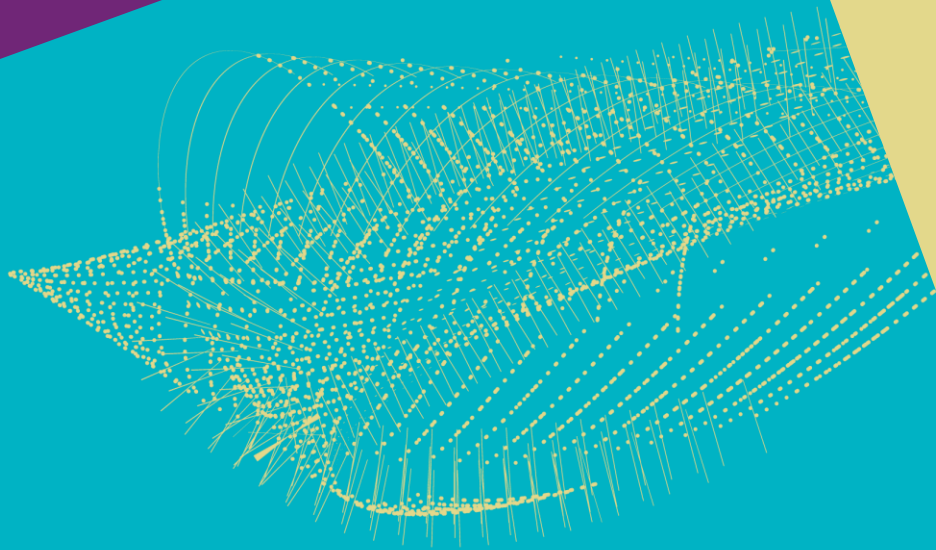




David Groep

# Physics Data Processing

*A Brief Overview*



## ATLAS

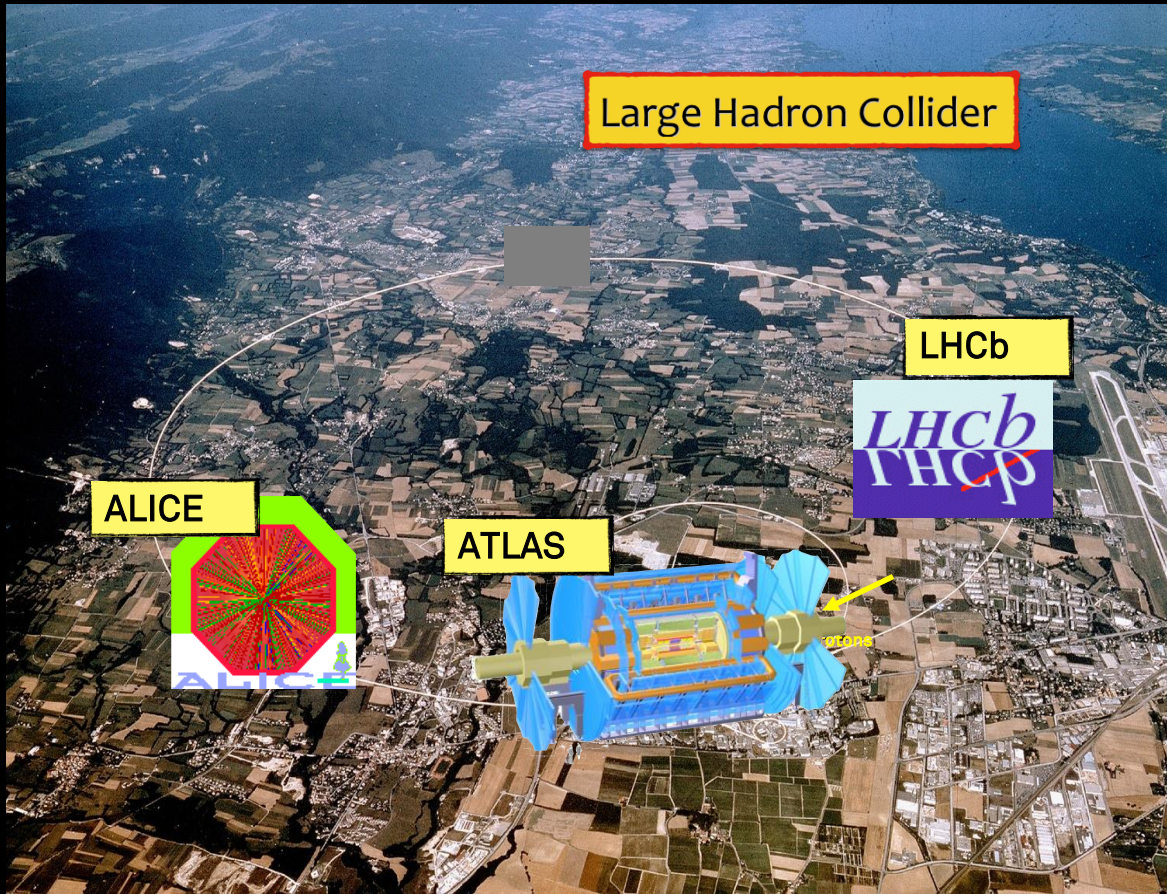
- *Higgs physics*
- Beyond the standard model

## LHCb

- *rare decays*
- matter vs anti-matter

## Alice

- *quark-gluon plasma*
- matter phase transitions



## *KM3NET*

- neutrino telescope

## *Virgo/LIGO/ET*

- gravitational waves

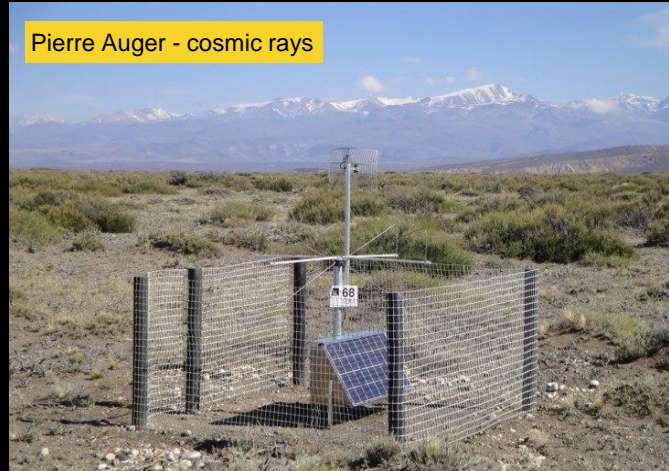
## *Auger*

- ultra-high energy cosmic rays

## *Xenon*

- search for dark matter

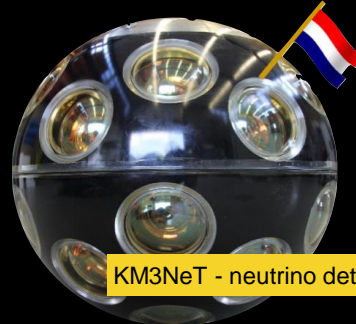
Pierre Auger - cosmic rays



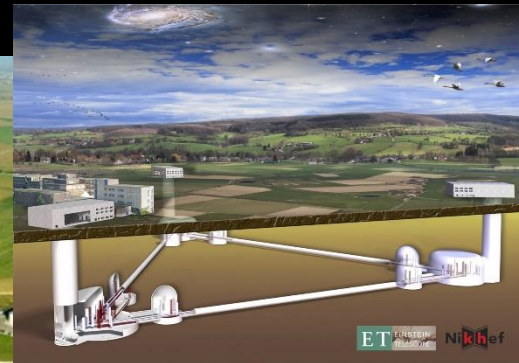
Xenon1T - Dark Matter



Gravitational Waves



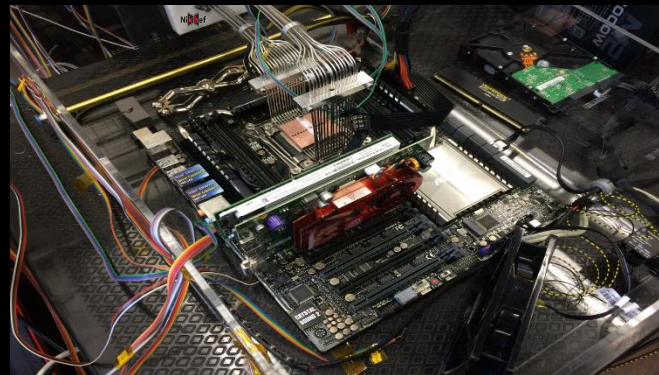
KM3NeT - neutrino detection





Detector R&D

Theoretical  
Physics



Physics Data Processing

# PDP 'Physics Data Processing' activities and action lines

## Scalable Computing & Algorithms

- algorithms for high-performance software
- data organisation
- accelerator throughput
- rethinking code: at small scale and on large scales

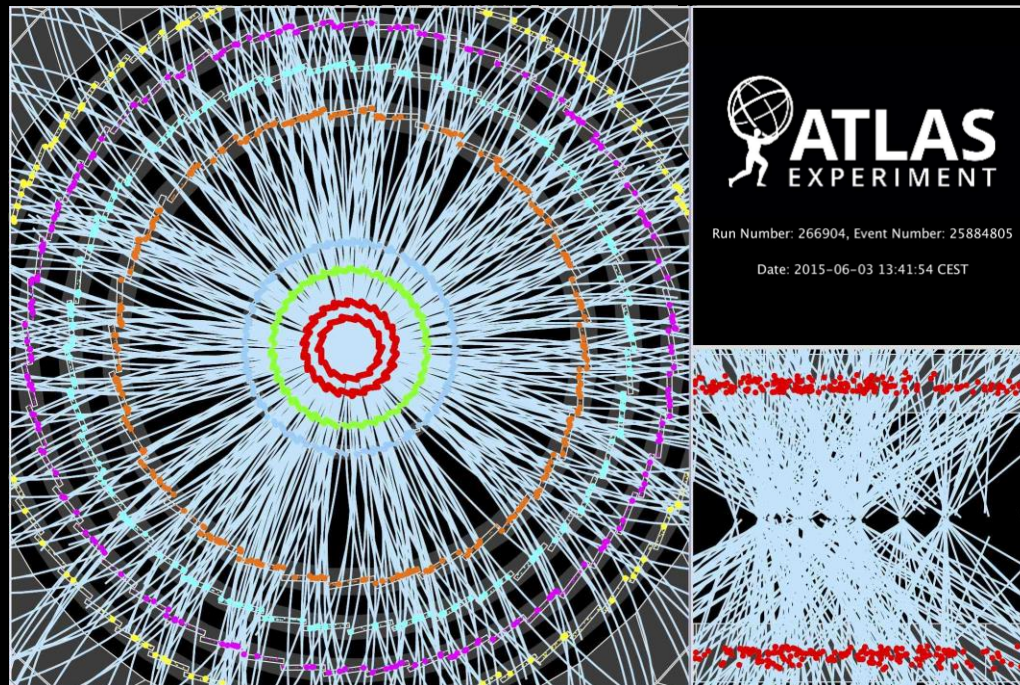
## Research Infrastructure & Future Technologies

- NDFP processing facility
- National e-Infrastructure *coordinated by SURF*
- experimental next-gen systems engineering
- cross-tier global networks
- stressing & public/private collaborative design

## Infrastructure for Secure Collaboration

- authentication and authorization protocols
- multi-domain federation
- global trust and identity
- access provisioning
- operational security

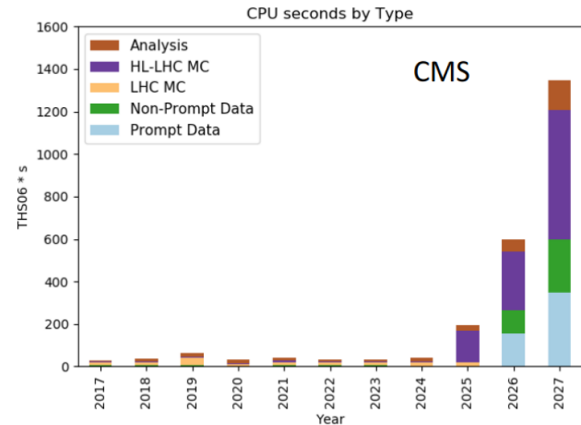
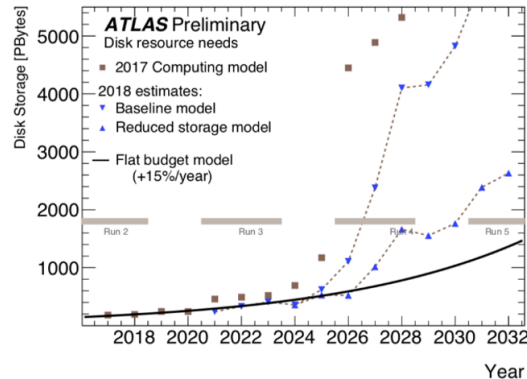
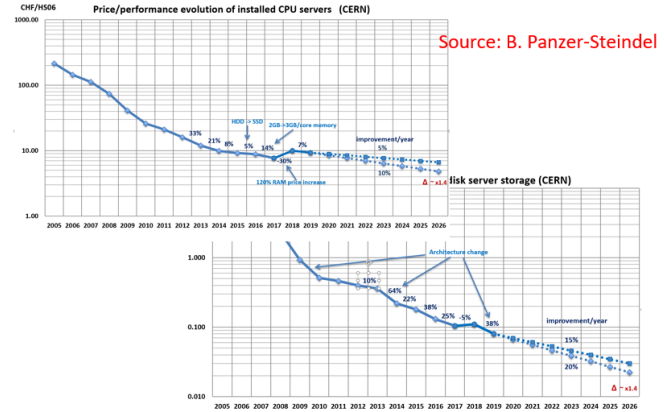
*~ 10 seconds to a compute a single event at ATLAS (as an example) for 'jets' containing ~30 collisions*



*Display of a proton-proton collision event recorded by ATLAS on 3 June 2015, with the first LHC stable beams at a collision energy of 13 TeV  
Event processing time: v19.0.1.1 as per Jovan Mitrevski and 2015 J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 664 072034 (CHEP2015)*

# The High Luminosity Challenge

- The effort to reduce the gap between the estimations of needed and available resources is continuing
  - Changes in the computing models
  - Improvements in software performance
  - GPU computing more accessible
  - Market movements driving down CPU prices
- Still, we are not there yet!



# Algorithms: beyond data organisation and throughput

plofkip.nikhef.nl

High level C++ code →

```
if (abs(point[0] - origin[0]) > xhalfsz) return FALSE;
```

Assembler instructions →

```
movsd 16(%rsi), %xmm0
subsd 48(%rdi), %xmm0 // load & subtract
andpd _2illoatpacket.1(%rip), %xmm0 // and with a mask
comisd 24(%rdi), %xmm0 // load and compare
jbe ..B5.3 # Prob 43% // jump if FALSE
```

Same instructions laid out according to latencies on the Core 2 processor →

NB: Out-of-order scheduling not taken into account.

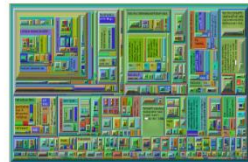
5 September 2007

Cycle	Port 0	Port 1	Port 2	Port 3	Port 4	Port 5
1			load point[0]			
2			load origin[0]			
3						
4						
5						
6		subsd	load float packet			
7						
8			load xhalfsz			
9						
10	andpd					
11						
12	comisd					
13						jbe

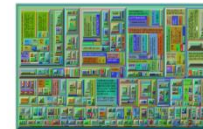
2007 Core 2 efficiency: Sverre Jarp, CHEP2007 (!)



v45r1



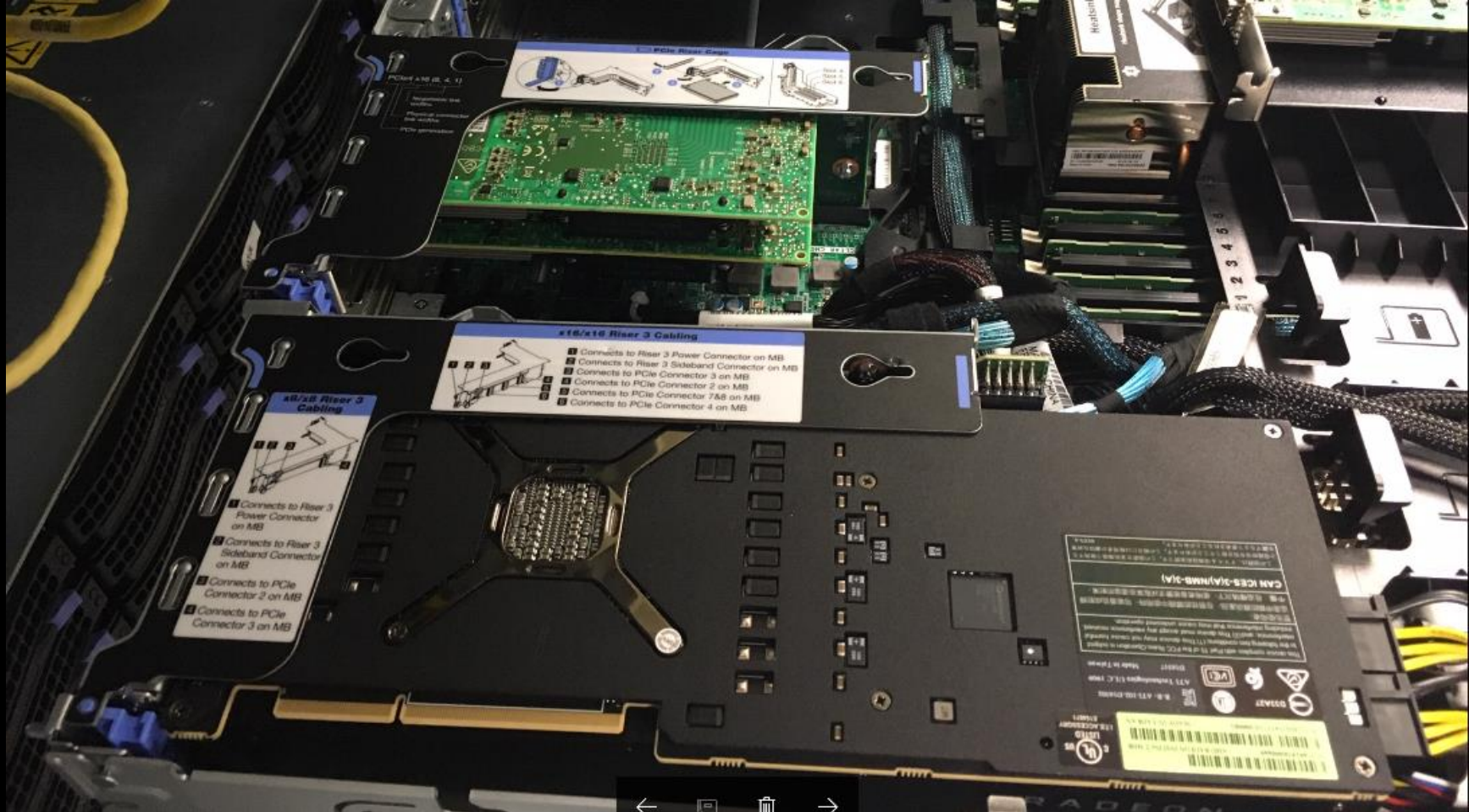
v48r1



v48r1 (2015 reco)

Gerhard Raven et al, 2015 for LHCb

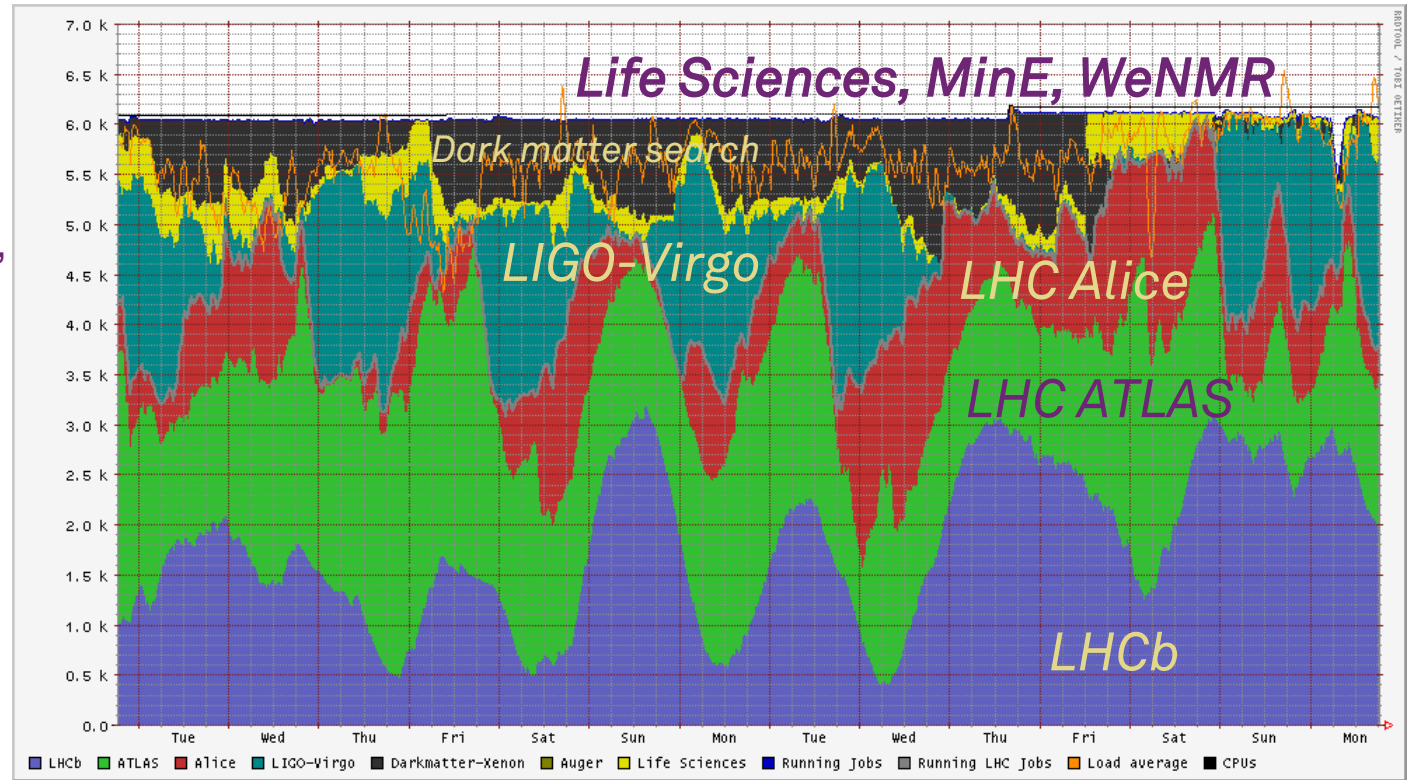




# Nikhef Data Processing Facility – multi-community service

## Services in the DNI

- compute in many operational sites (SURFsara, Nikhef, RUG-CIT)
- high-throughput storage at SURFsara and Nikhef,
- long-term storage at SURFsara,
- interconnected by SURFnet, and authentication by SURFcertificaten



# FEEDING DATA – TIERED STORAGE

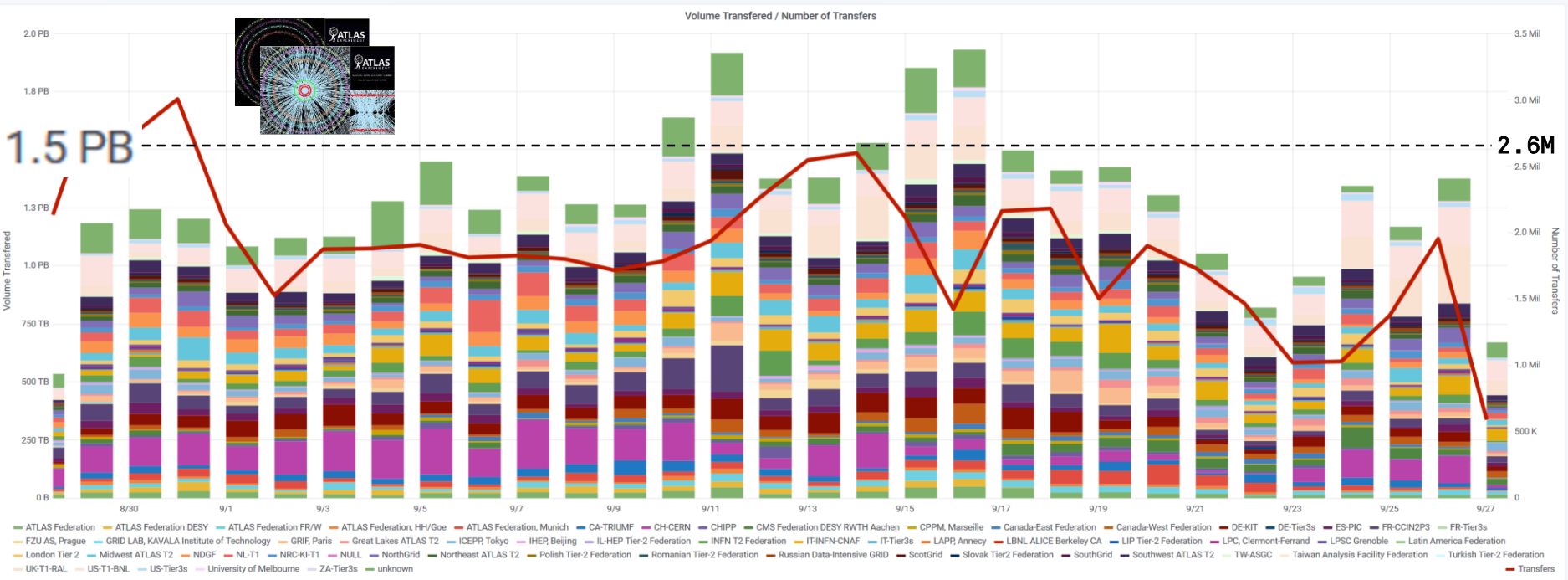
‘Hot’ data tier at ~ 5 PiB, ‘warm’ tier of ~ 1.6PiB, interconnect to nearline

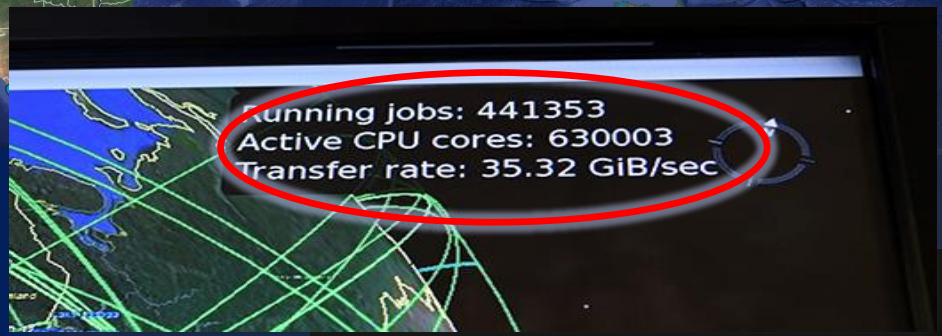
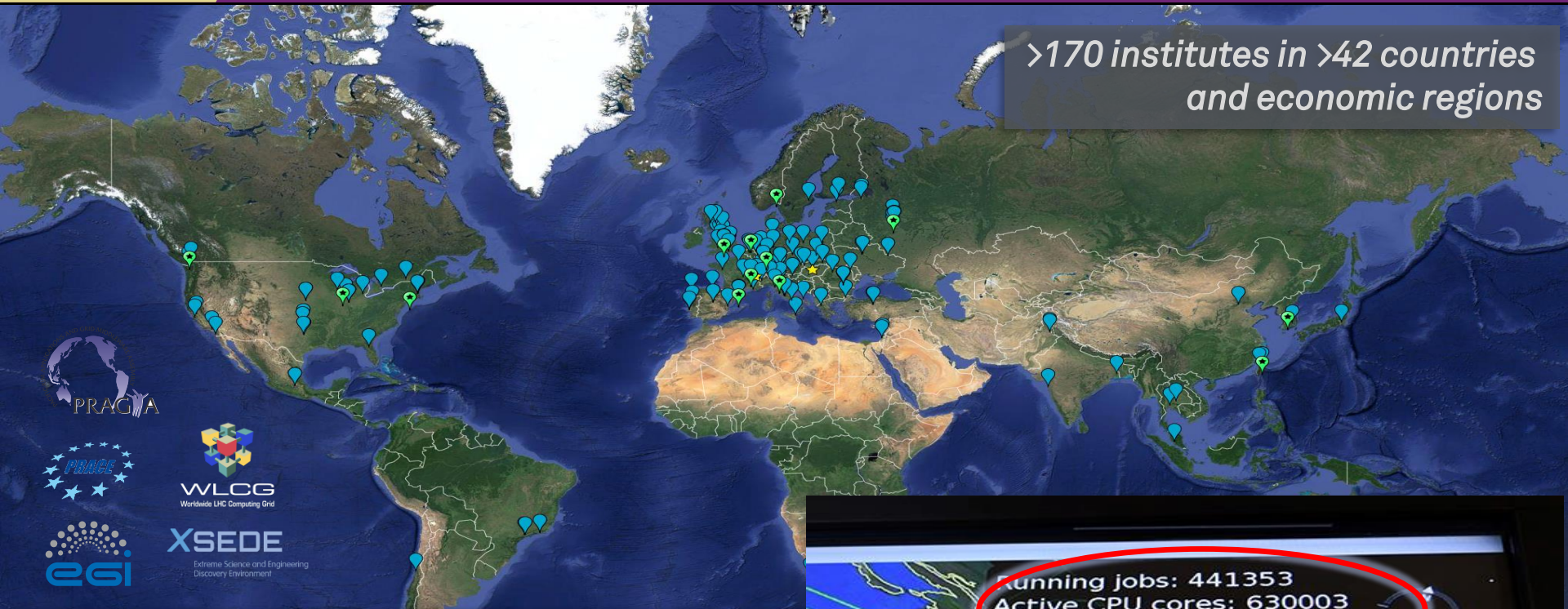


**12 MiB/s/TiB - about 4 PiB configured (both DNI/NL-T1 and Stoomboot)**

‘hooikanon’: 240 (4x60) spindles, 12 TByte disks, 4x100Gbps network  
4x IBM SL922 Power9 PPC servers, 8x NetApp E5700 controllers, 4 trays

Group By: dst\_federation | VO: atlas + lhcb | Source Country: All | Dest Country: All | Source Site: All | Dest Site: All | FTS Server: All | Bin: auto | Filters: +

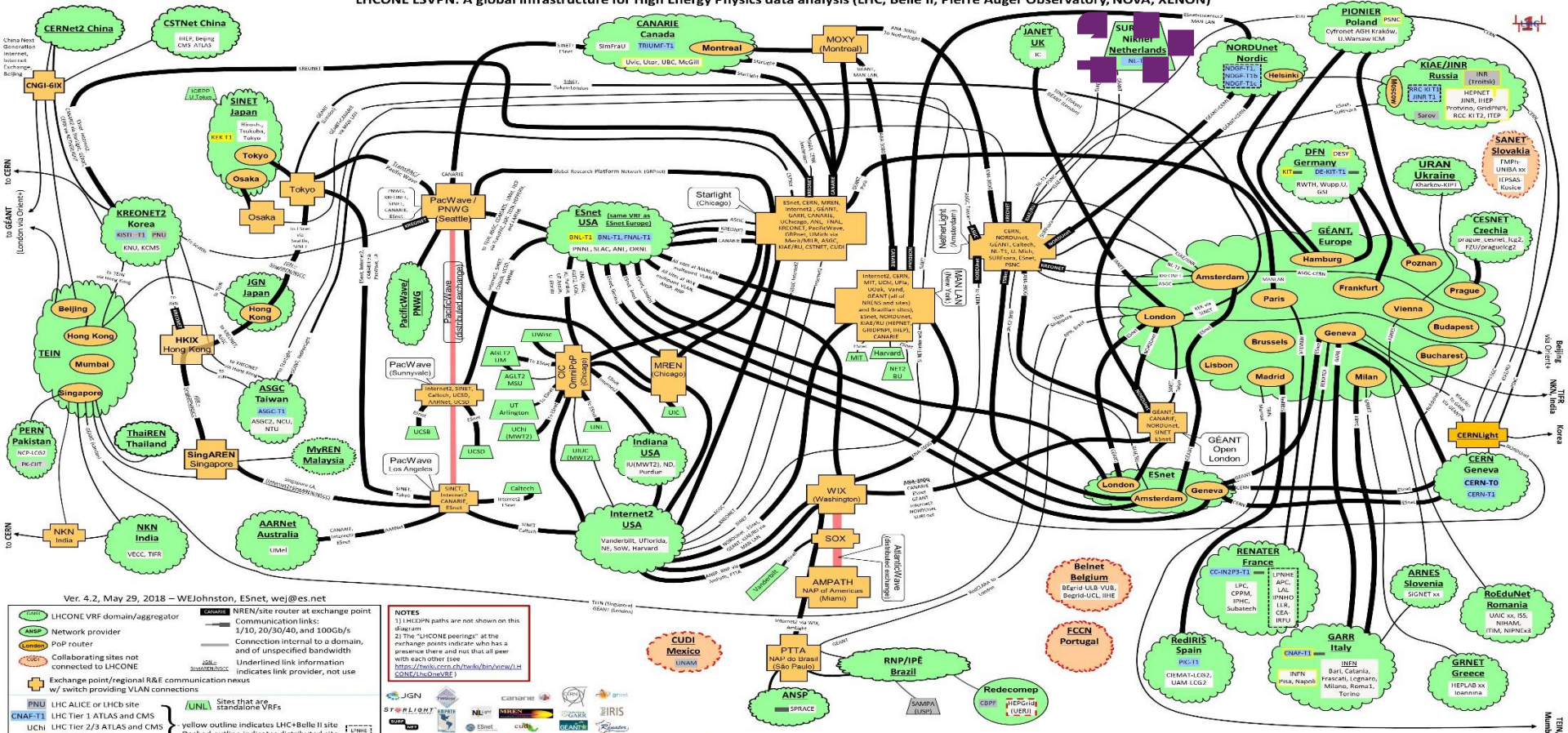




- Computing      ~ 1,000,000 cores
- On-line disks    > 310 PB
- Archival         > 390 PB

# 'LHC Open Network Environment'

LHCONE L3VPN: A global infrastructure for High Energy Physics data analysis (LHC, Belle II, Pierre Auger Observatory, NOVA, XENON)



Ver. 4.2, May 29, 2018 – WEJohnston, ESnet, wej@es.net

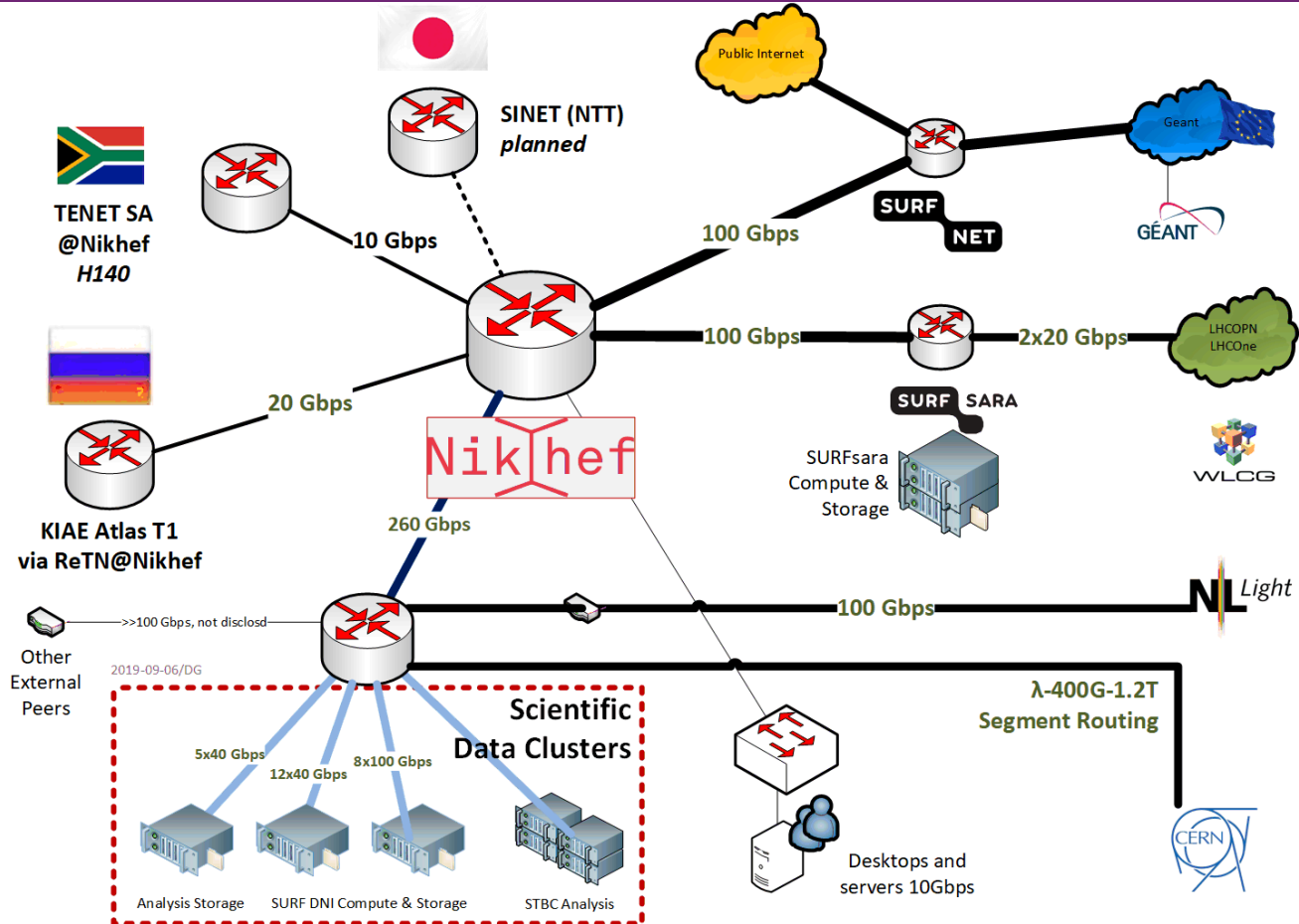
**Legend:**

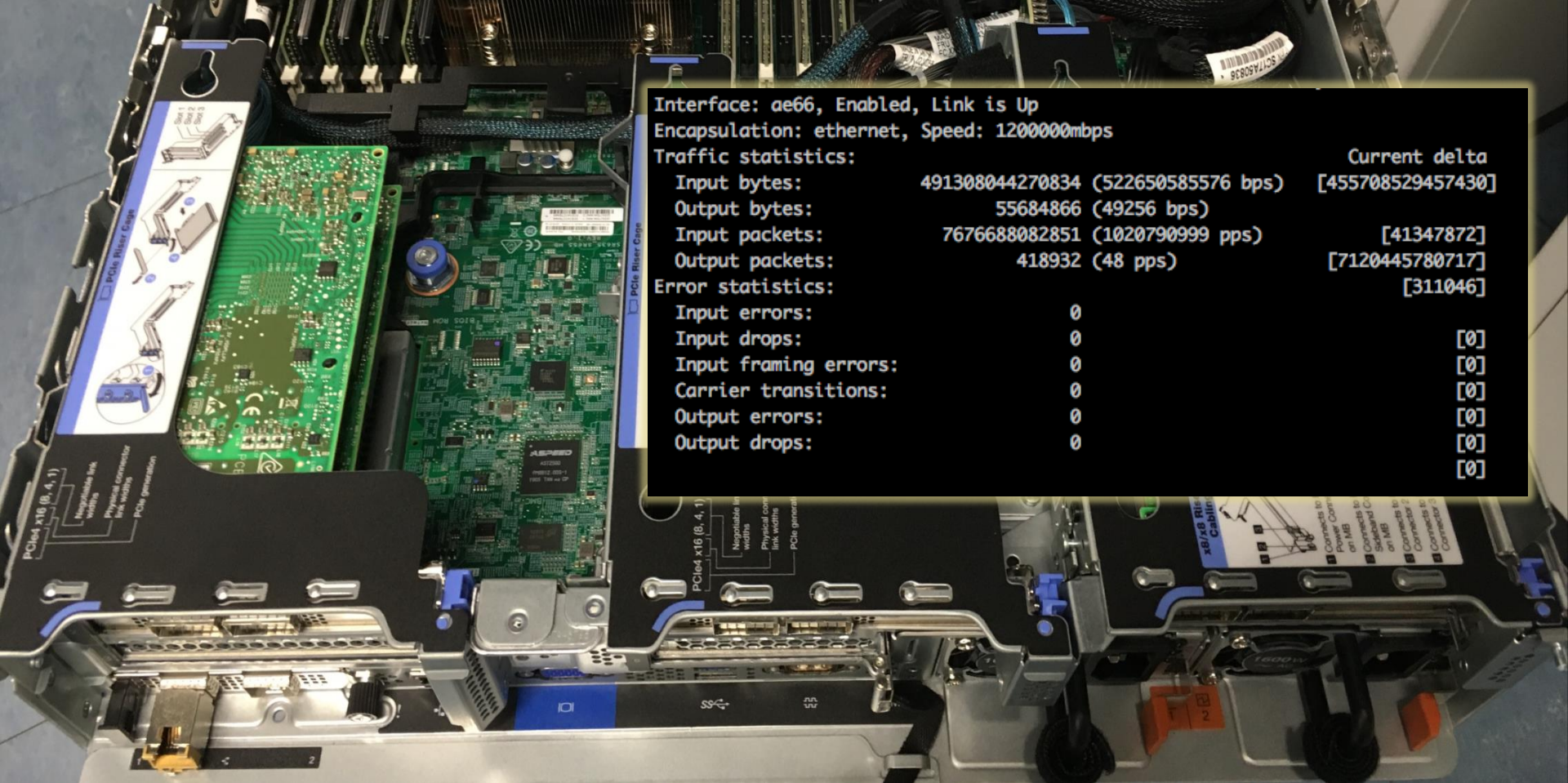
- Green circle:** LHCONE VRF domain/aggregator
- Orange rectangle:** NREN/site router at exchange point
- Black line:** Communication links: 1/10, 20/30/40, and 100Gb/s
- Yellow line:** Connection internal to a domain, and of unspecified bandwidth
- Red circle:** Network provider
- Blue circle:** POP router
- Light blue circle:** Collaborating sites not connected to LHCONE
- Green circle with 'A':** Exchange point/regional R&E communication nexus
- Green circle with 'W':** switch/providing VLAN connections
- Green circle with 'PNU':** LHC Alice or LHCb site
- Green circle with 'CNFA-T1':** LHC Tier 1 ATLAS and CMS
- Green circle with 'UCHI':** LHC Tier 2/3 ATLAS and CMS
- Green circle with 'KER':** Belle II Tier 1/2
- Yellow outline:** Sites that are standalone VRFs
- Green outline:** Yellow outline indicates LHC+ Belle II site
- Dashed outline:** Dashed outline indicates distributed site

**NOTES**

- L3VPN paths are not shown on this diagram
- The "LHCONE peering" at the exchange points indicate who has a presence there and not that all peer with each other (see <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/L3/COE/L3ChaveVRF1>)





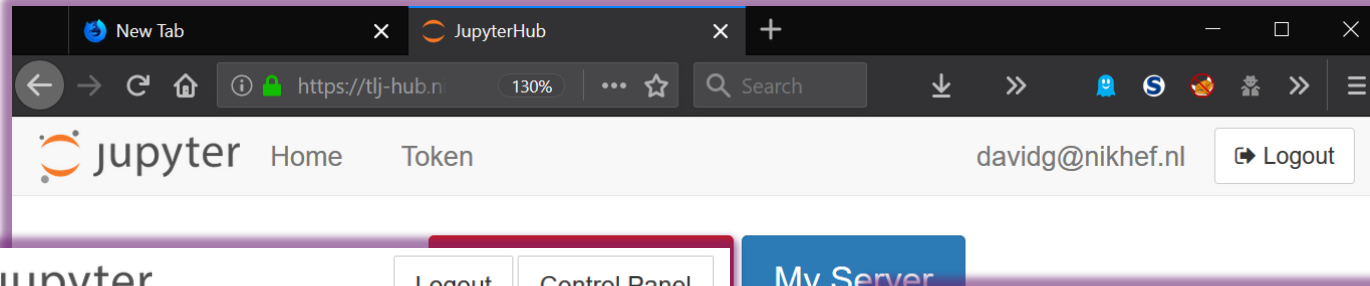


```
Interface: ae66, Enabled, Link is Up
Encapsulation: ethernet, Speed: 1200000mbps
Traffic statistics:
  Input bytes:          491308044270834 (522650585576 bps) [455708529457430]
  Output bytes:        55684866 (49256 bps)
  Input packets:       7676688082851 (1020790999 pps) [41347872]
  Output packets:     418932 (48 pps) [7120445780717]
Error statistics:
  Input errors:         0 [0]
  Input drops:         0 [0]
  Input framing errors: 0 [0]
  Carrier transitions: 0 [0]
  Output errors:       0 [0]
  Output drops:       0 [0]
```

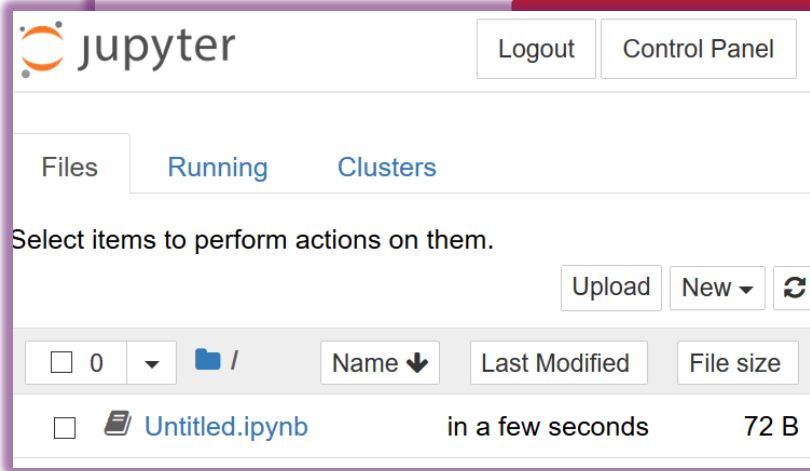




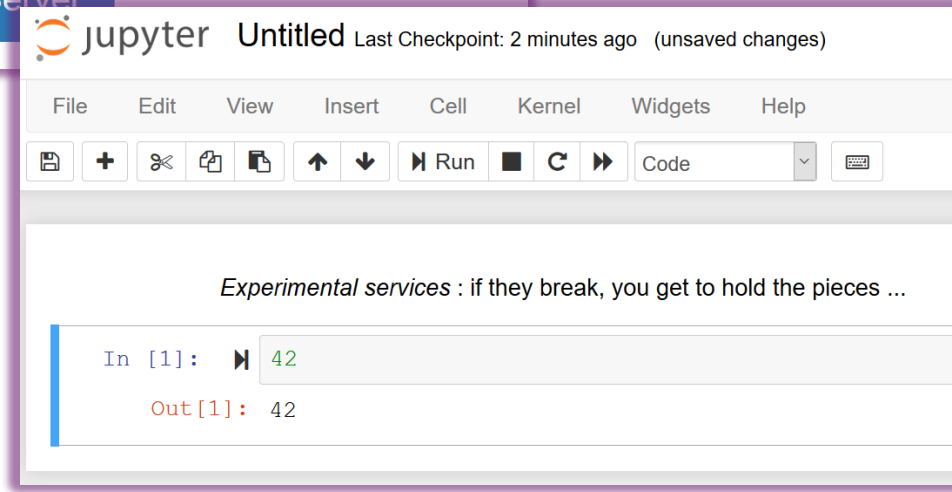
# LOCAL USERS, REMOTE USERS, ...



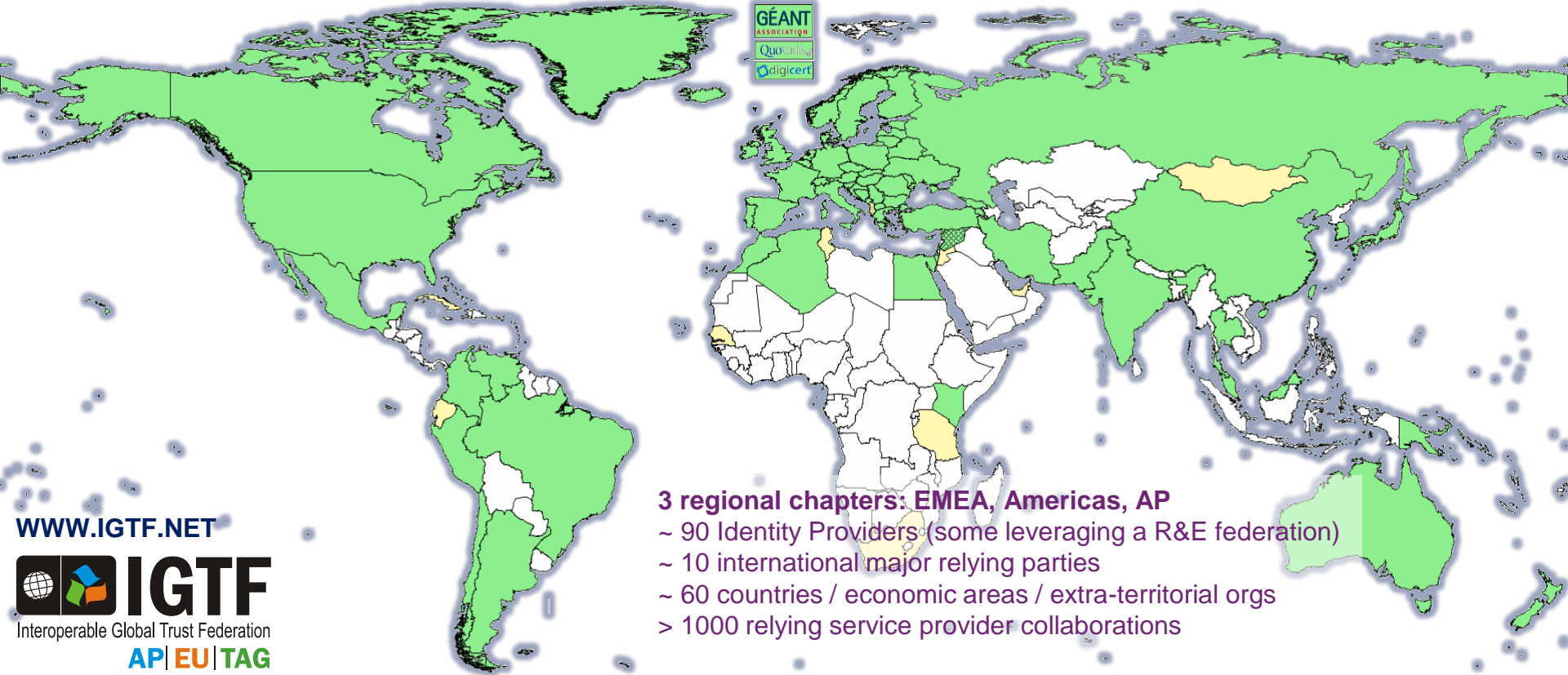
*Login with Nikhef SSO and our brand-new OIDC provider ... under test ...*



My Server



# INTEROPERABLE GLOBAL TRUST FEDERATION IGTF



### 3 regional chapters: EMEA, Americas, AP

- ~ 90 Identity Providers (some leveraging a R&E federation)
- ~ 10 international major relying parties
- ~ 60 countries / economic areas / extra-territorial orgs
- > 1000 relying service provider collaborations

[WWW.IGTF.NET](http://WWW.IGTF.NET)

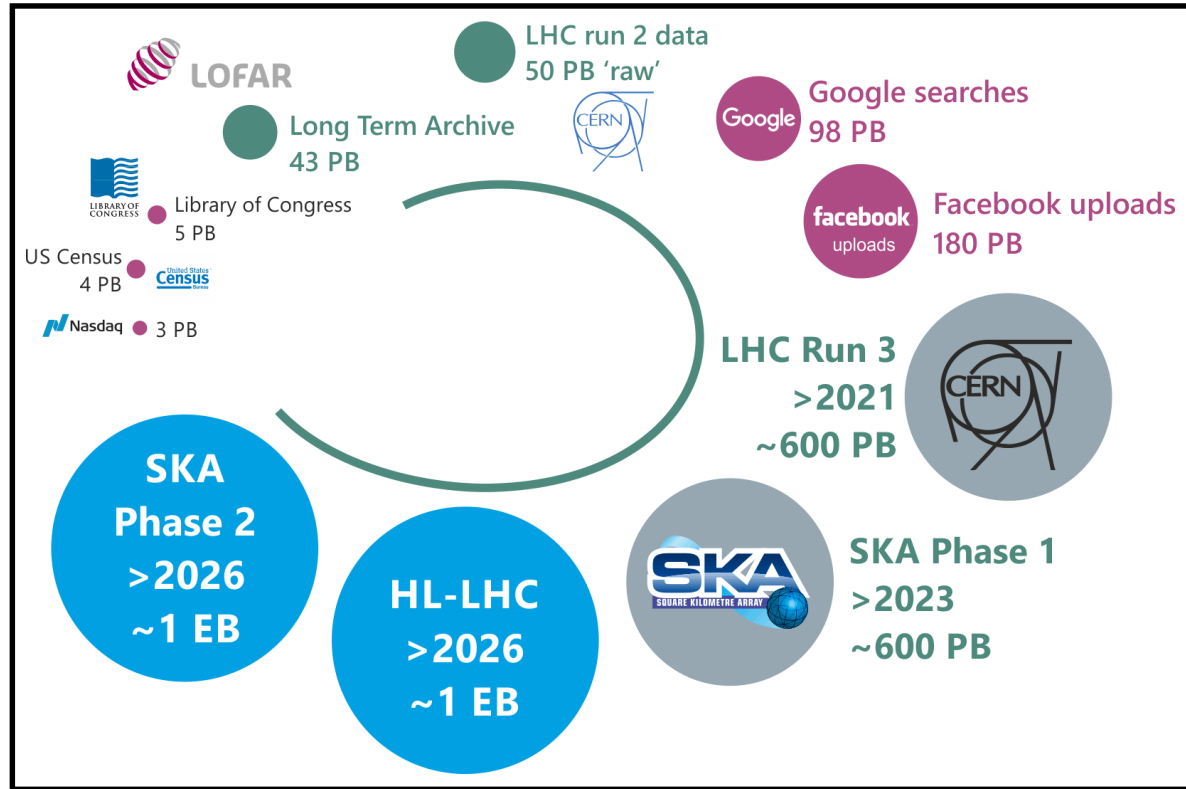


# DATA DELUGE - AND WITH DATA COMES PROCESSING

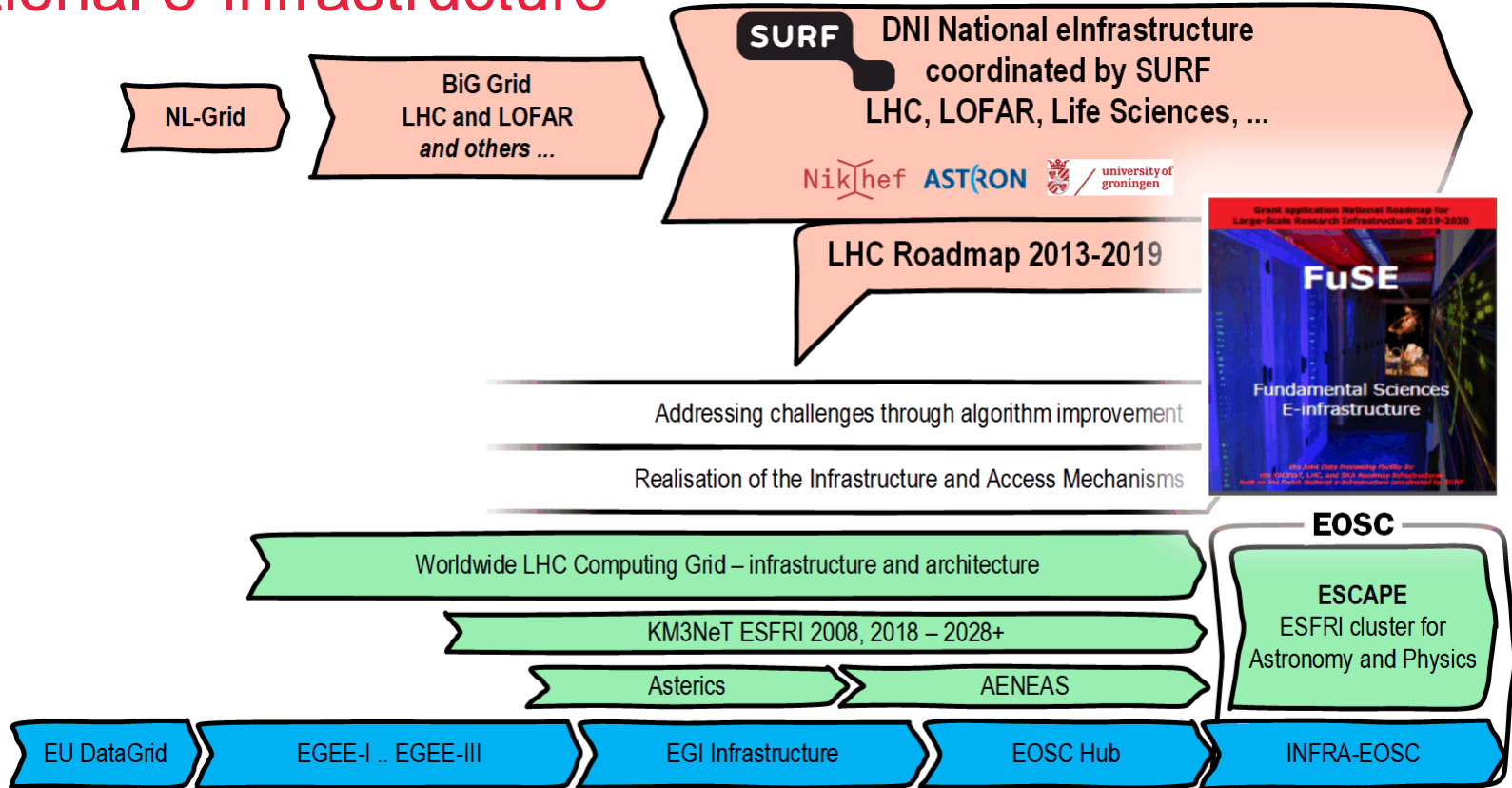
## Challenges 2020-2025:

1. Bring ICT infrastructure to a next level
2. Optimize complex algorithms

*Prepare now for even bigger challenges >2026*



# National e-Infrastructure





Nikhef

David Groep

davidg@nikhef.nl

<https://www.nikhef.nl/~davidg/presentations/>

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1026-6606>

Fun, but not the solution to single-core performance

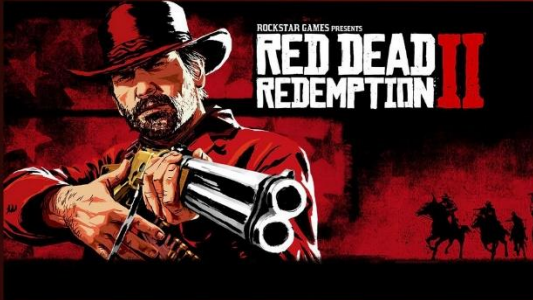
New Tab | Welcome to AMD | Processors | + | 70% | Search | File | assp kma | asdm kma

https://www.amd.com/en

LEARN MORE


LEARN MORE

LEARN MORE



**Red Dead Redemption 2**  
Experience the critically acclaimed open world epic, with AMD.

LEARN MORE



**Gears 5**  
Sera is crumbling, your enemies uniting! Arm your squad with AMD!

LEARN MORE



**Nikhef**

With Dell EMC PowerEdge servers powered by AMD EPYC processors, Nikhef increased its computing power enabling its scientists to accomplish more research.



**Myotek**

Myotek achieved faster time to market by using a mobile workstation with a Radeon™ Pro WX7100 and a BOXX workstation with a Ryzen™ Threadripper.™



**Medico**

Medico used HPE ProLiant servers equipped with AMD EPYC processors to build a powerful data center solution that included server, storage, networking, software, and supporting services.



# SMALL PACKETS – BIG TROUBLE? 1.2 BPPS SYSTEM

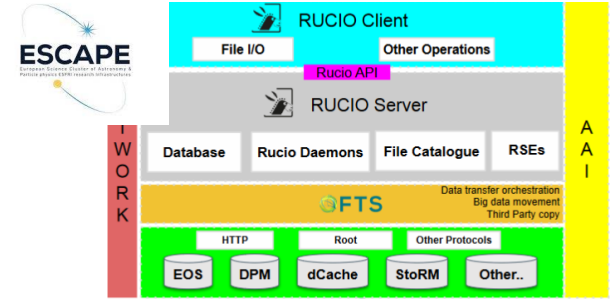
But long-distance fat networks work fine for ‘big files’

- *bandwidth x delay* hampers remote random access
- which is why ESCAPE develops data lake caching

Some data is inherently ‘small’ and packetized

- ‘telemetry’ data
- remote distributed event processing

but sending many packets is far more challenging on network ASIC design – so let’s test it!

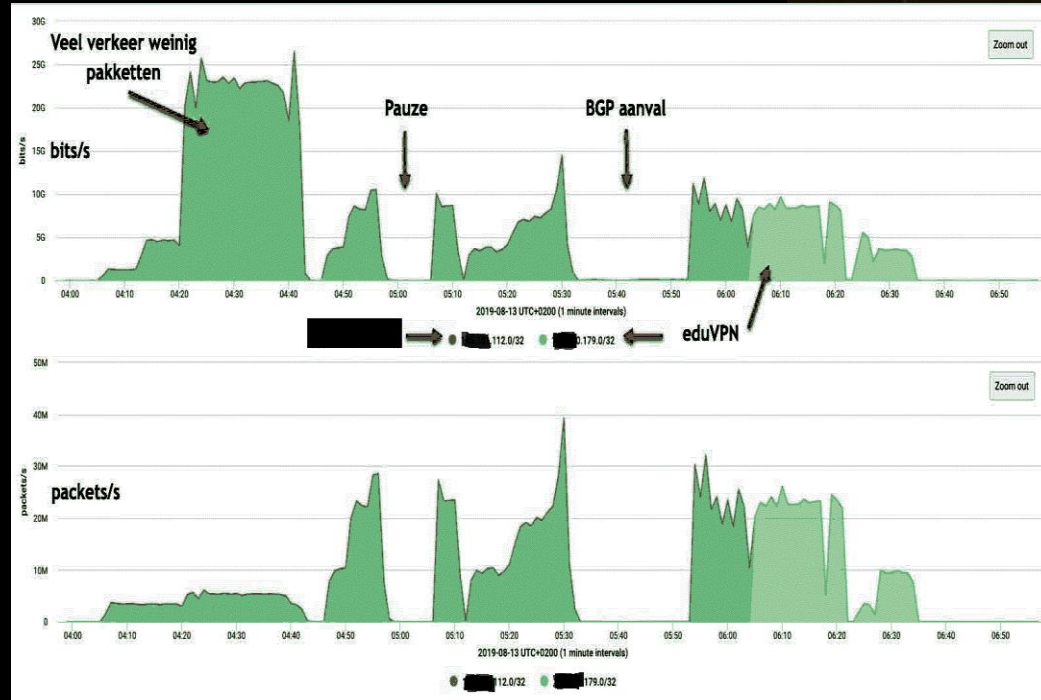


# OUR WORLD RECORD: 1 BILLION PACKETS PER SEC

```
Interface: ae66, Enabled, Link is Up
Encapsulation: ethernet, Speed: 1200000mbps
Traffic statistics:
    Input bytes:          491308044270834 (522650585576 bps)    [455708529457430]
    Output bytes:         55684866 (49256 bps)
    Input packets:        7676688082851 (1020790999 pps)        [41347872]
    Output packets:       418932 (48 pps)                        [7120445780717]
Error statistics:
    Input errors:         0
    Input drops:          0                                     [0]
    Input framing errors: 0                                     [0]
    Carrier transitions:  0                                     [0]
    Output errors:        0                                     [0]
    Output drops:         0                                     [0]
```

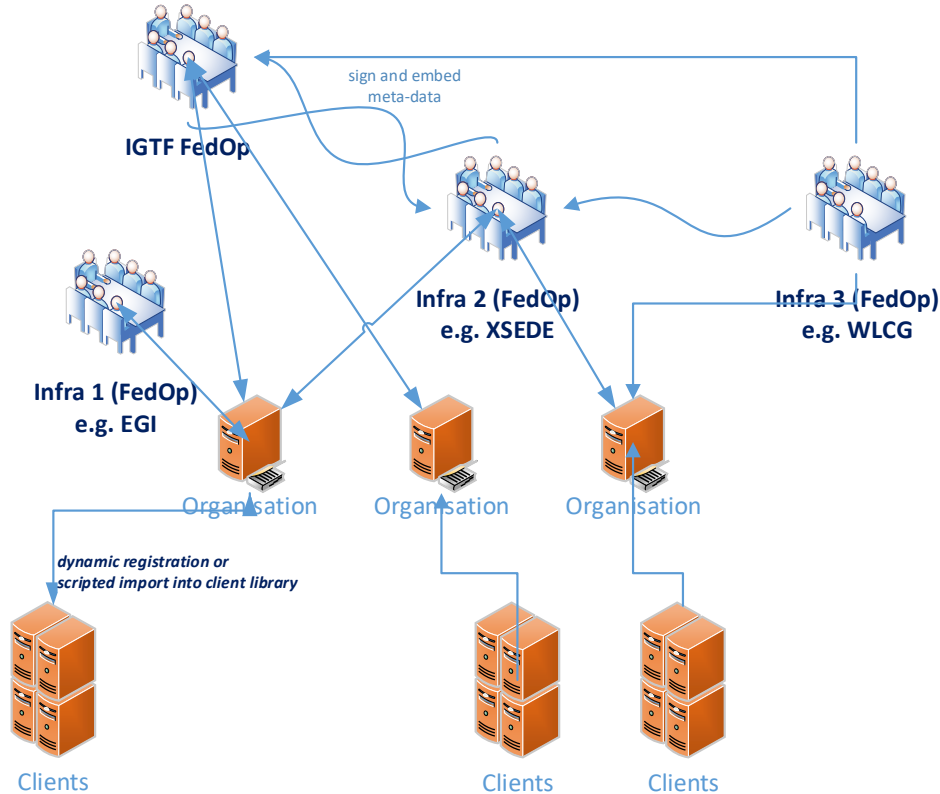
14-06-2019: 1 billion pps *i.e.* 1 Gpps (and 522Gbps)

[https://wiki.nikhef.nl/grid/1Bpps\\_Machine](https://wiki.nikhef.nl/grid/1Bpps_Machine)

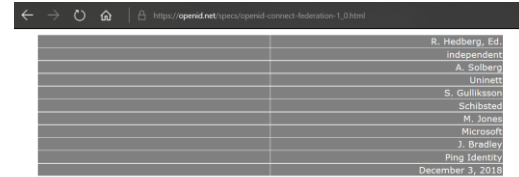


evaluating resilience to cyberattack – *in a cooperative way*

# OIDC FED – TRUST IS TECHNOLOGY AGNOSTIC



## OpenID Connect Federation: multilateral trust beyond GAFA



### OpenID Connect Federation 1.0 - draft 06 openid-connect-federation-1\_0

#### Abstract

The OpenID Connect standard specifies how a Relying Party (RP) can discover metadata about an OpenID Provider (OP), and then register to obtain relying party credentials. The discovery and registration process does not involve any mechanisms of dynamically establishing trust in the exchanged information, but instead rely on-out-of-band trust establishment.

In an identity federation context, this is not sufficient. The participants of the federation must be able to trust information provided about other participants in the federation. OpenID Connect Federations specifies how trust can be dynamically obtained from resolving trust from a common trusted third party.

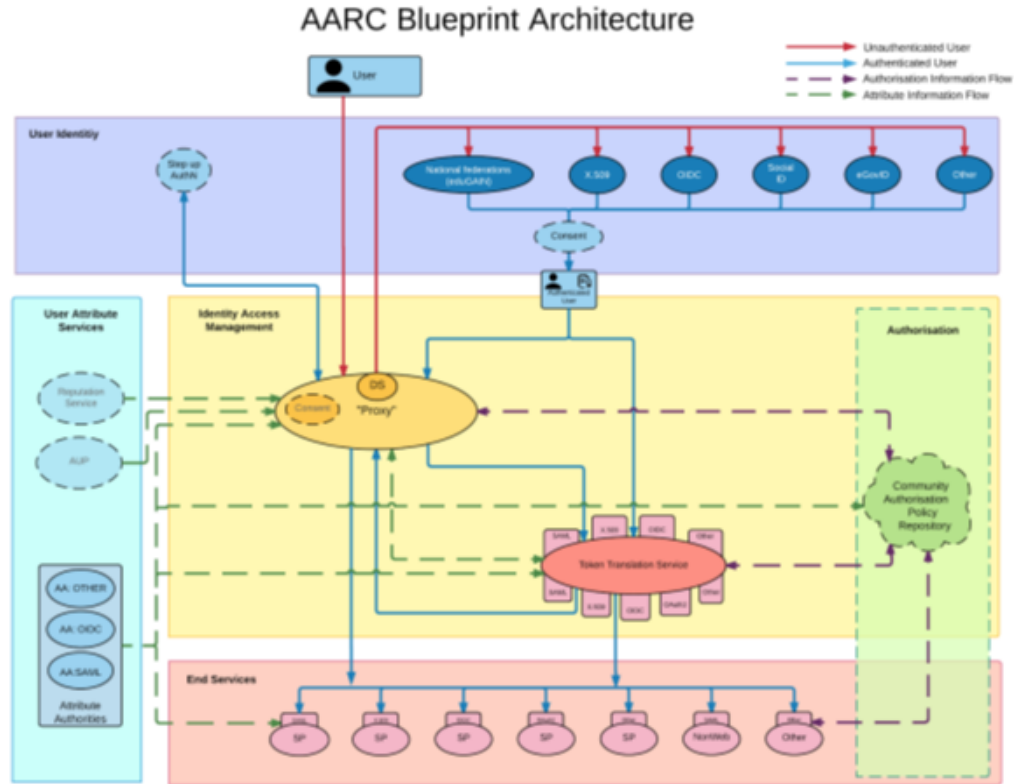
While this specification is primarily targeting OpenID Connect, it is designed in order to allow for re-use by other protocols and in other use cases.

#### Table of Contents

1. Introduction
  - 1.1. Requirements Language
2. Entity Statement
  - 2.1. The trust anchor
3. Metadata
  - 3.1. OpenID Connect Relying Party Metadata

see: [openid.net](https://openid.net) → Specs & Dev info

# AARC BPA – COHERENCY BY PROXYING

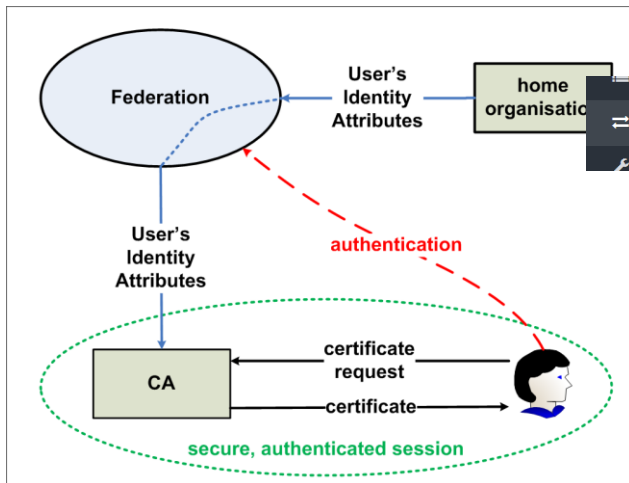


<https://aarc-community.org/architecture/>



# BRIDGES AND TOKEN TRANSLATION SERVICES

## GEANT Trusted Certificate Service



### Organization Mapping

Organization Mapping

+ New Mapping

Organization	Attributes
Nikhef	nil
ECM Institute AMOLF	

### SURFconex - Profile Overview

My Profile My Apps Exit

SURFconex Apps

You have given permission to share profile information with the following services:

Service/App	EULA	Support URL	Support email
CERTcentral   Digicert		<a href="#">Support pages</a>	

The following attributes are released to this Service Provider:

Attribute	Value
Surname	Groep
E-mailaddress	davidg@nikhef.nl
First name	David
Entitlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>urn:mace:terena.org:tcs:personal-admin</li><li>urn:mace:terena.org:tcs:personal-user</li></ul>
Institution user ID	davidg@nikhef.nl
Organization	nikhef.nl
Display Name	David Groep

User Identification Request

This site has requested that you identify yourself with a certificate:  
www.eugridpma.org:443  
Organization: "Nikhef"  
Issued Under: "TERENA"

Choose a certificate to present as identification:  
David Groep davidg@nikhef.nl's TERENA ID [03:5CA9:2A:48:F4:F6:82:56:73:35:81:E9:2A:09:AE]

Details of selected certificate:  
Issued to: CN=David Groep davidg@nikhef.nl,O=Nikhef,C=NL,DC=tcs,DC=terena,DC=org  
Serial number: 03:5CA9:2A:48:F4:F6:82:56:73:35:81:E9:2A:09:AE  
Valid from: Tuesday, 4 September, 2018 02:00:00 to Thursday, 3 October, 2019 14:00:00  
Key Usages: Signing,Key Encipherment,Data Encipherment  
Email addresses: davidg@nikhef.nl  
Issued by: CN=TERENA eScience Personal CA 3.0=TERENA,Amsterdam,ST=Noord-Holland,C=NL  
Stored on: Software Security Device

Remember this decision

OK Cancel

DigiCert acts as a SAML Service provider to eduGAIN and eligible authenticated users can obtain their own certificate for access and delegation to services