

# CERN's data stores soar to 530M gigabytes

CERN's data requirements are growing at massive rates: Every experiment with its Large Hadron Collider creates 3GB of data per second.



Lucas Mearian (Computerworld (US))

14 August, 2015 23:36



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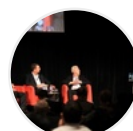
Since restarting in June after a two-year upgrade, CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC) has been recording about 3GB of data per second, or about 25 petabytes -- that's 25 million gigabytes -- of data per year.

Every time the LHC smashes particles together at near the speed of light in its 16 mile-long chamber, the shattered particles fly off in myriad of directions. Those particles leave behind traces in space, like footsteps in snow, which are recorded and later analyzed in a search for the most basic element of matter.

But unlike a camera, which absorbs light in order to produce a photo, the traces that result from particle collisions pass through the LHC's "detectors," leaving many points of interaction in their path. Every point represents an action at a point in time



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that can help pinpoint the particle's characteristics.

The detectors that record particle collisions have 100 million read-out channels and take 14 million pictures per second. It's akin to saving 14 million selfies with every tick of a watch's second hand.

## Needles and haystacks

Guenther Dissertori, a professor of particle physics at CERN and the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, said the task of finding matter's most basic particle is vastly more difficult than finding that proverbial needle in a haystack.

"The search for the particle is more than a search for a needle in a haystack. We get 14 million haystacks per second - and unfortunately the needle also looks like hay," Dissertori said. "The amount of data produced at CERN was impressive 10 years ago, but is not as impressive as what's produced today."

Dissertori said CERN's public-private partnerships could solve the expected technological hurdles, including the need for new storage technologies that can save exabytes of data in the future.

Unlike Google or Amazon, two Internet companies that spend billions of dollars every year to develop new technology, CERN has limited money; it's funded by 21 member states and has an annual budget of around \$1.2 billion.

"We have to be very creative to find solutions, Dissertori said. "We're forced to find the best possible ways to collaborate with [the IT] industry and get most out of it."

Almost since its founding, CERN has been developing ways to improve data storage, cloud-technologies, data analytics and data security in support of its research. Its technological advancements have resulted in a number of



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successful research spin-offs from its primary particle work, including the World Wide Web, hypertext language for linking online documents and grid computing.

Its invention of grid computing technology, known as the [Worldwide LHC Computing Grid](#), has allowed it to distribute data to 170 data centers in 42 countries in order to serve more than 10,000 researchers connected to CERN.

## Storing data, sharing data

During the LHC's development phase 15 years ago, CERN knew that the storage technology required to handle the petabytes of data it would create didn't exist. And researchers couldn't keep storing data within the walls of their Geneva laboratories, which already house an impressive 160PB of data.

CERN also needed to share its massive data in a distributed fashion, both for speed of access as well as the lack of onsite storage.

As it has the past, CERN developed the storage and networking technology itself, [launching the OpenLab in 2001](#) to do just that. OpenLab is an open source, public-private partnership between CERN and leading educational institutions and information and communication technology companies, such as Hewlett-Packard and Nexenta, a maker of software-defined storage.

OpenLab itself is a software-defined data center that started phase five of its development cycle this year. That phase will continue through 2017 and tackle the most critical needs of IT infrastructures, including data acquisition, computing platforms, data storage architectures, compute provisioning and management, networks and communication, and data analytics.

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In all, the LHC Computing Grid has 132,992 physical CPUs, 553,611 logical CPUs, 300PB of online disk storage and 230PB of nearline (magnetic tape) storage. It's a staggering amount of processing capacity and data storage that relies on having no single point of failure.

In the next 10 to 20 years, data will grow immensely because the intensity of accelerator will be ramped up, according to Dissertori.

"The electronics will be improved so we can write out more data packages per second than we do now," Dissertori said.

Every LHC experiment at the moment writes data on a magnetic tape at the order of 500 data packets per second; each packet is a few megabytes in size. But CERN is striving to keep as much data as possible on disc, or online storage, so that researchers have instant access to it for their own experiments.

"One interesting development is to see how can we implement it with data analysis within our cloud computing paradigm. For now, tests are ongoing on our cloud," Dissertori said. "I could very well imagine in near term future more things done in that direction."

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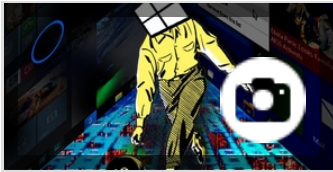
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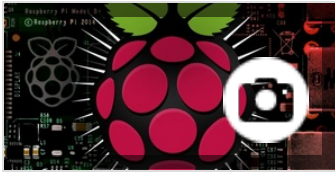
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Fred O'Connor (IDG News Service)  
08 August, 2015 04:39



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Pebble is now letting anyone pre-order the Time Steel. However, people who order the smart watch now won't receive it until the middle or end of September.

Pebble isn't wasting time getting its smartwatches on the wrists of consumers.

A few weeks after putting the Pebble Time [on sale to the public](#), the company is taking pre-orders on its website for the premium version, Time Steel. Previously, the Time Steel was only available to people who contributed to its crowd-funding campaign, but now anyone can purchase it, Pebble said in a [blog post](#). Pebble expects to ship it in six to eight weeks to those who pre-order now.

Crowd-funding supporters had to wait longer than anticipated to get the Time Steel after Pebble pushed back the watch's delivery date from the last week of July to the first week of August, but the company said it's shipping now.

The Time and Time Steel have a similar design and share features like a color display and the ability to run for several days on one charge. The difference between the two is the finishes, which are more luxurious on the Time Steel. That watch has a metal body that comes in a gold, black or silver finish compared to the Time's plastic casing. The Time Steel also ships with a leather band while the

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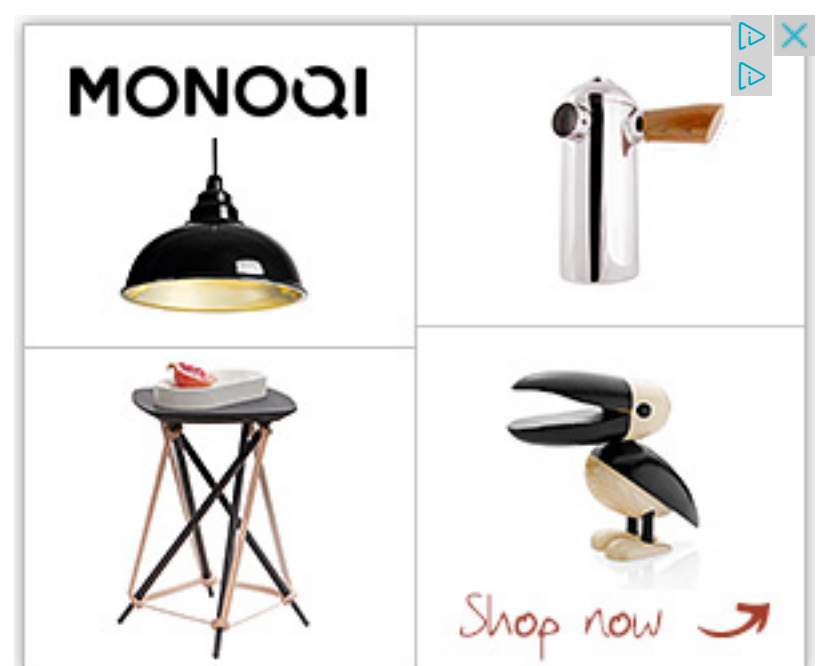
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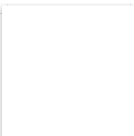


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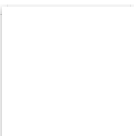
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The Time Steel sells for slightly more than the Time, \$249 versus \$199. The premium version is still considerably less than an entry level Apple Watch, which starts at \$349.

Later this year, Pebble will start selling a matching metal band for the Time Steel for \$49.99. It has encountered some supply issues with the accessory. People who backed the Time Steel's crowd-funding campaign are meant to receive the leather and metal bands with their watch. However, last month Pebble said the [metal band wouldn't be included](#) with all Time Steel shipments and would ship separately instead. Pebble plans on having the band to backers by the end of September.

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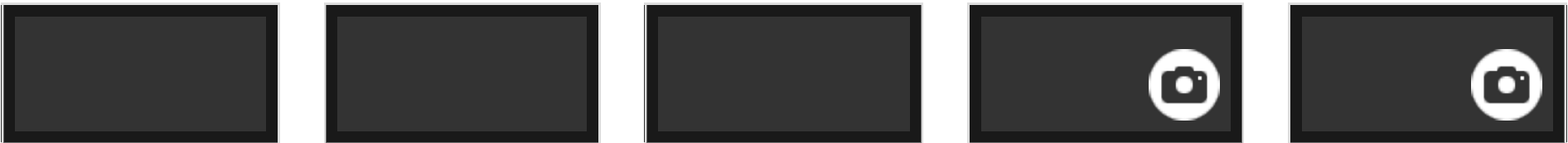
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