



# The Swiss ATLAS Grid Working Group

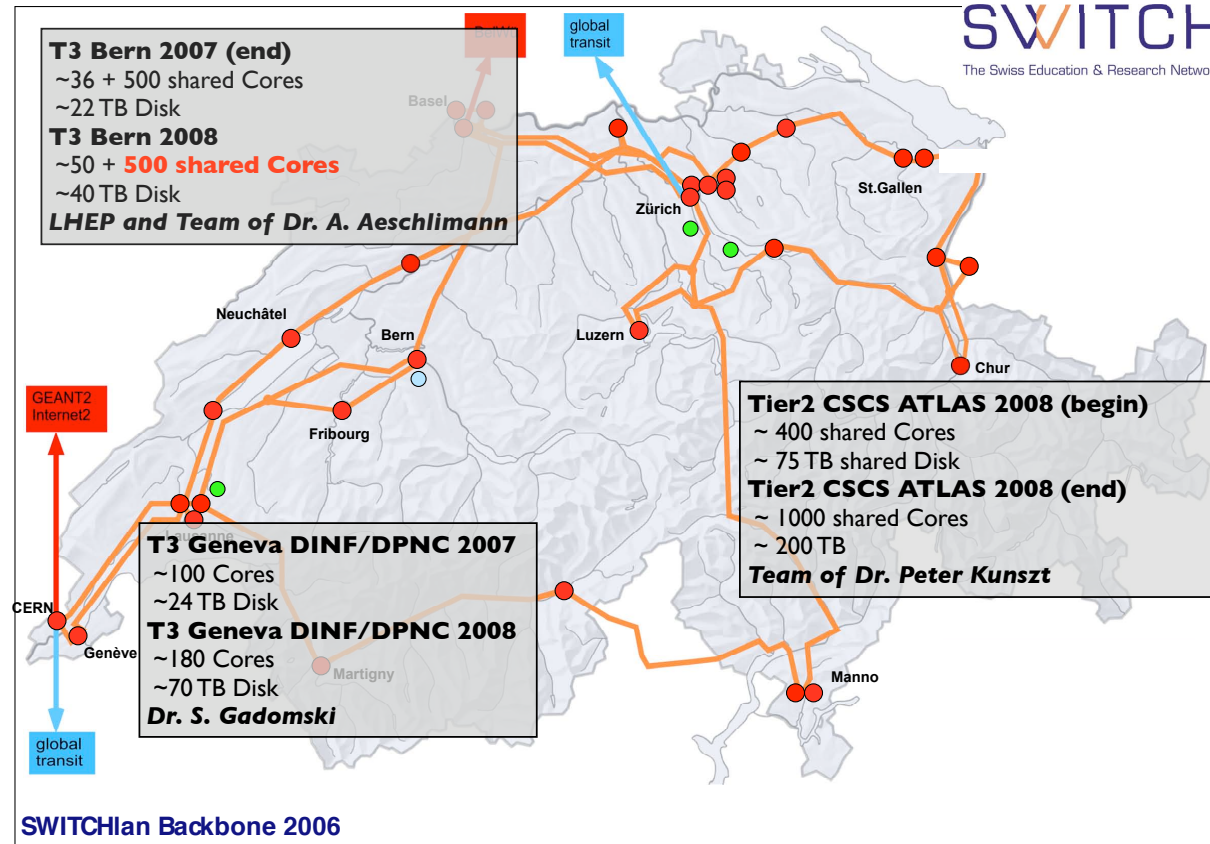
- ◆ Report for the SwiNG Scientific Council

## The ATLAS Working Group (brief)



- Supports, monitors and manages usage of the Swiss ATLASGrid.
- Consists of S. Haug (present lead), S. Gadomski, C. Topfel, P. Kunszt / S. Maffioletti (associated CSCS).
- Has a wikipage <https://twiki.cscs.ch/twiki/bin/view/LCGTier2/SwissATLASGridWorkingGroup> with description, meetingminutes, talks etc.

# Three Swiss sites (Swiss ATLAS Grid) are facilitating ...



... the Bern and Geneva ATLAS physicists.

### ATLAS Grid Monitor

2008-05-04 CEST 21:53:03



Processes: ■ Grid ■ Local



Country	Site	CPUs	Load (processes: Grid+local)	Queueing
Denmark	Benedict - Aalborg pr>	52	<span style="color: red;">■</span> 35+17 <span style="color: gray;">■</span>	56+10
	Steno (DCSC/KU)	1656	<span style="color: red;">■</span> 81+394 <span style="color: gray;">■</span>	217+0
Norway	EPF (UiO/FI)	20	<span style="color: red;">■</span> 3+7 <span style="color: gray;">■</span>	14+0
	Hyperion (UiO/USIT)	221	<span style="color: red;">■</span> 88+122 <span style="color: gray;">■</span>	14+45
	Norgrid@NTNU	39	<span style="color: gray;">■</span> 8+17 <span style="color: gray;">■</span>	0+0
	Titan A (UiO/USIT)	2068	<span style="color: red;">■</span> 480+969 <span style="color: gray;">■</span>	2+0
Slovenia	SIGNET	322	<span style="color: red;">■</span> 322+0 <span style="color: gray;">■</span>	113+0
Sweden	Grad (SweGrid, Uppmax)	448	<span style="color: gray;">■</span> 8+8 <span style="color: gray;">■</span>	3+1
	Hive (Swegrid, C3SE)	101	<span style="color: red;">■</span> 100+0 <span style="color: gray;">■</span>	35+0
Switzerland	Bern ATLAS T3 Cluster	28	<span style="color: red;">■</span> 24+0 <span style="color: gray;">■</span>	7+0
	Geneva ATLAS T3	152	<span style="color: red;">■</span> 32+117 <span style="color: gray;">■</span>	53+81
	Manno PHOENIX T2	407	<span style="color: red;">■</span> 285+65 <span style="color: gray;">■</span>	310+-190
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12 sites</b>	<b>5514</b>	<b>1370 + 1708</b>	<b>824 + -53</b>

[www.nordugrid.org/monitor/atlas](http://www.nordugrid.org/monitor/atlas), UBELIX with its 500 cores is offline due to the important Lustre upgrade.

## Wall Time Days on the Swiss ATLAS Grid

2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 April	2009	2010
NA	NA	11 000	19 000	23 000	?	?

## An ATLAS Job

- 1 Core
- 2 GB Memory
- Input : Tens of files, together a couple of GB.
- Output : Some files, together a couple of GB.
- Time : Less than 24 hours.

## Talks, Reports, Meetings etc 2008

- 2009-01-15, WG Report to SwiNG EB, S. Haug (to be delivered).
- 2008-07-15, WG Report to SwiNG EB, S. Haug (to be delivered).
- 2008-06-25, ARC meets SwiNG, Meeting in Bern.
- 2008-05-05, ATLAS on UBELIX, ID BEKO Uni Bern, S. Haug.
- 2008-03-27, Preparation for the LHC data ..., Swiss Physics Society, Geneva, S. Gadomski.
- 2008-01-17, Swiss Grid Resources For ATLAS, CHIPP Winter School
- 2008 in Näfels, C. Topfel.
  
- We have monthly meetings in EVO. Bern (Sigve) is participating in the SMSCG project. This means that ATLAS will get one or more clusters to use in Switzerland.

## Some Concluding Remarks

**ATLAS will do some fundamental discoveries and hopefully change the picture of the universe during the next years. The organizing of the Swiss ATLAS Computing in SwiNG (since Jan 2008) has / will :**

- **Strengthened the human communication between the sites.**
- **Given Swiss ATLAS Computing higher visibility.**
- **Increase the available resources.**

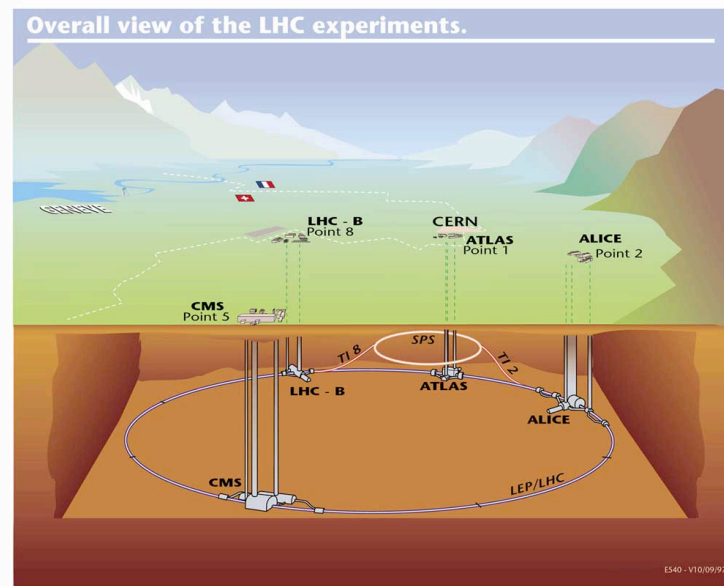
**So in my opinion SwiNG has already been very valuable for ATLAS in Switzerland and it probably will become extremely valuable in the next years.**



**Back up slides follow ...**



# The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)...



Proton-Proton collisions at 14 TeV will enable new tests of the Standard Model, the present model of elementary particles, and :

- Search for the **origin of mass** - Higgs particle.
- Search for dark matter - supersymmetry.
- Search for extra dimensions.
- Search for black holes.
- Search for the unexpected.
- ...

LHC and ATLAS will go autumn spring 2008. The energy density in the collisions will correspond to the density  $\sim 10^{-9}$  s after the Big Bang.

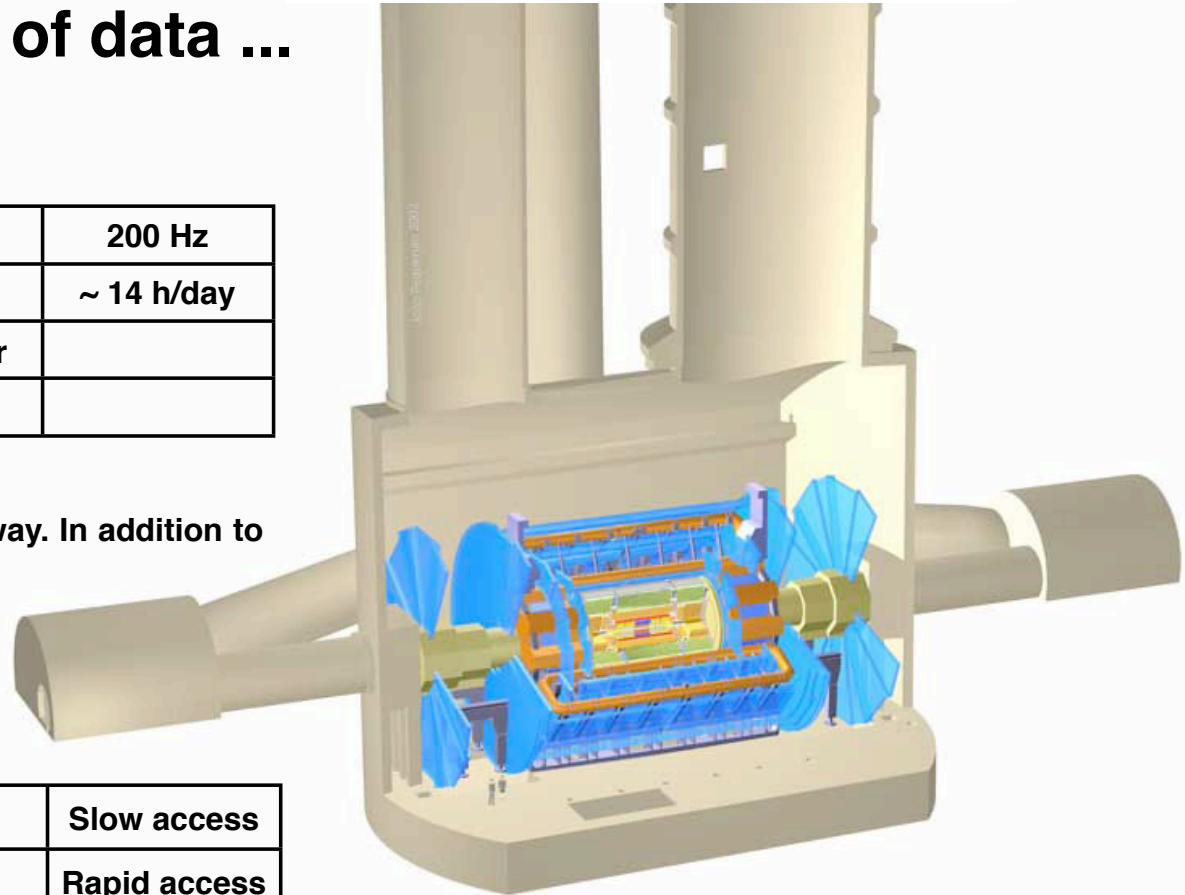
## ... and the ATLAS experiment ...

**... produce a lot of data ...**

Event Raw Data	1.6 MB	200 Hz
Operation Time	50 ks/day	~ 14 h/day
	200 days/yr	
Data per Year	3.2 PB	

...  $\sim 10^9$  Hz has to be thrown away. In addition to the 3.2 PB comes simulated data, copies etc ... which give rise to the 2008 computing needs ...

Tape	16.9 PB	Slow access
Disk	25.4 PB	Rapid access
CPU	50 MSi2k	~35 000 cores



**... which requires resources.**

## Why could black holes be produced at LHC ?

Theoretically very small black holes can be produced if the mass is larger than the fundamental Planck mass and the impact parameter is smaller than the Schwarzschild radius. This can be achieved with extra spatial dimensions :

- Small extra dimensions only accessible for gravitation.
- At small distances gravity then becomes stronger.
- So also the radius of black holes.
- Since the probability of creating a black hole is proportional to the squared radius, it increases.

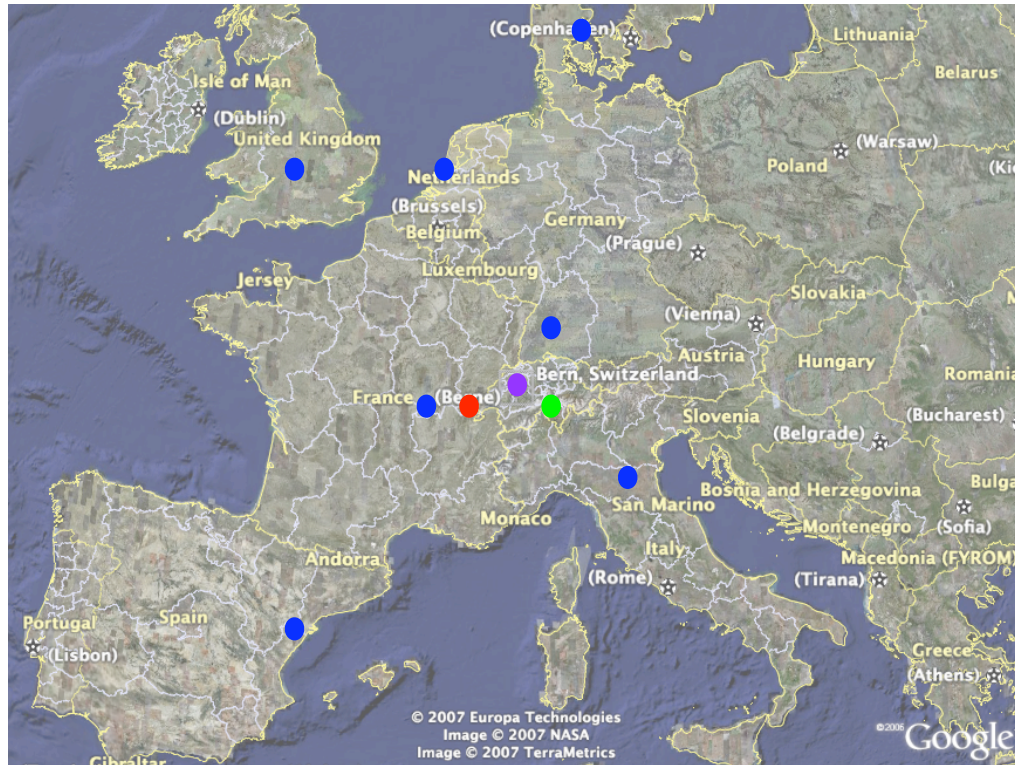
With certain geometries of the universe black holes will be produced at LHC. Things like that are simulated on UBELIX by ATLAS.

## The assumed Large Hadron Collider (LHC) operational parameters

Energy	14 TeV	Two 7 TeV proton beams
Luminosity	$10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$	2008 Luminosity
	$10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$	2010 Design luminosity
Cross Section	$100 \text{ mb} = 10^{-25} \text{ cm}^2$	
Collision Rate	$10^9 \text{ Hz}$	At design luminosity
ATLAS Trigger Rate	200 Hz	Luminosity independent

# The ATLAS Computing Model

A distributed hierarchical network based on computing grids



- **Tier 0** - Only one at CERN.
- **Tier 1** - 10 centers
  - 0.1 Raw Data, Tapes, Disks, CPU.
  - Supranational or national computer centers normally with dedicated connections to Tier 0.
- **Tier 2** - Some per Tier 1
  - 0.3 AOD, Disks, CPU.
  - National or regional computer centers.
- **Tier 3** - Some per Tier 2
  - For local analysis activity.
  - Clusters owned by university research groups.
- **Tier 4** - Your laptop.

## The Swiss ATLAS Grid Infrastructure in 2006

Cluster	WN Cores	Storage/TB	OS	Middleware
Bern ATLAS Cluster (T3)	36	10	SLC4/SuSE	ARC
Bern UBELIX Cluster (T3)	288 (shared)	-	Gentoo	ARC
Geneva (T3)	96	24	SLC3/SLC4	ARC
Manno Phoenix (T2)	30 (shared)	10 (shared)	SLC3	ARC/LCG
Sum	450	44		

- Heterogenous with respect to hardware, operating system, and middleware.
- This freedom due to the NorduGrid's "Advanced Resource Connector" (ARC) - [www.nordugrid.org](http://www.nordugrid.org).
- On the outsourced Tier 2 cluster the LHC Computing Grid (LCG) middleware (no OS freedom) - [lcg.web.cern.ch/LCG/](http://lcg.web.cern.ch/LCG/).

The Swiss ATLAS Computing Prototype, CERN-ATL-COM-SOFT-2005-007.

# Usage

Table shows ATLAS 2006 wall time hours.

Cluster	Production	ATLAS User Jobs	Total	Comment
Bern ATLAS Cluster (T3)	55000	5000	60000	
Bern UBELIX Cluster (T3)	8000	54000	62000	
Geneva (T3)	-	-	62000	Only Total available
Manno Phoenix (T2) via LCG	66000	-	66000	
Manno Phoenix (T2) via ARC	13000	-	13000	
Sum	142000	59000	263000	

For 2007 as of June :

Bern ATLAS T3	Bern UBELIX T3	Manno Phoenix T2	Geneva	Sum
60000	15000	43000	NA	118000

# ATLAS 2006/7 Usage of Swiss Resources

