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## Dr. Eng. Augusto Tortora

Mechanical Engineer, Ph.D. in Industrial Engineering, specialized in Mechanical Engineering with a doctoral thesis on applications of Artificial Neural Networks to energy and propulsion systems.

Since July 2021, researcher at the Department of Physics "E. Pancini", I have developed skills in IT infrastructures, Power and Cooling, and network plant applied to Data Center.















## **Prof. Guido Russo**

Physicist, full professor at the Department of Physics "E. Pancini" of University of Naples, Italy, with previous experiences at ESO, ESA, NASA on scientific archives.

Over 300 publications on international journals.





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## The our Research group

Our research group is a multidisciplinary team that encompasses expertise from physics, computer science, engineering, and humanities. It includes representatives from Universities and Research Institutes (CNR, INFN, INAF).

Our main research topics include:

- Development of HPC/HTC Data Center infrastructures;
- International experiments in nuclear physics and astrophysics;
- Preservation and digitization of cultural heritage.



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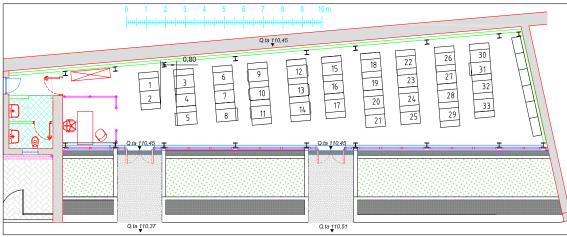


#### The Astrophysical Data HPC Operating Center (AD HOC) at the Department of Physics

- 33 Racks
- 37 LCP refrigerating units water-air
- 80 servers, 200 GPUs, ~15.000 cores
- Storage: on-line (10 PB) and long-term (2 PB)

TIER II class (~2 PetaFlops)











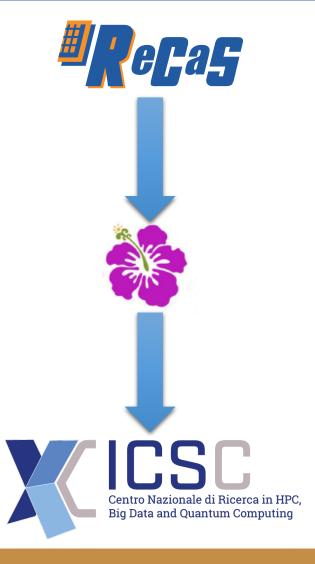




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## **The ADHOC Data Center History**

- 1. Project «SCoPE», start (2006-2009)
- 2. Project «RECAS», follow-up (2012-14)
- 3. Project «IBiSCo», follow-up (2016-18)
- 4. Project «ICSC», follow-up (2022-25)
- 5. Project «STILES», last (2023-25)











## **Objectives**

 demonstrate that for large unstructured datasets, it is possible to leverage a mid-size Data Center for astrophysical analyses.











#### **Requirements: Users**

- astrophysical scientists: Archiving and analysis of images/spectra from ground based instruments (ELT, SKA, Rubin-LSST, VST), space-borne telescopes (ESA Euclid, JWST). Machine/Deep Learning paradigms for detection/classification of sources and cosmology;
- matter properties physicists: developing and testing alternative jet fuels by introducing a state-of-the-art mathematical models for accurate estimations of the fuel consumption in jet engines;
- high energy physicists: Experiments (ATLAS, Bellell), splitting data in two steps:
  - 1. sample of "interesting" events to be selected;
  - 2. Experimental confirmation of theoretical studies through extraction and analysis of several dozen of Terabytes of data;



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#### **General Requirements**

- Data sets must be sequentially read and processed in a specific order
- Mandatory high speed networking
- Processing parallelization through a massive exploitation of GPUs
- Constraints imposed by limited budget



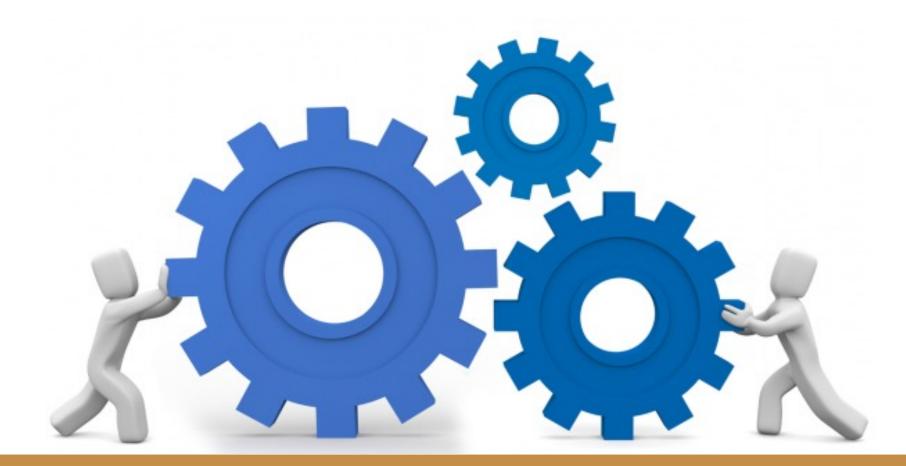














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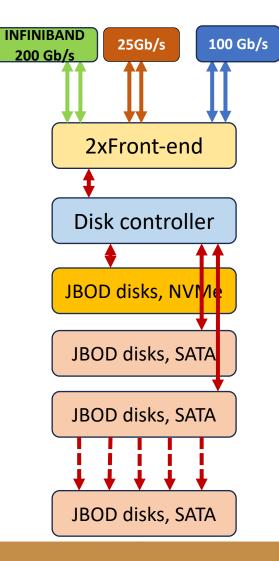




## Storage

- 500 SATA disks, 22 TB each
- 100 NVMe disks, 7.5 TB each (raw capacity)
- 12 enclosures, with several of these groups connected to a single FC-AL controller
- Two server every 2.5 PBytes as a front-end
- Each server is accessible via multiple networking options: 2x25 GbE, 2x100 GbE, 2x200 Infiniband





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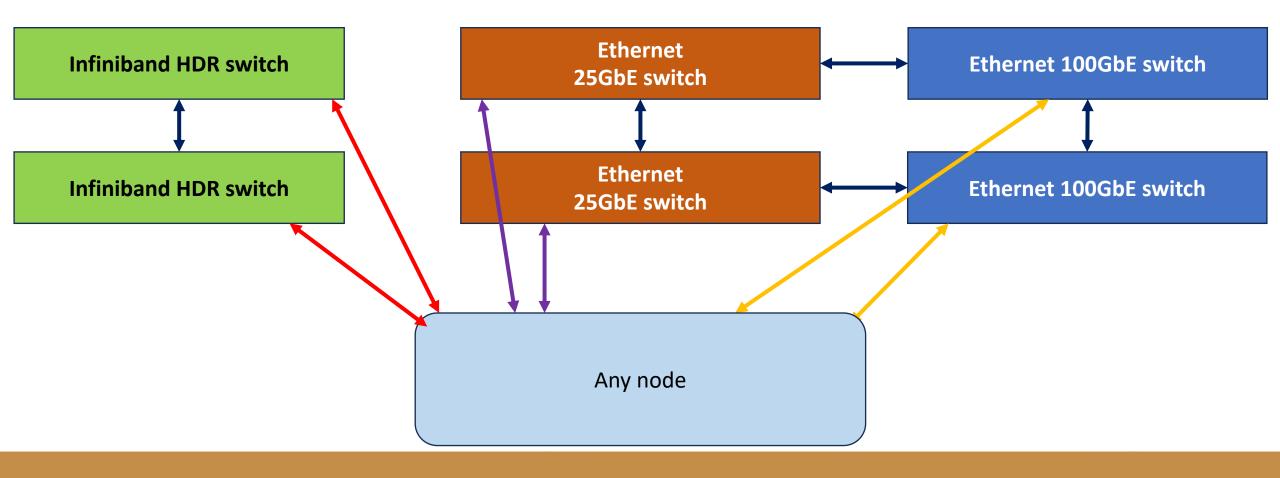
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# Networking





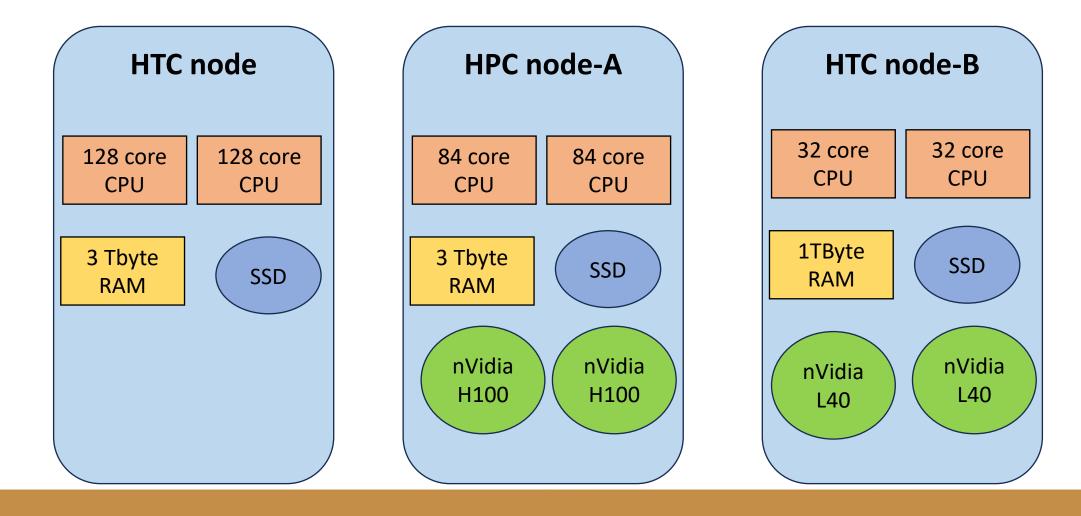


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## Computing











#### SECURIT

- 2 firewalls, with strict access rules, using public IP addresses only for the User Interfaces servers.
- All accesses are logged, with disk space for 4 years of the operation before the circular buffer starts to be overwritten.
- Moreover, the physical access is strictly controlled via fingerprint and NFC smartcard, according to our ISO 9001 certification, again with a very long log history.
- Moreover, 10 IP cameras are present with a NVR to check anomalous accesses.











## **Power and Cooling**

- Monitoring system for PUE management
- Using of Rittal metered PSM
- 2 420KW UPS
- 37 LCP refrigerating units
- 30 °C inside the Rack under full load conditions
- 2 Chillers of 400 thermal KW









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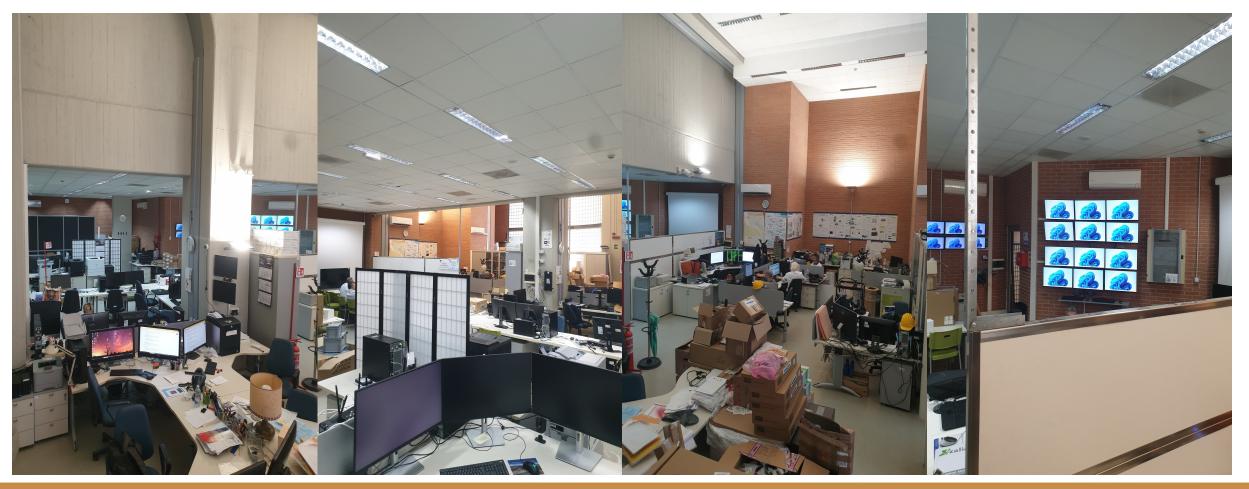








#### **Control Room**















- V. Rubin Observatory LSST (Legacy Survey of Space and Time) Project 1/2
- Rubin is a 8m class telescope characterized by a wide field of view and a high resolution;
- The camera observes in six filters covering wavelengths 320-1050 nm.
- About 90% of the observing time is dedicated to uniformly observe about 800 times 18000 deg2 of the sky (adding up on all 6 bands), during 10 years and will produce a co-added map up to magnitude 27.5 in r band.
- Maps of the entire sky visible in the southern hemisphere every few nights (20 TB of data will be collected each night); Fast detection of variable sources within 60sec from observation;
- Database obtained (of about 300 Petabytes) include: about 37 billion observations of 20 billion galaxies and 17 billion stars, 6 million solar system objects;











## **Example of application**

- V. Rubin Observatory LSST (Legacy Survey of Space and Time) Project 2/2
- Analysis of crowded stellar fields (Galactic Bulge, Globulars, Magellanic Clouds) through specific software tools like the PSF Daophot/Allframe suite;
- This software requires parallel computing paradigms as well as machine and deep learning methods;
- The aim is characterizing stellar clusters and homogeneously deriving key parameters e.g., age, distance, reddening, metallicity, etc.) for globular and open clusters in the entire survey.











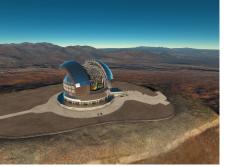


## Example of application

Strengthening the Italian leadership in ELT and SKA (STILES) Project 1/2

## ELT:

- ELT is an optical/nearIR telescope with a 39m primary mirror, the largest of its kind ever built or planned;
- ELT is built by ESO, and will be located atop Cerro Armazones, a ~3000m peak in the Chilean desert.
- ELT is designed to exploit the full power of Adaptive Optics that removes atmospheric disturbances so as to reach the full resolution obtainable from the mirror.













## **Example of application**

#### • Strengthening the Italian leadership in ELT and SKA (STILES) Project 2/2

#### SKA OBSERVATORY:

- will comprise two radio interferometers spread over two continents.
- 512 stations with 256 low frequency antenna (50-350 MHz) array (SKA-Low) will reside in Western Australia, distributed over an area of 65 km in diameter;
- The mid-frequency dish array (SKA-Mid) (350 MHz-15 GHz) will be hosted in South Africa's Karoo region (197 dishes distributed over a region of 150 km in diameter).

















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### **Objectives:**

- The computing and storage support offered by our infrastructure will achieve a synergy between ELT and SKA projects, since multifrequency, multi-messenger approach is now recognized as a pillar of modern astronomy;
- Implement innovative data-mining techniques (generically referred to as Machine/Deep Learning);





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#### **Conclusions and Future Perspectives**

Our goal is to provide a computing center, mainly devoted to astrophysical applications, built up on an existing infrastructure, improving all energy-consuming devices with new powerful yet not-so-much expensive hardware.

A simplified storage architecture with 10 Pbyte capacity and an efficient cooling system have been realized. The Data Center is operational, and a few applications have been illustrated.

In the future, our goals are to increase the computational power, and to maintain the Data Center operations with minimal downtime (TIER II).















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