



LARGE SYNOPTIC SURVEY TELESCOPE

Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) Policy for Independent Data Access Centers

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LPM-251

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Abstract

This note lays out initial ideas for groups independent from the LSST Project and Operating Facility that would like to stand up an independent Data Access Center (iDAC).

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1 Introduction

All access to LSST proprietary data products will be through a Data Access Center (DAC). The United States's DAC will be hosted at the National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA), where authorized users will perform scientific queries and analysis on the full data releases using the LSST Science Platform (LSP). The LSP is now well documented with the vision given in LSE-319, with more formal requirements in LDM-554 and the design in LDM-542. The Chilean DAC will be equivalent in functionality to the US DAC, but scaled-down in terms of the computational resources available for query and analysis given the smaller Chilean community [LDM-572]. All access to LSST proprietary data and data products is subject to the policies described in LSE-349.

Several LSST partner institutions have expressed interest in hosting the LSST data, in whole or in part, for their affiliated members as an independent Data Access Center (iDAC). In this document we lay out some ideas about what types of data products could be hosted, and the requirements and responsibilities that would be expected of an iDAC hosting LSST proprietary data products.

2 Types of Data Products for iDACs

The full collection of LSST data products, from images to catalogs, is described by the Data Products Definitions Document [LSE-163]. Below we describe three potential levels of data products that iDACs might consider hosting: the full data release with images, the data release catalogs, and a low-volume ("lite") subset of the catalogs.

2.1 Full Release(s)

In this case the iDAC would be hosting all of the raw and processed images and catalogs, as described in [LSE-163]. Including the raw image data in an iDAC requires roughly 6 petabytes per year of survey, so this is a serious augmentation on resources in terms of both hardware and personnel. The processed data and associated calibrations bring the total data volume to 0.5 exabytes for a single data release. Some data volume could be saved by taking only a single calibrated image per band, but the total would still be 60 petabytes (with compression it may be possible to reduce this even further). Any iDAC considering hosting the full data

release should also deploy the full LSST Science Platform LSE-319 in order to maximize science productivity and their return on investment in hosting an iDAC.

2.2 Catalog Server

Alternatively, an iDAC may find that hosting only the data release catalogs is sufficient for the scientific needs of its community. This will probably require the specific LSST database server [LDM-135] and specific machines, and the deployment of the database system and associated subset of data access services (DAX; e.g., web APIs, Qserv, LDM-152). The full Object catalog, which contains one row per object with a volume of ≈ 20 kilobytes per row, is estimated to contain about 40×10^9 objects (even in the first full-sky data release). Adding to this the full Source and Forced Source catalogs, which contains one row per measurement in each of the ~ 80 visit images obtained per year, brings the total storage volume required up into the petabytes range, and will require a serious commitment of resources at the proposed iDAC. The evolution of catalog sizes over the 10-year LSST survey is depicted in Figure 1, from which it is evident that the catalog size for the final release is order 15 petabytes. For more details on the row counts see the Key Numbers Page¹.

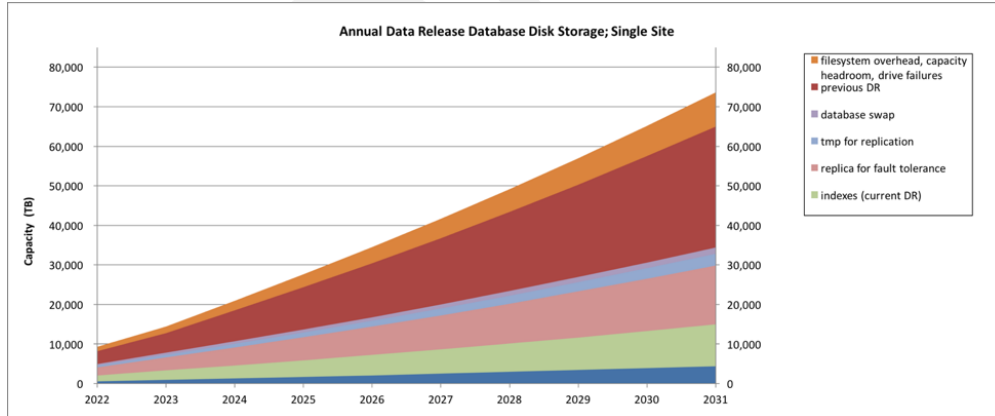


FIGURE 1: Catalog volume over time from LDM-144.

2.3 An “Object Lite” Catalog

Many – perhaps most – astronomers’ science goals will be adequately served by a low-volume subset of the Object catalog’s columns that do not include, for example, the full posteriors for

¹<https://confluence.lsstcorp.org/display/LKB/LSST+Key+Numbers>

the bulge+disk likelihood parameters. This Object Lite catalog would nominally contain 1840 bytes per row for the 40×10^9 objects, giving a size of $\approx 7.4 \times 10^{13}$ bytes (~ 74 terabytes). Even smaller, science-specific versions of Object Lite could be envisioned, with even less columns and/or separate star and galaxy catalogs. These would not be small enough to handle on a laptop, but might be served by a small departmental cluster (a mini-iDAC). Searching even a small Object Lite catalog would require some form of database, but many institutes would already have a system which may be capable of loading this data. In this case, LSST might only ship files with documentation and not provide administrative support for the system, but this would allow the Object Lite catalog to be widely available to all partner institution iDACs. Distribution options such as peer-to-peer networking to avoid download bandwidth limitations might be possible to implement in this case.

3 Requirements and Guidelines for iDACs

Since creating, delivering, and supporting the implementation of LSST data products in iDACs creates some cost to the LSST Project, iDACs will be expected to follow some basic requirements and guidelines that are described below. The actual costs of iDAC support and infrastructure development are considered separately in Section 4.

3.1 Data Storage

Any institution considering setting up an iDAC will need to show commitment on purchasing sufficient storage and CPU power to hold and serve the data. Sufficient storage ranges from 0.5 exabytes for the full data release(s) down to 100 terabytes for a catalog server, and potentially further down to 70 terabytes if the Object Lite option is offered. For the full catalog it is order 100 nodes to serve it up, and to serve images a DAC would need some additional servers, depending on load this may be order 10 additional nodes.

3.2 User Computational Resources

If the full set of data release products including images and catalogs are desired, it is highly recommended that the iDAC deploy the LSST Science Platform (LSP). The LSP serves as a portal to the data, and provides a user interface of web services and Jupyter notebooks for scientific queries and analysis, an open software framework for astronomy and parallel processing, and

the associated computational, storage, and communications infrastructure needed to enable science. The LSP is described in full in LSE-319 and LDM-554. Depending on the assumed load, the LSP is relatively modest as it requires only ~ 2 servers to set up, and it is recommended to have 2 CPUs per simultaneous user (e.g., if the iDAC's desired capability is to serve 200 users, but only expect 50 to be active at a time, then 100 CPUs would be sufficient). From that starting point, the amount of next-to-the-data computational resources can be as large as the data center wishes to provide, and may make use of connecting to e.g., local super computer resources.

3.3 Dedicated Personnel

The significant hardware required by an iDAC is above the normal level for most astronomy departments, and would require dedicated technical personnel to set it up and keep it running. For an Object Lite catalog running on existing hardware, this might not be a significant increase in person power if the hardware is already serving on order 50–100 terabytes. Still, it is recommended to assume $\gtrsim 0.25$ full-time equivalent (FTE) personnel hours for Object Lite, and perhaps closer to ~ 2 FTE for the full catalogs, which includes setting up and maintaining the service, and installing new data releases and software updates every year. For iDACs wishing to host the full data releases' images and catalogs and deploy the LSST Science Platform, it becomes necessary to employ 1–2 storage engineers to manage the large amount of data, and possible one more FTE to keep the Kubernetes (or equivalent) system updated with the latest software deploys. If the iDAC intends to support the science of many local users, support will become a specific issue which may not be covered by the usual institutional funding, and will require further effort. It is therefore recommended that any partner institution wishing to host a full-release iDAC provide a minimum personnel of 5 FTE to be considered viable.

3.4 Proprietary Data Access Policies

All iDACs serving the proprietary LSST data products are subject to the policies in LSE-349. It might be necessary for iDACs to use the LSST authentication system to ensure secure access to the data for authorized users only, and this might require some specific IT work at the iDAC host site. It remains an open question whether *any* qualified user from any LSST partner institution can log into any iDAC – this would facilitate collaboration but would also require that iDACs participate in the single authentication system.

3.5 iDACs Serving Post-Proprietary Data

MLG: can we think of any requirements/guidelines for this scenario? Should this document even cover non-partner iDACs? Any non-partner iDAC wishing to serve the two-year-old post-proprietary full release to its users would not, for example, be able to get help installing the LSP. Perhaps we could use this paragraph to further encourage the benefits of partnership.

4 Cost Impacts

As previously mentioned, standing up and maintaining multiple iDACs comes at a significant cost impact to both the LSST Project and the partner institutions. Minimizing these costs – or at least maximizing the amount of science they enable – should be at the forefront of all considerations concerning partner iDACs, such as the following propositions.

4.1 Maximizing Profits with Science-Driven iDACs

There are two main cost impacts of iDACs being set up outside of the US and Chilean DACs: the positive impact is that some computational load may be taken off of these existing DACs, but the negative impact is the level of support required from the LSST Project in order to get them set up and running. This negative impact could be mitigated by ensuring that science productivity is maximized as a result of this extended effort. One way to do this might be to associate specific areas of science to a given iDAC, and encourage users working in that field to use that iDAC. This could create a customer base for the iDAC, bring together like-minded experts, and effectively distribute the computing load across a network of iDACs. This might also enhance internal funding arguments for investment resources by arguing for synergies with local science goals and attracting international users and official endorsement.

4.2 Data Transfer

Even with good networks the data transfer will not be trivial, and could be quite expensive. LSST is not currently set up to distribute data to multiple sites, i.e., there is no form of peer-to-peer sharing. The bandwidth at NCSA is adequate for receiving data and delivering Alerts to brokers during the night; perhaps some day time bandwidth could be used to transfer data to

iDACs. A full data release of images and catalogs does not have to be transferred within a given day; if the correct agreements are in place with an iDAC, a full release could be transferred slowly as it is produced, and then made available to the iDACs users in whole on the official release day.

4.3 Compute vs. Storage Resources

Data storage is a large cost to iDACs, and could be considered as an overhead relative to the amount of computational resources an iDAC can offer. If an iDAC is set up without a large compute capacity, the facility might be less useful to the science community than e.g., augmenting an existing DAC or iDAC to have more computational resources. It is conceivable that a partner institution may prefer to spend their money increasing the computational quotas available for a given collaboration or set of PIs, and it would be scientifically beneficial if this was possible at all DAC and iDACs. The notion of standard compute quotas and resource allocation committees to adjudicate on large proposals for substantial increases to computational allocations are described in LSE-349. Another way to approach a solution to this issue might be to have a *Cloud*-based iDAC where a user or PI could buy nodes on the provider cloud to access the holdings put there by LSST.

5 iDAC Proposal and Review Process

MLG: is this the right document to outline something like this?

6 Conclusion

7 References

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- [7] **[LDM-152]**, Lim, K.T., Dubois-Felsmann, G., Johnson, M., Jurić, M., Petravick, D., 2017, *Data Management Middleware Design*, LDM-152, URL <https://ls.st/LDM-152>
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- [9] **[LSE-349]**, Willman, B., Graham, M., O'Mullane, W., Petravick, D., 2018, *Access Policy for LSST Data and Data Access Center*, LSE-349, URL <https://ls.st/LSE-349>

8 Acronyms

Acronym	Description
CPU	Central Processing Unit
DAC	Data Access Center
DAX	Data access services
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
HEP	High-Energy Physics
IT	Integration Test
LDM	Light Data Management
LPM	LSST Project Management (Document Handle)
LSE	LSST Systems Engineering (Document Handle)
LSP	Low System Priority
LSST	Large Synoptic Survey Telescope
MLG	MaLarGüe ground station (35-m ESA ground station in Argentina)

NCSA	National Center for Supercomputing Applications
PI	Principle Investigator
RFC	Request for Comments
US	United States
W	Watt; SI unit of power
s	second; SI unit of time

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