
# IT Infrastructure for New Paradigm of Science: Contribution to Higgs Particle Discovery

by

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# Outline

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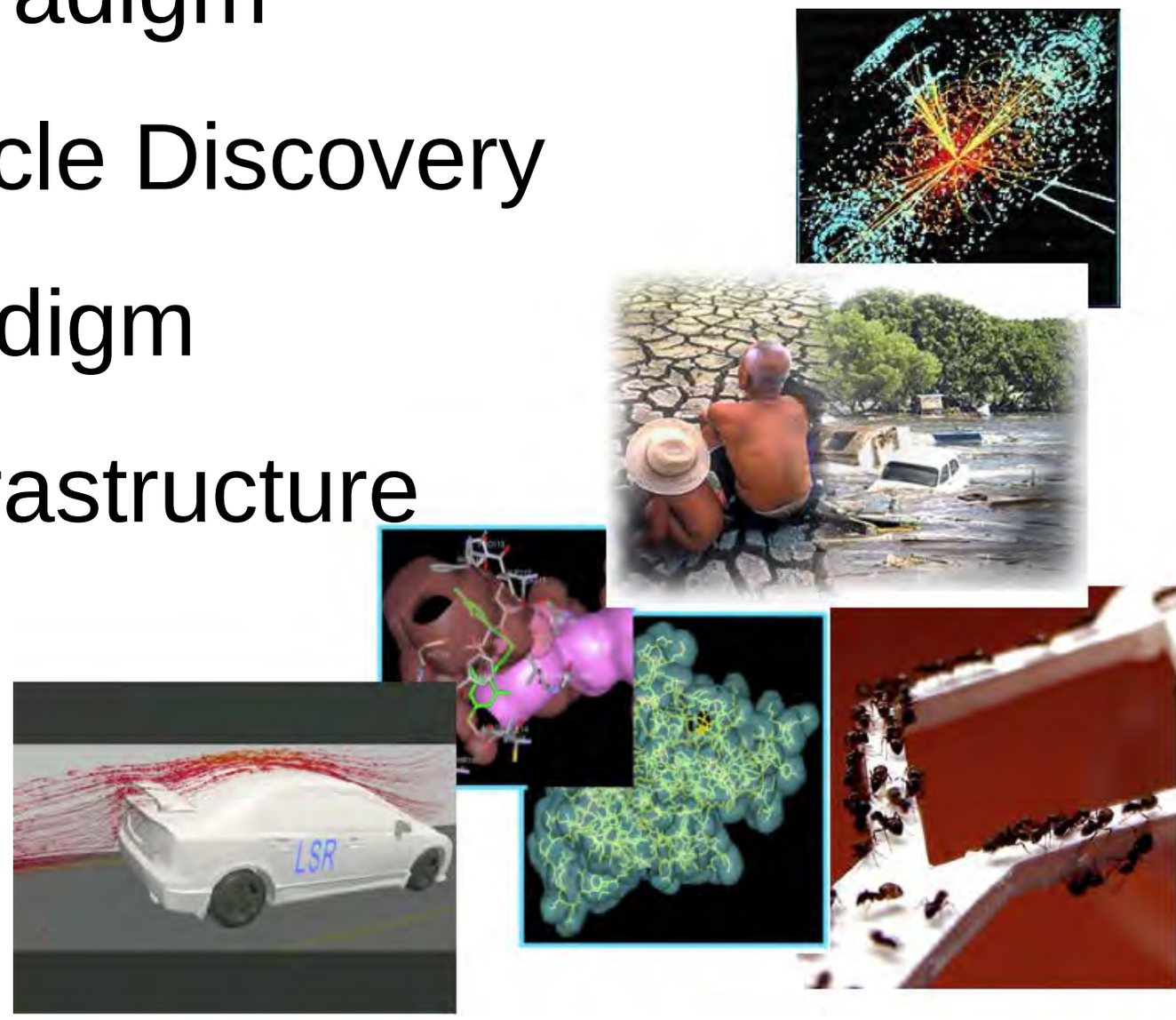
- Introduction to new Paradigm of Science
- Case Study of new Paradigm
- CERN and Higgs Particle Discovery
- Challenge of new paradigm
- National e-Science Infrastructure Consortium



# Data and Science

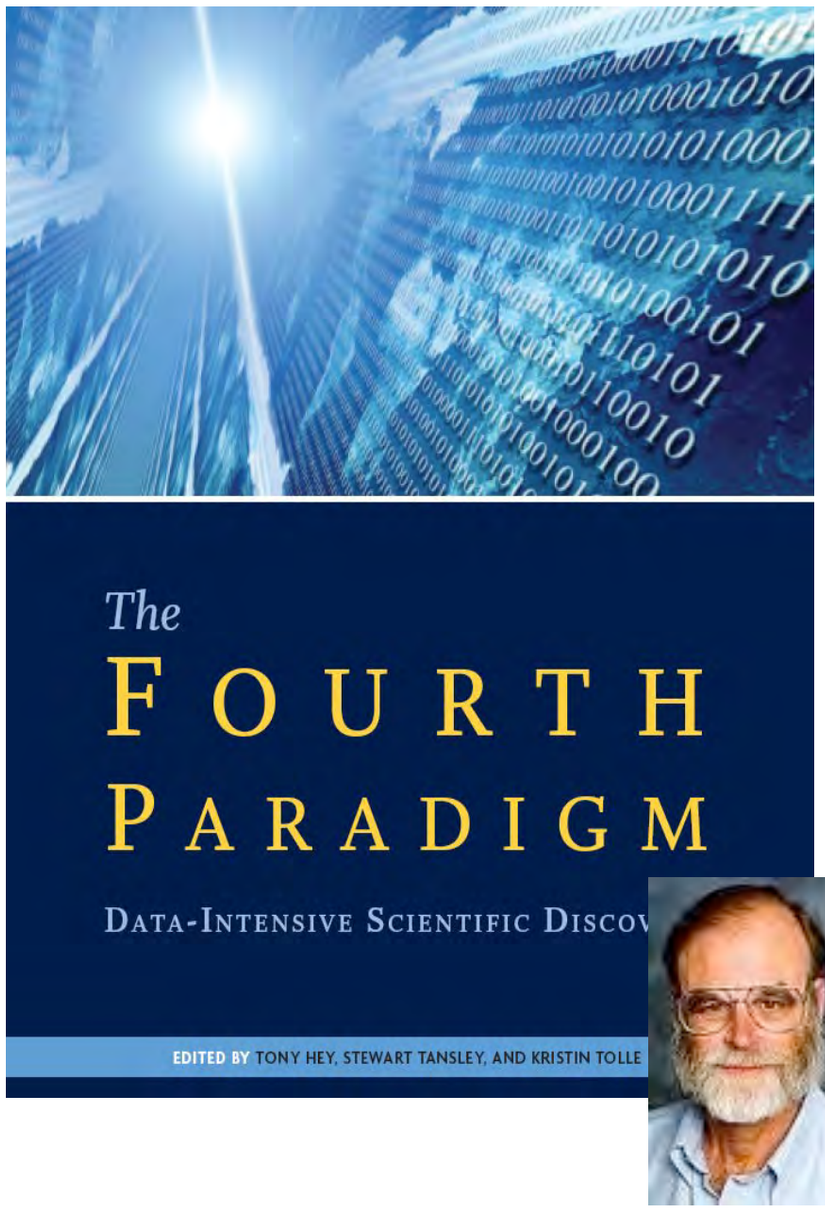

- All science is becoming data-driven
  - Physics, Life-science, Bio-technology, …
- Data growing exponentially, in all science
  - Data Collection from: Sensor networks, Satellite surveys, Observation devices, LHC,..
  - Computational intensive analyses results
- Data becoming increasingly open/public/online
  - Regulate to shared/Open the raw data – NSF
  - International distributed collaborations – CERN
  - Open Access Policy for accepted publications – US National Library of Medicine

# Data dominate factor

- Data growth rapidly
  - Year 2000 ~a hundred Gigabytes
  - Year 2005 ~a few Petabytes
  - Year 2010 ~a hundred Petabytes
  - Year 2015 ~a thousand Petabytes?

Now we're in the new paradigm of scientific research

# The Fourth Paradigm






- Jim Gray
  - Scientific computing is revolving around data
  - Need scale-out solution for analysis
  - Take the analysis to the data!

Propose by: Jim Gray and Tony Hey (Microsoft Research)

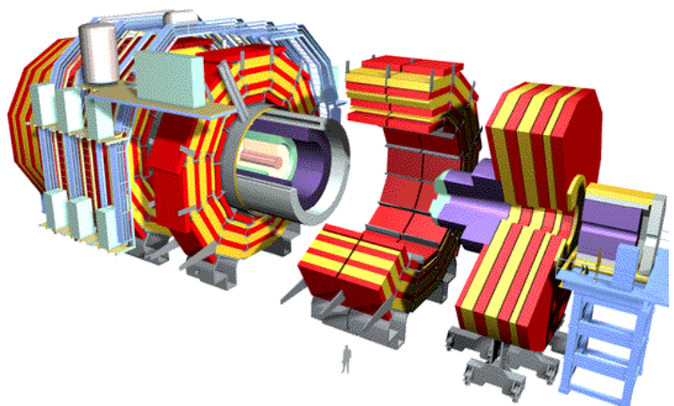
# Emergence of a 4th Research Paradigm

- Thousand years ago – **Experimental Science**
  - Observe natural phenomena and attempt to classify
- Last few hundred years – **Theoretical Science**
  - Describe above classification with mathematical model: Newton's Laws, Maxwell's Equations…

$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{4\pi G\rho}{3} - \mathrm{K}\frac{c^2}{a^2}$$

- Last few decades – **Computational Science**
  - Simulation of complex phenomena using above math model

- Today – **Data-Intensive Science**
  - Combine empirical, theoretical, and computational branches with DATA



- For analysis and data mining
- For data visualization and exploration
- For scholarly communication and dissemination

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# Data Intensive Science

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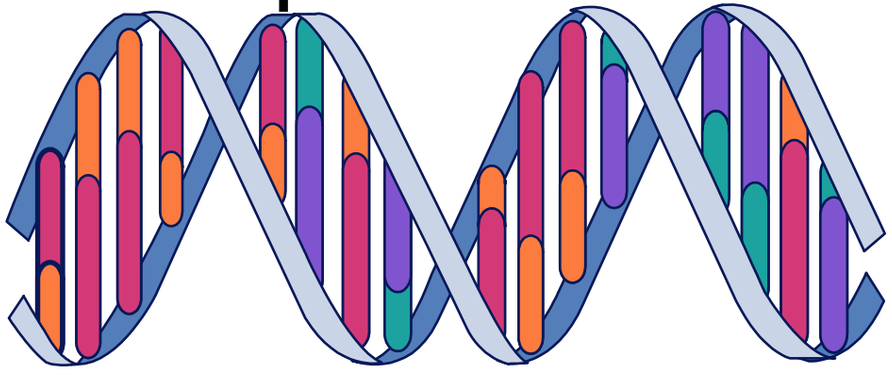
- Example of data-intensive science
- Astronomy
  - Digital sky surveys

- Molecular Genomics and related disciplines
  - Human Genome, other genome Database
- High energy & nuclear physics
  - Experiment at CERN Large Hadron Collider



# Astronomy

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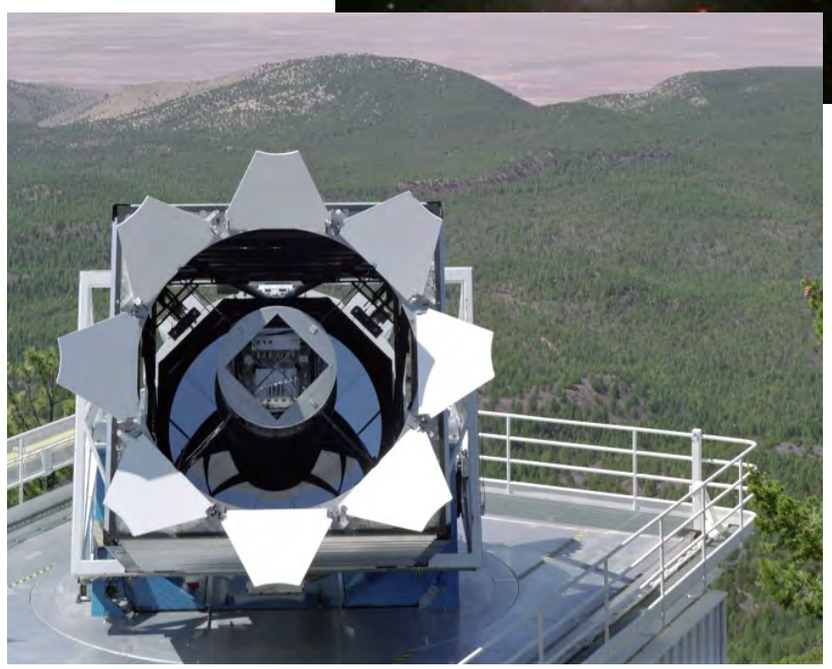
- In the “old days” astronomers took photos.
- New instruments are digital (< 100 GB/night)
  - Detectors are following Moore’s law.
- Data avalanche: double every 2 years
- Why astronomy interesting?
  - Cannot do experiments!!!
  - No privacy restrictions
  - No intellectual property
  - No one wants to sell you data
  - And there’s a lot of it

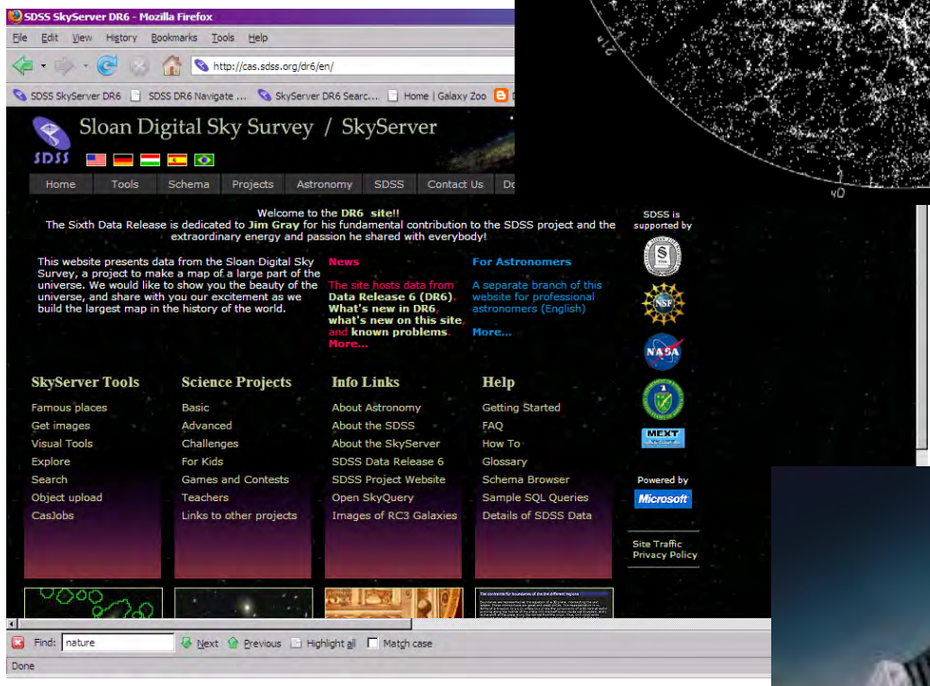


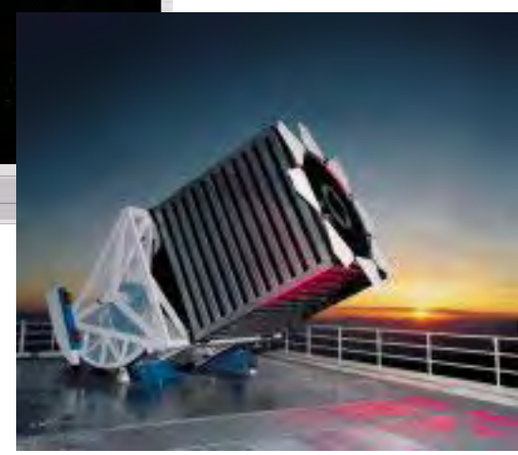
# Sloan Digital Sky Survey


- Created a map of the Universe (25% of sky)
- Started in 1992, finished in 2008
- 2.5Terapixels of images
- 10TB of raw, 120TB of processed
- Database**, Free to anyone**
- 287 million sky objects
- Results: 1900 Citations
  - 40 million visual galaxy classification by the public
  - 300,000 people participating
  - Original discoveries by the public (Voorwerp, Green Peas)





# Hanny van Arkle's Voorwerp

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# Human Genomes



- Genomic Data is increasing faster than Computing power
- 1000 Genome project
  - Sequence the DNA of the 1,000 human
  - ~50GB/person raw data, 6GB/person processed data
  - Required storage: ~100TB
  - Sequence read: a few month, DNA Sequencing: a few years
  - Take a many years to find “Genetic disorder”

# High Energy Physic

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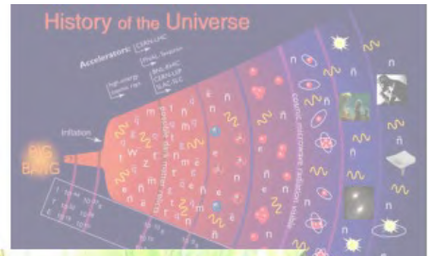
- Presentation by Dr. Burin

# Scientific data Today


- Scientific data is doubling every year, reaching EBs (Exabyte)
  - CERN produce 25PB/year
  - Genomes Data ~5PB++
- Data will never will be at a single location
- A lot of un-processed data
- Computing powers are lacking the data
- Soon we cannot even store for the incoming data stream
- Not scalable, not maintainable…

# Challenges




- Opportunity to access the scientific data
  - Raw, Derived, and Literature data
- New research methodology
  - A scientific revolution in how discovery takes place
    - A rare and unique opportunity (Higg, Voorwerp)
- IT infrastructure to support large data
- High performance computing for processing large amount of data
- Distributed and Shared resources: Grid and Cloud
- Analysis of Distributed Data through Distributed Computing

# National e-Science Infrastructure Consortium

- Project to provide national infrastructure for e-Science in Thailand
- Total Budget: ~100Million Baht
- Founding Members: Chula, Suranaree, KMUTT, HAII, and NSTDA
- Run as a consortium
- All members manage with their own budget
- Heads of all institutes are committee
- Shared resource through Grid middleware

# Current Resources

- HAII, SUT, and NSTDA Cluster
  - Current total computing cores: 360
  - Total Storage: 350TB

# Resource Roadmap

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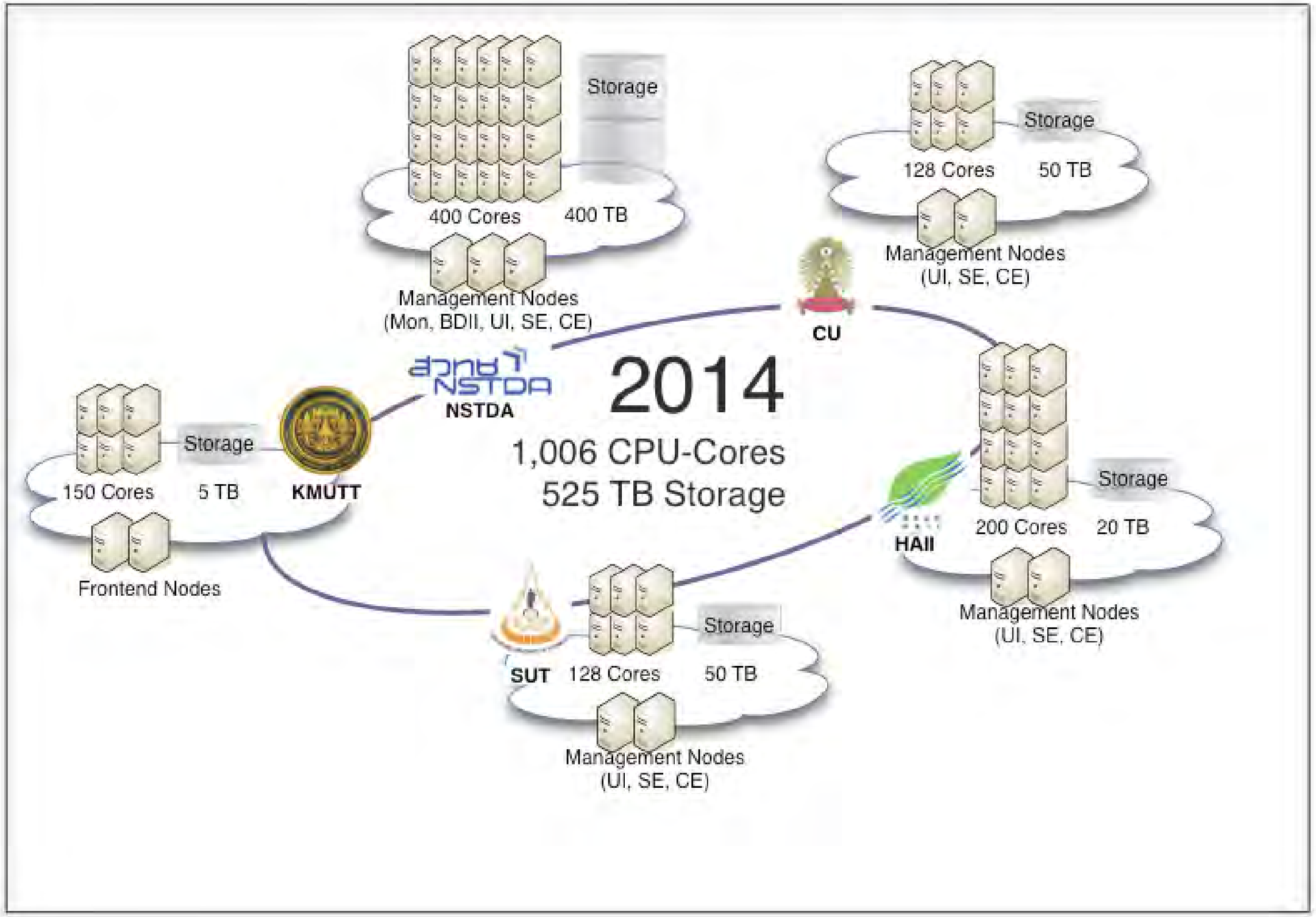
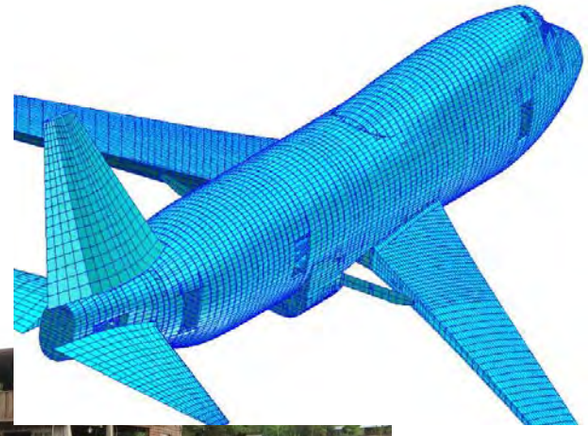


# Research Area

- High eneygy physics
- Climate change
- Water and energy resources, and, environment
- Computational science and engineering
- Computer science and engineering

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# Thank You