A short history of High Energy Physics activity between Japan and Korea

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High Energy Physics

- is study of sub-atomic particles to understand the Universe
- Category of experiments
 - Accelerator
 - Accelerate protons or electrons to produce sub-atomic particles
 - >> accelerated bunch of particles is called as "beam"
 - Non-Accelerator
 - ▶ e.g. Cosmic-Ray observation
- Most of experiments are driven by each international collaboration





Facilities for experiments

- Accelerator to provide beam
- Detector to take data using the beam
- Computer to analysis the data
 - Huge data from accelerator experiments need computer for analysis
 - Once accelerator starts the operation, computer must not stop recording data by their problem





AS2505 HEPnet-J

- HEPnet-J connects many HEP groups of universities in Japan
- Their IP prefixes are independent from their campus network.
 - but the primary network of their campus network is SINET
- Gate to Internet is placed in KEK
 - operated by KEK staff
 - Formerly, it has several international links. (to US, TW, CN, SU), but most of them are already shutdowned or replaced by VCs by NREN.

Really brief history

Dedicated Link age

ATM age

Unfortunate age

- ~2000: KR-JP link of IMnet through SINET
 - Priority is keeping reachability
 - but frequently the route from SNU to KEK went to US
- 2000~2003: ATM VC between APAN-JP and KEK
 - priority is keeping better path for short RTT
- 2003~2005: routed as ordinary Internet
- 2005~2014: VC by JGN-X between APAN-JP and KEK
- 2014~: VC by SINET between APAN-JP and KEK

Formerly, it was centralized

- The experiment site should provide all of them.
 - All of the data are stored and preserved at there.
 - Collaborators may use computer remotely from their home institute,
 - **>>** Requires world wide network
 - Protocol was DECnet (~1990s) + Internet (~ now)
- Or copy skimmed (most important) part of data to their institute.
 - by tape cartridges
- Network was mainly for communication of collaboration and remote access.



Wide-band network has changed it

- Skimmed data can be copied via network
 - Collaborator can timely and quickly analyze using the skimmed data at their institute.
- Abroad collaborators predicted they can analyze by computers nearby them, no need to wait for the long batch queue on the host site!
 - Soon after that, the long latency of trans-pacific networks destructed the beautiful dream.
 - There was no handy application to transmit data over shared networks whose RTT is longer than 300 msec.
 - It was solved by Grid systems such as LHC Computing Grid or Open Science Grid.



De-centralization

- The scale of experiments becomes larger an larger
 - Needs of computing resources also
- Single institute can't provide sufficient computing resources only by itself.
 - Data will be scattered and preserved to many collaborator sites.
 - **•••** CPU power + Large storage

>>><u>High speed network connection to Internet</u>

>>> Operational human power

- By the LHC experiment which is a largest collaboration in HEP, it's tier-structure becomes popular.
- KISTI has a Tier-1 for ALICE of LHC experiment



Belle Experiment in KEK

 Research on violation of the symmetry between particles and anti-particles using large number of B-mesons. (1999~2010)





.5PB tapes were consumed at the exp. end

History of computing facility for Belle

	1999	2001	2006	2009
CPU (spec cint2000)	~100 (SPARC WS)	~1200 (WS+PC)	~42500 (PC)	~115200 (PC)
Disk (TB)	4	9	1000	1500
Tape (TB)	160	620	3500	3500
# of Servers	4	11	96	96
Servers for Interactive use	28	23	128	128



Belle collaborators from Korea

- Chonnam National Univ.
- Gyeongsang National Univ.
- Hanyang Univ.
- KISTI
- Korea Univ.
- Kyungpook National Univ.
- Seoul National Univ.
- Soongsil Univ
- Sungkyunkwan Univ.
- Yonsei Univ.



Belle II experiment

- Accelerator will be upgraded to provide the 40 times higher luminosity.
- Impossible to provide sufficient resources only by KEK,
 - Currently, existing CPU power is almost exhausted.
- institutes will store a certain amount of data.





Raw data distribution



A few PB storage area is needed for 10% of rawdata

Interactive use and file transfer

- In the case of JP-KR, the problem is not RTT, but bandwidth.
- In the former model, the activity between JP-KR was just interactive use of computer facility and most of the problem was just reachability.
 - Sometimes route from KEK is mis-filtered and inaccessible from Korea



- Busan and Fukuoka 1Gbps line opened at 2004, the situation was dramatically changed.
 - Center of HEP (CHEP) in KNU tasted the performance of file transfer.
 - CHEP APAN-KR QGPOP SINET KEK

Relation reported at APAN2003



CHEP(KNU) - KEK performance



- Netperf showed the necessity of window size extension
- Multi-stream application achieved better speed.
 - bbcp achieved 110Mbps by 10 streams although it wasn't popular.
 - HPN patch for SSH didn't yet appear.
 - Manual and occasional file transfer
- Already major labs in EU,US was moving to use grid-ftp.



scp is not so fast, but...

- Still scp and rsync are popular for manual and occasional file transfer, but they are slow over international links.
- Why?
 - Many users can't expose their own host to Internet, so unusual new application are not available at the login server.
 - → filtered by firewall controlled by IT section in their institutes.
 - If both users have grid resources, grid-ftp is usable. But not always so.
- Few people know HPN patch is effective, but most of sites do NOT apply the patch to their production system to avoid security risks related to SSH.
- The Belle experiment **was NOT** in the grid world at that time.



KISTI

- A HEP group born in KISTI and joined to Belle in 2008
- Belle group planned a data replication
- KISTI is in KREONET and route from KEK went to HKIX
 - relatively farther than sites in KOREN
- Route is KISTI KREONET APAN-JP KEK
- HPNed SCP achieved ~ 420Mbps
- Never reached to 1Gbps, so precise QoS was indispensable. It is quite un-welcome for the server managers.
- We observed severe packet loss higher than that, but where is the bottle neck?



It was in Japan

APAN-JP

HKIX

- The congested link is Tsukuba-Tokyo link.
- This link is used for the peer for KEK and APAN-JP.
- Traffic to Universities in KOREN have same problem.
- Situation becomes worse year by year, recently we could achieve only 400Mbps.

KOREN

KREONET

• Traffic to KOREN is also damaged

KNU

KISTI



iperf test at 2010 from KEK to a node over KREONET2







Link replacement

- At May 2014, We noticed KREONET will be reachable via JP-KR link.
 - Strong request to fix this jam condition
- The jammed link is superseded by a virtual circuit provided by SINET.
- The situation dramatically improved.

08Jun



22Jun

Time

29Jun

KEK - APAN-JP

2 400M

200M

Careless tuning is not good



Default installation of perfSONAR-PS

Window size extension for trans-pacific tests

Peak speed may be better, but average speed decreases.

Future prospects

- Belle II will start the operation and transmit rawdata to the data center in Korea.
- KISTI in KR and Hiroshima Univ. in JP are Tier-1 and Tier2 of the ALICE experiment in LHC respectively.
 - Data source site is automatically chosen by Grid middleware, files are transferred non-interactively.
 - Total bandwidth limited by facilities in Hiroshima University, upgrade is needed.
 - They are planning to join into LHCONE to bypass firewall after few years.



Summary

- Current bandwidth between JP and KR is very helpful for our collaborations.
- Still main activity is interactive use and occasional file transfers, but several experiments are planning mass-data transfer.
- We deeply appreciate efforts for many years to improve the connection between Japan and Korea.