



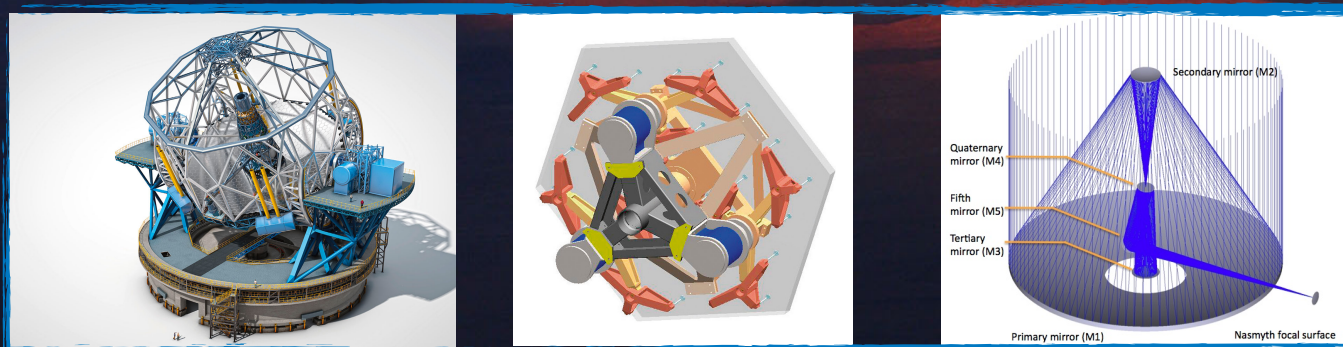
# The ESO Science Archive: towards the La Silla Paranal *Armazones* Observatory

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European Southern Observatory

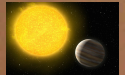


# The Extremely Large Telescope (ELT)

- The E-ELT is the next (giant) step in optical-infrared astronomy: built and operated by ESO
- 39 meters in diameter, filled segmented aperture
  - 798 1.4-meter hexagonal segments
  - 5 mirror adaptive optics design: M4 with ~8000 actuators
  - Laser Guide Stars
  - Two Nasmyth platforms for the instruments
  - Possibility of a Coudé focus for ultra-stable instruments
- First light in October 2024



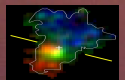
# Top-level science cases



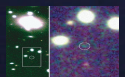
Extra-solar planets: discovery of Earth-like planets, direct imaging of larger planets and their atmospheres



Resolved stellar populations: resolve a representative sample of galaxies in the nearby Universe into stars to reconstruct directly their formation and evolution history



Physics of the high redshift universe: spatially resolved spectroscopy to the highest redshift galaxies to derive their stellar masses, ages, metallicities, star formation rates and dynamical states across cosmic time



Cosmology and fundamental physics: direct observation and measurement of the expanding Universe; variations the of fundamental physical constants over cosmic time



# One Observatory: Armazones and Paranal





# ELT science operations

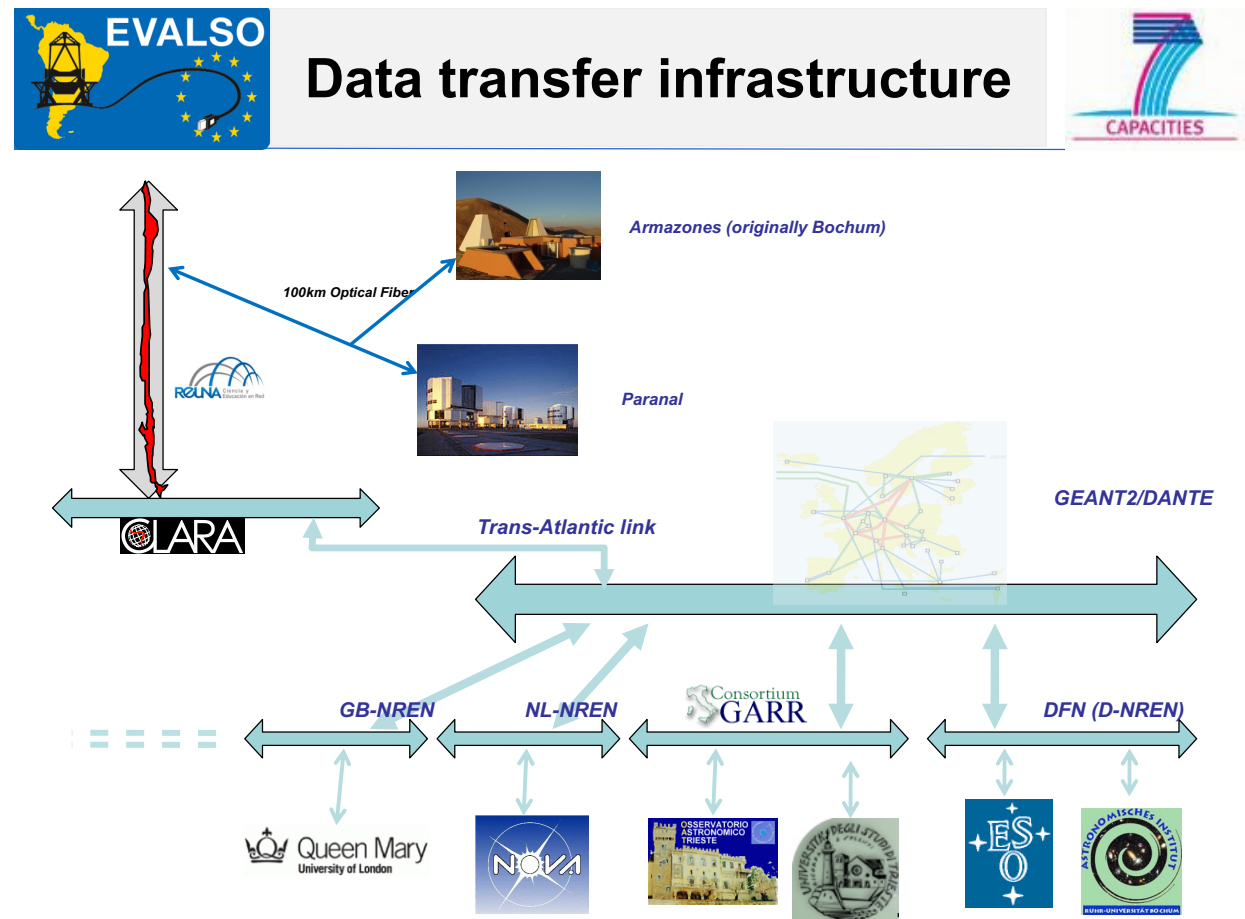
- The E-ELT will be the fifth (EXTREMELY) big telescope of the La Silla Paranal Armazones Observatory
- Operational model derived from the VLT
  - Evolution, not revolution
  - Competitive access to observing time
  - Mix of different observing modes and programme types to optimize efficiency and science return
  - Science archive: raw data, data products
- La Silla Paranal Observatory as a fully functional, highly productive, cutting-edge “precursor”

# Not a challenge: data volume

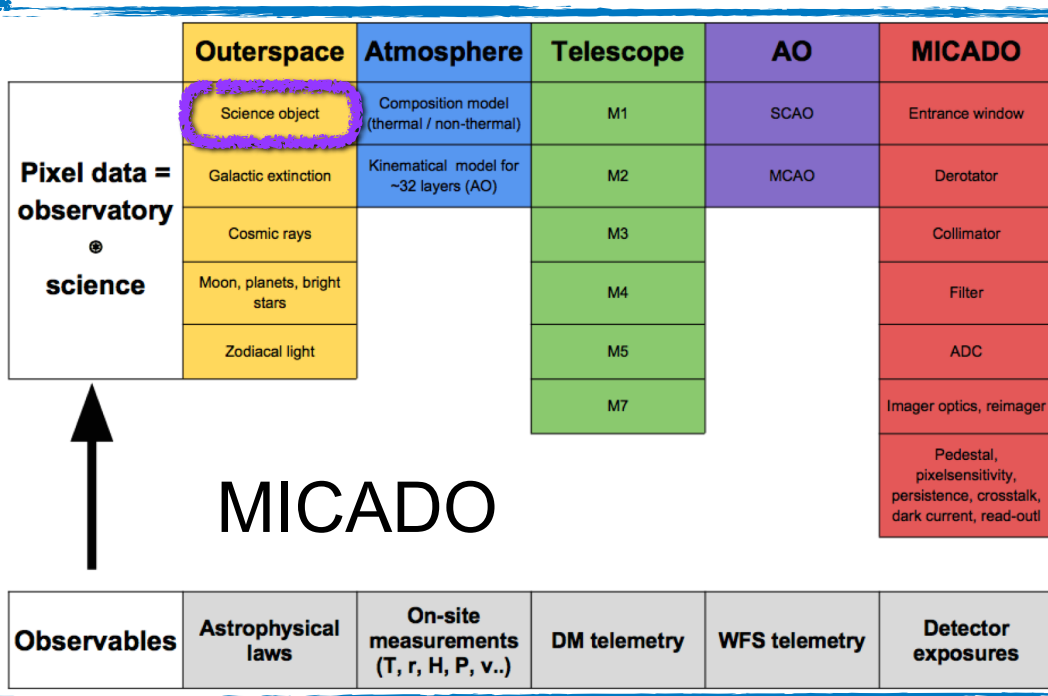
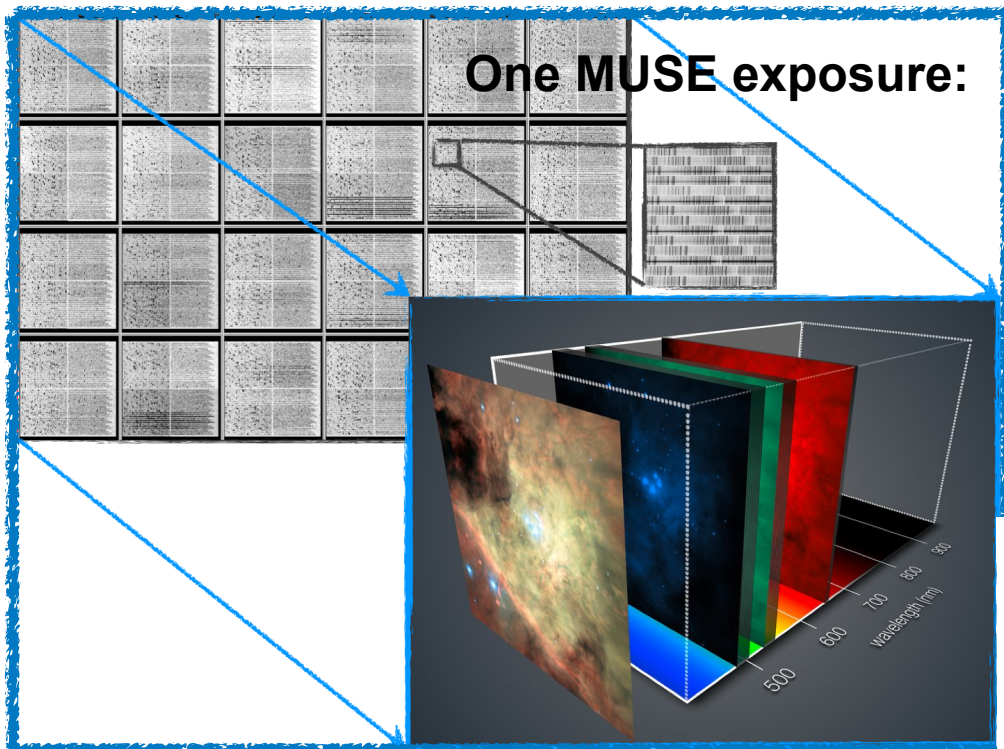
- It took 20 years to reach 1 PB
  - Doubling timescale of a couple of years

- Compute resources not an issue

- E.g. the infrastructure to generate science ready processed data for MUSE costs a fraction of the development cost of the data processing software



# The challenge: data complexity



Verdoes Klein (ESO-ESA workshop)

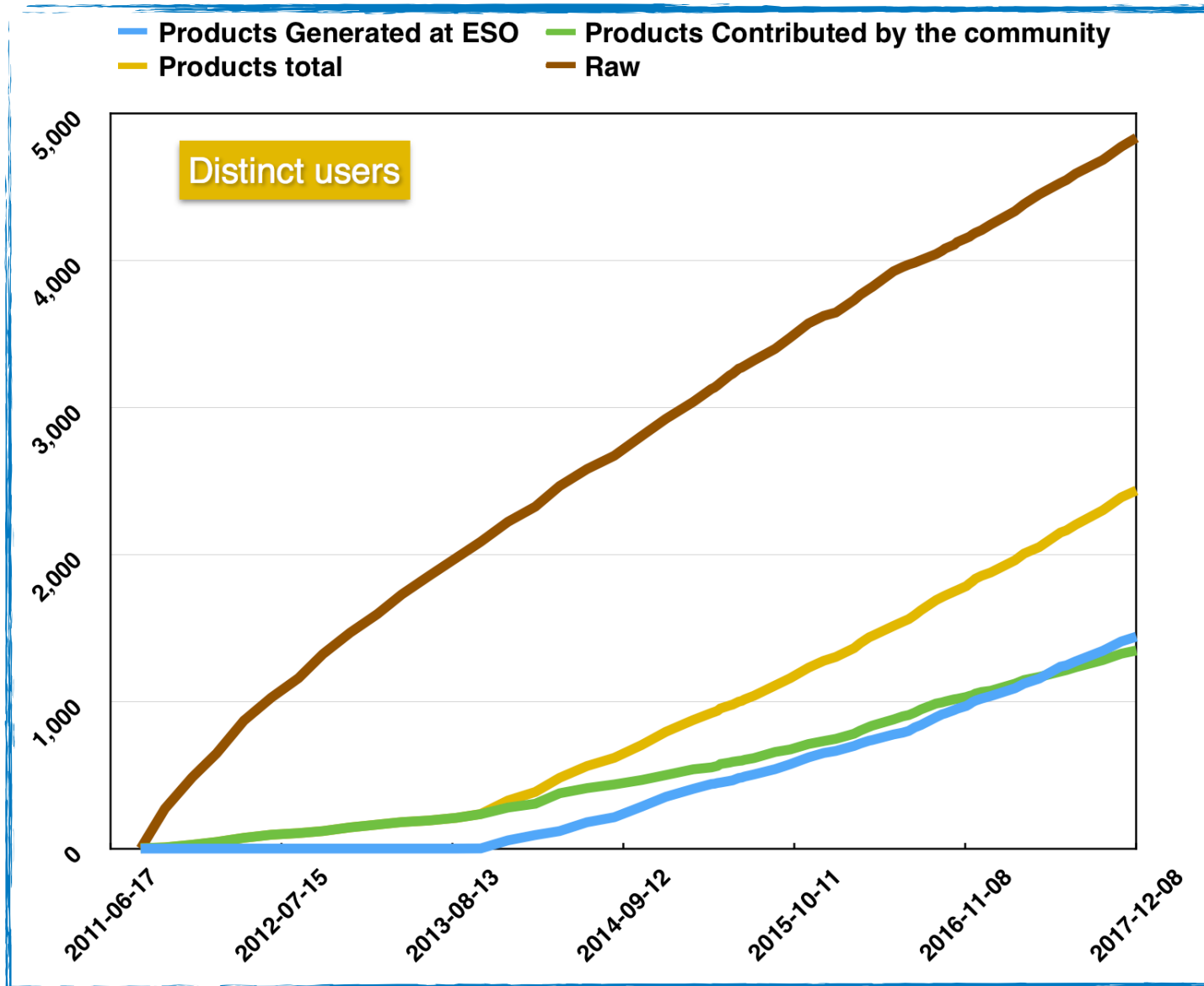


# The ESO Science Archive Cheat Sheet

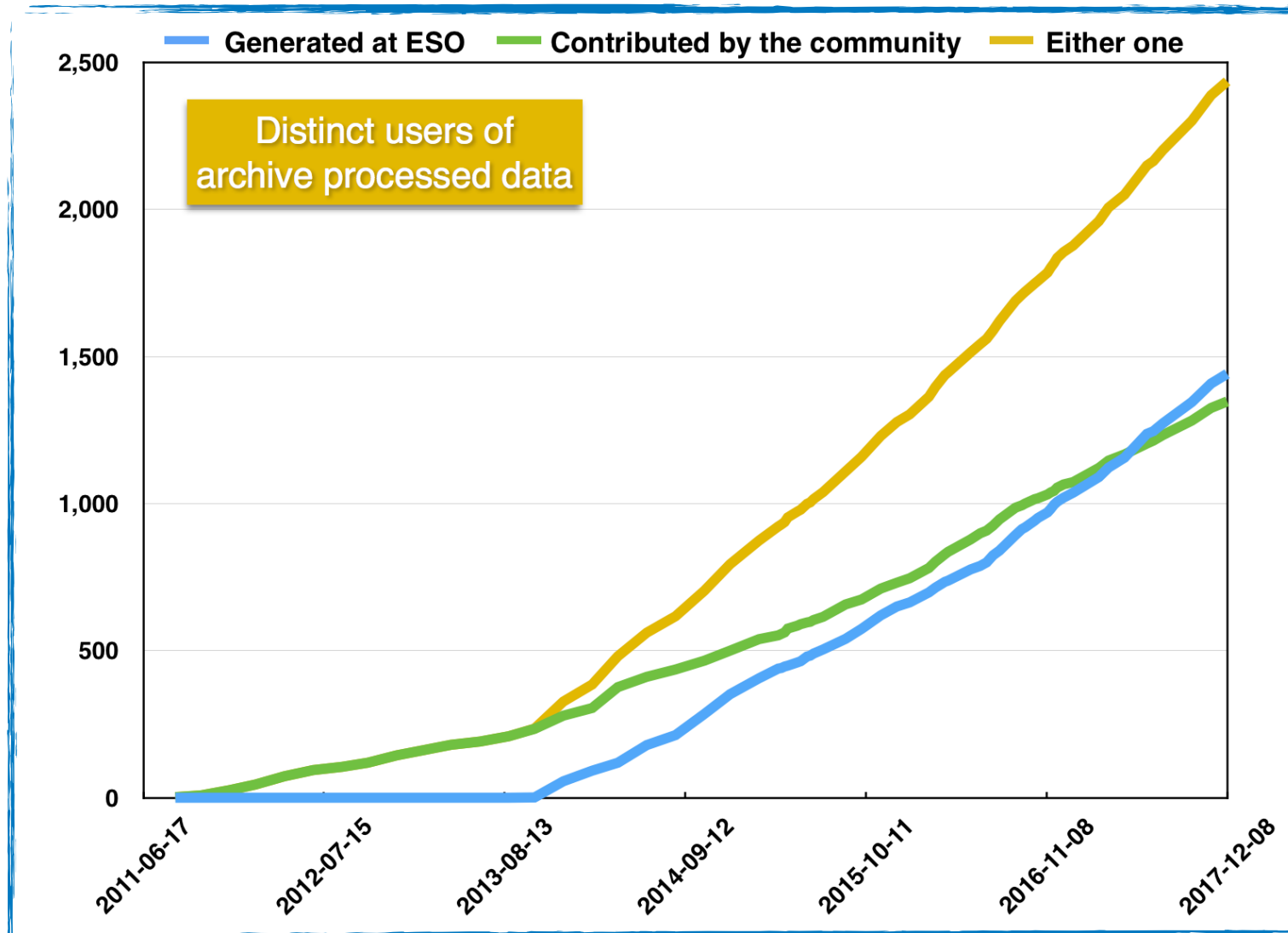
- Scientific and operational archive of the La Silla Paranal  
Amazones Observatory
  - VLT, VLTI, Survey Telescopes, NTT, 3.6 metre, national telescopes, hosted experiments ... and the ELT ...
- Content:
  - 44.8 Million files, 1.01 PB data
- Ingestion: ~130 TB /year
  - Raw: ~74 TB/year
  - Products (all flavours): ~48 TB/year
  - Miscellanea: ~9.5 TB/year
- Deliveries to external users: ~200TB/year
  - More data goes out than it comes in



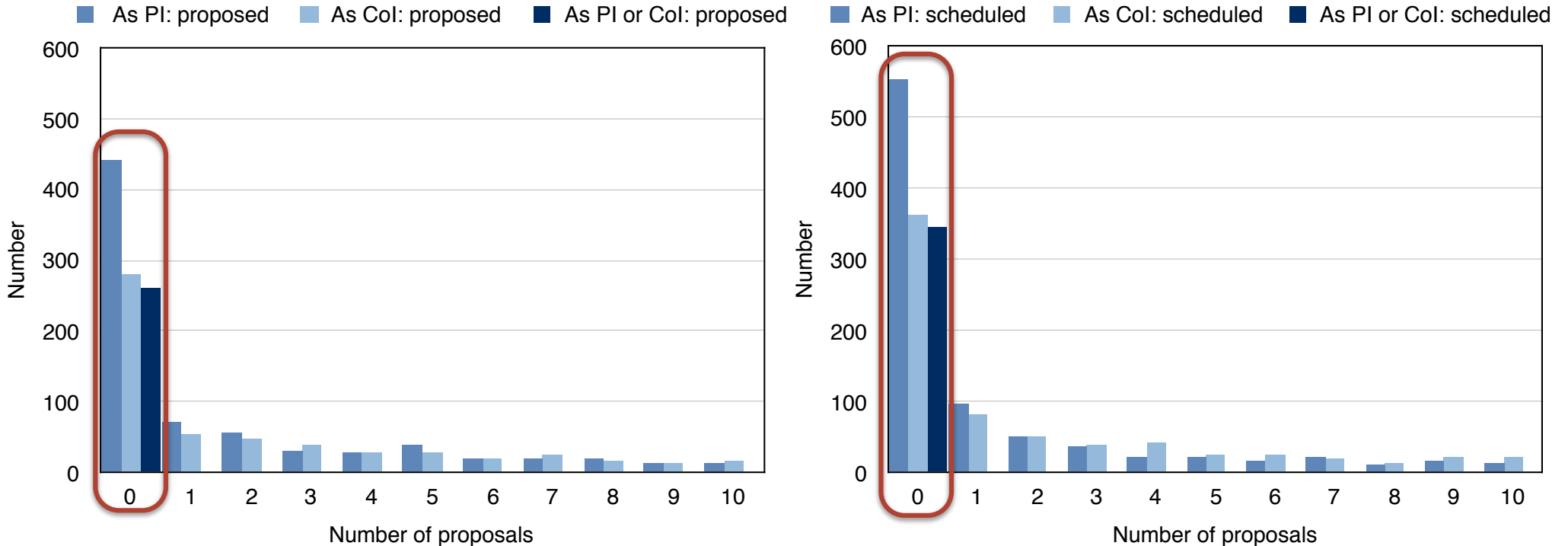
# The science user community



# The science user community: processed data



# Observing vs archive

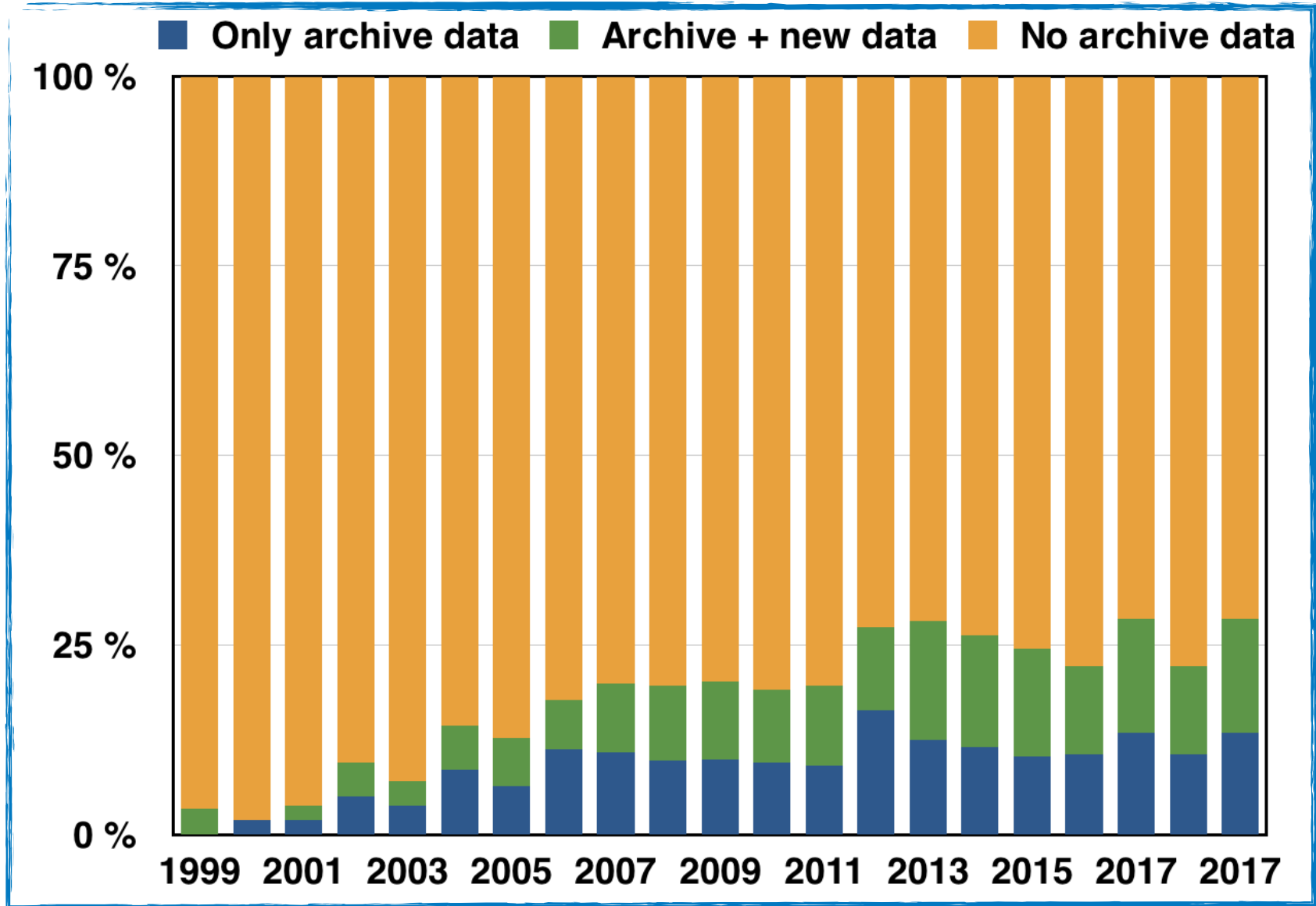


- Users of archive data: 30% have never applied for time, neither as PIs nor co-Is; 37% have never gotten time, neither as PIs nor co-Is

➤ For comparison, 1/3 of the Phase 1 PIs have never got time

# Archive publications

telbib.eso.org





# The evolution of the ESO Science Archive

## ■ High-level goals

- Foster the discovery and use of ESO data (LPO and ALMA)
- Place them in the wider context of other data

## ■ Rich interactive interface to ESO data

- Full exploitation of curated metadata
- Query on physical properties (position, energy, resolution, depth, signal-to-noise, ...)
- Graphical previews and interaction to aid discovery

## ■ Share data within the Virtual Observatory

- ESO data discoverable beyond the dedicated interface, without re-developing existing tools
- Support for complex, multi-archive queries
- Restricted to common metadata



# ESO Science Archive - Data Products

Search by Target/Position

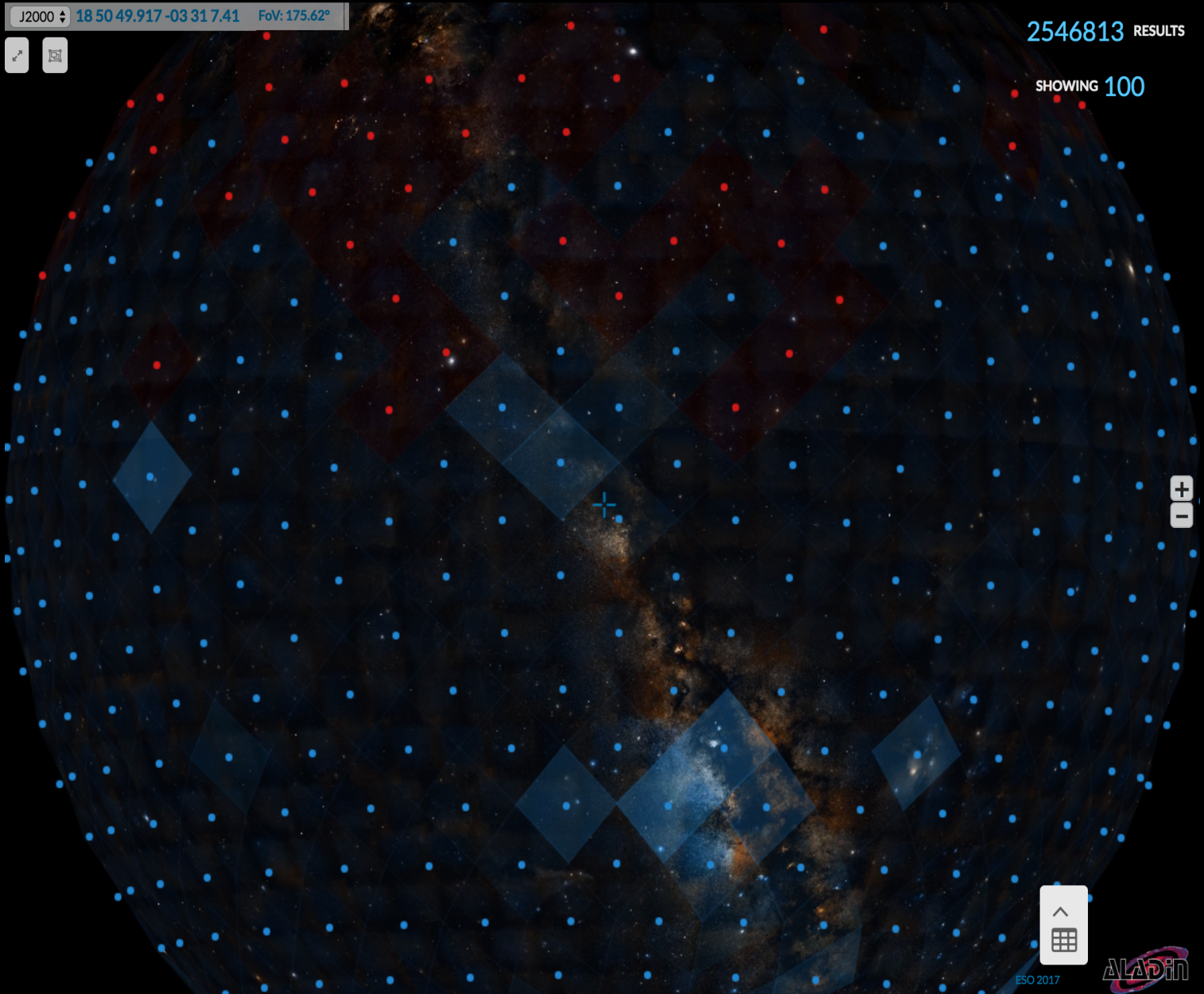
J Target/RA Dec

[Radius(deg)] ?

Expand all

- Data Type
- Instrument
- Date of Observation
- Total Exposure Time (s)
- Filter/Band
- Spectral Range
- Spectral Resolution
- Sky Resolution (arcsec)
- Signal-to-Noise Ratio
- Principal Investigator
- Program Id
- Data Collection
- Number of OBS
- Publication Date

J2000 18 50 49.917 -03 31 7.41 FoV: 175.62°



2546813 RESULTS

SHOWING 100



ESO 2017



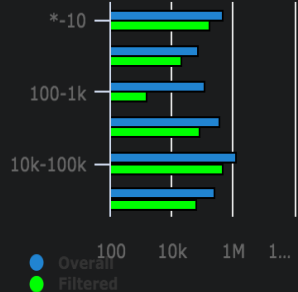
Search by Target/Position

J Target/RA Dec

[Radius(deg)] ?

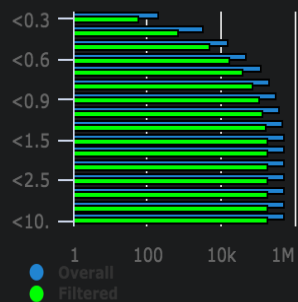
▼ Collapse all

Spectral Resolution

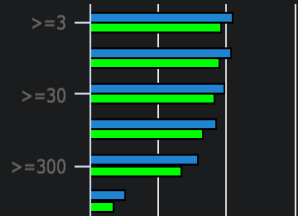


from - to

▼ Sky Resolution (arcsec)



▼ Signal-to-Noise Ratio



Reset the FoV

**Number of OBs: 8847**  
**Filters:**

Filter	Tot.exp.time	Abmaglim max
Ks: 1927	91576	18.69
r_SDSS: 173	3800	22.02
NB_659: 141	14400	21.23
g_SDSS: 107	3000	23.01
Y: 101	10560	20.20
Z: 101	10560	21.09
i_SDSS: 101	2000	21.10
u_SDSS: 93	10800	22.16
H: 87	3552	18.75
J: 87	10656	19.75
870u: 2	0	

SHOWING 100



Search by Target/Position

J Target/RA Dec

[Radius(deg)] ?

▼ Collapse all

Object

- ATLAS survey 44944
- HD128621 19439
- Str05 13484
- Str04 13176
- Str06 12748

▶ Show 45 more out of 426415

Search...

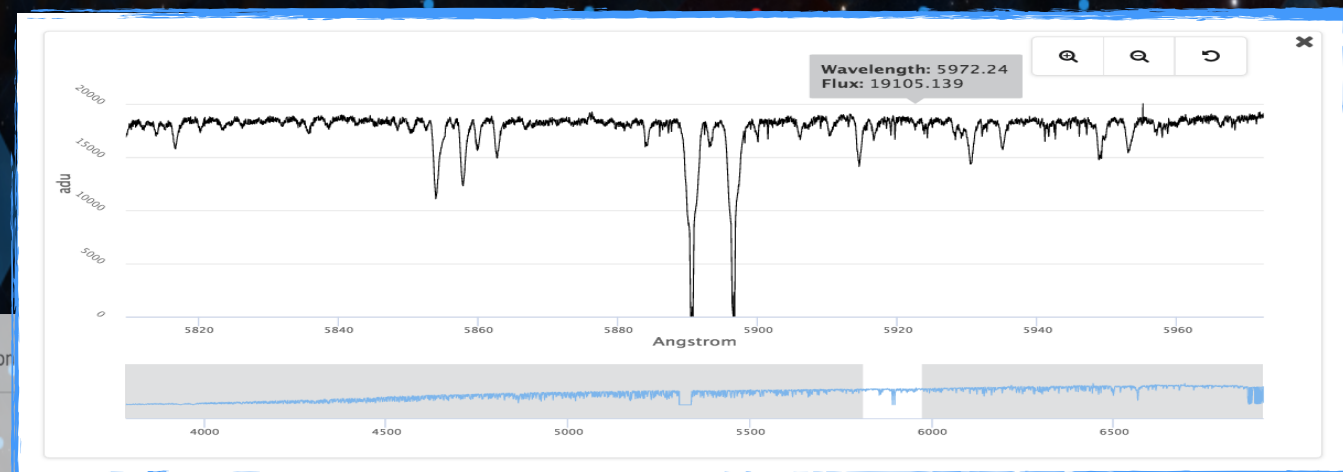
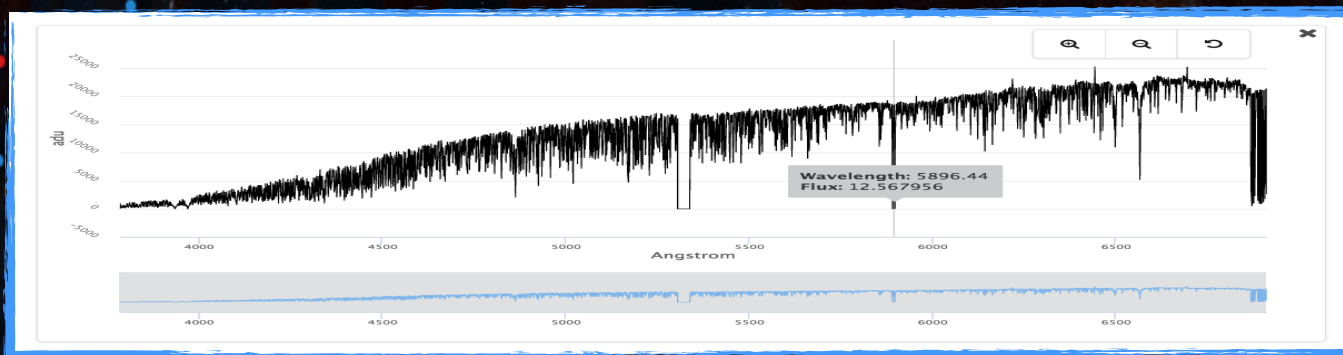
Data Type

- SPECTRUM 1989013
- CATALOG 279739
- IMAGE 271072
- CUBE 5814
- VISIBILITY 1154

Instrument

- GIRAFFE 1369713
- VIRCAM 448871
- HARPS 255586
- UVES 126680
- VIMOS 118264

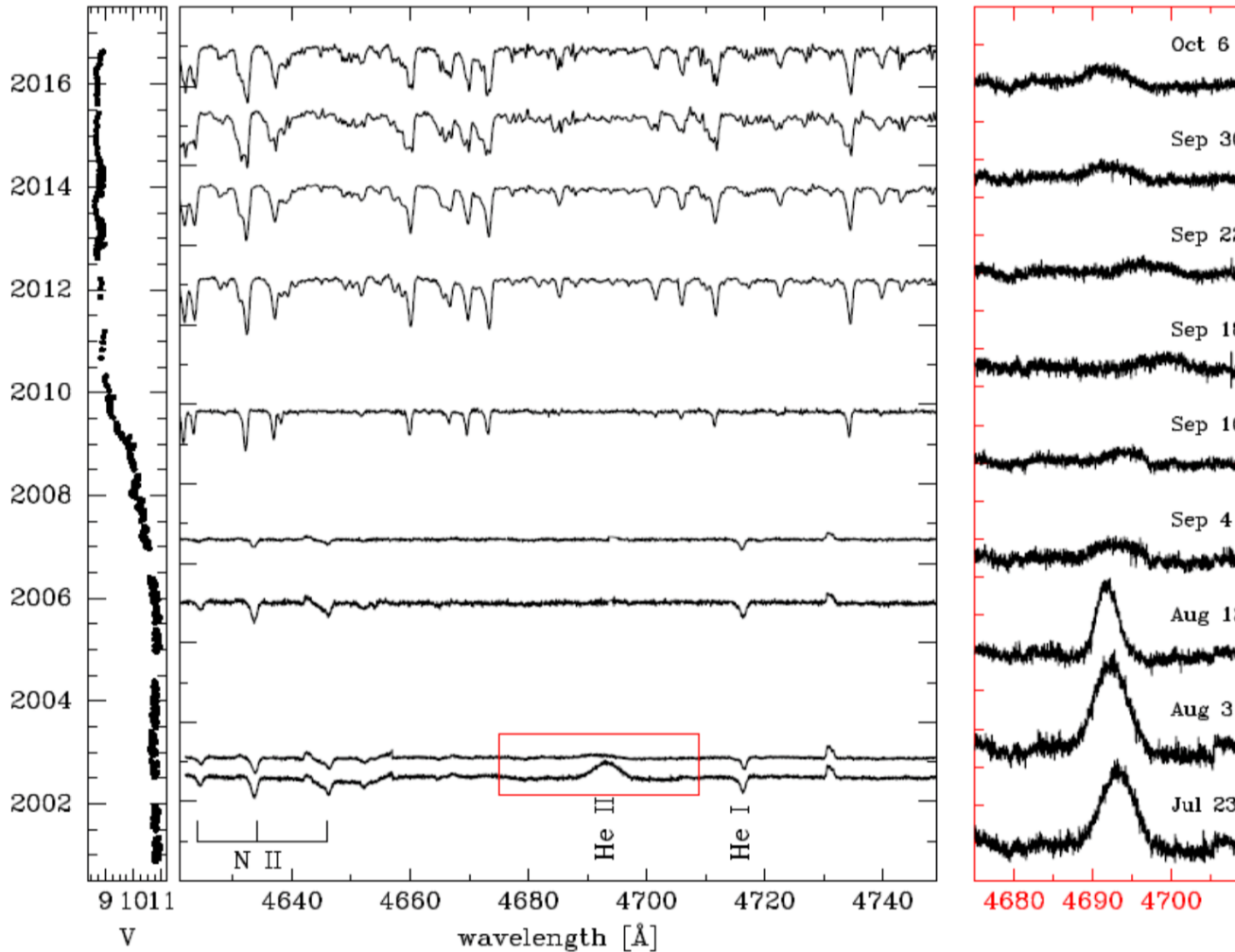
▶ Show 15 more out of 20



Action	Object	Data Type	Instrument	Date	RA	Dec	Wavelength Range	Resolution	Bandwidth	Observer	Proposal	Collection	#OI	Pub.Da
	HD223681	SPECTRUM	HARPS	2017-06-14	900		378.2-691.3 nm	115000	20.2	LAGRANGE, A.-M.	099.C-0205	HARPS	single	2017-06-15
	HD218860	SPECTRUM	HARPS	2017-06-14	900		378.2-691.3 nm	115000	46.4	LAGRANGE, A.-M.	099.C-0205	HARPS	single	2017-06-15
	HD218860	SPECTRUM	HARPS	2017-06-14	900		378.2-691.3 nm	115000	42.8	LAGRANGE, A.-M.	099.C-0205	HARPS	single	2017-06-15
	HD000013	SPECTRUM	HARPS	2017-06-14	900		378.2-691.3 nm	115000	10	LANNIER, JUSTINE	097.C-0864	HARPS	single	2017-06-15
	HD000013	SPECTRUM	HARPS	2017-06-14	900		378.2-691.3 nm	115000	9.8	LANNIER, JUSTINE	097.C-0864	HARPS	single	2017-06-15
	HD202917	SPECTRUM	HARPS	2017-06-14	900		378.2-691.3 nm	115000	48.9	LAGRANGE, A.-M.	099.C-0205	HARPS	single	2017-06-15



# With great accessibility comes great responsibility...



*“...a perverse flaw in the 2002 UVES data, which was not corrected by the applicable ESO pipeline”*

# Some conclusion...

- The ESO Science Archive has quite a bit of VO inside and outside
  - Standards, tools, protocols, ...
- There is no point in reinventing a wheel that is working
  - Still, the wheel needs to evolve to cater for specific needs
  - From a project point of view, it is important to have a timeline for when changes will be implemented
- Time domain will keep growing in importance
  - Main drivers: exoplanet searches and transient follow-up
- Data quality and curation are and will be key for success
- EOSC seems like a very promising way forward
  - “Data stewardship”