The Project and the Challenges of Data Storage and Networking for the CMS Experiment

Mrc Light Collaboration

Caltech (lead inst.)

BNL

Michigan

MIT

Florida

Florida International

FNAL

San Diego

SLAC

Vanderbilt

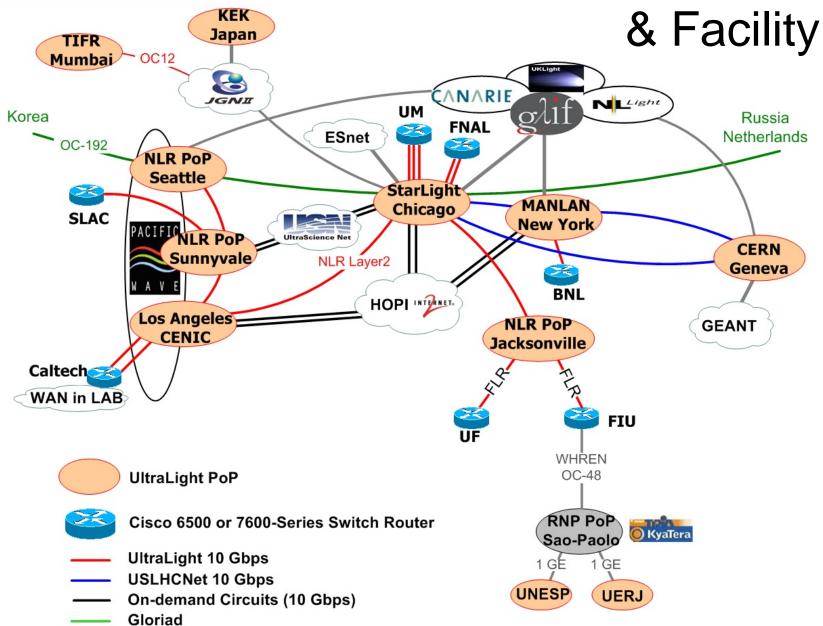
R. Cavanaugh University of Florida

> ICFA06 Krakow, Poland

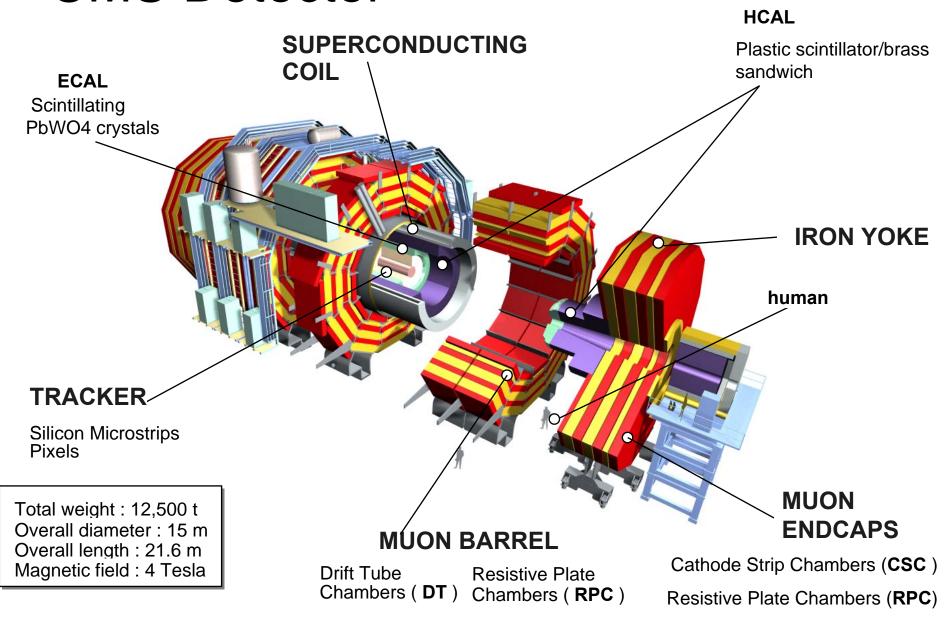
: A New Class of Integrated Information Systems

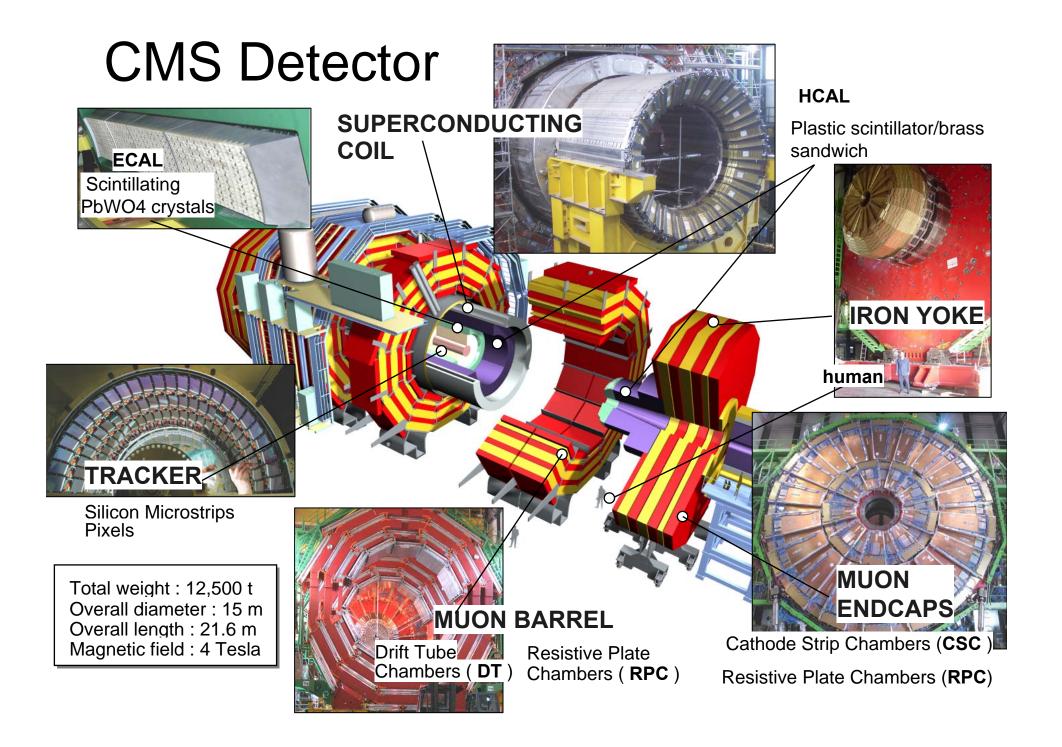
- Expose the Network as an Actively Managed Resource
- Based on a "Hybrid" packet- and circuit-switched optical network infrastructure
 - Ultrascale Protocols (e.g. FAST) and Dynamic Optical Paths
- Monitor, Manage and Optimize resources in real-time
 - Using a set of Agent-Based Intelligent Global Services
- Leverages already-existing, developing software infrastructure in round-the-clock operation:
 - MonALISA, GAE/Clarens, OSG
- Exceptional Support from
 - Industry: Cisco & Calient
 - Research community: NLR, CENIC, Internet2/Abilene, ESnet

Network Laboratory Testbed & Facility



CMS Detector





CMS Detector

COIL



HCAL

Plastic scintillator/brass sandwich

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ECAL	8338
ECAL	18.55
Scintillating	13333
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PDVV

Detector	No. Channels	Sensors
Vertex	80 000 000	Pixels
Tracker	16 000 000	Silicon Microstrips
Preshower	512 000	Silicon
Calorimeters	125 000	Scintillating Crystals
		Scintillator / Brass sandwich
Muons	1 000 000	Drift/Strip/Plate Chambers
Total	~100 000 000	Channels (most not read out!)

Silico Pixel

> Event Size ~1-2 MB (with selective readout) DAQ Bandwidth ~200 MB/ sec

Total v Overal

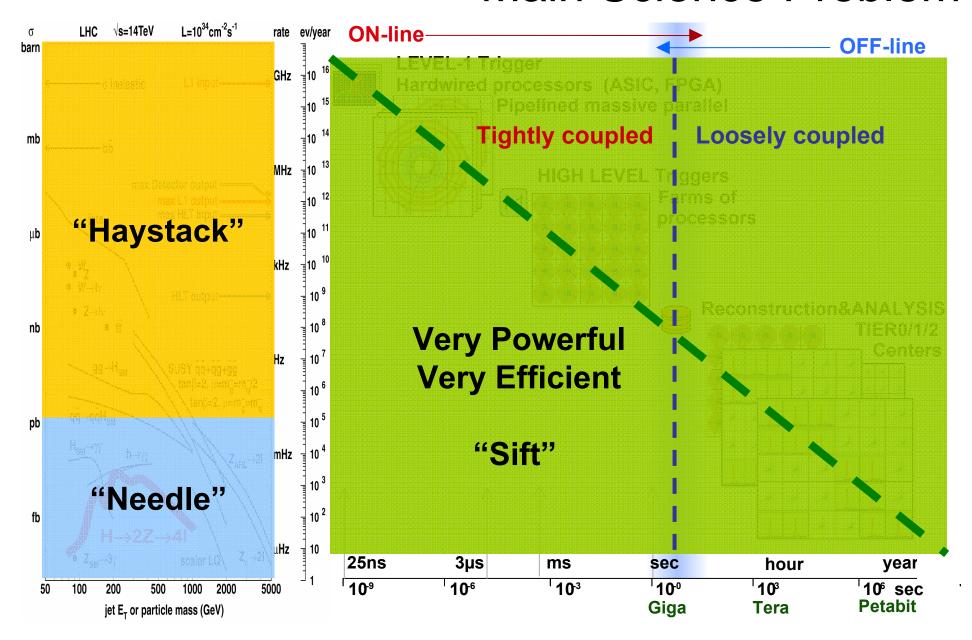
Overall length: 21.6 m Magnetic field: 4 Tesla

Drift Tube Chambers (DT)

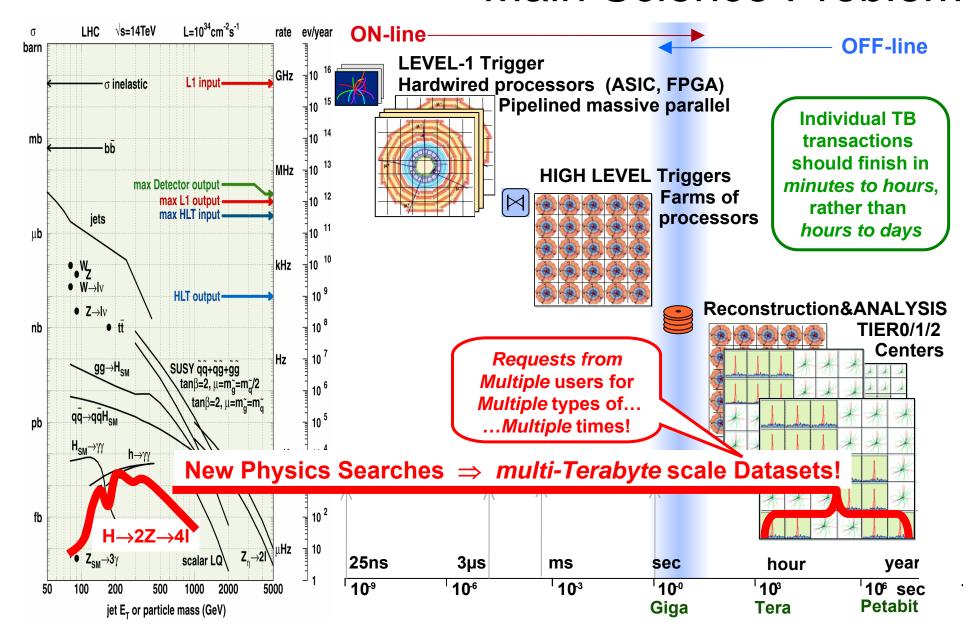
Resistive Plate Chambers (RPC) Cathode Strip Chambers (CSC)

Resistive Plate Chambers (RPC)

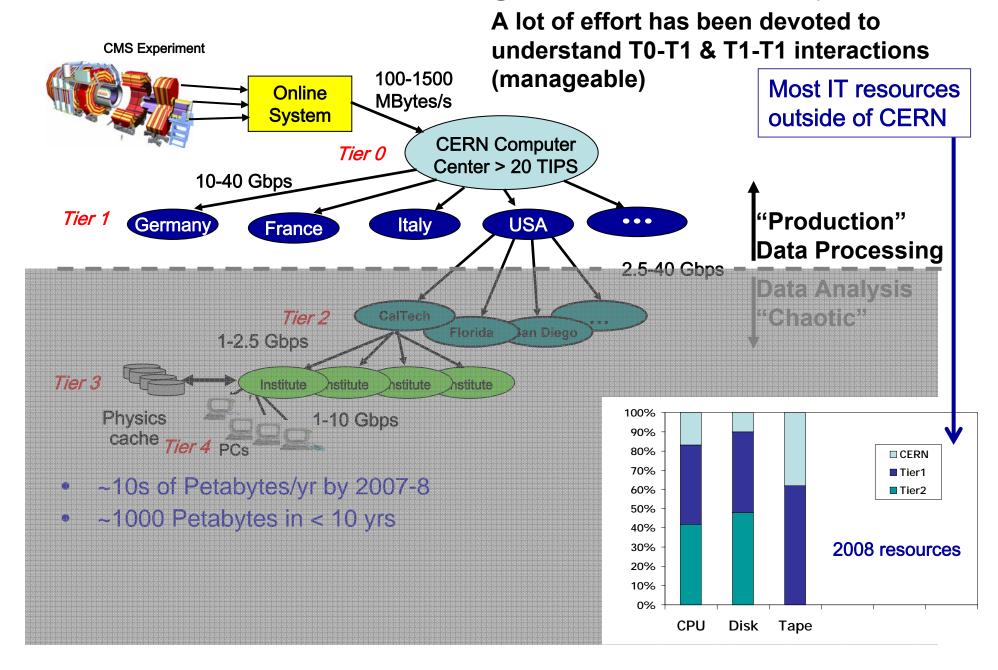
Main Science Problem



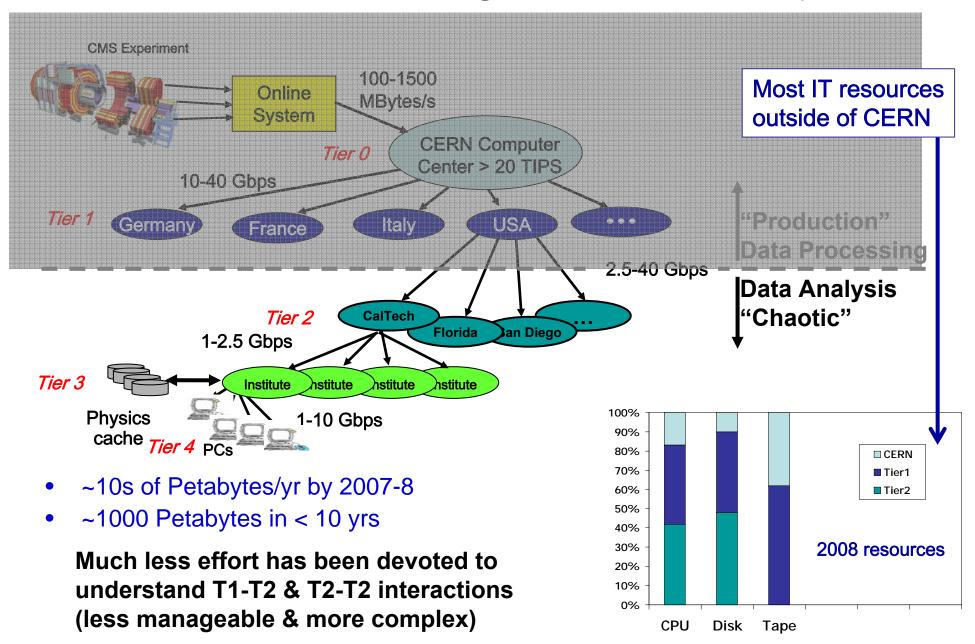
Main Science Problem



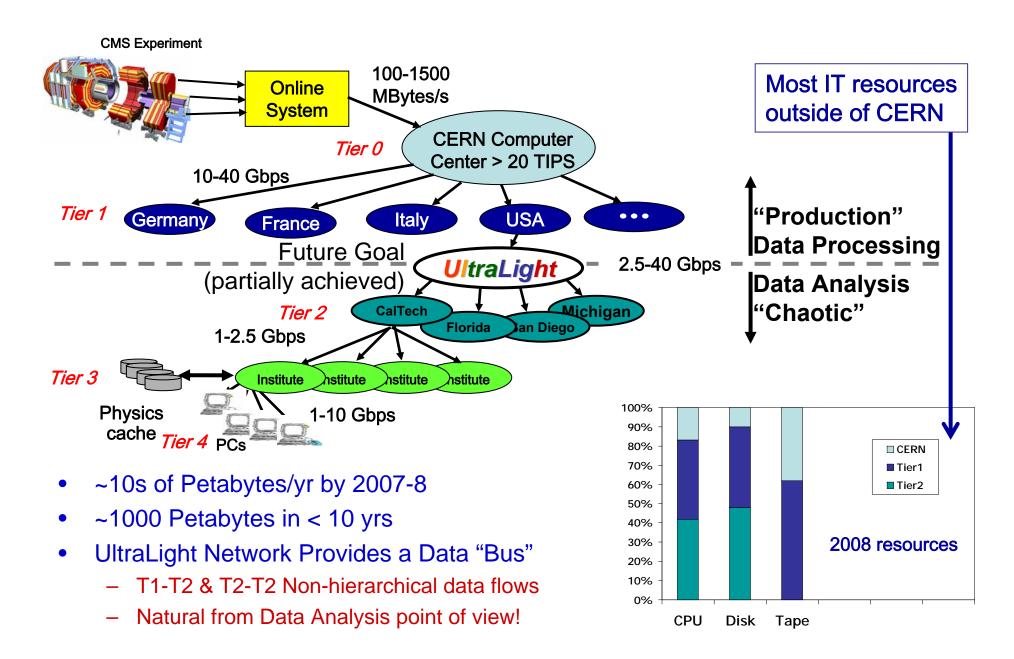
LHC Computing Grid Hierarchy



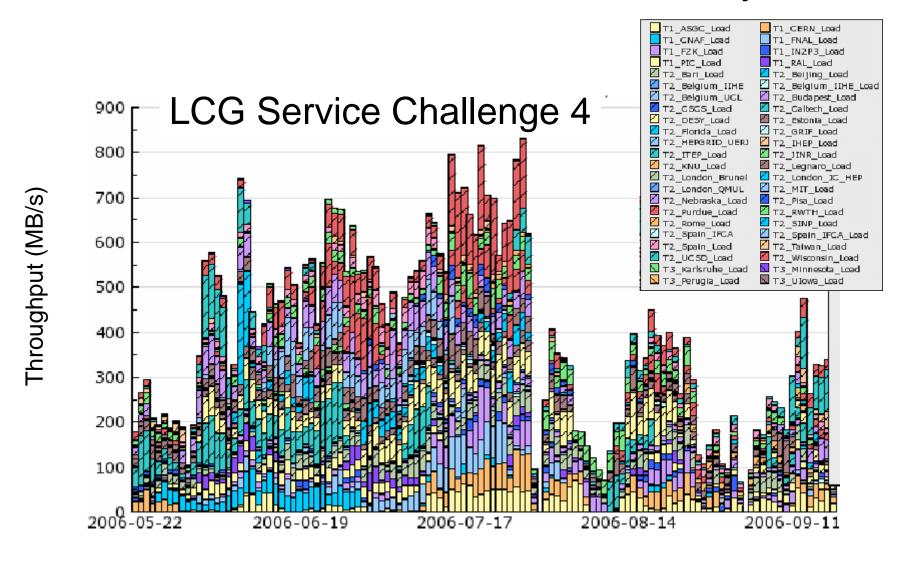
LHC Computing Grid Hierarchy



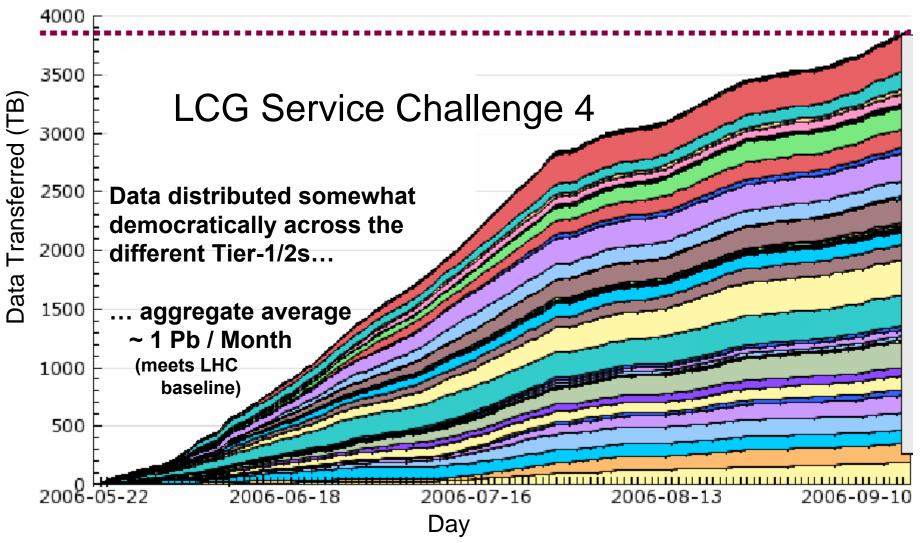
LHC Computing Grid Hierarchy



Recent Experience with CMS Transfers across the LHC Grid Hierarchy

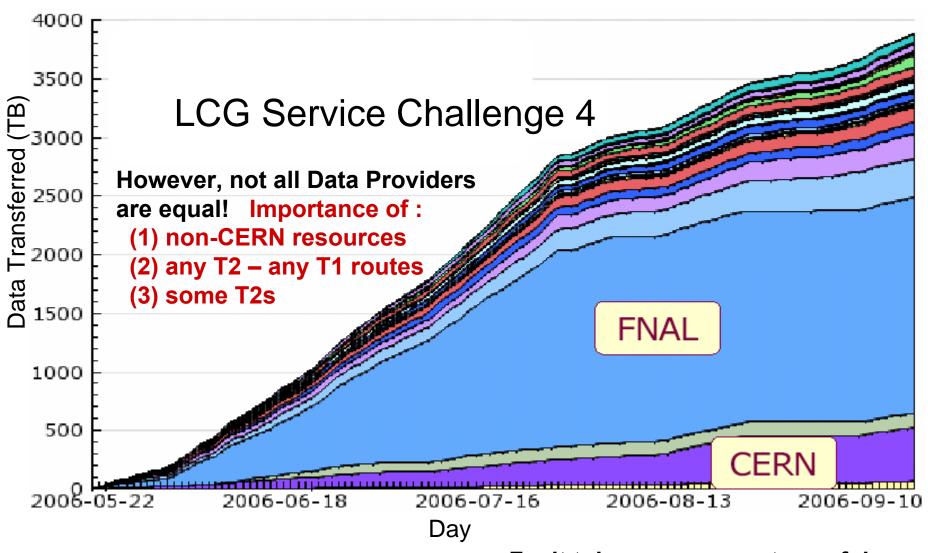


CMS Transfer Sinks



"not bad": many (most?) Tier2 analysis centres not starved...
...Critical for delivering Physics to the Collaboration!!

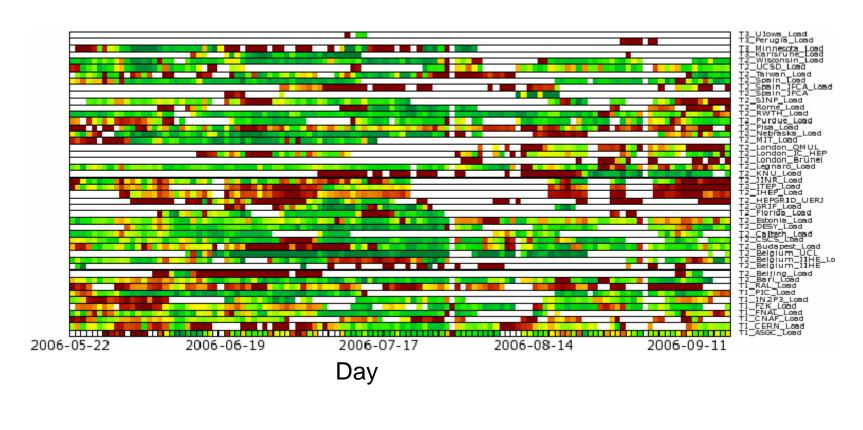
CMS Transfer Sources



Fault tolerance suggests usefulness of dynamically (not statically) routed flows

CMS Transfer Quality of Service

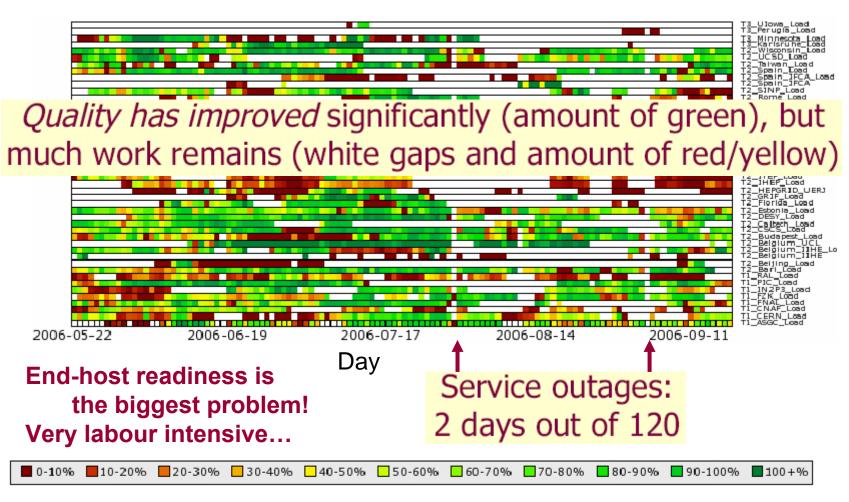
LCG Service Challenge 4





CMS Transfer Quality of Service

LCG Service Challenge 4



Fraction of successful Transfers

What is Achievable in the **White Light**

Umg light Lab?

- Supercomputing 2005
- 151 Gbps peak rate
- 100+ Gbps sustained throughput for hours
- 475 Terabytes of physics data transported in less than 24 hours
- Sustained rate of 100+
 Gb/s translates to
 > 1 Petabyte per day



12

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18

24

t [hours]

Not a production-level exercise...

...Required tremendous amount of continuous manual attention! (~1 † /λ)

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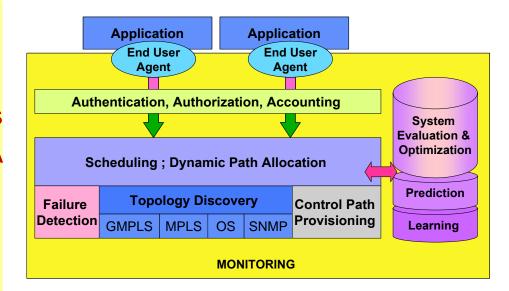
& CMS Experiences Expose The End-host Challenge

- Intense level of manual interventions (current reality)
 - The plague of data transfer performance!!
 - Requires distributed knowledge (expensive & continually out-of-date)
 - Introduces long failure and upgrade response-times
- Capable End-Host hardware often not deployed!!
- Storage technologies improving still relatively young
 - SRM (WLCG, EGEE, OSG)
 - standard interface (only)
 - CASTOR (CERN)
 - Large scale (complex) storage (disk+tape) solution
 - Fully managed (queues, priorities, etc) data management
 - DPM (EGEE), dCache (DESY / FNAL) & LSTORE (Vanderbilt)
 - Smaller scale (simpler, but still complex), aggregate disk management
 - No queues or prioritized data management
- Clear need for E2E management, automation and self-healing!!
 - Has proven to be difficult in a loosely coupled "social" environment

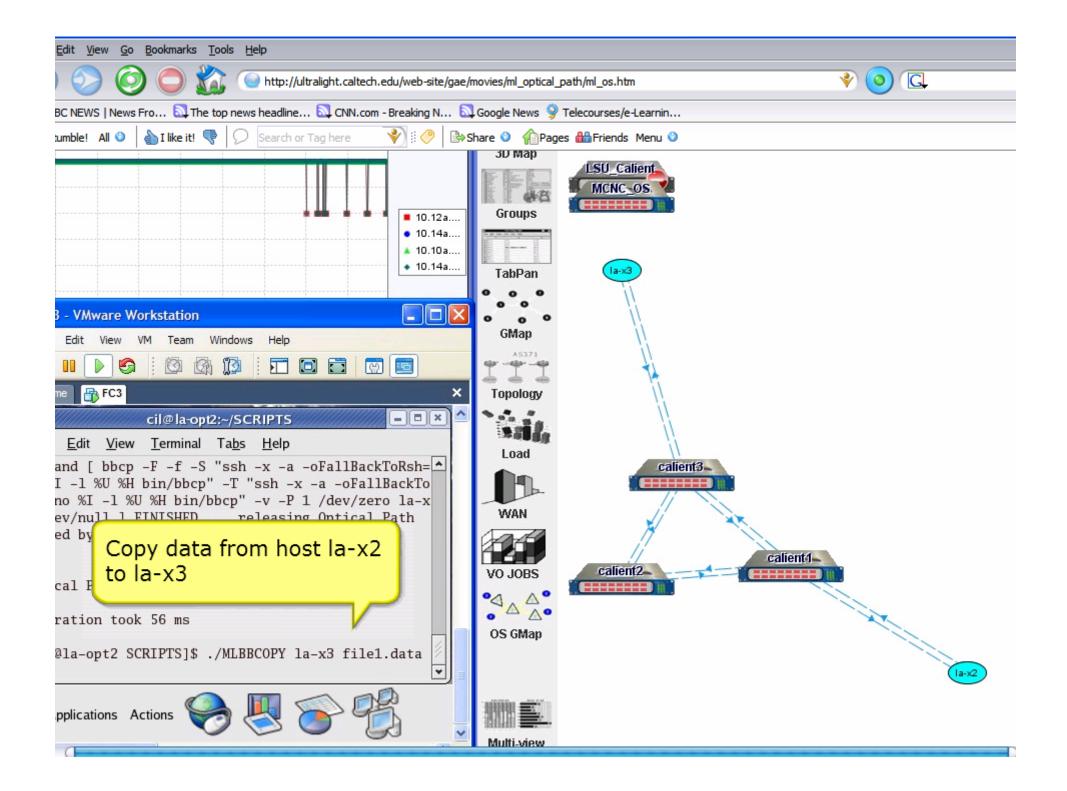
Metwork R&D Global Planning Services

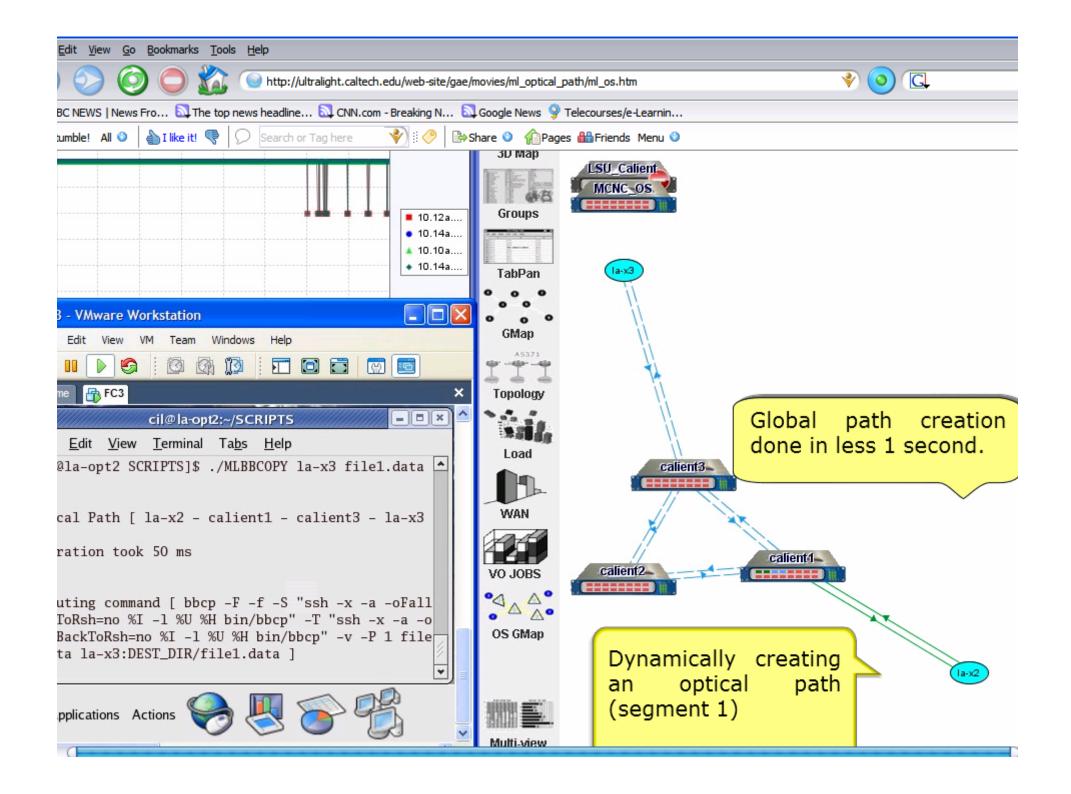
VINCI:

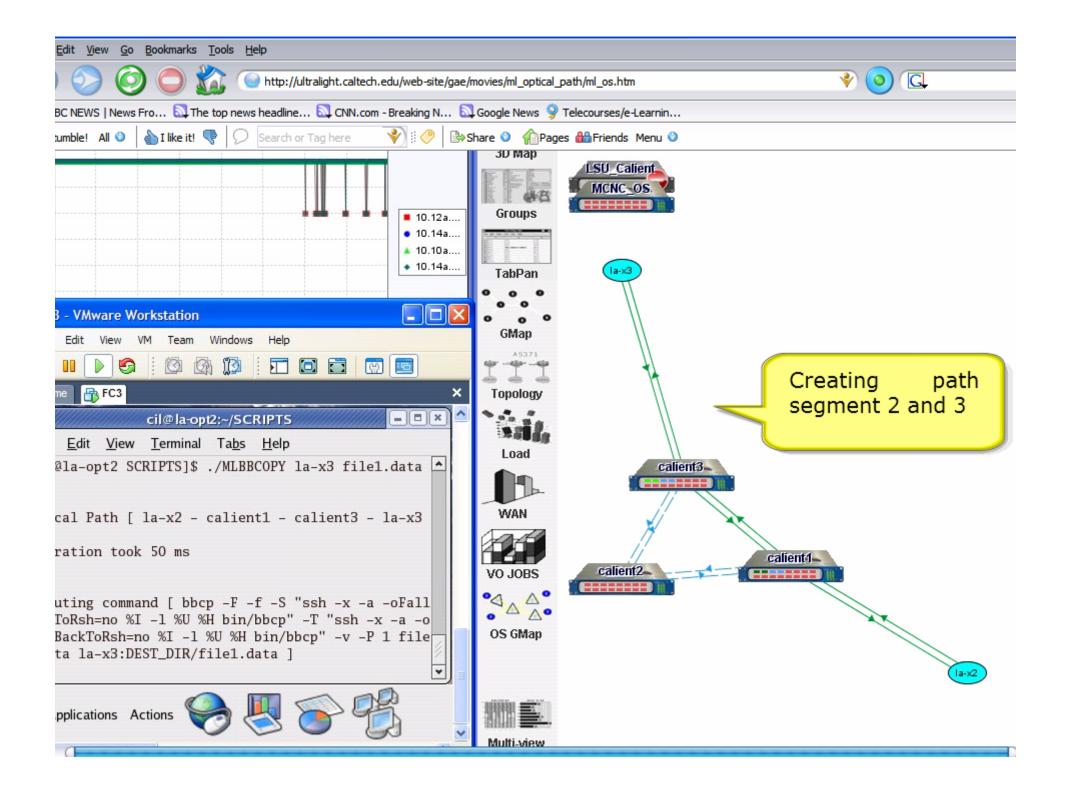
- Virtual Intelligent Networks for Computing Infrastructures
- Based on existing MonALISA framework
- What does vinci do?
- LISA :
 - Localhost Information
 Service Agent
 - Monitors end-systems
 - User
 - servers

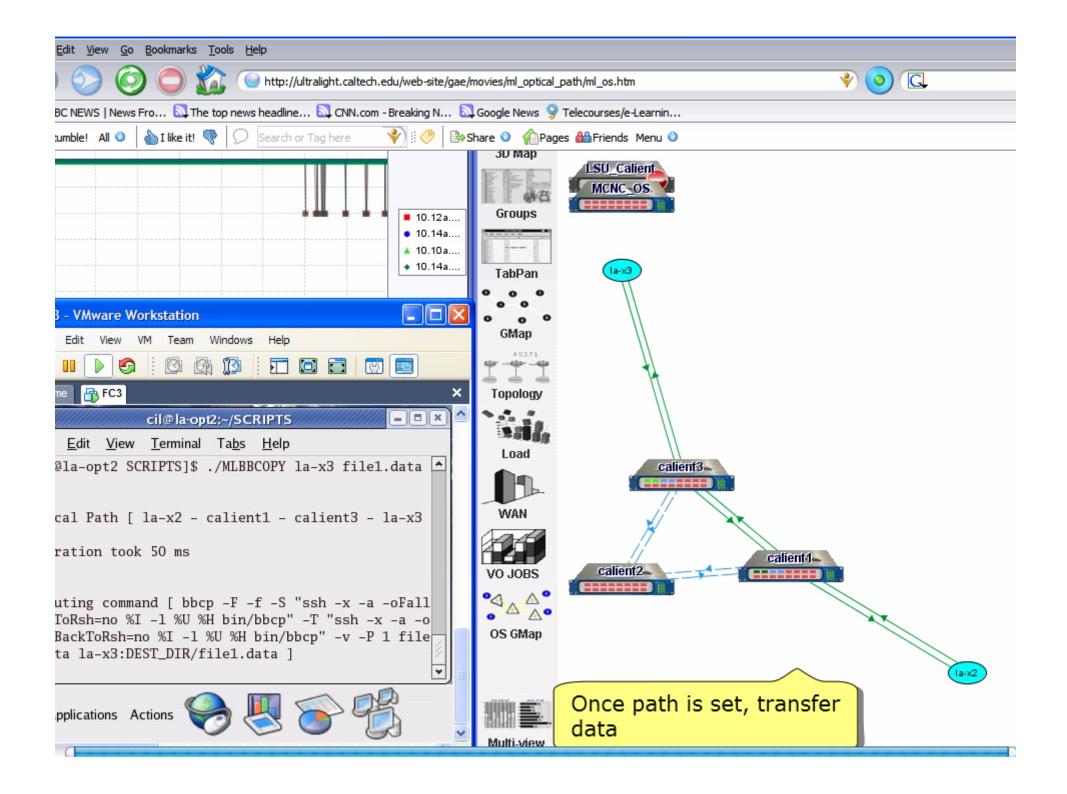


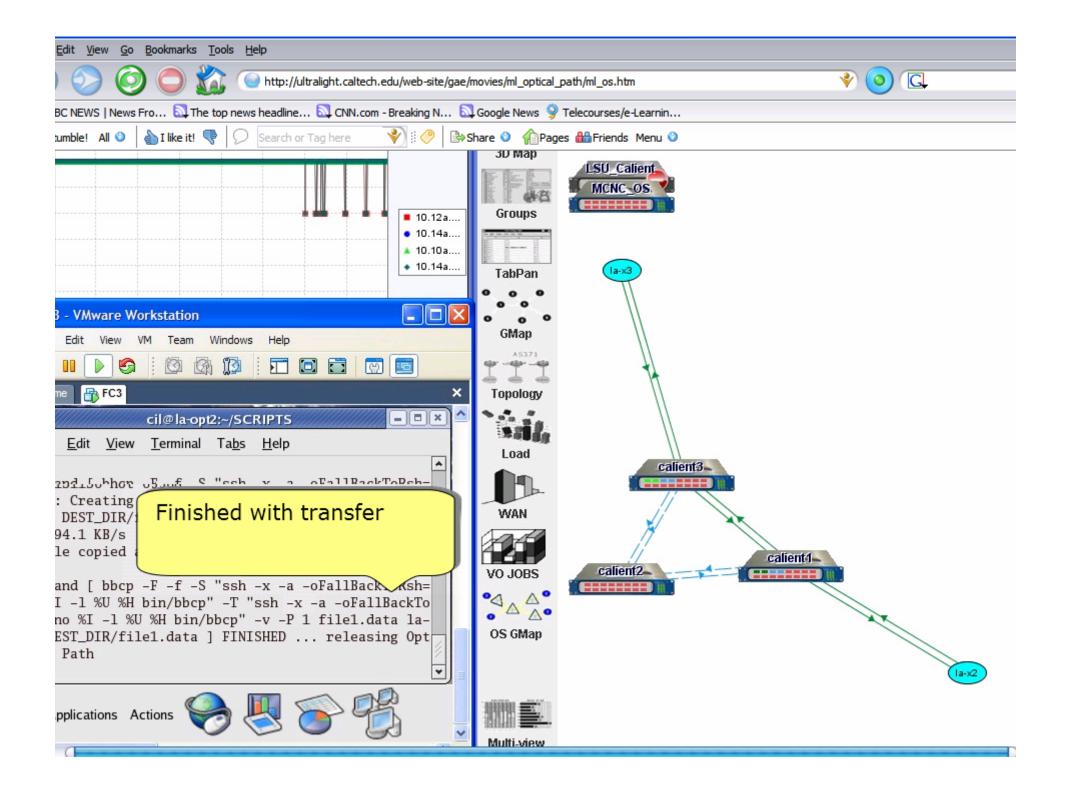
- UltraLight contributing to a VINCI prototype
 - production level system will come from elsewhere

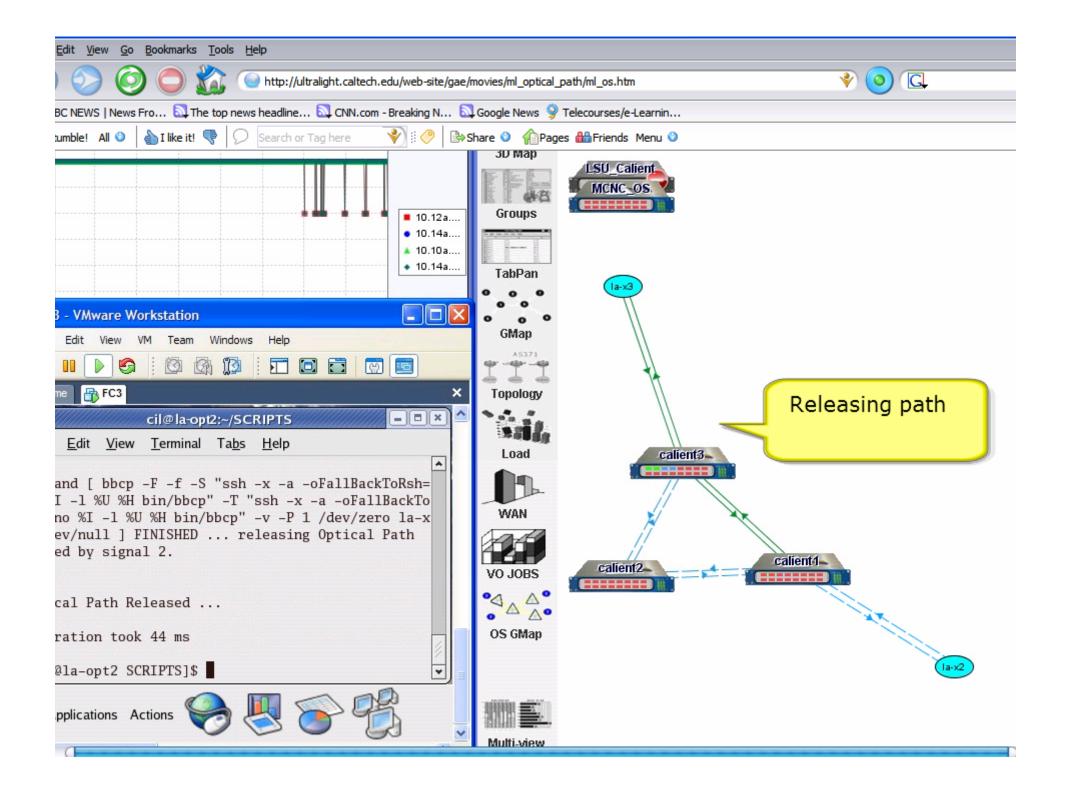


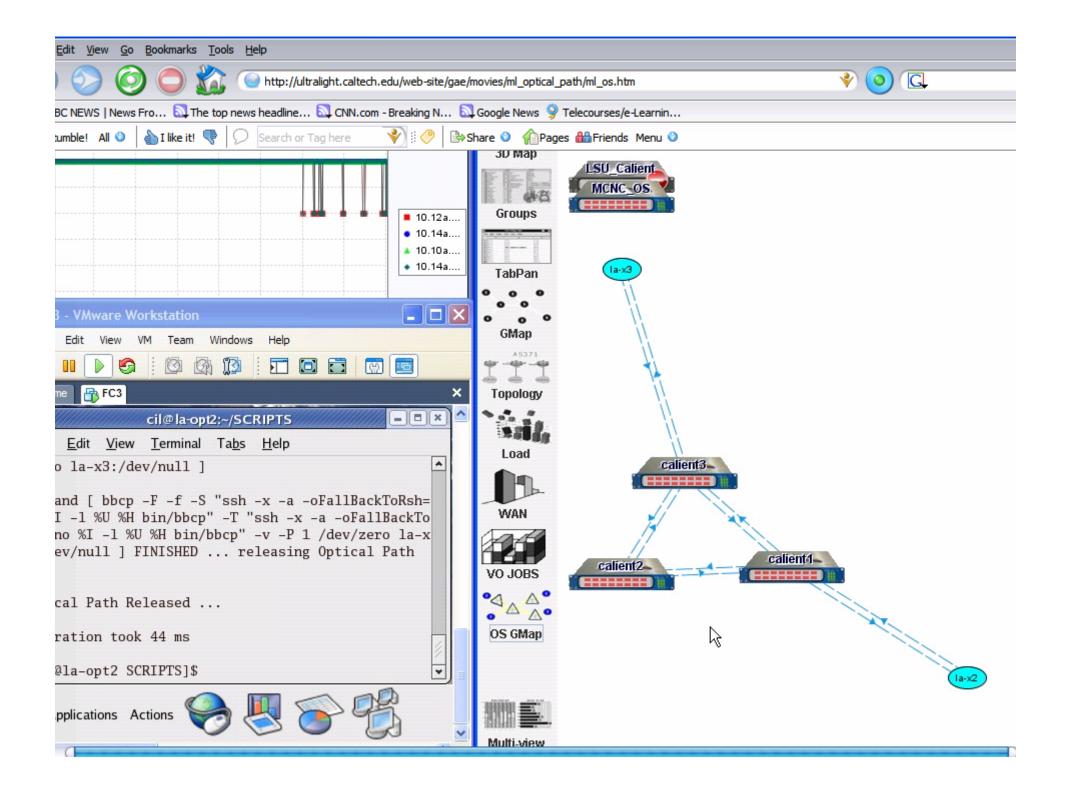












Storage R&D Global Planning Services

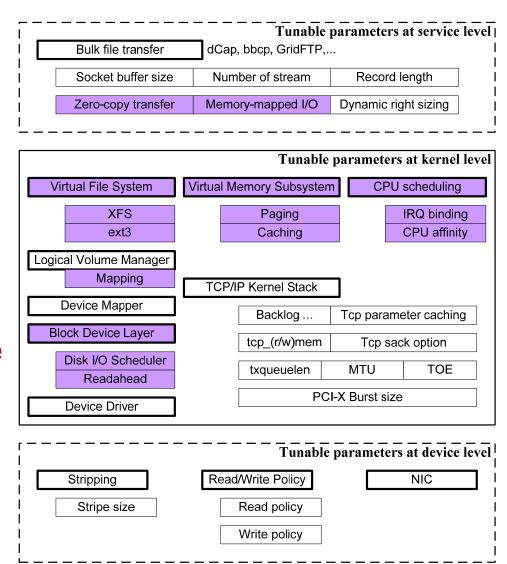
- UltraLight (optical networks in general) moving towards a managed "control plane"
 - Light-paths will be allocated/scheduled to data-flow requests via policy based priorities, queues, and advanced reservations
 - Clear need to match "Network Resource Management" with "Storage Resource Management"
 - Well known co-scheduling problem!
 - In order to develop an effective NRM, must understand and interface with SRM!
- End systems remain the current bottle-neck for large scale data transport over the WAN
 - Key to effective filling/draining of the pipe
 - Need highly capable hardware (servers, etc)
 - Need carefully tuned software (kernel, etc)

using a Wholistic, Multi-level Approach

- End-host Device Technologies
 - Choosing right H/W platform for the price (\$20K)
- End-host Software Stacks
 - Tuning storage server for stable and high throughput
- End-Systems Management
 - Specifying quality of service (QoS) model for Ultralight storage server
 - SRM/dCache
 - LSTORE (& SRM/LSTORE)
- Wide Area Testbeds (REDDnet)

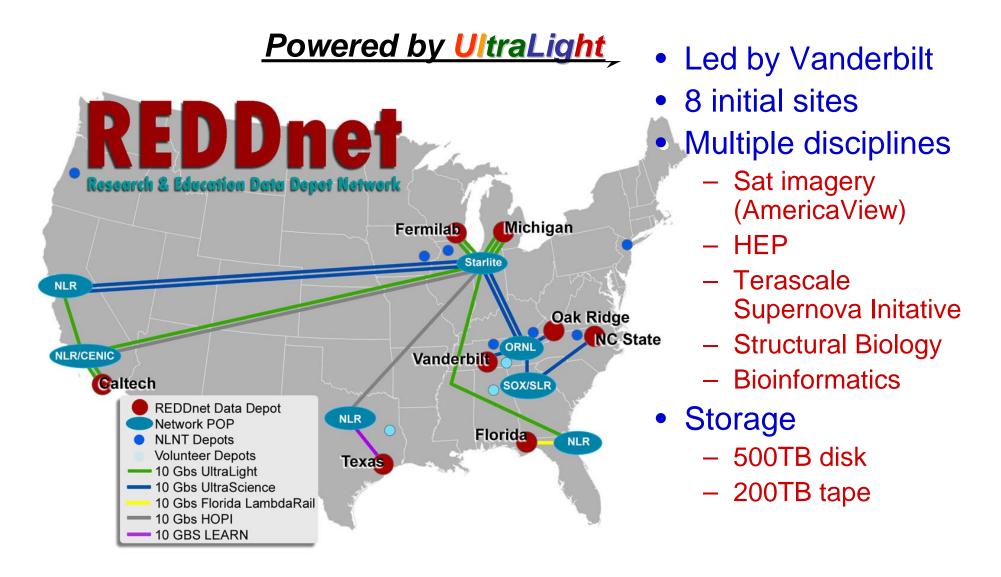
Tunable Parameter Space

- Multiple layers
 - Service/AP level
 - Kernel level
 - Device level
- Complexity of tuning
 - Fine tuning is very complex task
 - Now investigating the possibility of auto-tuning daemon for storage server

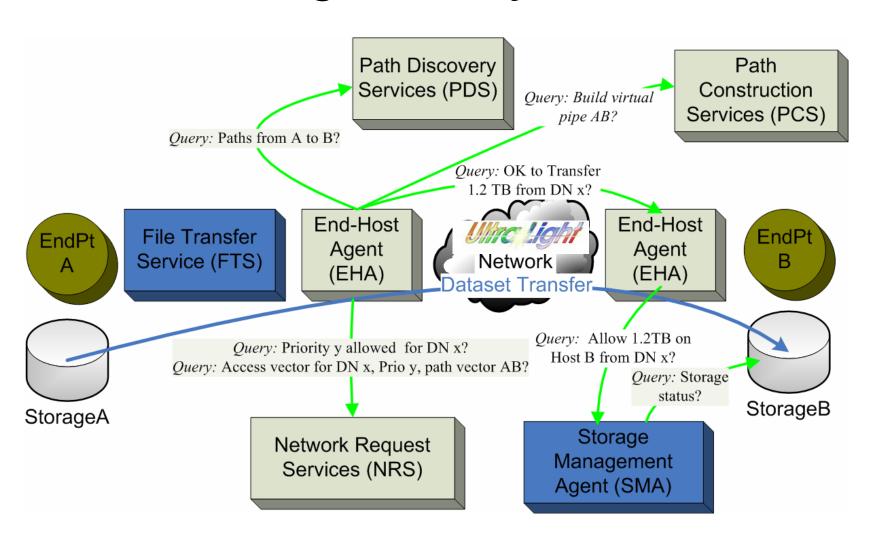


REDDnet

Research and Education Data Depot Network



Sets the Stage for Testing Fully Integrated System



Summary

- UltraLight is a global Laboratory, uniquely positioned
 - Spans Tier-0, some Tier-1s, several Tier-2s, and some Tier-3s
 - Includes participation from ATLAS (not discussed in this talk)
- End-hosts remain serious bottleneck in delivering CMS data to the higher Tiers for physics data analysis
 - Human in the loop problem
 - Incapable hardware (sometimes, perhaps even often)
 - Fine tuning of services
- UltraLight working to address these (generic) problems by
 - Researching and developing Global Planning Services
 - Using a wholistic approach (devices, parameters, services, WAN)

Final thought:

Not only critical for LHC, also important for preparing for SLHC!
 (HEP always asks: how much time to 4x our data sample?)

Make UltraLight available to Physics applications and their environments

- Unpredictable multi user analysis
- Overall demand typically fills the capacity of the resources
- Real time monitor systems for networks, storage, computing resources,...: E2E monitoring

Application Interfaces

Request Planning

Network Planning

Network Resources

Support data transfers ranging from predictable movement of large scale (simulated and real) data, to highly dynamic analysis tasks initiated by rapidly changing teams of scientists