High Performance Computing in ATLAS

HEP/HPC Strategy Meeting 2025-01-30

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Introduction :: Opportunistic resources in ATLAS

- ATLAS has a long history using opportunistic resources
- Harnessed HPCs for over a decade now
 - First generation HPC integration
 - For example, Cori & Titan (US) or SuperMUC (DE)
 - Majority requiring dedicated task submission
 - More recently, we have had <u>enormous success</u>
 - EuroHPCs <u>Vega</u> (SI) and <u>Karolina</u> (CZ)
 - <u>Perlmutter</u> and <u>TACC</u> (both US)
 - Several sites deploy HPCs as part of their pledge
 - For example, MareNostrum (ES) and Alps (CH)
 - Not opportunistic in this case

• ATLAS has also been able to use cloud resources

- Cloud projects at ATLAS institutes such as Victoria & Oslo
- \circ ~ Commercial cloud integration with Amazon and Google
- Very recently, and following this work, a US Tier-2 has deployed cloud resources as pledge







HPCs give us access to large-scale compute resources beyond WLCG commitments

- The WLCG is already providing these resources significantly above the pledge 0
- On top of that, HPCs allow us to increase compute capacity even more by 30-40% Ο
- Looking at the last 90 days, we were running ATLAS jobs on 15+ HPC sites with various levels of integration Ο

HPCs play a key role in ATLAS Computing but come with significant challenges

- They operate outside our standard WLCG policies, especially related to resource planning
- Lack straightforward WLCG interconnectivity, especially related to grid storage and CVMFS
- Enforce strict security and access policies with custom onboarding 0



Job HS23 by Resource ()

HPC resource usage :: Last 8 years



max avg ~

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• Require special submission tasks set up by the production managers and are usually only full sim, e.g. NERSC												3. NERSC		- TACC	110 K	7.87 K	
		■ B	ut Karoli	na can run	any simula	tion, or Bar	bora can ru	un any proc	duction M	CORE wor	kload				- UAM-LCG2	67.8 K	7.13 K
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Job LIC	DO NU ATL A														- UM6P	33.9 K	6.43 K
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5 Mil															- TOKYO-LCG2	176 K	3.50 K
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															- RRC-KI-T1	3.82 K	713
4 141															 UNI-FREIBURG 	12.0 K	471
4 1/11										A					- IN2P3-CC	4.37 K	80.5
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HPC workloads :: Last 8 years



max avg

196 K 75.1 K

59.1 K 11.1 K

85.3 K 5.83 K

83.0 K 5.66 K

52.1 K 5.50 K

25.2 K 2.21 K

38.8 K 1.70 K

MC Simulation Full

MC Reconstruction

MC Event Generation

MC Simulation Fast

Group Production

User Analysis

Group Analysis

Operational in ATLAS for many years, but vary in levels of integration

- Some act like grid sites, allowing ATLAS jobs to run with minimal adaptation 0
- Some need edge services: Harvester and/or ACT with combinations of pull/push jobs Ο
- Some HPC sites need to use dedicated containers for specific workloads Ο

ATLAS uses HPCs in various modes of operation

- Can run the full job mix, including analysis and is fully integrated with the workflow systems, e.g. Vega
- Require special submission tasks set up by the production managers and are usually only Full Sim, e.g. NERSC





• Operational management

- This is very decentralised, with individual sites assuming responsibility for their operations
 - Personal connections between people carry the success of the integration and operation
 - Yet still, in many cases, ADC central operations team needs to commit effort to help solve issues
- Shared usage of HPC resources across multiple sites is observed in some instances, and vice versa
 - For example: PIC, IFIC, UAM for MareNostrum; CZ for Karolina, Barbora, LUMI; ND and CH for LUMI & PUHTI, DE NHRs ...

• Commitment of resources

- The "use-it-or-lose-it" policy for CPU allocations at some HPCs is unfortunate
 - Sometimes we might not have the right amount of jobs, or the right job mix, available
- National FAs typically co-fund HPCs and some contribute them as pledged resources
 - For ATLAS, only resources that can execute the full job mix can be pledged
 - Must avoid a scenario where large resources can only run limited number of workflows but there are technical constraints
 - Supplying resources in bursts or only for a limited period of time also doesn't fit our needs we prefer steady state
- Commercial interconnect mechanisms, like Globus for data exchange, goes against the open ATLAS spirit

• Commitment in time

- Grid sites are typically expected to remain operational for the duration of the experiment
- HPC machines typically operate for several years before being decommissioned and/or replaced
 - This can involve significant architectural or technological changes, requiring extra work from us
 - Especially, as of now, GPU-heavy HPCs are not useful for ATLAS
 - Some partitions, e.g., GPU, can be come outdated after a few years
 - The potential impact of HEP in the architectural/technological decision making process is unclear
 - Need to be compatible with different timescales of HPC sites vs HPC machines

Thoughts on future integration



50k HIMEM submissions/day 10M HS23/month

Examples

Harvester, CRIC, ... Specifically IAM-compatible tokens Operator on site to help with issues

GPUs, RISC-V, FPGAs, ... <insert favourite here> Fully exploit manycore slots

HTTP/WebDAV Latency, namespace, access DTNs to/from grid sites Frontier, CVMFS

Al/ML-style jobs Can HPCs be analysis infrastructure?

• Provisioning

- Dynamic allocation based on available resources
- Plannable long-term allocations

• Interfaces

- Ensure compatibility with our central systems
- Integration with HEP AAI mechanisms
- The human interface

• Software

- Heterogeneous hardware support in our software
- Portable AI/ML libraries
- Task splitters

• Data

- Open data management protocols and interconnect
- \circ Scalable ingress and egress integrated with experiment data management
- Exploitation of caching & network capabilities
- Local & remote access to support data and libraries

• Scheduling

- Complex workflows
- User analysis