

Terabytes in Milliseconds

Taming the world's largest data output at CERN

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CERN

<u>Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire</u> European Organization for Nuclear Research

CERN Business High Energy Physics (E=mc²)

- What is the Universe made of?
- Wherefrom comes mass?
- Where is all the Antimatter?



CERN Large Hadron Collider : 27 km Ring Ion Accelerator



Circumference ~27km

Depth 70~100m



Buried, undisturbed by outside noise, solar wind, etc.



ATLAS Detector

a giant, 3-dimensional "video camera" for proton/proton collisions:



L3, the 'little' predecessor of ATLAS





ATLAS 46m × Ø 25m 7000 t







C.M.S 21m × Ø 15m 12.500 t

"Compact"



Realtime snapshot of collision fragments



Detector inside: filled with particle "cameras"



Near the core, each "camera pixel" is ~1 μm^{2}

Each 'pixel' is cabled with a high-speed recorder:



All cables are equally long (40m)

Cables run into the signal processing house



3D view: Each blue square is a triggered 'pixel'



Collision of two heavy lead ions

Not just *fragments*, rather recreated matter ($E \rightarrow mc^2$)

LHCb lead-lead collision simulation

Every collision event is unique

Cross section view of a collision snapshot:

This is an "interesting" recorded collision:

It reveals the nature of the *weak force* and radioactivity

 $p^+ \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow e^+e^- \mu^+\mu^-$

Scale of the challenge

CERN: "1 interesting event is buried in a background of 10¹³ events"

ATLAS will produce 30 million events / sec = 1 interesting in 4 days



Scale of the challenge



Data analysis in a Grid environment



One Tier 0 site for data taking

ATLAS (Tier 0+1) in 2007: 400 TB disk, 9 PB tape, 700.000 SpecInt95 cpu power

Multiple Tier 1 sites for reconstruction & simulation

400 TB disk, 2 PB tape 200.000 SpecInt95 cpu power

Tier 2 sites for user analysis

Data analysis in a Grid environment



*SAN File System, later replaced by IBM General Parallel File System

Data Distribution, Sharing and Archiving



Eliminate the Server- or "Filer" Bottleneck



File System Metadata Coordinator

*SAN File System, later replaced by IBM General Parallel File System

2004: 1GB/s "scale out" NAS built from Commodity Parts

Benchmark

Average 1,13 GB/sec over 120h (5 days)

457 Terabyte transmitted Expectations exceeded

Setup

2 SAN FS metadata servers, 24 clients (12 doing writes, 12 doing reads, 4 threads each),

14 iSCSI storage units on a 1 Gb ethernet LAN (no fibre channel storage)



Magnet Technology

Proton Recycling

Charged Protons are deviated by a very homogeneous magnetic field



An LHC magnet: 44 tons, 15.000 Amps per wire, max. 10 Tesla, bathing in -272℃ liquid Helium





Testing a string of three LHC magnets

2500 Dipole Magnets (44t) waiting outside

~2500 Dipoles, ~1300 Multipoles

One 44t LHC magnet is lowered into the pit



A special transporter picks up the magnet



The electric transporter in the tunnel



Final assembly at 1/10 mm precision (across 27km)



Are the results worth the effort?

- We don't know yet our grand-children will tell us …
- Some side effects of the "technology draw":
 - The World Wide Web (in 1993)
 - New cooling techniques
 - Medical Scanners (PET)
 - New isolation materials
 - Precise tunnel measuring
 - Lithography (used for chip production)



Sir Tim Berners-Lee "Inventor" of the WWW

The Holy Grail : HIGGS Particle



Physicists are hunting down this strange particle responsible – in theory – for the phenomenon "MASS".

Einstein's Relativity Theory and Max Planck's Quantum Mechanics only fit together with the HIGGS mechanism. If we don't find it, we must re-think the universe.





Images Source: CERN

More information: http://www.youtube.com/user/CERNTV http://www.weltmaschine.de