



Heek 10



Needles and Haystacks

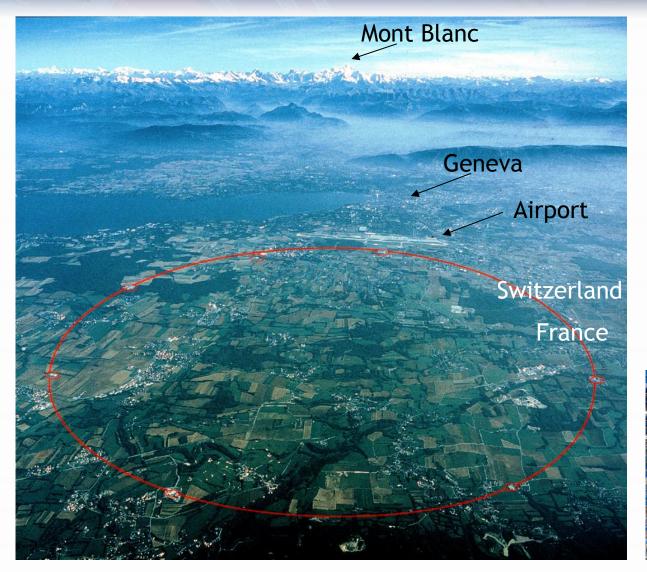
yeek og

CPUS Running Processes Glasgow 3rd Feb 2017 Homory Tast month

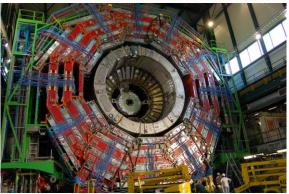
Prof. David Britton GridPP Project leader University of Glasgow



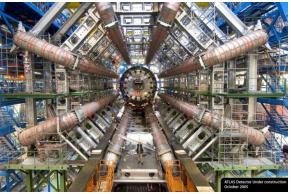
The LHC and Experiments

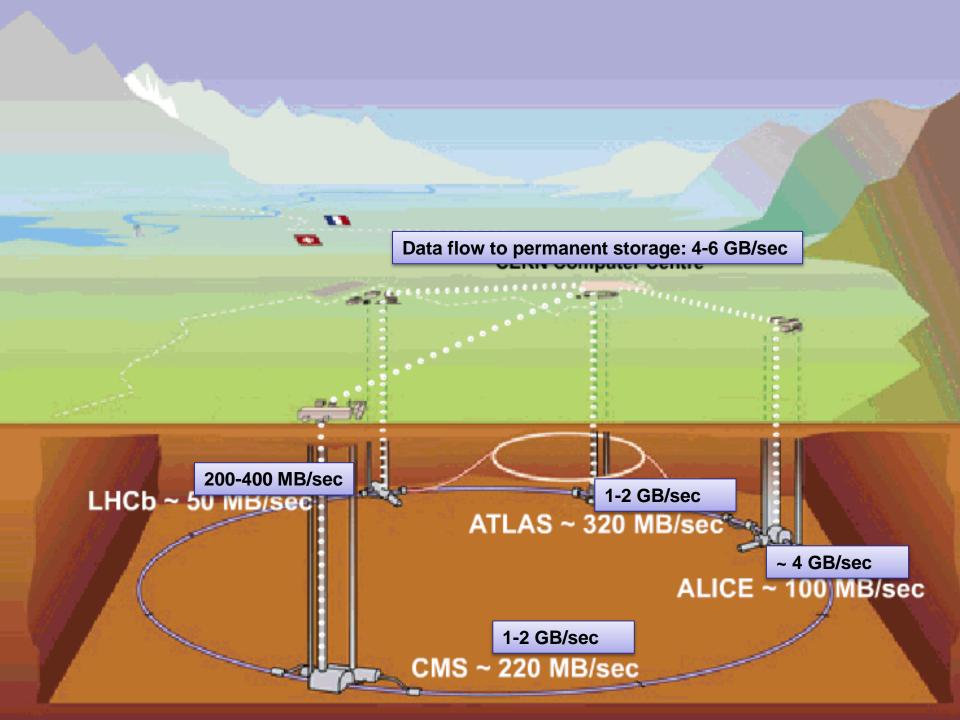


CMS

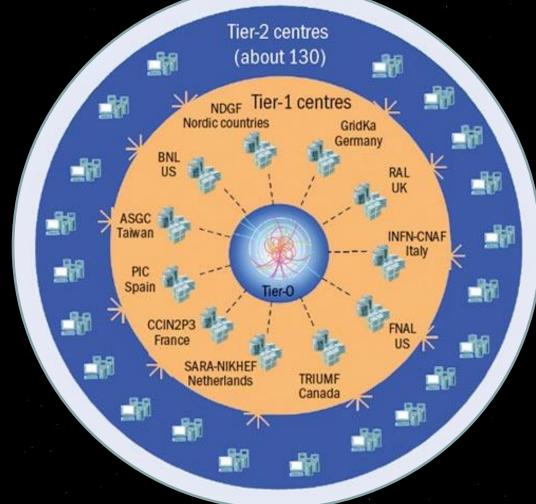


ATLAS





The Worldwide LHC Computing Grid



Infrastructure based predominantly on Linux machines running code written in C++.

WLCG:

An International collaboration to distribute and analyse LHC data

Integrates computer centres worldwide that provide computing and storage resource into a single infrastructure accessible by all LHC physicists WLCG@GridPP31 4



LHC Challenge - The Data Volume



The ATLAS Trigger and Data Acquisition System

Notionally 40TB/sec



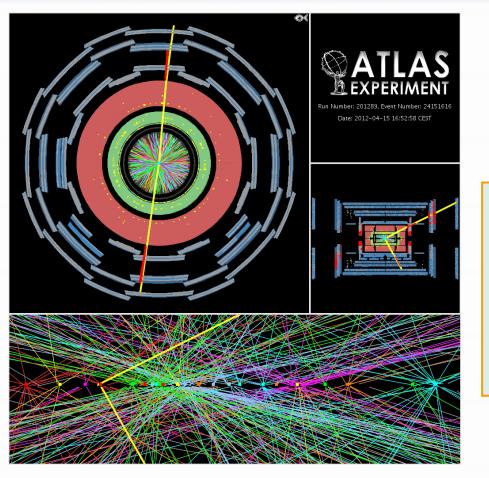
200MB/sec recorded

Higgs?

Slide



LHC Challenge: Date Complexity



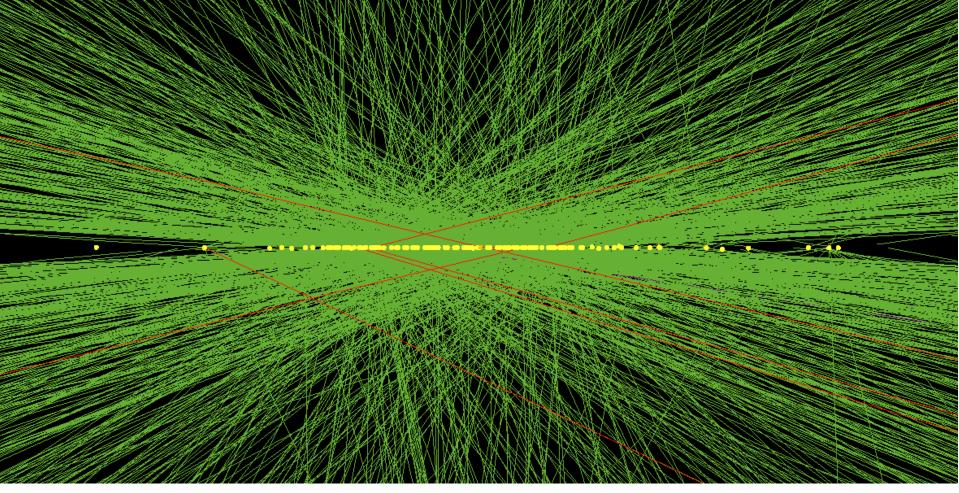
♦ Collisions occur 40-million times a second.

Each "event" is a composite of many separate interactions.





• Simulated Event Display at 140 PU (102 Vertices)



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Hay! Needle in the Hay-Stack

LOOKING FOR A SPECIAL PIECE OF HAY IN A HAYSTACK

by David Britton

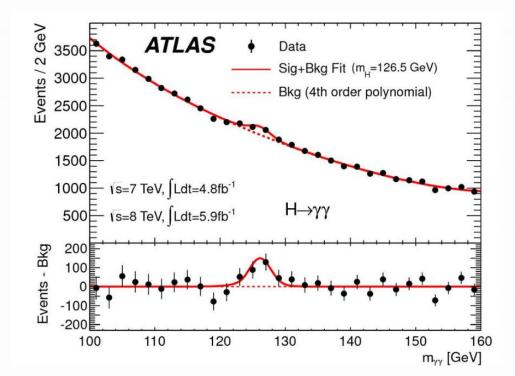
WHY IS SO MUCH COMPUTING REQUIRED?

Looking for a Higgs boson is like looking for a special piece of hay in a haystack. This is a much harder problem than searching for a needle in a haystack - with a needle, you at least know when you've found it. At the LHC, a Higgs boson is produced in about one interaction in a billion, and an individual Higgs event is indistinguishable from the rest. To find the Higgs events, all of an experiment's interactions need to be analysed by computer. to try to find a tiny excess in the number of particle decays at a specific, but unknown, mass. It's like having a hundred or so pieces of hay, cut to the same length, and hidden at random places in an enormous haystack. The only way of identifying them would be to sort through all of the pieces of hay in the stack, divide them into piles by length, and identify the pile with a slight excess.

DAVID BRITTON

David Britton is a Professor of Physics at the University of Glasgow, and is leader of the GridPP project, having been a founder member in 2001. He has worked on both ATLAS, his current experiment, and CMS.

In fact, even when you find it, you can't tell whether an individual event is a Higgs or not



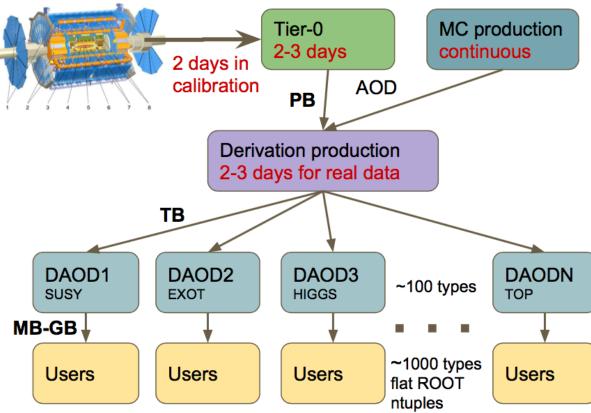
David Britton, University of Glasgow



ATLAS experiment Data-Reduction

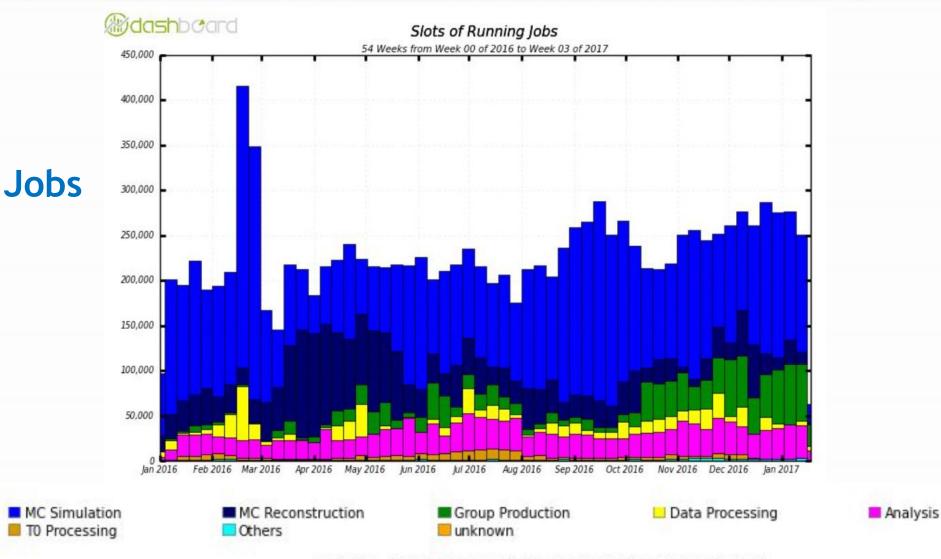
Derivations production

- Centrally managed production of analysis specific DAOD datasets (reduced data format from main AOD format)
- Real data:
 - Available ~1 week after data taking
- Several campaigns with improved analysis code on data and MC
 - 2-3 weeks to process





2016 ATLAS CPUs (Worldwide)



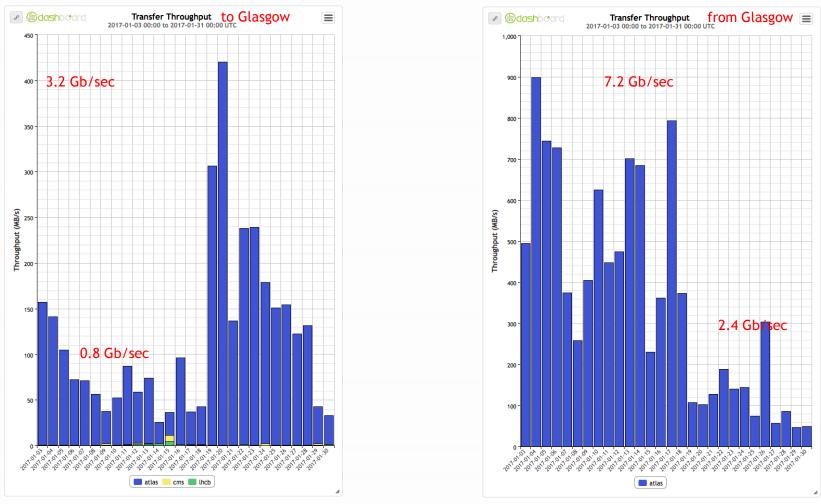
Maximum: 415,666 , Minimum: 0.00 , Average: 222,646 , Current: 62,490



GridPP Worldwide LHC Computing Grid

- Largest scientific computing Grid in the world.
- >600,000 logical CPUs.
- >350 PB of disk storage.
- >335 PB of tape storage.
- >167 sites in 42 countries.
- Runs > 2 million jobs/day.
- Transfer ~100PB of data per month around the world.
- Pre-cursor to the development of cloud computing and big data
- UK provides about 10% of the resources via the GridPP project.
- Glasgow is biggest UK <u>Tier-2</u> site and leads UK collaboration.
 - Shortly will have ~4PB storage and ~7000 cores.





Integral is ~1PB (in January!)

David Britton, University of Glasgow



Summary

- We handle a lot of Particle Physics data at Glasgow.
 - Have some in-house expertise.
 - Have access to a vast amount of national and international expertise.
 - We dominate usage of the campus network link to JANET.
- Nationally, LHC data has been one of the major users of the JANET network but there are growing number of other large (and eventually larger) user groups developing.
 - What about Glasgow ?
- GridPP (nationally) supports ~30 VOs (user groups) running many different types of work. Some of these groups are small; some have nothing to do with physics.
 - We have developed tools and documentation to help people
 - We have (limited) manpower to assist.
 - We give away a small percentage (5-10%) of our CPU and storage to these groups.
- We continue to be keen to discuss new joint projects....



Recent Case Studies

Examples and Case Studies

HOME / USERS

To give you an idea of what is possible with GridPP, we've selected some case studies featuring user communities that have successfully used GridPP resources in their work. Hover over the community name for a short summary, and click on it to read more.

| User Community | Sector | Compute | Storage | CernVM | CVMFS | DIRAC | Ganga |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Galactic Dynamics (GalDyn) | Astrophysics | ~ | × | ~ | ~ | ~ | × |
| Large Synoptic Survey Telescope | Astrophysics | ~ | ~ | × | × | ~ | ~ |
| LUCID | Space | ~ | ~ | ~ | * | ~ | × |
| PRaVDA | Healthcare | ~ | ~ | × | ~ | ~ | ~ |
| HTC for Biology | Biology | ~ | ~ | × | × | × | × |
| MoEDAL | Physics | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ | ~ |

https://www.gridpp.ac.uk/users/case-studies/



Glasgow Example

Ran a small project with Brian Aitken from Arts:

- The AHRC funded SAMUELS project had produced a semantic tagger that figured out the meaning of words.
- Lancaster partners had run this over the 1.6 billion words in the Hansard parliamentary records and tagged 6.2 million records.
- Brian was categorizing these records and looking at frequencies but estimated his current set-up would take 2-3 years to process all the data.
- We helped him port his application to our computer cluster and completed the work over one weekend, producing 90GB of data to insert into a database, containing 682million rows, for future analysis.
- We are now hosting that database.