

Computing Resources and processing plans for 2024 Latchezar Betev

A Large Ion Collider Experiment



Resources usage

A Large Ion Collider Experiment





First Pb-Pb in 2023 (low IR - 6kHz)

A Large Ion Collider Experiment













CPU utilization and breakdown by job types



- Good utilization of pledged resources
- Opportunistic CPU usage at the T0 and LBNL, Japan, Wigner and EPN (230 kHS23 only CPU, with 2.5 GPU speedup factor from April => 370 kHS23)



- High activity for raw calibration and reconstruction of Run 3 pp runs
- Growing analysis activity for conferences and publications both on Run 2 and Run 3 data
- Lower MC share affecting T1 T2 CPU usage (!)



DISK and TAPE utilization (to be updated)



- 2023 disk deployment: 100% at T0 and T2s, 95% at T1s
- Used 80% of capacity at T0, T1s and 75% at T2s
- Expected to fill up most of the disk by spring 2024 (Pb-Pb reco + MC)



- Pledged tape 100%@T0 and surplus at T1s (+5.7 PB) compensates the tape pledged by RU
- Enough for 5w of Pb-Pb (extended programme)



Asynchronous reconstruction on EPN (CPU+GPU)





2022 data calibrations and processing

- Collected 15.6/pb of pp @ 650 kHz INEL IR:
 - Four processing calibration campaigns on the full statistics
 - Last pass (apass4) with TPC analytical map correction suitable for skimming
 - Skimming and validation completed for 2022 pp data
- Offline selection factored in 4 steps (only for 2022):
 - Asynchronous reco ⇒ Event tagging ⇒ CTF skimming ⇒ Asynchronus reco of skimmed CTF for validation
 - Event tagging: selections by analysis tasks, tags about 0.1% of the collisions
 - <u>CTF skimming</u>: CTFs are cut keeping only info for the selected collisions
 - Not possible to apply a tight window cut (±30 cm of the PV of the selected event)
 - Needed to consider all the clusters of [-0.25, 1.25] TPC drift time
 - Compression factor increased from 1.5% to 6% for 2022 pp data
 - Tighter physics selections (~0.05%) applied to 2023 pp data to compress the CTF files at 3%



2023 data taking and readiness for HI

- Collected 9.4 pb⁻¹ for pp physics programme
- Focus on commissioning for HI:
 - 0 B field data for alignment and low B field (0.2 T) for calibrations and physics
 - Interaction rate scan campaigns
 - 10 kHz 1.5 MHz with different and fixed machine filling scheme conditions
 - 500 kHz 4 MHz exceeds the equivalent charged track load of Pb-Pb at 50 kHz
 - Among other studies, test and validate TPC firmware with dense data format
- Preparation for HI data taking:
 - 70 new EPN nodes with MI100 ordered, delivered and installed at ALICE Point 2
 - Data rate EPN to EOS maxed out at 200 GB/s (nominal ~120 GB/s) network limit
 - Validated new entropy compression with 500 kHz pp data
 - Encoding: 3% CPU time overhead with 10% better compression
 - Decoding: factor ~2.5 gain in decoding time



Skimming and rejection power

+30 cm

The plot refers to Pb-Pb TF @ 50 kHz pp IR @ 1 MHz 10000 collisions w 10 ms CTF pp IR @ 500 kHz 5000 collisions w 10 ms CTF 1µs distance btw two primary vertices (TPC drift velocity 250/97 cm/µs) In 60 cm (TBV) there are 24 (12) primary vertices and related tracks @ 1 MHz (500 kHz) If the selection is at 1‰ \Rightarrow The total CTF size will be reduced at 2.4% (1.2%)

Primary vertex associated to a trigger or a selection during asynchronous processing

Pile-up

To skim CTF we need to consider a fiducial volume to include clusters adjacent to tracks belonging to the interesting collision together with the secondary vertex tracks that are not pointing to primary vertex, e.g. cascades



Data accumulation on O2 disk buffer





Core allocation profile



• Mix of single-core (alitrain), 1-2-4 core (hyperloop), 8-core (O2 MC and O2 RAW)



Job profile per user



• Reduction of number of jobs by ~x3 - move to multicore processing



Analysis of computing resources use

- Two major trends
 - Multicore processing (expected), but with nuances
 - Data driven processing: 60% of computing resources (partially expected)
- Consequences
 - Less MC jobs, which usually act as a filler and smoother of resources use
 - More 'spikes and valleys' in CPU utilization at the T2 farms, T0/T1s are less affected
- Mitigation move more data-intensive tasks to T2s
 - Cost more storage and increased network use
 - Is this feasible in medium-term?
 - What is the best computing centre envelope in which to achieve it?



Computing resource and processing plans 2023 - 2024



Baseline scenario for 2024

| 2022 | | | | | 9w | | <1w LHCf | | scale |
|------|--|--|-------------------|-------|-----------|--|----------|--|----------|
| 2023 | | | <mark>13</mark> v | w p-p | 1w high β | | 5w PbPb | | Vot to : |
| 2024 | | | 16w p | -p | 1w 00 | | 4w PbPb | | |
| 2025 | | | 17w p | -р | | | 4w PbPb | | |

- Assumed that the HI run in 2024 could be extended to 5 weeks
- Same luminosity goals of 2023 for Pb-Pb and pp ref runs:
 - 3.25 nb⁻¹ of Pb-Pb collisions (strategy B aggressive)
 - 3 pb⁻¹ of pp ref run
- Such an assumption accommodates with some margin, all the different possible scenarios for the HI period in 2024.

- Considered as upperlimit:
 - **112 days of pp in 2024:**
 - ~42 pb⁻¹ of pp full-field
 - ~2.8 pb⁻¹ of pp low-field
 - Short O-O and p-O run:
 - 1 nb⁻¹ and 5 nb⁻¹, respectively

2023-2024 processing timeline

Data removal







2025 processing timeline and resource needs

Data removal in 2024 and 2025

No data removal in 2026





CPU needs for 2023 - 2024



- Blue line minimum CPU capacity needed to process all planned productions
- Dashed line ALICE requests
 - The achieved performances of the asynchronous reconstruction on EPN - allows to lower 2024 CPU request from 1960 kHS06 to 1880 kHS06



CPU needs for 2025





Disk and tape needs for 2024

- Disk: AOD average event sizes are unchanged with respect to 2022 and 2023 requests
- Tape: considered the adoption of compression strategy B (aggressive) in 2024:
 - CTF average event size at +30% as an upper limit for strategy B as well

| 2024 | | | | | | | _ | | | | | |
|--------------|--------|---------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Δ | ALICE | pp 2023 | pp ref 2023 | Pb-Pb 2023 | pp low field 2023 | pp 2024 | pp ref 2024 | Pb-Pb 2024 | O-O and p-O 2024 | pp low field 2024 | Total | Total - carry over from 2023 |
| | | | | | lo be j | processed in | 2024 | | | | | |
| | lier-0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 12.8 | 9.3 |
| Disk [PB] | Tier-1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 11.7 | 8.2 |
| | Tier-2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 12.1 | 8.2 |
| | Total | 0.1 | 4.1 | 14.7 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 36.7 | 25.7 |
| Tape [PB] | Tier-0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 41.3 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 52.4 | 55.0 |
| | Tier-1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 20.6 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 26.2 | 19.9 |
| | Total | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 61.9 | 0.6 | 8.1 | 78.7 | 74.9 |



Disk and tape and CPU needs for 2025

| ALICE | | | 2023 | | | 2024 | 2025 | | |
|--------------|--------|-------|--------|------------------------|-------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | Req. 2024 | Req. 2024 / | | Est. 2025 |
| | | C-RSG | Pledae | RU + JINR Pledge | C-RSG | / C-RSG 2023 | (Pleages - RU) 2023 | Fet | / C-RSG 2024 |
| | Tier-0 | 541 | 541 | i icuge | 600 | 111% | 111% | 690 | 115% |
| CPU | Tier-1 | 572 | 506 | 33 | 630 | 110% | 133% | 725 | 115% |
| [kHS23] | Tier-2 | 592 | 567 | 35 | 650 | 110% | 122% | 750 | 115% |
| | Total | 1705 | 1614 | | 1880 | 110% | 116% | 2165 | 115% |
| | Tier-0 | 58.5 | 58.5 | | 67.5 | 115% | 115% | 78.5 | 116% |
| Disk | Tier-1 | 63.5 | 57.6 | 4.5 | 71.5 | 113% | 135% | 82.5 | 115% |
| [PB] | Tier-2 | 57.5 | 60.4 | 3.0 | 66.5 | 116% | 116% | 77.5 | 116% |
| | Total | 179.5 | 176.5 | | 205.5 | 114% | 116% | 238.5 | 116% |
| Tape [PB] | Tier-0 | 131 | 131 | | 181 | 138% | 138% | 226 | 125% |
| | Tier-1 | 82 | 88 | 6 | 107 | 130% | 131% | 135 | 126% |
| | Total | 213 | 219 | | 288 | 135% | 132% | 361 | 125% |

- Resource estimates for 2025 submitted to C-RSG (October RRB)
- Standard growth for CPU (+10%,+15%) and disk (+14%, +16%) in 2024 and 2025 compatible with flat budget
- Large step for tape, where for 2024 and 2025 compression strategy B has been considered with larger average event size (+30%) wrt estimates based on MC



Summary (1)

- Computing resource utilization:
 - ~Full utilization of CPU resources
 - EPN CPU and GPU resources successfully exploited for the processing of pp data
 - \circ $\,$ $\,$ The postponed 2022 HI data taking lowers our GRID disk needs in 2023, but
 - 2022 pp skimmed CTF files and 2022 pp pass4 AO2Ds temporarily parked
 - Expected to fill up most of the disk with the processing of 2023 HI
 - Estimated a tape deficit of 14 PB for the archival of 2022, 2023 and 2024 pp skimmed CTFs

• 2022 and 2023 pp data processing:

- Tight schedule to balance reconstruction and skimming of 2023 pp data
- Removal of 2023 pp CTFs before HI run changed to 'remove as you need the space'
- Resource requests for 2024 and estimates for 2025:
 - CPU and disk compatible with flat budget
 - Step for tape despite considering the adoption of aggressive compression in 2024
 - Uncertainty around Russian resources remains; requesting other FAs to cover if needed



Summary (2)

- Computing resource utilization:
 - Full utilization of CPU resources
 - EPN CPU and GPU resources successfully exploited for the processing of pp data
 - Disk and tape expected usage in line with the requested resources excluding Pb-Pb
- Computing resources needs for 2023 with the updated Run 3 schedule:
 - The postponed 2022 HI data taking lowers our CPU and disk needs in 2022-2023
 - Re-assessed tape needs with strategy A with larger average event size (+30%)
 - and with longer HI period in 2023
- Resource requests for 2024:
 - Considered the carryover from 2023, step for tape (+75 PB)
 - CPU and disk in 2024 compatible with flat budget considering our 2023 requests
- Sizeable impact of the war in Ukraine: RU resources needed to be replaced by 2024