

# Preparing for the next generation of (radio) observatory operations

Vanessa Moss

CSIRO Astronomy and Space Science

IMAGE CREDIT: A. CHERNEY

# Key takeaway points

- 1. People: Role of the technical astronomer
- 2. Automation: Automate all the things
- 3. Communication: Communication is the source of all the world's problems
- **4. Overview:** The big picture is just as important as the details
- **5. Testing:** There is no test like an observational test
- 6. The shadowy place

#### (O7.3) Preparing for the next generation of radio observatory operations

Vanessa Moss<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>CSIRO Astronomy and Space Science, Sydney, NSW, Australia vanessa.moss@csiro.au

**Abstract.** Operations of radio telescopes around the world have evolved significantly over the past decade, due to the dramatic increase in telescope complexity, available technology and data rate. In order to progress smoothly into the era of the Square Kilometre Array and other global-scale projects, it is important to bring together the lessons learned from existing observatories (such as the importance of automation for handling complex systems) and use these to shape the next generation of observatory operations. The challenges to be faced are spread across the realm of operations, such as rapid scheduling, configuration of the telescope system, visualisation of the complex raw data, data quality assessment of multi-dimensional data, "big data" management, automated processing and fast transfer to long-term archives. I will outline challenges faced and addressed in my previous role as Head of Apertif Telescope Operations, where I managed operations during the final commissioning stage of the Apertif upgrade to the Westerbork Synthesis Radio Telescope, as well as in my current role as Head of ASKAP Science Operations with CSIRO Astronomy and Space Science. I will also give examples of challenges encountered and solutions I have helped to develop for other radio telescopes including the Australia Telescope Compact Array (ATCA), the Low Frequency Array (LOFAR), and the Parkes 64m radio dish. Based on my various experiences in operations of different instruments, I will offer insight into some of the key considerations needed to develop a good model for future SKA operations.

#### 1. Introduction

In 2032, thirteen years from now, we will celebrate 100 years of radio astronomy. The field has come a long way since Jansky's first detections of cosmic static in the 1930s, and the current generation of radio telescopes have been immensely complex to build, operate and understand. We are now at the frontier of the new generation of radio astronomy, with the Square Kilometre Array looming on the horizon, as well as existing in a time where technology is rapidly changing on unprecedented timescales. It is thus a good time to reflect on the current successes, and limitations, of the way we conduct radio observatory operations in order to help shape the path towards smooth operations of the next generation of radio telescopes. In the sections below, I will highlight various aspects of operations from my experience working with several different radio telescopes around the world. The lessons learned based on these experiences are critical to keep in mind as we move towards the SKA and beyond.

1

# 1. People

Role of the technical astronomer

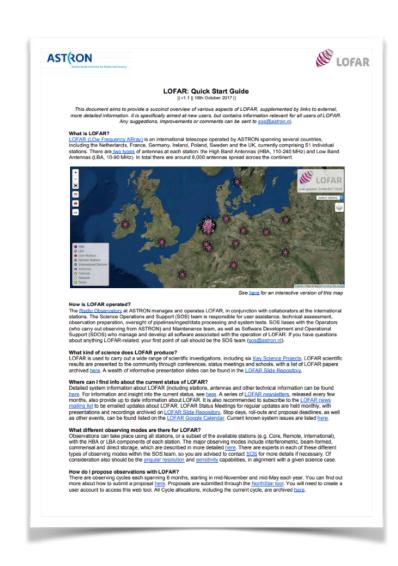


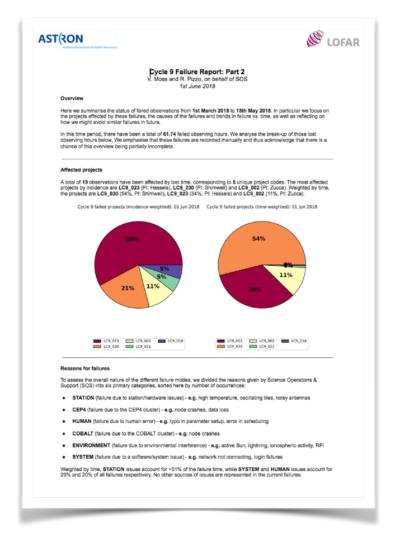
### Role of the technical astronomer

- **Observational radio astronomy** has become more specialised and contained in the recent past, compared with the broader experience of past astronomers
- Now, radio astronomers tend to be more focused on specific parts of the overall process, particularly if they are technically inclined
- It is particularly important that we **recognise** and **encourage** contributions of technical astronomers in the middle 3 boxes here:

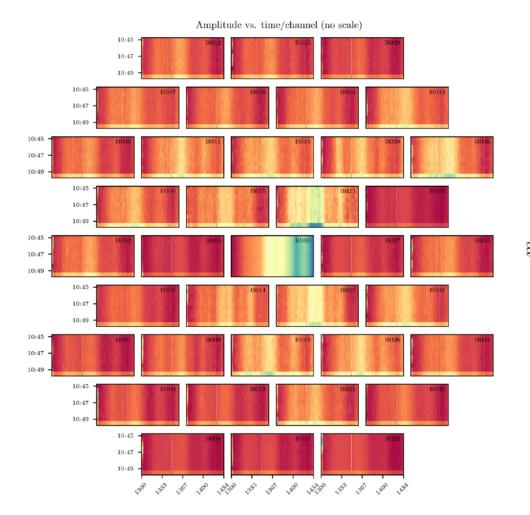


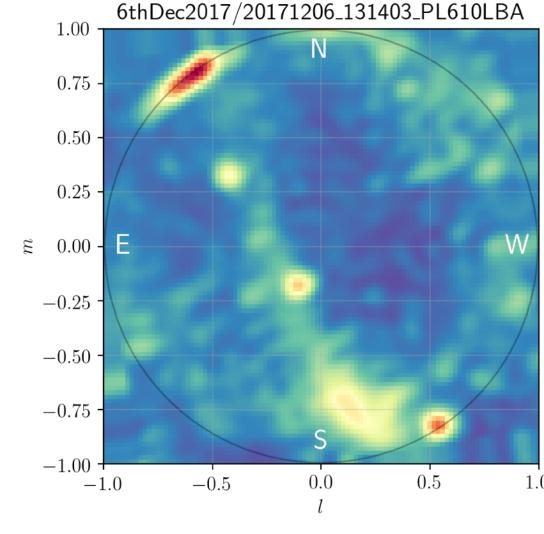
# Types of technical contributions

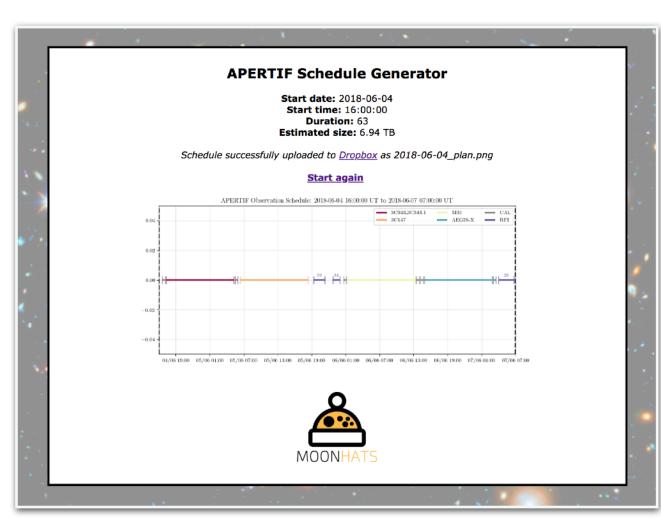


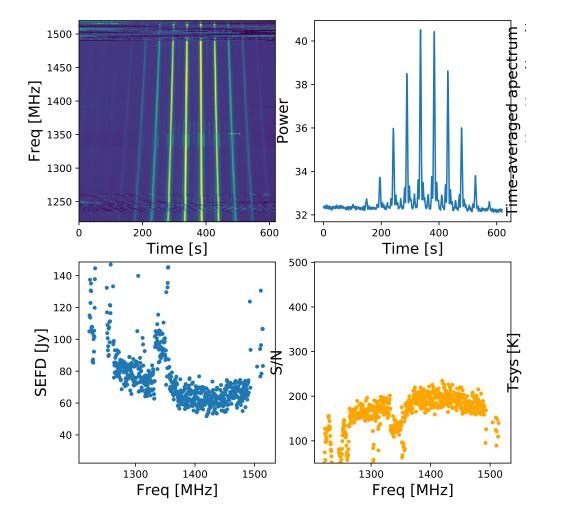


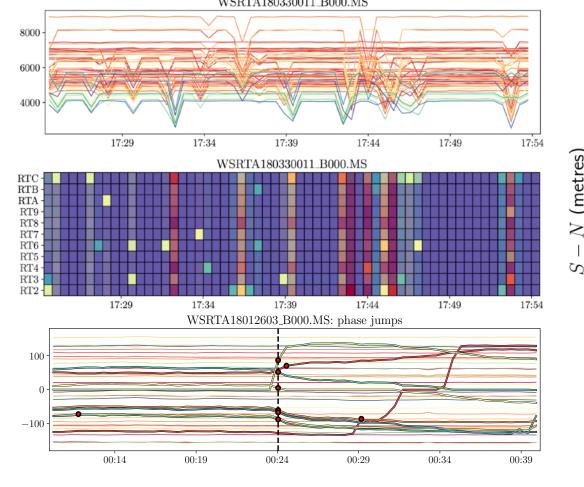


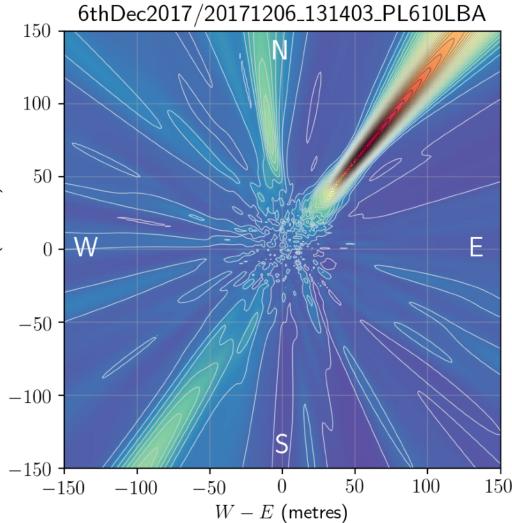












ADASS 2019 (V. Moss, @cosmicpudding)

Represents work by: V. Moss, L. Connor, L. Oostrum, M. Brentjens, M. Norden

# The future of operational roles

- There are many examples of roles at current radio institutes which demonstrate the growing need for technical astronomers
- Science operations: NRAO support scientists, LOFAR SOS, JIVE telescope scientists
- **Observatory experience:** co-supervision programs, LOFAR traineeships, radio schools
- As a field, we must recognise the need for this role and provide **viable career options** for technical astronomers going forward





### 2. Automation

Automate all the things

#### **Apercal Triggers** APP 18:15

AutoCalBot

#### AutoCal Status Report: happili-01

Apercal pipeline triggered for 19042805

2019-05-01 16:15:56.830060 UTC

OSA: N/A

FYI: @moss @betsey

Calibrator #1: 3C147 (190428024-190 Calibrator #2: 3C286 (190429001-190

Beams: 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

#### Show less

#### AutoCalBot

#### AutoCal Status Report: happili-04

Apercal pipeline triggered for 19042805

2019-05-01 16:15:57.344727 UTC

OSA: N/A

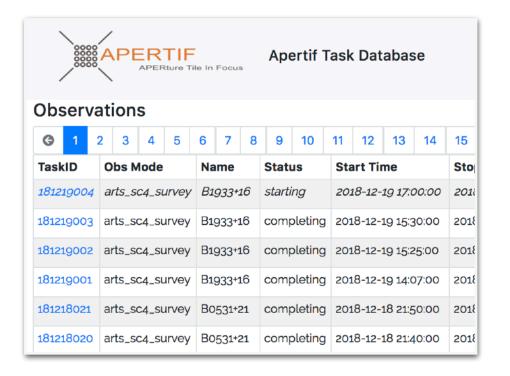
FYI: @moss @betsey

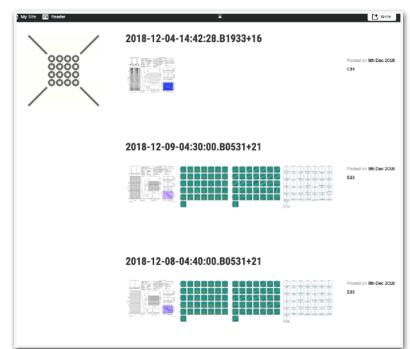
Calibrator #1: 3C147 (190428054-190 Calibrator #2: 3C286 (190429031-190 Beams: 30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,3

Show less

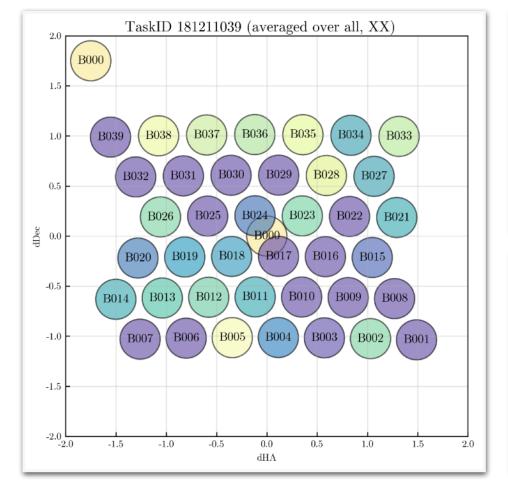
# Automating Apertif

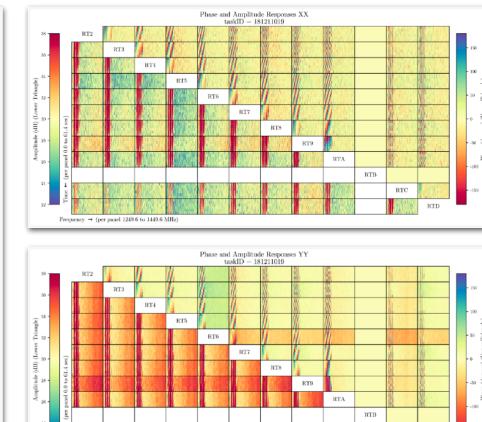
- **ATDB:** The Apertif Task DataBase coordinates specification, observations, ingest (ALTA, **P5.1**) and deletion with minimal human effort (**P9.9**)
- ATDBspec: Python lib to convert astronomy specification to system specification (+ARTS)
- **Apercal:** a scripted pipeline to process/assess imaging data using preset parameters (**P10.47**), producing science-quality data (**P5.7**)
- AutoApercal: auto-detection of new targets
- ARTS: real time transient pipeline (P10.52)





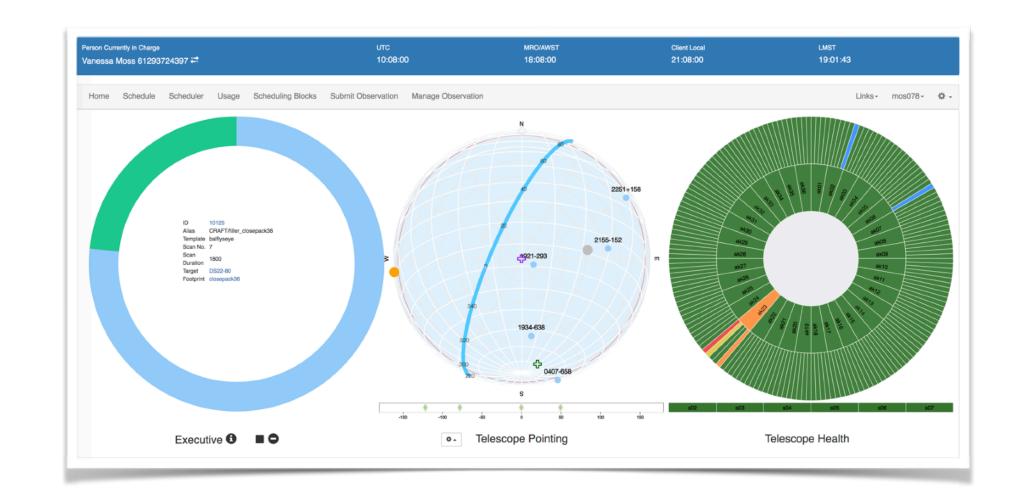
	1	2	3	4
start_pipelin	0:00	0:00	0:00	0:00
prepare	0:26	0:30	0:30	0:26
preflag	7:13	7:16	7:16	10:30
ccal	5:13	5:23	5:10	5:16
QA	0:33	0:16	0:16	0:16
convert	4:30	4:26	4:16	4:30
scal	9:00	6:16	7:43	8:03
continuum	0:00	2:26	1:40	2:43
	26:56	26:36	26:53	31:46

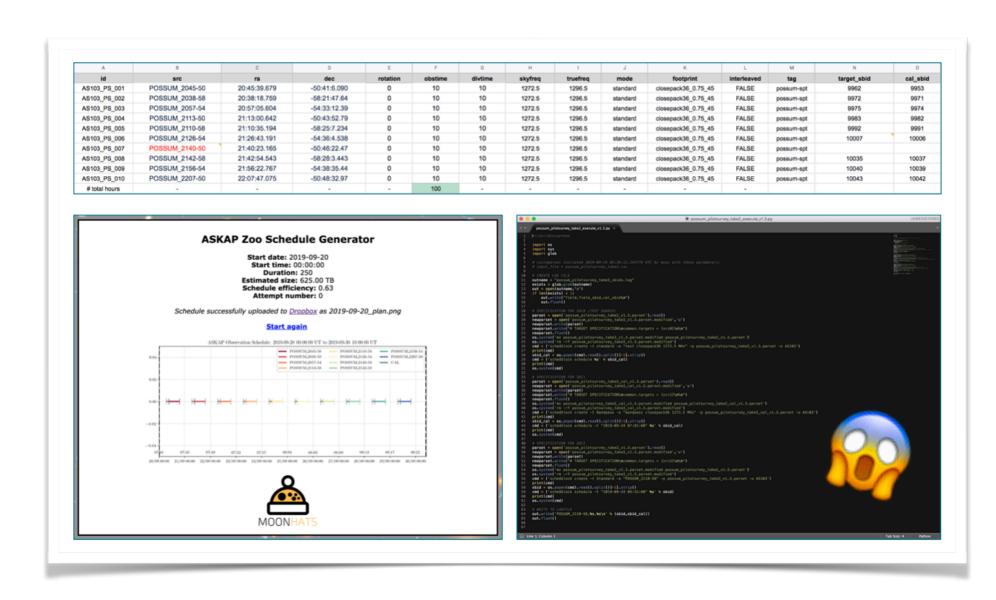




# Automating ASKAP

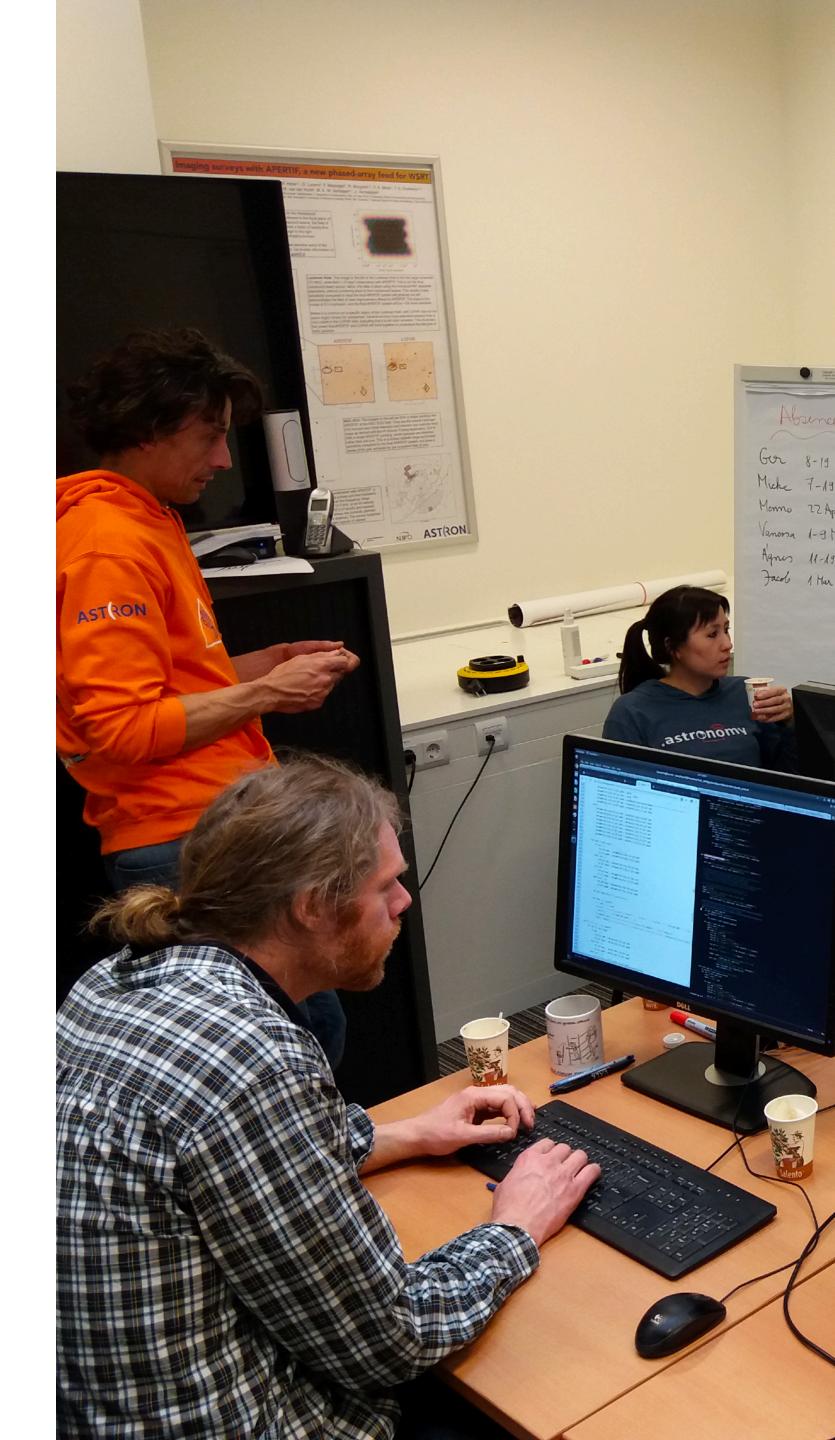
- A lot of work has been done in automating various aspects of ASKAP prior to my role (thanks ASKAP team!)
- We make use of an online web tool ASKAP
  OMP to provide an overview of the system and interact with the observation database
- The ASKAP-X project has just begun, which is a SAFe Agile software development project to improve operational stability and automation
- As a scheduler/operator, I can also interact with the system via "hacky" Python scripts





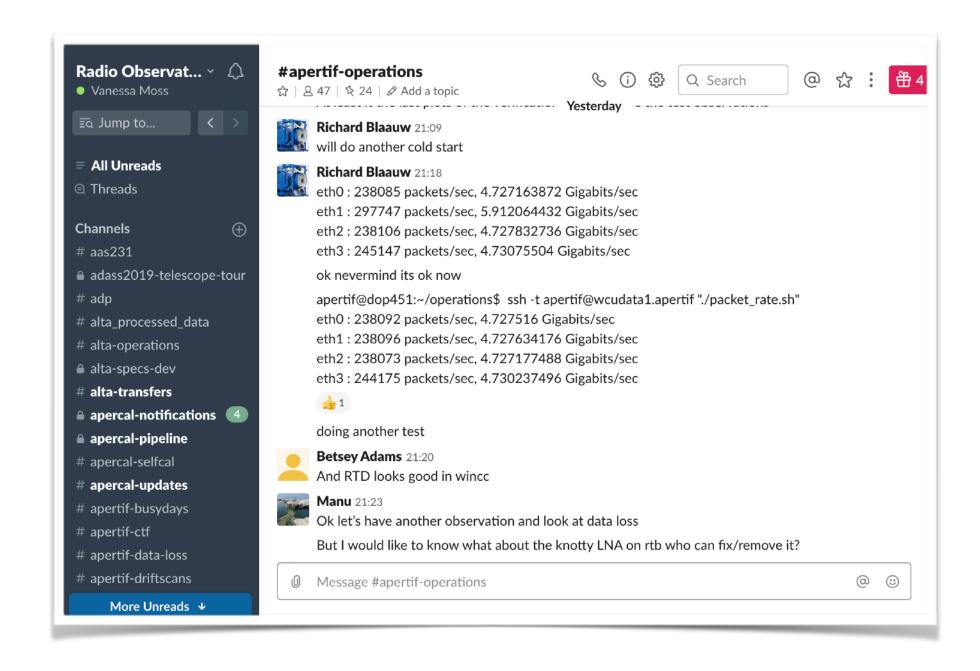
## 3. Communication

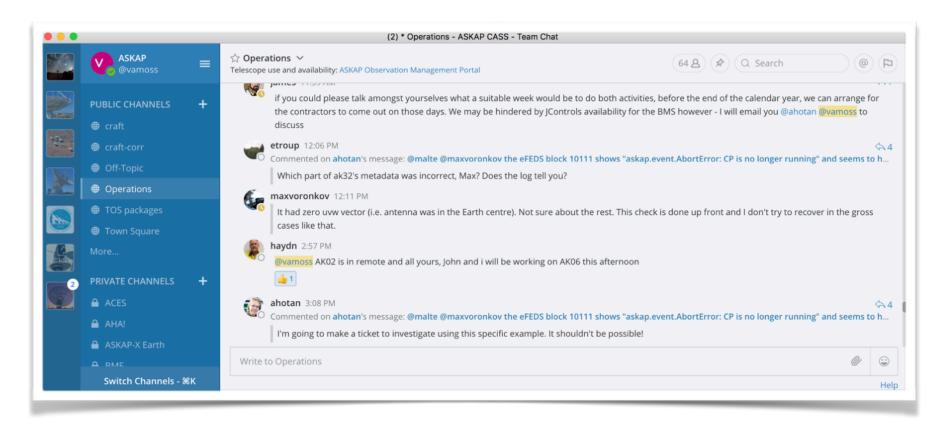
Communication is the source of all the world's problems



# The right tool for the right job

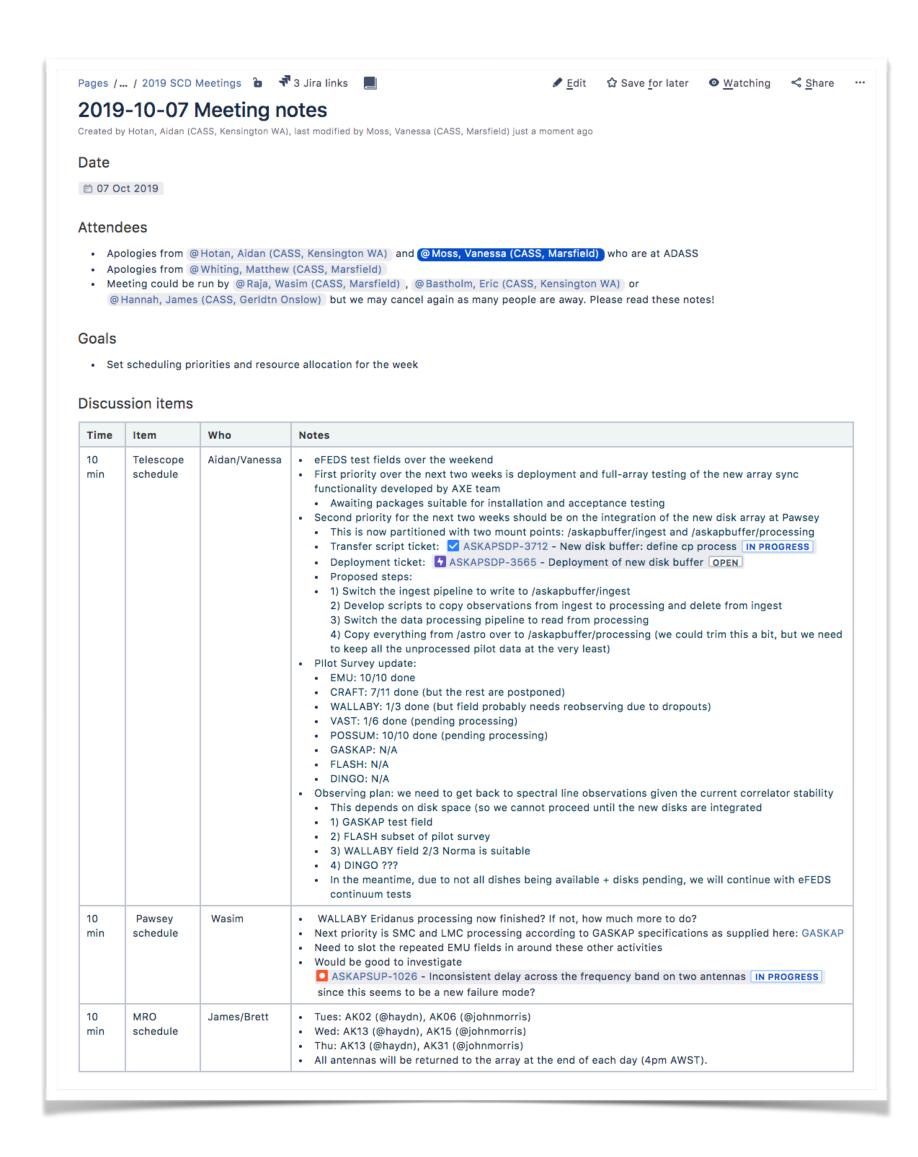
- There are endless ways to communicate: email, meeting, telecon, phone, ADASS, Slack, wikis, reports, WhatsApp, hallway chats, BoFs! note: "dear diary" meetings are rarely useful
- **Daily communication:** Slack or Mattermost are excellent tools to keep the conversation going, especially in **open channels**
- Weekly communication: a contained (to the point) meeting, or an online written briefing
- Long-term communication: reports or documents, large-scale meetings, telecon





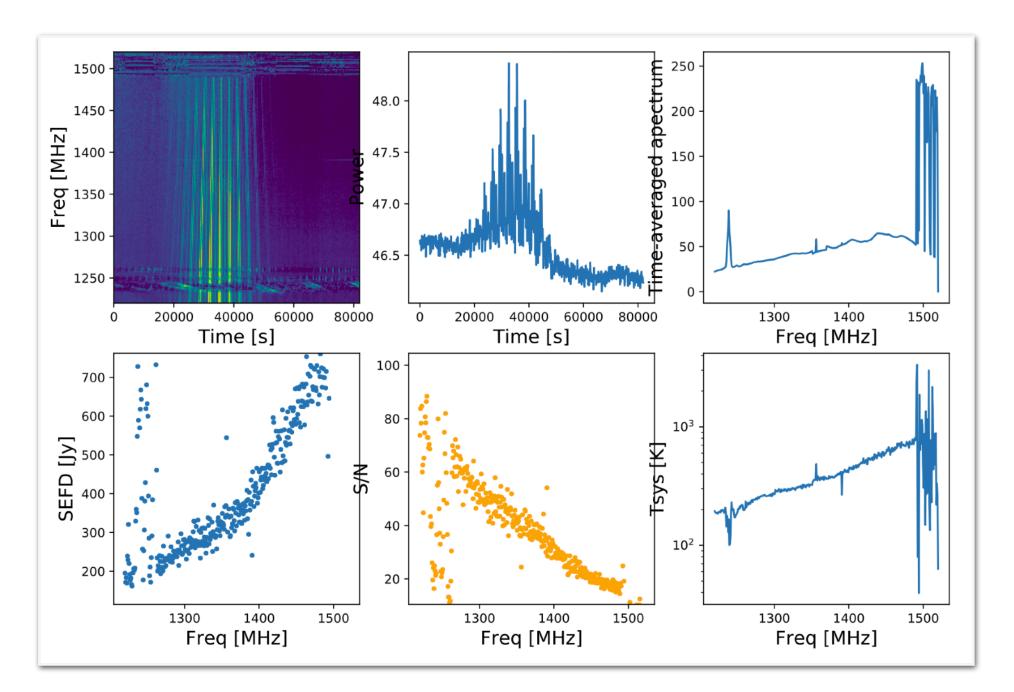
# Scheduling meetings

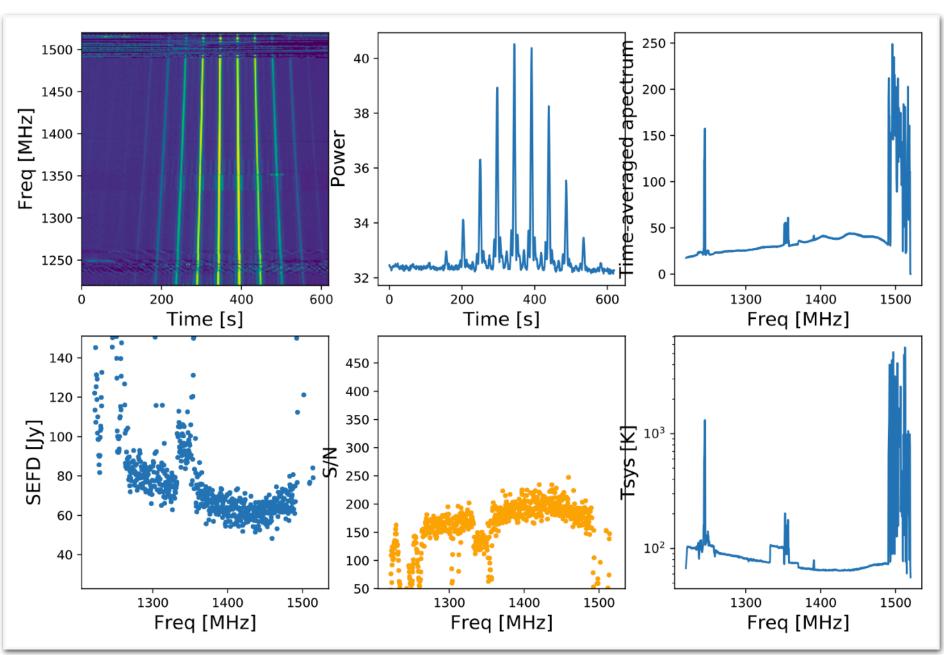
- Meetings can be powerful, when used wisely
- Every Monday 15:30 AEST: ASKAP scheduling meeting, focused on operations, processing and on-site maintenance (30 MINUTES ONLY!)
- This meeting brings together a very effective group of people to **make a plan** for the week ahead and get everyone on the **same page**
- It is also a very **small tax** on people's time, and we do our best to keep within the time limit
- We notice the absence of this meeting!



### Results from ACTF

- **ACTF:** Apertif Calibration Task Force, initiated by A. Schoenmakers, led by V. Moss/B. Adams
- Consisted of members from across the ASTRON departments to consult on calibration issues, including A. Hotan from CSIRO/ASKAP
- 4+ meetings (27/3, 18/4, 21/5, 18/6) to address current issues and suggest paths to solutions
- Outcomes: warm start + beam weights successfully improved sensitivity, progress in debugging cause of off-beam phase slopes





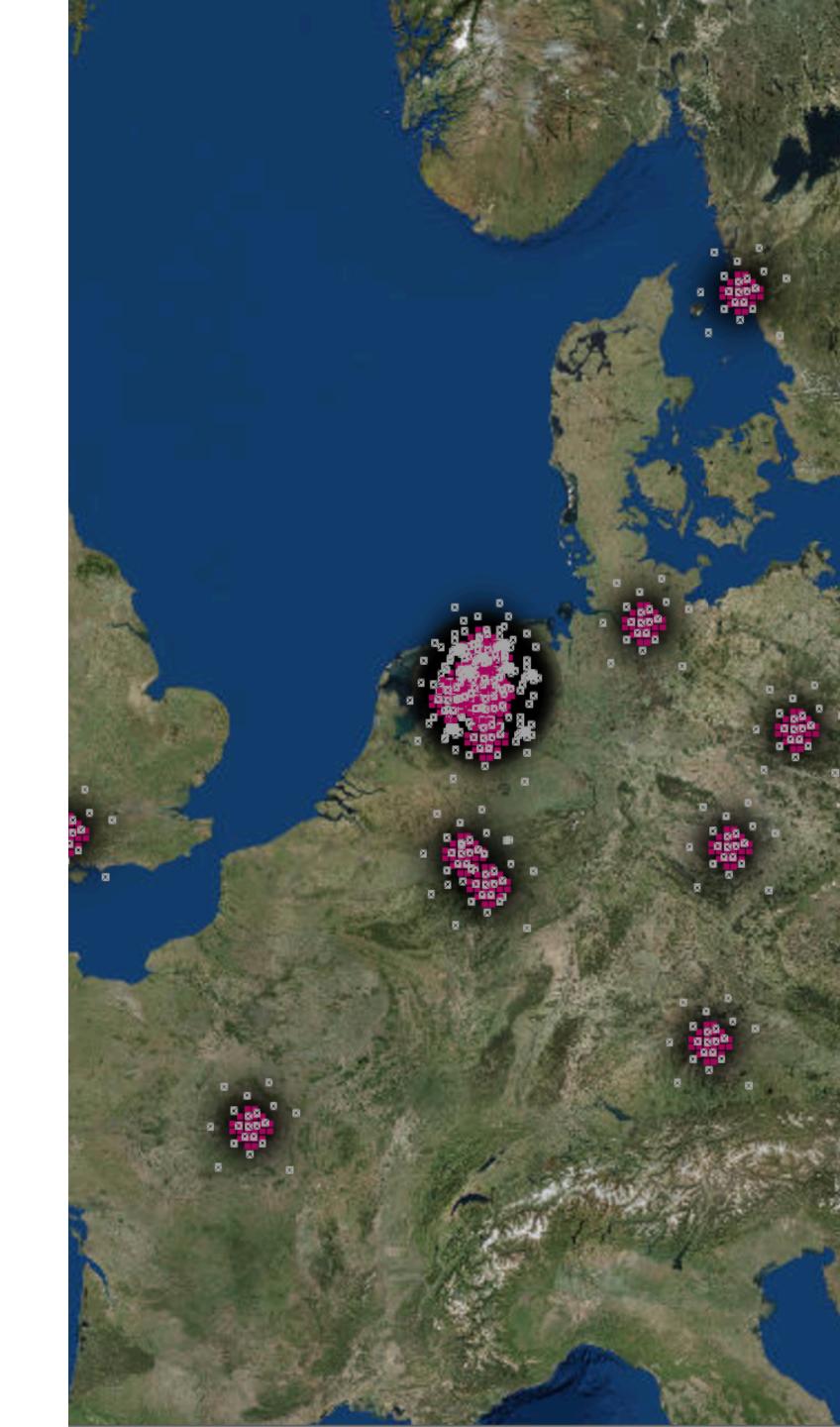
Images: L. Connor, L.Oostrum, J. van Leeuwen

### ADASS BoF#4



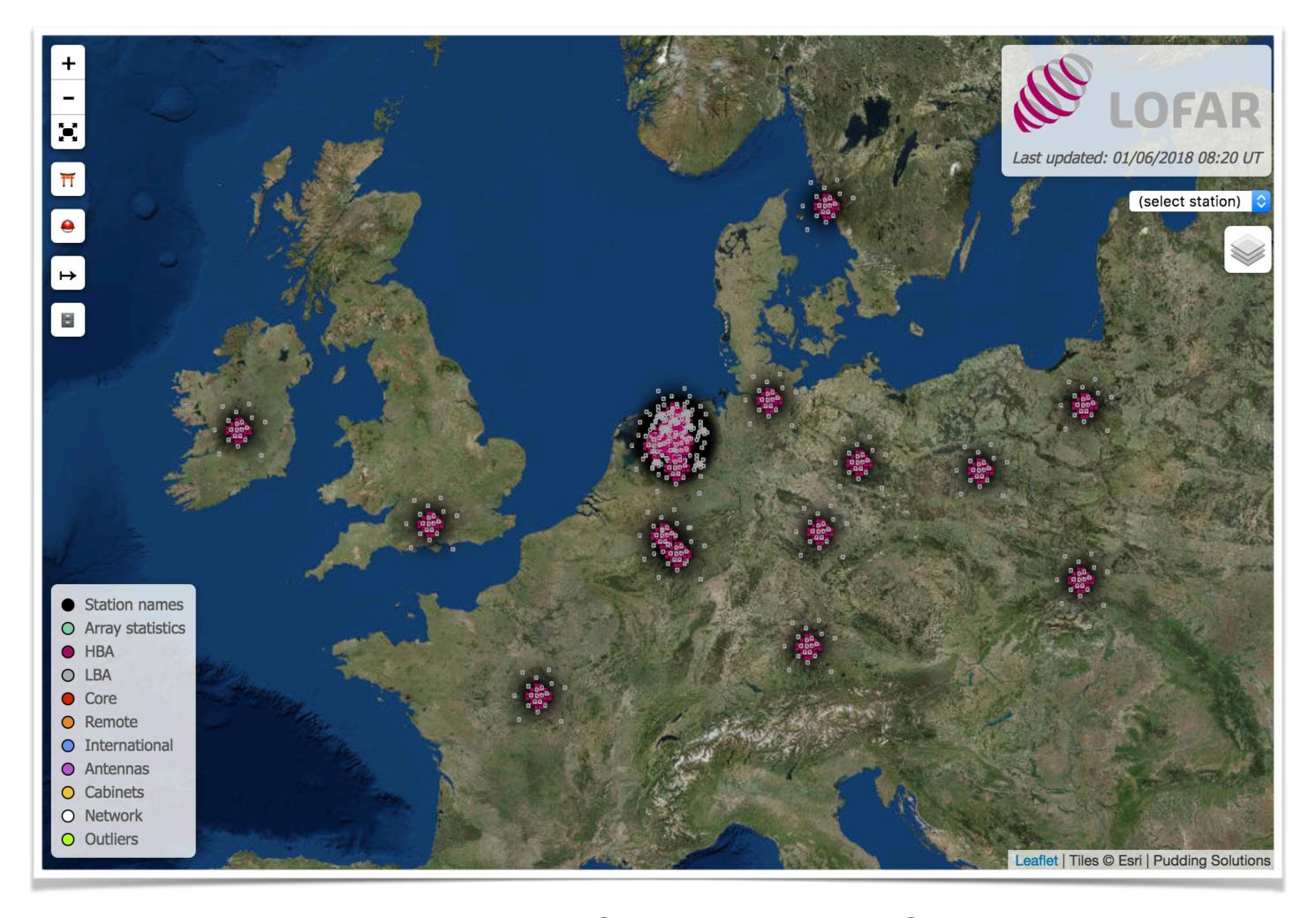
# 4. Overview

The big picture is just as important as the details



# Interactive LOFAR map

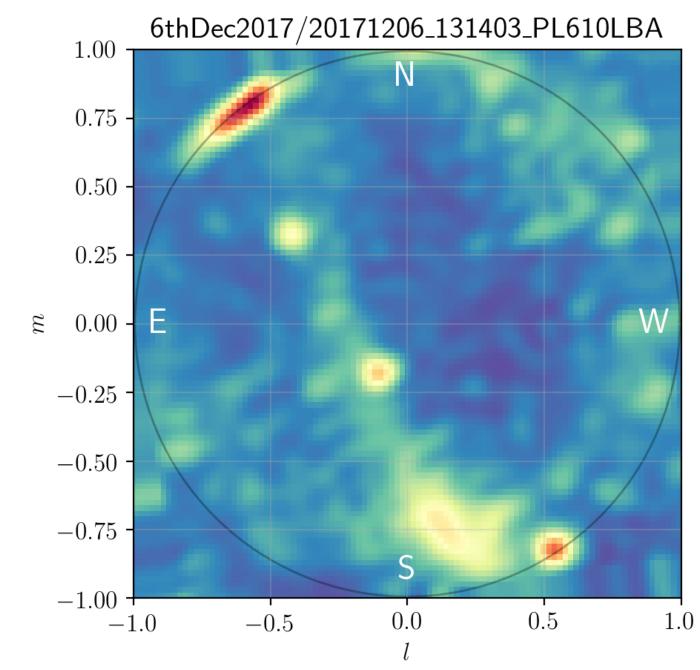


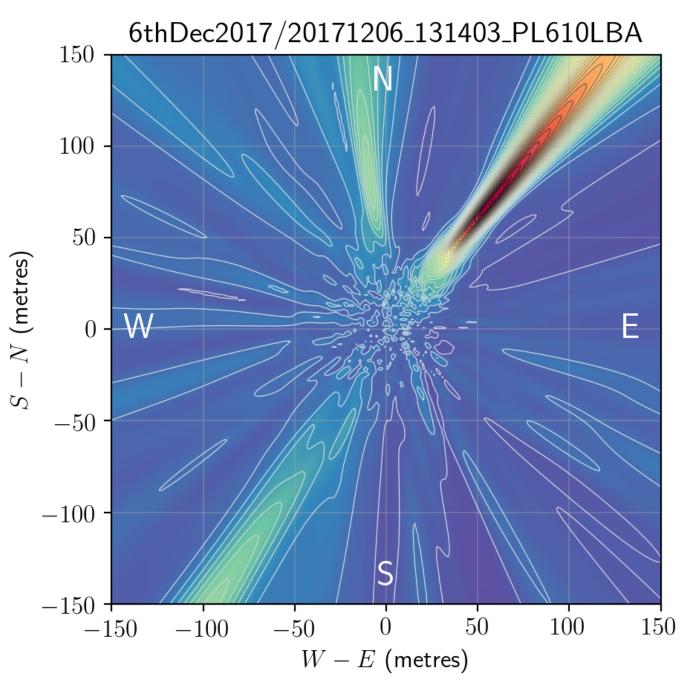


http://astron.nl/lofartools/lofarmap.html

# RFI near-field imaging

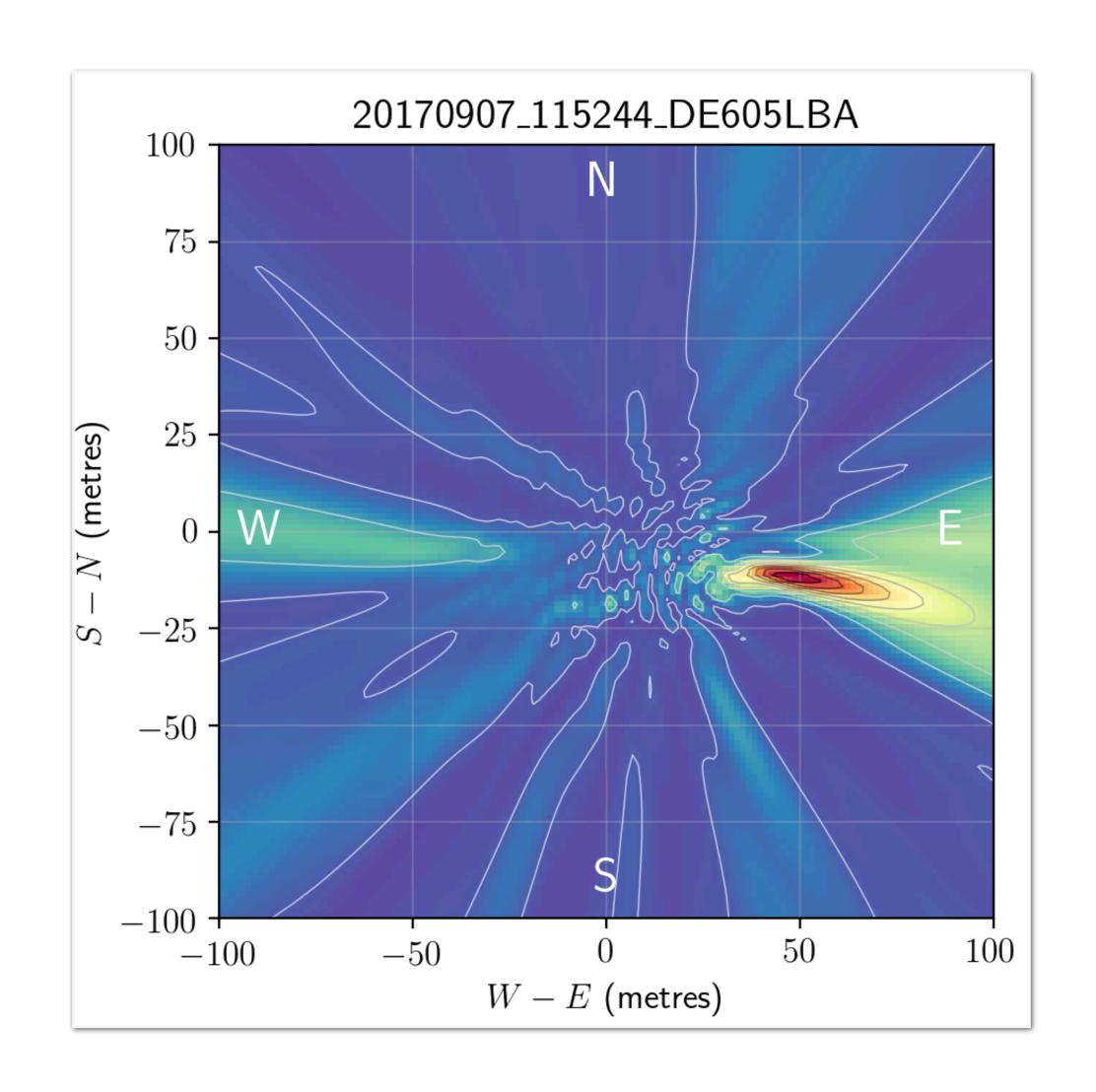
- Began as a tutorial on quick imaging of LOFAR data from M. Brentjens
- We record data from an individual station, in the form of the cross-correlation matrix and then image this using Python
- From this, it is possible to image **both the sky** and the ground plane if there is RFI, we can hunt for its location
- Alongside detections of RFI, this method gives us insight into the environmental overview

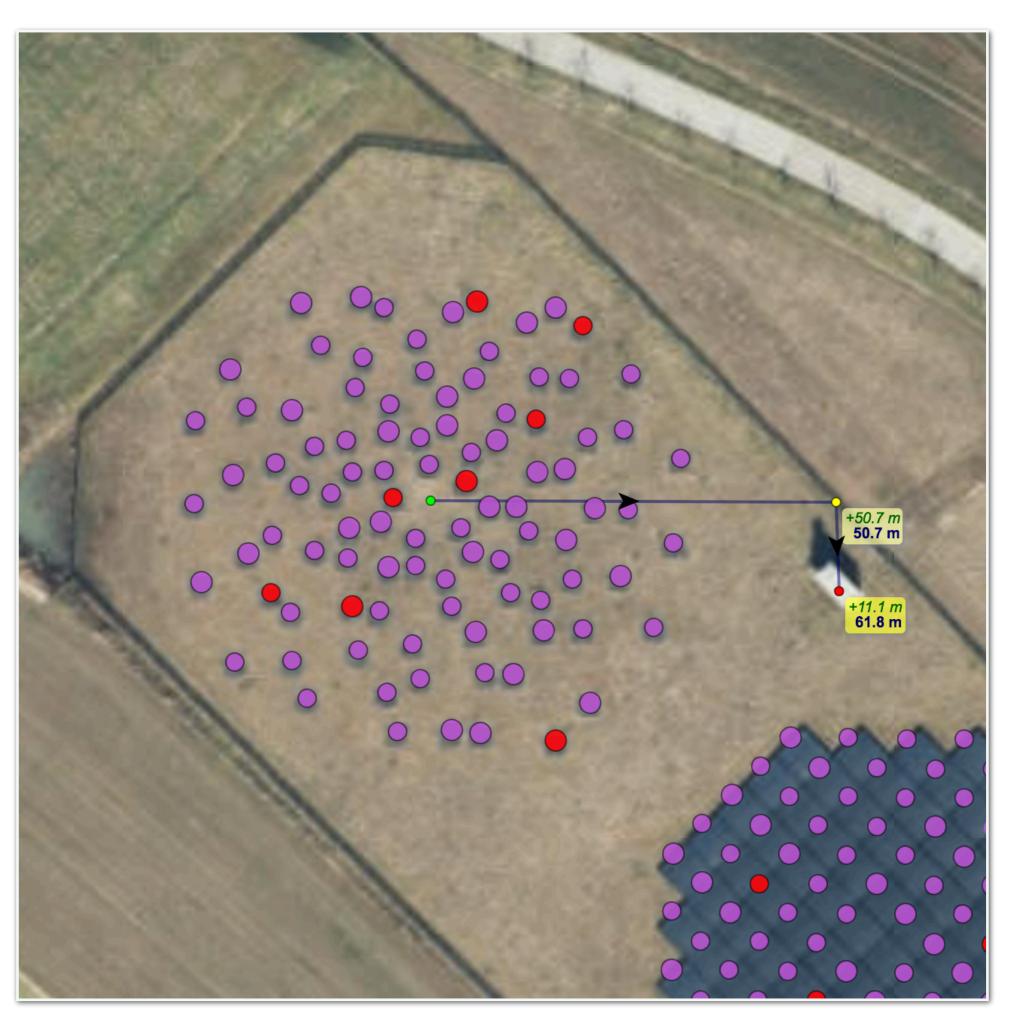




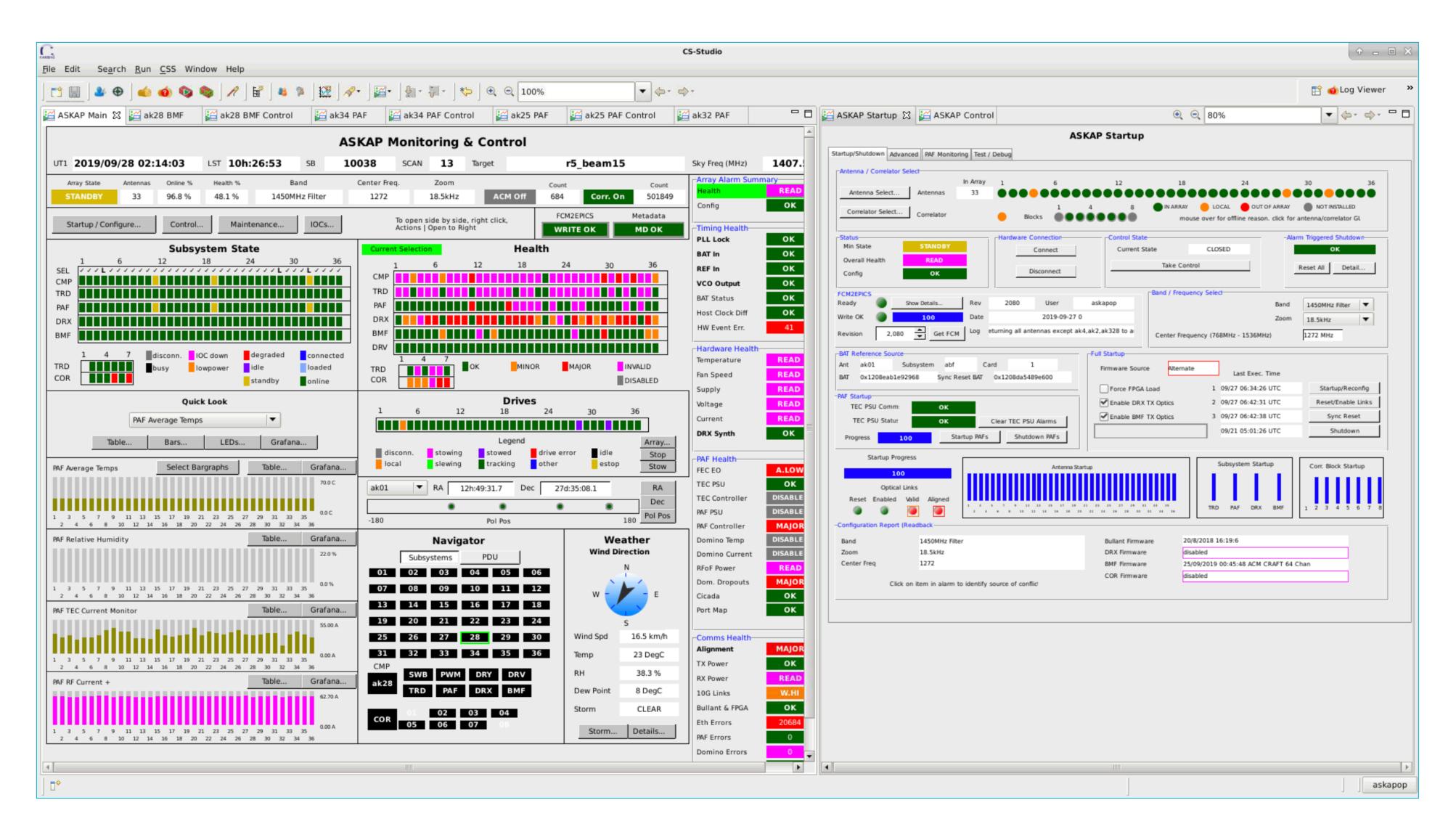
# RFI near-field imaging





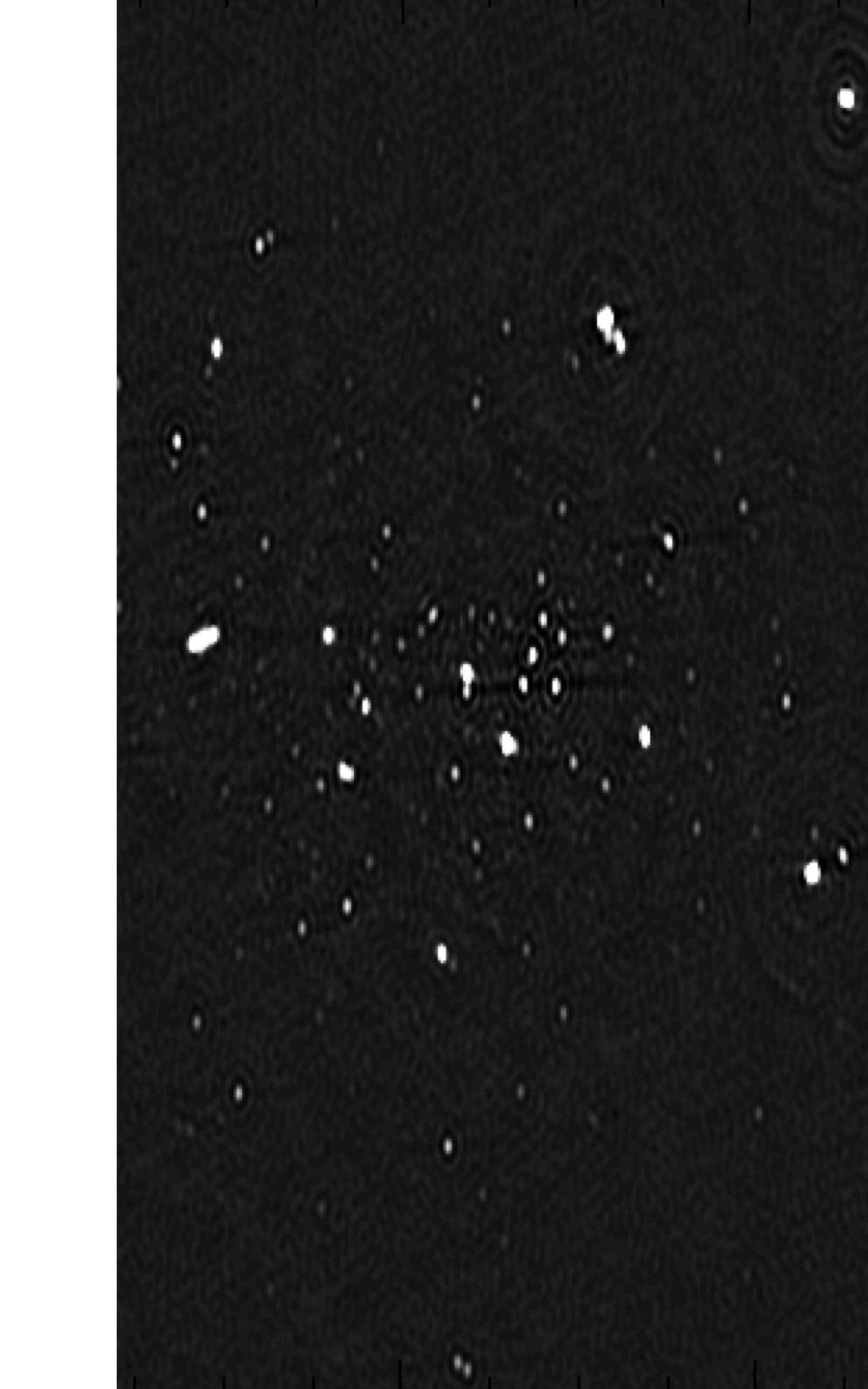


### ASKAP CSS



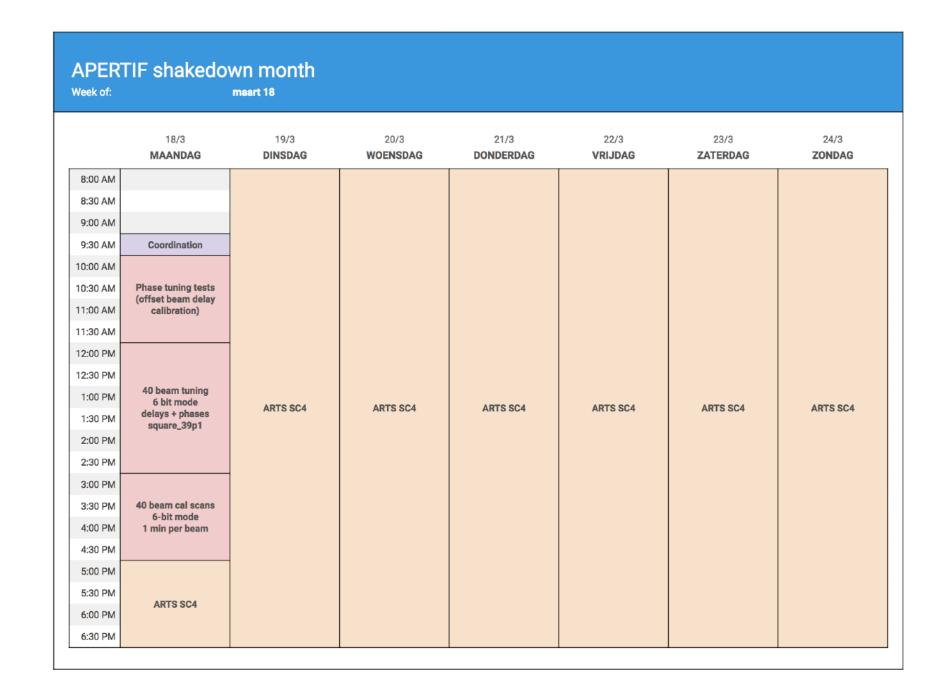
# 5. Testing

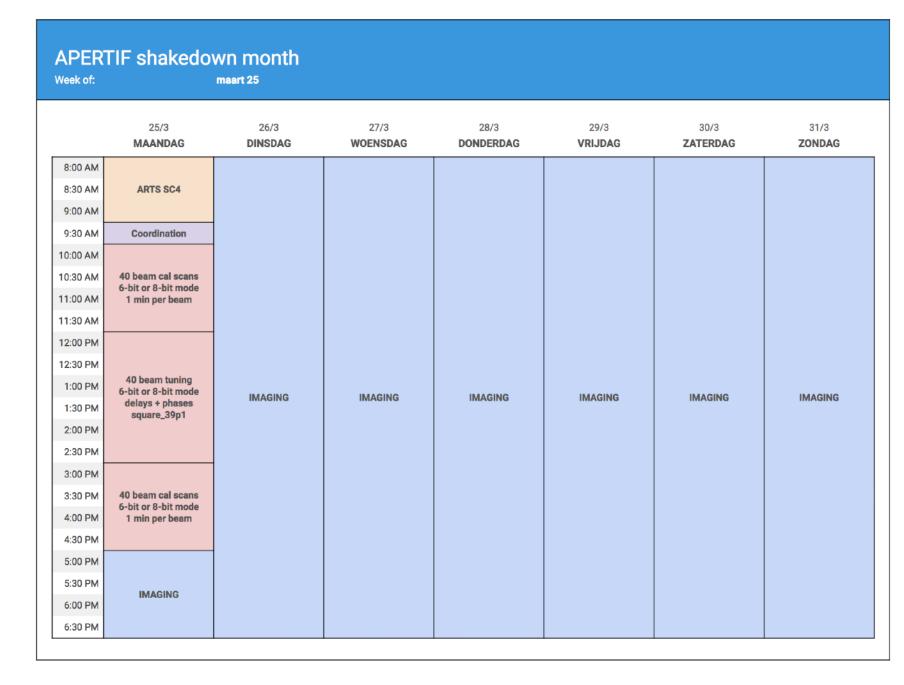
There is no test like an observational test



### The SVC

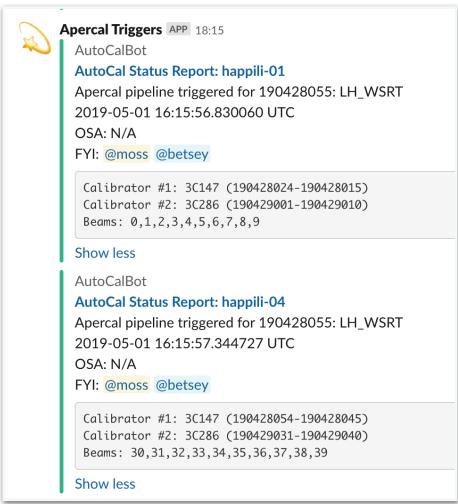
- SVC: Science Verification Campaign
- A month-long campaign instigated by the MT to focus specifically on the data quality for the imaging and time-domain Apertif surveys
- All development halted: observations and calibration only to take place on system
- Imaging and ARTS team then conducted observations in as close to survey mode as possible, with data quality to be quantified
- Precursored by 2 operational "shakedowns"

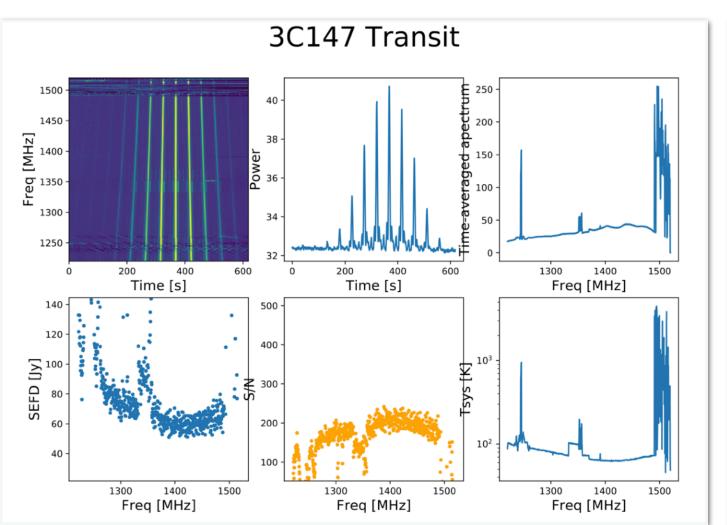


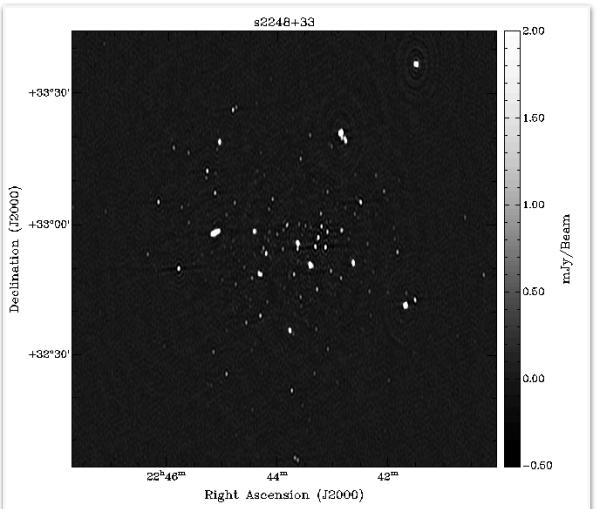


# SVC highlights

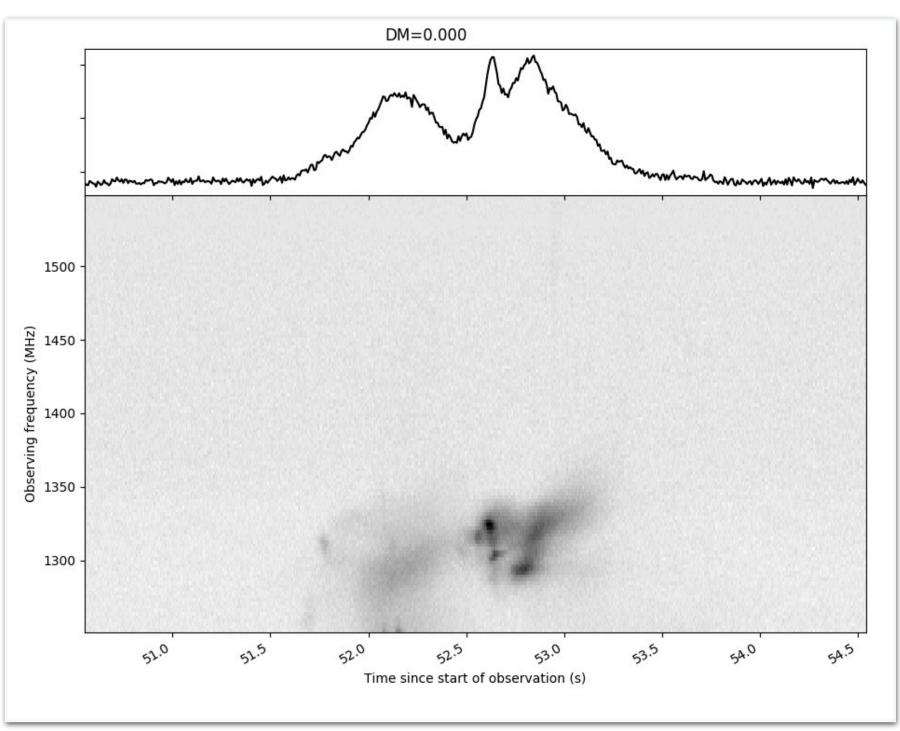












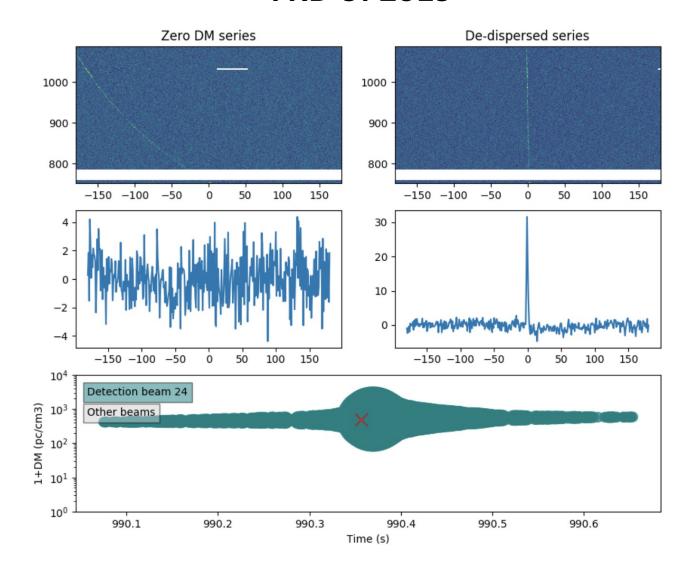
ADASS 2019 (V. Moss, @cosmicpudding)

Images: L. Connor, L.Oostrum, J. van Leeuwen, A. Mika, E. Petroff, V. Moss

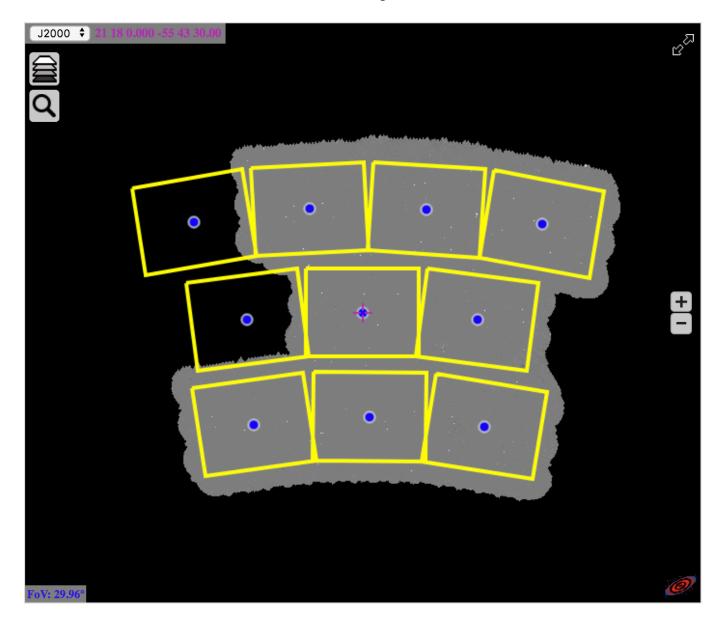
# ASKAP Pilot Surveys

- Pilot Surveys are 100 hr blocks of time allocated to existing ASKAP SSTs
- The Pilot Surveys have a number of goals:
  - Give each SST a representative set of data to work with
  - Test full survey strategy on a **subset** of sky
  - Push system to **operational limits** to find pressure points
  - Use Pilot Survey period to inform operations of **full surveys**
  - Assess ASKAP pipeline processing readiness (P10.22)
- We started the Pilot Surveys on 15th July 2019
- EMU, WALLABY (1/3), VAST (1/6), CRAFT (7/10), POSSUM now "complete"! More to come...

### The Great Radio School FRB of 2019



#### **EMU 940 MHz Pilot Survey**



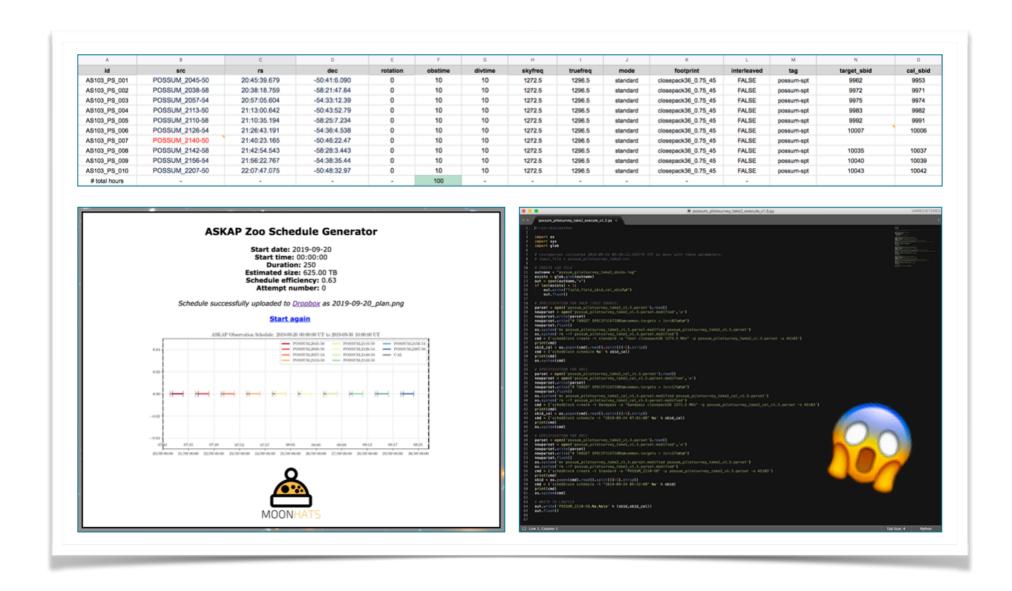
# 6. The shadowy place

The challenges we continue to face in operations



# The shadowy place

- I've focused here on **key themes** that are important for operations, alongside **successes** but there are significant **challenges** too!
- Automation in the scope of a complex system: "hacky" code vs. the "proper solution"
- Distribution of specialised expert knowledge to non-experts for operations/diagnostics
- Keeping communication channels open
- Fractional commitment and its role in the curse of the 95% finished product or feature





### Conclusions

- Astronomy has entered a new era driven by technology and larges amounts of data
- Radio observatory operations are in the process of adapting, but there is more to do!
- Key: people, automation, communication, overview, testing and the shadowy place
- We can learn lots from other observatories, other science fields and also industry
- Pathfinder telescope experience is directly
  relevant for next-generation facilities e.g. SKA





