

A VO-driven Astronomical Data Grid in China

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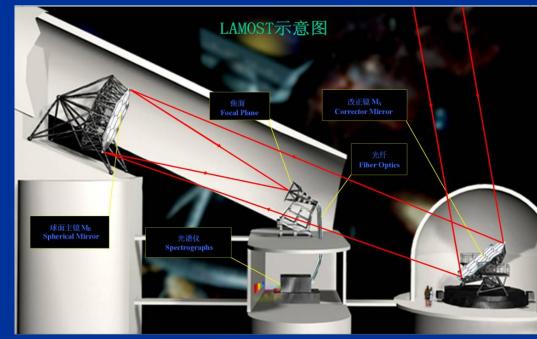
China-VO, National Astronomical Observatories, CAS



LAMOST

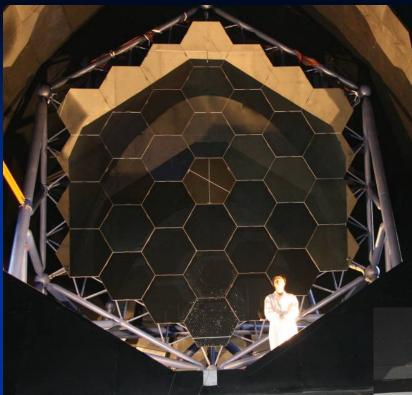
Large Sky Area Multi-Object Fiber Spectroscopic Telescope

- Started in 1997
- First light for engineering in August 2008
- Hardware construction finished in June 2009
- Under calibration and commission currently



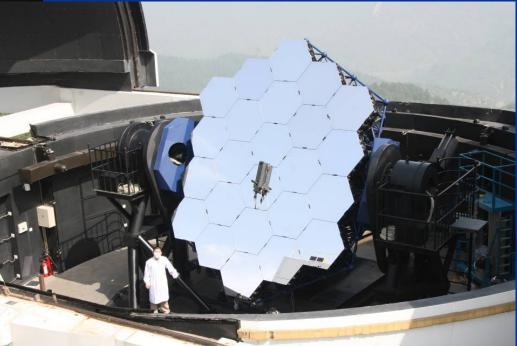


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MB: 37 sub-mirrors

MA: 24 sub-mirrors





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Characteristics of LAMOST

- Effective aperture
- FOV
- Number of optical fiber
- Observing sky area
- Spectral resolution
- Survey capability

3.6-4.9 meter 5° (1.75m linear) 4000 $-10^{\circ} \le \delta \le +90^{\circ}$ 1-0.25nm taking spectral resolution 1nm, integration time 1.5 hours, magnitude limit: 20.5^m **3.30 arcsec (320 macro linear)**

- Size of fiber
- Site seeing: ~2 arcsec



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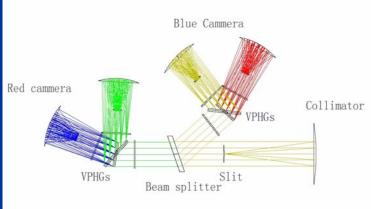
Instruments

4000 Fibers (130km)
4000 Fiber positioning units
16 Spectrographs

250 fibers per spectrograph

32 4k x 4k CCD Cameras



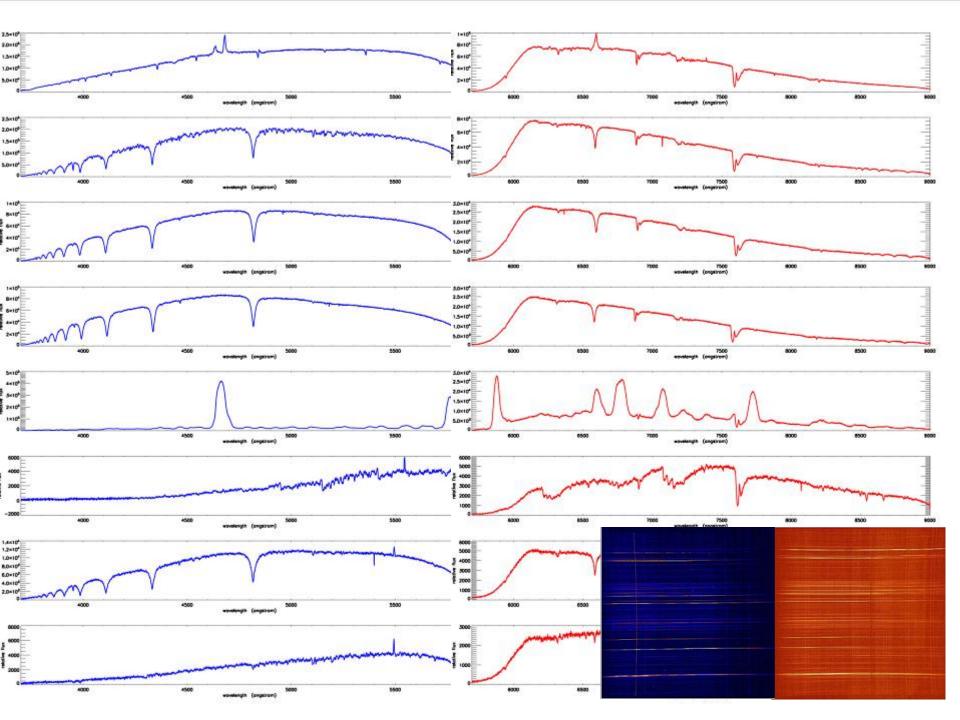




 $R_L = 1000/2000$ $R_M = 5000/10000$



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Spectroscopic Surveys

- Key projects include
 extra-Galactic
 - Milky Way
 - cross-identification

SWG for the Milky Way study
SWG for extragalactic survey



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LAMOST Obs. Mode and Data Size

- 4000 / 250 => 16 spectroscopes => red & blue parts =>32
 CCD cameras => 4K*4K pixels => 16 bits color deep
- For each sky area, 3 times exposure, 30 minutes each. 5 sky area (plate) can be observed for a night (7.5~9 hours)
- Scientific data per night:
 - 4K*4K*2*32*5*3= 15.36 (GB)
- All the collected data is about 20 GB/night
- 20*200= 4,000 GB per year (ideal condition)
- 4*5 year = 20 TB for the LAMOST 5 years life period
- The whole archive is about 50 to 60TB

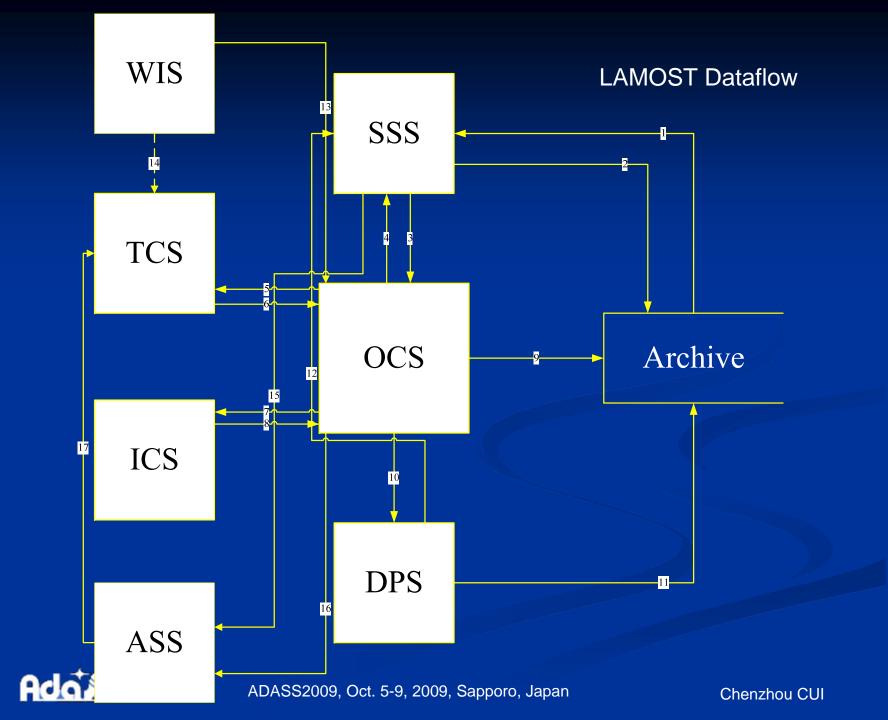


Data Products

- Level 1: 2-D multi-fiber spectrum images (private)
- Level 2: 1-D spectra (to the public 18 months later)
- Level 3: Catalogs (to the public 24 months later) and value-added products



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Undergoing projects in China

CHINATHIRTY METER TELESCOPE

YNAO 2.4m

The way to standardization and collectivization

• VO: the latest stage of along term trend towards standardization and collectivization in astronomy

- The first key step was the development of "facility class instrumentation".
- The next step was the standardization of data formats FITS, NDF, etc.
- Rapidly following on this was the production of "facility class" data reduction software - IRAF, MIDAS, Starlink, AIPS etc.
- The VO is the next step in that process standardizing data access methods, data exchange formats, and metadata.
- Finally, a logical next step is the standardization of *data analysis* tools.

-- Andy Lawrence: Drowning in Data : VO to the rescue



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We are at the starting point >>>

Requirements for astro-informatics are appearing

Starting from the simplest and the basic ...



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"facility class instrumentation" in China

Modern observational projects ■ LAMOST, 21CMA, CSTAR, AST3, etc. Infrastructures for: ■ Storage ■ Data access Computing ■ Preservation ■ User support



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CAS SDB for Astronomy

- A sub-project of Chinese Academy of Sciences Scientific Database system
- Budget: 1.4 m RMB
- Period: 2009 to 2010
- Involved observatories: NAOC, SHAO, PMO (Nanjing)
- Datasets: LAMOST/CSTAR/BATC, SHAO numeral simulations, PMO radio archives

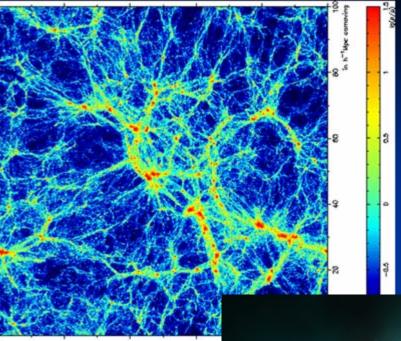


Cosmology simulation



Y.P. Jing, et.al Shanghai Astronomical Observatory

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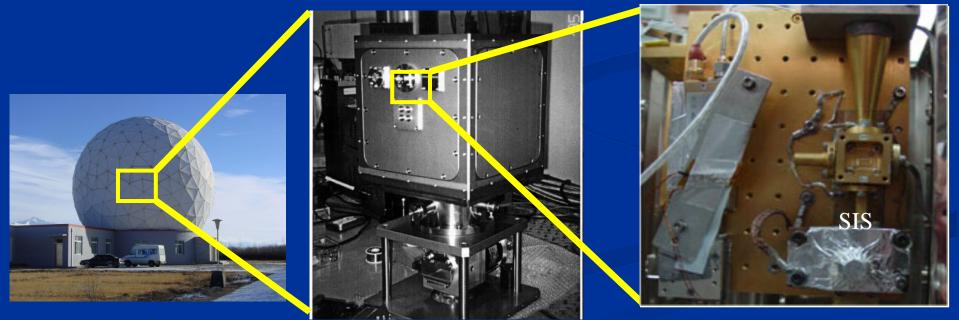




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Qinghai Radio Telescope

Diameter: 13.7m Working band: 3 mm Data rate: ~1MB/s, ~230K spectra/yr



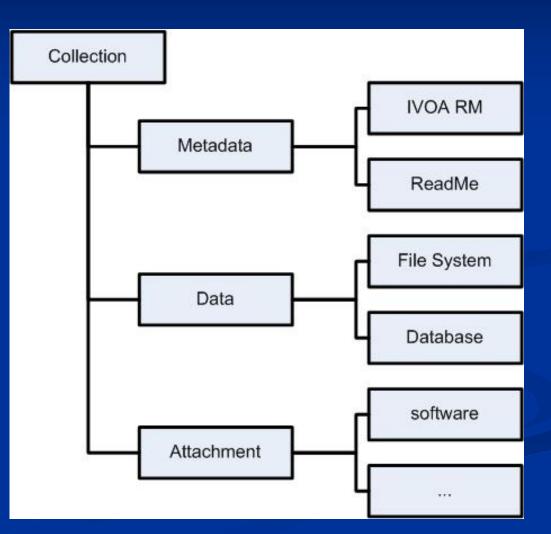


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Simple Dataset Model

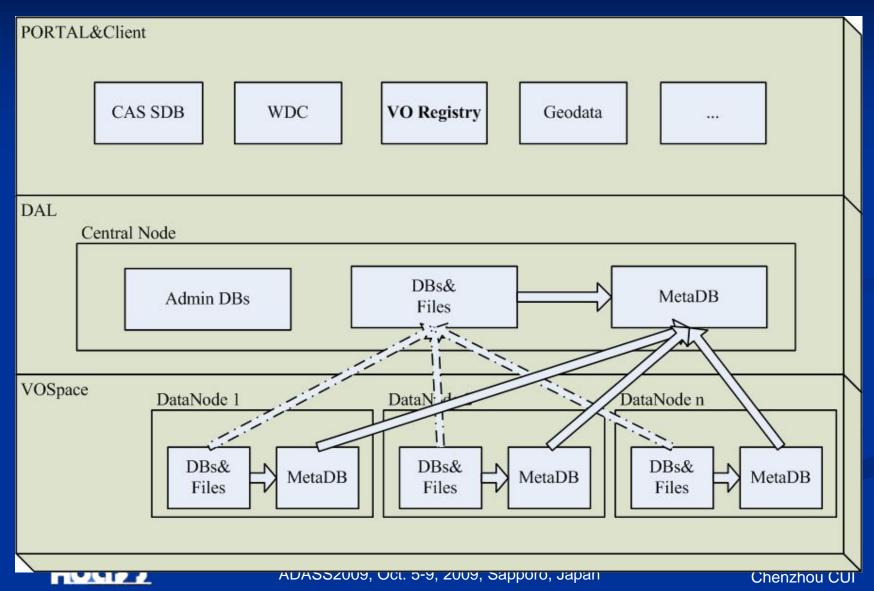
A dataset
Metadata
Data
Attachment





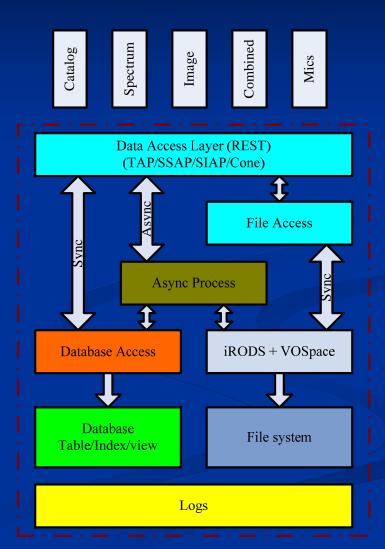
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Architecture



Components

- Basic data access service
 - Catalogs
 - Files
- Online service
 - Spectrum view
 - Image view
 - Cross match
 - Footprint
 - SAMP
 - etc.
- Tools
 - CLI





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20 years later,

Another world-class astronomical datacenter appears?...



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Sincerely looking for your:

Collaborations and suggestions

Thank you!



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