

Computing at Fermilab

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Computing At Fermilab is...

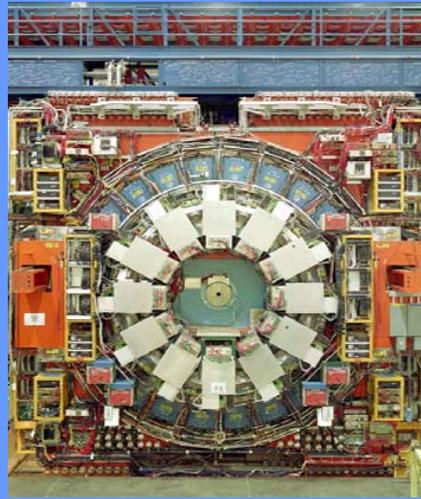
- In support of the mission...
 - To advance the understanding of the fundamental nature of
 - Matter and
 - Energy



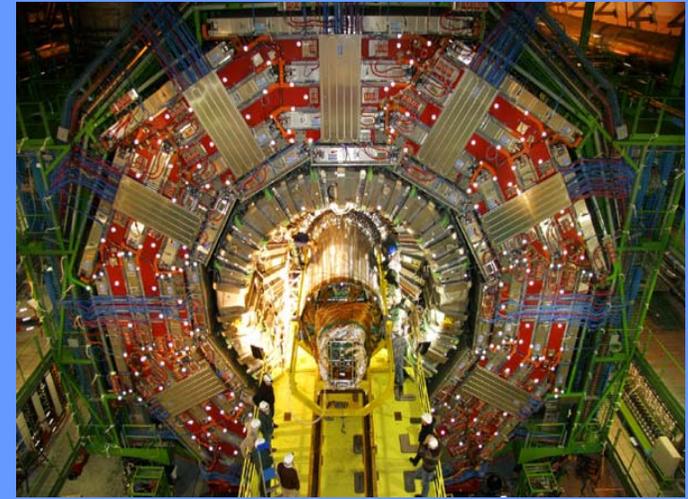
The Fermilab Accelerators



The DZero Experiment



The CDF Experiment

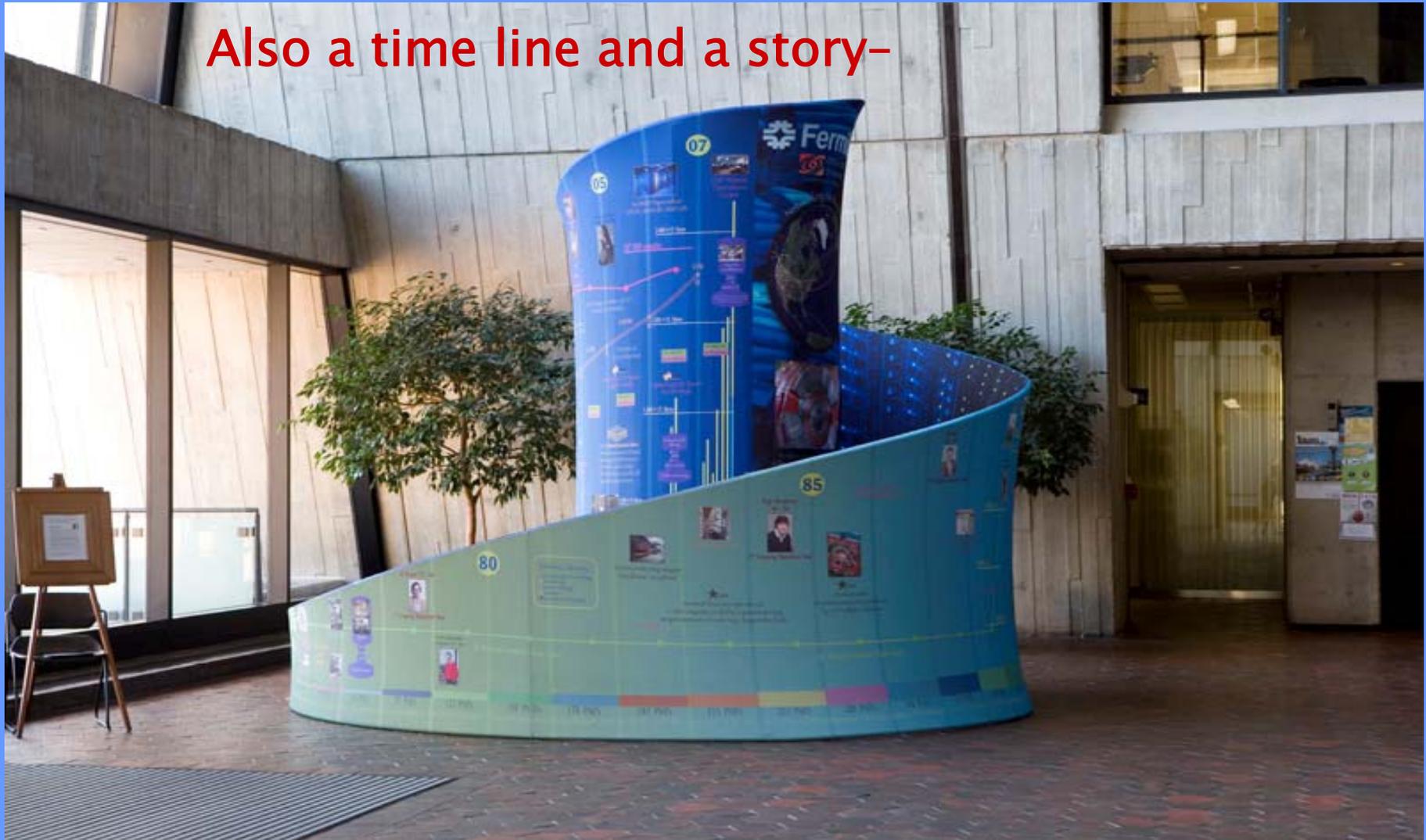


The CMS Experiment at the LHC

More than ~900 experiments have been proposed as of this date.

Computing At Fermilab is...

Also a time line and a story-



Computing At Fermilab is...

Part of a multi-year story that...

- Began in ~1967...
- Documented on a [unique spiral](#) in the Atrium
- Set up especially for you

Think of a year $> \sim 1972$

- Join me after the talk at the Spiral in the Atrium
- Learn what was happening in Computing at Fermilab at that time.



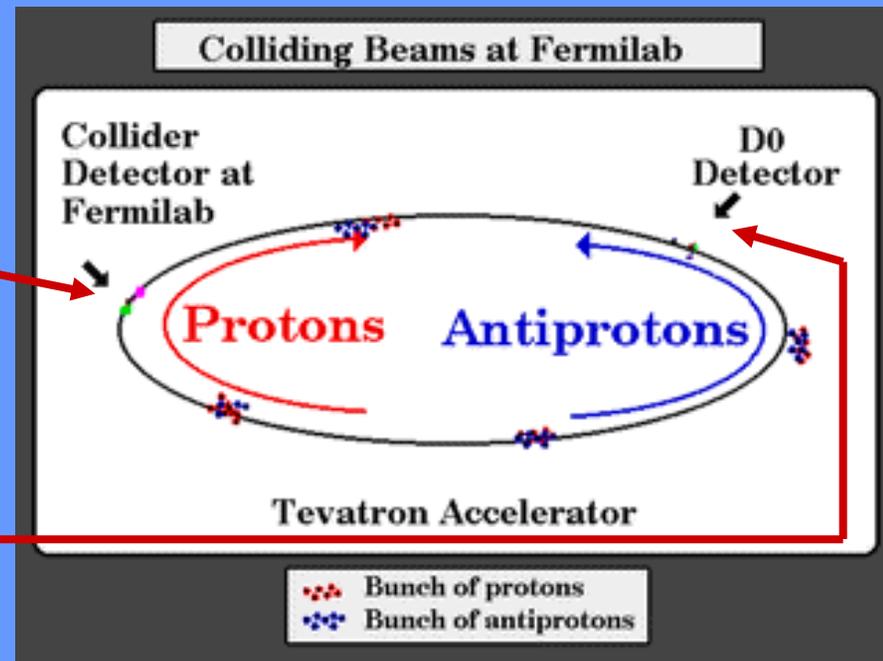
The Accelerators

(and other points of interest)

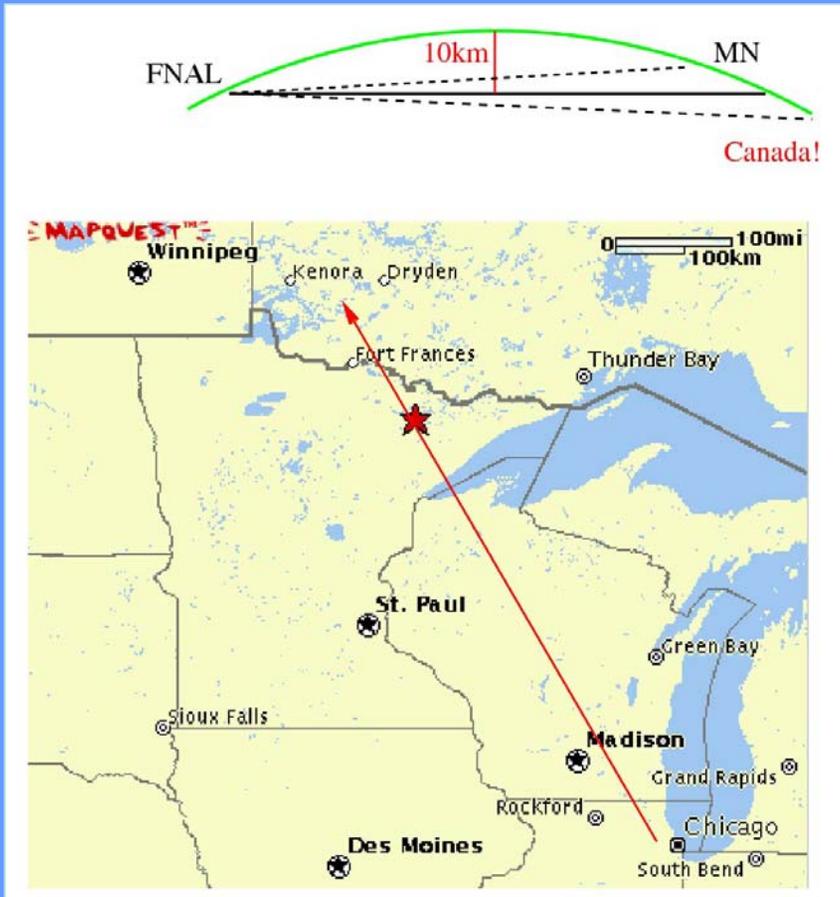


The Accelerators

(which way do those protons and antiprotons go?)



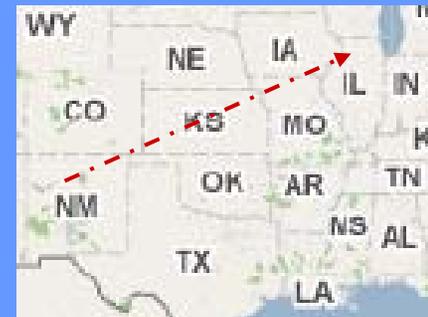
MINOS Near and Far



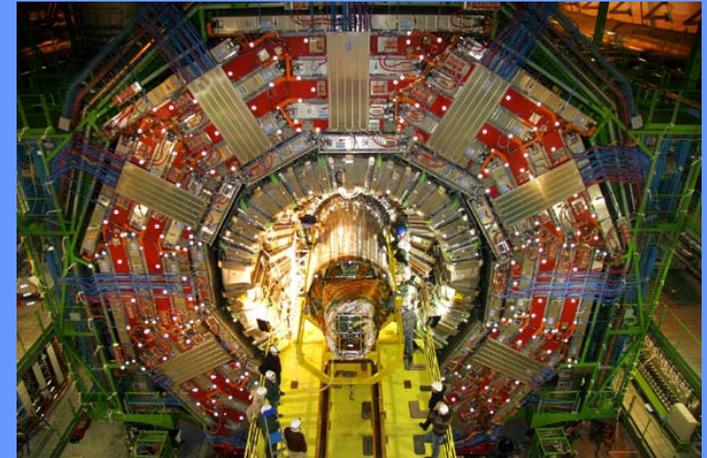
The Far Detector

Sloan Digital Sky Survey

Apache Point
New Mexico



CMS Experiment At The LHC



At the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN in Geneva, Switzerland

LHC
Circumference

17 Miles = 27 Kilometers

Compare to Fermilab Tevatron 3.9 mi = 6.28 km

How Do You Do Science? (elementary school version)

1. Observe phenomena.
2. Develop a *hypothesis*.
3. Use hypothesis to make *predictions*.
4. Devise *experiment* to look for predictions.
5. Obtain *results* demonstrating (or not) predictions.
6. Draw *conclusions* about correctness of hypothesis.
7. If correct, add to accumulated hypotheses which are the *theory*. If not, revise hypothesis and ...

Repeat

How Do You Do Science?

(Large Scale Science Version)

Each stage of scientific process has different computing needs.

- Identify Phenomena
- Develop Hypothesis
- Organize Collaboration
- Propose Experiment
- Get Approved
- Obtain Funding
- Plan and Design Experiment
- Build / Install Equipment
- Acquire / Record / Store Data
- Analyze Data
- Obtain Results
- Publish Conclusions

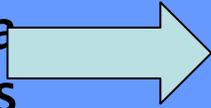
Repeat

Computing Needs

Phenomena and Hypothesis

Each stage of scientific process has different computing needs.

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Need: access previous results

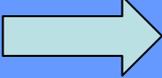
- PCs (Windows, Linux), Macs
- Printers – color and B/W
- [World-wide networking](#)
- MSWord, TeX, Acrobat
- Web preprint repositories
 - [Arxiv.org](#) at Cornell U.
 - [Spirex](#) at Stanford U.

Repeat

Computing Needs

Organize Collaboration

Each stage of scientific process has different computing needs.

- Identify Phenomena
- Develop Hypothesis
- Organize Collaboration 
- Propose Experiment
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- Analyze Data
- Obtain Results
- Publish Conclusions

Need: work together

- PCs (Windows, Linux), Macs
- [World-wide networking](#)
- [E-mail](#)
- Web Pages
 - [DZero "Top Group"](#)
 - [MINOS \(For Scientists\)](#)

Repeat



Work
compatibly and
productively
with $> \sim 400$
colleagues
from around
the world

Computing Needs

Propose Experiment

Each stage of scientific process has different computing needs.

- Identify Phenomena
- Develop Hypothesis
- Organize Collaboration
- Propose Experiment 
- Get Approved
- Obtain Funding
- Plan / Design Experiment
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Need: show proposal feasibility

- PCs (Windows, Linux), Macs
- World-wide networking
- Web pages
 - [The Dark Energy Survey](#)
 - [Minerva Proposal](#)
- Experiment simulations

Repeat

Computing Needs

Get Approved and Funded

Each stage of scientific process has different computing needs.

- Identify Phenomena
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 - Analyze Data
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 - Publish Conclusions
- 

Need: Project Management

Funds come from DOE, NSF, NASA, Congress, Taxpayer—YOU.

- PC's (Windows, Linux, Macs)
- Printers – color and B/W
- World-wide networking
- MSPProject, Power Point...
- Proposal review...
– MINERvA Review

Repeat

Computing Needs

Plan / Design, Build / Install

Each stage of scientific process has different computing needs.

- Identify Phenomena
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- Build / Install Equipment 
- Acquire / Record / Store Data
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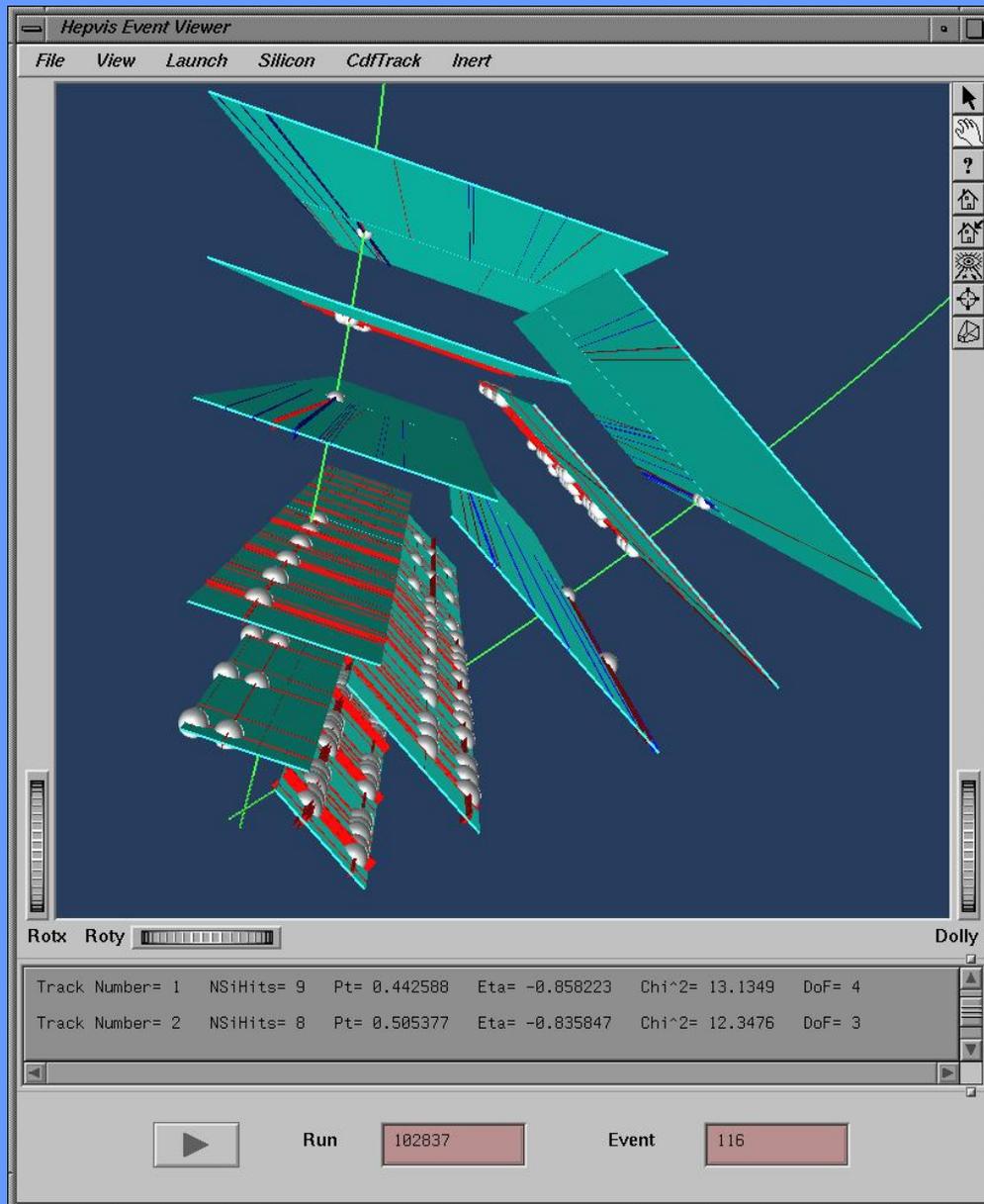
Need: Plan and Design S/W

- Experiment simulation s/w,
 - Engineering design software
- Unusual sensors...
- Custom electronics
 - Integrated circuits,

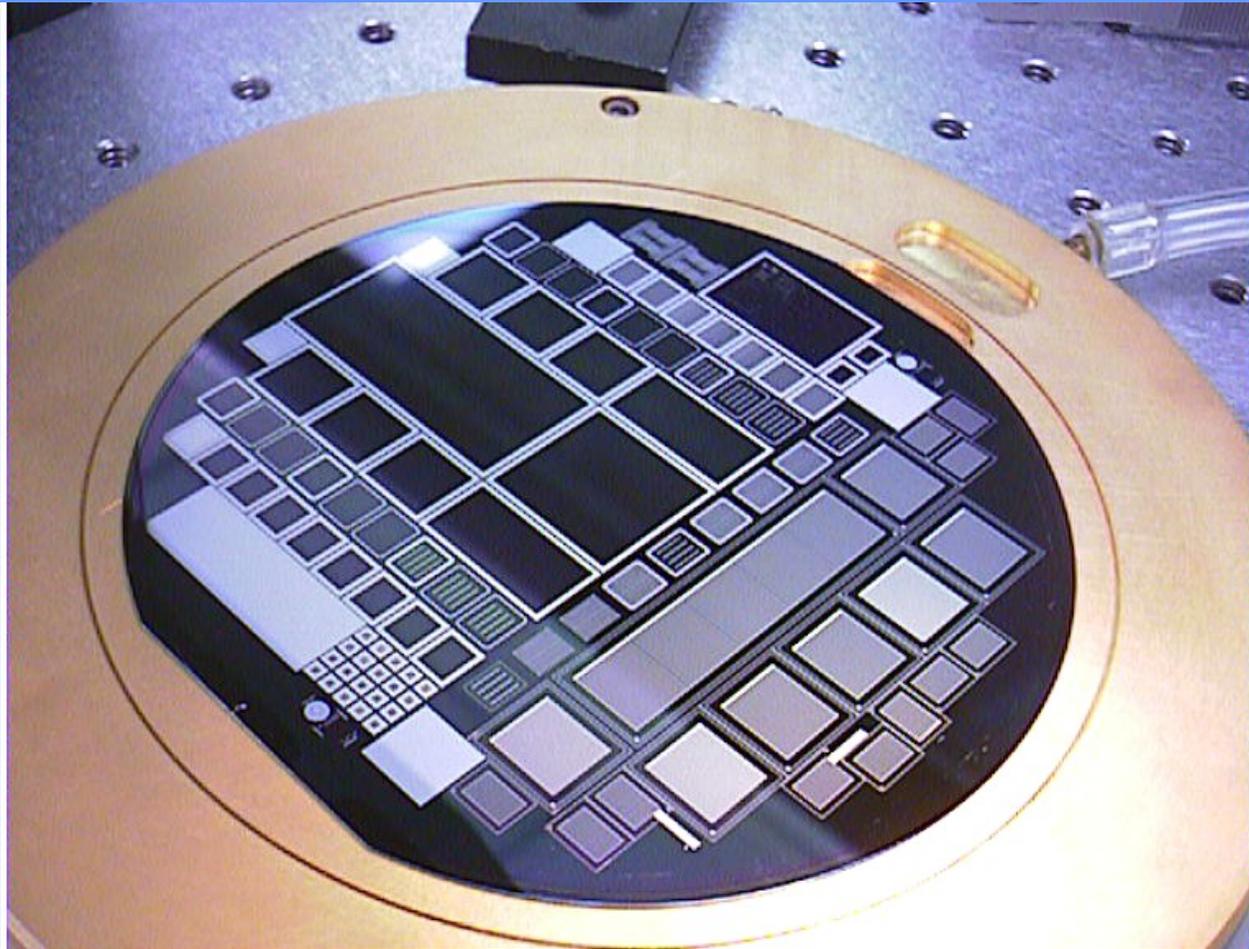
Repeat

Experiment simulation S/W

A 3D simulation program models particles going through the sensors in the CDF Silicon Vertex Detector.



Unusual Sensors



SVX-II (SVX 3 IC) Readout System

Click on Item of Interest

SVX-II Silicon Strip Detector System

- Number of Channels = 405,504
- Level One Trigger Rate = 50 KHz
- Level 2 Readout Rate = 1 KHz
- Tape Write Rate = 1 to 10 Hz

On-Line Processors Interface System

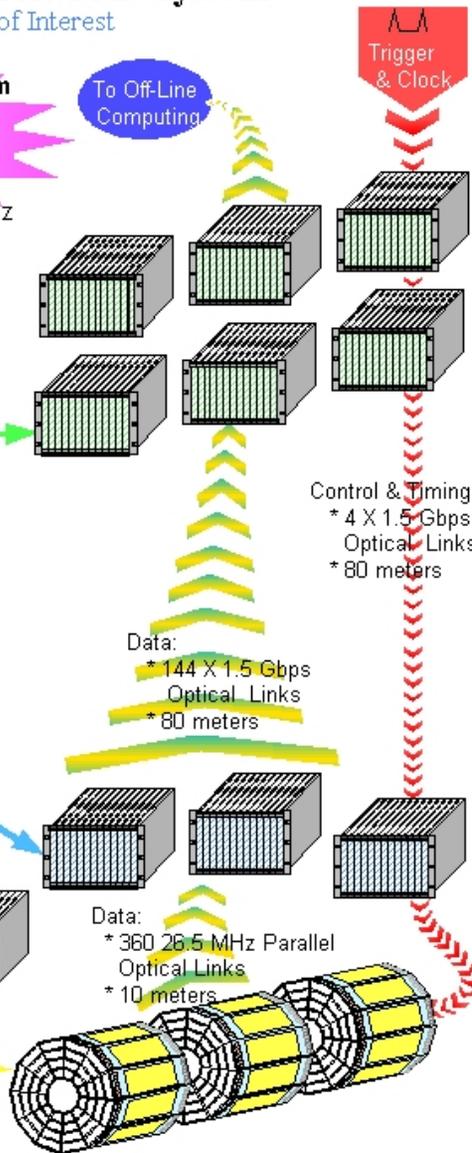
- * 36 - VME Readout Boards (VRB)
- * 36 - VRB Transition Modules (VTM)
- * 1 - VRB Fan Out (VFO)
- * 1 - Silicon Readout Card (SRC)
- * 1 - SRC Transition Module (STM)
- * 1 - VME CPU & 9U Adapter
- * VME Racks, SubRacks & Cables

Detector Area Fast Sequencing Logic

- * 36 - FIB Fiber Interface Board (FIB)
- * 36 - FIB Transition Modules (FTM)
- * 1 - FIB Fan Out Module (FFO)
- * 1 - VME CPU & 9U Adapter
- * VME Racks, SubRacks & Cables

SVX 3 IC Control, Timing & Readout

- * 72 - Port Card (RAD Hard Hybrid)
- * 72 - High Density Interconnects
- * 72 - Flex/Ribbon Junction Box
- * Cables, Connectors



Click on Item of Interest

Custom Electronics

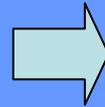
CDF Silicon Vertex Detector Readout

Computing Needs

Acquire / Record / Store Data

Each stage of scientific process has different computing needs.

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Need: Acquire data...



Repeat

Acquire and Record Data

- Acquire data

- The experiment detects the fragments from a proton-antiproton collision according to some specified pattern (“a possibly interesting event”).
- Electrical signals throughout the experiment are acquired as 1’s and 0’s and packaged into an event of whose size is ~300,000 bits or more.
- An event rate of hundred’s of Gb/second results. Many events are thrown out (“not that interesting”).

- Record data

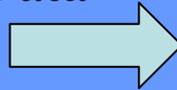
- The *really interesting* events are recorded on disk and stored on tape for later analysis.

Computing Needs

Analyze Data

Each stage of scientific process has different computing needs.

- Identify Phenomena
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Need:

- Reconstruct 1's and 0's into tracks and particle identification
- Do physics analysis on resulting collections of tracks

Means:

- Open Science Grid
- Disk backed up by tape with robotic tape mounts [Enstore Usage.](#)

Repeat

Computing Needs

Obtain Results

Each stage of scientific process has different computing needs.

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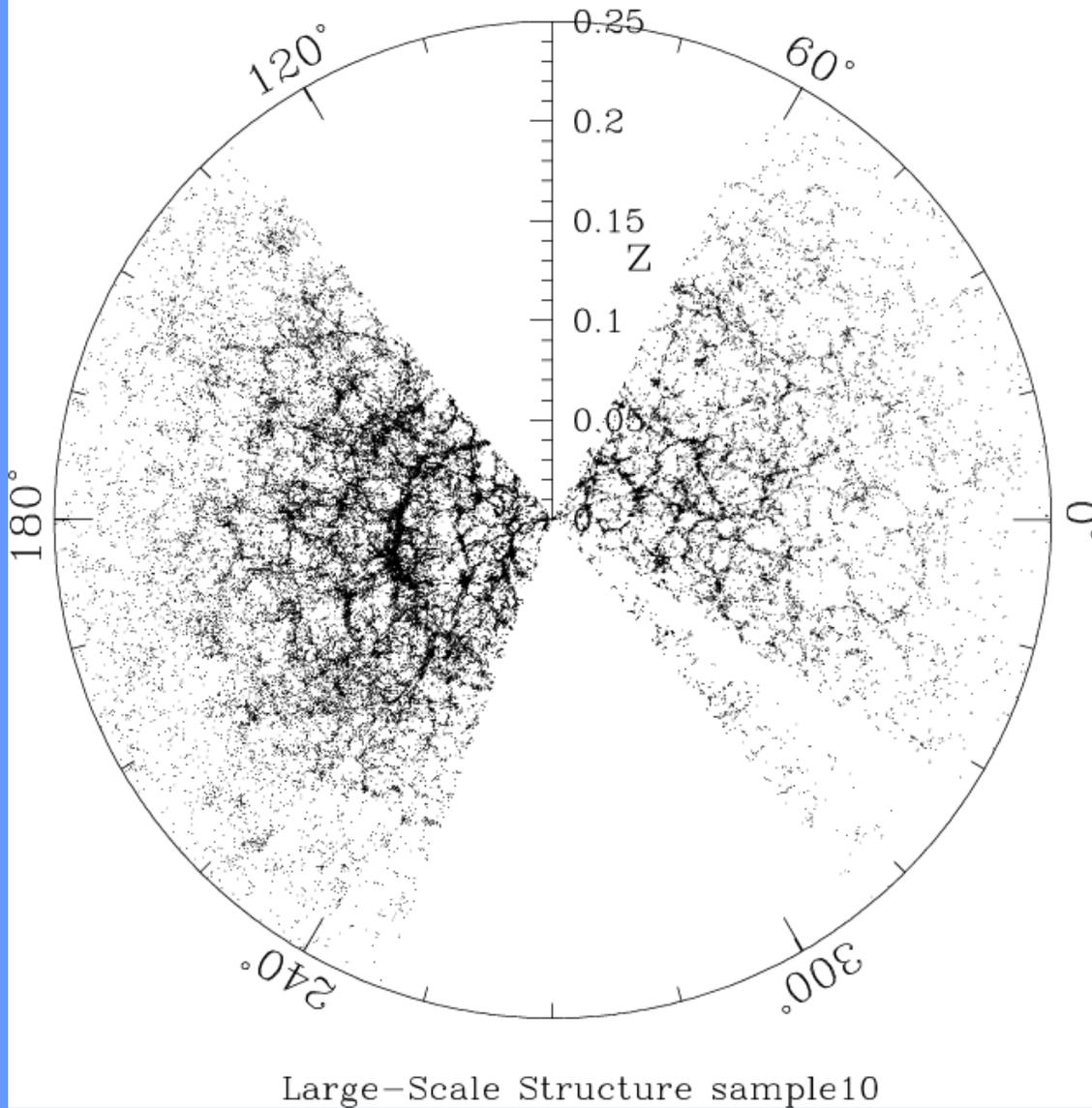


Need: Do additional physics analysis.

Means: Use analysis farms with their disk caching capabilities to speed data analysis.

[CDF Usage](#)

Repeat



An SDSS Result



Computing Needs

Publish Conclusions

Each stage of scientific process has different computing needs.

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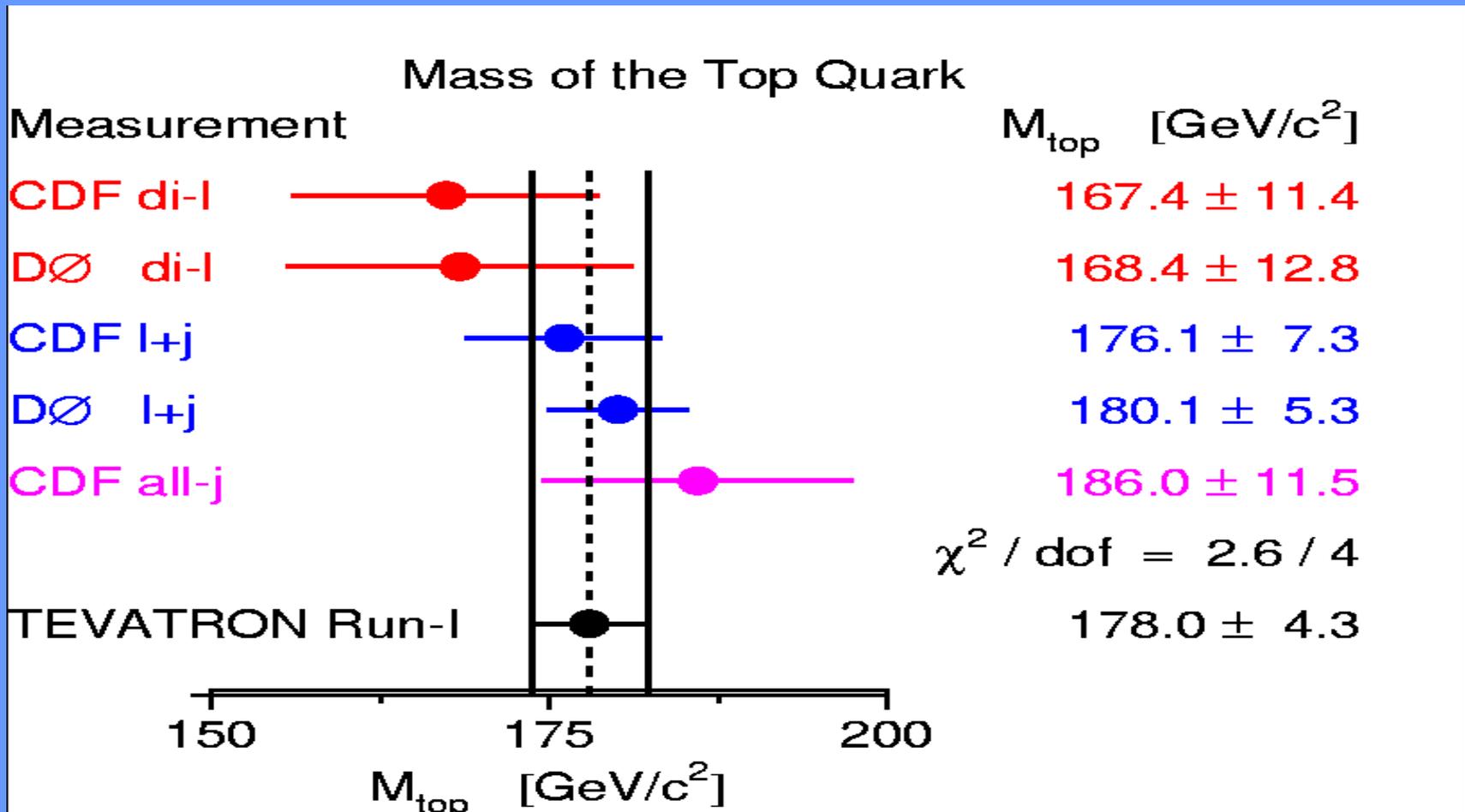
Repeat

Need: Show evidence of progress in scientific work.

Means: Publish papers and conferences.

Top Quark Mass

Mass of the Top Quark



And Now On Another Topic...

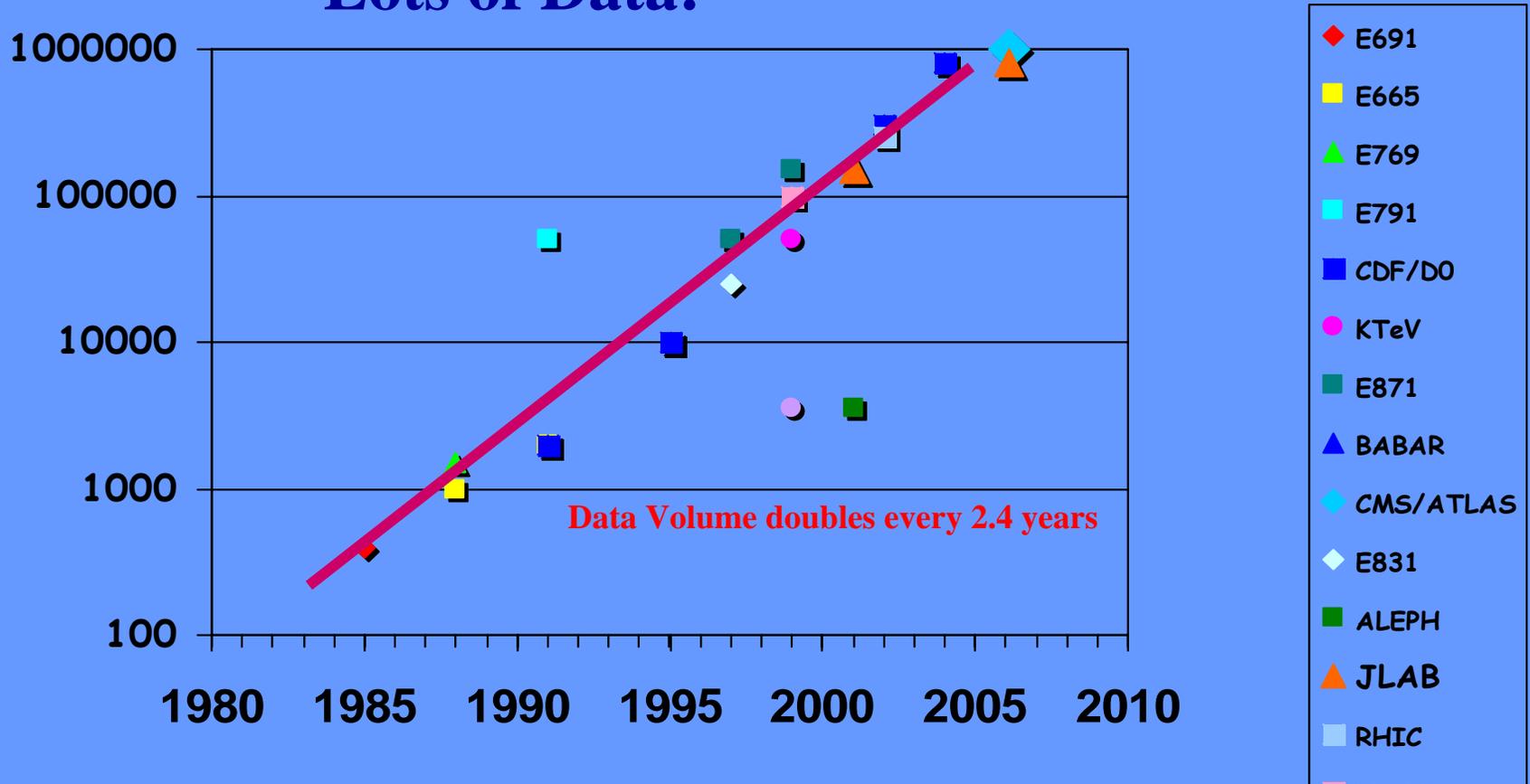
Computing Facilities

Computing Facilities

- The facilities can be sub-divided into:
 - Networks (>10,000 network devices)
 - Mass Storage (> 10 PB data on tape)
 - Grid Installations (>~6,000 cores)
 - Three facilities: FCC, GCC, LCC

Moore's Law

Lots of Data!



FCC

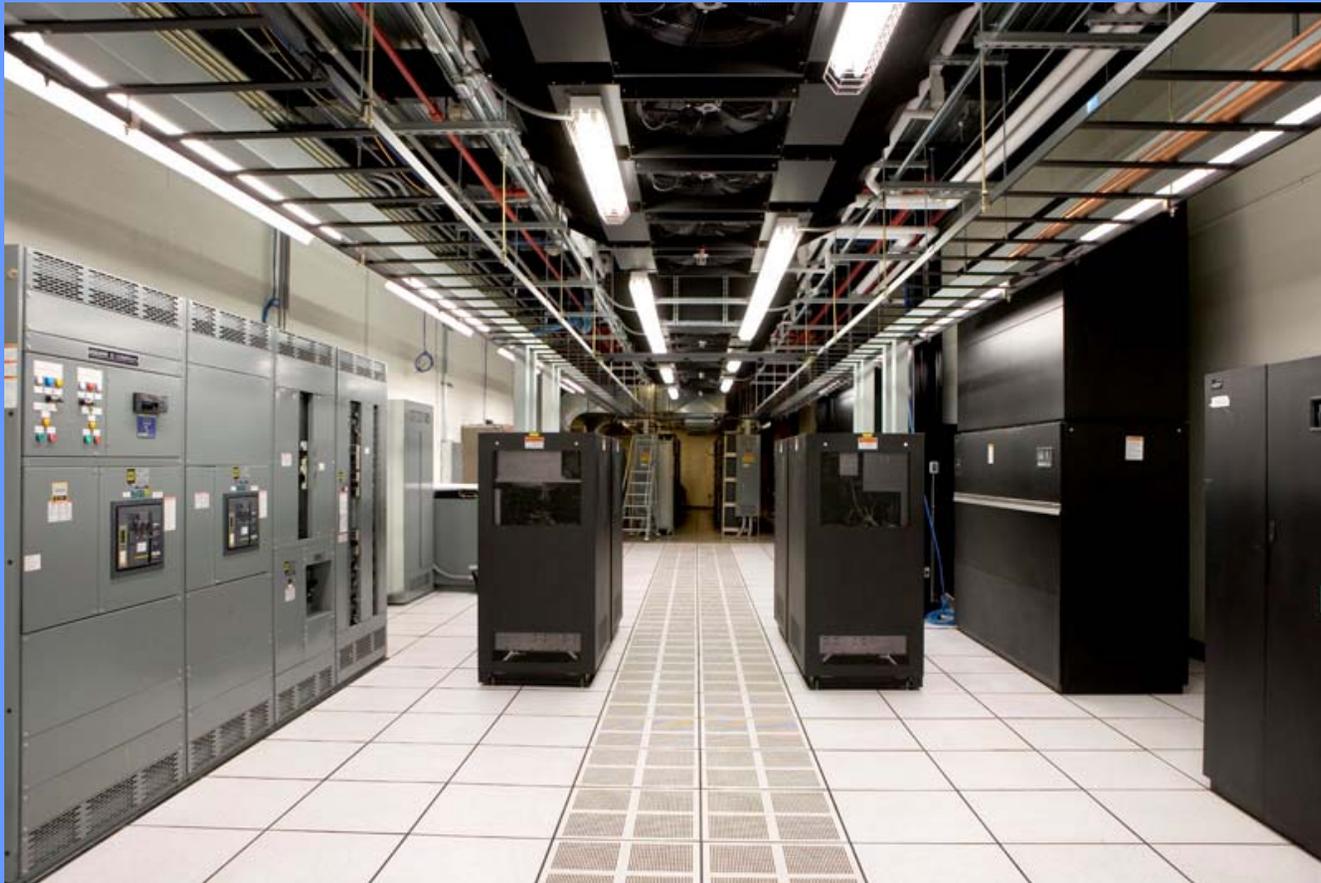


GCC



LCC

(Just before filling the facility)



And Now On Another Topic...

U. S. CMS Computing and GRID Computing

US CMS Computing

- Fermilab is the host lab of U.S. CMS experiment which will begin taking data at CERN in Geneva, Switzerland in ~2009
- Fermilab hosts the project management for the U.S. CMS Software and Computing Program in DOE
- U.S. Physicists participate in this research.

GRID Computing

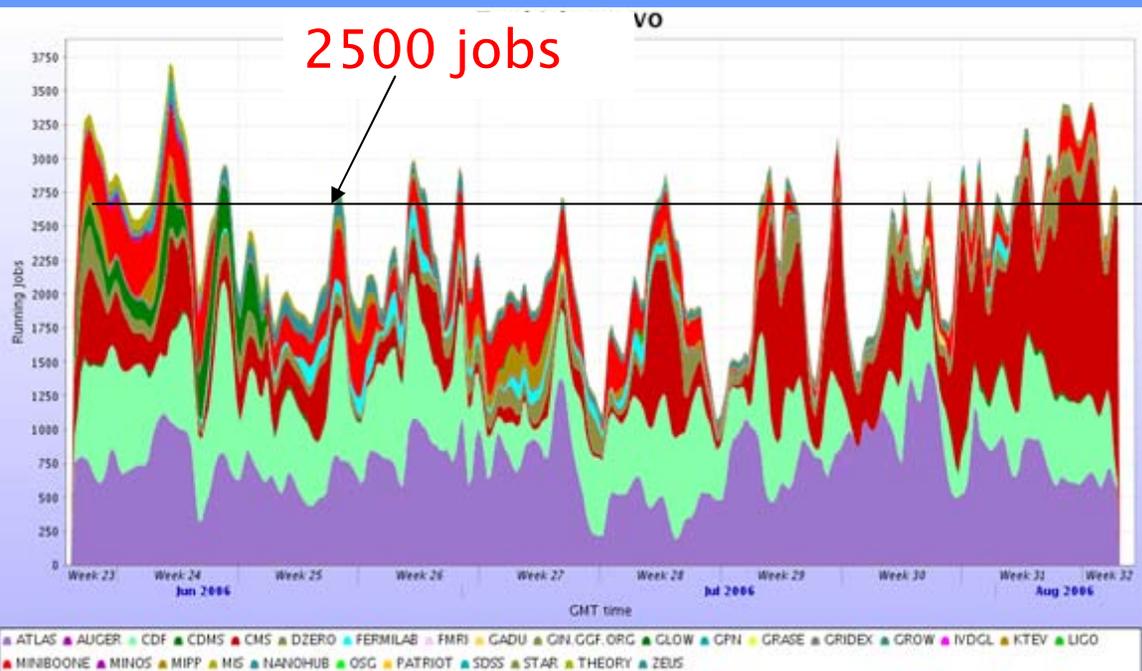
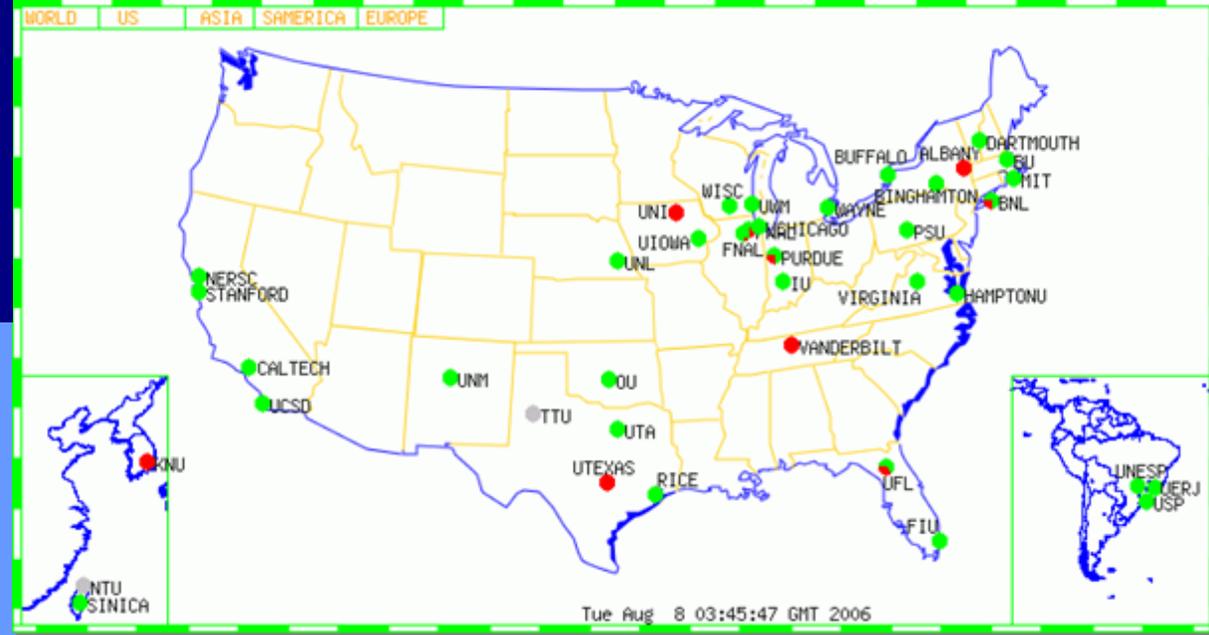
- Fermilab is participating in many GRID initiatives:
 - ppdg (DOE SciDAC)
 - Particle physics data grid
 - Fermilab, SLAC, ANL, BNL, JLAB, Caltech, UCSD, Wisconsin, SDSC
 - GriPhyN
 - Grid physics network
 - iVDGL
 - International virtual grid laboratory
- GRID activities have been a very natural outgrowth of distributed computing of the large collaborations.



~70 Sites
Working together as
a Coherent
Computing Facility



Open Science Grid

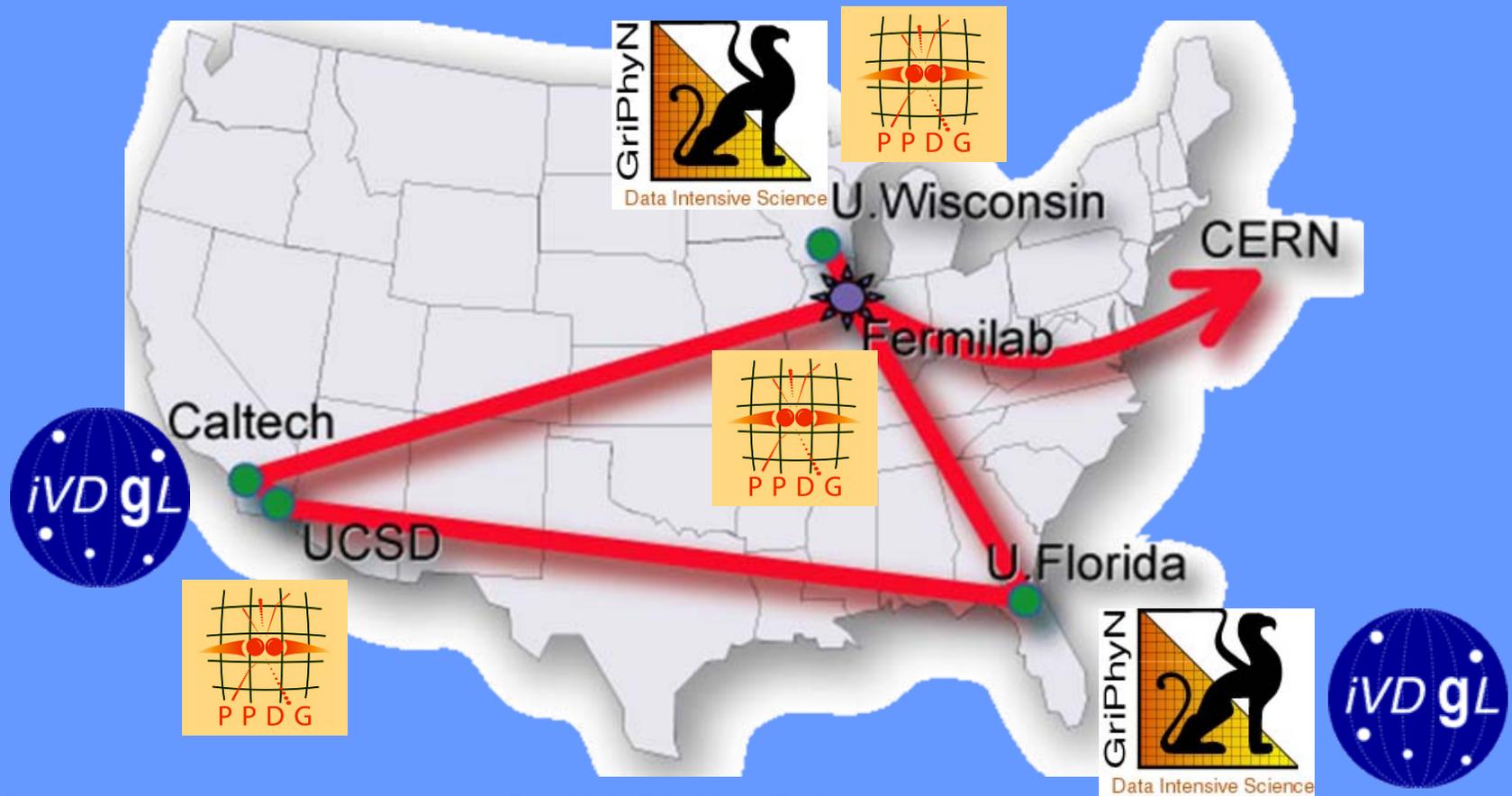


Research Groups
Sharing Sites to Run
Compute Intensive
Jobs

0-v5

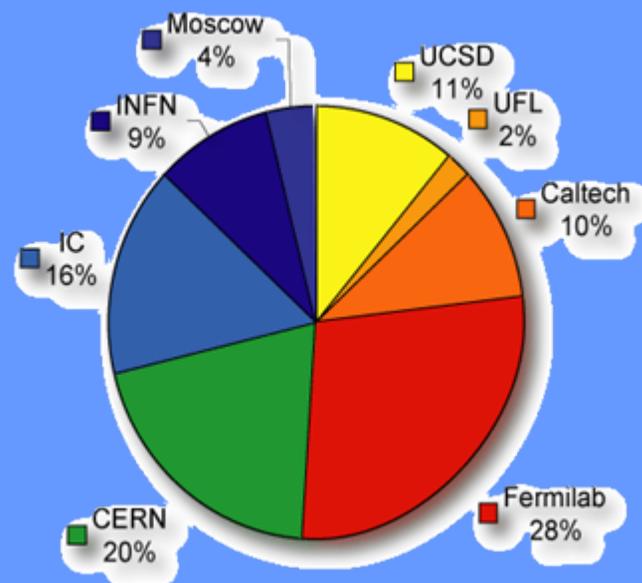
US CMS Computing

Tier 1/Tier 2 Centers and Prototypes



US CMS Computing

- Contribution to CMS is substantial
- Series of Data Challenges
 - Increasing complexity
 - >70 million events fully simulated



And Now On Another Topic...

Computer Security

Computer Security

- The Internet is now $>\sim 100$ Million computers/users
 - “one in a million” events happen every day ‘somewhere on the net’
 - Only with the net ‘somewhere on the net’ is always just next door.
- We are learning how to live in a world where not everyone is friendly.

Computer Security

- This means that computer security is an ever present task—particularly, when studies have shown that a hack attempt is made once every 13 minutes.
- We use extensive automated scanning software to detect problems and isolate them typically within a few hours if not a few minutes.

Computer Security

- During your summer here, pay attention to computer security.
- Do not go to web sites not related to work.
- Follow proper password handling.
- If you violate these and other rules, your computing privileges will be withdrawn.
- A summer without access to computing is very dull so mind your p's and q's.

Acknowledgements

I would particularly like to thank my colleagues for contributions of slides and comments.