Use case: Nordic Tier1 for CERN

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History of the Universe



Some of the questions we'd still like to answer

- Why do particles have the masses we observe? What is the origin of mass?
 Discovery of the Higgs particle at CERN helps
- » Are there states of matter at very high density and temperature (Big Bang)?
 - Indications of the Quark-Gluon Plasma get stronger at CERN
- » How many space-time dimensions do we live in?
- What is the nature of the Dark Matter and Dark Energy that dominate the Universe?
 - Can gravity be added to the theory of the other known forces (Standard Model)?
- » Are the known elementary particles fundamental or do they have a structure?
- » Why is the electrical charge of the electron equal and opposite to that on the proton?
- » Why are there three generations of quarks and leptons?
 - Why is there overwhelmingly more matter than anti-matter in the Universe?
- » Are protons unstable? Or, why are they stable?
- » Do the neutrinos have mass, and if so, why are they so light?
 - ... and many more ...



Large Hadron Collider: a discovery machine



Proton-Proton	2835 bunch/beam
Protons/bunch	10 ¹¹
Beam energy	7 TeV (7x10 ¹² eV)
Luminosity	10 ³⁴ cm ⁻² s ⁻¹

Crossing rate 40 MHz

Collisions rate $\approx 10^7 - 10^9$ Hz

New physics rate \approx .00001 Hz

Event selection: 1 in 10,000,000,000,000



LHC operations schedule





Large Hadron Collider will deliver <u>Exabytes</u> of data by 2038



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Tier-2 sites (about 140)

> Ti er-1 sites 10+ Gbit/s links

Data are sent from CERN around the world for storage and processing

191C

E-INFRASTRUCTURE COLLABORATION

ARA-NIKHEF



Data is the challenge

Must be FAIR: Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable FAIRness requires a large and sustainable infrastructure Contrary to CPU/GPU cycles, storage can not be re-used



Solution: a Data Lake spanning countries + special software for data-intensive tasks https://neic.no/nt1/

STRUCTURE COLLABORATION

In Nordic countries: 20+ Petabytes

... and much more coming

of LHC data to crunch

NelC

Nordic Tier1 as a user-driven infrastructure

Proposed by CERN/LHC user communities in 4 Nordic countries

- In Sweden: Lund, Stockholm and Uppsala Universities and KTH, total of ~60 researchers (not counting students and engineers)
- 2 LHC experiments: ALICE and ATLAS
 - Different requirements and different community sizes (e.g., no ATLAS in Finland, very little ALICE in Sweden)
 - There is even some interest from the LHCb researchers in Uppsala
 - Other non-LHC users: IceCube, EISCAT_3D (under investigation)
- □ A unique data center that spreads 4 countries
 - No single Nordic data center could meet all the user needs
 - Not even now: disk and tape storage is still a unique requirement
 - Services are pledged by the Nordic governments via 4 dedicated MoUs with CERN



Some features and challenges

- Stakeholders: physicists and national research e-infrastructures
 - Physicists obtain funding via research grants
 - These funds are used to acquire hardware, hosted by national data centres
- All facilities are shared with other researchers non-dedicated
 - CERN requirements are rather special, esp. in terms of I/O, storage and bandwidth
- We have to deliver a common coherent service based on diverse distributed resources
 - While having different funding cycles
 - While complying with different national regulations
 - While speaking different languages
 - While working in different time zones
 - Striving to sustain the service for decades



NelC is our host

- One host: NeIC
 - Nordic Tier 1 is not a project: it is an activity hosted by NeIC
 - No expiration date
- Steered by CERN users and infrastructure providers
 - NLCG committee consists of national LHC physics grant holders and national e-infrastructure providers representatives
 - Dedicated liaison position to maintain day-to-day links to CERN
- Reach beyond Nordic countries
 - Strategic partners in Slovenia and Switzerland

