



## LHC Open Network Environment

### an update

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# LHCONE: 1 slide refresher



- In a nutshell, LHCONE was born (out the 2010 transatlantic workshop at CERN) to address two main issues:
  - To ensure that the services to the science community maintain their quality and reliability
  - To protect existing R&E infrastructures against the potential "threats" of very large data flows that look like 'denial of service' attacks

#### LHCONE is expected to

- Provide some guarantees of performance
  - Large data flows across managed bandwidth that would provide better determinism than shared IP networks
  - Segregation from competing traffic flows
  - Manage capacity as # sites x Max flow/site x # Flows increases
- Provide ways for better utilisation of resources
  - Use all available resources, especially transatlantic
  - Provide Traffic Engineering and flow management capability
- Leverage investments being made in advanced networking





- During 2011, LHCONE consisted of two implementations, each successful in its own scope:
  - Transatlantic Layer 2 domain
    - Aka vlan 3000, implemented by USLHCNet, SURFnet, Netherlight, Starlight
  - European VPLS domain
    - Mostly vlan 2000, implemented in RENATER, DFN, GARR, interconnected through GEANT backbone (DANTE)
- In addition, Internet2 deployed a VPLS based pilot in the US
- Problem: Connecting the VPLS domains at Layer 2 with other components of the LHCONE
- The new multipoint architecture there foresees inter-domain connections at Layer 3

## LHCONE Layer 1 connectivity (Bill Johnston)







- The WLCG has encouraged us to look a at longer-term perspective rather than rush in implementation
- Pressure lowered by increase in backbone capacities and increased GPN transatlantic capacity
  - True in particular in US and Europe, but this should not lead us to forget that LHCONE is a global framework
- The large experiment data flows will continue to increase and alternatives to managing such flows are needed
- LHC (short-term) time scale:
  - 2012: LHC run will continue until November
  - 2013-2014: LHC shutdown, restart late 2014
  - 2015: LHC data taking at full nominal energy (14 TeV)





- With all the above in mind, the Amsterdam Architecture workshop (Dec. 2011) has defined 5 activities:
  - 1. VRF-based multipoint service: a "quick-fix" to provide the multipoint LHCONE connectivity as needed in places
  - 2. Layer 2 multipath: evaluate use of emerging standards like TRILL (IETF) or Shortest Path Bridging (SPB, IEEE 802.1aq) in WAN environment
  - 3. Openflow: There was wide agreement at the workshop that SDN is the probable candidate technology for the LHCONE in the long-term, however needs more investigations
  - 4. Point-to-point dynamic circuits pilot
  - 5. Diagnostic Infrastructure: each site to have the ability to perform end-to-end performance tests with all other LHCONE sites
- Plus, overarching,
  - 6. Investigate what impact (if any) will LHCONE have on the LHC software stacks and sites









- Activities 2-4 are pilot and/or R&D
- Based on the LHC schedule, we need to reach production-readiness by early-mid 2014
- Next LHCONE meeting in Berkeley, Jan. 30/31, 2012 (https://indico.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confld=160533)
- Rough target milestones:
  - Jan 2012: VRF solution operational
  - Mid 2013-early 2014: phased migration from VRF
  - Late 2014: full production use
- Finer milestones: At the Berkeley meeting, the activity leaders are expected to report on timescales for their relative pilots – what can be achieved by
  - Mid 2013
  - Beginning 2014









- LHCONE is pursuing dual strategy:
  - Implement a short-term solution, solving a subset of issues
  - Work on a long-term solution using new and leading edge developments in networking
- It's not too late for you to get involved
- Next LHCONE meeting: Berkeley, Jan 30/31, 2012 (Video conferencing in preparation, check out the meeting web site)
- Watch for updates: http://lhcone.net





### **THANK YOU!**

http://lhcone.net

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