

# User guide for Python upgrade of Gemini Queue Planning Tool prototype

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## **Software Summary**

This software is a continuation of the Gemini Queue Planning Prototype Tool developed by Bryan Miller in 2004. From May-August 2018, the original IDL software was converted to Python and various new features were added.

## **Document Purpose**

This document demonstrates the use of the Python Gemini Queue Planning Tool. It is intended as a guide for using the program's various features, as well as a resource for understanding the software data structures and input file formats. This document contains examples of how the software can be used to examine scheduling algorithms; examine observation weighting schemes; perform queue scheduling; simulate incoming targets of opportunity; simulate changing viewing conditions.

## **Intended Audience**

This document is intended for use by Gemini's operations and software staff.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Context

In 2005, Bryan Miller developed a *Gemini Queue Planning Tool Prototype* (GQPT). This software uses real or simulated weather conditions to generate nightly observing schedules consisting of the highest priority observable programs. For several years, Gemini’s queue coordinators (QCs) used this software to prepare nightly observing plans.

## 1.2 Contribution

The original GQPT software has been converted from IDL to Python and several new features have been added. The new features aim to more accurately simulate observing at the Gemini telescopes. In addition, a small program for examining observation weighting functions was developed. This program is called the *Weight Function Plotting Tool* (WFPT). The upgrade process consisted of the following tasks...

1. Convert IDL prototype to Python.
2. Revamp work flow and data structures to accommodate new features.
3. Implement methods for evaluation of scheduling results.
4. Implement methods for evaluation of scheduling algorithms.
5. Develop a method for evaluating observation weighting schemes.
6. Implement a schedule of available instruments and instrument components.
7. Incorporate Gemini observation time constraints.
8. Develop a target of opportunity simulation.
9. Develop a changing sky condition simulation.

## 1.3 Installation

The python version of GQPT requires a Python 3.6+ installation with recent versions of astropy, numpy, and matplotlib. It is convenient to install these using the “anaconda” package manager. The following packages are also required: astroplan, astroquery, pyephem, and pytest-mpl. These can be installed using pip, e.g. “`pip install astroplan`”. Finally, the GQPT code can be installed using git with

```
git clone https://github.com/bryanmiller/gem_adapt_queue.git
```

## 1.4 Software capabilities

The following is a list of the ways that the upgraded GQPT software and WFPT can be used - note that some of these features may be used simultaneously and have several customizable parameters. Most parameters can be defined using the command line or from within the program menu.

1. Generate observing plans over several nights.
2. Simulate targets of opportunity.
3. Simulate changing viewing conditions.
4. Examine steps made to assemble nightly plans.
5. Examine observation weighting functions.

GQPT currently reads observations from the ASCII catalog output of the OT Browser. As a result, it does not have information about the sequence steps and must make some simplifying assumptions.

## 1.5 Gemini Queue Planning Tool Prototype (gqpt.py)

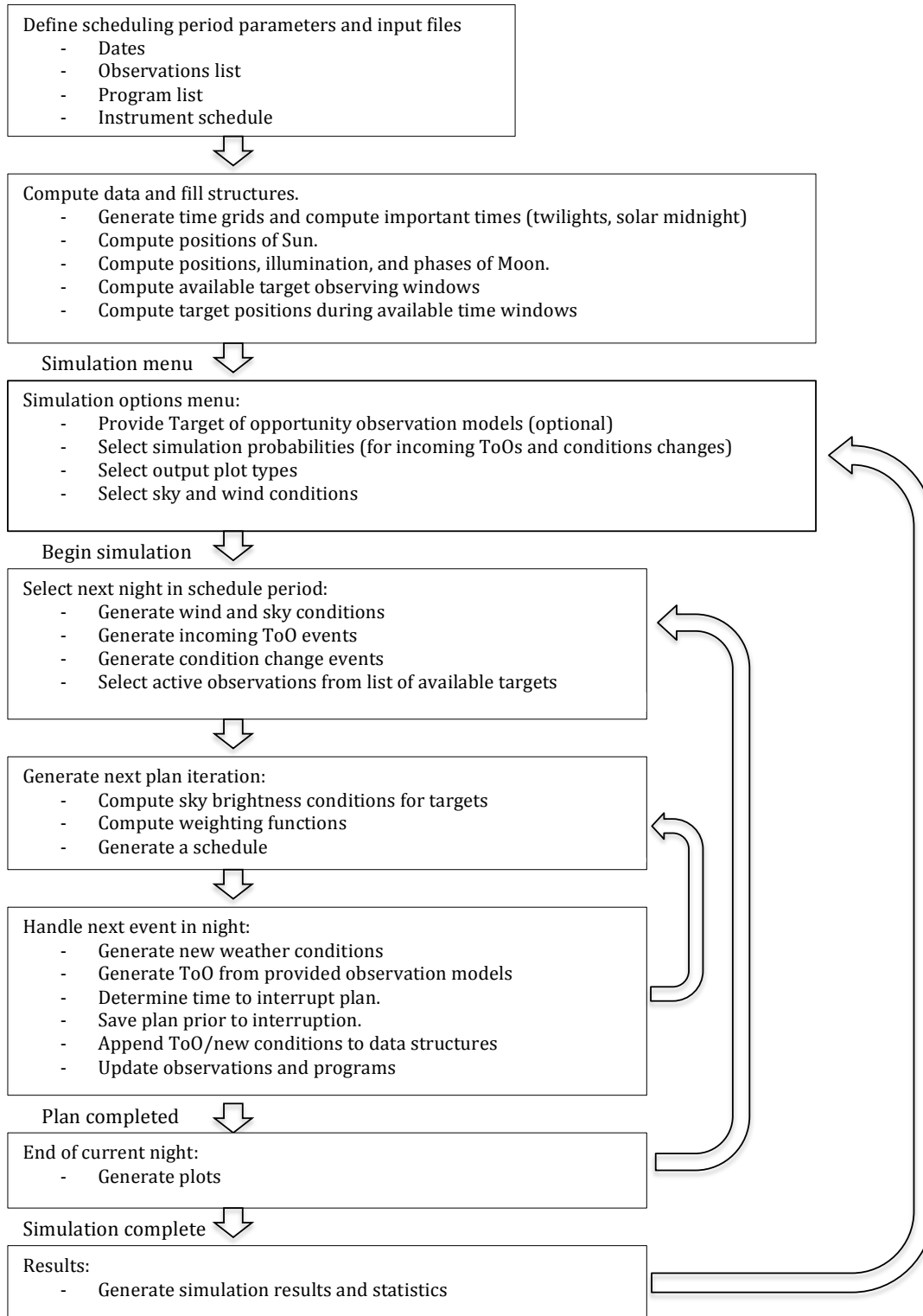


Figure 1: New software work flow

## 1.6 Weight Function Plotting Tool (wfpt.py)

The weight function plotting tool uses a simplified version of the GQPT workflow. In particular, it only needs to construct the necessary data for a single night of scheduling and does not include any simulation features (Section 3).

## 2 GQPT

This section will provide examples of the various ways that the program can be used. An observation file, program file, and instrument schedule file are always required to use the software. These files are summarized in Section 4.

### 2.1 Help guide

```
>>> python gqpt.py -h
```

```

                        Gemini Adaptive Queue Planning Tool
*****
REQUIRED
-----
otfile           OT catalog filename.

prfile           Program status filename.

instcal          Instrument calendar filename.

OPTIONAL
-----
-s --startdate   Start date 'YYYY-MM-DD' [DEFAULT=current].

-e --enddate     End date 'YYYY-MM-DD' [DEFAULT=startdate]. End date must be before
                  start date. If no end date is provided, the scheduling period will
                  default to a single night.

-dst --daylightsavings Toggle daylight savings time [DEFAULT=False].

-dt --gridsize   Size of time-grid spacing [DEFAULT=0.1hr].

-o --observatory Observatory site [DEFAULT='gemini_south']. Accepts the following:
                  1. 'gemini_north' (or 'MK' for Mauna Kea)
                  2. 'gemini_south' (or 'CP' for Cerro Pachon)

-l --logfile     Logfile name [DEFAULT='gaqptDDMMYY-hh:mm:ss.log'].

-t --toofile     Target of opportunity observation models filename [DEFAULT=None].

-tp --tooprob    Probability of incoming ToOs during the night [DEFAULT=0].

-tm --toomax     Maximum number of potential ToOs during the night [DEFAULT=4].

-cp --condprob   Probability of a sky conditions changing during the night [DEFAULT=0].

-cm --condmax    Maximum number of potential sky conditions changes during the night
                  [DEFAULT=4].

-p --plantype    Scheduling algorithm type [DEFAULT='Priority'].
```

Conditions (if distribution=False):

-iq --iq Image quality constraint [DEFAULT=70%].

-cc --cc Cloud cover constraint [DEFAULT=50%].

-wv --wv Water vapor constraint [DEFAULT=Any].

-d --distribution Random viewing conditions from distribution [DEFAULT=False]. Accepts the following:

1. 'random' (or 'r'). Generate conditions from uniform distribution.
2. 'variant' (or 'v'). Randomly select one of several variants.

Wind conditions:

-dir --direction Wind direction [DEFAULT=330deg].

-vel --velocity Wind velocity [DEFAULT=5m/s].

-rw --randwind Random wind conditions [DEFAULT=False].

Means and standard deviations at sites:

Cerro Pachon : dir=(330 +/- 20)deg, vel=(5 +/- 3)m/s

Mauna Kea : dir=(330 +/- 20)deg, vel=(5 +/- 3)m/s

-pp --planplots Show airmass plot of nightly plan [DEFAULT=False].

-ip --iterplots Show airmass plot after each iteration of the plan (when simulating incoming ToO and changing sky conditions) [DEFAULT=False].

-bp --buildupplots Show airmass plot after each time an observation is added to the plan [DEFAULT=False].

-sp --skyplots Show sky conditions plot [DEFAULT=False].

-wp --windplots Show wind condition plot [DEFAULT=False].

-u --update Download up-to-date IERS(International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems) data.

-rs --seed Random seed number for random number generation [DEFAULT=1000].

\*\*\*\*\*

#### positional arguments:

otfile  
prfile  
instcal

#### optional arguments:

-h, --help show this help message and exit

-s STARTDATE, --startdate STARTDATE

-e ENDDATE, --enddate ENDDATE

-dst, --daylightsavings

-dt GRIDSIZE, --gridsize GRIDSIZE

-l LOGFILE, --logfile LOGFILE

-o OBSERVATORY, --observatory OBSERVATORY

-t TOOFILE, --toofile TOOFILE

-tp TOOPROB, --tooprob TOOPROB

-tm TOOMAX, --toomax TOOMAX

-cp CONDPROB, --condprob CONDPROB

-cm CONDMAX, --condmax CONDMAX

-p PLANTYPE, --plantype PLANTYPE

-iq IQ, --iq IQ

```

-cc CC, --cc CC
-wv WV, --wv WV
-d DISTRIBUTION, --distribution DISTRIBUTION
-dir DIRECTION, --direction DIRECTION
-vel VELOCITY, --velocity VELOCITY
-rw, --randwind
-pp, --planplots
-ip, --iterplots
-bp, --buildupplots
-sp, --skyplots
-wp, --windplots
-u, --update
-rs SEED, --seed SEED

```

## 2.2 Launching from command line

Most of the simulation parameters can be defined in either the command line or the simulation menu. However, the observatory location, range of dates, daylight savings time, three required input files, and the time grid spacing cannot be changed once the program is launched.

The most basic way to launch the program is to provide only the three required input files. For example...

```
>>> python gqpt.py observations.txt exechours.txt instschedule.txt
```

The software uses a default one-night observing period on the current date at the Gemini South location and with a time-grid spacing of 0.1hr.

The user may prepare a one-night observing period for any date by providing only a start date.

```
>>> python gqpt.py observations.txt exechours.txt instschedule.txt --start 2018-01-01
```

An end date can be applied to prepare a scheduling period of any length. For example, the following would prepare a six-month scheduling period at Gemini North.

```
>>> python gqpt.py observations.txt exechours.txt instschedule.txt --start 2018-01-01 --end
    2018-06-01 --observatory MK
```

Once a scheduling period is prepared, simulations can be run any number of times from the program menu without re-launching the software. The menu will appear and prompt the user to continue once all time-grid data, Sun data, Moon data, observation information, instrument information, program information, and target data is prepared.

## 2.3 Scheduling

The user can define the remaining simulation parameters from the program menu. Here is an example of a simulation prepared using the default settings...

```
>>> python gqpt.py observations.txt exechours.txt instschedule.txt
...observatory site, time_zone, utc_to_local
...scheduling period dates
...time data and grids
...Sun data
...Moon data
...observations
...programs
...instrument calendar
...target calendar
...timing windows (convert time constraints)
...timing windows (twilights)
```

```

...timing windows (organize into nights)
...timing windows (instrument calendar)
...time window indices
...target data
...timing windows (elevation constraint)

```

```

-----
Gemini Adaptive Queue Planning Tool
-----

```

```

Dates: 2018-07-13 to 2018-07-13
Number of nights: 1
Daylight savings time: False

```

```

Observatory:
  Site:      gemini_south
  Height:    2750.0000 m
  Longitude: -70.7367 deg
  Latitude:  -30.2407 deg

```

```

Options:
-----
1.      Log file      gqpt13Jul13-19:57:56.log
2.      ToO file      None
3.      ToO probability 0.0
4.      Max. number of ToOs per night 4
5.      Conditions (iq,cc,wv) (70%, 50%, Any)
6.      Conditions from distribution type None
7.      Wind conditions (dir, vel) (330.0deg, 5.0m/s)
8.      Generate random wind conditions False
9.      Probability of condition change 0.0
10.     Max. number of condition changes per night 4
11.     Show plan plots False
12.     Show airmass plot of each plan iteration False
13.     Show airmass plots of plan building up False
14.     Show sky conditions plots False
15.     Show wind condition plots False

dir      Show files in current directory

```

Press enter to run or select an option:

If run using the default settings, a nightly plan will be produced.

-- Generating plan for night of 2018-07-13 --

```

Sky conditions (iq, cc, wv):  (70%, 50%, Any)
Wind conditions (dir., vel.): 330.0 deg, 5.0 m / s

```

```

Solar midnight (UTC):      2018-07-14 04:48
Solar midnight (local):    2018-07-14 00:48

```

```

Sun ra:      113.2 deg
Sun dec:     21.72 deg

```

```

Moon ra:     129.04 deg
Moon dec:    18.87 deg
Moon fraction: 0.02
Moon phase:  2.87 rad

```



-- 2018-07-13 schedule --

Obs. ID	Target	RA	Dec.	Instr	UTC	LST	Start	End	Dur.	AM	HA	Completed
-----	-----	--	---	-----	---	---	-----	---	---	--	--	-----
12 deg. twi.					22:54	13.65	18:54					
-FT-108-25	T2_ucd1	202.9	-41.9	GMOS-	23:06	13.85	19:06	19:30	0.4 h	1.02	0.32	True
-FT-103-31	hip 67620	208.1	-24.4	GPI	23:42	14.45	19:42	20:30	0.8 h	1.01	0.58	True
-FT-108-47	T7_ucd3	204.0	-43.0	GMOS-	00:30	15.25	20:30	20:54	0.4 h	1.09	1.65	True
-FT-108-37	T2_ucd2	203.4	-41.2	GMOS-	00:54	15.66	20:54	21:18	0.4 h	1.13	2.10	True
-FT-108-31	T2_ucd3	202.8	-40.9	GMOS-	01:18	16.06	21:18	21:48	0.5 h	1.18	2.53	True
-FT-108-43	T1_ucd1	201.9	-43.6	GMOS-	01:48	16.56	21:48	22:18	0.5 h	1.28	3.09	True
-FT-108-19	T6_ucd1	202.7	-45.5	GMOS-	02:18	17.06	22:18	22:42	0.4 h	1.38	3.54	True
8A-LP-11-7	133P	275.5	-21.4	GMOS-	03:24	18.16	23:24	23:48	0.4 h	1.01	-0.21	True
A-Q-103-23	HR Del	310.8	19.23	GMOS-	03:48	18.56	23:48	00:18	0.5 h	1.91	-2.16	True
8A-Q-106-9	J2217+0029	334.6	0.58	GMOS-	04:18	19.07	00:18	00:54	0.6 h	1.76	-3.25	True
A-Q-106-23	J2159+0005	330.1	0.18	GMOS-	04:54	19.67	00:54	02:06	1.2 h	1.42	-2.34	True
A-Q-106-21	J2141-0016	325.6	-0.19	GMOS-	06:06	20.87	02:06	03:18	1.2 h	1.18	-0.84	True
A-Q-106-15	J2249+0047	342.5	0.9 d	GMOS-	07:18	22.07	03:18	04:30	1.2 h	1.19	-0.77	True
A-Q-106-37	J2343+0038	356.0	0.75	GMOS-	08:48	23.58	04:48	05:24	0.6 h	1.17	-0.16	True
A-Q-106-25	J2209-0055	332.5	-0.84	GMOS-	09:30	0.28	05:30	06:06	0.6 h	1.35	2.11	True
12 deg. twi.					10:36	1.38	06:36					

The program will then return to the simulation menu. Each simulation will have the results saved to a time-stamped log file. These files contain the simulation parameters, initial and final program statuses, as well as the nightly plans and events (i.e. incoming targets of opportunity, viewing condition changes).

### 2.3.1 Plan plots

Without re-launching the program, the same one-night simulation can be re-run with plot outputs. Figure 2 shows an airmass and altitude-azimuth plot of the 2018-07-13 plan. This feature will generate plots for each nightly plan in the scheduling period. The plots will pop-up after each plan is generated and prompt the user to resume scheduling.

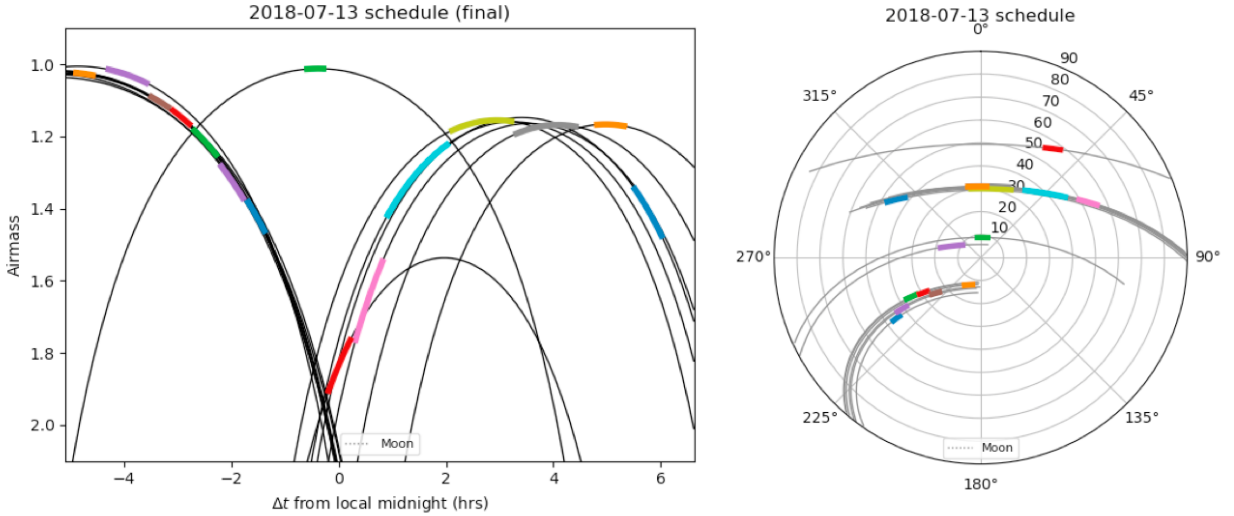


Figure 2: Airmass(left) and altitude-azimuth(right) of the 2018-07-13 plan

### 2.3.2 Plan build-up plots

The plan build-up feature is intended for use on very short scheduling periods. It is a tool for examining the program's scheduling algorithms. Figure 3 shows the 2018-07-13 plan building up using the *priority* scheduling algorithm. This algorithm selects the observation with the highest weight and schedules it at the most optimal time in the night (i.e. maximum of the weighting function integrated over the observation period).

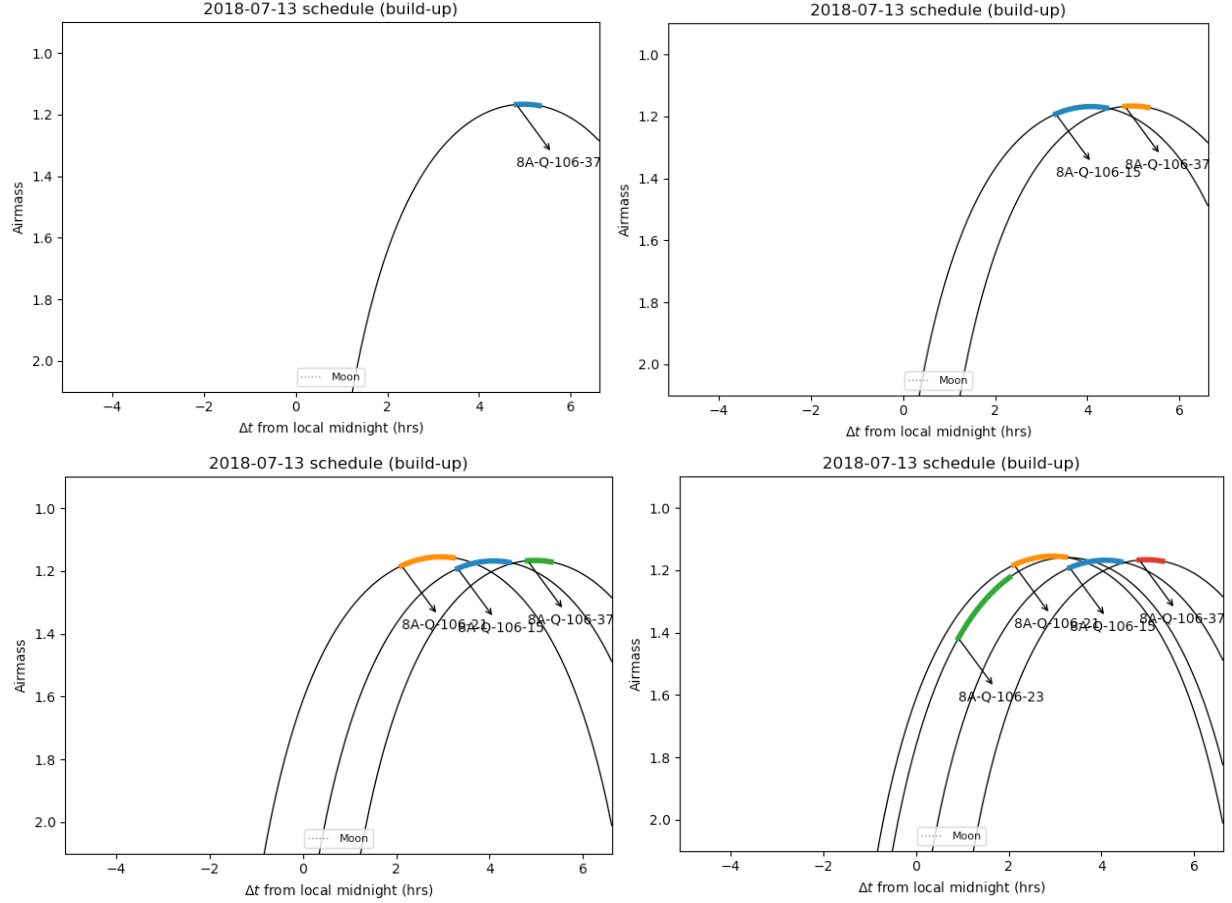


Figure 3: First four steps of 2018-07-13 plan assembly

### 2.3.3 Plan iteration plots

This feature is used when incoming targets of opportunity or changing viewing conditions are being simulated. When these events occur throughout the night, the plan may be interrupted and regenerated. These plots will display each iteration of the plan as the simulation progress through the night (Section 2.4.3).

### 2.3.4 Condition plots

The sky conditions plot feature will show decimal percentiles throughout the night for image quality, cloud condition, and water vapour (Figure 5). The sky background percentile is specific to each target and therefore is not displayed with this feature. Sky background conditions for individual targets can be viewed using the *Weight Function Plotting Tool* (Figure 8). Wind condition plots display the direction and velocity. Currently there is no simulation of changing wind conditions so these conditions remain constant throughout the night.

## 2.4 Simulations

Currently the GQPT has methods for simulating changing viewing conditions and incoming targets of opportunity (ToOs). Each of these simulators uses an event a probability and maximum event number. For example, if the ToO probability and event maximum are set to 0.2 and 4, up to 4 ToOs will arrive to the queue at random times throughout the night.

### 2.4.1 Viewing conditions simulation

The current conditions simulation uses random condition changes. This is by no means a realistic simulation method, but it has put the framework in place for more realistic simulations to be implemented. When a condition change event occurs, the simulation will determine whether or not the current observation can be continued. If so, the plan will remain unchanged. In the case that the conditions worsen, the plan may be interrupted and the remainder of the night rescheduled for the new conditions.

### 2.4.2 Target of opportunity simulation

The target of opportunity simulator requires a file of ToO observation types. This file is formatted exactly the same as the observation catalog file. However, the timing constraints for ToOs must have a value of -1 as the constraint start time. The software will set this start time as the time of arrival to the queue. Secondly, each ToO must have a program name but no observation name. The observation name must be set to 'null'. As ToO events are generated, each observation will be assigned a number. For example, if a ToO is from program GS-2018A-ToO-1 and is the 25<sup>th</sup> ToO event in the simulation, it will have the observation identifier GS-2018A-ToO-1-25.

The simulator distinguishes between user priorities of *Interrupt Target of Opportunity* and all other target of opportunity types. *Standard Target of Opportunity* and *Rapid Target of Opportunity* types are handled in the same way but have different time constraints. When an *Interrupt* type ToO arrives to the queue, the simulator will attempt to schedule it immediately. If the conditions and observation constraints permit this, the plan changes to observe the ToO. Otherwise, it does not get scheduled at all (due to a very short time constraint). When *Rapid* and *Standard* type ToOs arrive, they are added to the queue without interrupting the current observation. Once the current observation is completed, the remainder of the night is rescheduled.

### 2.4.3 Example simulation

The following is an example of the simulator handling incoming ToOs and changing weather conditions throughout the night of 2018-05-01.

```
-----
                        Gemini Adaptive Queue Planning Tool
-----

Dates: 2018-05-01 to 2018-05-01
Number of nights: 1
Daylight savings time: False

Observatory:
  Site:      gemini_south
  Height:    2750.0000 m
  Longitude: -70.7367 deg
  Latitude:  -30.2407 deg

Options:
-----
1.      Log file      loggylog.log
2.      ToO file      tootypes.txt
3.      ToO probability 0.3
```

```

4.      Max. number of ToOs per night          4
5.      Conditions (iq,cc,wv)                  (70%, 50%, Any)
6.      Conditions from distribution type       None
7.      Wind conditions (dir, vel)              (330.0deg, 5.0m/s)
8.      Generate random wind conditions        False
9.      Probability of condition change         0.3
10.     Max. number of condition changes per night 4
11.     Show plan plots                        False
12.     Show airmass plot of each plan iteration False
13.     Show airmass plots of plan building up  False
14.     Show sky conditions plots              False
15.     Show wind condition plots              False

dir      Show files in current directory

```

Press enter to run or select an option:

-- Generating plan for night of 2018-05-01 --

```

Sky conditions (iq, cc, wv):   (70%, 50%, Any)
Wind conditions (dir., vel.):  330.0 deg, 5.0 m / s

Solar midnight (UTC):          2018-05-02 04:40
Solar midnight (local):        2018-05-02 00:40

Sun ra:                        39.05 deg
Sun dec:                       15.28 deg

Moon ra:                       246.0 deg
Moon dec:                      -16.78 deg
Moon fraction:                  0.95
Moon phase:                     0.44 rad

```

-- 2018-05-01 schedule (iteration 1) --

Obs. ID	Target	RA	Dec.	Instr	UTC	LST	Start	End	Dur.	AM	HA	Completed
12 deg.twi.					23:00	8.95	19:00					
A-LP-12-26	hen 3-225	133.9	-43.5	GPI	23:00	8.95	19:00	20:18	1.3 h	1.03	0.02	False
A-LP-12-81	wray 15-53	154.0	-57.9	GPI	00:18	10.25	20:18	21:42	1.4 h	1.13	-0.01	False
-FT-103-29	hip 64150	197.4	5.11	GPI	02:18	12.26	22:18	23:06	0.8 h	1.26	-0.90	False
A-Q-109-16	HIP65426	201.4	-51.6	GPI	03:06	13.06	23:06	00:30	1.4 h	1.08	-0.37	False
-FT-103-33	hip67620	208.1	-24.4	GPI	04:30	14.46	00:30	01:18	0.8 h	1.01	0.59	False
A-Q-133-25	WISE J1623	246.2	-5.18	GMOS-	05:18	15.27	01:18	02:24	1.1 h	1.15	-1.15	False
A-Q-103-23	HR Del	310.8	19.23	GMOS-	09:54	19.88	05:54	06:24	0.5 h	1.58	-0.84	False
12 deg. twi.					10:18	20.28	06:18					

At 21:12 local time, Interrupt Target of Opportunity added to queue.

-- 2018-05-01 schedule (iteration 2) --

Obs. ID	Target	RA	Dec.	Instr	UTC	LST	Start	End	Dur.	AM	HA	Completed
12 deg.twi.					23:00	8.95	19:00					
A-LP-12-26	hen 3-225	133.9	-43.5	GPI	23:00	8.95	19:00	20:18	1.3 h	1.03	0.02	True
A-LP-12-81	wray 15-53	154.0	-57.9	GPI	00:18	10.25	20:18	21:18	1.0 h	1.13	-0.01	False

018A-T-1-1	SN-4	200.2	-40.1	GMOS-	01:18	11.26	21:18	23:18	2.0 h	1.13	-2.10	False
A-Q-133-25	WISE J1623	246.2	-5.18	GMOS-	03:18	13.26	23:18	00:24	1.1 h	1.59	-3.15	False
-FT-103-33	hip67620	208.1	-24.4	GPI	04:24	14.36	00:24	01:12	0.8 h	1.01	0.49	False
-FT-103-23	hip 67620	208.1	-24.4	GPI	05:12	15.17	01:12	02:00	0.8 h	1.05	1.29	False
A-Q-103-23	HR Del	310.8	19.23	GMOS-	09:54	19.88	05:54	06:24	0.5 h	1.58	-0.84	False
12 deg. twi.					10:18	20.28	06:18					

At 23:36 local time, Standard Target of Opportunity added to queue.

-- 2018-05-01 schedule (iteration 3) --

Obs. ID	Target	RA	Dec.	Instr	UTC	LST	Start	End	Dur.	AM	HA	Completed
12 deg. twi.					23:00	8.95	19:00					
A-LP-12-26	hen 3-225	133.9	-43.5	GPI	23:00	8.95	19:00	20:18	1.3 h	1.03	0.02	True
A-LP-12-81	wray 15-53	154.0	-57.9	GPI	00:18	10.25	20:18	21:18	1.0 h	1.13	-0.01	False
018A-T-1-1	SN-4	200.2	-40.1	GMOS-	01:18	11.26	21:18	23:18	2.0 h	1.13	-2.10	True
A-Q-133-25	WISE J1623	246.2	-5.18	GMOS-	03:18	13.26	23:18	00:24	1.1 h	1.59	-3.15	True
018A-T-1-2	SN-6	180.2	-41.1	GMOS-	04:24	14.36	00:24	02:00	1.6 h	1.16	2.35	False
A-Q-103-23	HR Del	310.8	19.23	GMOS-	09:54	19.88	05:54	06:24	0.5 h	1.58	-0.84	False
12 deg. twi.					10:18	20.28	06:18					

At 03:36 local time, sky conditions change to iq=70%, cc=50%, wv=20%.

-- 2018-05-01 schedule --

Obs. ID	Target	RA	Dec.	Instr	UTC	LST	Start	End	Dur.	AM	HA	Completed
12 deg. twi.					23:00	8.95	19:00					
A-LP-12-26	hen 3-225	133.9	-43.5	GPI	23:00	8.95	19:00	20:18	1.3 h	1.03	0.02	True
A-LP-12-81	wray 15-53	154.0	-57.9	GPI	00:18	10.25	20:18	21:18	1.0 h	1.13	-0.01	False
018A-T-1-1	SN-4	200.2	-40.1	GMOS-	01:18	11.26	21:18	23:18	2.0 h	1.13	-2.10	True
A-Q-133-25	WISE J1623	246.2	-5.18	GMOS-	03:18	13.26	23:18	00:24	1.1 h	1.59	-3.15	True
018A-T-1-2	SN-6	180.2	-41.1	GMOS-	04:24	14.36	00:24	02:00	1.6 h	1.16	2.35	True
A-Q-103-23	HR Del	310.8	19.23	GMOS-	09:54	19.88	05:54	06:24	0.5 h	1.58	-0.84	True
12 deg. twi.					10:18	20.28	06:18					

Simulation complete!

The various iterations of the plan are provided, and plots of each plan may be viewed. As seen above, an *Interrupt* type ToO caused an immediate interruption of the plan at 12:12, whereas the *Standard* type ToO was added to the queue at 23:36 and was scheduled later in the night at 00:24. At 03:36, the viewing conditions improved so the plan was not interrupted. Figure 4 shows plan iteration plots for this example.

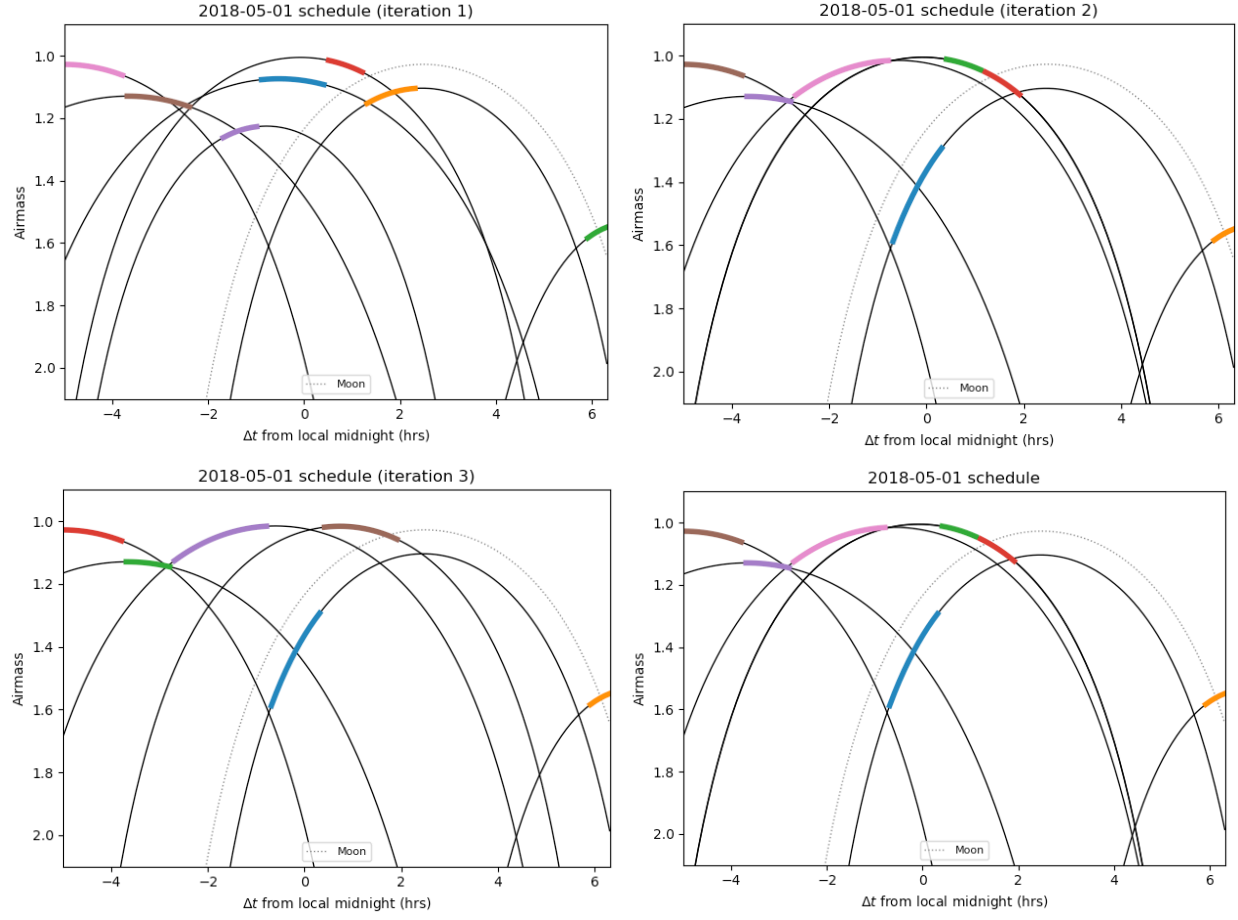


Figure 4: Iterations of nightly plan with ToOs and changing conditions

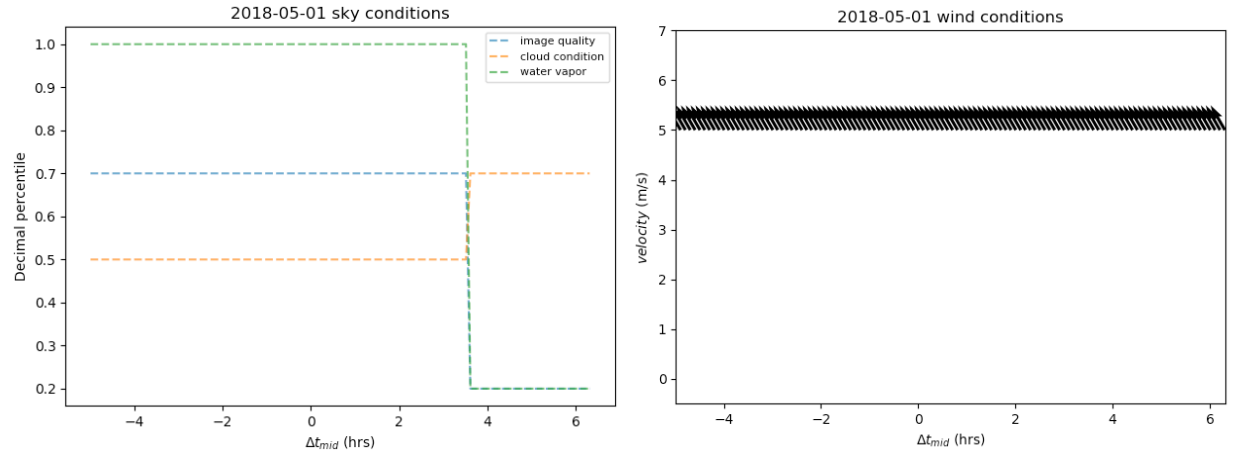


Figure 5: Sky conditions(left) and wind conditions(right) for the 2018-05-01 example

## 3 Weight Function Plotting Tool

The Weight Function Plotting Tool functions as an independent program. It requires only an observation file, program file, and instrument schedule file. However, similar to the GQPT, the user must define the date and observatory in the command line if non-default parameters are desired.

### 3.1 Help guide

```

                                Weight function plotting tool
*****

otfile           OT catalog file name.

prfile           Gemini exehours program status file name.

instcal          Instrument calendar filename.

-o --observatory  Observatory site [DEFAULT='gemini_south']. Accepts the following:
                  1. 'gemini_north' (or 'MK' for Mauna Kea)
                  2. 'gemini_south' (or 'CP' for Cerro Pachon)

-d --date        Date 'YYYY-MM-DD' [DEFAULT=current].

-dst --daylightsavings Toggle daylight savings time [DEFAULT=False].

-dt --gridsize   Size of time-grid spacing [DEFAULT=0.1hr].

                  Sky conditions:
-i --iq          Image quality constraint [DEFAULT=70].
-c --cc          Cloud cover constraint [DEFAULT=50].
-w --wv          Water vapor constraint [DEFAULT=Any].

                  Wind conditions:
-dir --direction Wind direction [DEFAULT=270deg].
-vel --velocity  Wind velocity [DEFAULT=10deg].

-rw --randwind   Random wind conditions (use mean and standard deviation of site):
                  Cerro Pachon : dir=(330 +/- 20)deg, vel=(5 +/- 3)m/s
                  Mauna Kea    : dir=(330 +/- 20)deg, vel=(5 +/- 3)m/s

-u --update      Download up-to-date IERS(International Earth Rotation and Reference
                  Systems).

*****

positional arguments:
  otfile
  prfile
  instfile

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -o OBSERVATORY, --observatory OBSERVATORY
  -d DATE, --date DATE
  -dst, --daylightsavings
  -dt GRIDSIZE, --gridsize GRIDSIZE
  -iq IQ, --iq IQ
  -cc CC, --cc CC
```

```

-wv WV, --wv WV
-dir DIRECTION, --direction DIRECTION
-vel VELOCITY, --velocity VELOCITY
-rw, --randwind
-u, --update

```

## 3.2 Plotting

The WFPT, just like the GQPT, defaults to the current night if not specified otherwise. Here is an example of how it would be used...

```
>>> python wfpt.py observations.txt execHours.txt instschedule.txt
```

The program will generate the necessary data structures before displaying the options menu and prompting the user.

```

----- Weight function plotting mode -----

Plan date:          2018-04-01

Options:
-----
1.  See list of available observations -
2.  Conditions (iq,cc,wv)             (0.7, 0.5, 1.0)
3.  Wind conditions (dir, vel)         (330 deg, 5 m / s)

```

Select option or provide an observation identifier:

If option '1' is selected, the list of available observations is displayed.

Observation	Program	Target	Group
-----	-----	-----	-----
GS-2018A-A-12-2	GS-2018A-A-12	OGLE-TR-7	OGLE-TR-7 - [1] Visitor IGRINS
GS-2018A-A-10-13	GS-2018A-A-10	HIP65426	HIP65426 - [3] GPI Prism Coronagraph
GS-2018A-A-10-16	GS-2018A-A-10	HIP65426	HIP65426 - [1] GPI Prism Coronagraph
GS-2018A-B-10-18	GS-2018A-B-10	HIP65426	HIP65426 - [4] GPI Prism Coronagraph
GS-2018A-B-10-20	GS-2018A-B-10	HIP65426	HIP65426 - [5] GPI Prism Coronagraph
GS-2018A-B-10-23	GS-2018A-B-10	HIP65426	HIP65426 - [2] GPI Prism Coronagraph
GS-2018A-B-13-37	GS-2018A-B-13	Alpha Centauri	Alpha Centauri A - [visit 1] GPI
GS-2018A-C-15-41	GS-2018A-C-15	Alpha Centauri	Alpha Centauri A - [visit 2] GPI
GS-2018A-C-15-47	GS-2018A-C-15	alpha centauri	Alpha Centauri B - [visit 3] GPI
GS-2018A-C-15-49	GS-2018A-C-15	alpha centauri	Alpha Centauri B - [visit 4] GPI
...	...	...	...

The user may then select an observation by providing the full observation identifier. The software will display the observation weighting function, variables. Constants are printed to the terminal and time dependent variables are plotted (Figures 6, 7). Additionally, the sky brightness condition can be examined for the provided viewing conditions (Figure 8).

```
>>> Select option or provide an observation identifier: GS-2018A-Q-109-13
```

```

GS-2018A-Q-109-13 weights
-----
Total cond:      12.915451895 (iq=0.7, cc=0.5, bg=1.0, wv=1.0)
RA:              7.757871808036047
Band:            3000.0 (Band 1)
User priority:   1.0 (Medium priority)
Status:          1.0 (Partially complete: prog=False, obs=False)

```



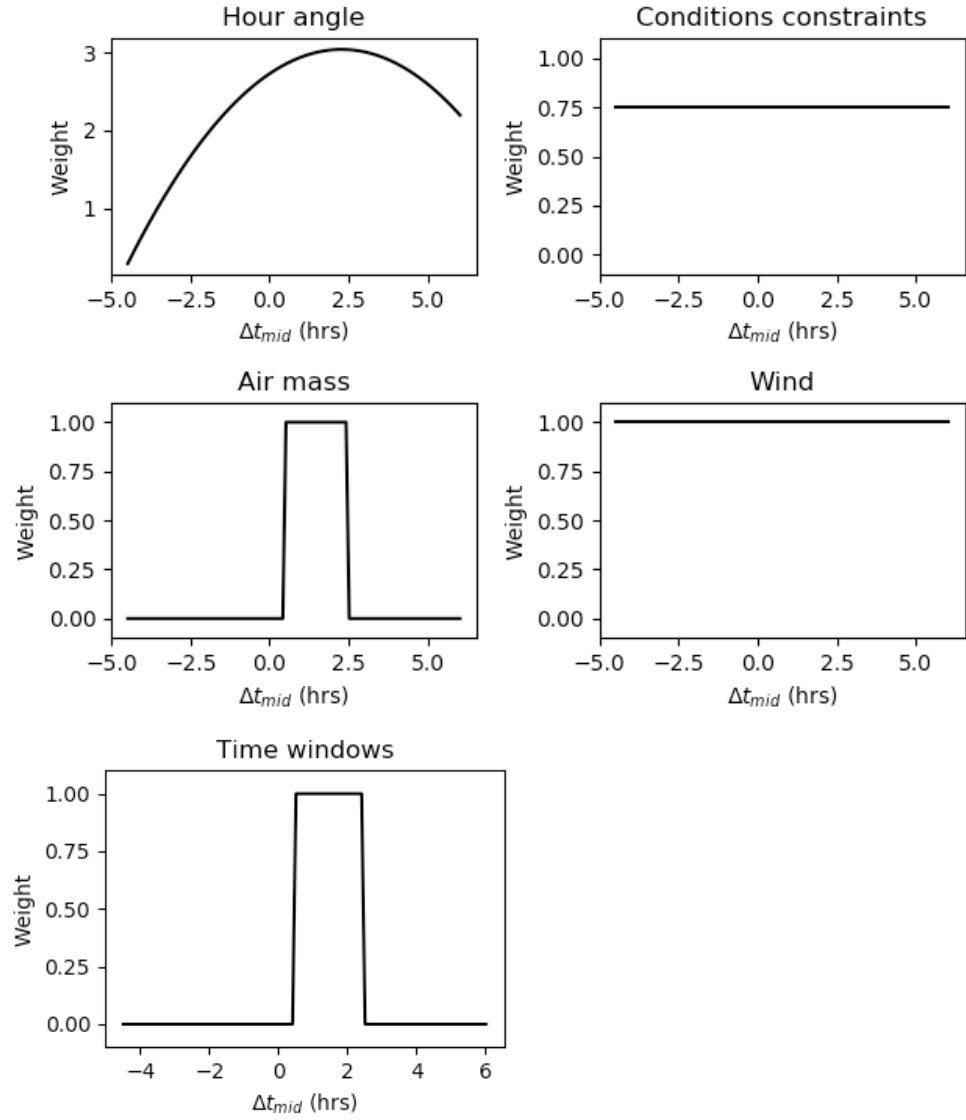


Figure 6: Time dependent weighting factors for GS-2018A-Q-109-13 on 2018-04-01

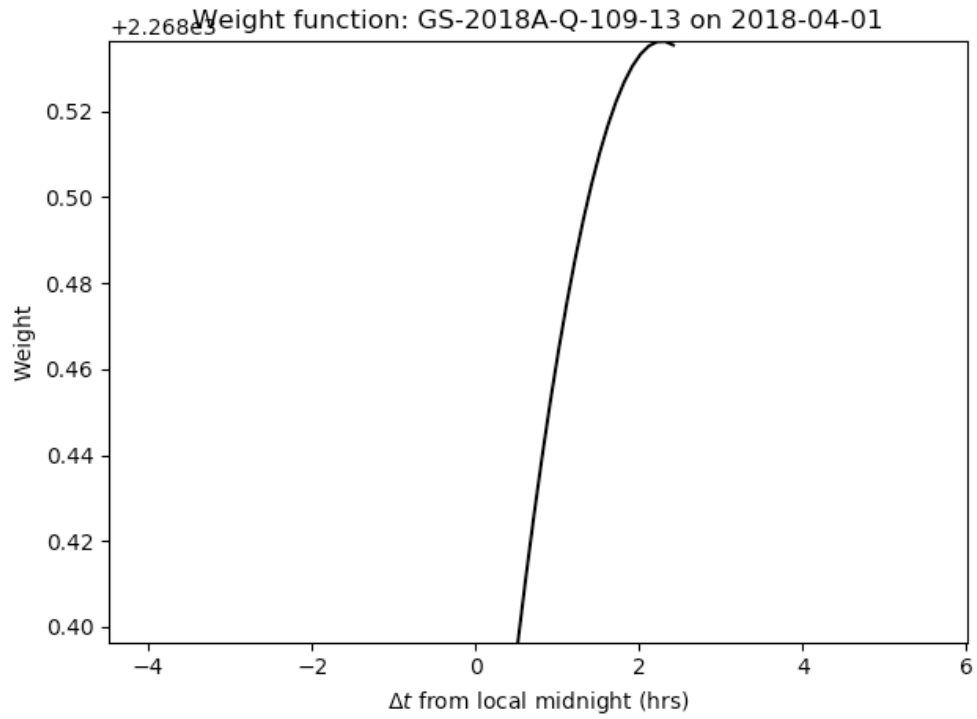


Figure 7: GS-2018A-Q-109-13 weighting function

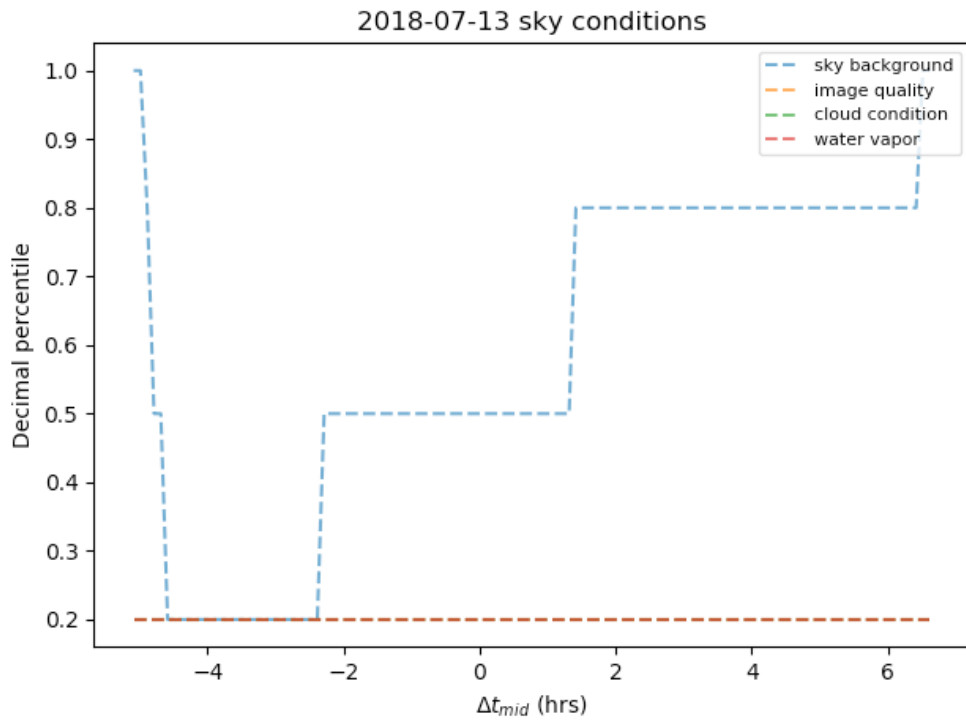


Figure 8: GS-2018A-Q-109-13 sky conditions (including sky background)

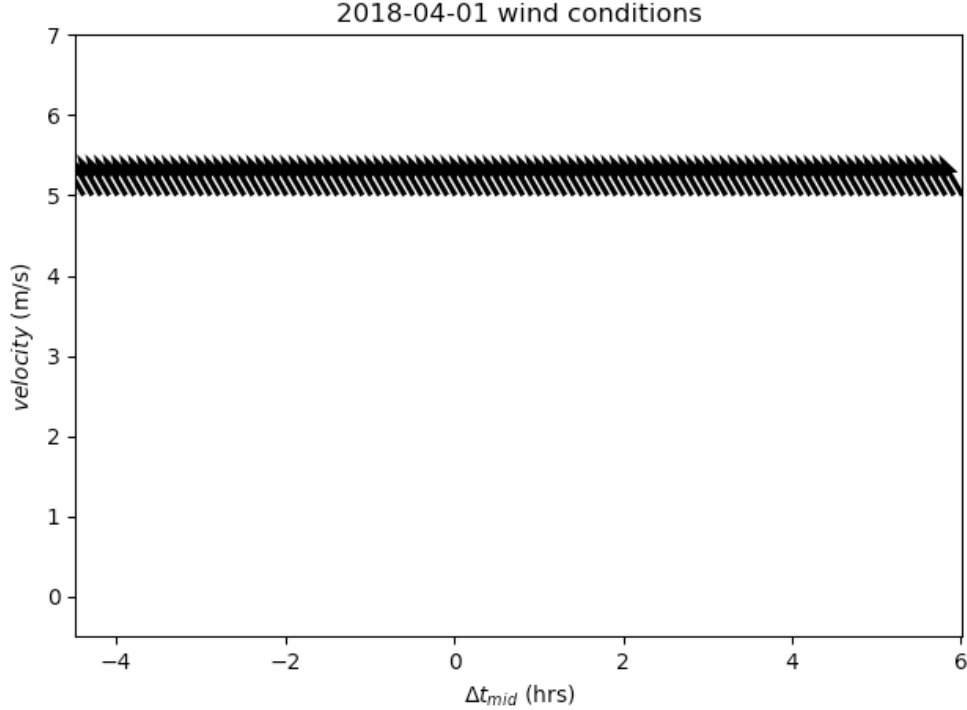


Figure 9: GS-2018A-Q-109-13 wind conditions

## 4 Input files

The following file formats are currently required by the GQPT and WFPT. These formats may change in the future as new methods become available for querying observation, program, ToO, and instrument information.

### 4.1 Observation file

The observation catalog file uses the same format as the ODB browser ascii output.

### 4.2 Target of opportunity file

This file uses the same format as the observation file. However, the start times of the observation time constraints must be assigned the value -1. This is necessary in order for the software to start the ToO time constraint at the time that it is generated. Additionally, the observation identifiers are set to 'null'. ToOs are assigned an observation number when they are generated.

### 4.3 Program file

The GQPT and WFPT require any version of an *execHour* program status file. Here is an example of the file format...

```
# Executed Hours Report for Gemini South 2018A
# Generated at 01 Apr 2018 00:00:00 GMT.
# Columns: Program ID,Allocated,Elapsed,Non-charged,Partner,Program
GS-2018A-A-1,20.00,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00
GS-2018A-B-11,8.00,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00
```

```

GS-2018A-B-12,2.00,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00
GS-2018A-C-1,8.70,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00
GS-2018A-C-19,10.00,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00
GS-2018A-D-25,11.20,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00
GS-2018A-D-26,0.30,0.00,0.00,0.00,0.00
...

```

## 4.4 Instrument schedule

Currently, the instrument schedule must be manually written. This file contains the installed instruments, as well as the GMOS disperser, GMOS focal plane unit, and Flamingos2 focal plane unit installed on each night. If instrument information is missing for any dates in the scheduling period, the software will allow any instrument and configuration to be scheduled. The following is an example of the instrument file format - note that columns must be separated by tab '\t' characters.

```

UT Instrument GMOS FPU GMOS Disperser F2 FPU
-----
2018-04-01 GPI,cal,GMOS-S,INGRINS,Flamingos2,Visitor Instrument null null null
2018-04-02 GPI,cal,GMOS-S,INGRINS,Flamingos2,Visitor Instrument null null null
2018-04-03 GPI,cal,GMOS-S,INGRINS,Flamingos2,Visitor Instrument null null null
2018-04-04 GPI,cal,GMOS-S,INGRINS,Flamingos2,Visitor Instrument null null null
2018-04-05 GPI,cal,GMOS-S,INGRINS,Flamingos2,Visitor Instrument null null null
...

```

## 5 Data structures

The GQPT and WFPT use *astropy.table.Table* objects as the main data structure. Tables or list of tables store important times, time grids, Sun data, Moon data, observation information, instrument information, program information, and target data for the entire scheduling period.

Table 1: Main data structures used in GQPT, WFPT

Variable	Data type	Description
obs	<i>astropy.table.Table</i>	All observations catalog file
progs	<i>astropy.table.Table</i>	All Gemini programs in execHours file
timetable	<i>astropy.table.Table</i>	Important times and time-grids for scheduling period
sun	<i>astropy.table.Table</i>	Location of Sun at solar midnights throughout scheduling period
moon	<i>astropy.table.Table</i>	Location of Moon at all times throughout scheduling period
targetcal	list of <i>astropy.table.Table</i>	Locations and important quantities for throughout nights in scheduling period

### 5.1 Observation table

A single observation table stores the entire queue (Table 2). When ToOs are generated they are appended to the bottom of this table.

### 5.2 Time, Sun, and Moon tables

The time, instrument, Sun, and Moon variables are each a single *astropy* table (Tables 3, 4, 5, 6). The rows in these tables corresponding to single nights in the scheduling period.

### 5.3 Target tables

Target data is stored as a list of astropy tables. Each table in the list corresponds to a night in the scheduling period. The rows in each of these tables corresponds to the available targets for that night. Table 7 shows the structure of each of these tables. It should be noted that not all columns constructed simultaneously. The columns `i`, `id`, `ZD`, `HA`, `AZ`, `AM`, and `mdist` are computed when the table is first constructed. Once the scheduling simulation begins, the software will add the columns `vsb`, `bg`, and `weight`, as these columns are dependent on the current conditions and status of the queue.

Table 2: Observation table (variable name: *obs*)

Key	Data type	Description
<code>prog_ref</code>	<code>str</code>	unique program reference
<code>obs_id</code>	<code>str</code>	unique observation identifier
<code>pi</code>	<code>str</code>	principle investigator
<code>inst</code>	<code>str</code>	instrument
<code>target</code>	<code>str</code>	source name
<code>ra</code>	<code>astropy.coordinates</code>	right ascension
<code>dec</code>	<code>astropy.coordinates</code>	declination
<code>band</code>	<code>int</code>	ranking band (1,2,3,4)
<code>partner</code>	<code>str</code>	Gemini partner name
<code>obs_status</code>	<code>str</code>	'ready' status
<code>obs_time</code>	<code>astropy.units hours</code>	hours observed
<code>charged_time</code>	<code>astropy.units hours</code>	hours charged
<code>obs_comp</code>	<code>float</code>	completion fraction
<code>obs_class</code>	<code>str</code>	observation class
<code>iq</code>	<code>float</code>	image quality percentile
<code>cc</code>	<code>float</code>	cloud condition percentile
<code>bg</code>	<code>float</code>	sky background percentile
<code>wv</code>	<code>float</code>	water vapour percentile
<code>user_prior</code>	<code>str</code>	user priority ( <code>'Low'</code> , <code>'Med'</code> , <code>'High'</code> , <code>'Interrupt Target of Opportunity'</code> , <code>'Rapid Target of Opportunity'</code> , <code>'Standard Target of Opportunity'</code> )
<code>group</code>	<code>str</code>	observation group name
<code>elev_const</code>	<code>dict</code>	elevation constraint ( <code>'type min max'</code> )
<code>time_const</code>	<code>dict</code>	time constraint ( <code>'[{start duration repeats period}]'</code> )
<code>ready</code>	<code>bool</code>	'ready' status
<code>disperser</code>	<code>str</code>	disperser
<code>fpu</code>	<code>str</code>	focal plane unit
<code>grcwen</code>	<code>str</code>	grating control wavelength
<code>crwlen</code>	<code>str</code>	central wavelength
<code>filter</code>	<code>str</code>	filter
<code>mask</code>	<code>str</code>	mask
<code>xbin</code>	<code>str</code>	bin number
<code>ybin</code>	<code>str</code>	bun number

Table 3: Time table (variable name: *timetable*)

Key	Data type	Description
date	string	date of night in schedule
utc	astropy.time.core.Time array	UTC time grid
local	astropy.time.core.Time array	local time grid
lst	astropy.units.hourangle array	local sidereal time grid
evening_twilight	astropy.time.core.Time	nautical twilight time
morning_twilight	astropy.time.core.Time	nautical twilight time
solar_midnight	astropy.time.core.Time	solar midnight time

Table 4: Sun table (variable name: *sun*)

Key	Data type	Description
ra	astropy.units.degrees	right ascension at solar midnight
dec	astropy.units.degrees	declination at solar midnight
ZD	astropy.units.degrees	zenith distance angles
HA	astropy.units.hourangle	hour angles
AZ	astropy.units.radians	azimuth angles

Table 5: Moon table (variable name: *moon*)

Key	Data type	Description
fraction	float	fraction illuminated at solar midnight
phase	astropy.units.radians	phase angle at solar midnight
ra_mid	astropy.units.degrees	right ascension at solar midnight
dec_mid	astropy.units.degrees	declination at solar midnight
ra	astropy.units.degrees array	right ascension throughout night
dec	astropy.units.degrees array	declination throughout night
ZD	astropy.units.degrees array	zenith distance angles
HA	astropy.units.hourangle array	hour angles
AZ	astropy.units.radians array	azimuth angles
AM	float array	airmass throughout night

Table 6: Instrument calendar table (variable name: *instcal*)

Key	Data type	Description
date	string	date of night in schedule
insts	string	list of available instruments
gmos_fpu	string	available GMOS focal plane unit
gmos_disp	string	available GMOS disperser
f2_fpu	string	available Flamings-2 focal plane unit

Table 7: Target table (variable name: *targets*) - each of these tables is an element from a list of tables: *targetcal*.

Attribute	Data type	Description
i	integer	observation table row index
id	string	observation identifier
ZD	astropy.units degrees array	zenith distance angles
HA	astropy.units hourangle array	hour angles
AZ	astropy.units radians array	azimuth angles
AM	float array	airmass throughout night
mdist	astropy.units radians	angular distances from moon
vsb	float array	visible sky brightnesses
bg	float array	sky background condition percentiles
weight	float array	weighting factors