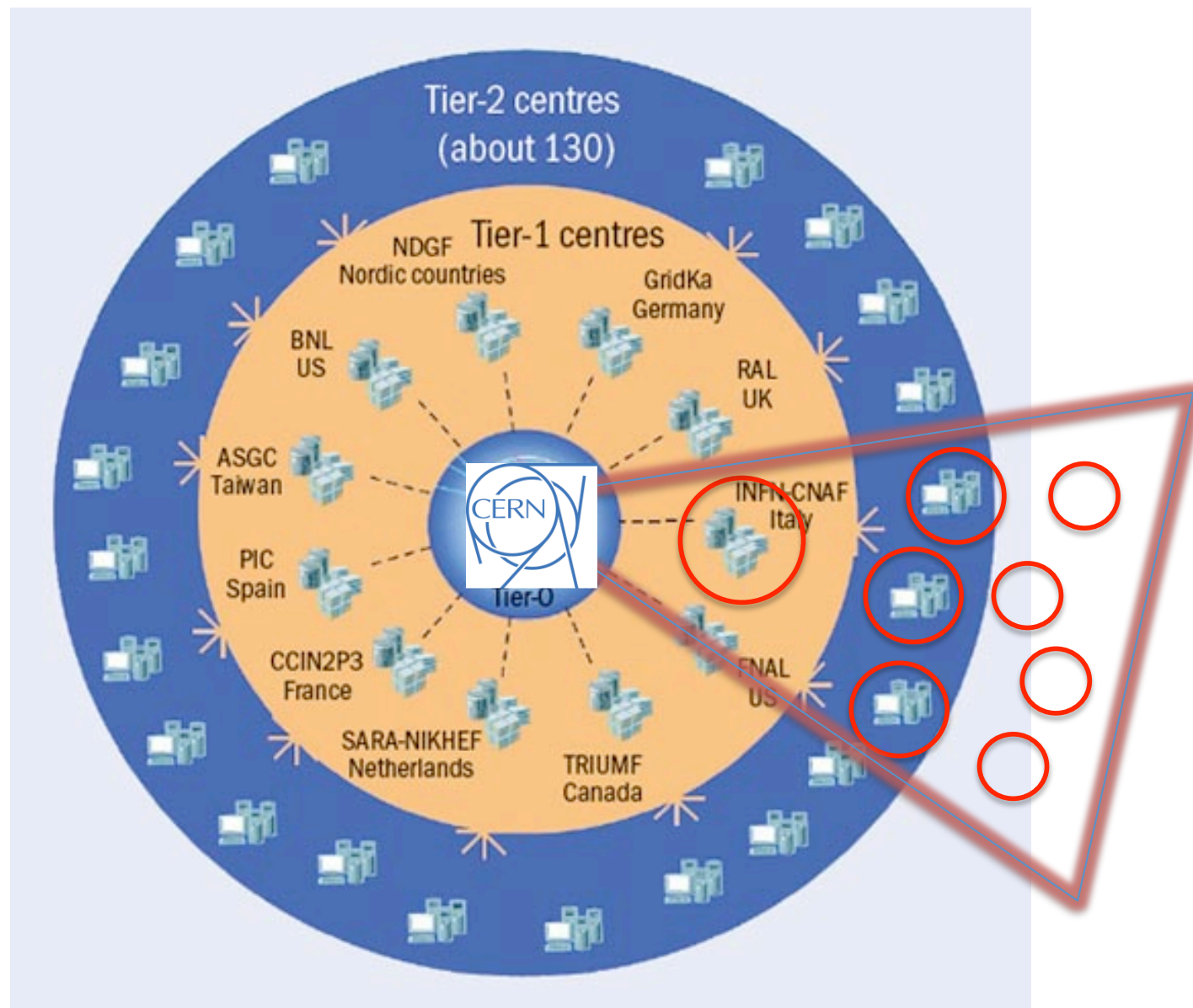
How does it work?

- ATLAS
 - Not substantially different for the other HEP experiments
 - Heavily simplified...
- What do we want to achieve
 - The user wants to specify a subset of the data and run applications on it (chain of programs reading intermediate outputs)
 - Only at the end of the chain data sizes and computational complexity this can be (possibly) done on a laptop
 - 1000+ of physicists worldwide after the same data

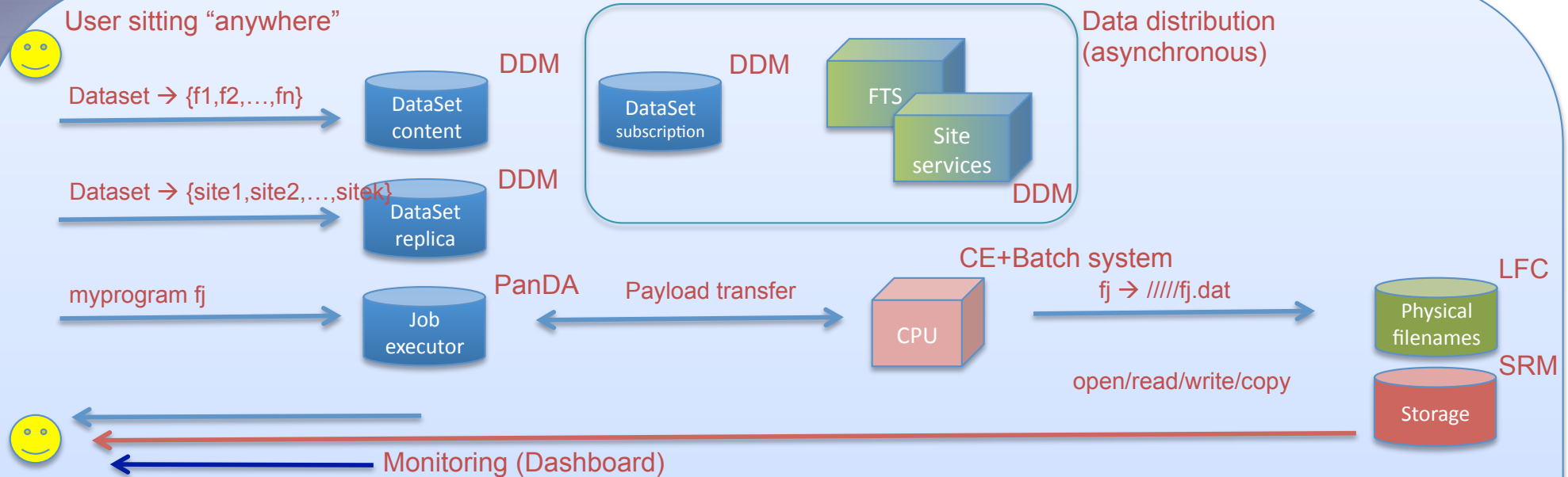




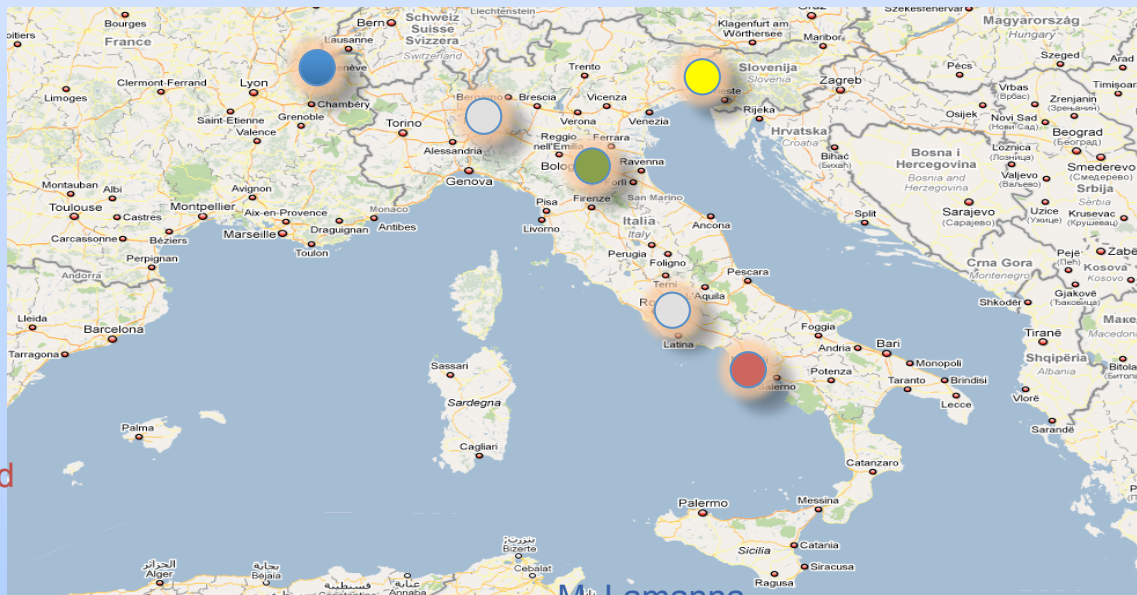
Distributed analysis



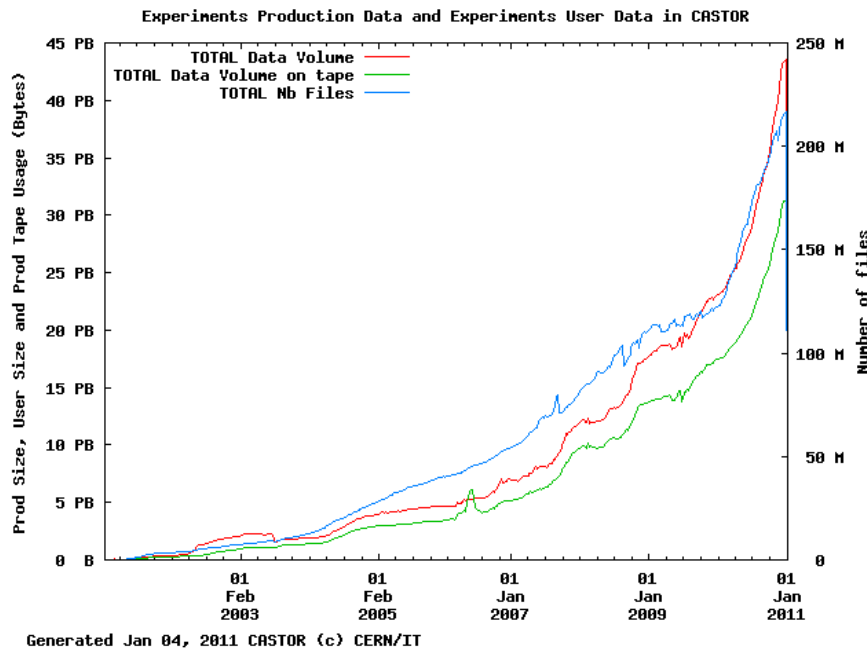
Behind the scenes...



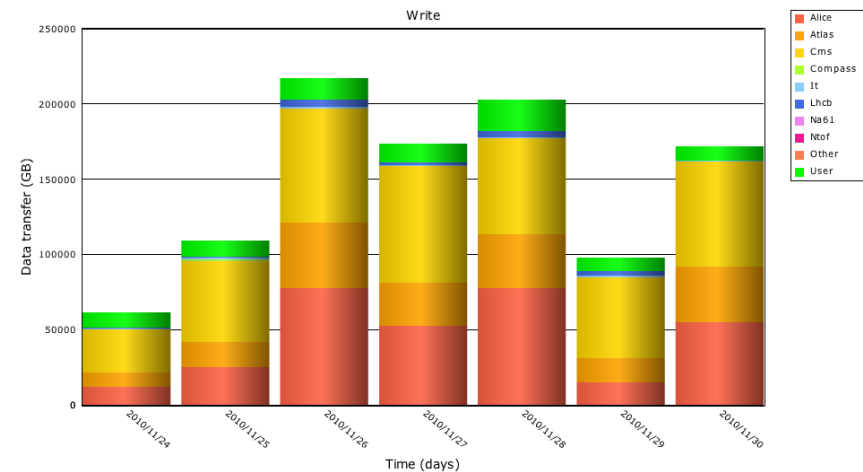
Simplified
One job executed in one cloud



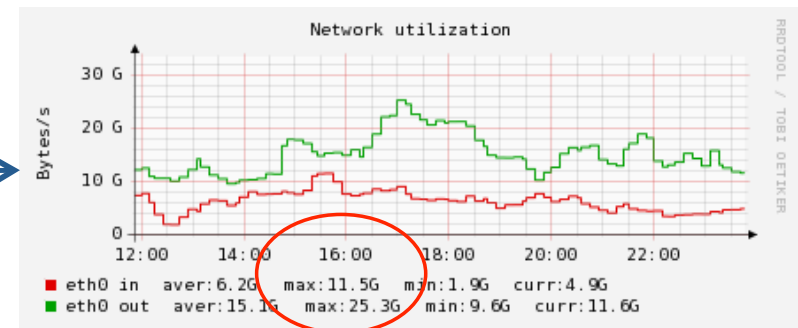
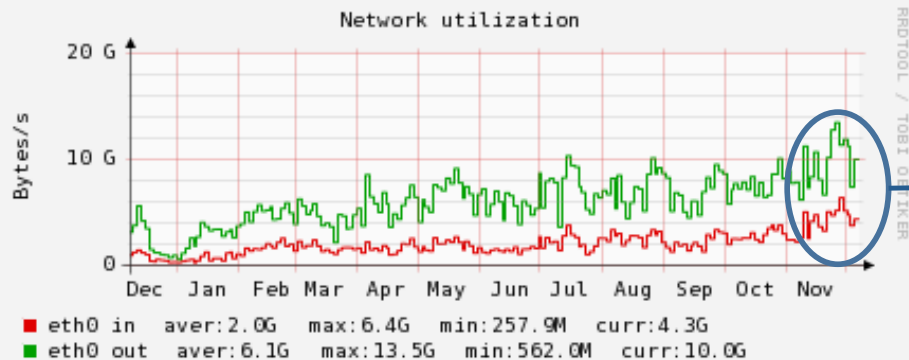
2010 data taking as seen in the CERN CC



Stored ~ 15 PB in 2010 with
peaks at 220 TB/day during Pb
+Pb

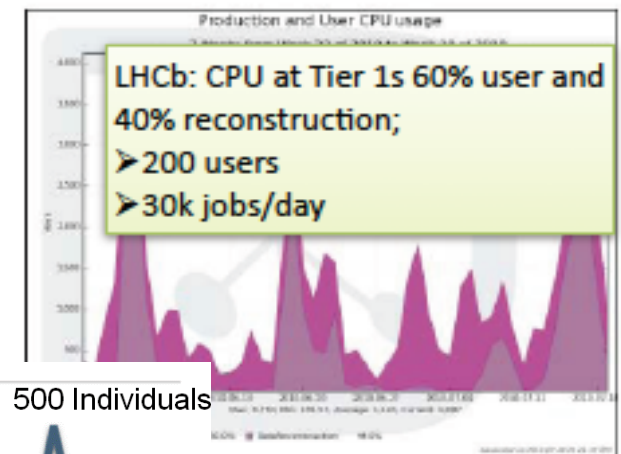
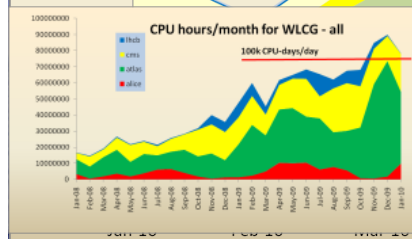
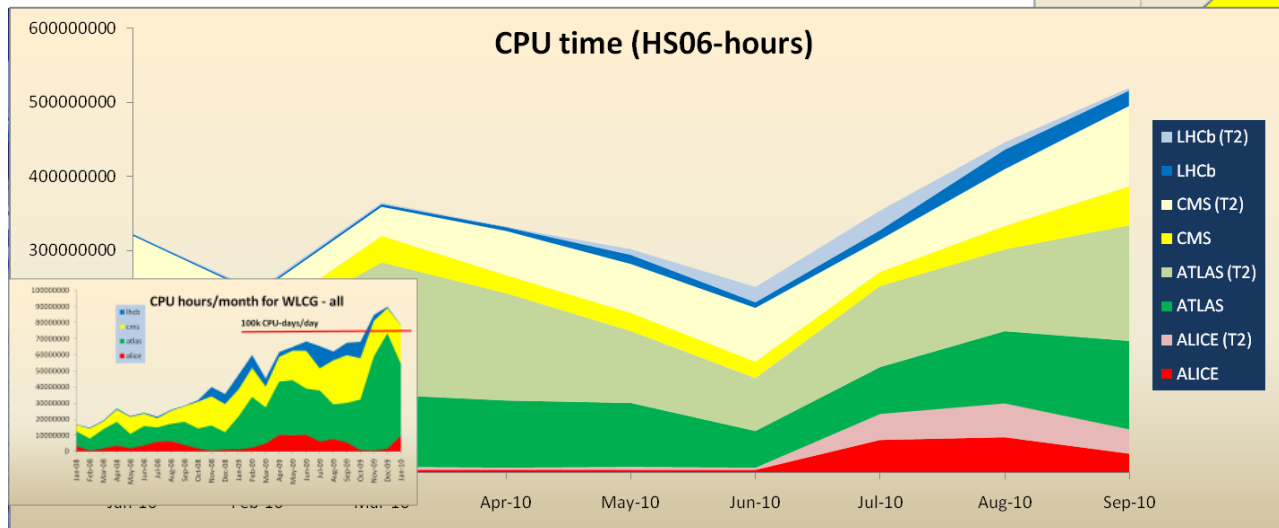
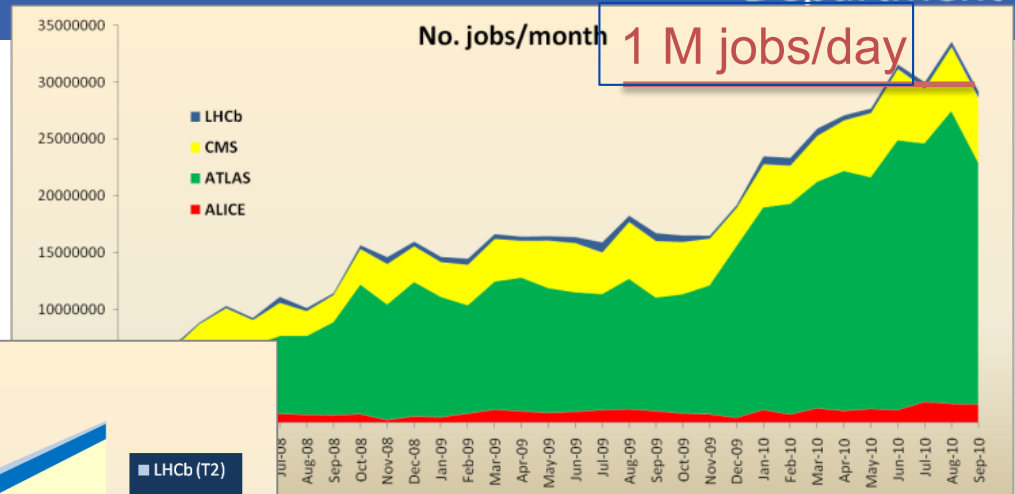


Tier-0 Bandwidth
Average in: 2 GB/s with peaks at 11.5 GB/s
Average out: 6 GB/s with peaks at 25 GB/s

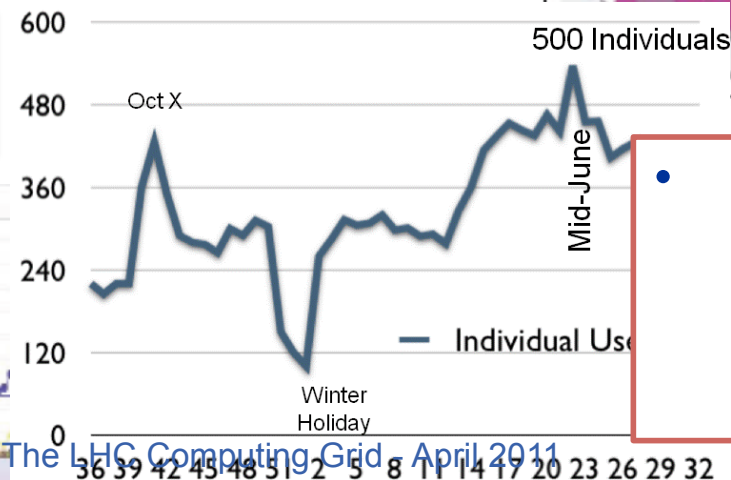
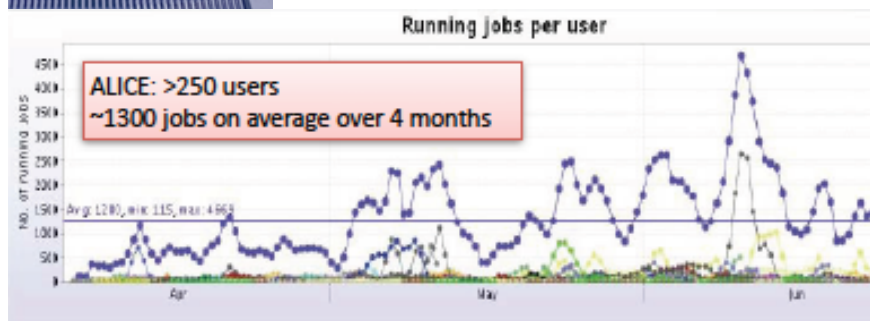


WLCG Usage

- Use remains consistently high
 - 1 M jobs/day; >>100k CPU-days/day
 - Actually much more inside pilot jobs



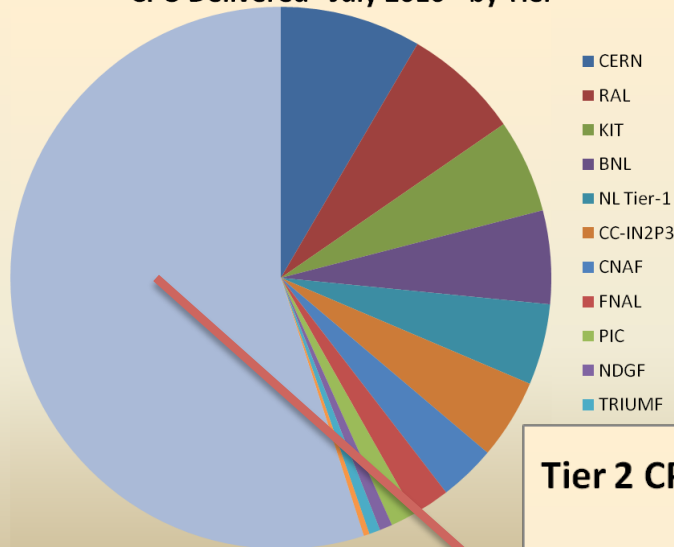
As well as LHC data, large simulation productions ongoing



- Large numbers of analysis users
 - CMS ~800,
 - ATLAS ~1000,
 - LHCb/ALICE ~250

Cooperating effort

CPU Delivered - July 2010 - by Tier



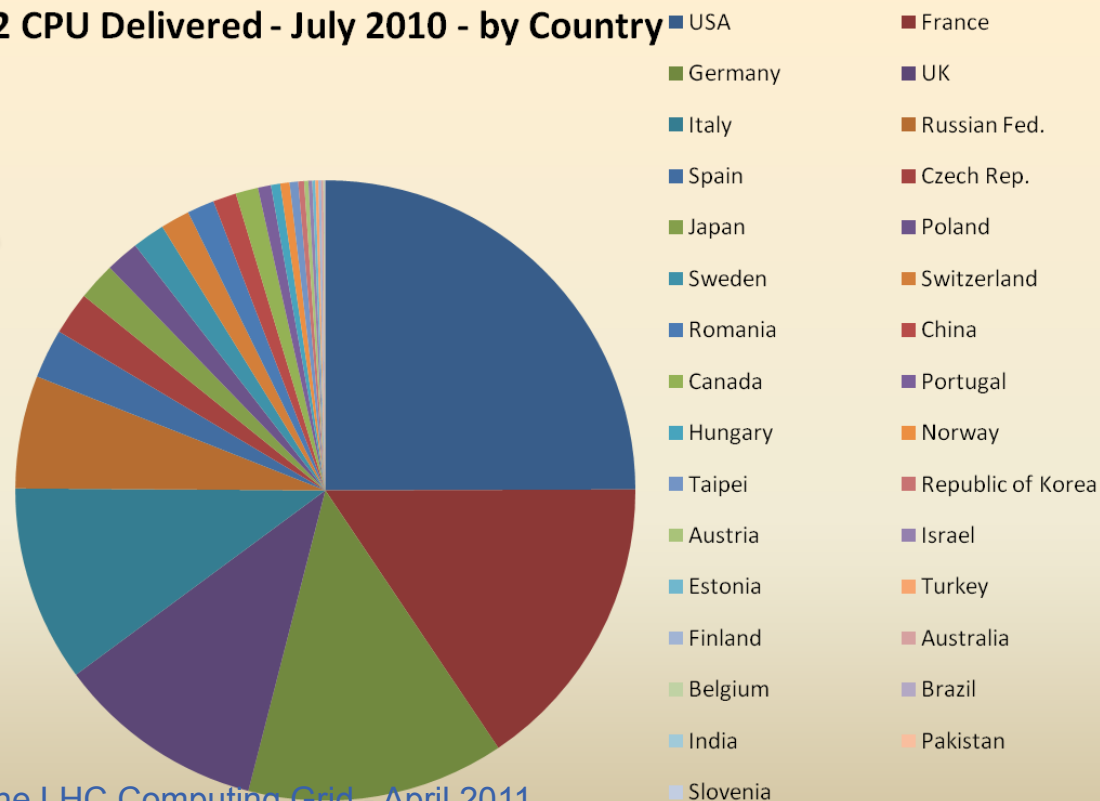
- Significant use of Tier 2s for analysis

— Frequently-expressed concern that too much analysis would be done at CERN is not reflected

- Tier 0 capacity underused in general

— But this is expected to change as luminosity increases

Tier 2 CPU Delivered - July 2010 - by Country



The LHC Computing Grid - April 2011

Impact of the LHC Computing Grid in Europe

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Department

eGEE
Enabling Grids
for E-science

Archeology
Astronomy
Astrophysics
Civil Protection
Comp. Chemistry
Earth Sciences
Finance
Fusion
Geophysics
High Energy Physics
Life Sciences
Multimedia
Material Sciences
...

Scheduled = 21539
Running = 25374

- LCG has been the driving force for the European multi-science Grid EGEE (Enabling Grids for E-science)
- EGEE was a global effort, and the largest Grid infrastructure worldwide
- Co-funded by the European Commission (Cost: ~170 M€ over 6 years, funded by EU ~100M€)
- Now moving to a permanent European Infrastructure: EGI

>300 sites
>48 countries
>200,000 cores
>20 PetaBytes
>10,000 users
>150 VOs
>150,000 jobs/day

21:13:50 UTC

The LHC Computing Grid - April 2011



GridPP
UK Computing for Particle Physics

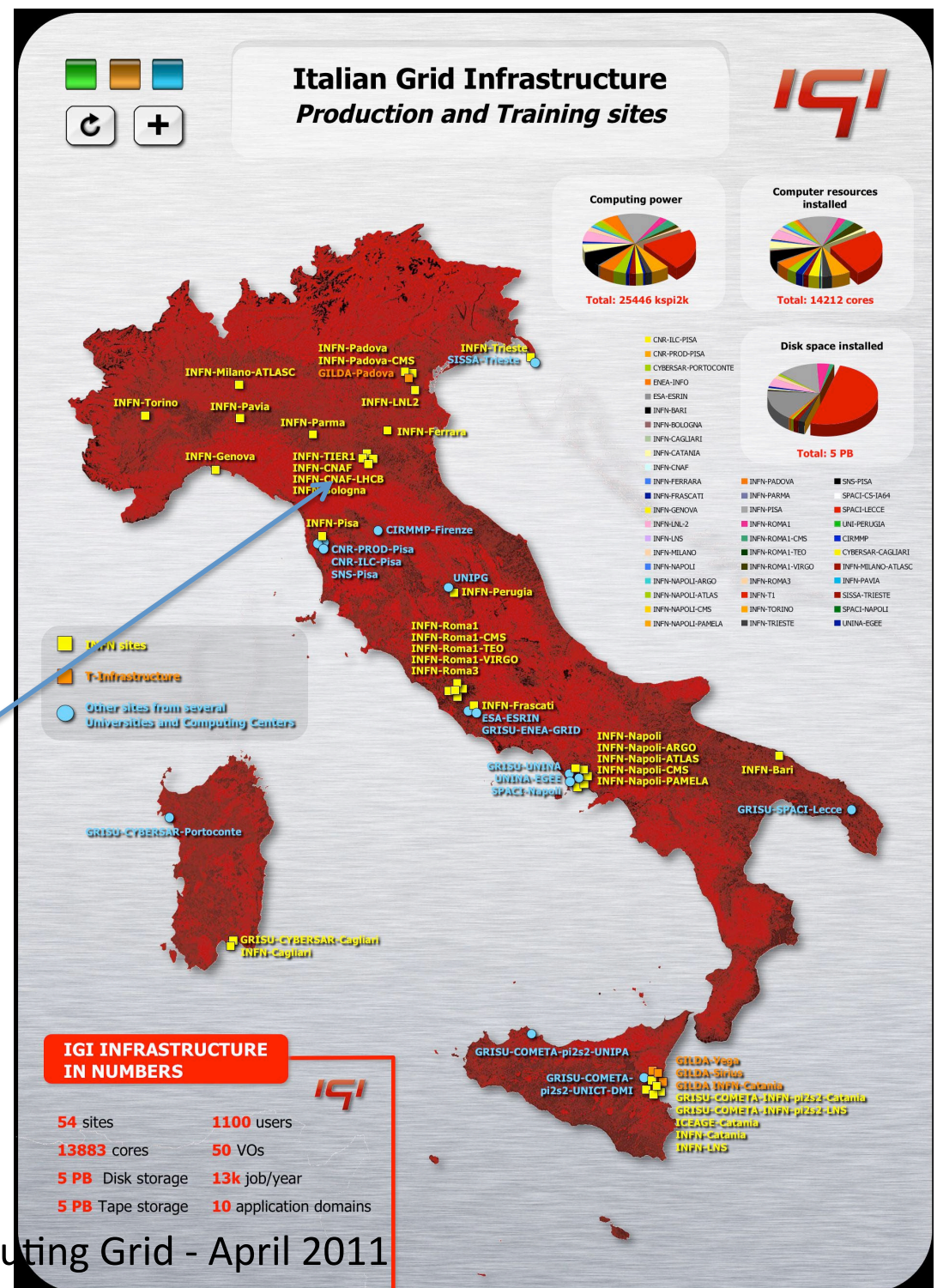
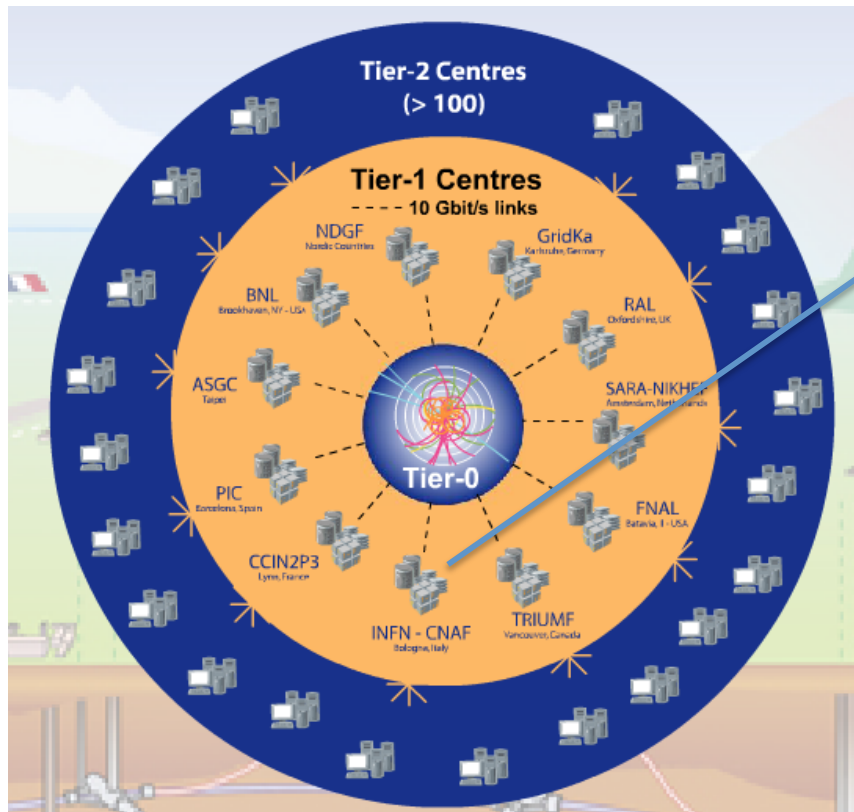


More info:

INFN (Istituto Nazionale Fisica Nucleare):

<http://www.infn.it>

IGI (Italian Grid Initiative): <http://www.italiangrid.org/>

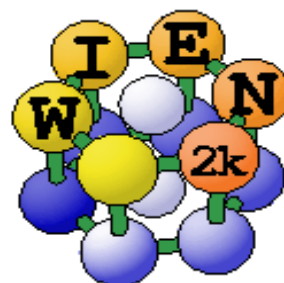


The LHC Computing Grid - April 2011

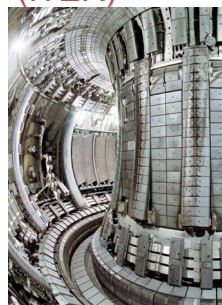
...more communities sharing tools designed for LHC and being useful in other domains!



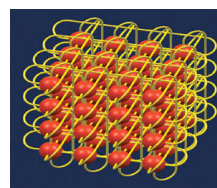
Garfield



Nuclear fusion (ITER)

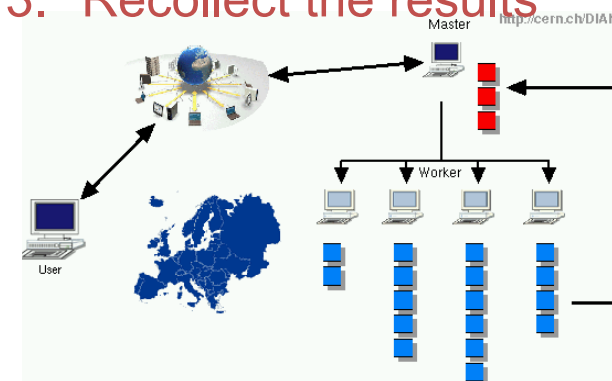


Lattice QCD



Always reuse the same pattern:

1. Divide the problem in small task that can be distributed independently
2. Distribute these tasks to “dumb” workers (Grid processes)
3. Recollect the results



<http://cern.ch/DIANI>

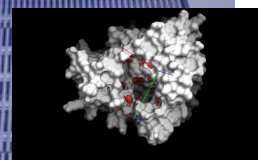
Geant 4



HARP



med
auston



Academia Sinica
Genomics Research Center

CERN IT Department
CH-1211 Genève 23
Switzerland

<http://cern.ch/ganga>



Measurement of
Pulmonary Trunk

RV and LV
Automatic
Modelling

Surgery
Planning

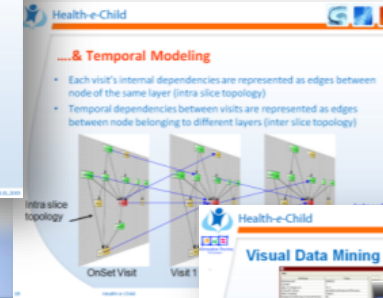
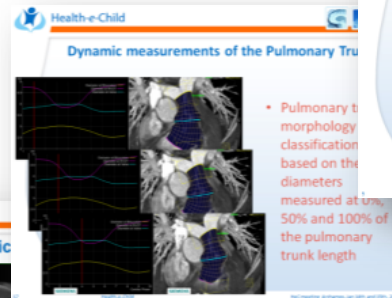
Personalised
Simulation

Semantic
Browsing

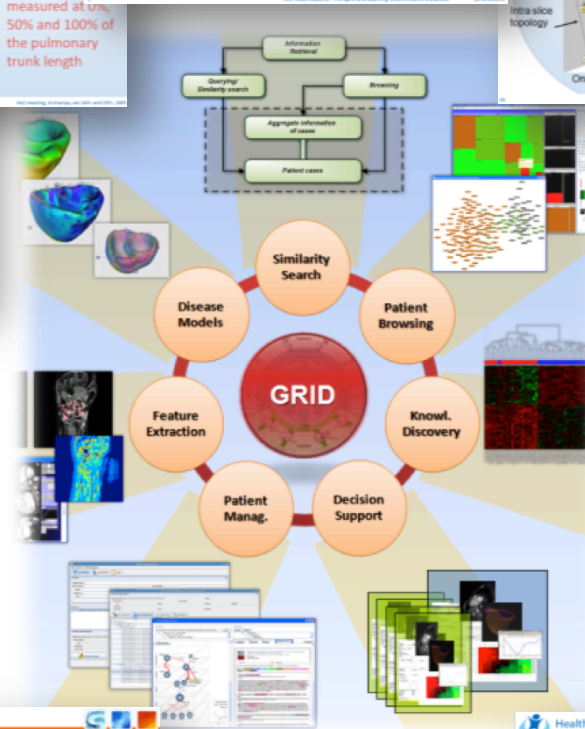
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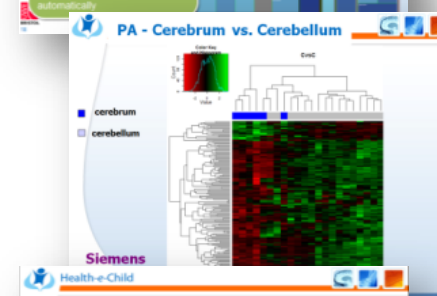
Similarity Search



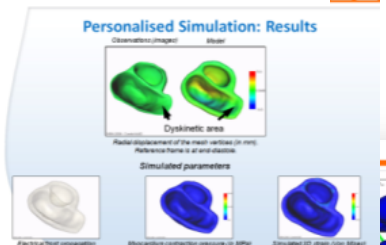
Temporal
Modelling



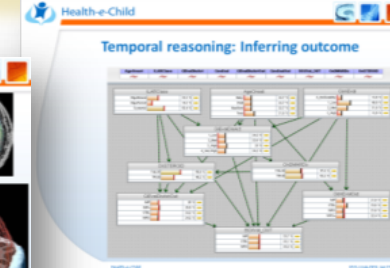
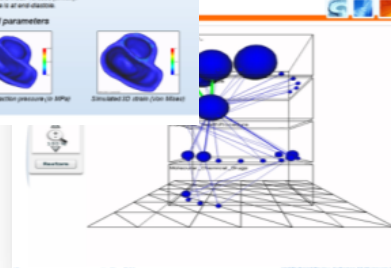
Visual Data
Mining



Genetics
Profiling



Treatment
Response



Inferring
Outcome

Biomechanical Models
Tumor Growth Modelling

ITU conference (2006)

The problem:
Assign frequencies for
digital radio and
television (international
treaty)

Critical point:
Need on dependability:
verify (iteratively)
the compatibility between
radio stations

Solution:
Use the EGEE grid + a
system
used in ATLAS and LHCb
to increase the reliability
of the Grid

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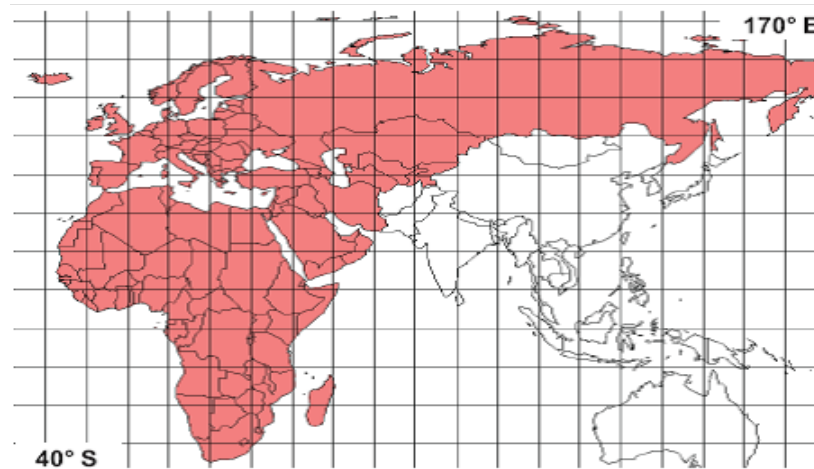
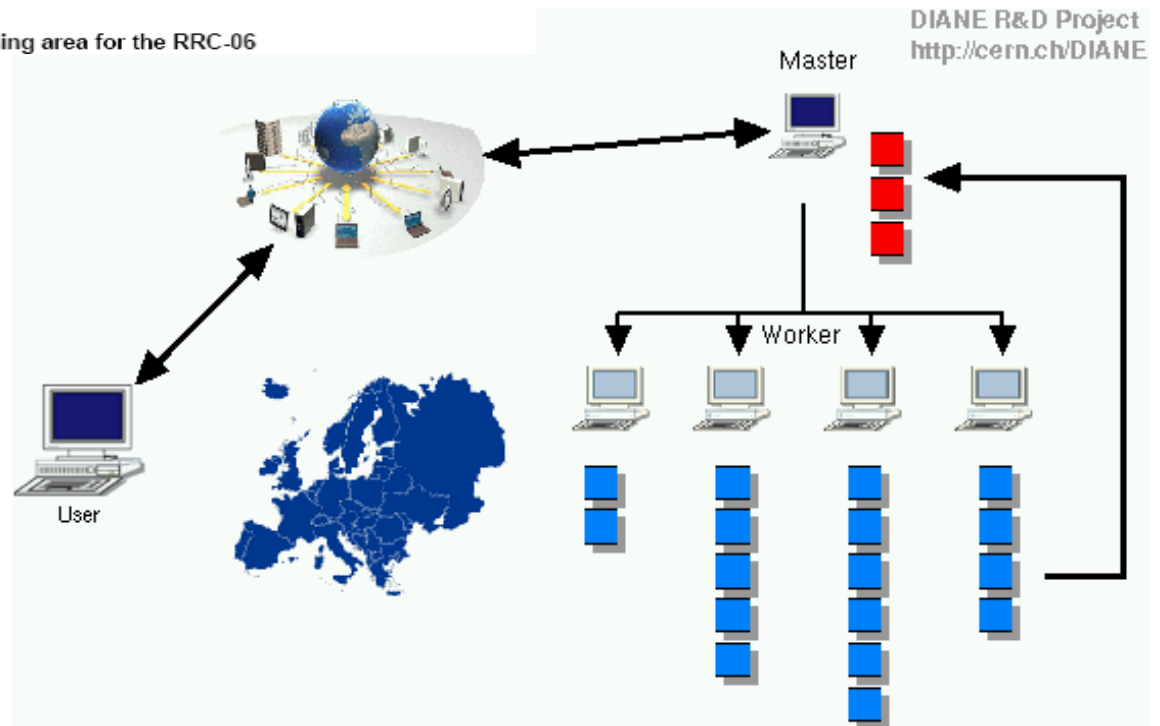
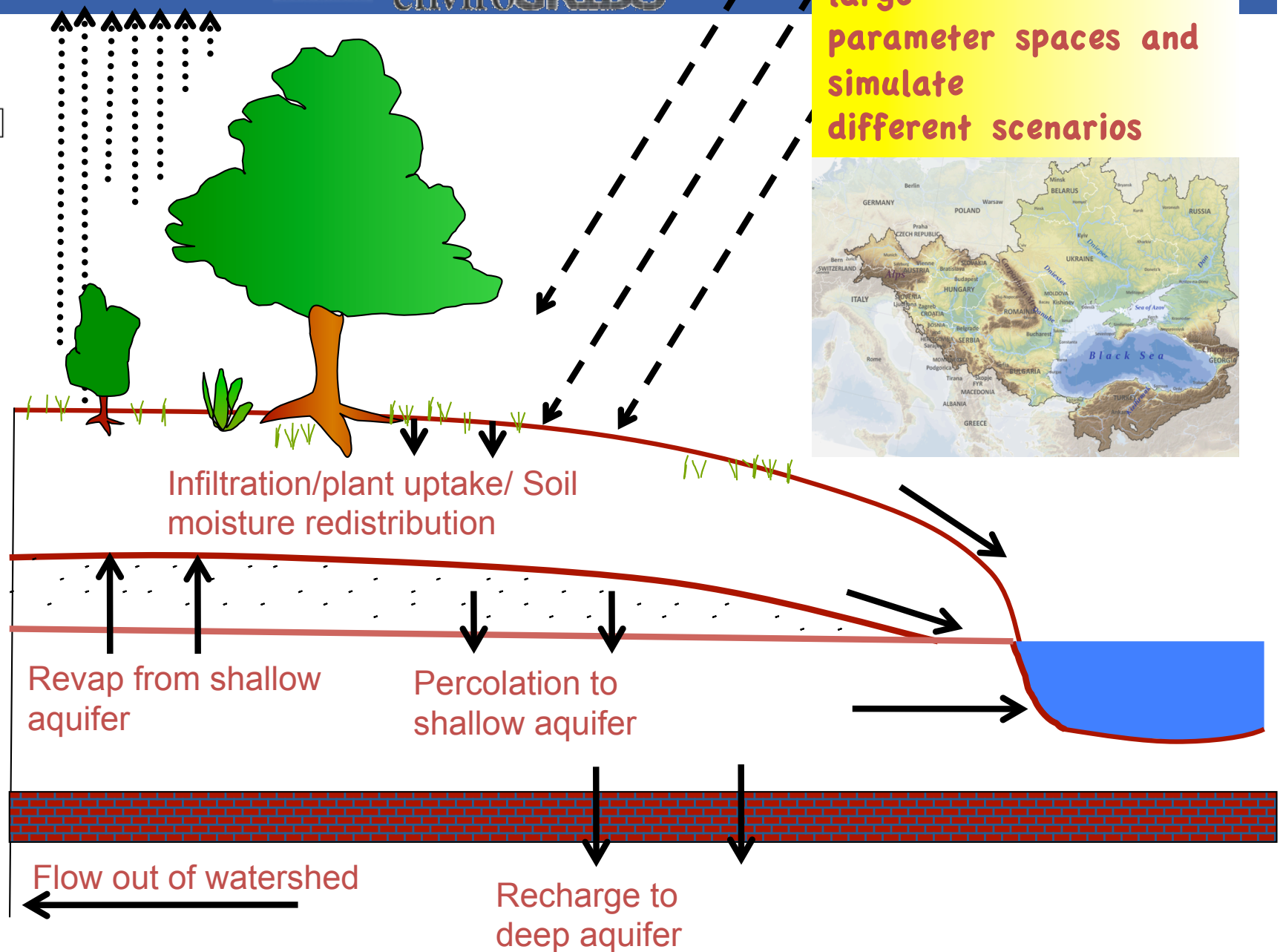


Figure 1
The extent of the planning area for the RRC-06



DIANE R&D Project
<http://cern.ch/DIANE>

Use the grid to study
large
parameter spaces and
simulate
different scenarios



For more information about the Grid:



www.cern.ch/lcg



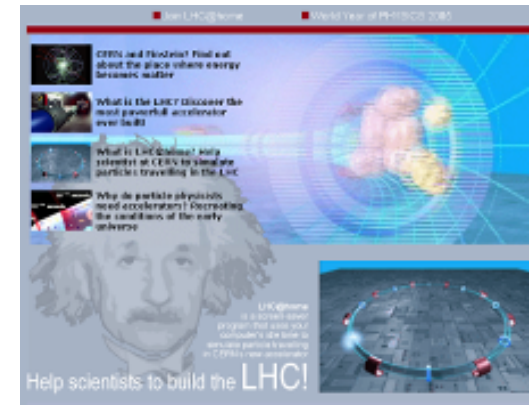
www.eu-egee.org



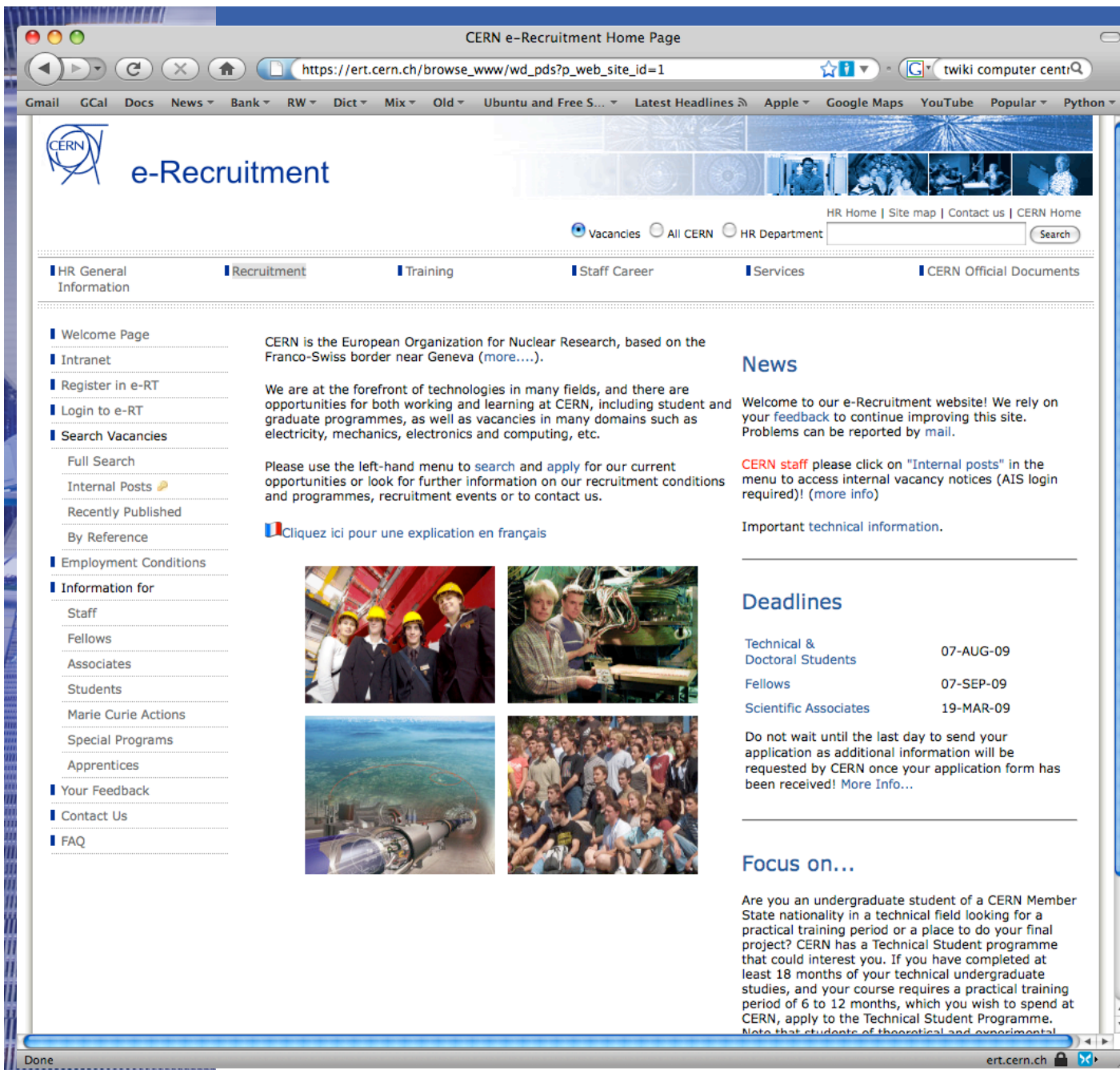
www.eu-egi.org/



www.gridcafe.org



Thank you for your kind attention!



CERN options for students

- University level (BS/Master)
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 - OpenLab summer students
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- PhD students
 - Doctoral students
- Young scientists/engineers
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 - Other programmes

Questions?



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