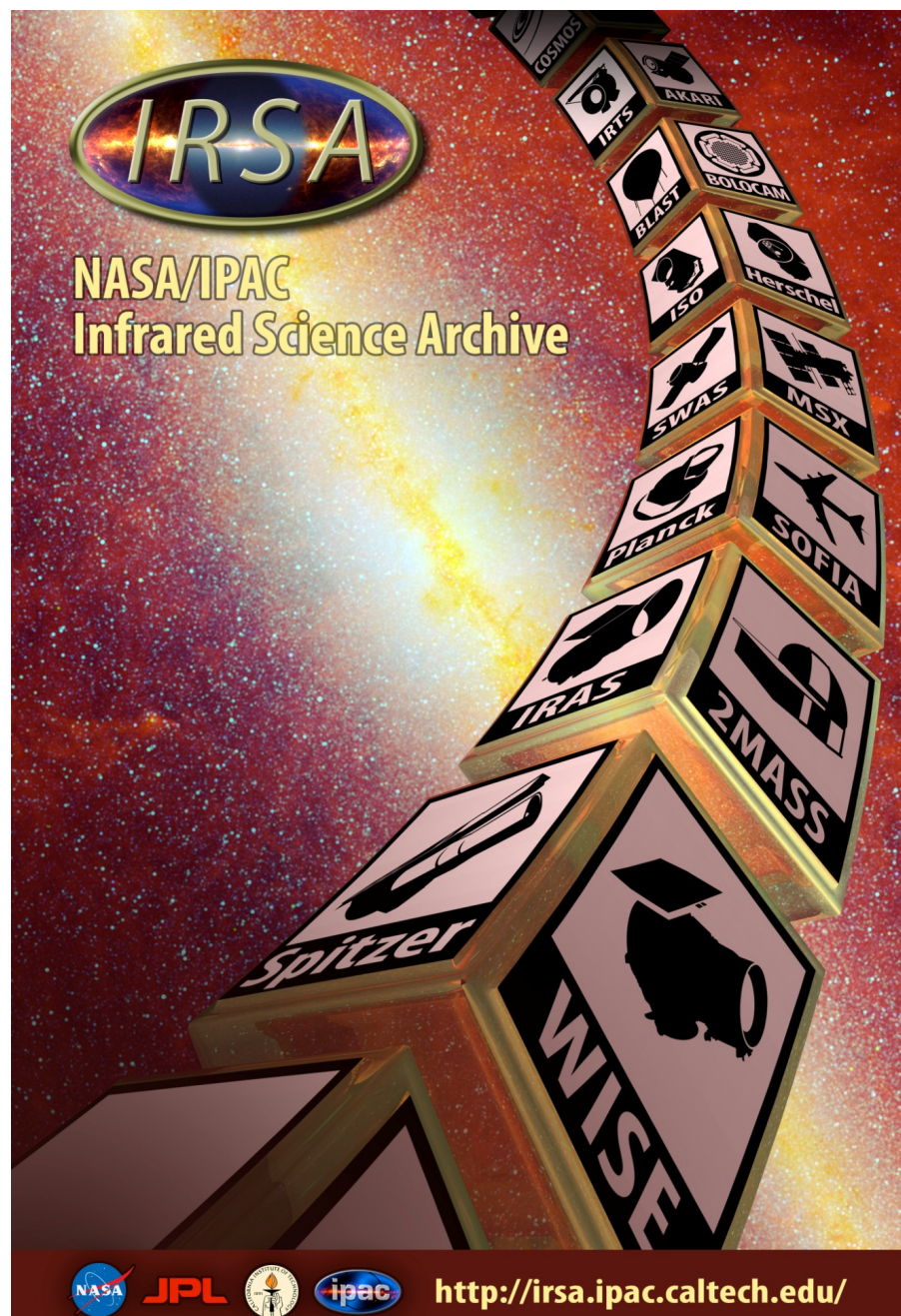




The IPAC Research Archives

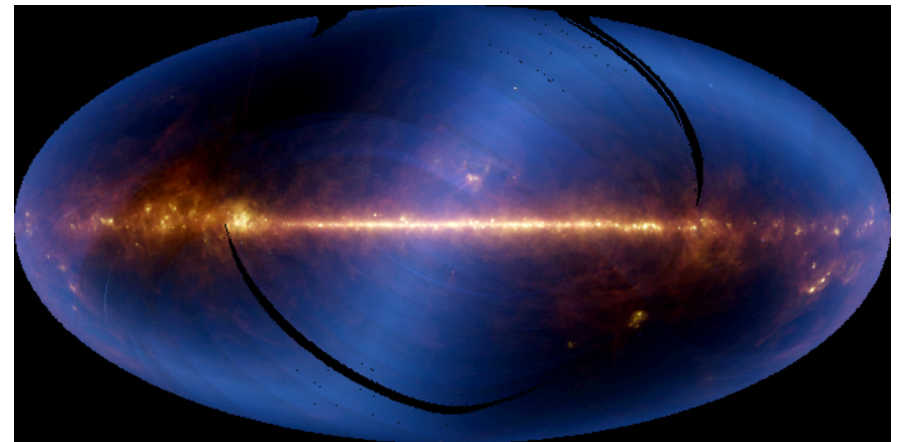
Steve Groom
IPAC / Caltech



IPAC overview

The Infrared Processing and Analysis Center (IPAC) at Caltech is dedicated to science **operations**, data **archives**, and community **support** for astronomy and solar system science missions, with a historical emphasis on infrared-submillimeter astronomy and exoplanet science.

IPAC is entering its **30th year** of building and operating successful data centers and research archives for space- and ground-based astronomical observatories and large-scale survey programs.



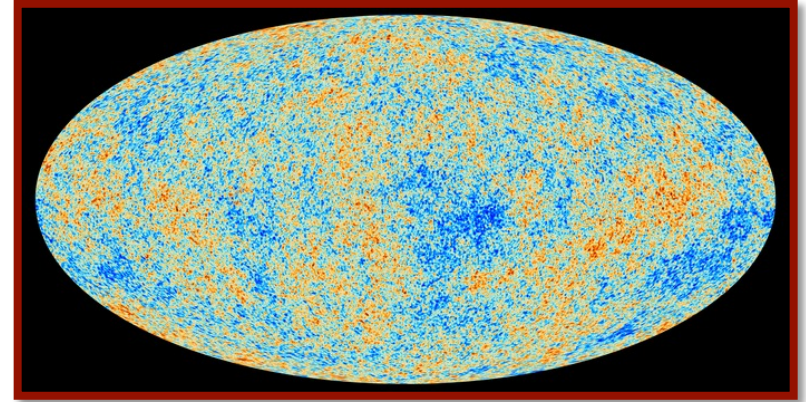
The IRAS mission surveyed the infrared sky in 1983.



IPAC Activities

- NASA/IPAC Infrared Science Archive (IRSA)
- NASA Extragalactic Database (NED)
 - NASA's "*Google for galaxies*"
- NASA Exoplanet Science Institute (NExScI)
 - Exoplanet Archive
 - Keck Observatory Archive (KOA)
- Archives Education and Public Outreach
 - NASA/IPAC Teacher Archive Research Program (NITARP)
 - Astropix archive of astrophysical images.

IPAC Activities (2)



2013: Planck produces most precise map of the early universe

IPAC is also home to:

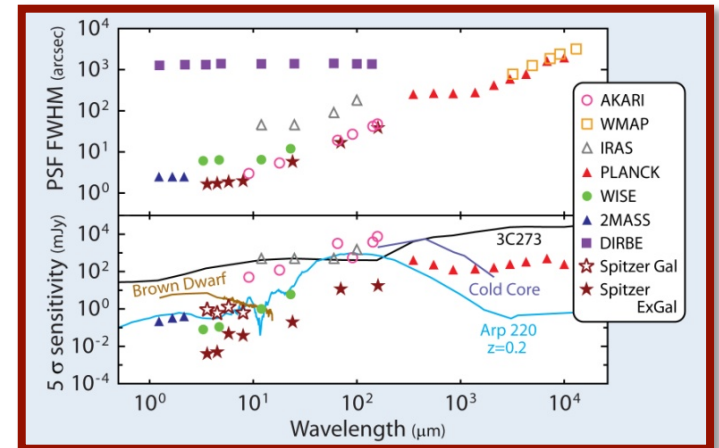
- Spitzer Space Telescope Science Center
- NASA Herschel Science Center
- NASA/US Planck Data Center

- Las Cumbres Observatory Global Telescope (LCOGT) Archive
- Palomar Transient Factory (PTF) Archive

IRSA Overview

IRSA is NASA's IR/sub-mm archive

- Began with IRAS and 2MASS, leading into the decade of IR missions
- Spitzer Space Telescope
- Wide-Field Infrared Survey Explorer (WISE)
- NASA Planck Archive



IRSA serves an unparalleled array of all-sky IR surveys providing a total of 20 bands from 1 mm to 10 mm.

IRSA also provides access to many other mission datasets, including some hosted at other institutions, brought together for the convenience of researchers



Purposes behind archiving

- Permits others to exploit data – now and into the future
 - For many mission datasets, papers produced from archival research outnumber those from original science teams
- Provides efficient access to mission data *to enable research that has not yet been envisioned*

The most important questions our users want answered are:

- “How do I get (and use) my data?”
- “Whom do I ask if I have a problem?”

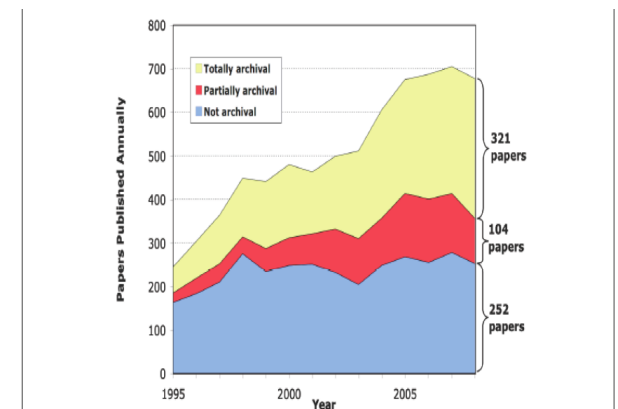
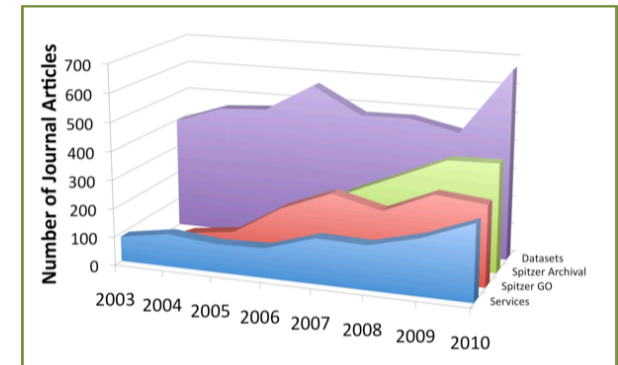
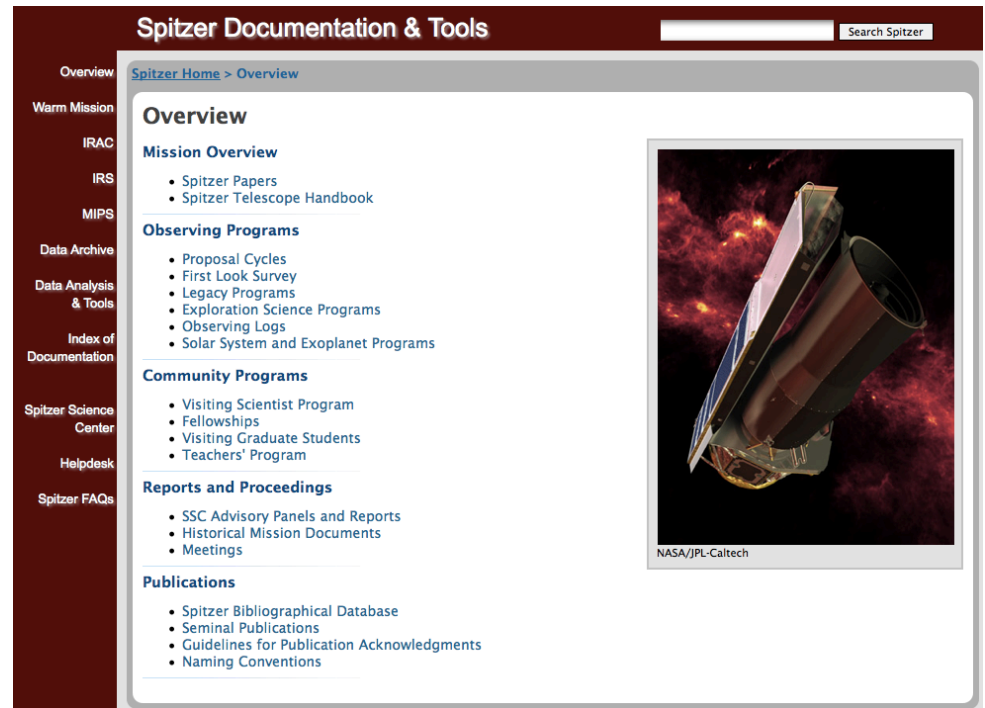


FIGURE 5-6 Number of annual publication using Hubble Telescope data. The publications have been divided into non-archival papers written by the original investigators (blue), totally archival publications not involving any of the original proposers (yellow), and papers that include data from multiple proposals with some being archival and some not (red). The number of archival papers has exceeded the number of PI-led papers since 2006. Courtesy of Richard L. White (Space Telescope Science Institute).

Archiving involves:

- Data curation
- Data access
- Documentation
- Tools for data reduction, analysis
- User support



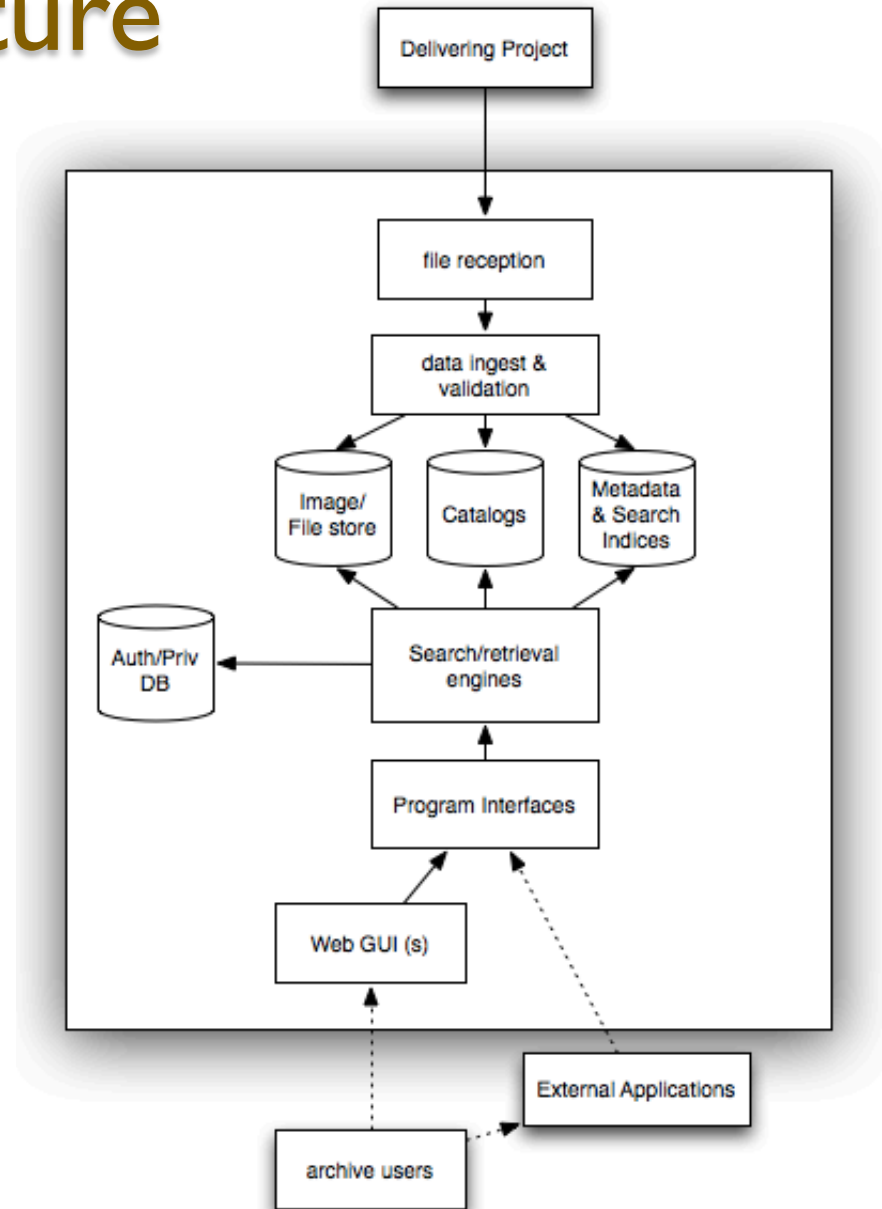
All are important to ensure usefulness of the data

Data access models

- **Find:** Discovery/Inventory– what’s available?
- **Query:** Detailed, dataset-specific query
 - Find records/images matching constraints
- **Combine:** Multi-dataset query
 - Display data from multiple datasets together
- **Mine:** Bulk query
 - Upload list of search positions or other criteria
- **Retrieve:** Bulk dataset download
 - Give me the whole thing
- **Remote Access:** Direct external access
 - “Can I just have my program connect directly to your database?”

Archive Architecture

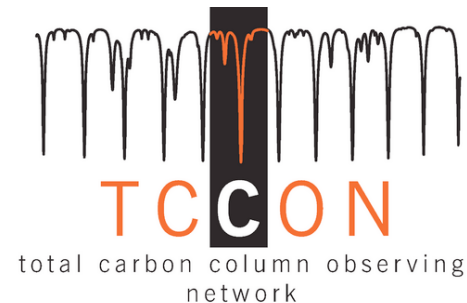
- Ingestion & Validation
- Storage, Indexing
- Reusable search engines
 - Catalogs
 - Image/extended spatial
- Product retrieval
 - Also on-demand generation (e.g. image cutout, mosaic)
- Program (VO) interfaces
- Web UI's
- Support for external UI's





IRSA's common architecture supporting other activities

- NExSci – Exoplanet Archive, Kepler Science Analysis System
- Keck Observatory Archive
 - 20 years of observations
- Solar System – NEOWISE
- Non-NASA:
 - P60, PTF
 - LCOGT
 - LSST
 - TCCON (Atmospheric research)



Questions to ask in archive design

- What are the products?
 - Standard levels of processing/calibration/reduction?
- What are the use cases for search&retrieval?
- What are the units for data packaging, query, retrieval?
- What can be queried?
 - Metadata – date, instrument, position, etc
 - Pre-calculated summary metrics/statistics
 - Measurement data
 - Derived/calculated properties, combinations of data
- Any proprietary data considerations?
 - Mixing public and private data within the archive can greatly complicate handling of queries involving summary information



Questions - 2

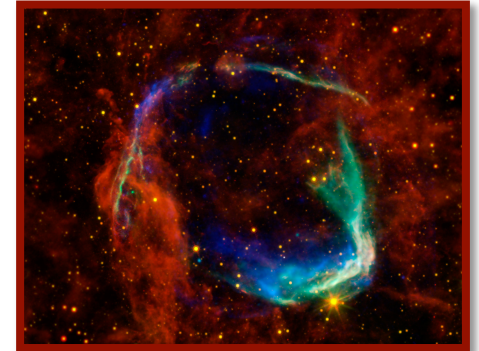
- Who needs access to the data?
- When do they need access?
 - Real or Near-real time – notification, event distribution: a topic all to itself!
 - Hours/Days/Months/Years later
- Acceptable query latency?
 - Interactive vs batch-style queries
- Anticipated usage/volume

Archive Considerations

- Consistency of formats & organization
- Completeness/Correctness of data
 - initial validation is important
- Completeness of documentation
- Examples are helpful!
 - Data reduction “cookbooks”
 - User tutorials, workshops
- Important for the long haul:
 - Consider longevity of technologies, data formats, programming languages/systems
 - Media lifetime, periodic refresh

Trends: Rapid evolution of information-handling systems

- Technology for data handling changes even more quickly than technologies for photon gathering
 - Fast Internet everywhere
 - Extremely portable disks and drives
 - Grid computing and protocols for remote analysis
 - The cloud



*WISE Images
RCW86 Supernova
Remnant
and
Helix Nebula*



Trends: Archives as analysis environments

- Browse-and-download
 - Identify data of interest, take it home for further study
- Complex queries
 - Finding “interesting” data within large datasets
- In-database analysis?
 - More complex queries over larger data volumes
 - Data size growing faster than communications
 - Bringing the software to the data?
 - “ ‘Big Data’ means you can’t move it.”

Common Formats and Tools

- Catalogs – tabular data
- Images – usually as FITS files
- Spectra
- Time-series photometry - light curves

Home About Holdings Missions Documentation Helpdesk

General Catalog Query Engine

powered by Gator

[Quick Guide](#)
[Tutorial](#)
[Catalog List](#)
[Process Monitor](#)
[Program Interface](#)

CATALOG SELECTION: 2MASS

2MASS All-Sky Release Database Select				
Selection	Descriptions	# Columns	# Rows	Information
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	2MASS All-Sky Point Source Catalog (PSC)	127	470992970	i
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS All-Sky Extended Source Catalog (XSC)	423	1647599	i
<input type="radio"/>	The 2MASS Large Galaxy Atlas	88	655	i
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS All-Sky Survey Scan Info Read Me!	68	59731	i
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS All-Sky Survey Atlas Image Info	134	1373813	i

2MASS Survey Scan Working Databases and Metadata Select				
Selection	Descriptions	# Columns	# Rows	Information
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS Survey Point Source Reject Table	72	843988897	i
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS Survey Merged Point Source Information Table	56	165942357	i
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS Survey Merged Point Source Link Table	3	396697288	i
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS Survey Extended Source Reject Table	387	943441	i
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS Survey Merged Extended Source Information Table	79	406636	i
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS Survey Merged Extended Source Link Table	3	960841	i
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS Survey Scan Info	405	70712	i
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS Survey Atlas Image Info	134	1626376	i

2MASS 6X Scan Working Databases and Metadata Select				
Selection	Descriptions	# Columns	# Rows	Information
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS 6X w/LMC/SMC Point Source Working Database /Catalog Read Me!	71	24023702	i
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS 6X w/LMC/SMC Merged Point Source Information Table	56	4771737	i
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS 6X w/LMC/SMC Merged Point Source Link Table	3	12267173	i
<input type="radio"/>	2MASS 6X w/LMC/SMC Extended Source Working Database / Catalog Read Me!	387	247091	i



Configurable user interfaces

The screenshot displays the IRSA website interface, which is designed for configuring user interfaces for data access. It features a search bar, navigation menus, and a results table. The results table includes columns for Band, RA (deg), Dec (deg), ra1, dec1, ra2, dec2, ra3, and dec3. Below the table, there are options for downloading data in various formats (e.g., FITS, CSV) and viewing options (e.g., Text View, Add filters). The interface also includes a 'Search Again' button and a 'Background Monitor' link.

Band	RA (deg)	Dec (deg)	ra1	dec1	ra2	dec2	ra3	dec3
4	10.5204	40.7530	11.1999	40.5883	10.2918	40.2344		9.8041
1	10.5008	40.7533	11.1952	40.5927	10.2899	40.2293		9.8072
3	10.5002	40.7544	11.1937	40.5873	10.2837	40.2298		9.8082
3	10.6028	40.8459	9.9050	41.0095	10.8237	41.3700		11.2920
2	10.6025	40.8466	9.9023	41.0050	10.8237	41.3705		11.2951
1	10.6022	40.8470	9.9036	41.0040	10.8174	41.3704		11.2932
4	10.6026	40.8473	9.8989	41.0083				
3	10.6690	41.1426	9.9678	41.3053				
2	10.6688	41.1433	9.9650	41.3008				
1	10.6684	41.1437	9.9664	41.2998				
4	10.6688	41.1440	0.0616	41.3041				

The interface also shows a 'Search Results' section with a table of search results, including columns for name, flux, flux_err, iras_100bg, cmbsubtract, extended, and dates. Below this, there are several data visualization options, including Planck and WMAP maps at various frequencies (e.g., Planck-30 GHz, Planck-44 GHz, Planck-70 GHz, Planck-100 GHz, Planck-143 GHz, Planck-217 GHz, Planck-353 GHz, Planck-545 GHz; WMAPK-22.8 GHz, WMAPKa-33.0 GHz, WMAPQ-40.7 GHz, WMAPV-60.8 GHz, WMAPW-93.5 GHz).

Decreases the costs of setting up access to new data sets and the costs of long-term maintenance. Provides unified user experience.

Summary

- Preservation of science data products as well as lower-level products enhances future research
 - Can't predict all potential use cases
- Reusable building blocks can effectively support a wide range of use cases
- Distinct perspectives for rapid vs long-term utilization
 - Fast observation followup vs future data mining
 - Discovery vs research use cases