

Scientific Data Management in the LHC Era

Fifth Workshop on Data Preservation and Long
Term Analysis in HEP, Fermilab
Elizabeth Sexton-Kennedy



Data Management

- ◆ Data Storage and Types
- ◆ Data Movement
- ◆ Data Use
- ◆ The Future

GRID = LHC Computing

- ◆ LHC experiments started with a fully distributed environment where the vast majority of the resources are located away from CERN.
- ◆ LHC Computing Grid was approved by CERN Council Sept. 20 2001
- ◆ It evolved into the Worldwide LCG (WLCG) with service support for all 4 LHC experiments



Computing Model

- LHC computing models are based on the MONARC model

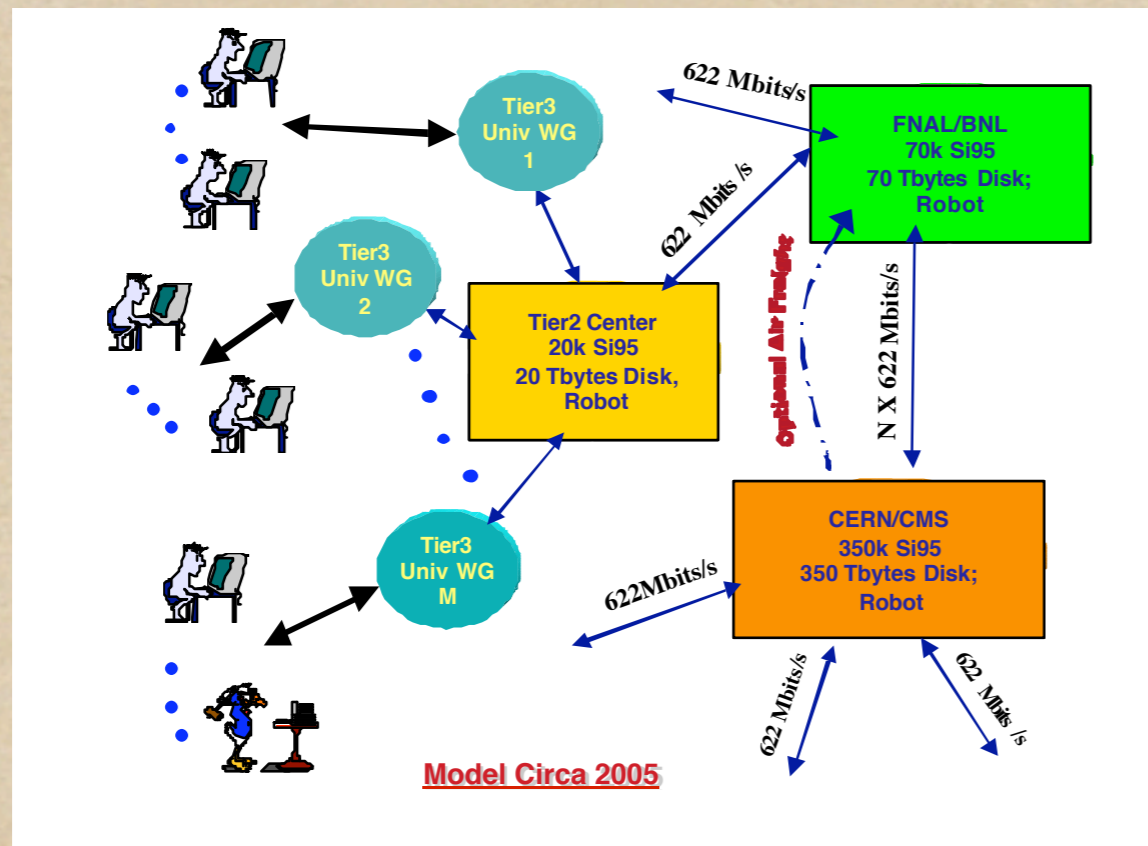
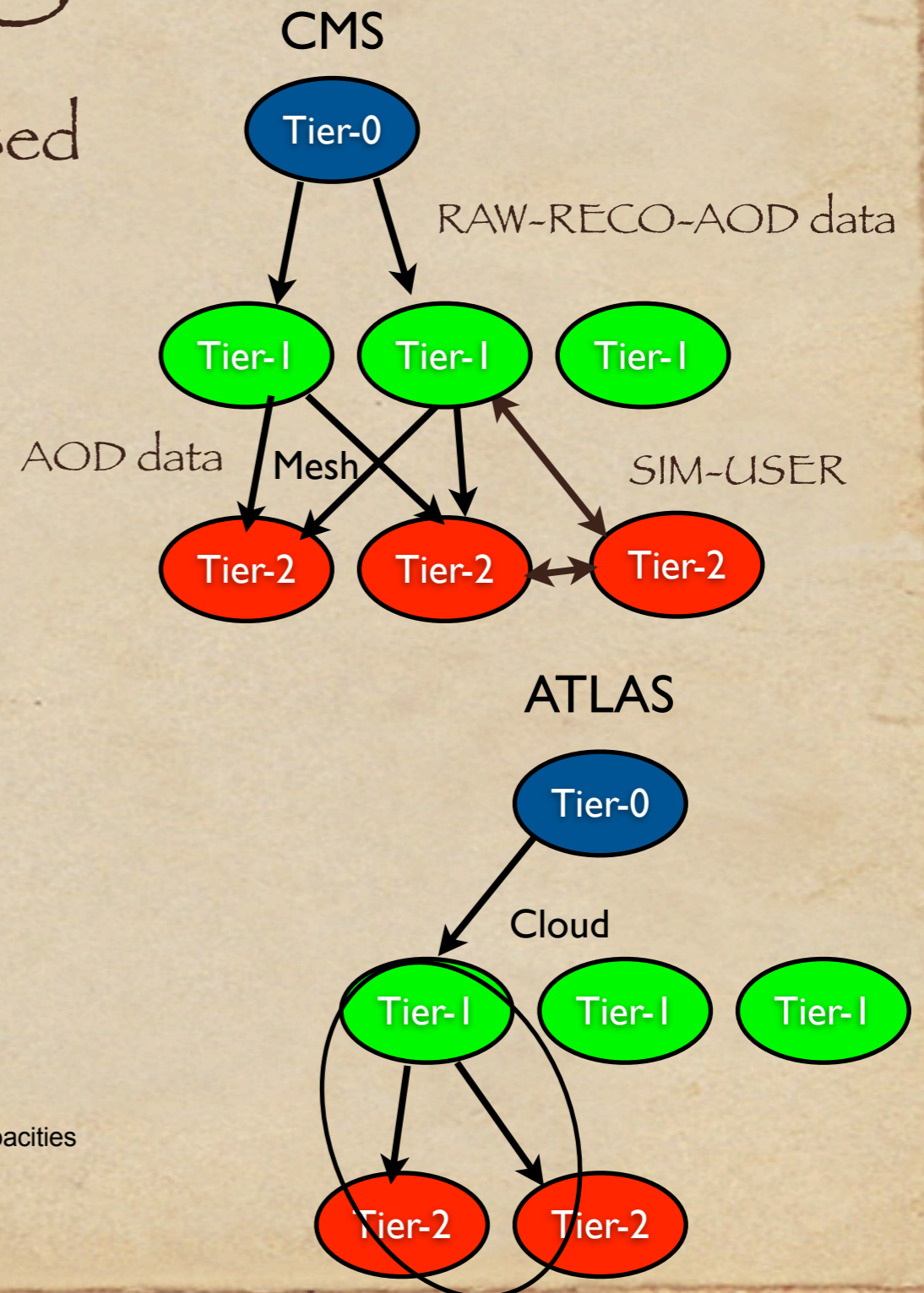
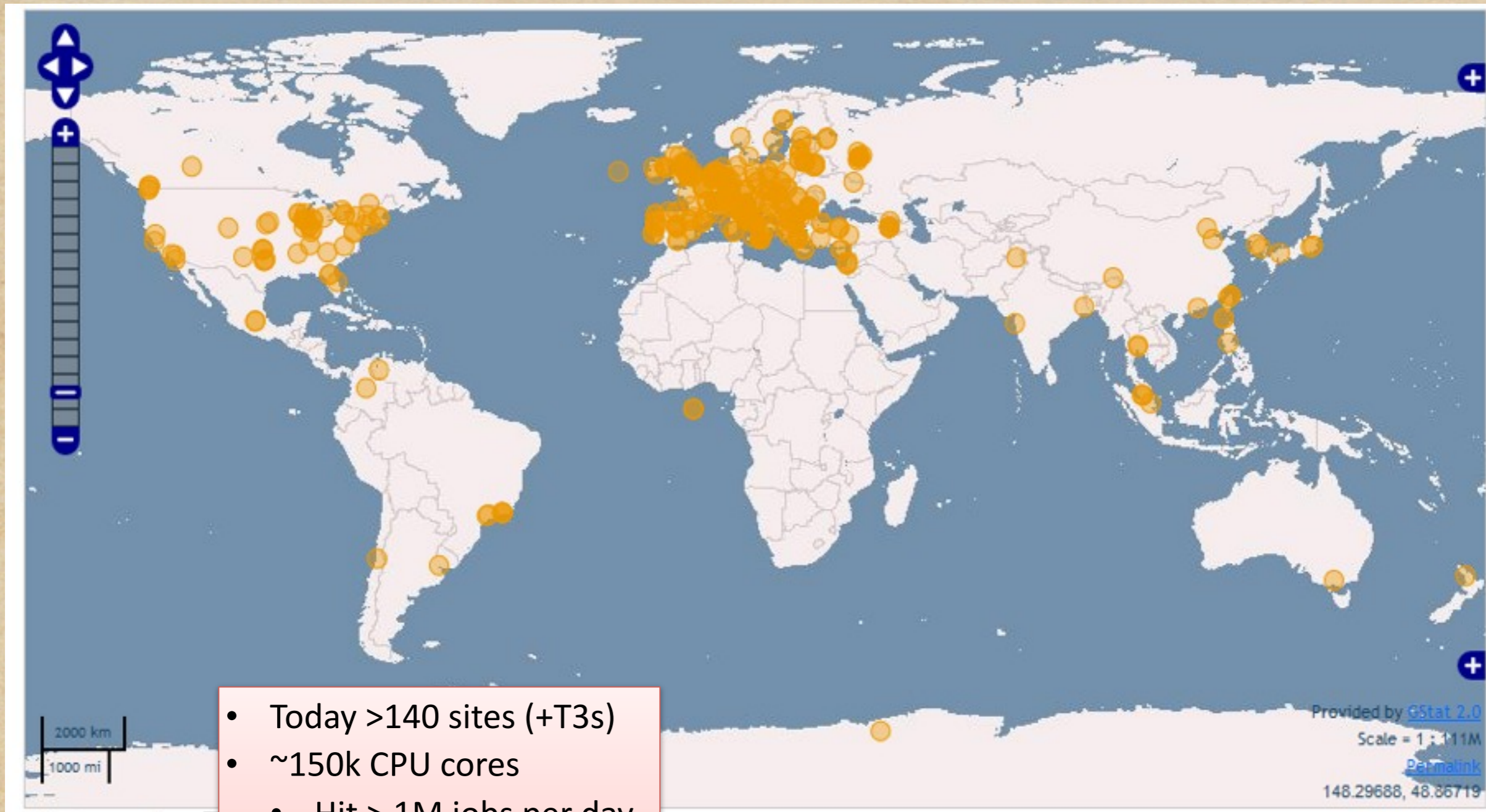


Fig. 4-1 Computing for an LHC Experiment Based on a Hierarchy of Computing Centers. Capacities for CPU and disk are representative and are provided to give an approximate scale).

- 16 -

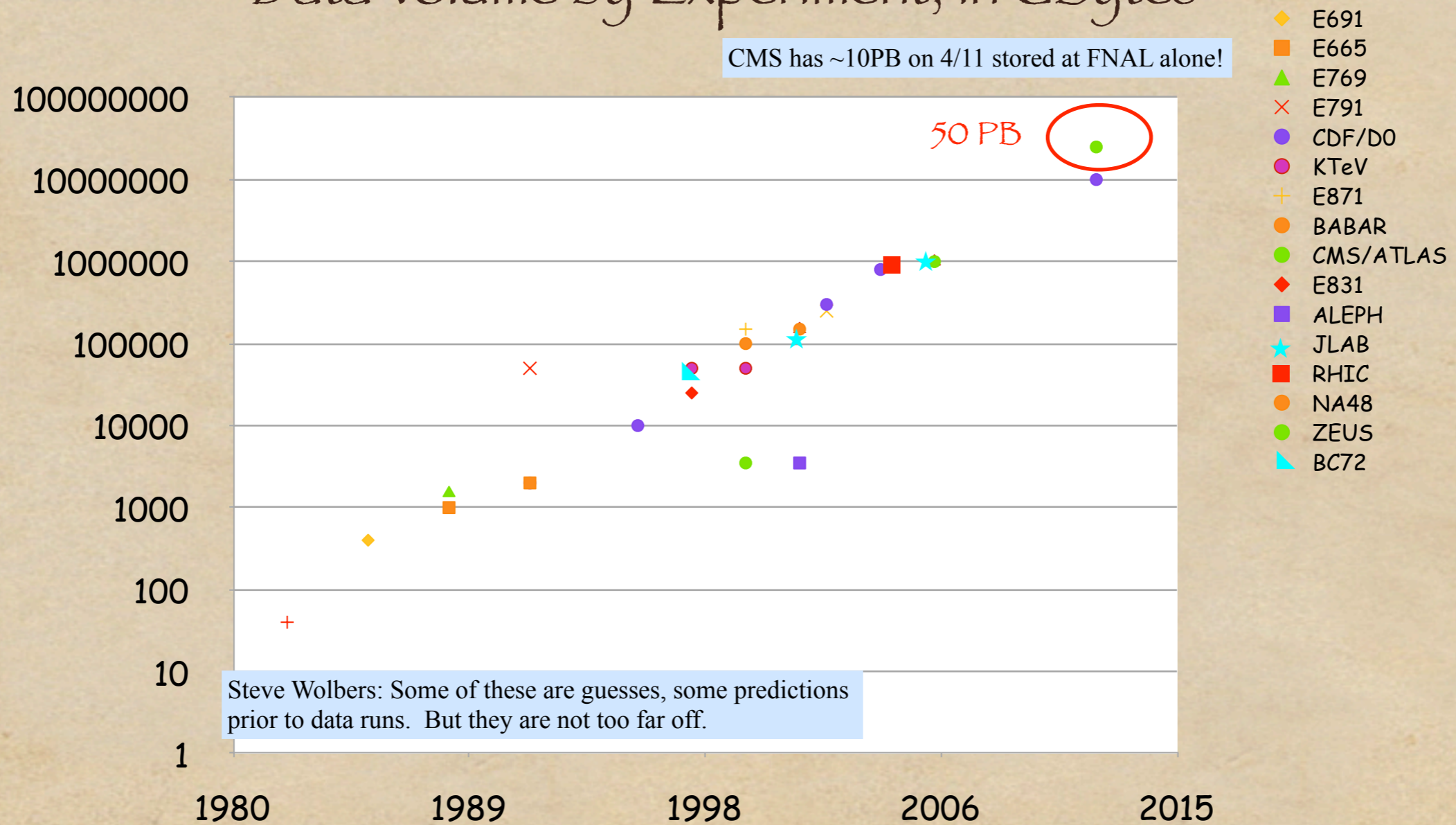


LHC Computing



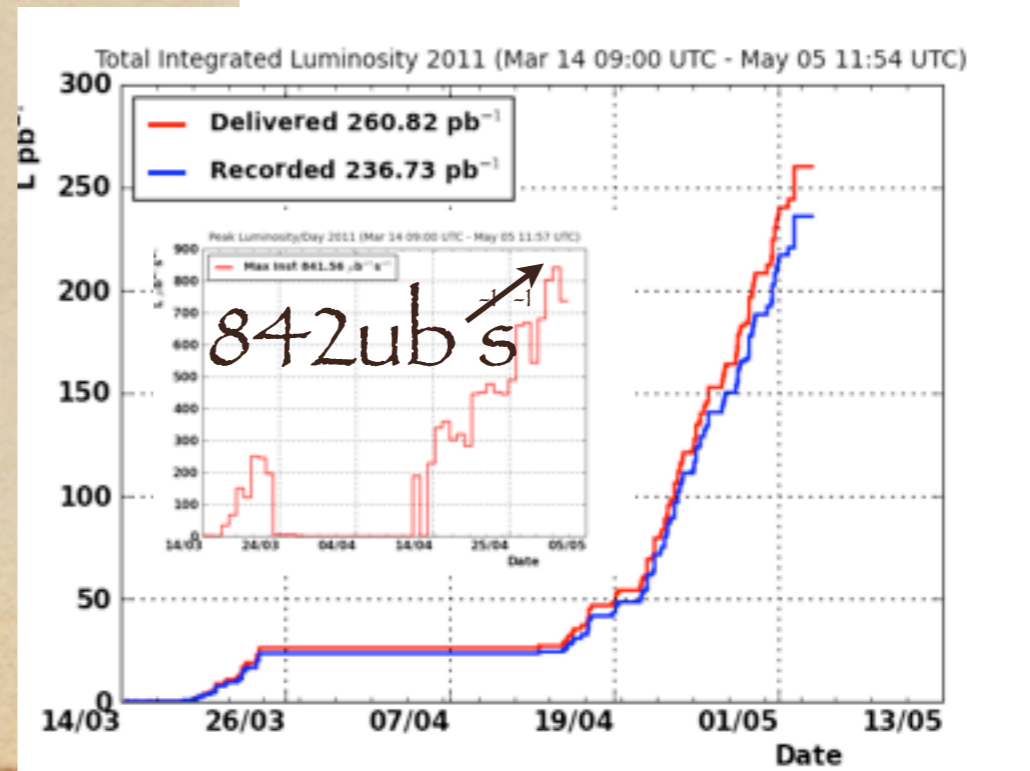
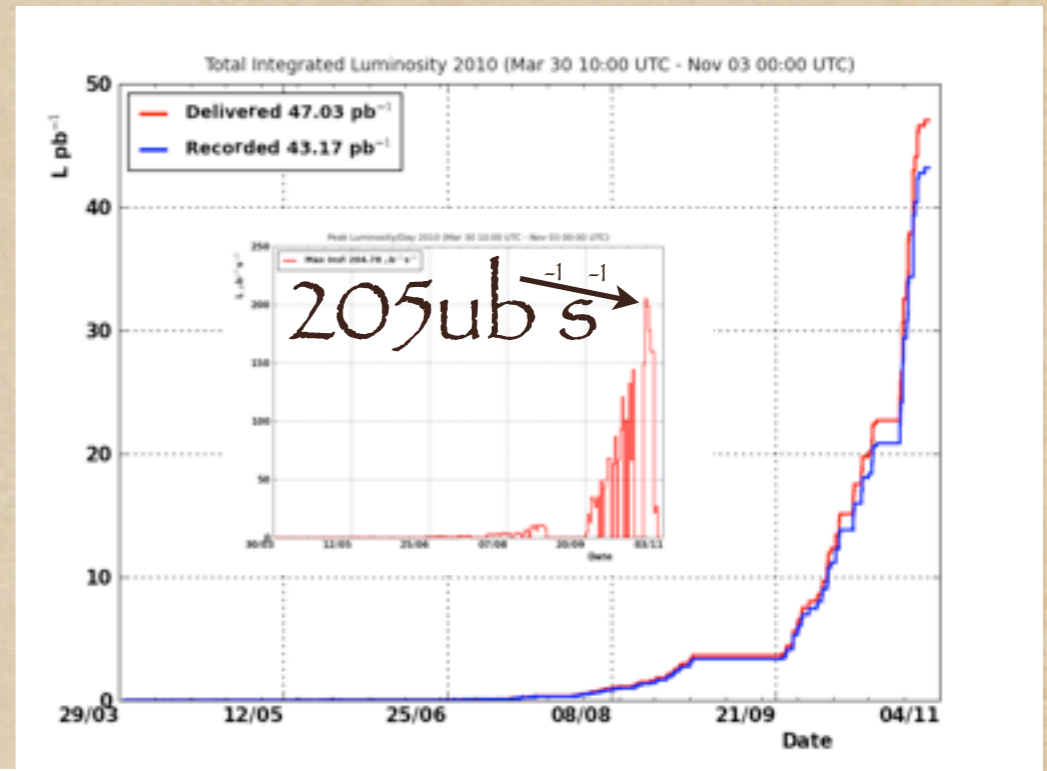
Exponential Growth in Size

Data Volume by Experiment, in GBytes



The Challenge of Success

- ◆ Exponential growth rate of data delivered by LHC is especially challenging
- ◆ The full 2010 dataset can be delivered in one store now.



Data Set Growth

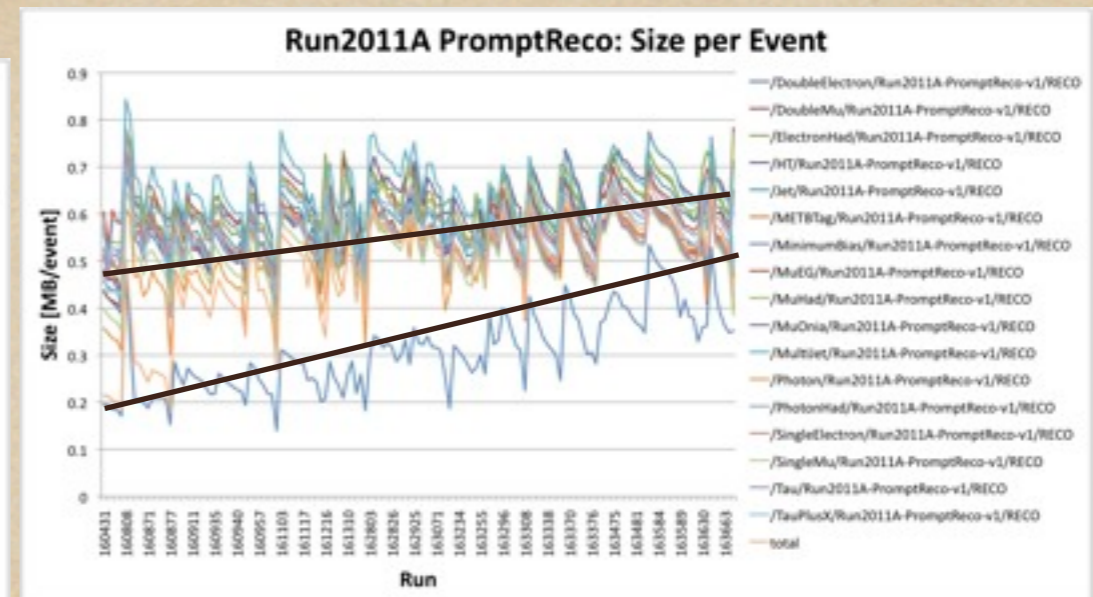
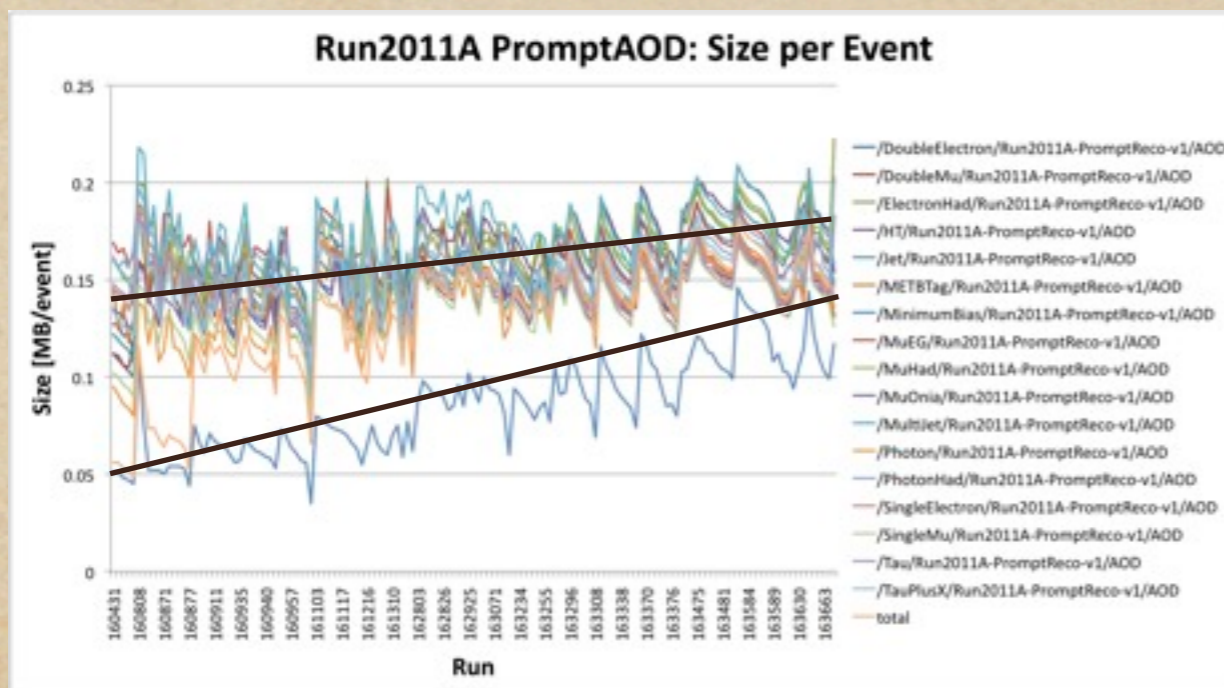
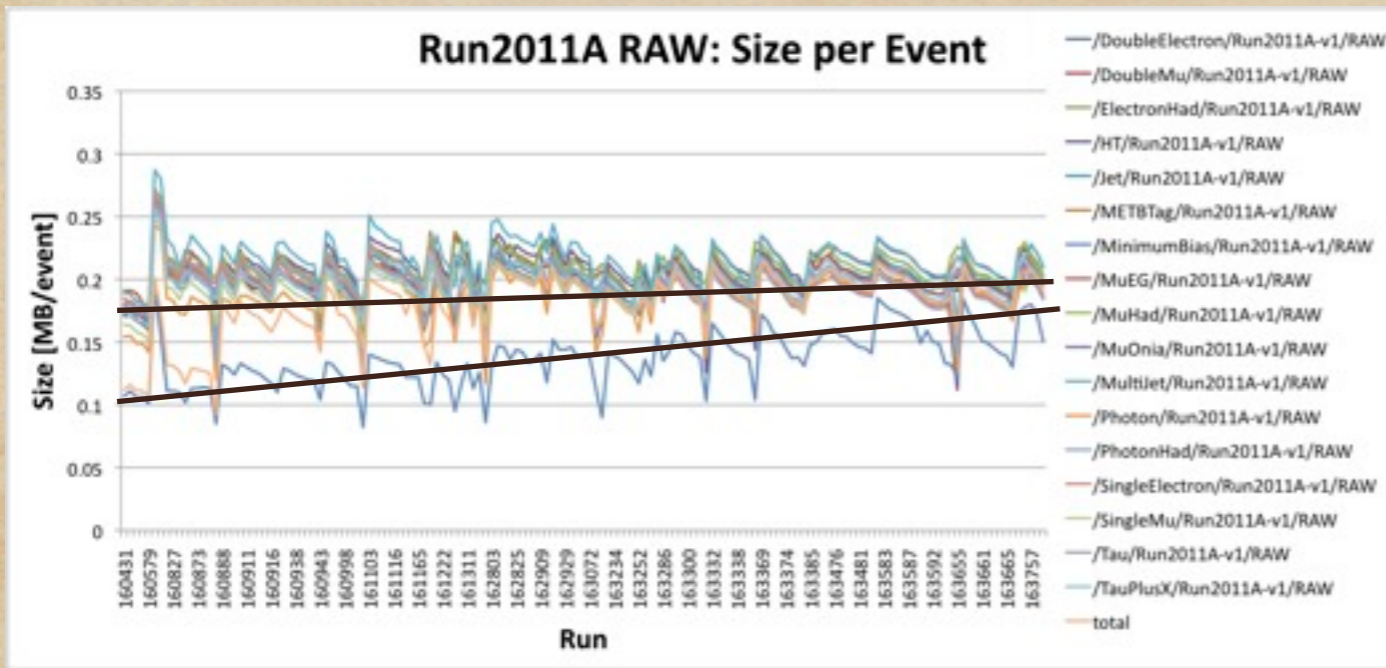
- ◆ In the absence of pileup, data accumulation is just a function of up time of the accelerator, since we keep the trigger rate constant at 300-400 Hz.
- ◆ However pileup effects are significant

Types of Data (Tiers)

- ◆ The online system writes raw data in streams to a temporary root binary format.
- ◆ This format is then “repacked” so that the stream is broken out into its component “Primary Datasets” and reformatted into an simple archival (readable forever) root TTree file. = RAW
- ◆ Reconstruction passes create RECO and AOD files, which can be further skimmed, slimmed, and thinned = USER.

Data Size by Tier

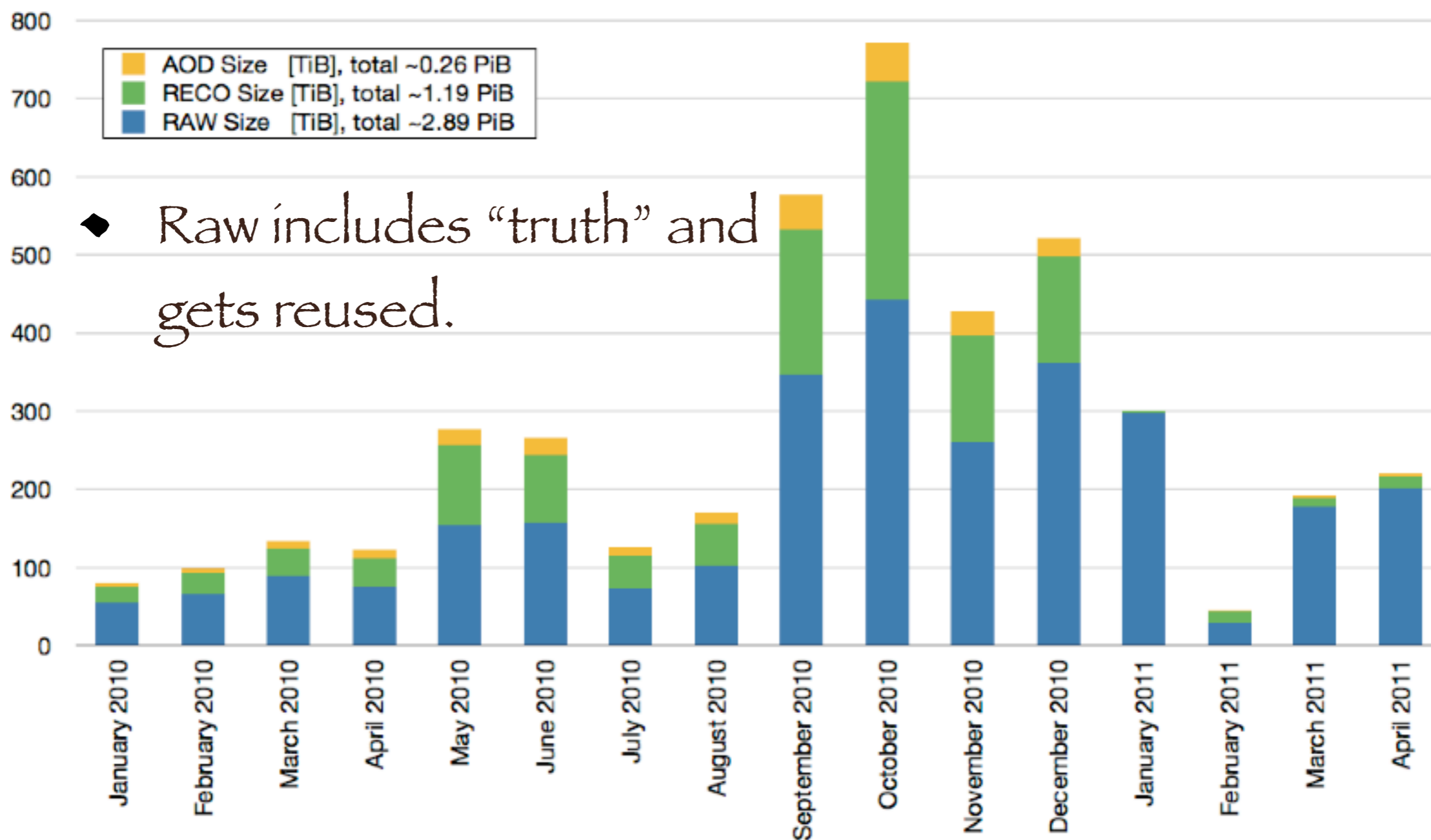
- ◆ Data size is a function of primary dataset and instantaneous luminosity



Plots generated by Oliver Gutsche

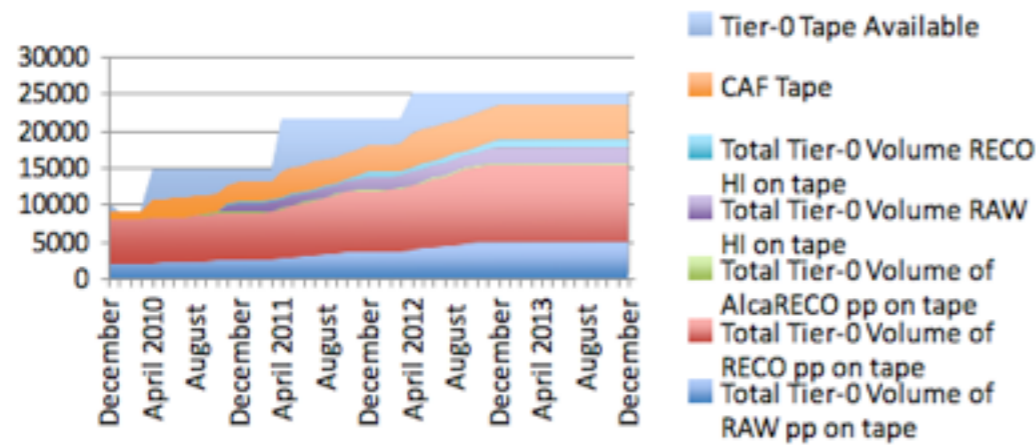
MC Data Size

MC in 2010/2011: Size in TiB per Month

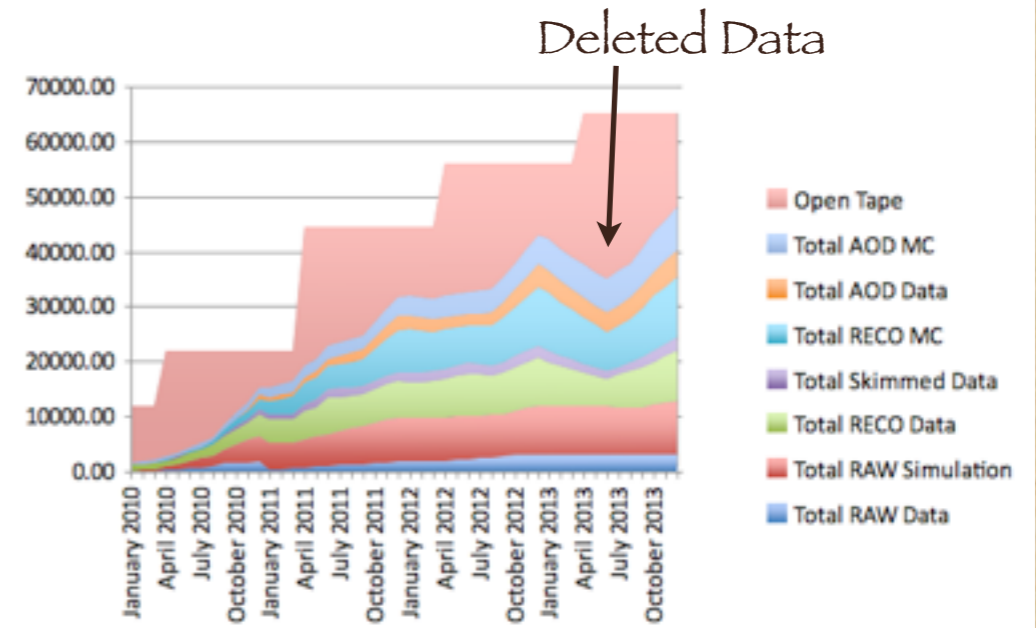


Usage Projections

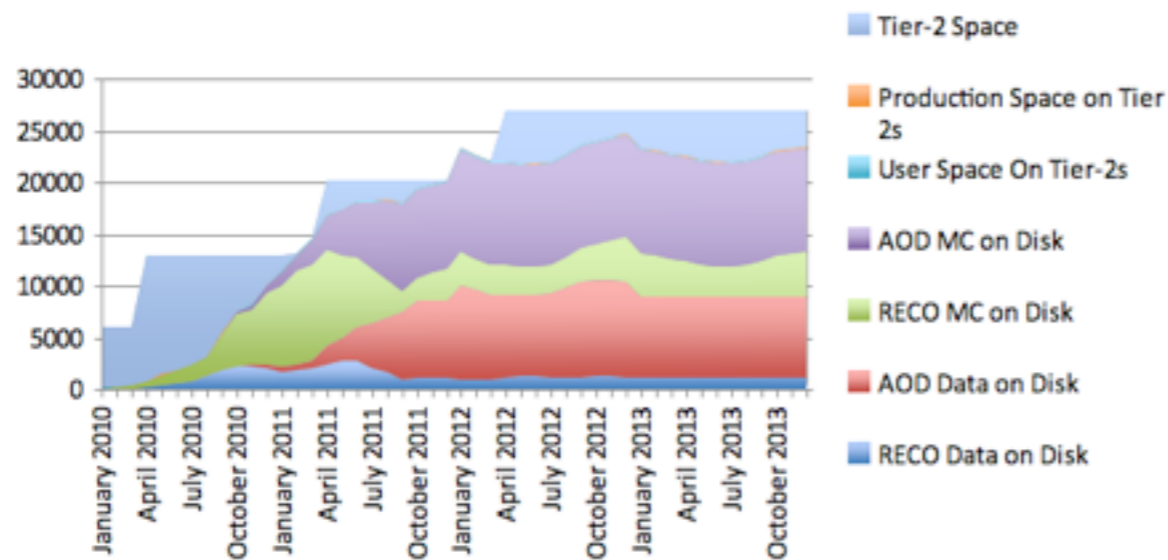
Tier0 Tape in TB



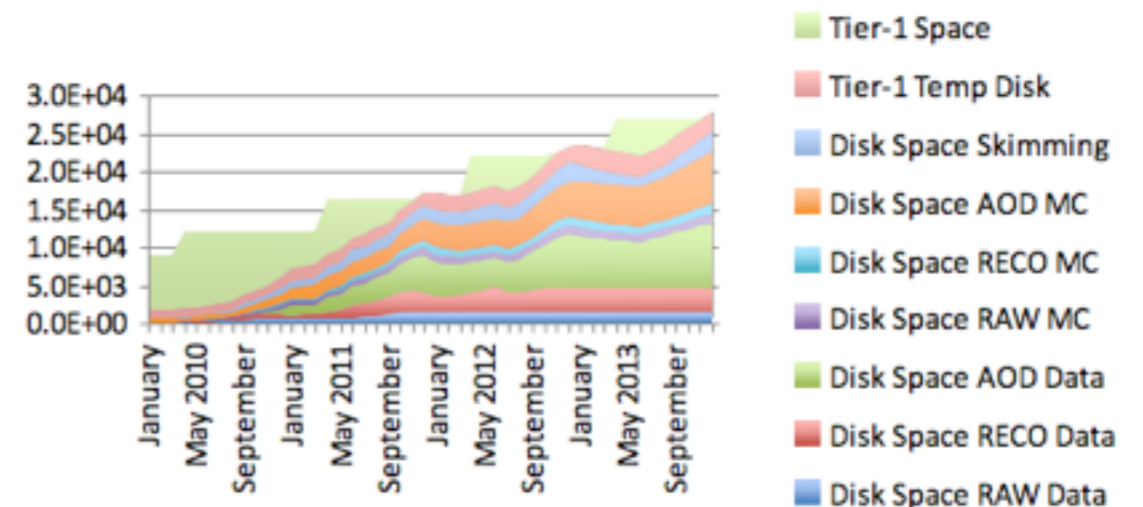
Tier-1 Tape Usage in TB



Tier-2 Disk Storage



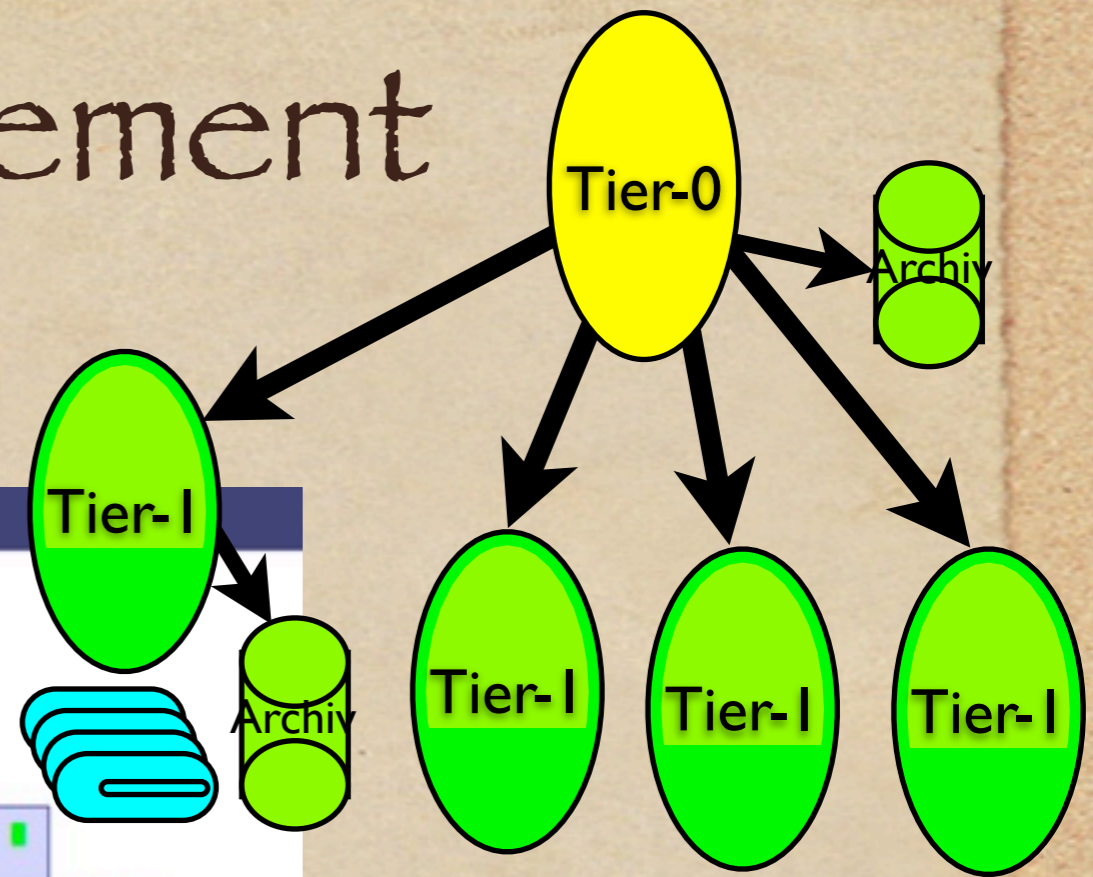
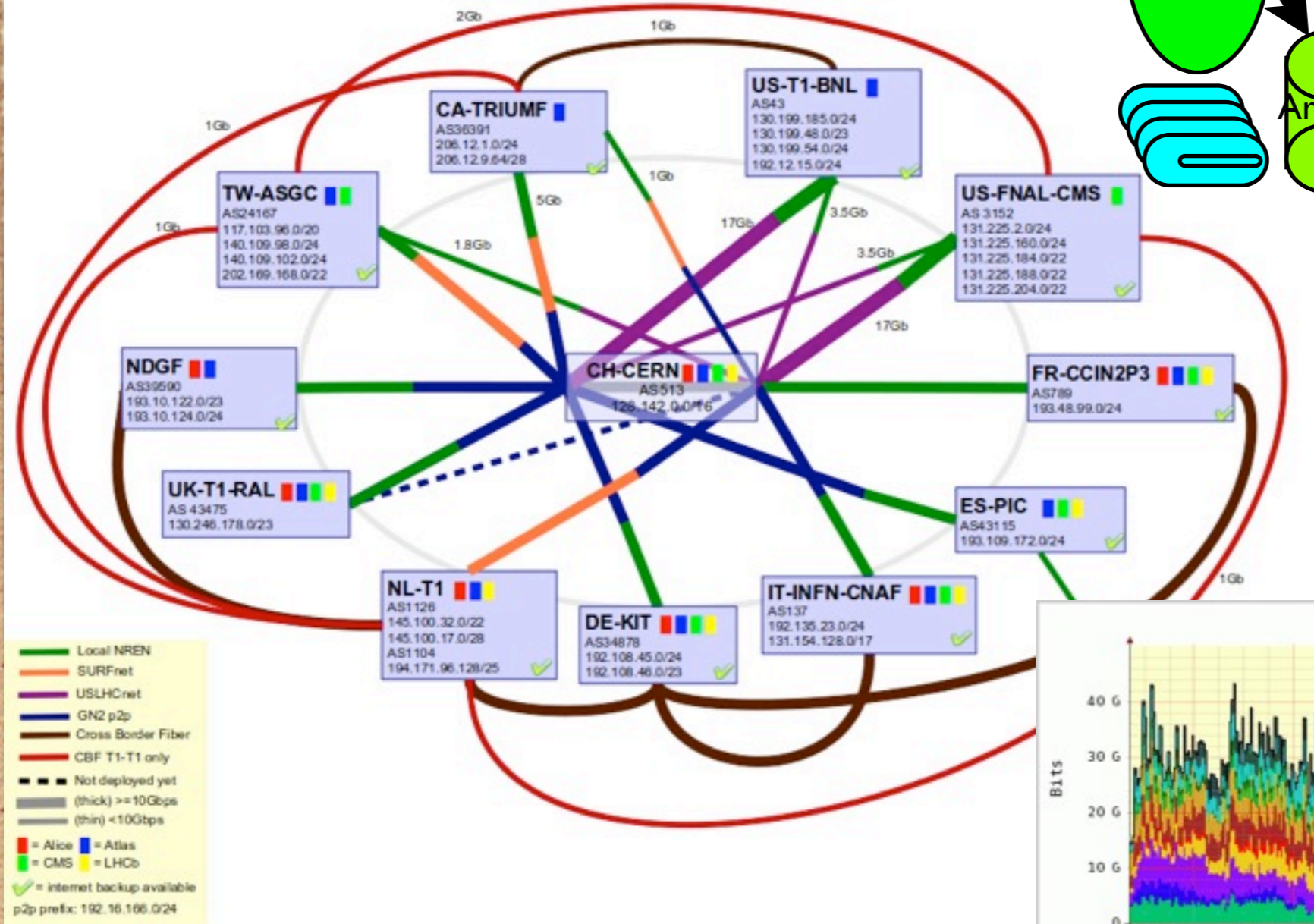
Tier-1 Disk Storage in TB



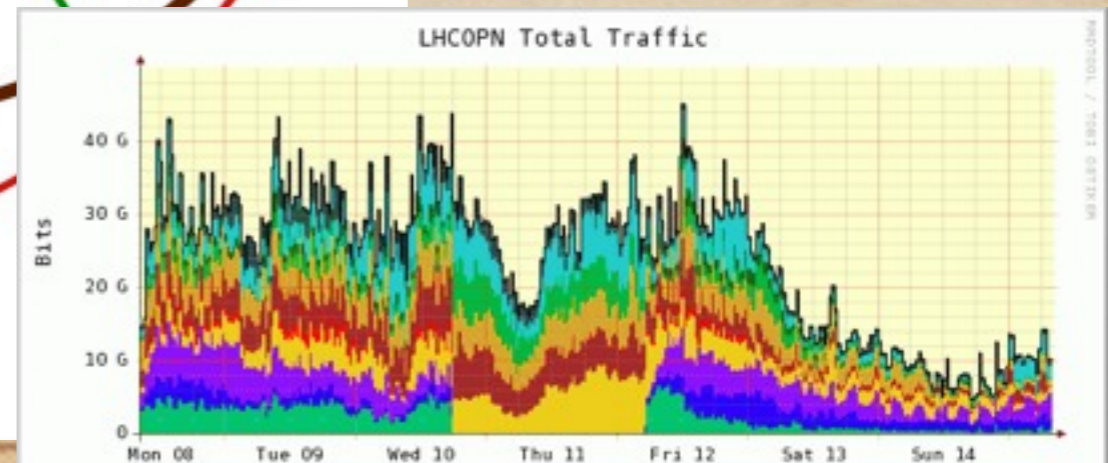
Data Movement

OPN links now fully redundant – last one – RAL – now in production

LHCOPN – current status

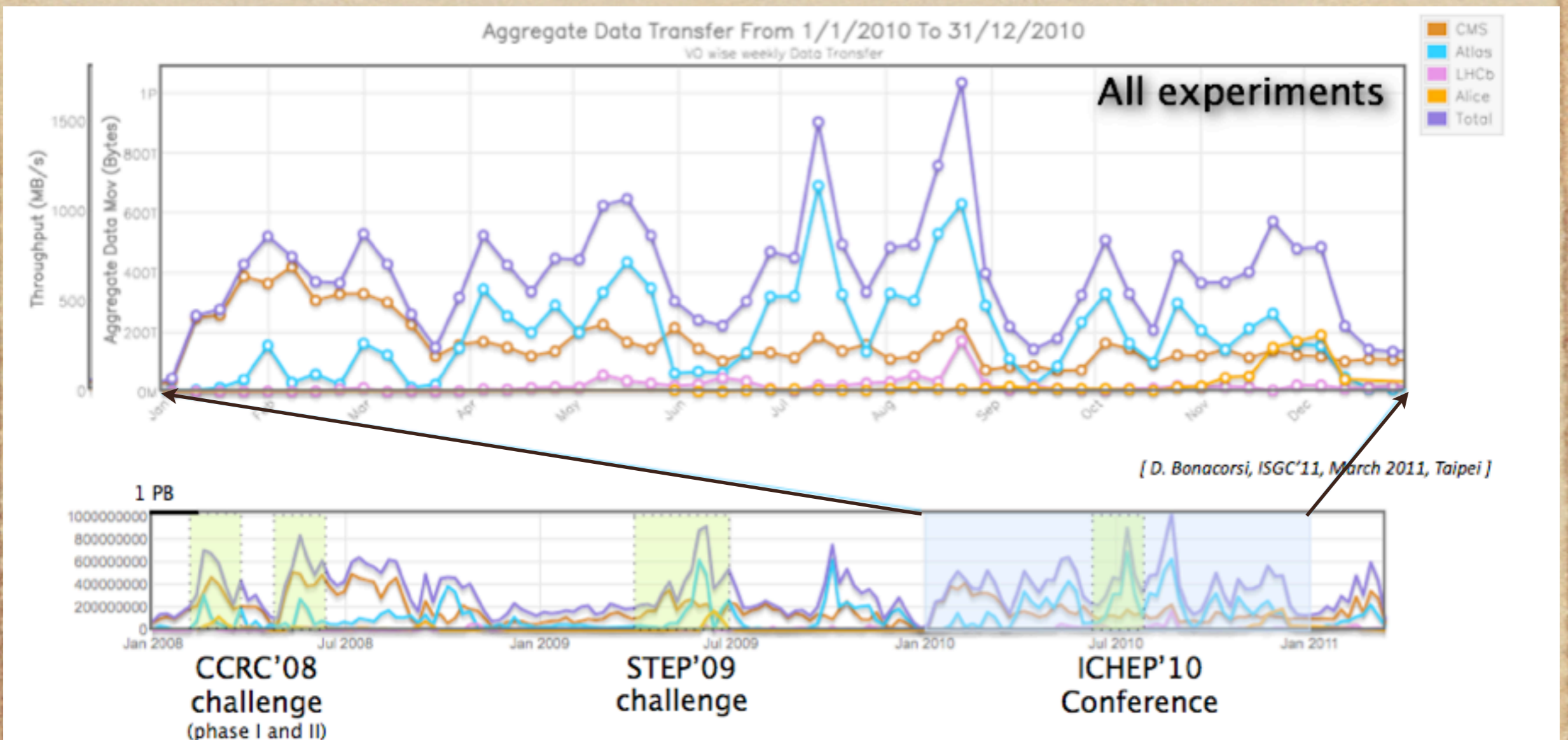


Fibre cut during STEP'09: Redundancy meant no interruption



CERN to T1 Transfers

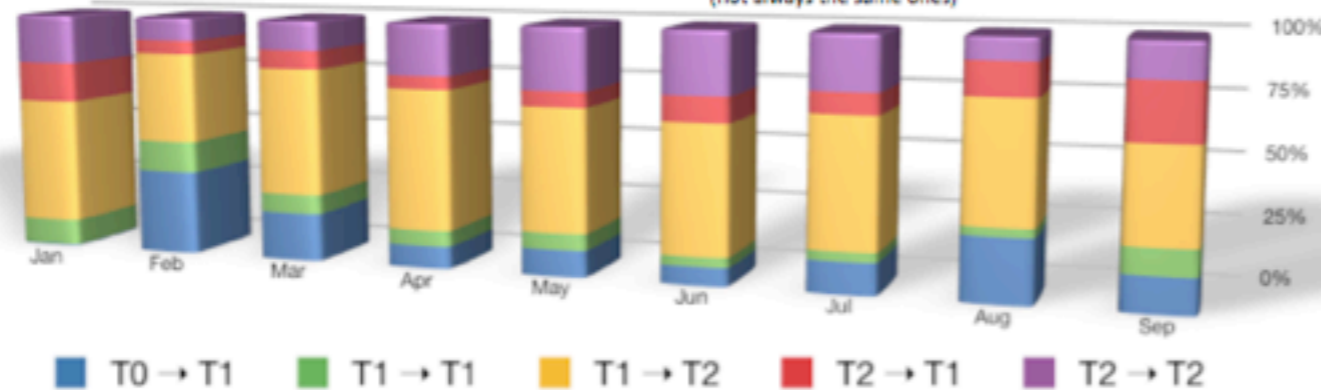
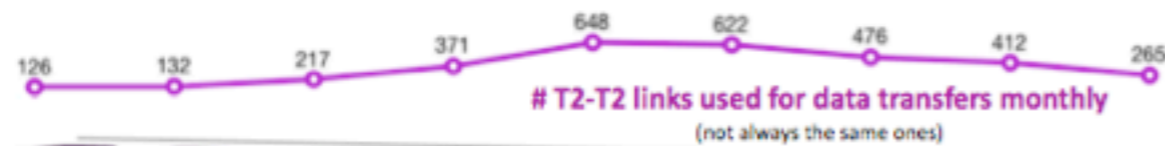
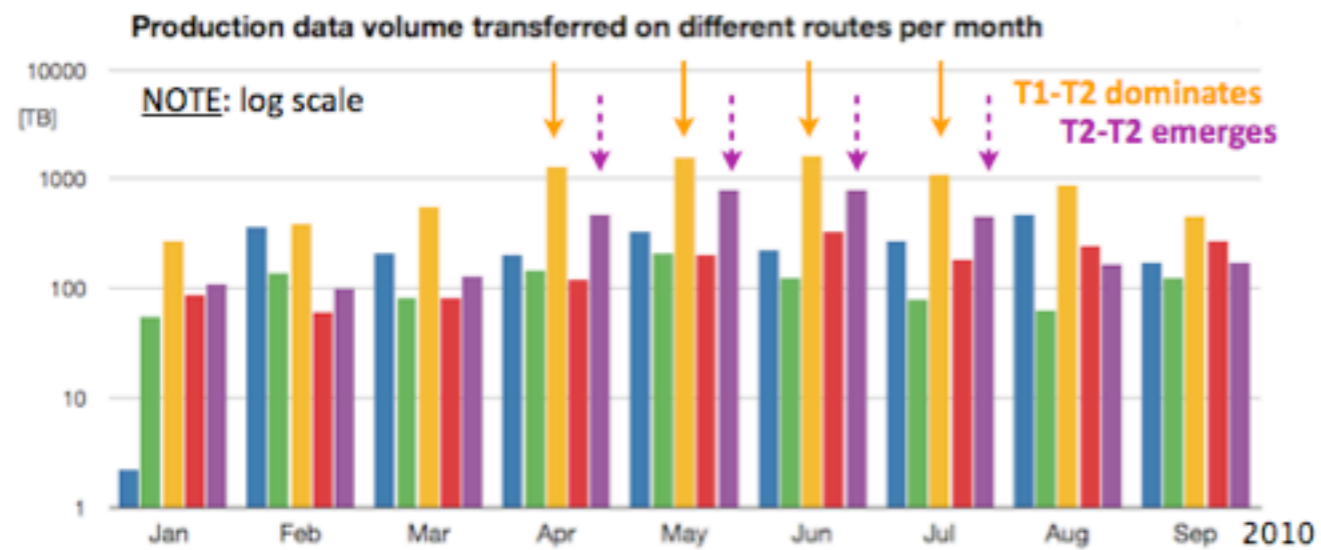
- ◆ CERN outbound traffic showed high performance and reliability
- ◆ A long and joint LHC commissioning effort



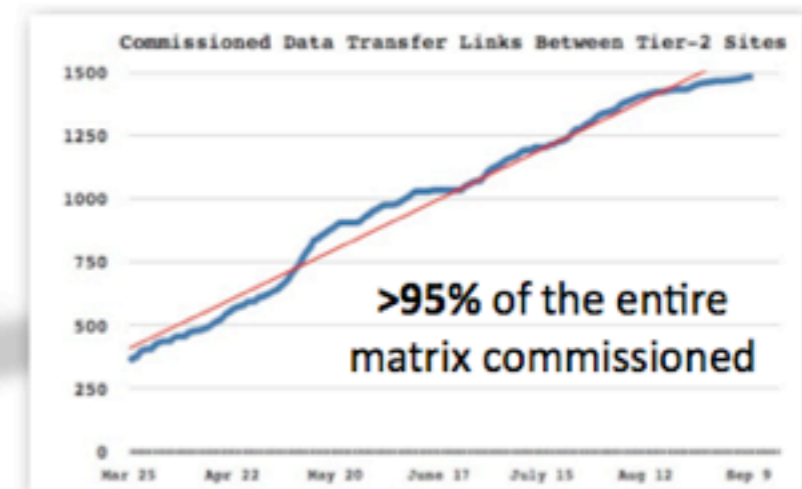
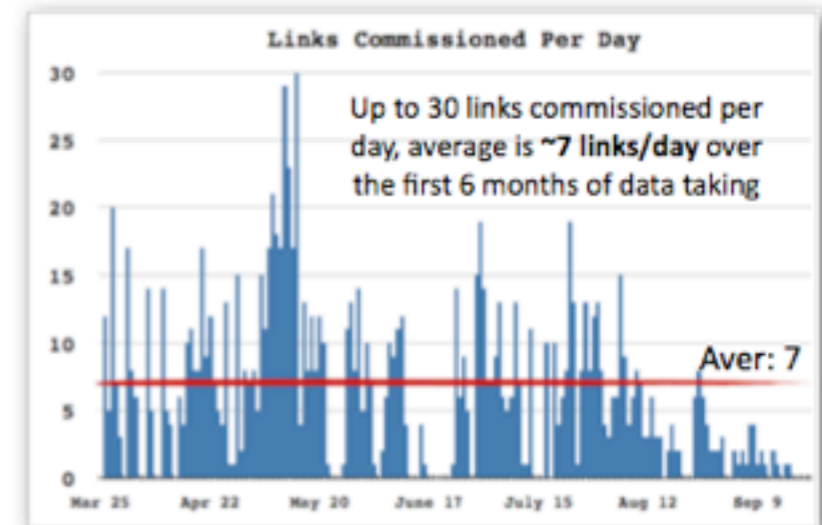
Data Placement for Analysis

Once data is onto the WLCG, it must be made accessible to analysis applications

- ◆ Largest fraction of analysis computing at LHC is at the T2 level
- ◆ Flexibility of the transfer model help to reduce the latency seen by the analysis end-users



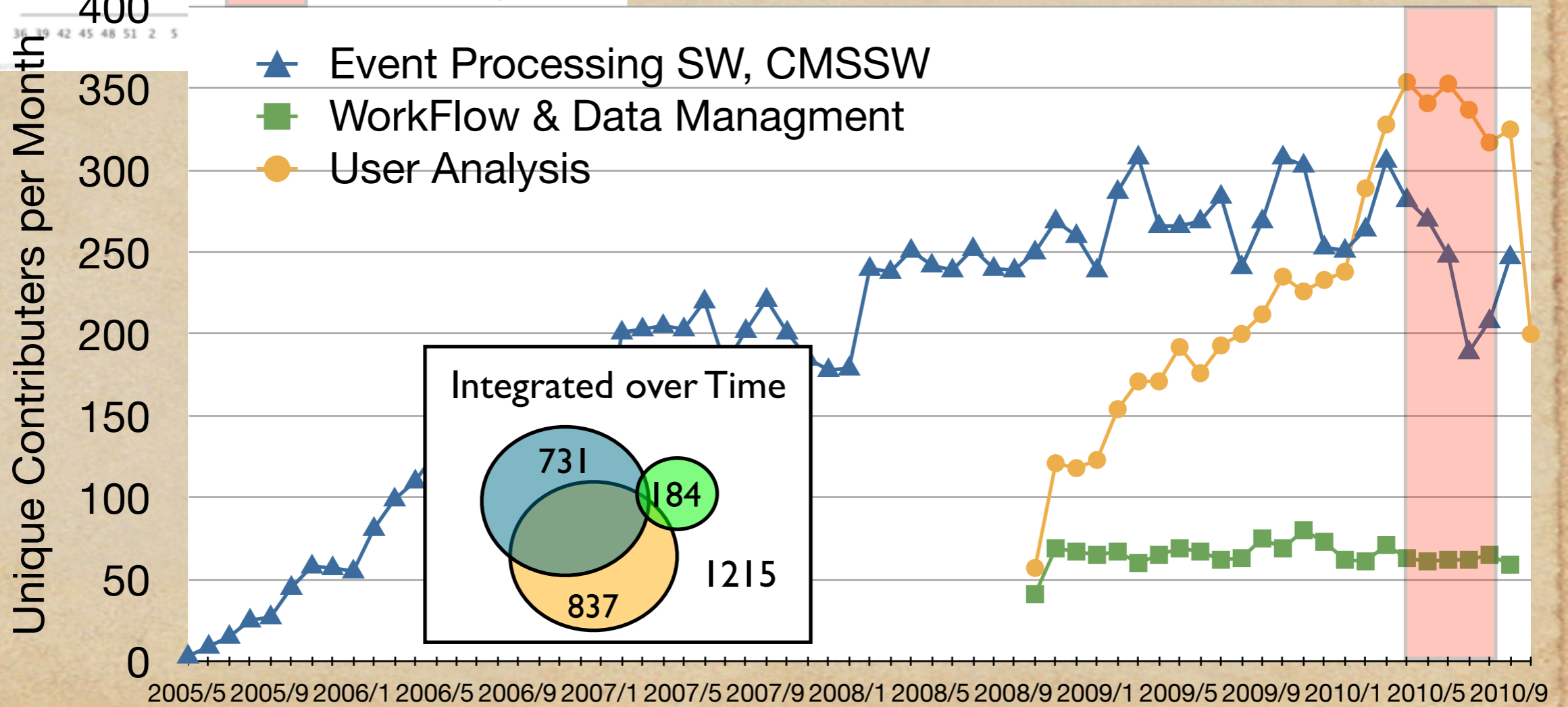
[D. Bonacorsi, CHEP'10 and ISGC'11, Taipei]



[J. Letts]

Analysis Data Use

- ◆ Analysis activity is seasonal
- ◆ Scale of the community is large



Future Data Management

- ◆ High capacity networking is more available and more reliable than we planned for, so why not have “any data, anywhere, anytime” => NSF proposal based on xrootd technology
- ◆ Move to a model where data is requested for analysis at T2s instead of being distributed by agreement. T1 custodial distribution remains the same.
- ◆ Improve our monitoring of data popularity and accounting for data access. Even consider automatic removal at T2s, ala Atlas' Victor



Being Provocative...

- ◆ CMS's strategy is to have the right data available at the right time in the right place and then deleting it to conserve resources.
- ◆ For us the RAW data has to last forever, RAW MC is almost as important.

Special thanks to Ian Fisk, Daniele Bonacorsi, Steve Wolbers and Oliver Gutsche