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XRootD for Neutrino and Precision Muon Experiments

Robert Illingworth XRootD Workshop @ UCSD 29 January 2015

Neutrino and precision muon experiments

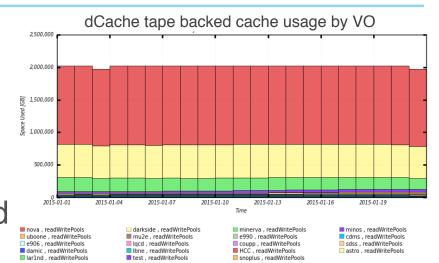
- Fermilab has multiple running and upcoming neutrino, precision muon (and a few other categories) experiments
- By LHC standards these aren't large, but the cumulative data volume is significant
- The experiments don't have much effort to spare for computing infrastructure work, so they are encouraged to use common tools as much as possible



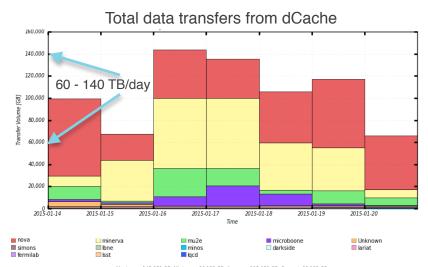
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Computing models

- Currently data is largely centralized at Fermilab
 - 3 PB dCache (29 PB on tape)
 - Mostly accessed by gridftp
- Majority of the reconstruction and analysis at Fermilab
 - Some Monte-Carlo production at OSG sites or AWS
- As time goes on, expect more data to be replicated at other sites and more use of grid and cloud resources



Maximum: 2,020,690 GB, Minimum: 1,976,468 GB, Average: 2,016,453 GB, Current: 1,976,468 GB



Maximum: 143,951 GB, Minimum: 66,132 GB, Average: 105,059 GB, Current: 66,132 GB



Current use of XRootD

- Small scale use of XRootD from dCache
 - Generally people who want to directly open files from within root, for example: event displays; extracting metadata for cataloguing
 - It just works...



Potential other uses

"Auxiliary" input files for Monte-Carlo

Analysis at remote sites via federation

Interface to storage elements



Auxiliary files

- Some tasks like Monte-Carlo generation need to read a limited subset of files from a dataset
 - For example, NOvA jobs require ~10% of ~200GB
 - Each file gets read multiple times
- The entire dataset gets used during large scale production
- Job efficiency is much higher when files can be read from a relatively local source
- Have been using cvmfs for this, but it's not ideal
 - tends to cause cache thrashing
- Alien cache cvmfs works better, but there are concerns about how widely it will be deployed



Auxiliary files

- Can XRootD help with this?
- Use federation
 - Only a real benefit if files can be accessed from a reasonably local source, so needs caching to be useful



Distributed analysis

- This use case is a familiar one jobs read input data files locally/across the network as needed
- Most experiments can't provide much effort for managing datasets
 - Need a (semi-)automated system for doing data placement and cleanup
 - Again, what is wanted is some form of caching
- Experiment I/O is not optimized for high-latency operations
 - Not something anyone from the experiments has really thought about



Interface to Storage Elements

- Currently access to site storage elements often isn't convenient.
- Smaller experiments can't provide much in the way of personnel for management, so largely reliant on generic OSG service
- SRM is not the easiest interface to use
- Would OSG standard XRootD services provide more convenient access to storage?



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The future - ELBNF

- In the process of becoming a fully international collaboration
- Fermilab centric model not an option here
- Needs fully distributed processing along the lines of the LHC experiments
- XRootD federation a good fit



Conclusions

- There are multiple neutrino and muon experiments with significant amounts of data but little manpower to manage it
- Currently data is highly centralized at Fermilab, but we'd like to change that
- Any solution has to leverage widely deployed (OSG) services and require minimal operations effort
- Can we benefit from XRootD to achieve this?



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