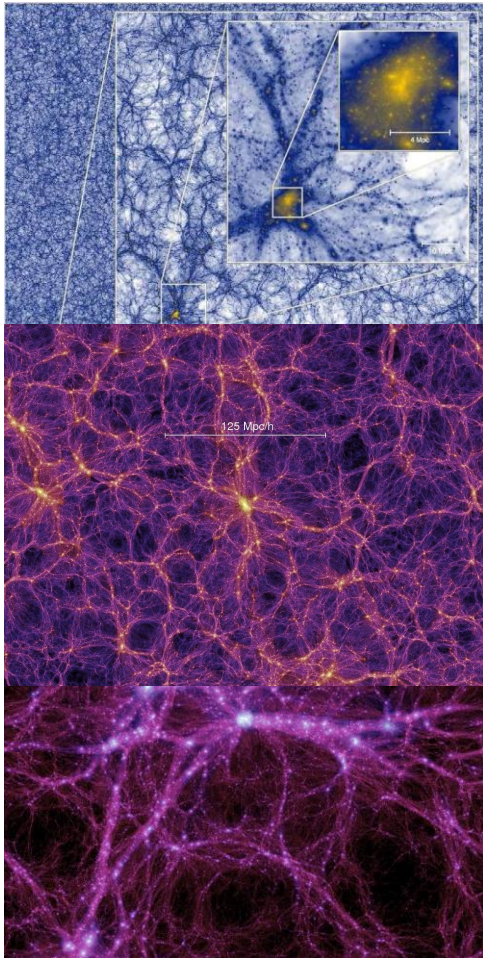


# Simulations in a Science Platform





SciServer  Collaborative data-driven science


## A new vision for science

A collaborative research environment for large-scale data-driven science

SciServer *Betelgeuse* v2.1.0 [Login to SciServer](#)

|  |   |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| <br><b>About</b><br>Bringing the Analysis to the Data | <br><b>Tools</b><br>A modular system of independent components. | <br><b>Hosted Datasets</b><br>SciServer hosts more than two Petabytes of scientific data in... | <br><b>Science</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✔ Full datasets</li><li>✔ Common formats</li><li>✔ Common sets of interfaces</li></ul> | <br><b>Education</b><br>Building relationships with universities, institutes, and government organizations. | <br><b>Help</b><br>Workshop supporting material, online documentation, provide feedback, report bugs. |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|

SciServer is administered by


SciServer is funded by National Science Foundation award ACI-1261715



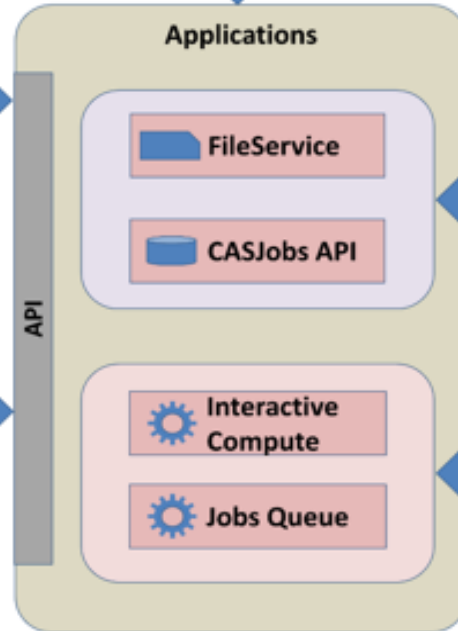
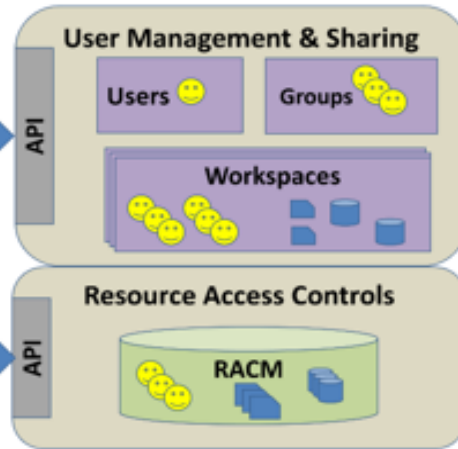
# Overview

- SciServer, a science platform @ JHU
- Data
  - Databases
  - files
- Services
  - Applications
  - Special database functions
- Use in WFIRST Archive Science Investigation Team
  - E.g. STIPS ( <http://www.stsci.edu/wfirst/science-planning-toolbox/stips> )
- Possible role for theory IG?

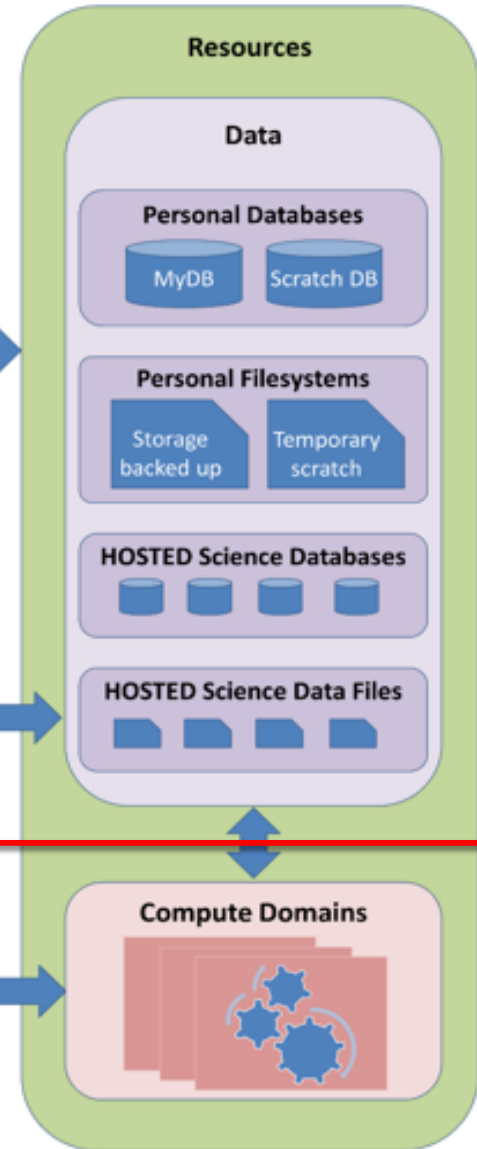
# Graphical User Interfaces



# Resource Access Control with Groups

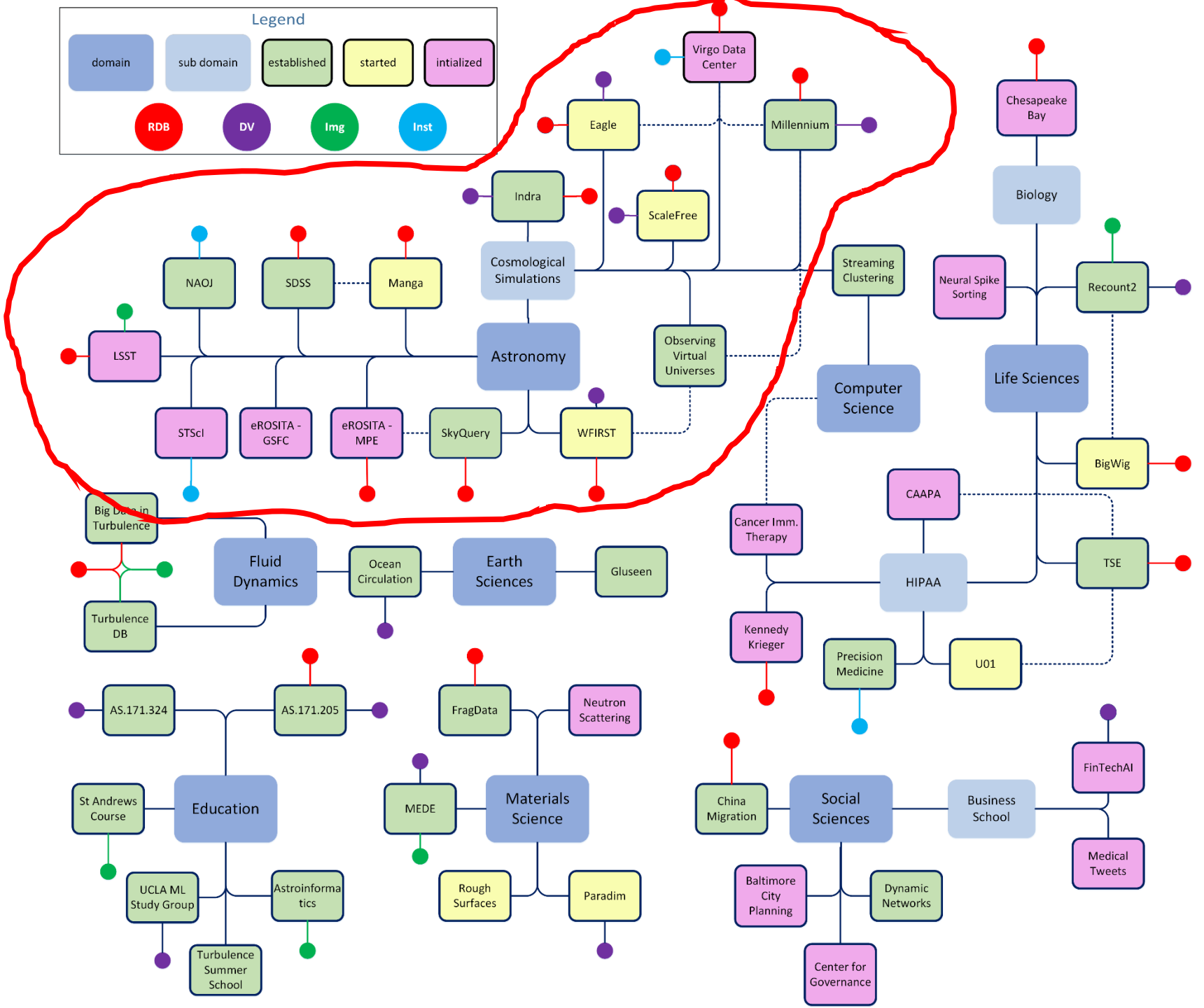
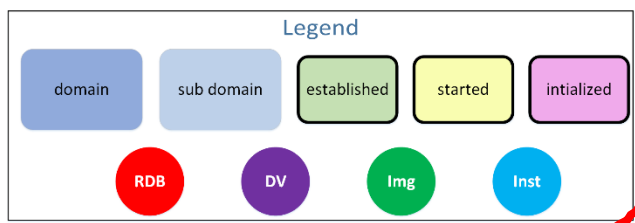


# Storage: databases and files



Programming Interfaces

Compute in python and R



# Links

- <http://www.sciserver.org>
- <https://apps.sciserver.org>

# Astronomy

Jupyter 2. Stripe82-coadd-Copy1 Last Checkpoint: 3 minutes ago (unsaved changes)

```

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help Python 3
import os
os.environ['LOGIN_SERVER'] = 'login'
token=Login.getToken()
import pandas
import tables
import numpy as np
import astropy
from astropy.io import fits
from astropy import wcs
import skimage.io
import urllib
import os
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

In [18]:
sql="""
SELECT a.objid as head, c.objid2 as match, b.matchcount,
p.fieldid as head_field, d.fieldid as match_field,
dbo.fGetUrlFitsCFrame(d.fieldid, 'g') as fits_g,
dbo.fGetUrlFitsCFrame(d.fieldid, 'r') as fits_r,
dbo.fGetUrlFitsCFrame(d.fieldid, 'z') as fits_z,
p.ra, d.ra as match_ra, p.dec, d.dec as match_dec
, p.petroS0_r
from (select top 1 * from galaxy where objid=8658194378960928809) a
join matchhead b on a.objid=b.objid -- join with matchhead
join photoobj p on a.objid=p.objid -- get matchhead photoobj
join match c on c.objid=b.objid -- join with all the matches
join photoobjall d on c.objid2=d.objid -- get match photoobj
order by d.fieldid
"""
queryResponse = SciServer.CasJobs.executeQuery(sql, "Stripe82", token=token)
obs = pandas.read_csv(queryResponse, index_col=None)
obs[:10]

Out [18]:

```

|   | head                | match               | matchcount | head_field          | match_field         | fits_g                                   |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| 0 | 8658194378960928809 | 865819443049955320  | 57         | 8658194378960928768 | 8658194430499553280 | http://das.sdss.org/imaging/5622/40/corr |
| 1 | 8658194378960928809 | 8658194477742948377 | 57         | 8658194378960928768 | 8658194477742948352 | http://das.sdss.org/imaging/5633/40/corr |
| 2 | 8658194378960928809 | 8658194516375371821 | 57         | 8658194378960928768 | 8658194516375371776 | http://das.sdss.org/imaging/5642/40/corr |
| 3 | 8658194378960928809 | 8658194585083510793 | 57         | 8658194378960928768 | 8658194585083510784 | http://das.sdss.org/imaging/5658/40/corr |
| 4 | 8658194378960928809 | 8658194804163018771 | 57         | 8658194378960928768 | 8658194804163018752 | http://das.sdss.org/imaging/5709/40/corr |
| 6 | 8658194378960928809 | 8658194954470752297 | 57         | 8658194378960928768 | 8658194954470752256 | http://das.sdss.org/imaging/5744/40/corr |
| 6 | 8658194378960928809 | 8658195018907910161 | 57         | 8658194378960928768 | 8658195018907910144 | http://das.sdss.org/imaging/5759/40/corr |
| 7 | 8658194378960928809 | 8658195044651040803 | 57         | 8658194378960928768 | 8658195044651040768 | http://das.sdss.org/imaging/5765/40/corr |
| 8 | 8658194378960928809 | 8658195066151239724 | 57         | 8658194378960928768 | 8658195066151239680 | http://das.sdss.org/imaging/5770/40/corr |
| 9 | 8658194378960928809 | 8658195113395748890 | 57         | 8658194378960928768 | 8658195113395748864 | http://das.sdss.org/imaging/5781/40/corr |

Jupyter 2. Stripe82-coadd-Copy1 Last Checkpoint: a minute ago (autosaved)

```

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help Python 3
Out [17]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f2aa174e6d8>

```

stack

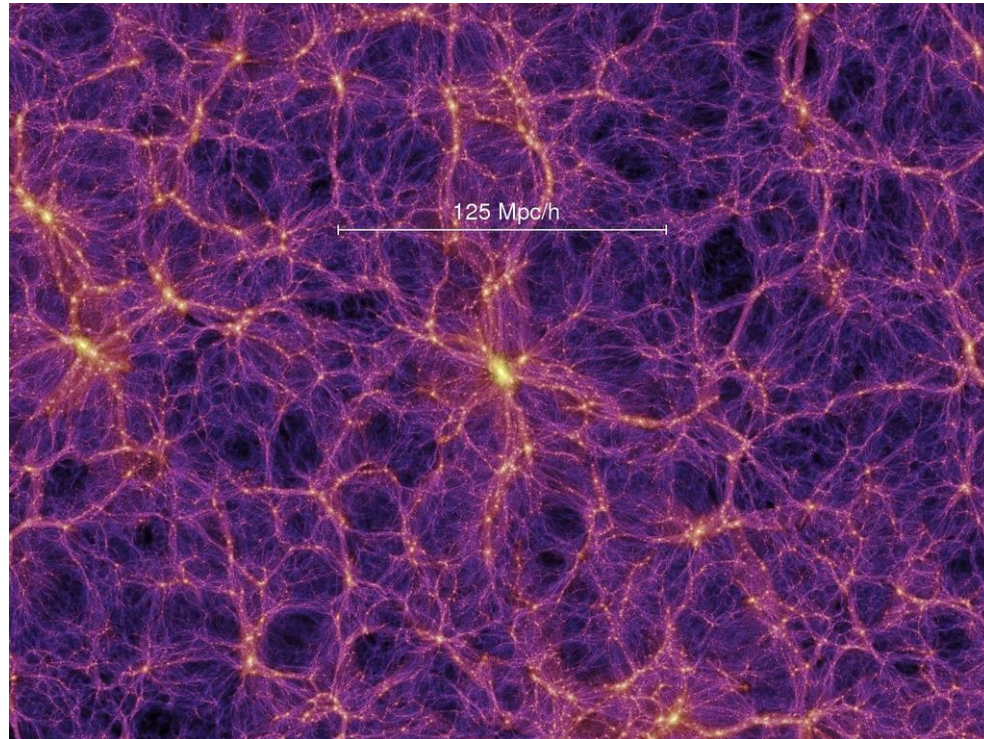
JPEG

# Cosmological Simulations

E.g. Millennium Run

- 500 Mpc/h
- $10^{10}$  particles
- $8.6 \cdot 10^8 M_{\text{sun}}/h$
- ~18 million halos
- ~300GB/snapshot

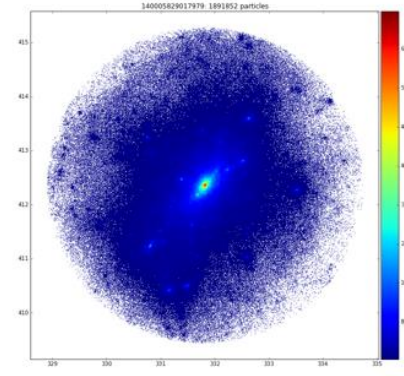
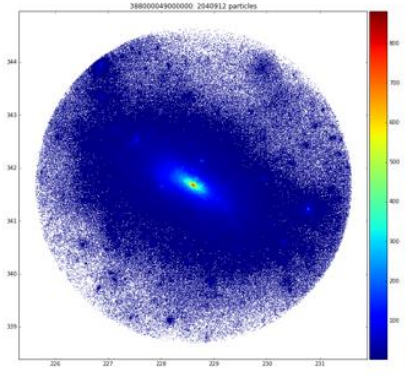
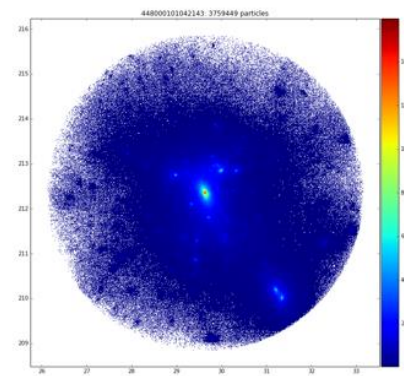
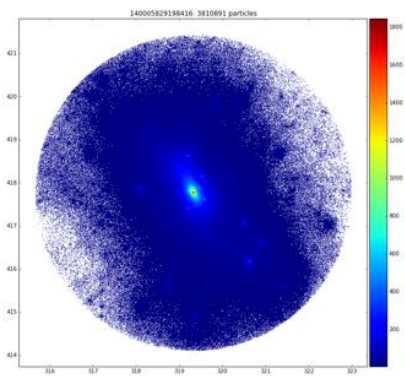
Springel et al 2005



File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help Python 3

```
ax.set_title(title)
divider = make_axes_locatable(ax)
# Append axes to the right of ax3, with 20% width of ax3
cax = divider.append_axes("right", size="5%", pad=0.05)
# Create colorbar in the appended axes
# Tick locations can be set with the kwarg 'ticks'
# and the format of the ticklabels with kwarg 'format'
cbar = plt.colorbar(im, cax=cax), ticks=MultipleLocator(0.2), format="%0.2f")
```

CPU times: user 17.4 s, sys: 3.87 s, total: 21.3 s
Wall time: 27 s



In [ ]:
In [ ]:

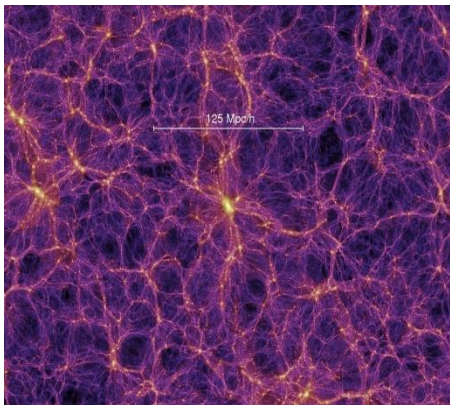
OLD OLD OLD OLD OLD OLD OLD

```
In [ ]: def getParticles(url, shift, gr, shape):
headers={"Range": "bytes=%s" % ", ".join("%d-%d" % (g[4], g[4]+g[5]) for g in gr.itertuples())}
resp=requests.get(url, headers=headers, stream=True)
if resp.status code != 206:
```

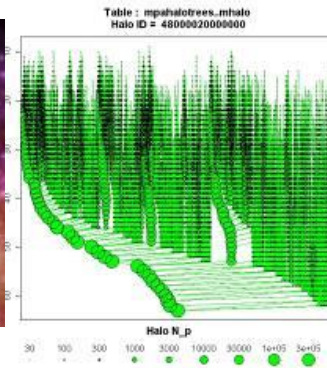


# Millennium Run Observatory

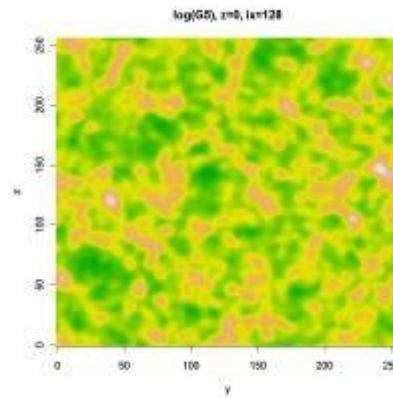
Raw data:  
Particles



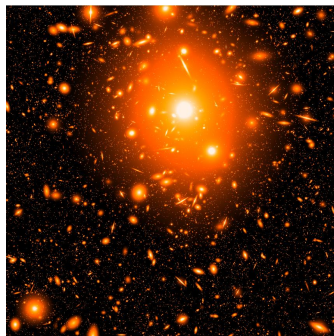
Subhalo  
merger trees



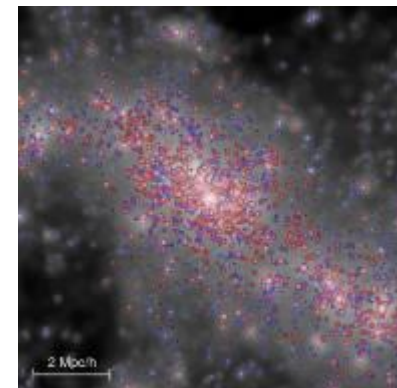
Density fields



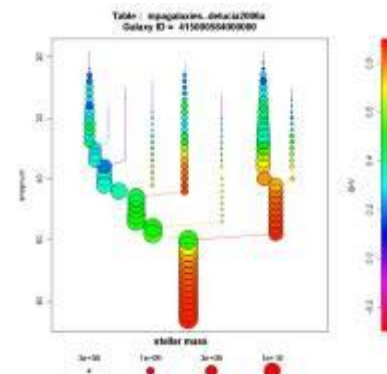
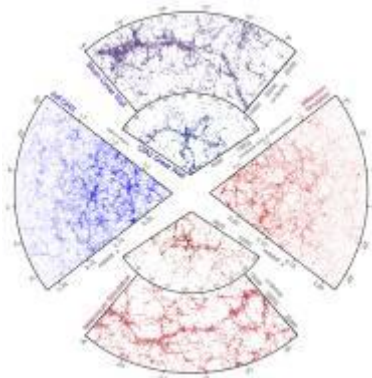
Synthetic  
images

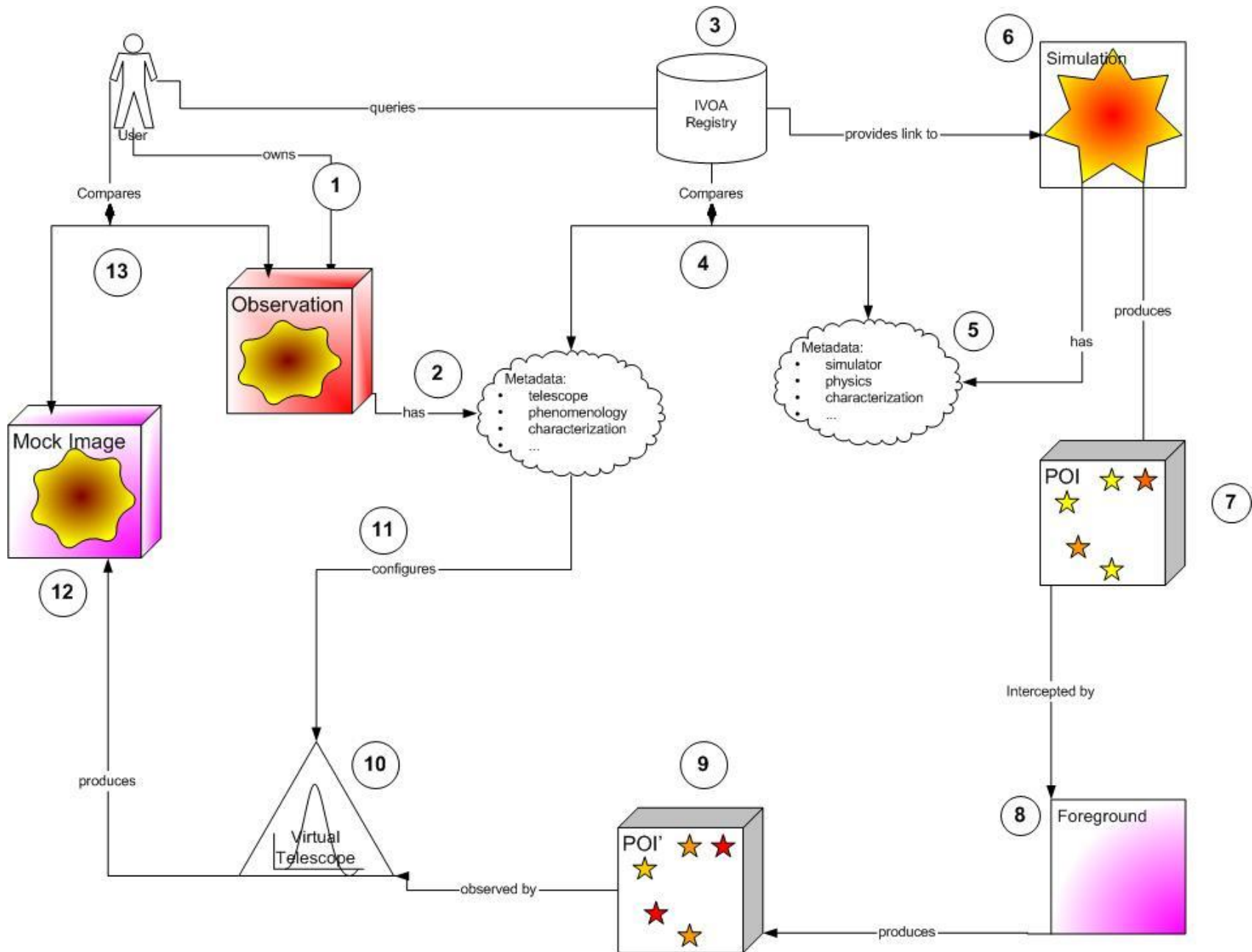


Synthetic galaxies



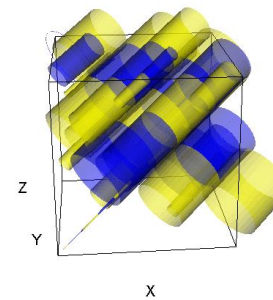
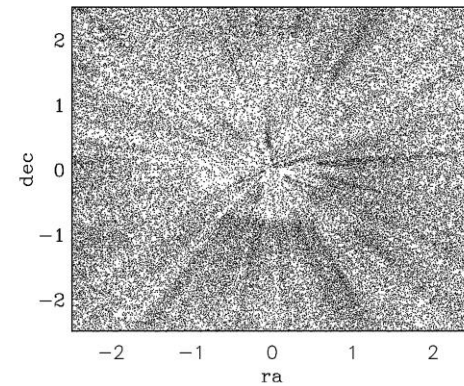
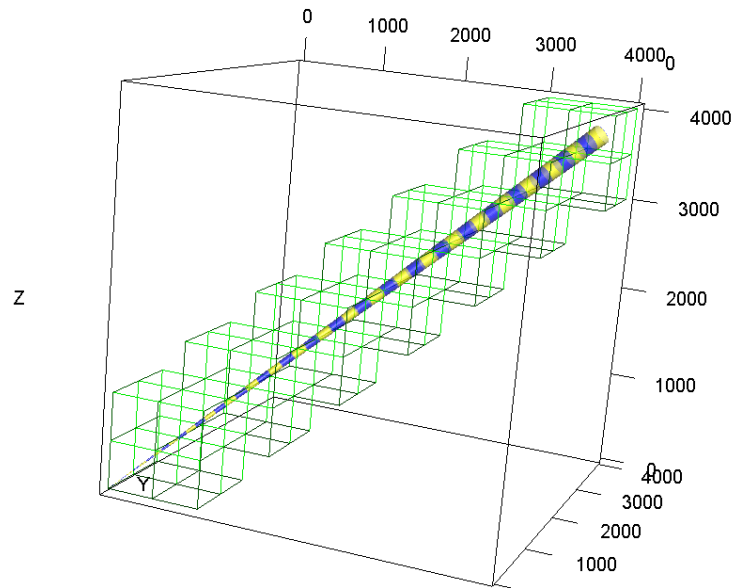
Mock catalogues

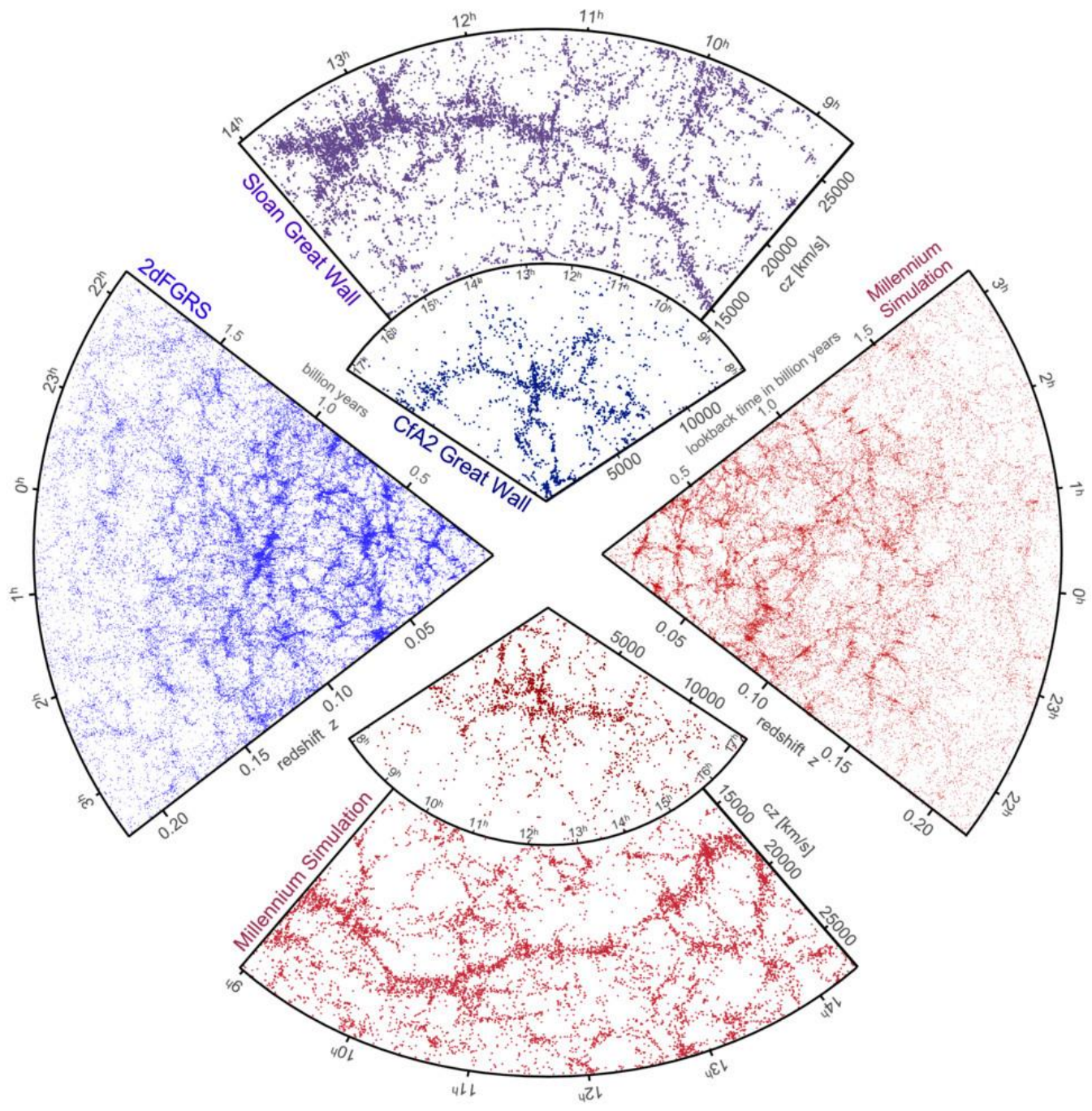




# Mock light-cone catalogues

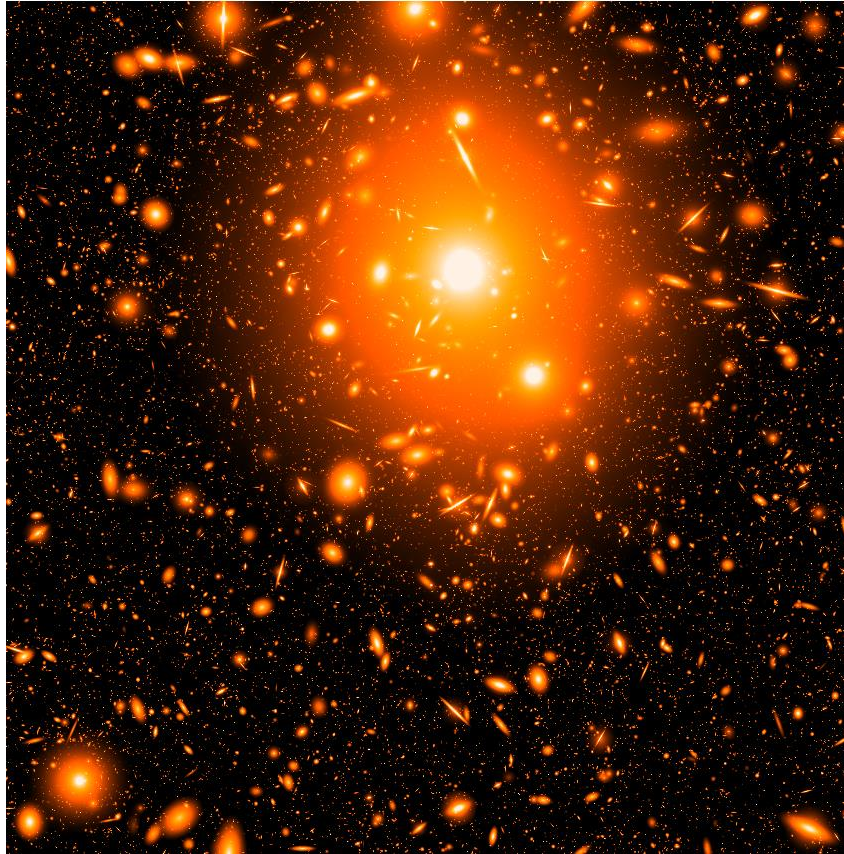
- Use periodic boundary conditions
  - Blaizot et al (2005)
  - Kitzbichler & White (2006)
  - Henriques et al (2012, 2015)

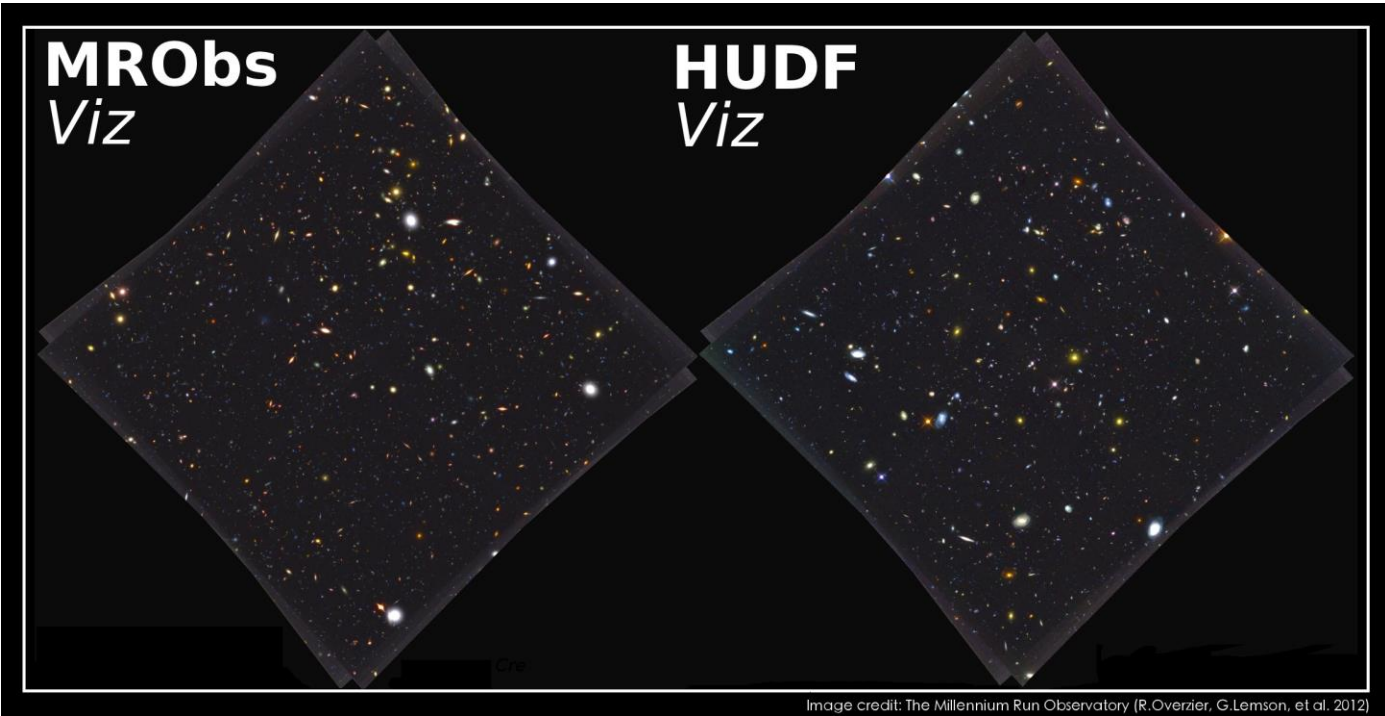




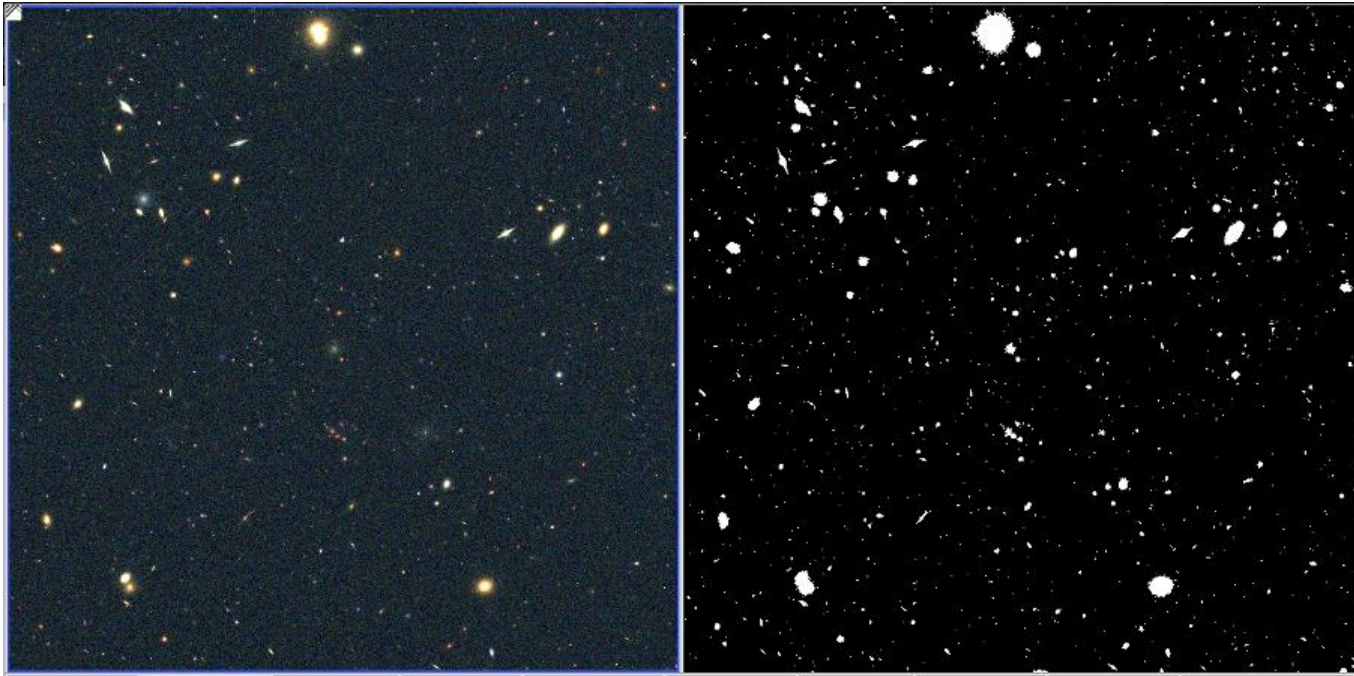
# SkyMaker (E. Bertin, 2008)

- Ideal image:  
bulges and disks
- Inclination and  
PA from model
- Adding own PSF,  
noise etc





Taking it one step further...  
Source Extracting from Simulated Images

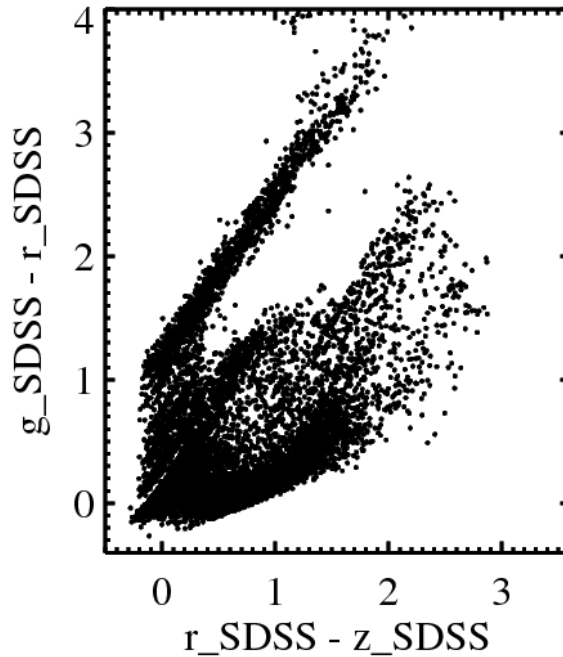


Simulated image

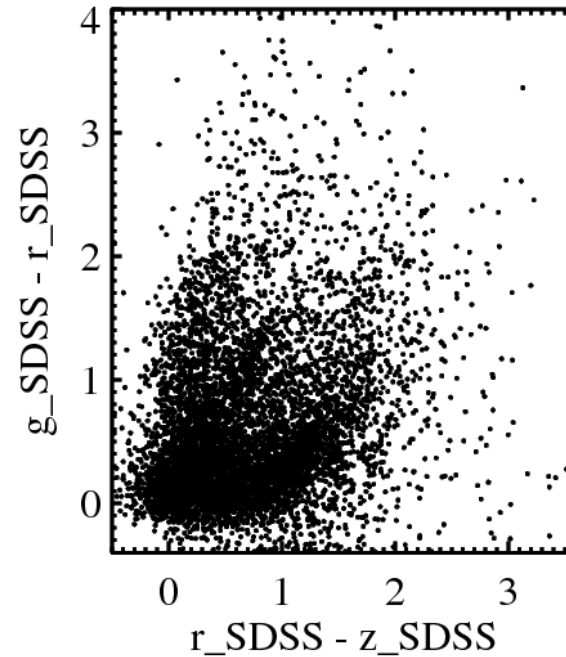
SExtractor segmentation image

courtesy Roderik Overzier

## Source Extracting from Simulated Images Color-color plot Lightcone vs. Recovered



MR Mock Lightcone



Extracted from  
MR Mock Image

courtesy Roderik Overzier



skymaker-example x

Secure | https://apps.sciserver.org/docker/v16/1daa5bdb-22e0-11e8-96b1-...

jupyter skymaker-example (unsaved changes)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Trusted

Example to run skymaker

Input file: sdss\_g.csv  
 Sky command: sky  
 Configuration file: sky\_default.conf

```
sky sdss_g.csv -c sky_default.conf -IMAGE_SIZE 3571.3571 -PIXEL_SIZE 0.168 -BACK
21.8 -MAG_ZEROPOINT 27.1 -WAVELENGTH 0.4839 -PSF_NAME psf_g.fits -PSF_T
PSF_MAPSIZE 128 -SEEING_FWHM 0.0 -SEEING_TYPE NONE -PSF_OVERSAMP
-WELL_CAPACITY 0.0 -SATUR_LEVEL 0.0 -READOUT_NOISE 4.5 -IMAGE_NAME s
EXPOSURE_TIME 600.0 -IMAGE_TYPE SKY_NONOISE -STARCOUNT_ZP 0
```

SQL Query to generate the CSV file

```
declare @pixel real set @pixel=0.168 ;
with g as(
select *
, case when ra > 200. then ra - 360. else ra end as ra_updated
from Henriques2015a.cones.MRscPlanck1_BC03_001
)
select 200 as [type]
, ((-1)*(1.0*(g.ra_updated-(0.0)))+0.0833333333333333)*3600./@pix
x_pix
, (1.0*(g.dec-(0.0))+0.0833333333333333)*3600./@pixel as y_pix
, (g.sdss_g) as mag_total
, case when -0.4*(g.sdss_g_bulge-g.sdss_g) < -10 then 0.
else power(convert(real,10),-0.4*(g.sdss_g_bulge-g.sds
end as bulge_to_total
, geom.bulgesize as re_bulge_arcsec
, 1.0 as bulge_proj_aspect_ratio
, (90.-geom.pa) as bulge_pa
, (geom.disksize/3.) as rh_disk_arcsec
, case when cos(pi()*geom.inclination/180) < 0.1 then 0.1
else cos(pi()*geom.inclination/180) end as disk_inclin
, (90.-geom.pa) as disk_pa
, g.galaxyid
from g
, Henriques2015a.cones.MRscPlanck1_BC03_001 geom
where geom.galaxyid = g.galaxyid
and 1.0*g.ra_updated between -0.0875 and 0.0875
and 1.0*g.dec between -0.0875 and 0.0875
```

In [1]: `import os`  
`import numcv as no`

skymaker-example x

Secure | https://apps.sciserver.org/docker/v16/1daa5bdb-22e0-11e8-96b1-...

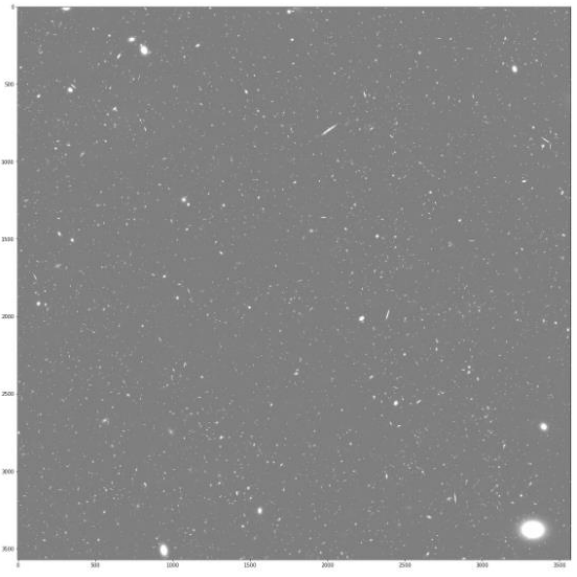
jupyter skymaker-example (unsaved changes)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Trusted Python 2

```
sdss_g.fits -EXPOSURE_TIME 600.0 -IMAGE_TYPE SKY_NONOISE -STARCOUNT_ZP 0
```

In [5]:

```
fitsFile = fits.open('./sdss_g.fits')
im = np.array(fitsFile[0].data)
plt.figure(figsize=(20,20))
image_median = np.median(im)
image_sd = np.std(im)
plt.imshow(im, cmap='gray', norm=Normalize(vmin=image_median-3*image_sd,vmax=imag
plt.show()
```



In [ ]:

# Interoperability? Standardization?

- Many surveys use simulations for testing pipeline and software
- Generally produced by own teams
- Rarely reuse existing simulations
- Can these be used by others
- Same for “virtual telescopes” and other post-processing software

# Proposal

- Contact big surveys
  - Some already active in IVOA
- Get info on their simulations and testing pipelines
- Would they be interested in sharing?
- If so, find commonalities in data and tools if any
  - Looking for interoperability
- Science platforms will likely play an important role
  - Analysis must be done close to the data
- Role for SimDB?