LIGO Data Analysis and Computing

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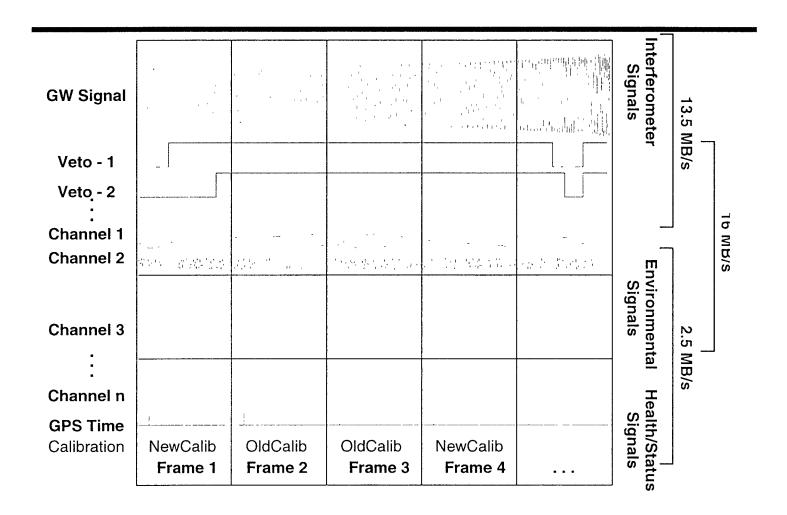
PAC Meeting

6 - 7 January 1997

California Institute of Technology



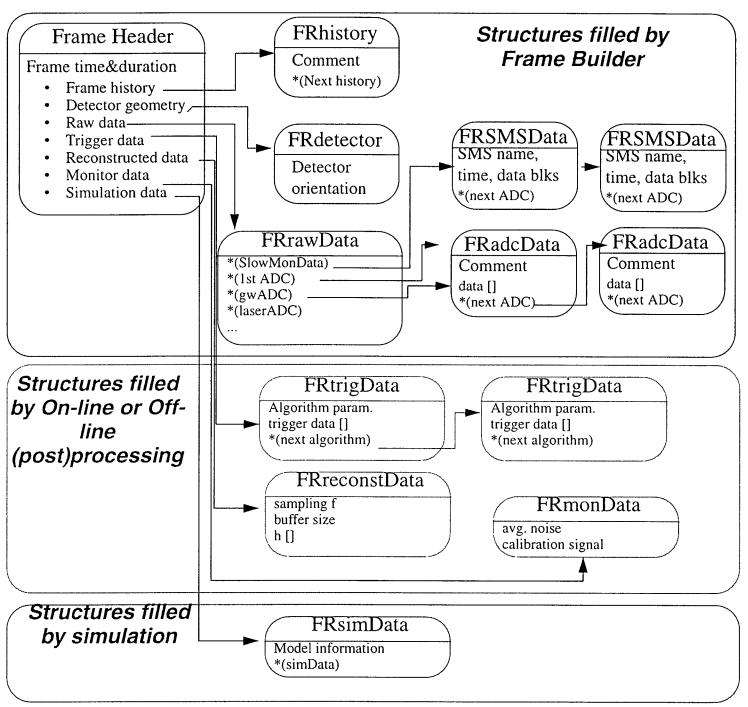
LIGO Data Stream and Data Frame Design



- Frame is (structured) self-contained snapshot of data for a period of time
 - GW channel & ancillary IFO channels
 - Environmental monitoring (veto) channels
 - Facilities/Vacuum health & status
 - Hierarchical organization of data reflects IFO subsystems for more efficient veto utilization



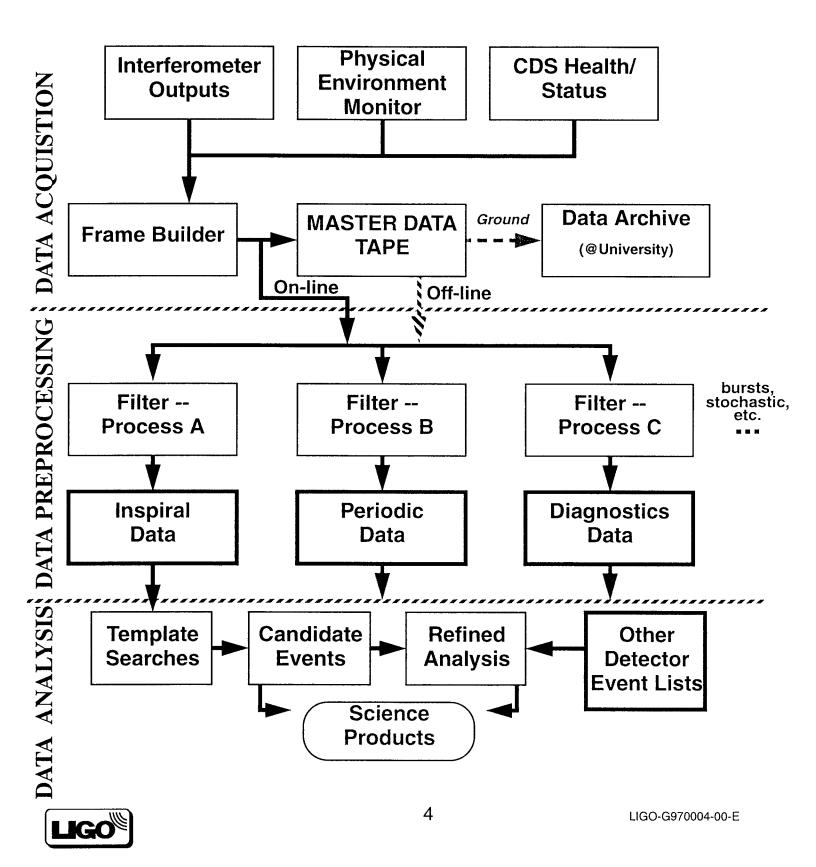
LIGO-VIRGO DATA FORMAT



- Frame has tree structure:
- Individual blocks are C structures
- Extensible to arbitrary length with design evolution
- Utilized for both on-line & off-line analyses



LIGO Data Analysis Flow -- Baseline



Ongoing Activities Prototyping

- Detector construction phase is developing a prototype DAQ system for the 40m facility
 - >> Utilize 40m to acquire datasets of substantial length (1/2 day) on a regular basis
 - >> Experimental use of ancillary channels for data qualification
- LIGO co-authored joint proposal for IBM Sponsored University Research (SUR) Grant funding - \$800k of processor hardware will be awarded
 - >> LIGO will participate in hardware configuration definition; to be shared with other campus groups
 - Hardware to be installed at Center for Advanced Computing Research (CACR)
 - >> CACR already has similar NSF-funded hardware for astrophysics data analysis
- Use ongoing work to provide realistic scaling of parallel analysis algorithms for large data sets
- Establish data link from 40m to CACR



IBM SP2 HARDWARE

Upgrade of Existing SP2 Frame/Node Hardware

Wide Node: 512MB RAM 2.2GB Disk 156 MFLOPS

Thin Node: 128 MB RAM 2.2 GB Disk 133 MFLOPS Wide
Thin Thin
Thin Thin
Thin Thin
Switch

Space for additional 8 Thin Nodes or 4 Wide Nodes

Add 384MB RAM bringing total to 512MB in Wide Node

Add 2MB of L2
Cache to each
of 6 Thin Nodes

Upgrade Switch & Switch adapter cards

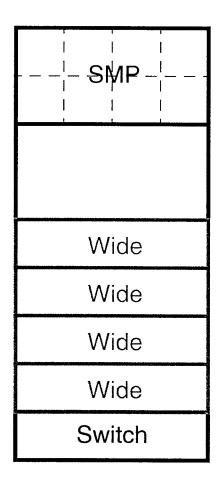


IBM SP2 HARDWARE

Acquisition of New SP2 Frame/Node Hardware

SMP Node: 8x604CPUs 512MB RAM 4.4 GB Disk 8x23MFLOPS

2 Wide Node: 512MB RAM 2.2GB Disk 262 MFLOPS



Space for additional 4 Thin Nodes or 2 Wide Nodes

2 Wide Node: 256MB RAM 2.2GB Disk 262 MFLOPS



440 meter dprototyping activities

Nov 1994 Data Run

- >> 46 hours (15GBytes) of data collected
- >>Analyzed by Gillespie & Lyons in Ph. D. Theses
- Recent Analysis (B. Allen)
 - >> Developing package to read/analyze:
 - set up template family spacing (Owens, Sathyaprakash)
 - do optimal filtering (Wiseman)
 - rejection of "bumps", "drips", "scrapes", "pings", "howlers"
 - 169 triggers in 4 hour stretch of data studied
 - simulation: chirp signal injection and detection (to 15 kpc)
 - parallel processing being implemented using MPI
 - binary inspiral analysis of data complete by spring

>> Also Complete:

- pipeline for stochastic background analysis (Romano)
- simple time/frequency domain diagnostic tool (real-time)

>>To Be Added:

quasi-normal mode ringdown detection (black hole formation)



LIGO Standards

DATA PRODUCTS

DATA FORMATS

GUI DISPLAY VISUALIZATION ANALYSIS

COTS

NUMERICAL COMPUTATION (PROCESSING POWER) ANSI LIGO STYLE (TBD) MPI



POSIX



VENDOR STANDARDS

DATA (e.g., TAPE ARCHIVE, LIGO DAQ)

DATA FORMATS

- >> Software libraries are modular, addressing various analysis functions: analysis/visualization; computation; I/O; etc.
- >> Limit the sources of potential platform-dependent occurrences of software routines to low-level (standardized) drivers

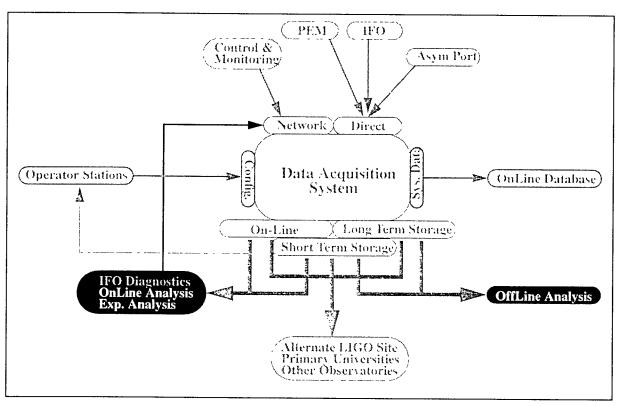


Software

- >> Layered, standardized, stylized, documented (users' manuals,etc)
- >> I/O libraries to access archived frames
- >> concatenation of frames
- >> extraction of specific channels
- >> cross-correlation among channels
- >> diagnostic software time and frequency domain
- >> analysis software filtering algorithms
- >> 2D/3D display & visualization



LIGO Data Acquisition System (DAQ) Design



DAQ Interfaces

- On line analysis & diagnostics are closely related
- Off line analysis supports "deep" searches and (multiple) searches not feasible on line



- CDS DAQ provides for on-line short term storage
 - >> 63GB (commissioning) -> 400 GB (later)
 - >> 8 hr complete data framess (CDF); 10 days limited data frames (LDF)
 - >> 25MB/s I/O
- Online data analysis system will use same resources and augment them as needed



On-line analysis

- >> Diagnostics ensure instrumental sensitivity at all times
 - performance metrics -- Gaussian noise
 - $h_{rms}[t]$
 - statistics of h in limited frequency bands
 - frequency-time analyses
 - Wigner-Ville distributions
 - moving window periodograms
 - performance metrics non-Gaussian noise
 - templates (limited range: m_{NS} ≈ m_{Sun})
 - wire resonances -- δA[t] δφ [t] phasor diagram
 - frequency-time analyses
 - Wigner-Ville distributions
 - moving window periodograms
 - physical environment monitoring system (PEM)
 - calibration lines/broadband h[t] extraction, if possible
 - "quick-look" analyses real time



On-line analysis

>> Astrophysics

- detection of transient phenomena for which coincident operation with other (highly) directional instruments is feasible/ desirable
- Supernovae
 - Lmited to Milky Way -- rare (.025/yr)
 - v detectors are omnidirectional => can be done with post processing correlation
 - $_{\gamma}$ /visible light curves => want to track curve from onset of SN explosion
 - GW signal would provide trigger => directional instruments slew to position;
 - Requires cooperation among GW detector projects
 - LIGO localizes event to a cone -- insufficient information;
 - 3 4 instruments needed;
 - Requires site-to-site communication correlation in real time
 - Maximum few hour latency allowed (< 2 hours)



On-line analysis

- Astrophysics (cont.)
 - Supernovae
 - Supernova signature is of short duration
 - wavelet characterization -- astrophysical templates not presently known
 - data stream cross-correlated to obtain confirmation/direction.
 - using on-line event detection triggers, echange short stretches of data windowed on event
 - NS/NS coalescence
 - LIGO detection would not be able to affect other directional detectors
 - end point may produce fast/short burst of EM radiation, but detection does not allow slewing of directional instruments
 - long stretches of data analyzed together for computational efficiency
 - EM detection ($_{\gamma}$ burst) can always be correlated off-line since LIGO is omnidirectional
 - On-line template filter bank is planned to aid in characterization non-Gaussian noise performance



Data Analysis for Initial LIGO

On-line Processing Computing Resources & Distribution

- Redundant systems at LA & WA Observatories
- Support for 1x, 2x, 3x operations independently
 - >> Diagnostics -- especially during commissioning
 - >> 2x/3x operations between sites feasible with reduced datastreams
 - Transient/burst signals (ΔT < 1s) -- short stretches of GW + veto/QA
 - Inspiral & coalescence waveforms (360s (m ≈ m_{sun}) ≤ ΔT ≤ 5000 s (m ≈ 0.2 m_{sun})) -- events
- System configuration
 - Volatile data storage for 3 hours of data + 3 hours of analysis (FIFO) for 2 IFOs (WA) @ 100% data stream: 125GB+125GB
 - >> Template storage for : 5 500 GB ($M_{NS} \approx 1 0.2 M_{SUN}$)
 - >> 2 50 ($M_{NS} \approx 1 0.2 M_{SUN}$) GFLOP CPU system -- intrinsically parallel computational requirements:
 - Parallel processor(s) -- monolithic/efficient/more expensive
 - Workstation cluster -- versatile/less efficient/less expensive
 - Specialized (DSP) system -- less versatile/efficient/least expensive/upgrade difficult



Data Analysis for Initial LIGO

On-line Processing Computing Resources & Distribution

- System configuration (cont.)
 - >> Site-to-site communication link to provide 2x and 3x realtime cross-correlation
 - Selected (pre-processed) data subsets (GW + veto; event lists)
 - Two way: WA->LA & LA->WA
 - Can support independent algorithms
 - T1: 0.2 MB/s is sufficient for peak rates required for GW WA->LA
 - T3 (6 MB/s) or ATM (20 MB/s) will be available by time needed



Off-line analysis -- must keep up with data stream

- >> "Production" of data -- deal with 500 TB/yr problem
 - consolidation/refinement of data for permanent archive
 - data product generation -> h[t] for scientific analysis
 - "quick-look": 1 day -> 1 month
 - data QA assessment: % of time vs noise floor/lock/availability
- >> Scientific analysis
 - Supports analyses either not feasible or not required on-line.
 - Stochastic background
 - Pulsar searches (directed/partial sky)
 - Inspiral with combined IFOs (vector data for max. SNR)
 - Research on algorithm development & signal processing
 - Refined analyses
 - Novel searches
 - Manipulates data archive



>> Scientific analysis

- Data access via WAN to other LIGO sites and users.
- Utilizes and is designed around existing University resources for maintenance, availability, communications & support.
 - LIGO computational resources resident with archive
 - 10 50 GFLOPS
 - 450+ GB disk farm(s) for tape dumps (per analysis type)
 - Supercomputer center-class systems
- Analyses likely to be distributed among several national resources (SDSC, NCSA, NPAC, etc.) e.g.: pulsar searches

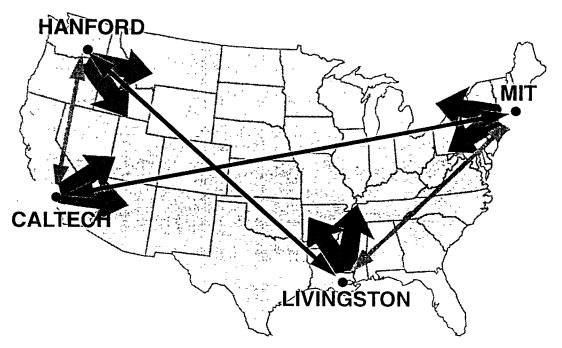


• Data "QA" Reviews

- >> regular (frequent) meetings to review detector performance and statistics of data from previous period
 - % locked/up time
 - h_{rms}[t] statistics
 - event lists (template filter outputs)
- >> responsibility is to decide on archived data
 - what to keep
 - what to recycle (keep limited data frames -- always keep GW channel) -- annouce to collaborations: if someone wants 100% data, he/she can retrieve it, store it, etc.



Networks



- >> Hanford-Livingston link permits real-time crosscorrelations among instruments
- >> Caltech-MIT link provides high speed link to data archives; data tapes to be archived at university.
- >> Site-University links provides site scientific staff access to archived data
- >> University gateways provide broader access to database
- >> Data tapes transported to University repository



WAN options being explored:

>> Caltech

- ESNET (DOE: planned upgrade to OC12@622MB/s)
- JPL/NASA link to NASA backbone
- CACR link(s) to other SC centers (vBNS:planned upgrade to OC12)

>> MIT

- LNS/ESNET (B. Bruen/P. Dreher; DOE: planned upgrade to OC12@622MB/s)
- CSR/NASA link to NASA backbone
- vBNS

>> Hanford, WA

- ESNET (DOE: planned upgrade to OC12@622MB/s)
- Initial discussions with DOE (M. Plahuta) and PNWL (G. Johnson)

>> Livingston, LA

- Initial discussions with LSU (Chip Dodson)
- LSU part of a 6-university SE Consortium to access vBNS -proposal pending @ NSF (vBNS/OC3)
- NASA link to MSFC (T1)



Ongoing efforts:

- Data Analysis System Requirements
 - Hardware location/storage/performance
 - Communications WAN requirements; bandwidth; up time; connectivity
 - Software functional requirements/specifications/standards
- Conceptual Design
 - Hardware architecture
 - WAN architecture
 - Software module specification; user environment; implementation approach
 - Prototyping activities for scaling studies and verification

