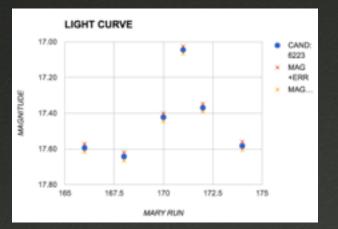
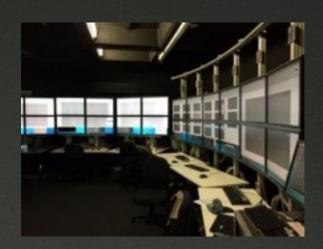
Optimised workspaces enhance time-critical astronomy





Bernard Meade Christopher Fluke Jeffrey Cooke Tyler Pritchard Igor Andreoni











Background of Deeper, Wider, Faster

- Reast transient events, such as Fast Radio Bursts (FRB), are challenging to capture for imaging and spectroscopy (within minutes)
- Coordinating simultaneous telescope observations to capture these events in multiple wavelengths
- C > DWF workflow combines automatic candidate detection with visual inspection of DECam CCD difference images (Cooke et al. *in prep*, Andreoni et al. *in prep*, Vohl et al. *in prep*)







Swift Simultaneous observations

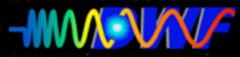
XMM

ANU2 ATCA Par Molonglo AA SkyMapper

SALT

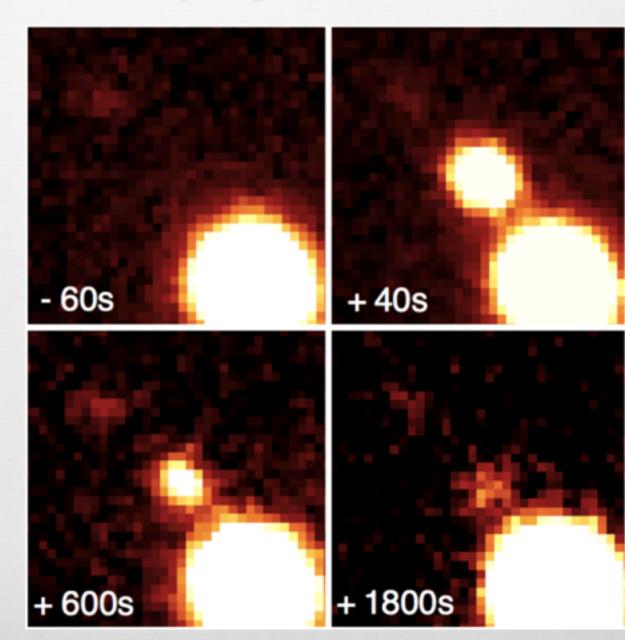






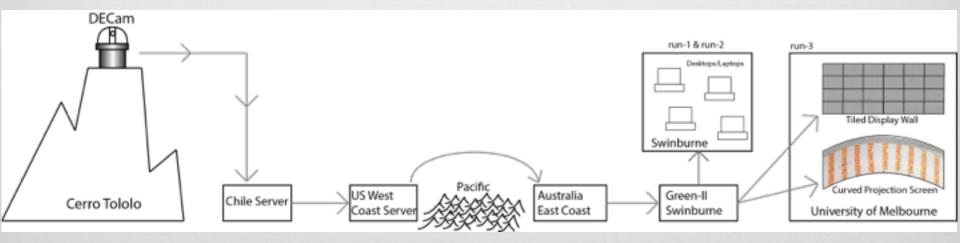
What we are trying to find

- Rast Radio Bursts
- Supernova shock breakouts
- Rilonovæ
- Ramma-ray bursts
- R Flare stares
- Any previously unseen fast transient event

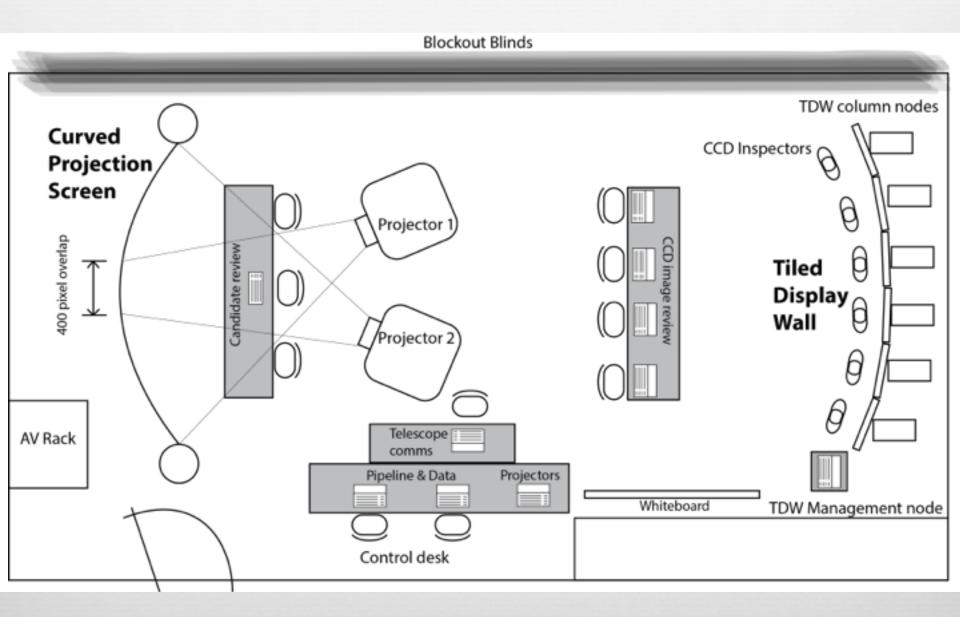


The Challenge

- Processing thousands of images (4096 x 2160 pixels) each observing session as fast as possible
- Reduce thousands of potential candidates to a few tens
- R Catch an event with a rising light curve
- R Training volunteer inspectors
- ← Create a useful **display ecology** to support the workflow



Layout for December 2015 campaign



December 2015 campaign workflow

- Images captured at DECam (CTIO) are transferred to Green II cluster at Swinburne University for processing (Vohl et al. *in prep*)
- Calibrated science images have a template subtracted to produce a difference image showing residuals
- Mary pipeline combines several processing and detection pipelines to identify high-value potential candidates, which are presented on the curved projection screen (Andreoni et al. *in prep*)
- G Full CCD subtraction images are simultaneously displayed on the Tiled Display Wall (TDW) for manual inspection by astronomers
- Results detailed in Meade et al. 2016 (submitted)

Issues with December 2015 campaign

- Rudimentary potential candidate logging
- Slow distribution of images on TDW for review
- SAGE2 lacked FITS support and accurate location of targets
- R No persistent candidate IDs or light curves



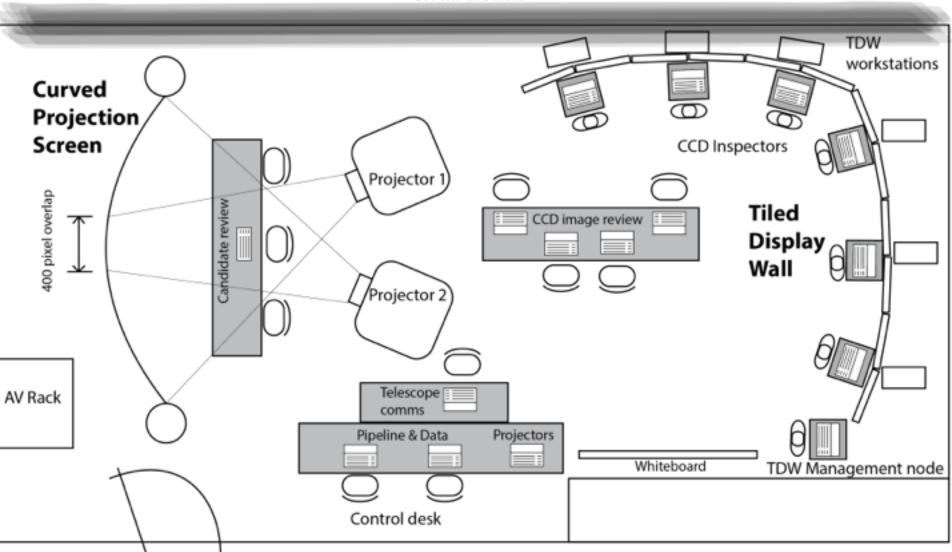


July 2016 campaign workflow

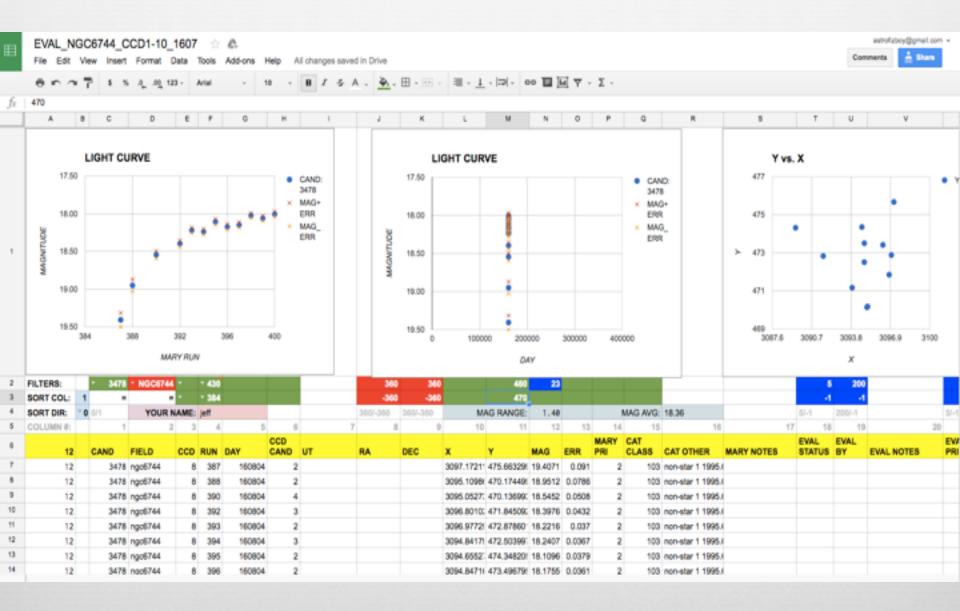
- R Potential candidates automatically assigned a persistent ID and given a rank (1-5)
- Potential candidates presented in triplets (science, subtraction, template) on curved display screen for review
- Objects of interest logged in a Google spreadsheet, including monitoring light curves via users' laptops
- Sets of 10 images assigned to inspectors to review, monitor and flag for principal reviewers for potential triggers
- Split up the TDW to create 6 individual 2x2 display review workstations running DS9 to view the full CCD subtraction images with *Mary* candidate regions shown (Andreoni et al. *in prep*)

Layout for July 2016 campaign





Google spreadsheet

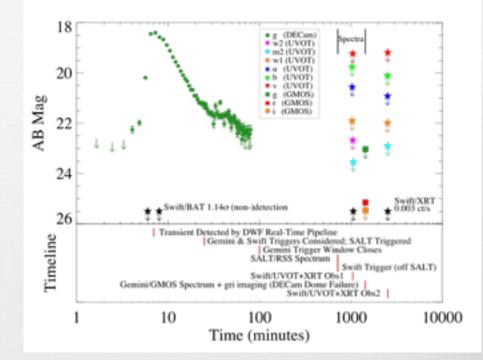


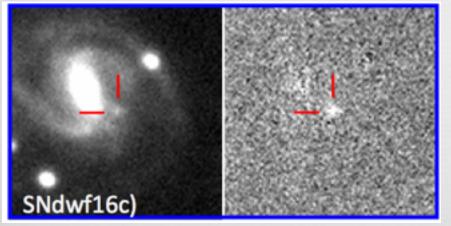
Assessing the new workflow

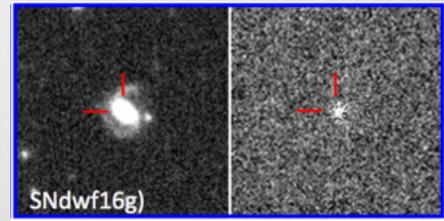
- Excellent logging tool supported active monitoring of light curves and subsequent follow up of potential candidates (special thanks to Chuck Horst)
- Reviewing full CCD subtraction images with regions using DS9 on individual workstations was much better
- Display ecology proved to be far more effective than for previous runs
- Training and collaboration was improved with the new display ecology

What we found

Gemini-South - 3 triggers
SALT - 4 triggers
AAT - ~570 spectra in total
Zadko - >40 targets
SkyMapper - ~10 targets







Concluding remarks

- An appropriate display ecology that closely matches the demands of a time-dependent workflow is critical to optimizing that workflow
- It also greatly improves the user experience, which becomes increasingly important for long observing periods with a largely volunteer workforce
- The cost-effectiveness of a suitable display ecology should be considered in the same way as the value of telescope and computer time is considered

Deeper, Wider, Faster team

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Radio: Emily Petroff², Chris Flynn¹, Manisha Caleb^{1,3}, Shivani Bhandari¹, Evan Keane⁴, Stuart Ryder⁵, Wael Farah¹, Fabian Jankowski¹, Vivek Venkatraman Krishnan¹, Themiya Nanayakkara¹, Aditya Parthasarathy¹, Sarah Burke–Spolaor⁶, Casey Law⁶

Optical: Tyler Pritchard ¹, Tim Abbott ⁷, Chris Curtin ¹, Stephanie Bernard ⁸, Chuck Horst ⁹, Mansi Kasliwal ¹⁰, David Coward ¹¹, the SkyMapper team, the Zadko team, and the Gemini–South and SALT support astronomers

UV/x-ray/gamma-ray: Tyler Pritchard ¹, Igor Andreoni ¹, Amy Lien ¹², Neil Gehrels ¹³ Real-time processing: Igor Andreoni ¹, Tyler Pritchard ¹, Armin Rest ^{12,14}, Alex Codoreanu

Phil Cowperthwaite ¹⁴, Chuck Horst

Data Science: Dany Vohl¹, Colin Jacobs¹, Vincent Morello¹⁵

Visualization: Bernard Meade ^{1,8}, Chris Fluke ¹, Dany Vohl ¹, Sarah Hegarty ¹

Real-time data Inspection and Analysis: Uros Mestric ¹, Chuck Horst ⁹, Garry Foran ¹, Stephanie Bernard ⁸, Rebecca Allen ¹, Michael Murphy ¹, Katie Mack ⁸, Srdan Kotus ¹ Albany Asher ¹, Bernard Meade ⁸, Shivani Bhandari ¹, Chris Curtin ¹, Wael Farah ¹, Sarah Hegarty ¹, Eric Howell ¹¹, Colin Jacobs ¹, Fabian Jankowski ¹, Regina Jorgenson ¹⁶, Vivek Venkatraman Krishnan ¹ Aditya Parthasarathy ¹, Tristan Reynolds ⁸, Geoff Bryan ¹, Frederic Robert ¹, Themiya Nanayakkara ¹, Fanual Rumokoy ⁸, Luciana Sinpetru ¹⁶, Cameron van der Veldon ⁸, Ibnul Hussaini ⁸, Pamela Bain, Dany Vohl ¹, SAO students ¹

DWF in action

