

# ESCAPE to Victory

## Building the infrastructure for the next generation astronomy



# Challenges

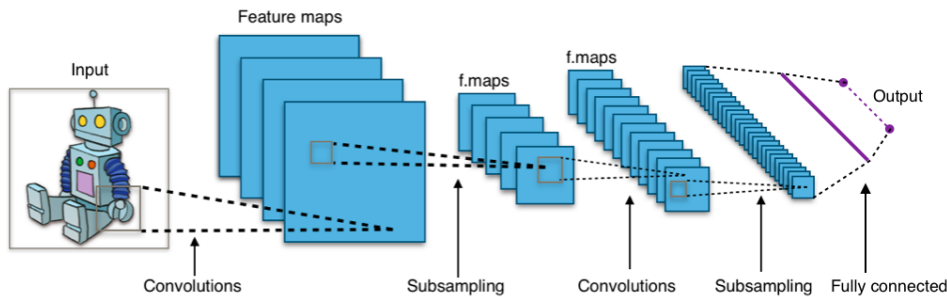
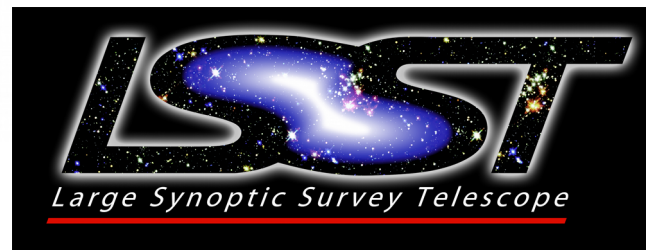


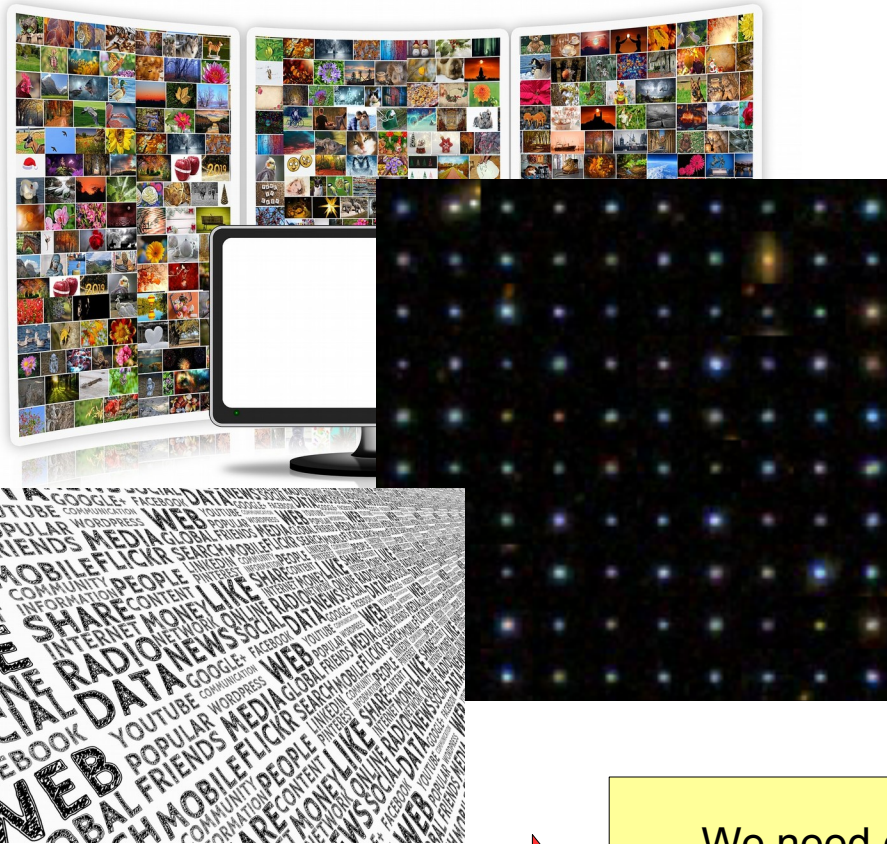
Image from Wikipedia



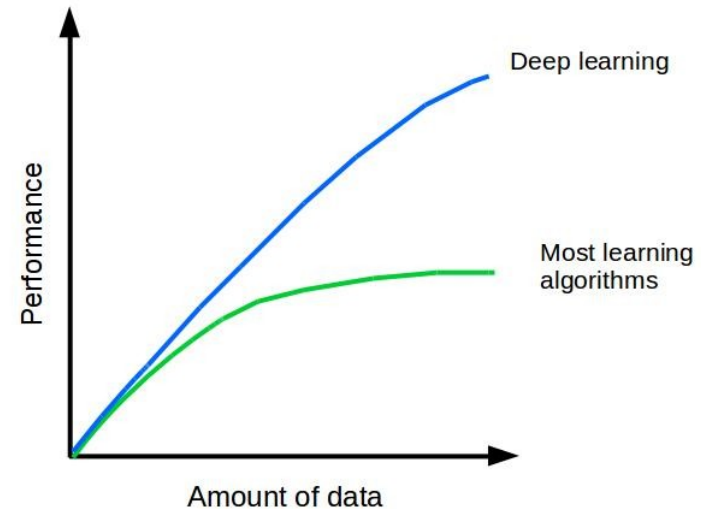
Big Data by Nick Youngson CC BY-SA 3.0 Alpha Stock Images



# We are hungry for data!



## BIG DATA & DEEP LEARNING



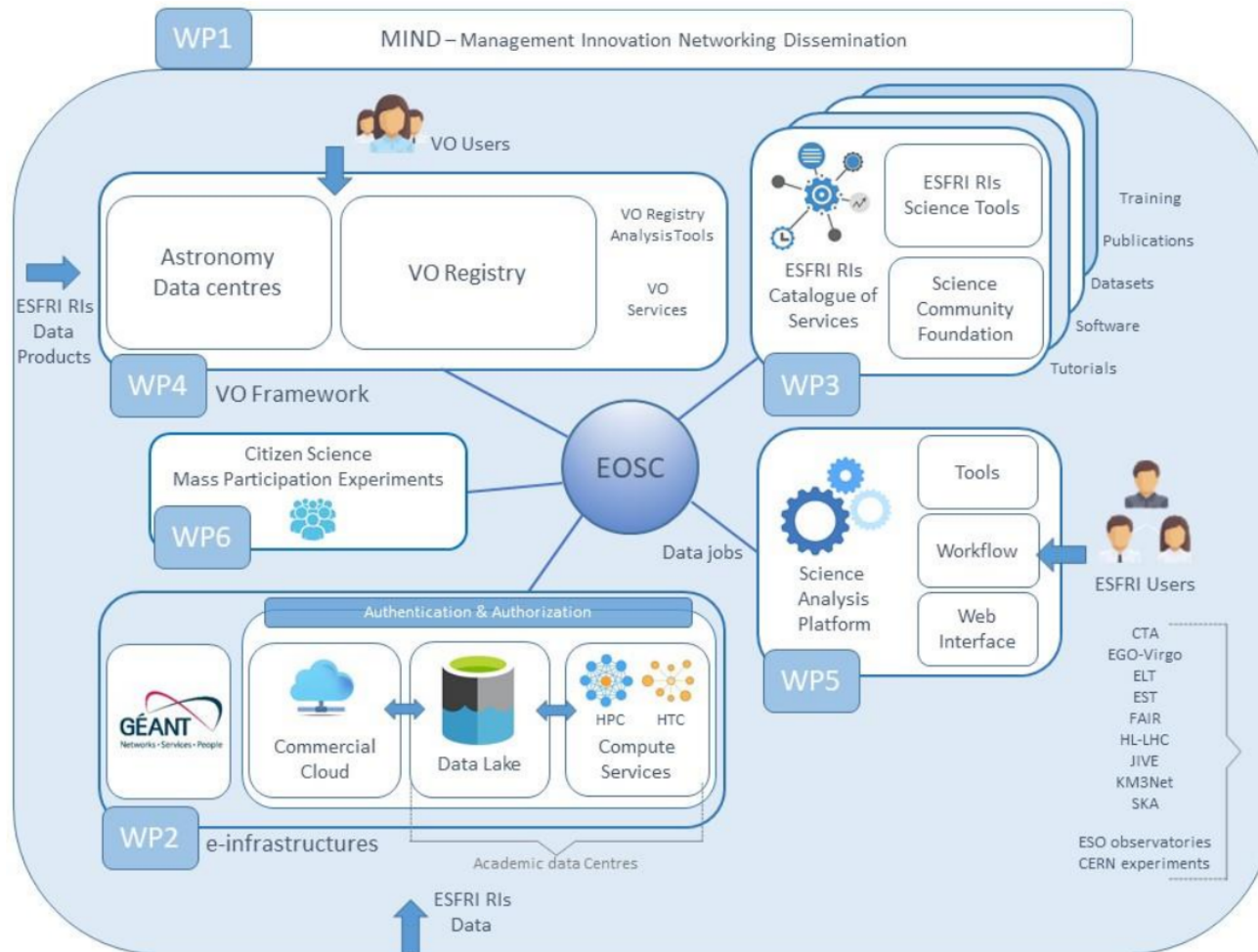
We need data,  
we need standards,  
we need tools!

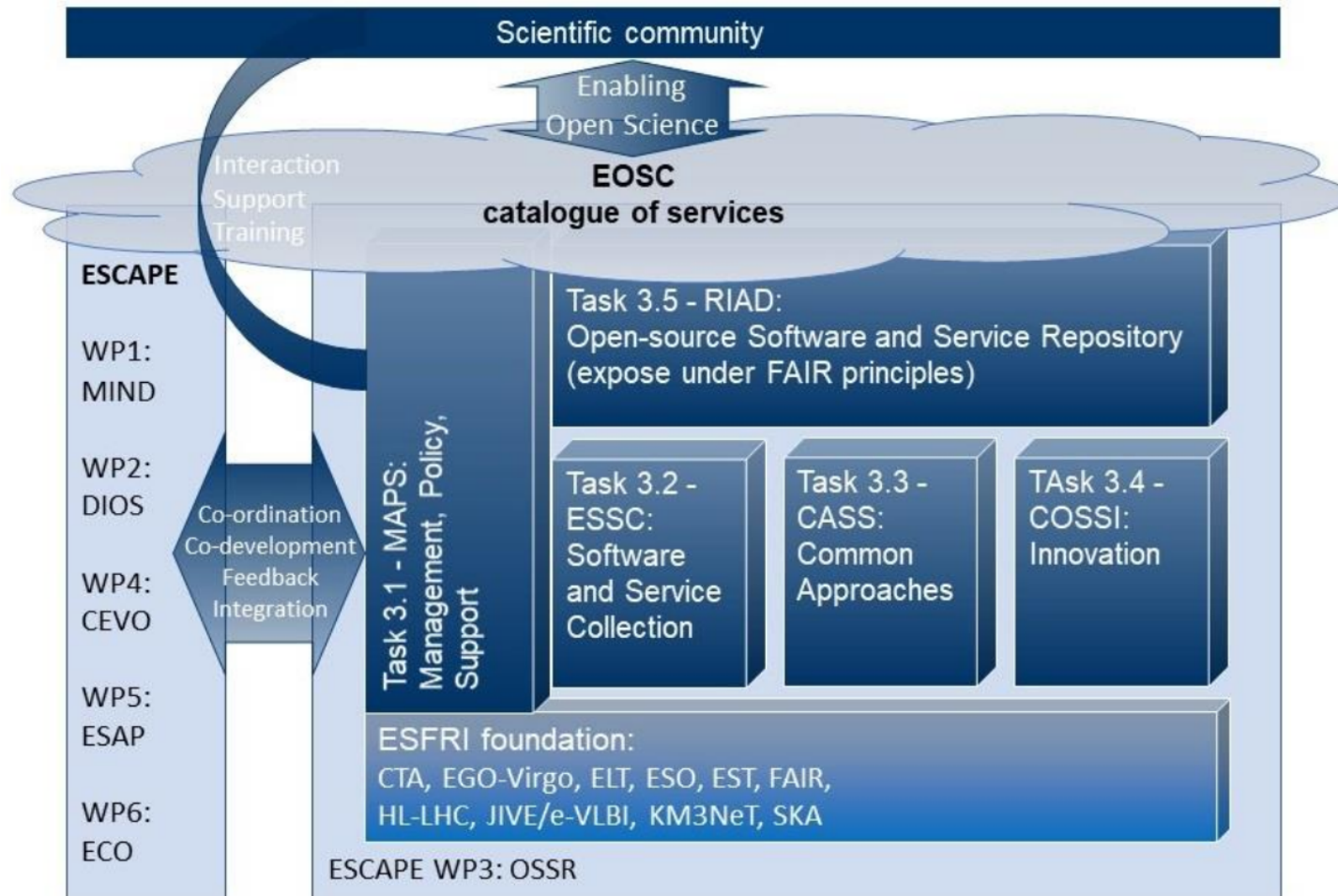
## ESCAPE: European Science Cluster of Astronomy & Particle physics ESFRI research infrastructures

- Accessibility to huge amount of data provided by research infrastructures and facilities
- Bring together partners from astronomy and particle physics
- Deliver solutions to ensure integration of data, tools, services and software
- Build standards and ensure interoperability



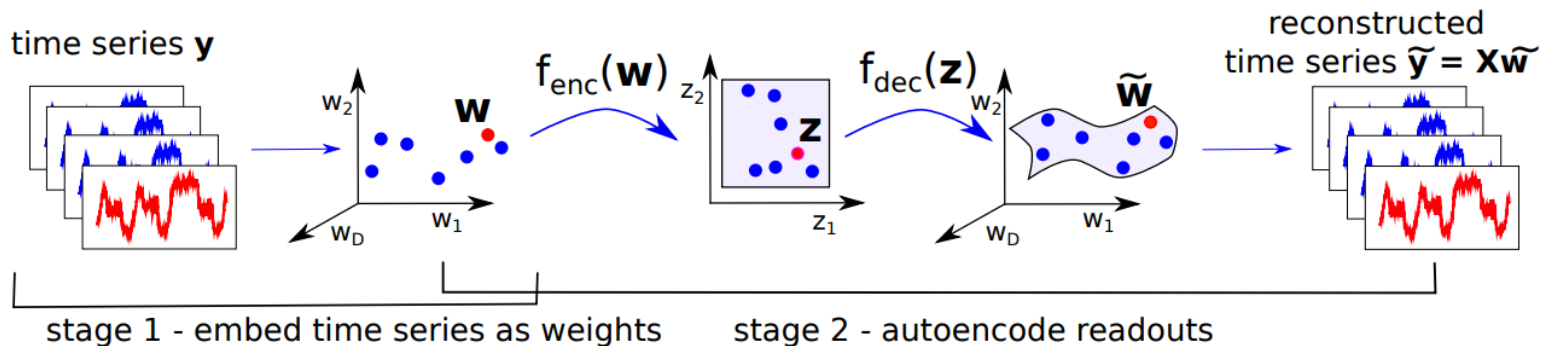
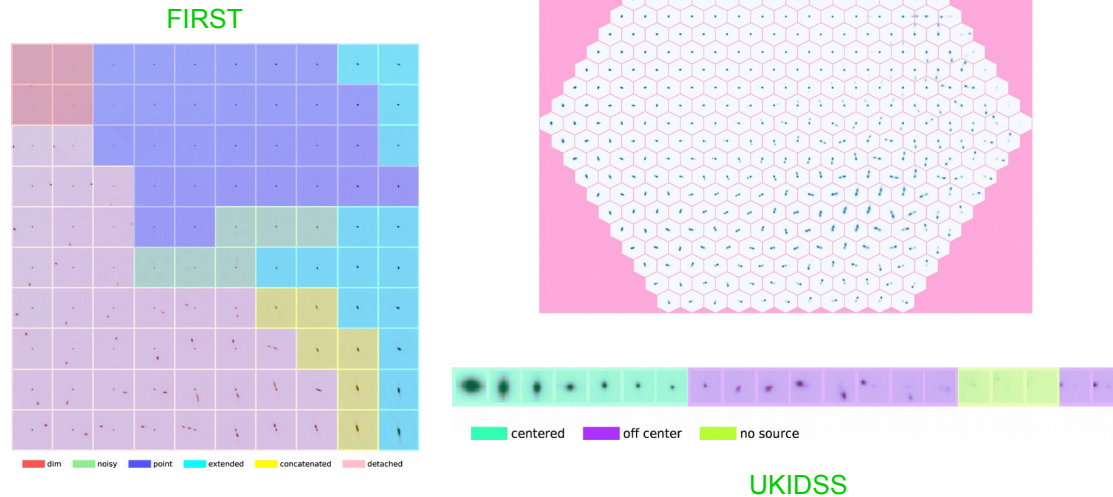
# Project overview





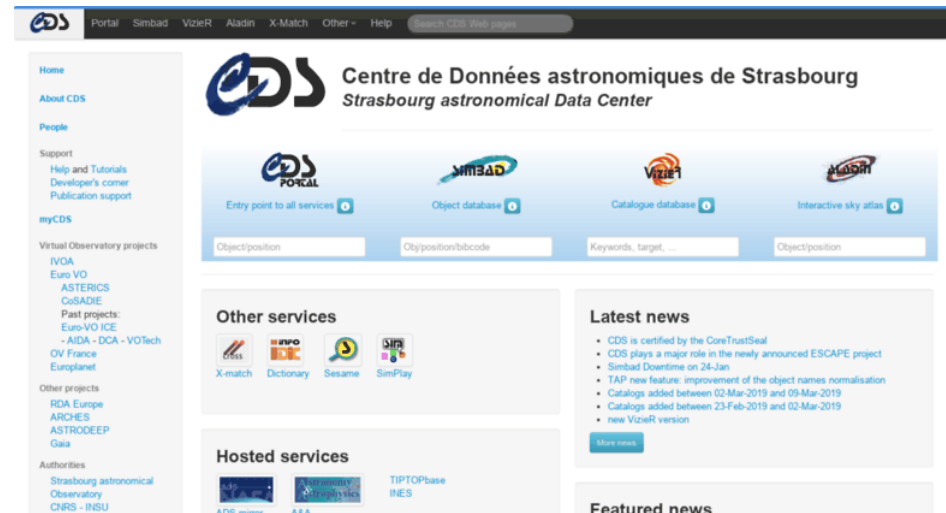
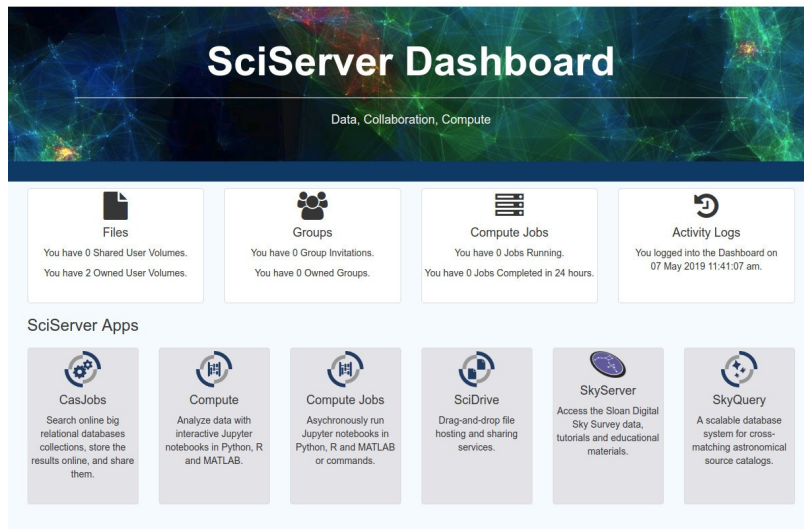
# Dimensionality reduction and visualization

The story so far...



# Challenges: data products

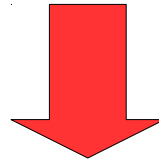
Working with catalogs is a simple task:



➡ Problems start with images and spectra!

# Some “simple” tasks...

1. Given the coordinates, download 28x28 pixel<sup>2</sup> images for all the quasars in SDSS.
2. Download some hundreds of thousands of images from FIRST/UKIDSS.
3. Download all the HARPS spectra from ESO archive.



Obtaining data  
products can be a  
not easy task



# Task 3

Download all the HARPS spectra from ESO archive:

Two options

TAP service

Request system

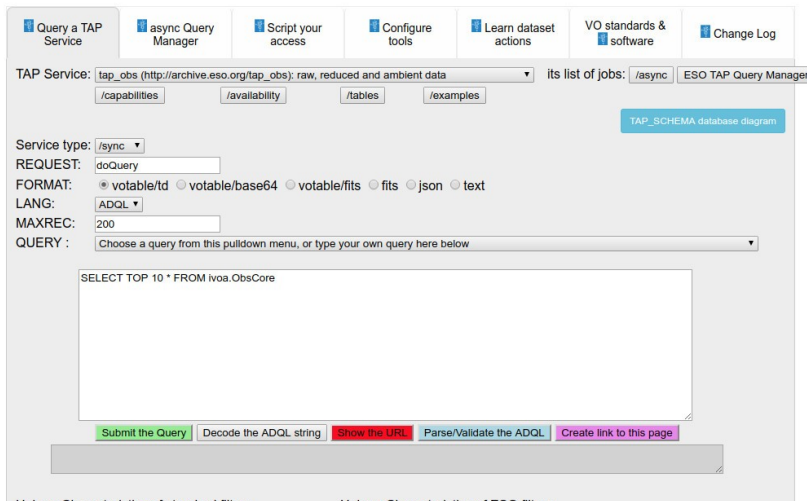
## Science Archive Programmatic and Tools Access Demo page

The purpose of this page is to help you to learn:

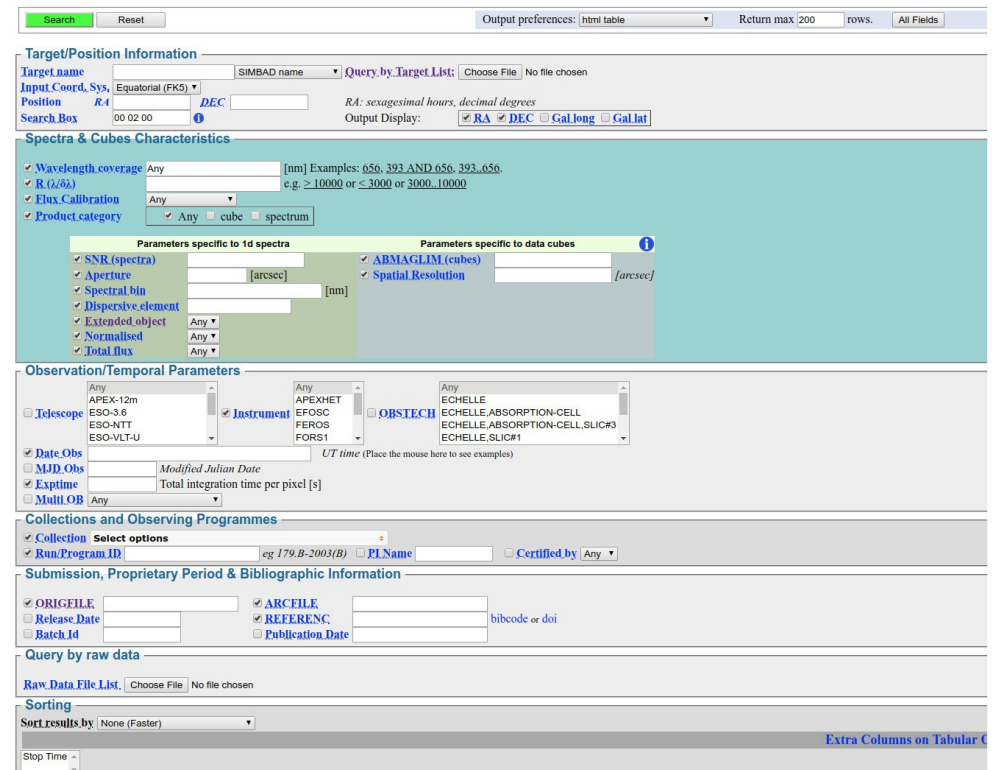
1. how to compose URLs to interact with the different ESO science archive services, either programmatically or via tools;
2. how to construct queries to interrogate the various database tables of the ESO science archive, using ADQL and TAP;
3. how to put it all together and script your access to the ESO science archive, using the pyvo python module.

If some terms in this page are not familiar to you, please [read the overview page](#) first.

In this page: [\[open\]](#) [click here to read the page description...](#)



The screenshot shows the 'Science Archive Programmatic and Tools Access' demo page. It features a navigation bar with links like 'Query a TAP Service', 'async Query Manager', 'Script your access', 'Configure tools', 'Learn dataset actions', 'VO standards & software', and 'Change Log'. Below this, there's a section for 'TAP Service' with a dropdown menu showing 'tap\_obs (http://archive.eso.org/tap\_obs): raw, reduced and ambient data'. There are also links for '/capabilities', '/availability', '/tables', and '/examples'. A 'TAP\_SCHEMA database diagram' link is present. The 'Service type' is set to '/sync'. The 'REQUEST' is 'doQuery'. The 'FORMAT' is 'votable/td'. The 'LANG' is 'ADQL'. The 'MAXREC' is '200'. The 'QUERY' field contains 'SELECT TOP 10 \* FROM Ivoa.ObsCore'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Submit the Query', 'Decode the ADQL string', 'Show the URL', 'Parse/Validate the ADQL', and 'Create link to this page'.



The screenshot shows the ESO Science Archive request system interface. It has a search bar at the top with 'Search' and 'Reset' buttons. Below this, there's a 'Target/Position Information' section with fields for 'Target name', 'Input Coord. Sys.', 'Position', and 'Search Box'. There's also a 'Query by Target List' dropdown and a 'RA: sexagesimal hours, decimal degrees' field. The 'Output Display' section has checkboxes for 'RA', 'DEC', 'Gal long', and 'Gal lat'. The 'Spectra & Cubes Characteristics' section has checkboxes for 'Wavelength coverage', 'R (λ/δλ)', 'Flux Calibration', and 'Product category'. There are also input fields for 'Wavelength coverage' and 'R (λ/δλ)'. The 'Parameters specific to 1d spectra' section has checkboxes for 'SNR (spectra)', 'Aperture', 'Dispersive element', 'Extended object', 'Normalised', and 'Total flux'. The 'Parameters specific to data cubes' section has checkboxes for 'ABMAGLIM (cubes)' and 'Spatial Resolution'. The 'Observation/Temporal Parameters' section has checkboxes for 'Telescope', 'Instrument', 'OBSTECH', 'Date Obs', 'MJD Obs', 'Exptime', and 'Multi.OB'. The 'Collections and Observing Programmes' section has checkboxes for 'Collection' and 'Run/Program ID'. The 'Submission, Proprietary Period & Bibliographic Information' section has checkboxes for 'ORIGFILE', 'Release Date', 'Batch Id', 'ARCFILE', 'REFERENC', and 'Publication Date'. The 'Query by raw data' section has a 'Raw Data File List' dropdown and a 'Sorting' section with a 'Sort results by' dropdown. At the bottom, there's a 'Stop Time' dropdown.

# Problems found:

## Request system

Search Reset Output print

**Target/Position Information**

Target name: SIMBAD name Query by Target List: Choose File | N  
Input Coord. Sys: Equatorial (FK5)  
Position: RA: DEC: RA: sexagesimal hours, decimal degree  
Search Box: 00 02 00 0 DEC: Output Display: ☒ RA ☒ DEC

**Spectra & Cubes Characteristics**

☒ Wavelength coverage: Any [nm] Examples: 656, 393 AND 656, 393, 656.  
☒ R (λ/δλ): Any e.g. > 10000 or ≤ 3000 or 3000, 10000  
☒ Flux Calibration: Any  
☒ Product category: ☒ Any ☐ cube ☐ spectrum

**Parameters specific to 1d spectra**

☒ SNR (spectra)   
☒ Aperture: [arcsec]  
☒ Spectral bin: [nm]  
☒ Dispersive element  
☒ Extended object: Any  
☒ Normalised: Any  
☒ Total flux: Any

**Parameters specific to cubes**

☒ ABMAGLIM (cubes)  
☒ Spatial Resolution

**Observation/Temporal Parameters**

☐ Telescope: APEX-12m ESO-3.6 ESO-NIT ESO-VLT-U  
☒ Instrument: APEXNET EFOSC FEROS FORSI  
☐ OBSTECH ECHELLE ECHELLE ABSORP ECHELLE ABSORP ECHELLE SLIC#1  
☒ Date Obs: Modified Julian Date  
☒ MJD Obs: Total integration time per pixel [s]  
☒ Exptime: UT time (Place the mouse here to see examples)  
☐ Multi OB: Any

**Collections and Observing Programmes**

☒ Collection: Select options  
☒ Run Program ID: eg 179.B-2003(B) ☐ PI Name ☐ Certified by: Any

**Submission, Proprietary Period & Bibliographic Information**

☒ ORIGFILE:   
☐ Release Date:   
☐ Batch Id:   
☒ ARCFIELD:   
☒ REFERENCE:   
☐ Publication Date:  bibcode or doi

**Query by raw data**

Raw Data File List: Choose File | No file chosen

**Sorting**

Sort results by: None (Faster)  
Stop Time:

Return max 10000 rows. All Fields

No file chosen

Limit in the amount of data:  
not enough for deep learning!

# Problems found:

## TAP service

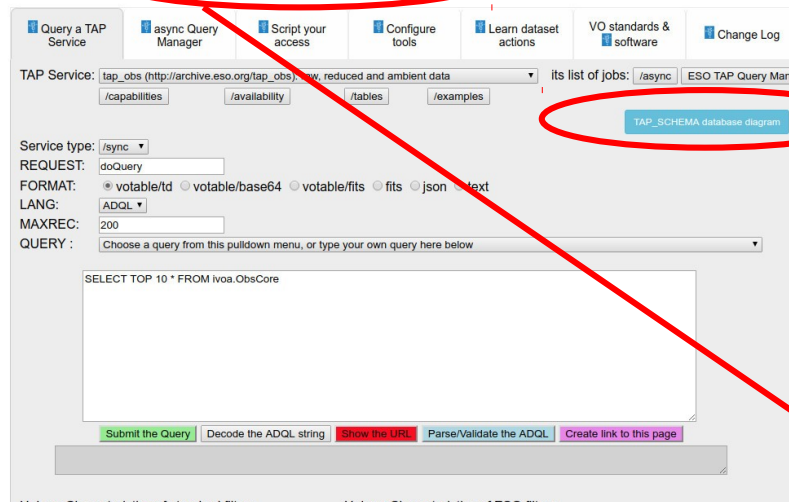
### Science Archive Programmatic and Tools Access

The purpose of this page is to help you to learn:

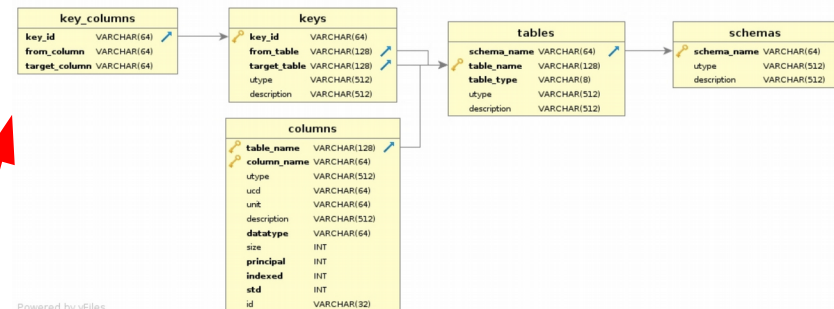
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In this page: [\[open\] click here to read the page description...](#)



## Absence of a clear schema browser



## Poor and unclear documentation

This page is organised in 7 tabs. You'll have to click on a tab to see its content.

In the **Query a TAP service** tab you can learn how to write and execute a query to the ESO databases. Queries must be written in the Astronomical Query Data Language (ADQL). To learn the ADQL syntax, a pull-down menu (Choose a query [...]) provides you some pre-cooked query examples; you can modify them at will, validate them, and/or execute them. Queries can be issued either synchronously, or, for more complex and slower queries, they can be issued asynchronously. The link to the ESO TAP Query Manager is provided, to allow you to (learn how to) control the ESO asynchronous jobs. Passband characteristics are provided to help formulating wavelength constraints to the Ivoa.ObsCore table. Though, please note that the ESO Ivoa.ObsCore table exposes some extra, non-standard, columns, as shown in the following table.

ESO extends the Ivoa.ObsCore table with 7 extra columns

column name	description
abmaglim	limiting magnitude, available only for images, source tables, and cubes
dp_id	the ESO internal unique identifier of a dataset, useful to join with other tables
filter	the name of the filter
gal_lat	galactic latitude
gal_lon	galactic longitude
n_obs	the number of scientific frames used to generate the given product (NCOMBINE)
snr	signal-to-noise ratio available only for 1d spectra

It is also possible to query some other TAP servers (provided in the **TAP Service** pull-down menu), in which case the query validator and the provided query examples are not guaranteed to work.

In the **async Query Manager** tab, you can (learn how to) control the asynchronous queries. From there you can change the execution duration of a job, set its destruction time, run it, abort it, and of course you can check at any time the status of the job; when the job is successfully completed, you can fetch the results.

The **Script your access to the archive** tab provides a python script to illustrate how to query the SSAP service and download high signal-to-noise spectra in a given region, using the pyvo module.

In the **Configure VO tools** tab, you can learn how to configure some VO-aware tools like TOPCAT and ALADIN to make use of the new ESO services. In a second stage, when the ESO VO interfaces will have been registered in the EUROVO registry, the tools will be already aware of the ESO interfaces; at that point this section will be removed.

In the **Learn dataset actions** tab you can learn how to interact with the ESO Science Archive at the level of an individual dataset, recognised by its unique identifier (ID). Once you provide an ID, by clicking on the provided buttons you can get to its preview, metadata (obscure), or download its main science file and/or its associated files (datalink), etc. With the checkbox Show URL only activated, the action's URL is only displayed, and not actually retrieved, so to allow you to learn how you can construct the various service URLs for consumption via scripts or via tools.

The **IVOA standards and software** tab lists the standards and the software suites onto which the ESO programmatic and tool access is based. Links to the standards are provided. Links to the software libraries available on github are provided.

The **Change Log** tab lists all the changes to the programmatic and tool interfaces that could affect your scripts or anyway your way of accessing the ESO science archive via TAP, SSAP, or via one of the URLs specified in the Learn dataset actions. Keep an eye on it, to make sure to be up-to-date with this newly born and still evolving functionality of the ESO Science Archive.

# Solutions?

- Python script available on request (**thanks Alberto Micol and Martino Romaniello!**), but frequent crashes experienced → **still investigating the problem, solved by hacking**
- Download much slower with respect to request system



**Asking friends and colleagues for data and support can be helpful, but it is not what standardization and the ESCAPE paradigm are about!**

# Bringing code to the data

Uploading my code and work on server side could solve many issues...

```
In [ ]: class NN(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, n_hidden, n_gaussians):
        super(NN, self).__init__()
        self.z_h = nn.Sequential(
            nn.Linear(1, n_hidden),
            nn.ReLU()
        )
        self.z_pi = nn.Linear(n_hidden, n_gaussians)
        self.z_sigma = nn.Linear(n_hidden, n_gaussians)
        self.z_mu = nn.Linear(n_hidden, n_gaussians)

    def forward(self, x):
        z_h = self.z_h(x)
        pi = nn.functional.softmax(self.z_pi(z_h), -1)
        sigma = torch.exp(self.z_sigma(z_h))
        mu = self.z_mu(z_h)
        return pi, sigma, mu

In [ ]: def gaussian_distribution(mu, sigma):
    # normalization factor for gaussian
    result = 1 / (sigma * math.sqrt(2 * math.pi)) * math.exp(-0.5 * (mu - x)**2 / sigma**2)
    return result

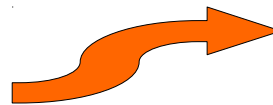
In [ ]: def loss_fn(pi, sigma, mu, y):
    result = gaussian_distribution(mu, sigma) * pi
    result = torch.sum(result * y)
    result = torch.log(result)
    return torch.mean(result)

In [ ]: network = NN(n_hidden=10, n_gaussians=10)

In [ ]: optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(network.parameters())

In [ ]: def train_model():
    for epoch in range(1000):
        pi_variable, sigma_variable, mu_variable = network.forward(x)
        loss = loss_fn(pi_variable, sigma_variable, mu_variable, y_variable)
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
        if epoch % 100 == 0:
            print(epoch, loss.data[0])

train_model()
```



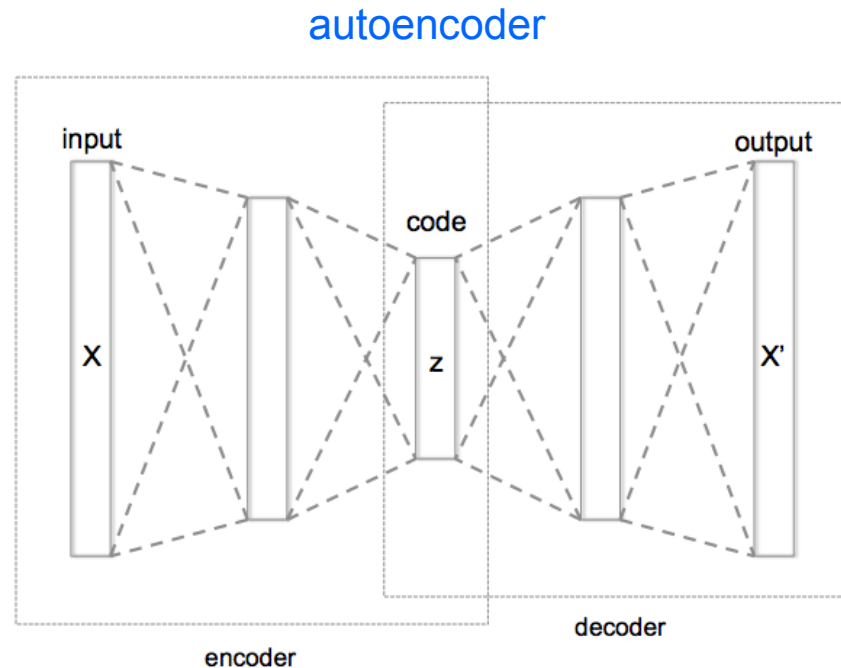
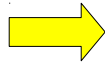
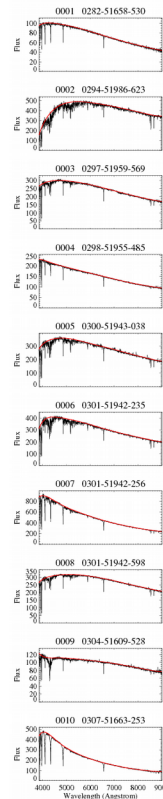
Who is going to provide and pay for resources?



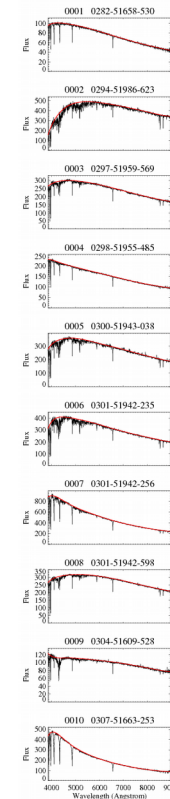


# First developments

Development of a prototype for:  
Dimensionality reduction and analysis of spectra



representation

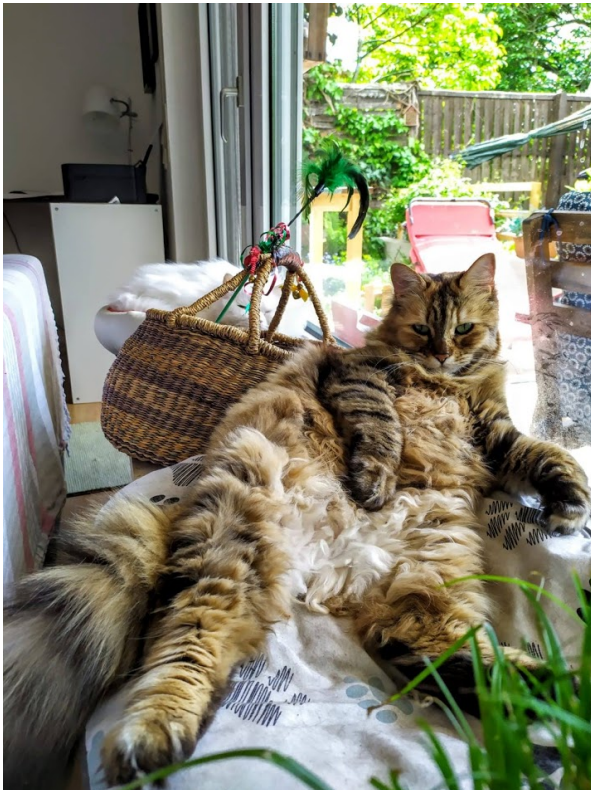


# SEE LIVE DEMO

# Conclusions

- ESCAPE project is going to be a step to build a new infrastructure for data-intense astronomy
- A lot of work to do:
  - × data products access
  - × building standards
  - × bringing code to the data
- Development of a first prototype → big potential and future integration in web services
- Final question: are we ready for machine learning and big data?

I'm not labeled,  
but this machine  
learning stuff is  
almost as cool  
as me!



THANKS!  
QUESTIONS?

*Acknowledgments: ESCAPE project has been funded by  
the European Union's Horizon 2020 - Grant num. 824064*

