

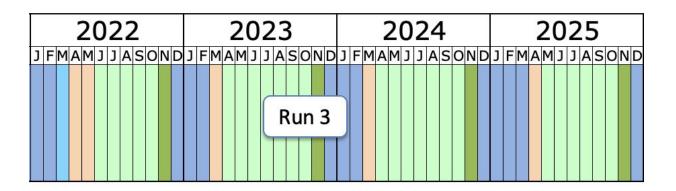
Storage for the LHC Operations during Run 3

Presented by Cedric Caffy on behalf of the CERN IT-SD group

HEPiX Autumn 2022 03/11/2022

Introduction

- CERN Run 3 started in July 2022
 - Experiments generate data (a lot!)



- Different workflows put in place to suit each experiment needs in term of storage
 - Export data from the experiments' storage buffer to T0 data center
 - Long-term archival of the data
 - Data export from T0 to T1, T2...
- Different CERN-made softwares used









Outline

I. Run 3 experiments expectations

- A. Storage
- B. Throughput

II. The software stack and infrastructure

- A. EOS
- B. CTA
- C. FTS

III. Experiments workflows

- A. General overview
- B. The ALICE(O2) setup

IV. EOS File replication - Erasure coding

- A. File replication
- B. Erasure coding
- C. Status at CERN

V. From the beginning of RUN 3

- A. EOS transferred data
- B. CTA transferred data
- C. FTS transferred data

Run 3 experiments expected storage

	Disk storage 2022	Disk storage 2023	Disk storage 2024	Tape storage per year
ALICE	50 PB	58.5 PB	67.5 PB	
ATLAS EXPERIMENT	32 PB	40 PB	46 PB	At least
CMS Programme of the control of the	35 PB	45 PB	52 PB	150 PB
LHCb	26.5 PB	30.3 PB	46.8 PB	



Run 3 experiments expected throughput

	Experiments pits to T0 disks	Disks to T0 tapes
ALICE	100 GB/s (ALICE) + 150 GB/s (ALICEO2)	10 GB/s
ATLAS	10 GB/s	10 GB/s
CMS panel unit tradico	20 GB/s	10 GB/s
LHCD	10 GB/s	10 GB/s

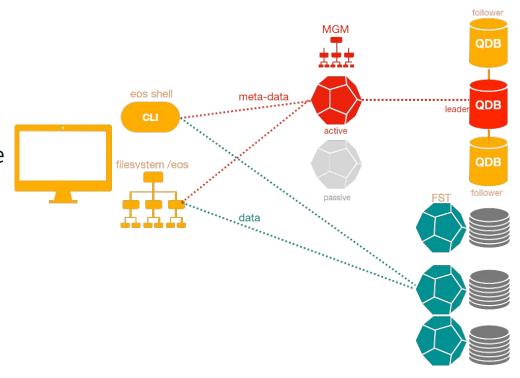








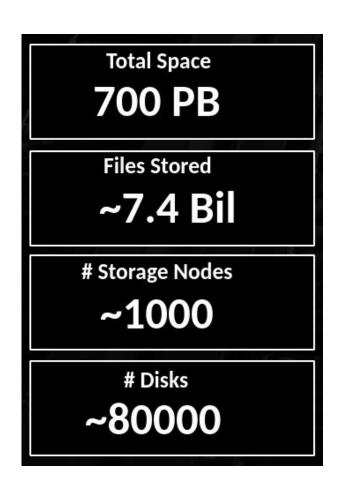
- EOS (EOS Open Storage)
 - Distributed disk-based storage system
 - Highly available and low latency namespace
 - Namespace persisted on a distributed key-value store
 - Working entries cached in-memory
 - Highly available and reliable file storage
 - Based on (cheap) JBODs
 - File replication across independent nodes and disks

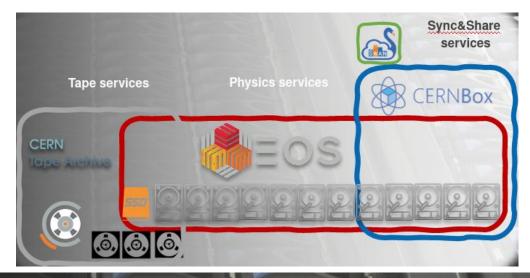


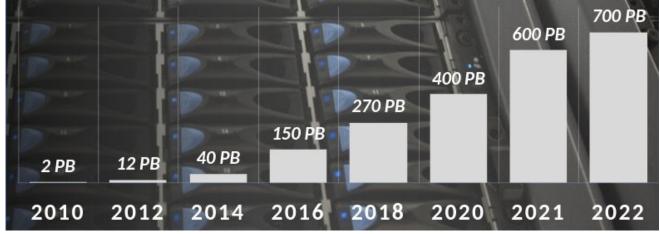




EOS by numbers









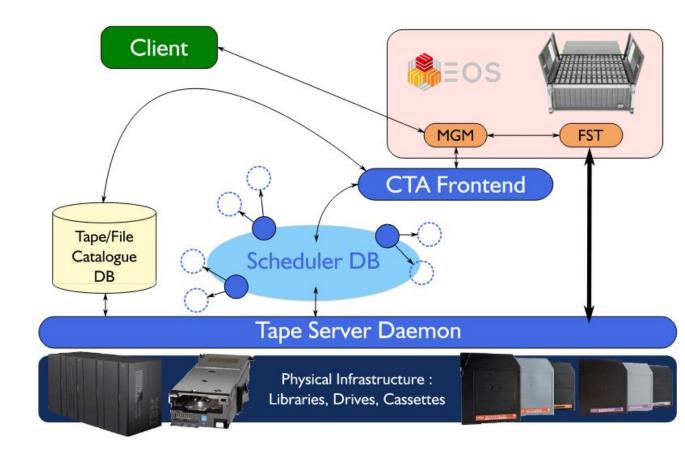
03/11/2022 - HEPiX







- High performance tape archival storage system
- Tape backend to EOS
 - Provides file operation and disk pool
- Mount scheduling logic and tape operations

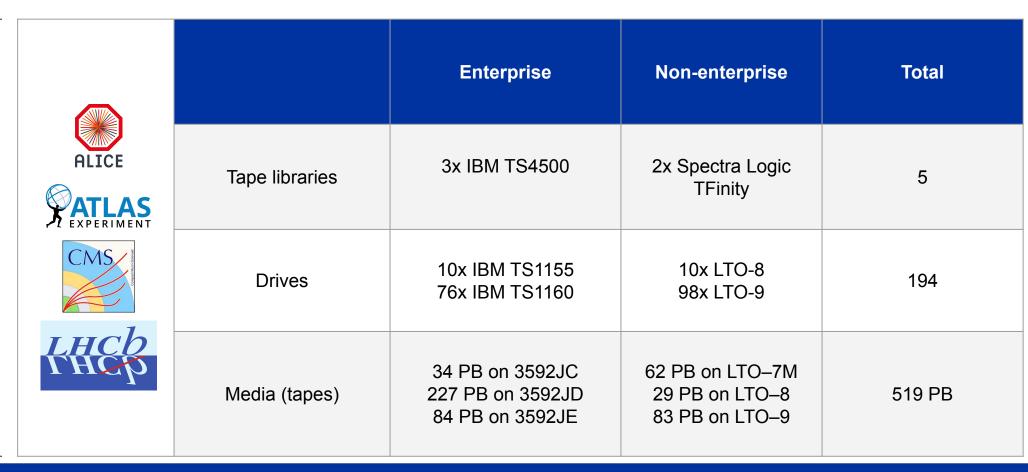






CTA by numbers

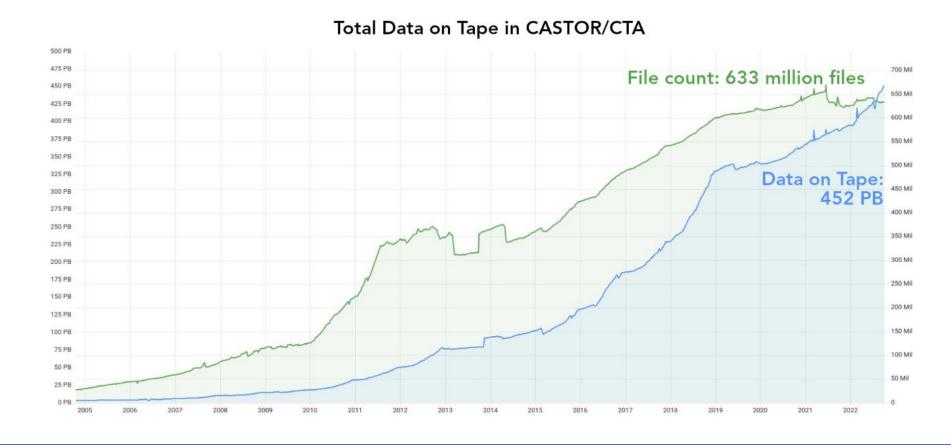








CTA by numbers

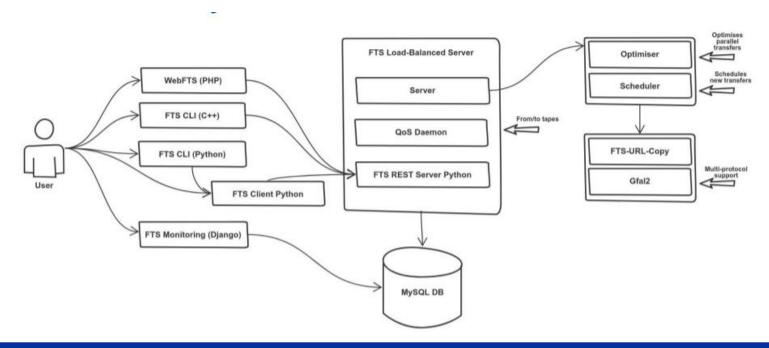




The software stack



- FTS (File Transfer Service)
 - Offers reliable and large-scale data transfers functionalities
 - Orchestrates data transfers from different storage endpoints throughout the entire WLCG





The software stack

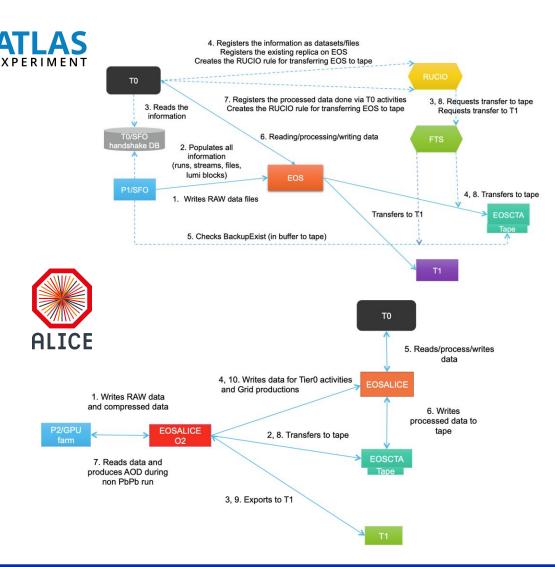


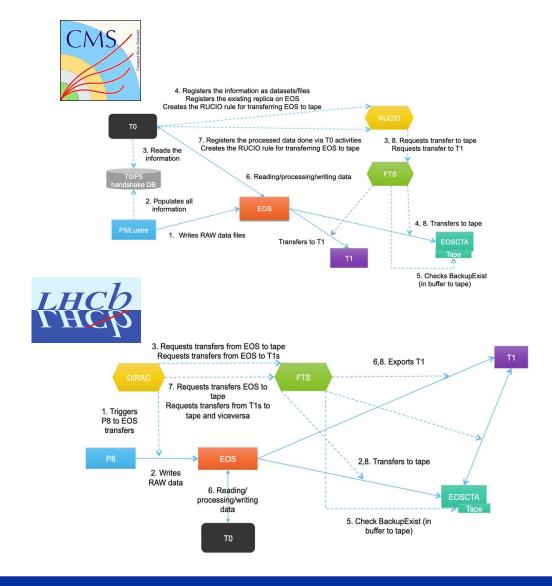
FTS by numbers

	# Servers
ATLAS	10
CMS	10
LHCb	5
Non-LHC experiments	4
Total	29



Experiments workflows - General overview

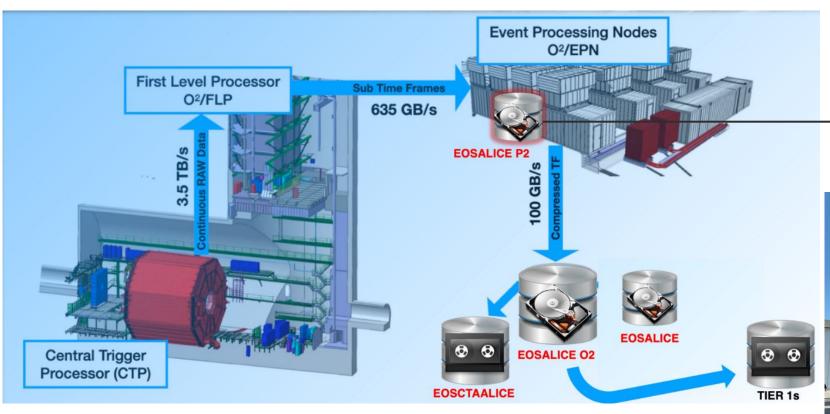






ALICE(O2) setup





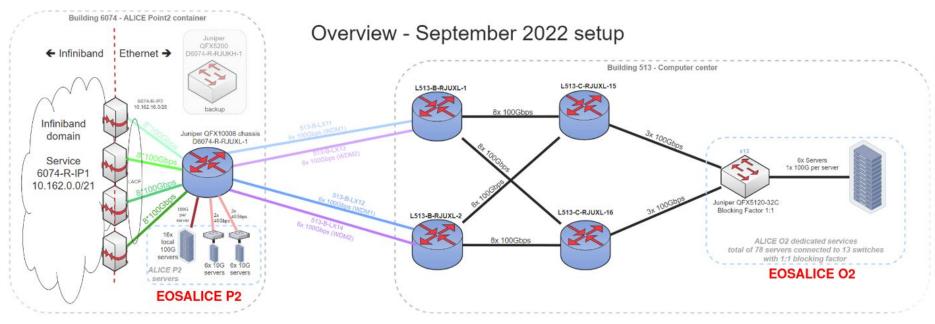
- "Backup" in case of link failure between EPNs and CERN Data Center
- Sustains 100GB/s
- 13.5 PB → 18.5h buffer

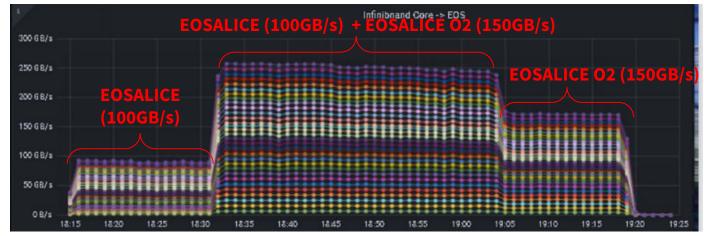




ALICE(O2) setup









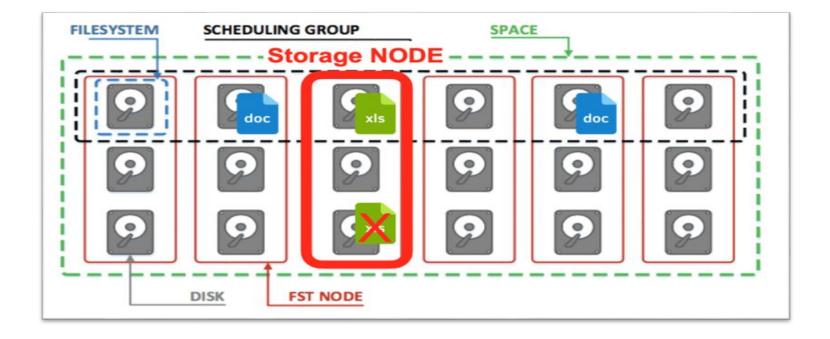
EOS File replication

File availability usually insured by replication

- RAID vs RAIN
- Files are replicated n-times on different disks on different machines
- Protect against disk failure and storage node failure









EOS File replication

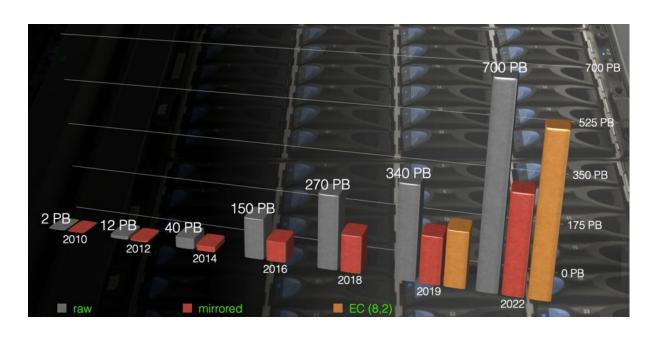
Do you want to store more data?

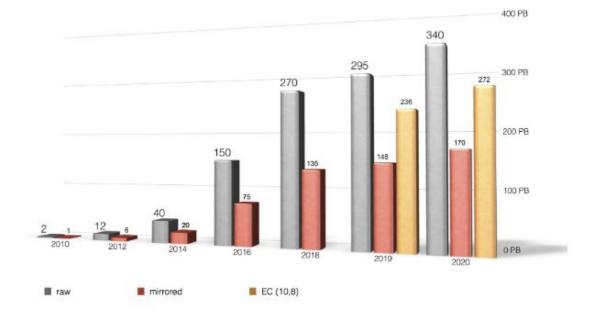


Erasure coding

With erasure coding

- Instead of storing n-times the data…
- ...split it into different locations and add parity blocks to protect it







Erasure coding

Ex: EC(3 + 2) with 1MB block size



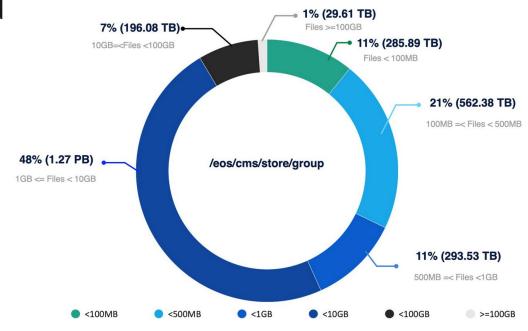
Best case scenarios

- Writing 2x faster than replication
 - Almost same network usage
- Reading more than 2x faster than replication
 - Twice as much network usage as replication (GW model)...
 - ... Except if eoscp is used



Erasure coding - Status at CERN

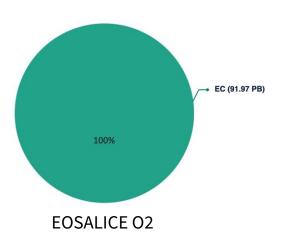
- Files data protection is usually insured by creating a second replica of every files
 - Need twice as much raw storage that is logically needed...
- Fully deployed on EOSALICE O2
- Some physics groups of EOSCMS are erasure coded
 - Files bigger than 100MB are converted

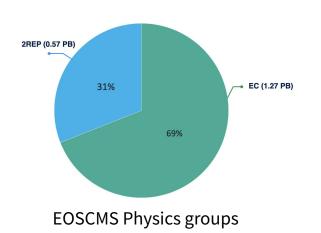


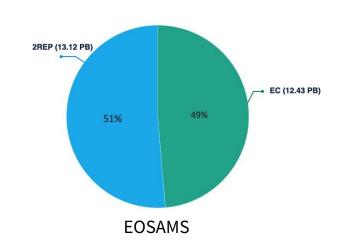


Erasure coding - Status at CERN

	EC layout	Logical bytes stored	Raw storage used	Raw storage gain (compared to 2-rep layout)
EOSALICE O2	EC(10+2)	75.82 PB	91.97 PB	59.67 PB
Some EOS CMS Physics groups	EC(10+2)	1.05 PB	1.27 PB	0.83 PB
EOSAMS (non-LHC experiment)	EC(8+2)	9.95 PB	12.43 PB	7.47 PB





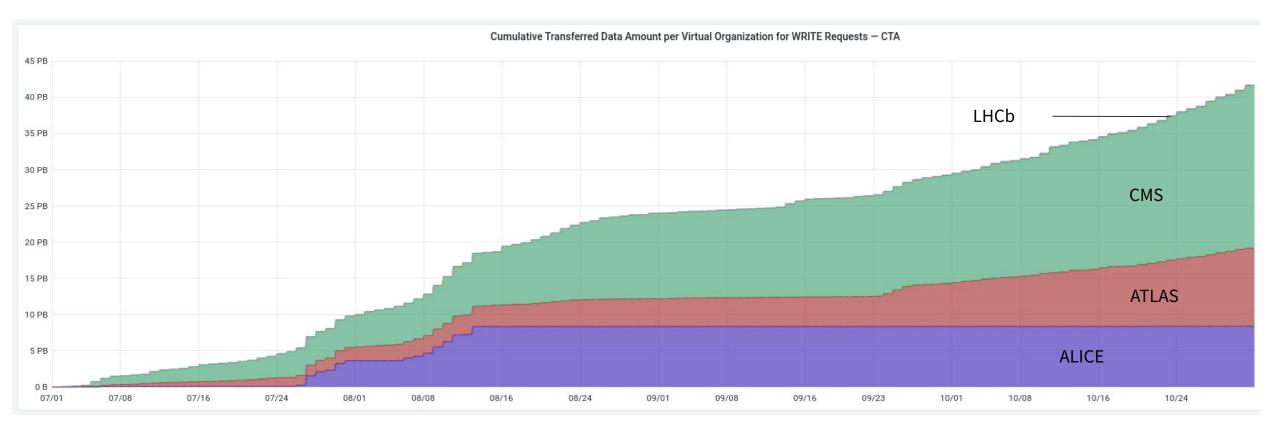




LHC experiments transfers from and to EOS since July 2022

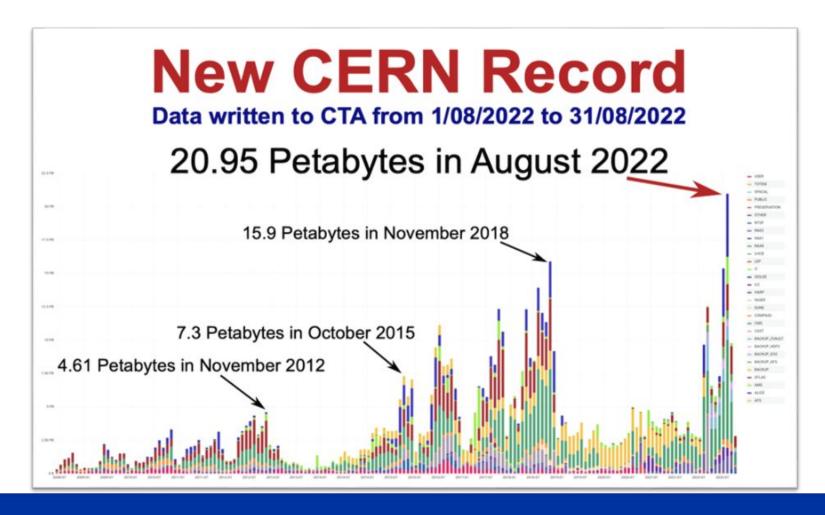
and experiments transfers from and to 200 since out, 2022					
	READ		WRITE		
ALICE	Total amount of files read 2.26 Bil	Total amount of bytes read 253 PB	Total amount of files written 110 Mil	73.6 PB	
ATLAS EXPERIMENT	Total amount of files read 972 Mil	Total amount of bytes read 253 PB	Total amount of files written 105 Mil	Total amount of bytes written 40.8 PB	
CMS	Total amount of files read 649 Mil	Total amount of bytes read 216 PB	Total amount of files written 251 Mil	Total amount of bytes written 50.9 PB	
LHCb	Total amount of files read 123 Mil	Total amount of bytes read 40.8 PB	Total amount of files written 77.5 Mil	Total amount of bytes written 24.2 PB	
TOTAL	Total amount of files read	Total amount of bytes read	Total amount of files written	Total amount of bytes written	
CERN	4.00 Bil	762 рв	544 міі	190 рв	

CTA transfers - Archived data



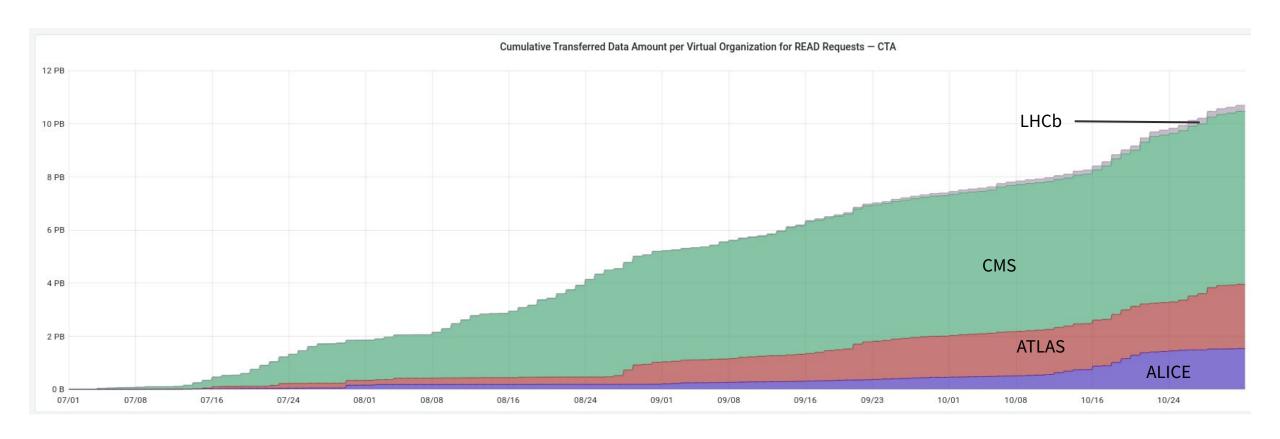


CTA transfers - new record!





CTA transfers - Recalled data





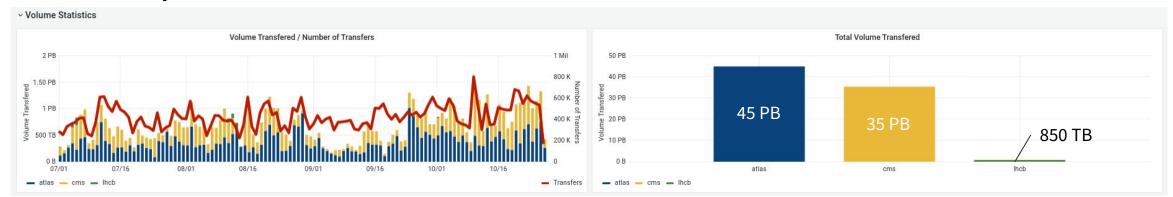
FTS transfers



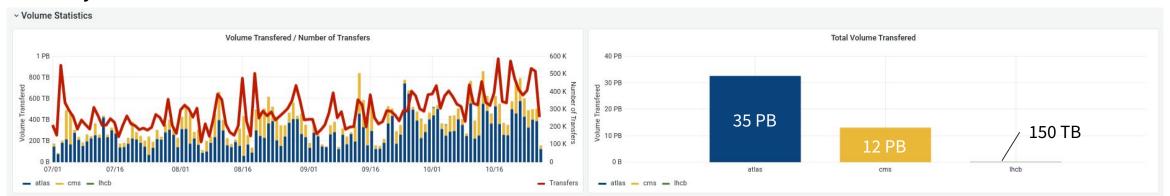




Out of CERN to anywhere in the world



From anywhere in the world to CERN





Conclusion

LHC experiments data flows are managed by 3 CERN-made softwares

- EOS provides disk storage
 - Large disk infrastructure (700 PB, ~80k disks and 1k storage nodes)
- CTA provides tape storage
 - ~520 PB, 194 tape drives and 5 tape libraries
- FTS orchestrates data transfers between different WLCG sites

Slowly introducing erasure coding in some EOS instances

Allows to save raw space

Since beginning of Run 3

- ~760 PB exported from EOS and ~190 PB written to it
- 42 PB of data archived and 10.5PB recalled
- Ready to take the challenge of next year ;-)



