

Big Data in High Energy Physics

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High Energy Physics

(Particle Physics)

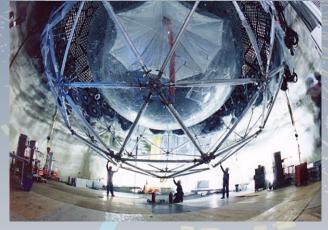
The area of physics that studies the fundamental particles of nature and their interactions.

Accelerators



SLAC Linear Accelerator

Underground labs



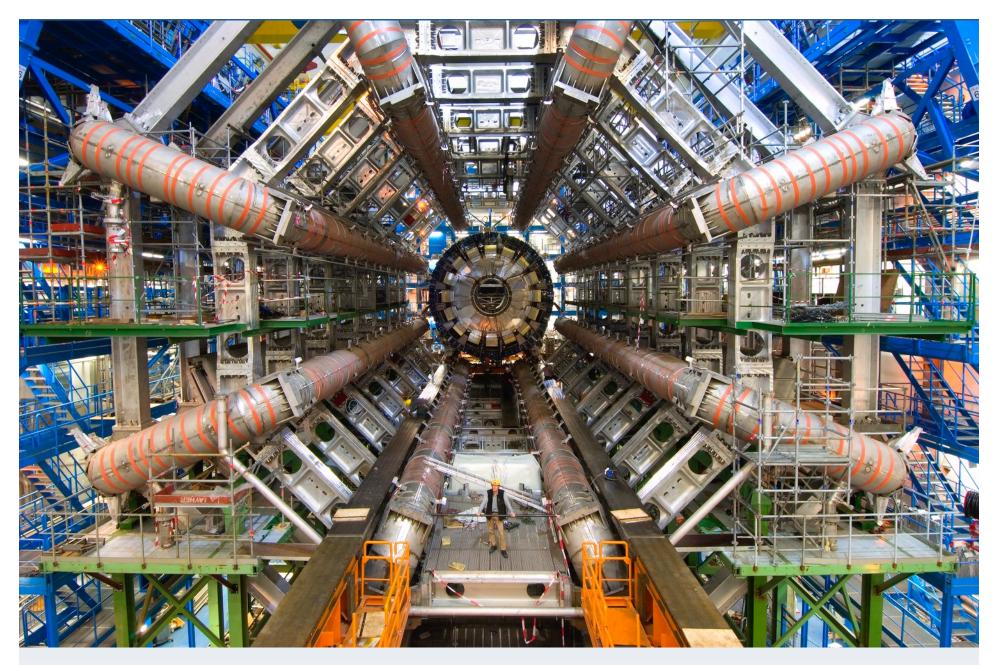
Sudbury Solar Neutrino Detector

Orbiting labs

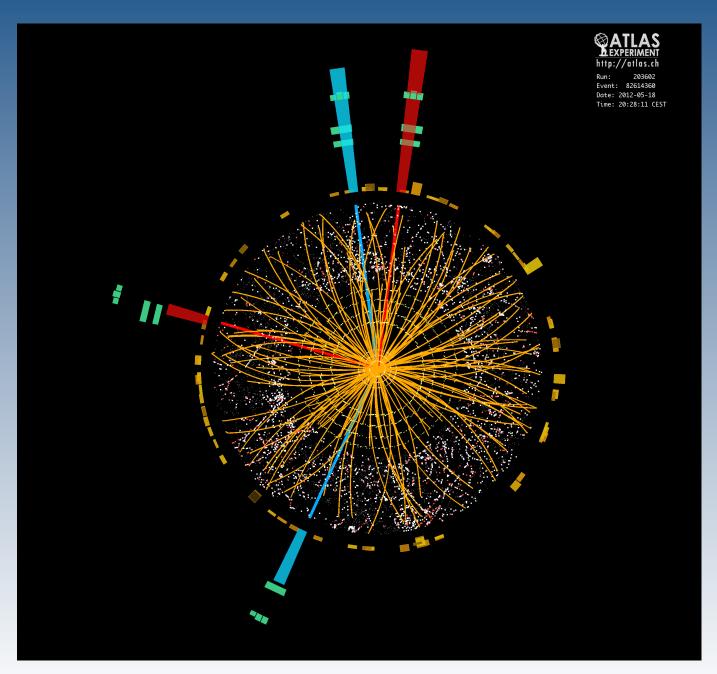


Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer
Space Station

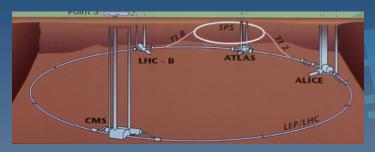




ATLAS detector during construction in 2005



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40 million collisions per second



100,000 collisions selected



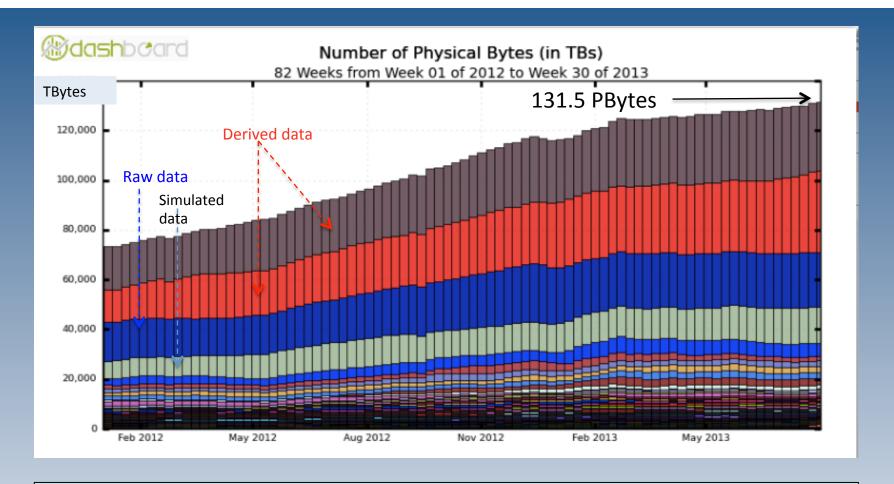
200 events per second



WLCG Computing Grid CERN Tier 0 10 Tier1 sites 60+ Tier2 sites

140 PB data





Raw data is distributed to 10 *Tier 1* centres around the world TRIUMF Laboratory in Vancouver is the Canadian ATLAS Tier 1 centre

Other samples distributed to ~60 *Tier-2* centre McGill, Toronto, SFU and Victoria host T2 centres

Analysis jobs are sent to T2 centre that hosts the data

Big Data requires very high speed networks

HEPnet Canada

Responsible for national and international networks in for Canadian Subatomic Physics community

5G lightpath from Vancouver-Geneva

10G VPN for global LHC traffic HEP is 50% of the Canadian research traffic

Testing 100G transatlantic link

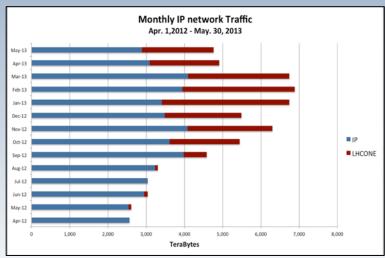
High-speed network demo projects

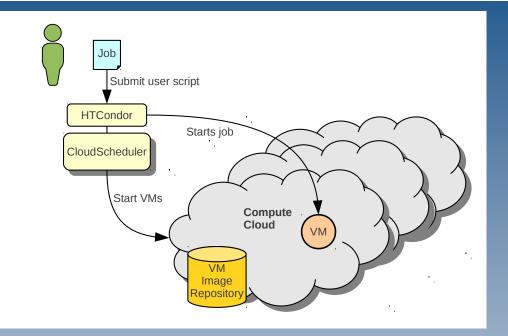
Set WAN world records

Exploring Software Define Networks (SDN)

Application controls the network







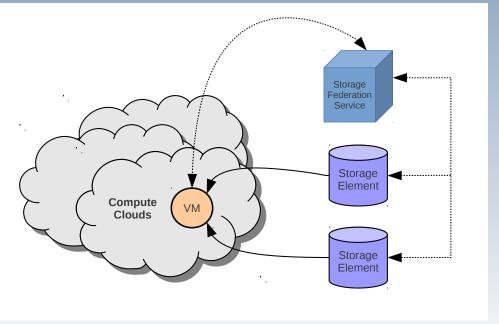
Batch cloud computing

Using 30 clouds in 3 continents

Workloads in excess of 2000 jobs for ATLAS and Bellell experiments

Storage federations

VM queries SF service to get reference to nearest storage element with a copy of the file



Big Data help us understand our universe

This requires world-class networks and fast storage facilities *Multi-100G networks is changing our computing models*

Migrating to an on-demand model using computing clouds and federated storage

