

Cleopatra

Connecting Locations of ESFRI Observatories
and Partners in Astronomy for Timing and
Real-time Alerts

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Joint Institute for VLBI ERIC (JIVE)

On behalf of the Cleopatra collaboration

Astronomy ESFRI & Research Infrastructure Cluster



What is ASTERICS?

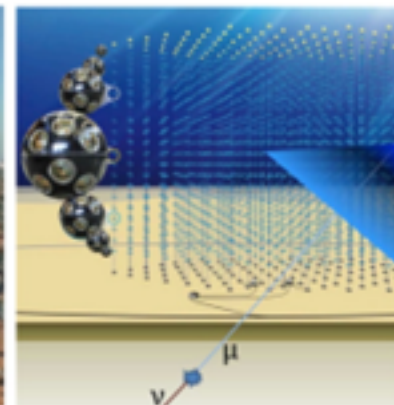
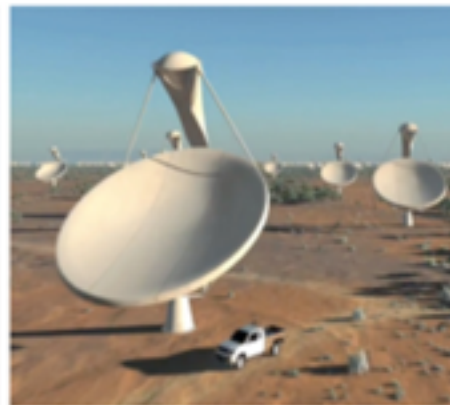
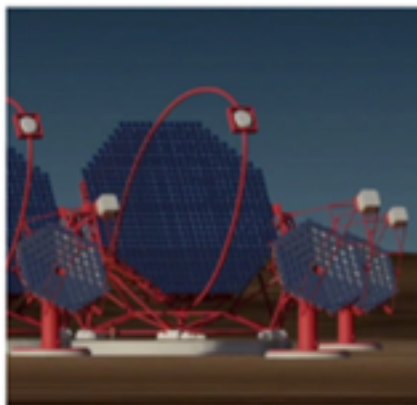
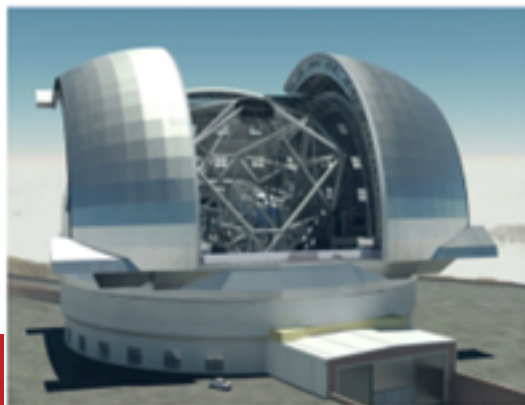
- A €15 million Research Infrastructure funded by EC Horizon 2020 framework (2015-2019)
 - To help solve the **Big Data** challenges of European astronomy
 - To provide **direct interactive access** to the best European astronomy data in an international framework
 - Address **common challenges** in astronomy and astroparticle physics
 - *Cross-cutting synergies and common challenges*

Partners

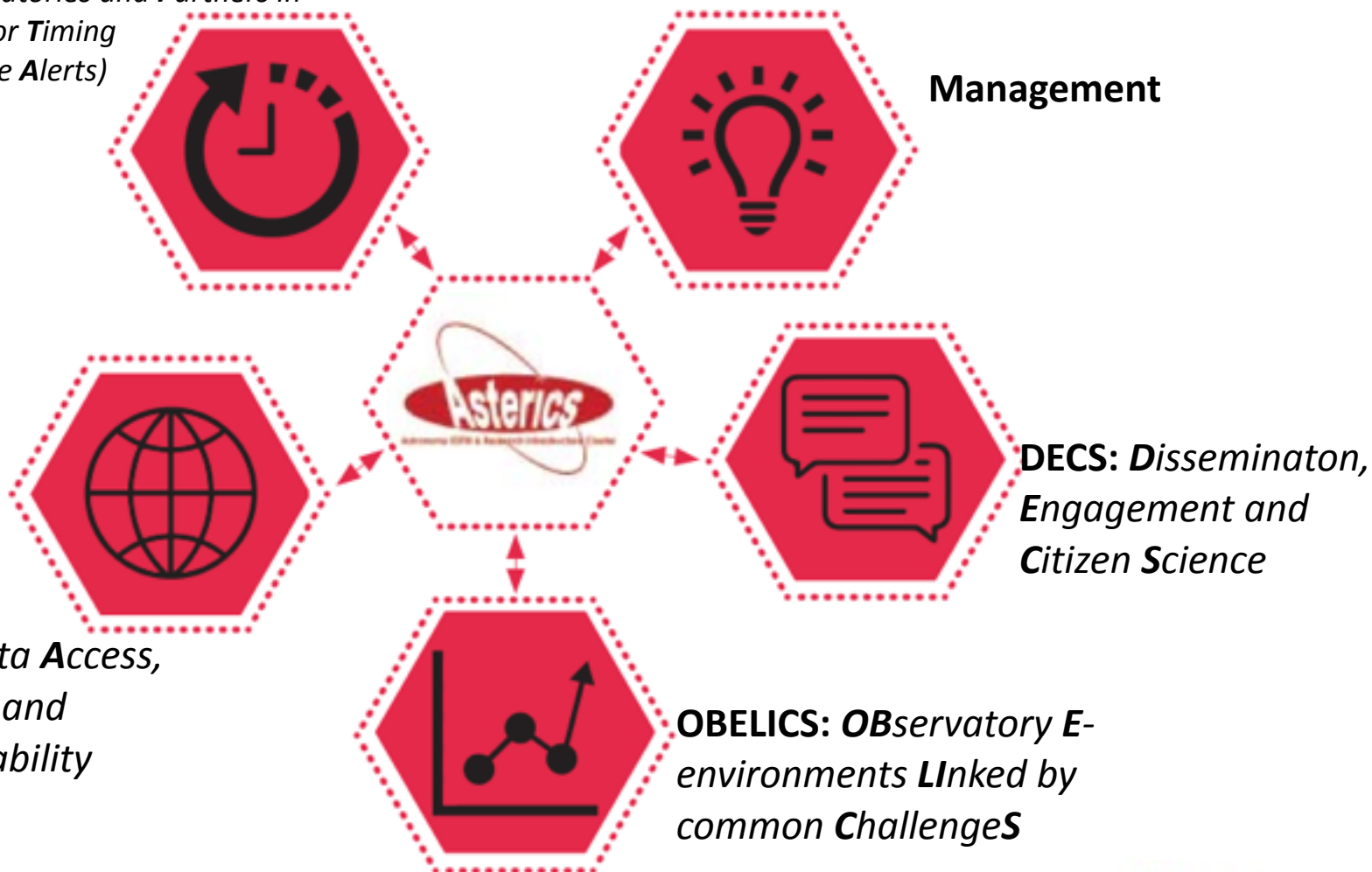
- Supporting the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI)
- Aspiring ESFRI projects + pathfinders
- Other world-class research infrastructures
 - e.g. LOFAR, Euclid, LSST, Virgo, EVN

European Strategy Forum
on Research Infrastructures

ESFRI



CLEOPATRA: *Connecting Locations of
ESFRI Observatories and Partners in
Astronomy for Timing
and Real time Alerts)*



DADI : *Data Access,
Discovery and
Interoperability*

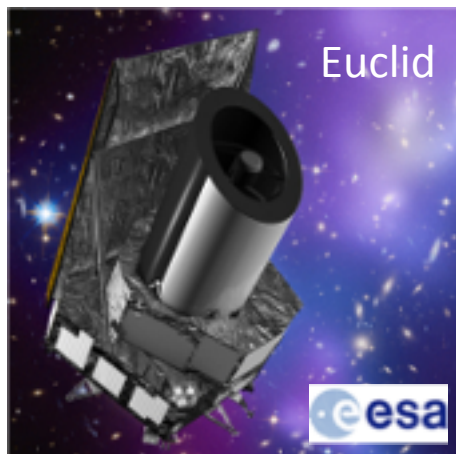
OBELICS: *OBservatory E-
environments **L**inked by
common **C**hallenges*

DECS: *Dissemination,
Engagement and
Citizen Science*

Management

WP5: Cleopatra

- Connecting real facilities now as path to connected future facilities



- ~2.5 M€, 4 tasks

Task 1: Synchronization

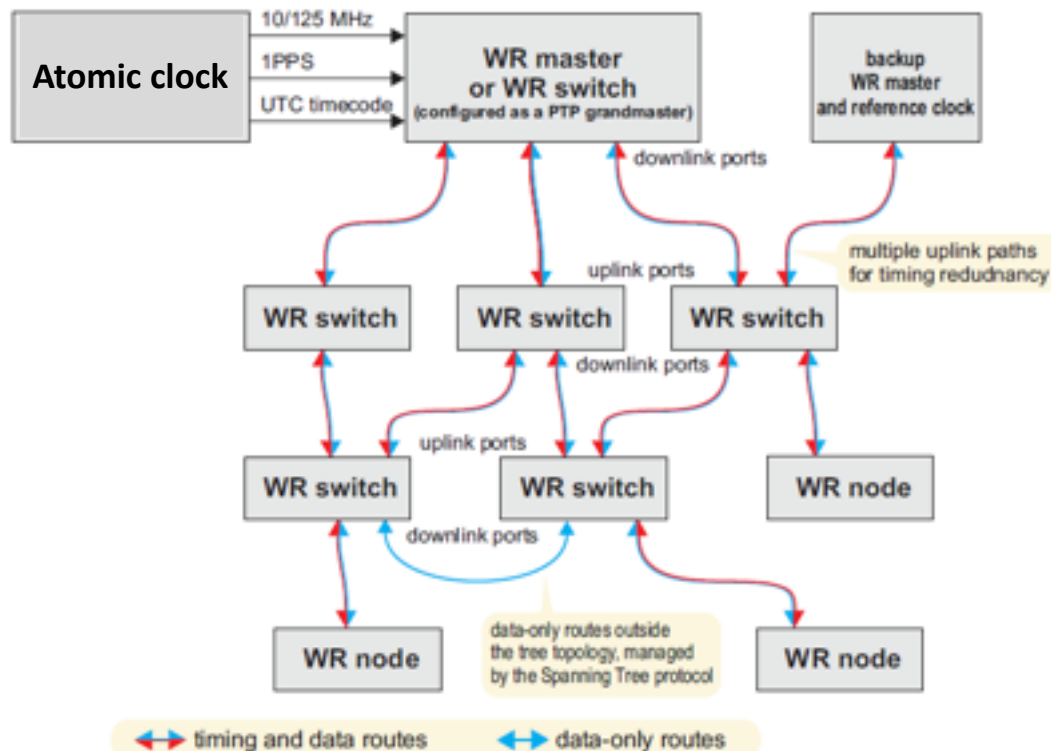
VU, ASTRON, JIVE, UGR, FOM, DESY, SURFnet (Koelemeij, Berge)

- **Time and frequency transfer on optical fiber networks through White Rabbit Ethernet (WRE)**



What is White Rabbit?

- *White Rabbit* Ethernet (CERN, based on IEEE Precision Time Protocol)



- Time, frequency, and 1 Gb/s data in one
- 1 PPS, 10 – 125 MHz
- Designed for 1 ns timing over distances <10 km (LHC, CERN)
- Commercially available

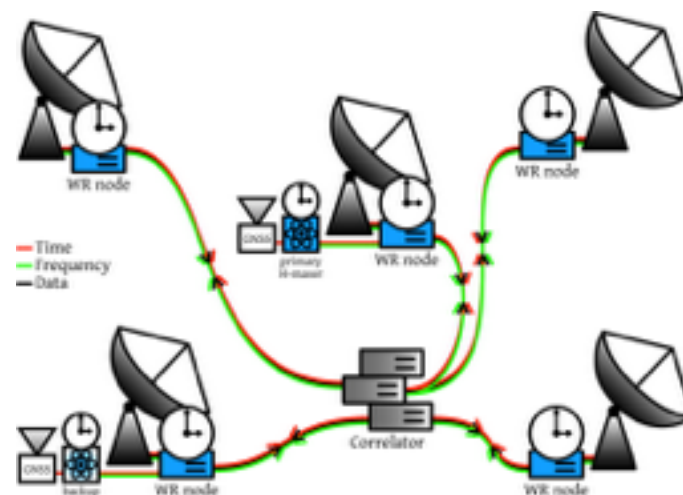
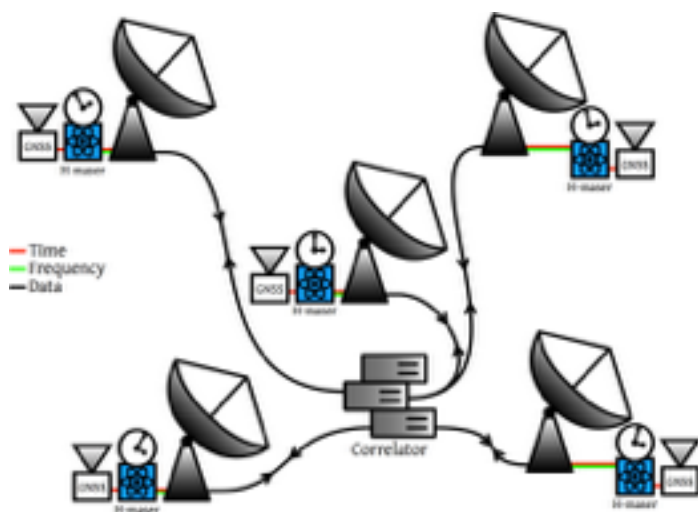
Task 1: Synchronization

VU, ASTRON, JIVE, UGR, FOM, DESY, SURFnet (Koelemeij, Berge)

- **Time and frequency transfer on optical fiber networks** through White Rabbit Ethernet (WRE)
- **Alternative** to the intricate and custom-built timing solutions used in previous neutrino telescopes and radio telescope arrays
- Enable **highly synchronized real-time observations** by widely separated instruments, providing a unique "multi-messenger" view of astrophysical phenomena
- **Back-up or augment timing and navigation** through the Global Navigation Satellite Systems
 - Centimeter-level positioning for indoor navigation
 - Autonomous vehicles using hybrid optical/wireless networks

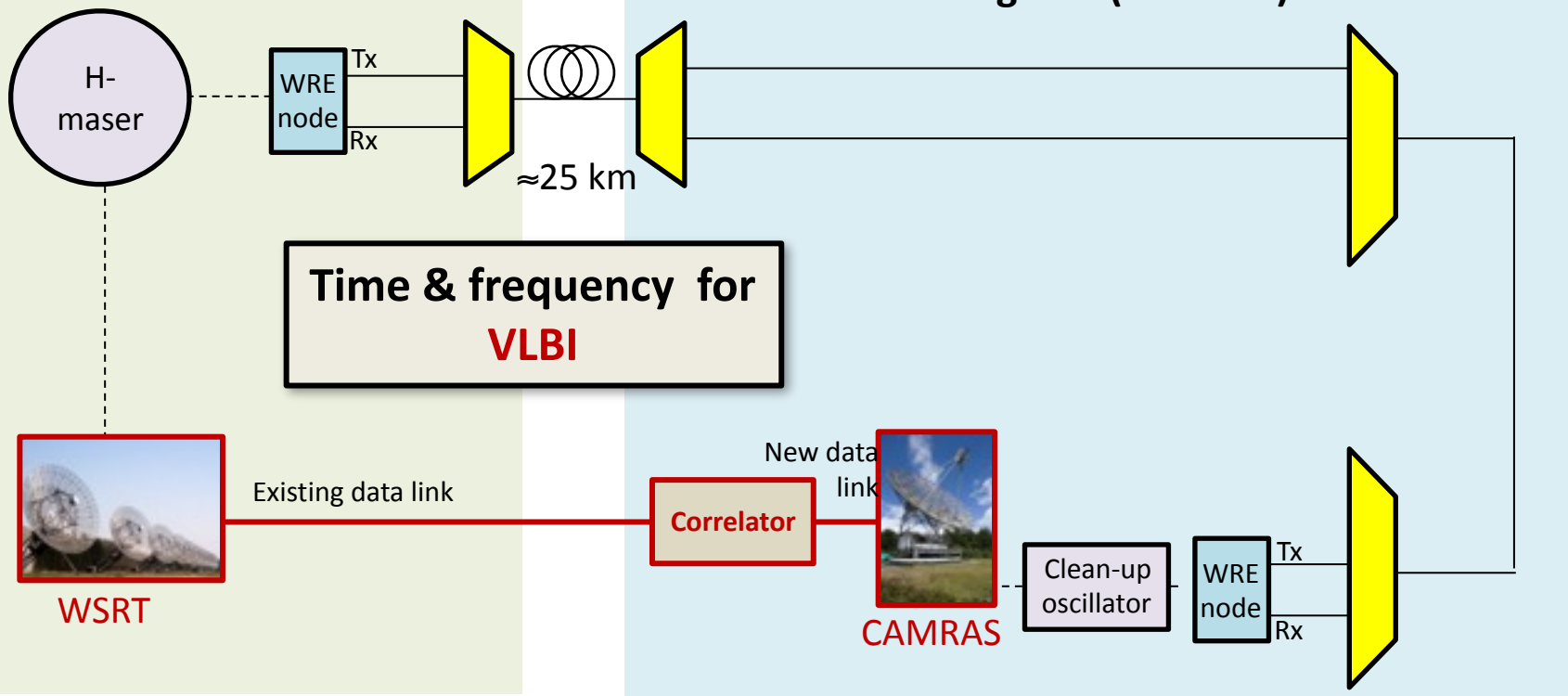
WRE and VLBI: a demo

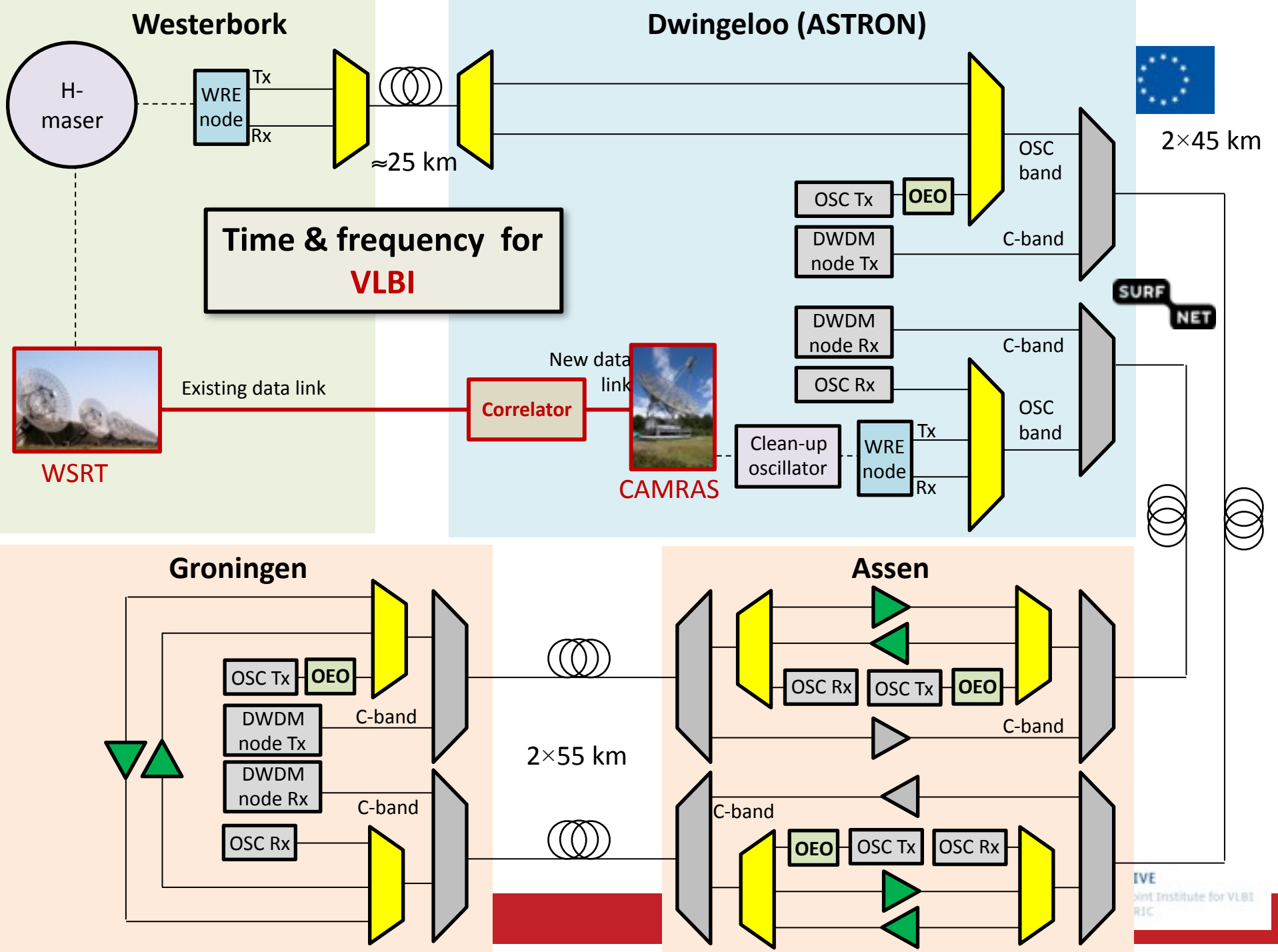
- Need **three orders** of magnitude improvement in frequency stability
- New calibration and characterization tools
- Bi-directional light paths on operational fiber-optic telecommunication networks

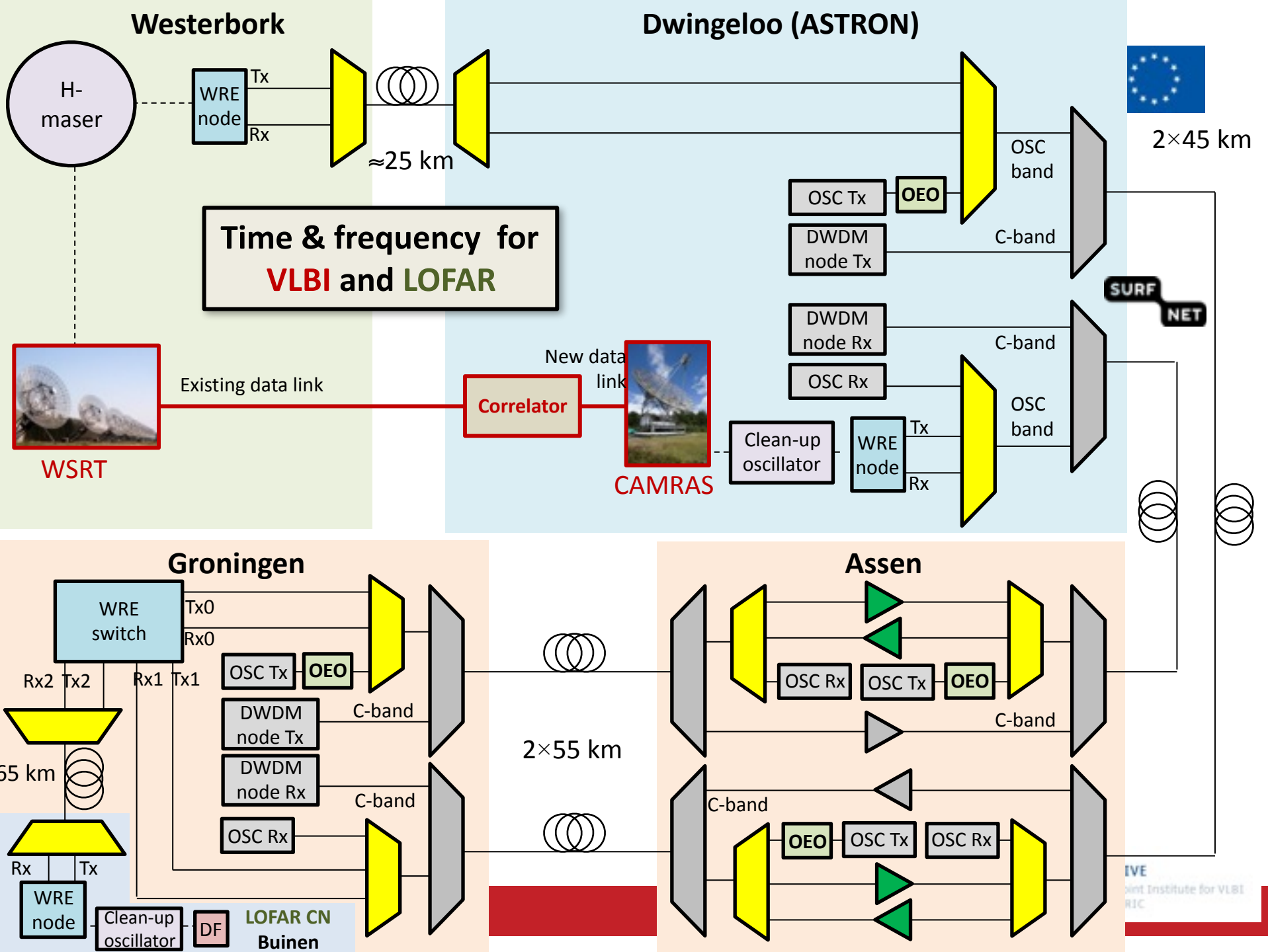


Westerbork

Dwingeloo (ASTRON)



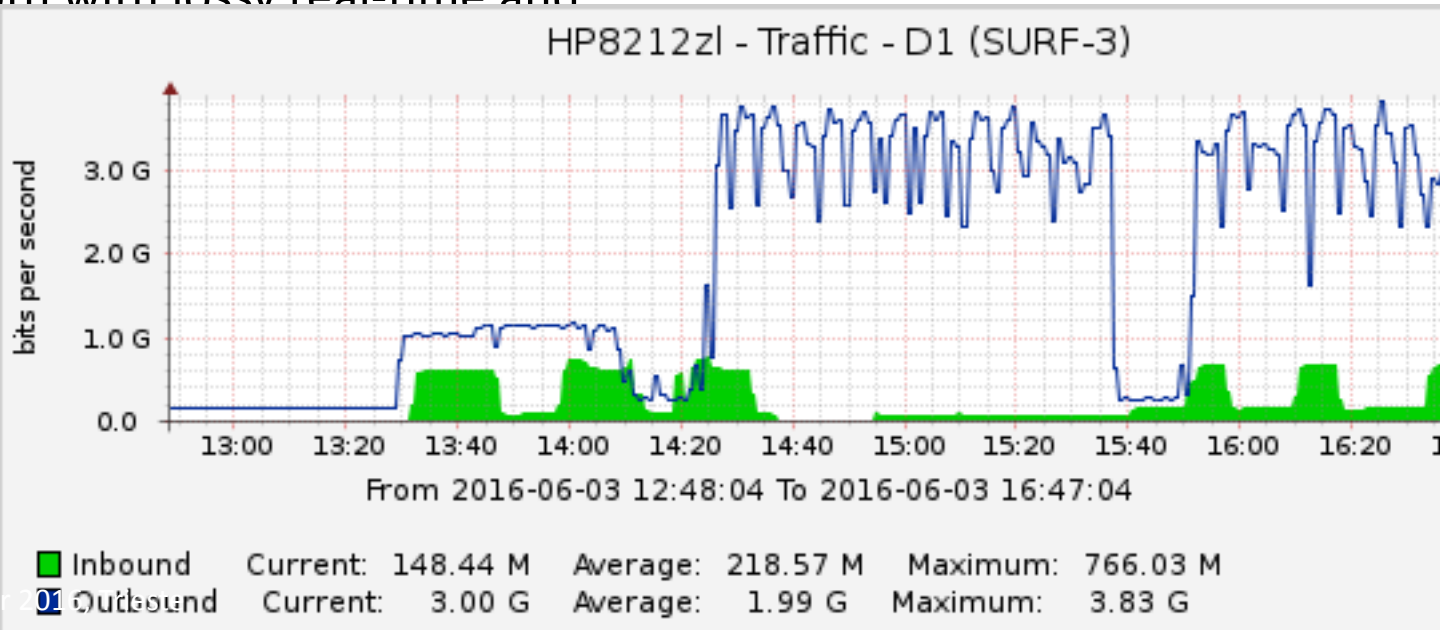




Task 2: User-domain data streaming

JIVE (Verkouter)

- Almost all high-throughput data transfer utilities use TCP
 - Abysmal performance on long-haul links
 - multiple streams for better throughput
 - some commercial tools use UDP but these are expensive
- Experience both with lossy real-time and reliable near-real-time through development
- But, (e-)VLBI is specialized and file-to-file transfer
- Developing options using the (reli

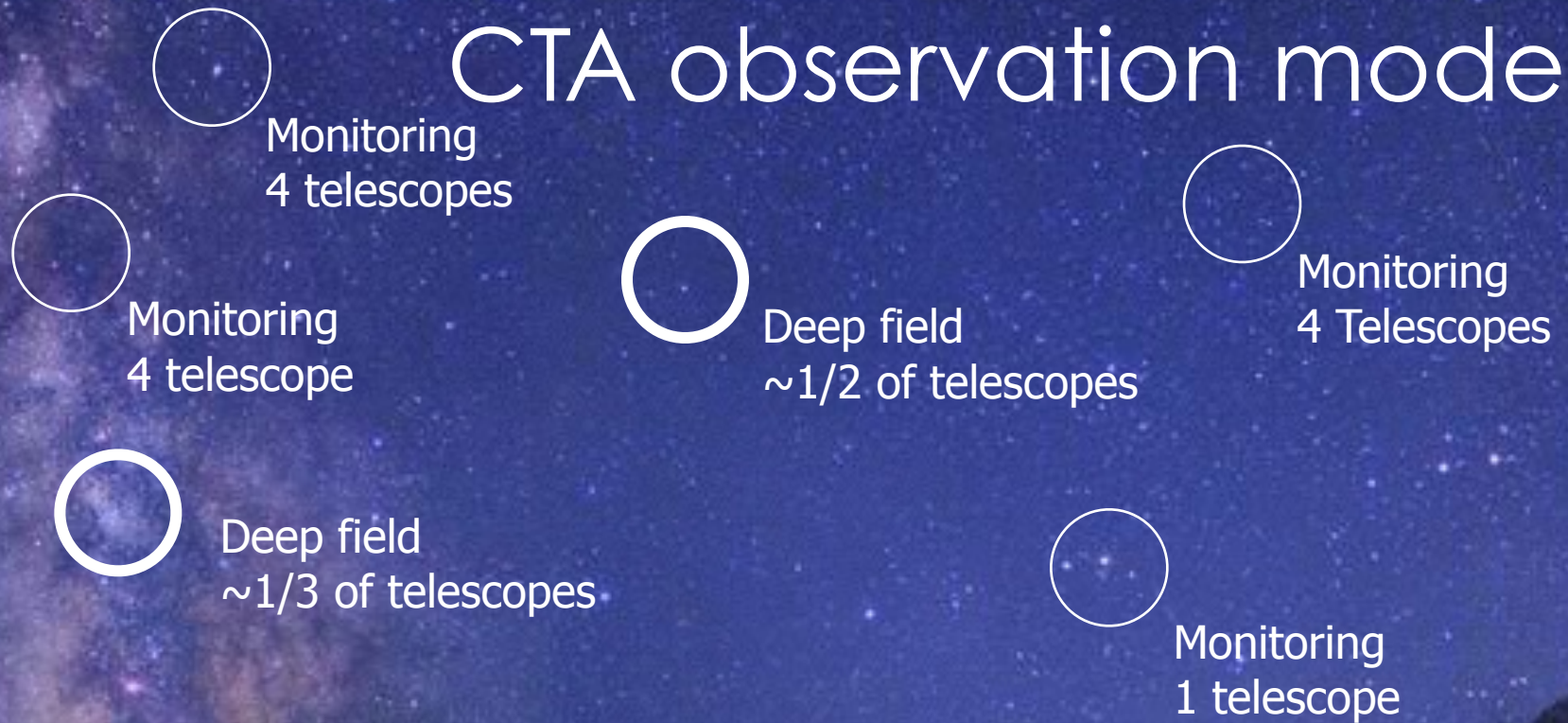


Task 3: Scheduling of large astronomical infrastructures

IEEC, STFC, GTD (Colome)

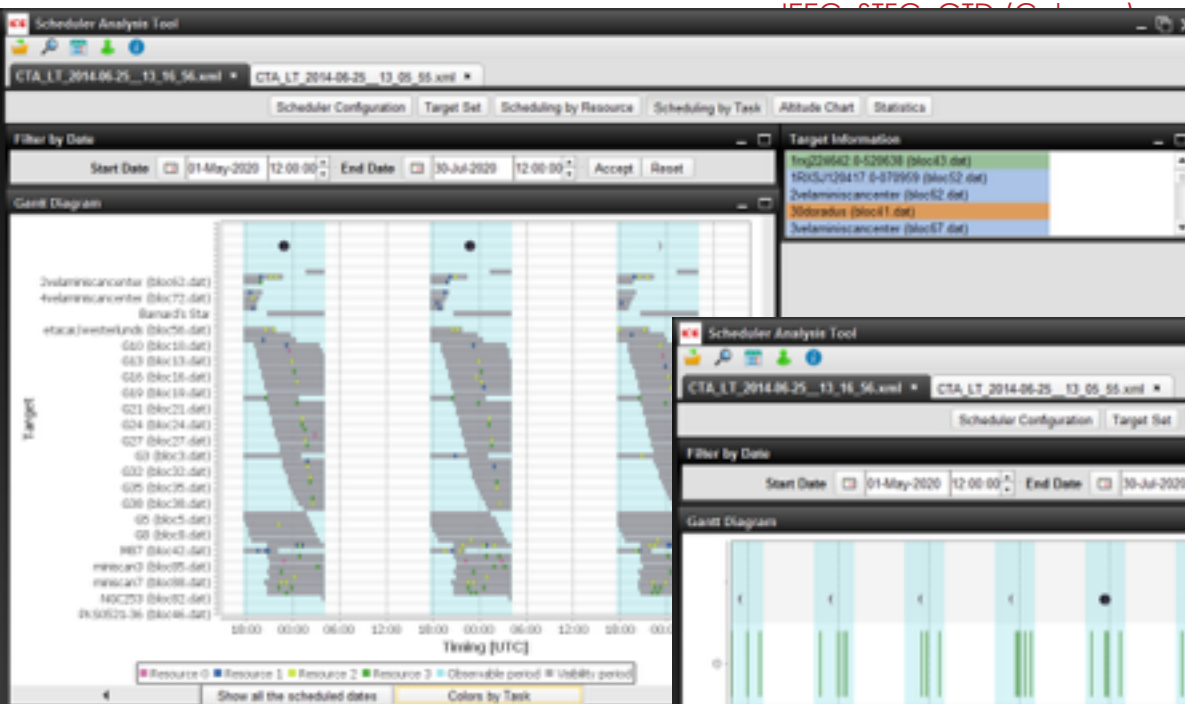
- Complex, many-element detector arrays

CTA observation modes

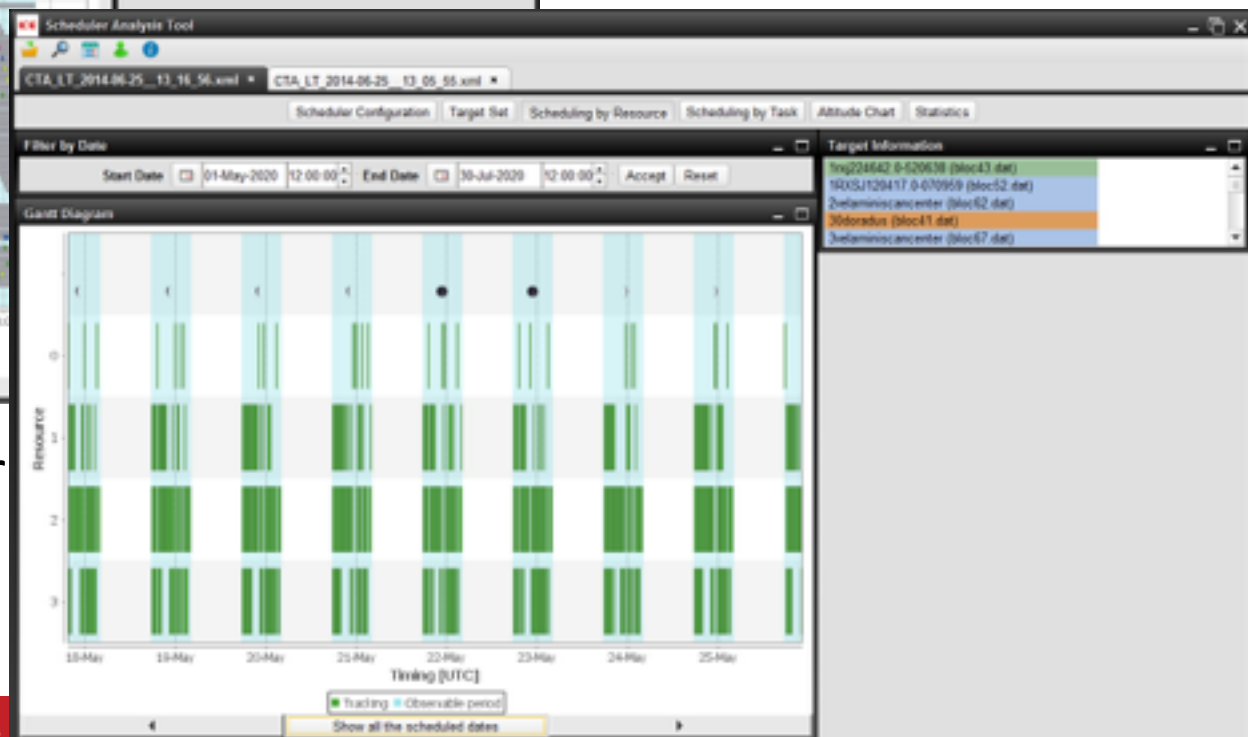


Divergent & convergent mode in
SUB-ARRAY configuration

Task 3: Scheduling of large astronomical infrastructures



optimize procedures



- Provide a framework facilities.

Task 4: Multi-messenger methods

JIVE, ASTRON, CNRS-APC, UVA (Kettenis)

- Develop standards for generation, dissemination, distribution and reaction to transient events (based on **VOEvents**)
- Demonstration during which e.g. radio facilities like LOFAR, EVN, follow up a GW event
- Investigate scientific synergies for automated follow-up observations

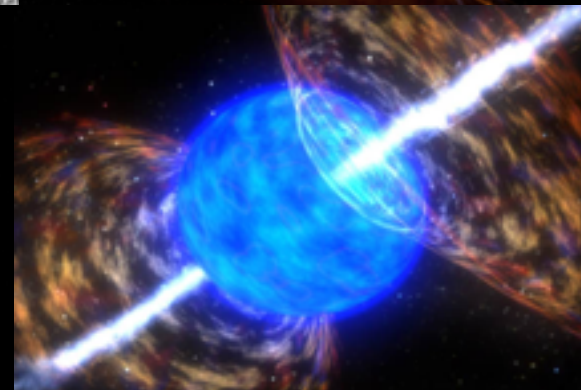
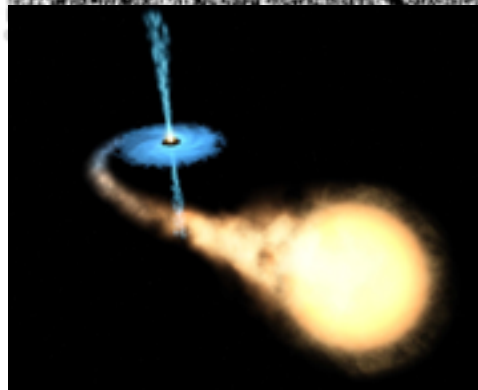
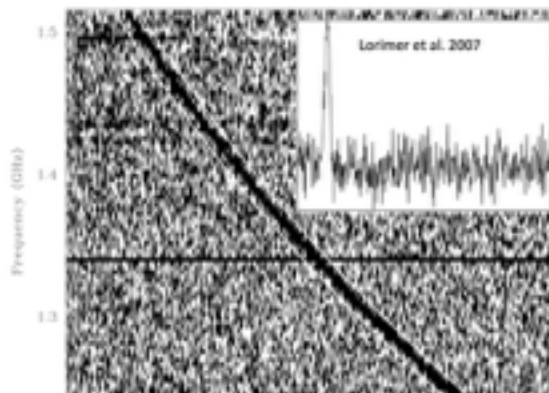
Transients: what are we looking for?

(with many thanks to Antonia Rowlinson, Sander ter Veen)

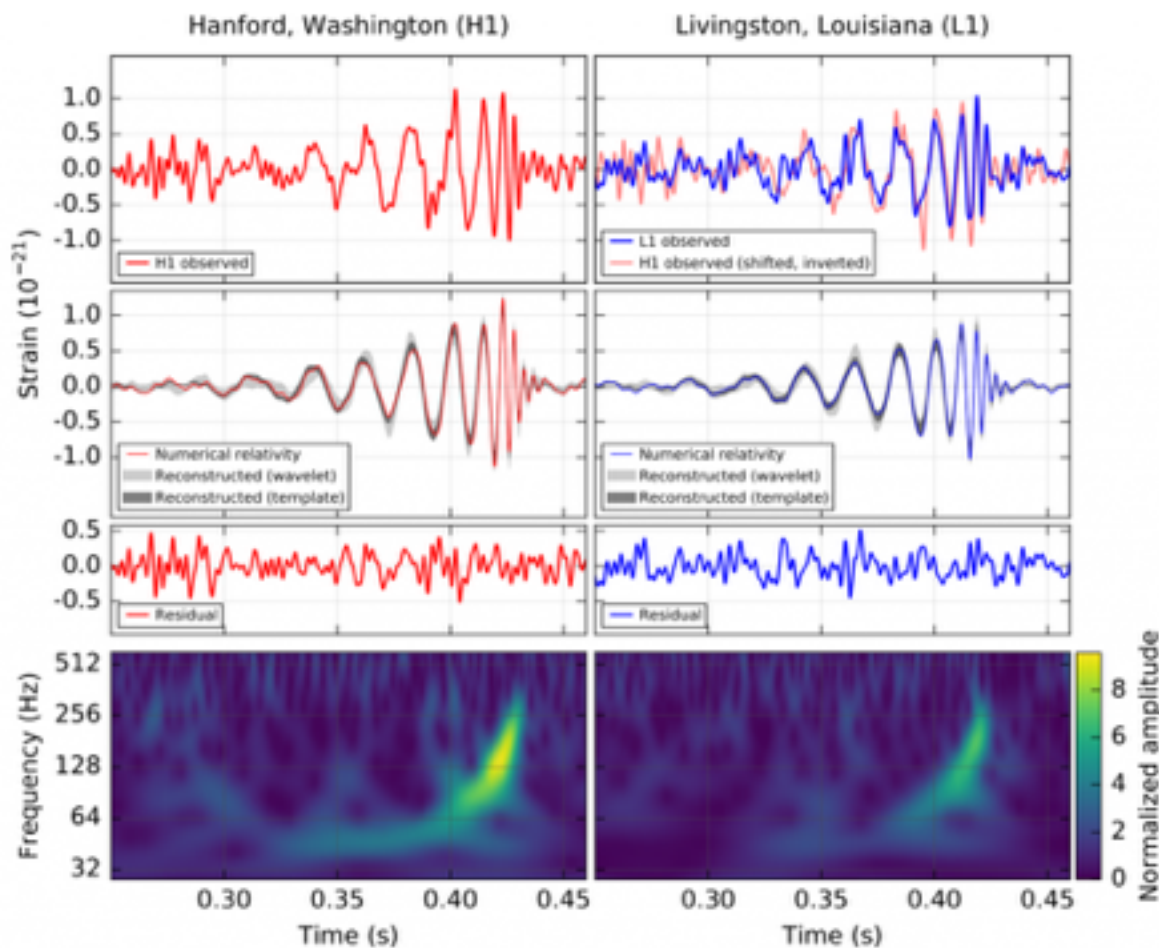


Possible targets

- Fast Radio Bursts
- Flare stars
- X-Ray Binary outbursts
- Gamma-ray bursts
- Supernovae
- Neutrino triggers
- Unknown
- ...



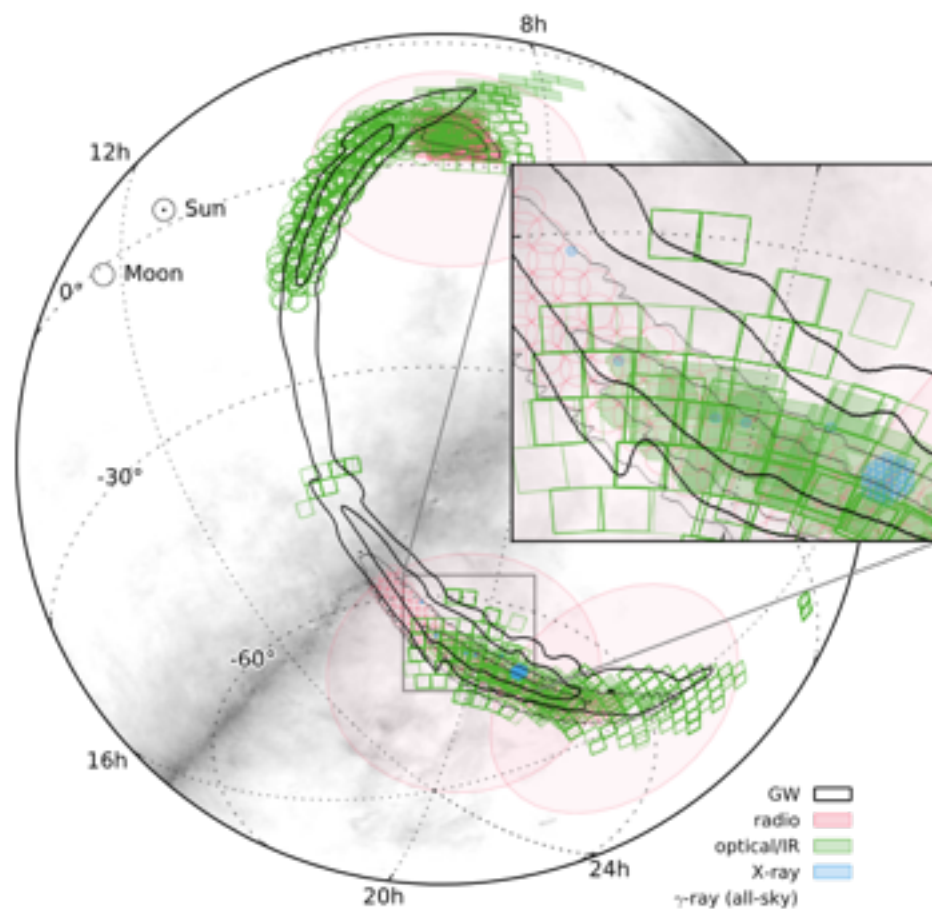
Gravitational waves: GW 150914



- Two black holes
- Distance of ~ 400 Mpc
- Masses of 36 and 29 M_{\odot}
- 3 M_{\odot} of energy released

Abbott et al. (2016a)

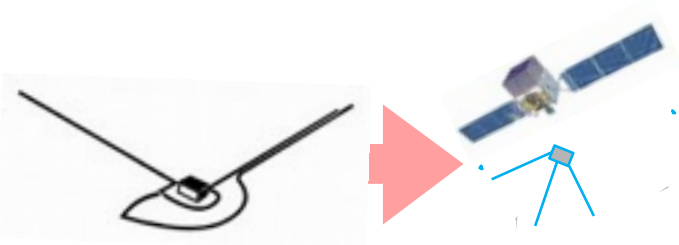
Multi-wavelength follow-up



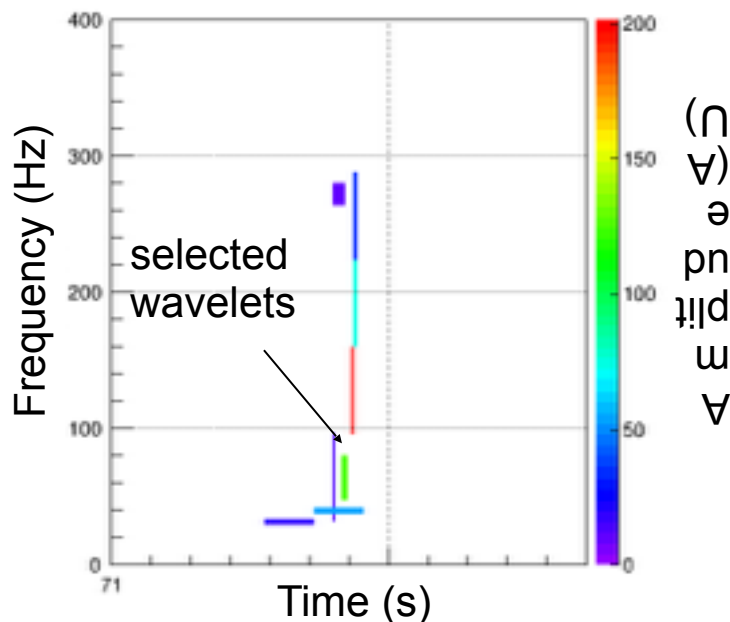
- Majority of localisation region covered at each wavelength
- Follow-up teams used a range of strategies

Abbott et al. (2016b)

Low-latency gravitational-wave alerts



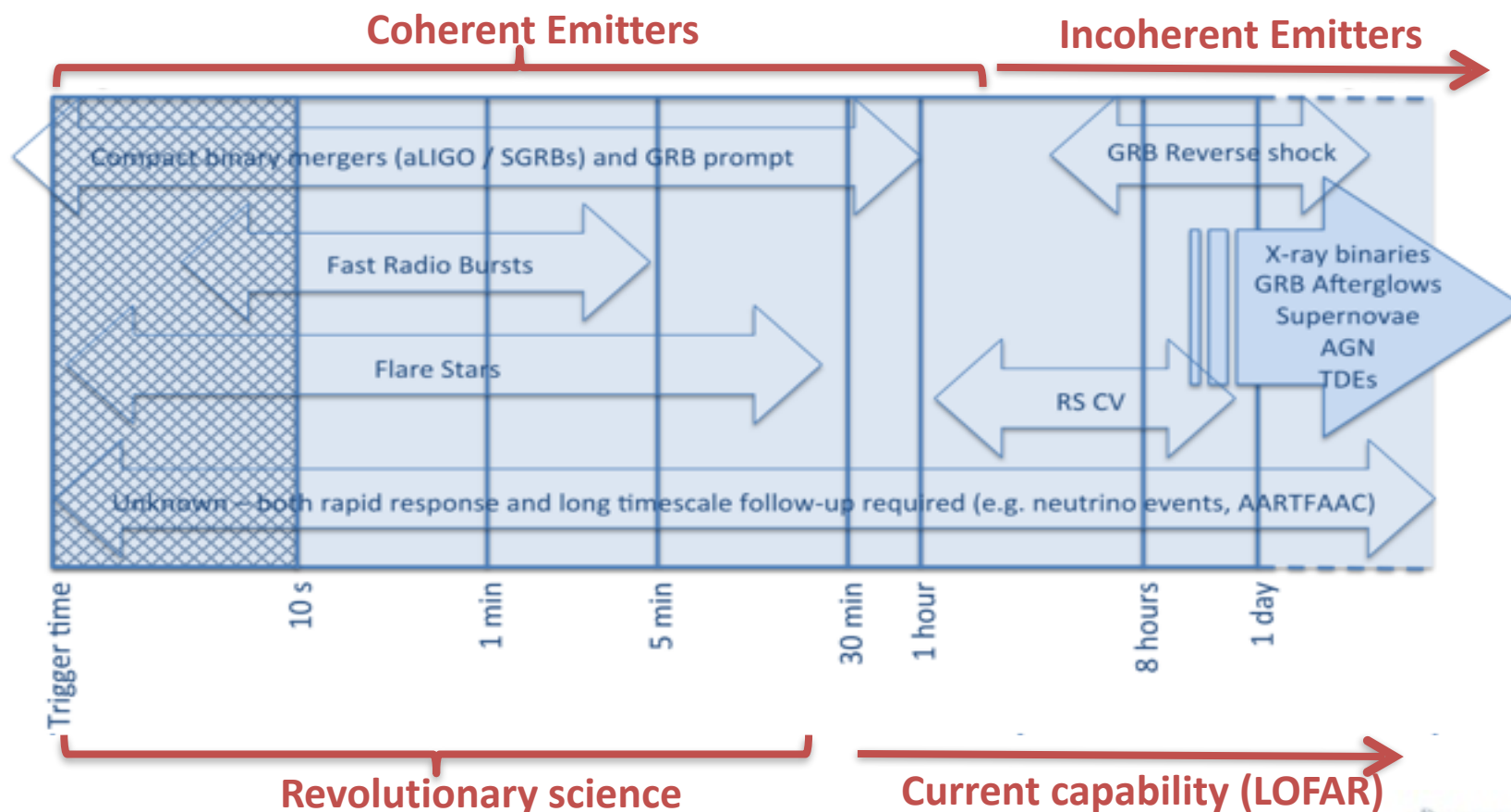
- Generation of GW triggers with low-latency allows to seek electromagnetic counterparts
 - A panel of low-latency pipelines **generates GW triggers (+skymaps) within minutes**
- Generic transient searches (Coherent Waveburst) have found GW150914 after 3 mins [1,2]
 - Principle: search for **time-frequency patterns that are coherent across detectors**



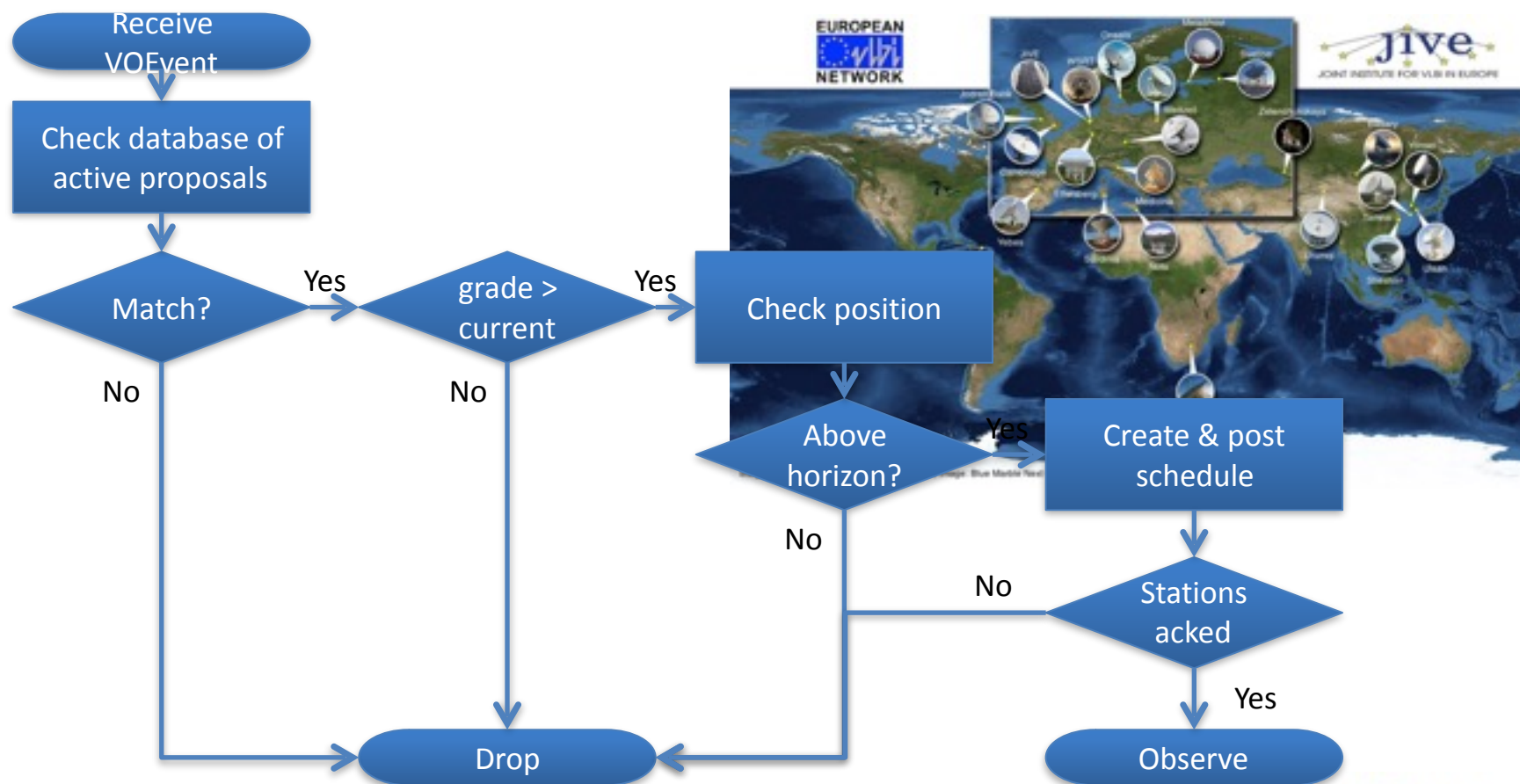
[1] Abbott et al, Phys. Rev. D 93, 122004 (2016)

[2] Klimentenko et al, Phys. Rev. D 93, 122004 (2016)

Need for speed



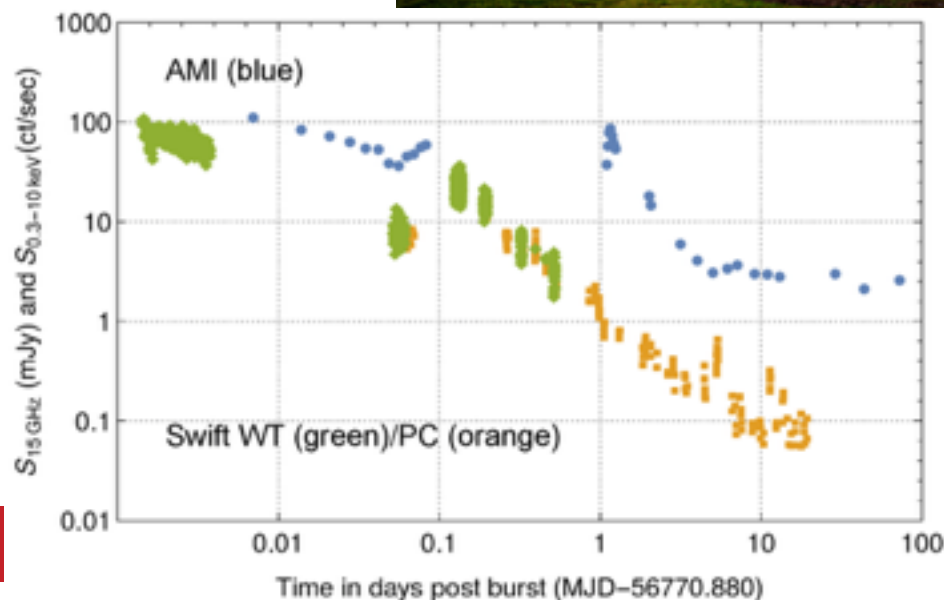
e-EVN rapid response (~15 min)



Arcminute Micro Kelvin Imager (AMI)

- Limiting factor on speed is the **slew time**
- Young M dwarf binary DG CVn - Gamma-ray superflare
- Observations started at **6 minutes** post flare

Staley et al. (2013), Fender et al. (2015)



Current rapid response capabilities at low frequencies



LOFAR

- ~30 minutes
- High spatial resolution
- Capability:
 - Imaging and/or beam forming



MWA

- ~10 seconds
- Low spatial resolution
- Capability:
 - Imaging

Current rapid response capabilities at low frequencies



LOFAR

- ~5 seconds
- High spatial resolution
- Capability:
 - Imaging and/or beam formed
 - **Transient Buffer Boards**

MWA

- ~10 seconds
- Low spatial resolution
- Capability:
 - Imaging

First commissioning test: Transient Buffer Boards triggered from Effelsberg detection



Effelsberg 100m telescope
High frequency detection

LOFAR
Low frequency observation
Localization



Challenges

- Many different instruments are needed, and available, for follow-up of transient events
 - With completely different methods of scheduling, configuration, response time
- Filtering: number of transient detections will only increase (explode?)
- Ensure all necessary information is contained in message
- Define standards for the generation of triggers from triggered observations
- Involve outside parties (from small optical telescopes to space programmes) in these developments

Conclusions

- Cleopatra is well on its way
 - Already has made a real impact on WR development
 - Generated outside interest: JVL
 - May produce a simple file-transfer tool that actually simply works
 - Is making excellent progress in dynamic scheduling of large arrays/global arrays
 - Will implement and demonstrate streamlined methods of filtering of and responding to triggering events

Participating institutions



Cluster
53477



ASTRON



Supporting organisations and networks



Astronomy ESFRI & Research Infrastructure Cluster
ASTERICS - 653477

