

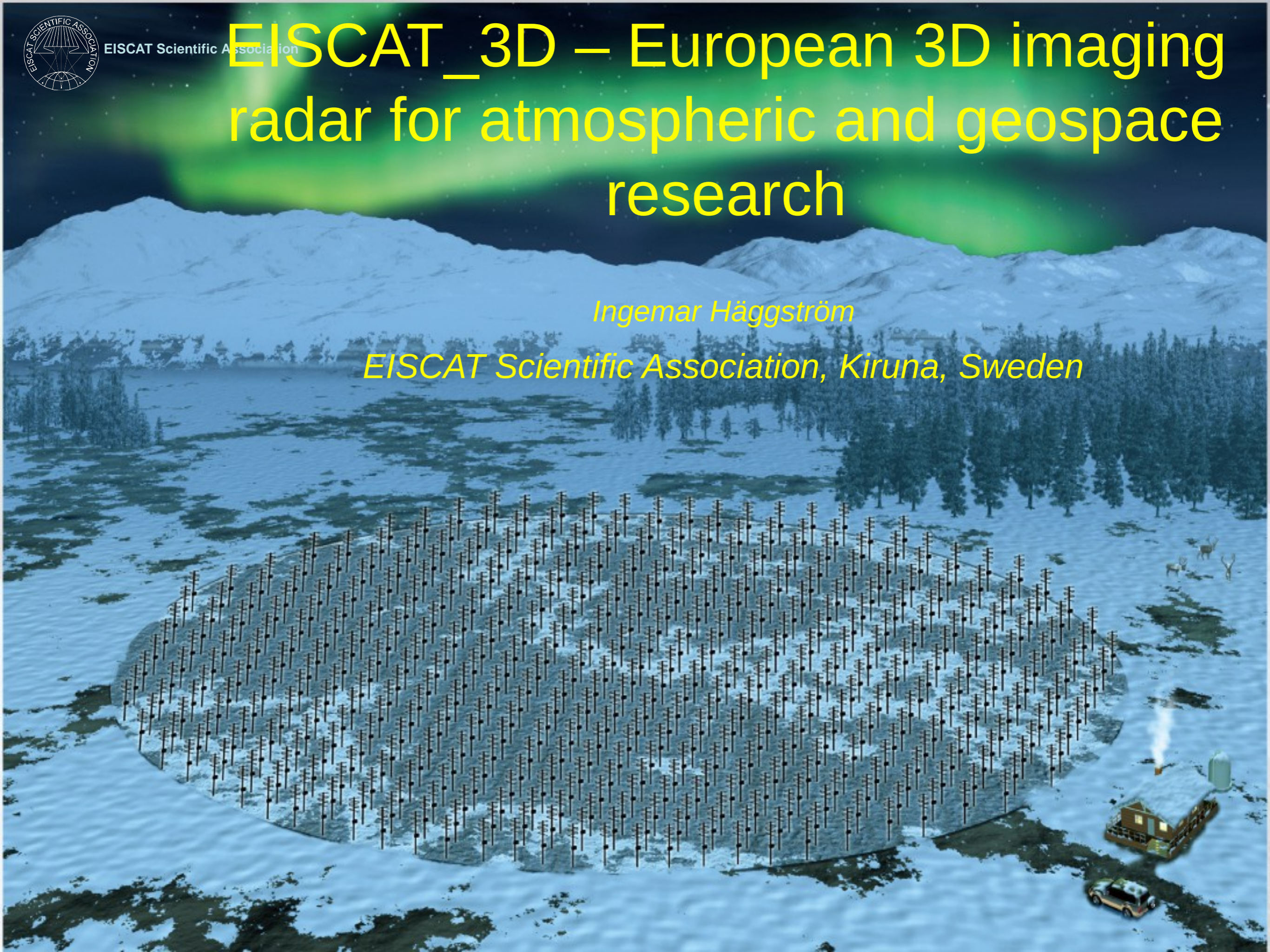


EISCAT Scientific Association

EISCAT_3D – European 3D imaging radar for atmospheric and geospace research

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EISCAT multi-site research infrastructure

studies how Earth's atmosphere is coupled to space

is uniquely located for studies into arctic ionosphere

current members

 China

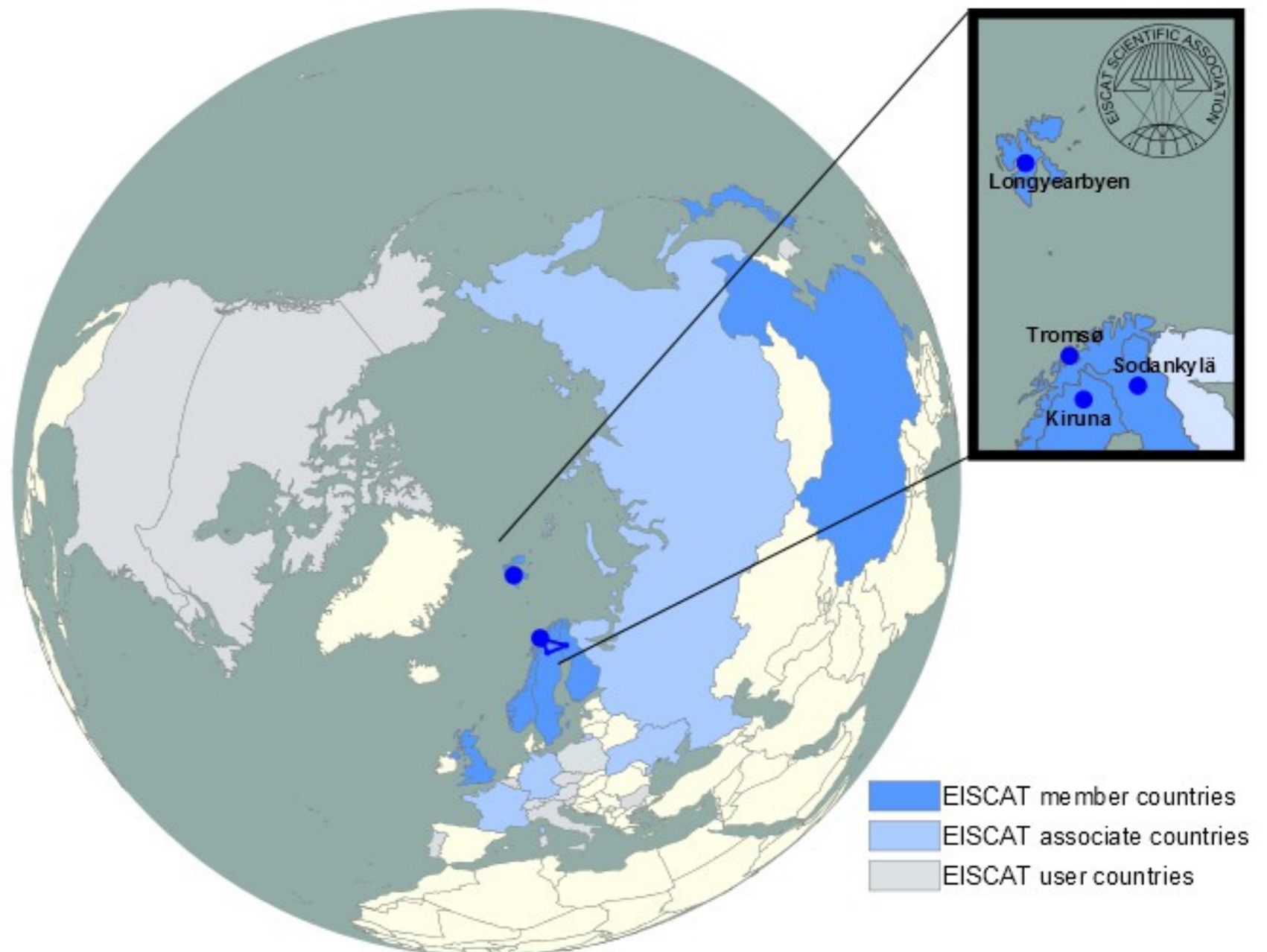
 Finland

 Japan

 Norway

 Sweden

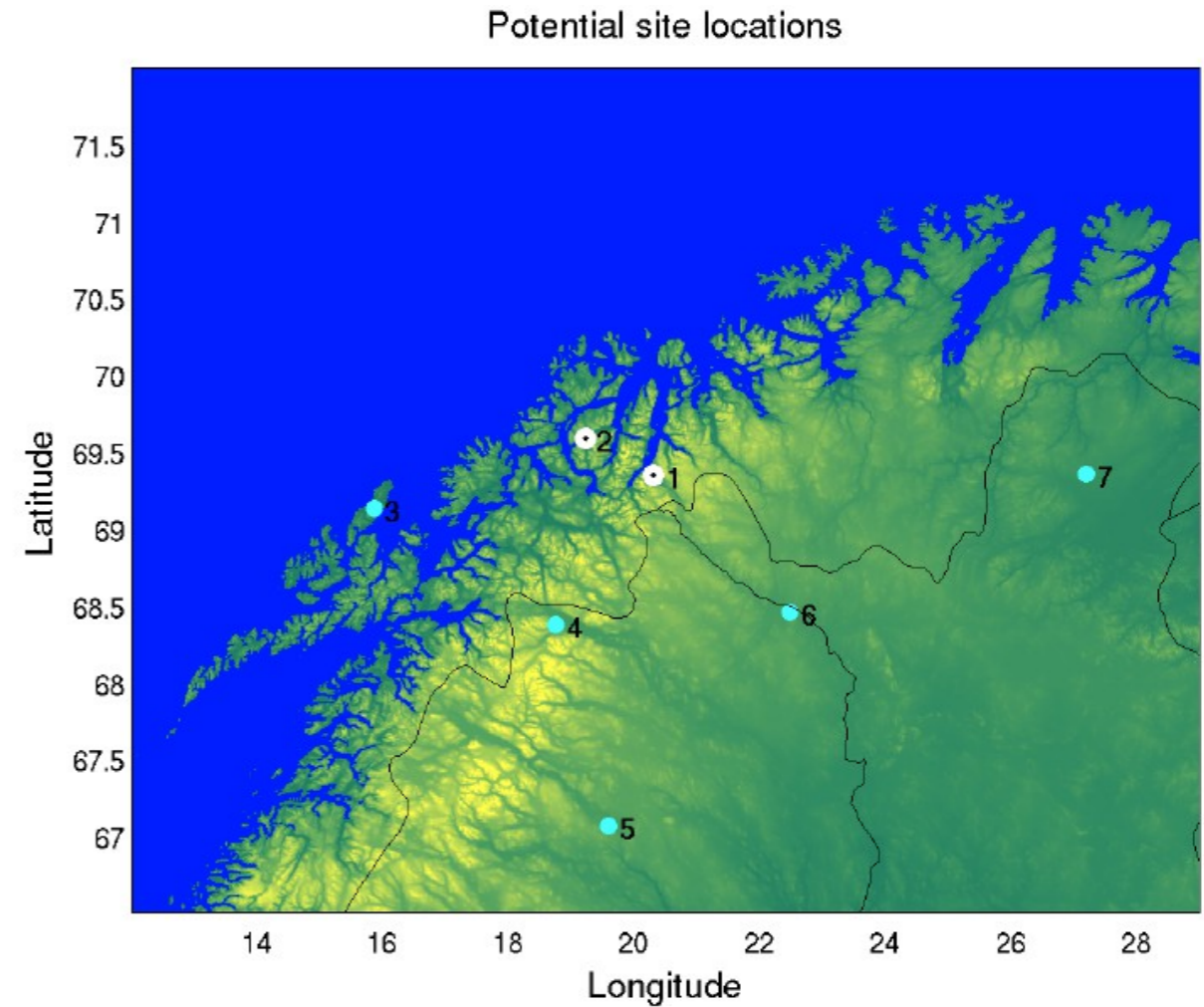
 United Kingdom



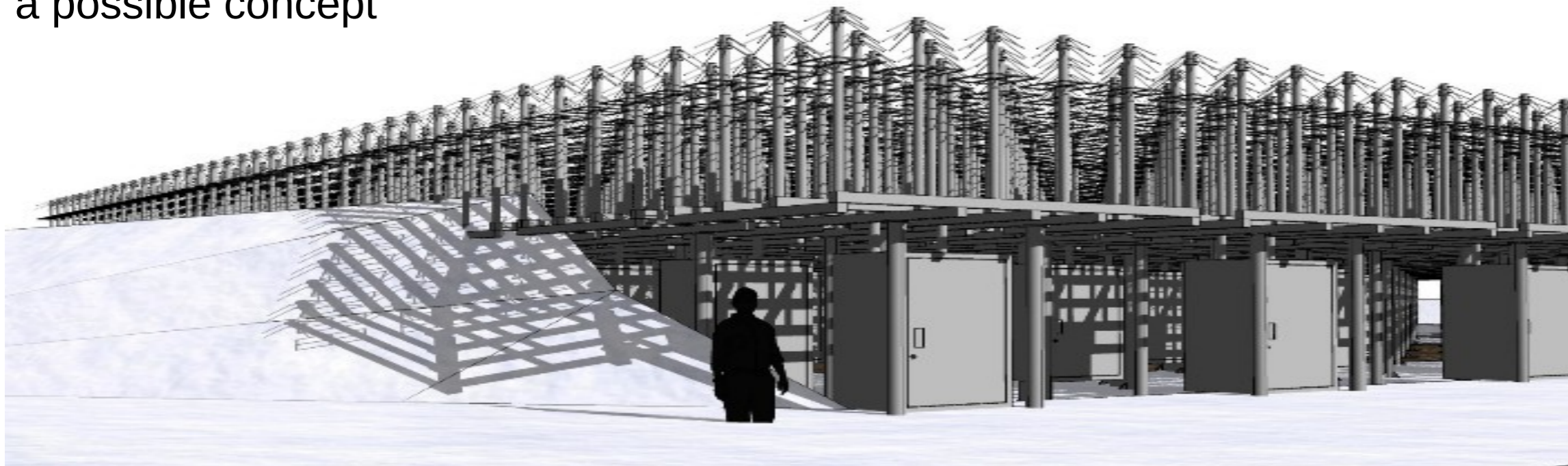
How will it look?

Baseline: core site & 4 remote sites

community agrees on list of 7 potential sites
will permit observations combined with rocket
flights from Andoya in Norway and Esrange in
Sweden



a possible concept

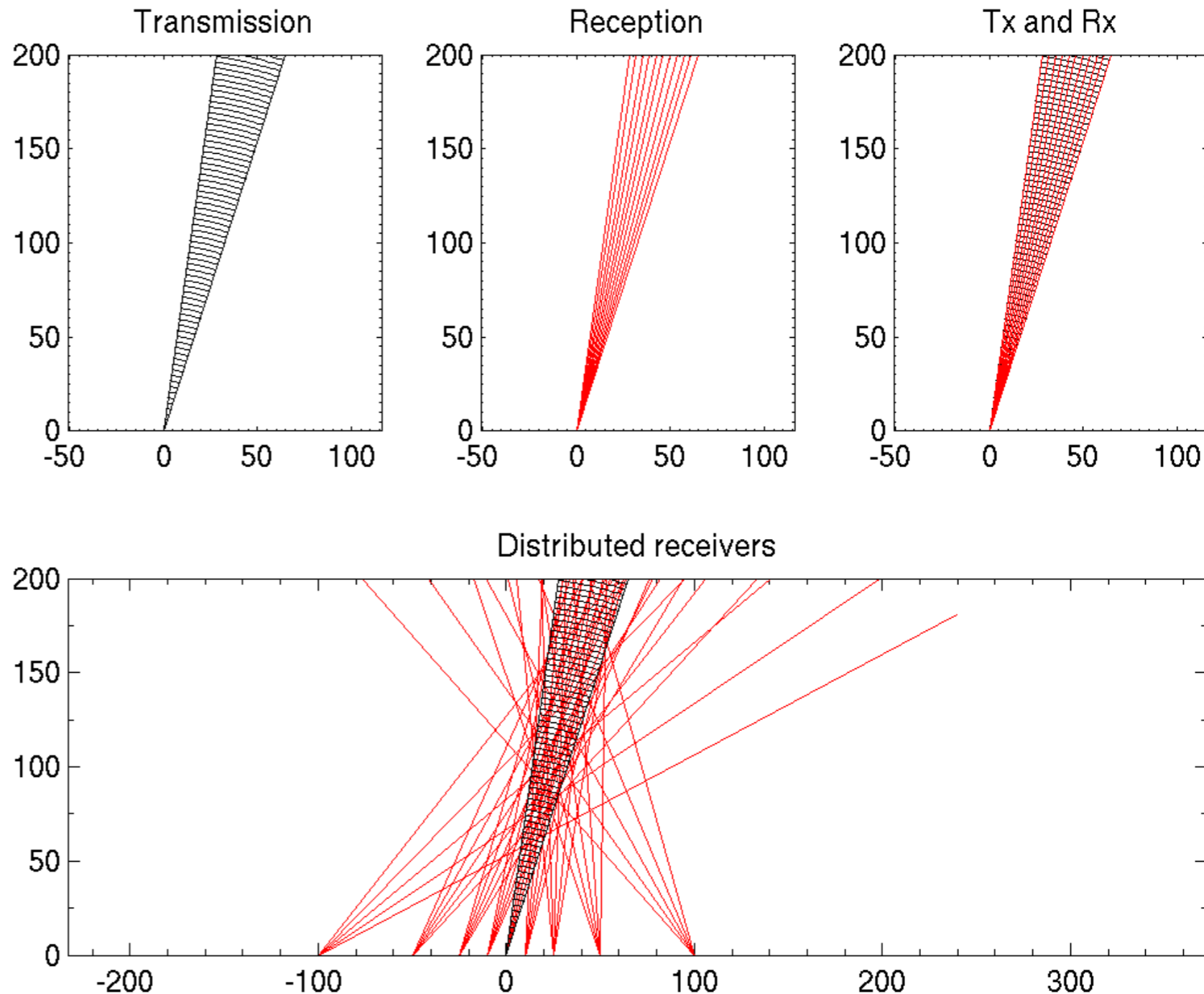


Measurement Capability Comparison			
Measurement Type	Current UHF t/s	Future E3D t/s	Improvement Factor* better than:
Isotropic parameters: 110 km altitude	1.0	0.1	10
Isotropic parameters: 300 km altitude	5.0	0.2	25
Vector velocities: 110 km altitude	500.0	10.0	50
Vector velocities: 300 km altitude	2000.0	25.0	80
Monitoring standard data products at 70 - 1200 km: $n_e, T_e, T_i, \underline{v}_i$			
<p>E3D New Measurement Capabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> instantaneous, adaptive control of beam positions simultaneous multiple beams/interlaced beams high-resolution coding of polarisation, phase and amplitude aperture synthesis imaging – small-scale 3D imaging(sub-beam-width) multi-beam volume imaging – large-scale 3D imaging full-profile vector measurements – large/small-scale 3D vector imaging high-speed object tracking <p>* estimated for 3 MW Tx: improvement at least x 10 better</p>			

3) integration time, t for 1% accuracy n_e, T_e, T_i ; 1% accuracy \underline{v} at plasma density of $2 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^{-3}$, within 100,000 km² of core site, assuming five remote stations, same transmitter power as the current EISCAT

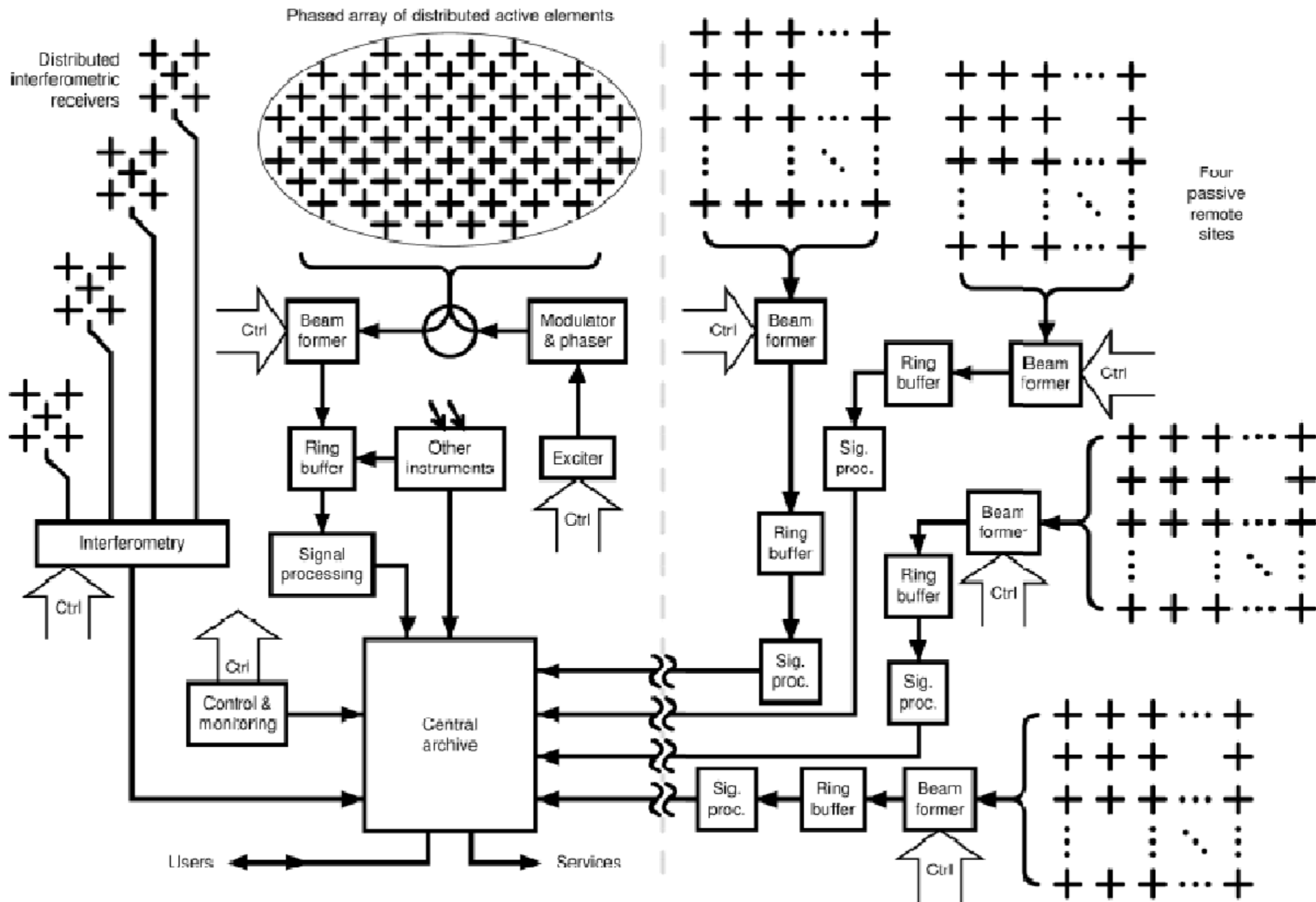
EISCAT_3D (in 2D)

- Transmission
 - 10MW
 - High modulation
 - Radial resolution
- Reception
 - Multiple narrow beams
 - Angular resolution
- Tx+Rx
 - Volumetric data
- Multisite
 - Distributed receivers
 - Wind fields





Design Study: system diagram



Data flow

- Each antenna
 - 30 Msamples/s (120MB/s)
- Antenna group (core site)
 - Computes a number of (broad) beams from a small number of antennas (FPGAs)
 - 100 antennas → 1 beam 2 polarisations
 - At 30 MHz IQ this is $32 * 30 * 2 = 2$ Gbit/s/group
 - These data are stored in a ringbuffer
 - 160 groups → 125 TB/h

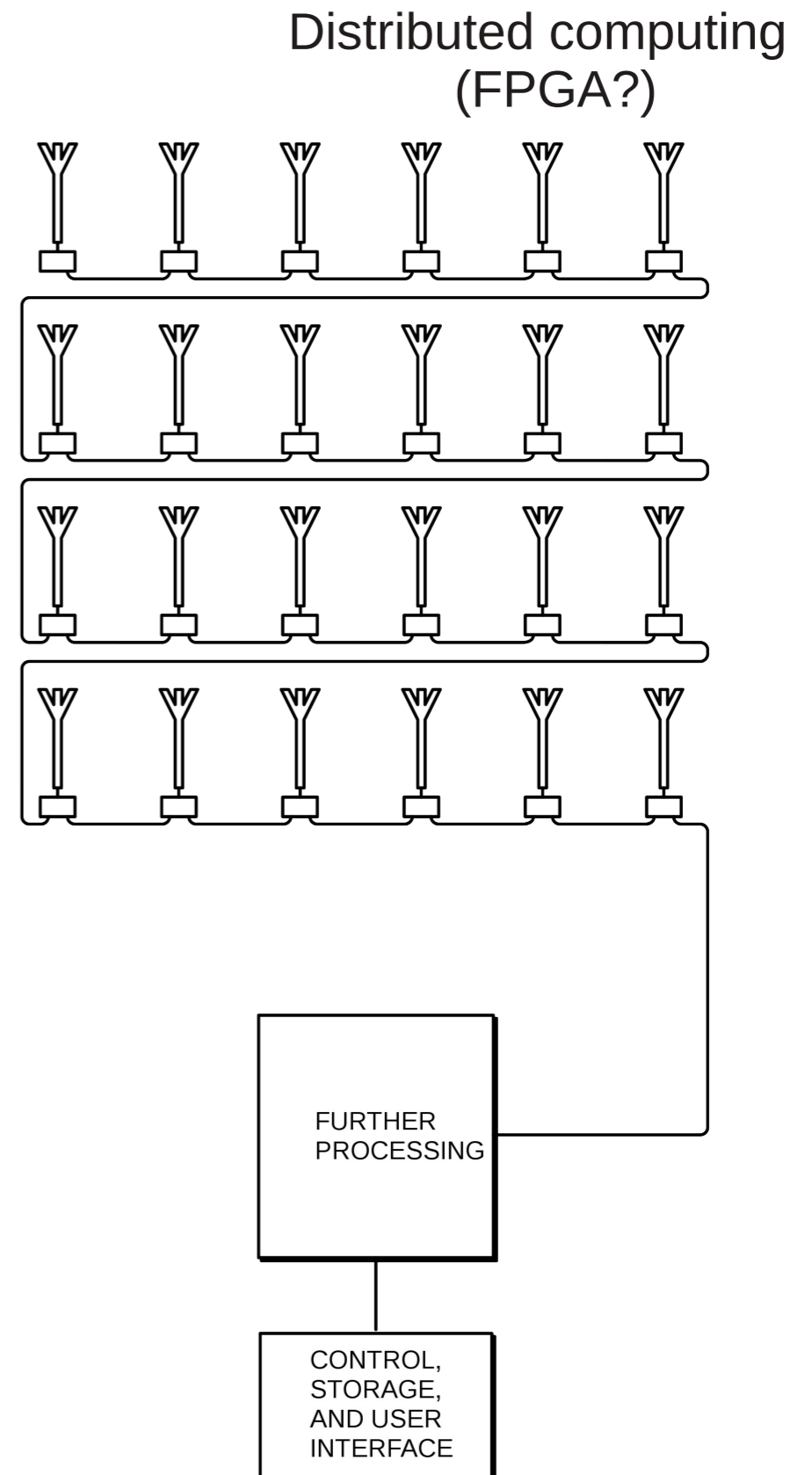
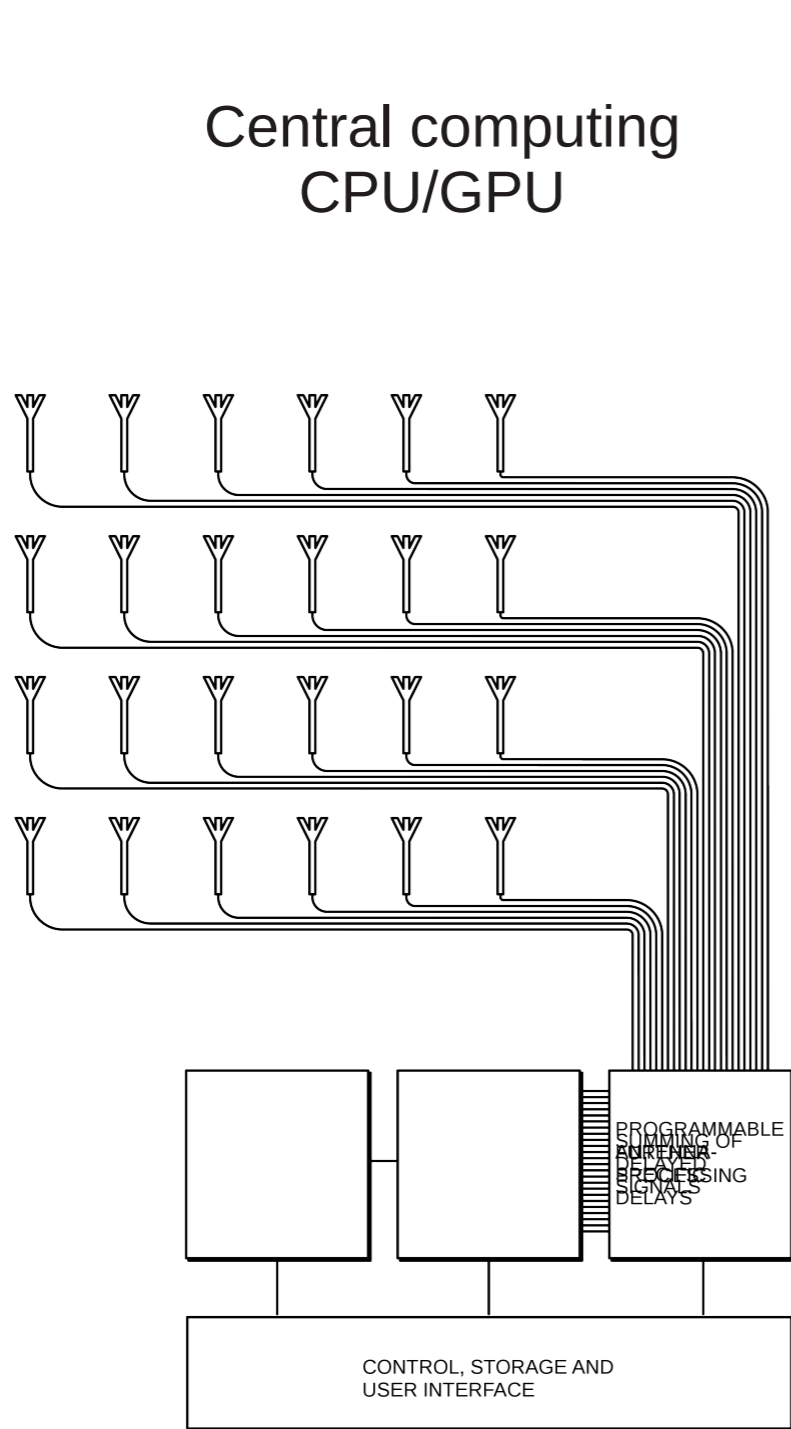
Data flow

- 2nd stage beamforming
 - 160 antenna groups → 100 beams
 - Decimation to 1MHz
 - More or less continuous sampling 32bit words (I/Q)
 - $100 \times 1\text{e}6 \times 2 \times 32 \rightarrow 1\text{GB/s}$
 - Two 10MHz bands correlated data → 2GB/s
 - In total 10TB/h to be stored in archive

On-site computation

- 2nd stage beamforming
 - 160 antenna groups → 100 beams
 - Decimation to 1MHz → 200 Gflop/s
 - Final beams → 5-10 Tflop/s
- Lag profile inversion
 - 2-3 Tflops/s/beam
- Total
 - 5-10 + beams*(2-3) Tflops
 - 8-13 Tflops for 1 beam
 - 200-300 Tflops/s for 100 beams

On-site computation



Datastaging

- One want occasionally do offline work on the ringbuffer data
 - Need transfer to HPC
 - Link or physical transport
 - 1Tb/s → 1 month, better to do the calcs on-site?
 - 125 TB/h * 1 day → 3 PB
 - In total ~10PB storage at HPC (72h data)
 - HPC computing
 - Higher resolutions (spatial and time)
 - 4Pflop/s*24h → 10^5 Pflop

EISCAT needs

- Now, EISCAT
 - Small, EISCAT archive (1981-2013) 60TB
- EISCAT_3D 1st stage (2018)
 - Moderate, EISCAT archive 1PB/year
 - 2-3 Mirrors (North + South Europe+Japan)
 - Analysis software + Search engines
 - HPC for detailed studies/developments
 - Storage 1PB, 1Pflop/run
- EISCAT_3D 2nd stage (2023)
 - High, EISCAT archive 10PB/year
 - HPC, Storage 10PB, 10 Eflop/run

EISCAT data

- 4 levels of data
 - Raw antenna (group) data
 - 1 day ringbuffer, 10 PB
 - Voltage beam formed data
 - 10 PB/year
 - Correlated data
 - 1 PB/year
 - Analysed data
 - 1GB/year (in ENVRI)
- Formats in disussion within CoopEUS
 - hdf5

Archive software

- To go to higher levels of data
 - Beamforming 1->2
 - Lag profiling 2->3
 - Fitting to physical quantities 3->4
- Search engines for all levels of data
 - Find specific signatures
 - At all levels
 - Plasma features, meteors, space debris, astronomical features
- Redo steps
 - New information from searches or external sources
 - Software bugs