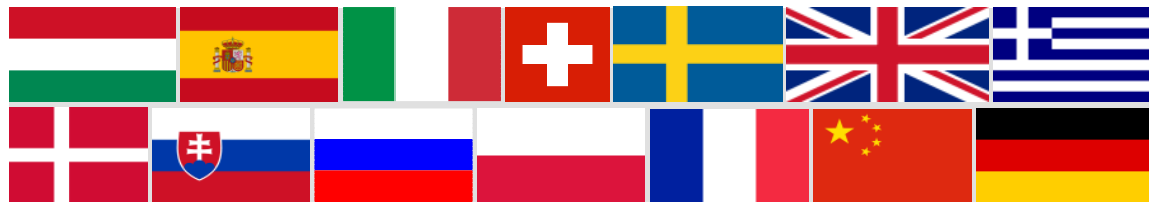
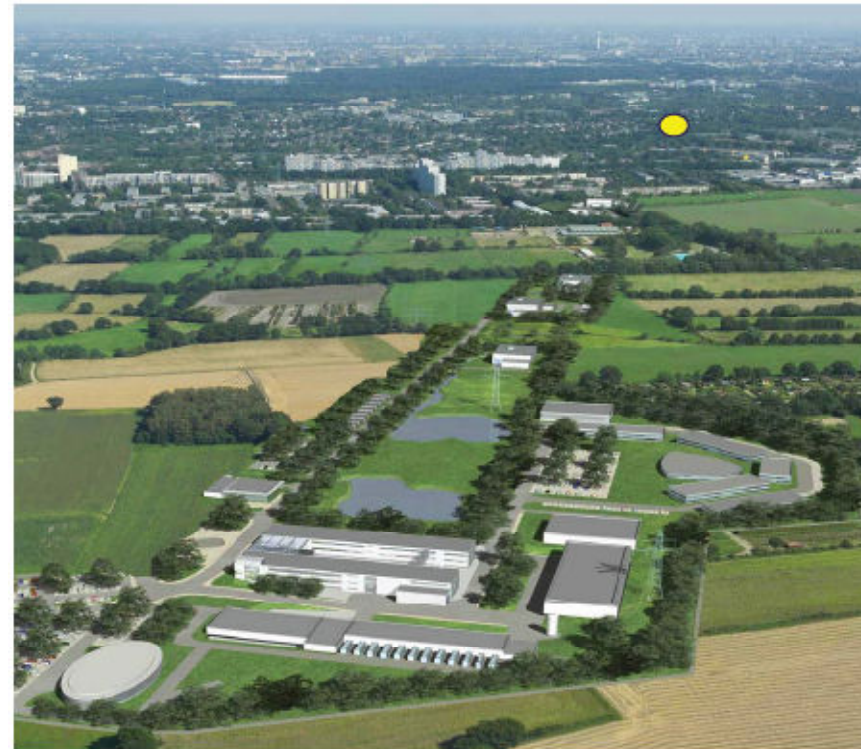


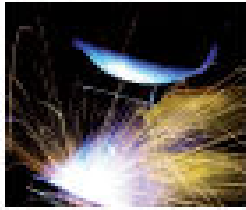
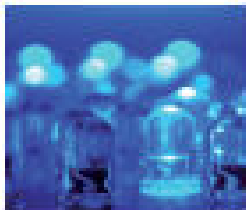
European XFEL

ESFRI & e-Infrastructure Collaborations, EGEE'09

Krzysztof Wrona
September 21st, 2009

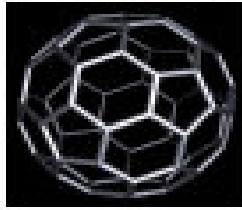
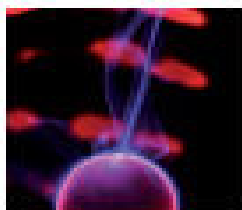
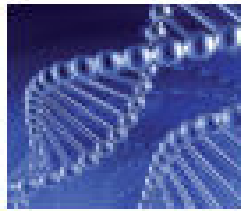
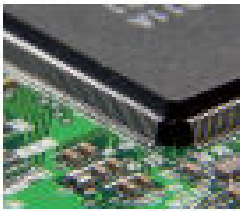
- X-ray Free Electron Laser, currently being constructed, located in Germany
- From 2014 on, XFEL will generate ultrashort X-ray pulses that will be utilized by various users communities in a broad range of scientific disciplines
- New research opportunities due to the unique photon beam characteristic:
 - High repetition rate (30000 pulses/s)
 - Ultrashort pulse duration (few – 100fs)
 - Extreme intensities
 - Coherent radiation

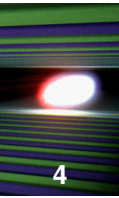




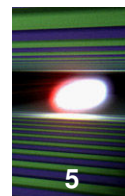
The X-ray flashes will allow scientists...

- ... to decipher the structure of many more biomolecules and biological entities such as cells or membranes than is possible today.
- ... to study biochemical reactions in action. Among other things, this will lead to a better understanding of viruses and will provide an important basis for future medicines.
- ... to learn more about chemical processes such as catalysis, which plays an important role in nature and in the manufacturing of most chemical substances produced in industry.
- ... to study new processes and materials that are required for harnessing solar energy.
- ... to analyse the properties of various materials in order to develop completely new materials with revolutionary characteristics.
- ... to gain new insights into the nanoworld– for instance about components with specific electronic, magnetic and optical properties. This will lay the foundation for tomorrow's technologies.

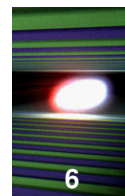




- ICT technologies are deeply involved in many aspects of the facility design, construction and operation
- The most challenging areas will cover:
 - **Control of the facility devices**
 - linear accelerator, photon beam systems, experimental stations, detectors, diagnostic devices
 - **Data acquisition**
 - High instantaneous data rates, multiple data sources, online data reduction
 - **Data management**
 - Data curation, archive and distribution
 - **Data Analysis**
 - Analysis technique very specific to a particular experiment

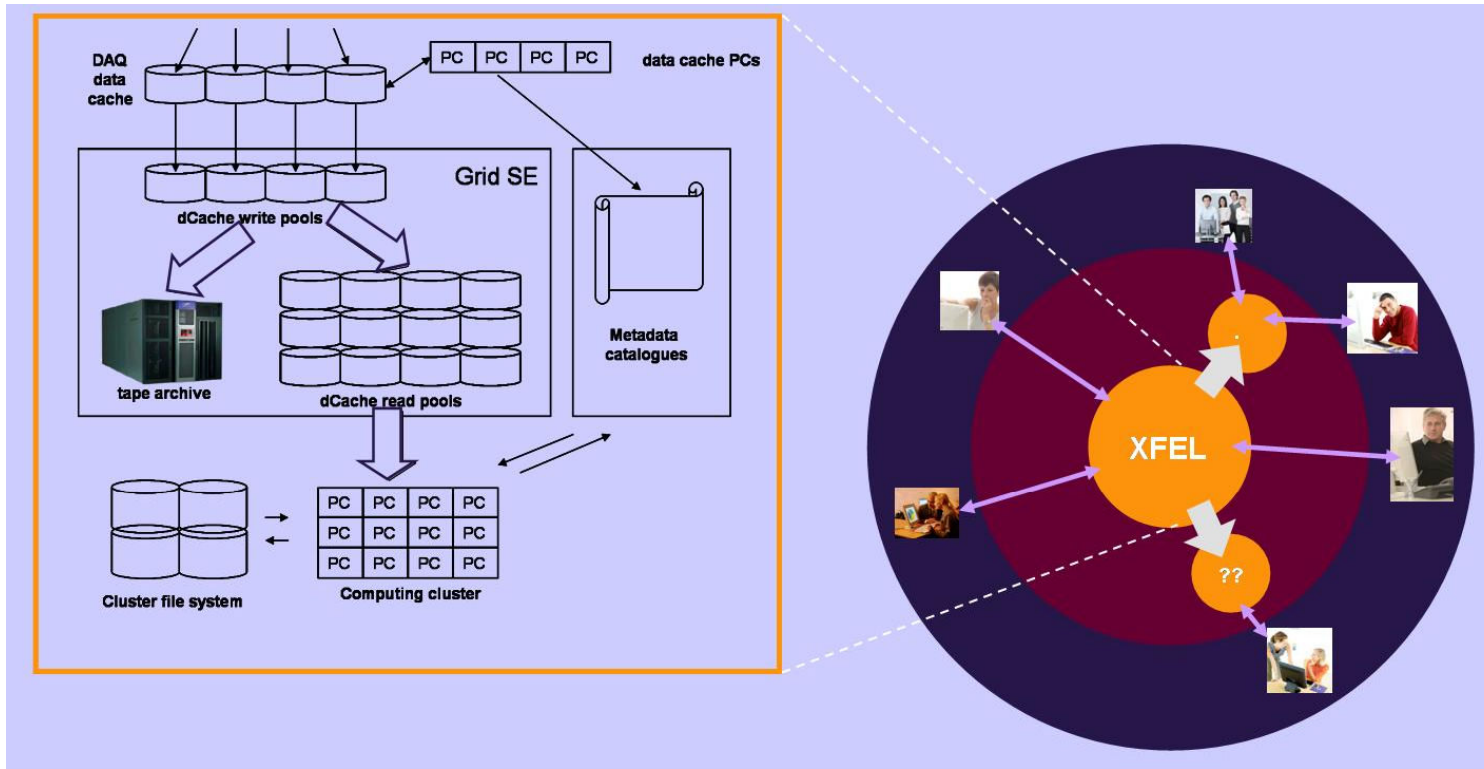


- **Different experiments scenarios**
 - User driven data production
 - Continuous data taking mode vs. experiments requiring complex setup and slow feedback loops
- **High instantaneous data rates**
 - up to 10GB/s from a single detector
- **Large accumulated data volume**
 - Estimated to 10PB/year (2015)
 - Data archive scalable to accommodate ~100PB/year
 - Raw data needs to be stored at the facility for at least one year
- **Remote access to data and computing services**
 - Single sign-on service
 - Data protection – fine grain authorization scheme required
 - Services for data catalogs querying and data retrieval, web portals, lightweight client tools

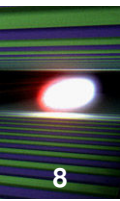


- **Support for diverse user communities coming from physics, material science, chemistry, biology, medicine,...**
 - Strong groups using advanced data analysis techniques
 - Small groups of scientists with minimal computing experience
- **Data analysis**
 - Support for scientific software repositories
 - Trivial parallelism (i.e. independent batch jobs) vs. complex MPI type of applications
 - Analysis techniques and algorithms still in development – no reliable CPU requirements yet
- **Network**
 - Reduced (or full) data samples need to be transferred to users
 - Many institutes with no connection to high bandwidth network
 - requires access to national level data centers

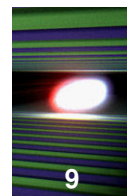
Proposed architecture



- Common infrastructure for all experiments
- Remote access to data and computing resources
- Build the data management services on top of the Grid infrastructure and VO services (xfel.eu VO already exists)
- Use high bandwidth network for data distribution (can we apply tiered model?)



- 2009 – Public release of the European XFEL Computing Technical Design Report
- 2010-2012 – evaluation, developments and testing
- 2013 – deployment and integration of DAQ and data management services
- 2014 – small scale, production quality system required for the photon beam lines commissioning
- 2015 – first full operation year of the facility – full functionality, production level



- Perform bulk data processing on site using remote access
- Build the data management and data distribution services on top of the Grid middleware and VO services
- Support many small user groups with different demands (data protection, various analysis techniques)
- Use e-Infrastructure to strengthen our user communities and ensure access to computing and data storage resources on the national level
- The services must be reliable and easy to use by non computing experts, small initial overhead for new users