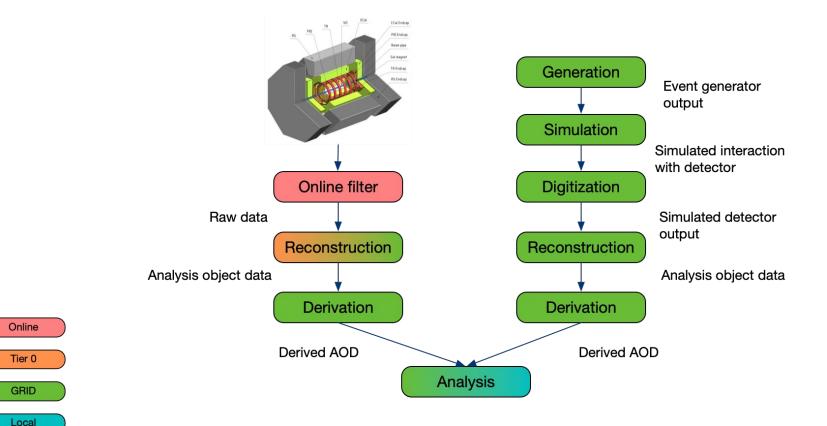
SPD Offline computing.

SPD offline computing

- Support of processing of ~ $2*10^{12}$ events per year (EPY):
 - Reconstruction;
 - MC Simulation;
 - Reprocessing.
- One event per one second targeted processing rate
 - There are 31536000 seconds per year (SPY)
 - EPY/SPY = 63419 fully loaded CPUs cores ("supercomputer"?)
- Distributed computing system required (grid like)
 - Based on resources from collaborators
 - JINR T0 (25%-30% of compute resources)
- Computing community are very welcome

HEP Data processing chain and (required) data formats



Data preparation (Reconstruction)

luminosity.

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EVENT: record in data of bunch crossing that activated trigger. Basic unit of data taking. Defines a single cycle of Athena. Approximately IK per second. Demarkation: integer number, re-sets with each new run (see below)

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ATLAS Example

~100K events Demarkation: integer number, re-sets with each new run **RUN**: continuous period of ATLAS data recording. Usually corresponds to a single LHC fill, e.g. hours of data taking. ~1000 luminosity blocks. Demarkation: integer number. Never resets → each event can be uniquely specified by its run and event number

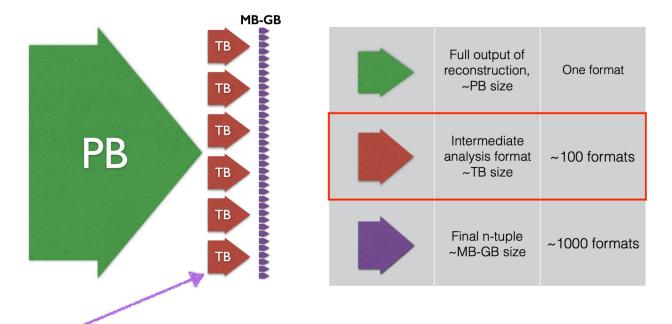
LUMINOSITY BLOCK: about 1 minute of data taking. Unit of known

SUB-PERIOD: group of runs taken with very similar conditions (e.g. trigger, LHC). ~5-10 runs Demarkation: letter and number (e.g. E5)

> PERIOD: group of sub-periods taken with similar conditions, or during some period (e.g. increments after technical stop) ~5-10 sub periods Demarkation: letter (e.g. E); resets each year

LHC RUN: long period of data taking, between shutdowns. 2009-2012 was Run I, we are now in Run II, and Run III will start in 2021. Typically 20-30 periods per LHC run.

Derivation (ATLAS example)

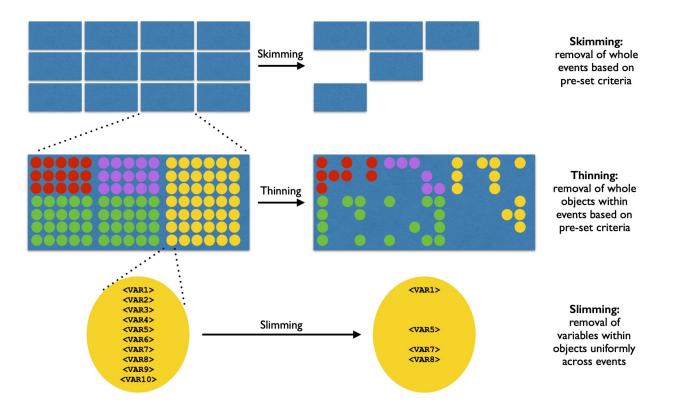


• These formats tend to be specific to a single analysis or group of analyses

• Calibrations and common object selections are often applied as they are made

• They generally need to contain all variables needed for calculating systematics

Derivation step: data reduction



Derivation step: augmentation

- New information (augmentation) is typically done in two ways:
 - Adding new reconstructed object containers: typically jets made with a modified algorithm.
 - Decorating existing objects with extra variables: typically the results of object selection by combined performance tools (e.g. "this is a good muon")

