

LCLS Realtime Analysis Needs at NERSC

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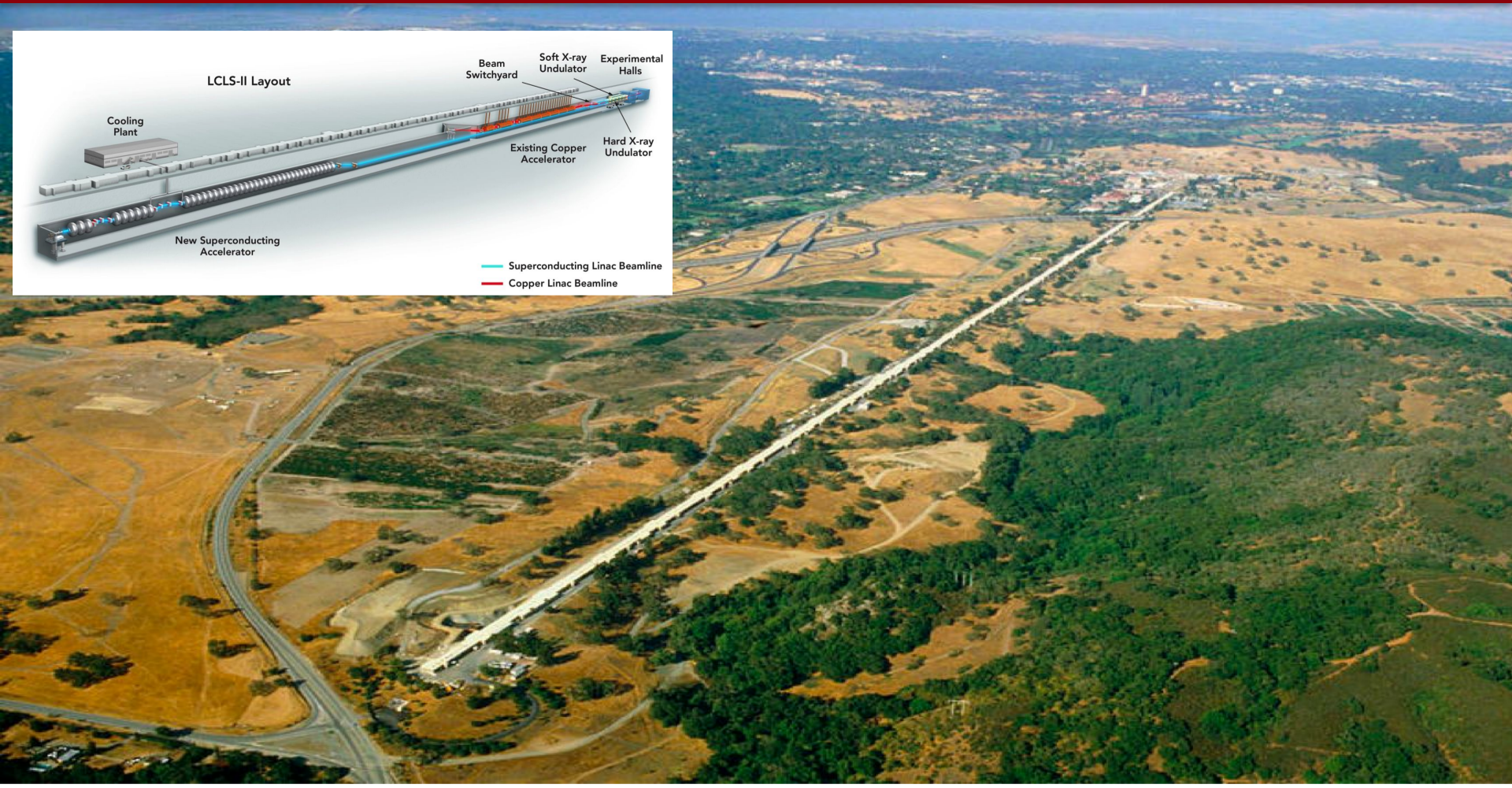
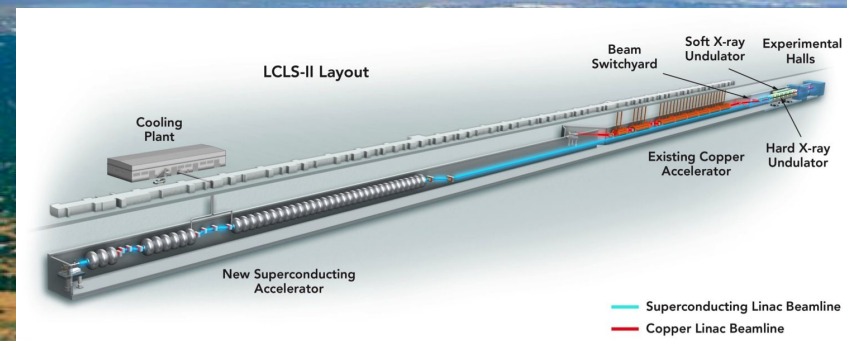
Linac Coherent Light Source

... the world's first "hard x-ray" laser



LCLS operates 24 hours/day with 95% beam availability and delivers pulses at 120 Hz

LCLS-II, a major (~ B\$) upgrade to LCLS is currently underway. Online in 2021.



- ~\$1B facility runs 24/7
- **1MHz, 20GB/s** in 2021: requires supercomputers.
- Experiments change significantly multiple times per week
- Realtime data analysis feedback is critical for running experiment
 - ~1s latency for subset of data (before data reaches disk)
 - Few-minute latency for all data (from disk)
- I am here to discuss the **few-minute latency (from disk)** which I will **(loosely) call “realtime”**

LCLS-II and -HE X-ray instruments, detectors, and data systems

SLAC

LCLS-II instrument development (underway)



LCLS Hard X-Ray instrument suite, and plans for LCLS-II-HE

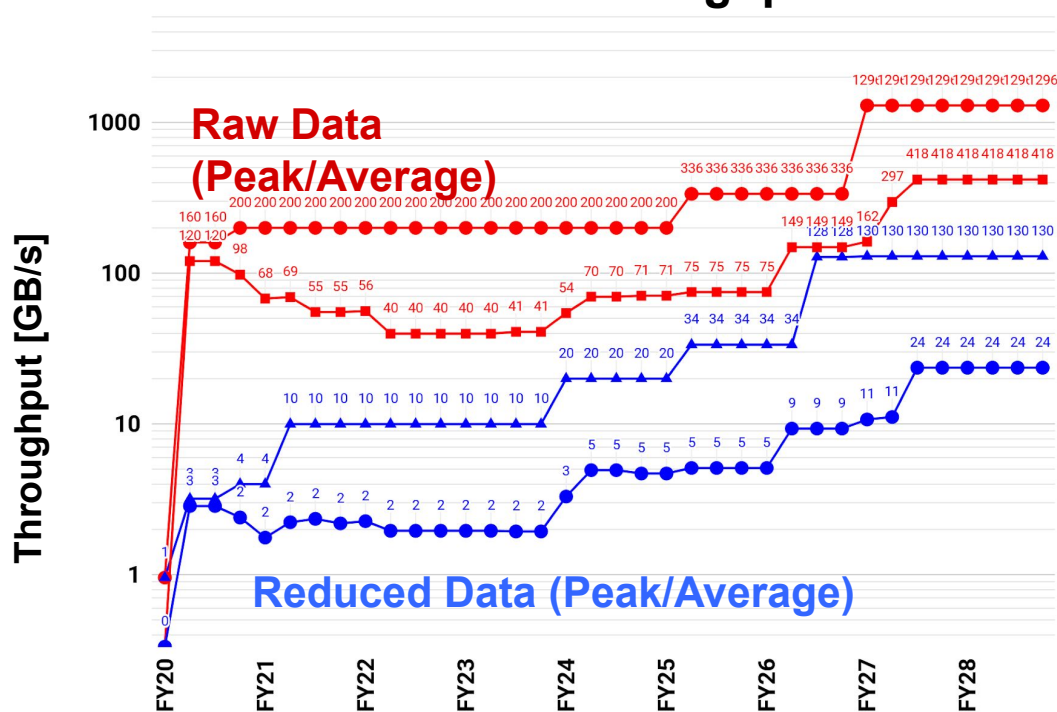


LCLS-II and -HE require a new suite of X-ray instruments, detectors, and data systems, consistent with the leap from 120 Hz to 1 MHz

LCLS-II will increase data throughput by three orders of magnitude by 2025

Throughput Requirements

LCLS Data Throughput



- Peak Data Throughput
- ▲ Peak Data Throughput, Reduced
- Average Data Throughput
- Average Data Throughput, Reduced

Actual Data Rates lower than peak rates because of:

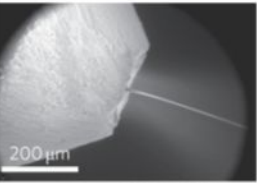
- **DRP** (shown Reduced Data chart is after data reduction pipeline)
- **Actual utilization** (shown Average Data chart is after adjusting for expected utilization)

Data reduction is e\$\$ential

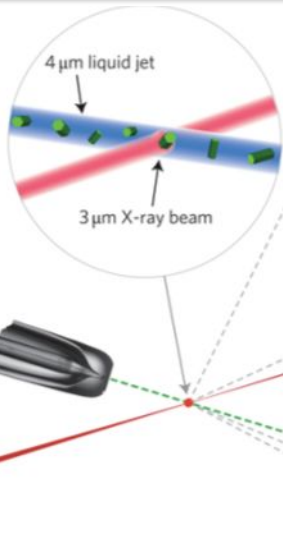
LCLS-II Data System Architecture: Nanocrystallography Example

SLAC

Experiment Description



Gas dynamic virtual nozzle



- Individual nanocrystals are injected into the focused LCLS pulses
- Diffraction patterns are collected on a pulse-by-pulse basis
- Crystal concentration dictates “hit” rate

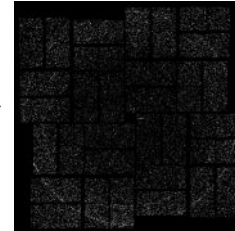
Multi-megapixel detector



60 GB/s
1 TB/s

8 kHz in 2024 (4 MP)
40 kHz in 2027 (16 MP)

X-ray diffraction image

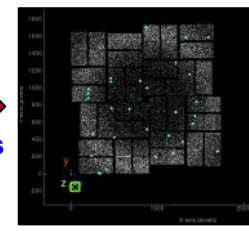


Data Reduction

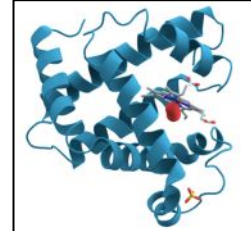
- Remove “no hits”
- >10x reduction

3 TFlops
16 TFlops

Intensity map from multiple pulses



Interpretation of system structure / dynamics



Data Analysis

- Bragg peak finding
- Index / orient patterns
- Average
- 3D intensity map
- Reconstruction

4 PFlops
20 PFlops

Data reduction mitigates storage, networking, and processing requirements

- Local hardware:
 - 40 16-core nodes for realtime analysis
 - 80 12-core nodes for offline analysis
 - 7PB Lustre filesystems
- Analysis pattern is embarrassingly-parallel MPI python (scaled to 300,000 cores at NERSC via EXAFEL project)
- LSF batch system (now moving to SLURM)
- Adding more computing (“SDF”, shared with all of SLAC) but won’t be enough.

- Three levels of job priorities:
 - Running experiment (highest priority)
 - Experiment that will run in 12 hours (second highest)
 - Standard offline analysis
- Each of the 3 priorities can preempt the lower-priority jobs
- Our preemption is imperfect: lower-priority jobs are suspended but use memory/swap

Current NERSC Possibilities (my best understanding)



- **Reservations**

- Need >1 day advance notice? While useful, LCLS is too dynamic: e.g. accelerator or expt breaks, or job takes longer than expected

- **“Realtime QOS”**

- Dedicated resources that are idle when not being used. Inefficient, but very useful for smaller users.
- LCLS has been approved for 20 nodes

- **“Flex” queue**

- Jobs that can checkpoint (e.g. density functional theory codes like VASP, Quantum Espresso...)
- Used by NERSC to chop big jobs in small pieces to “fill in the cracks”

- **DMTCP** (<https://www.nersc.gov/assets/Uploads/Checkpoint-Restart-20191106.pdf>)

- A work in progress by Zhengji Zhao and others

- “Realtime QOS” is inefficient, so not an option for larger efforts like LCLS
- I’ve been told “suspended jobs” (remain in memory/swap) is not an option at NERSC
- My **best guess**:
 - **Flex queue is closest**: NERSC system is already preempting checkpointable jobs, which receive a discount
 - **Expand flex-queue idea: a “high-priority queue”** where LCLS pays a premium to be able to preempt flex-queue jobs that can checkpoint (VASP, Quantum, Espresso, DMTCP?)

- How to guarantee **enough low-priority jobs**?
 - No guarantees, but my understanding is VASP etc. is a large fraction of what NERSC does (numbers, anyone?). DMTCP will help.
 - If it looks like it's going to be too small perhaps we can augment with a reservation 1 day in advance, if the “weather prediction” is good enough?
- Only **one level of preemption**
 - Can avoid this if LCLS uses DMTCP so we can preempt our own jobs?