

The Virtual Observatory: concepts, facilities, challenges

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INAF-OATS and INAF-SI

Chair, International Virtual Observatory Alliance

Trieste, 18 February 2009







Outline

- Data Archives for Astronomy
- The Virtual Observatory (definitions)
- The International Virtual Observatory Alliance
- The VObs from a project's perspective: the EURO-VO experience
- VObs tools and services (examples)
- Data processing in the VObs
- VObs for science







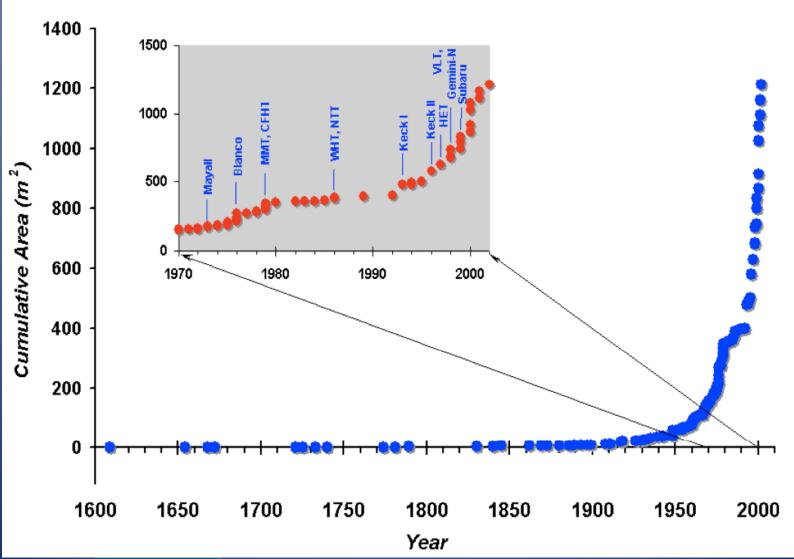
Need for Archives

- Monitor time variability of phenomena
- Need to reprocess raw data given better knowledge of instrumental effects
- Compare phenomena in different bands (multi-λ astronomy)
- Increase return for investment (data re-use, educational, outreach, ...)
- Statistical analysis / mining of large quantities of data
- Cope with data avalanche





Telescope Collecting Area Increase

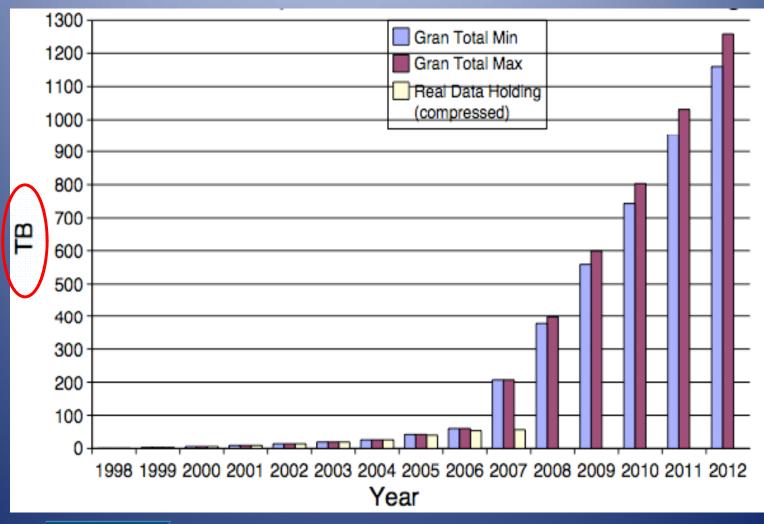








Archive Growth (e.g. ESO)









The way Astronomy works

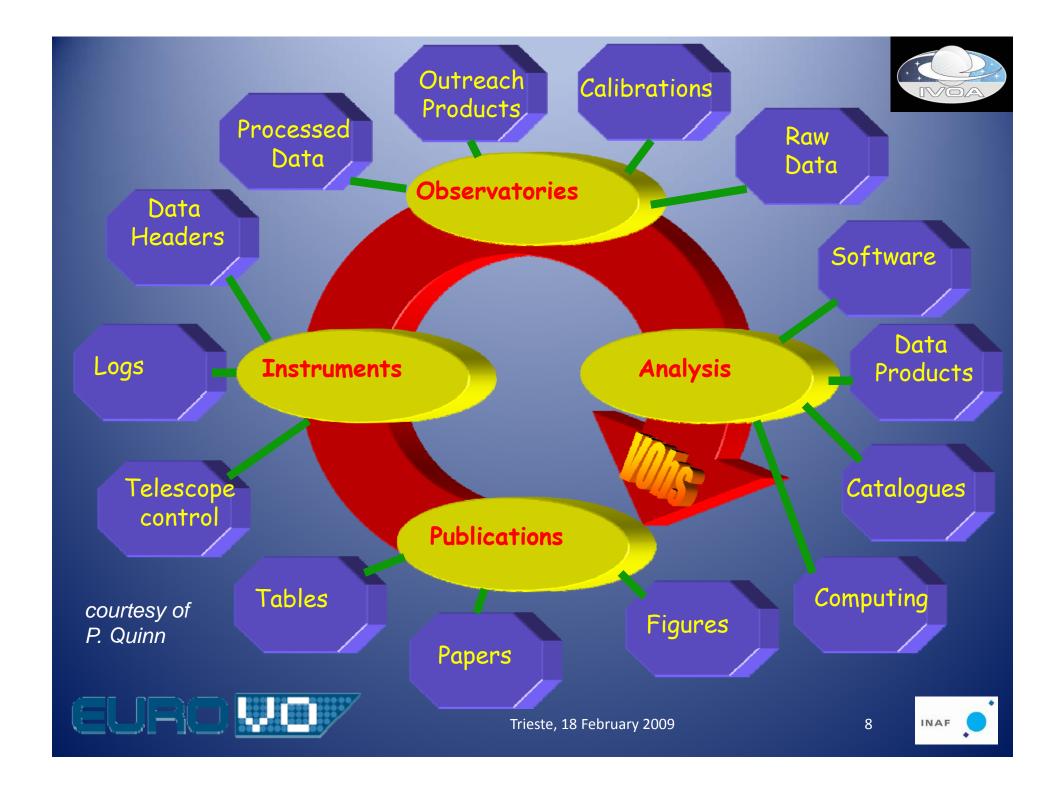


- Telescopes (ground- and space-based, covering the full electromagnetic spectrum)

 Observatories
- Instruments (telescope/band dependent) ⇒ Observatories/Consortia
- Data analysis software (instrument dependent) ⇒
 Observatories/Consortia/Researchers
- Active Archives ⇒ Observatories/Agencies
- Publications ⇒ Journals
- Data curation (metadata + tables & catalogues) ⇒ Data curators
- ... and Public Outreach ⇒ Observatories/Agencies







Good and Bad News

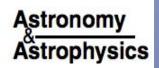


- Observational data and catalogues normally stored in <u>astronomical</u> <u>archives</u>, freely available <u>on-line</u> after ~ 1 year
- Results published in academic journals, all <u>available on-line</u> (one <u>single entry point for journals</u>: ADS) with <u>pointers</u> to data archives
- Analysis software <u>maintained</u> and made available <u>on-line</u> by Observatories/Archives
- Different astronomical archives have <u>widely different access/search</u> <u>interfaces and standards/conventions</u>; serving mainly raw data
- Widely specialized, <u>complex analysis software</u> for various subbranches; <u>steep learning curve</u>, but multi-wavelength is now the norm to produce science
- Publication Archive links often point to <u>raw, unprocessed data</u>
- Object <u>metadata not homogeneously defined</u>; links with archives and publications not complete





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- VObs \Rightarrow 0
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Discovery of optically faint obscured quasars with Virtual Observatory tools

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Abstract. We use Virtual Observatory (VO) tools to identify optically faint, obscured (i.e., type 2) active galactic nuclei (AGN) in the two Great Observatories Origins Deep Survey (GOODS) fields. By employing publicly available X-ray and optical data and catalogues we discover 68 type 2 AGN candidates. The X-ray powers of these sources are estimated by using a previously known correlation between X-ray luminosity and X-ray-to-optical flux ratio. Thirty-one of our candidates have high estimated powers ($L_x > 10^{44}$ erg/s) and therefore qualify as optically obscured quasars, the so-called "QSO 2". Based on the derived X-ray powers, our candidates are likely to be at relatively high redshifts, $z \sim 3$, with the QSO 2 at $z \sim 4$. By going ~3 mag fainter than previously known type 2 AGN in the two GOODS fields we are sampling a region of redshift – power space which was previously unreachable with classical methods. Our method brings to 40 the number of QSO 2 in the GOODS fields, an improvement of a factor ~ 4 when compared to the only 9 such sources previously known. We derive a QSO 2 surface density down to 10^{-15} erg cm⁻² s⁻¹ in the 0.5–8 keV band of ≥330 deg⁻², ~30% of which is made up of previously known sources. This is larger than current estimates and some predictions and suggests that the surface density of QSO 2 at faint flux limits has been underestimated. This work demonstrates that VO tools are mature enough to produce cutting-edge science results by exploiting astronomical data beyond "classical" identification limits ($R \le 25$) with interoperable tools for statistical identification of sources using multiwavelength information.

Key words, astronomical data bases; miscellaneous - methods; statistical - galaxies; quasars; general - X-rays; galaxies

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16 Member Organizations



Hungarian Virtual Observatory

The IVOA: http://ivoa.net



- ➤ Mission: "To facilitate the international coordination and collaboration necessary for the development and deployment of the tools, systems and organizational structures necessary to enable the international utilization of astronomical archives as an integrated and interoperating virtual observatory"
- Works by telecons, "TWiki" pages, and bi-annual meetings (after Trieste [May 2008], one in Baltimore [October 2008], next in Strasbourg [May 2009])
- Needs: <u>standardization</u> of data/metadata/sw, data interoperability methods, and list of available data and computing services (provided by projects)
- > Slow convergence on standards: personal / project competition
- Structure:
 - ✓ IVOA Executive Board includes representatives from all VObs projects
 - ✓ Working and Interest Groups (400-500 individuals involved)





The IVOA: http://ivoa.net



- Organization: working groups to tackle various aspects
 - ✓ Applications (VObs software)
 - ✓ Data Access Layer (VObs standards for remote data access)
 - ✓ Data Modelling (data characterization)
 - ✓ Data Curation and Preservation (long-term preservation of data)
 - ✓ Grid and Web Services
 - ✓ Resource Registry (VObs resources: "yellow pages")
 - ✓ Semantics (meaning/interpretation of words, sentences, etc. in astronomy)
 - ✓ VOEvent (definition of immediate event [e.g., GRB])
 - ✓ VObs Query Language (to be used by applications)
 - ✓ VOTable (XML format for VObs data exchange)
- plus Theory and Astronomical Grid (OGF) Interest Groups







ESFRI and **ASTRONET** statements

- ESFRI (multi-disciplinary)
 - focus on networking, capability & throughput computing, grid architectures, software, data management and curation
- ASTRONET (Astronomy & Astrophysics)
 - recognised as must-haves to tackle the challenges of the future (priority in assignment of resources):
 - computing (capacity AND capability)
 - theory & simulations
 - virtual observatory
 - laboratories





Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) comments on the VObs

Findings

The Virtual Observatory concept is a bold community-led response to the challenges the astronomical community faces in data management and storage. Impressive progress has been made and the momentum of the International Virtual Observatory Alliance will ensure sustained progress, provided the agency level support and funding is available.

Recommendations

New projects and facilities must take the data management, storage, maintenance, and dissemination into account at the earliest planning stages, consulting potential users in the process. Agencies should recognise that this is an important long term issue and should coordinate plans, provide adequate funding on a long-term basis, and support development and maintenance of the needed infrastructure. Agencies should encourage the broadening of the existing VObs collaboration into a fully representative global activity.







Data Centres in the VObs Era

- The VObs needs data ⇒ astronomical data centres lie at its foundation
- The VObs is more than a system: also a "frame of mind"
 ⇒ modern access to better data
- The VObs is "convenient" for data centres as well. Various reasons:
 - 1. old technology has hard time keeping up with current data volume and complexity
 - 2. broadens user base
 - 3. exposes highly processed data in a direct way through VObs protocols





What is a VObs-compliant archives

The VObs cannot (and does not) dictate how to manage archives

- The VObs requires data centres to have a "VObs layer" to:
 - ✓ "translate" any locally defined parameter to the standard
 (IVOA compliant) ones (e.g., RA can be called in many
 different ways)
 - ✓ hide any observatory/telescope/instrument specific detail and work in astronomical units: e.g., wavelength range/band (not grism or filter name), spectral resolution, signal-to-noise ratio, field of view, limiting magnitude ⇒ provide the correct meta-data (i.e. data about data, data description)
- The VObs will work at best with high level "science-ready" data
 ⇒ data centres should make an effort to provide such data





A project's perspective: the EURO-VO http://www.euro-vo.org

- Successor to the Astrophysical Virtual Observatory (AVO), which was a 5 M€, Phase A study (2001 2004/5) on the scientific requirements and technology for building the VObs in Europe, 50% funded by European Community (Fifth Framework Programme [FP5])
- Includes 8 partners: ESO, European Space Agency (ESA), plus six national nodes: INAF (Italy), INSU (France), INTA (Spain), NOVA (Netherlands), PPARC (UK), and MPG (Germany)
- Partly funded by the EC, but substantial (~ 50%) partner support
- Has three components: Data Centre Alliance, Technology Centre, Facility Centre





An alliance of European data centres who populate the EURO-VO with data, provide the physical storage and computational fabric and who publish data, metadata and services to the EURO-VO using VObs technologies





DCA

REQUIREMENTO

An operational organization, that provides the EURO-VO with a persistent, centralized registry for resources, standards and certification mechanisms as well as community support for VObs technology take-up and scientific programs. EURO-VO's "public face"



A distributed organization that coordinates a set of research and development projects on the advancement of VObs technology, systems and tools in response to scientific and community requirements







The EURO-VO Project (I)

- Data Centre Alliance co-funded by the EC (EuroVO-DCA) at 1.5 M€ level (FP6) for 2.5 yrs since Sept. 2006; 8.5 FTE/yr. Lead by CDS, Strasbourg, France.
 - Workshops for astronomers and for developers; coordination
- Technical Centre co-funded by the EC (VO-TECH) at the 3.3 M€ level (FP6) for 4.5 years since Jan. 2005; *21 FTE/yr*. Lead by AstroGrid, UK.
 - "Design Studies", meetings every 6 months
 - Facility Centre (FC), located at ESO, co-managed by ESO & ESA; support at "best-effort" level [~ 2 FTE/yr], until successful FP7 proposal (EuroVO-AIDA) was approved
 - Workshops, Web pages, Research Initiative
 - Selection of EURO-VO Science Advisory Committee







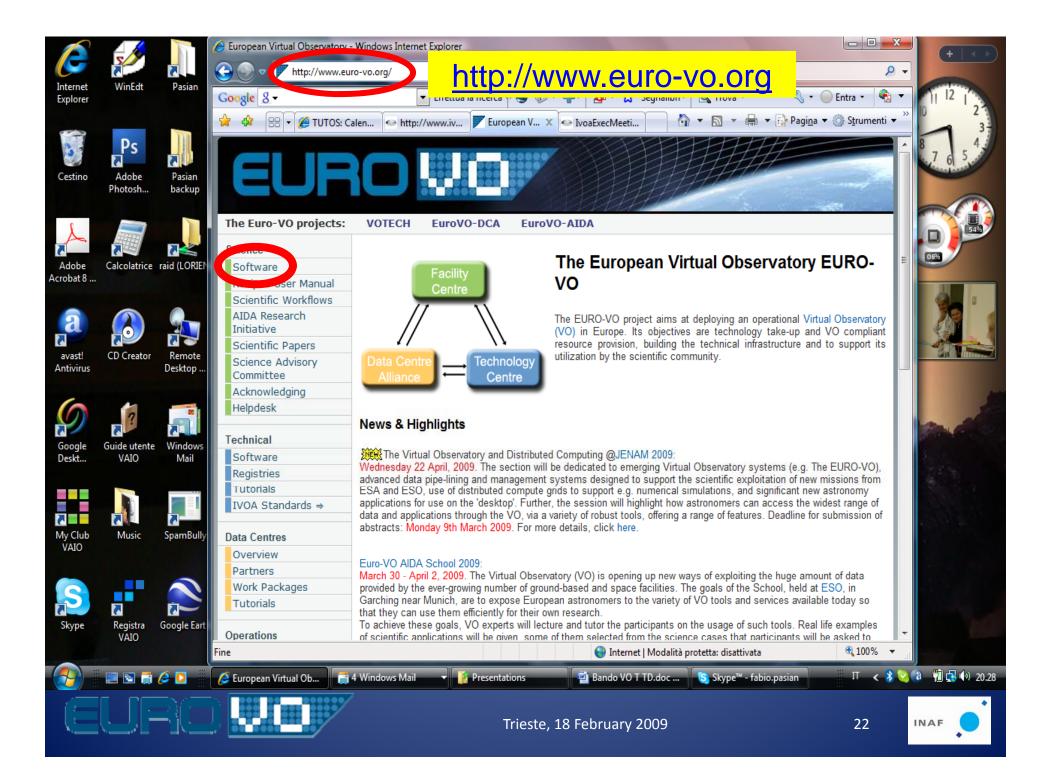


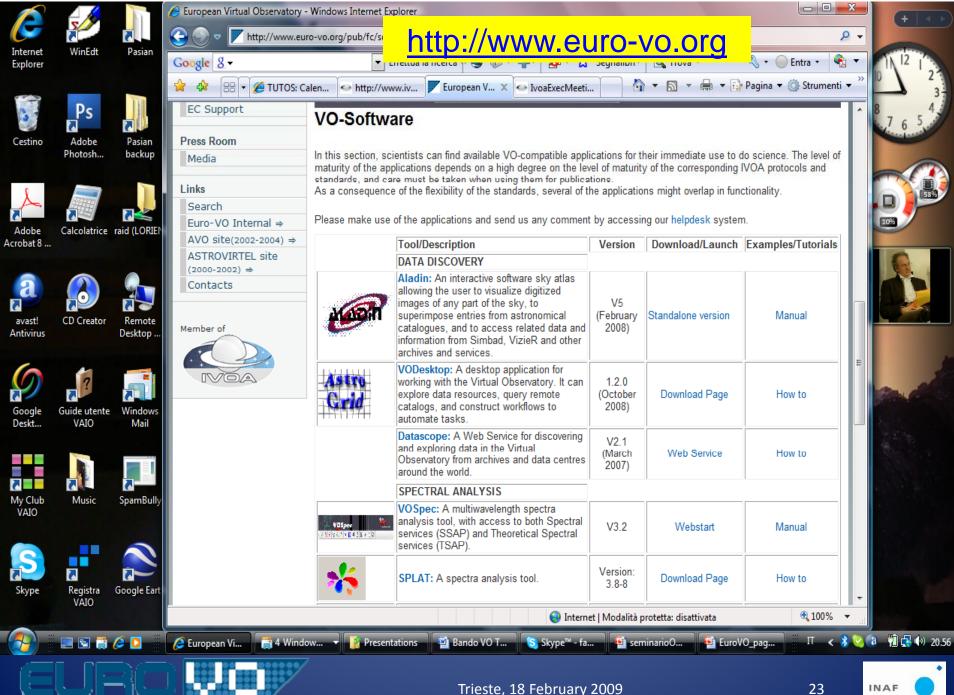
The EURO-VO Project (II)

- The EURO-VO proposal "Astronomical Infrastructure for Data Access (EuroVO-AIDA)" approved within the EC first Framework Programme 7 (FP7) Infrastructure call INFRA-2007-1.2.1 "Scientific Digital Repositories" funded with 2.7 M€; same partners as the EURO-VO. Started Feb 2008.
 - Ensures continuation of European-wide VObs activities until 2010
 - AIDA is a combination of DCA, TC, and FC activities
 - AIDA aims at
 - unifying the digital data collection of European astronomy
 - integrating their access mechanisms with evolving e-technologies
 - enhancing the science extracted from these data-sets
 - provide outreach and educational support
 - VObs is moving worldwide from development to operations









PLASTIC

Helioscope







EURO-3D



Astro Runtime

VOSED





VOEventNet

Web Service

Datascope

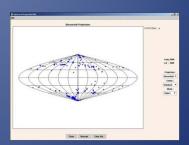
VObs Tools and Services

Specview



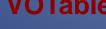


Astrogrid Workbench **VOPlot**



Workflow







STILTS





Astroscope

24

VO-Neural

ADS



Yafit





Trieste, 18 February 2009





Dictionary

- Registry: the yellow pages of the VObs
- PLASTIC : PLatform for AStronomy Tool InterConnection
- Astro Runtime: Astrogrid Client Runtime (ACR), provides an interface to access functions from python
- MySpace : virtual space storage
- VOTable : data stored in XML format
- TAP: Table Access Protocol
- SIA : Simple Image Access (protocol)
- SSA: Simple Spectral Access (protocol)







Data Discovery	Spectral Analysis	Data visualisation and handling	SED building and fitting
Aladin	VOSpec	VOPlot	VOSED
Astroscope	SPLAT	Topcat	Yafit
VOExplorer	EURO-3D	VisIVO	easy-z
Datascope	Specview	STILTS	
			GOSSIP





Aladin http://aladin.u-strasbg.fr/aladin.gml **ADS** http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abstract_service.html Astrogrid Workbench http://www2.astrogrid.org/desktop Astroscope Datascope http://heasarc.gsfc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/vo/datascope/init.pl **EURO-3D** http://vo.obspm.fr/tools/Euro3D/ Helioscope http://www2.astrogrid.org/software/astrogrid-componentdescriptions/workbench/ Open SkyQuery http://openskyquery.net/Sky/skysite/browse/Browse.aspx http://simbad.u-strasbg.fr/simbad/ **Simbad** http://www.stsci.edu/resources/software_hardware/specview/ **Specview** http://star-www.dur.ac.uk/~pdraper/splat/splat-vo/ http://www.star.bris.ac.uk/~mbt/stilts/ **Topcat** http://www.star.bris.ac.uk/~mbt/topcat/ http://visivo.cineca.it/ **VisIVO VizieR** http://vizier.u-strasbg.fr/viz-bin/VizieR **VOEventNet** http://voeventnet.caltech.edu http://vo.iucaa.ernet.in/~voi/voplot.htm **VOPlot VOSED** http://sdc.laeff.inta.es/vosed/jsp/form_search.jsp VOSpec http://esavo.esa.int/vospecapp http://www.star.bris.ac.uk/~mbt/yafit/ Yafit



AstroGrid Workbench

http://www2.astrogrid.org/desktop

A desktop application for doing science in the Virtual Observatory.

With it, the user can discover and explore data resources, query remote catalogs, invoke remote processing tasks and construct workflows to automate tasks.

Workbench key features

Astroscope answers the question - what data is there available for any patch on the night sky?

Helioscope answers the question - what Solar System data is available for a given time range?

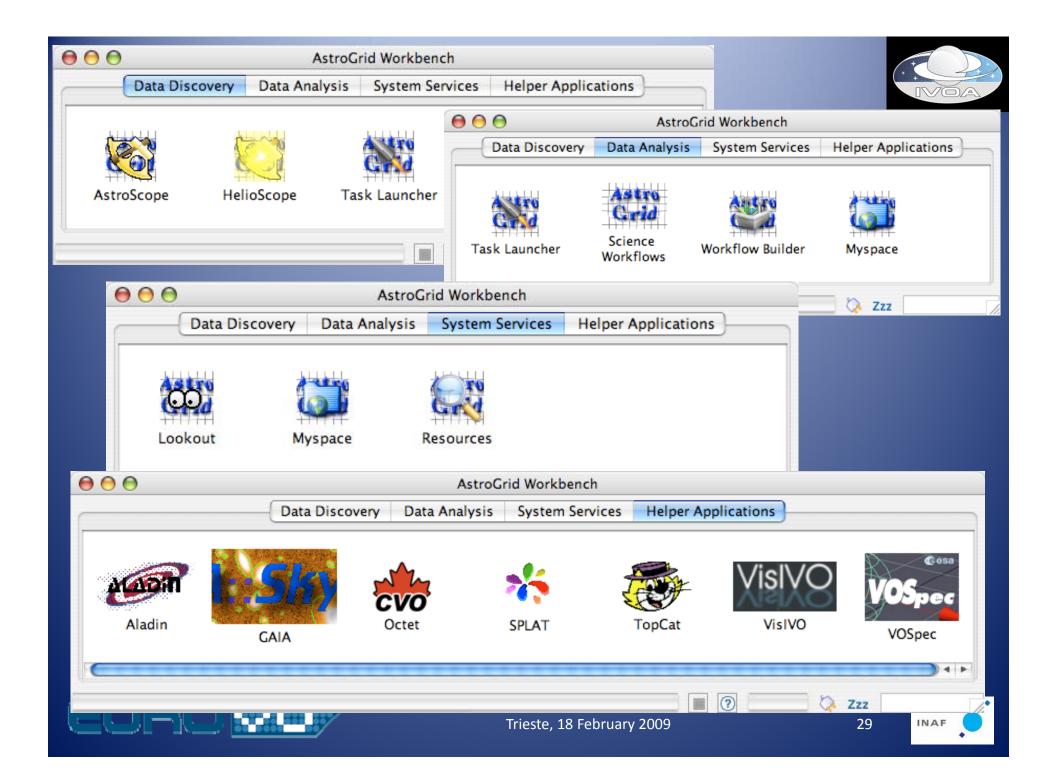
Task Launcher provides an easy way to query a wide range of astrophysical databases. Thus one can retrieve all stars with a certain colour from the Sloan All Sky Survey, or Brown Dwarfs from the UKIDSS WFCAM infrared survey.

Task Launcher also enables a scientist to run a wide range of applications, such as Sextractor & Pegase, and return results in standard VObs formats (such as VOTable)

Results may be saved to the user's MySpace, or to their local disk. For seamless analysis of results, Workbench can pass data, via PLASTIC to viewers such as TopCat, Aladin & VOSpec







Topcat

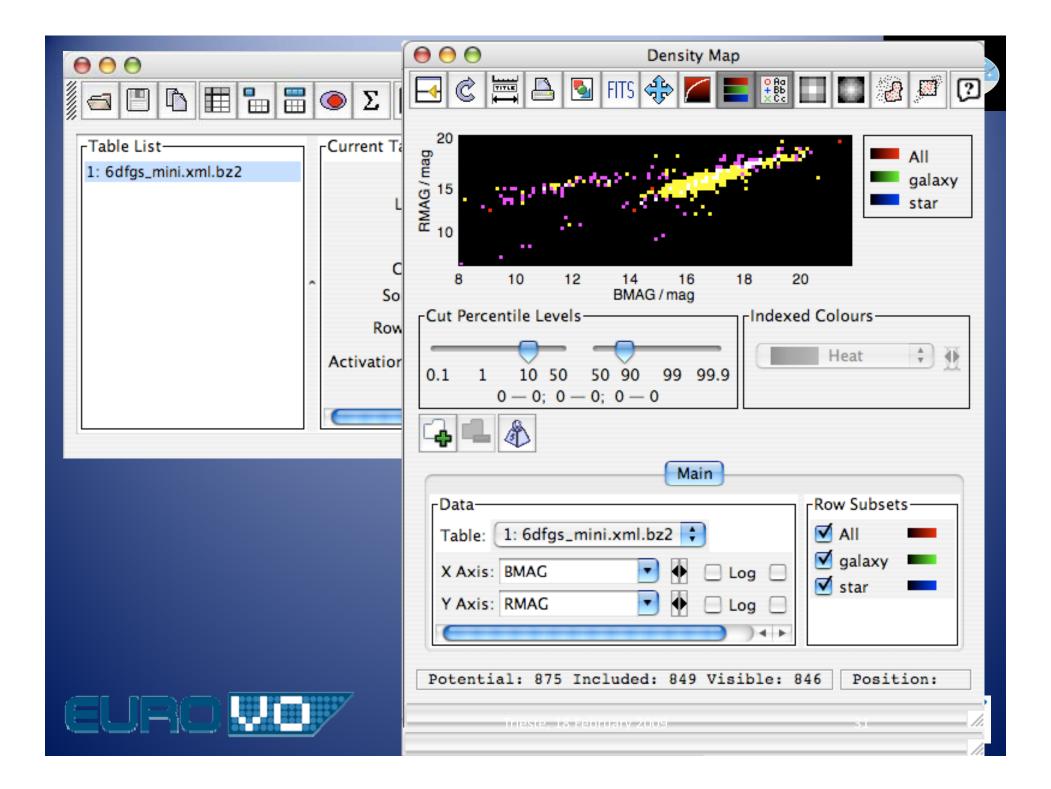


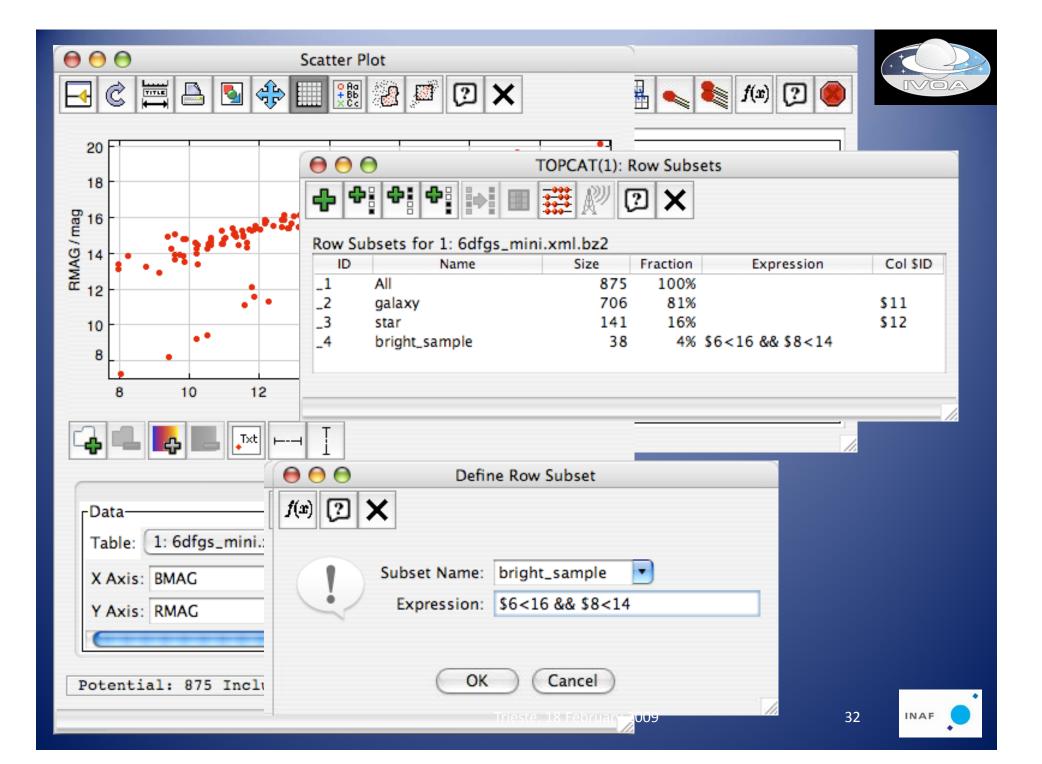
http://www.star.bris.ac.uk/~mbt/topcat/

TOPCAT: Tool for OPerations on Catalogues And Tables
TOPCAT is an interactive graphical viewer and editor for
tabular data.

000	TOPCAT
Table List	Current Table Properties
	Label: Location: Name: Rows: Columns: Sort Order: Row Subset:









-Observations-DEC RA PhotoZ 53.085 -27.827 2.52 53.095 -27.7943.05 -27.78 1.65 53.117 -27.825 53.125 3.15 -27.845 53.156 3.15 -27.81 53.17 3.08

	Name	Age	
	t27,shift*3.52	6.40500E 8	
	t28,shift*3.52	7.18700E 8	
•	t29,shift*3.52	8.06400E 8	
•	t30,shift*3.52	9.04800E 8	100
	t31,shift*3.52	1.01500E 9	
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Usage: fit [-help] [-del model=<model [modelfmt=ymound obs=<obs-file [smoother=sqnother=sqnother=sqnother=sqnother]: [fitcalc=chi: [gui=true|fai: [summary=<out] [bestfits=<ont] [bestfitsfmt:

Usage: plotmodel [-help in=<mod

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Usage: plotobs [-help]

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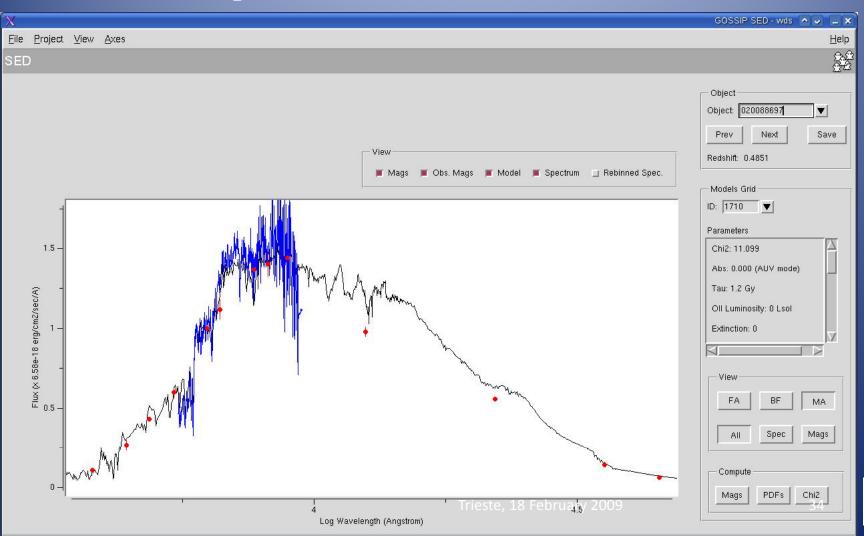
rieste, 18 February 2009

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GOSSIP

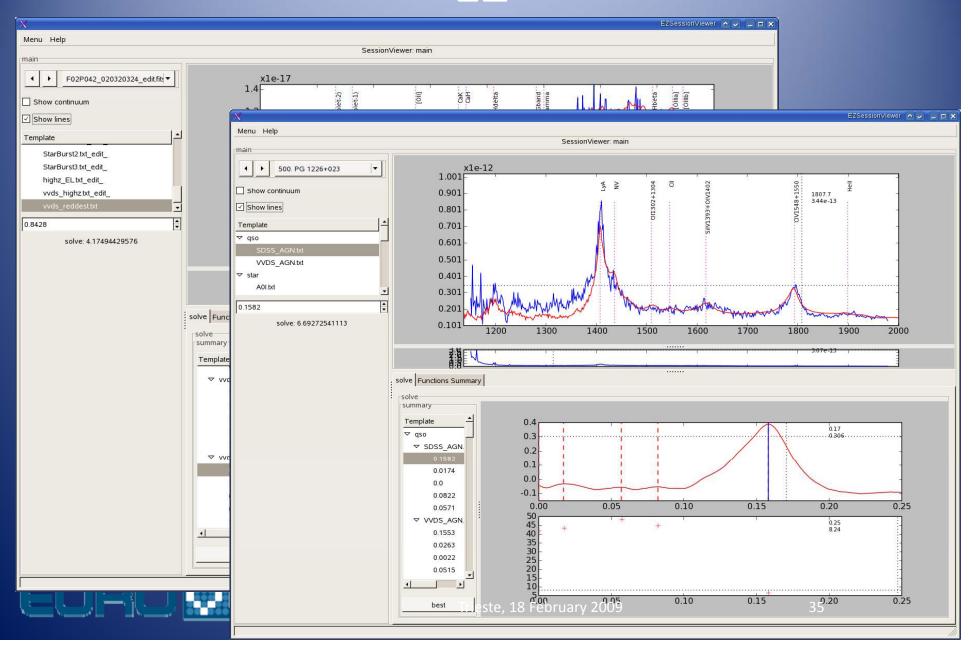
GOSSIP: Galaxy Observed Simulated SED Interactive Program







EZ



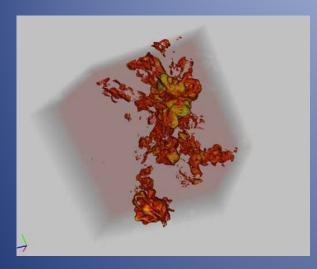


VisIVO

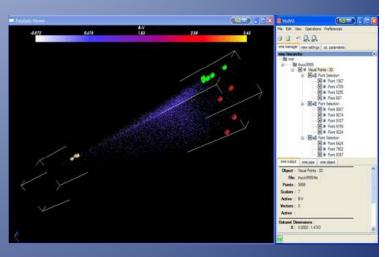


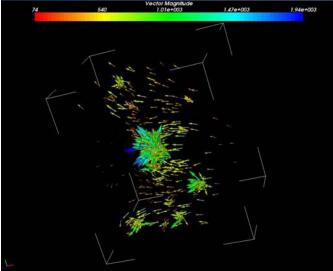


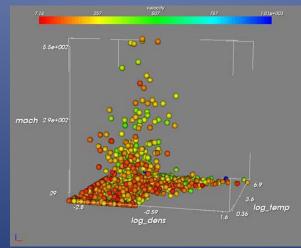
VisIVO: Visualisation Interface to the Virtual Observatory

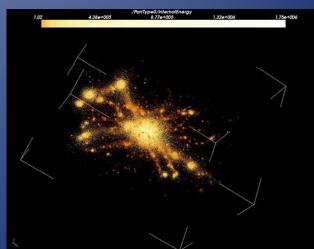


Different methods of data rendering (volume, points, isosurfaces, particles, vectors, markers, ...)













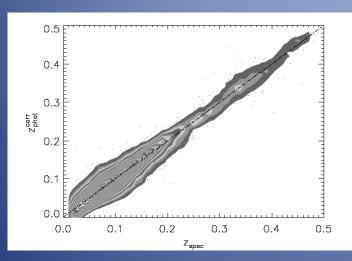
Data mining

VO-Neural / DAME



DAME – DAta Mining and Exploration
California Institute of Technology - Università degli Studi Federico II





Trend of spectroscopic versus photometric redshifts for the spectroscopic datasets in the Main Galaxy sample (i.e. all galaxies regardless they are LRG's or not). Due to the large number of points to be displayed we show them as isocontours.

Evaluation of photometric redshifts using neural networks

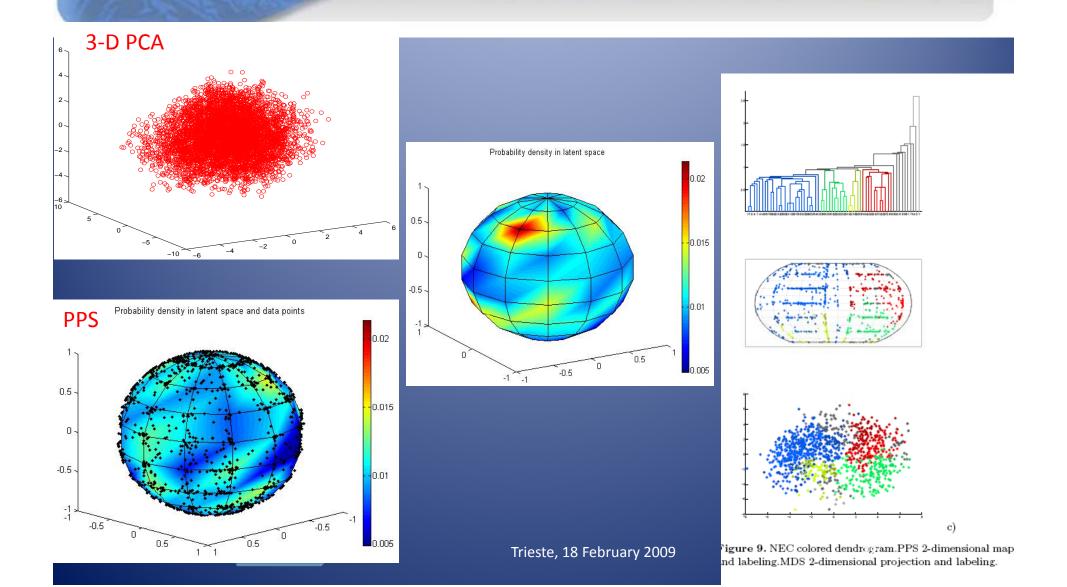
Exploit the data wealth of the Sloane Digital Sky Survey to train a super-vised neural network to recognize photometric redshifts.

Given the size of the dataset (30 M galaxies) and the complexity of computations, the campus Grid developed at UniNA within the SCoPE project is used to perform the computations, triggered by the user through a GUI

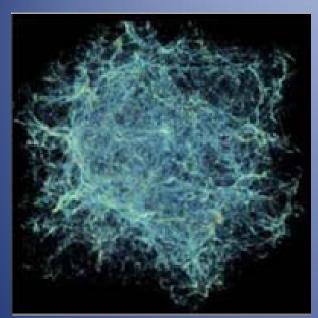




Looking for AGN candidates in SDSS+UKIDS

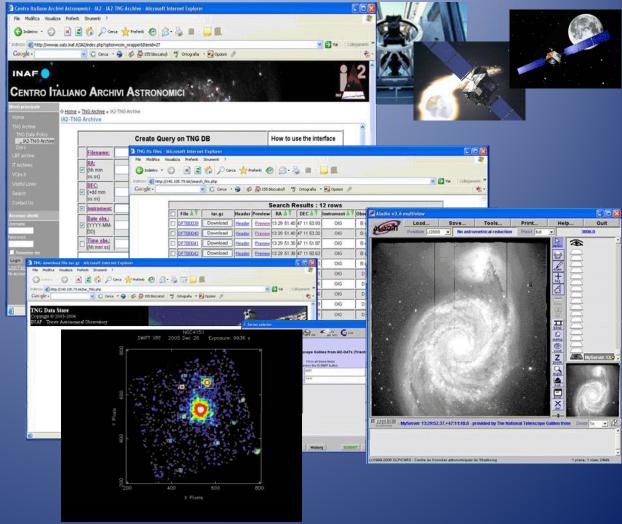


Theory in the Virtual Observatory



Comparing numerical simulations with observations from ground-based instruments or space-borne experiments





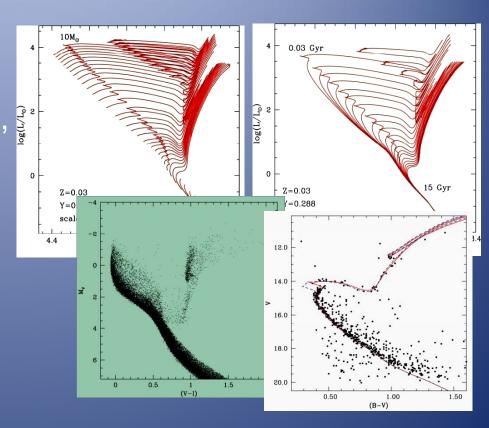




Models on demand (I)

BaSTI – VObs-compliant tool providing numerical models for evolutionary tracks, isochrones, luminosity functions, synthetic color-magnitude diagrams, tables with relevant data.

BaSTI is also a database/centre, which provides numerical models on request to astro users. Model production can be computationally heavy.



The Virtual Observatory meets the EGEE Grid



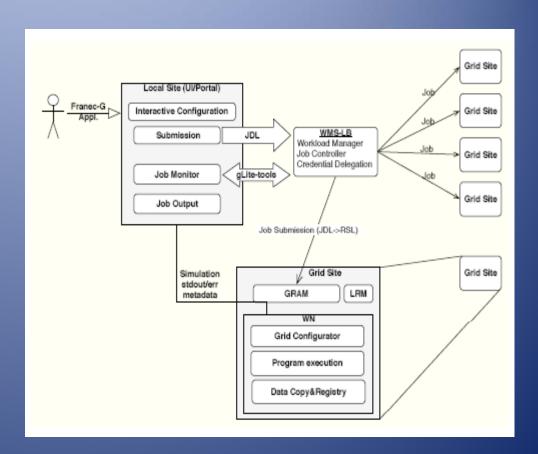




Models on demand (II)

FRANEC extensively used for computing models of Stars for a wide range of mass and chemical composition, and in all their evolutionary stages.

The user can decide the physical parameters to use (e.g. the equation of state of the star, the opacity, the metallicity, etc.) and select one or more stellar masses to simulate.



The application (FRANEC-G) is designed to hide the complexity of the GRID job submission procedure.









VObs-Grid Integration

VObs

implementation on top of

<u>Grids</u>

- Single-sign-on
- VOSpace
- Workflows
- Information System (Registries)

- Authentication & Authorization
- Data Management
- Job Management
- Information system

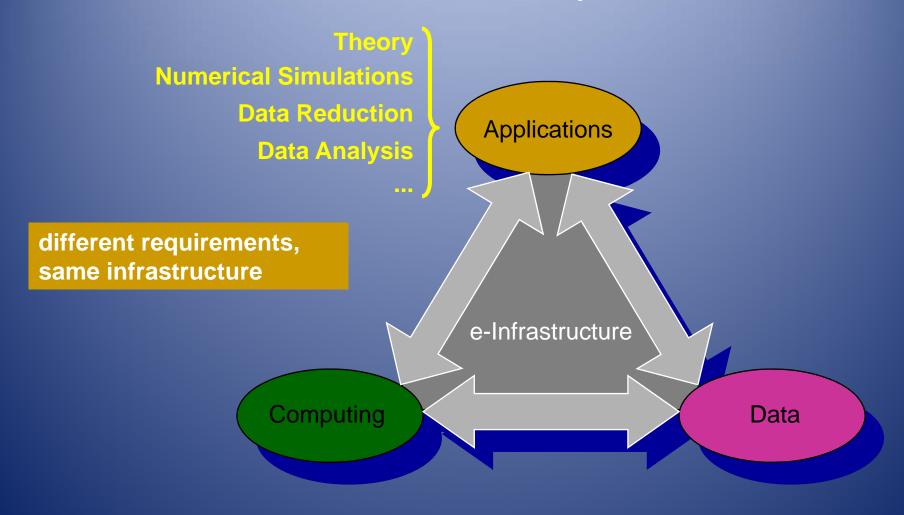
... plus development of a "native" way of accessing databases from the Grid through a Query Element (similar in structure to the CE).







e-Infrastructure: conceptual schema

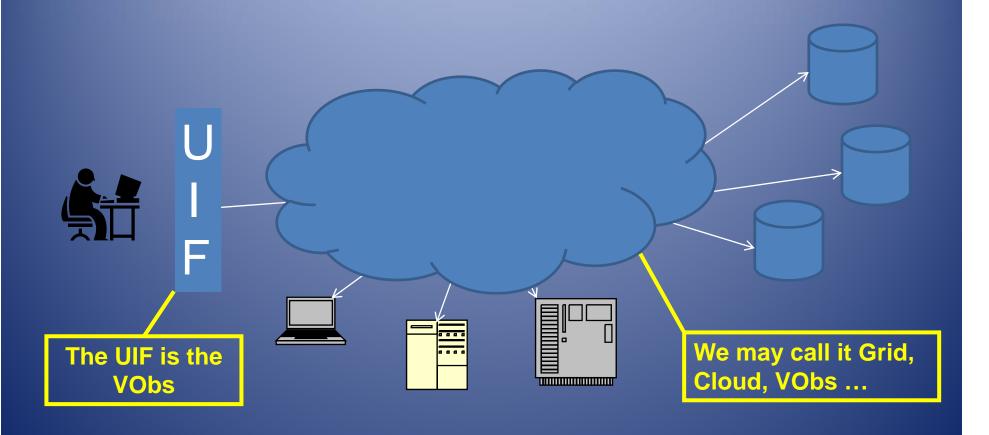








User's viewpoint













VObs Research Initiatives



- Call for Proposals issued Feb. 2007 by EURO-VO project, through the ESO/ESA managed Facility Centre
- Aimed to support astronomical projects driven by the VObs concept and making use of VObs tools and applications
- Nine proposals received, three selected by EURO-VO Science Advisory Committee (with EURO-VO technical input):
 - 1. Dust Evolution as a tracer of Environmental Changes (Sauvage et al.)
 - 2. Quantifying visible and hidden star-formation in galaxies (Franzetti et al.)
 - 3. Triggered massive star formation in the Galaxy (Deharveng et al.)
- Selected teams received scientific support and technical contact points to complete their projects
- Similar initiative carried out by NVO (USA)









A selection of VO-based astronomical papers

- List of VO-based papers at http://www.euro-vo.org/pub/fc/papers.html
- Papers which make "heavy" use of VObs tools and services
- Lower limit to papers which are VObs-related
- Selected (almost randomly) *recent* results to show diversity of problems which can be tackled with VObs tools:
 - 1. Using VO tools to investigate distant radio starburst hosting obscured AGN in the HDF(N) region, Richards et al., A&A, 2007, 472, 805
 - 2. Albus 1: a very bright White Dwarf candidate, Caballero & Solano, ApJ, 665, L151 (2007)
 - 3. Flare productivity of newly-emerged paired and isolated solar active regions, Dalla, Fletcher, & Walton, A&A, 468, 1103 (2007)
 - 4. Radio-loud Narrow-Line Type 1 Quasars, Komossa et al., AJ, 132, 531 (2006)
 - 5. Luminous AGB stars in nearby galaxies. A study using VO tools, Tsalmantza et al., A&A, 447, 89 (2006)





Summary



- Astronomy has changed and grown considerably ⇒ archives needed
- Some work is required to integrate and make the various data archives interoperable
 ⇒ the Virtual Observatory
- Goal: all astronomical databases "one click away"
 ⇒ democratization of Astronomy!
- To make sense, the Virtual Observatory needs to be an international effort, which requires involvement at the project but also at the <u>data centre</u> level
- The Virtual Observatory concept can be re-used in different domains
- The final goal is Science







The path forward

- Converge within IVOA on the interoperability standards still missing and issue (<u>FAST!</u>)
- Provide stable and sustainable operations
- Pervasively disseminate information within the community
- Provide support to science users







Thanks to:

- P.Padovani, E.Hatziminaoglou (ESO), C.Arviset (ESAC),
 F.Genova (CDS), G.Rixon (AstroGrid) ⇒ Euro-VO
- C.Loomis (CERN), M.Mazzucato (INFN), R.Barbera (Univ. Catania) ⇒ EGEE
- R.Smareglia, P.Manzato, M.Molinaro, C.Knapic, M.Ramella, G.lafrate, C.Vuerli, M.Sponza, G.Taffoni, F.Gasparo, U.Becciani, S.Cassisi, B.Garilli (INAF), C.Gheller (CINECA), G.Longo (Univ. Napoli "Federico II"), P.Benvenuti (Univ. Padova) ⇒ VObs.it + DRACO2

Thank you for your attention!

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