







The AENEAS survey of radio archives

Use cases and user interface recommendations





Outline

- 1. The H2020 AENEAS project
- 2. Evolution of radio archives and use cases
- 3. Survey of radio archival interfaces
- 4. User interface recommendations
- 5. Conclusions

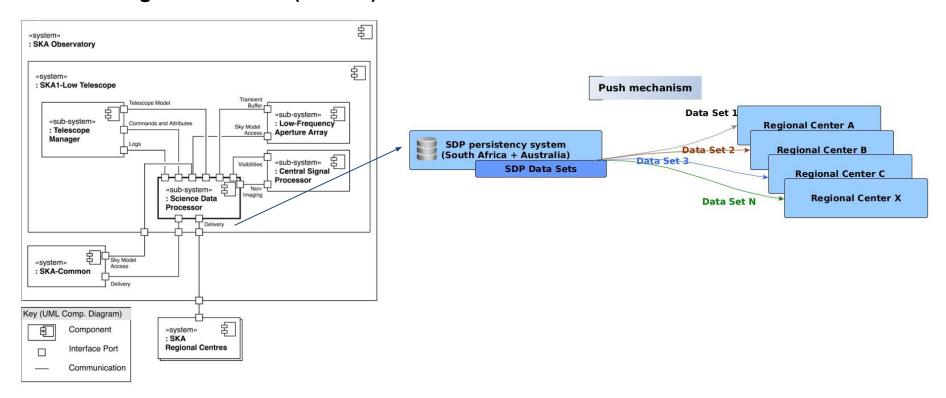






AENEAS

AENEAS (Advanced European Network of E-infrastructures for Astronomy with the SKA) is an H2020 project established to design an European SKA Data Centre (ESDC) articulated in SKA Regional Centres (ESRCs)





AENEAS WP5

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WP5 - Access and Knowledge Creation: design of the interface between ESDC and SKA

WP5 tasks:

- WP5.1: Survey of existing user interaction models for large-scale radio astronomy facilities and integration of WP5 outputs into consolidated ESDC design study
- WP5.2: Recommendations for the design of user interfaces for data discovery, access, and retrieval
- WP5.3: Recommendations for the design of user interfaces for data processing, reprocessing, analysis, and visualization
- WP5.4: Integration with VO Interoperability Framework
- WP5.5: Recommendations for the resourcing of an ESDC user interaction model
- WP5.6: Recommendations for a plan of user community formation and knowledge distribution

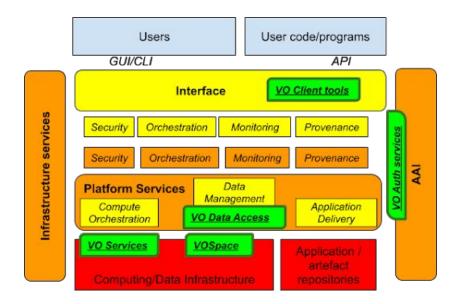




AENEAS WP5 activities in a nutshell

- Survey of existing services and user needs
- Identification of gaps
- Deliver recommendations to fill such gaps (<u>www.aeneas2020.eu/project-deliverables</u>), e.g.:



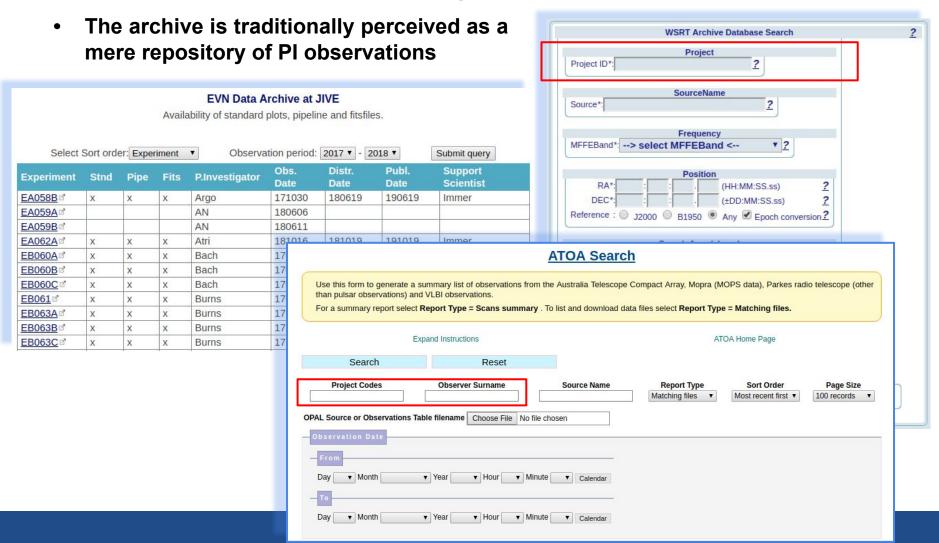


Science Gateway modular view, integrating VO services and VO-compatible tools (AENEAS-D5.5).





Evolution of the concept of archive





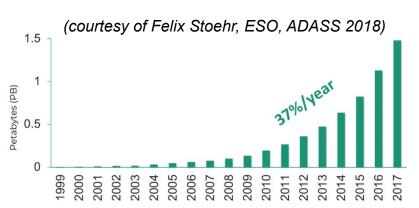


Evolution of the concept of archive

- The archive is traditionally perceived as a mere repository of PI observations
- New telescopes (not only radio ones) already deliver huge datasets with a huge potential of reusability

Energy, position, time, polarization, photon counts with unprecedented sensitivities

A single dataset might contain several objects not covered by the primary science goal of the observation (especially true for large FoV telescopes).

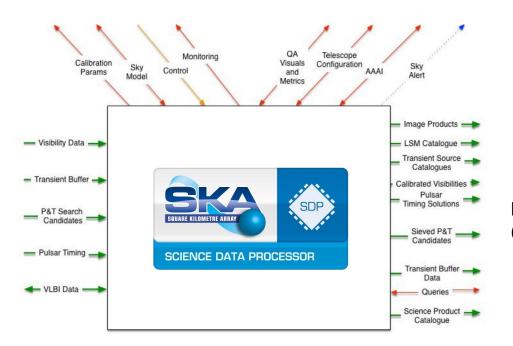


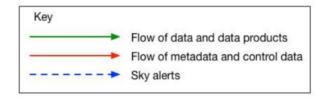
Telescope	Frequency (GHz)	FoV (sqdeg)	Raw data rate (PB/yr)
MWA	0.07-0.3	2500-200	3-8
LOFAR-LBA LOFAR-HBA	0.01-0.09 0.11-0.25	1700-7	7
ASKAP	0.7-1.8	30	70
SKA-LOW	0.05-0.35	30-4	4.9×10 ⁶
SKA-MID	0.35-15.3	3.3-0.012	6.2×10 ⁴





 Raw data cannot be preserved for a long time and data calibration/processing strongly couples with the archival system (e.g. for SKA SDP)





Data and metadata fluxes through SDP (cf. Fig.3 of SKA1 SDP High Level Overview)





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- Great boost in terms of the number people interested in data (Pls from other research fields and archive miners), hence a much more variegate community, asking for different levels of access and different advanced data products.



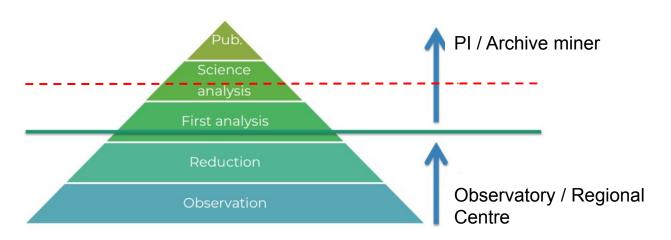


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- Great boost in terms of the number people interested in data (Pls from other research fields and archive miners), hence a much more variegate community, asking for different levels of access and different advanced data products. E.g.:
 - o correlations between radio properties and other multi-wavelength/multi-messenger ones;
 - population studies by adopting stacking techniques (~millions of objects)
 - cross-correlation of radio objects with completely different surveys (e.g. the CMB, in order to constraint our cosmological model by looking at the Integrated Sachs-Wolfe effect)





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- More responsibility for the observatory and/or the infrastructure (e.g. Regional Centres)

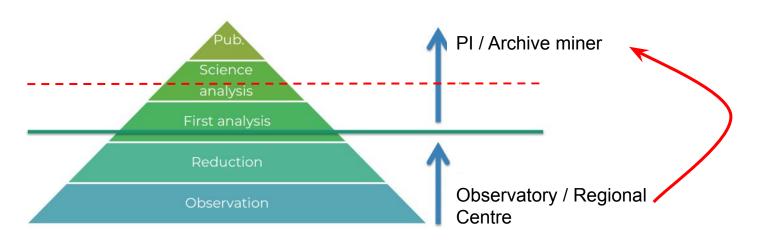


Courtesy of Felix Stoehr (ESO, ADASS 2018)





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A survey of radio archives (... and not only)

- We focused on the most important SKA <u>precursors</u>: ASKAP, **MWA**, (KAT-7 and MeerKAT)
- ... and <u>pathfinders</u>: **LOFAR**, EVN, GMRT, e-MERLIN, **(J)VLA**
- We also considered: WSRT, ATCA, VLBA (and GBT), ALMA
- We extended the analysis to: CADC, ESO Science Archive, CDS, IA2

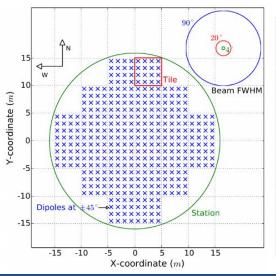


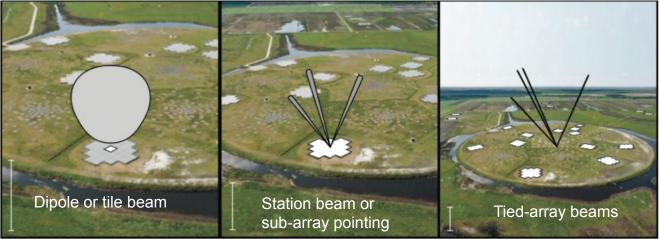




LOFAR

- The **Low-F**requency **AR**ray is operated by ASTRON and observes between 10 and 250 MHz (LBA: 10-90 MHz; HBA: 110-250 MHz)
- It consists of 24 core stations, 14 remote stations and 13 international ones (... so far).
- It can collect data through three modes of acquisition:
 - o interferometry, i.e. correlated visibilities
 - beam-formation (Coherent Stokes, Incoherent Stokes, Fly's Eye)
 - transient buffer modes
- Time/spectral resolution can be traded in order to fit with scientific goals





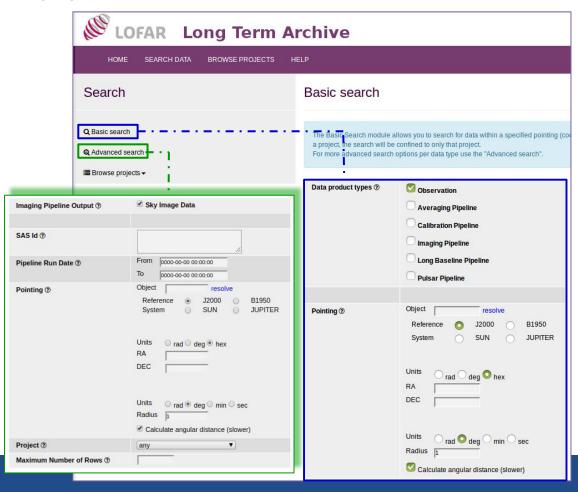




LOFAR LTA

- The LOFAR Long Term Archive (LTA) allows metadata search without any account (you need one for downloading/staging requests)
- It can be decomposed in two sections: left panel, namely basic search, advanced search and browse project; the right panel displaying a dedicated search mask.
- There is also a server for SQL queries and a Python interface, as well as a Python API for improving user control over staging requests.

GUI of LOFAR LTA (https://lta.lofar.eu/) (basic and advanced search are shown)







MWA

- The Murchison Widefield Array is run by a consortium of 21 institutions from Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Canada and USA, led by the Curtin University.
- It consists of 256 stations (tiles), 128 (chosen among two configurations, can be correlated at a time)
- Main features:
 - wide field of view (200-2500 sqdeg)
 - instantaneous bandwidth of 30.72MHz
 - spectral resolution of 20 kHz
 - temporal resolution of 0.5s

- wide frequency range (70–300 MHz) with flexible tuning
- digital design with extreme frequency and pointing agility, wide fractional bandwidths and considerable signal processing capabilities.

1000

East (m)

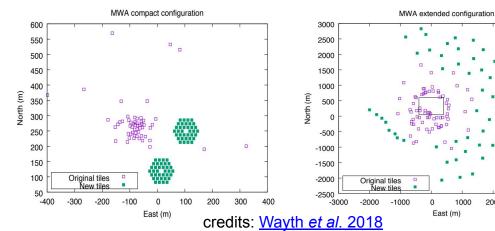
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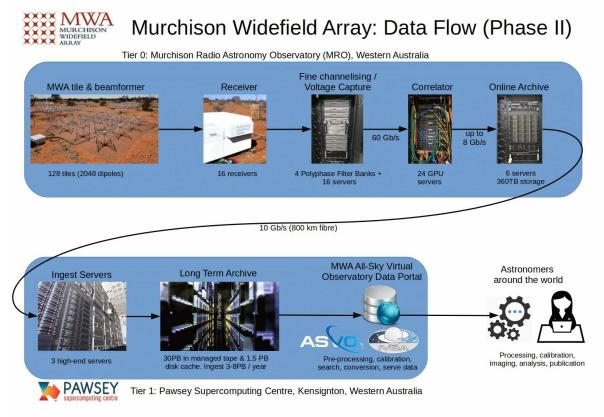


An MWA tile (4 x 4 dipoles)





MWA Archive



The **archive core** is constituted by the *Next-Generation Archive System* (NGAS)

Tier 2 mirrored archives at MIT, Victoria University of Wellington, Raman Research Institute, University of Melbourne, and in Trieste.

Data are carried over by the Australia Academic and Research Network (AARNET) across the Pacific Ocean

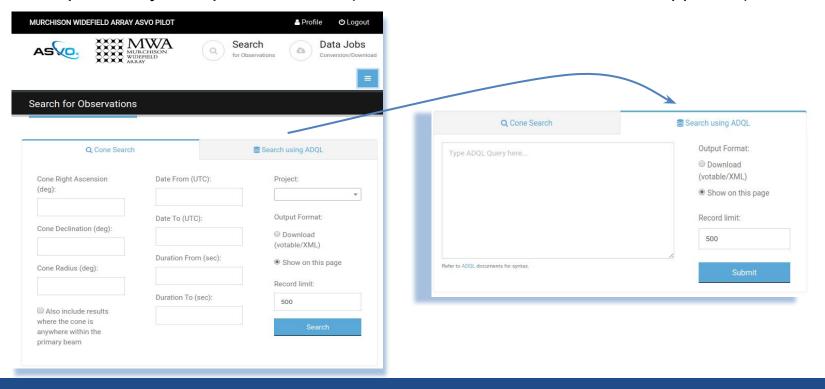
High level view of the MWA dataflow (courtesy of Greg Sleap, ICRAR)





MWA Archive

- Access to the MWA Archive is granted by the MWA All-Sky Virtual Observatory (ASVO)
 data portal, through: a web dashboard, a Python API (Manta-ray-client) or a VO TAP
 service.
- It is requested a registration on the ASVO portal to use the web dashboard or there
 is the possibility to exploit eduGain (ORCID and United ID are also supported).

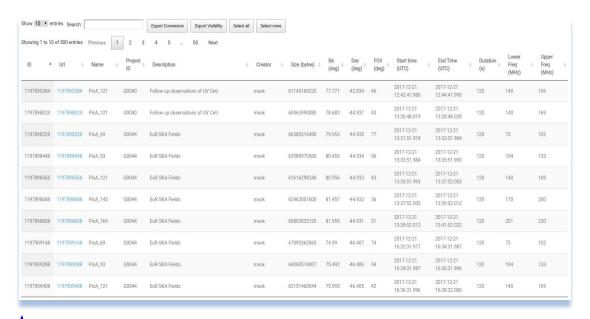




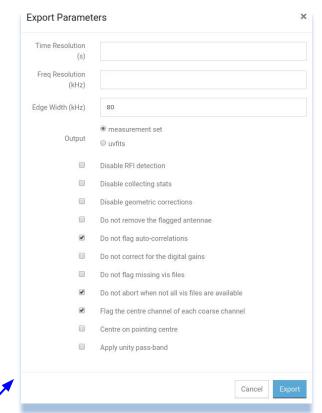


MWA Archive

 The Data Export Tool allows to perform some pre-calibration tasks and data format conversions



An example of web returned results for a cone search of 10 arcsec around the core of Pictor A



The Export Conversion web interface for selected MWA data





The new NRAO portal

The traditional NRAO Data Archive System (now called NRAO Legacy Archive) used to be the unified data archive for (J)VLA, VLBA and GBT data, and it is going to be completely replaced

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Historical VLA, Jans	ky VLA, VLBA and GBT Data Products			
Instructions on how to download your data : clic				
Project (Proposal) Code	The NRAO proposal or observing project id.			
Observer :	The observer's name. Case sensitive, partial string searchs best.			
Telescope ALL ▼	You may restrict the search to a single telescope.			
Observe Start Date :	Format: yyyy-MMM-dd or yyyy-MMM-dd hh:mm:ss			
Observe Stop Date :	Format : yyyy-MMM-dd or yyyy-MMM-dd hh:mm:ss			
Query Control Parameters :				
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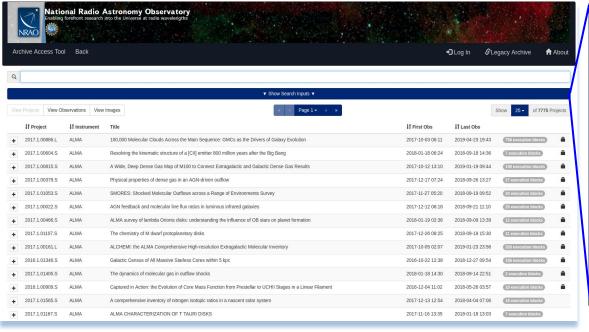
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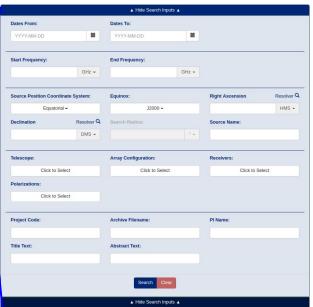




The new NRAO portal

- The new <u>NRAO Science Data Archive</u> is still under development but has been already publicly released: also ALMA data are being ingested.
- Major features: more responsive, interactive and significantly cleaner with respect to its predecessor
- Access to raw observations and images via a new Archive Access Tool (AAT) and to processing via the Pipeline Processing Interface (PPI)



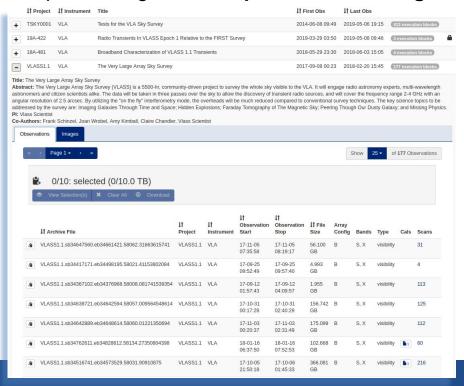


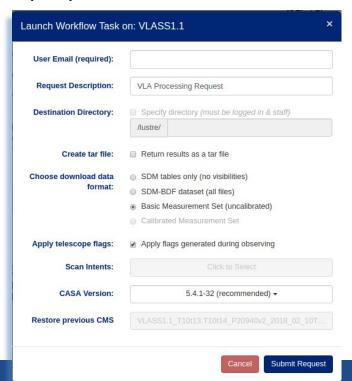




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Recommendations for the SKA Archive

The **SKA Science Archive** will contain not only **observatory products** but also **metadata**, **advanced data products** and **codes** needed to generate the latter.

- We recommend a multi-mask archival interface (e.g. a basic search for observatory products and associated metadata, a dedicated or advanced mask for each product type
- Observatory products, advanced products and codes should be clearly linked
- Proposal metadata should be accessible
- The query interface should be well documented, with different levels of access (from a simple keyword-based GUI to programmatic/via tools)
- Query refinement, e.g. in terms of sensitivity and quality metrics, as well as lower resolution previews
- VLBI archives should be homogenized for SKA products
- Data cutout services and, more generally, exploitation of VO services
- The archive should be accessible through a common gateway to any user in the world, managed at SRC level, but on a shared effort over the international partnership



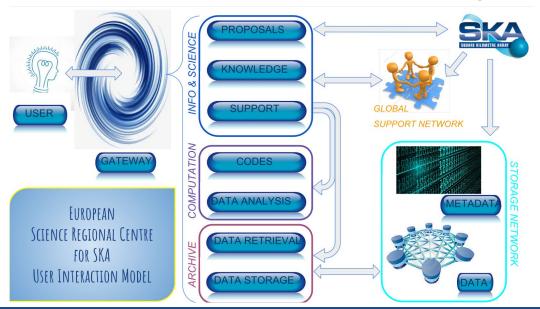


Conclusions

The SKA is a **strategic research infrastructure** which poses challenges at different levels:

- the boundary between the SKAO and the SKA Data Center
- huge amounts of data which require unprecedented computational power (distributed resources needed) processed up to science-ready products, and the need of interoperating these with different wavelengths/messengers datasets
- define different roles and find human resources for such efforts

The AENEAS project has already provided a **user interaction model** for the European SKA Data Centre (ESDC) articulated in **European SKA Regional Centre (ESRC) nodes**



courtesy of Marcella Massardi - AENEAS WP5 leader -