



Accélérateur de science

Data Storage Technologies

Past, Present, Future

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Storage and Data Management Group

A bit of history...



A bit of history...

Single platter of a CDC 7638 disk drive
(1974). Capacity 10MB!



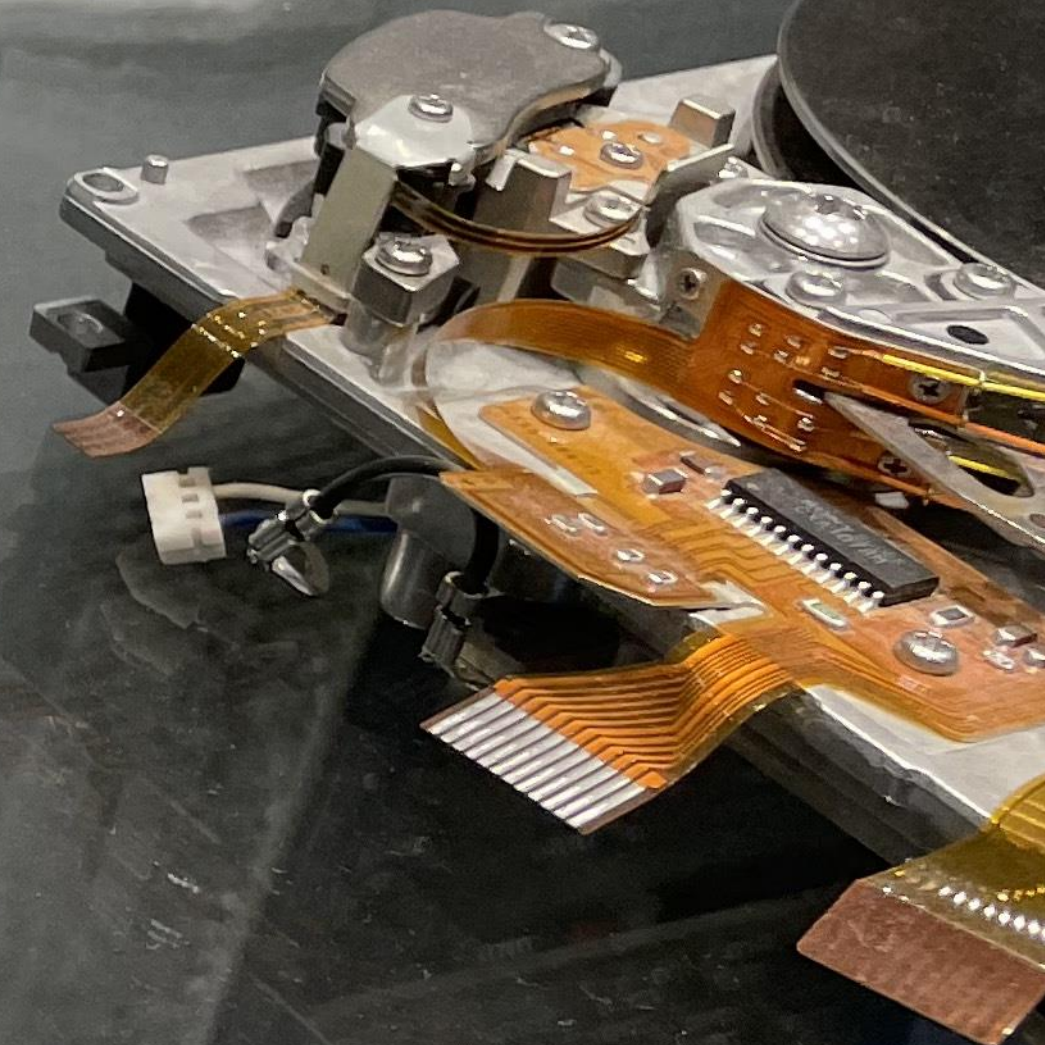
**Sony 40 Mb
1990**



60 GigaByte 2006



Disque PC IDE 850Mbytes ~1995



CERN Storage 1990s

SHIFT: Scalable Heterogeneous Integrated Computing Facility

Overview of the SHIFT Architecture

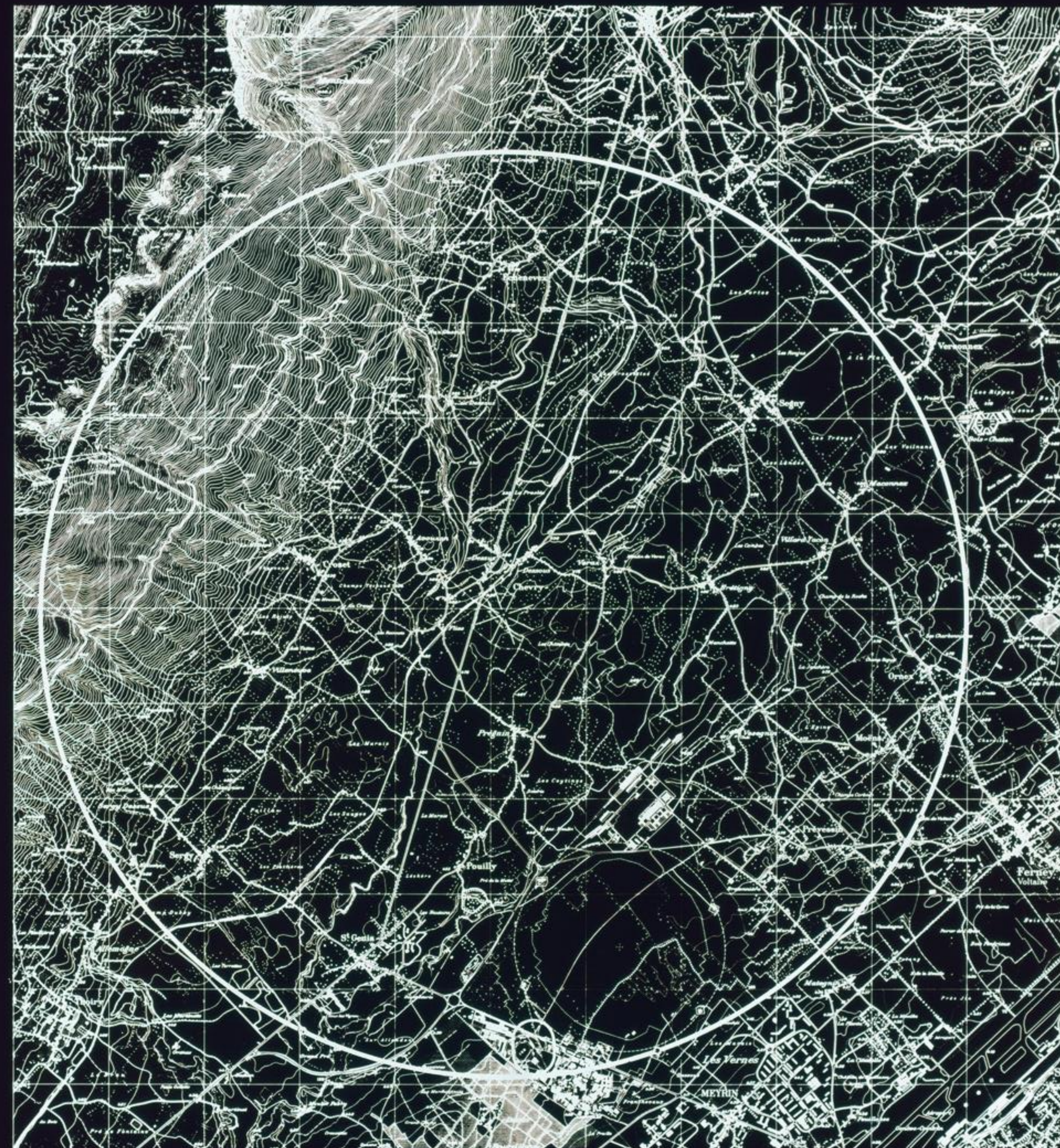
The designers of `shift` were motivated by the appearance on the market of inexpensive processors and storage systems, using technology developed for personal workstations, and which had performance characteristics comparable with those of traditional mainframes.

The goal was to define an architecture which could be used for general purpose High Energy Physics (`hep`) computing, could be implemented to provide systems with an excellent price/performance ratio when compared with mainframe solutions, and could be scaled up to provide very large¹ integrated facilities, or down to provide a system suitable for a small physics department.

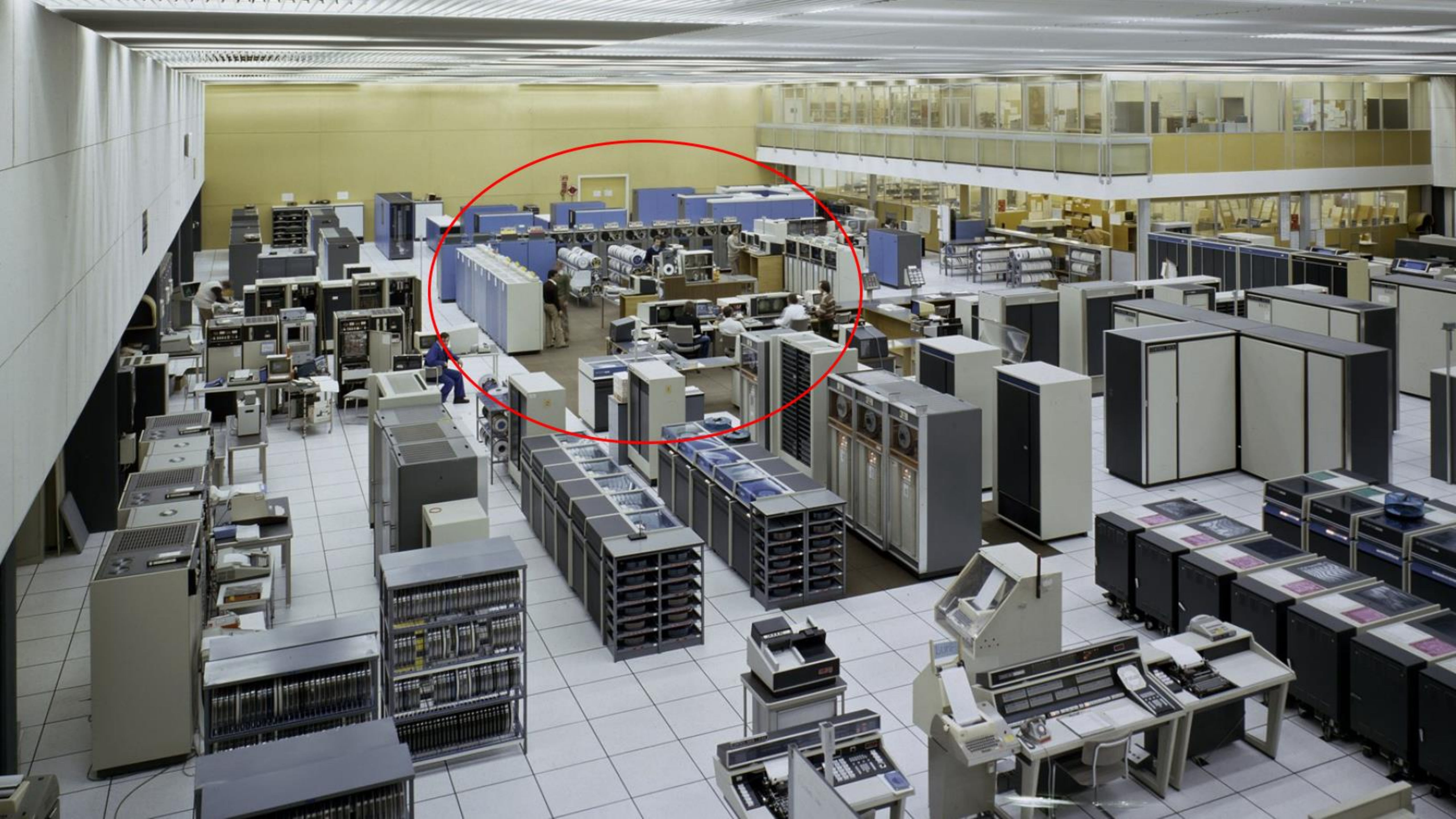
Some important characteristics of offline `hep` processing relevant to the the design choices are:

- the volume of data which must be held on online storage (up to the order of 10^{12} bytes);
- the need for access to magnetic tapes, used to store fuller information about "events" (a few terabytes);
- difficulty in finding vectorisable algorithms for a significant fraction of the processing requirements (hard to exploit supercomputers);
- inherent parallelism in much of the processing (events are largely independent);

¹compared with the capacity of current `hep` Computer Centres.

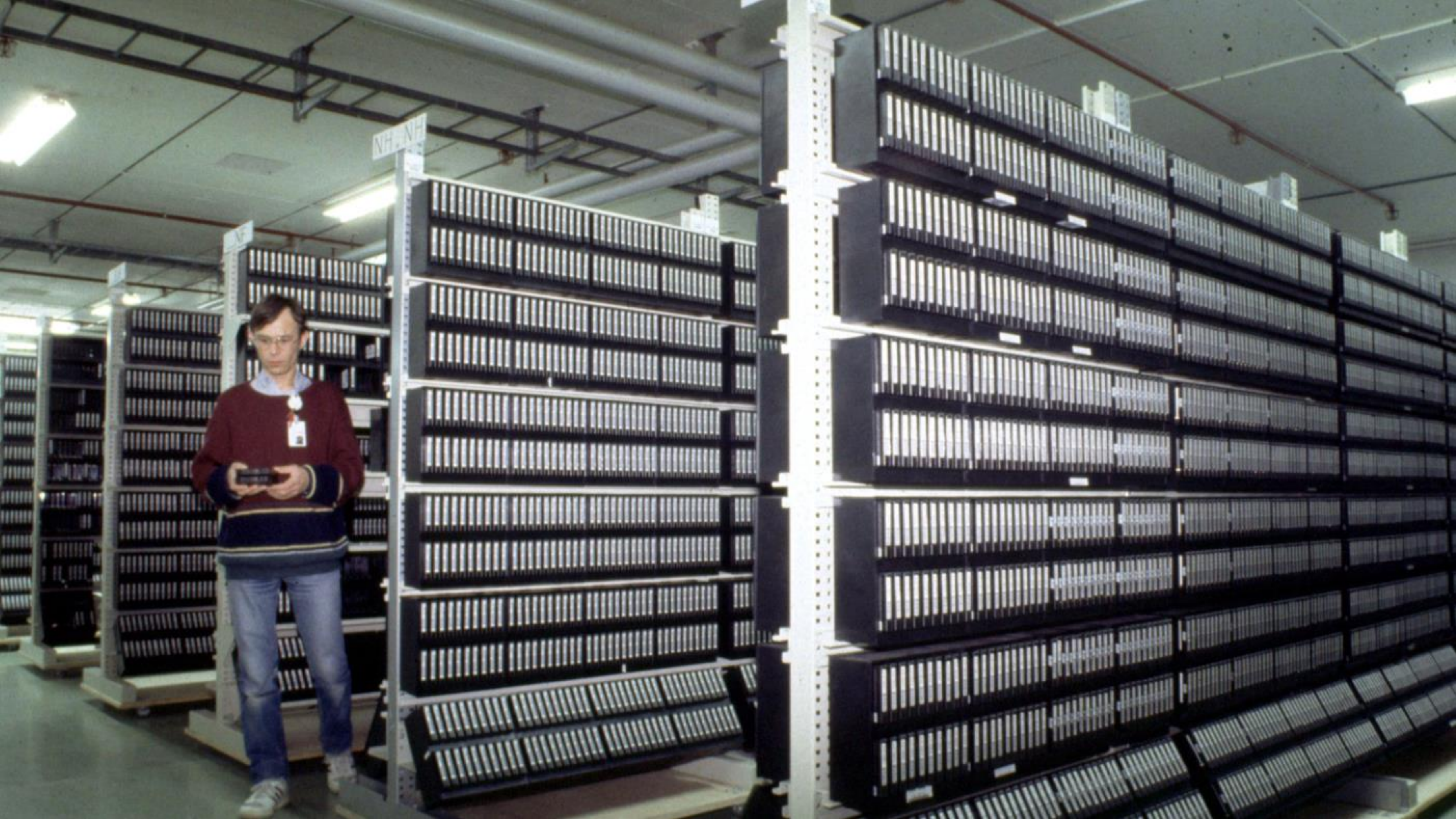


CERN LEP Ring





SHIFT in 1998



CERN Storage 2000s

CASTOR: CERN Advanced STORage manager

1998–2007 CASTOR 1

2005–2022 CASTOR 2

Hierarchical Storage Manager (HSM)

- **Automatic move from disk to tape and vice-versa**
- **Mix of production use-cases and end-users' analysis**
- **Transfers Scheduling (model as Job-Scheduling)**



STORAGETEK

STORAGETEK

STORAGETEK

Three circular informational graphics are mounted on the central panel of the StorageTek tape library. Each graphic contains text and small images, likely describing different tape models or features. The text is too small to read clearly, but the graphics are arranged horizontally.



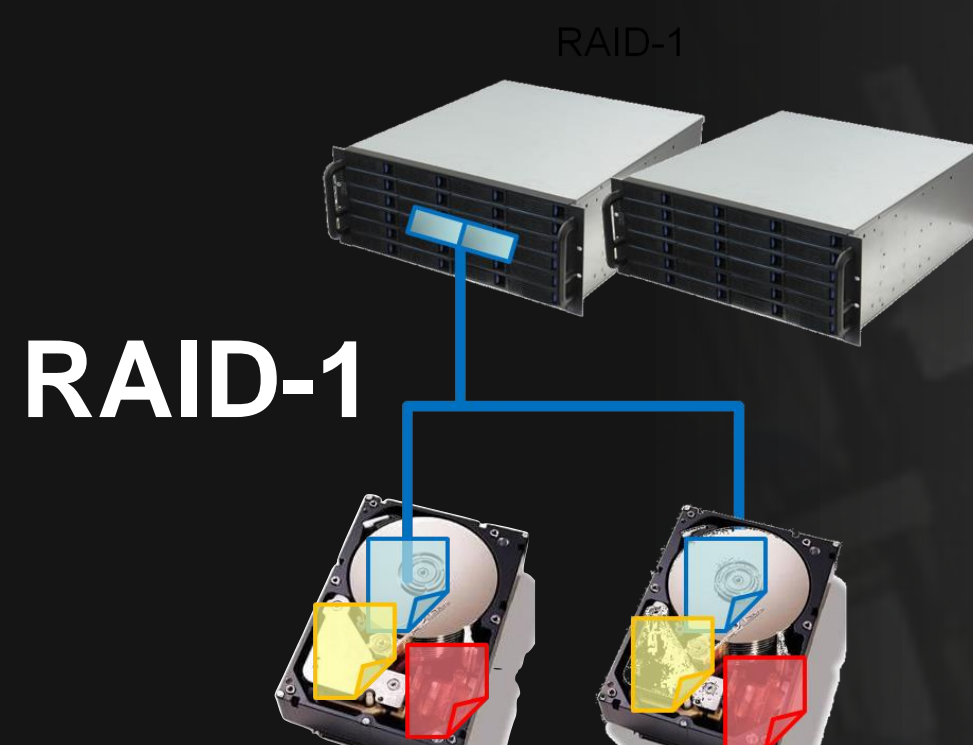
CERN Online Storage 2010s



EOS Open Source

From “Hierarchical” to “Tier” Model

- Dedicated “storage pools” with defined QoS (Analysis, Archive, Tape)
- Experiments’ Data Management frameworks manage the transitions
- Low-Latency namespace
- POSIX-like file access
- New data replication paradigm (RAID vs. RAIN and EC)
- Designed to scale at the Exabyte level



Exabyte Scale Storage at CERN

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Abstract. The future of data management for LHC at CERN requires a change of scheduling and data handling components to support the increasing data volume and a change of scheduling and data handling components in use today. A forecast for disk based storage volume at the Exabyte scale with hundreds of millions of files.

Data Access Patterns in Physics



Data Analysis

- >100k relatively slow streams reading data (almost) sequentially from 60k HDDs
 - 1-100 MB/s - sometimes forward-seeking
 - *“similar to 100k people watching an individual film on Netflix”*

Data Acquisition / Data Taking

- hundreds of streams possibly as fast as possible
 - 50-250 MB/s with File Replication
 - 400 MB/s-1 GB/s with Erasure Coding

EOS Service (2023)

2023
full year

Total amount of files read

21.6 Bil

Total amount of bytes read

5.34 EB

Total amount of files writ...

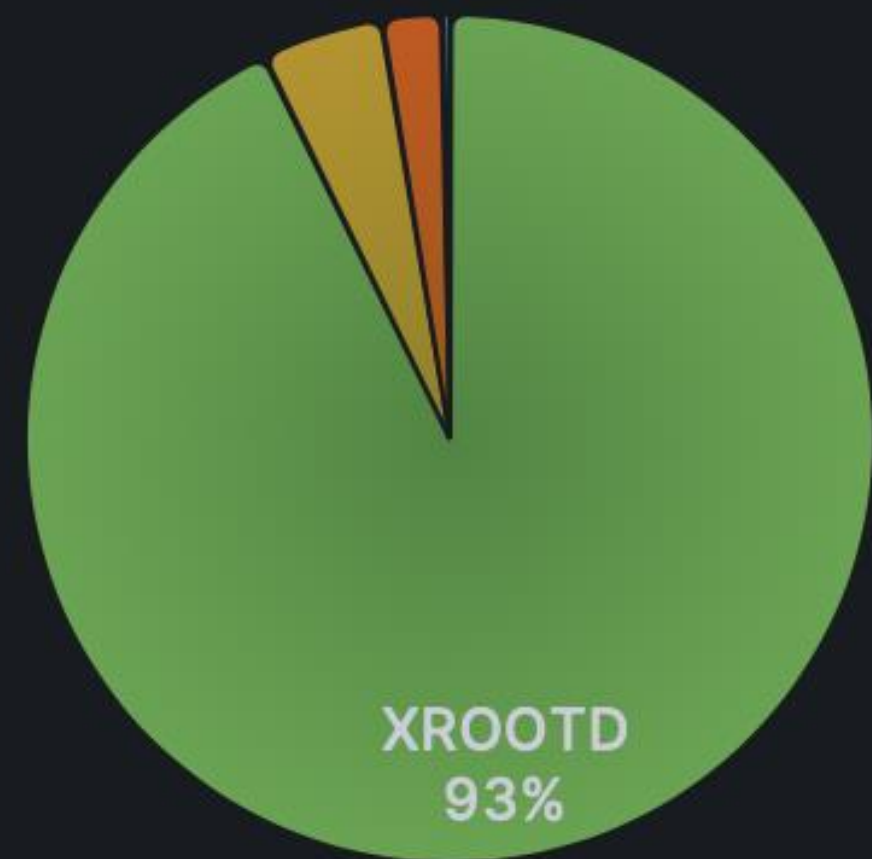
4.51 Bil

Total amount of bytes wri...

679 PB

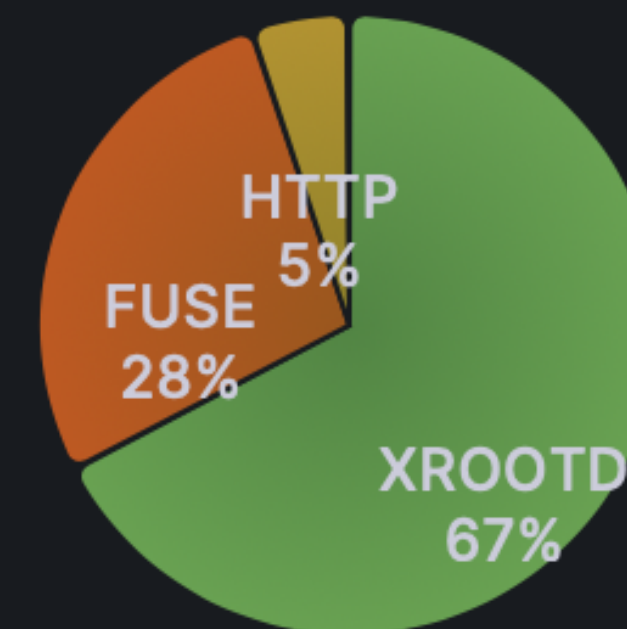
13

Total data write per protocol and instance: All



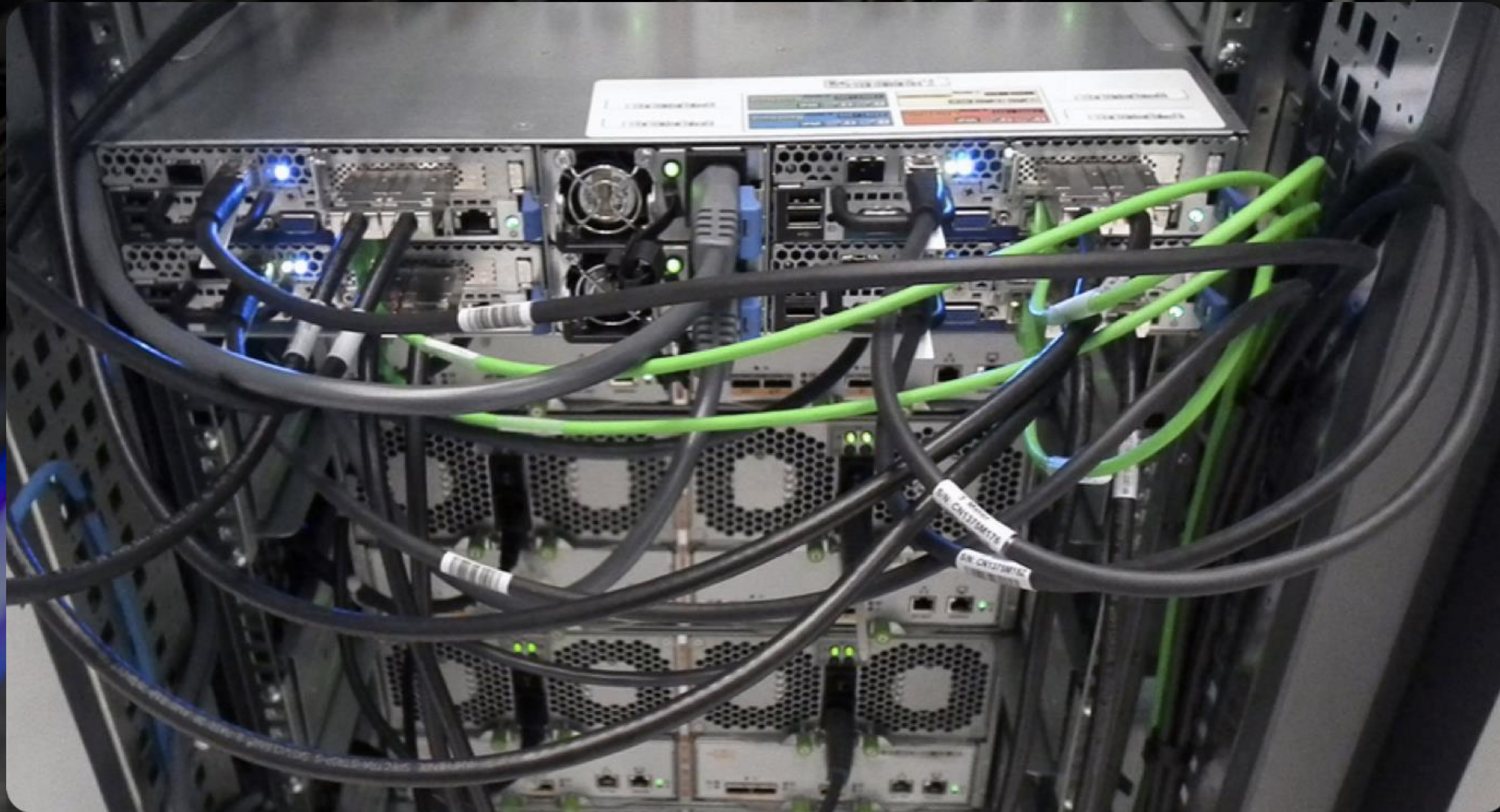
- XROOTD Value: 632 PB Percent: 93%
- HTTP Value: 31.0 PB Percent: 5%
- FUSE Value: 15.0 PB Percent: 2%
- GRIDFTP Value: 1.57 PB Percent: 0%

Total data read per protocol and instance: All



- XROOTD Value: 3.60 EB Percent: 67%
- FUSE Value: 1.47 EB Percent: 28%
- HTTP Value: 264 PB Percent: 5%
- GRIDFTP Value: 548 TB Percent: 0%

The Storage “Building Block”



QUAD + SAS Arrays

The Storage “Building Block”



Over the years we commissioned and operate multiple solutions:

- Server + 2x 24-bay SAS Arrays
- Server + 4x 24-bay SAS Arrays
- Server + 8x 24-bay SAS Arrays
- Server + 60-bay SAS Array
- Server + 2x 60-bay SAS Array

Storage Server in 2014: 200 TB

Storage Server in 2023: 1700 TB

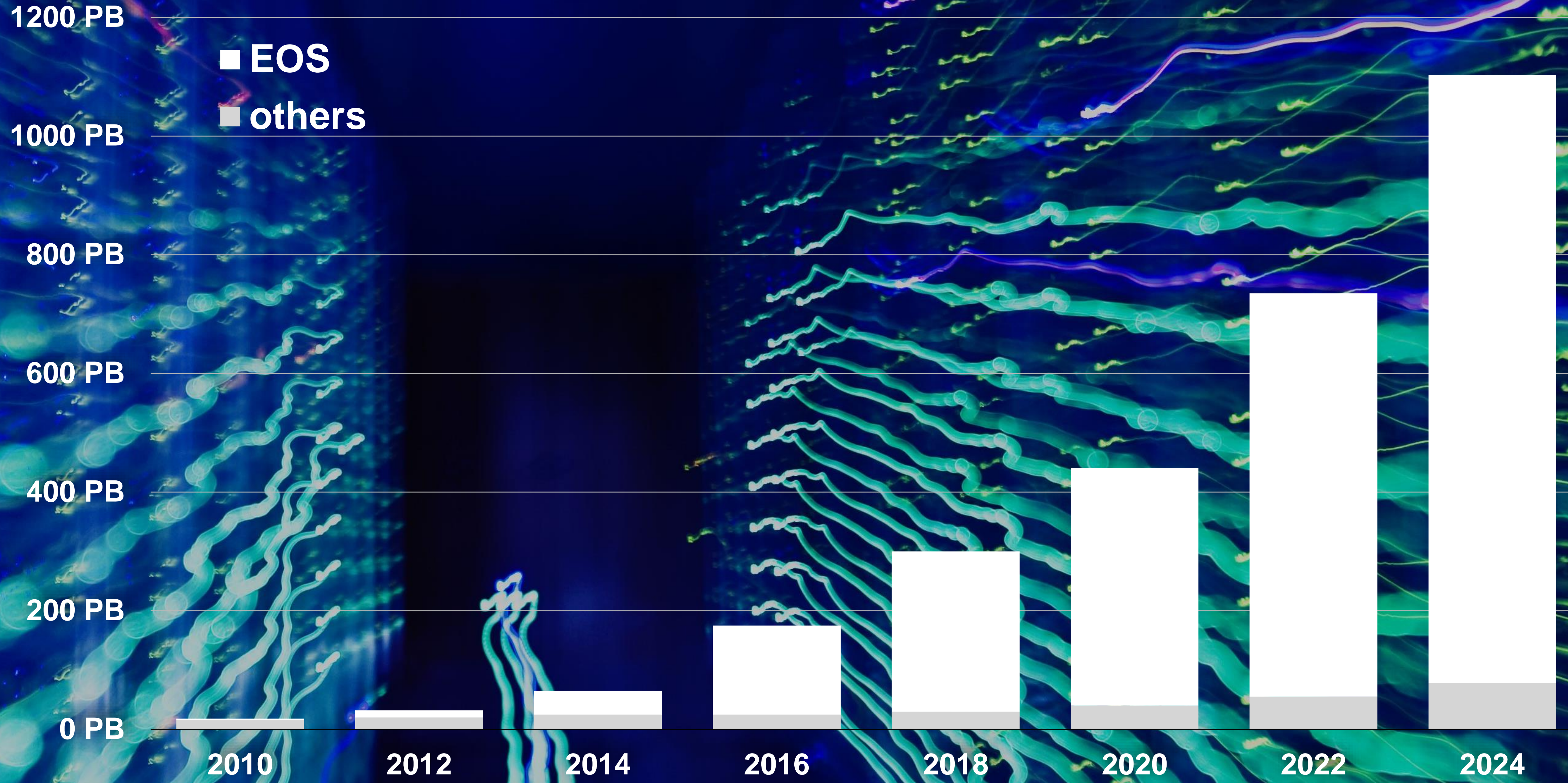
Storage Server in 2024: 2300 TB

Networking Evolution in the last 10Y

1Gb → 10Gb → 25 Gb → 40Gb → 100Gb

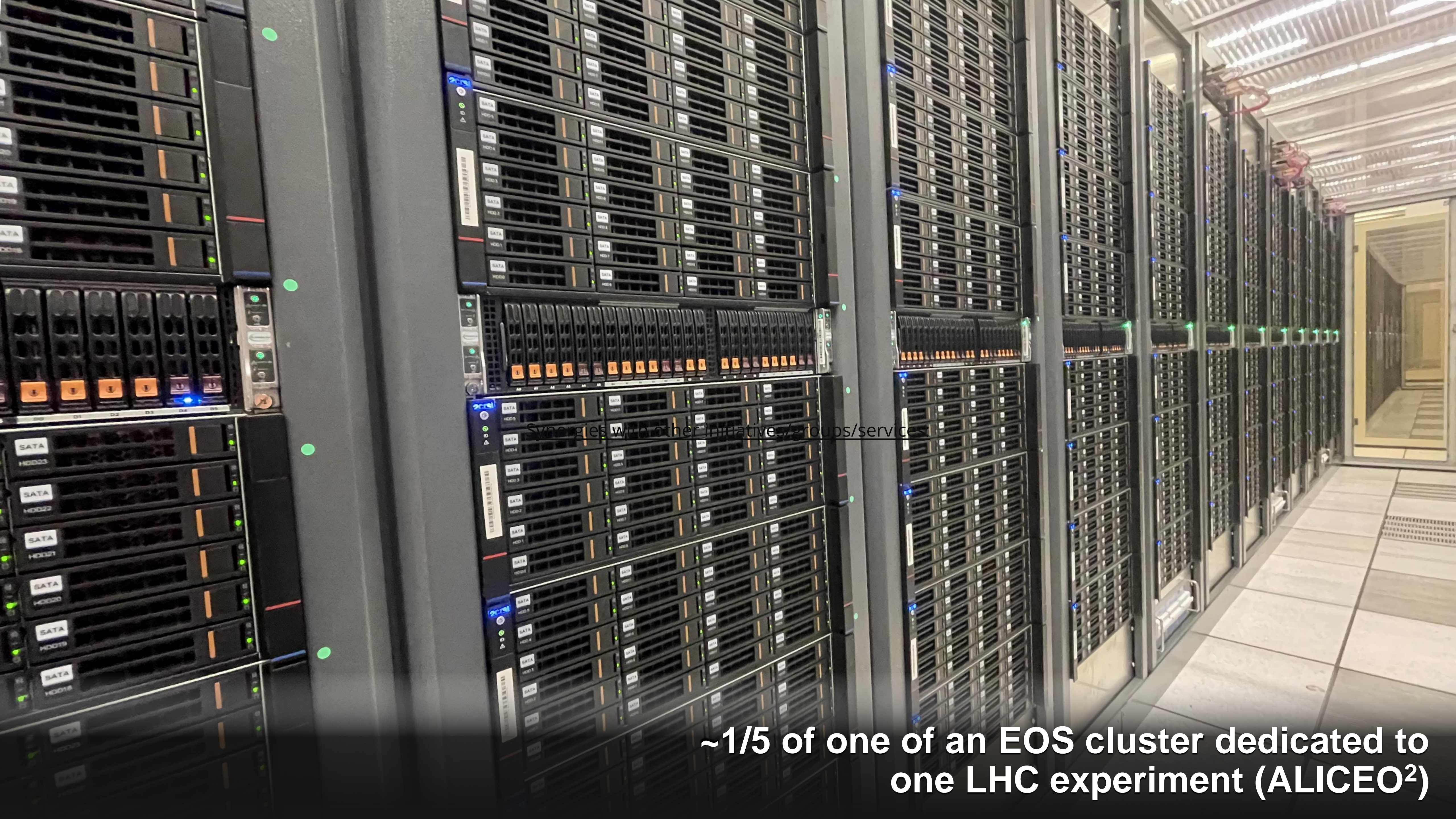
CERN IT - Operated Disk Storage Capacity

■ EOS
■ others





**Dedicated 16 PB EOS Cluster in Point 2
(next to ALICE) hosted in a container**



Synergies with other initiatives/groups/services

~1/5 of one of an EOS cluster dedicated to one LHC experiment (ALICEO²)

CERN Archival Storage 2020s



EOS + CERN Tape Archive (CTA)

Successor and full replacement of CASTOR2 for Tape Access and management

Implemented as tape backend to EOS

Small and fast buffer based on fast SSDs





CERN Tape Archive (CTA) – Tape Library

Physics Storage and Data Management Services

Storage



Software to manage Disk Storage - **930 PB**



CERN
Tape Archive
cta.cern.ch

Software to manage Tape Storage - **730 PB**

Data Management



Middleware to run File Transfers - **1 Billion / year**

DISK
TRANSFER

TAPE

Data

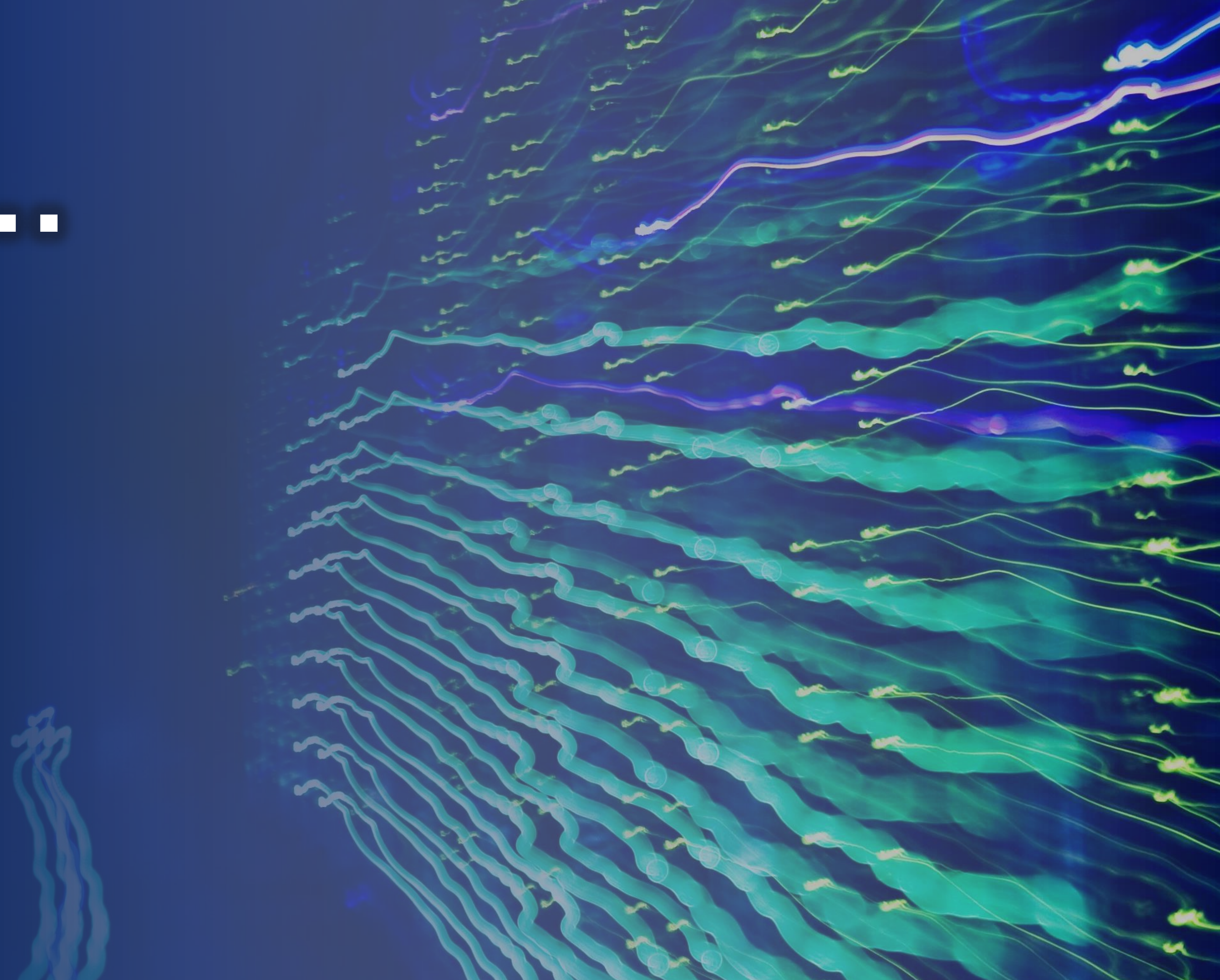
DISTRIBUTION



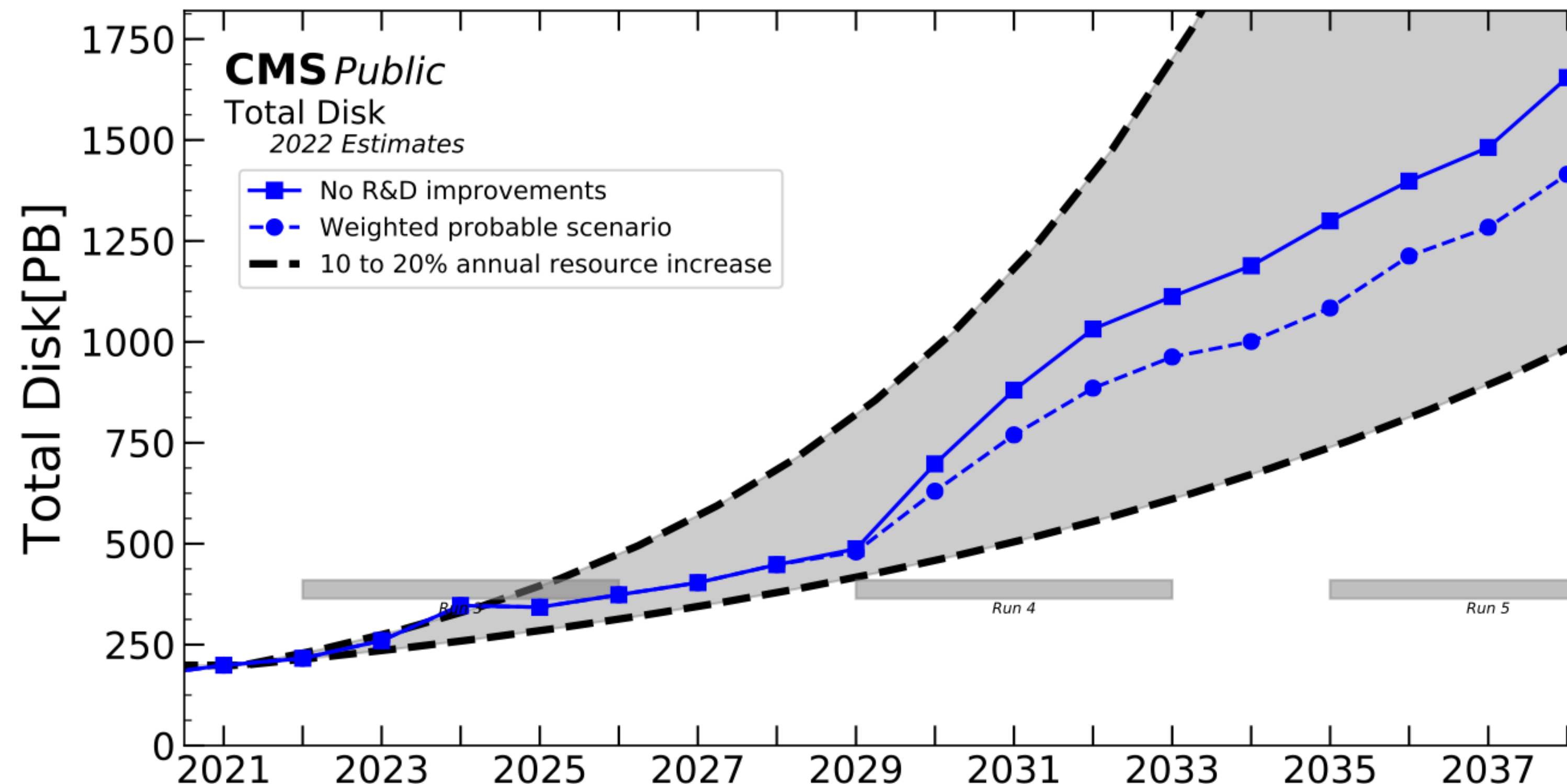
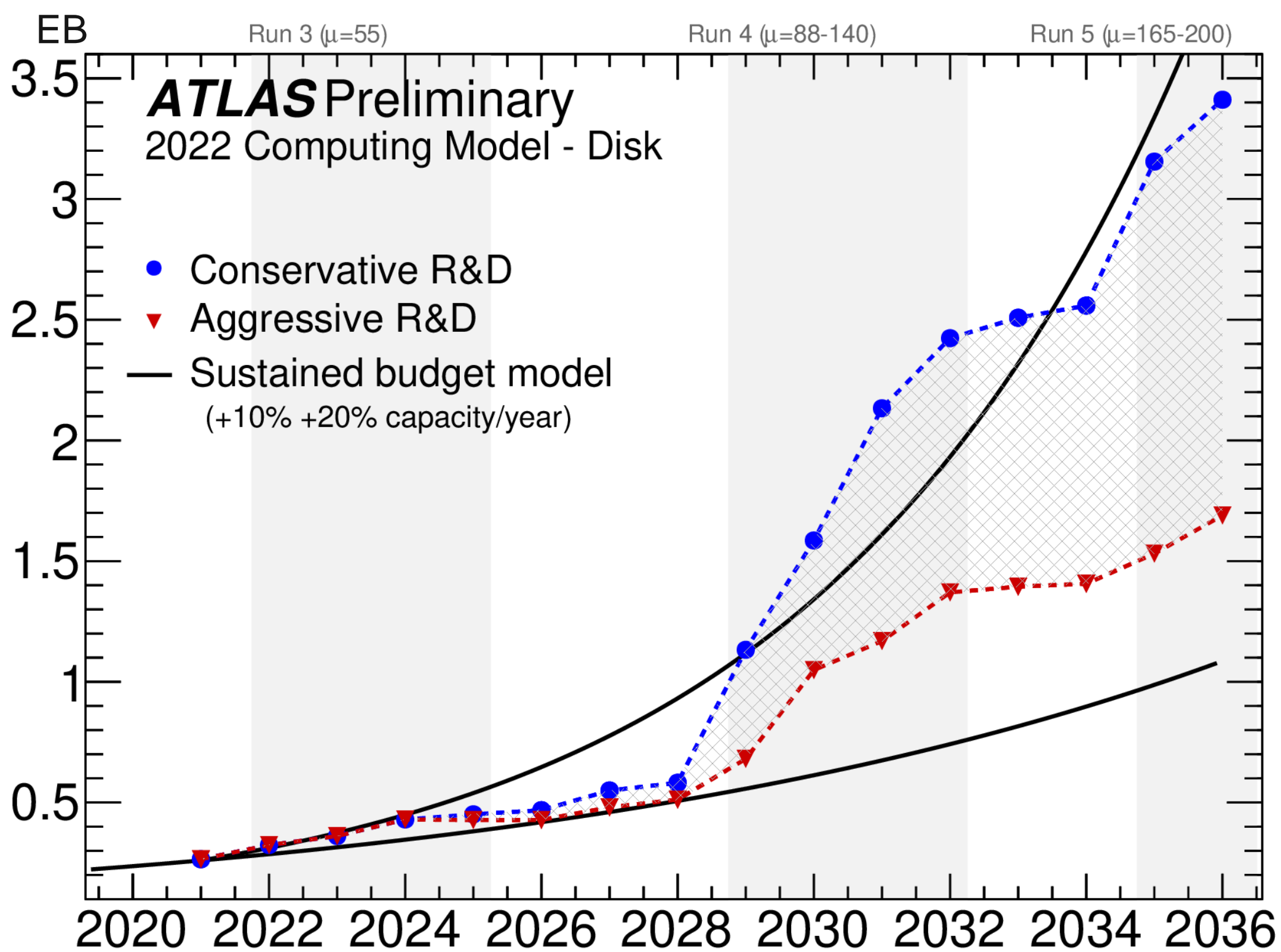
rucio.cern.ch

Data Management /
Data Distribution over **162 sites**

Future...



Online Storage ATLAS and CMS Predictions



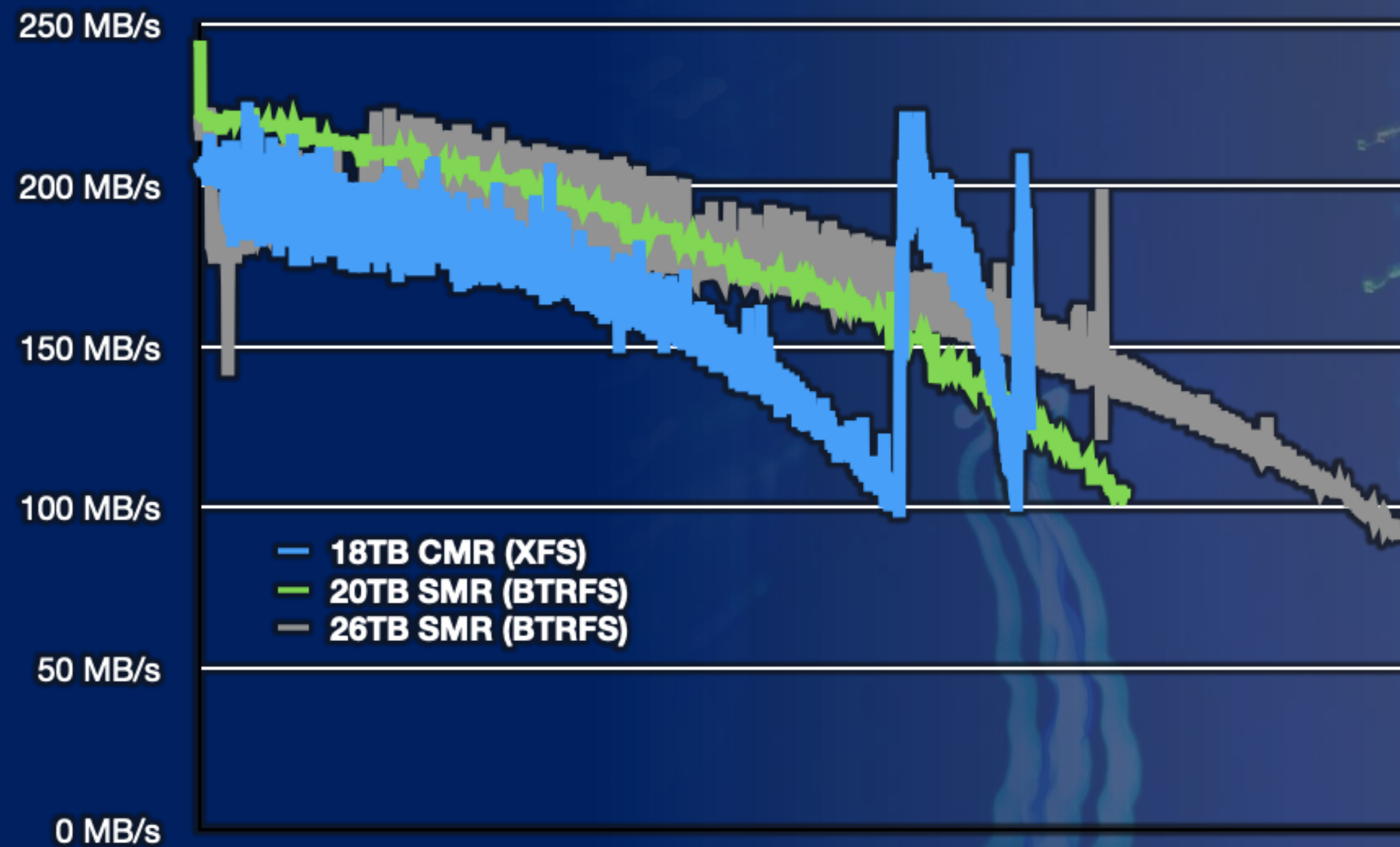
Future... Hard Disk Drives

Conventional
Magnetic
Recording (CMR)

Shingled Magnetic
Recording (SMR)

HAMR+SMR

Heated Assisted
Magnetic Recording
(HAMR)



- Future Disk technologies increase the bit areal density
There are performance implications:
- Random write access patterns
 - Fill and removal cycles of devices (generating “holes”)

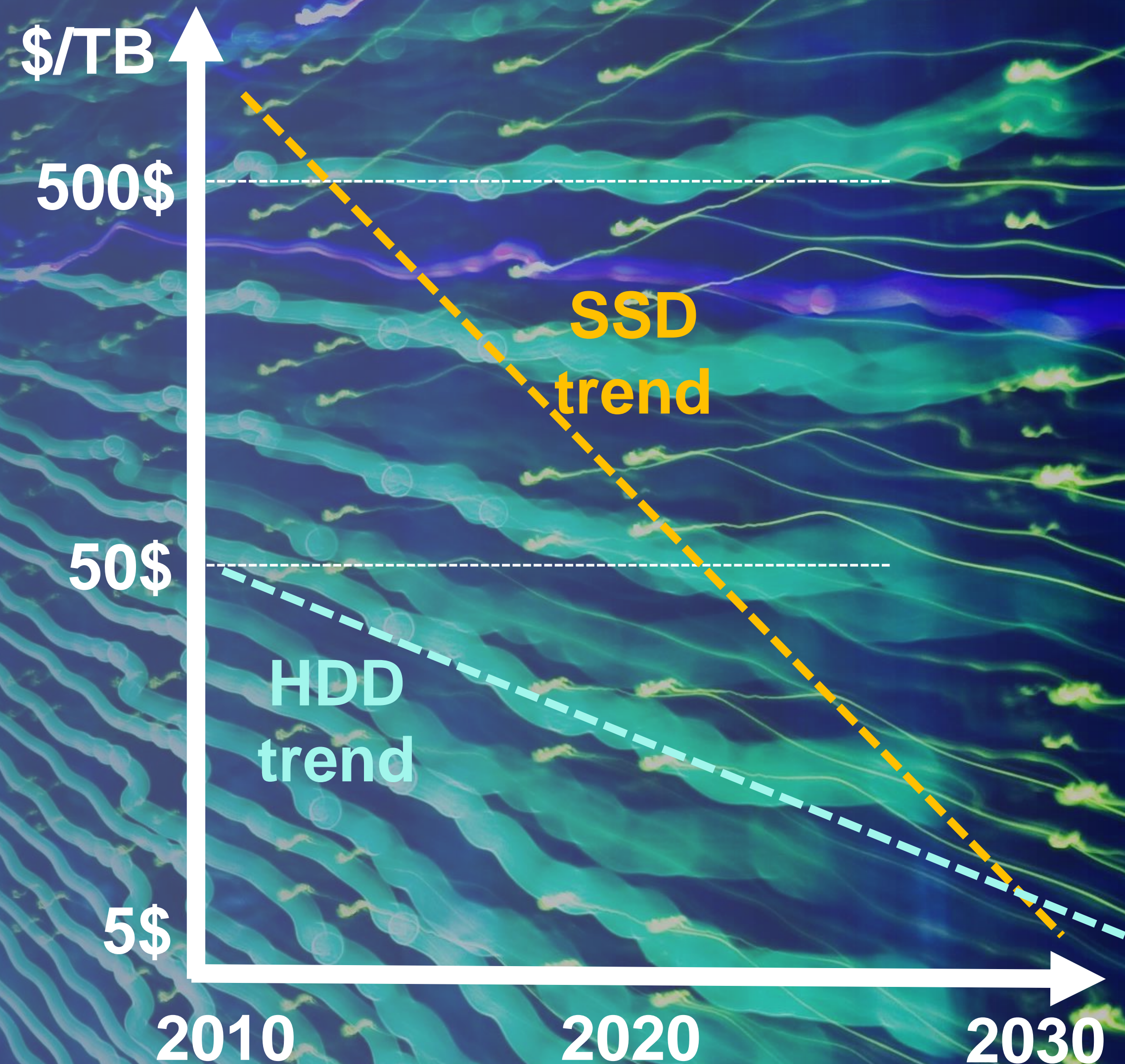
Future... SSD/NVMe roles...

More and more use-cases (e.g. AI, ML, etc..) have different IO patterns compared to physics analysis.

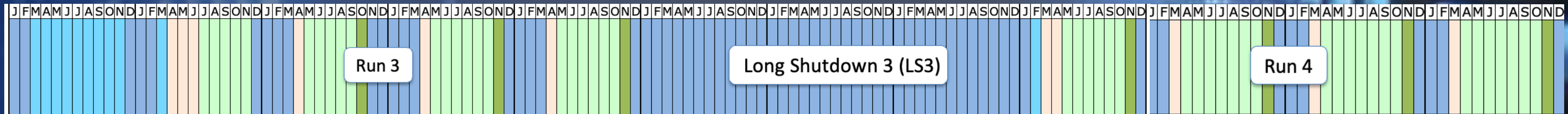
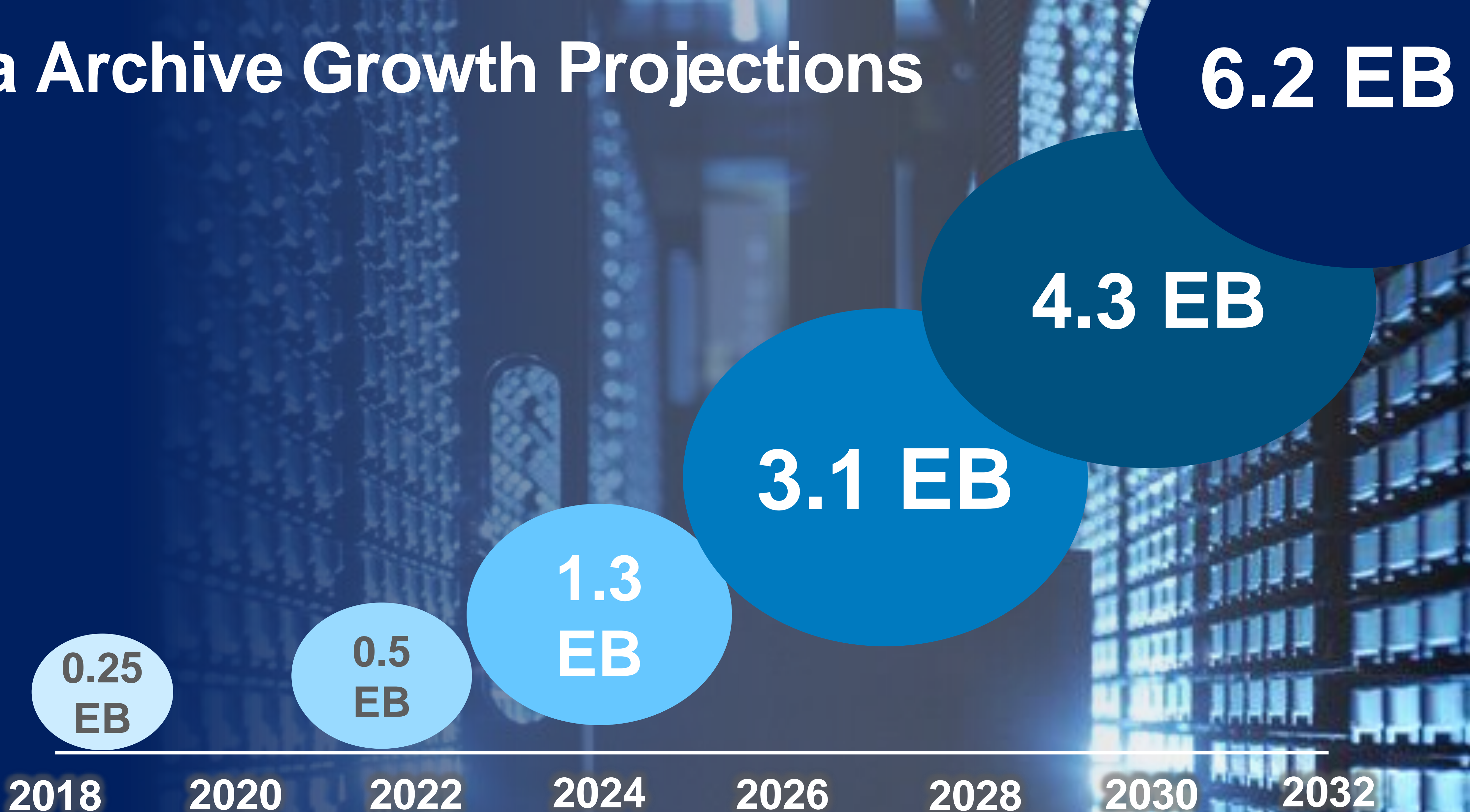
We expect to see in the future more random access (both read and write) to our storage. SSD will be fundamental to address these new requirements.

Our storage can “transparently” integrate these technologies.

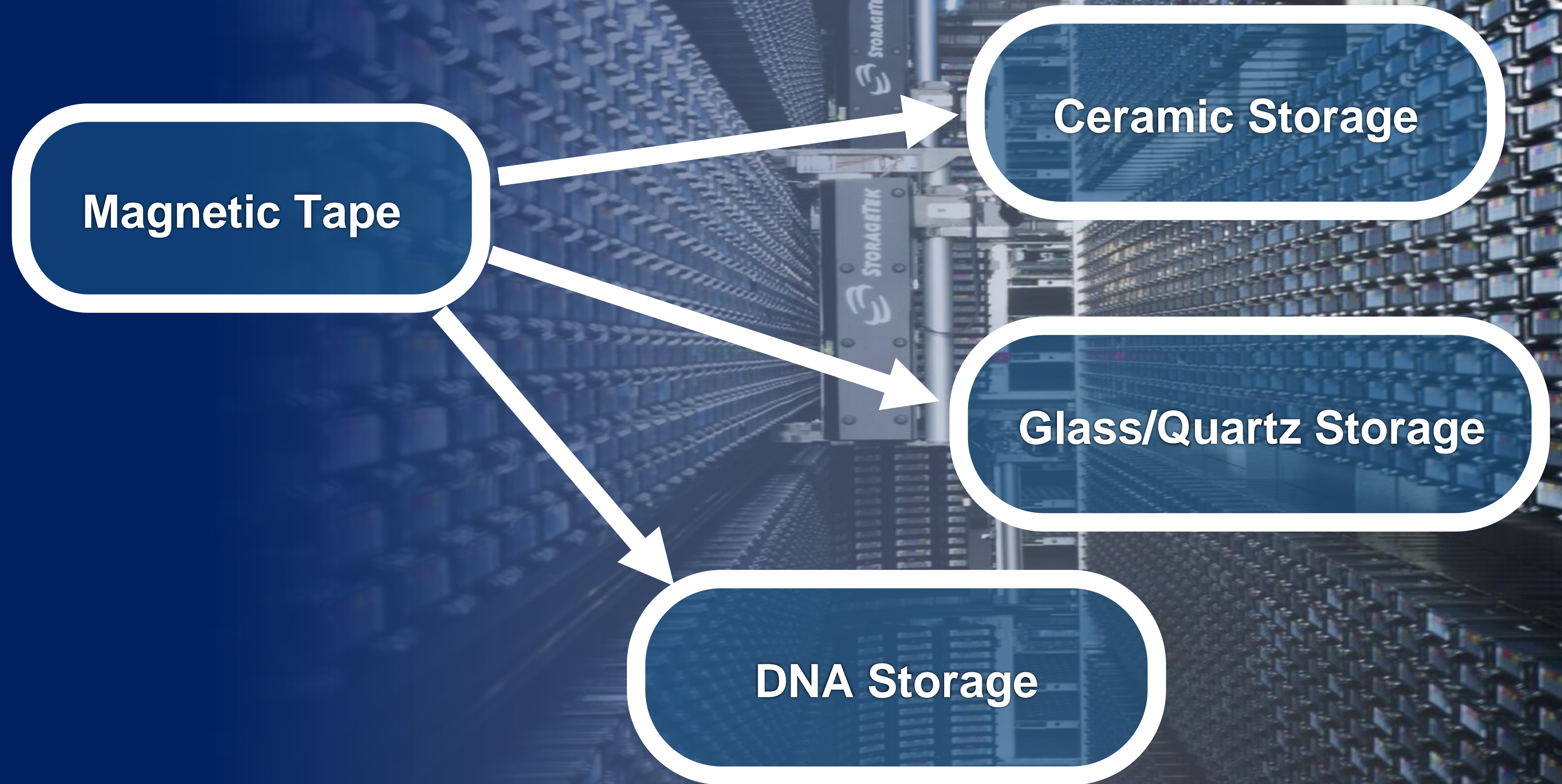
In the future we plan to leverage from built-in trade-offs between performance, reliability, endurance, price and capacity



Data Archive Growth Projections



Future... Data Archive



CERN openlab activities and R&D directions

PHASE VIII ACCELERATING STORAGE FOR SCIENCE

- **Pioneering sustainable infrastructures**
- **Evaluating emerging storage solutions**

Thanks for the attention!



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