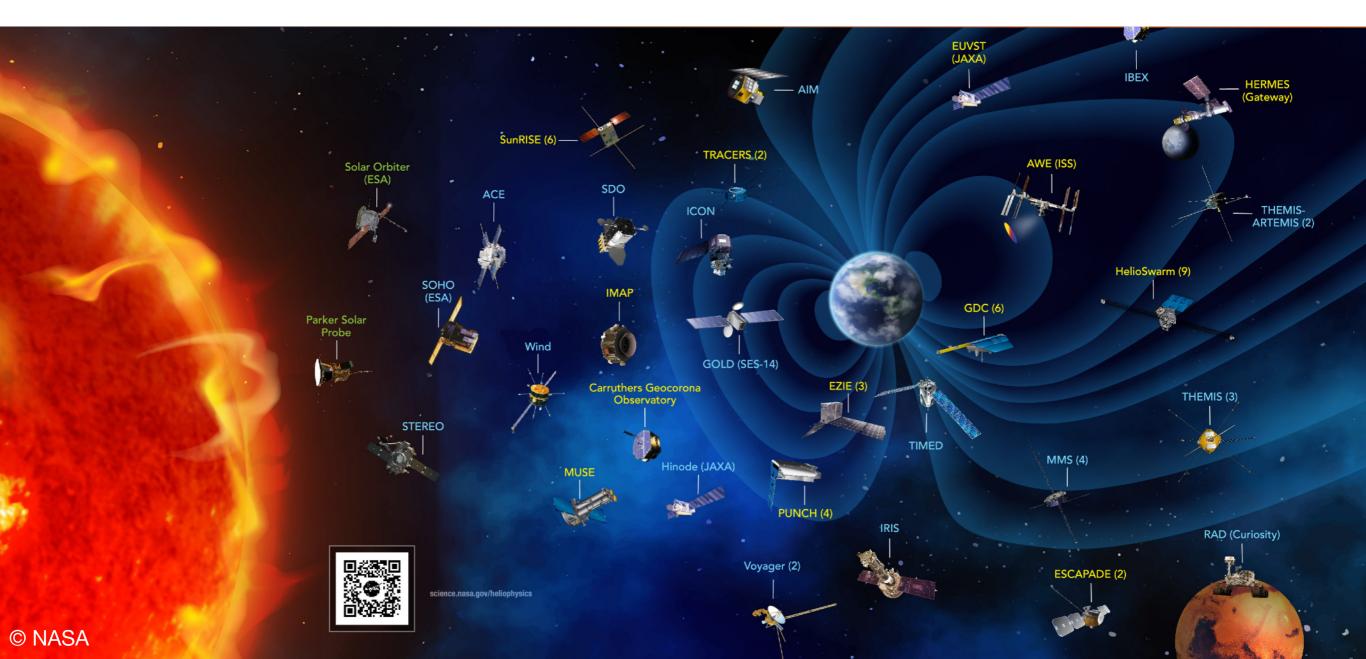
Open Science Challenges in Heliophysics

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DASH – Laurel – Oct 9th 2023

Heliophysics & space physics multipoint, multi messenger

ground + space / single + distributed / in-situ + remote



Sharing is not an option open science since early 1998

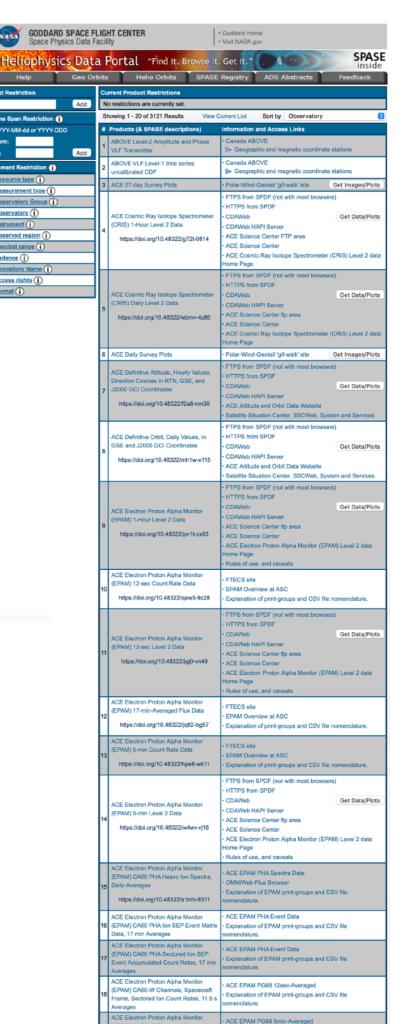
Studied object requires sharing data, using multiple sources. Standardisation of accessibility is key for re-use or fundability.

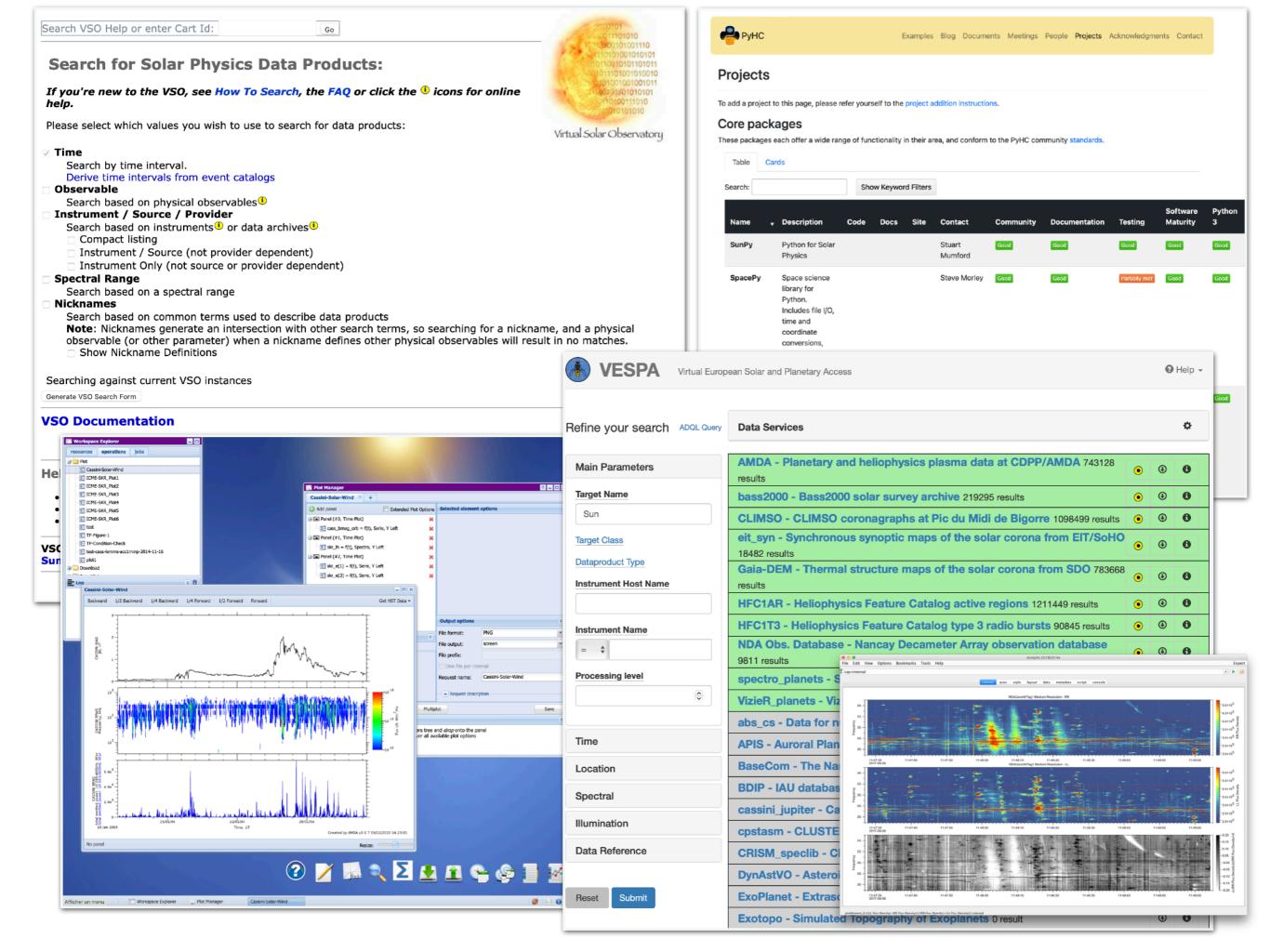
- CDF+ISTP (1998): data standards for data exchange
- SPASE as a common metadata registry (2005)
- Inception of the Virtual Solar Observatory (2005)
- solar events in HEK (2007)
- FITS+WCS for solar physics (2011)
- simulation extension for SPASE (2014)
- HAPI for accessing time series (2021)

Heliophysics now on the way to FAIR

FAIR principles (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Re-usable)

- Findable:
 - VSO (https://sdac.virtualsolar.org/),
 - HDP (https://heliophysicsdata.gsfc.nasa.gov/)
 - VESPA (https://vespa.obspm.fr/)
 - AMDA (http://amda.cdpp.eu/)
- Accessible:
 - All data are public, with community standard format
 - Python modules to access data (PyHC)
- Interoperable
 - HAPI implements interoperable standard for time series
 - Data format (CDF, FITS)
- Reusable:
 - SPASE registry now includes DOI for data citation
 - Python modules to process data (PyHC)



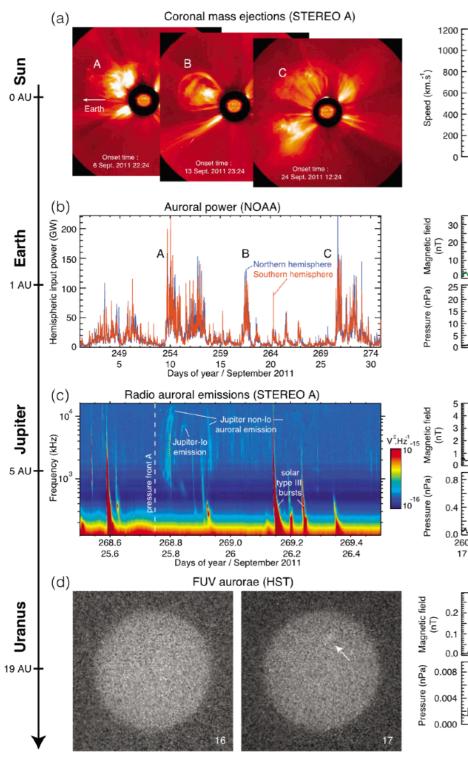


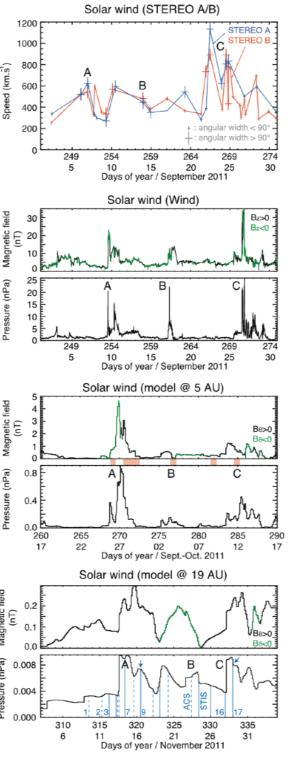
Interplanetary use case

tracking event throughout the solar system

- Use case: solar event impact at planets.
 - analyze observed feature => go back to drivers
 - propagate event => test if feature is observed
- Requires:
 - data discovery (e.g.: space in-situ date, HST data, ground radio emissions)
 - data display / processing
 - model discovery => solar wind conditions (propagation tool)
 - model input parameters => data discovery
 - running model
 - gathering results into platform with initial data
- Many studies (hand-made)
 - Cecconi et al. FrASS 9, (2022) doi:10.3389/fspas.2022.800279
 - Witasse et al. JGR 122, 7865–7890 (2017) doi:10.1002/2017ja023884
 - Lamy et al. GRL 39, (2012). doi:10.1029/2012gl051312
 - Prangé et al. Nature 432, 78-81 (2004). doi:10.1038/nature02986

• Lamy et al. (2012)



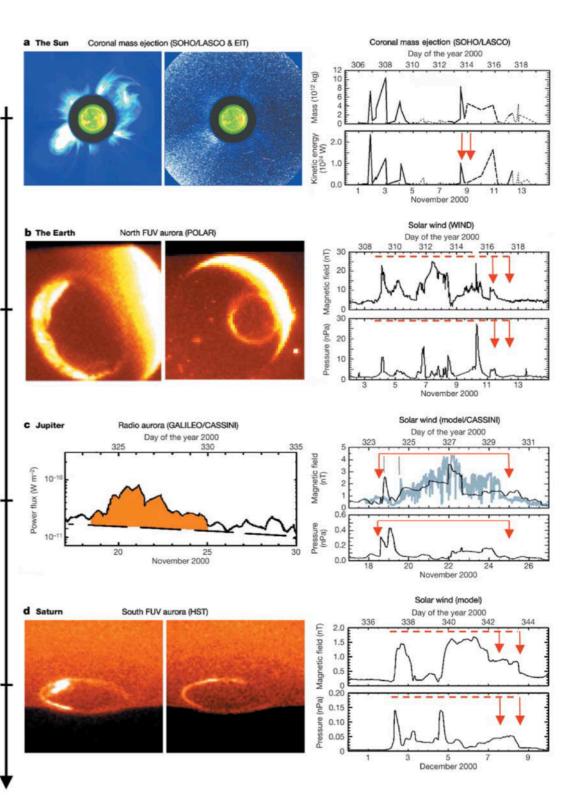


1 AU

5 AL

9 AU

• Prangé et al. (2004)



Heliophysics data access open data

- Heliophysics data are open access
 - images, timeseries, events...
- Tools and portals for data discovery
 - many solutions
 - need for interoperability
- Open source software (Python, IDL) for data processing

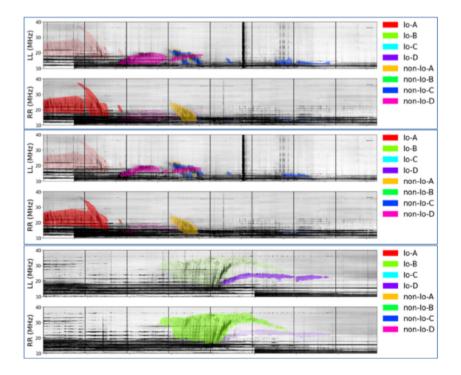


Heliophysics simulations modelling and running

- Simulations: modelling, interpretation or prediction
- Local codes to community codes
- Opening code: for reuse (run on demand) and contribution (open source).
- Run-on-demand issues: scaling, maintenance, interfaces, storage, authorizations...
- Current status:
 - SPASE can describe models and simulation runs (IMPEx contribution)
 - CCMC or IMPEx have run-on-demand, but not standardised
 - IVOA has standardised run-on-demand interface
- Can the cloud help for scaling and authorisation ?

ML for heliophysics event detection

- Main application of ML to heliophysics is event/feature detection. E.g.: radio burst detection (remote), solar wind event (in situ)
- Need access to
 - training set (what about rare events)
 - quality (or controlled) input data (local or stream)
- Storing results for reuse:
 - are there enough community standard for this?
- Storing provenance for reproducibility:
 - generic issue of reproducibility of ML algorithm
 - sharing code is not enough
 - sharing container with trained code?



Heliophysics tomorrow

to the cloud and beyond

- Big data requires to bring code to the data.
 - requires in turn interoperability and portability (rather than optimisation?) of code.
 - workflow management capabilities, reproducibility
 - common infrastructure for software and deployment
- NASA <u>http://heliocloud.org/</u> ESA <u>https://datalabs.esa.int/</u> many other initiatives in other domains
- Cloud of clouds: workflows across clouds / science platforms

IHDEA Cloud meeting (July 2023) main highlights

- IHDEA-Cloud workshop organised in Paris (July 2023) with contributions from heliophysics and astronomy community
- Unconference topics:
 - Sharing code: metadata, testing, licensing, containers,
 - Use Cases: sharing notebooks, accessing platforms
 - Discoverability: finding, registering, shipping code
 - Reproducibility: containers, provenance
 - Workflows: workflow/pipeline manager, languages, sync/async
 - Cross-platforms and operations: user identity, funding, policies, orchestration
 - User shared software stack: seamless running of code across platforms

Summary Heliophysics & open science

- Open science by-design since the beginning
- Core drivers: access to and reuse of data
- Standardisation of interfaces: improve or reuse
- Modelling: need to standard interfaces (description, run, access)
- ML: need quality input, community standards outputs and reproducibility challenge
- Next step: cloud with many challenges