



PROGRAMME
DE RECHERCHE
NUMÉRIQUE
POUR L'EXASCALE

SKA direction-dependent facet self-calibration use case

InPEX Workshop, Japan
April 15-17, 2025

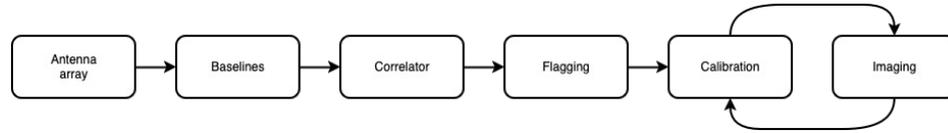
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1. Context, the Square Kilometre Array (SKA)

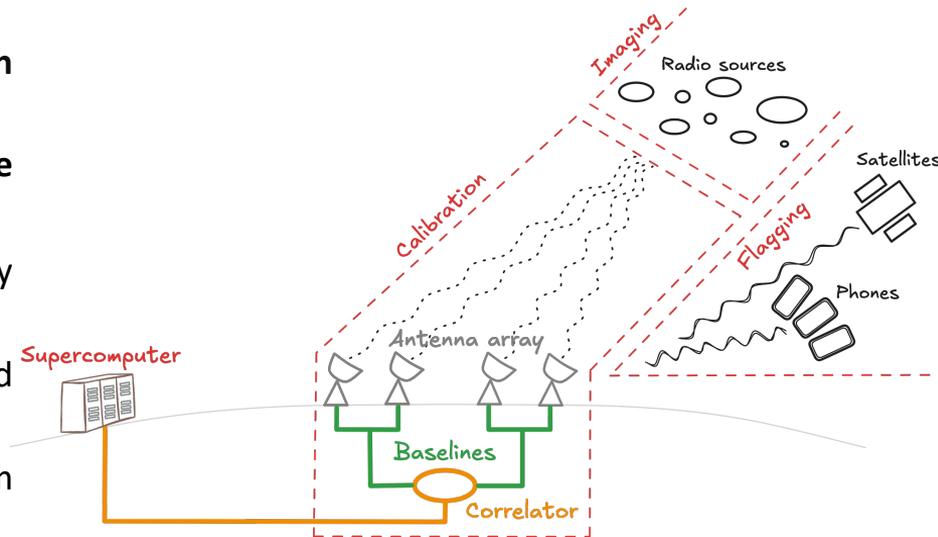
Overview of interferometers

The common data processing stages.

- **Antenna array** captures **radio signals** from **celestial sources**.
- **Baselines** measure the **distance** and **orientation** between pairs of antennas, defining **image resolution**.
- The **correlator** **combines signals** and **corrects time delays** to produce visibilities.
- **Flagging** identifies and **removes** radio frequency interference (**RFI**) and **corrupted data**.
- **Calibration** **corrects** for **instrumental** and **environmental effects**.
- **Imaging** **reconstructs images** of celestial sources from calibrated data.



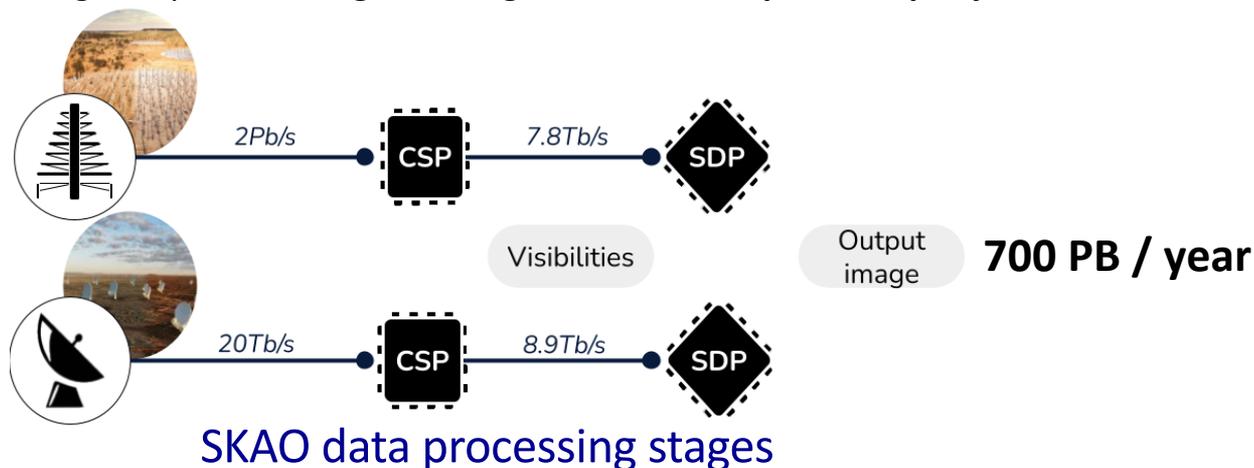
Interferometers data processing stages



Overview of the Square Kilometre Array (SKA)

Next generation radio telescopes

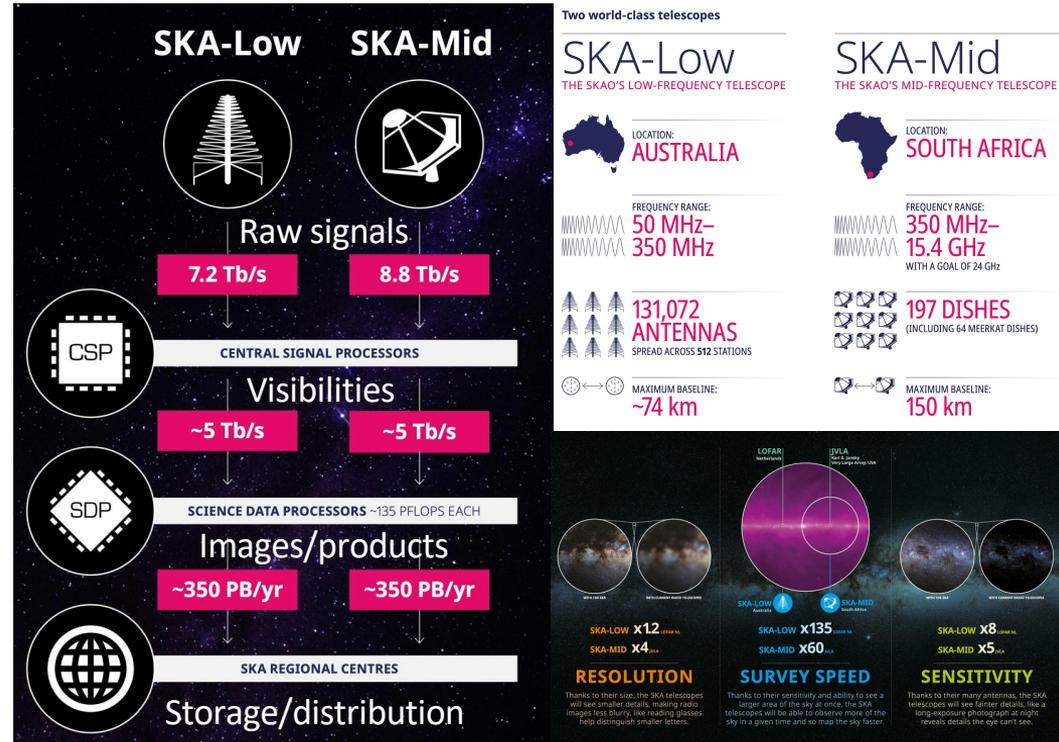
- The **SKA international radio telescope project**, consists of **antennas and dishes** located in **Australia** and **South Africa**. It **converts voltages into visibility** through the **CSP** pipeline processor and transforms these **visibilities** into **output images** using **SDP** processors, **generating 700 PB of data products per year**.



The SKA key challenges

Scaling up and resources allocation to handle several terabytes per second.

- **Scaling Up:** the SKA is expected to generate **700 PB of data per year**, posing significant challenges in **processing, storage and transport**.
- **Current state:** there is a **gap** between the **massive data volumes** being captured and the **resources and tools** available to process, store and transport this data effectively.
- **Future needs:** Meeting the challenge of **SKA's data scale** requires the creation of **advanced data processing tools** and a transition to **exascale computing**.



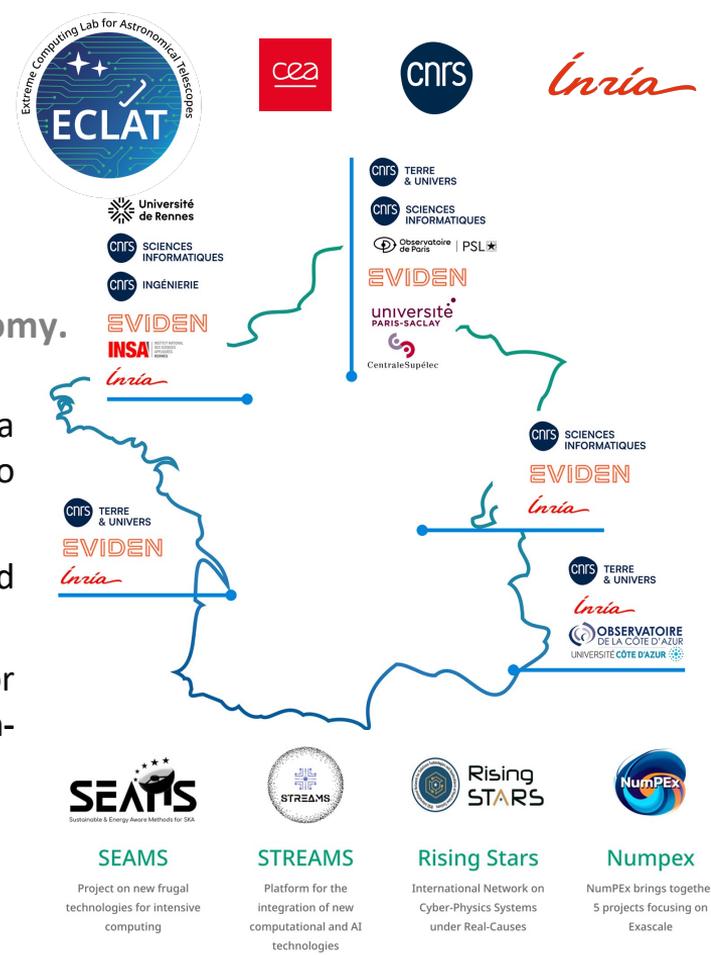
SKAO data processing stages

2. ECLAT, french virtual laboratory for astronomy

ECLAT virtual laboratory

16 laboratories and teams to co-design future workflows for astronomy.

- ECLAT (Extreme Computing Lab for Astronomical Telescopes) is a collaborative laboratory uniting **16 laboratories and research teams to co-design** and develop future **cyber-physical systems for astronomy**.
- Laboratory dedicated to **High-Performance Computing (HPC)** and **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** for **astronomical instrumentation**.
- France contribution to the **SKA** project by developing solutions for **supercomputer design, computational processes, and high-performance data transport, storage, compute and distribution**.
- Directed by Damien Gratadour <https://eclat-lab.fr/en/>



ECLAT partners

ECLAT news

Hackathons, general assemblies, workshops, webinars each month...

- **First hackathon the 3-5th of February in Paris.**
 - Code parallelization with MPI (both imaging and calibration software).
 - Jean Zay supercomputer deployment and testing.
 - Validation of new algorithmic approaches (deconvolution methods).
- **Next hackathon the 2-6th of June in Brittany.**
 - Study of software memory and I/O footprint.
 - Full code parallelization integrated in the ddf-pipeline.
 - Algorithmic approaches development, to reduce memory footprint.



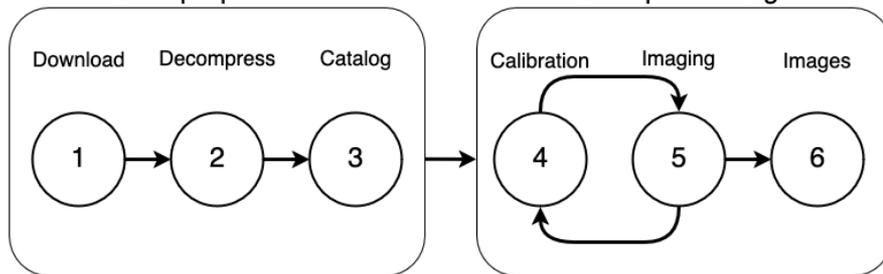
Participants in the first ECLAT hackathon at Paris Observatory

3. ddf-pipeline

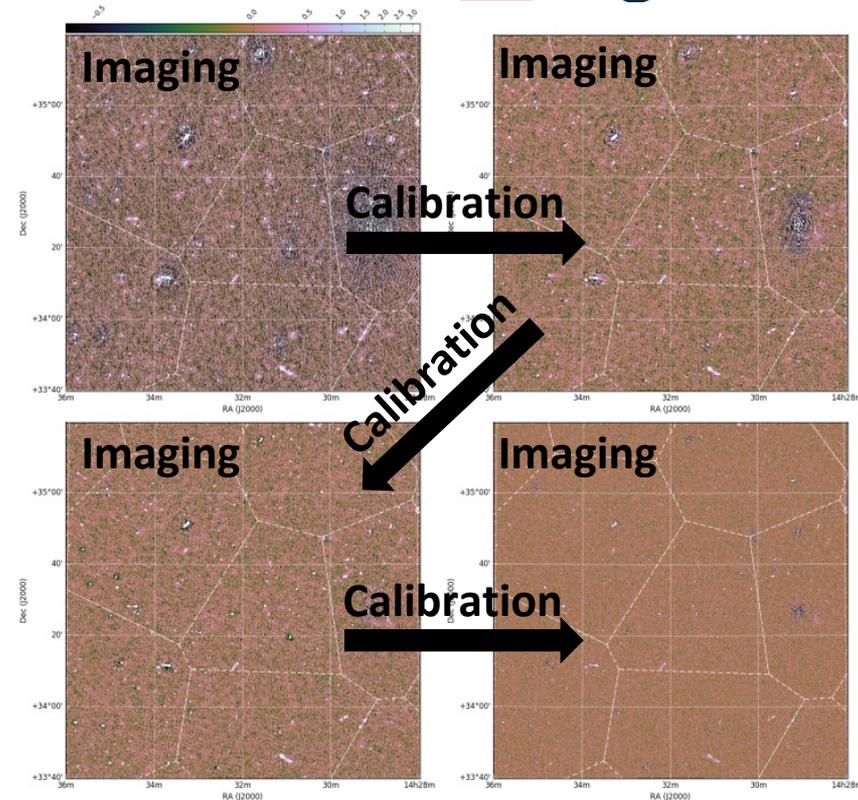
Overview of the ddf-pipeline

Radio astronomy data processing software.

- **Public software repositories.**
 - **ddf-pipeline:** <https://github.com/mhardcastle/ddf-pipeline>
 - **Imaging, DDFacet:** <https://github.com/saopicc/DDFacet>
 - **Calibration, killIMS:** <https://github.com/saopicc/killIMS>

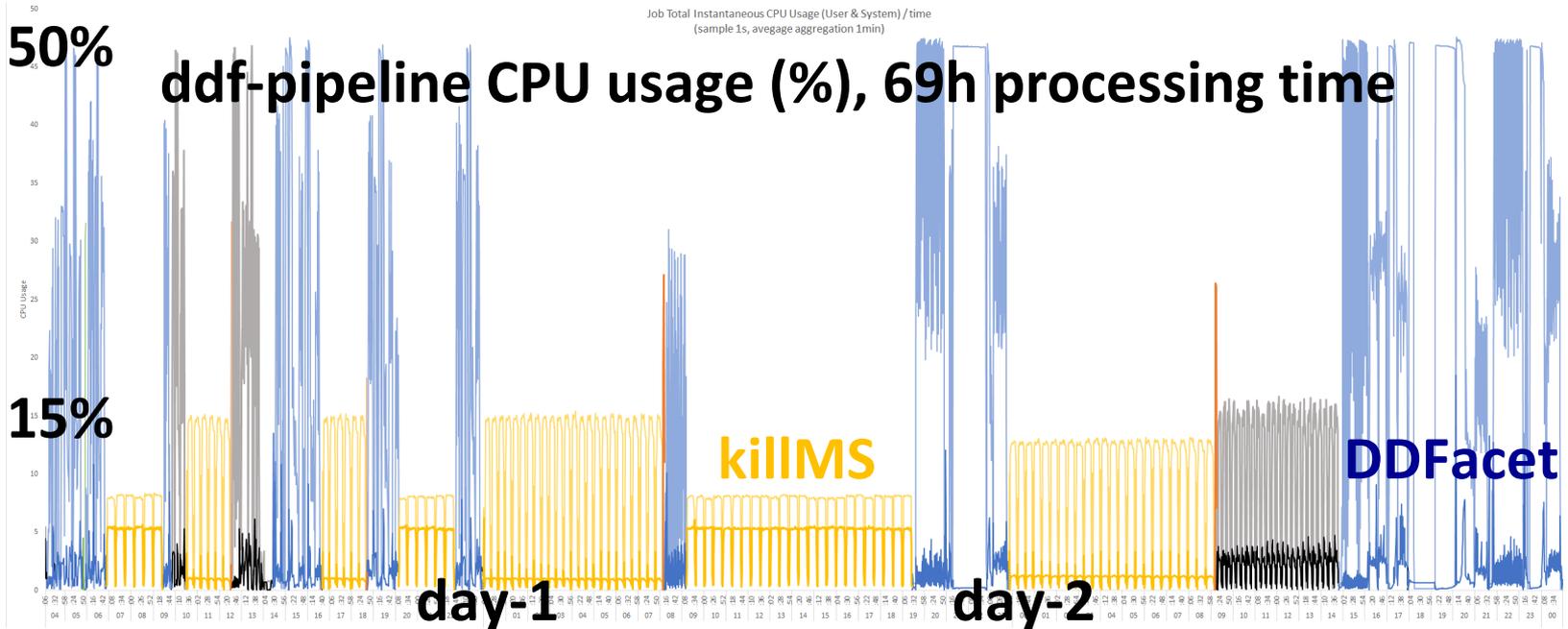


Main steps of the ddf-pipeline software



Tasse, Shimwell, Hardcastle et al. 2001

Logica team, ddf-pipeline deployment in Eskemm Numérique



ddf-pipeline total execution CPU usage in %, dool monitoring tool

Eskemm single node, 128 CPU, 2 x AMD EPYC 7543 32-Core, 512 GB RAM

75h total execution, 69h for processing, 37h for calibration killMS, 23h for imaging DDFacet