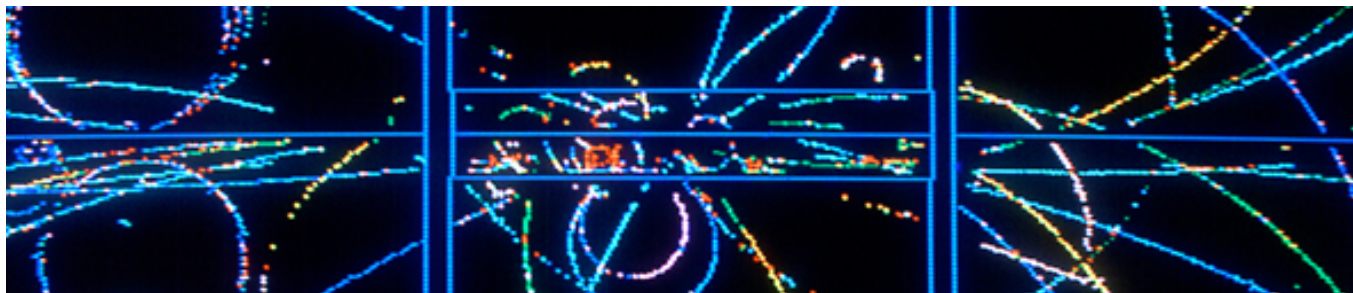




The Grid and CERN: an overview

*Francois Grey
CERN IT Department*

- A **particle collision** = an **event**
- Physicist's goal is to count, trace and characterize all the particles produced and **fully reconstruct the process**.
- Among all tracks, the presence of “**special shapes**” is the sign for the occurrence of interesting interactions.
- Example the Higgs boson:
 - look for characteristic decay pattern producing 4 muons
 - Record **>8 million events per day**
 - On average only one event per day will be a Higgs boson



- 40 million collisions per second
- After filtering, 100 collisions of interest per second
- > 1 Megabyte of data per collision
recording rate > 1 Gigabyte/sec
- 10^{10} collisions recorded each year
stored data > 10 Petabytes/year

1 Megabyte (1MB)

A digital photo

1 Gigabyte (1GB)

= 1000MB

5GB = A DVD movie

1 Terabyte (1TB)

= 1000GB

*World annual
book production*

1 Petabyte (1PB)

= 1000TB

*Annual production of
one LHC experiment*

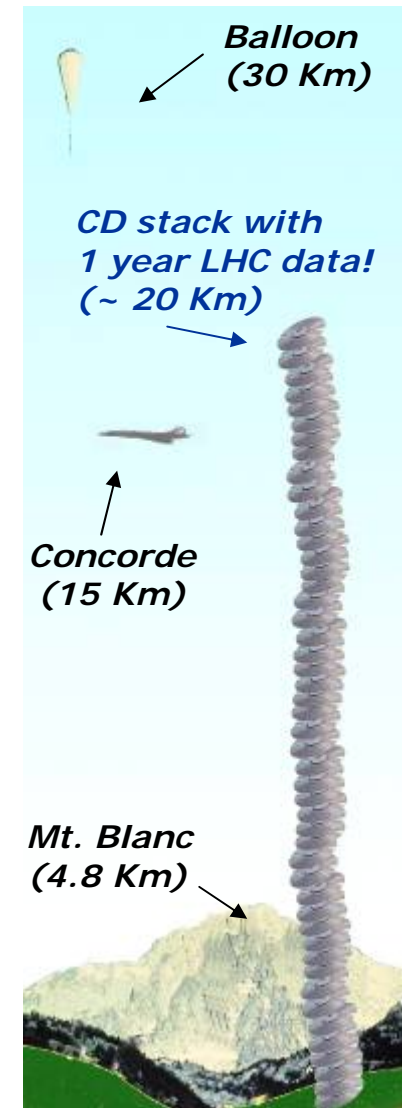
1 Exabyte (1EB)

= 1000 PB

*3EB = World annual
information production*

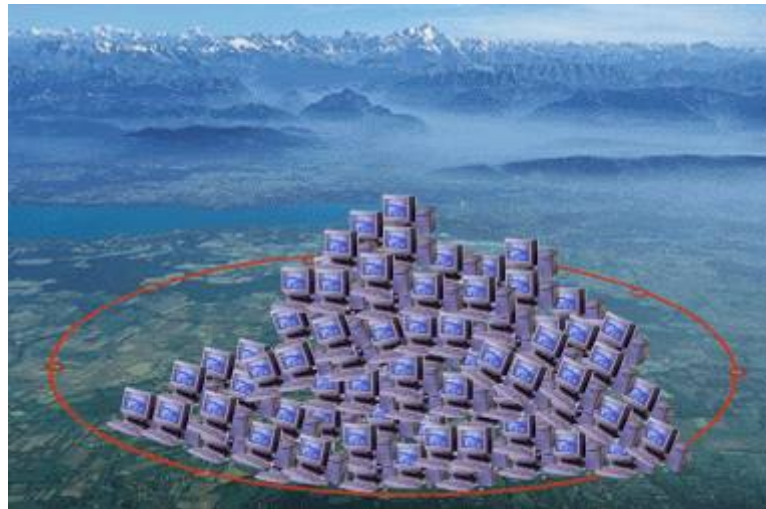
- LHC data correspond to about 20 million CDs each year!

Where will the experiments store all of these data?



- LHC data analysis requires a computing power equivalent to ~ 100,000 of today's PC processors!

Where will the experiments find such a computing power?

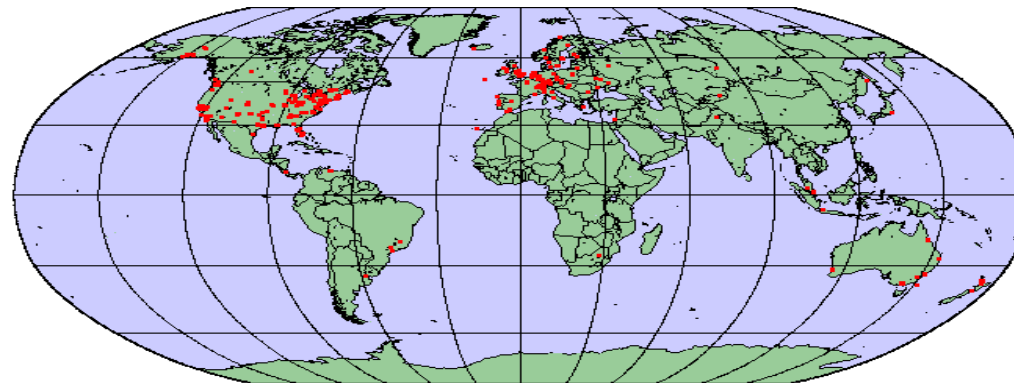


- High-throughput computing based on reliable “commodity” technology
- 2000 dual processor PCs
- 3 Petabytes of data on disk and tapes

Nowhere near enough!



- **Problem:** even with Computer Centre upgrade, CERN can provide only a fraction of the necessary resources.
- **Solution:** CERN has over 250 partner institutes in Europe, over 200 in rest of the world. Most have significant computing resources. Build a Grid that **unites these computing resources.**

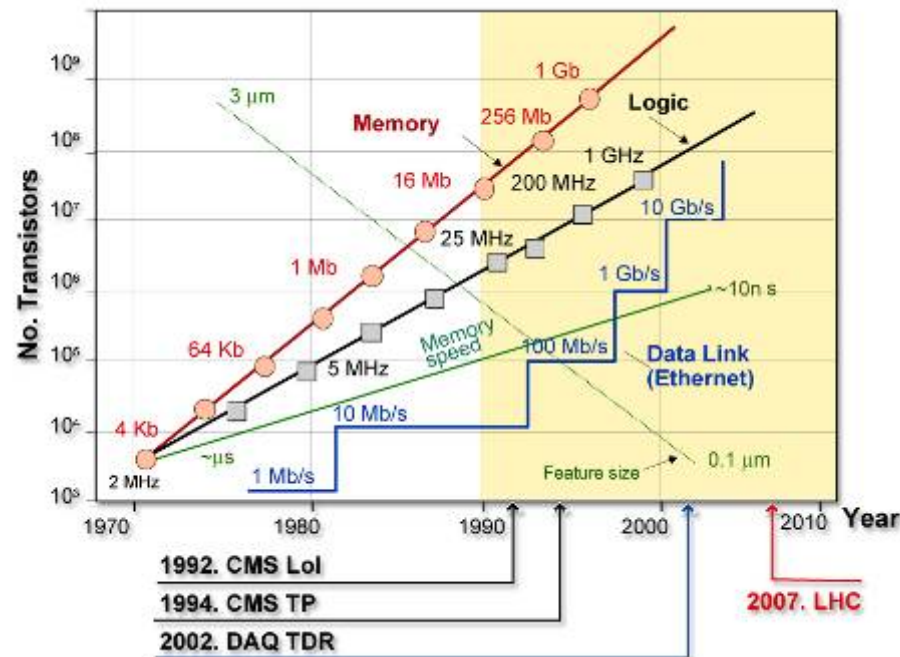


What is the Grid? (I)

- The **World Wide Web** provides seamless access to information that is stored in many millions of different geographical locations
- In contrast, the **Grid** is an emerging infrastructure that provides seamless access to computing power and data storage capacity distributed over the globe.



- The **Grid** has ancestors in distributed computing (e.g. metacomputing). Difference now is global scale, due to data transfer rates evolving more rapidly than Moore's law for processors and memory.



- CERN projects:
 - LHC Computing Grid (LCG)
- EU-funded projects led by CERN:
 - Enabling Grids for E-Science (EGEE)
- Industry funded projects:
 - CERN openlab for DataGrid applications



- 15 Students from Europe, US, Asia (BSc-MSc-PhD levels)
- Projects involving Grid technology, team-based
- Co-funding from participating institutions, industry partners
- 2 months at CERN + company visits + pre- and post- visit projects



- Friday 12th August 15:00-17:00 at IT Auditorium (B31-3-004)
 - Presentation of CERN openlab and some student projects
 - Tour PC farm, opencluster, tape storage silos...
 - Interested persons please email Laura (first-come-first-served)
- Wednesday 24th August: afternoon Grid tutorial (exact times/place tbd)
 - 4hrs, including hands-on experience
 - Interested persons please email Laura (first-come-first-served)



- CERN School of Computing
 - Helsinki 2006, open for applications in February

NB: opening for 1 student to support CSC 2005 in St Malo 2-17 September.
If interested please contact **Jackie.Franco-Turner@cern.ch**
- International Summer School on Grid Computing
 - Vico Equense 2007

