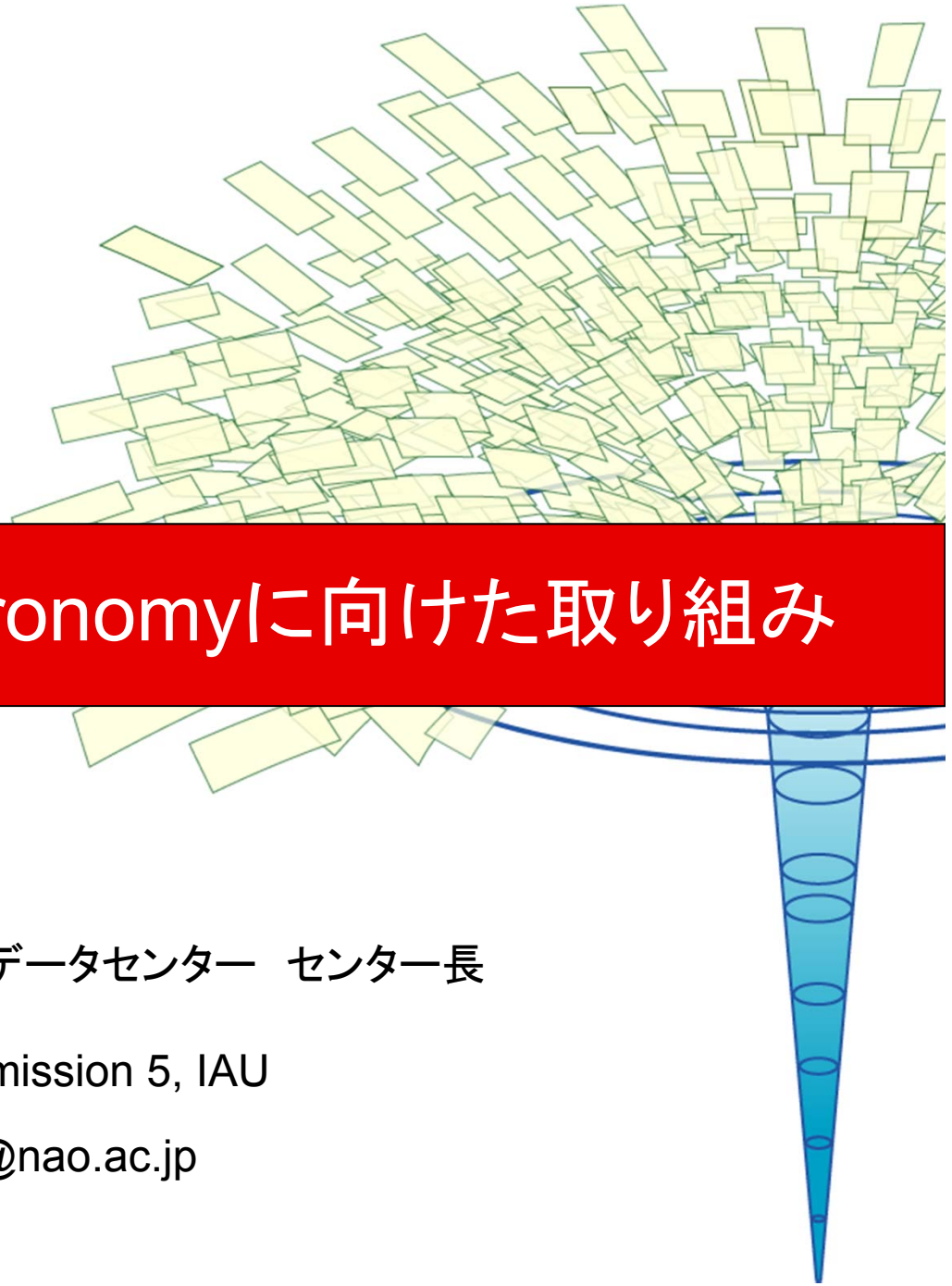

Data Intensive Astronomyに向けた取り組み

大石雅寿

国立天文台　天文データセンター　センター長
&
President of Commission 5, IAU

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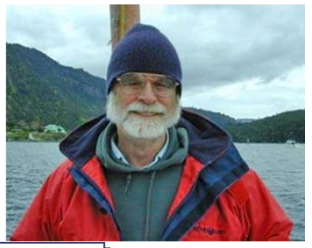
Structure of my Talk

- Era of Data Intensive Sciences
  - toward "4th paradigm"
- Data Discovery in Astronomy
  - How to find necessary data for our research
- Towards Standardization
  - Differences can be overcome
- How do we manage data ?
  - ALMA, SKA
- Summary

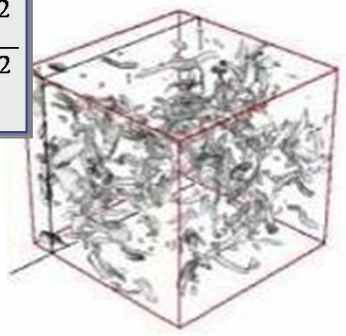
Science Paradigms



- Thousand years ago:
  science was **empirical**
  -- **observations / experiments**

- Last few hundred years:
  theoretical studies

$$\left(\frac{\dot{a}}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{4\pi G\rho}{3} - \mathrm{K}\frac{c^2}{a^2}$$



- Last few decades:
  simulations

- Today:
  data exploration (e-Science)
  unify theory, experiment, and simulation
  – High-speed network
  – Computers, storages, databases

Era of Data Intensive Sciences

Accelerating Discoveries

- Issues, Planning
- Observation
- Data Reduction
  - Calib., Select, Combine
    , , ,
- Data Analysis
  - Physical Parameters
  - Thinking
  - Solution
- Publish

Data

↓

Information

↓

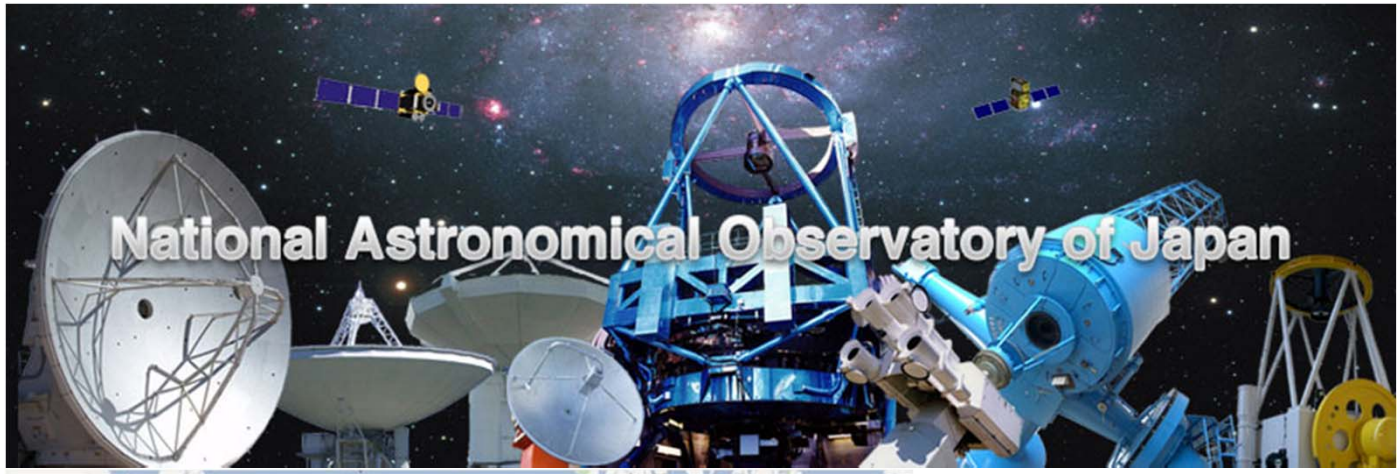
Knowledge

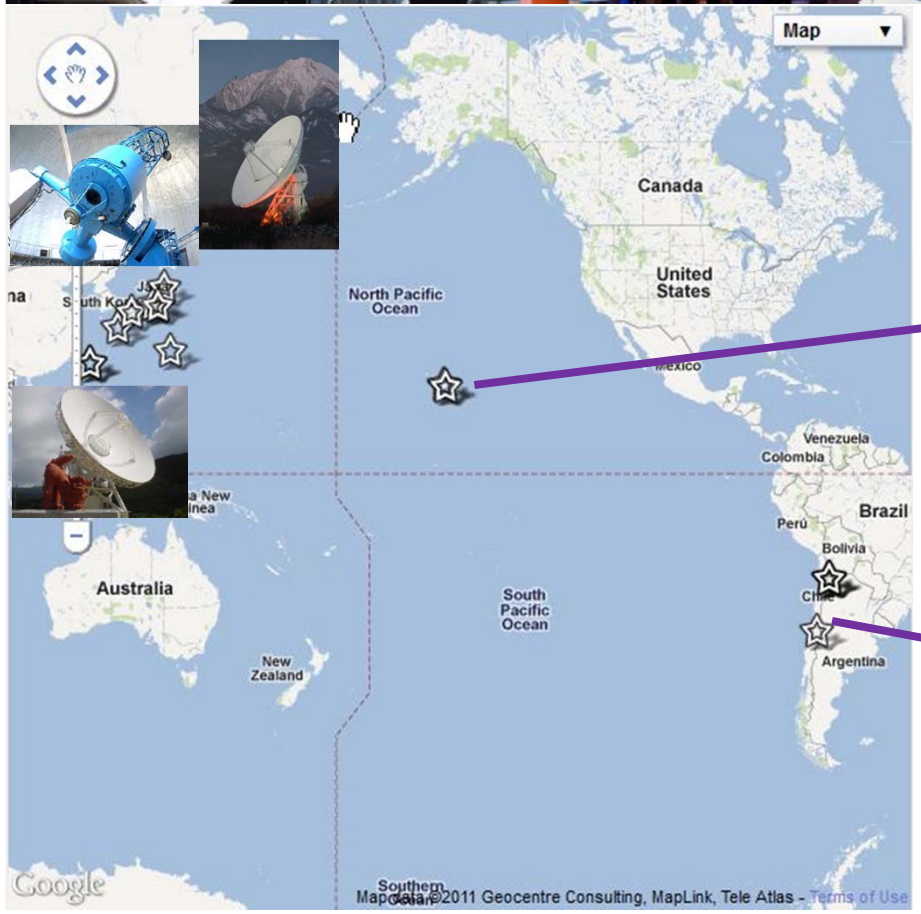
↓

Understanding

↓

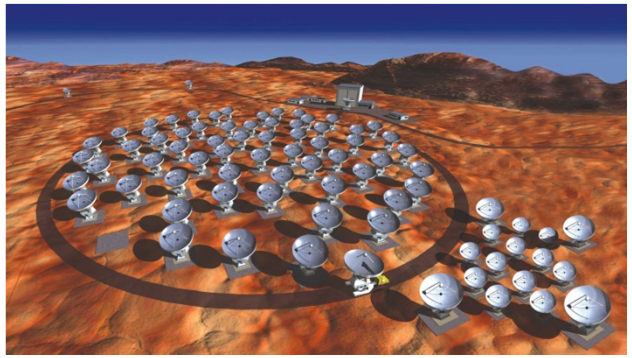
Wisdom


National Astronomical Observatory of Japan


Map
Canada
United States
North Pacific Ocean
Mexico
Venezuela
Colombia
Brazil
Perú
Bolivia
Australia
South Pacific Ocean
New Zealand
Argentina
Google
Map data ©2011 Geocentre Consulting, MapLink, Tele Atlas - Terms of Use

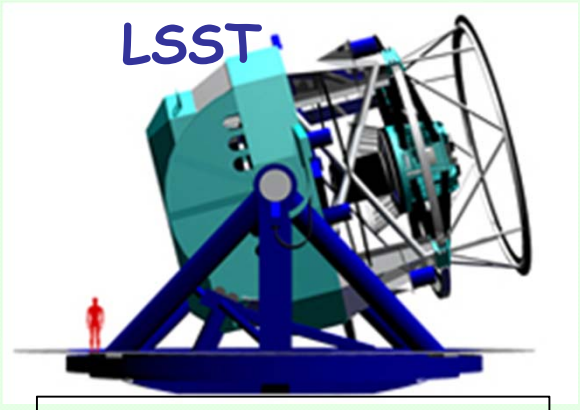
Subaru

ALMA

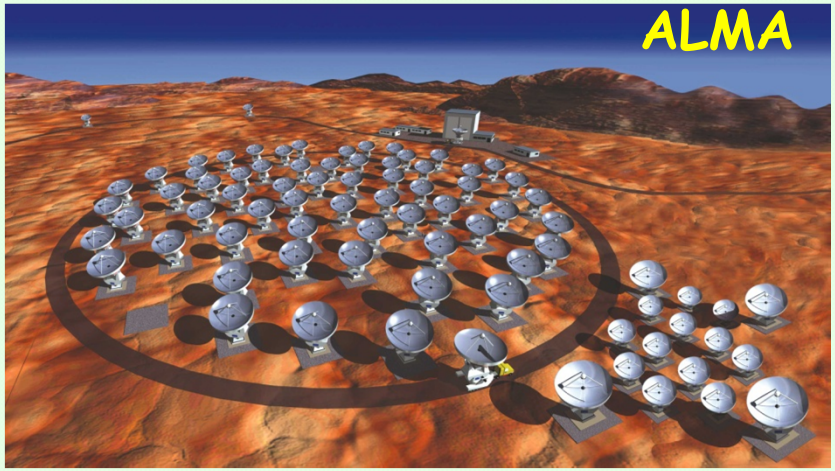


Planned Future Astronomy Projects

- ALMA
- JWST
- LSST
- LOFAR
- SKA
- TMT
- Pan-STARRs
- E-ELT

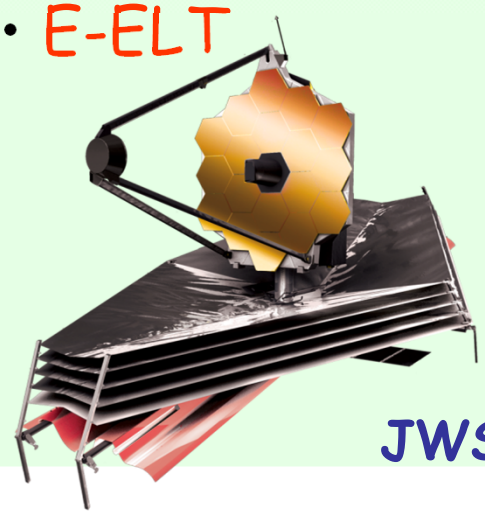


30 PB/yr x 6 yr ~ 200 PB

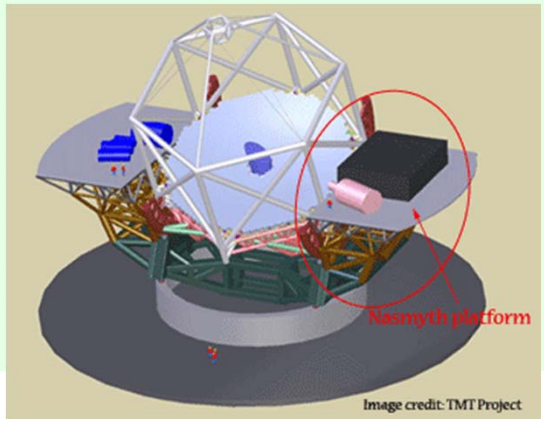


~ a few PB/yr

~ a few TB/night , only object params stored



JWST



TMT

Two Major Categories

Pointing Obs.

- ALMA
- JWST
- TMT
- E-ELT
- GMT

Large collecting area

High resolution

Surveys

- LSST
- Pan-STARRs
- SDSS2
- SKA ?

Whole sky

Time-domain astronomy

Two Major Categories

Pointing Obs.	**Surveys**
• ALMA • JWST	• LSST • Pan-STARRs
Large collecting area High resolution	Whole sky Time-domain astronomy

cosmology, the large-scale structure of the Universe,
formation of galaxies, star formation, variable stars,
transient phenomena such as the Gamma-ray bursts,
small bodies in the solar system, extrasolar planets,
life in the Universe, dark matter and dark energy, and others

Requirements in the Data Intensive Science Era

Data producer side

- Definition of data quality index, and establishment of quality assessment methodologies
- Quality assurance of data (from obs. to data analyses)

Data center side

- Establishment of data handling environment
  - Distributed CPUs
  - Distributed storage
  - Distributed data analysis software (pipeline) incl. data mining, knowledge discovery, statistics, event discovery
  - High-speed network

Requirements in the Data Intensive Science Era

Data producer side

- Definition of data quality index, and establishment
- (from obs. to data analyses)

Data center side

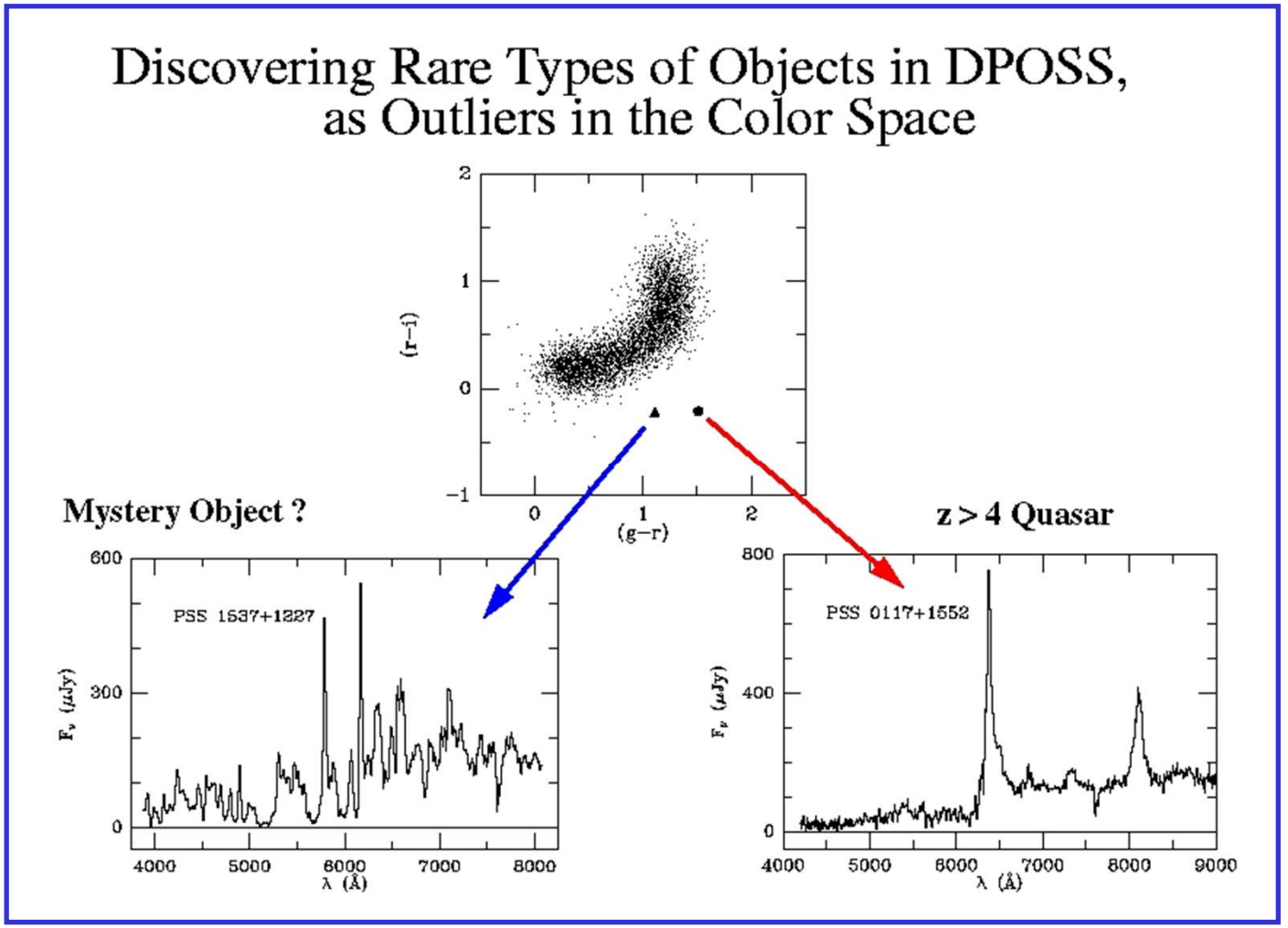
- Establishment of data handling environment
  - incl. data mining, knowledge discovery, statistics, event discovery
  - High-speed network

Data management / analysis cost will become a major issue

Getting Knowledge

- Approaches on Data analyses: mathematical statistics and/or taxonomy
- With scientific working hypothesis – what do we want to know from the deluge of data ?
  - We need to have a sensitive antenna
  - Serendipitous discoveries might be possible, but…
- Data publication as early as possible
- Data Scientists in exploring the deluge of data

mystery outliers



graphics from US NVO project

Data Discovery in Astronomy

VO– New Research Infrastructure in the 21st Century

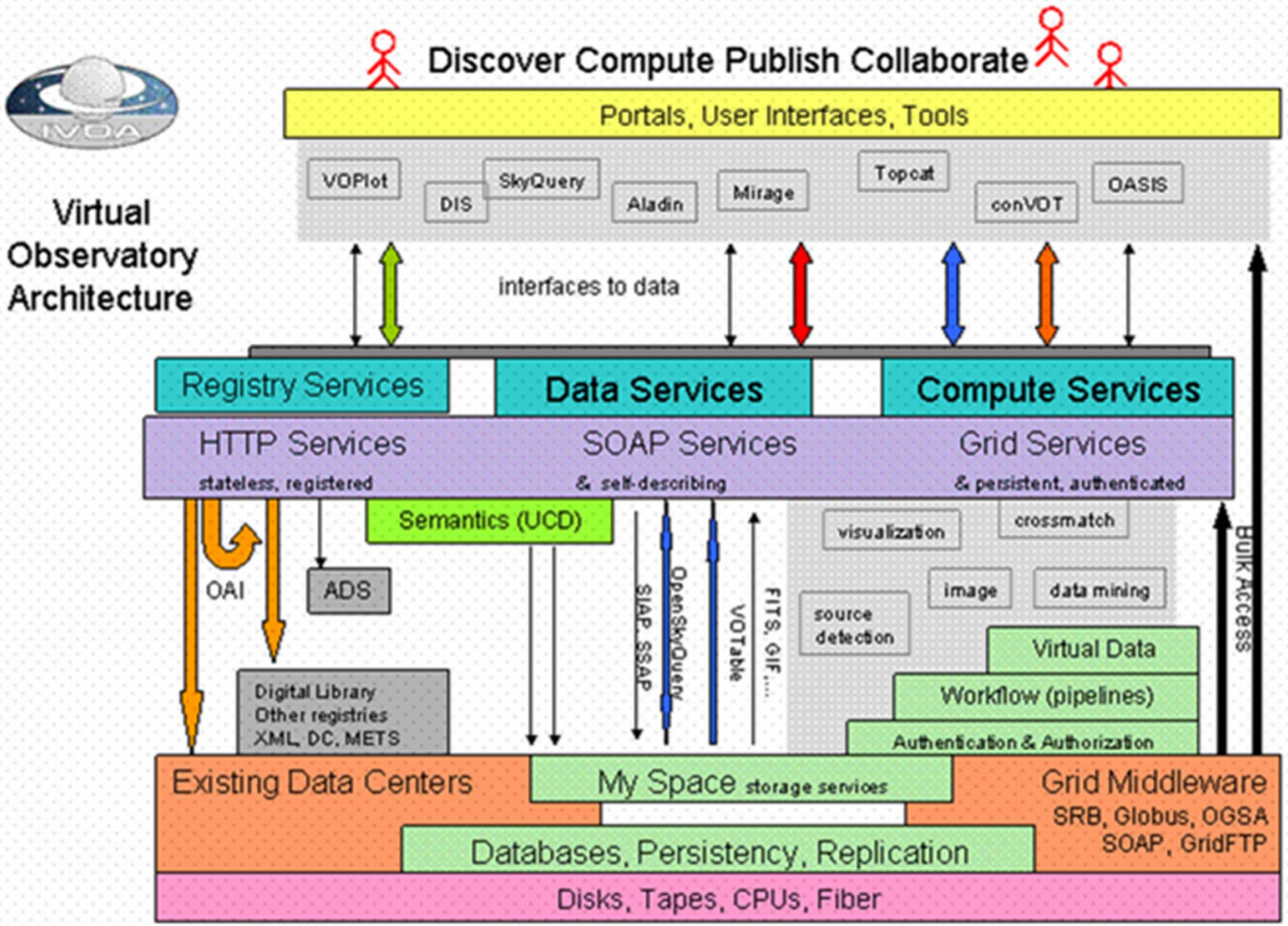
A collection of integrated astronomical data archives and software tools that utilize computer networks to create an environment in which research can be conducted.

http://www.encyclopedia.com/html/v1/virtobserv.asp

VO Projects in the world

- 18 members worldwide
- International Virtual Observatory Alliance (IVOA – http://www.ivoa.net/)
  → Standards to interoperate VOs

- No center (good-will), No shared project funding

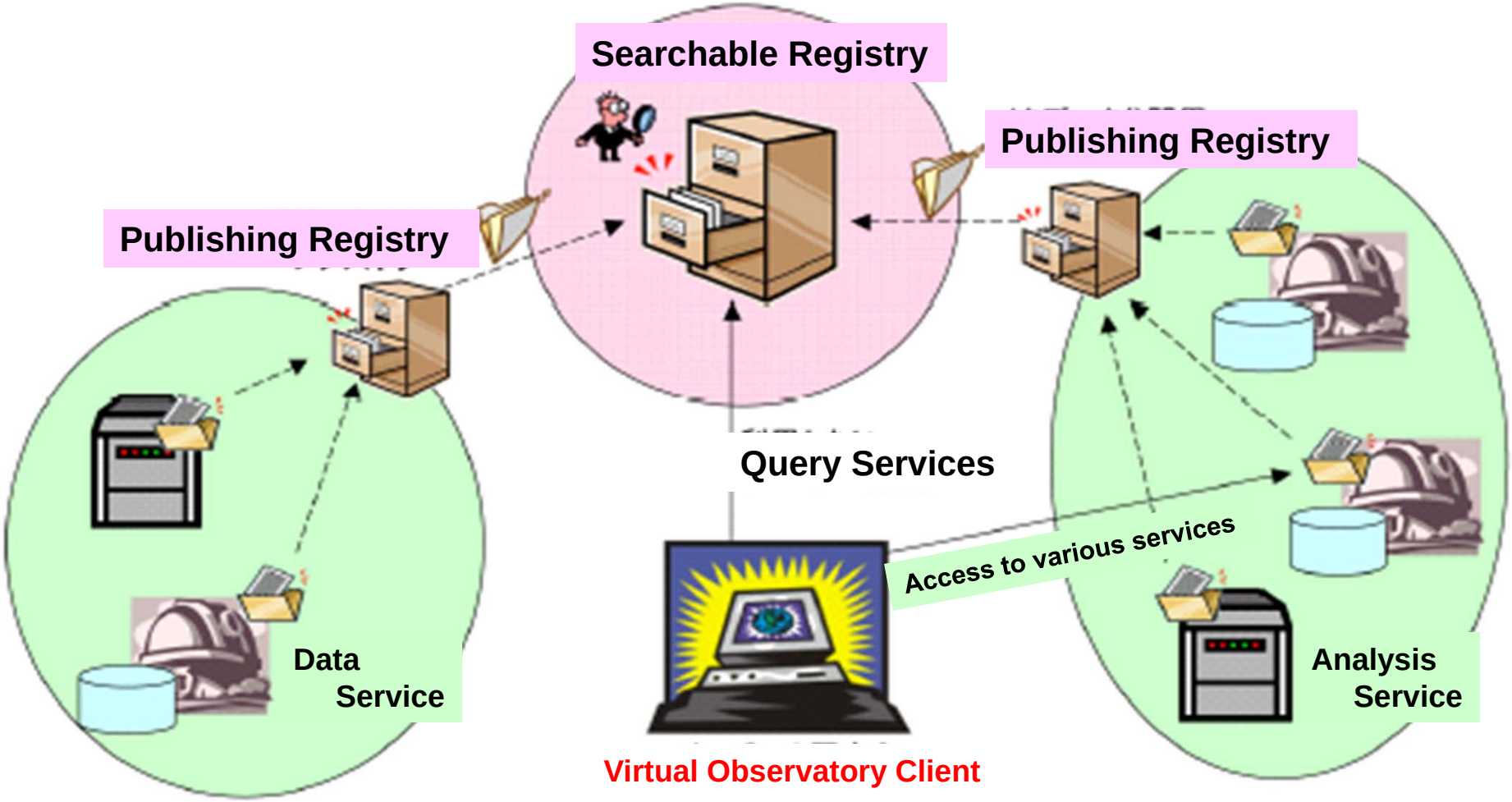

Virtual Observatory Architecture
Discover Compute Publish Collaborate
Portals, User Interfaces, Tools
VOPlot
DIS
SkyQuery
Aladin
Mirage
Topcat
conVOT
OASIS
interfaces to data
Registry Services
Data Services
Compute Services
HTTP Services
stateless, registered
SOAP Services
& self-describing
Grid Services
& persistent, authenticated
Semantics (UCD)
OAI
ADS
Digital Library
Other registries
XML, DC, METS
SIAP, SSAP
OpenSkyQuery
VOTable
FITS, GIF, ...
visualization
crossmatch
image
data mining
source detection
Virtual Data
Workflow (pipelines)
Authentication & Authorization
BULK Access
Existing Data Centers
My Space storage services
Grid Middleware
SRB, Globus, OGSA
SOAP, GridFTP
Databases, Persistency, Replication
Disks, Tapes, CPUs, Fiber

Standardization in IVOA

- Meta-data
  - Contents & access protocol
- Access Images, Spectra, Catalogues
  - TAP, SIAP, SSAP, STC, etc.
- Query Language to Federated DBs (ADQL)
- Unified Attribute Names
  - UCD (Unified Contents Descriptions)
- Output format : VOTable (in XML)
  - FITS

Exchange of Meta Data: OAI-PMH

2011 Oct 19



Data Access Protocols

- Parameter query in terms of the HTTP

```
http://jvo.nao.ac.jp/imageData?Pos=24,5&Size=0.2&format=VOTable
```

  - Simple Image Access Protocol (SIAP)
  - Simple Spectrum Access Protocol (SSAP)
  - Table Access Protocol (TAP)

  etc.

- Unified query language (JVOQL) for both the catalog and observation data such as image data, spectrum, 3D-cube, photon list …

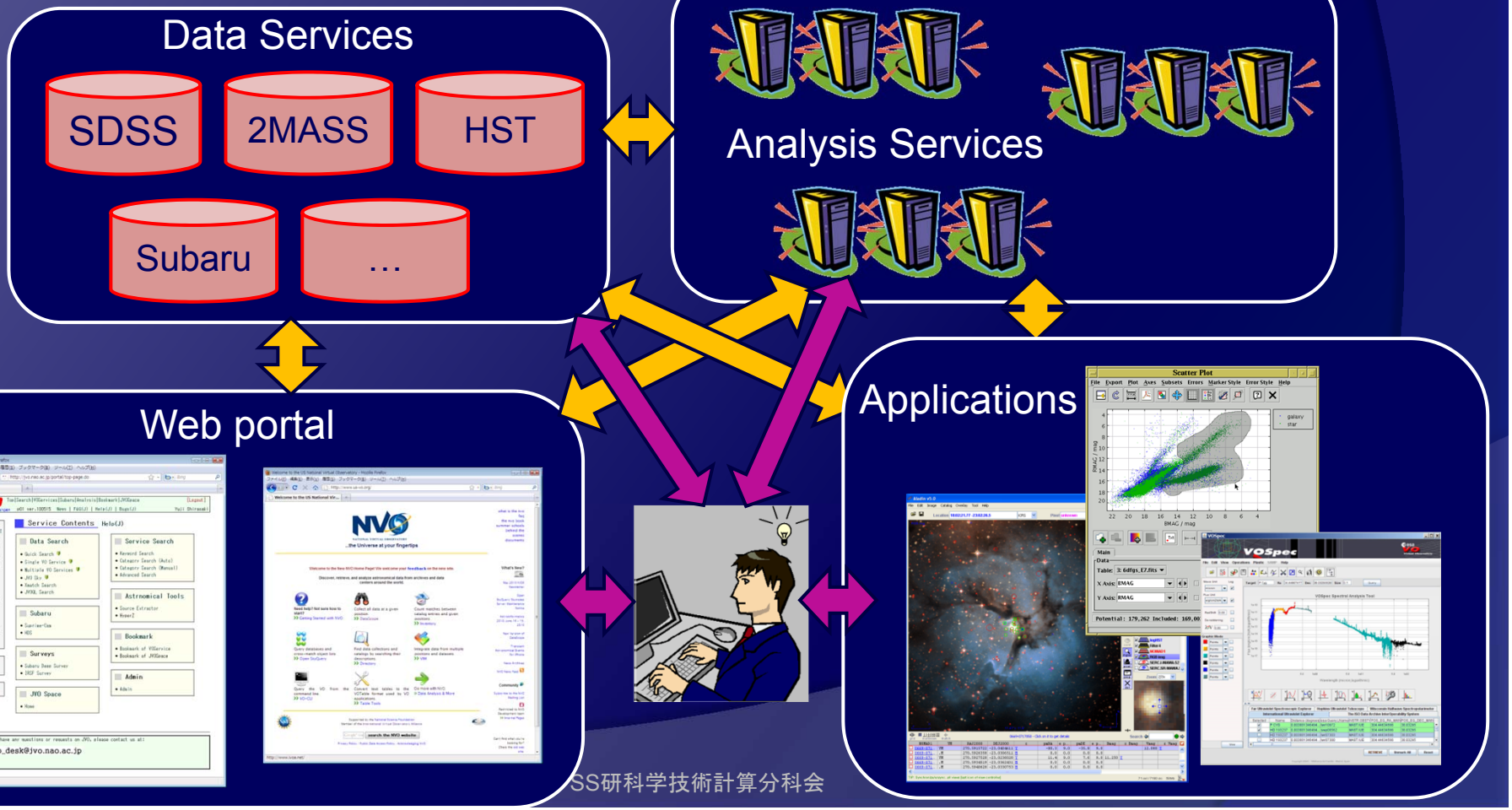
```
Select    imageURL, …
From      naoj:imageData
Where     pos=Point(24,5) and size=0.2 and format='VOTable'
```

File Formats

- Flexible Image Transfer System (FITS)
  - standardized in early 80's to exchange observed data
  - 1 record = 2880 bytes
  - (Header, Data)(Header, Data)・・・
  - IAU has the FITS WG to maintain its specification
- VOTable
  - used in Virtual Observatories as an output format
  - described in XML, and standardized in IVOA
  - can inline FITS files / contain a link to FITS files

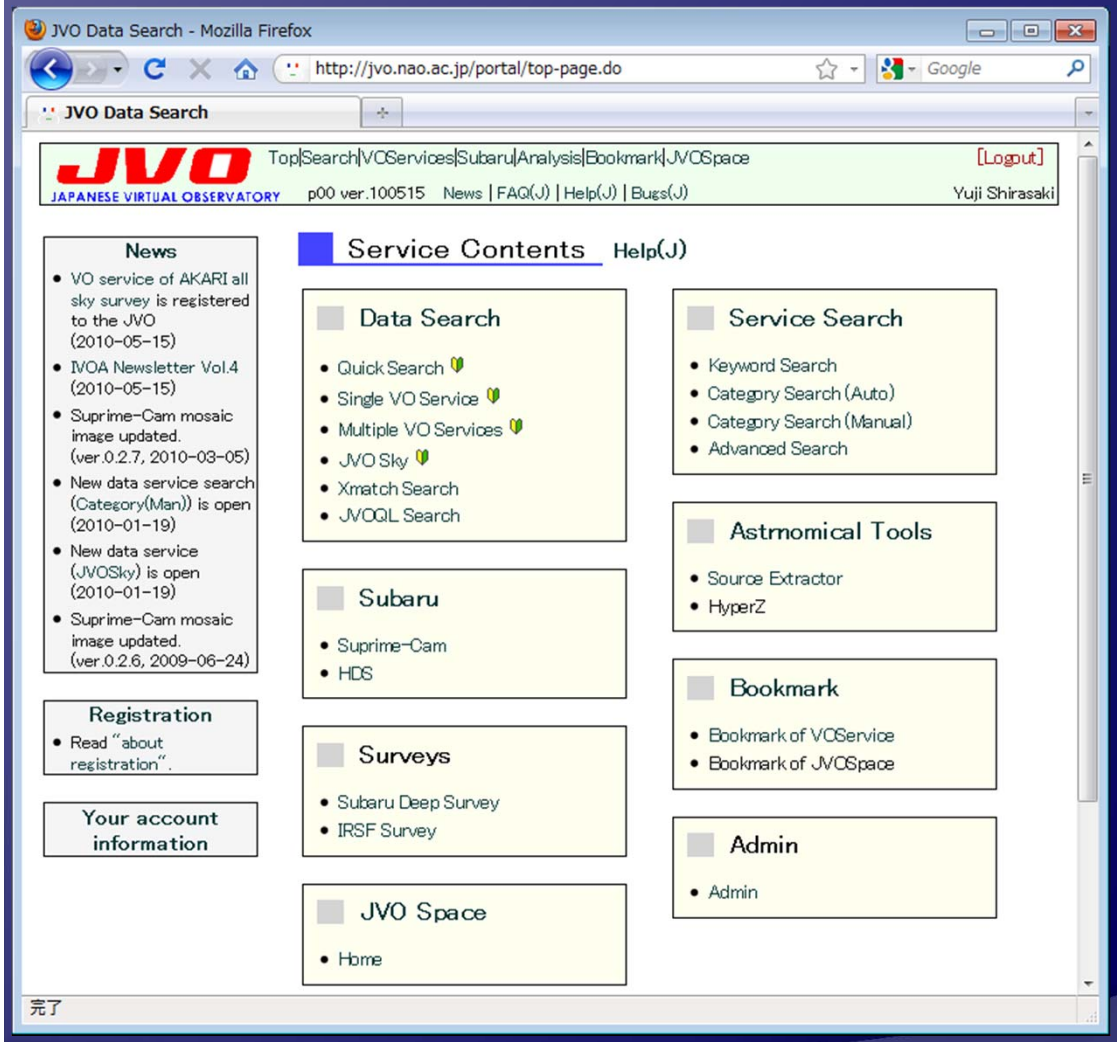
Virtual Observatory

- ✓ Infrastructure for efficient research environment
- ✓ International standards for data publication & access
- ✓ Sharing data worldwide, Maximize scientific return



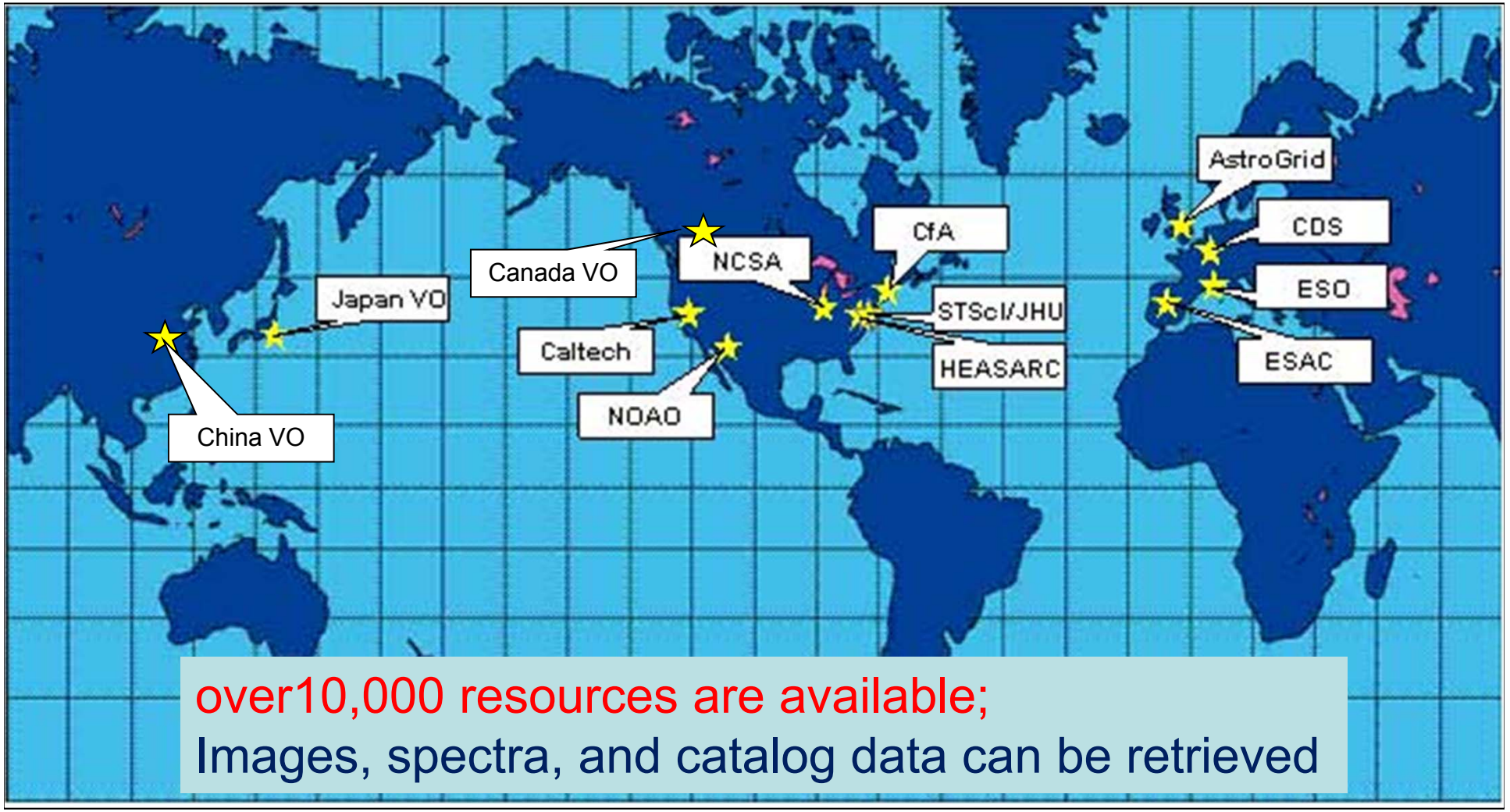
JVO portal

http://jvo.nao.ac.jp/portal



- ✓ 10,551 Data Resources
  - 7,397 Catalogs
  - 208 Image Services
  - 84 Spectrum Services
  - …
- ✓ Reduced Subaru Data
  - Suprime-Cam
  - HDS

Astronomical Virtual Observatories
~ Data Grid ~



Towards Standardization

Establishing Standards

- Standards are quite effective
  - Access protocols, data format, etc.
  - Interoperability → wider dissemination and application
  - Endorsement by the IAU (VO WG)
- Painful process
  - Philosophy, intention, life time of project,,,
  - Compromise, patience
  - Establishment of relationship：respect to each other
  - Coffee/tea breaks and lunch/dinner talks are crucial

IVOA Interoperability meetings

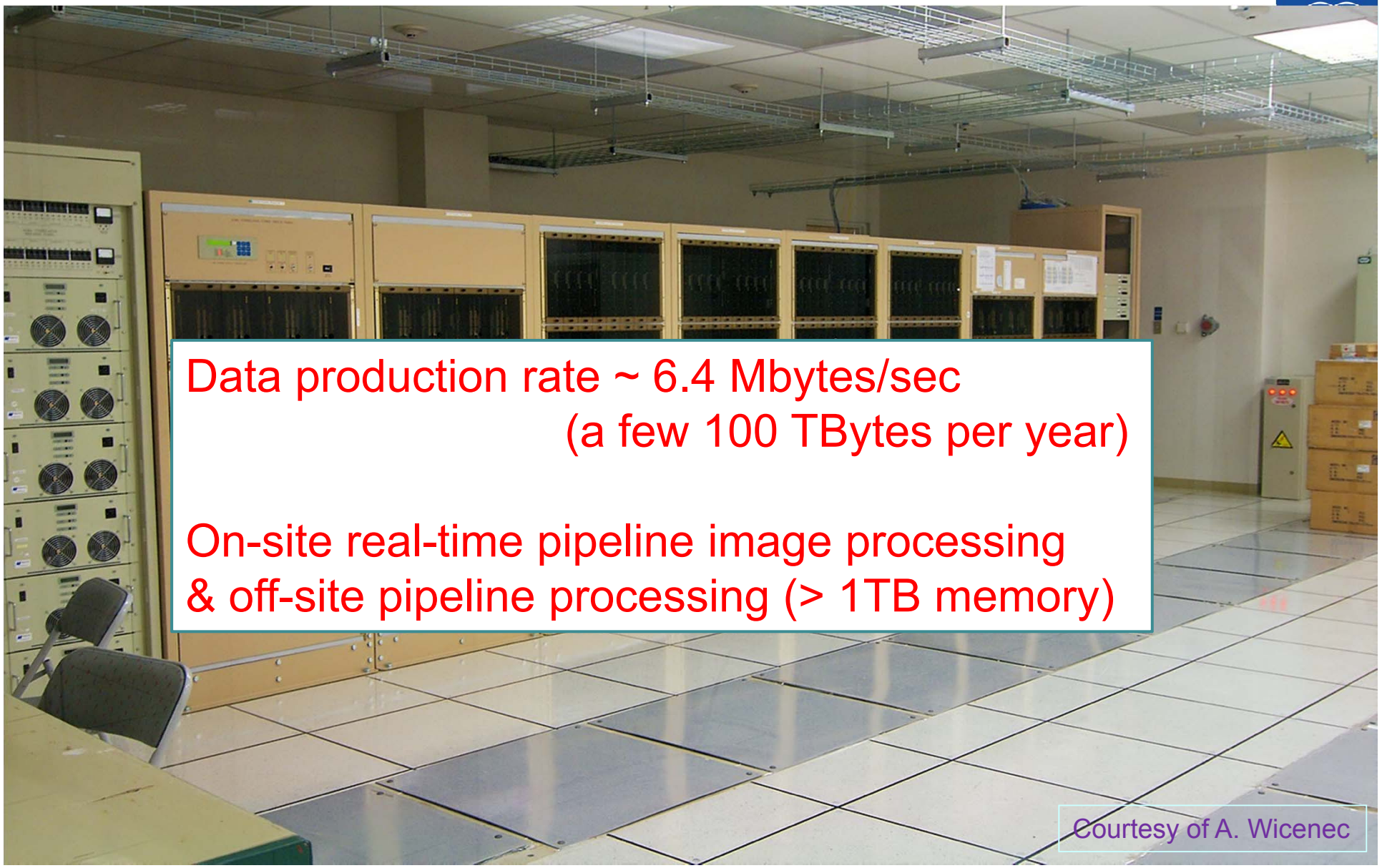
- Twice a year, since 2003
- Discussions toward standardization
- Human network as a basis for cyber network (Layer 0)

Nara, 2010 December

How do we manage data ?

ALMA telescope in Chile

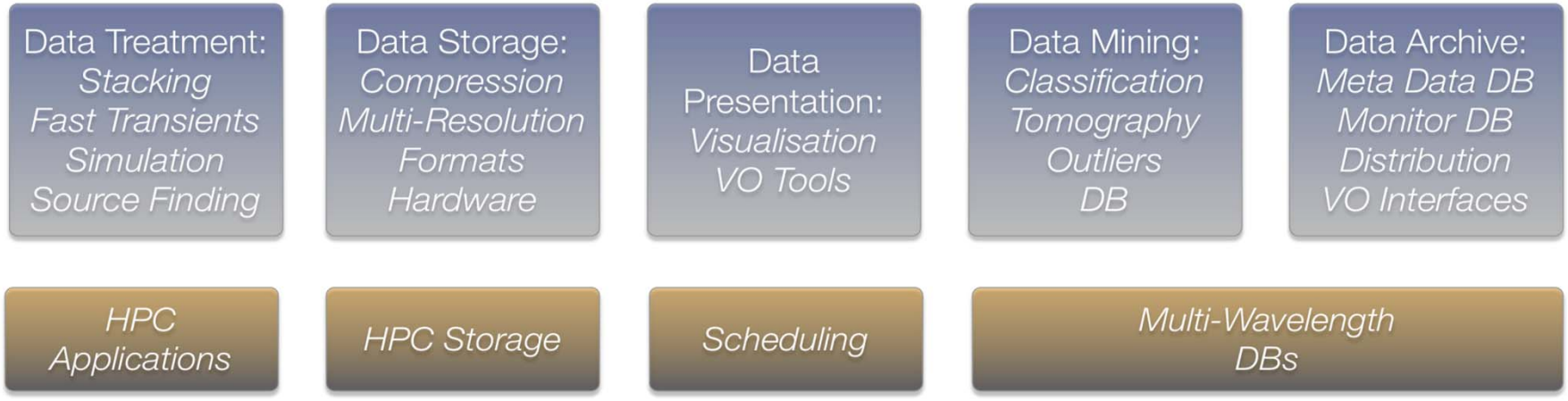
FPGA based correlator: Highly customized HPC system directly attached to antenna output. Image shows one quadrant of ALMA correlator installed on the Chajnantor plateau (Chile) in 5000m elevation. Image: A. Wicenec



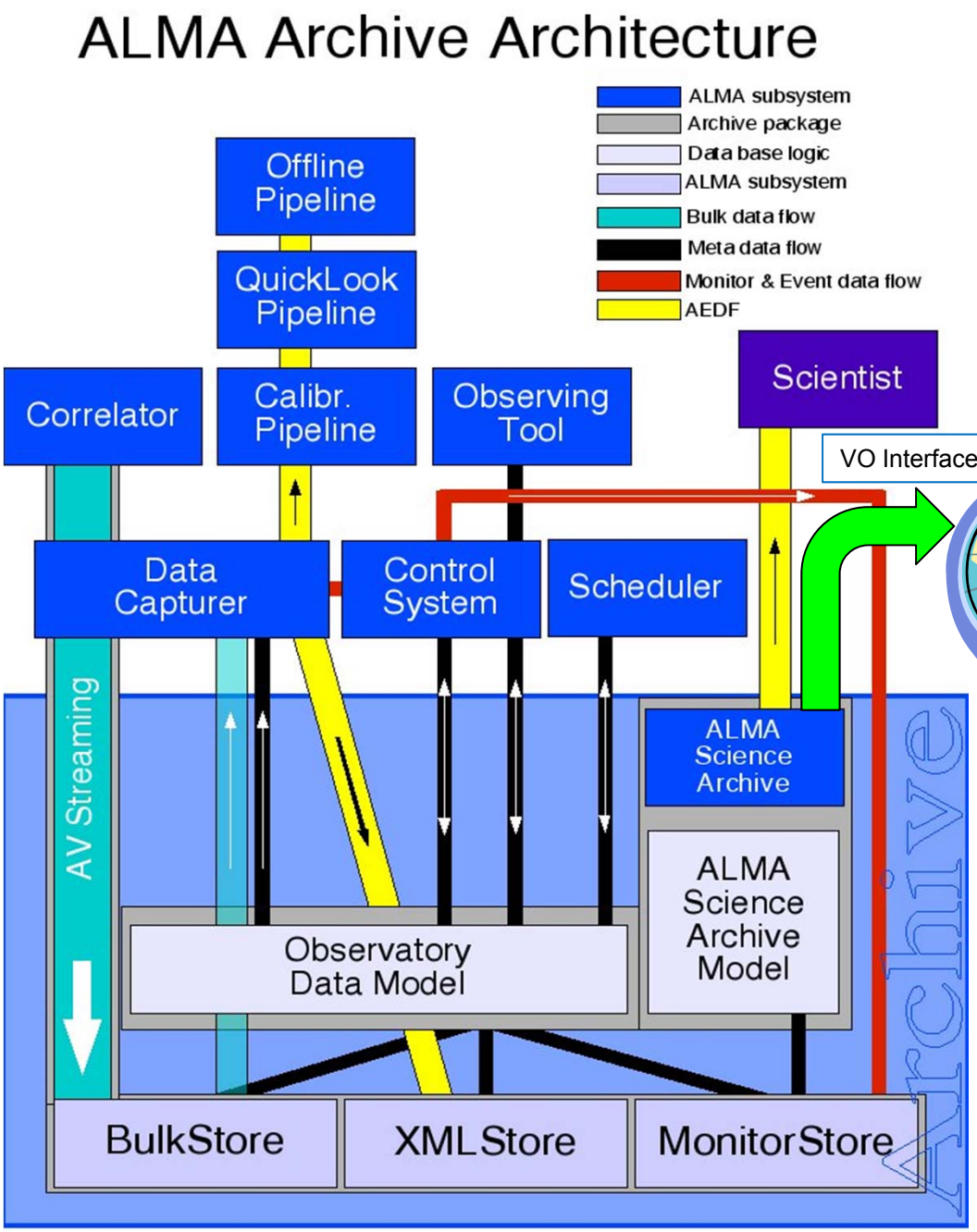
FPGA based correlator: Highly customized HPC system directly attached to antenna output. Image shows one quadrant of ALMA correlator installed on the Chajnantor plateau (Chile) in 5000m elevation. Image: A. Wicenec

Accessing Data

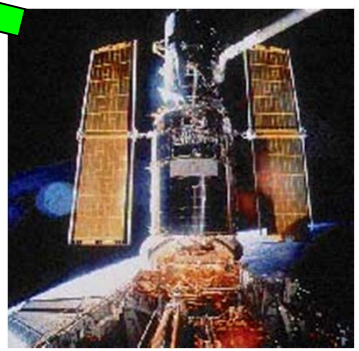
- **Data will not be used and can thus be deleted if it is not presented in a useful way.**
- **If there is too much data to move around, take the analysis to the data! (by Jim Gray)**
- **If all data is manipulated in databases, automatic parallelism is guaranteed; easy data management**
- **Scalable to Peta-byte scale**



ALMA Archive Architecture



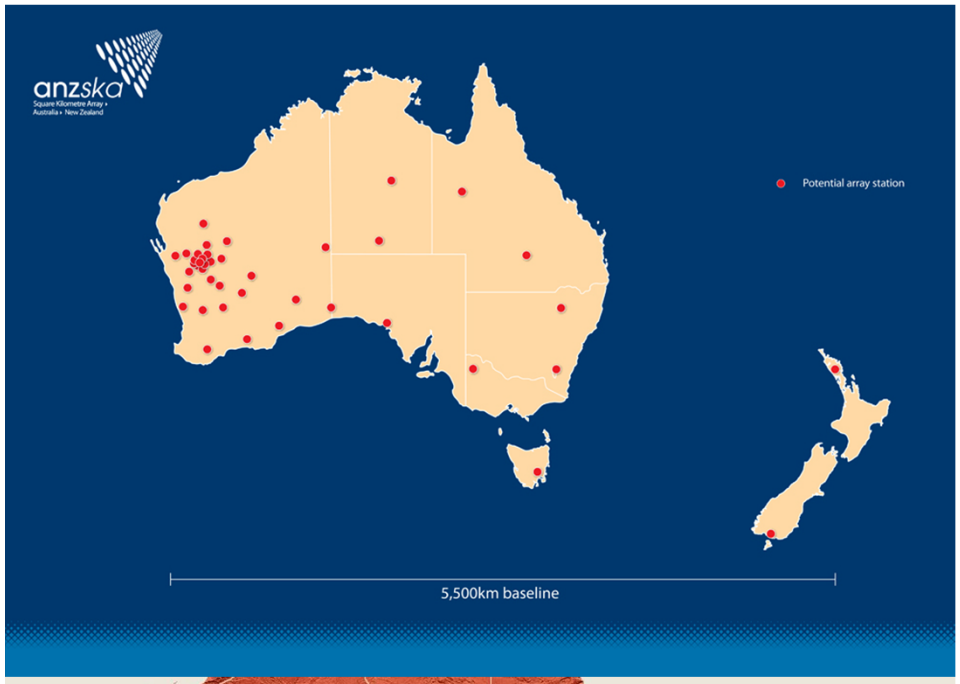
Quality Controlled Data

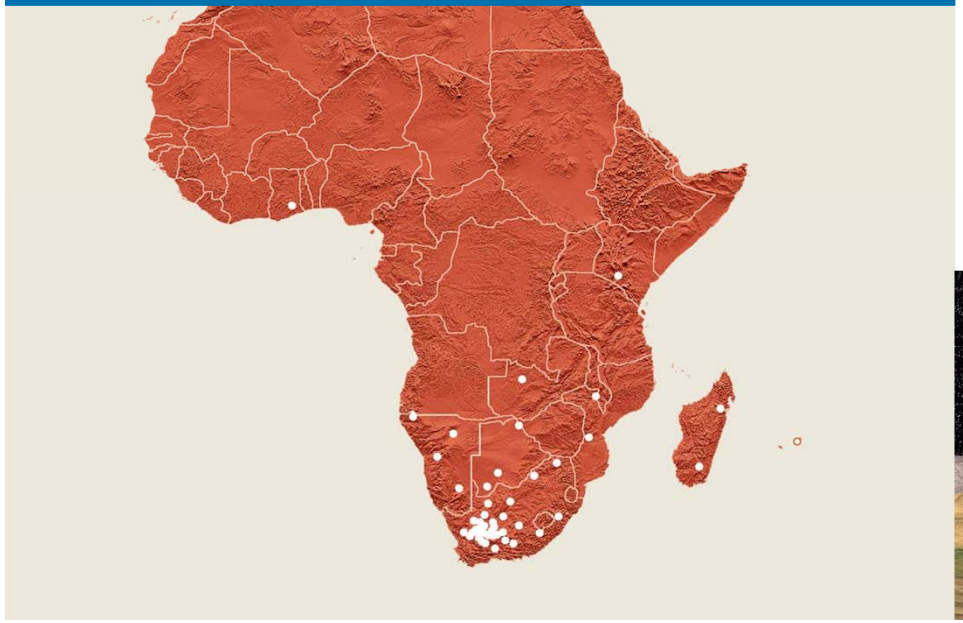


Multi-Wavelength Data

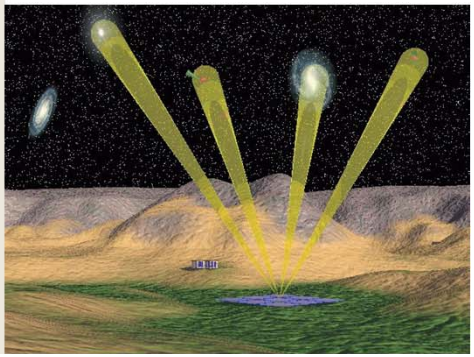
Maximize scientific outputs

Square Kilometre Array (SKA)

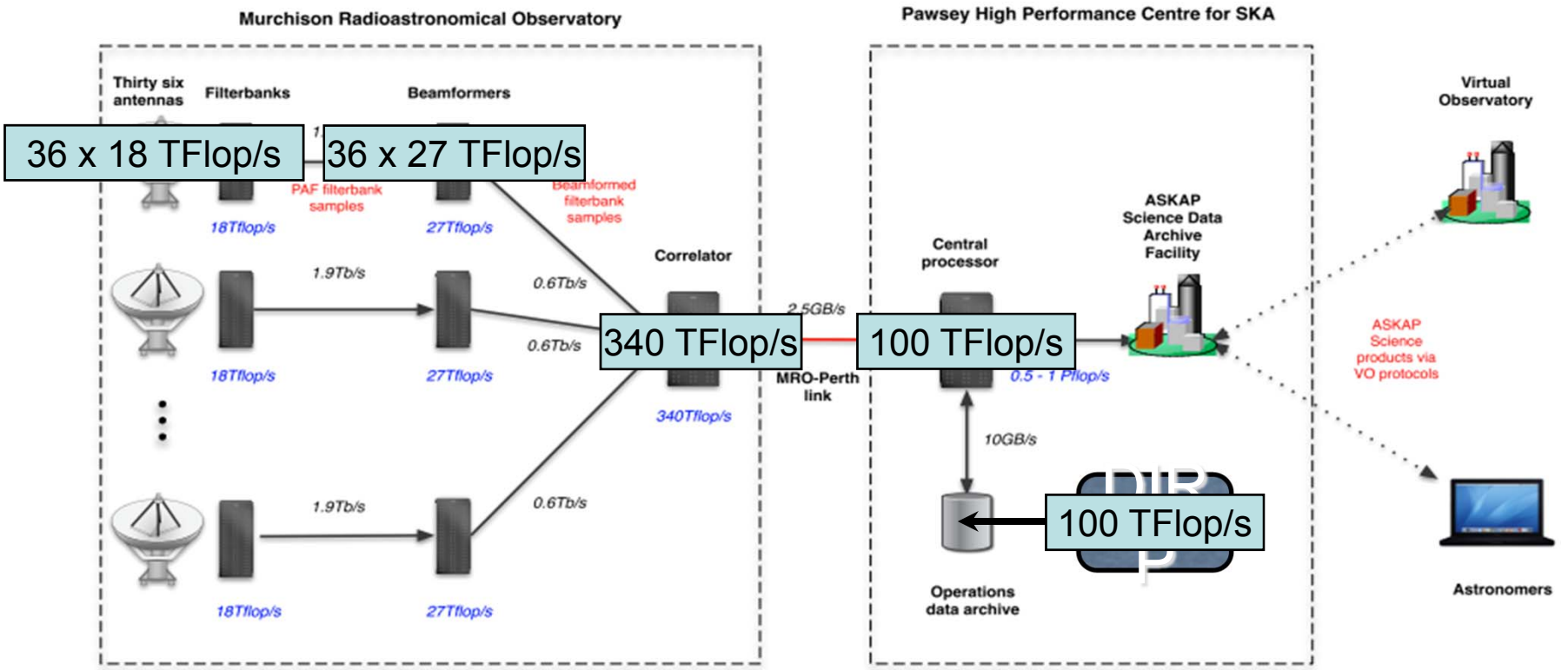




- 1km^2 collecting area
- Aperture synthesis radio telescope : 2D inverse FFT
- ~2020 ??
- Aus vs S. Africa
  - ASKAP vs MeerKAT
  - “1% SKA” prototypes



Schematic ASKAP Data Flow



T. Cornwell, July 9 2010
with additions by A.Wicenec

CSIRO

Total: 2160 TFlop/s

Courtesy of A. Wicenec

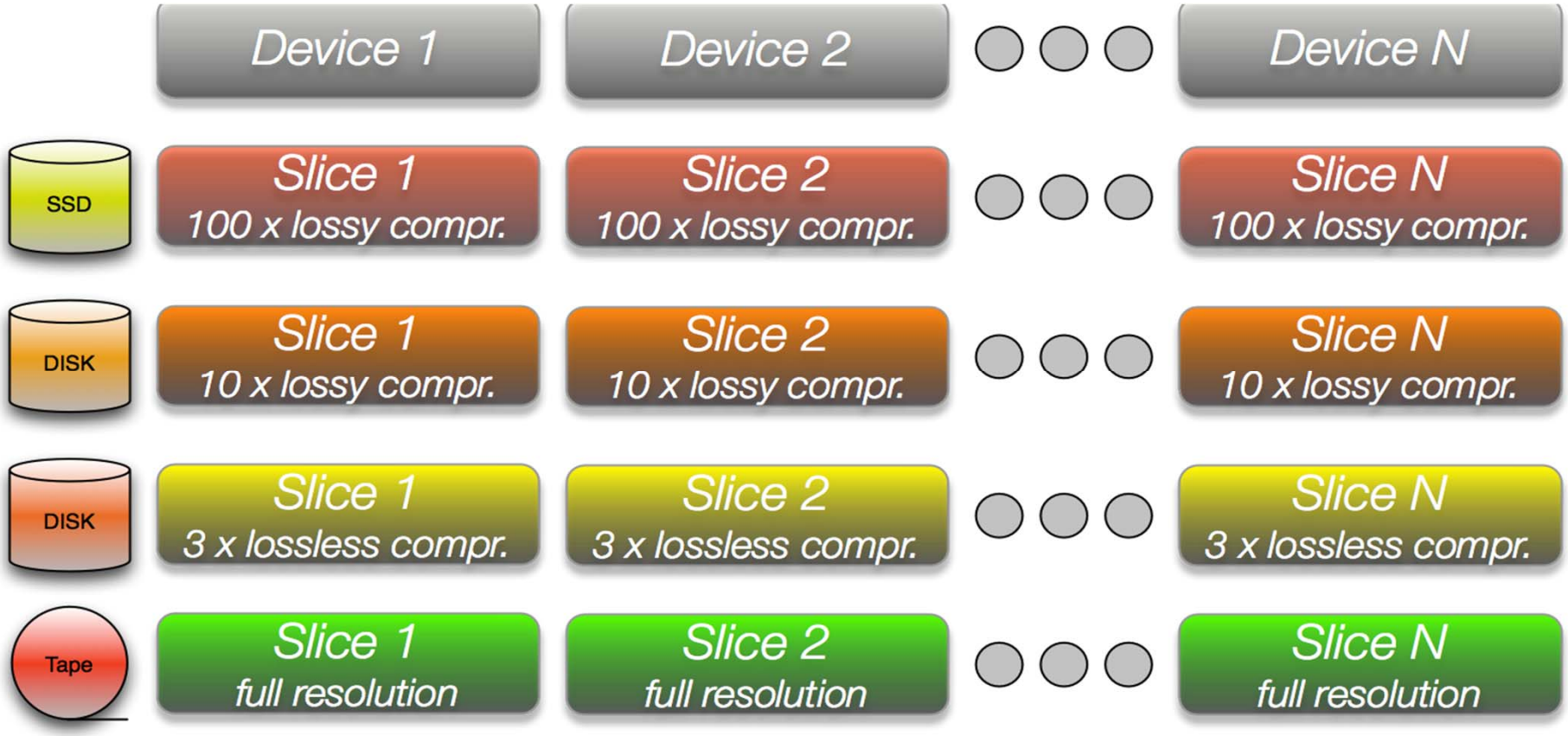
Data Storage

- TB size datasets require ‘smart’ storage, else risk of data graves.
- Problem arises from unproportional rise in capacity vs. transfer rate and random access speed:
  T2 = 1.5/4/10 years.
- Magnetic disks are degenerating to serial devices.
- Expensive solution: SSDs, but still have write degradation problem.
- Tapes don’t allow easy access to parts of data sets; problem enhanced by current access software.
- Data transfer stack requires careful planning to avoid bottle necks.

Data Storage:
Smart Storage, Smart Archive

- Evaluation and implemention of data life-cycle.
- Research on advanced, astronomy optimized *storage* formats (e.g. HDF5).
- Research on smart data distribution directly supported by storage format: Horizontal distribution.
- Research on smart data retrieval directly supported by storage format: Vertical distribution.
- Research on storage hardware supporting implementation of data aware storage and retrieval algorithms: Optimized, transparent access.
- Research on lossless and lossy compression and multi-resolution.

Data Storage:
Vertical and Horizontal Distribution



Courtesy of A. Wicenec

Special Challenges

- HPC in real-time data reduction chain.
- High volume data streaming through top 100 supercomputer.
- Very big data sets. Data life cycle undefined.
  - ALMA data can (may) be manageable

- Towards SKA: Solutions should scale from ASKAP (1%) to SKA1 (10%) and SKA2 (100%)
- Algorithms are still mostly serial, or don't scale to hundreds of thousands of cores.
- Budget is constrained, and power consumption has to come down by factor 10-100.

High level Data Analysis

- Looking for “new rules, insights” through huge dataset
  - Needles in haystacks – the Higgs particle
  - Haystacks: Dark matter, Dark energy
- Global statistics have poor scaling
  - Correlation functions are N^2, likelihood techniques N^3
  - We can only do $N\,logN$
- Must accept approximate answers
  New algorithms – Data Mining (KDD)
- Requires collaboration with
  - statisticians & computer scientists

Data Intensive Science

- Data deluge
  - Huge data size
  - Wide variety
  - Transient data
  - time-domain

- New paradigm in scientific research by introducing data management and advanced data analysis