Tier-I Procurement

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<u>Introduction</u>

- FY19/20 is the final year of GridPP5.
 - Capacity purchased this year will go into production for FY20/21 the first year of GridPP6.
- Key GridPP6 differences:
 - GridPP6 is not yet approved.
 - The fractional share of each LHC VO is changing.
 - The hardware model is reducing how much spare capacity we need.

Capacity = [Requirement] * [GridPP Allocation] * [UK Fraction] * [I+ Hardware Overhead]



Requirements

LHC VO Requirements

- We are currently in a Long Shutdown so the LHC VO requirements are only increasing slightly.
- The Table shows the total LHC VO requirements for 2019 and 2020 as taken from Rebus.

FY19/20	ALICE	ATLAS	CMS	LHCb	SUM
CPU (HEP-SPEC06)	365000	1057000	650000	271000	2343000
Disk (Tbytes)	37900	88000	68000	27900	221800
Tape (Tbytes)	37700	221000	220000	50900	529600
FY20/21	ALICE	ATLAS	CMS	LHCb	SUM
CPU (HEP-SPEC06)	365000	1057000	650000	328000	2400000
Disk (Tbytes)	44000	88000	68000	33200	233200
Tape (Tbytes)	37700	221000	220000	55500	534200
Difference	ALICE	ATLAS	CMS	LHCb	SUM
CPU (HEP-SPEC06)	0	0	0	57000	57000
Disk (Tbytes)	6100	0	0	5300	11400
Tape (Tbytes)	0	0	0	4600	4600



GridPP Fraction

- Currently we should assume that GridPP will be expected to provide the LHC VOs with 100% of the UK commitment.
- The Table shows how each LHC VOs fraction changes between GridPP5 and 6.
 - Some experiment requirements drop significantly meaning they face a reduction in resources.

Experiment	GridPP5	GridPP6
ALICE	2.0%	3.0%
ATLAS	12.5%	14.8%
CMS	8.0%	6.8%
LHCb	30.0%	22.5%



Disk Requirement

- CMS and LHCb capacity drops.
 - CMS have used all their current capacity.
 - LHCb haven't yet, but are requesting a significant increase next year for their upgrade work.
- Proposal to keep CMS and LHCb allocations constant for FY20/21.

Tier-I Disk Allocation	FY19/20 (TB)	FY20/21 Current (TB)	FY20/21 Proposed
ALICE	758	1476	1476
ATLAS	11000	13468	13468
CMS	5440	4624	5440
LHCb	8370	7065	8370
IRIS	5346	6600	6600
Total	30914	33133	35354

• We predict that by FY21/22 their allocation will grow again.



CPU Requirement

- Non-LHC increases from 10% to 13% in GridPP6
- CMS and LHCb capacity drops
 - CPU fair share can easily be modified but not having enough CPU to exploit data stored on disk would be counter productive.
- Proposal to keep CMS and LHCb allocations constant for FY20/21.

Tier-I CPU Allocation	FY19/20 (HS06)	FY20/21 Current	FY20/21 Proposed
ALICE	7300	10950	10950
ATLAS	132125	159692	159692
CMS	52000	44200	52000
LHCb	81300	73800	81300
Other	27273	37523	37523
Total	300000	326165	341465



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Tape Requirement

- VO have traditionally under utilized Tape so their allocation is often a lot lower than their pledge.
- It is unlikely that CMS will exceed this F20/21 pledge before next year, so their allocation can be their pledge.
- LHCb are likely to exceed their F20/21 pledge and so will be allowed to keep their current allocation.
- ATLAS growth is probably double what is indicated here as they ran a deletion campaign just before May.

	Usage in May 2019 (TB)	Growth in previous 6 months	FY19/20 Pledge	FY19/20 Allocation	FY20/21 Pledge	FY20/21 Proposed Allocation
ALICE	882	0	754	882	1131	1131
ATLAS	18375	1394	27625	23000	32708	29000
CMS	12585	983	17600	16000	14960	14960
LHCb	12011	440	15150	13000	12578	13000
Other	4425	394	N/A	8000	N/A	8000
Total	48278	3211	53193	52882	61249	66091



Procurement

Disk Procurement

- HY20/21 Disk Requirement: 35354 TB
- Current capacity: (5 years lifetime) 35374 TB
- Capacity to be decommissioned: 1318 TB
- For LHC VOs, 95% of pledge goes into Echo (5% Tape buffer).
 - GridPP allocates 5% of LHC capacity to non-LHC VOs. i.e. buying the LHC pledge for Echo gives us enough capacity for all GridPP users. Just don't forget to buy disk for the tape buffer!
- GridPP6 assumes 12% overhead
 - In GridPP5 were using 20% overhead.
- Proposed to continue using larger overhead for now.
 - Need to purchase 7.3PB raw capacity in Echo to meet requirement.
 - Budget of £350k for £48.15 / raw TB
 - £250k from GridPP and £100k from IRIS.



<u>CPU Procurement</u>

- FY20/21 CPU Requirement: 341465 HS06
- Current capacity: 335201 HS06 (6 years lifetime)
 - Some capacity works into 7th year but that is just a bonus.
- Capacity to be decommissioned: 45966 HS06
- Assume 4% capacity unavailable:
 - 3% for first 5 years and 10% in 6^{th} year.
- Need to purchase 50500 HS06 to meet requirement.
 - Budget of £450k for £8.91 / HS06
 - Includes increase cost due to SSD.



Tape Procurement

- FY20/21 Tape Requirement: 66091 TB.
- Current Capacity: 58956 TB (10TKD media).
 - We can borrow 13000 TB from IRIS (IBM/LTO media).
- Required overhead: 400 Tapes (3400 TB)
 - This is point at which we need to order more tapes or risk running out.
- We do not need to purchase any tapes this financial year.
 - Current capacity should last till 2021.
 - Do not intend to ever buy any more T10KD media.



2019 Procurement

- Tier-I Capital:
 - Initially £782k.
 - 'Almost Certain' extra £150k for SSD for CPU.
 - Might get more as part of GridPP underspend.
- Spend:
 - Minimum £450k on CPU
 - Minimum £250k on Disk
 - £232k not-committed. Can split between disk and CPU or spend elsewhere (e.g. new Tape stuff).
- Anything we buy this year will last for all of GridPP6. In the long run we need a lot more of both, so will just try and keep disk:CPU ratio the same.



Procurement batches

- Traditionally in GridPP5, the Tier-1 purchased two batches of each type of hardware each year.
 - This is a significant overhead to the procurement (effort and cost).
- Last year we agreed to buy one batch if total size was less than 15% of the current capacity.
 - Both minimum spends are well under this 15% limit.
- Proposal: For GridPP6 we should buy one procurement each year.
 - Larger spends give better value for money (for a relatively small increased risk).
 - We have setup tender so we can purchase extra capacity later in the year (opportunistic capital).
 - If there are problems, we should be aware of them before spending more money.



Summary

Allocations FY20/21	Tape (TB)	Disk (TB)	CPU (HS06)
ALICE	1132	1476	10950
ATLAS	29000	13468	159692
CMS	14960	5440	52000
LHCb	13000	8370	81300
Other	8000	6600 (IRIS)	37523

Procurements will be from a single vendor this year.

• CPU Tender should go live next week!



Backup

GridPP6 Proposal

	Tier-I Resource Requirements				Tier-2	Resourc	e Requir	ements
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
CPU [KHS06]	417	540	661	709	402	512	626	657
Disk [PB]	39	55	70	72	32	45	56	60

Above is the required amount of capacity needed at the Tier-I and spread across the Tier-2s.

Below is the estimated costs based on our conservative pricing.

Ha	rdware	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	Sub-Total	Totals	Grand Total
	CPU	£1,990,648	£1,136,201	£1,422,270	£697,288	£5,246,407		
	Disk	£257,348	£1,390,496	£1,031,012	£653,585	£3,332,440	Capital	
Tion 1	Таре	£552,780	£539,889	£690,115	£264,020	£2,046,804	£10,765,651	C11 AG5 G51
Tier-1	Ops (C)	£35,000	£35,000	£35,000	£35,000	£140,000		£11,403,031
	Ops (R)	£175,000	£175,000	£175,000	£175,000	£700,000	Non-Capital	
	Netwk(R)	£150,000	£100,000	£100,000	£100,000	£450,000	£1,150,000	
	CPU	£1,158,984	£1,350,373	£1,439,378	£941,346	£4,890,080	Comital	
Tion 1	Disk	£591,856	£982,109	£922,669	£597,788	£3,094,422	Capital	67 084 502
Tier-2	Network	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	67 094 500	£7,984,502
	Ops	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£7,984,302	
	Total	£4,911,615	£5,709,068	£5,815,443	£3,464,026	£19,900,153		£19,900,153



WLCG CPU costs

- Last year's price (from XMA) was £308574.70 (inc VAT) for 34000 HS06.
 - £9.08 / HS06
 - Had to use direct award rather than mini tender due to external time constraints





[1] https://indico.cern.ch/event/759388/contributions/3337465/attachments/1814794/2965614/Vernet_CostModelling.pdf

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WLCG Disk costs

- Last year's price (from DELL) was £299,263.20 (inc VAT) for 6480TB storage
 - $\pounds 46 / TB Raw or \pounds 80 / TB usable.$







[1] https://indico.cern.ch/event/759388/contributions/3337465/attachments/1814794/2965614/Vernet CostModelling.pdf

Cost modelling

- GridPP has monitored effective cost per unit of resource since 2001 at the Tier-1.
- We are seeing much slower price improvements.
 - Other countries are seeing worse than 20% but slightly better than us.



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