# **CERN Data Analytics Project**

#### Improving CERN Accelerator Complex Operations with Data Analytics

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### What is **CERN**

- CERN European Laboratory for Particle Physics
- Founded in 1954 by 12 countries for fundamental physics research in a post-war Europe
  - "Science for Peace"





India	220	
Japan	244	
Russia	982	
Turkey	146	0.5-
USA	979	251

Afghanistan	1	El Salvador	1	Pakistan	
Albania	2	Estonia	16	Palestine (O.T.)	
Algeria	8	Georgia	36	Peru	
Argentina	11	Gibraltar	1	Philippines	
Armenia	25	Hong Kong	1	Saudi Arabia	
Australia	25	Iceland	4	Senegal	
Azerbaijan	8	Indonesia	1	Singapore	
Bangladesh	4	Iran	28	Sint Maarten	
Belarus	47	Ireland	22	Slovenia	
Bolivia	3	Jordan	2	South Africa	
Bosnia &		Kenya	1	Sri Lanka	
Herzegovina	1	Korea, D.P.R.	1	Syria	
Brazil	108	Korea Rep.	117	Thailand	
Cameroon	1	Kuwait	1	T.F.Y.R.O.M.	
Canada	134	Lebanon	12	Tunisia	
Cape Verde	1	Lithuania	19	Ukraine	
Chile	12	Luxembourg	4	Uzbekistan	
China	280	Madagascar	4	Venezuela	
China (Tapei)	45	Malaysia	15	Viet Nam	
Colombia	30	Mauritius	1	Zimbabwe	
Croatia	35	Mexico	64		
Cuba	7	Montenegro	3		
Cyprus	16	Morocco	12		
Ecuador	3	Nepal	5		-1 /
Egypt	19	New Zealand	7		14

#### Member States

Austria	99	Greece	152	Slovakia	88
Belgium	106	Hungary	68	Spain	337
Bulgaria	75	Israel	51	Sweden	75
Czech Republic	202	Italy	1686	Switzerland	180
Denmark	53	Netherlands	153	United Kingdom	640
Finland	87	Norway	61		
France	751	Poland	229		
Germany	1150	Portugal	109	6	352

#### Candidate for Accession

Romania 

#### Associate Members in the Pre-stage to Membership

Serbia 

#### Distribution of All CERN Users by Nationality on 14 January 2014

# India at CERN

- Observer state
- Participating in experiments since the 1970s
- Collaborated in the construction
  - LHC accelerator
  - CMS and ALICE detectors
- Contributes to COMPASS, ISOLDE and nTOF experiments
- Operates two Tier-2 Centres for the LHC Computing Grid



### **CERN** Mission





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#### International Cooperation

Uniting bringing nations together through science

#### Science & Education

Training tomorrow's scientists and engineers

Science & Technology Advancing the frontiers of technology



#### What is the Universe made of?

#### How does it work?

#### Why do particles have mass?



# The Standard Model



### **Fundamental Research**

• What is dark matter and dark energy?



#### **Composition of the Universe**

- Why is there far more matter than antimatter in the universe?
  - Big Bang should have created equal amounts of matter and antimatter



#### **Fundamental Research**

• What was the state of the matter in the very first moments of the Universe?





# **CERN Instruments**

#### **Accelerators**

#### **Detectors**

Boost particles to high energies and speed to collide

#### **Observe and record the results of these collisions**





#### The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

#### • Largest machine in the world

- 27km, 6000+ superconducting magnets
- Fastest racetrack on Earth

RANC

CMS

• Protons circulate 11245 times/s (99.9999991% the speed of light)

**IHCh** 

**CERN** Prévessin

ATLA

LICE

- 600 million collisions per second
  - Generating approximately one petabyte of data per second

# The Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

- Emptiest place in the solar system
  - High vacuum inside the magnets
- One of the coldest places on Earth
  - Main magnets operate at a temperature of 1.9 K (-271.3°C)
- Hottest spot in the galaxy
  - During Lead ion collisions create temperatures 100000x hotter than the heart of the sun

### **ATLAS Detector**

HEI

150 Million of sensor Control and detection sensors

Massive 3D camera Capturing 40+ million collisions per second Data rate TB per second 

# The CERN Accelerator Complex



LHC Large Hadron Collider SPS Super Proton Synchrotron PS Proton Synchrotron

AD Antiproton Decelerator CTF3 Clic Test Facility AWAKE Advanced WAKefield Experiment ISOLDE Isotope Separator OnLine DEvice LEIR Low Energy Ion Ring LINAC LINear ACcelerator n-ToF Neutrons Time Of Flight HiRadMat High-Radiation to Materials

#### **CERN Control Centre**

**CERN Accelerator Complex** is unique installation Therefore, we have to face unique challenges

#### Control and operations

Many critical systems: Cryogenics, Vacuums, Machine Protection, etc. Million of sensors, large number of control devices, front-end equipment, etc.

## CERN is a extreme data environment

- Physics Data
  - Over 30 petabytes per year
- Control and operations
  - Million of sensors, signals
  - Large number of control devices
  - Equipment
- Monitoring and logging
- Supporting IT infrastructure
  - Databases
  - Network
  - Services





# **CERN** Data Investment

- CERN has great monitoring and logging systems
  - Large amount of data has been stored over years
- Accelerator Logging Service around 275 GB/day
  - Storing more than 50 TB / year
  - Data aquisition
    - CERN accelerator complex
    - related subsystems
    - experiments
  - Around 1 million signals





### **Data Analytics Challenges**

- Some faults cannot be avoid
- Decrease the availability for running physics
- Corrective interventions needed





### A look into the Future

#### • LHC upgrades will further increase luminosity

- Computing resources needs will be higher
- Data generated will increase drastically

Hz	ALICE	ATLAS	CMS	LHCb
2012	400 Hz 330 MB/s (p-p) 540 MB/s (p-Pb)	550 Hz 440 MB/s	460+360 Hz 328 MB/S	5000 Hz 300 MB/s
2015	500 Hz 525 MB/s (p-p) 810 MB/s (p-Pb) 3750 MB/s (Pb-Pb)	1000 Hz 800-1000 MB/s	1000 Hz 600 MB/S	10000 Hz 750 MB/s



- Next accelerators
  - Future Circular Collider (80-100 km)





**Table 17: HLT Rate Evolution** 

#### The objective – Improve our systems





# **Data Analytics Project**

- Optimize our systems
  - Reducing and predicting faults and corrective interventions
  - Increase the availability and operations efficiency
- Profit from CERN data investment by using data analytics
  - Extract knowledge
  - Discover useful information
  - Suggest conclusions
  - Support decision making

#### Control and Monitoring Systems

- Proactive
- Predictive
- Intelligent





# Data analytic challenges at CERN

- Very dynamic and heterogeneous environment
  - Large number projects with different needs
  - Technologies
  - Data sources
- Large amount of data
  - Raw data, structured and unstructured data
- Education and Training
  - Users know their systems and data
  - Help them to use data analytics



### Data analytic challenges at CERN

- Analytics as a service
  - Analytics platform
  - Multiple sources of data Easy access
  - Visualization

- Data processing





# **CERN** openlab

- Public-private partnership between CERN and leading ICT companies
- Accelerate cutting-edge solutions to be used by the worldwide LHC community



- Publication of reports and articles
- Workshops or seminars
- CERN openlab Student Programme



Partners





ORACLE

SIEMENS





Associates





# **Data Analytics Use Cases**



Use Case: CERN Advance Storage Manager (CASTOR)

- Mass Storage Solution for managing physics data files
  - 12k disks, 30k tapes
  - 100 PB on tape, 50 PB on disk
  - +300 M files



CERN Advanced STORage manager





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#### Use Case: CERN Advance Storage Manager (CASTOR)

- Optimization
  - Performance
  - Cause of errors

- Predictive analytics
  - Anomaly detection
  - Early warning systems





# Use Case: Intelligent Data Placement for CMS

- Collaborative network of data centers to transmit, store, process and analyze LHC data
- Over 8000 physicists







# Use Case: Intelligent Data Placement for CMS

- CMS Data Popularity
  - Monitors along time the usage of data accessed by users
- Resources optimization
  - Minimize number of replicas
  - Remove Obsolete
  - Job time in data access
  - Job time in data analysis
- Resources Prediction



# Use Case: Operation and Control Systems

- LHC Accelerator Logging Service
  - Around 1 million signals
    - Temperatures, electrical currents
    - Magnetic field strengths
    - Vacuum pressures, etc.
- Control system Health
  - Gas Breakdown
  - Vacuum
  - Machine Protection
- Predictive maintenance





Consumer

Data

Provider

#### Use Case: Cryogenics Faulty Valves Detection

#### • What is the objective?

- Predict faulty valves before they actually fail
- How?
  - Valve receive an aperture order value (aperture order)
  - Effective aperture realized by the valve (aperture measured)
  - Analyzing the difference between both (S = aperture order aperture measured)





#### Use Case: Cryogenics Faulty Valves Detection

- Signals used
  - S = aperture order aperture measured
- Features extractions based on S
  - Variance
  - Percentile 99.9
  - Rope distance
  - Noise Band
- Three different status
  - Faulty
  - Not faulty
  - Unknown
- Predictive model
  - SVM Support Vector Machine



### Additional comments

- We used "supervised machine learning"
  - Finely tuned predictor function
  - Training with dataset with the "right answers"
- But it is important to process the data in real-time
  - Data streaming and Complex Event Processing
  - Early warning systems
  - Real-time data visualization and discovery
- New platforms aim to facilitate the use
  - Quick development and prototype of predictive models
  - Multiple languages (Scala, R, Python, Java, etc...)
  - Complete stack
  - Cloud based





www.cern.ch