

Requirements for TimeSeries



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On behalf of Asterics Tech Forum hackathon

Followed by :

DAL chair views on the topic (short)



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Metadata needed to describe and discover TimeSeries (1)

- Experience from SVO, High energy groups (XMM archive, SVOM project), CDS Vizier, Planetary science -ESAC, CTU Prag , GAVO, etc. ;
- Metadata needed for discovery (a)
 - Spatial coordinate system
 - Time coordinate system : scale, reference position, representation
 - Time, spectral, space and polarisation characterisation and statistics
 - Raw or mean position
 - Raw bounding limits
 - Standard deviation



Metadata needed to describe and discover TimeSeries (2)

- Metadata needed for discovery (b)
 - Time sampling characterisation and statistics
 - Mean sampling step
 - Sampling step limits
 - Sampling step standard deviation
 - Total exposure time
 - Exposure time characterisation and statistics
 - Mean total exposure time
 - mean exposure time per step
 - min, max and standard deviation of exposure time per step



Metadata needed to describe and discover TimeSeries (3)

- Metadata needed for discovery (c)
 - Characterisation on the time frequency axis:
 - Periodograms are another representation of data.
 - We can have period(s) for periodic data or variability
 - We can proceed to frequency analysis and provide coefficient and frequencies
 - Phase representation
 - What are the dependant and independant quantities
 - Nature of the dependant quantities.



Metadata needed to describe and discover TimeSeries (4)

- Which mode are the data ? Transient or periodic
 - this can be seen on periodogram or by the Target class.
- Target name, class, subclass, are needed
 - e.g. SN, eclipsing binary, spectroscopic binary,....
 - This also gives an hint of the variability type.
 - Reuse of standard vocabulary suggested.
- It would be nice to answer questions such as :
 - "have we more observations on Wednesdays or every day between one and two o'clock?"
 - Usefull to track artefacts



What do the data called « TimeSeries » encompass (1)

- It's a temporal sequence of « measurement points » containing :
 - A time coordinate and either :
 - one or several flux(es), with errors, resolution, etc.. or a derivative (mag, mag, diff etc..)
 - a radial velocity (double stars, exoplanets)
 - a position (solar activity)
 - But also :
 - Spectra
 - images



What do the data called « TimeSeries » encompass (2)

- In the latter 2 cases is it better represented as a regular cube with only one sparse axis or as an event list ?
- Should we recommend a time representation for standard output ? probably MJD ?
- Relative time for theoretical data ?



DAL chair view for a TS discovery and access

- Extend ObsCore with a new TimeSeriesCore table
- ObsTAP-TS can query both tables together
- Extend « SIAV2 » query interface to new timeSeries specific query parameters
 - And Rename « SIAV2 » in DataSetDiscovery
- Archived time series retrieval or DataLink



DAL chair view for a TS discovery and access

- Virtual data discovery (= TimeSeries produced on the fly) in SLAV2 = DsDisc. Access.reference is a SODA url
- SODA extensions to TS
 - Beside « cutout » or time selection add
 - Selection on time frequencies
 - Selection in exposure times
 - Time binning
 - Add Frequency or phase output

