



SPACEINN

D3.21) 3rd report on HMI data products and usage statistics

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HMI Data Products

The Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO) was launched on 11th February 2010 and is NASA's most important solar physics mission of this decade. The three primary instruments on board SDO are the Helioseismic and Magnetic Imager (HMI), the Atmospheric Imaging Assembly (AIA) and the Extreme ultraviolet Variability Experiment (EVE). The data is predominantly used to learn about solar magnetic activity.

The most important instrument for helioseismology is the Helioseismic and Magnetic Imager (HMI). HMI data are key for studying the Sun's interior and various components of magnetic activity at the photospheric level. HMI observes the full solar disk all year round and provides state-of-the-art 4096x4096 pixel images. The solar scientific community is currently inundated with a flood of large-volume/high-resolution data and corresponding high-level science data products.

HMI data are described in detail on the Joint Science Operations Center (JSOC) website <http://jsoc.stanford.edu>.

The main HMI observables are available at cadences of 45s and 720s, except for the continuum intensity data without limb darkening that is only available at a cadence of 720s. The main HMI observables are

- Line-of-sight Magnetograms
- Line-of-sight Dopplergrams
- Continuum intensity
- Continuum intensity without limb darkening (only at 720s cadence)
- Line widths
- Line depths

The data volume generated for each of the main HMI observables, at 45s cadence, amounts to 1 TB per month. At the time of writing this third report, the SDO satellite had been collecting data for 81 months and hence there is about 81 TBs for each of the

Dopplergrams, magnetograms, continuum intensity, line-widths, and line-depths; thus a total of 405 TBs for the five main HMI (45s cadence) observables.

There are also a variety of vector magnetic field data products available, e.g.

- Stokes vectors parameters (I, Q, U, V)
- Milne-Eddington inversion results
- Vector magnetic field in HMI Active Region Patches

There are also several helioseismic science data products resulting from the JSOC pipeline including

- Ring-diagram analysis products for tracked HMI Doppler cubes of size 5, 15, and 30 degrees, full 3D power spectrums, multi-parameter model fit parameters. In addition, sub-surface flow maps are available from inversions of the fits to the power spectrum.
- Time-distance products including travel-times maps using both Gabor wavelet fitting and the method from Gizon and Birch (2002). Also, inverted flows and sound-speed results are available for either Gabor or Gizon and Birch travel-times as well as using either Born or ray kernels.
- Global helioseismology products such as mode parameters, power spectra.

Lower level products such as HMI Level-1 filtergrams are also available.

Most of the HMI data described above are available through the Data Record Management System (NetDRMS, <http://jsoc.stanford.edu/netdrms>) software that was developed by Stanford University. NetDRMS uses “publication” and “subscription” procedures for sharing SDO to users worldwide. The Joint Science Operations Center (JSOC), in the USA, has published (in the NetDRMS sense) all the HMI data, and therefore it’s possible for participating sites that also have NetDRMS installed to obtain that data by subscribing to the relevant data series. The subscribing site will automatically receive the HMI meta-data of interest, and furthermore, the site can then choose to transfer all the corresponding HMI images or a subset of the images. The meta-data is always transferred

directly from the publishing site (e.g. JSOC for HMI data) so that there is always a unique source for the meta-data. The meta-data is small so there are no bandwidth problems when many subscribing sites obtain the meta-data from a single source. However, the corresponding images are large and thus it's important to attempt to spread the load and reduce the bandwidth on JSOC.

GDC-SDO Data Products

The German Data Center for the Solar Dynamics Observatory (GDC-SDO) is hosted by the MPG and funded by DLR, and is dedicated to the acquisition and distribution of SDO data. It is a European master distribution center for HMI data and hence fosters the European scientific community. The GDC-SDO is ensuring that HMI images are available for the SPACEINN project. The GDC-SDO has a raw online storage capacity of 840 TB plus a tape library/robot that provides near-line archiving capacity. The incredibly high-volume of HMI data requires such a dedicated center within Europe to facilitate rapid and transparent data access and scientific analysis to the European community.

The German Data Center for the Solar Dynamics Observatory (GDC-SDO) is subscribed to all the primary HMI observables through the Data Record Management System (NetDRMS) infrastructure; i.e. the GDC-SDO has all the HMI meta-data for the following data series

- Line-of-sight Magnetograms (45s and 720s cadences)
- Line-of-sight Dopplergrams (45s and 720s cadences)
- Continuum intensity (45s and 720s cadences)
- Continuum intensity without limb darkening (only 720s cadence)
- Line widths (45s and 720s cadences)
- Line depths (45s and 720s cadences)
- Derived vector magnetic field data products

Furthermore, all the 4096x4096 images for the line-of-sight Dopplergrams, line-of-sight magnetograms, and continuum intensity maps are online at the GDC-SDO. This amounts to 243 TBs of data, which is about 28% of the raw online storage capacity of the GDC-SDO.

Summarily, the GDC-SDO is currently providing HMI line-of-sight Dopplergrams, line-of-sight Magnetograms, intensity images as well as vector magnetic field data for the SPACEINN project; through the NetDRMS infrastructure. When the SPACEINN community requests additional data products, the GDC-SDO will subscribe to them immediately and make them available. The NetDRMS infrastructure is capable of very efficient transfer rates of up to several TBs per day.

Usage Statistics

Several users and user groups have already made considerable use of, or expressed interest in, the GDC-SDO since the start of the SPACEINN project.

The Kiepenheuer-Institut für Sonnenphysik (KIS), in Freiburg, continues to receive HMI data. This data series is automatically updated (through NetDRMS) as SDO continues to take observations. KIS receives updates to the meta-data directly from JSOC, since JSOC is the unique source for the meta-data for that data series. However, HMI Dopplergrams (4096x4096 pixels) images are transferred from the GDC-SDO due to its close proximity to KIS. This also helps reduce the bandwidth from the USA to Europe.

The MPG also continues to make extensive use of the GDC-SDO, which is very useful because the GDC-SDO disks are connected locally via InfiniBand to the MPG's computing resources. The MPG uses the Pegasus Workflow Management System (<http://pegasus.isi.edu>) for running helioseismology workflows. The main inputs to the GDC-SDO helioseismology workflows are HMI line-of-sight Dopplergrams, line-of-sight Magnetograms, or continuum intensity images.