

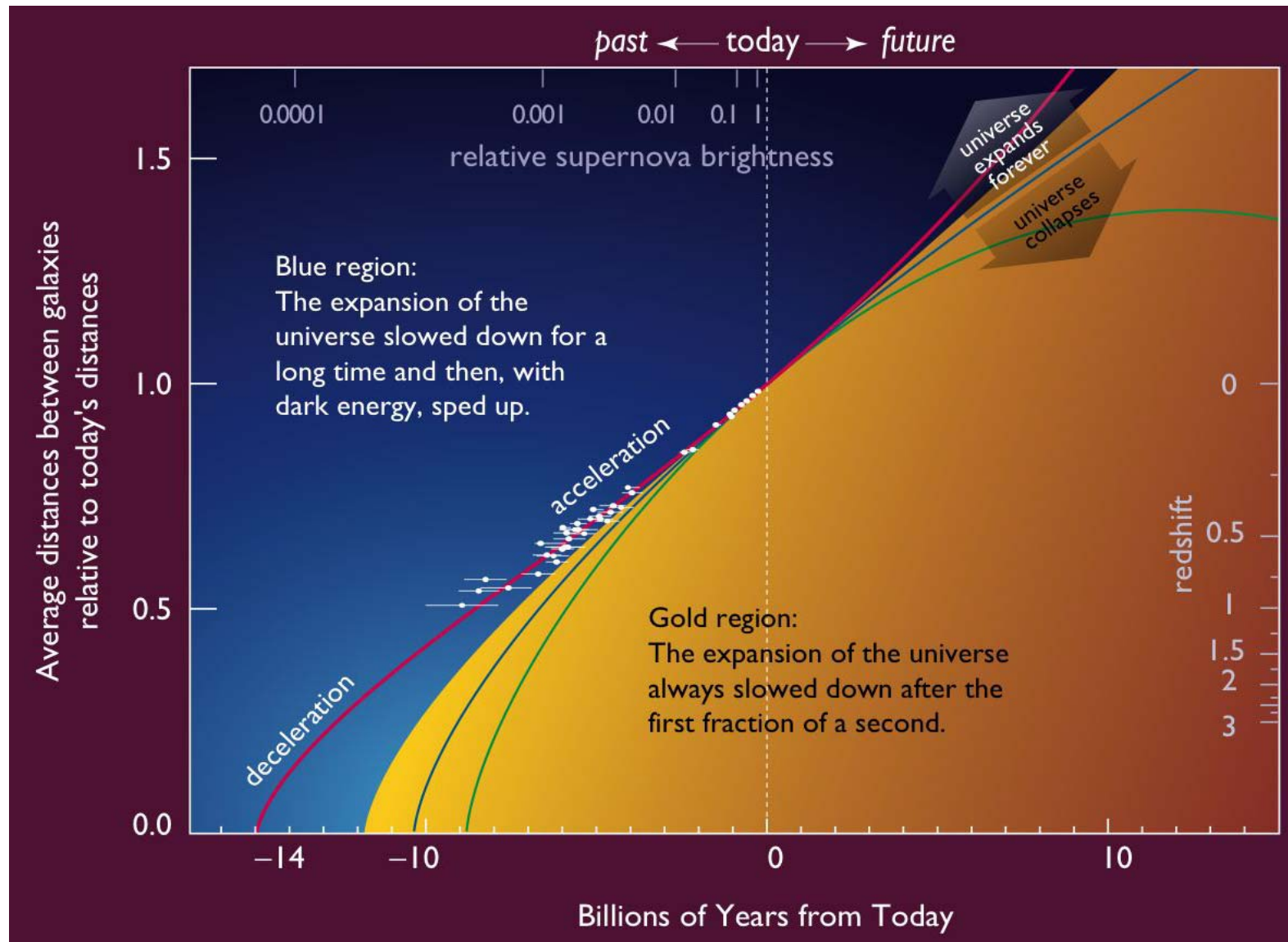


# Realtime Computing and Dark Energy Experiments

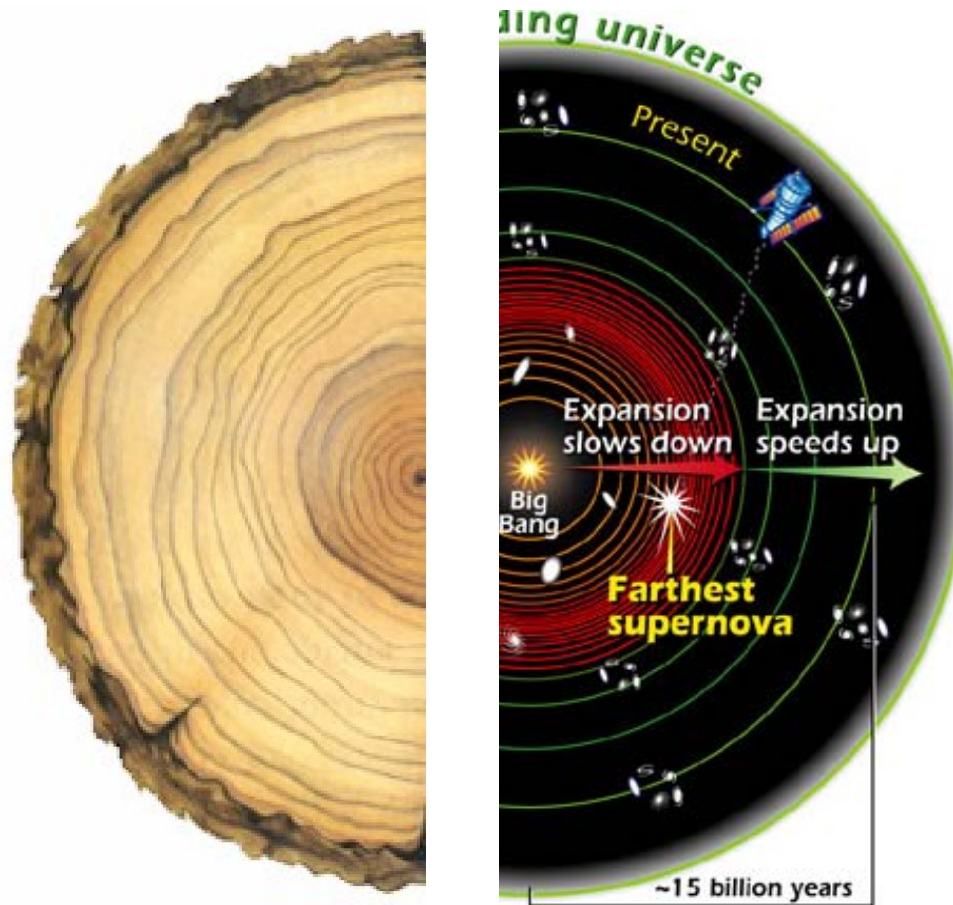
Klaus Honscheid  
The Ohio State University  
Real Time 07, Fermilab



# A few words on Dark Energy



# A few words on Dark Energy



The subtle slowing down and speeding up of the expansion, of distances with time:  $a(t)$ , maps out cosmic history like tree rings map out the Earth's climate history.

(Courtesy of E. Linder)

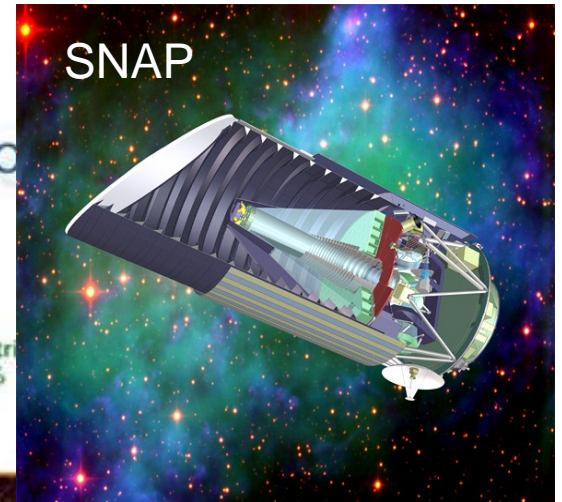


# 95% of the Universe is Unknown

Dark Energy Survey



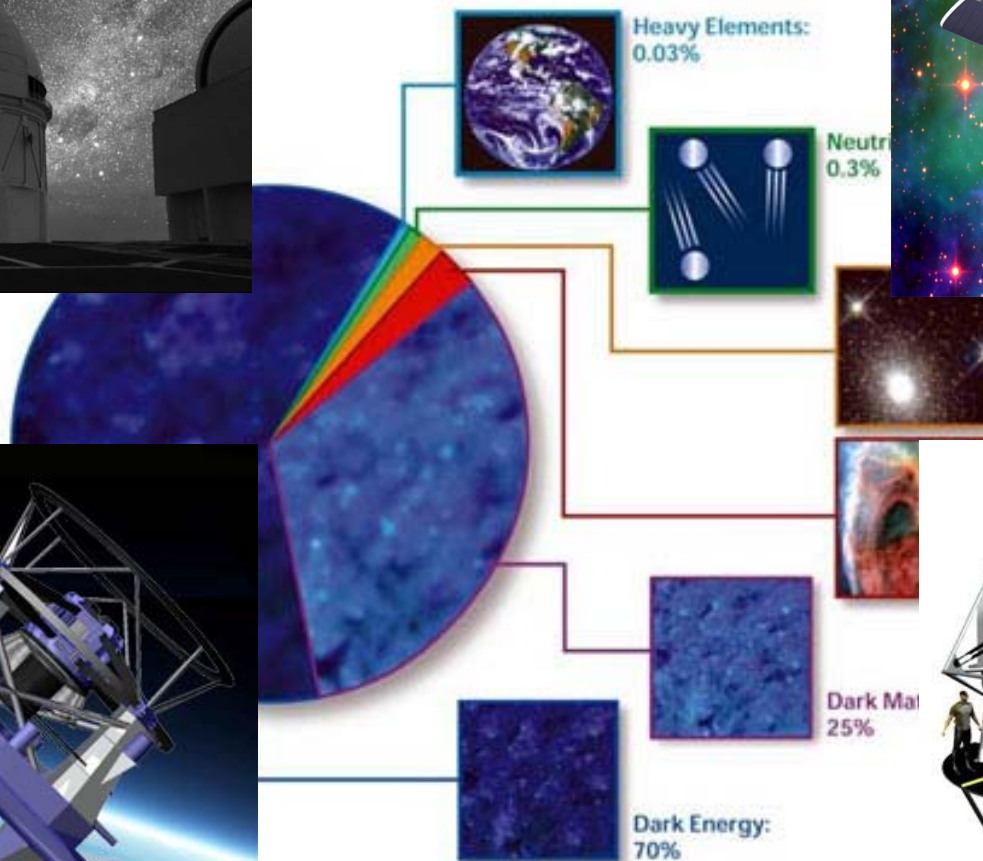
SNAP



LSST



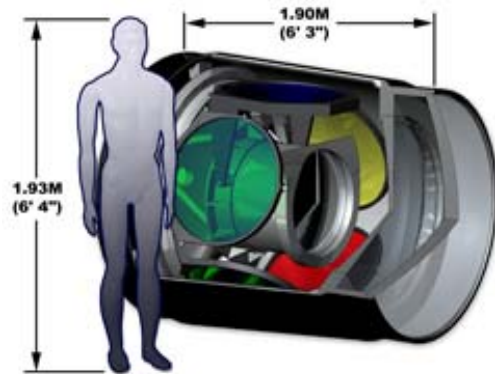
COMPOSITION OF THE COSMOS



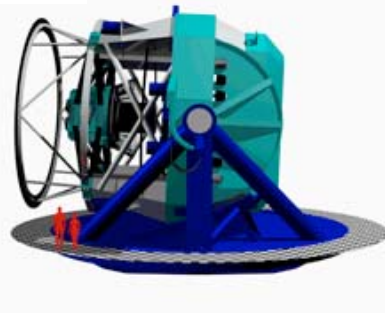
Pan Starrs



# LSST and SNAP



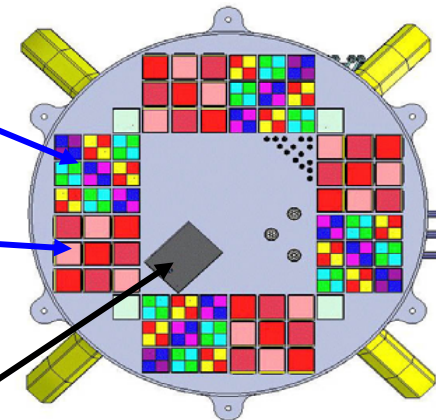
201 CCDs (4kx4k) for a total of 3.2 Giga-Pixels



36 CCDs  
(~443 Megapixels)

NIR  
(~151 Megapixels)

Spectrograph port



# Outline

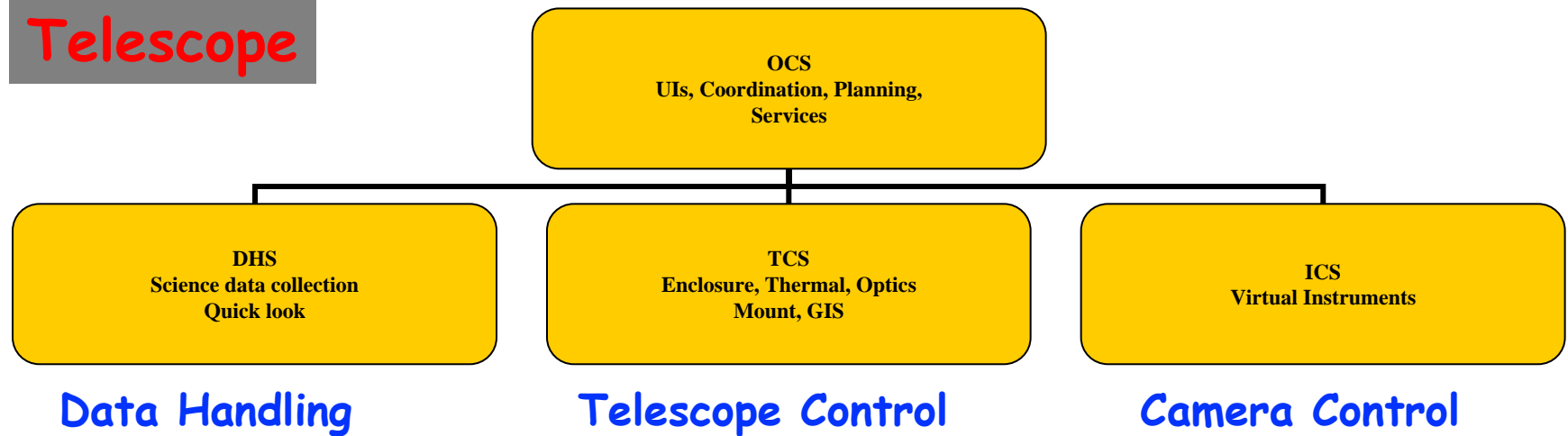
- DE DAQ vs. HE DAQ
- Front End Electronics
- Dataflow
- Control and Communication
- Data Management
- Summary



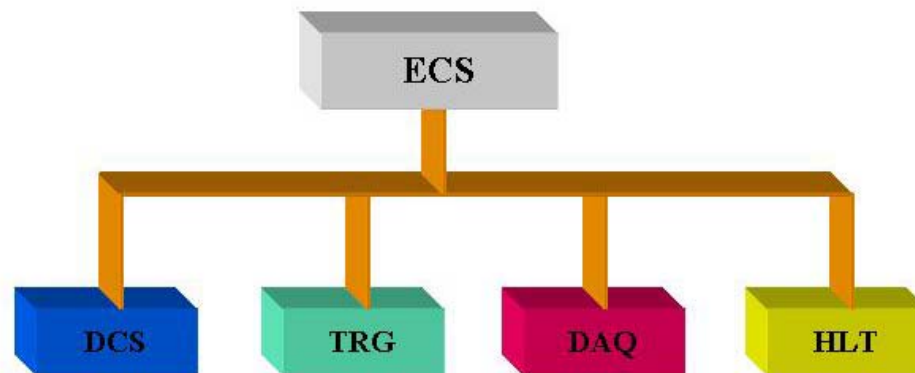
# DE vs. HE Architecture

**Telescope**

## Observatory Control System

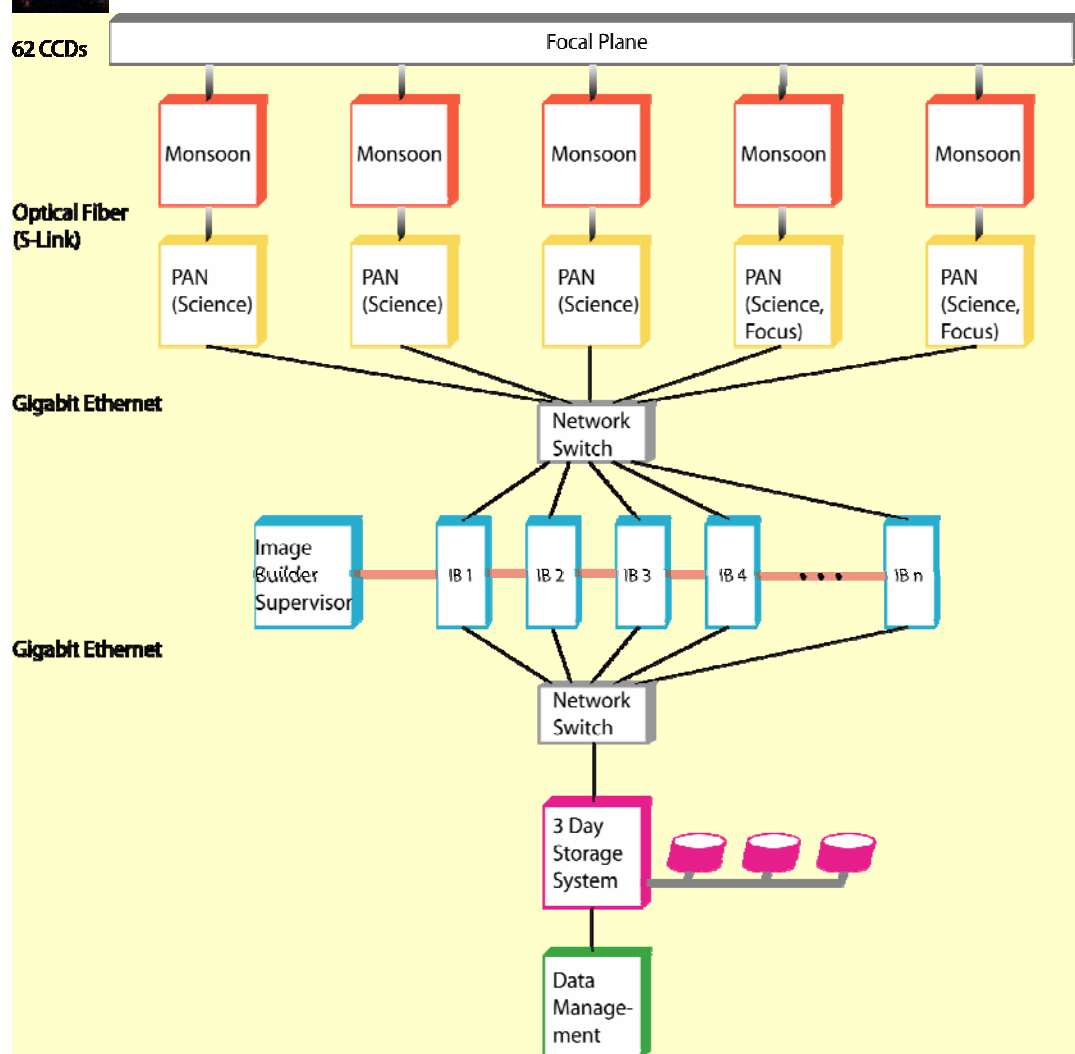


**Detector  
(Alice)**

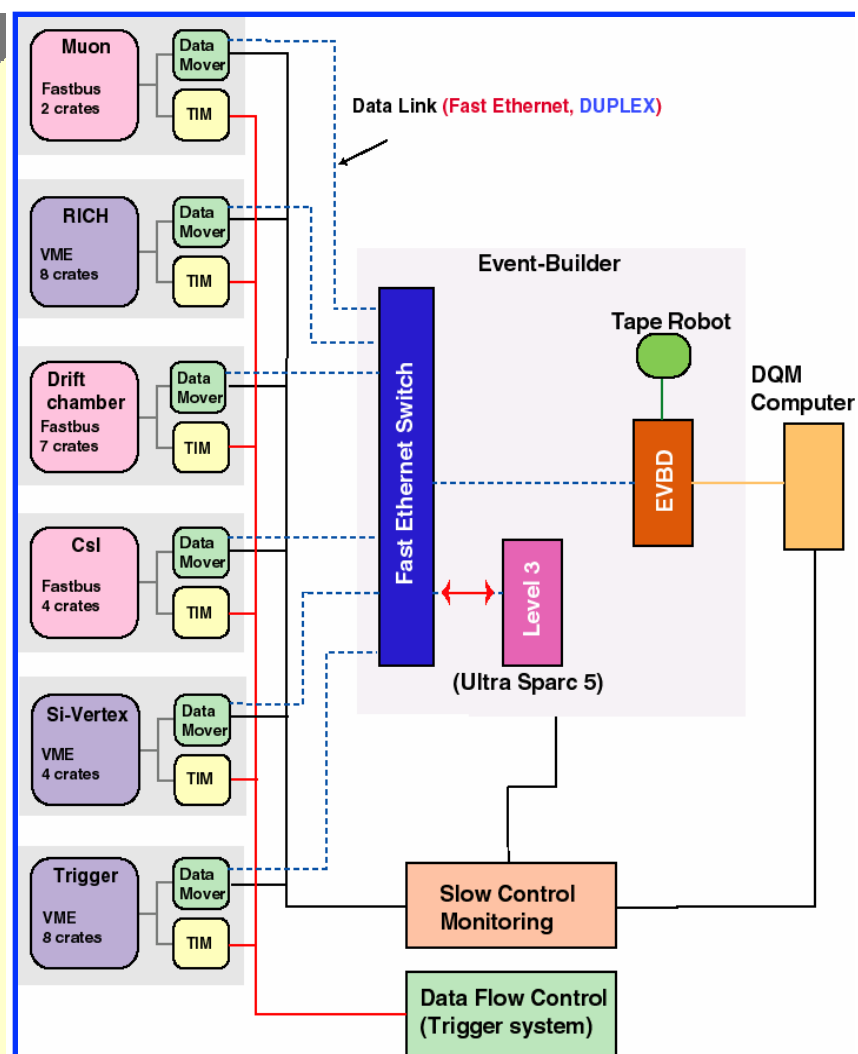


# Dataflow Architecture

## DES Camera



## CLEO III Detector

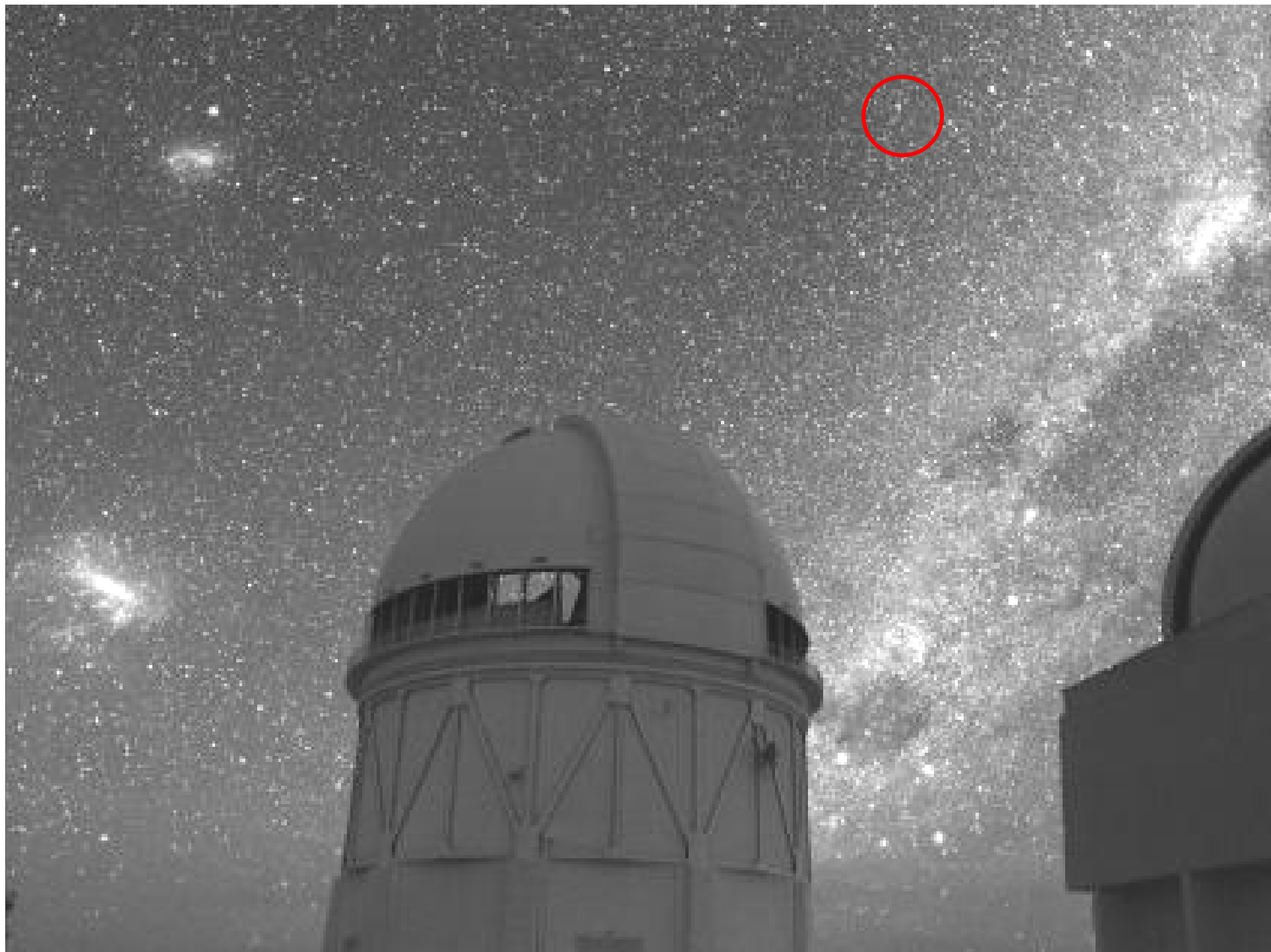




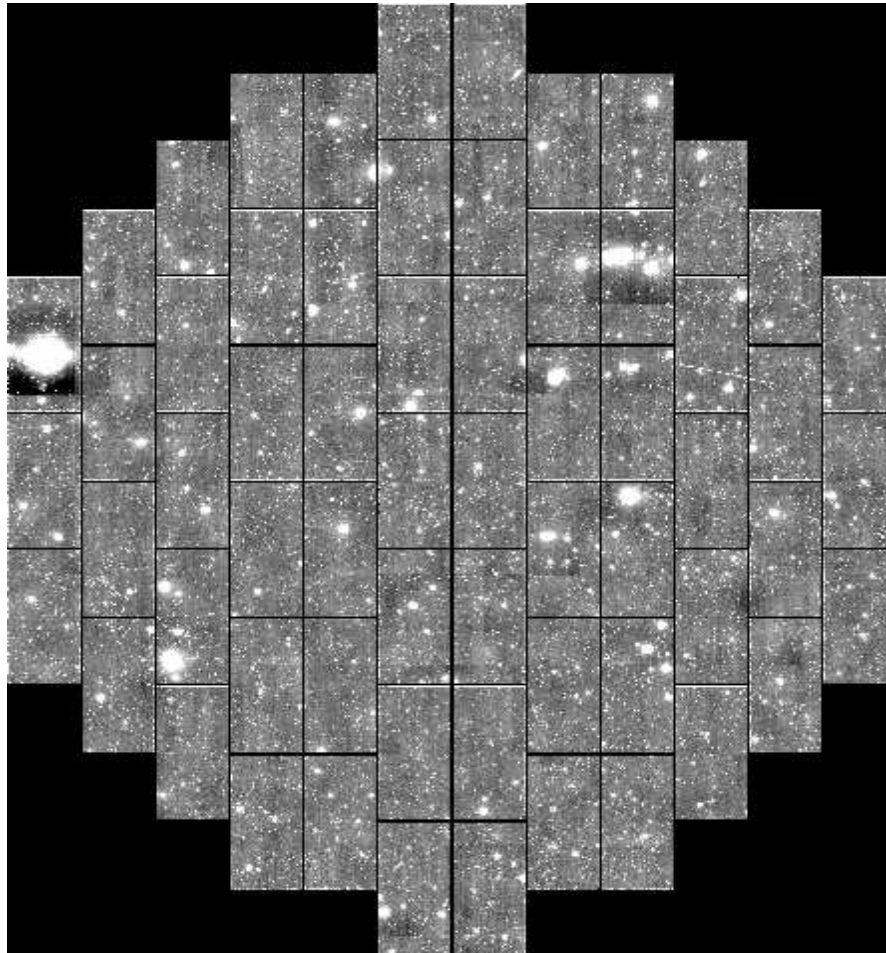
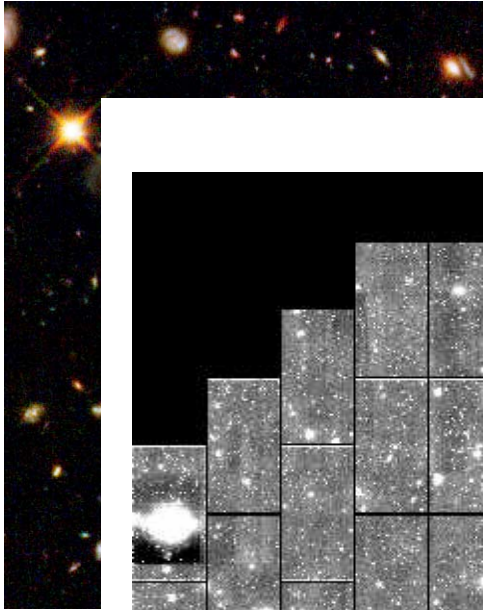
# Typical Data Rates

Telescope	Data Rate	Data size (per night)	Detector	Data Rate (raw)	Data Size (per day)
DES	0.7 Gbs	0.3 TB	BaBar	5 Gbs	0.3 TB
SNAP	300 Mbs	0.3 TB	CDF/D0	100 Gbs	~0.8 TB
LSST	26 Gbs	~5 TB	LHC	800 Gbs	~8 TB

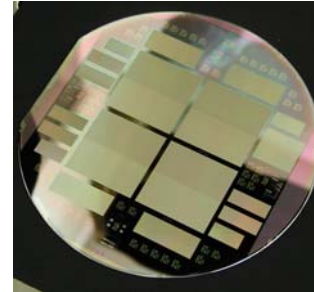
Zero Suppression  
Trigger



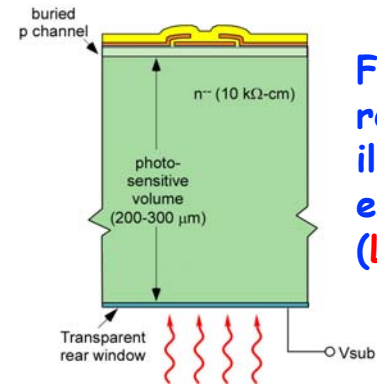
# Front End Electronics



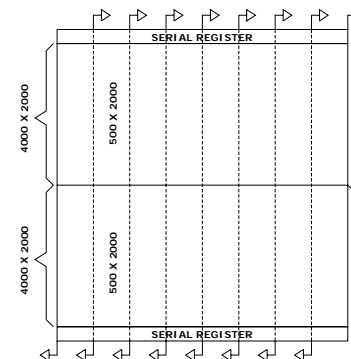
DES Focal Plane with simulated image  
(62 LBNL CCDs)



4 SNAP CCDs (LBNL)  
3.5kx3.5k, 10.5  $\mu\text{m}$  pixels



Fully depleted, high  
resistivity, back  
illuminated CCD with  
extended QE (1000  $\mu\text{m}$ )  
(LBNL)



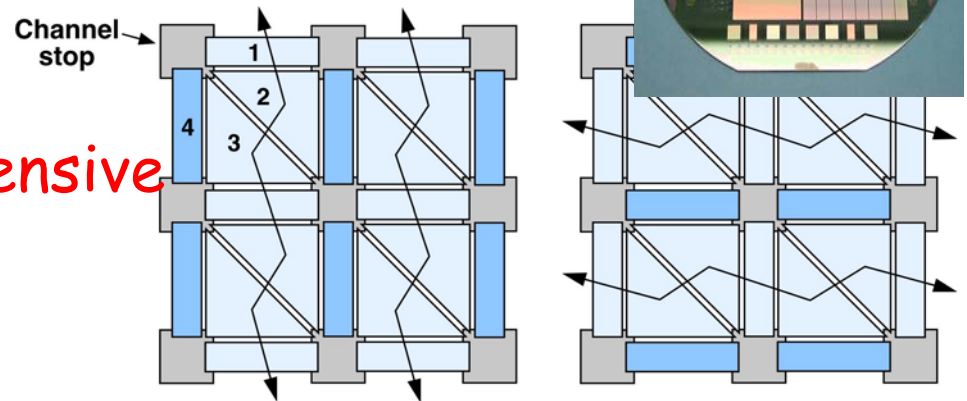
Multiple output  
ports for faster  
Read-out (LSST)



# Orthogonal Transfer CCDs

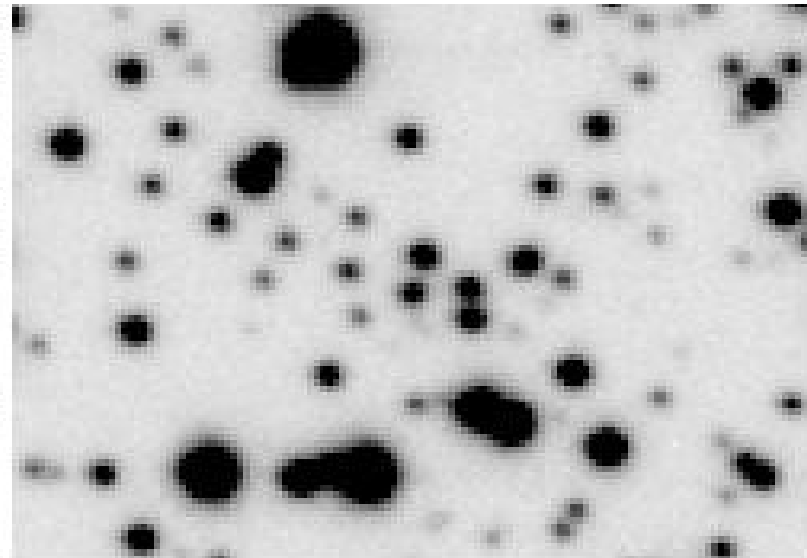
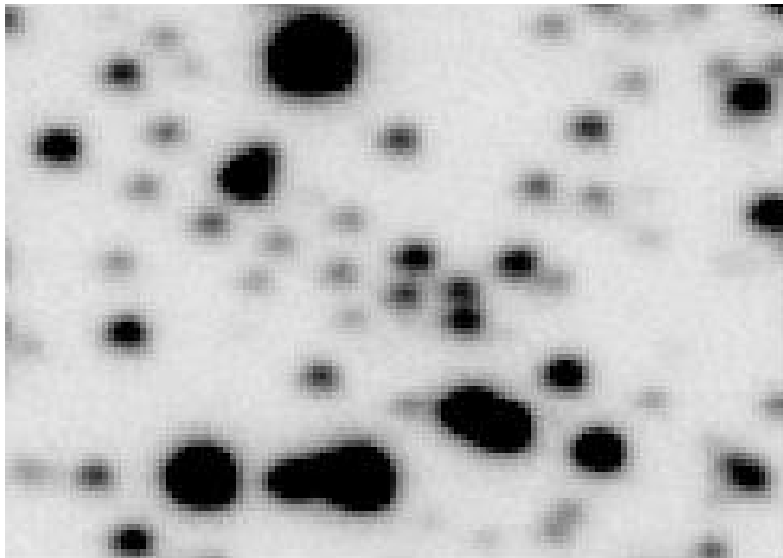
## Orthogonal Transfer CCD

- remove image motion
- high speed ( $\sim 10 \mu\text{sec}$ )
- Better yield, less expensive
- Pan Starrs, Wiyen

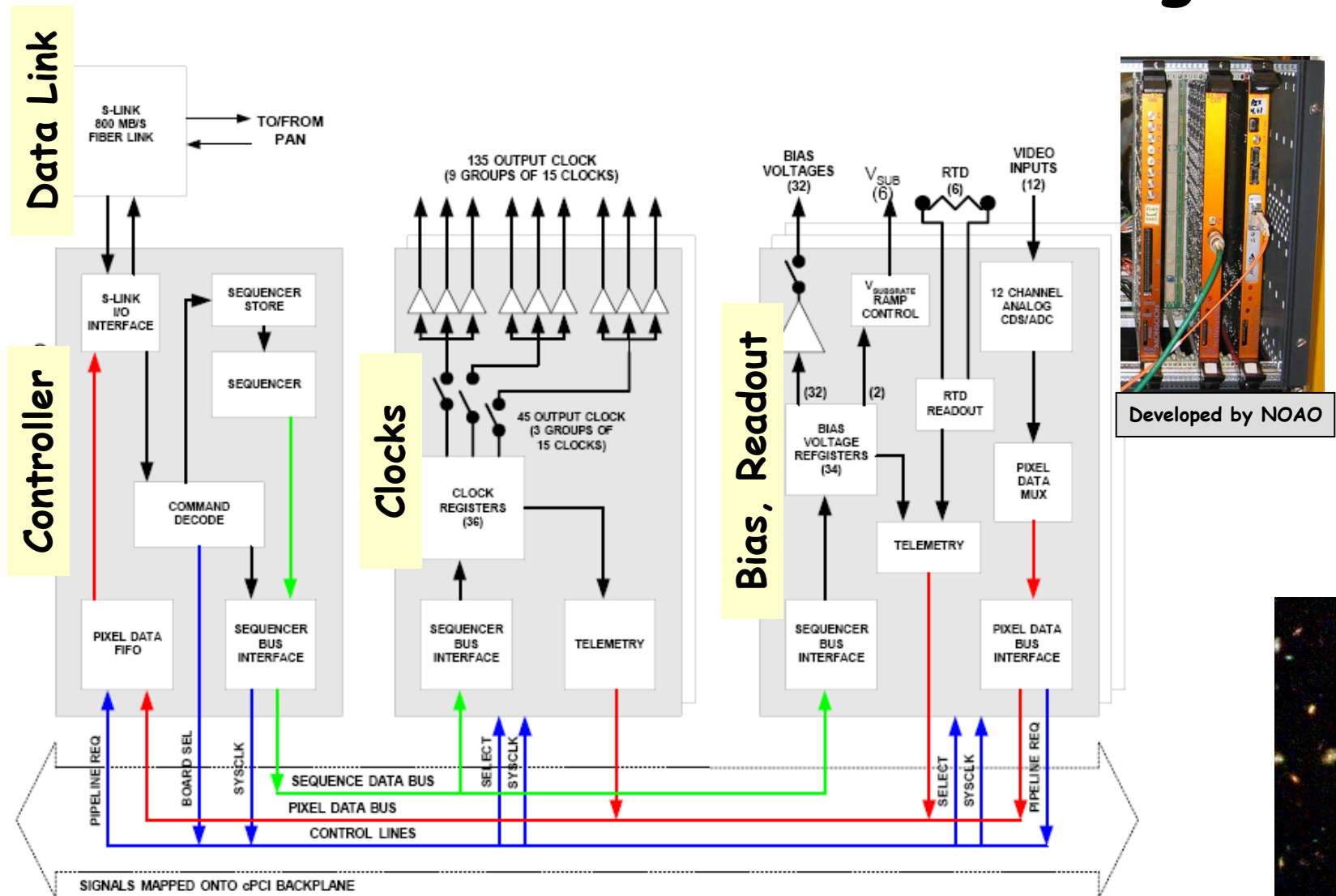


*Normal guiding (0.73")*

*OT tracking (0.50")*



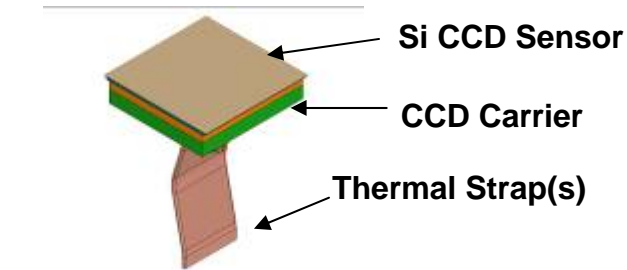
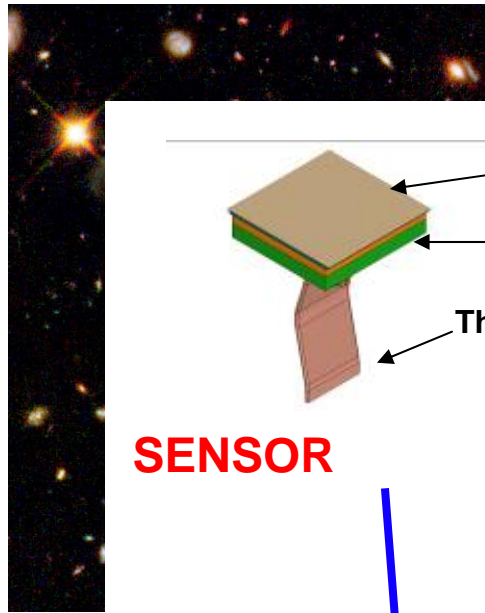
# DECam Monsoon Block Diagram



Typical readout rate: 250k-pixels/s @  $<10e^-$  rms noise

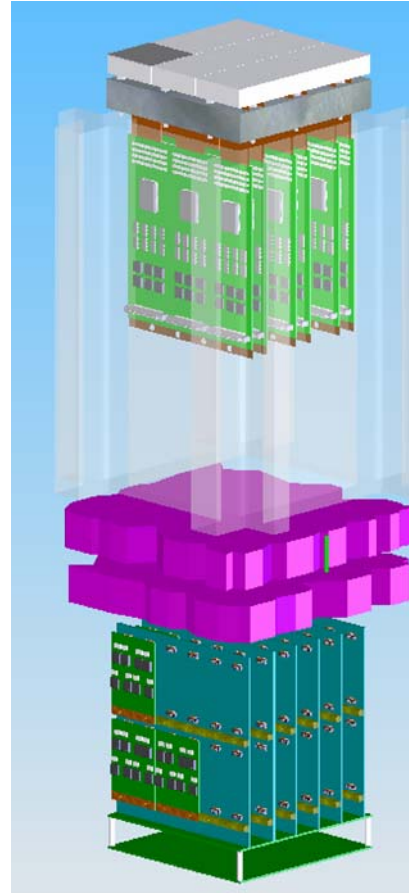
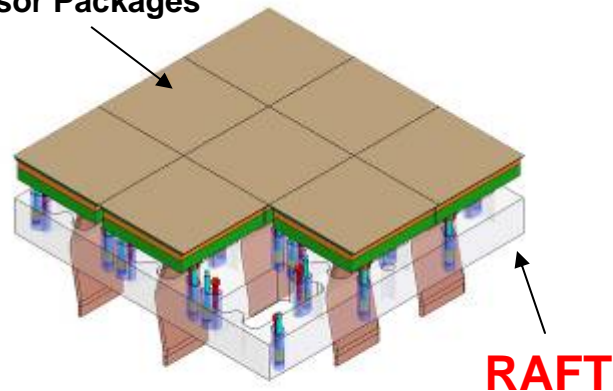
Klaus Honscheid, Ohio State University, RT07, Fermilab

# LSST CCDs & Electronics



**SENSOR**

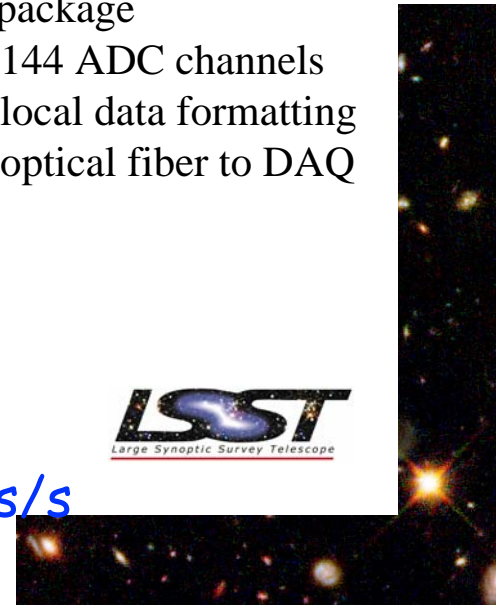
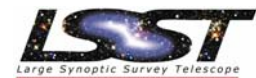
Sensor Packages



- ← 3 x 3 array of 16 MP sensors  
16 output ports each → 144 video channels
- ← FEE package
  - ← Dual Slope Integrator ASICs
  - ← Clock Driver ASICs
  - ← support circuitry
- ← Flex cable interconnect
- ← Cold plate
- ← Cool plate
- ← BEE package
  - ← 144 ADC channels
  - ← local data formatting
  - ← optical fiber to DAQ

- 201 CCDs with 3.2 GPixel
- Readout time < 2 seconds, data rate 3.2 GBytes/s

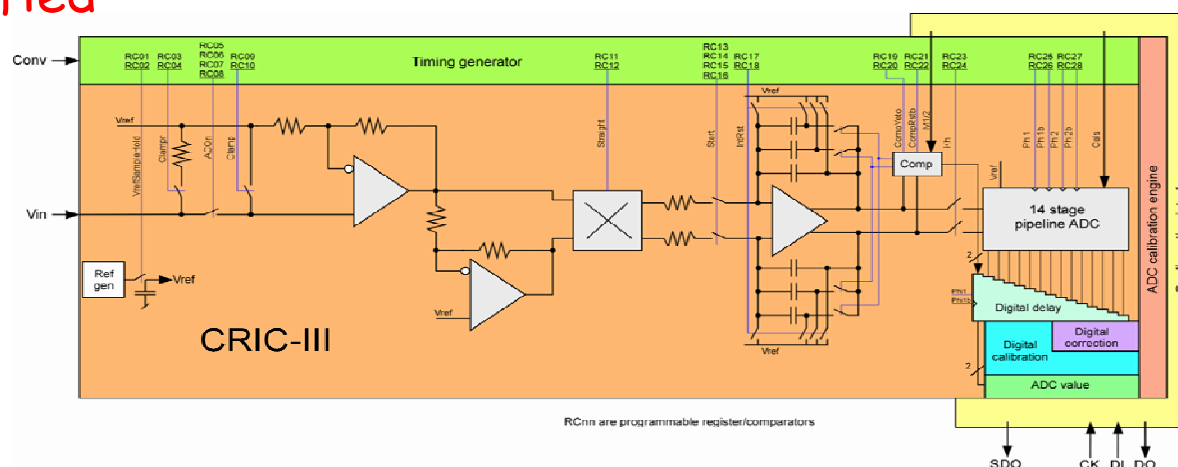
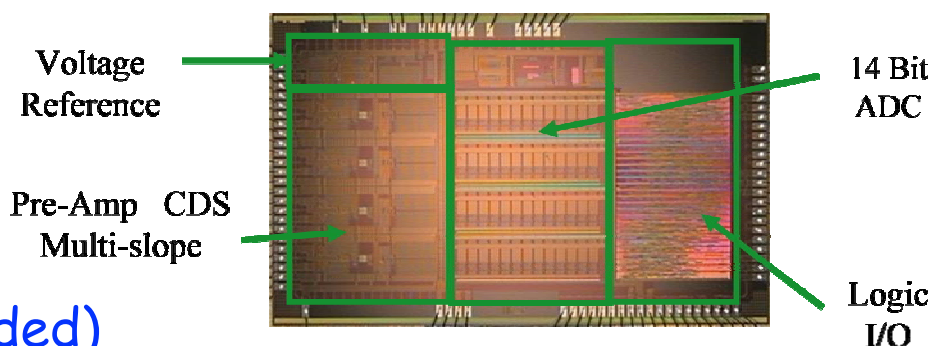
Klaus Honscheid, Ohio State University, RT07, Fermilab





# It's even harder in Space (SNAP)

- Custom chips for clocks, readout, bias
- Multi range, dual slope integrator
- Correlated Double Sampling
- 14 bit ADC
- Radiation tolerant:  
10 kRad ionization (well shielded)
- Low power:  $\approx 200\text{mJ}/\text{image}/\text{channel} \approx 10\text{mW}/\text{channel}$
- Space qualified
- Compact



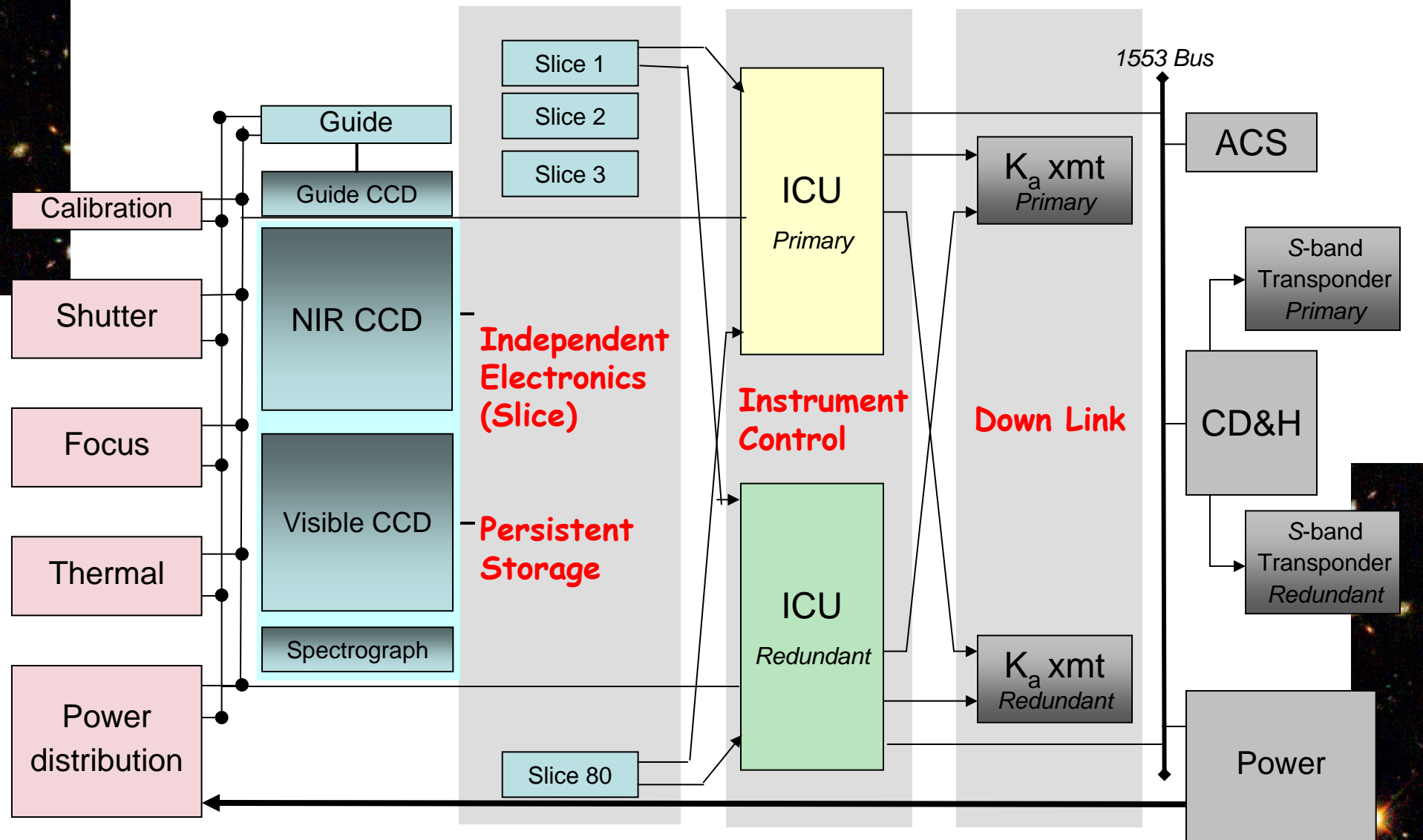


# Data Flow Considerations

Let's look at SNAP because space makes it different

- *Data Volume*
  - The instrument contains 36 visible CCDs, 36 NIR detectors
  - Each with 3.5k x 3.5k pixels, 16 bits
  - Approx. 1 GByte per exposure
  - 300 second exposure time, 30 second readout time
  - Approx 300 exposures or 300 GBytes per day
- *Uptime (for down link)*
  - About 1-2 hours contact out every 24
  - Random disturbances (e.g. weather)
- *Compressed data are sent to ground*
  - Compression can reduce the data by a factor of 2
- *Down-link bandwidth*
  - ~300M bits/second

# SNAP Observatory

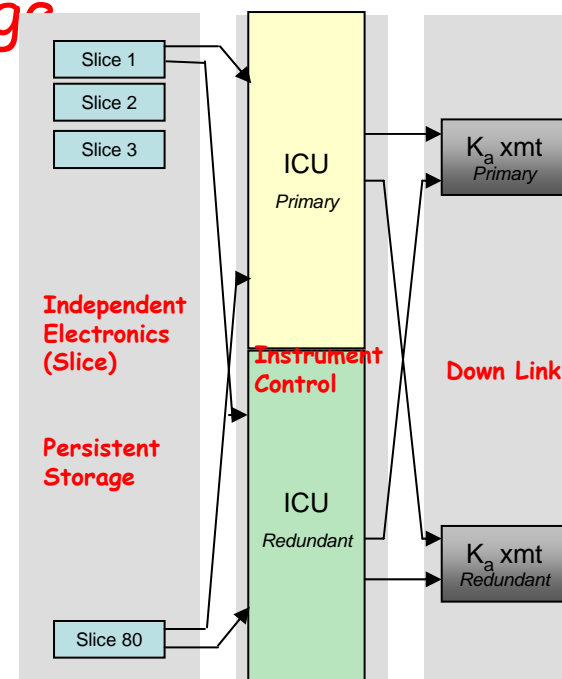




# SNAP Observatory

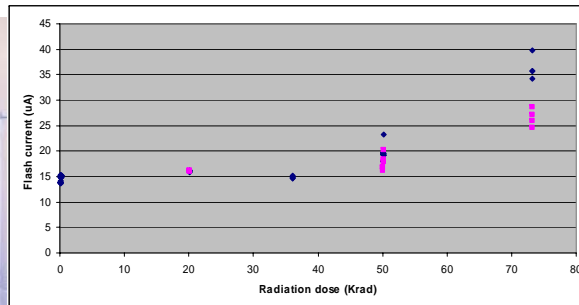
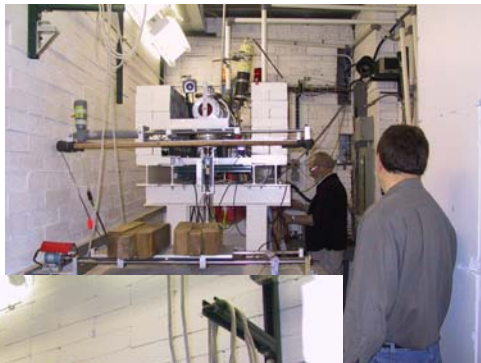


- Redundancy
  - Avoid single point of failure
  - Backup units for critical systems
- Uptime of data link
  - Onboard persistent storage
  - Data compression
  - Error correction
- Power, Size
- Radiation Hardness



# Flash radiation studies

- Radiation studies (200 MeV p) suggest flash may be appropriate
- Implementation concept suggests requirements can be met
- Future work includes finishing radiation analysis and work towards other aspects of space qualification (see A. Prosser's talk this afternoon)



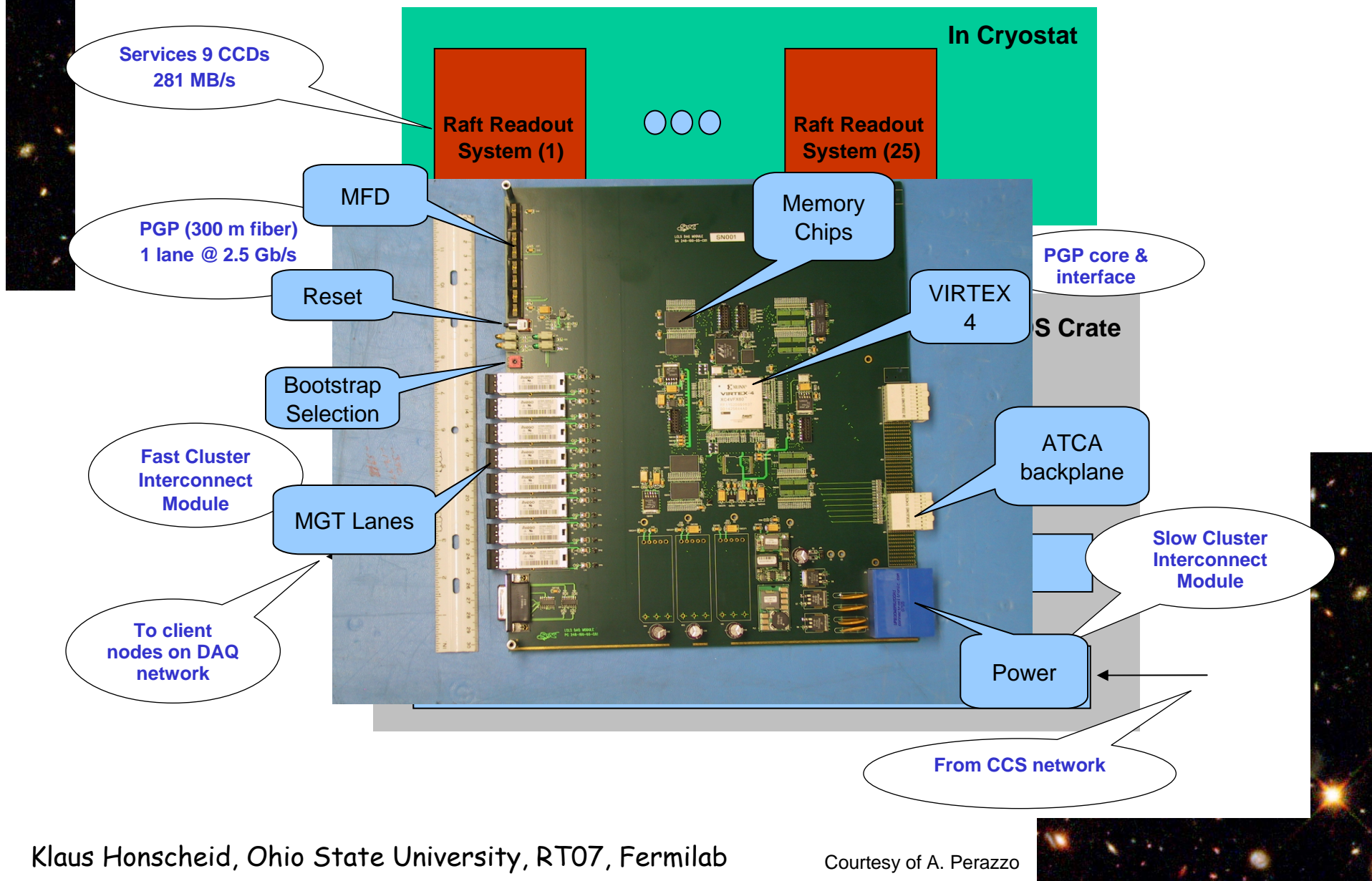
Quiescent current rises after ~50Krad. Failures significant above that dose. SEUs observed at a low rate.



Two beam exposures to 200 MeV protons at Indiana Univ cyclotron 20-80 Krads explored

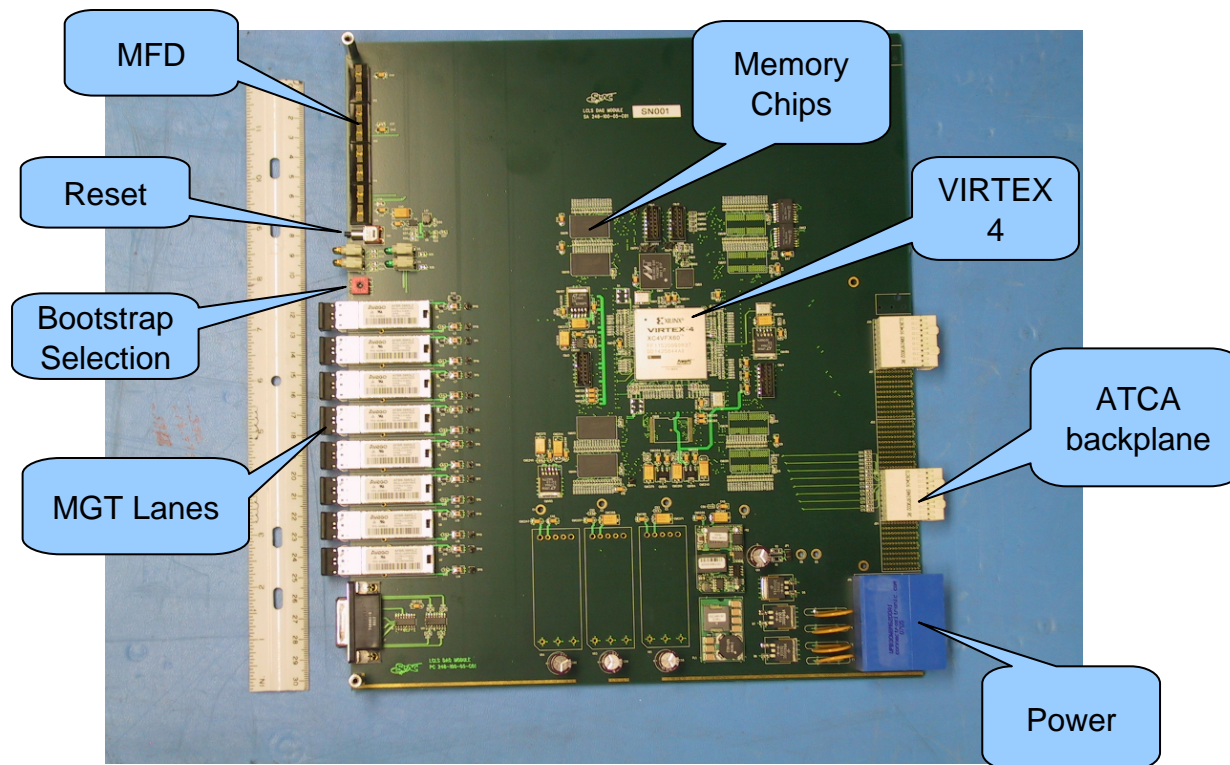
original  
concept

# LSST Dataflow system

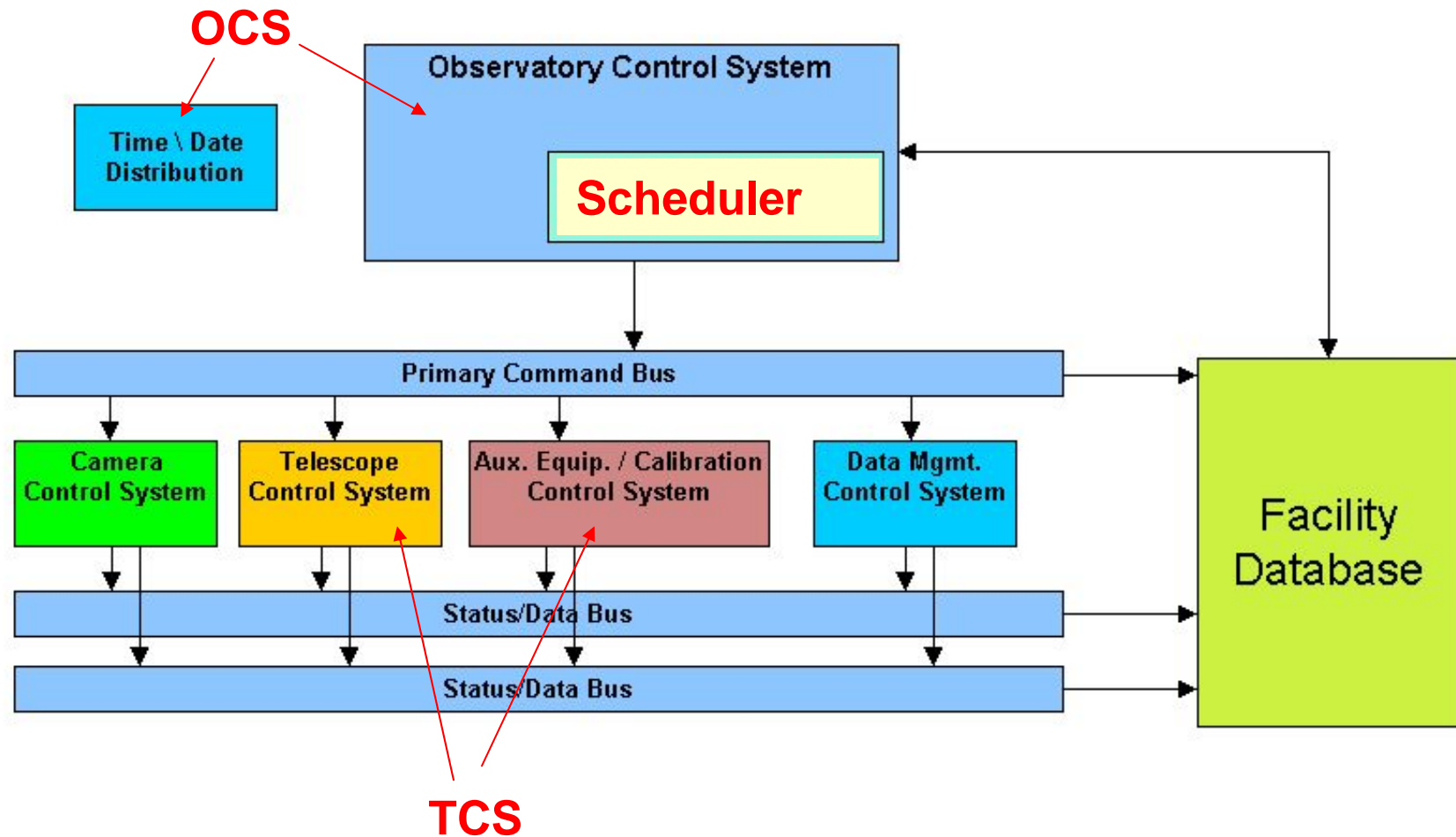




# LSST Dataflow system

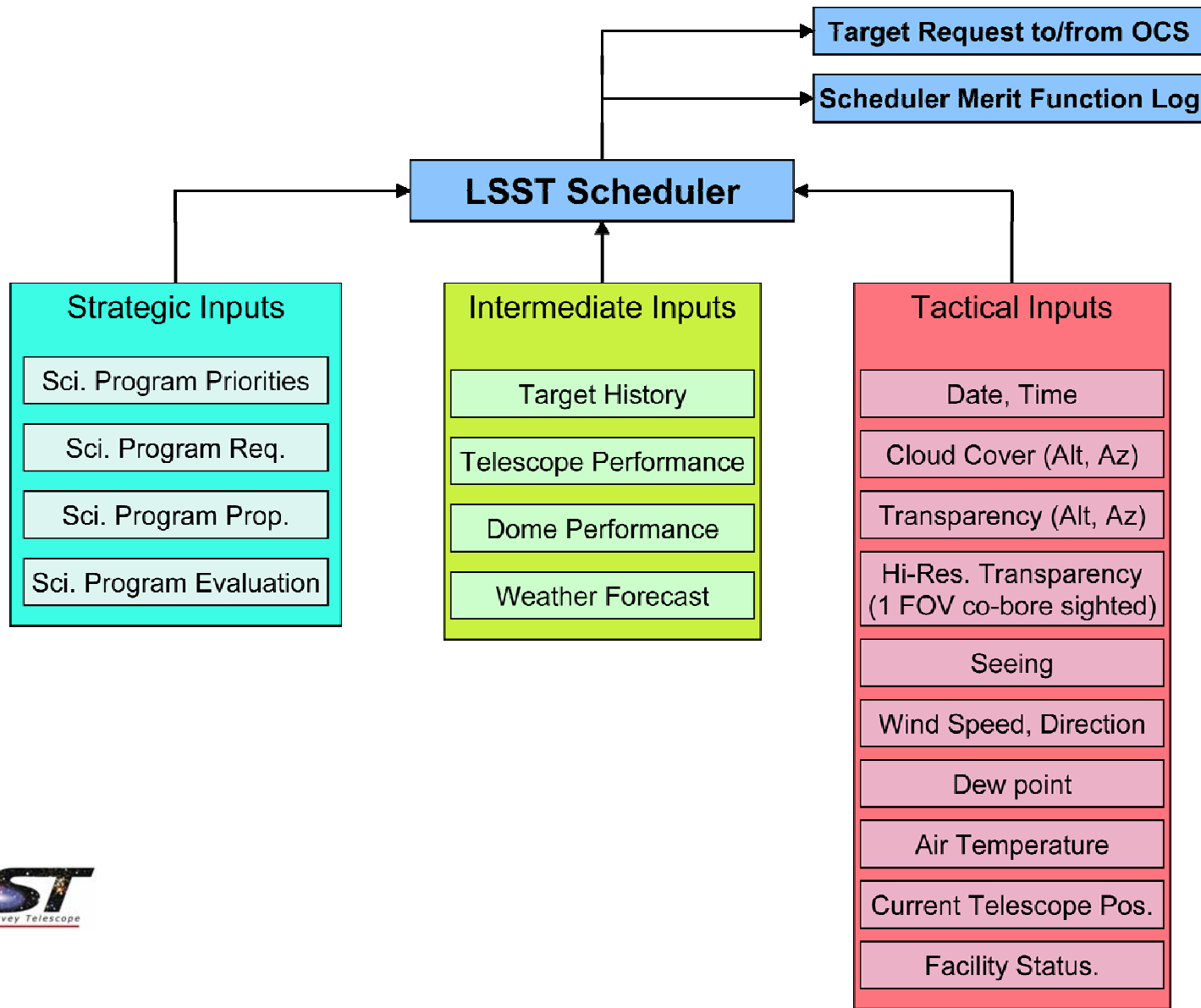


# Controls and Communications



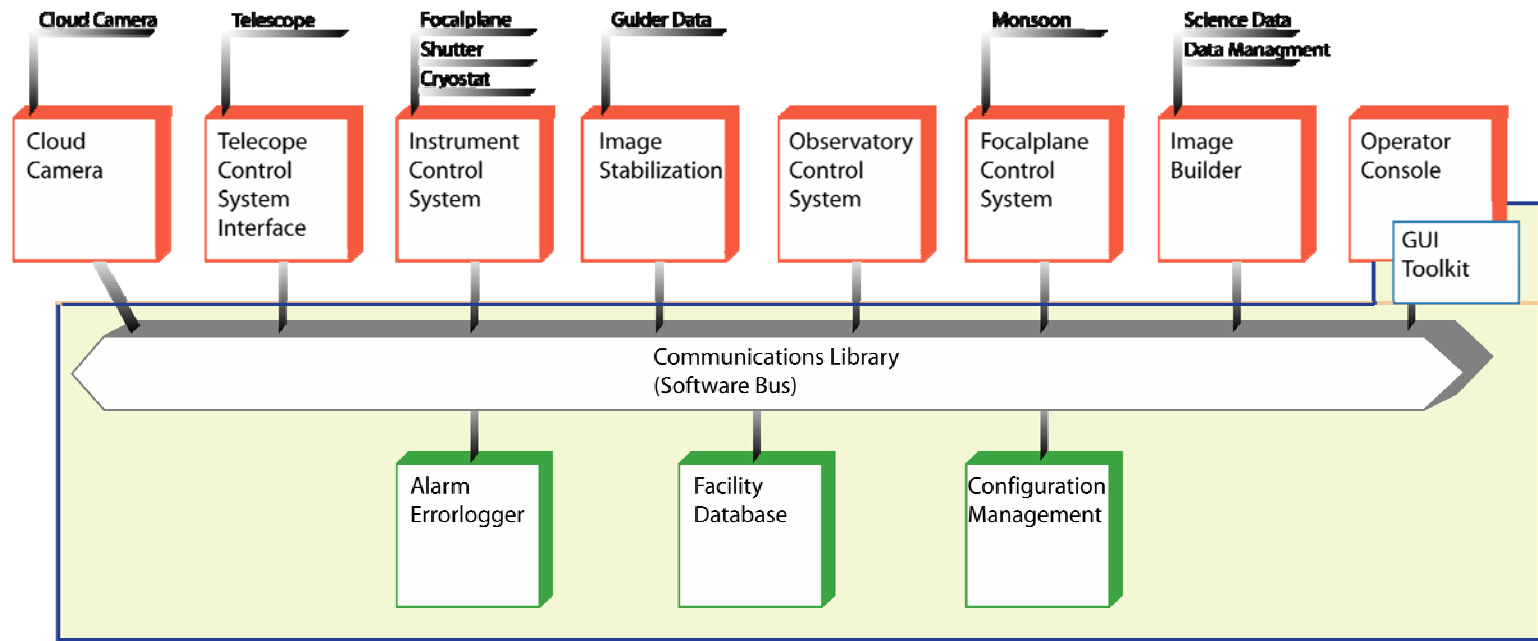
Typical Architecture (LSST)

# Expert Control: The Scheduler





# Common Services

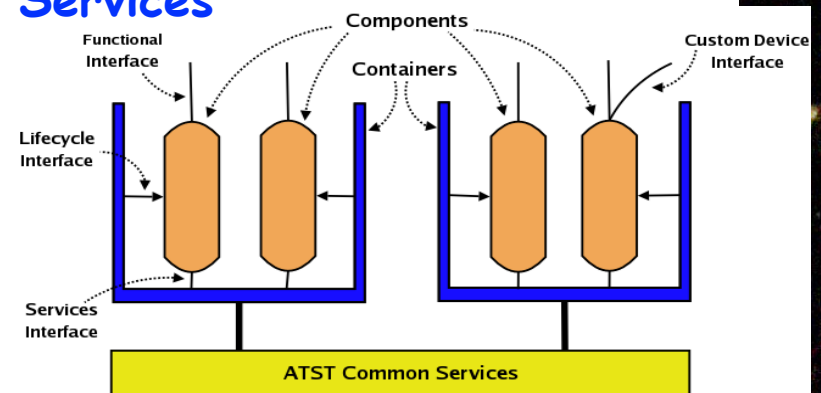


## Software Infrastructure provides Common Services

- Logging
- Persistent Storage
- Alarm and Error Handling
- Messages, Commands, Events
- Configuration, Connection

### Messaging Layer

### Component/Container Model (Wampler et al, ATST)





# Implementations

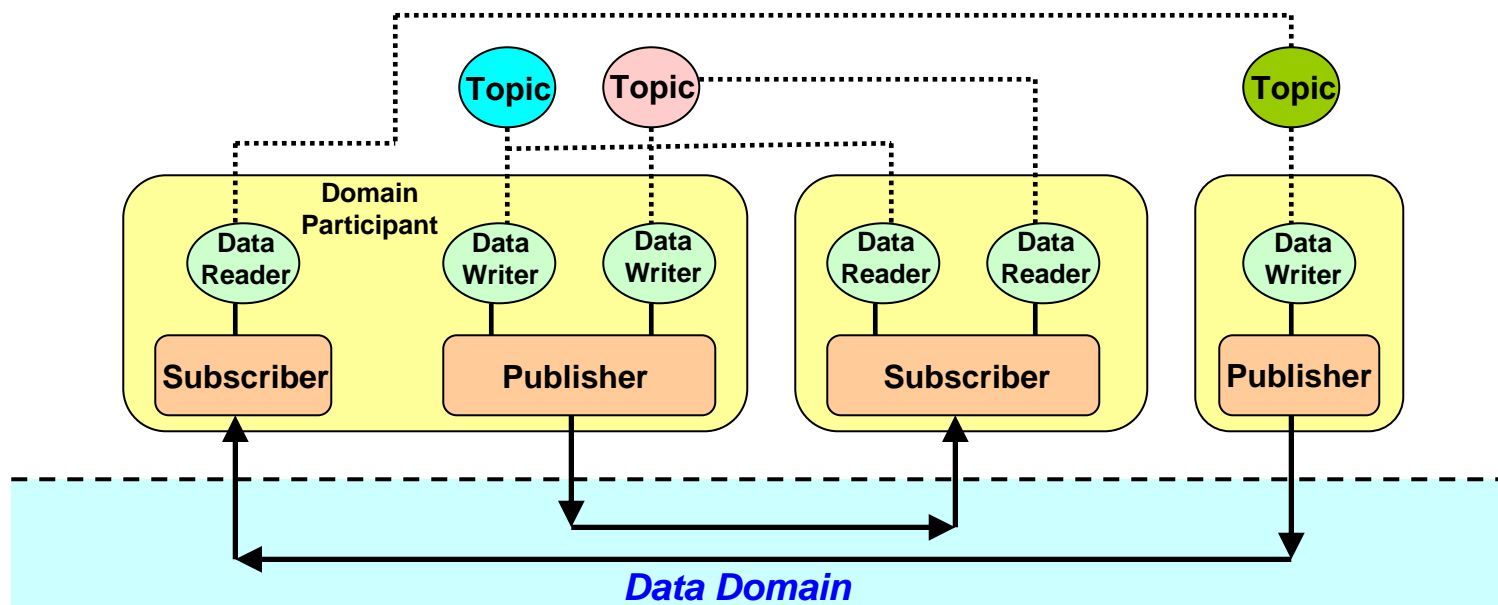
	Network	Transport	Interface	GUI
ALMA	Ethernet	CORBA	IDL	Java/Swing
Gemini	Ethernet	Epics	Epics	Tcl/Tk
SOAR	Ethernet	Sockets	SCLN	Labview
DES	Ethernet	Sockets	SML/SCLN	Labview
LSST	Ethernet	DDS	DDS/IDL	Tbd
SNAP	SPI like	VxWorks		n.a.

(adapted from S. Wampler)



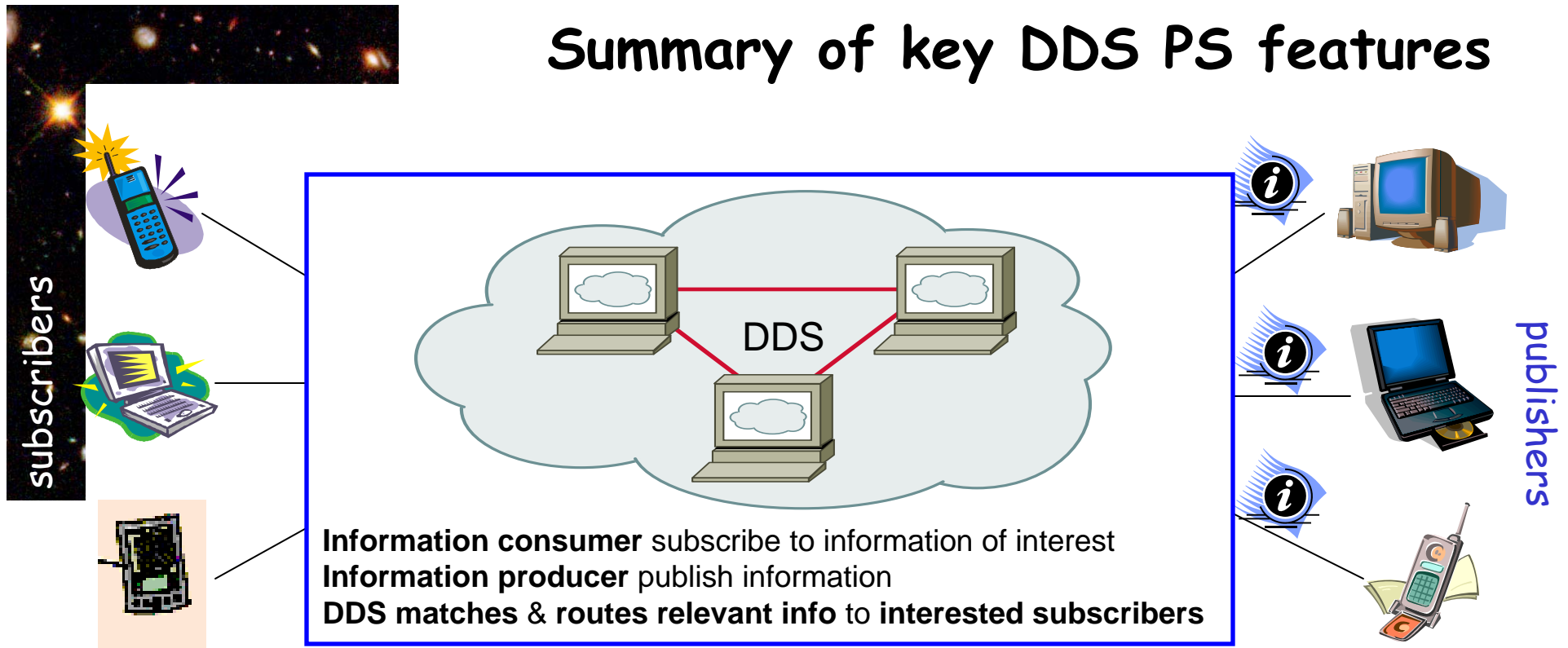
# Data Distribution Service

- Search for technology to handle control requirements and telemetry requirements, in a distributed environment.
- Publish-Subscribe paradigm.
- Subscribe to a topic and publish or receive data.
- No need to make a special request for every piece of data.
- OMG DDS standard released. Implemented by RTI as NDDS.





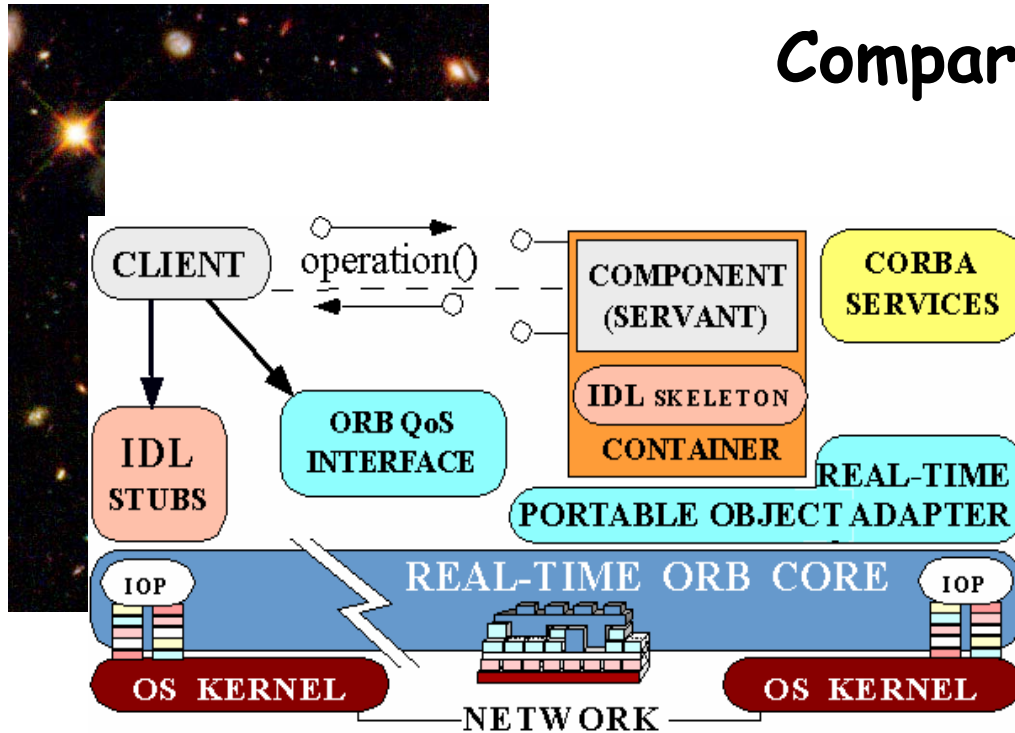
# Summary of key DDS PS features



- Efficient Publish/Subscribe interfaces
- QoS suitable for real-time systems
  - deadlines, levels of reliability, latency, resource usage, time-based filter
- Listener & wait-based data access suits different application styles
- Support for content-based subscriptions
- Support for data-ownership
- Support for history & persistence of data-modifications

Courtesy of D. Schmidt

# Comparing CORBA with DDS

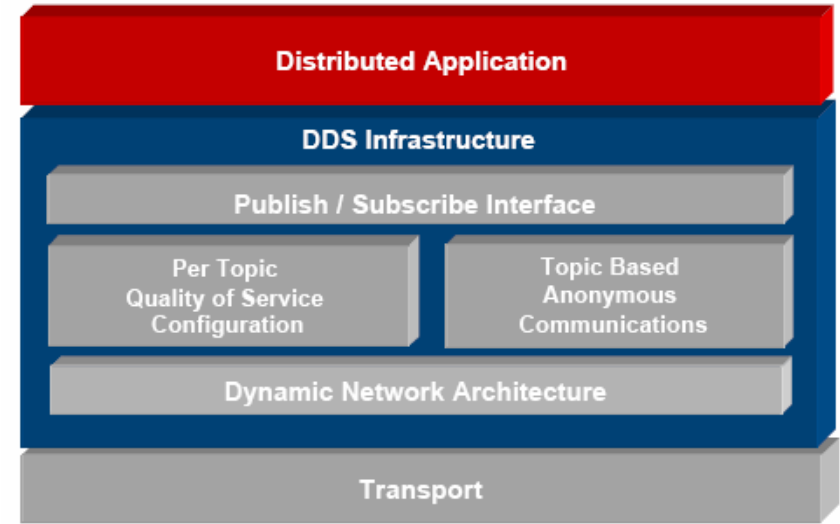


## ***Distributed object***

- Client/server
- Remote method calls
- Reliable transport

## ***Best for***

- Remote command processing
- File transfer
- Synchronous transactions



## ***Distributed data***

- Publish/subscribe
- Multicast data
- Configurable QoS

## ***Best for***

- Quick dissemination to many nodes
- Dynamic nets
- Flexible delivery requirements

***DDS & CORBA address different needs***

***Complex systems often need both...***

Courtesy of D. Schmidt

Klaus Honscheid, Ohio State

# Data Management



## Long-Haul Communications

Base to Archive and Archive to Data Centers  
Networks are 10 gigabits/second protected clear channel fiber optics, with protocols optimized for bulk data transfer

## Archive/Data Access Centers

[In the United States] Nightly Data Pipelines and Data Products and the Science Data Archive are hosted here. Supercomputers capable of 60 teraflops provide analytical processing, re-processing, and community data access via Virtual Observatory interfaces to a 7 petabytes/year archive.



## Base Facility

[In Chile] Nightly Data Pipelines and Products are hosted here on 25 teraflops class supercomputers to provide primary data reduction and transient alert generation in under 60 seconds.

## Mountain Site

[In Chile] Data acquisition from the Camera Subsystem and the Observatory Control System, with read-out 6 GB image in 2 seconds and data transfer to the Base at 10 gigabits/second.



- Dark Energy
- Large scale structure
  - Dedications
  - Large(ish) surveys

- Dedicated instruments (Giga-pixel CCD cameras)

- ## Large(r) collaborations

- State of the art computing and software technology

- Good people

**Post Doc Positions Available**  
PhD in physics or astronomy,  
interest in DAQ and RT  
software required.

Special thanks to  
A. Prosser  
G. Schumacher  
M. Huffer  
G. Haller  
N. Kaiser