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EXPANDING THE FRONTIERS OF SPACE ASTRONOMY

NAVO

NASA Astronomical Virtual Observatories Tom Donaldson and Theresa Dower

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The Virtual Observatory

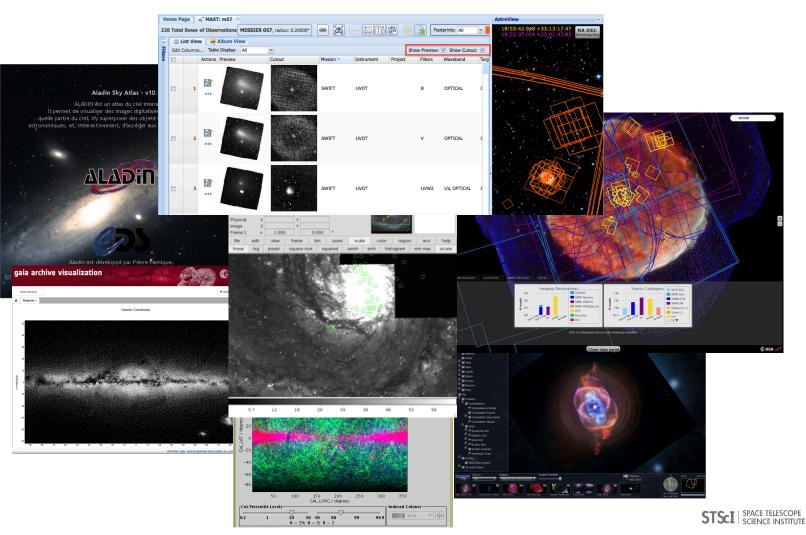
The Virtual Observatory (VO) is a collective term referring to an ecosystem of standards and the organizations and tools which use those standards.

- Note: "The VO" is *not* a single application or web page.
- The standards, organizations and tools together enable the discovery and exchange of astronomical data.
- Basic standards define how to perform cone searches on catalogs, and image and spectral product collections.
 - The MAST Portal uses those basic standards to search collections from around the world: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rldyyvW77F8</u>
 - MAST provides access to many, but not all, of its catalogs, images and spectra via those standards.
- More complex standards define, for example:
 - How to register data services
 - SQL-style database queries
 - Event notification
 - Image cutout services
 - Server-side user storage
 - Metadata for describing data collections and products

Virtual Observatory Tools

Many existing tools make use of the VO for data discovery and access

- MAST Discovery Portal
- ESA Sky
- WorldWide Telescope
- Gaia Archive
- Aladin
- Topcat
- DS9

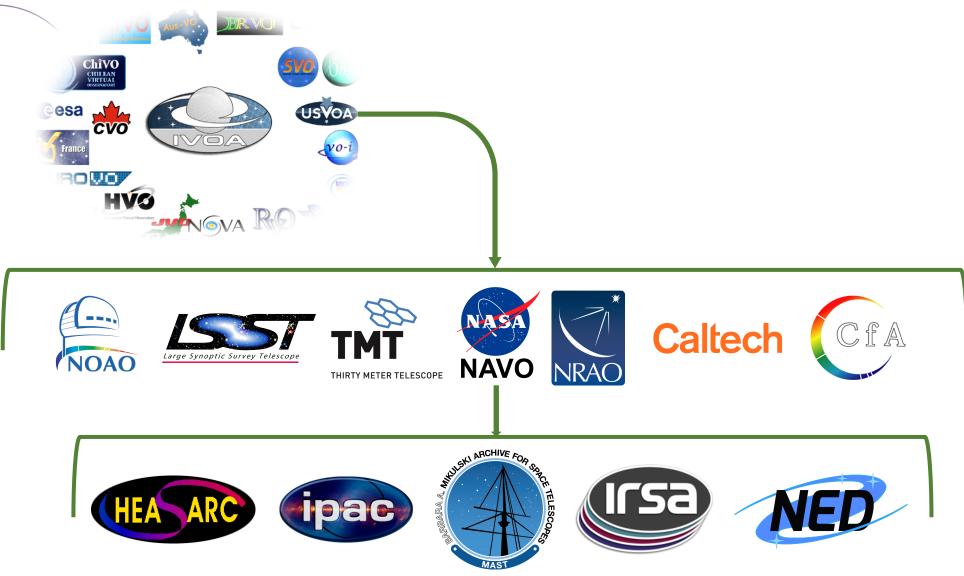




- VO standards are defined by the International Virtual Observatory Alliance (IVOA - <u>http://www.ivoa.net</u>) which is composed of nation-level organizations, including the US Virtual Observatory Alliance (USVOA).
- Although background work continues year round, the IVOA holds in-person interoperability workshops twice a year to further standards development.
- MAST participates in the standards development process (as part of the USVOA), and currently has two people serving as vice-chairs of IVOA working groups.









The USVOA (<u>https://hea-www.cfa.harvard.edu/USVOA/</u>) is a US-wide collaboration endorsed by the AAS to expand and promote VO tools and services.

So far, participating institutions include:

- Association of Universities for Research in Astronomy (AURA)
 - NOAO, LSST, TMT
- Associated Universities, Inc. (AUI)
 - NRAO
- California Institute of Technology (Caltech)
- Harvard Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics (CfA)
 - HCO, SAO, CXC
- NASA Astronomical Virtual Observatories (NAVO)
 - HEASARC, IPAC, NED, IRSA, STScI (MAST)



NASA Astronomical Virtual Observatories (NAVO) is a NASA-funded program coordinate the VO work of the NASA astronomy archives to provide comprehensive and consistent access to data through standardized interfaces.

NAVO's specific mandate includes:

- Engage with the community for VO education and feedback.
- Participate in IVOA processes to create effective standards that are useful to the community.
- Operations
 - Maintain registry of all VO resources. (MAST)
 - Maintain existing VO services. (All)
 - Implement VO services for new data sets and new IVOA standards. (All)
 - Coordinate this work where possible, so that the NASA archives all offer the same services.
 - Service monitoring for validation and usage statistics. (HEASARC)

2017 NAVO Highlights - Registry

MAST maintains an instance of an IVOA Registry

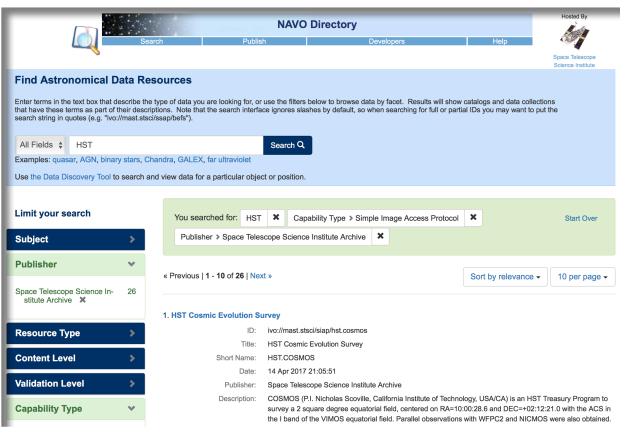
- Searchable directory of astronomy data resources, including IVOA standard services
- Requires ongoing curation, user support and automated harvesting to/from peer registries

New registry search page:

https://vao.stsci.edu/keyword-search/

Integrated with STScI single sign-on

• Allows data providers to maintain their own registry entries



2017 NAVO Highlights – New Services

Table Access Protocol (TAP) allows SQL-like queries on archive databases.

• Similar to CasJobs functionality

Via tools like Topcat and Aladin, end users can perform SQL-like queries on

- The VO Registry
- MAST Observations
 - Single table simplified view
 - Full CAOM database view
 - Allows access to more information than the MAST Discovery Portal
- Hubble Source Catalog (nearly complete)



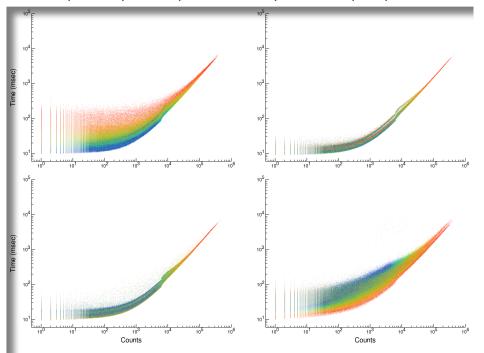
2017 NAVO Highlights - Studies

Metadata representation

- When query results don't contain metadata, they cannot be understood programmatically.
 - E.g., with a CSV version of a catalog, a program cannot recognize that the catalog contains flux and error values in 3 different bands.
- The IVOA is considering different proposals for metadata representation.
 - MAST conducted experiments to determine the complexity and practicality of the proposals.
 - Complexity is still a major concern
 - More proposals and experiments needed

Database Performance

- MAST worked with IPAC to compare database query performance based on certain variables
 - Tessellation scheme (HTM vs. HEALPix) and depth
 - PostgreSQL vs. MS SQL Server



Community Outreach

VO standards sometimes criticized as not useful to the astronomy community.

- Partially true.
 - Standards created painfully slowly.
 - IVOA is a somewhat insular organization, thus has not always been in sync with community needs.
- Partially misplaced expectations.
 - "Virtual Observatory" sounds like an end-user tool.
 - Standards intended to enable data interoperability within an ecosystem of such tools.
 - Often don't realize when data access is utilizing VO standards.

IVOA outreach and process improvements

- Actively soliciting input and participation from major missions (e.g., LSST)
- New social media presence (IVOAastro)



- Beginning retooled web presence to make VO more approachable for general community
- Streamlined standards approval process
 - But with added emphasis on demonstrating the utility of the new standards.

Community Outreach – Python

Python now commonly used in astronomy data processing and analysis.

- Used everywhere from large-scale data pipelines to end-user applications.
- Success fueled by ease of programming, versatile development environments, and a wide array of general-use and astronomy-specific libraries.
- Central to that success is the Astropy Project, which is

"a community effort to develop a <u>common core package</u> for Astronomy in Python and foster an ecosystem of <u>interoperable astronomy packages</u>. <i>"

- Growing numbers of data collections are now searchable through the affiliated package, AstroQuery.
 - AstroQuery provides a common pattern for data queries, but each query and result is somewhat unique.
 - The VO provides homogenous queries, with results that are somewhat unique.

Integrating VO into astropy seems a natural and necessary step for community engagement

- Astropy and VO have overlapping goals of interoperability and data access
- Enable homogeneous queries (e.g., in a loop) across multiple archives
- Working more directly with end users helps ensure that evolving standards are relevant and useful.

Community Outreach – Python Workshop

At AAS 231, NAVO held a workshop: Using Python to Search NASA's Astrophysics Archives

- Created Jupyter Notebooks with "real" science cases that used VO services to find data.
 - Main notebook: <u>https://github.com/NASA-NAVO/aas_workshop_2018/blob/master/workshop.ipynb</u>

Initial lessons

- Accessing VO services through Python has real scientific use.
- Existing astropy VO functions not always compatible with existing VO services
 - Some of our services not fully compliant with standards
 - Some of the astropy functionality not complete
 - This knowledge not only helps validate services, but also feeds back into standards process where complexity or lack of clarity may be an issue.
- Searching the VO registry for services is complex, and thus a barrier to entry for VO programming.
 - During the AAS hack day, we implemented a basic AstroQuery module for simplified registry search
 - Jupyter Notebook with hack example

MAST NAVO Priorities - 2018

- 1. Continued engagement with astropy community
 - More workshops and public science examples
 - AstroQuery module to facilitate use of VO services.
 - Need to integrate cleanly with existing astropy VO functionality
 - Robust service validation
- 2. Review MAST VO services to ensure compliance and utility
- 3. Table Access Protocol support for MAST catalogs
 - PanSTARRS next; other priorities being assessed
- 4. Ongoing Registry operations and support
- 5. Continue studying metadata representations
- 6. IVOA standards development