MASER: A Toolbox for Measuring, Analysing, Simulating low frequency Radio Emissions

*Baptiste Cecconi[1], Pierre Le Sidaner[2], Renaud Savalle[2], Xavier Bonnin[1], Corentin Louis[1], Andrée Coffre[3], Laurent Lamy[1], Laurent Denis[3], Philippe Zarka[1], Jean-Mathias Grießmeier[4], Jeremy Faden[5,6], Chris Piker[6], Nicolas André[7], Vincent Génot[7], Stéphane Erard[1], Todd A King[8], Joseph N Mafi[8], Mark Sharlow[8], Jim Sky[9], Markus Demleitner[10]

1. LESIA, Observatoire de Paris, CNRS, PSL Research University, Meudon, France, 2. DIO, Observatoire de Paris, CNRS, PSL, Paris, France, 3. Station de Radioastronomie de Nançay, Observatoire de Paris, CNRS, PSL, OSUC, Univ. d'Orléans, Nançay, France, 4. LPC2E, Université d'Orléans, OSUC, Orléans, France, 5. Cottage Systems, Iowa City, IA, USA, 6. University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA, USA, 7. IRAP, CNRS, Université Paul Sabatier, Toulouse, France, 8. IGPP, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, USA, 9. Radio Sky Inc, USA, 10. Univ. Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany

The MASER (Measuring, Analysing and Simulating Radio Emissions) project provides a comprehensive infras- tructure dedicated to low frequency radio emissions (typically < 50 to 100 MHz). The four main radio sources observed in this frequency are the Earth, the Sun, Jupiter and Saturn. They are observed either from ground (down to 10 MHz) or from space. Ground observatories are more sensitive than space observatories and capture high resolution data streams (up to a few TB per day for modern instruments). Conversely, space-borne instruments can observe below the ionospheric cut-off (10 MHz) and can be placed closer to the studied object.

Several tools have been developed in the last decade for sharing space physcis data. Data visualization tools developed by The CDPP (http://cdpp.eu, Centre de Données de la Physique des Plasmas, in Toulouse, France) and the University of Iowa (Autoplot, http://autoplot.org) are available to display and analyse space physics time series and spectrograms. A planetary radio emission simulation software is developed in LESIA (ExPRES: Exoplanetary and Planetary Radio Emission Simulator). The VESPA (Virtual European Solar and Planetary Access) provides a search interface that allows to discover data of interest for scientific users, and is based on IVOA standards (astronomical International Virtual Observatory Alliance). The University of Iowa also develops Das2server that allows to distribute data with adjustable temporal resolution.

MASER is making use of all these tools and standards to distribute datasets from space and ground radio instruments available from the Observatoire de Paris, the Station de Radioastronomie de Nançay and the CDPP deep archive. These datasets include Cassini/RPWS, STEREO/Waves, WIND/Waves, Ulysses/URAP, ISEE3/SBH, Voyager/PRA, Nançay Decameter Array (Routine, NewRoutine, JunoN), RadioJove archive, swedish Viking mission, Interball/POLRAD... MASER also includes a Python software library for reading raw data.

This work is supported by the Europlanet H2020 Research Infrastructure project which, has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 654208.

Keywords: Tools, Interoperability, Radio Astronomy

