



Vera C. Rubin Observatory
Software Test Report

LVV-P105: Survey Strategy Acceptance Test Campaign Test Plan and Report

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PSTR-001

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DRAFT



Abstract

This is the test plan and report for **Survey Strategy Acceptance Test Campaign**, an LSST milestone pertaining to the Project System Engineering and Commissioning. This document is based on content automatically extracted from the Jira test database on 2023-09-16 . The most recent change to the document repository was on 2023-09-16.

Draft

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LVV-P105: Survey Strategy Acceptance Test Campaign Test Plan and Report

1 Introduction

1.1 Objectives

The primary goal of this acceptance test campaign is to verify those requirements pertaining to the survey design.

1.2 System Overview

This test campaign is intended to verify that the Survey Strategy satisfies the requirements on the design of survey outlined in the LSST Science Requirements Document (SRD), ensuring that the survey strategy will deliver the science goals of LSST.

1.3 Document Overview

This document was generated from Jira, obtaining the relevant information from the LVV-P105 Jira Test Plan and related Test Cycles (LVV-C259).

Section 1 provides an overview of the test campaign, the system under test (Survey Strategy), the applicable documentation, and explains how this document is organized. Section 2 provides additional information about the test plan, like for example the configuration used for this test or related documentation. Section 3 describes the necessary roles and lists the individuals assigned to them.

Section 4 provides a summary of the test results, including an overview in Table 2, an overall assessment statement and suggestions for possible improvements. Section 5 provides detailed results for each step in each test case.

The current status of test plan LVV-P105 in Jira is **Draft** .

1.4 References

- [1] **[DMTN-140]**, Comoretto, G., 2021, *Documentation Automation for the Verification and Validation of Rubin Observatory Software*, DMTN-140, URL <https://dmtn-140.lsst.io/>, Vera C. Rubin Observatory Data Management Technical Note
- [2] **[DMTN-178]**, Comoretto, G., 2021, *Docsteady Usecases for Rubin Observatory Constructions*, DMTN-178, URL <https://dmtn-178.lsst.io/>, Vera C. Rubin Observatory Data Management Technical Note
- [3] **[LSE-160]**, Selvy, B., 2013, *Verification and Validation Process*, LSE-160, URL <https://ls.st/LSE-160>

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2 Test Plan Details

2.1 Data Collection

Observing is not required for this test campaign.

2.2 Verification Environment

Verification will be performed using the V3.2 simulations of the survey cadence.

2.3 Entry Criteria

Availability of simulations for baseline survey v3.0

2.4 Related Documentation

No additional documentation provided.

2.5 PMCS Activity

Primavera milestones related to the test campaign:

- None

3 Personnel

The personnel involved in the test campaign is shown in the following table.

T. Plan LVV-P105 owner:		Lynne Jones	
T. Cycle LVV-C259 owner:		Lynne Jones	
Test Cases	Assigned to	Executed by	Additional Test Personnel
LVV-T2846	Lynne Jones	Leanne Guy	
LVV-T2847	Lynne Jones		
LVV-T2848	Lynne Jones		
LVV-T2851	Lynne Jones		
LVV-T2850	Lynne Jones		
LVV-T2849	Lynne Jones		

4 Test Campaign Overview

4.1 Summary

T. Plan LVV-P105:		Survey Strategy Acceptance Test Campaign		Draft
T. Cycle LVV-C259:		Survey Strategy Acceptance Test Campaign		Not Executed
Test Cases	Ver.	Status	Comment	Issues
LVV-T2846	1	Not Executed		
LVV-T2847	1	Not Executed		
LVV-T2848	1	Not Executed		
LVV-T2851	1	Not Executed		
LVV-T2850	1	Not Executed		
LVV-T2849	1	Not Executed		

Table 2: Test Campaign Summary

4.2 Overall Assessment

Not yet available.

4.3 Recommended Improvements

Not yet available.

5 Detailed Test Results

5.1 Test Cycle LVV-C259

Open test cycle *Survey Strategy Acceptance Test Campaign* in Jira.

Test Cycle name: Survey Strategy Acceptance Test Campaign

Status: Not Executed

This test cycle comprises all the test cases for the verification of the survey strategy

5.1.1 Software Version/Baseline

rubin_sims version 1.3 or newer

5.1.2 Configuration

Not provided.

5.1.3 Test Cases in LVV-C259 Test Cycle

5.1.3.1 LVV-T2846 - Verify survey will cover $Asky = 18000$ square degrees to a median number of $Nv1Sum = 825$ visits per pointing.

Version **1**. Status **Draft**. Open *LVV-T2846* test case in Jira.

Verify that the planned survey strategy will result in sky coverage meeting $Asky$ area to a median number of $Nv1Sum$ visits.

The values of $Asky$ and $Nv1Sum$ used in LVV-308 are the design goals for the survey.

The median number of visits refers to the median number of visits per pointing, when calculated across $Asky$ area and is reported via MAF as fo_Nv .

Alternatively, the area on sky are which the minimum number of visits per pointing is $Nv1Sum$ can also be calculated, and is reported via MAF as fo_Area .

Preconditions:

Execution status: **Not Executed**

Final comment:

Detailed steps results:

Step 1	Step Execution Status: Not Executed
Description	
Evaluate "SkyCoverage" notebook in PSTR-001	

Expected Result	
Asky >= 18000 sq degrees (15000 sq degrees minimum)	
Nv1Sum >= 825 visits per pointing (750 minimum)	

Actual Result	

5.1.3.2 LVV-T2847 - Verify survey will cover RVA1 = 2000 square degrees at timescales between fastRevisitMin = 40s to fastRevisitMax = 1800 seconds nearly uniformly.

Version 1. Status **Draft**. Open *LW-T2847* test case in Jira.

Verify that the survey strategy will result in coverage of RVA1 at timescales between fastRevisitMin and fastRevisitMax in a satisfactory manner.

The original statement of "near uniformity" over this time span does not account for the peak in this timescale caused by standard pairs of visits; (40s to 1800s=30 minutes; current pairs are acquired at between 20-30 minutes). The intent was to make sure that there was suf-

efficient coverage at timescales below the pair timing, rather than strictly providing “uniform” coverage. The metrics in rubin_sim.maf have been written to account for the intent of the requirement -- that there are a significant fraction of visits in the timespan 40s - 20 minutes, as well as visits between 20 - 30 minutes.

Preconditions:

Execution status: **Not Executed**

Final comment:

Detailed steps results:

Step 1	Step Execution Status: Not Executed
Description	
Evaluate SkyCoverage notebook in PSTR-001	

Expected Result	
RVA1 >= 2000 sq degrees	

Actual Result	

5.1.3.3 LVV-T2848 - Verify that the survey strategy distributes observations such that the median proper motion accuracy per coordinate across the main survey area will be at least SIGpm = 1.0 mas for sources $r < 24$.

Version 1. Status **Draft**. Open *LW-T2848* test case in Jira.

Verify the survey strategy distributes observations such that the median proper motion accuracy per coordinate across the main survey area will be at least SIGpm = 1.0 mas for sources

$r < 24$.

Survey simulations can estimate astrometric accuracy at $r=24.0$ for each visit, and then estimate the accuracy of a fit for proper motion (accounting for parallax factor) using the time distribution of the visits at each point in the main survey.

Preconditions:

Execution status: **Not Executed**

Final comment:

Detailed steps results:

Step 1	Step Execution Status: Not Executed
Description	
Evaluate "Parallax_ProperMotion" notebook in PSTR-001	

Expected Result	
SIGpm <= 1.0 mas (2.0 mas minimum)	

Actual Result	

5.1.3.4 LVV-T2851 - Verify the average time between successive visits over the full set of survey observations, through a survey simulation.

Version **1**. Status **Draft**. Open *LW-T2851* test case in Jira.

Verify the average expected time between successive visits, as predicted by survey simulations.

Survey simulations use a model of the telescope to estimate slew times (including filter change times), coupled with scheduler choices for each successive visit. The times between successive visits can be evaluated from these simulations.

Preconditions:

Execution status: **Not Executed**

Final comment:

Detailed steps results:

Step 1	Step Execution Status: Not Executed
Description	
Evaluate "Time_Between_Visits" notebook in PSTR-001	

Expected Result	
aveVisitInterval < 10 s	

Actual Result	

Step 2	Step Execution Status: Not Executed
Description	
Confirm aveTimeInterval < 10s	

Expected Result	

Actual Result	

5.1.3.5 LVV-T2850 - Verify the median expected time between successive visits, as predicted by survey simulations.

Version **1**. Status **Draft**. Open *LW-T2850* test case in Jira.

Verify the median expected time between successive visits, as predicted by survey simulations.

Survey simulations use a model of the telescope to estimate slew times (including filter change times), coupled with scheduler choices for each successive visit. The times between successive visits can be evaluated from these simulations.

Preconditions:

Execution status: **Not Executed**

Final comment:

Detailed steps results:

Step 1	Step Execution Status: Not Executed
Description	
Evaluate "Time_Between_Visits" notebook in PSTR-001	

Expected Result	
medVisitInterval < 5 s	

Actual Result	

5.1.3.6 LVV-T2849 - Verify the survey strategy distributes observations such that the parallax uncertainty across the main survey area will be no more than SIGpar = 3.0 mas, or SIGparRed = 6.0 mas in y band for sources $r < 24$.

Version **1**. Status **Draft**. Open *LW-T2849* test case in Jira.

Verify the survey strategy distributes observations such that the parallax uncertainty across the main survey area will be no more than SIGpar = 3.0 mas, or SIGparRed = 6.0 mas in y band for sources $r < 24$.

Survey simulations can estimate astrometric accuracy at $r = 24.0$ for each visit, and then estimate the uncertainty in resulting parallax fits using the time distribution of the visits at each point in the main survey.

Preconditions:

Execution status: **Not Executed**

Final comment:

Detailed steps results:

Step 1	Step Execution Status: Not Executed
Description	
Evaluate "Parallax_ProperMotion" notebook in PSTR-001	

Expected Result	
SIGpar \leq 3.0 mas (6.0 mas minimum)	
SIGparRed \leq 6.0 mas (10.0 mas minimum)	

Actual Result	

A Documentation

The verification process is defined in LSE-160. The use of Docsteady to format Jira information in various test and planing documents is described in DMTN-140 and practical commands are given in DMTN-178.

B Acronyms used in this document

Acronym	Description
DMTN	DM Technical Note
LSE	LSST Systems Engineering (Document Handle)
LSST	Legacy Survey of Space and Time (formerly Large Synoptic Survey Telescope)
LVV	LSST Verification and Validation
MAF	Metric Analysis Framework
PMCS	Project Management Controls System
PSE	Project Systems Engineering
SRD	LSST Science Requirements; LPM-17