# SDP System sizing methodology

- Look at HPSO schedule
- Calculate required number of operations for each experiment (total)
- Using fractions of time spent doing each experiment, calculate average SDP compute load
- NB There are a lot of assumptions here!
   Extracting FLOPS is something of a how long is a piece of string exercise.

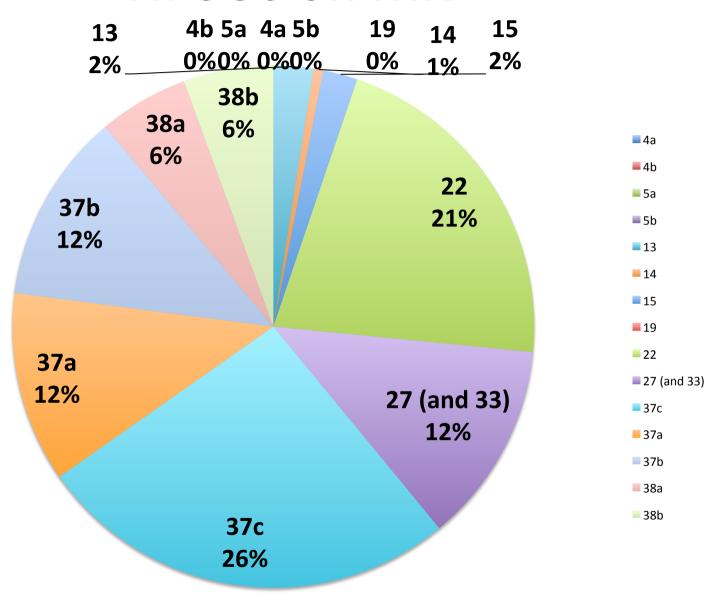
# **HPSOs on LOW**

HPSO Experiment			Fraction of time on this experiment
	1 5000	37	0.16
2a	5000	37	0.16
2b	5000	37	0.16
4c	12750	0	0.40
5c	4300	0	0.13

# **HPSOs on MID**

HPSO Experiment	Hours of telescope time		Fraction of time on this experiment
4a	800		0.01
4b	2400	0	0.04
5a	1600	0	0.02
5b	1600	0	0.02
13	5000	5	0.07
14	2000	3	0.03
15	12600	2	0.19
19	10000	0	0.15
22	6000	36	0.09
27 (and 33)	10000	13	0.15
37c	10000	27	0.15
37a	2000	60	0.03
37b	2000	60	0.03
38a	1000	56	0.01
38b	1000	56	0.01

### **HPSOs on MID**



# SDP System sizing - Caveats

#### HPSO schedule is rather crude

Especially on LOW, where EOR experiments make up 45% of the telescope time (not realistic given the weather)

Not much commensality yet

SDP parametric model is incomplete (not deliberately wrong, but still naïve)

Assumptions for each HPSO that go into the SDP Parametric model are old

# SDP System sizing – It's not all gloom.

However, SDP is fundamentally a hugely tuneable part of the each instrument – plenty of parameters to trade-off to reduce cost e.g. halving the number of major cycles for each imaging pipeline, reducing processed field of view

Cost contol options to down-size SDP HW do not specify how this down-sizing might be shared between the two instruments

But, the savings do all assume that a "full size" SDP is re-instated after 5 years in all cases, so the processing hit is only for the first 5 years.

Proper consideration of commensality could improve things (somewhat counter intuitively) since imaging experiments can share not only telescope time, but can also share calibration solutions (and hence processing)