

Infrastructures for scientific computing at DESY

Sustainability at DESY-IT

Christian Voß, Martin Gasthuber, Yves Kemp, Philipp Neumann et al., DESY IT
FH Scientific Computing Workshop
Hamburg, 1&2 July 2024

Users of the IDAF

- Accelerator Data



- Accelerator Development Data



- HPC simulations
- Test-beam data

Detector and
Accelerator R&D

- Facility User Data



- Data of external Partners



Research with
Photons

- Particle Physics Data



- Astro-Particle Data



Astro- Particle Physics

IDAF: Paradigms ... and an umbrella

(some) base concepts

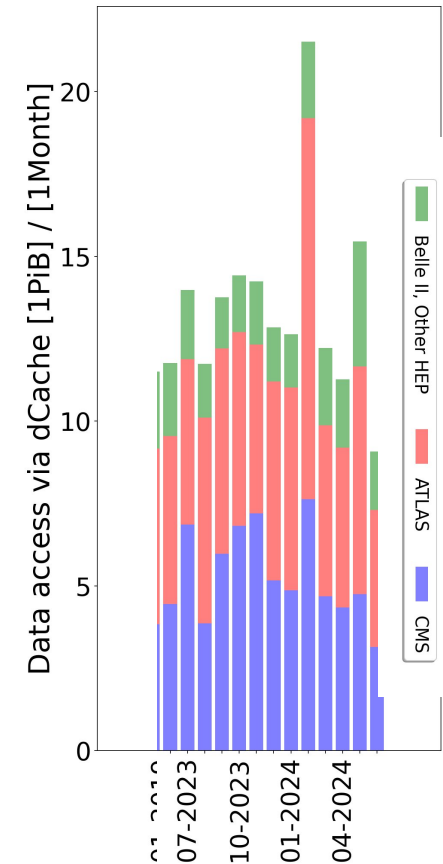
- **DESY science is data intensive, infrastructure is data centric**
- **Generic setup for *all* participants**
- **Integration into experiments workflows**
- **Support & consulting is integral part of the infrastructure**

The IDAF (Interdisciplinary Data and Analysis Facility) is an umbrella over Grid+Maxwell+NAF

- and an Helmholtz LK-II facility

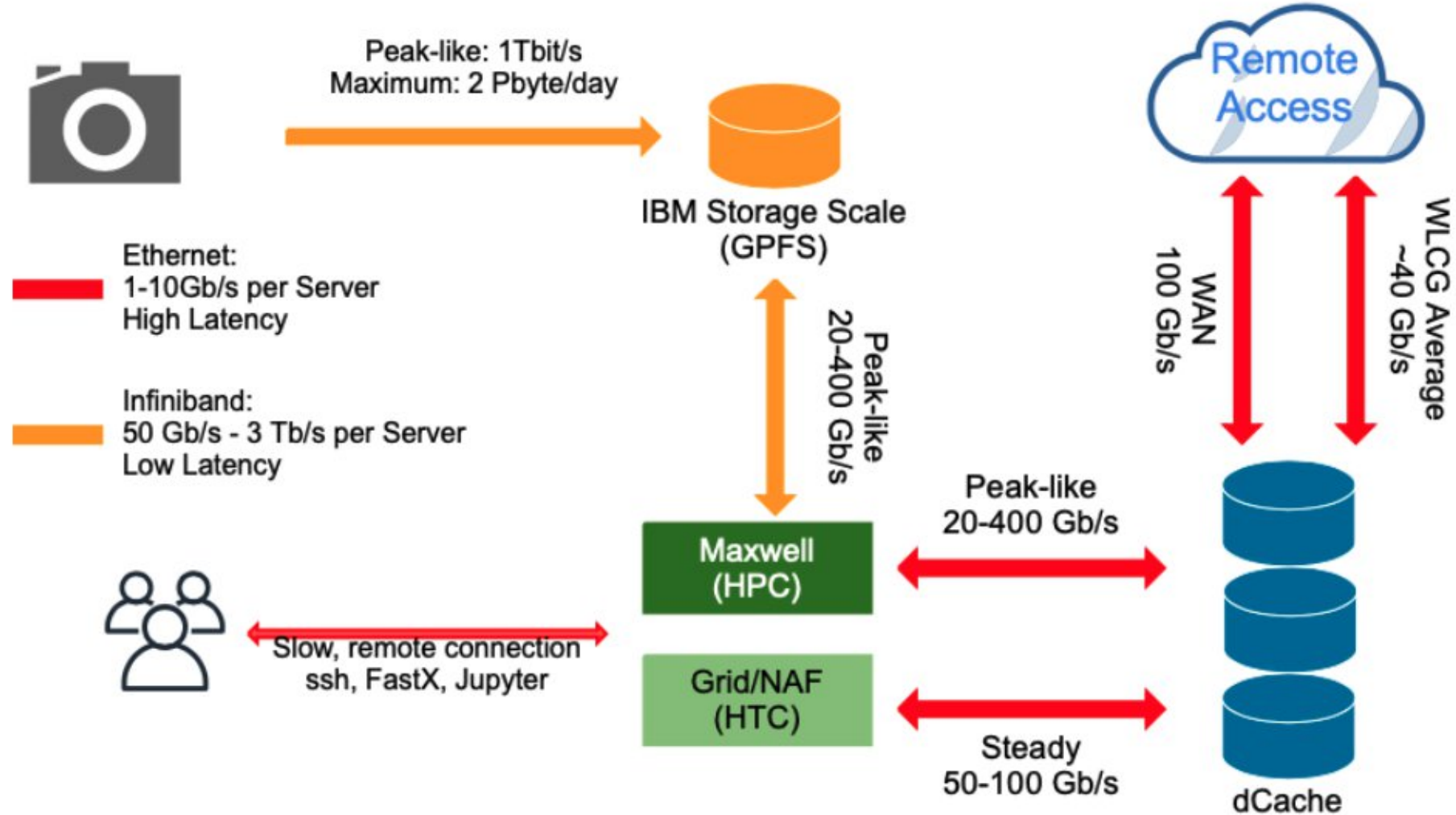
The IDAF is constantly evolving and subject to adaption in requirements

- e.g. HEP \leftrightarrow HPC integration, new ML/AI workflows, ...



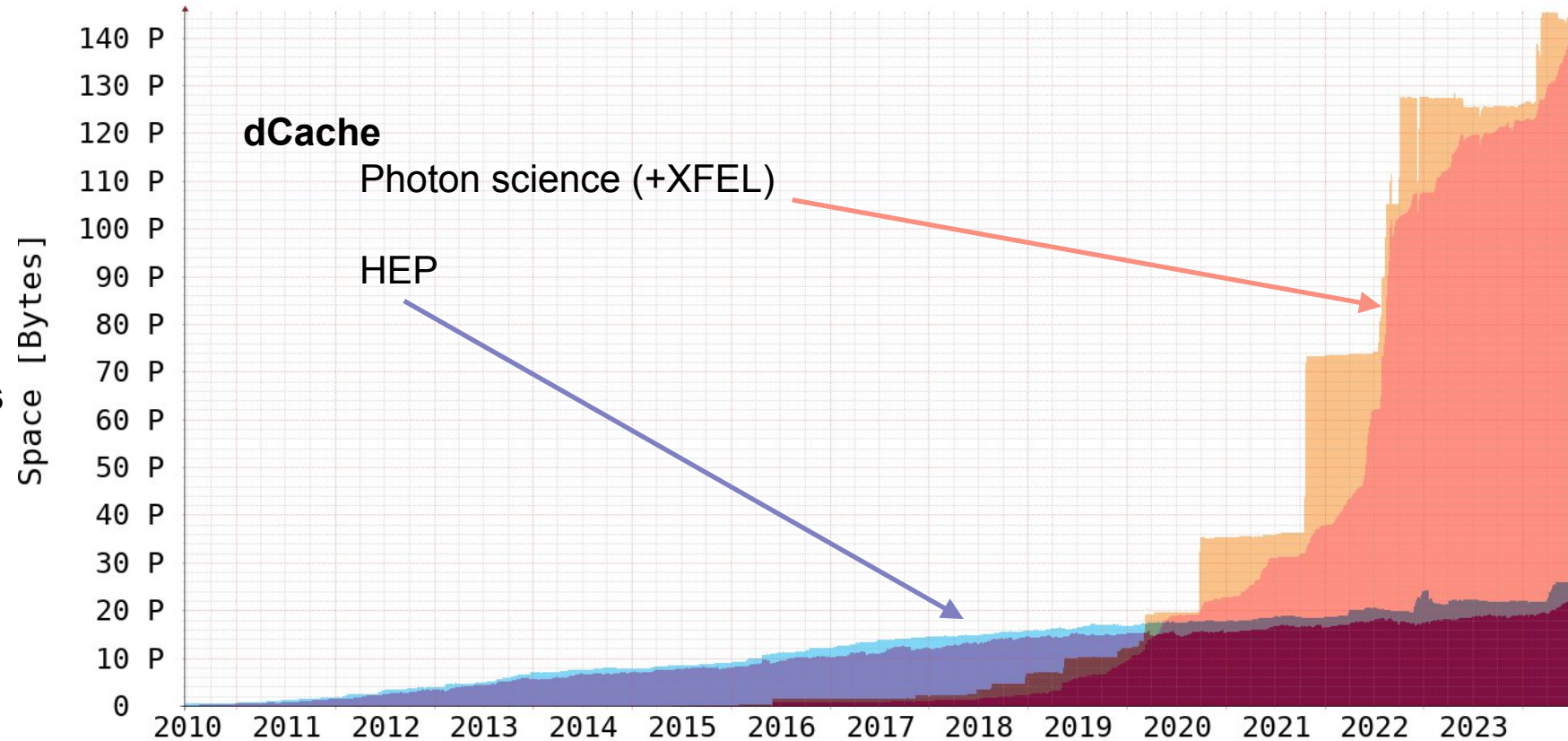
Data flows in the IDAF, and connection to computes

... approximate numbers



Facts and figures June 2024: IDAF


- **Maxwell + Grid + NAF**
- **~180 PB data on disk**
- **dCache + GPFS + BeeGFS**
- **~60.000 CPU cores, ~380 GPUs**
- **HTCondor, SLURM**
- **~2.700 server (compute, storage, management)**
- **~ >0.8 Megawatt (out of 1.3 MW)**



Some ideas for the future

Interactive and Near-Real-Time Data Analysis

- Classic HEP analyses are batch oriented on larger scales **with final steps** done interactively
- Photon Science has needs for near-real-time analyses
→ react to shifting beams/probe position
- With larger data-sets classic interactive analyses on single WGS get more difficult
- With Jupyter notebooks (integrated into batch), interactive analyses easier to scale – but on limited scale
- Dask / Spark allow for interactive analyses at scale → **but detrimental to efficiencies**
- Status: Collected experience within IT, integrated into NAF as batch deployment.
- Find interest from the other FH groups

 **Spark Master at spark://htc-it02.desy.de:3000**

URL: spark://htc-it02.desy.de:3000
Alive Workers: 100
Cores in use: 200 Total, 0 Used
Memory in use: 400.0 GiB Total, 0.0 B Used
Resources in use:
Applications: 0 Running, 13 Completed
Drivers: 0 Running, 0 Completed
Status: ALIVE

▼ Workers (100)

Worker Id
worker-20240701121714-bird543.desy.de-4139
worker-20240701121714-bird550.desy.de-4379
worker-20240701121714-bird557.desy.de-4764

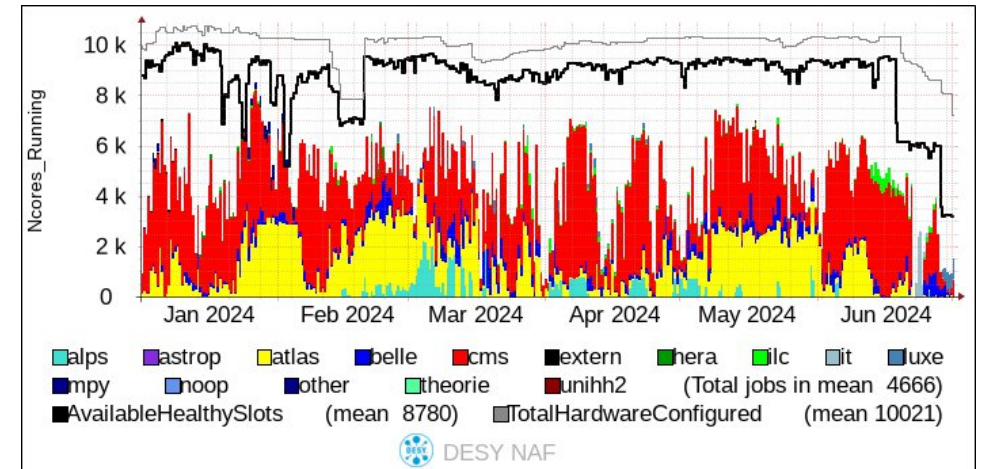
Duration	Tasks: Succeeded/Total	Input
8 s	10357/10357	9.3 GiB
2 s	2500/2500	2.3 GiB
0.6 s	500/500	540.3 MiB
0.9 s	100/100	129.1 MiB
0.9 s	20/20	19.9 MiB
0.4 s	4/4	2.6 MiB
0.4 s	1/1	681.4 KiB
3 s	1/1	
8.3 min	13482/13482	421.0 GiB

ALPS / (Baby-)IAXO / MADMAX: Data taking and analysis

- Small compared to LHC experiments, but challenging computing requirements
- Cannot draw from well established setups and external contributions

ALPS II

- Integration into IDAF data management and analysis required person-power from the smaller experiments & IT
 - Data-format based on tool-set from machine division incompatible with modern Python based tools
 - Inclusion of meta data
-
- Some technical highlights:
 - Working e.g. on automated CI/CD pipelines with CVMFS container deployment on NAF
 - Data conversion at scale on NAF
 - ToDo: E.g. automated conversion of DOOCS files during DAQ



Preparation for HL-LHC

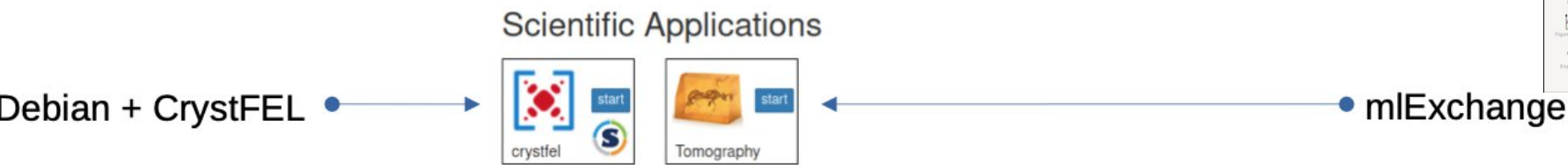
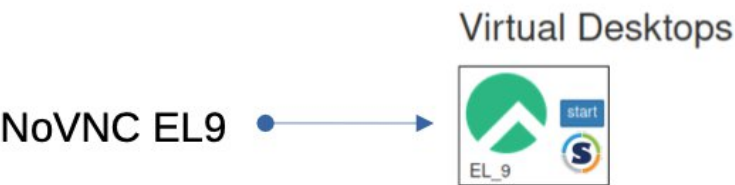
- How to run analysis with $O(x5)$ more data?
- Which tools? How will Analysis Facilities look like in the future?
- → Lots of discussions going on in HSF, WLCG, ERUM, ...

Research aspects of these within the NAF.

- repeat OSG Analysis Grand Challenge (“200 Gbit/s Analysis”) with the NAF
- pioneering new tools, e.g. Coffea Casa

Recent portal developments

Providing applications for Maxwell users



Named Servers

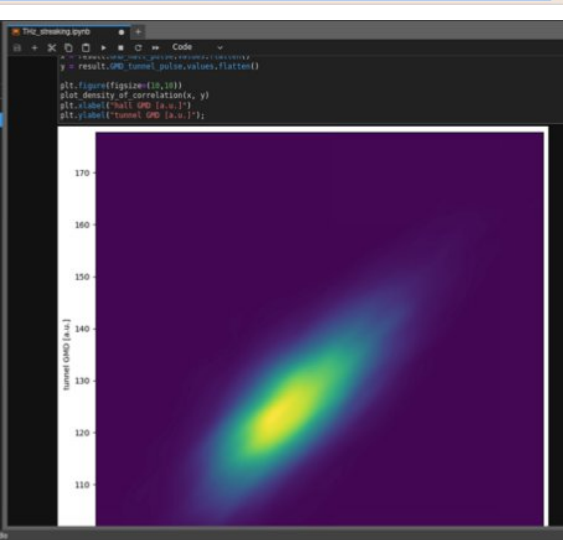
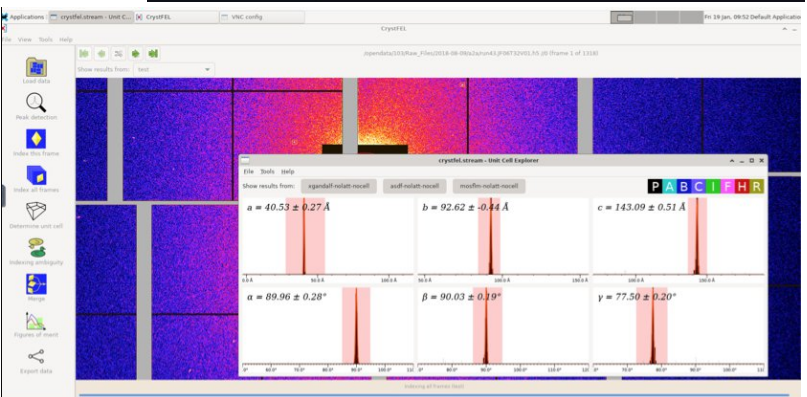
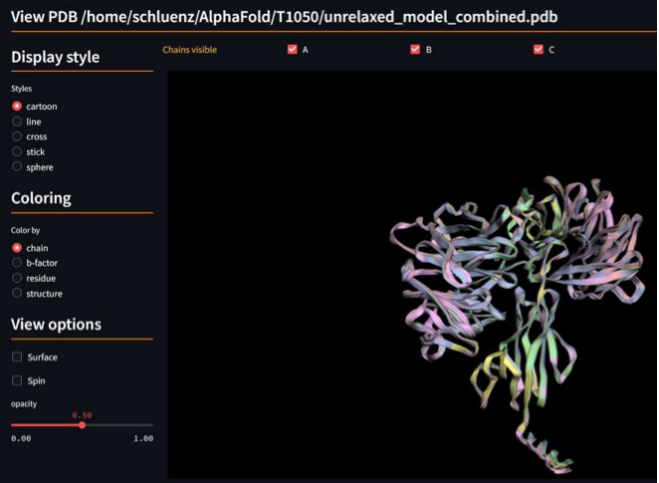
Note: this is a test setup. It won't work most of the time! Start a named server, or use one of the pre-configured applications.

Server name	URL	Last activity	Actions
<input type="text" value="Name your server"/> Add New Server			
hdf5		a month ago	start delete
scicat		a month ago	start delete

HDF5 Viewer

SciCat Frontend

The diagram shows two blue arrows pointing from the text 'HDF5 Viewer' and 'SciCat Frontend' on the left to the 'hdf5' and 'scicat' rows in the 'Named Servers' table.



Sustainability: Green-IT

How to Make the Infrastructure more Sustainable

Constant improvement on PUE in DESY CC and infrastructure on DESY Campus ... ongoing since years

- Hardware life cycle under close watch

Compute: Adapt hardware availability to power availability and/or user needs

Storage: Unused data on tape → Tape?

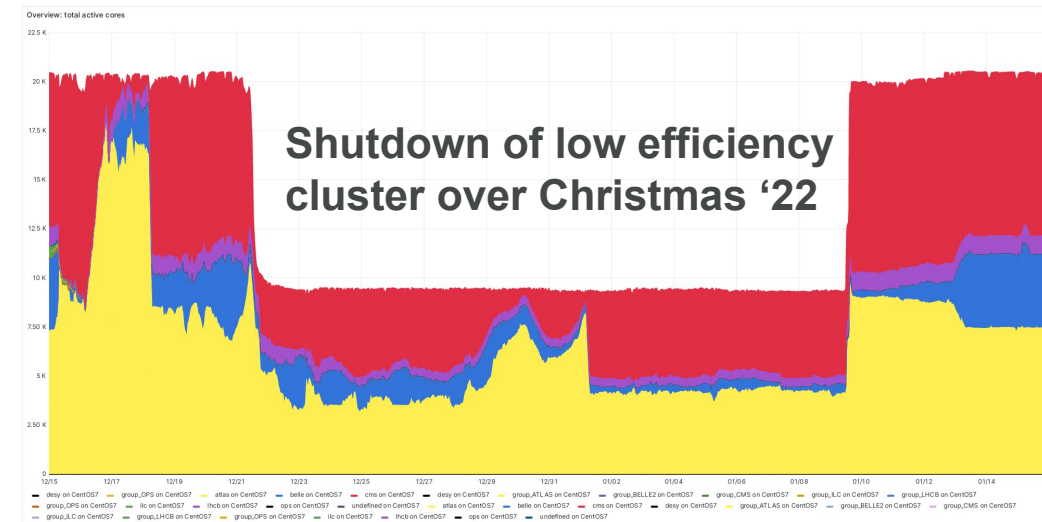
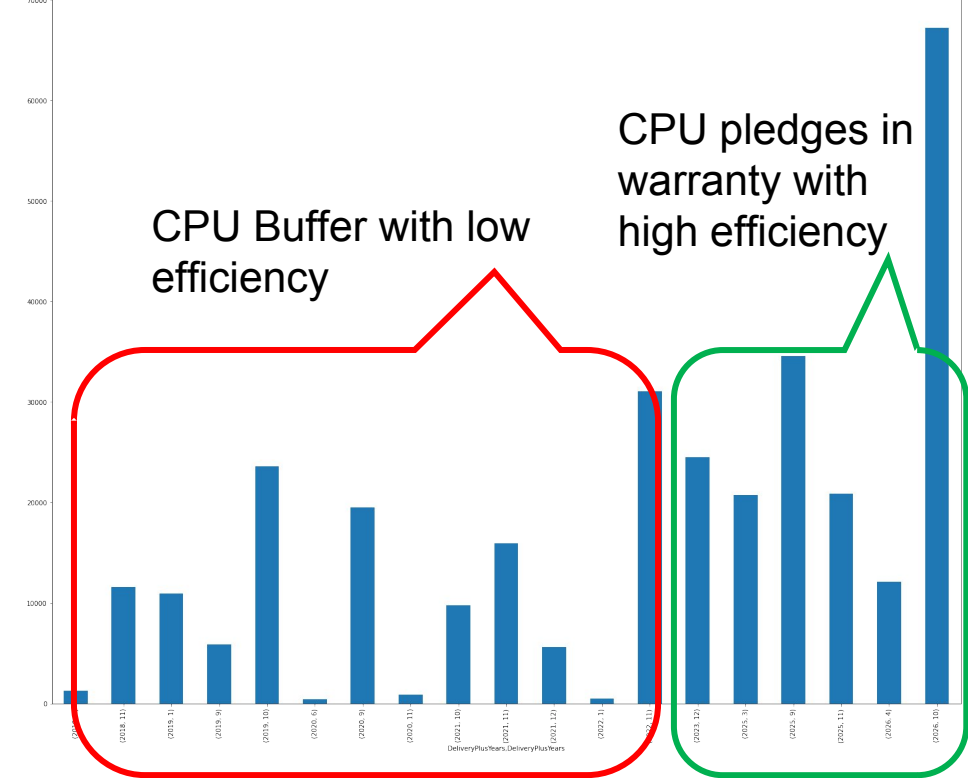
Raising **awareness** of users

Train users on most efficient use of IDAF

Train users on tooling and optimal algorithms

Interactivity and fast reaction come with inefficiencies:

- Re-evaluate how much fast response is needed
- Eventually tax users
- Work on scheduling and availability



Provided by T. Hartmann

Project facts & figures

- research facility 2.0 – short RF2.0
- EU project – HORIZON-INFRA-2023-TECH-01-01
- from 01/01/2024 until 31/12/2026
- could employ 2 scientific FTE – hiring shown being ‘not easy’



For further information
and to follow our
project progress visit
www.rf20.eu



and our Social Media accounts: RF2.0 Project @rf20_project



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 101131850 and from the Swiss State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SERI).

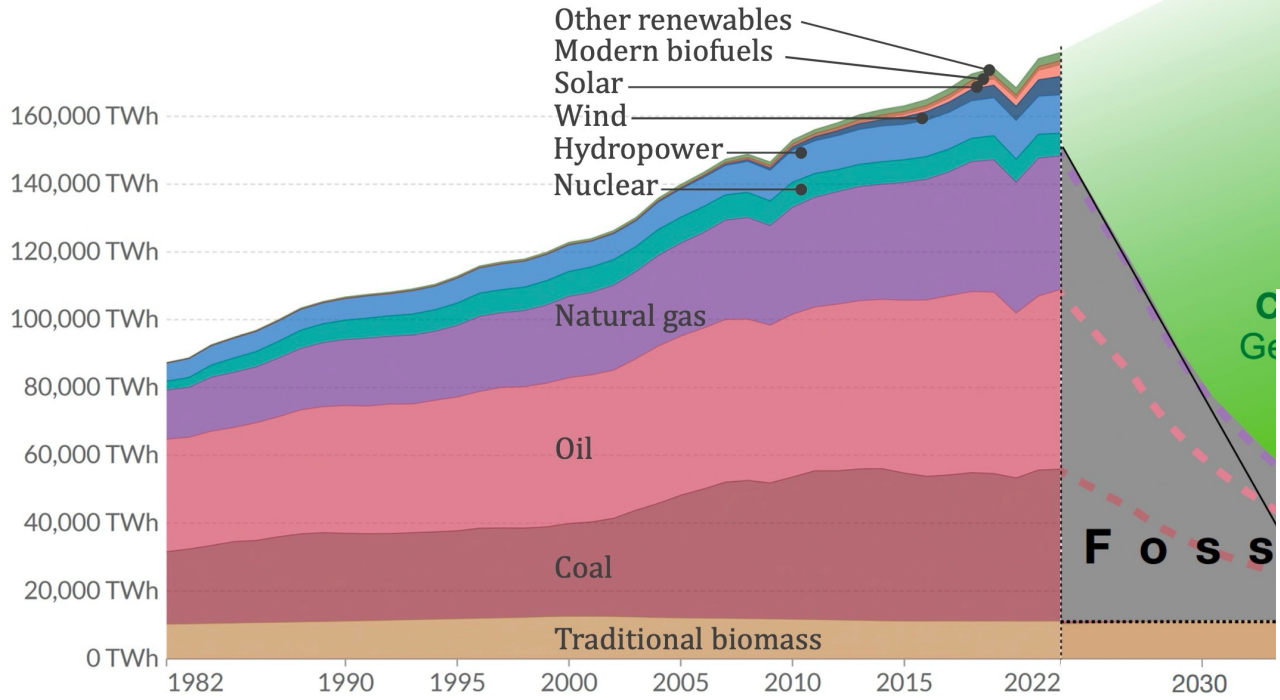


Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Department of Economic Affairs,
Education and Research EAER
**State Secretariat for Education,
Research and Innovation SERI**

Global primary energy consumption by source

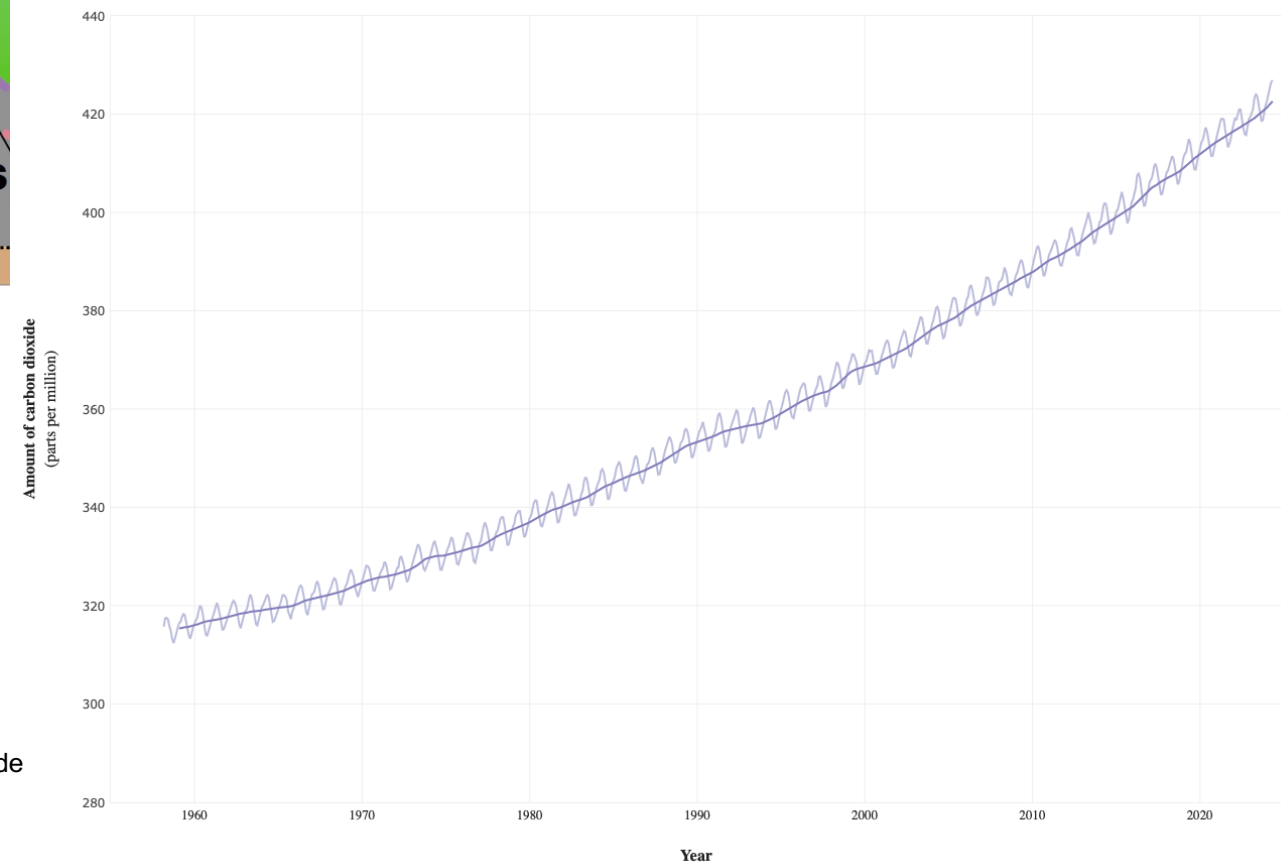


Source: Energy Institute Statistical Review of World Energy (2023); Vaclav Smil (2017)
OurWorldInData.org/energy • CC BY

Target is pretty simple to locate ;-)

the current real effect too

ATMOSPHERIC CARBON DIOXIDE



<https://www.climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/climate-change-atmospheric-carbon-dioxide>

topics to look at – real GHG reduction is primary goal

the infrastructure to be looked at - *IDAF*

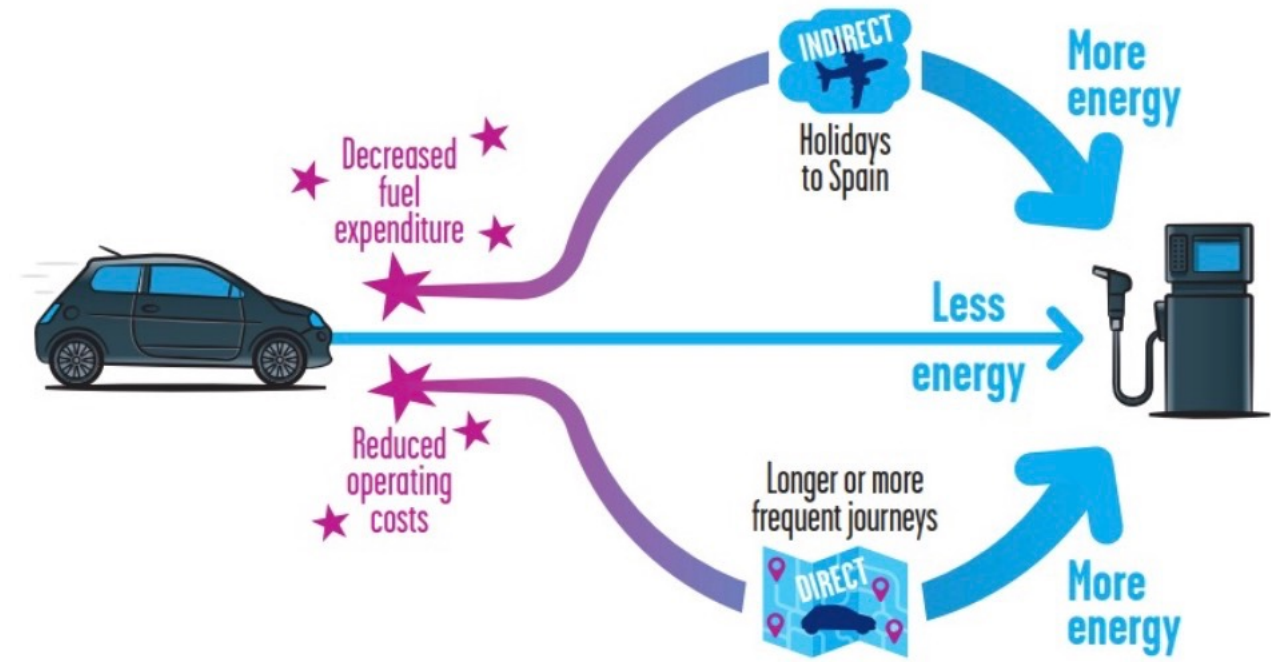
- **software efficiency** – has been and will be a contiguous topic – responsibility shared between IT and *YOU*
 - has some ‘dilemma’ inbuilt – high efficiency -> high vendor/technology lock-in – technology will change
 - so do programming language selection (see “No computing on a dead planet”, Chris Edsall, Sept. 2021)
- **hardware efficiency/new architectures** – similar responsibility distribution – strong links to previous topic
- more core infrastructure related
 - **longer lifetime** (RE usage mandatory, puts embedded carbon into the game)
 - with changed purchasing – reduced direct service costs, adapted contracts, skill change for operating crew
 - **waste heat usage** – sounds easy – it's not.
- the above topics are expected to bring 10-20 % gains in the long run and on average – won some battle but not the war
- higher potential – with *additives* from above
 - **active control of compute load to ‘only consume’ renewable**
- 25/75 rule – IDAF equipment has ~25% embedded vs. ~75% usage CO₂eq share – personal stuff just reversed
- elephant in the room - **Rebound Effect** – simple to understand, complicated to overcome

“Energy efficiency across programming languages: how do energy, time, and memory relate?”

[DOI:10.1145/3136014.3136031](https://doi.org/10.1145/3136014.3136031) abstraction and ease of use
has its costs !

Table 4. Normalized global results for Energy, Time, and Memory

Total					
	Energy		Time		Mb
(c) C	1.00	(c) C	1.00	(c) Pascal	1.00
(c) Rust	1.03	(c) Rust	1.04	(c) Go	1.05
(c) C++	1.34	(c) C++	1.56	(c) C	1.17
(c) Ada	1.70	(c) Ada	1.85	(c) Fortran	1.24
(v) Java	1.98	(v) Java	1.89	(c) C++	1.34
(c) Pascal	2.14	(c) Chapel	2.14	(c) Ada	1.47
(c) Chapel	2.18	(c) Go	2.83	(c) Rust	1.54
(v) Lisp	2.27	(c) Pascal	3.02	(v) Lisp	1.92
(c) Ocaml	2.40	(c) Ocaml	3.09	(c) Haskell	2.45
(c) Fortran	2.52	(v) C#	3.14	(i) PHP	2.57
(c) Swift	2.79	(v) Lisp	3.40	(c) Swift	2.71
(c) Haskell	3.10	(c) Haskell	3.55	(i) Python	2.80
(v) C#	3.14	(c) Swift	4.20	(c) Ocaml	2.82
(c) Go	3.23	(c) Fortran	4.20	(v) C#	2.85
(i) Dart	3.83	(v) F#	6.30	(i) Hack	3.34
(v) F#	4.13	(i) JavaScript	6.52	(v) Racket	3.52
(i) JavaScript	4.45	(i) Dart	6.67	(i) Ruby	3.97
(v) Racket	7.91	(v) Racket	11.27	(c) Chapel	4.00
(i) TypeScript	21.50	(i) Hack	26.99	(v) F#	4.25
(i) Hack	24.02	(i) PHP	27.64	(i) JavaScript	4.59
(i) PHP	29.30	(v) Erlang	36.71	(i) TypeScript	4.69
(v) Erlang	42.23	(i) Jruby	43.44	(v) Java	6.01
(i) Lua	45.98	(i) TypeScript	46.20	(i) Perl	6.62
(i) Jruby	46.54	(i) Ruby	59.34	(i) Lua	6.72
(i) Ruby	69.91	(i) Perl	65.79	(v) Erlang	7.20
(i) Python	75.88	(i) Python	71.90	(i) Dart	8.64
(i) Perl	79.58	(i) Lua	82.91	(i) Jruby	19.84

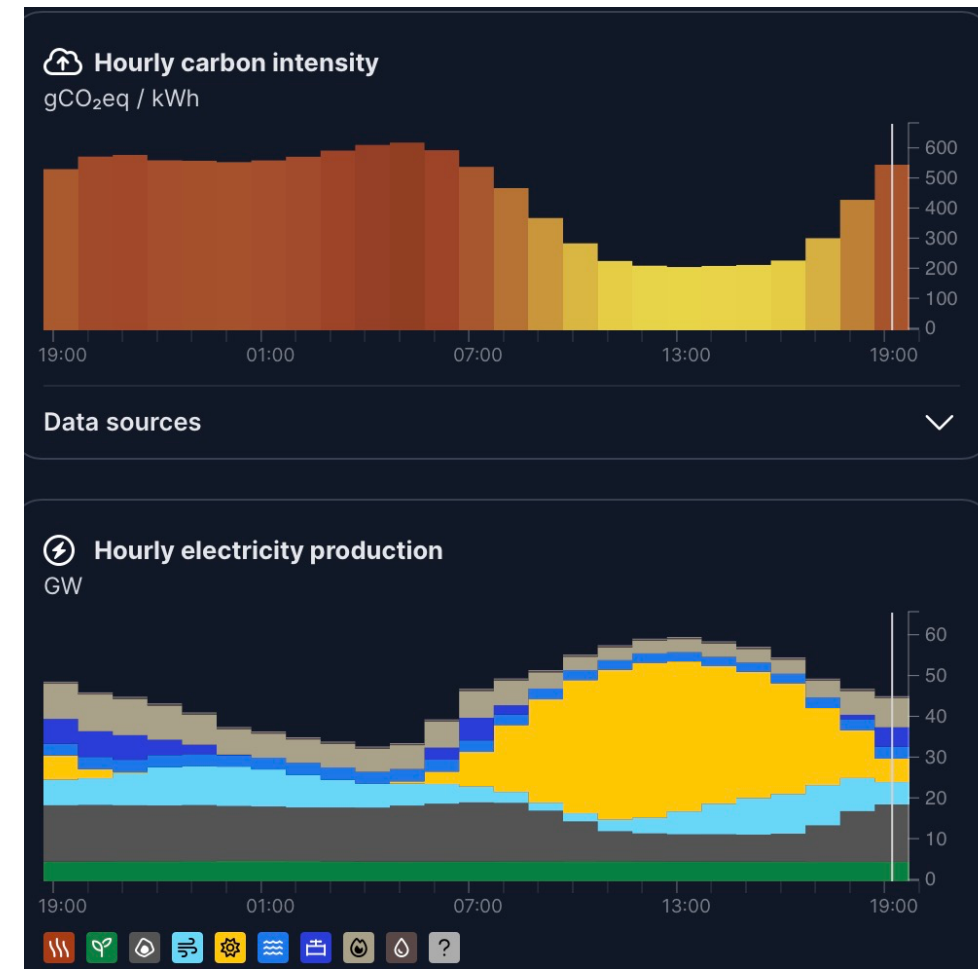


known facts and valid expectations

for us (DESY) at Hamburg within Germany

- renewable power has 13-35 gCO₂eq / kWh (called: carbon intensity) – not ZERO and not UNLIMITED
 - production costs around 6ct/kWh or lower
- other 'low carbon' – nuclear and/or fusion
 - >=16ct/kWh and growing fast – even reasonable fusion planning
- the 'cable' in between costs ~5ct/kWh
- adding 'smart buffers' will add some 'smart' 5-10ct/kWh (and more) on top
- the German e-power market is a mess and not in a shape to start the 'change' – 'Strom-Mafia' – exempted from physics ;-)
 - DESY grid example
- the 'where' and 'when' to draw power are the important factors
 - the 'where' assumed to be fixed ;-) - DC close to RE generation (m not km)
- using 'direct RE power' with just a 'cable' to DESY
- dealing with the 'when' – riding the 'carbon intensity wave'

<https://app.electricitymaps.com/zone/DE?wind=false&solar=false&page=highscore&countryCode=CA-PE>



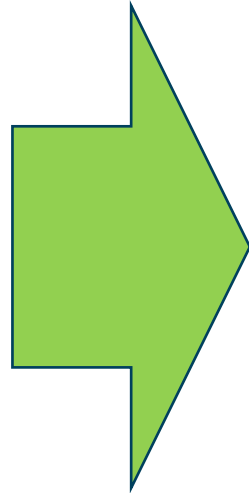
today



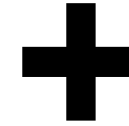
~2000 servers
~200 PB of storage
~few hundred switched

all in 'non-simple' environment
cooling, power, access, etc.

- steady power demand (1.4MW)
- no active power control



final / some day



ASAP – As Small As Possible
same mode as previous
option:

- run new HW (~2 years)
- all (nearly) network
- all storage



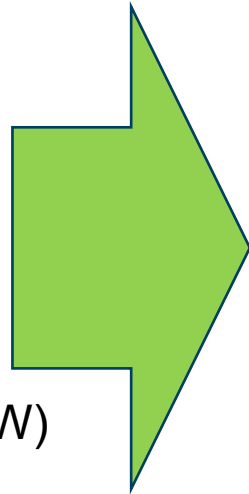
- majority of compute systems
- required network stuff
 - lifetime ≥ 8 years
 - in total, more boxes !
 - runs only on **direct renewable power**
 - use old Exp. Hall ?
 - E-Storage – UPS extension
 - district integration

today

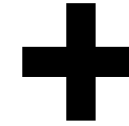


~2700 servers
~180 PB of storage
~few hundred switched

- constant power demand (1.4MW)
- no active power control



some day



ASAP – As Small As Possible
same mode as previous
option:

- run new HW (~2 years)
- all (nearly) network
- all storage

- majority of compute systems
- required network stuff

- runs only on
direct renewable power
- optionally

- lifetime ≥ 8 years
 - in total, more boxes !
- bigger chunks of the same
- use old Exp. Hall ?
- E-Storage – UPS extension
 - district integration

- **motivation (individually)**
- **expectations – your perspective**
- **require**
 - **quality metrics**
 - **WLCG adoption (pledges, job submission, ...)**
- **things already happened – training courses, XMAS switch off, ...**
- **other brilliant ideas ? its time to publish ;-)**

Visibility: Presentations, papers are possible!



Computing and Software for Big Science

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Computing groups
/ workshops of the
experiments

...

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Computing and Software for Big Science is dedicated to the publication of high-quality material originating from all current and emerging scientific communities in which experimental research is increasingly based on large-scale research infrastructures. With particle, nuclear and astrophysics as prime examples, the journal welcomes contributions from all areas of fundamental and applied physics where collective international efforts take center stage.

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