



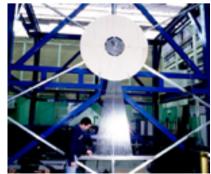
LCG



# The LHC Computing Challenges

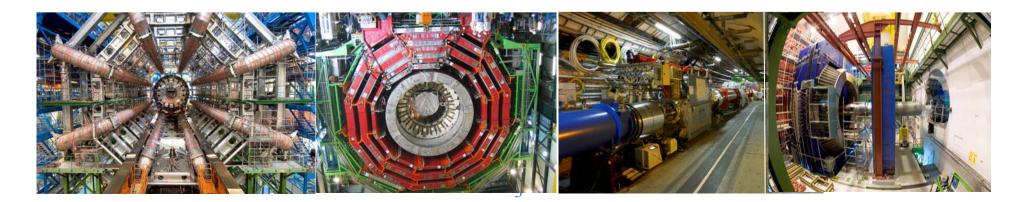
- 1. Data
- After reduction by triggers and data acquisition filter the raw data will be recorded at 100 – 1,000 MBytes/sec
- With processed datasets, across the 4 experiments,
  - → 15 PetaBytes of new data each year
- 2. Computation
- A few thousand users and about 100K of today's fastest PC processors
- 3. Funding
- Most of the computing resources will not be at CERN – distributed across ~100 scientific computing centres around the world







- Purpose
  - Develop, build and maintain a distributed computing environment for the storage and analysis of data from the four LHC experiments
    - Ensure the computing service
    - ... and common application libraries and tools
- Collaboration experiments and ~100 regional computing centres
- Phase I 2002-05 Development & planning
- Phase II 2006-2008 Deployment & commissioning of the initial services



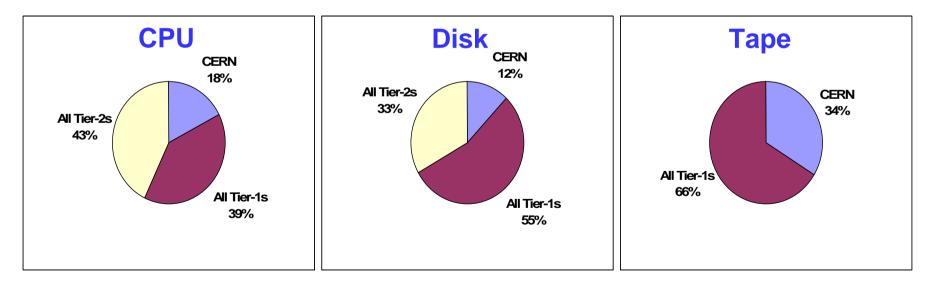


# Summary of Computing Resource Requirements

All experiments - First full year

From LCG TDR - June 2005

	CERN	All Tier-1s	All Tier-2s	Total
CPU (MSPECint2000s)	25	56	61	142
Disk (PetaBytes)	7	31	19	57
Tape (PetaBytes)	18	35		53





# LCG Service Hierarchy

#### Tier-0 – the accelerator centre

- Data acquisition & initial processing
- Long-term data curation
- Distribution of data  $\rightarrow$  Tier-1 centres



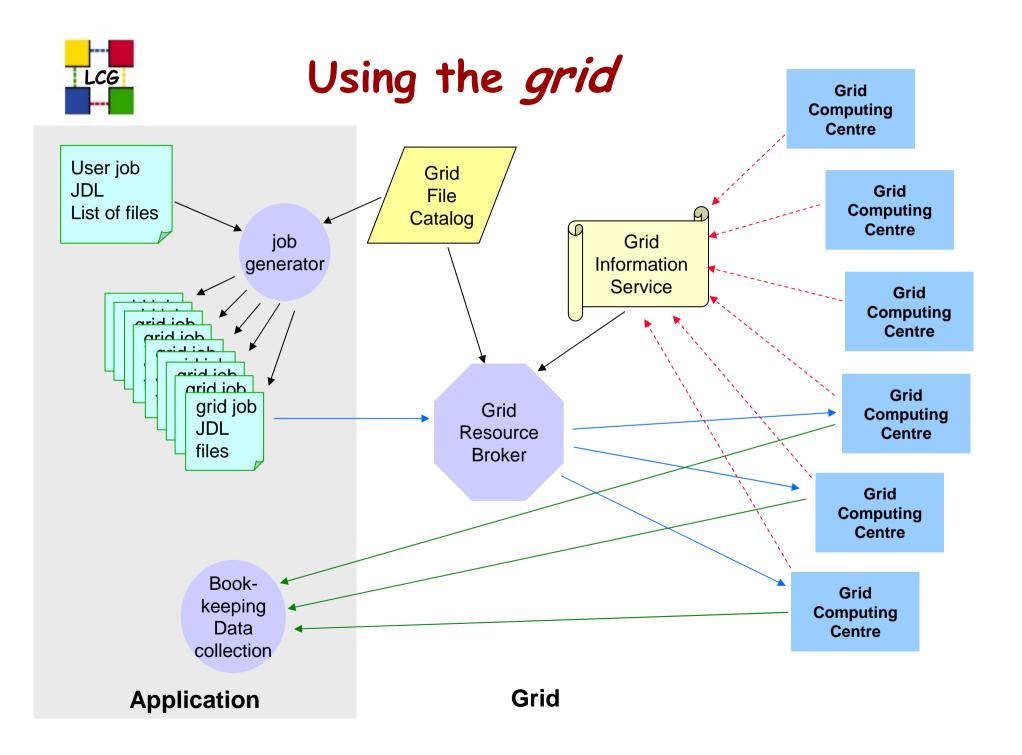


- Tier-1 "online" to the data acquisition process → high availability
- Managed Mass Storage - $\rightarrow$  grid-enabled data service
- Data-heavy analysis
  - National, regional support

#### Tier-2 - ~100 centres in ~40 countries

- Simulation
- End-user analysis batch and interactive

Nordic countries – distributed Tier-1





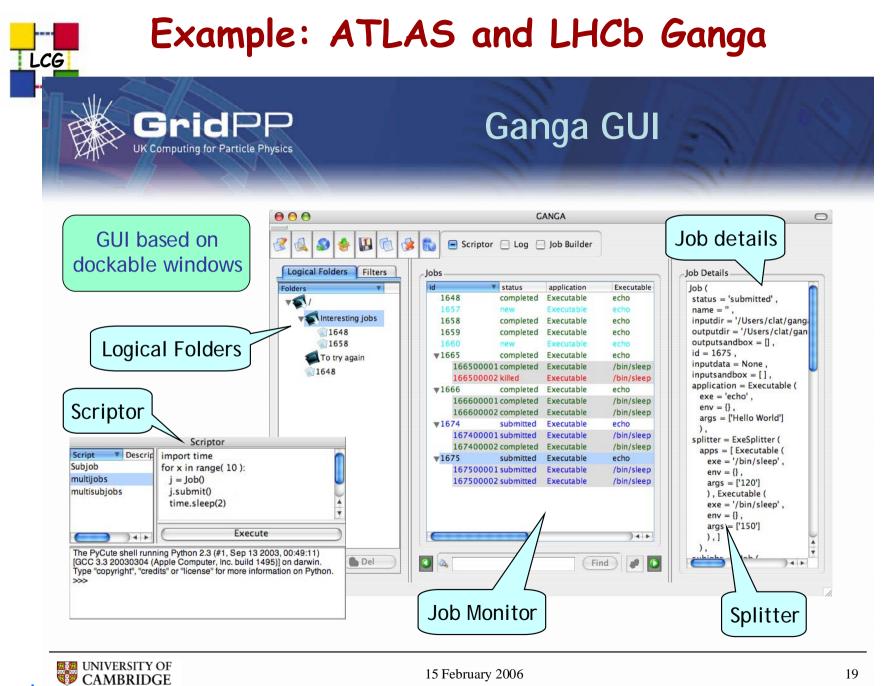
# LCG Baseline Grid Services

•	Information system Security framework Security model Certificate infrastructure Policy and processes	•	<ul> <li>Grid operations</li> <li>Duty operator responsibility cycles around 5 large sites</li> <li>Monitoring tools</li> <li>Availability/reliability test framework</li> <li>Accounting</li> </ul>	g r
•	<ul> <li>Virtual Organisation management services</li> <li>User registration</li> <li>Authentication &amp; authorisation</li> </ul>	•	User support     Resource Broker     Grid Catalog     Applications software installation	d
•	<ul> <li>Compute Resource Services</li> <li>Interface to site</li> <li>Job submission, monitoring &amp; control</li> </ul>	•	Information publisher Authentication and authorisation services	S i
•	<ul> <li>Storage management services</li> <li>Standard interface (SRM)</li> <li>Data transfer services</li> <li>Basic file transfer</li> <li>Scheduling and recovery service</li> </ul>	•	Grid catalogue services Database services Data management toolkit POSIX-like I/O service	t e



# HEP analysis using the grid

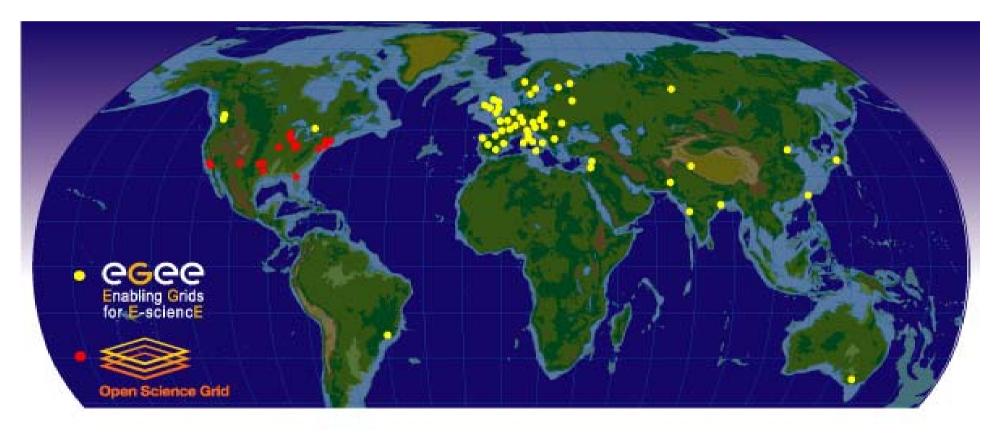
- Quite different from large simulation
  - Emphasis on low latency, variable work-load
  - Multi-user concurrent activities
  - Lots of data
  - Still an activity for *power users*
- But:
  - Lots of end-users (physicists in the collaborations)
  - Ultimately most analysis will need the grid
- User environment for the *grid*:
  - All collaborations are building their own interfaces/environments
  - Purpose:
    - Facilitate: job preparation, job generation, job monitor/control, bookkeeping and data collection
    - Hide: error recovery and details of the computing environments (local batch system, grid)
  - Most of the experiments use at least 2 grid infrastructures



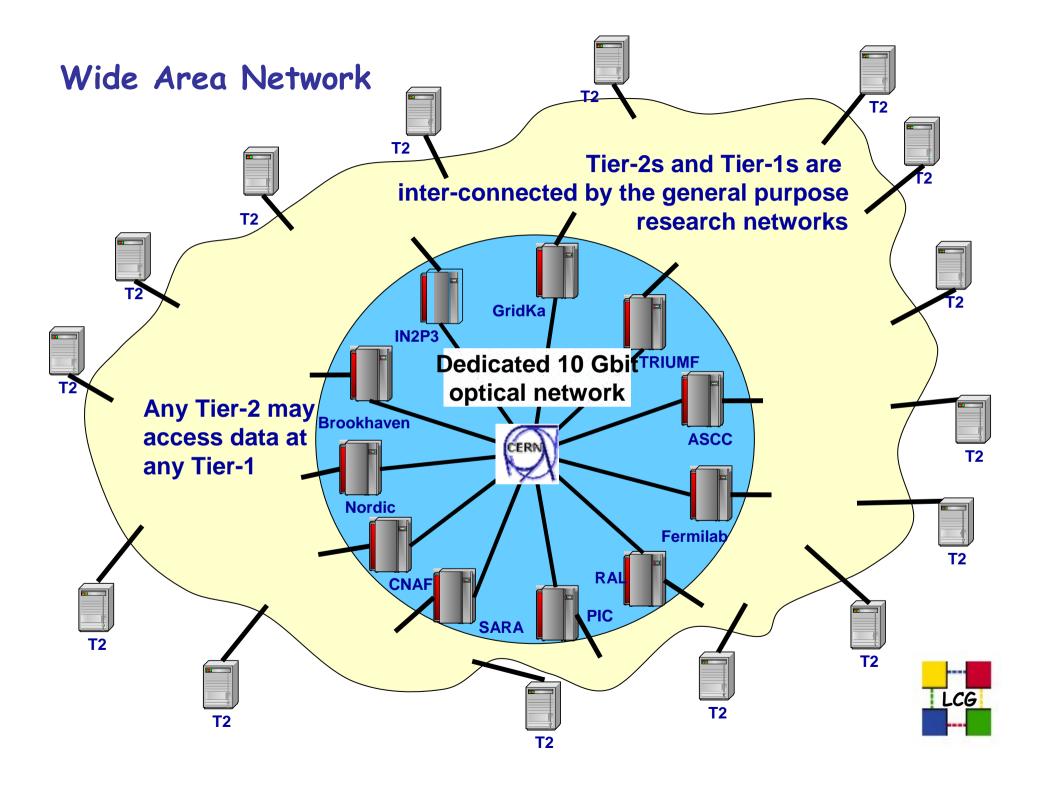
les.rob

# WLCG depends on two major science grid infrastructures ....

- **EGEE** Enabling Grids for E-Science
- US Open Science Grid

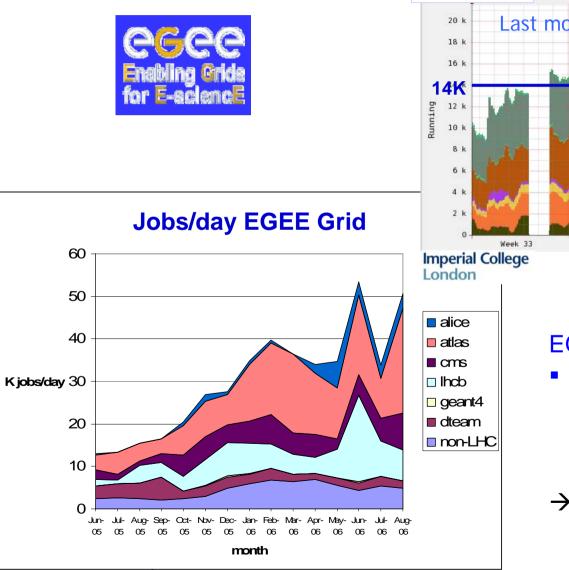


A map of the worldwide LCG infrastructure operated by EGEE and OSG.





# **Production Grids for LHC**



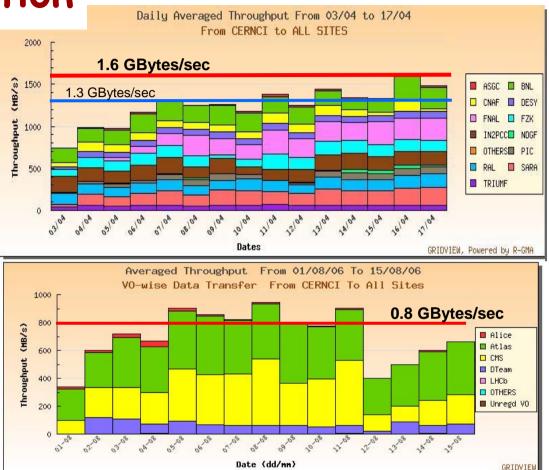
#### EGEE Grid 20 k 18 k 16 k 16 k 14 k 10 k 8 k 4 k 2 k 10 k 8 k 4 k 2 k 10 k 1

#### EGEE Grid

- ~50K jobs/day ~14K *simultaneous* jobs during prolonged periods
- ightarrow ~20% of the 2008 requirement



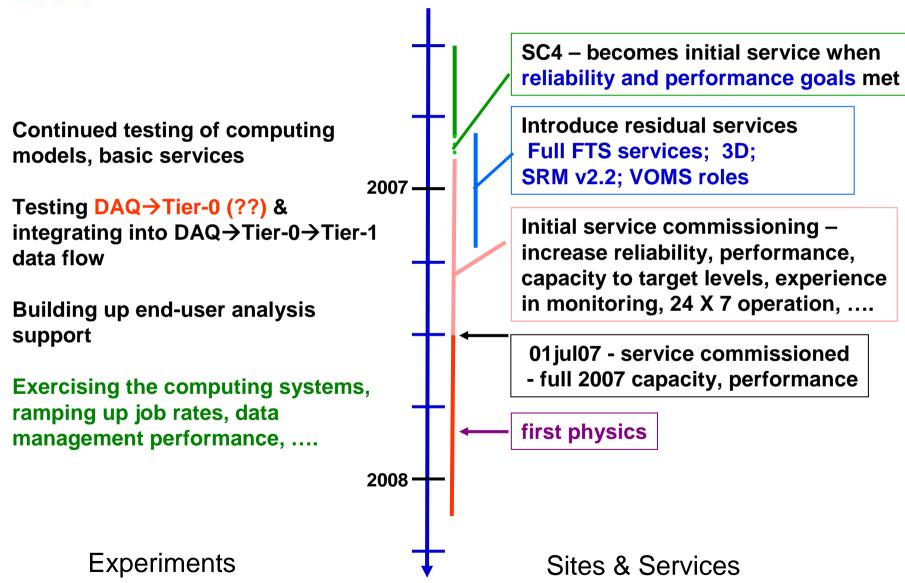
- CERN  $\rightarrow$  T1s April 06 test period
  - "nominal" rate when LHC is operating - 1.6 GB/s – reached – but only for one day
  - Sustained data rate 80% of the target
- August experiment-driven transfers (ATLAS and CMS) sustained 50% of the SC4 target under much more realistic conditions



- CMS transferred a steady 1 PByte/month between Tier-1s & Tier-2s during a 90 day period
- ATLAS distributed 1.25 PBytes from CERN during a 6-week period



## Commissioning Schedule



2006

les.robertson@cern,ch



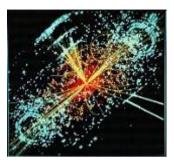
# **Applications Running**

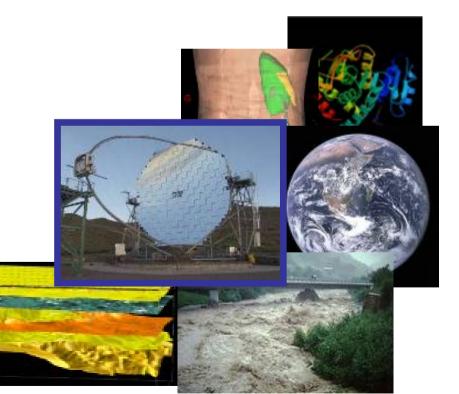
Enabling Grids for E-sciencE

### More than 20 applications from 7 domains

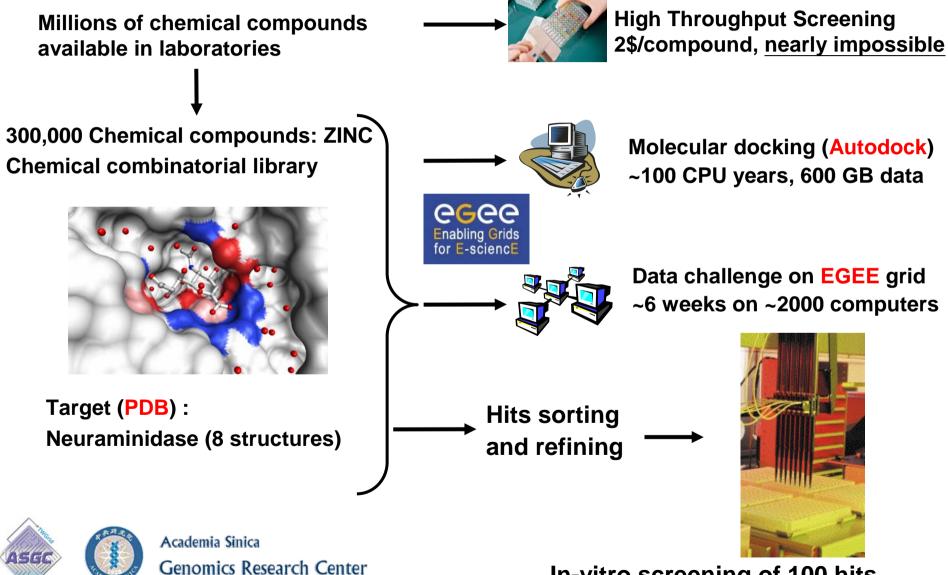
- High Energy Physics (Pilot domain)
  - 4 LHC experiments
  - Other HEP (DESY, Fermilab, etc.)
- Biomedicine (Pilot domain)
  - Bioinformatics
  - Medical imaging
- Earth Sciences
  - Earth Observation
  - Solid Earth Physics
  - Hydrology
  - Climate
- Computational Chemistry
- Fusion
- Astronomy
  - Cosmic microwave background
  - Gamma ray astronomy
- Geophysics
- Industrial applications

EGEE-II INFSO-RI-031688





# **Example from Biomedical applications: Avian Flu**



In-vitro screening of 100 hits

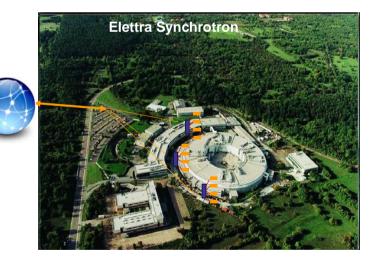
# Another example: the gridCC project (www.gridcc.org)

- Using Grid technology to operate distributed instruments
   And couple them with grid resources for simulation and analysis
- Pilot applications:
  - Remote operation of an accelerator



Main GridCC Pilot Applications: Remote Operation of an Accelerator

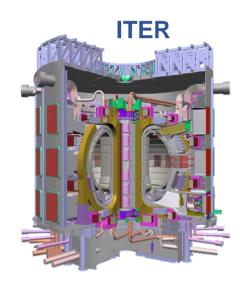
- Meteorology (Ensemble Limited Area Forecasting)
- Device Farm for the Support of Cooperative Distributed Measurements in Telecommunications and Networking Laboratories
- Geo-hazards: Remote
   Operation of Geophysical
   Monitoring Network



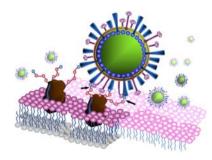


- Different applications
  - LHC Monte Carlo simulation
  - Fusion
  - Drug discovery (like avian flu and malaria)
- Similar characteristics
  - Jobs are CPU-intensive
  - Large number of independent jobs
  - Run by few (expert) users
  - Small input; large output
- & needs
  - Massive CPU needs
  - Data collections for further analyses





**Drug discovery** 





# Towards General Science Infrastructures

#### EGEE

- Funded 50% by the EU 90 partners 34 countries
- Funding for people middleware development, operations, pilot applications, outreach
- No funding for hardware
- Many sites outside Europe
- Current (second) phase ends March 2008!
- Expectation that there will be a third phase of 2-3 years

#### Post EGEE –

 Early discussions on a long term science grid infrastructure (cf. the GEANT research and education network backbone)

#### OSG

- Organised as a consortium with some funding (\$6M/year for next 5 years) from DoE and NSF for facility development and operations
- No middleware activity, no funding for hardware



# How to get going

- NA4 website (<u>http://egeena4.lal.in2p3.fr/</u>)
- EGEE Conferences and Users' Forums
  - Share your expertise, learn from other users.
  - Be open to collaboration with others
  - Next event: Manchester May 2007
- EGEE website <u>www.eu-egee.org</u>
- OSG website <u>www.opensciencegrid.org</u>

