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Department:
Science and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



SARAO

South African Radio
Astronomy Observatory

SOFTWARE TESTING ON AN ASTRONOMICAL SCALE

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www.sarao.ac.za

The South African Radio Astronomy Observatory (SARAO) is a National Facility managed by the National Research Foundation and incorporates all national radio astronomy telescopes and programmes.

Outline

- Introduction
- MeerKAT (Extension) Correlator
- Systems engineering
- System level tests
- Example test
- Winding up

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You're familiar with...

- Software Testing

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- Reasons and benefits

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- Tools

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 - pytest

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 - but there are others!

Main Takeaways

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- Methodology and tools can be applied to much bigger systems than just code snippets.

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Re-cap

- MeerKAT Radio Telescope is getting an extension.

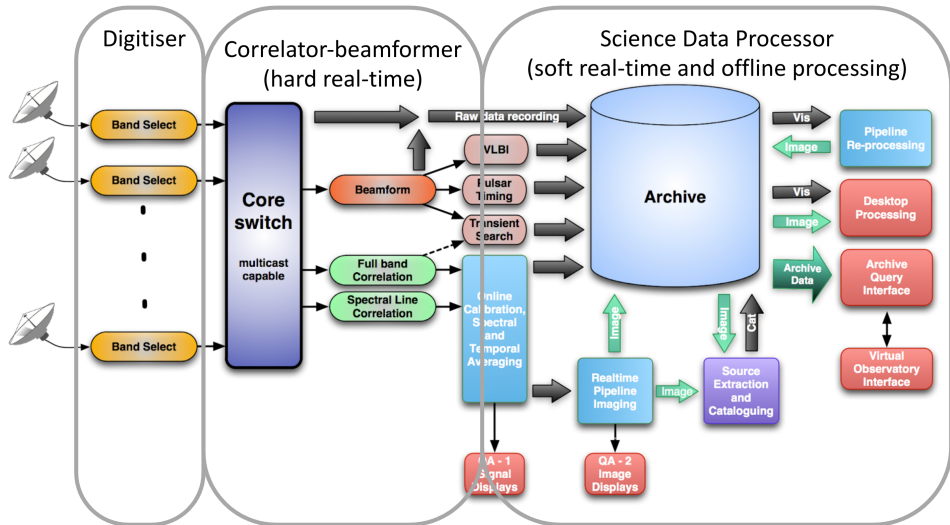
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- MeerKAT Radio Telescope is getting an extension.
- The correlator is the part which digitally combines signals from all the individual antennas.
- The correlator being built for MeerKAT Extension is (possibly) the world's first real-time correlator written (almost) entirely in Python.

Correlator Context



A look inside...



Need for testing

Lots of functionality to verify

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- To show evidence of meeting spec.
- Very rigorous, quite boring to do manually. Fortunately, pytest can still help!

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A non-exhaustive list:

- Signal Processing correctness
- Response to control inputs
- Correct reporting of internal state
- Fault handling
- Ultimately anything that the specifications require

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 - Measurement of outputs
 - Standard or ideal against which to compare

Our examples



Using pytest

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 - Generate documentation

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- Our approach - let the test script be the procedure (interleave prose with code)
- Thereby minimising drift
- The same fixture used for procedures, produces reports

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Linearity test

```
1 """CBF linearity test."""
2
3 async def test_linearity(
4     correlator: CorrelatorRemoteControl,
5     receive_baseline_correlation_products:
6         BaselineCorrelationProductsReceiver,
7     pdf_report: Reporter,
8 ) -> None:
9     receiver = receive_baseline_correlation_products
10
11     pdf_report.step("Select a range of CW scales for testing.")
12     cw_scales = [0.5**i for i in range(10)]
13     pdf_report.detail(f"CW scales: {cw_scales}")
```


Linearity test

```
1 pdf_report.step("Select_a_channel_and_compute_the_channel_center_
   frequency_for_the_D-sim.")
2 sel_chan_center = receiver.n_chans // 3
3 channel_frequency = sel_chan_center * (receiver.bandwidth / receiver.
   n_chans)
4 pdf_report.detail(
5     f"Channel_{sel_chan_center}_selected,_with_center_frequency_" + f
6     "{channel_frequency/1e6:.2f}_MHz."
7 )
8 pdf_report.step("Set_EQ_gain.")
9 gain = compute_tone_gain(receiver=receiver, amplitude=max(cw_scales),
   target_voltage=110)
10
11 pdf_report.detail(f"Setting_gain_to:{gain}")
12 await correlator.product_controller_client.request("gain-all", "
   antenna_channelised_voltage", gain)
```

Linearity test

```
1 base_corr_prod = await sample_tone_response(  
2     rel_freqs=sel_chan_center ,  
3     amplitude=cw_scales ,  
4     receiver=receiver ,  
5 )  
6  
7 linear_scale_result = base_corr_prod[:, sel_chan_center]
```

Linearity test

```
1  # Normalise and compute the effective received voltage value (from
    # power) for comparison to the requested value.
2  linear_test_result = np.sqrt(linear_scale_result / np.max(
    linear_scale_result))
3
4  pdf_report.step("Compute_RMS_Voltage.")
5  rms_voltage = np.sqrt(np.max(linear_scale_result) / receiver.
    n_spectra_per_acc)
6  pdf_report.detail(f"RMS_voltage:_{rms_voltage:.3f}.")
7
8  pdf_report.step("Compute_Mean_Square_Error_(MSE).")
9  mse = np.square(cw_scales - linear_test_result).mean()
10 pdf_report.detail(f"MSE_is:_{mse}")
```

Linearity test

```
1  # Generate plot with reference
2  labels = [f"$2^{{-{i}}}$" for i in range(len(cw_scales))]
3  title = "Power_relative_to_input_CW_level"
4  xticks = np.arange(len(cw_scales))
5  fig = Figure()
6  ax = fig.subplots()
7  ax.plot(20 * np.log10(cw_scales), label="Reference")
8  with np.errstate(divide="ignore"): # Avoid warnings when the value
   is zero
9      ax.plot(20 * np.log10(linear_test_result), label="Measured")
10 ax.set_title(title)
11 ax.set_xlabel("CW_Scale")
12 ax.set_ylabel("dB")
13 ax.legend()
14 ax.set_xticks(xticks)
15 ax.set_xticklabels(labels)
16 pdf_report.figure(fig)
```

Example Report

1 Requirements Verified

Requirement	Tests verifying requirement
-------------	-----------------------------

2 Test Configuration

Test suite	
Tester	Unknown
Test Suite Git Info	8f798b2
Correlator	
Image	harbor.sdp.kat.ac.za/cbf/katgpucbf@sha256: 78dbc403913d1185b11c7a41e651f9d52d12381fad36d2e814264917053d556c
Version	0.1.dev2396+g2674ab5.d20220816
Product Controller	
Image	sdp-docker-registry.kat.ac.za:5000/katsdpcontroller@sha256: ee2e511ae714940ccc703468178147fb5ab9b75740d9710ccc31a641bd743763
Version	katsdpcontroller-0.1.dev2602+head.10dc7d5

3 Hosts

cbfgpu04.sdpdyn.kat.ac.za
cbfgpu05.sdpdyn.kat.ac.za

System	
CPU	AMD EPYC 7313P 16-Core Processor

Example Report



4 Correlators

4.1 Configuration 1: 8n856M8k

4 antennas, 8192 channels, L-band, 0.5s integrations, 4 dsims.

Product controller	lab5.sdp.kat.ac.za
DSim 0	cbfgpu05.sdpdyn.kat.ac.za
DSim 1	cbfgpu05.sdpdyn.kat.ac.za
DSim 2	cbfgpu05.sdpdyn.kat.ac.za
DSim 3	cbfgpu05.sdpdyn.kat.ac.za
F-engine 0	cbfgpu04.sdpdyn.kat.ac.za
F-engine 1	cbfgpu04.sdpdyn.kat.ac.za
F-engine 2	cbfgpu04.sdpdyn.kat.ac.za
F-engine 3	cbfgpu04.sdpdyn.kat.ac.za
XB-engine 0	cbfgpu08.sdpdyn.kat.ac.za
XB-engine 1	cbfgpu08.sdpdyn.kat.ac.za
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Example Report

6 Detailed Test Results

6.1 Linearity [8192-1]

Test that baseline Correlation Products are linear when input CW is scaled.

6.1.1 Verification method

Verify linearity by checking the channelised output scales linearly with a linear change to the CW input amplitude.

6.1.2 Requirements Verified

None

6.1.3 Results

Outcome: **PASSED** Test start time: 15:28:25 Duration: 40.058 s seconds

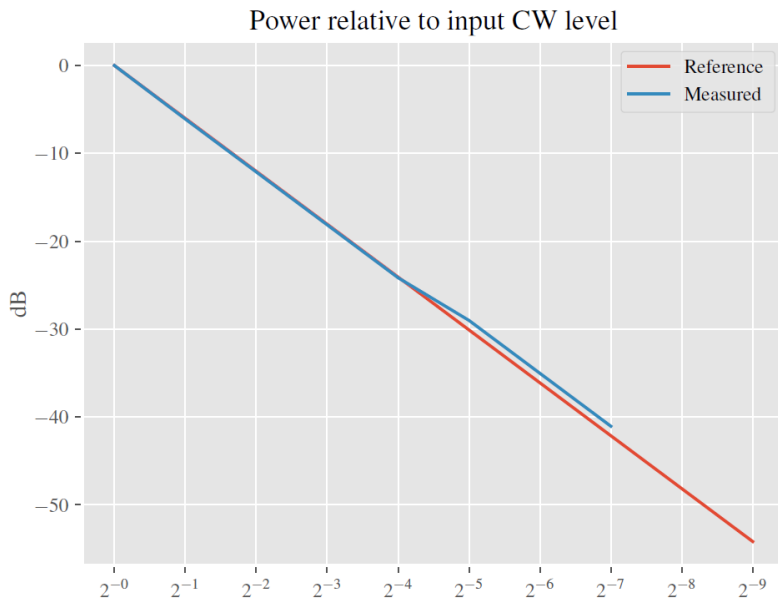
Test Configuration	
Correlator	Configuration 1: 8n856M8k

Example Report

6.1.4 Procedure

Capture channelised data for various input CW scales and check linearity.	
Select a range of CW scales for testing.	
2.505 s	CW scales: [1.0, 0.5, 0.25, 0.125, 0.0625, 0.03125, 0.015625, 0.0078125, 0.00390625, 0.001953125]
Select a channel and compute the channel center frequency for the D-sim.	
2.505 s	Channel 2730 selected, with center frequency 285.26 MHz.
Set EQ gain.	
2.506 s	Setting gain to: 0.0033635029354207435
Compute RMS Voltage.	
8.501 s	RMS voltage: 113.000.
Compute Mean Square Error (MSE).	
8.501 s	MSE is: 6.766165793758939e-06

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 - Play with code, understand how changes affect output
 - Increases visibility and transparency in scientific process

Conclusion

Testing - it's not just for little code snippets.
You can test big things as well!



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Think any of this is cool? Come and work with us!

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