

Infrastructures for e-Science @ FCCN

- 1.000Km optical cable with 48 fibres
 - 24 G-652, 24 G-655
- Connection to Spain in 2 locations
 - Fusions already done
- 17 optical nodes;
- 23 entities connected;
- Coverage of ~85% of users (Higher Education and R&D)



RCTS – Optical Equipment



- Dynamic optical switching in main nodes (ROADM).
- Capacity of 40 lambdas at 10Gbit/s each
- Capacity to expand until 80 lambdas and suport of 40Gbit/s lamdbas
- In operation:
 - RCTS backbone
 - Connection RCTS-RedIRIS at Badajoz
 - Tier-II of LHC
 - Brain imagiology project (BING)



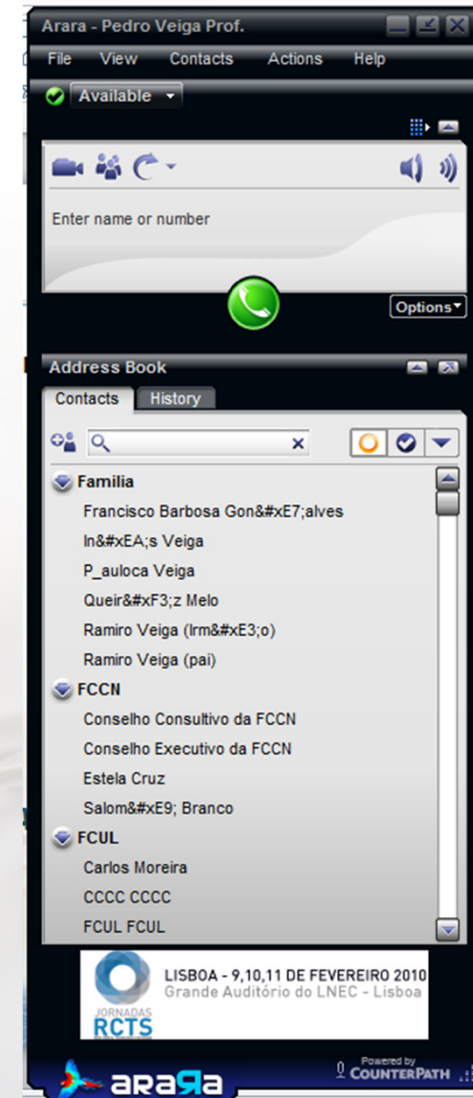
- 10Gbps accesses in institutions connected to our fibre
 - 85% of our R&D community
 - Leased circuits for the others
- Full IPv4 and IPv6 network
 - Since 2003
- Disruptive experiments over lambdas
- 40 fibres available in FCCN owned cables





- **Wireless networks**
 - 100% coverage of Higher education institutions with Eduroam
 - Aprox. 400.000 potential users
- **Videoconference**
 - HD systems in all institutions
 - 2 Telepresence studios (FCCN and Univ. Porto)
- **Video Services**
 - Zappiens.pt
 - Broadcast and recording of Scientific events

- Private VoIP network with 45 institutions
 - 32 higher education
 - 13 institutions of MCTES
 - Around 35.000 phone accesses
- VoIP Equipment
 - 500 servers
 - 206 PBXs involved
- Unified Communications Plataform – **Arara**
- Fully integrated with RCTSaai



- GigaPIX
 - Main Portuguese Internet eXchange
- Administration of .PT
 - Registry
 - Operation of the Primary nameserver (Lisbon) and one secondary (Porto)
 - 2 Root-servers
 - DNSSEC





Fundação para a Computação Científica Nacional

GRID Data Center

November 2010

- June 2007
 - Proposal by the Consortium
 - FCCN - Fundação para a Computação Científica Nacional (leading partner)
 - LIP - Laboratório de Instrumentação e Física Experimental de Partículas
 - LNEC - Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil
 - **For:** building the “Portuguese Central Node for Grid Computing “
 - **Purpose:** Provide an infrastructure accessible to projects in the area of GRID computing

- 2008
 - Highly constrained deadlines – limited time to explore alternative technical solutions, like innovative cooling solutions, cogeneration, using renewable energy sources, etc.
 - Construction
 - Building
 - Infrastructures (electric, cooling, security, communications, racks)
 - Computers
 - 800 CPU-cores (currently 1.136 are installed)
 - Public tender won by IBM
 - Tape library and complementary systems (disk & computers)
 - 1 PB tape library (currently 2 PB)
 - Public tender won by HP
 - November – started operations
- 2009: additional, smaller, investments in infrastructures and computers

- Space: 200 square meters for racks (about 60 standard racks)
- Electric power
 - One dedicated power-transformer room with two 10KV / 230V transformers, of 1 MVA each
 - Total: 2 MVA installed on the power-transformer room
 - Traditional UPS with batteries
 - 800 KVA for non-critical loads – no protection from emergency power generator – heavy computing (GRID)
 - 400 KVA for critical loads – with protection from emergency power generator – control and communications
 - Emergency power generator – Diesel – 800 kVA – autonomy – around 8 hours

- Cooling - chillers
 - Two 350 kW chillers with high COP - Coefficient of Performance
 - With free-cooling cycle to take advantage of cooler days in the winter (compressors shutdown)

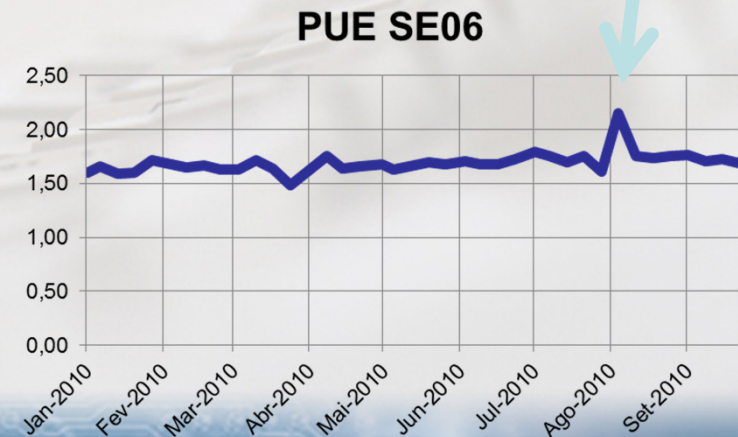


- Cooling - Air Conditioners inside the room
 - 6 traditional 150 kW cooling units, that exchanges heat from air in the room, to water on the water circuit
 - The room is prepared to add Air Conditioner units directly in the aisle if necessary, for bigger heat densities
 - High raised floor, with 90 cm in height, for uniform air distribution
- Started operations on November 2008
 - No cases of general outage (failures)
 - 2 cases of planned shutdown of non-critical loads

- Security
 - Early warning smoke detection system
 - Automatic fire suppression system (Inergen gas)
 - Electronic access control (with cards)
 - Intrusion detection system
 - Video surveillance
 - Human security present on campus around the clock

- **Monitoring e control**
 - Currently processing data from several sources:
 - “dry-contacts” from infrastructure equipments like UPS, chillers, and others
 - Read registers from serial networks (RS-485), from power meters
 - IP network
 - Software:
 - Alerting system – Nagios
 - Graphing system – CACTI, that updates historical graphs every 5 minutes
- **PUE - power usage effectiveness**
 - 1,0 - best possible
 - 1,6 - current value on GRID Room
 - 2,5 – Industry average value

A problem with one chiller is responsible for this spike, in August



- Communications
 - Room is server by a fiber-optic cable ring
 - Currently using 10 Gbps channels
 - Direct connection (few hundred meters) to RCTS' central network core, including external connections:
 - To GEANT
 - To GigaPIX



- Staffing
 - Internal staffing
 - That staff that coordinated the project and commissioned the infrastructure, is still available
 - One person from FCCN on call around the clock
- External contracts
 - Emergency generator
 - Tests every month
 - Corrective maintenance
 - UPS
 - Annual preventive maintenance
 - Corrective maintenance
 - Cooling - chillers and air conditioners
 - Preventive maintenance every 3 months
 - Corrective maintenance

- Free capacity - rough values
 - Power for more computers now
 - **200 kW**, considering cooling capacity with chiller redundancy
 - Solution (future): install another chiller and emergency generator
 - 500 kW, considering cooling capacity without chiller redundancy
 - Consequence: In case of chiller failure or maintenance, some computers must be shutdown within a few minutes
 - Space for more computers now: **100 square meters**
 - Possible solution (future): extend the room to adjacent spaces
 - **More capacity is possible** with improvements. Hard limit: 2 MVA on the power transformer room.
 - For any given use, a more in depth analysis is necessary to find free capacity, due to continuity requirements or others, power fragmentation of the distribution electric network, etc.