



Grids for Science in Europe planning for sustainability

by Jürgen Knobloch CERN IT-Department

Presented at CERN openlab Board of Sponsors

25 April 2008



CERN Annual budget: -1000 MSFr (-600 M€) Staff members: 2650 + 270 Fellows, Member states: 20 + 440 Associates + 8000 CERN users

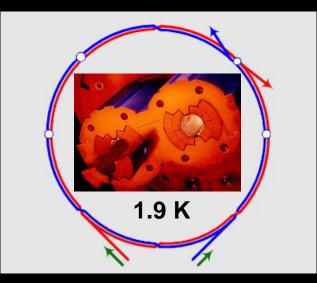
> Basic research Fundamental questions High E accelerator: Giant microscope $(p=h/\lambda)$ Generate new particles $(E=mc^2)$ Create Big Bang conditions

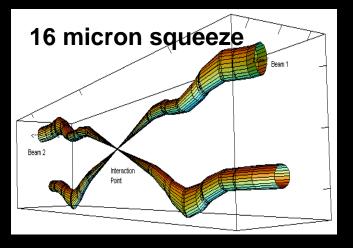
Large Hadron Collider - LHC



10⁻⁹ to

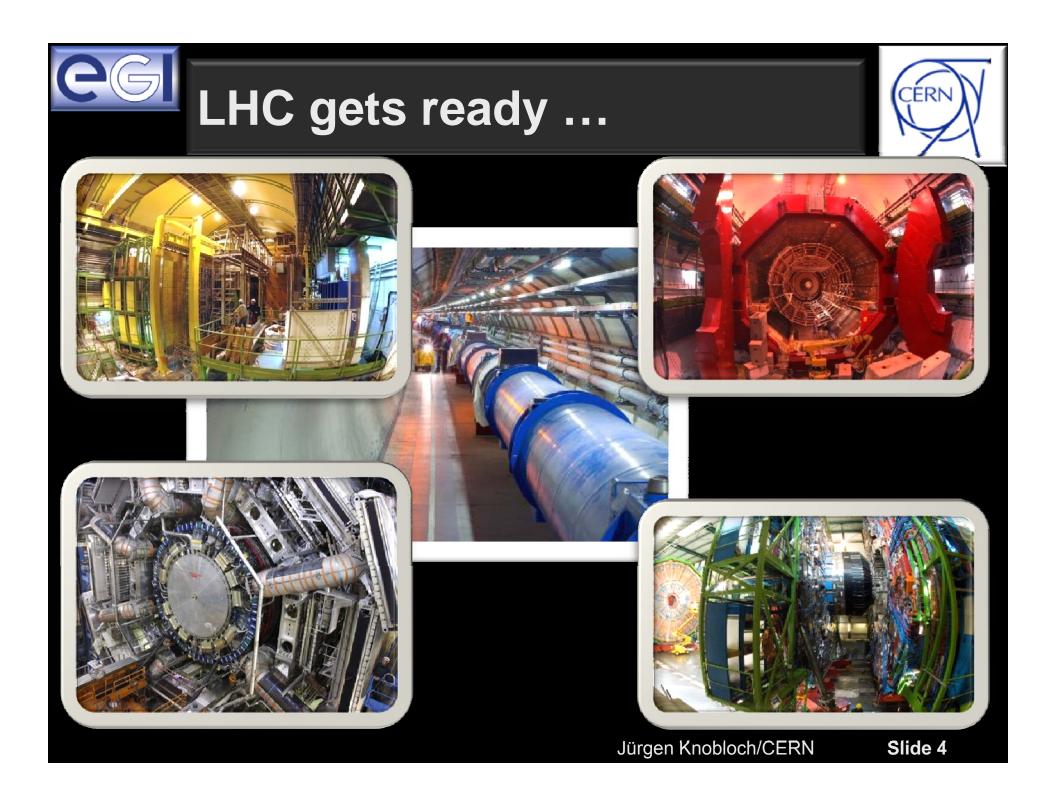
10-12





- 27 km circumference
- Cost ~ 3000 M€ (+ detectors)
- Proton-proton (or lead ion) collisions at 7+7 TeV
- Bunches 10¹¹ protons cross every 25 nsec
- 600 million collisions/sec
- Physics questions
 - Origin of mass (Higgs?)
 - Dark matter?
 - Symmetry matter-antimatter
 - Forces supersymmetry
 - Early universe quark-gluon plasma

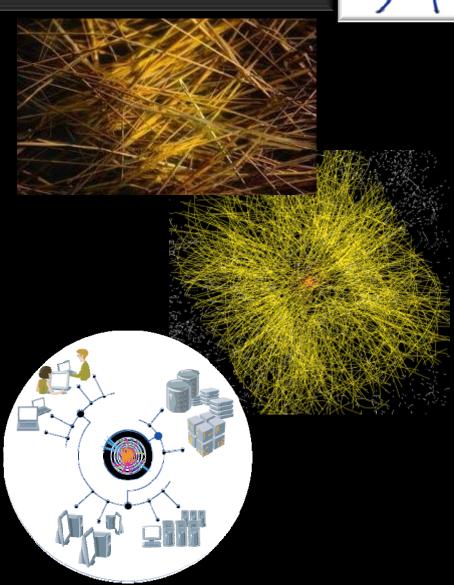
- ...



LHC Computing Challenge



- Signal/Noise 10⁻⁹
- Data volume
 - High rate * large number of channels * 4 experiments
 - 15 PetaBytes of new data each year
- Compute power
 - Event complexity * Nb. events * thousands users
 - → 100 k CPUs (cores)
- Worldwide analysis & funding
 - Computing funding locally in major regions & countries
 - Efficient analysis everywhere
 - → GRID technology

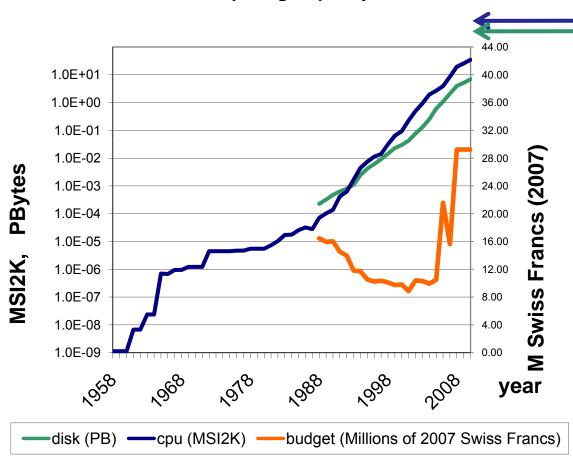


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Requirements Match?

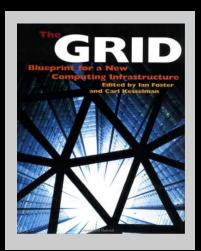


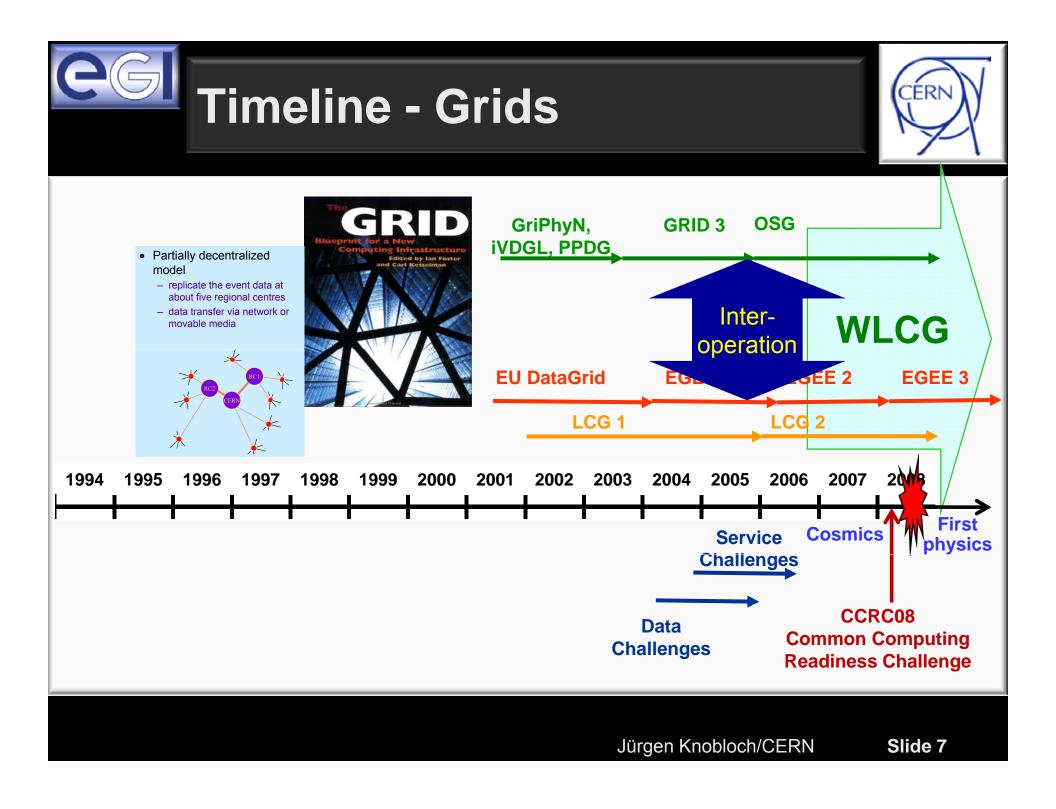
CERN Computing Capacity Evolution



Tape & disk requirements: >10 times CERN possibility

Substantial computing required outside CERN



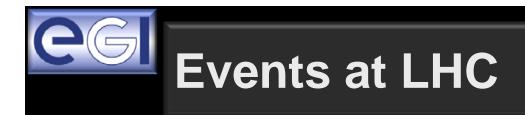


WLCG Collaboration

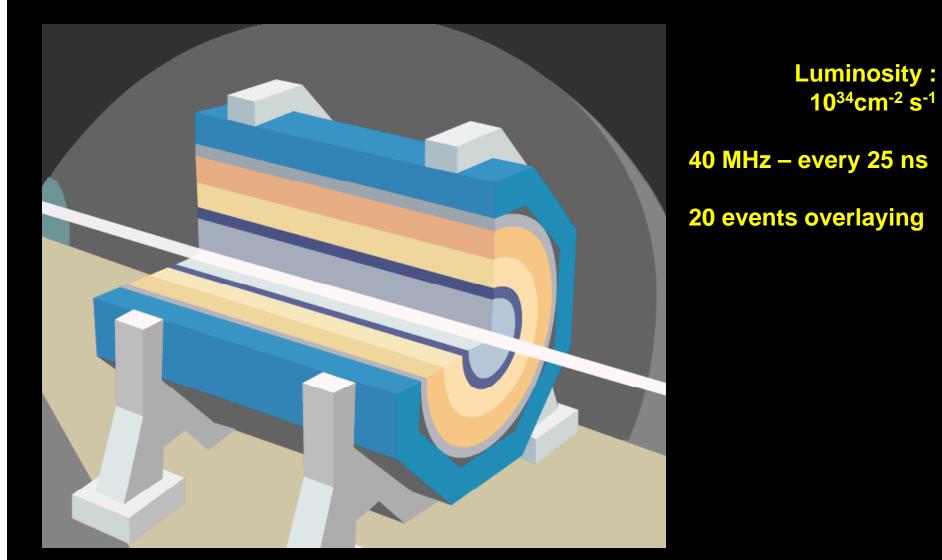


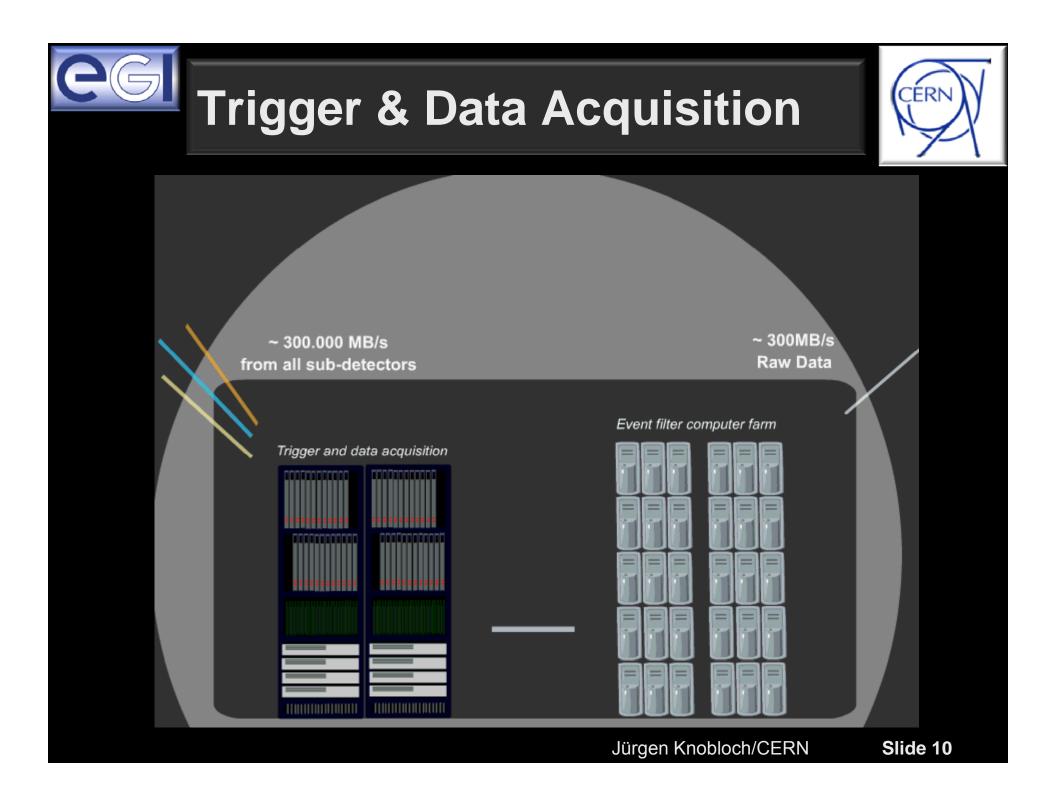
- The Collaboration
 - 4 LHC experiments
 - ~250 computing centres
 - 12 large centres (Tier-0, Tier-1)
 - 38 *federations* of smaller "Tier-2" centres
 - Growing to ~40 countries
 - Grids: EGEE, OSG, Nordugrid
- Technical Design Reports
 - WLCG, 4 Experiments: June 2005
- Memorandum of Understanding
 - Agreed in October 2005
- Resources
 - 5-year forward look





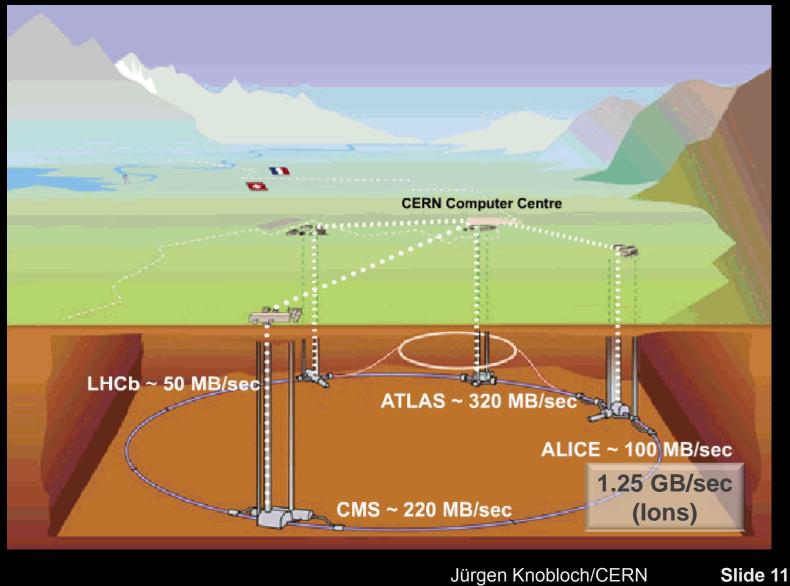






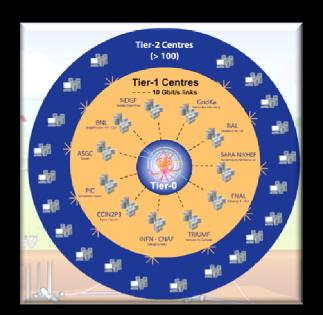








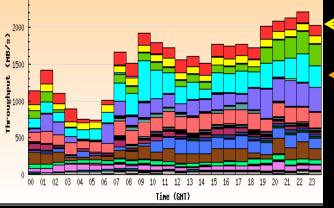
Tier-0, Tier-1, Tier-2



Tier-0 (CERN): Data recording • First-pass reconstruction Data distribution Tier-1 (11 centres): Permanent storage •Re-processing Analysis

Tier-2 (>250 centres):

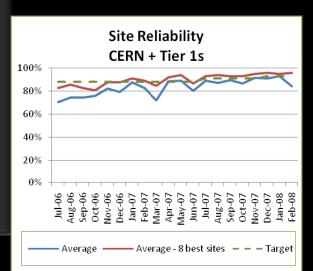
- Simulation
- End-user analysis



Data Transfer out of Tier-0

2 GB/sec

Target



FR

Note: For a site to be reliable, many things have to work simultaneously!



Middleware

CERN

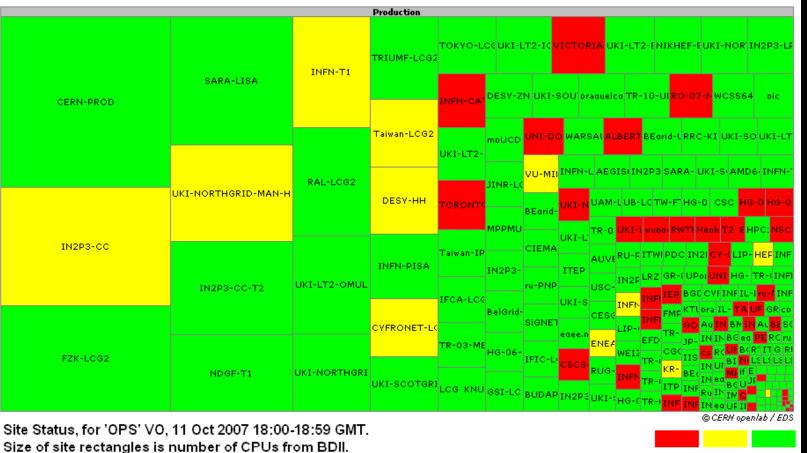
- Security
 - Virtual Organization Management (VOMS)
 - MyProxy
- Data management
 - File catalogue (LFC)
 - File transfer service (FTS)
 - Storage Element (SE)
 - Storage Resource Management (SRM)
- Job management
 - Work Load Management System(WMS)
 - Logging and Bookeeping (LB)
 - Computing Element (CE)
 - Worker Nodes (WN)
- Information System
 - Monitoring: BDII (Berkeley Database Information Index), RGMA (Relational Grid Monitoring Architecture) → aggregate service information from multiple Grid sites, now moved to SAM (Site Availability Monitoring)
 - Monitoring & visualization (Gridview, Dashboard, Gridmap etc.)



All sites known by GStat having data in BDII.

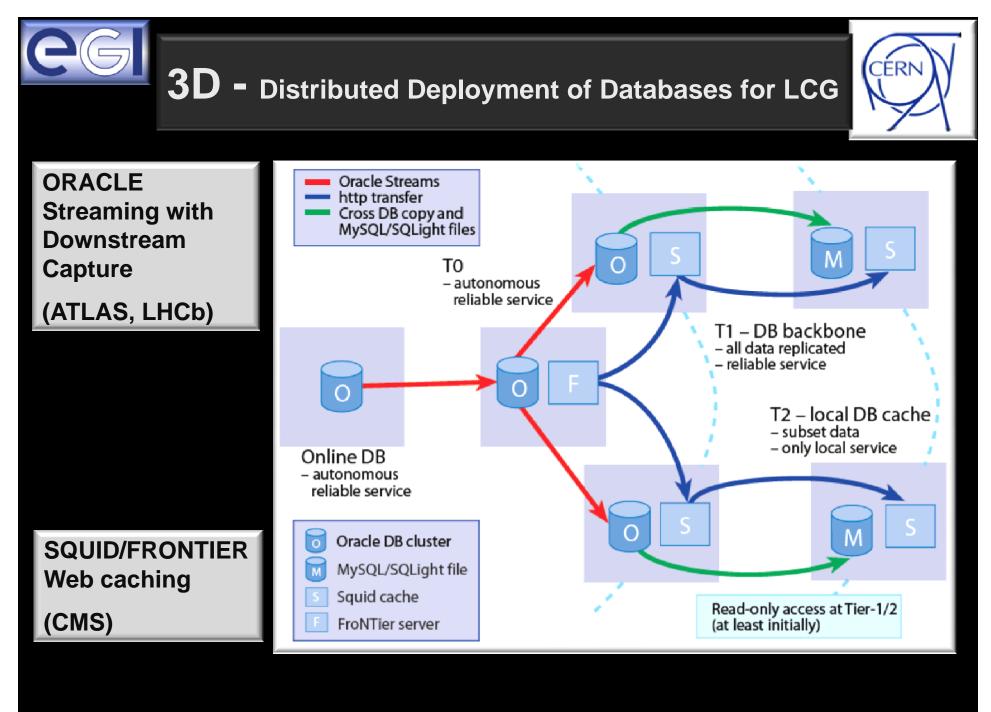


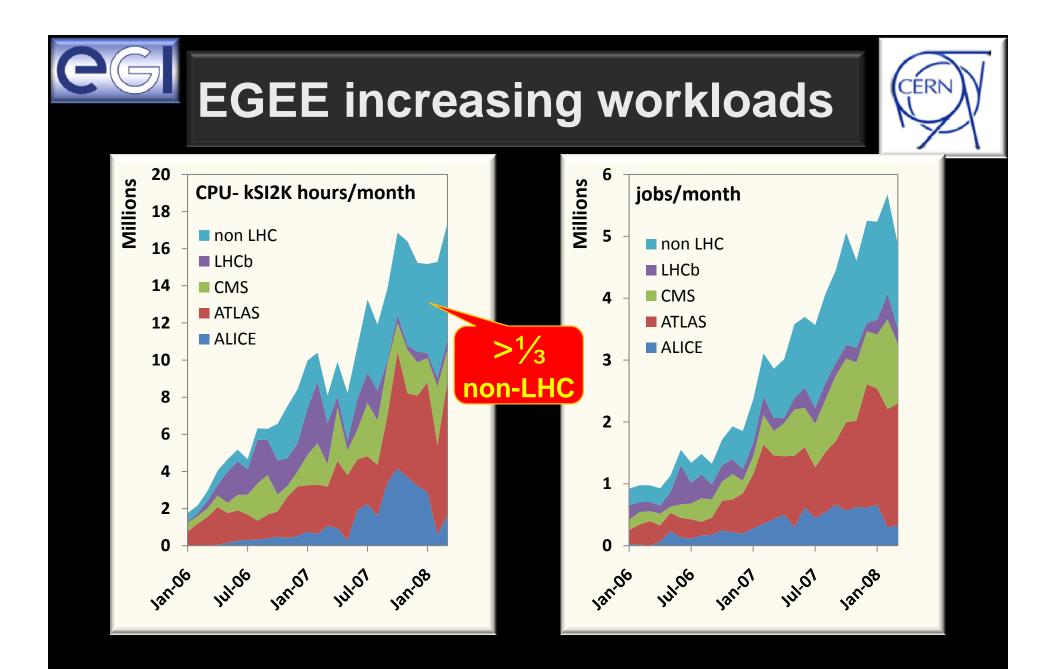
GridMap Prototype - Visualizing the "State" of the Grid



Down Degraded

Ok





Factor 3 capacity ramp-up is in progress for LHC operation

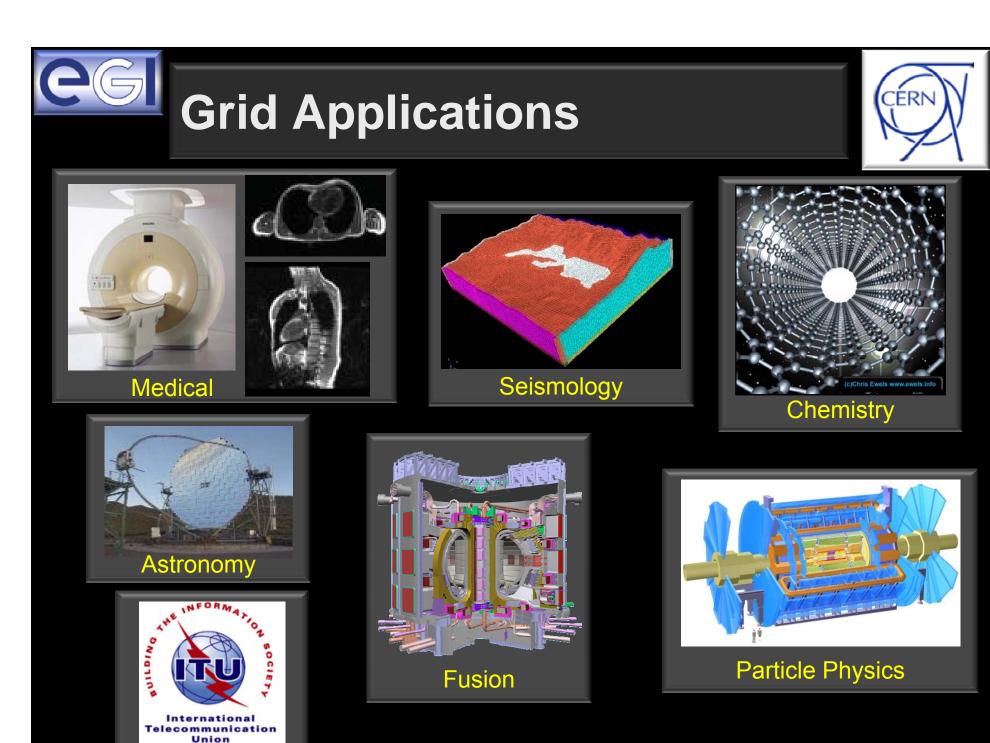


Many Grid Applications

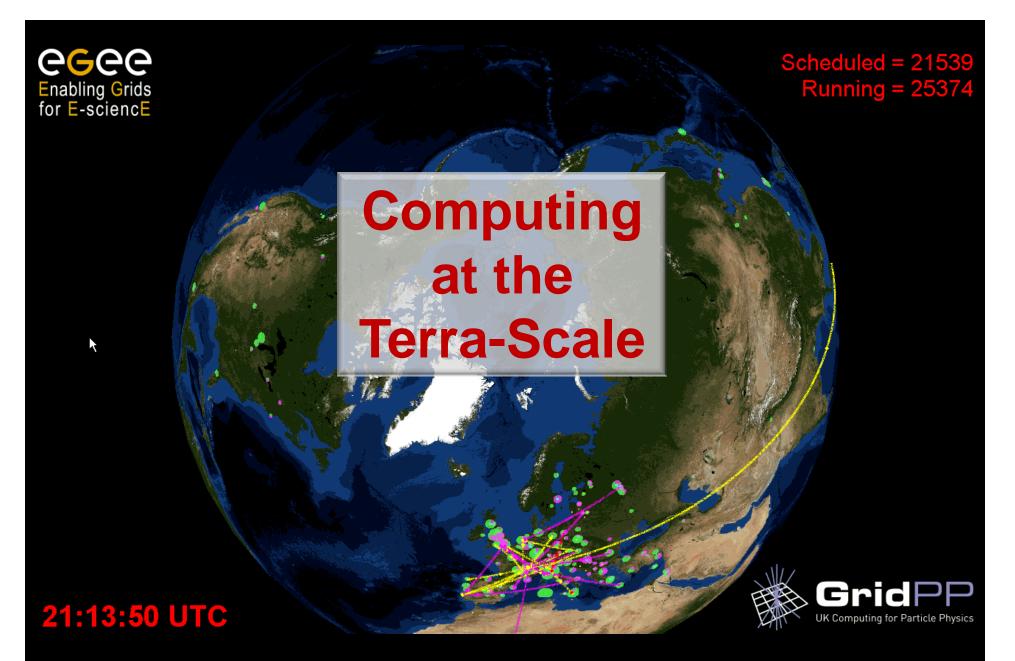


At present there are about 20 applications from more than 10 domains on the EGEE Grid infrastructure

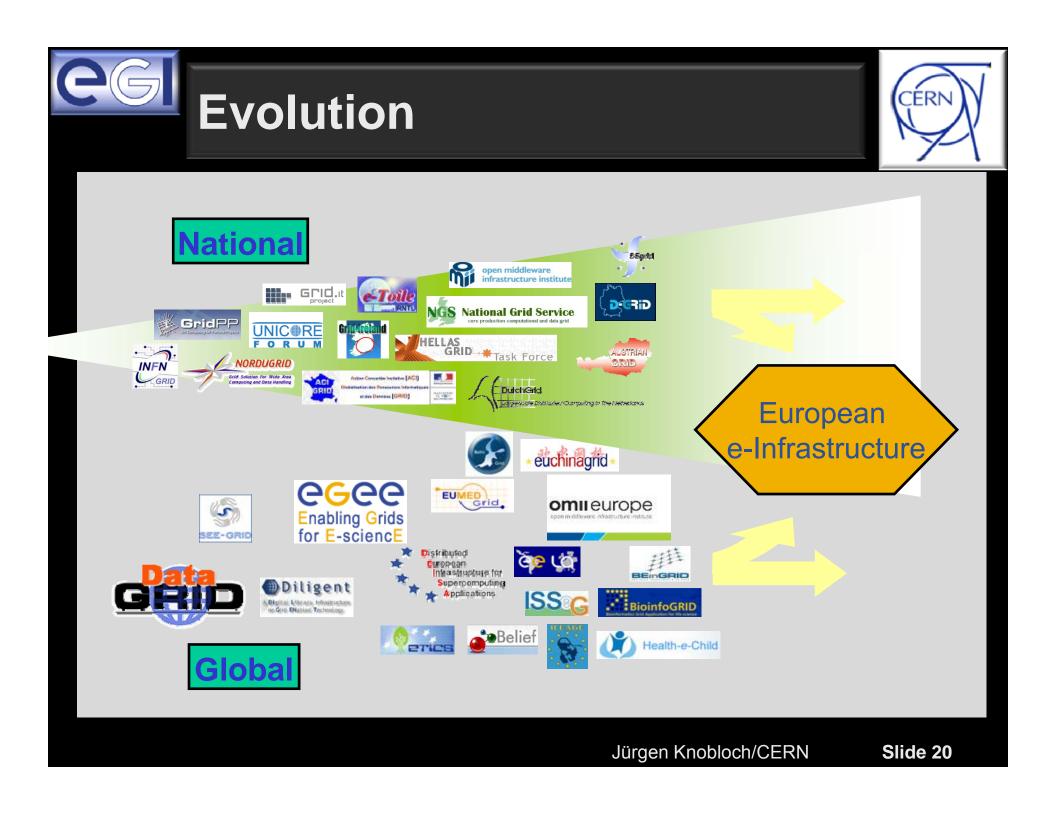
- Astronomy & Astrophysics MAGIC, Planck
- Computational Chemistry
- Earth Sciences Earth Observation, Solid Earth Physics, Hydrology, Climate
- Fusion
- High Energy Physics 4 LHC experiments (ALICE, ATLAS, CMS, LHCb) BaBar, CDF, DØ, ZEUS
- Life Sciences Bioinformatics (Drug Discovery, GPS@, Xmipp_MLrefine, etc.)
- Condensed Matter Physics
- Computational Fluid Dynamics
- Computer Science/Tools
- Civil Protection
- Finance (through the Industry Task Force)

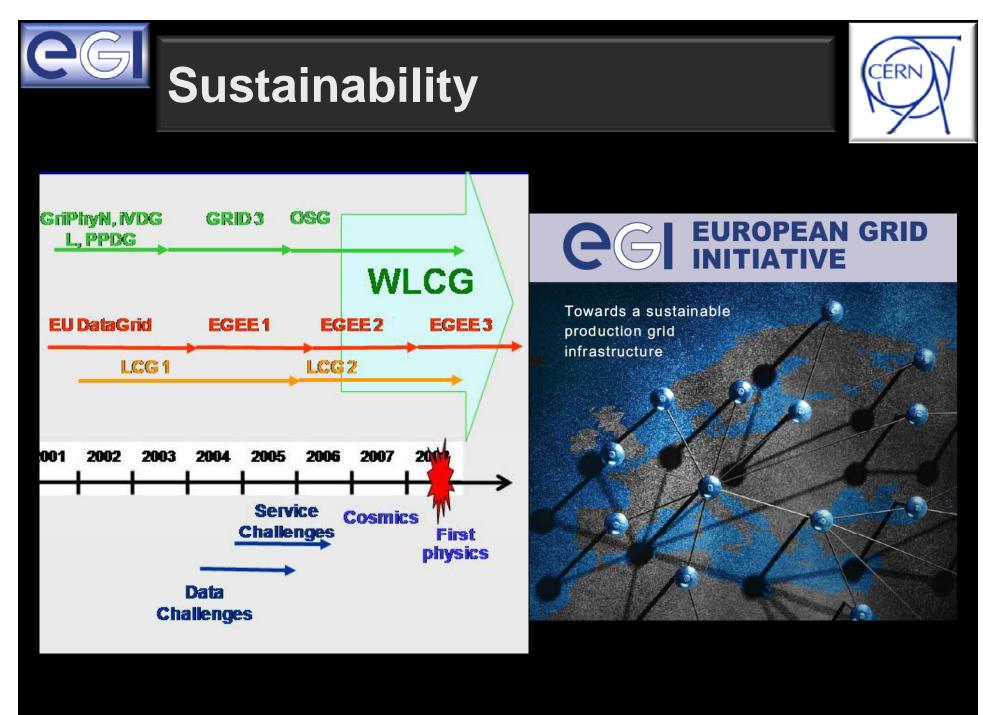


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Tier-1 Centers: TRIUMF (Canada); GridKA(Germany); IN2P3 (France); CNAF (Italy);SARA/NIKHEF (NL); Nordic Data Grid Facility (NDGF); ASCC (Taipei); RAL (UK); BNL (US);FNAL (US); PIC (Spain)Jürgen Knobloch/CERNSlide 19





Jürgen Knobloch/CERN Slide 21



European Grid Initiative



Goal:

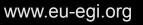
 Long-term sustainability of grid infrastructures in Europe

Approach:

 Establishment of a new federated model bringing together National Grid Initiatives (NGIs) to build the EGI Organisation

EGI Organisation:

- Coordination and operation of a common multinational, multi-disciplinary Grid infrastructure
 - To enable and support international Grid-based collaboration
 - To provide support and added value to NGIs
 - To liaise with corresponding infrastructures outside Europe







- Johannes Kepler Universität Linz (GUP)
- Greek Research and Technology Network S.A. (GRNET)
- Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare (INFN)
- CSC Scientific Computing Ltd. (CSC)
- CESNET, z.s.p.o. (CESNET)
- European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)
- Verein zur Förderung eines Deutschen Forschungsnetzes - DFN-Verein (DFN)
- Science & Technology Facilities Council (STFC)
- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)

EGI – European Grid Initiative





- EGI Design Study started Sept 07 to establish a sustainable pan-European grid infrastructure after the end of EGEE-3 in 2010
- The main foundations of EGI are 37 National Grid Initiatives (NGIs)
- Project is funded by the European Commission's 7th Framework Program

Work packages	Lead by
Project management	Dieter Kranzlmüller GUP, Austria
EGI Requirements Consolidation	Fotis Karayannis, GRNET, Greece
EGI Functions Definition	Laura Perini INFN, Italy
Design Study of EGI Legal and Organisational Options	Beatrice Merlin CNRS, France
Establishment of EGI	Jürgen Knobloch CERN
EGI Promotion and Links with Other Initiatives	Per Öster CSC, Finland

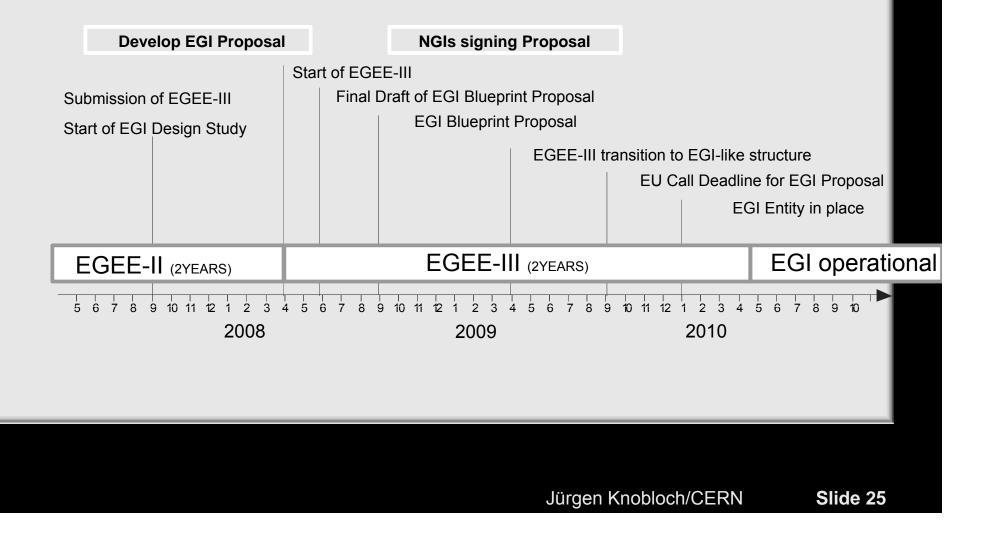
web.eu-egi.eu



EGI_DS Schedule



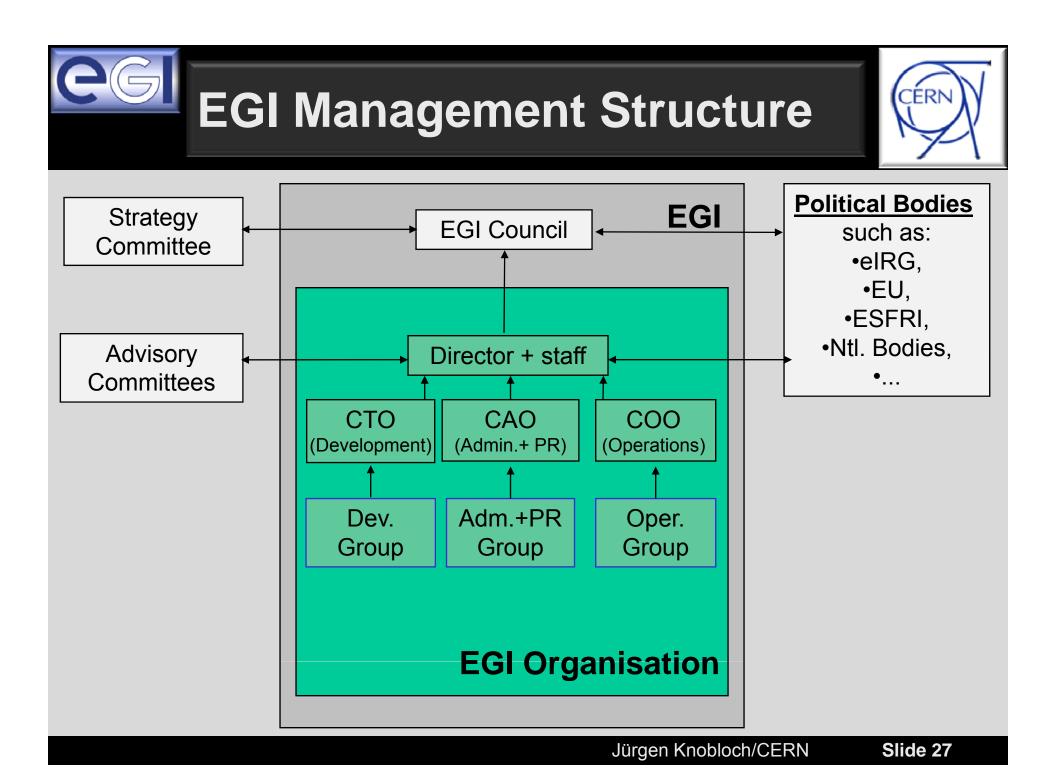
Duration 27 months:



EGI Functionality Overview



- Management, Outreach & Dissemination -Representation of EU Grid Efforts
- Operations & Resource Provisioning & Security
- Application Support & Training
- Middleware (Build&Test, Component Selection/Validation/Deployment)
- Standardisation & Policies
- Industry take-up







Each NGI

- ... should be a recognized national body with a single point-of-contact
- ... should mobilise national funding and resources
- ... should ensure an operational national grid infrastructure
- ... should support user communities (application independent, and open to new user communities and resource providers)
- ... should contribute and adhere to international standards and policies

Responsibilities between NGIs and EGI are split to be federated and complementary



EGI Operations



- NGIs perform operations of their national grid infrastructure, including monitoring and accounting, following a general SLA
- Each NGI has full responsibility towards other NGIs but acts independently
- EGI provides coordination level to guarantee effective, integrated operations through the adoption of standard services





- Work in progress! Things may change!
- EGI owns very few hardware resources

 Resource provisioning is responsibility of NGIs
 Freedom to choose whatever resources to offer

 Development of a strategy for simple entry of new Virtual Organizations



EGI Middleware



Work in progress! Things may change

- Convergence of middleware stacks towards full interoperability (through general standards interfaces)
- Distinction between core and high-level functions -> EGI coordinates core services
 - Standards-compliance test for core services provided by EGI
 - Common build&test system needed in Europe





Work in progress! Things may change

- Application support implemented and provided by NGIs
- EGI performs coordination role
 - Validation of user support by NGIs
 - Facilitating experts between NGIs
 - Organization of user forums
- EGI to coordinate training events



EGI Funding



Work in progress! Things may change

The EGI organisation has three major and separate cost centres:

- general central services
 funded through contributions of the NGIs
- service provisioning funded through service charges
- Developments funded through project grants
- There are in general no cross-subsidies possible between these cost centres.

CGI

Issues being discussed



- Small vs. large central EGI
- Roles "core EGI" vs. NGI
- Transition from a (EU) project-funded grid to self-sustained operations
- Maintaining the available expertise
- Choice of legal structure and location
- Role of industry in EGI



Conclusion



- Grids are essential for LHC computing!
- Arriving at reliable routine operation was a bumpy road
- But we are there now!
- Other communities have joined (and could only join because of the large effort spent in High Energy Physics)
- Next challenge: Moving towards a sustainable environment for the application communities utilizing grid infrastructures for their everyday work