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**Diamond Light Source  
Computing and Networking  
April 2007**

**Peter Grandi, my impressions  
on their status and future**

# Context

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- **Diamond Light Source themes:**
  - **Production: support researchers.**
  - **Research: push the boundaries.**
  - **Very new, building continues for many years.**
- **A factory and a laboratory for the beam, but for computing and networking too.**



# Computing and networking

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- **Three separate organisations:**
  - *Technical*: **light source control and tuning.**
  - *Science*: **beamline control, tuning, DAQ.**
  - *Business*: office and administrative applications.
- **Three separate infrastructures, but:**
  - **Business IT also does cross divisional MS-Windows support.**
  - **Science IT also does office GNU/Linux second line support.**

# *Technical goals*

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- **Without networking and computing the Machine continues to work for a while, if no other accidents.**
- **Major requirements**
  - high light source availability;
  - high event frequencies.
- **Non-requirements:**
  - growth in time;
  - computing power;
  - bandwidth.
- **Context:**
  - One organisation, stable technology.
  - 24x7 operation during beamtime.
  - Over a **560m ring**.

# ***Technical architecture***

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- **Guiding ideas:**
  - time to diagnose and repair instead of redundancy;
  - stability more important than performance;
  - use of established standards;
  - long term outlook.
- **Guiding principles:**
  - simplicity of design, simplicity of implementation;
  - advanced but consolidated technology;
  - reuse of existing commodity components.

# Technical solutions

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- **Central computer room plus 24 local ones**
- **Networking:**
  - OM3 (multimode 50/125) fibre infrastructure, LC sockets;
  - CAT6 LSZH copper local wiring;
  - 1000BASE-**SX/-T** Ethernet;
  - 1 level tree topology for both fibre and Ethernet;
  - two separate parallel networks for critical and less critical functions;
  - quality and simple 3com switches with no configuration.
- **Computing:**
  - x86 **GNU/Linux** based servers. PowerPC **VxWorks** based controllers, ARM GNU/Linux based monitors;
  - C **EPICS** distributed control software;
  - **Python** GUI.
- **1 FTE for both networking and computing.**

# Science goals 1

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- **Without network and computing beamlines just don't work.**
- **Major requirements**
  - minimize all-beamlines downtime;
  - handle operations and construction at the same time;
  - extremely diverse science setups;
  - very high, ever increasing bandwidth and computing power needs;
  - low cost, especially in manpower.
- **Non requirements:**
  - always-on connectivity outside the beamline;
  - full avoidance of downtime for single beamlines (rare, up to 2 hours downtimes per single beamline seem acceptable);
  - totally uniform solutions.

# Science goals 2

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- **Context:**
  - multiple organisations, unstable technology;
  - some experiments destroy their samples;
  - 24x7 operation during beamtime, 9-to-5 monitoring outside beamtime;
  - over 60m long, very packed, **beamlines** sited in a ring of 250m in diameter
  - 3,000-5,000 user community doing 3,000 to 6,000 hours of experiment a year per beamline (35%-70% of the year).
- **Data acquisition demands:**
  - single beamlines can be a challenge, but the big deal is that there are many;
  - 3 **MX beamlines** at 100MB/s 24x7.
  - some beamlines at 100MB-400MB/s for 1-2 days;
  - some beamlines at 20-40MB/s for several days;
  - aggregate demand not far off LHC range (500GB-1TB/s).



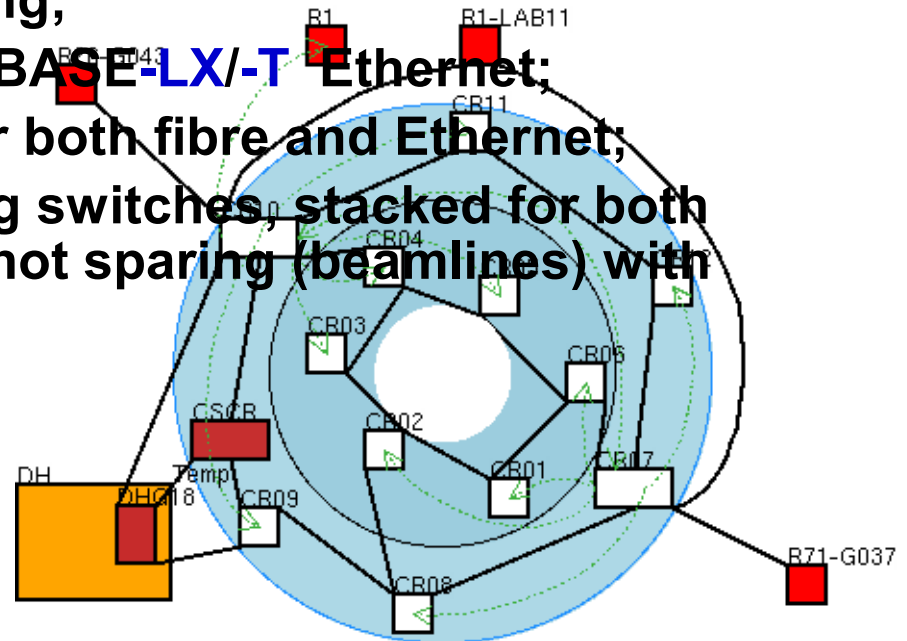
# Science architecture

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- **Large changes planned: from an office-style, 9-to-5 mindset to a 24x7, production one.**
- **Guiding ideas:**
  - time to diagnose and repair but also some redundancy;
  - performance and flexibility more important than stability;
  - use of established standards;
  - medium term outlook.
- **Guiding principles:**
  - simplicity of design;
  - whatever-it-takes implementation, aiming for simplicity;
  - advanced technology, even if not yet common;
  - use of very recent components.

# Science solutions 1

- Per-beamline computer and network resources plus shared computer and network room.
- Networking:
  - OS1 (singlemode 9/125) fibre infrastructure, LC connectors;
  - **CAT6** copper local wiring;
  - **10GBASE-LR** and **1000BASE-LX/-T** Ethernet;
  - 1 level tree topology for both fibre and Ethernet;
  - advanced Nortel routing switches, stacked for both capacity (servers) and hot sparing (beamlines) with minimal configuration.



# Science solutions 2

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- **Computing:**
  - single sign on using Active Directory and **Vintela**;
  - x86 GNU/Linux based servers (Dell) and clusters (IBM) with 1gb/s Ethernet (some Infiniband);
  - x86 GNU/Linux and MS Windows based (Dell) workstations with 1gb/s Ethernet;
  - beamline local storage servers (5GB-20GB);
  - shared storage servers (20GB-180GB);
  - streaming of data to vast (petabyte) on-campus archive;
  - C **EPICS** for some low level control functions;
  - Java **GDA** with **Jython** scripting for detector control and GUI;
  - data delivery for now on DVD or removable hard disk, in the near future local processing or fetched over the network from **on-campus archive**;
  - 3 FTEs.

# Science lessons



- **Physical infrastructure:**
  - Cabling a lot more work than desired.
  - Racks a lot more work than desired.
  - A plant manager probably a good idea (not me!).
  - Singlemode fibre only sensible choice.
- **Ethernet:**
  - Single global VLANs seductive, too much trouble.
  - -LX and -LR cost a bit more, but site is big and new.
- **Computing**
  - Don't know yet. So far we get 25MB/s write rates with RH EL4, ext3 and EMC Clariion RAID3. Not very good news. We need at least simultaneous 100MB/s write and read.
  - Power and cooling rather more trouble than desired.
- **Overall: science users like to spend money on physics; redundancy overrated.**

# Science future

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- **Issues:**
  - ever more beamlines on the same infrastructure;
  - **detectors improve constantly**: talk of 700MB/s detectors.
  - conflict between growing data requirements and use of RH EL4 (no **XFS!**) and RAID3 or RAID5 and NFS.
- **Upgrades:**
  - ensure support for **jumbo frames**;
  - what to do for large storage (**fsck times!**);
  - 10gb/s server connections (here **10GBASE-T** looks interesting) will be needed, even if 1gb/s bonding could be used here and there.
- **I am also looking speculatively at:**
  - **Coda** for network file system;
  - cluster file systems like **Lustre** or **GPFS**.

# ***Business goals 1***

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- **Without business networking and computing the light source continues to work, but people are unhappy.**
- **Context:**
  - **cross divisional support, but uniform requirements;**
  - **9-to-5 operation;**
  - **over both a building and office and laboratories around a ring 250m in diameter.**

# ***Business goals 2***

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- **Major requirements**
  - minimize 9-to-5 downtime;
  - safe record-keeping and backups;
  - compatibility with campus standards;
  - great flexibility.
- **Non requirements:**
  - fully in-house support;
  - ever increasing requirements (even if a doubling of the user population is happening);
  - high data rates or computing power.

# ***Business solutions 1***

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- **Networking:**
  - OS1 (singlemode 9/125) fibre infrastructure, FC connectors;
  - CAT6 copper local wiring;
  - 10GBASE-LR and 1000BASE-LX/-T Ethernet;
  - 2 level tree topology for fibre;
  - single global LAN without routing but multiple VLANs;
  - advanced Nortel routing switches, stacked for capacity, with extensive configuration;
  - network integrated with the campus network and managed by the campus network support organisation as a black-box.
  - Who knows how many FTEs? Perhaps 0.5, perhaps 2.



# ***Business solutions 2***

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- **Computing:**
  - single sign on using Active Directory and Vintela;
  - x86 MS-Windows based servers with 1gb/s Ethernet and Fiber Channel;
  - MS Windows, x86 GNU/Linux and Sun based workstations with 1gb/s Ethernet;
  - MS-Office and MS-Exchange applications;
  - extensive web based applications, both internal and external;
  - mostly Dell systems.
  - Around 10 FTEs, mostly help desk support.