

Fostering Data-Intensive Science in the German Helmholtz Association

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Steinbuch Centre for Computing (SCC)

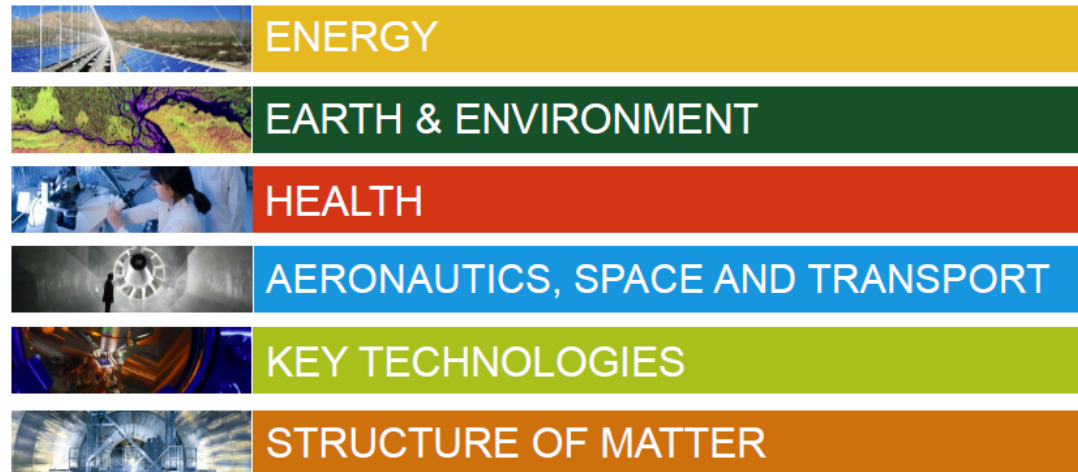


Helmholtz Mission

- **Strategic research for grand challenges** with cutting-edge research
- **Think big, act big:** Developing and operating **complex infrastructure** and **large-scale facilities** for the national and international scientific community
- **Creating wealth** for society and industry through transfer of knowledge and technology



Hermann von Helmholtz
(1821 – 1894)



Helmholtz – Fact & Figures

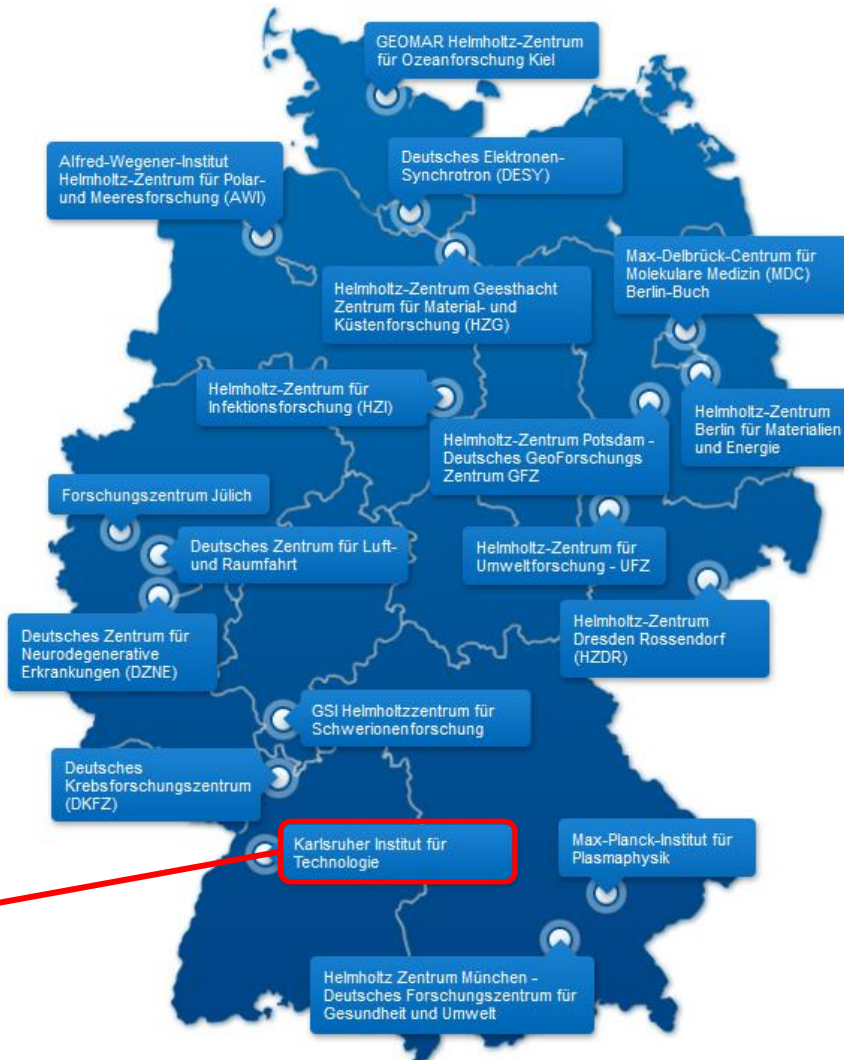
- 35,672 Staff (employees 2012)
 - 12,709 scientists & engineers
 - 6,635 PhD students
 - 1,652 trainees

- Budget 2013: €3.6 billion
 - €2.4 bn (budget approach) Institutional funding (90% federal, 10% local)
 - €1.0 bn: Third-party funding (basis actual costs 2012)
 - €0.2 bn: Special Financing

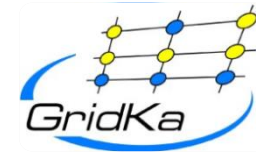
(actual costs 2012)	Budget/ Billion€	Staff in FTE*	Centres/ Institutes
Helmholtz Association Use-inspired basic research with strategic programmes	3.29**	31,679	18
Max Planck Society Pure basic research	1.65	13.308	87
Fraunhofer Society Industry-oriented research and development	1.8	15.815	66
Leibniz Association Long-term research topics	1.3	13.230	86

Source: GWK Monitoring Report 2013 Joint Initiative for Innovation and Research
 *Staff in working hours (full-time equivalent)
 **excluding project sponsorships, project management agencies and other revenues

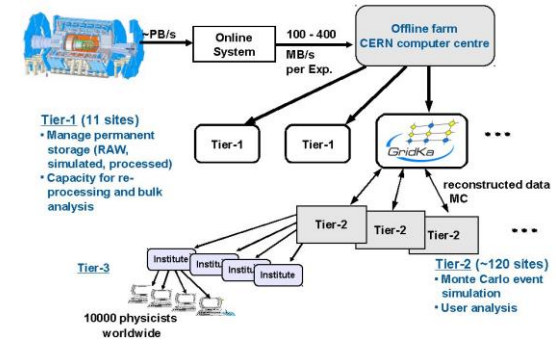
Helmholtz – 18 Centers



GridKa



- German Tier-1 Center in WLCG
 - Supports all 4 LHC experiments + Belle-II + several small {HE/AP}P communities
 - Benchmarked reliability of 99.5%
- Resources
 - >10,000 cores, utilization >95%
 - Disk space (net.): 12 PB, tape space: 18 PB
 - 6x10 Gbit/s network connectivity
- 14% of LHC data permanently stored at GridKa
- Serves > 20 T2 centers in 6 countries
- Services
 - File transfer
 - Regional workload management, file catalog
- Annual international GridKa School
- Global Grid User Support (GGUS) for WLCG



Large Scale Data Facility



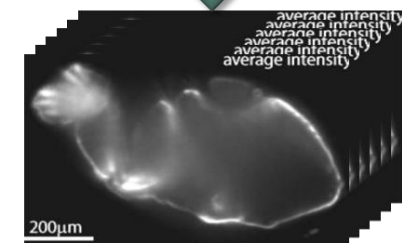
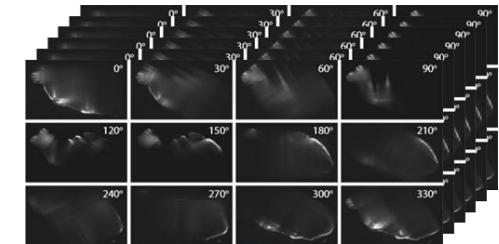
■ Main goals

- Provision of storage and archival resources for multiple research disciplines
 - Systems biology, climatology, synchrotron research/materials science, humanities, geo/earth science, ...

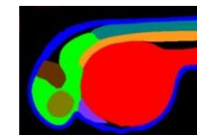
- Basis for BaWü-wide data services

■ Resources and access

- 6 PB of on-line storage (ext. to > 10 PB)
- 6 PB of archival storage
- 100 GbE connection between LSDF@KIT and U-Heidelberg
- Hadoop analysis cluster
- General-purpose and specialized software
- Connection to HPC clusters in BaWü
- Jointly funded by Helmholtz and state



Model



bwSync&Share on-top of LSDF

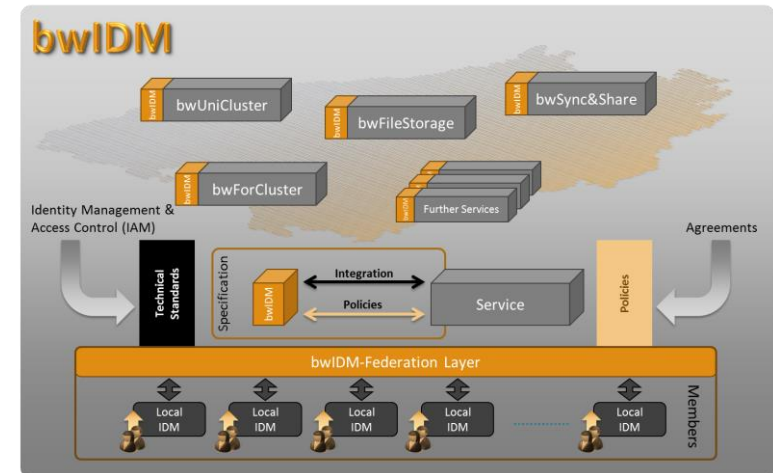


■ bwSync&Share

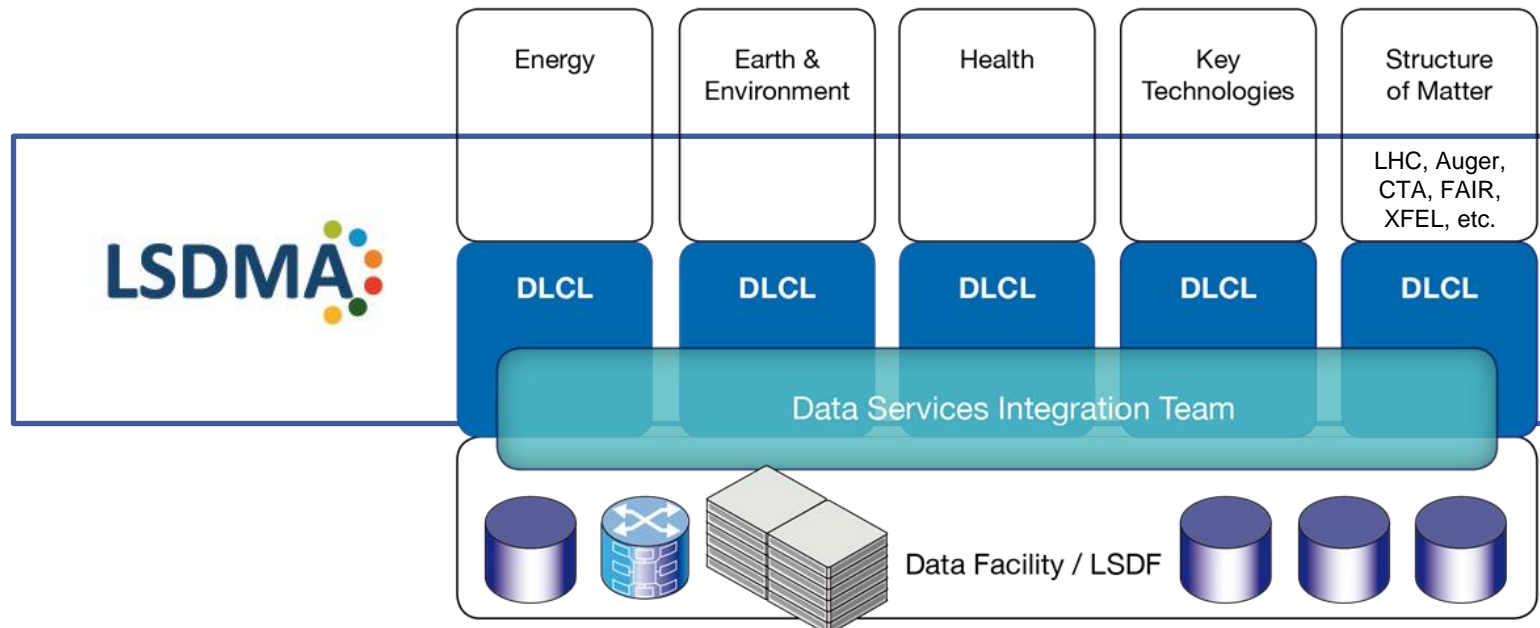
- Dropbox-like data storage for employees and students at Universities in Baden-Württemberg (500k people)
- On-premise solution (data is stored at KIT)
- Data can be shared with users not registered for the service
- Access via webbrowser, clients for windows, linux and mobile phones
- Based on PowerFoulder (German startup company)

■ Based on state-wide identity federation

- Building on Shibboleth
- Uplink to DFN-AAI
- LDAP Façade allows command line based clients to use web authentication



Large-Scale Data Management and Analysis – Dual Approach



Data Life Cycle Labs

Joint R&D with scientific user communities

- Optimization of the data life cycle
- Community-specific data analysis tools and services

Data Services Integration Team

Generic methods R&D

- Data analysis tools and services common to several DLCLs
- Interface between federated data infrastructures and DLCLs/communities

Facts and Figures



- Helmholtz portfolio extension
- Initial project duration: 2012-2016
- Partners:



ulm university universität



■ Sustainability

- Inclusion of activities into Helmholtz programme-oriented funding (PoF) “Supercomputing & Big Data” from 2015 onwards
- Cross-programme initiative with other Helmholtz research fields

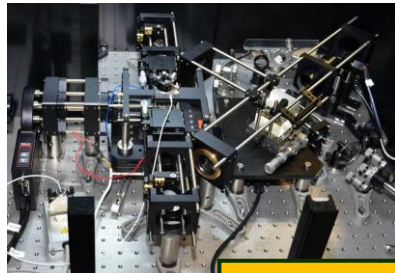
■ Annual international symposium



Selected Scientific Highlights

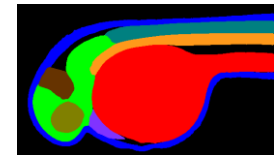
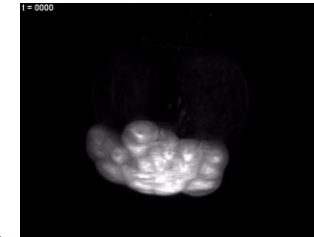
DLCL Key Technologies (with U-Heidelberg, U-Dresden)

Light Sheet Microscopy



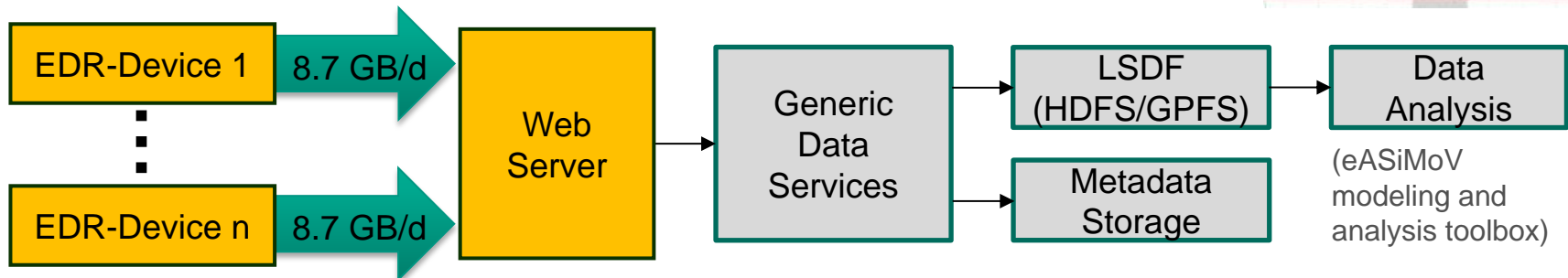
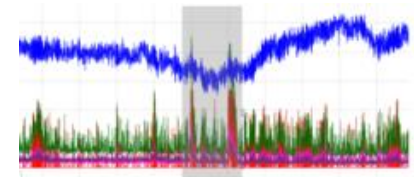
Experimental Microscope
16 TB/d

Mikut et al. (2013), Automated processing of zebrafish imaging data - a survey, *Zebrafish* 10(3), DOI:10.1089/zeb.2013.0886



DLCL Energy (with U-Ulm)

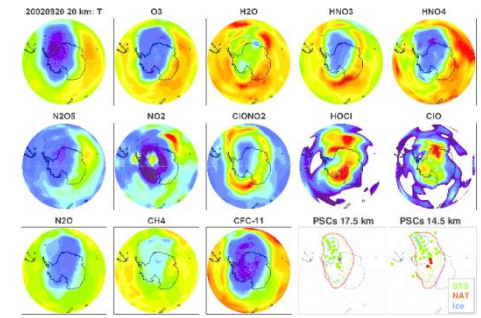
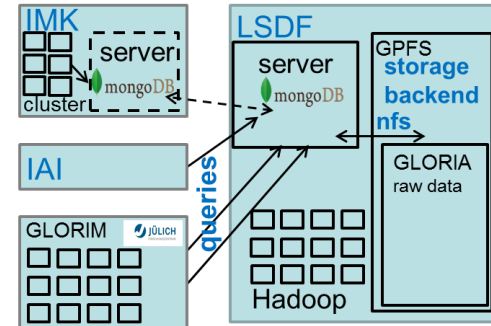
- Secure data management for tech. & eco. data analysis
- Electrical Data Recorder: 3-phase voltage measurement



Selected Scientific Highlights (II)

DLCL Climatology

- GLORIA project
 - Spectrometer on aircraft (DLR)
 - NoSQL-DB
 - Measurements campaign in 2015
- SAT project
 - Data life cycle management for satellite data
 - MIPAS/Envisat, MLS/Aura
 - Real-time response analysis framework
- Geospatial data life cycle framework
 - Joint project with DKRZ
 - Portal for data transport, quality control, PIDs, publication of results and data



Re3data.org (KIT-Library, Frank Scholze)

■ Goals

- Linking existing research data repositories
 - In-depth analysis of quality requirements for research data repositories
 - Define a draft set of criteria for their quality assurance
- Currently 634 research data repositories from around the world covering all academic disciplines are listed
- 586 of these are described using the re3data.org schema, <http://doi.org/10.2312/re3.005>

PANGAEA
Publishing Network for Geoscientific and Environmental Data

Subjects: Atmospheric Science and Oceanography Biology Geochemistry, Mineralogy and Crystallography
Geochemistry, Mineralogy and Crystallography Geology and Palaeontology Geology and Palaeontology Geophysics
Geophysics and Geodesy Geosciences (including Geography) Life Sciences Natural Sciences Oceanography

Content types: Archived data Audiovisual data Images Plain text Standard office documents

Countries: Germany

The information system PANGAEA is operated as an Open Access library aimed at archiving, publishing and distributing georeferenced data from earth system research. The system guarantees long-term availability of its content through a commitment of the operating institutions.

Smart Data Innovation Lab: A Data Life Cycle Hub for Industry

Governance

Data Innovation Communities

Industry 4.0



Energy



Smart Cities



Medicine



Working Group **Data Curation**



Working Group **Legal Affairs**

Cross Topic
Communities



Working Group
Facility Operation and Tools



EUDAT – Building a European Collaborative Data Infrastructure



■ Objectives

- Cost-efficient and high quality Collaborative Data Infrastructure (CDI)
- Meeting users' needs in a flexible and sustainable way
- Across geographical and disciplinary boundaries

■ Facts & Figures

- Started 1.10.2011
- Duration 36+6 months
- 16.3 M€ (9.3 M€ EC)

■ Consortium

- National data centres
- Technology providers
- Research communities

■ www.eudat.eu



A pan-European Infrastructure

- general data centres
- community centres
representing all the associated
community data centres



Selected Services


Metadata Catalogue
Aggregated EUDAT metadata domain.
Data inventory



PID
Identity
Integrity
Authenticity
Locations

AAI
Network of trust
among
authentication
and
authorization
actors

Data Staging
Dynamic replication
to HPC workspace
for processing



Data transport
GridFTP,
management
Globus Online

Safe Replication
Data curation and
access optimization



Simple Store
Researcher data
store (simple
upload, share and
access)






**New services
to come**



EUDAT Box
dropbox-like service
easy sharing
local syncing



Semantic Anno
semantic annotation
plug for checking &
referencing



Dynamic Data
immediate handling,
data referencing



Experiences

- Communities demand for
 - Storage, analysis and archival facilities
 - Sharing data with other groups
 - Data safety and preservation
 - 'Consulting'

- Needs are driven by
 - Increasing amount of data
 - Cooperation between groups
 - Policies
 - Open access/data
 - Long-term preservation

- Communities differ in
 - Previous knowledge
 - Level of specification of the data life cycle
 - Tools and services already used

- Lessons learned
 - Interoperable AAI crucial
 - Data privacy very challenging, both legally and technically
 - Communities need evolution, not revolution
 - Needs can be very specific