

SPASE Ontology



SPASE Base Model

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1. Executive Summary

Research in Heliophysics requires information from multiple sources which includes data from and about spacecrafts, groundbased observatories, models, simulations and more. The results from research are also invaluable in building up a body of knowledge and need to be available. All the different sources and types of information are considered a "Resource". The Resources exist, are shared, exchanged and used in a framework called the "data environment". The SPASE (Space Physics Archive Search and Extract) group has defined a Data Model which is a set of terms and values along with the relationships between them that allow describing all the resources in a heliophysics data environment. It is the result of many years of effort by an international collaboration of heliophysicists and information scientists to unify and improve on existing Space and Solar Physics data models. The intent of this Data Model is to provide the means to describe resources, most importantly scientifically useful data products, in a uniform way so they may be easily registered, found, accessed, and used.

The Data Model provides enough detail to allow a scientist to understand the content of Data Products (e.g., a set of files for 3 second resolution Geotail magnetic field data for 1992 to 2005), together with essential retrieval and contact information. It also allows for the incremental annotation of resources with expert assessments and the free association of resources to create bundles or networks of resources. Resource descriptions can be stored with the data or at remote locations. Sites can harvest the resource descriptions to enable services like a search engine or portal (Virtual Observatory). A typical use would be to have a collection of descriptions stored in one or more related internet-based registries of products; that can be queried with specifically designed search engines and ultimately link users to the data they need. The Data Model also provides constructs for describing components of such a data delivery system. This includes repositories, registries and services.

The SPASE group website is located at <https://www.spase-group.org/>

A PDF version of this document can be downloaded from the SPASE site.

2. Introduction

The SPASE (Space Physics Archive Search and Extract) Data Model is a set of terms and values along with the relationships between them that allow describing all the resources in a heliophysics data environment. It is the result of many years of effort by an international collaboration (see <https://spase-group.org>) to unify and improve on existing Space and Solar Physics data models. The intent of this Data Model is to provide the means to describe resources, most importantly scientifically useful data products, in a uniform way so they may be easily registered, found, accessed, and used.

The SPASE data model divides the heliophysics data environment into a limited set of resources types. A key resource type is Numerical Data. This type of resource typically consists of a set of files containing values of one or more physical variables and that differ from each other only by the time span. To fully describe a Numerical Data resource requires other types of Resources, namely Observatory, Instrument, Person, and Repository, whose names are self-explanatory, and each of which has its own set of attributes. Often, numerical data are presented in prepared images (gif or jpeg), and such presentations are referred to as Display Data resources. The other data related resource types are Catalog which are lists of events; Annotation which enable expert comments on data products; and Granule which describe individual files within another resource (i.e., Numerical Data, Display Data or Catalog). Other types of resources include Document which can contain narratives or supporting information; Service that provide software to use data resources; Repository for storage locations; and Registry for metadata collections. Resource descriptions and the links in them are intended to make the Resource useful to scientific users.

2.1. History of Development

The data model presented here has grown from the efforts begun in 2002 that became formalized in regular teleconferences of a group of interested data providers, including scientific and technical representatives of some of the largest data holdings in the US, Europe, and Japan. As the effort to provide seamless access to distributed data proceeded, it became clear that the data model efforts were central. The SPASE Data Model was developed with an iterative process where additions were made when unaddressed needs were discovered. The original impetus occurred at an ISTP meeting in 1998 where a resolution was passed calling to make data more accessible. Interoperability test beds were constructed in 2001 and in 2002 a grassroots effort was undertaken to define the needs of community. In March of 2003 a meeting of many of the people in the Contributors list at the beginning of this document was convened to begin the data model construction in earnest. The initial effort involved collecting terms from CDPP, SWRI, NSSDC, ISTP, and other sets to form a starting point. Two years of teleconferences, e-mailed revisions, and occasional face-to-face efforts, along with the application of the terms to specific cases, led to the release of version 1.0 of the data model in November 2005. Following the release of version 1.0 many existing data products were described and lead to further improvements of the data model. Version 1.1 was released in August 2006. At this time NASA established the Heliophysics VxOs and after an extended period of use and improvements version 1.2.2 was released in August of 2008. The version of the data model described in this document is an extension of this earlier release.

2.2. Intended Purpose

The design of the SPASE data model is based on a core set of principles related to the intended purpose of descriptive information (metadata), the data environment, and the operational environment. The overall goal of the Data Model is to be able to describe resources using a taxonomy of terms familiar to the heliophysics domain. This taxonomy should provide sufficient scientific context and data content information for an individual to assess the applicability of the resource (data and metadata) to a research question. A data model is the cornerstone of an information system and one purpose for the SPASE Data Model to enable the creation of "Virtual Observatories" that will link the broad range of heliophysics resources which may be available in a loosely coupled distributed environment. Additional goals of the data model are to:

1. Provide a way of registering products using a standard set of terms that allow the products to be found with simple searches and described so that users can determine their utility for a specific purpose;
2. Allow searching for products containing particular physical quantities (e.g., magnetic field; spectral irradiance) that are variously represented in a diverse array of data products; and
3. Facilitate a means of mapping comparable variables from many products onto a common set of terms so that visualization, analysis, and higher-order query tools and services can be used on all of them without regard to the origin of the data.

The content of a resource description based on the data model should enable services (either at the provider or in a VxO) to discover and access individual resources. The service layer can contain services for a variety of purposes. The basic functionality of the service layer is to provide the links necessary to connect user applications and search- and-retrieval front ends to data repositories. Ultimately, the data environment based on the data model will involve a number of software tools and services linked together as an internet-based environment. The data along with software tools and documentation associated with products will be directly accessible using standard web protocols (http, ftp). This "system" has the potential to provide capabilities that can aid even expert users of a particular dataset (e.g., on-the-fly coordinate transformations, the ability to merge datasets from different instruments, easy reference to related indices or other data), in addition to providing the broad access needed to investigate emerging questions in heliophysics.

2.3. Design Principles

The design of the SPASE data model begins with a few basic principles. These principles are:

1. Data is self-documented.

Data resources have internal schema or structures for storing values. The physical structure is determined by the storage format. Each retrievable entity on the format is assigned a key or tag which can be used to retrieve the entity.

The SPASE Data Model does not attempt to describe the physical storage of the parameters, for example, the byte offsets, record format or data encoding in the data resource. Instead, the SPASE Data Model describes the scientific attributes of the parameter and links this to the parameter by a key or tag used by the storage format. Applications can use the SPASE descriptions to locate a parameter and the appropriate format-specific reader to extract parameters.

Not all data in the Heliophysics data environment is stored in self- documented formats. For example, data stored as ASCII tables. The method of assigning a key or tag name for each field in the ASCII table is external to the SPASE data model. This method must be part of an "format" specification which may be as simple as the first row of the table containing the tag name of the field.

2. Resources are distributed.

There are many providers of resources and these providers can be located anywhere in the world.

Each provider operates independently and activities are not necessarily coordinated. The SPASE data model assumes that providers have local autonomy and may operate under local rules or jurisdictions.

3. Online Resources have Universal Resource Locators (URL)

If a resource is on-line it can be accessed and retrieved using Universal Resource Locators (URL).

4. The data environment is continuously evolving.

New resources are actively generated either as part of an on-going experiment or as a result of analysis and assessment.

These new resources may be directly related to other resources. As new resources are generated or new associations defined the network or collections formed will expand over time.

2.4. Conceptual System Environment

The data model is intended to enable the sharing of knowledge through structured metadata (SPASE Descriptions) which can be exchanged in queries and responses between systems. The operational environment this occurs in is the current Internet where systems and users are loosely coupled and highly distributed. Special services or portals may harvest (collect) the SPASE descriptions from multiple sources to create an enriched capability for the user. For example, a search engine may provide a comprehensive search for a particular scientific discipline. The web site <https://hpde.gsfc.nasa.gov> gives a guide to many currently active projects and a great deal of background information. Of particular interest there is the document entitled, "A Framework for Space and Solar Physics Virtual Observatories."

Figure 1 illustrates a conceptual architecture in a distributed environment. In this environment multiple communities have resources to share. The storage location of a resource is called a repository. Some of these repositories (boxes) have local SPASE descriptions which are available through a local registry service (balls). The contents of other repositories are described at external, possibly independent, locations which make the descriptions available through remote registries. Gateways (rings) can harvest and aggregate the resources from multiple registries or perform federated searches which provide a single access point to multiple registries. Applications access the registries to discover resources, determine their location and retrieve them from the repositories.

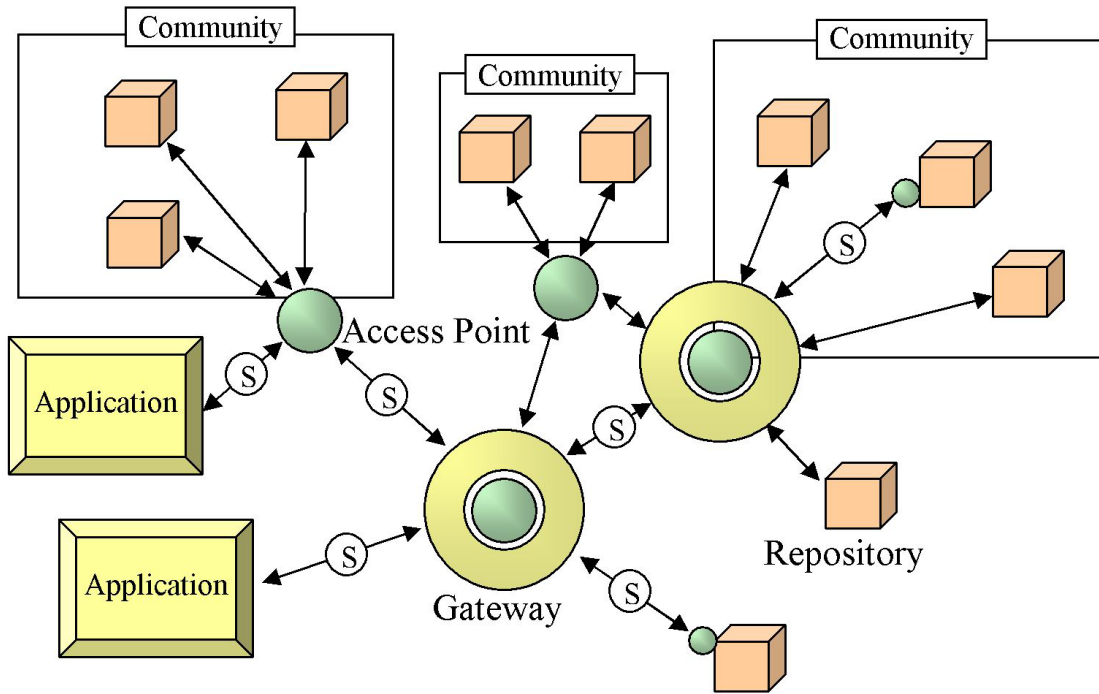


Figure 1: A possible data environment architecture. Information and data flows from Repositories to Applications through Access Points and Gateways. In this model, any Access Point or Gateway may be considered an instance of a Virtual Observatory. The portions of the system using SPASE-Data-Model-based messages are indicated with the (S).

3. SPASE Data Model

3.1. Resource Types

The top level entity in the SPASE data model is a Resource. There are 12 different types of resources. Each resource type consists of a set of attributes that characterize the resource. The resource types can be divided into three categories: Data Resources, Origination Resources and Infrastructure Resources.

This section provides an overview of the resource types. Complete details for each resource can be found in Section 4.

3.1.1. Data Resources

Data Resources describe one or more data products. A "data product" is a set of data that is uniformly processed and formatted, from one or more instruments, typically spanning the full duration of the observations of the relevant instrument(s). A data product may consist of a collection of granules of successive time spans, but may be high-level entities such as event catalogs. Data products can be images (Display Data), sample or observation values (Numerical Data), event lists (Catalog). Included in the Data Resource category are the resources used to describe individual files (Granule) which are part of data product sets and assessments of a resource (Annotations). The complete list of Data Resources is:

Numerical Data,
Display Data,
Catalog,
Annotation,
Document, and
Granule

3.1.2. Origination Resources

Origination Resources describe the generators or sources of data. Included in a Data Resource description is information about the origination of the data. A Data Resource will refer to one or more Origination Resource. The complete list of Origination Resources is:

Observatory,
Instrument, and
Person

3.1.3. Infrastructure Resources

Infrastructure Resources describe system components that are part of the exchange and use of data. This includes storage locations for data (Repository), metadata (Registry) and functions (Service). The complete list of Infrastructure Resources is:

Registry,
Repository, and

3.1.4. Ontology

In the SPASE data model there can be associations between pairs of resources. Some associations are specific and are required in order to fully describe a resource. For example, an Instrument resource is always associated with an Observatory resource. The specific associations form an ontology which is illustrated in Figure 2. The SPASE data model also allows associations of resources which are not explicitly defined in the ontology. These associations are described and assigned a relationship type using generic association attributes.



Figure 2: The association map between resources in the SPASE model. Arrows point in the direction of association.

3.2. Resource Identifiers

Every resource has a unique identifier so that it can be tracked and referenced within a system. This identifier is defined by the naming authority for the resource. The entity which acts as the naming authority is determined by the agency or group who provides the resource. Each resource identifier is a URI that has the form

scheme://authority/path

where "scheme" is "spase" for those resources administered through the SPASE framework, "authority" is the unique identifier for the naming authority within the data environment and "path" is the unique local identifier of the resource within the context of the "authority". The resource ID must be unique within the data environment.

To illustrate the definition of a resource identifier consider that there is a registered "authority" called "SMWG" which maintains information for spacecraft (Observatory) resources. One such spacecraft is GOES8. Now "SMWG" decides that the "path" to the GOES8 resource

description should include the Resource Type as part of the path and that the observatory "name" will be "GOES8". So, the resource identifier would be:

spase://SMWG/Observatory/GOES8

The Resource ID is used to formally or informally associate one resource with another. For example an Instrument resource must be formally associated with an Observatory. A Numerical Data resource may be formally associated with an Instrument resource and informally associated with other Numerical Data resources. The free association of resources allows networks or collections to be formed from distributed resources and allows for new associations to be formed as needed without affecting existing associations.

3.3. Core Attributes

With the exception of Granule and Person, every resource has a common set of core attributes. The core attributes provide textual descriptions of the resource and the capability to reference external sources of information (Information URL). It also describes the context of the resource in the larger data environment. This context consists of associations with other resources (Association) and with previous versions (Prior ID). These attributes are grouped in a Resource Header and consists of:

- Resource Name
- Alternate Name
- Release Date
- Expiration Date
- Description
- Acknowledgement
- Contact
- Information URL
- Association
- Prior ID

3.4. Text Mark-up

While descriptive text may be brief, some formatting of the text may be necessary to convey the necessary information, for example, multiple paragraphs or nested lists. To ensure system portability text values in SPASE are sequences of alphanumeric one byte UTF-8 (US_ASCII) characters with white space preserved. When text is displayed in some applications (a web browser is the best example) a strict preservation of white space may not result in a desirable presentation. Also, to make the metadata more human readable (for example in XML) additional white space may be introduced in the form of indentation. If strictly preserved, this could result in an undesirable presentation. To allow an author to express a preferred layout for the text, a special set of text "mark-up" rules are defined. The layout can then be determined by normalizing the text and applying a simple set of interpretation rules.

3.4.1 Normalization Rules

To aid in determining the layout or structural intent of the author the following rules are to be applied to text to create a normalized form:

1. All lines are to end with a newline character.
2. All text is left justified. No line has leading whitespace.

Text Interpretation Rules

After normalization of text the following rules can be used to interpret the layout intent of the author.

1. Blank lines indicate paragraph breaks.
2. Lists
 1. Must be preceded by a blank line.
 2. Items are indicated by a line beginning with a reserved character followed by a space. Three levels of lists are supported. The reserved characters are:
 - * : First level list
 - : Second level list (must appear within a first level context)
 - . : Third level list (must appear within a second level context)
 3. End with a blank line.
3. Tables
 1. Begin and end with a line that starts with "+--".
 2. The first "row" of a table is the field headings.
 3. Fields in a table are separated with a vertical bar ("|").
 4. Visual row separators are lines which begin with "|--".

3.5. Extensions

The SPASE Data Model allows for additional metadata to be embedded within a SPASE description. Every Resource Type has an "Extension" element which can contain metadata compliant with other data models. The "Extension" element has a SPASE data model type of "Text", but is not limited to alphanumeric characters and may contain tagged information.

4. Guidelines for Metadata Descriptions

The following sections describe the details of the SPASE Data Model, especially the metadata used to describe data. There is a richness in the available metadata that allows very detailed descriptions of products. Many of the types of metadata may not apply in your case or you may not need much detail to adequately describe your data holdings. But it must be remembered that the better data are described, the easier they will be to use.

To determine what level of detail is needed, we recommend considering not only what the user needs to find the correct data, but also what is necessary to know if the data will be useful for the requestor's purpose. The user might get this information by contacting you, but if the data were moved somewhere else and only the data description were available to determine the utility of the data, consider if the user would have sufficient information to know if this is the right data set and what problems might be associated with the use of these data. Also consider if additional documentation is necessary and if so create a Document resource and associate it with the data resource. An "Information URL" may also be used to provide links to more detailed information.

In summary, products need not be described in minute detail, but users will need, at minimum, information for assessing what the data products represent and where to find them. Of course it is also useful to include information on how the data can be applied and common pitfalls in their use, but the first need is to make the products usefully visible.

5. Examples

As an example let us describe a person using SPASE metadata. This person is "John Smith" from Smith Foundation. While the SPASE data model is implementation neutral, XML representation is preferred. This example uses the SPASE XML form.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<Spase>
  <Version>2.0.0</Version>
  <Person>
    <ResourceID>spase://person/jsmith@smith.org</ResourceID>
    <PersonName>John Smith</PersonName>
    <OrganizationName>Smith Foundation</OrganizationName>
    <Address>1 Main St., Smithville, MA</Address>
    <Email>jsmith@smith.org</Email>
    <PhoneNumber>1-800-555-1212</PhoneNumber>
  </Person>
</Spase>
```

For a more extensive example let us consider a collection of numerical data from the magnetometer on the ACE spacecraft. This data set has been averaged to 1 minute intervals (cadence) and spans the beginning of the mission to the end of 2004 (1997-09-01 through 2004-12-31). The ACE spacecraft orbits the L1 point between the Earth and the Sun. While the SPASE data model is implementation neutral, XML representation is preferred. This example uses the SPASE XML form. The presented URLs are fictitious and will not direct you to the actual data.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<Spase>
  <Version>2.0.0</Version>
  <NumericalData>
    <ResourceID>spase://VMO/NumericalData/ACE/MAG/200301</ResourceID>
    <ResourceHeader>
      <ResourceName>ACEMAG200301</ResourceName>
      <ReleaseDate>2006-07-26T00:00:00.000</ReleaseDate>
      <Acknowledgement>
        User will acknowledge the data producer and instrument P.I. in any
        publication resulting from the use of these data.
      </Acknowledgement>
      <Description>
        ACE MFI 1-minute averaged magnetic-field data in GSE coordinates
        from Jan 2003. These data have been derived from the 16 second
        resolution ACE MFI which were linearly interpolated to a 1-minute
        time grid with time stamps at second zero of each minute.
      </Description>
    <Contact>
      <Role>PrincipalInvestigator</Role>
      <PersonID>spase://SMWG/Person/Norman.F.Ness</PersonID>
    </Contact>
    <Contact>
      <Role>Co-Investigator</Role>
      <PersonID>spase://SMWG/Person/Charles.Smith</PersonID>
    </Contact>
    <Contact>
      <Role>DataProducer</Role>
      <PersonID>spase://SMWG/Person/James.M.Weygand</PersonID>
    </Contact>
```

```

</ResourceHeader>

<AccessInformation>
  <AccessRights>Open</AccessRights>
  <AccessURL>
    <URL>http://www.igpp.ucla.edu/getResource?format=text&id=spase://UCLA/ACEMAG200301</URL>
  </AccessURL>
  <Format>Text</Format>
  <Encoding>GZIP</Encoding>
</AccessInformation>

<InstrumentID>spase://SMWG/ACE/MAG</InstrumentID>
<MeasurementType>MagneticField</MeasurementType>

<TemporalDescription>
  <TimeSpan>
    <StartDate>1997-01-01T00:00</StartDate>
    <StopDate>2004-01-31T23:59</StopDate>
  </TimeSpan>
  <Cadence>PT1M</Cadence>
</TemporalDescription>

<InstrumentRegion>Heliosphere.NearEarth</InstrumentRegion>
<ObservedRegion>Heliosphere.NearEarth</ObservedRegion>

<Parameter>
  <Name>SAMPLE_TIME.UTC</Name>
  <ParameterKey>time</ParameterKey>
  <Description>
    Sample UTC in the form DD MM YYYY hh mm ss where
    DD   = day of month (01-31)
    MM   = month of year (01-12)
    YYYY = Gregorian Year AD
    hh   = hour of day    (00:23)
    mm   = minute of hour (00-59)
    ss   = second of minute (00-60).
  </Description>
  <Support>
    <SupportQuantity>Temporal</SupportQuantity>
  </Support>
</Parameter>

<Parameter>
  <Name>MAGNETIC_FIELD_VECTOR</Name>
  <Units>nT</Units>
  <CoordinateSystem>
    <CoordinateRepresentation>Cartesian</CoordinateRepresentation>
    <CoordinateSystemName>GSE</CoordinateSystemName>
  </CoordinateSystem>
  <Description>
    Magnetic field vector in GSE Coordinates (Bx, By, Bz).
  </Description>
  <Field>
    <Qualifier>Vector</Qualifier>
    <FieldQuantity>Magnetic</FieldQuantity>
  </Field>
</Parameter>

<Parameter>
  <Name>SPACECRAFT_POSITION_VECTOR</Name>
  <CoordinateSystem>
    <CoordinateRepresentation>Cartesian</CoordinateRepresentation>
    <CoordinateSystemName>GSE</CoordinateSystemName>

```

```

    </CoordinateSystem>
    <Units>EARTH RADII</Units>
    <UnitsConversion>6378.16 km</UnitsConversion>
    <Description>
        ACE spacecraft location in GSE coordinates (X,Y,Z)."
    </Description>
    <Support>
        <SupportQuantity>Positional</SupportQuantity>
    </Support>
</Parameter>

</NumericalData>
</Spase>

```

6. Element Data Types

Each element in the SPASE Data Model has a data type. One design feature of the SPASE data model is that an element can contain either a value or other elements. Mixed content (elements and values) are not allowed. This allows the data model to be implemented in a wider range of metadata languages. The following data types are supported:

Container

A container of other elements. If "Container" is specified the element must have sub-elements specified.

Count

A whole number.

DateTime

A value is given in the ISO 8601 recommended primary standard notation: YYYY-MM-DD. where YYYY is the year in the usual Gregorian calendar, MM is the month of the year between 01 (January) and 12 (December), and DD is the day of the month between 01 and 31. It may also have an optional time portion given in the ISO 8601 recommended primary standard notation: HH:MM:SS.sss where HH is the number of complete hours that have passed since midnight (00-24), MM is the number of complete minutes that have passed since the start of the hour (00-59), and SS is the number of complete seconds since the start of the minute (00-60), and sss are milliseconds that have passed since the start of the second (000-999). Time zones are not allowed so all times are in Universal Time. The time portion must follow the date portion with both portions separated by a "T". For example, "2004-07-29" is July 29, 2004 and "2004-07-29T12:30:00" is precisely 12:30 on July 29, 2004.

Duration

A duration of time. A time value given in the ISO 8601 recommended primary standard notation: PTHH:MM:SS.sss where PT are tokens to indicate that the time value is a duration, HH is the number of complete hours that have passed since midnight (00-24), MM is the number of complete minutes that have passed since the start of the hour (00-59), and SS is the number of complete seconds since the start of the minute (00-60), and sss are milliseconds that have passed since the start of the second (000-999).

Enumeration

Value is selected from a list of allowed values. The name of list is an additional attribute of the element. Lists may be externally controlled in which case the location of the list is indicated in the textual definition of the element.

Item

An element which is a value for an enumerated list.

Numeric

A fractional number which can be expressed in scientific notation. The string "NaN" represents not-a-number (flag) values and the string "INF" represents an infinitely large value. The value "-INF" represents an infinitely small value.

Sequence

A list of whole number values where the order of the values is fixed. A space separates each value. For example, "1 2 3".

Text

A string of alphanumeric characters. A text based "markup" is supported. See the "Text Mark-up" section in specification document for complete details.

7. Enumerations

Lists are either "open" or "closed". The items in a "closed" list are determined by the SPASE model and definitions of each item is in the SPASE data dictionary. The items in an "open" list are determined by an external control authority. The URL for the control authority is indicated in the definition of each "open" list.

Access Rights

Identifiers for permissions granted or denied by the host of a product to allow other users to access and use the resource.

Allowed Values:

[Open](#)

[Restricted](#)

Availability

Identifiers for indicating the method or service which may be used to access the resource.

Allowed Values:

[Offline](#)

[Online](#)

Component

Identifiers for the axis of coordinate systems.

Allowed Values:

[Phi](#)

[R](#)

[Theta](#)

[X](#)

[Y](#)

[Z](#)

Coordinate Representation

Identifiers the representational form for coordinate system.ation has been expressed.

Allowed Values:

[Cartesian](#)

[Cylindrical](#)

[Spherical](#)

Coordinate System Name

Identifiers for coordinate systems in which the position, direction or observation has been expressed.

Allowed Values:

[CGM](#)

[Carrington](#)

[DM](#)

[GEI](#)

[GEO](#)

[GSE](#)

[GSEQ](#)

[GSM](#)

[HAE](#)
[HCI](#)
[HEE](#)
[HEEQ](#)
[HG](#)
[HGI](#)
[J2000](#)
[LGM](#)
[MAG](#)
[MFA](#)
[RTN](#)
[SC](#)
[SE](#)
[SM](#)
[SR](#)
[SR2](#)
[SSE](#)
[Spacecraft Orbit Plane](#)
[WGS84](#)

Earth

Identifiers for the regions surrounding the Earth.

Allowed Values:

[Magnetosheath](#)
[Magnetosphere](#)
[Near Surface](#)
[Surface](#)

Encoding

Identifier for unambiguous rules that establishes the representation of information within a file.

Allowed Values:

[ASCII](#)
[BZIP2](#)
[Base64](#)
[GZIP](#)
[None](#)
[TAR](#)
[Unicode](#)
[ZIP](#)

Field Qualifier

Identifiers for terms which can be associated with a Field Quantity.

Allowed Values:

[Array](#)
[Average](#)
[Component](#)
[Deviation](#)
[Magnitude](#)
[Parallel](#)
[Peak](#)

[Perpendicular](#)
[Phase Angle](#)
[Scalar](#)
[Standard Deviation](#)
[Tensor](#)
[Uncertainty](#)
[Variance](#)
[Vector](#)

Field Quantity

Identifiers for the physical attribute of the field.

Allowed Values:

[Cross Spectrum](#)
[Current](#)
[Electric](#)
[Electromagnetic](#)
[Gyrofrequency](#)
[Magnetic](#)
[Plasma Frequency](#)
[Potential](#)
[Poynting Flux](#)

Format

Identifiers for data organized according to preset specifications.

Allowed Values:

[AVI](#)
[Binary](#)
[CDF](#)
[CEF](#)
[CEF 1](#)
[CEF 2](#)
[FITS](#)
[GIF](#)
[HDF](#)
[HDF 4](#)
[HDF 5](#)
[HTML](#)
[IDFS](#)
[IDL](#)
[JPEG](#)
[MATLAB 4](#)
[MATLAB 6](#)
[MATLAB 7](#)
[MPEG](#)
[NCAR](#)
[NetCDF](#)
[PDF](#)
[PNG](#)
[Postscript](#)
[QuickTime](#)
[TIFF](#)

[Text](#)
[UDF](#)
[VOTable](#)
[XML](#)

Hash Function

Identifiers for functions or algorithms that convert a digital data object into a hash value.

Allowed Values:

[MD5](#)
[SHA1](#)
[SHA256](#)

Heliosphere

Identifiers for regions of the solar atmosphere which extends roughly from the inner corona to the edge of the solar plasma at the heliopause separating primarily solar plasma from interstellar plasma.

Allowed Values:

[Inner](#)
[Near Earth](#)
[Outer](#)
[Remote 1AU](#)

Instrument Type

Identifiers for the type of experiment the instrument performs. This is the technique of observation.

Allowed Values:

[Antenna](#)
[Channeltron](#)
[Coronagraph](#)
[Double Sphere](#)
[Electron Drift Instrument](#)
[Electrostatic Analyser](#)
[Energetic Particle Instrument](#)
[Ephemeris](#)
[Faraday Cup](#)
[Flux Feedback](#)
[Fourier Transform Spectrograph](#)
[Geiger-Mueller Tube](#)
[Imager](#)
[Imaging Spectrometer](#)
[Interferometer](#)
[Langmuir Probe](#)
[Long Wire](#)
[Magnetometer](#)
[Mass Spectrometer](#)
[Microchannel Plate](#)
[Multispectral Imager](#)
[Neutral Atom Imager](#)
[Neutral Particle Detector](#)
[Particle Correlator](#)

[Particle Detector](#)
[Photometer](#)
[Photopolarimeter](#)
[Proportional Counter](#)
[Quadrispherical Analyser](#)
[Radar](#)
[Radiometer](#)
[Resonance Sounder](#)
[Retarding Potential Analyser](#)
[Riometer](#)
[Scintillation Detector](#)
[Search Coil](#)
[Sounder](#)
[Spacecraft Potential Control](#)
[Spectral Power Receiver](#)
[Spectrometer](#)
[Time-of-Flight](#)
[Unspecified](#)
[Waveform Receiver](#)

Ionosphere

Identifiers for ionospheric regions.

Allowed Values:

[D-Region](#)
[E-Region](#)
[F-Region](#)
[Topside](#)

Magnetosphere

Identifiers for the region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of planet's magnetic field.

Allowed Values:

[Magnetotail](#)
[Main](#)
[Polar](#)
[Radiation Belt](#)

Measurement Type

Identifiers for the method of making an estimated value of a quantity that forms the basis of an observation.

Allowed Values:

[Activity Index](#)
[Charged Particle Flux](#)
[Dopplergram](#)
[Electric Field](#)
[Energetic Particles](#)
[Ephemeris](#)
[Image Intensity](#)
[Instrument Status](#)
[Ion Composition](#)

[Irradiance](#)
[Magnetic Field](#)
[Magnetogram](#)
[Neutral Atom Images](#)
[Neutral Gas](#)
[Profile](#)
[Radiance](#)
[Radio Soundings](#)
[Radio and Plasma Waves](#)
[Spectrum](#)
[Thermal Plasma](#)

Near Surface

Identifiers for regions of the gaseous and possibly ionized environment of a body extending from the surface to some specified altitude.

Allowed Values:

[Atmosphere](#)
[Auroral Region](#)
[Equatorial Region](#)
[Ionosphere](#)
[Mesosphere](#)
[Plasmasphere](#)
[Polar Cap](#)
[South Atlantic Anomaly Region](#)
[Stratosphere](#)
[Thermosphere](#)
[Troposphere](#)

Observatory Group Name

Identifiers for programmatically related observatories. The value is taken from an approved list of observatory group names. See <<http://www.igpp.ucla.edu/spase/>> for the list.

Allowed Values:

[Open List](#)

Observatory Name

Identifiers for a location or platform. An observatory may be part of an observatory group. The value is taken from an approved list of observatory names. See <<http://www.igpp.ucla.edu/spase/>> for the list.

Allowed Values:

[Open List](#)

Particle Qualifier

Identifiers for terms which can be associated with a Particle Quantity.

Allowed Values:

[Anisotropy](#)
[Array](#)
[Average](#)
[Characteristic](#)
[Component](#)
[Deviation](#)
[Differential](#)

[Fit](#)
[Integral](#)
[Magnitude](#)
[Moment](#)
[Parallel](#)
[Peak](#)
[Perpendicular](#)
[Ratio](#)
[Scalar](#)
[Standard Deviation](#)
[Tensor](#)
[Uncertainty](#)
[Variance](#)
[Vector](#)

Particle Quantity

Identifiers for the characterization of the physical properties of the particle.

Allowed Values:

[Alfven Mach Number](#)
[Average Charge State](#)
[Counts](#)
[Energy](#)
[Energy Density](#)
[Energy Flux](#)
[Flow Speed](#)
[Gyrofrequency](#)
[Heat Flux](#)
[Mass](#)
[Mass Density](#)
[Number Density](#)
[Number Flux](#)
[Phase-Space Density](#)
[Plasma Beta](#)
[Plasma Frequency](#)
[Pressure](#)
[Sonic Mach Number](#)
[Temperature](#)
[Thermal Speed](#)
[Velocity](#)

Particle Type

Identifiers for the characterization of the kind of particle observed by the measurement.

Allowed Values:

[Aerosol](#)
[Alpha Particle](#)
[Dust](#)
[Electron](#)
[Ion](#)
[Molecule](#)
[Neutral](#)

[Proton](#)

Phenomenon Type

Identifiers for the characteristics or categorization of an observation. Note: Joe King to provide.

Allowed Values:

[Active Region](#)
[Aurora](#)
[Bow Shock Crossing](#)
[Coronal Hole](#)
[Coronal Mass Ejection](#)
[EIT Wave](#)
[Energetic Solar Particle Event](#)
[Forbush Decrease](#)
[Geomagnetic Storm](#)
[Interplanetary Shock](#)
[Magnetic Cloud](#)
[Magnetopause Crossing](#)
[Radio Burst](#)
[Solar Flare](#)
[Solar Wind Extreme](#)
[Substorm](#)

Photon Qualifier

Identifiers for terms which can be associated with a Photon Quantity.

Allowed Values:

[Array](#)
[Average](#)
[Circular](#)
[Line-of-Sight](#)
[Linear](#)
[Peak](#)
[Scalar](#)
[Standard Deviation](#)
[Stoke's Parameters](#)
[Uncertainty](#)
[Variance](#)

Photon Quantity

Identifiers for the characterization of the physical properties of the photon.

Allowed Values:

[Emissivity](#)
[Energy Flux](#)
[Equivalent Width](#)
[Gyrofrequency](#)
[Line Depth](#)
[Magnetic Field](#)
[Mode Amplitude](#)
[Plasma Frequency](#)
[Polarization](#)
[Stoke's Parameters](#)

[Velocity](#)

Processing Level

Identifiers to characterize the amount and type of manipulation which has been applied to the sampled data.

Allowed Values:

[Calibrated](#)

[Raw](#)

[Uncalibrated](#)

Region

Identifiers for areas of the physical world which may be occupied or observed.

Allowed Values:

[Asteroid](#)

[Comet](#)

[Earth](#)

[Heliosphere](#)

[Jupiter](#)

[Mars](#)

[Mercury](#)

[Neptune](#)

[Pluto](#)

[Saturn](#)

[Sun](#)

[Uranus](#)

[Venus](#)

Repository Name

Identifiers for the location or facility where the product is stored. The repository name is selected from a list of established repositories. See <http://www.igpp.ucla.edu/spase/> for the list.

Allowed Values:

[Open List](#)

Role

Identifiers for the assigned or assumed function or position of an individual.

Allowed Values:

[Archive Specialist](#)

[Co-Investigator](#)

[Contributor](#)

[Data Producer](#)

[Deputy-PI](#)

[General Contact](#)

[Metadata Contact](#)

[Principal Investigator](#)

[Project Scientist](#)

[Publisher](#)

[Scientist](#)

[Team Leader](#)

[Team Member](#)

[Technical Contact](#)

Spectral Range

Identifiers for names associated with wavelengths. Based on the ISO 21348 Solar Irradiance Standard. Additions have been made to extend the frequency ranges to include those used in space physics. Those additions are indicated in blue text. The "Total Solar Irradiance" category has not been included since it is a type of measurement and not a specific spectral range. See Appendix A - Comparison of Spectrum Domains for a comparison of the spectral ranges with other systems.

Allowed Values:

[Ca-K](#)
[Extreme Ultraviolet](#)
[Gamma Rays](#)
[H-alpha](#)
[Hard X-rays](#)
[He-10830](#)
[Infrared](#)
[K-7699](#)
[Microwave](#)
[Na-D](#)
[Ni-6768](#)
[Optical](#)
[Radio Frequency](#)
[Ultraviolet](#)
[White-Light](#)
[X-Rays](#)

Structure Type

Identifiers for the classification of the organization of a structure.

Allowed Values:

[Array](#)
[Scalar](#)
[Tensor](#)
[Vector](#)

Sun

Identifiers for regions of the star upon which our solar system is centered.

Allowed Values:

[Chromosphere](#)
[Corona](#)
[Interior](#)
[Photosphere](#)
[Transition Region](#)

Support

Identifiers for the information useful in understanding the context of an observation, typically observed or measured coincidentally with a physical observation.

Allowed Values:

[Other](#)
[Positional](#)
[Temporal](#)

8. Data Model Tree

The taxonomy tree shows the inter-relationship of elements in the data model. This provides a "big picture" view of the SPASE data model. This taxonomy is implementation neutral. Details for each element are contained in the data dictionary.

Notes: Occurrence specifications are enclosed in parenthesis: 0 = optional, 1 = required, * = zero or more, + = 1 or more

```
+ Spase (1)
|
|   + Version (1)
|   + Catalog (*)
|   |
|   |   + Resource ID (1)
|   |   + Resource Header (1)
|   |   |
|   |   |   + Resource Name (1)
|   |   |   + Alternate Name (*)
|   |   |   + Release Date (1)
|   |   |   + Expiration Date (0)
|   |   |   + Description (1)
|   |   |   + Acknowledgement (0)
|   |   |   + Contact (+)
|   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   + Person ID (1)
|   |   |   |   + Role (+)
|   |   |   + Information URL (*)
|   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   + Name (0)
|   |   |   |   + URL (1)
|   |   |   |   + Description (0)
|   |   |   + Association ID (*)
|   |   |   + Prior ID (*)
|   |   + Access Information (+)
|   |   |
|   |   |   + Repository ID (1)
|   |   |   + Availability (0)
|   |   |   + Access Rights (0)
|   |   |   + Access URL (+)
|   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   + Name (0)
|   |   |   |   + URL (1)
|   |   |   |   + Description (0)
|   |   |   + Format (1)
|   |   |   + Encoding (0)
|   |   |   + Data Extent (0)
|   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   + Bytes (1)
|   |   |   |   + Units (0)
|   |   |   |   + Per (0)
|   |   |   + Acknowledgement (0)
|   |   + Provider Resource Name (0)
|   + Provider Version (0)
|   + Instrument ID (*)
|   + Phenomenon Type (1)
|   + Time Span (0)
|   |
|   |   + Start Date (1)
|   |   + End Date (1)
```

		+ Relative End Date (1)
		+ Note (*)
	+ Caveats (0)	
	+ Keyword (*)	
	+ Input Resource ID (*)	
+ Display Data (*)		
	+ Resource ID (1)	
	+ Resource Header (1)	
		+ Resource Name (1)
		+ Alternate Name (*)
		+ Release Date (1)
		+ Expiration Date (0)
		+ Description (1)
		+ Acknowledgement (0)
		+ Contact (+)
		+ Person ID (1)
		+ Role (+)
		+ Information URL (*)
		+ Name (0)
		+ URL (1)
		+ Description (0)
		+ Association ID (*)
		+ Prior ID (*)
	+ Access Information (+)	
		+ Repository ID (1)
		+ Availability (0)
		+ Access Rights (0)
		+ Access URL (+)
		+ Name (0)
		+ URL (1)
		+ Description (0)
		+ Format (1)
		+ Encoding (0)
		+ Data Extent (0)
		+ Bytes (1)
		+ Units (0)
		+ Per (0)
		+ Acknowledgement (0)
	+ Processing Level (0)	
	+ Provider Resource Name (0)	
	+ Provider Processing Level (0)	
	+ Provider Version (0)	
	+ Instrument ID (*)	
	+ Measurement Type (+)	
	+ Temporal Description (0)	
		+ Time Span (1)
		+ Start Date (1)
		+ End Date (1)
		+ Relative End Date (1)
		+ Note (*)
	+ Cadence (0)	

			+ Exposure (0)
			+ Spectral Range (*)
			+ Display Cadence (0)
			+ Observed Region (*)
			+ Caveats (0)
			+ Keyword (*)
			+ Input Resource ID (*)
		+ Numerical Data (*)	
			+ Resource ID (1)
			+ Resource Header (1)
			+ Resource Name (1)
			+ Alternate Name (*)
			+ Release Date (1)
			+ Expiration Date (0)
			+ Description (1)
			+ Acknowledgement (0)
			+ Contact (+)
			+ Person ID (1)
			+ Role (+)
			+ Information URL (*)
			+ Name (0)
			+ URL (1)
			+ Description (0)
			+ Association ID (*)
			+ Prior ID (*)
		+ Access Information (+)	
			+ Repository ID (1)
			+ Availability (0)
			+ Access Rights (0)
			+ Access URL (+)
			+ Name (0)
			+ URL (1)
			+ Description (0)
			+ Format (1)
			+ Encoding (0)
			+ Data Extent (0)
			+ Bytes (1)
			+ Units (0)
			+ Per (0)
			+ Acknowledgement (0)
		+ Processing Level (0)	
		+ Provider Resource Name (0)	
		+ Provider Processing Level (0)	
		+ Provider Version (0)	
		+ Instrument ID (*)	
		+ Measurement Type (+)	
		+ Temporal Description (0)	
			+ Time Span (1)
			+ Start Date (1)
			+ End Date (1)
			+ Relative End Date (1)

```

|       + Note (*)
|       + Cadence (0)
|       + Exposure (0)
+ Spectral Range (*)
+ Observed Region (*)
+ Caveats (0)
+ Keyword (*)
+ Input Resource ID (*)
+ Physical Parameter (*)
|   + Name (1)
|   + Parameter Key (0)
|   + Description (0)
|   + Caveats (0)
|   + Cadence (0)
|   + Units (0)
|   + Units Conversion (0)
|   + Coordinate System (0)
|       + Coordinate Representation (0)
|       + Coordinate System Name (0)
+ Structure (0)
|   + Structure Type (1)
|   + Size (0)
|   + Description (0)
|   + Element (*)
|       + Name (1)
|       + Component (0)
|       + Index (1)
|       + Parameter Key (0)
+ Valid Min (0)
+ Valid Max (0)
+ Fill Value (0)
+ Measured (1)
|   + Field (1)
|       + Field Qualifier (*)
|       + Field Quantity (1)
|       + Frequency Range (0)
|           + Low (1)
|           + High (1)
|           + Units (1)
|           + Bin (*)
|               + Low (1)
|               + High (1)
|   + Particle (1)
|       + Particle Type (+)
|       + Particle Qualifier (*)
|       + Particle Quantity (1)
|       + Atomic Number (*)
|       + Energy Range (0)
|           + Low (1)
|           + High (1)
|           + Units (1)

```

					+ Bin (*)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
				+ Azimuthal Angle Range (0)	
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
				+ Bin (*)	
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
				+ Polar Angle Range (0)	
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
				+ Bin (*)	
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
				+ Photon (1)	
				+ Photon Qualifier (*)	
				+ Photon Quantity (1)	
				+ Frequency Range (0)	
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
				+ Bin (*)	
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
				+ Mixed (1)	
				+ Support (1)	
				+ Granule (*)	
				+ Resource ID (1)	
				+ Release Date (1)	
				+ Expiration Date (0)	
				+ Parent ID (1)	
				+ Prior ID (*)	
				+ URL (+)	
				+ Start Date (1)	
				+ Stop Date (1)	
				+ Checksum (0)	
				+ Hash Value (1)	
				+ Hash Function (1)	
				+ Data Extent (0)	
				+ Bytes (1)	
				+ Units (0)	
				+ Per (0)	
				+ Instrument (*)	
				+ Resource ID (1)	
				+ Resource Header (1)	
				+ Resource Name (1)	
				+ Alternate Name (*)	
				+ Release Date (1)	

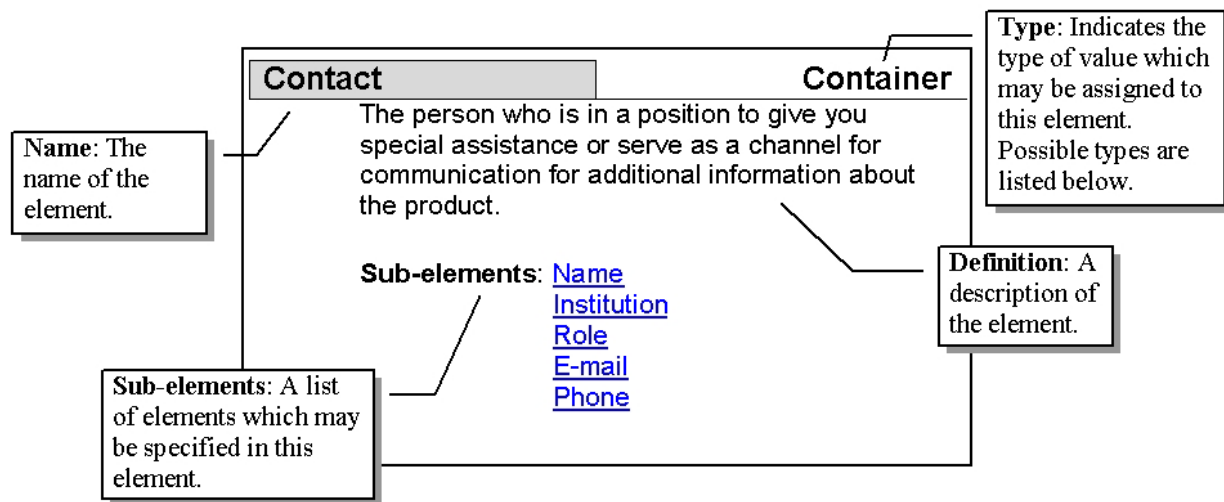
- + [Expiration Date](#) (0)
- + [Description](#) (1)
- + [Acknowledgement](#) (0)
- + [Contact](#) (+)
 - + [Person ID](#) (1)
 - + [Role](#) (+)
- + [Information URL](#) (*)
 - + [Name](#) (0)
 - + [URL](#) (1)
 - + [Description](#) (0)
- + [Association ID](#) (*)
- + [Prior ID](#) (*)
- + [Instrument Type](#) (+)
- + [Investigation Name](#) (1)
- + [Observatory ID](#) (1)
- + [Caveats](#) (0)
- + [Observatory](#) (*)
 - + [Resource ID](#) (1)
 - + [Resource Header](#) (1)
 - + [Resource Name](#) (1)
 - + [Alternate Name](#) (*)
 - + [Release Date](#) (1)
 - + [Expiration Date](#) (0)
 - + [Description](#) (1)
 - + [Acknowledgement](#) (0)
 - + [Contact](#) (+)
 - + [Person ID](#) (1)
 - + [Role](#) (+)
 - + [Information URL](#) (*)
 - + [Name](#) (0)
 - + [URL](#) (1)
 - + [Description](#) (0)
 - + [Association ID](#) (*)
 - + [Prior ID](#) (*)
 - + [Observatory Group](#) (0)
 - + [Location](#) (1)
 - + [Observatory Region](#) (+)
 - + [Coordinate System Name](#) (0)
 - + [Latitude](#) (0)
 - + [Longitude](#) (0)
 - + [Elevation](#) (0)
- + [Person](#) (*)
 - + [Resource ID](#) (1)
 - + [Release Date](#) (0)
 - + [Person Name](#) (0)
 - + [Organization Name](#) (1)
 - + [Address](#) (0)
 - + [Email](#) (*)
 - + [Phone Number](#) (*)
- + [Registry](#) (*)
 - + [Resource ID](#) (1)

- + [Resource Header](#) (1)
 - + [Resource Name](#) (1)
 - + [Alternate Name](#) (*)
 - + [Release Date](#) (1)
 - + [Expiration Date](#) (0)
 - + [Description](#) (1)
 - + [Acknowledgement](#) (0)
 - + [Contact](#) (+)
 - + [Person ID](#) (1)
 - + [Role](#) (+)
 - + [Information URL](#) (*)
 - + [Name](#) (0)
 - + [URL](#) (1)
 - + [Description](#) (0)
 - + [Association ID](#) (*)
 - + [Prior ID](#) (*)
- + [Repository](#) (*)
 - + [Resource ID](#) (1)
 - + [Resource Header](#) (1)
 - + [Resource Name](#) (1)
 - + [Alternate Name](#) (*)
 - + [Release Date](#) (1)
 - + [Expiration Date](#) (0)
 - + [Description](#) (1)
 - + [Acknowledgement](#) (0)
 - + [Contact](#) (+)
 - + [Person ID](#) (1)
 - + [Role](#) (+)
 - + [Information URL](#) (*)
 - + [Name](#) (0)
 - + [URL](#) (1)
 - + [Description](#) (0)
 - + [Association ID](#) (*)
 - + [Prior ID](#) (*)
- + [Service](#) (*)
 - + [Resource ID](#) (1)
 - + [Resource Header](#) (1)
 - + [Resource Name](#) (1)
 - + [Alternate Name](#) (*)
 - + [Release Date](#) (1)
 - + [Expiration Date](#) (0)
 - + [Description](#) (1)
 - + [Acknowledgement](#) (0)
 - + [Contact](#) (+)
 - + [Person ID](#) (1)
 - + [Role](#) (+)
 - + [Information URL](#) (*)
 - + [Name](#) (0)
 - + [URL](#) (1)
 - + [Description](#) (0)
 - + [Association ID](#) (*)

			+ Prior ID (*)
			+ Access URL (1)
			+ Name (0)
			+ URL (1)
			+ Description (0)
			+ Extension (*)

9. Dictionary

How to Read a Definition Each element has certain attributes and context for use. The details for each element are presented in the following form:



Access Information

[Container](#)

Attributes of the resource which pertain to how to acquire the resource, availability and storage format.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Repository ID](#)
[Availability](#)
[Access Rights](#)
[Access URL](#)
[Format](#)
[Encoding](#)
[Data Extent](#)
[Acknowledgement](#)

Used by: [Catalog](#)
[Display Data](#)
[Numerical Data](#)

Access Rights

[Enumeration](#)

Permissions granted or denied by the host of a product to allow other users to access and use the resource.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Open](#)
[Restricted](#)

Used by: [Access Information](#)

Access URL

[Container](#)

Attributes of the method of acquiring a resource including a URL, name and description.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Name](#)

[URL](#)

[Description](#)

Used by: [Access Information](#)

[Service](#)

Acknowledgement

[Text](#)

The individual, group or organization which should be acknowledged when the data is used in or contributes to a presentation or publication.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Access Information](#)

[Resource Header](#)

Active Region

[Item](#)

A localized, transient volume of the solar atmosphere in which PLAGEs, SUNSPOTS, FACULAE, FLAREs, etc. may be observed.

Since:1.3.0

Activity Index

[Item](#)

An indication, derived from one or more measurements, of the level of activity of an object or region, such as sunspot number, F10.7 flux, Dst, or the Polar Cap Indices.

Since:1.0.0

Address

[Text](#)

Directions for finding some location; written on letters or packages that are to be delivered to that location.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Person](#)

Aerosol

[Item](#)

A suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in gas.

Since:1.0.0

Alfven Mach Number

[Item](#)

The ratio of the bulk flow speed to the Alfven speed.

Since:1.0.0

Alpha Particle

[Item](#)

A positively charged nuclear particle that consists of two protons and two neutrons.

Since:1.0.0

Alternate Name

[Text](#)

An alternative or shortened name used to refer to a resource. This includes acronyms, expanded names or synonym for a resource.

Since:1.1.0

Used by: [Resource Header](#)

Anisotropy

[Item](#)

Direction-dependent property.

Since:1.2.1

Antenna

[Item](#)

A sensor used to measure electric potential.

Since:1.0.0

Archive Specialist

[Item](#)

An individual who is an expert on a collection of resources and may also be knowledgeable of the phenomenon and related physics represented by the resources. This includes librarians, curators, archive scientists and other experts.

Since:1.2.1

Array

[Item](#)

A sequence of values corresponding to the elements in a rectilinear, n-dimension matrix. Each value can be referenced by a unique index.

Since:1.2.0

ASCII

[Item](#)

A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.

Since:1.0.0

Association ID

[Text](#)

The resource identifier for a resource with which this resource is closely associated.

Since:1.1.0

Used by: [Resource Header](#)

Asteroid

[Item](#)

A small extraterrestrial body consisting mostly of rock and metal that is in orbit around the sun.

Since:1.2.0

Atmosphere

[Item](#)

The neutral gases surrounding a body that extends from the surface and is bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.

Since:1.1.0

Atomic Number

[Numeric](#)

The the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom.

Since:1.1.0

Used by: [Particle](#)

Aurora

[Item](#)

An atmospheric phenomenon consisting of bands of light caused by charged solar particles following the earth's magnetic lines of force.

Since:1.2.0

Auroral Region

[Item](#)

The region in the atmospheric where electrically-charged particles bombarding the upper atmosphere of a planet in the presence of a magnetic field produce an optical phenomenon.

Since:1.1.0

Availability

[Enumeration](#)

An indication of the method or service which may be used to access the resource.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Offline](#)
[Online](#)

Used by: [Access Information](#)

Average

[Item](#)

The statistical mean; the sum of a set of values divided by the number of values in the set.

Since:1.0.0

Average Charge State

[Item](#)

A measure of the composite deficit (positive) or excess (negative) of electrons with respect to protons.

Since:1.0.0

AVI

[Item](#)

Audio Video Interleave (AVI) a digital format for movies that conforms to the Microsoft Windows Resource Interchange File Format (RIFF).

Since:1.0.0

Azimuthal Angle Range

[Container](#)

The range of possible azimuthal angles for a group of energy observations. Default units are degrees.

Since:1.1.0

Sub-elements [Low](#)

[High](#)
[Units](#)
[Bin](#)

Used by: [Particle](#)

Base64

[Item](#)

A data encoding scheme whereby binary-encoded data is converted to printable ASCII characters. It is defined as a MIME content transfer encoding for use in internet e-mail. The only characters used are the upper- and lower-case Roman alphabet characters (A-Z, a-z), the numerals (0-9), and the + and / symbols, with the = symbol as a special suffix (padding) code.

Since:1.1.0

Bin

[Container](#)

A grouping of observations according to a band or window of a common attribute.

Since:1.1.0

Sub-elements [Low](#)
[High](#)

Used by: [Azimuthal Angle Range](#)
[Energy Range](#)
[Frequency Range](#)
[Polar Angle Range](#)

Binary

[Item](#)

A direct representation of the bits which may be stored in memory on a computer.

Since:1.0.0

Bow Shock Crossing

[Item](#)

A crossing of the boundary between the undisturbed (except for foreshock effects) solar wind and the shocked, decelerated solar wind of the magnetosheath.

Since:1.0.0

Bytes

[Numeric](#)

The number of bytes expressed as a fractional number in the associated units.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Data Extent](#)

BZIP2

[Item](#)

An open standard algorithm by Julian Seward using Burrows-Wheeler block sorting and Huffman coding. See <<http://www.bzip.org/>>

Since:1.0.0

Cadence

[Duration](#)

The time interval between the start of successive measurements.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Physical Parameter](#)
[Temporal Description](#)

Ca-K

[Item](#)

A spectrum with a wavelength of range centered near 393.5 nm. VSO nickname: Ca-K image with range of 391.9 nm to 395.2 nm.

Since:1.2.1

Calibrated

[Item](#)

Data wherein sensor outputs have been convolved with instrument response function, often irreversibly, to yield physical parameter values.

Since:1.0.0

Carrington

[Item](#)

A coordinate system which is centered at the Sun and is fixed with respect to the synodic rotation rate; the mean synodic value is about 27.2753 days. The Astronomical Almanac gives a value for Carrington longitude of 349.03 degrees at 0000 UT on 1 January 1995.

Since:1.2.1

Cartesian

[Item](#)

A coordinate system in which the position of a point is determined by its distance from two or three mutually perpendicular axes.

Since:1.0.0

Catalog

[Container](#)

A tabular listing of events or observational notes, especially those that have utility in aiding a user in locating data. Catalogues include lists of events, files in a product, and data availability.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Resource ID](#)
[Resource Header](#)
[Access Information](#)
[Provider Resource Name](#)
[Provider Version](#)
[Instrument ID](#)
[Phenomenon Type](#)
[Time Span](#)
[Caveats](#)
[Keyword](#)
[Input Resource ID](#)

Used by: [Spase](#)

Caveats

[Text](#)

Information which may be important in the avoidance of misuse of the resource. This includes things such as instrument malfunctions, corruption or contamination.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Catalog](#)
[Display Data](#)
[Instrument](#)
[Numerical Data](#)
[Physical Parameter](#)

CDF

[Item](#)

Common Data Format (CDF). A binary storage format developed at Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC).

Since:1.0.0

CEF

[Item](#)

Cluster Exchange Format (CEF) is a self-documenting ASCII format designed for the exchange of data. There are two versions of CEF which are not totally compatible.

Since:1.0.0

CEF 1

[Item](#)

Cluster Exchange Format (CEF), version 1, is a self-documenting ASCII format designed for the exchange of data. The metadata contains information compatible with the ISTP recommendations for CDF.

Since:1.0.0

CEF 2

[Item](#)

Cluster Exchange Format (CEF), version 2, is a self-documenting ASCII format designed for the exchange of data and introduced for Cluster Active Archive. Compared to version 1, the metadata description of vectors and tensors is different.

Since:1.0.0

CGM

[Item](#)

Corrected Geomagnetic - A coordinate system from a spatial point with GEO radial distance and geomagnetic latitude and longitude, follow the epoch-appropriate IGRF/DGRF model field vector through to the point where the field line crosses the geomagnetic dipole equatorial plane. Then trace the dipole magnetic field vector Earthward from that point on the equatorial plane, in the same hemisphere as the original point, until the initial radial distance is reached. Designate the dipole latitude and longitude at that point as the CGM latitude and longitude of the original point. See <http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/cgm/cgmm_des.html>

Since:1.0.0

Channeltron

[Item](#)

An instrument that detects electrons, ions, and UV-radiation, according to the principle of a secondary emission multiplier. It is typically used in electron spectroscopy and mass

spectrometry.

Since:1.0.0

Characteristic

[Item](#)

A quantity which can be easily identified and measured in a given environment.

Since:1.2.1

Charged Particle Flux

[Item](#)

Measurements of fluxes of charged or ionized particles at above thermal energies, including relativistic particles of solar and galactic origin. May give simple fluxes, but more complete distributions are sometimes possible. Composition measurements may also be made.

Since:1.0.0

Checksum

[Container](#)

A computed value that is dependent upon the contents of a digital data object. Primarily used to check whether errors or alterations have occurred during the transmission or storage of a data object.

Since:1.2.0

Sub-elements [Hash Value](#)
[Hash Function](#)

Used by: [Granule](#)

Chromosphere

[Item](#)

The region of the Sun's (or a star's) atmosphere above the temperature minimum and below the Transition Region. The solar chromosphere is approximately 400 km to 2100 km above the photosphere, and characterized by temperatures from 4500 - 28000 K.

Since:1.0.0

Circular

[Item](#)

Relative to polarization, right-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating clockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. Left-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating counterclockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. The polarization of magnetohydrodynamic waves is specified with respect to the ambient mean magnetic field : right-hand polarized waves have a transverse electric field component which turns in a right-handed sense (that of the gyrating electrons) around the magnetic field.

Since:1.0.0

Co-Investigator

[Item](#)

An individual who is a scientific peer and major participant for an investigation.

Since:1.0.0

Comet

[Item](#)

A relatively small extraterrestrial body consisting of a frozen mass that travels around the sun in a highly elliptical orbit.

Since:1.2.0

Component

[Enumeration](#)

A part of a multi-part entity, e.g., the components of a vector.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Phi](#)

[R](#)

[Theta](#)

[X](#)

[Y](#)

[Z](#)

Used by: [Element](#)

Contact

[Container](#)

The person or organization who may be able to provide special assistance or serve as a channel for communication for additional information about a resource.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Person ID](#)

[Role](#)

Used by: [Resource Header](#)

Contributor

[Item](#)

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource.

Since:1.3.0

Coordinate Representation

[Enumeration](#)

The method or form for specifying a given point in a given coordinate system

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Cartesian](#)

[Cylindrical](#)

[Spherical](#)

Used by: [Coordinate System](#)

Coordinate System

[Container](#)

Specification of the origin and orientation of axes against which the location of some point is given and the representative form of each point.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Coordinate Representation](#)

[Coordinate System Name](#)

Used by: [Physical Parameter](#)

Coordinate System Name

[Enumeration](#)

Identifies the coordinate system in which the position, direction or observation has been expressed.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [CGM](#)

[Carrington](#)

[DM](#)

[GEI](#)

[GEO](#)

[GSE](#)

[GSEQ](#)

[GSM](#)

[HAE](#)

[HCI](#)

[HEE](#)

[HEEQ](#)

[HG](#)

[HGI](#)

[J2000](#)

[LGM](#)

[MAG](#)

[MFA](#)

[RTN](#)

[SC](#)

[SE](#)

[SM](#)

[SR](#)

[SR2](#)

[SSE](#)

[Spacecraft Orbit Plane](#)

[WGS84](#)

Used by: [Coordinate System](#)

[Location](#)

Corona

[Item](#)

The outermost atmospheric region of the Sun or a star, characterized by ionization temperatures above 10^5 K. The solar corona starts at about 2100 km above the photosphere; there is no generally defined upper limit.

Since:1.0.0

Coronal Hole

[Item](#)

An extended region of the corona, exceptionally low in density and associated with unipolar photospheric regions. A coronal hole can be an open magnetic field in the corona and (perhaps) inner heliosphere which has a faster than average outflow (wind); A region of lower than quiet ion and electron density in the corona; or a region of lower peak electron temperature in the corona than in the quiet corona.

Since:1.3.0

Coronal Mass Ejection

[Item](#)

A solar event which involves a burst of plasma which is ejected from the Sun into the interplanetary medium.

Since:1.0.0

Coronagraph

[Item](#)

An instrument which can image things very close to the Sun by using a disk to block the Sun's bright surface which reveals the faint solar corona and other celestial objects.

Since:1.2.1

Counts

[Item](#)

An enumeration of the number of detection events occurring in a particle detector per unit time or over detector accumulation times.

Since:1.0.0

Cross Spectrum

[Item](#)

The Fourier transform of the cross correlation of two physical or empirical observations.

Since:1.0.0

Current

[Item](#)

The flow of electrons through a conductor caused by a potential difference.

Since:1.2.1

Cylindrical

[Item](#)

A system of curvilinear coordinates in which the position of a point in space is determined by its perpendicular distance from a given line, its distance from a selected reference plane perpendicular to this line, and its angular distance from a selected reference line when projected onto this plane.

Since:1.0.0

Data Extent

[Container](#)

The area of storage in a file system required to store the contents of a resource. The data extent is expressed in unitized bytes.

Since:1.2.0

Sub-elements [Bytes](#)

[Units](#)

[Per](#)

Used by: [Access Information](#)

[Granule](#)

Data Producer [Item](#)

An individual who generated the resource and is familiar with its provenance.

Since:1.0.0

Deputy-PI [Item](#)

An individual who is an administrative or scientific leader for an investigation operating under the supervision of a Principal Investigator.

Since:1.2.0

Description [Text](#)

A detailed description of the resource which should include discussions of the main quantities in the resource, possible uses and search terms. A description should also include whether any corrections (i.e, geometry, inertial) have been applied to it.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Access URL](#)
[Information URL](#)
[Physical Parameter](#)
[Resource Header](#)
[Structure](#)

Deviation [Item](#)

The difference between an observed value and the expected value of a quantity.

Since:1.0.0

Differential [Item](#)

A flux measurement within a given energy and solid-angle range.

Since:1.1.0

Display Cadence [Duration](#)

The time interval between the successive display elements.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Display Data](#)

Display Data [Container](#)

A graphical representation of data wherein the underlying numeric values are not (readily) accessible for analysis.. Examples are line plots and spectrograms.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Resource ID](#)
[Resource Header](#)
[Access Information](#)
[Processing Level](#)
[Provider Resource Name](#)
[Provider Processing Level](#)

[Provider Version](#)
[Instrument ID](#)
[Measurement Type](#)
[Temporal Description](#)
[Spectral Range](#)
[Display Cadence](#)
[Observed Region](#)
[Caveats](#)
[Keyword](#)
[Input Resource ID](#)

Used by: [Spase](#)

DM

[Item](#)

Dipole Meridian - A coordinate system centered at the observation point. Z axis is parallel to the Earth's dipole axis, positive northward. X is in the plane defined by Z and the line linking the observation point with the Earth's center. Y is positive eastward. See [<http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf>](http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf)

Since:1.0.0

Dopplergram

[Item](#)

A map or image depicting the spatial distribution of line-of-sight velocities of the observed object.

Since:1.0.0

Double Sphere

[Item](#)

A dipole antenna of which the active (sensor) elements are small spheres located at the ends of two wires deployed in the equatorial plane, on opposite sides of a spinning spacecraft.

Since:1.0.0

D-Region

[Item](#)

The layer of the ionosphere that exists approximately 50 to 95 km above the surface of the Earth. One of several layers in the ionosphere.

Since:1.2.0

Dust

[Item](#)

Free microscopic particles of solid material.

Since:1.0.0

Earth

[Enumeration](#)

The third planet from the sun in our solar system.

Since:1.1.0

Allowed Values [Magnetosheath](#)
[Magnetosphere](#)

[Magnetosphere.Magnetotail](#)
[Magnetosphere.Main](#)
[Magnetosphere.Polar](#)
[Magnetosphere.Radiation Belt](#)
[Near Surface](#)
[Near Surface.Atmosphere](#)
[Near Surface.Auroral Region](#)
[Near Surface.Equatorial Region](#)
[Near Surface.Ionosphere](#)
[Near Surface.Ionosphere.D-Region](#)
[Near Surface.Ionosphere.E-Region](#)
[Near Surface.Ionosphere.F-Region](#)
[Near Surface.Ionosphere.Topside](#)
[Near Surface.Mesosphere](#)
[Near Surface.Plasmasphere](#)
[Near Surface.Polar Cap](#)
[Near Surface.South Atlantic Anomaly Region](#)
[Near Surface.Stratosphere](#)
[Near Surface.Thermosphere](#)
[Near Surface.Troposphere](#)
[Surface](#)

EIT Wave

[Item](#)

A wave in the corona of the Sun which produce shock waves on the Sun's chromosphere (Moreton Waves). EIT Waves are produced by large solar flare and expand outward at about 1,000 km/s. It usually appears as a slowly moving diffuse arc of brightening in H-alpha, and may travel for several hundred thousand km.

Since:1.3.0

Electric

[Item](#)

The physical attribute that exerts an electrical force.

Since:1.0.0

Electric Field

[Item](#)

Measurements of electric field vectors (sometimes not all components) as a time series.

Since:1.0.0

Electromagnetic

[Item](#)

The physical attribute that is or is caused by a mutual interaction of electric and magnetic fields.

Since:1.3.0

Electron

[Item](#)

An elementary particle consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about $1.602 \times 10^{(-19)}$ Coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about $9.109534 \times 10^{(-28)}$ gram.

Since:1.0.0

Electron Drift Instrument

[Item](#)

An active experiment to measure the electron drift velocity based on sensing the displacement of a weak beam of electrons after one gyration in the ambient magnetic field.

Since:1.0.0

Electrostatic Analyser

[Item](#)

An instrument which uses charged plates to analyze the mass, charge and kinetic energies of charged particles which enter the instrument.

Since:1.0.0

Element

[Container](#)

A component or individual unit of a multiple value quantity such as an array or vector.

Since:1.2.0

Sub-elements [Name](#)
[Component](#)
[Index](#)
[Parameter Key](#)

Used by: [Structure](#)

Elevation

[Numeric](#)

The distance in meters above (positive) or below (negative) the zero elevation defined by the World Geodetic System reference frame (WGS84).

Since:1.2.0

Used by: [Location](#)

Email

[Text](#)

The electronic address at which the individual may be contacted expressed in the form local-part@domain.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Person](#)

Emissivity

[Item](#)

The ratio of radiant energy from a material to that from a blackbody at the same kinetic temperature

Since:1.0.0

Encoding

[Enumeration](#)

A set of unambiguous rules that establishes the representation of information within a file.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [ASCII](#)

[BZIP2](#)
[Base64](#)
[GZIP](#)
[None](#)
[TAR](#)
[Unicode](#)
[ZIP](#)

Used by: [Access Information](#)

End Date

[DateTime](#)

The specification of a stopping point in time.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Time Span](#)

Energetic Particle Instrument

[Item](#)

An instrument that measures fluxes of charged particles as a function of time, direction of motion, mass, charge and/or species.

Since:1.0.0

Energetic Particles

[Item](#)

Pieces of matter that are moving very fast. Energetic particles include protons, electrons, neutrons, neutrinos, the nuclei of atoms, and other sub-atomic particles.

Since:1.0.0

Energetic Solar Particle Event

[Item](#)

An enhancement of interplanetary fluxes of energetic ions accelerated by interplanetary shocks and/or solar flares.

Since:1.0.0

Energy

[Item](#)

The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy)

Since:1.0.0

Energy Density

[Item](#)

The amount of energy per unit volume.

Since:1.2.1

Energy Flux

[Item](#)

The amount of energy passing through a unit area in a unit time.

Since:1.2.1

Energy Range

[Container](#)

The minimum and maximum energy values of the particles represented by a given physical parameter description.

Since:1.1.0

Sub-elements [Low](#)
[High](#)
[Units](#)
[Bin](#)

Used by: [Particle](#)

Ephemeris

[Item](#)

The spatial coordinates of a body as a function of time. When used as an Instrument Type it represents the process or methods used to generate spatial coordinates.

Since:1.2.0

Equatorial Region

[Item](#)

A region centered on the equator and limited in latitude by approximately 23 degrees north and south of the equator.

Since:1.2.0

Equivalent Width

[Item](#)

The area of the spectral line profile divided by the peak height or depth.

Since:1.0.0

E-Region

[Item](#)

A layer of ionised gas occurring at 90-150km above the ground. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also called the The Kennelly-Heaviside layer.

Since:1.2.0

Expiration Date

[DateTime](#)

The date and time when a resource is no longer available. If the Expiration Date is specified then it indicates that resource should not be made available after that time. However, this is only advisory and in practice a resource description should be unpublished to eliminate access to a resource.

Since:1.2.0

Used by: [Granule](#)
[Resource Header](#)

Exposure

[Duration](#)

The time interval over which an individual measurement is taken.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Temporal Description](#)

Extension

[Text](#)

A container of other metadata which is not part of the SPASE data model. The contents of

this element are defined by individual usage. The organization and content are constrained by the implementation. For example, in an XML representation of the SPASE metadata the content must conform to the XML specifications.

Since:1.2.0

Used by: [Spase](#)

Extreme Ultraviolet

[Item](#)

A spectrum with a wavelength range of 10.0 nm to 125.0nm. VSO nickname: EUV image with a range of of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm

Since:1.2.1

Faraday Cup

[Item](#)

An instrument consisting of an electrode from which electrical current is measured while a charged particle beam (electrons or ions) impinges on it. Used to determine energy spectrum and sometimes ion composition of the impinging particles.

Since:1.0.0

Field

[Container](#)

The space around a radiating body within which its electromagnetic attributes can exert force on another similar body that is not in direct contact.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Field Qualifier](#)
[Field Quantity](#)
[Frequency Range](#)

Used by: [Measured](#)

Field Qualifier

[Enumeration](#)

Characterizes the directional and statistical aspects of the field observation.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Array](#)
[Average](#)
[Component](#)
[Component.Phi](#)
[Component.R](#)
[Component.Theta](#)
[Component.X](#)
[Component.Y](#)
[Component.Z](#)
[Deviation](#)
[Magnitude](#)
[Parallel](#)
[Peak](#)
[Perpendicular](#)
[Phase Angle](#)

[Scalar](#)
[Standard Deviation](#)
[Tensor](#)
[Uncertainty](#)
[Variance](#)
[Vector](#)

Used by: [Field](#)

Field Quantity

[Enumeration](#)

The physical attribute of the field.

Since:1.1.0

Allowed Values [Cross Spectrum](#)

[Current](#)

[Electric](#)

[Electromagnetic](#)

[Gyrofrequency](#)

[Magnetic](#)

[Plasma Frequency](#)

[Potential](#)

[Poynting Flux](#)

Used by: [Field](#)

Fill Value

[Text](#)

A value that indicates that a quantity is undefined.

Since:1.2.0

Used by: [Physical Parameter](#)

Fit

[Item](#)

Values that make an model agree with the data.

Since:1.0.0

FITS

[Item](#)

Flexible Image Transport System (FITS) is a digital format primarily designed to store scientific data sets consisting of multi-dimensional arrays (1-D spectra, 2-D images or 3-D data cubes) and 2-dimensional tables containing rows and columns of data.

Since:1.0.0

Flow Speed

[Item](#)

The rate at which particles or energy is passing through a unit area in a unit time.

Since:1.2.1

Flux Feedback

[Item](#)

A search coil whose bandwidth and signal/noise ratio are increased by the application of negative feedback at the sensor (flux) level by driving a collocated coil with a signal from the

preamplifier.

Since:1.0.0

Forbush Decrease

[Item](#)

A rapid decrease in the observed galactic cosmic ray intensity following the passage of an outwardly convecting interplanetary magnetic field disturbance, such as those associated with large CME's, that sweep some galactic cosmic rays away from Earth.

Since:1.0.0

Format

[Enumeration](#)

The organization of data according to preset specifications. The value is selected from a list of accepted names for known, well documented formats.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [AVI](#)

[Binary](#)

[CDF](#)

[CEF](#)

[CEF 1](#)

[CEF 2](#)

[FITS](#)

[GIF](#)

[HDF](#)

[HDF 4](#)

[HDF 5](#)

[HTML](#)

[IDFS](#)

[IDL](#)

[JPEG](#)

[MATLAB 4](#)

[MATLAB 6](#)

[MATLAB 7](#)

[MPEG](#)

[NCAR](#)

[NetCDF](#)

[PDF](#)

[PNG](#)

[Postscript](#)

[QuickTime](#)

[TIFF](#)

[Text](#)

[UDF](#)

[VOTable](#)

[XML](#)

Used by: [Access Information](#)

Fourier Transform Spectrograph

[Item](#)

An instrument that determines the spectra of a radiative source, using time-domain measurements and a Fourier transform.

Since:1.0.0

F-Region

[Item](#)

A layer that contains ionized gases at a height of around 150–800 km above sea level, placing it in the thermosphere. the F region has the highest concentration of free electrons and ions anywhere in the atmosphere. It may be thought of as comprising two layers, the F1- and F2-layers. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also known as the Appleton layer.

Since:1.2.0

Frequency Range

[Container](#)

The range of possible values for the observed frequency.

Since:1.1.0

Sub-elements [Low](#)
[High](#)
[Units](#)
[Bin](#)

Used by: [Field](#)
[Photon](#)

Gamma Rays

[Item](#)

Photons with a wavelength range: 0.00001 to 0.001 nm

Since:1.0.0

GEI

[Item](#)

Geocentric Equatorial Inertial - A coordinate system where the Z axis is along Earth's spin vector, positive northward. X axis points towards the first point of Aries (from the Earth towards the Sun at the vernal equinox). See Russell, 1971

Since:1.0.0

Geiger-Mueller Tube

[Item](#)

An instrument which measures density of ionizing radiation based on interactions with a gas.

Since:1.2.1

General Contact

[Item](#)

An individual who can provide information on a range of subjects or who can direct you to a domain expert.

Since:1.0.0



GEO

[Item](#)

Geographic - geocentric corotating - A coordinate system where the Z axis is along Earth's spin vector, positive northward. X axis lies in Greenwich meridian, positive towards Greenwich. See Russell, 1971.

Since:1.0.0

Geomagnetic Storm

[Item](#)

A magnetospheric disturbance typically defined by variations in the horizontal component of the Earth's surface magnetic field. The variation typically starts with a field enhancement associated with a solar wind pressure pulse and continues with a field depression associated with an enhancement of the diamagnetic magnetospheric ring current.

Since:1.0.0

GIF

[Item](#)

Graphic Interchange Format (GIF) first introduced in 1987 by CompuServe. GIF uses LZW compression and images are limited to 256 colours.

Since:1.0.0

Granule

[Container](#)

An accessible portion of another resource. A Granule may be composed of one or more physical pieces (files) which are considered inseparable. For example, a data storage format that maintains metadata and binary data in separate, but tightly coupled files. Granules should not be used to group files that have simple relationships or which are associated through a parent resource. For example, each file containing a time interval data for a Numerical Data resource would each be considered a Granule. The ParentID of a Granule resource must be a NumericalData resource. The attributes of a Granule supersede the corresponding attributes in the NumericalData resource.

Since:1.1.0

Sub-elements [Resource ID](#)
[Release Date](#)
[Expiration Date](#)
[Parent ID](#)
[Prior ID](#)
[URL](#)
[Start Date](#)
[Stop Date](#)
[Checksum](#)
[Data Extent](#)

Used by: [Spase](#)

GSE

[Item](#)

Geocentric Solar Ecliptic - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun. Z axis is normal to the ecliptic, positive northward. See Russell, 1971.

Since:1.0.0

GSEQ

[Item](#)

Geocentric Solar Equatorial - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun. Y axis is parallel to solar equatorial plane. Z axis is positive northward. See Russell, 1971

Since:1.0.0

GSM

[Item](#)

Geocentric Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the geomagnetic dipole axis. See Russell, 1971

Since:1.0.0

Gyrofrequency

[Item](#)

The frequency with which a charged particle (as an electron) executes spiral gyrations in moving obliquely across a magnetic field

Since:1.2.1

GZIP

[Item](#)

An open standard algorithm distributed by GHU based on LZ77 and Huffman coding. See <<http://www.gnu.org/software/gzip/gzip.html>> or <<http://www.gzip.org/>>

Since:1.0.0

HAE

[Item](#)

Heliocentric Aries Ecliptic - A coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis is positive towards the first point of Aries (from Earth to Sun at vernal equinox). Same as SE below. See Hapgood, 1992.

Since:1.0.0

H-alpha

[Item](#)

A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 656.3 nm. VSO nickname: H-alpha image with a spectrum range of of 655.8 nm to 656.8 nm.

Since:1.2.1

Hard X-rays

[Item](#)

Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 to 0.1 nm

Since:1.0.0

Hash Function

[Enumeration](#)

A function or algorithm that converts a digital data object into a hash value. Typically the hash value is small and concise when compared to the digital data object.

Since:1.2.0

Allowed Values [MD5](#)
[SHA1](#)

[SHA256](#)

Used by: [Checksum](#)

Hash Value

[Text](#)

The value calculated by a hash function, e.g. the message digest of a digital data object.

Since:1.2.0

Used by: [Checksum](#)

HCI

[Item](#)

Heliographic Carrington Inertial.

Since:1.2.1

HDF

[Item](#)

Hierarchical Data Format

Since:1.0.0

HDF 4

[Item](#)

Hierarchical Data Format, Version 4

Since:1.0.0

HDF 5

[Item](#)

Hierarchical Data Format, Version 5

Since:1.0.0

He-10830

[Item](#)

A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 1082.9 nm. VSO nickname: He 10830 image with a range of 1082.5 nm to 1083.3 nm.

Since:1.2.1

Heat Flux

[Item](#)

Flow of thermal energy through a gas or plasma; typically computed as third moment of a distribution function.

Since:1.0.0

HEE

[Item](#)

Heliocentric Earth Ecliptic - A coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis points from Sun to Earth. See Hapgood, 1992

Since:1.0.0

HEEQ

[Item](#)

Heliocentric Earth Equatorial - A coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the solar equatorial plane, positive northward. X axis is generally Earthward in the plane defined by

the Z axis and the Sun-Earth direction. See Hapgood, 1992.

Since:1.0.0

Heliosphere

[Enumeration](#)

The solar atmosphere extending roughly from the outer corona to the edge of the solar plasma at the heliopause separating primarily solar plasma from interstellar plasma.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Inner](#)
[Near Earth](#)
[Outer](#)
[Remote 1AU](#)

HG

[Item](#)

Heliographic - A heliocentric rotating coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the solar equatorial plane, positive northward. X, Y axes rotate with a 25.38 day period. The zero longitude (X axis) is defined as the longitude that passed through the ascending node of the solar equator on the ecliptic plane on 1 January, 1854 at 12 UT. See

<http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord_des.html>

Since:1.0.0

HGI

[Item](#)

Heliographic Inertial - A heliocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the solar equatorial plane, positive northward. X axis is along the intersection line between solar equatorial and ecliptic planes. The X axis was positive at SE longitude of 74.367 deg on Jan 1, 1900. (See SE below.) See <http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord_des.html>

Since:1.0.0

High

[Numeric](#)

The largest value within a range of possible values.

Since:1.1.0

Used by: [Azimuthal Angle Range](#)
[Bin](#)
[Energy Range](#)
[Frequency Range](#)
[Polar Angle Range](#)

HTML

[Item](#)

A text file containing structured information represented in the HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML). See <<http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/>>

Since:1.0.0

IDFS

[Item](#)

Instrument Data File Set (IDFS) is a set of files written in a prescribed format which contain

data, timing data, and meta-data. IDFS was developed at Southwest Research Institute (SwRI).

Since:1.0.0

IDL

[Item](#)

Interactive Data Language (IDL) save set. IDL is a proprietary format.

Since:1.0.0

Image Intensity

[Item](#)

Measurements of the two-dimensional distribution of the intensity of photons from some region or object such as the Sun or the polar auroral regions; can be in any wavelength band, and polarized, etc.

Since:1.0.0

Imager

[Item](#)

An instrument which samples the radiation from an area at one or more spectral ranges emitted or reflected by an object.

Since:1.0.0

Imaging Spectrometer

[Item](#)

An instrument which is a multispectral scanner with a very large number of channels (64-256 channels) with very narrow band widths.

Since:1.2.1

Index

[Sequence](#)

The location of an item in an array or vector. An index can be multivalued to represent the location in a multidimensional object.

Since:1.2.0

Used by: [Element](#)

Information URL

[Container](#)

Attributes of the method of acquiring additional information.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Name](#)

[URL](#)

[Description](#)

Used by: [Resource Header](#)

Infrared

[Item](#)

Photons with a wavelength range: 760 to 1.00×10^6 nm

Since:1.0.0

Inner

[Item](#)

The region of the heliosphere extending radially out from the surface of the Sun to 1 AU.

Since:1.0.0

Input Resource ID

[Text](#)

The resource identifier for a resource which was used to generate this resource.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Catalog](#)

[Display Data](#)

[Numerical Data](#)

Instrument

[Container](#)

A device which is used to sense and parameterize a physical phenomenon.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Resource ID](#)

[Resource Header](#)

[Instrument Type](#)

[Investigation Name](#)

[Observatory ID](#)

[Caveats](#)

Used by: [Spase](#)

Instrument ID

[Text](#)

The identifier of an Instrument resource.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Catalog](#)

[Display Data](#)

[Numerical Data](#)

Instrument Status

[Item](#)

A quantity directly related to the operation or function of an instrument.

Since:1.2.0

Instrument Type

[Enumeration](#)

A characterization of an integrated collection of software and hardware containing one or more sensors and associated controls used to produce data on an environment.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Antenna](#)

[Channeltron](#)

[Coronagraph](#)

[Double Sphere](#)

[Electron Drift Instrument](#)

[Electrostatic Analyser](#)

[Energetic Particle Instrument](#)

[Ephemeris](#)

[Faraday Cup](#)
[Flux Feedback](#)
[Fourier Transform Spectrograph](#)
[Geiger-Mueller Tube](#)
[Imager](#)
[Imaging Spectrometer](#)
[Interferometer](#)
[Langmuir Probe](#)
[Long Wire](#)
[Magnetometer](#)
[Mass Spectrometer](#)
[Microchannel Plate](#)
[Multispectral Imager](#)
[Neutral Atom Imager](#)
[Neutral Particle Detector](#)
[Particle Correlator](#)
[Particle Detector](#)
[Photometer](#)
[Photopolarimeter](#)
[Proportional Counter](#)
[Quadrispherical Analyser](#)
[Radar](#)
[Radiometer](#)
[Resonance Sounder](#)
[Retarding Potential Analyser](#)
[Riometer](#)
[Scintillation Detector](#)
[Search Coil](#)
[Sounder](#)
[Spacecraft Potential Control](#)
[Spectral Power Receiver](#)
[Spectrometer](#)
[Time-of-Flight](#)
[Unspecified](#)
[Waveform Receiver](#)

Used by: [Instrument](#)

Integral

[Item](#)

The summation of values above a given threshold and over area or solid-angle range.

Since:1.1.0

Interferometer

[Item](#)

An instrument which measures the difference between two or more waves.

Since:1.2.1

Interior

[Item](#)

The region inside the body which is not visible from outside the body.

Since:1.0.0

Interplanetary Shock

[Item](#)

A shock propagating generally antisunward through the slower solar wind, often seen in front of CME-associated plasma clouds.

Since:1.0.0

Investigation Name

[Text](#)

The name given to the contract or engagement which enabled the data to be produced. Each investigation is associated with a Principal Investigator or Guest Investigator who was responsible for the original proposal. For single PI missions each major subsystem having its own identified Team Leader may also be classed as an Investigation for the purposes of data archiving.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Instrument](#)

Ion

[Item](#)

An atom that has acquired a net electric charge by gaining or losing one or more electrons. (Note: $Z > 2$)

Since:1.0.0

Ion Composition

[Item](#)

In situ measurements of the relative flux or density of electrically charged particles in the space environment. May give simple fluxes, but full distribution functions are sometimes measured.

Since:1.0.0

Ionosphere

[Enumeration](#)

The charged or ionized gases surrounding a body that are nominally bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction..

Since:1.1.0

Allowed Values [D-Region](#)
[E-Region](#)
[F-Region](#)
[Topside](#)

Irradiance

[Item](#)

A radiometric term for the power of electromagnetic radiation at a surface, per unit area. Irradiance is used when the electromagnetic radiation is incident on the surface. The SI unit of irradiance is watts per square meter (W/m^2).

Since:1.0.0

J2000

[Item](#)

An astronomical coordinate system which uses the mean equator and equinox of Julian date 2451545.0 TT (Terrestrial Time), or January 1, 2000, noon TT. (aka J2000) to define a celestial reference frame.

Since:1.1.0

JPEG

[Item](#)

A binary format for still images defined by the Joint Photographic Experts Group

Since:1.0.0

Jupiter

[Item](#)

The fifth planet from the sun in our solar system.

Since:1.2.0

K-7699

[Item](#)

A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 769.9 nm. VSO nickname: K-7699 dopplergram with a range of 769.8 nm to 770.0 nm.

Since:1.2.1

Keyword

[Text](#)

A word or phrase that is relevant to the resource but does not exist in other documentary information.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Catalog](#)
[Display Data](#)
[Numerical Data](#)

Langmuir Probe

[Item](#)

A monopole antenna associated with an instrument. The instrument applies a potential to the antenna which is swept to determine the voltage/current characteristic. This provides information about the plasma surrounding the probe and spacecraft.

Since:1.0.0

Latitude

[Numeric](#)

The location of a place on Earth specified as an angle east (positive) or west (negative) of a north-south line called the Prime Meridian defined by the coordinate system in use.

Since:1.2.0

Used by: [Location](#)

LGM

[Item](#)

Local Geomagnetic - A coordinate system used mainly for Earth surface or near Earth

surface magnetic field data. X axis northward from observation point in a geographic meridian. Z axis downward towards Earth's center. In this system, H (total horizontal component) = $\text{SQRT}(B_x^2 + B_y^2)$ and D (declination angle) = $\arctan(B_y/B_x)$

Since:1.0.0

Line Depth

[Item](#)

In spectra, a measure of the amount of absorption for a particular wavelength or frequency in the spectrum

Since:1.0.0

Linear

[Item](#)

Relative to polarization, confinement of the E-field vector to a given plane

Since:1.0.0

Line-of-Sight

[Item](#)

The line of sight is the line that connects the observer with the observed object. This expression is often used with measurements of Doppler velocity and magnetic field in magnetograms, where only the component of the vector field directed along the line of sight is measured.

Since:1.0.0

Location

[Container](#)

A position in space definable by a regional referencing system and geographic coordinates.

Since:1.2.0

Sub-elements [Observatory Region](#)
[Coordinate System Name](#)
[Latitude](#)
[Longitude](#)
[Elevation](#)

Used by: [Observatory](#)

Long Wire

[Item](#)

A dipole antenna whose active (sensor) elements are two wires deployed in the equatorial plane on opposite sides of a spinning spacecraft, and whose length is several times greater than the spacecraft diameter.

Since:1.0.0

Longitude

[Numeric](#)

The location of a place on Earth specified as an angle north (positive) or south (negative) of the equator defined by the coordinate system in use.

Since:1.2.0

Used by: [Location](#)

Low

[Numeric](#)

The smallest value within a range of possible values.

Since:1.1.0

Used by: [Azimuthal Angle Range](#)

[Bin](#)

[Energy Range](#)

[Frequency Range](#)

[Polar Angle Range](#)

MAG

[Item](#)

Geomagnetic - geocentric. Z axis is parallel to the geomagnetic dipole axis, positive north. X is in the plane defined by the Z axis and the Earth's rotation axis. If N is a unit vector from the Earth's center to the north geographic pole, the signs of the X and Y axes are given by $Y = N \times Z$, $X = Y \times Z$. See Russell, 1971, and <<http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf>>

Since:1.0.0

Magnetic

[Item](#)

The physical attribute attributed to a magnet or its equivalent.

Since:1.0.0

Magnetic Cloud

[Item](#)

A transient event observed in the solar wind characterized as a region of enhanced magnetic field strength, smooth rotation of the magnetic field vector and low proton density and temperature.

Since:1.3.0

Magnetic Field

[Item](#)

Measurements of magnetic field vectors (sometimes not all components) as time series; can be space- or ground-based. Also, [Zeeman splitting, etc. based]: A region of space near a magnetized body where magnetic forces can be detected [as measured by methods such as Zeeman splitting, etc.]

Since:1.0.0

Magnetogram

[Item](#)

Measurements of the vector or line-of-sight magnetic field determined from remote sensing measurements of the detailed structure of spectral lines, including their splitting and polarization. (Magnetogram.)

Since:1.0.0

Magnetometer

[Item](#)

An instrument which measures the ambient magnetic field.

Since:1.0.0

Magnetopause Crossing

[Item](#)

A crossing of the interface between the shocked solar wind in the magnetosheath and the magnetic field and plasma in the magnetosphere.

Since:1.0.0

Magnetosheath

[Item](#)

The region between the bow shock and the magnetopause, characterized by very turbulent plasma.

Since:1.0.0

Magnetosphere

[Enumeration](#)

The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Magnetotail](#)
[Main](#)
[Polar](#)
[Radiation Belt](#)

Magnetotail

[Item](#)

The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of $10 R_E$ ($X > -10R_E$).

Since:1.0.0

Magnitude

[Item](#)

A measure of the strength or size of a vector quantity.

Since:1.0.0

Main

[Item](#)

The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.

Since:1.0.0

Mars

[Item](#)

The fourth planet from the sun in our solar system.

Since:1.2.0

Mass

[Item](#)

The measure of inertia (mass) of individual objects (e.g., aerosols).

Since:1.0.0

Mass Density

[Item](#)

The mass of particles per unit volume.

Since:1.0.0

Mass Spectrometer

[Item](#)

An instrument which distinguishes chemical species in terms of their different isotopic masses.

Since:1.0.0

MATLAB_4

[Item](#)

MATLAB Workspace save set, version 4. MAT-files are double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.

Since:1.1.0

MATLAB_6

[Item](#)

MATLAB Workspace save set, version 6. MAT-files are double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.

Since:1.1.0

MATLAB_7

[Item](#)

MATLAB Workspace save set, version 7. MAT-files are double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. Version 7 includes data compression and Unicode encoding. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.

Since:1.1.0

MD5

[Item](#)

Message Digest 5 (MD5) is a 128-bit message digest algorithm created in 1991 by Professor Ronald Rivest.

Since:1.2.0

Measured

[Container](#)

Attributes of observations obtained from an instrument or sensor.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Field](#)
[Particle](#)
[Photon](#)
[Mixed](#)

Used by: [Physical Parameter](#)

Measurement Type

[Enumeration](#)

A characterization of the quantitative assessment of a phenomenon.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Activity Index](#)

[Charged Particle Flux](#)

[Dopplergram](#)

[Electric Field](#)

[Energetic Particles](#)

[Ephemeris](#)

[Image Intensity](#)

[Instrument Status](#)

[Ion Composition](#)

[Irradiance](#)

[Magnetic Field](#)

[Magnetogram](#)

[Neutral Atom Images](#)

[Neutral Gas](#)

[Profile](#)

[Radiance](#)

[Radio Soundings](#)

[Radio and Plasma Waves](#)

[Spectrum](#)

[Thermal Plasma](#)

Used by: [Display Data](#)

[Numerical Data](#)

Mercury

[Item](#)

The first planet from the sun in our solar system.

Since:1.2.0

Mesosphere

[Item](#)

The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Stratosphere to a range of 80 km to 85 km, temperature decreasing with height.

Since:1.2.0

Metadata Contact

[Item](#)

An individual who can affect a change in the metadata describing a resource.

Since:1.2.0

MFA

[Item](#)

Magnetic Field Aligned - A coordinate system spacecraft-centered system with Z in the direction of the ambient magnetic field vector. X is in the plane defined by Z and the spacecraft-Sun line, positive sunward. See <<http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf>>

Since:1.0.0

Microchannel Plate

[Item](#)

An instrument used for the detection of elementary particles, ions, ultraviolet rays and soft X-rays constructed from very thin conductive glass capillaries.

Since:1.0.0

Microwave

[Item](#)

Photons with a wavelength range: 1.00×10^6 to 1.50×10^7 nm

Since:1.0.0

Mixed

[Text](#)

A measured observation which is derived from a combination of two or more individual measurements.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Measured](#)

Mode Amplitude

[Item](#)

In helioseismology the magnitude of oscillation of waves of a particular geometry.

Since:1.0.0

Molecule

[Item](#)

A group of atoms so united and combined by chemical affinity that they form a complete, integrated whole, being the smallest portion of any particular compound that can exist in a free state

Since:1.0.0

Moment

[Item](#)

Parameters determined by integration over a distribution function convolved with a power of velocity.

Since:1.0.0

MPEG

[Item](#)

A digital format for movies defined by the Motion Picture Experts Group

Since:1.0.0

Multispectral Imager

[Item](#)

An instrument which captures images at multiple spectral ranges.

Since:1.2.1

Na-D

[Item](#)

A spectrum with a wavelength range of centered at 589.3 nm. VSO nickname: Na-D image with a range of 588.8 nm to 589.8 nm.

Since:1.2.1

Name	Text
A language unit by which a person or thing is known.	
Since:1.0.0	
Used by: Access URL	
Element	
Information URL	
Physical Parameter	

NCAR	Item
The National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) format. A complete description of that standard is given in appendix C of the Report on Establishment & Operation of the Incoherent- Scatter Data Base, dated August 23, 1984, obtainable from NCAR, P.O. Box 3000 Boulder, Colorado 80307-3000.	
Since:1.1.0	

Near Earth	Item
The heliospheric region near the Earth which extends to and includes the area near the L1 and L2 Lagrange point.	
Since:1.1.0	

Near Surface	Enumeration
The gaseous and possibly ionized environment of a body extending from the surface to some specified altitude. For the Earth, this altitude is 2000 km.	
Since:1.0.0	
Allowed Values Atmosphere	
Auroral Region	
Equatorial Region	
Ionosphere	
Ionosphere.D-Region	
Ionosphere.E-Region	
Ionosphere.F-Region	
Ionosphere.Topside	
Mesosphere	
Plasmasphere	
Polar Cap	
South Atlantic Anomaly Region	
Stratosphere	
Thermosphere	
Troposphere	

Neptune	Item
The seventh planet from the sun in our solar system.	
Since:1.2.0	

NetCDF

[Item](#)

Unidata Program Center's Network Common Data Form (NetCDF). A self-describing data portable data format for array-oriented data access. See <http://my.unidata.ucar.edu/content/software/netcdf>

Since:1.0.0

Neutral

[Item](#)

Either a particle, an object, or a system that has a net electric charge of zero

Since:1.0.0

Neutral Atom Imager

[Item](#)

An instrument which measures the quantity and properties of neutral particles over a range of angles. Measured properties can include mass and energy.

Since:1.2.1

Neutral Atom Images

[Item](#)

Measurements of neutral atom fluxes as a function of look direction; often related to remote energetic charged particles that lose their charge through charge-exchange and then reach the detector on a line.

Since:1.0.0

Neutral Gas

[Item](#)

Measurements of neutral atomic and molecular components of a gas.

Since:1.0.0

Neutral Particle Detector

[Item](#)

An instrument which measures the quantity and properties of neutral particles. Measured properties can include mass and plasma bulk densities.

Since:1.2.1

Ni-6768

[Item](#)

A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 676.8 nm. VSO nickname: Ni-6768 dopplergram with a range of of 676.7 nm to 676.9 nm.

Since:1.2.1

None

[Item](#)

A lack or absence of anything.

Since:1.0.0

Note

[Text](#)

Information which is useful or important for the understanding of a value or parameter.

Since:1.2.0

Used by: [Time Span](#)

Number Density

[Item](#)

The number of particles per unit volume.

Since:1.0.0

Number Flux

[Item](#)

The number of particles passing through a unit area in a unit time.

Since:1.2.1

Numerical Data

[Container](#)

Data stored as numerical values in a specified format.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Resource ID](#)
[Resource Header](#)
[Access Information](#)
[Processing Level](#)
[Provider Resource Name](#)
[Provider Processing Level](#)
[Provider Version](#)
[Instrument ID](#)
[Measurement Type](#)
[Temporal Description](#)
[Spectral Range](#)
[Observed Region](#)
[Caveats](#)
[Keyword](#)
[Input Resource ID](#)
[Physical Parameter](#)

Used by: [Spase](#)

Observatory

[Container](#)

The host (spacecraft, network, facility) for instruments making observations.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Resource ID](#)
[Resource Header](#)
[Observatory Group](#)
[Location](#)

Used by: [Spase](#)

Observatory Group

[Text](#)

A set of programmatically related observatories. The value is taken from an approved list of

observatory group names.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Observatory](#)

Observatory ID

[Text](#)

The identifier of an Observatory resource.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Instrument](#)

Observatory Region

[Enumeration](#)

A spatial location distinguished by certain natural features or physical characteristics where an observatory is located.

Since:1.2.0

Allowed Values [Asteroid](#)

[Comet](#)

[Earth](#)

[Earth.Magnetosheath](#)

[Earth.Magnetosphere](#)

[Earth.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail](#)

[Earth.Magnetosphere.Main](#)

[Earth.Magnetosphere.Polar](#)

[Earth.Magnetosphere.Radiation Belt](#)

[Earth.Near Surface](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Atmosphere](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Auroral Region](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Equatorial Region](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.D-Region](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.E-Region](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.F-Region](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.Topside](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Mesosphere](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Plasmasphere](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Polar Cap](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.South Atlantic Anomaly Region](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Stratosphere](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Thermosphere](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Troposphere](#)

[Earth.Surface](#)

[Heliosphere](#)

[Heliosphere.Inner](#)

[Heliosphere.Near Earth](#)

[Heliosphere.Outer](#)

[Heliosphere.Remote 1AU](#)

[Jupiter](#)

[Mars](#)
[Mercury](#)
[Neptune](#)
[Pluto](#)
[Saturn](#)
[Sun](#)
[Sun.Chromosphere](#)
[Sun.Corona](#)
[Sun.Interior](#)
[Sun.Photosphere](#)
[Sun.Transition Region](#)
[Uranus](#)
[Venus](#)

Used by: [Location](#)

Observed Region

[Enumeration](#)

The portion of space measured by the instrument at the time of an observation. A region is distinguished by certain natural features or physical characteristics. It is the location of the observatory for in situ data, the location or region sensed by remote sensing observatories and the location-of-relevance for parameters that are derived from observational data.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Asteroid](#)

[Comet](#)
[Earth](#)
[Earth.Magnetosheath](#)
[Earth.Magnetosphere](#)
[Earth.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail](#)
[Earth.Magnetosphere.Main](#)
[Earth.Magnetosphere.Polar](#)
[Earth.Magnetosphere.Radiation Belt](#)
[Earth.Near Surface](#)
[Earth.Near Surface.Atmosphere](#)
[Earth.Near Surface.Auroral Region](#)
[Earth.Near Surface.Equatorial Region](#)
[Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere](#)
[Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.D-Region](#)
[Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.E-Region](#)
[Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.F-Region](#)
[Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.Topside](#)
[Earth.Near Surface.Mesosphere](#)
[Earth.Near Surface.Plasmasphere](#)
[Earth.Near Surface.Polar Cap](#)
[Earth.Near Surface.South Atlantic Anomaly Region](#)
[Earth.Near Surface.Stratosphere](#)
[Earth.Near Surface.Thermosphere](#)

[Earth.Near Surface.Troposphere](#)
[Earth.Surface](#)
[Heliosphere](#)
[Heliosphere.Inner](#)
[Heliosphere.Near Earth](#)
[Heliosphere.Outer](#)
[Heliosphere.Remote 1AU](#)
[Jupiter](#)
[Mars](#)
[Mercury](#)
[Neptune](#)
[Pluto](#)
[Saturn](#)
[Sun](#)
[Sun.Chromosphere](#)
[Sun.Corona](#)
[Sun.Interior](#)
[Sun.Photosphere](#)
[Sun.Transition Region](#)
[Uranus](#)
[Venus](#)

Used by: [Display Data](#)
[Numerical Data](#)

Offline

[Item](#)

Not directly accessible electronically. This includes resources which may to be moved to an online status in response to a given request.

Since:1.0.0

Online

[Item](#)

Directly accessible electronically.

Since:1.0.0

Open

[Item](#)

Access is granted to everyone.

Since:1.0.0

Open List

[Item](#)

An enumeration list that is open so that any text string is a valid member of the list. In context of the SPASE schema, ObservatoryGroup, ObservatoryName and RepositoryName are the only enumeration lists that are designated as open!!!

Since:1.0.0



Optical

[Item](#)

Photons with a wavelength range: 380 to 760 nm

Since:1.0.0

Organization Name

[Text](#)

A unit within a company or other entity (e.g., Government agency or branch of service) within which many projects are managed as a whole.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Person](#)

Other

[Item](#)

Values, such as flags, that are not time tags, location data or measured or derived parameters.

Since:1.0.0

Outer

[Item](#)

The region of the heliosphere from, but not including, 1 AU to the farthest extent of the heliosphere (heliopause).

Since:1.0.0

Parallel

[Item](#)

Having the same direction as a given direction

Since:1.0.0

Parameter Key

[Text](#)

The name or identifier which can be used to access the parameter in the resource. The associated value is dependent on the service used to access the resource.

Since:1.1.0

Used by: [Element](#)
[Physical Parameter](#)

Parent ID

[Text](#)

The resource identifier for a resource that a resource is a part of. The resource inherits the attributes of the referenced resource. Attributes defined in the resource override attributes of the parent in the manner perscribed by the containing resource.

Since:1.1.0

Used by: [Granule](#)

Particle

[Container](#)

A description of the types of particles observed in the measurement. This includes both direct observations and inferred observations.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Particle Type](#)
[Particle Qualifier](#)

[Particle Quantity](#)
[Atomic Number](#)
[Energy Range](#)
[Azimuthal Angle Range](#)
[Polar Angle Range](#)

Used by: [Measured](#)

Particle Correlator

[Item](#)

An instrument which correlates particle flux to help identify wave/particle interactions.

Since:1.0.0

Particle Detector

[Item](#)

An instrument which detects particle flux!!!

Since:1.0.0

Particle Qualifier

[Enumeration](#)

Characterizes the directional and statistical aspects of the particle observation.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Anisotropy](#)

[Array](#)
[Average](#)
[Characteristic](#)
[Component](#)
[Component.Phi](#)
[Component.R](#)
[Component.Theta](#)
[Component.X](#)
[Component.Y](#)
[Component.Z](#)
[Deviation](#)
[Differential](#)
[Fit](#)
[Integral](#)
[Magnitude](#)
[Moment](#)
[Parallel](#)
[Peak](#)
[Perpendicular](#)
[Ratio](#)
[Scalar](#)
[Standard Deviation](#)
[Tensor](#)
[Uncertainty](#)
[Variance](#)

[Vector](#)

Used by: [Particle](#)

Particle Quantity

[Enumeration](#)

A characterization of the physical properties of the particle.

Since:1.1.0

Allowed Values [Alfven Mach Number](#)
[Average Charge State](#)
[Counts](#)
[Energy](#)
[Energy Density](#)
[Energy Flux](#)
[Flow Speed](#)
[Gyrofrequency](#)
[Heat Flux](#)
[Mass](#)
[Mass Density](#)
[Number Density](#)
[Number Flux](#)
[Phase-Space Density](#)
[Plasma Beta](#)
[Plasma Frequency](#)
[Pressure](#)
[Sonic Mach Number](#)
[Temperature](#)
[Thermal Speed](#)
[Velocity](#)

Used by: [Particle](#)

Particle Type

[Enumeration](#)

A characterization of the kind of particle observed by the measurement.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Aerosol](#)
[Alpha Particle](#)
[Dust](#)
[Electron](#)
[Ion](#)
[Molecule](#)
[Neutral](#)
[Proton](#)

Used by: [Particle](#)

PDF

[Item](#)

A document expressed in the Portable Document Format (PDF) as defined by Adobe.

Since:1.0.0

Peak	Item
The maximum value for the quantity in question, over a period of time which is usually equal to the cadence.	
Since:1.0.0	
Per	Duration
The time interval over which a characterization applies. For example, the number of bytes generated each day.	
Since:1.2.0	
Used by: Data Extent	
Perpendicular	Item
At right angles to a given direction.	
Since:1.0.0	
Person	Container
An individual human being.	
Since:1.0.0	
Sub-elements Resource ID	
Release Date	
Person Name	
Organization Name	
Address	
Email	
Phone Number	
Used by: Spase	
Person ID	Text
The identifier assigned to a Person description.	
Since:1.0.0	
Used by: Contact	
Person Name	Text
The words used to address an individual.	
Since:1.0.0	
Used by: Person	
Phase Angle	Item
Phase difference between two or more waves, normally expressed in degrees.	
Since:1.2.1	
Phase-Space Density	Item
The number of particles per unit volume in the six-dimensional space of position and velocity.	

Since:1.0.0

Phenomenon Type

[Enumeration](#)

The characteristics or categorization of an event type.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Active Region](#)

[Aurora](#)

[Bow Shock Crossing](#)

[Coronal Hole](#)

[Coronal Mass Ejection](#)

[EIT Wave](#)

[Energetic Solar Particle Event](#)

[Forbush Decrease](#)

[Geomagnetic Storm](#)

[Interplanetary Shock](#)

[Magnetic Cloud](#)

[Magnetopause Crossing](#)

[Radio Burst](#)

[Solar Flare](#)

[Solar Wind Extreme](#)

[Substorm](#)

Used by: [Catalog](#)

Phi

[Item](#)

The angle between the meridian of a vector and the zero meridian of the coordinate system in which the vector is expressed. Equivalently, the angle between the projection of a position or measured vector into the X-Y plane and X-axis in the coordinate system in which the vector is expressed. Also referred to as the azimuthal angle or longitude. Mathematically: $\Phi = \arctan(y/x)$

Since:1.2.0

Phone Number

[Text](#)

The symbols and numerals required to contact an individual by telephone. The string may contain punctuation marks such as dash (-) or dot (.) to separate fields within the string.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Person](#)

Photometer

[Item](#)

An instrument which measures the strength of electromagnetic radiation in the range from ultraviolet to infrared and including the visible spectrum.

Since:1.2.1

Photon

[Container](#)

Photon (radio through gamma-rays): the fundamental particle or quantum of electromagnetic

radiation (radiant energy)

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Photon Qualifier](#)
[Photon Quantity](#)
[Frequency Range](#)

Used by: [Measured](#)

Photon Qualifier

[Enumeration](#)

Characterizes the directional and statistical aspects of the photon observation.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Array](#)
[Average](#)
[Circular](#)
[Line-of-Sight](#)
[Linear](#)
[Peak](#)
[Scalar](#)
[Standard Deviation](#)
[Stoke's Parameters](#)
[Uncertainty](#)
[Variance](#)

Used by: [Photon](#)

Photon Quantity

[Enumeration](#)

A characterization of the physical properties of the photon.

Since:1.1.0

Allowed Values [Emissivity](#)
[Energy Flux](#)
[Equivalent Width](#)
[Gyrofrequency](#)
[Line Depth](#)
[Magnetic Field](#)
[Mode Amplitude](#)
[Plasma Frequency](#)
[Polarization](#)
[Stoke's Parameters](#)
[Velocity](#)

Used by: [Photon](#)

Photopolarimeter

[Item](#)

An instrument which measures the intensity and polarization or radiant energy. A photopolarimeter is a combination of a photometer and a polarimeter.

Since:1.2.1

Photosphere

[Item](#)

The atmospheric layer of the Sun or a star from which continuum radiation, especially optical, is emitted to space. For the Sun, the photosphere is about 500 km thick.

Since:1.0.0

Physical Parameter

[Container](#)

A container of information regarding a parameter whose values are part of the product. Every product contains or can be related to one or more parameters.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Name](#)

[Parameter Key](#)[Description](#)[Caveats](#)[Cadence](#)[Units](#)[Units Conversion](#)[Coordinate System](#)[Structure](#)[Valid Min](#)[Valid Max](#)[Fill Value](#)[Measured](#)[Support](#)

Used by: [Numerical Data](#)

Plasma Beta

[Item](#)

The ratio of the plasma pressure to the magnetic pressure.

Since:1.0.0

Plasma Frequency

[Item](#)

The frequency with which a plasma oscillates.

Since:1.2.1

Plasmasphere

[Item](#)

A region of the magnetosphere consisting of low energy (cool) plasma. It is located above the ionosphere. The outer boundary of the plasmasphere is known as the plasmopause, which is defined by an order of magnitude drop in plasma density.

Since:1.2.0

Pluto

[Item](#)

The ninth (sub)planet from the sun in our solar system.

Since:1.2.0

PNG

[Item](#)

A digital format for still images. Portable Network Graphics (PNG)

Since:1.0.0

Polar

[Item](#)

The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the aural zone.

Since:1.1.0

Polar Angle Range

[Container](#)

The range of possible polar angles for a group of energy observations. Defaults units are degrees.

Since:1.1.0

Sub-elements [Low](#)
[High](#)
[Units](#)
[Bin](#)

Used by: [Particle](#)

Polar Cap

[Item](#)

The areas of the globe surrounding the poles and consisting of the region north of 60 degrees north latitude an the region south of 60 degrees south latitude.

Since:1.2.0

Polarization

[Item](#)

Direction of the electric vector of an electromagnetic wave. The wave can be linearly polarized in any direction perpendicular to the direction of travel, circularly polarized (clockwise or counterclockwise), unpolarized, or mixtures of the above.

Since:1.0.0

Positional

[Item](#)

The specification of the location of an object or measurement within a reference coordinate system. The position is usually expressed as a set of values corresponding to the location along a set of orthogonal axes together with the date/time of the observation.

Since:1.0.0

Postscript

[Item](#)

A page description programming language created by Adobe Systems Inc. that is a device-independent industry standard for representing text and graphics.

Since:1.2.0

Potential

[Item](#)

A field which obeys Laplace's Equation.

Since:1.0.0

Poynting Flux

[Item](#)

The rate of energy transport per unit area per steradian.

Since:1.0.0

Pressure

[Item](#)

The force per unit area exerted by a particle distribution or field.

Since:1.1.0

Principal Investigator

[Item](#)

An individual who is the administrative and scientific lead for an investigation.

Since:1.0.0

Prior ID

[Text](#)

The resource identifier for a resource that is superseded or replaced by a resource.

Since:1.2.0

Used by: [Granule](#)
[Resource Header](#)

Processing Level

[Enumeration](#)

The standard classification of the processing performed on the product.

Since:1.2.0

Allowed Values [Calibrated](#)
[Raw](#)
[Uncalibrated](#)

Used by: [Display Data](#)
[Numerical Data](#)

Profile

[Item](#)

Measurements of a quantity as a function of height above an object such as the limb of a body.

Since:1.0.0

Project Scientist

[Item](#)

An individual who is an expert in the phenomenon and related physics explored by the project. A project scientist may also have a managerial role within the project.

Since:1.1.0

Proportional Counter

[Item](#)

An instrument which measures energy of ionization radiation based on interactions with a gas.

Since:1.2.1

Proton

[Item](#)

An elementary particle that is a constituent of all atomic nuclei, that carries a positive charge numerically equal to the charge of an electron, and that has a mass of $1.673 \times 10^{(-24)}$ gram.

Since:1.0.0

Provider Processing Level

[Text](#)

The provider specific classification of the processing performed on the product.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Display Data](#)
[Numerical Data](#)

Provider Resource Name

[Text](#)

A short textual description of a resource used by the provider which may be used to identify a resource.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Catalog](#)
[Display Data](#)
[Numerical Data](#)

Provider Version

[Text](#)

Describes the release or edition of the product used by the provider. The formation rule may vary between providers. It is intended to aid in queries to the provider regarding the product.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Catalog](#)
[Display Data](#)
[Numerical Data](#)

Publisher

[Item](#)

An individual, organization, institution or government department responsible for the production and dissemination of a document.

Since:1.3.0

Quadrispherical Analyser

[Item](#)

An instrument used for the 3-D detection of plasma, energetic electrons and ions, and for positive-ion composition measurements.

Since:1.0.0

QuickTime

[Item](#)

A format for digital movies, as defined by Apple Computer. See
<<http://developer.apple.com/quicktime/>>

Since:1.0.0

R

[Item](#)

The component of a vector in the radial direction from the center of the coordinate system.

Since:1.1.0

Radar

[Item](#)

An instrument that uses directional properties of returned power to infer spatial and/or other characteristics of a remote object.

Since:1.0.0

Radiance

[Item](#)

A radiometric measurement that describe the amount of electromagnetic radiation that passes through or is emitted from a particular area, and falls within a given solid angle in a specified direction. They are used to characterize both emission from diffuse sources and reflection from diffuse surfaces. The SI unit of radiance is watts per steradian per square meter ($W sr^{-1} m^{-2}$).

Since:1.0.0

Radiation Belt

[Item](#)

The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.

Since:1.1.0

Radio and Plasma Waves

[Item](#)

Measurements of electric and/or magnetic fields using electric or magnetic antennas at frequencies anywhere between the spacecraft spin frequency and the characteristic frequencies of the ambient plasma. The output can be waveform, power spectral density, or other statistical parameters.

Since:1.0.0

Radio Burst

[Item](#)

Emissions of the sun in radio wavelengths from centimeters to dekameters, under both quiet and disturbed conditions. Radio Bursts can be Type I consisting of many short, narrow-band bursts in the metric range (300 - 50 MHz).; Type II consisting of narrow-band emission that begins in the meter range (300 MHz) and sweeps slowly (tens of minutes) toward dekameter wavelengths (10 MHz).; Type III consisting of narrow-band bursts that sweep rapidly (seconds) from decimeter to dekameter wavelengths (500 - 0.5 MHz); and Type IV consisting of a smooth continuum of broad-band bursts primarily in the meter range (300 - 30 MHz).

Since:1.3.0

Radio Frequency

[Item](#)

Photons with a wavelength range: 100,000 to 1.00×10^{11} nm

Since:1.0.0

Radio Soundings

[Item](#)

Measurements of plasma density, magnetic field and possibly other parameters of the space environment by active probing of the plasma by radio waves.

Since:1.0.0

Radiometer

[Item](#)

An instrument for detecting or measuring radiant energy. Radiometers are commonly limited to infrared radiation.

Since:1.2.1

Ratio

[Item](#)

The relative magnitudes of two quantities.

Since:1.1.0

Raw

[Item](#)

Data in its original state with no processing to account for calibration!!!

Since:1.0.0

Registry

[Container](#)

A location or facility where resources are cataloged.

Since:1.1.0

Sub-elements [Resource ID](#)
[Resource Header](#)

Used by: [Spase](#)

Relative End Date

[Duration](#)

An indication of the nominal end date relative to the present.

Since:1.1.0

Used by: [Time Span](#)

Release Date

[DateTime](#)

The date and time when a resource is made available. The availability of a resource coincides with the release of a resource description. If the Release Date is specified as a future date then it indicates that resource should not be made available until that time. However, this is only advisory and in practice the Release Date should be the actual date the resource description was published.

Since:1.1.0

Used by: [Granule](#)
[Person](#)
[Resource Header](#)

Remote 1AU

[Item](#)

The heliospheric region near the Earth's orbit, but exclusive of the region near the Earth.

Since:1.1.0

Repository

[Container](#)

A location or facility where resources are stored.

Since:1.1.0

Sub-elements [Resource ID](#)
[Resource Header](#)

Used by: [Spase](#)

Repository ID

[Text](#)

The identifier of an Repository resource.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Access Information](#)

Resonance Sounder

[Item](#)

A combination of a radio receiver and a pulsed transmitter used to study the plasma surrounding a spacecraft by identifying resonances or cut-offs (of the wave dispersion relation), whose frequencies are related to the ambient plasma density and magnetic field. When the transmitter is off it is essentially a high frequency-resolution spectral power receiver.

Since:1.0.0

Resource Header

[Container](#)

Attributes of a resource which pertain to the provider of the resource and descriptive information about the resource.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Resource Name](#)
[Alternate Name](#)
[Release Date](#)
[Expiration Date](#)
[Description](#)
[Acknowledgement](#)
[Contact](#)
[Information URL](#)
[Association ID](#)
[Prior ID](#)

Used by: [Catalog](#)
[Display Data](#)
[Instrument](#)
[Numerical Data](#)
[Observatory](#)
[Registry](#)
[Repository](#)
[Service](#)

Resource ID

[Text](#)

A Resource ID is a URI that has the form scheme://authority/path where scheme is space for those resources administered through the SPASE framework, authority is the unique identifier for the resource provider registered within the SPASE framework and path is the unique identifier of the resource within the context of the authority. The resource ID must be unique within the SPASE framework.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Catalog](#)
[Display Data](#)
[Granule](#)
[Instrument](#)
[Numerical Data](#)
[Observatory](#)
[Person](#)
[Registry](#)
[Repository](#)
[Service](#)

Resource Name

[Text](#)

A short textual description of a resource which may be useful when read by a person.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Resource Header](#)

Restricted

[Item](#)

Access to the product is regulated and requires some form of identification.

Since:1.0.0

Retarding Potential Analyser

[Item](#)

An instrument which measures ion temperatures and ion concentrations using a planar ion trap.

Since:1.2.1

Riometer

[Item](#)

An instrument which measure the signal strength in various directions of the galactic radio signals. Variations in these signals are influenced by solar flare activity and geomagnetic storm and substorm processes.

Since:1.2.1

Role

[Enumeration](#)

The assigned or assumed function or position of an individual.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Archive Specialist](#)
[Co-Investigator](#)
[Contributor](#)

[Data Producer](#)
[Deputy-PI](#)
[General Contact](#)
[Metadata Contact](#)
[Principal Investigator](#)
[Project Scientist](#)
[Publisher](#)
[Scientist](#)
[Team Leader](#)
[Team Member](#)
[Technical Contact](#)

Used by: [Contact](#)

RTN

[Item](#)

Radial Tangential Normal. Typically centered at a spacecraft. Used for IMF and plasma V vectors. R (radial) axis is radially away from the Sun, T (tangential) axis is normal to the plane formed by R and the Sun's spin vector, positive in the direction of planetary motion. N (normal) is $R \times T$.

Since:1.0.0

Saturn

[Item](#)

The sixth planet from the sun in our solar system.

Since:1.2.0

SC

[Item](#)

Spacecraft - A coordinate system defined by the spacecraft geometry and/or spin. Often has Z axis parallel to spacecraft spin vector. X and Y axes may or may not corotate with the spacecraft. See SR and SR2 below.

Since:1.0.0

Scalar

[Item](#)

A quantity that is completely specified by its magnitude and has no direction.

Since:1.2.0

Scientist

[Item](#)

An individual who is an expert in the phenomenon and related physics represented by the resource.

Since:1.0.0

Scintillation Detector

[Item](#)

An instrument which detects flouresences of a material which is exceited by high energy (ionizing) electromagnetic or charged particle radiation.

Since:1.2.1

SE

[Item](#)

Solar Ecliptic - A heliocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis is positive towards the first point of Aries (from Earth to Sun at vernal equinox). Same as HAE above. See

<http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord_des.html>

Since:1.0.0

Search Coil

[Item](#)

An instrument which measures the time variation of the magnetic flux threading a loop by measurement of the electric potential difference induced between the ends of the wire.

Since:1.0.0

Service

[Container](#)

A location or facility that can perform a well defined task.

Since:1.1.0

Sub-elements [Resource ID](#)
[Resource Header](#)
[Access URL](#)

Used by: [Spase](#)

SHA1

[Item](#)

Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA), a 160-bit message digest algorithm developed by the NSA and described in Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) publication 180-1.

Since:1.2.0

SHA256

[Item](#)

Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA), a 256-bit message digest algorithm developed by the NSA and described in Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) publication 180-1.

Since:1.2.0

Size

[Sequence](#)

The number of elements in each dimension of a multi-dimensional array. =1 for a scalar; = n for a vector, the number of vector elements; = (m, n, p ...). Note that the number of elements in the size of an N-dimensional array conveys the array's dimensionality while the product of those numbers conveys the total number of elements in the array. When size is used to describe a tensor it is the number of elements in the tensor. As such it has a limited set of values. A tensor of rank 1 has a size of 3, rank 2 a size of 9, rank 3 a size of 27 and rank n a size of 3^n .

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Structure](#)

SM

[Item](#)

Solar Magnetic - A geocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is northward along Earth's

dipole axis, X axis is in plane of z axis and Earth-Sun line, positive sunward. See Russell, 1971.

Since:1.0.0

Solar Flare

[Item](#)

An explosive event in the Sun's atmosphere which produces electromagnetic radiation across the electromagnetic spectrum at multiple wavelengths from long-wave radio to the shortest wavelength gamma rays.

Since:1.0.0

Solar Wind Extreme

[Item](#)

Intervals of unusually large or small values of solar wind attributes such as flow speed and ion density.

Since:1.0.0

Sonic Mach Number

[Item](#)

The ratio of the bulk flow speed to the speed of sound in the medium.

Since:1.0.0

Sounder

[Item](#)

An instrument which measures the radiances from an object. A sounder may measure radiances at multiple spectral ranges.

Since:1.2.1

South Atlantic Anomaly Region

[Item](#)

The region where Earth's inner van Allen radiation belt makes its closest approach to the planet's surface. The result is that, for a given altitude, the radiation intensity is higher over this region than elsewhere.

Since:1.2.0

Spacecraft Orbit Plane

[Item](#)

A coordinate system where X lies in the orbit plane normal to and in the direction of motion of the spacecraft, Z is normal to the orbit plane and Y completes the triad in a right-handed coordinate system.

Since:1.2.1

Spacecraft Potential Control

[Item](#)

An instrument to control the electric potential of a spacecraft with respect to the ambient plasma by emitting a variable current of positive ions.

Since:1.0.0

Spase

[Container](#)

Space Physics Archive Search and Extract (SPASE). The outermost container or envelope for SPASE metadata. This indicates the start of the SPASE metadata.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Version](#)
[Catalog](#)
[Display Data](#)
[Numerical Data](#)
[Granule](#)
[Instrument](#)
[Observatory](#)
[Person](#)
[Registry](#)
[Repository](#)
[Service](#)
[Extension](#)

Spectral Power Receiver

[Item](#)

A radio receiver which determines the power spectral density of the electric or magnetic field, or both, at one or more frequencies.

Since:1.0.0

Spectral Range

[Enumeration](#)

The general term used to describe wavelengths or frequencies within a given span of values for those quantities.

Since:1.1.0

Allowed Values [Ca-K](#)
[Extreme Ultraviolet](#)
[Gamma Rays](#)
[H-alpha](#)
[Hard X-rays](#)
[He-10830](#)
[Infrared](#)
[K-7699](#)
[Microwave](#)
[Na-D](#)
[Ni-6768](#)
[Optical](#)
[Radio Frequency](#)
[Ultraviolet](#)
[White-Light](#)
[X-Rays](#)

Used by: [Display Data](#)
[Numerical Data](#)

Spectrometer

[Item](#)

An instrument that measures the component wavelengths of light or other electromagnetic radiation into its component wavelengths.

Since:1.0.0

Spectrum

[Item](#)

Measurements of the intensity of radiation as a function of frequency or wavelength.

Since:1.0.0

Spherical

[Item](#)

A system of curvilinear coordinates characterized by an azimuthal angle (longitude), a polar angle (latitude), and a distance (radius) from a point to the origin.

Since:1.0.0

SR

[Item](#)

Spin Reference - A special case of a Spacecraft (SC) coordinate system for a spinning spacecraft. Z is parallel to the spacecraft spin vector. X and Y rotate with the spacecraft. See <<http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf>>

Since:1.0.0

SR2

[Item](#)

Spin Reference 2 - A special case of a Spacecraft (SC) coordinate system for a spinning spacecraft. Z is parallel to the spacecraft spin vector. X is in the plane defined by Z and the spacecraft-Sun line, positive sunward. See <<http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf>>

Since:1.0.0

SSE

[Item](#)

Spacecraft Solar Ecliptic - A coordinate system used for deep space spacecraft, for example Helios. - X axis from spacecraft to Sun. Z axis normal to ecliptic plane, positive northward. Note: Angle between normals to ecliptic and to Helios orbit plane ~ 0.25 deg.

Since:1.0.0

Standard Deviation

[Item](#)

The square root of the average of the squares of deviations about the mean of a set of data. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of spread or variability.

Since:1.2.0

Start Date

[DateTime](#)

The specification of a starting point in time.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Granule](#)
[Time Span](#)

Stoke's Parameters

[Item](#)

The four coordinates (usually called I, Q, U, and V) relative to a particular basis for the representation of the polarization state of an electromagnetic wave propagating through space.

Since:1.0.0

Stop Date

[DateTime](#)

The specification of a stopping point in time.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Granule](#)

Stratosphere

[Item](#)

The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the troposphere to about 30 km, temperature increases with height. The stratosphere contains the ozone layer.

Since:1.2.0

Structure

[Container](#)

The organization and relationship of individual values within a quantity.

Since:1.2.0

Sub-elements [Structure Type](#)
[Size](#)
[Description](#)
[Element](#)

Used by: [Physical Parameter](#)

Structure Type

[Enumeration](#)

The classification of the organization of a structure.

Since:1.2.0

Allowed Values [Array](#)
[Scalar](#)
[Tensor](#)
[Vector](#)

Used by: [Structure](#)

Substorm

[Item](#)

A process by which plasma in the magnetotail becomes energized at a fast rate.

Since:1.2.0

Sun

[Enumeration](#)

The star upon which our solar system is centered.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Chromosphere](#)
[Corona](#)

[Interior](#)
[Photosphere](#)
[Transition Region](#)

Support

[Enumeration](#)

Information useful in understanding the context of an observation, typically observed or measured coincidentally with a physical observation.

Since:1.0.0

Allowed Values [Other](#)
[Positional](#)
[Temporal](#)

Used by: [Physical Parameter](#)

Surface

[Item](#)

The outermost area of a solid object.

Since:1.0.0

TAR

[Item](#)

A file format used to collate collections of files into one larger file, for distribution or archiving, while preserving file system information such as user and group permissions, dates, and directory structures. The format was standardized by POSIX.1-1988 and later POSIX.1-2001.

Since:1.3.0

Team Leader

[Item](#)

An individual who is the designated leader of an investigation!!!

Since:1.0.0

Team Member

[Item](#)

An individual who is a major participant in an investigation.

Since:1.0.0

Technical Contact

[Item](#)

An individual who can provide specific information with regard to the resource or supporting software

Since:1.0.0

Temperature

[Item](#)

A measure of the kinetic energy of random motion with respect to the average. Temperature is properly defined only for an equilibrium particle distribution (Maxwellian distribution).

Since:1.0.0

Temporal

[Item](#)

Pertaining to time.

Since:1.0.0

Temporal Description

[Container](#)

A characterization of the time over which the measurement was taken.

Since:1.0.0

Sub-elements [Time Span](#)
[Cadence](#)
[Exposure](#)

Used by: [Display Data](#)
[Numerical Data](#)

Tensor

[Item](#)

A generalized linear quantity or geometrical entity that can be expressed as a multi-dimensional array relative to a choice of basis of the particular space on which it is defined.

Since:1.2.0

Text

[Item](#)

ASCII text

Since:1.0.0

Thermal Plasma

[Item](#)

Measurements of the plasma in the energy regime where the most of the plasma occurs. May be the basic fluxes in the form of distribution functions or the derived bulk parameters (density, flow velocity, etc.).

Since:1.0.0

Thermal Speed

[Item](#)

For a Maxwellian distribution, the difference between the mean speed and the speed within which ~69% (one sigma) of all the members of the speed distribution occur.

Since:1.0.0

Thermosphere

[Item](#)

The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Mesosphere to 640+ km, temperature increasing with height.

Since:1.2.0

Theta

[Item](#)

For spatial points, the angular distance from a meridian normal to the equator. Also referred to as the zenith angle or latitude. As a latitude angles range from +90 to -90 with zero at the equator and positive angles are in the direction designated as North. An alternate range of values is often called co-latitude where values range from 0 to +180 as measured from the north pole. Mathematically: $\Theta = \arctan(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}/z)$

Since:1.2.0

TIFF

[Item](#)

A binary format for still pictures. Tagged Image Format File (TIFF). Originally developed by Aldus and now controlled by Adobe.

Since:1.0.0

Time Span

[Container](#)

The duration of an interval in time.

Since:1.1.0

Sub-elements [Start Date](#)
[End Date](#)
[Relative End Date](#)
[Note](#)

Used by: [Catalog](#)
[Temporal Description](#)

Time-of-Flight

[Item](#)

An instrument which measures the time it takes for a particle to travel between two detectors.

Since:1.2.1

Topside

[Item](#)

The region at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.

Since:1.2.0

Transition Region

[Item](#)

A very narrow (<100 km) layer between the chromosphere and the corona where the temperature rises abruptly from about 8000 to about 500,000 K.

Since:1.0.0

Troposphere

[Item](#)

The lowest layer of the atmosphere which begins at the surface and extends to between 7 km (4.4 mi) at the poles and 17 km (10.6 mi) at the equator, with some variation due to weather factors.

Since:1.2.0

UDF

[Item](#)

Universal Data Format (UDF). The Optical Technology Storage Association's Universal Disk Format, based on ISO 13346. See <<http://www.osta.org/specs/index.htm>>

Since:1.0.0

Ultraviolet

[Item](#)

Photons with a wavelength range: 10 to 400 nm.

Since:1.0.0

Uncalibrated

[Item](#)

Duplicate data are removed from the data stream and data are time ordered. Values are not adjusted for any potential biases or external factors.

Since:1.0.0

Uncertainty

[Item](#)

A statistically defined discrepancy between a measured quantity and the true value of that quantity that cannot be corrected by calculation or calibration.

Since:1.2.0

Unicode

[Item](#)

Text in multi-byte Unicode format.

Since:1.0.0

Units

[Text](#)

A description of the standardized measurement increments in which a value is specified. The description is represented as a mathematical phrase. Units should be represented by widely accepted representation. For example, units should conform to the International System of Units (SI) which is maintained by BIPM (Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (see <<http://www.bipm.fr/>>) when appropriate or use tokens like Re to represent units of the Radius of the Earth. Within a phrase the circumflex (^) is used to indicate a power, a star (*) is used to indicate multiplication and a slash (/) division. When symbols are not separated by a mathematical operator, multiplication is assumed. Symbols for base units can be found at: <http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/si_brochure/chapter2/2-1/#symbols> and those for common derived units can be found at: <http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/derived_units/2-2-2.html>

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Azimuthal Angle Range](#)

[Data Extent](#)

[Energy Range](#)

[Frequency Range](#)

[Physical Parameter](#)

[Polar Angle Range](#)

Units Conversion

[Text](#)

The multiplicative factor for converting a unit into International System of Units (SI) units. The factor is expressed in the form number > x, where number is a numerical value and x is the appropriate SI units. The basic SI units are Enumerated: m (meter), N (newton), kg (kilogram), Pa (pascal), s (second), Hz (hertz), A (ampere), V (volt), K (kelvin), W (watt), rad (radian), J (joule), sr (steradian), C (coulomb), T (tesla), ohm (ohm), mho (mho or seimens), H (henry), and F (farad). Two useful units which are not SI units are: degree (angle), and unitless (no units). An example is: 1.0E-5>T which converts the units, presumable nT, to

tesla. Another example is: $1.0e-1$ >km/s which converts a velocity expressed in meters per second to kilometers per second.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Physical Parameter](#)

Unspecified

[Item](#)

A value which is not provided.

Since:1.2.1

Uranus

[Item](#)

The eighth planet from the sun in our solar system.

Since:1.2.0

URL

[Text](#)

Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is the global address of documents and other resources on the World Wide Web. The first part of the address indicates what protocol to use, and the second part specifies the IP address or the domain name where the resource is located followed by the pathname of the resource. A URL is specified in the form protocol://server.domain.name:port/pathname. Example protocols are HTTP or FTP, server domain name is the Internet name.

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Access URL](#)
[Granule](#)
[Information URL](#)

Valid Max

[Text](#)

The largest legitimate value.

Since:1.2.0

Used by: [Physical Parameter](#)

Valid Min

[Text](#)

The smallest legitimate value.

Since:1.2.0

Used by: [Physical Parameter](#)

Variance

[Item](#)

A measure of dispersion of a set of data points around their mean value. The expectation value of the squared deviations from the mean.

Since:1.0.0

Vector

[Item](#)

A set of parameter values each along some independent variable (e.g., components of a field in three orthogonal spatial directions; atmospheric temperature values at several altitudes, or at a given latitude and longitude;).

Since:1.0.0

Velocity

[Item](#)

Rate of change of position. Also used for the average velocity of a collection of particles, also referred to as bulk velocity.

Since:1.0.0

Venus

[Item](#)

The second planet from the sun in our solar system.

Since:1.2.0

Version

[Text](#)

Indicates the release identifier. When used to indicate the release of the SPASE data model, it is in the form Major.Minor.Fix where Major: A significant change in the architecture of the model or rewrite of the implementation. This includes major changes in design or implementation language. This number starts at 0 (zero). Minor: An addition of terms or features that require changes in documentation/external API. This number starts at 0 (zero). Fix: Any change that doesn't require documentation/external API changes. This number starts at 0 (zero).

Since:1.0.0

Used by: [Spase](#)

VOTable

[Item](#)

A proposed XML standard designed as a flexible storage and exchange format for tabular data.

Since:1.1.0

Waveform Receiver

[Item](#)

A radio receiver which outputs the value of one or more components of the electric and/or magnetic field as a function of time.

Since:1.0.0

WGS84

[Item](#)

The World Geodetic System (WGS) defines a reference frame for the earth, for use in geodesy and navigation. The WGS84 uses the zero meridian as defined by the Bureau International de l'Heure.

Since:1.2.0

White-Light

[Item](#)

Photons with a wavelength in the visible range for humans!!!

Since:1.0.0

X

[Item](#)

The component of a vector along the X-axis in a cartesian coordinate system.

Since:1.1.0

XML

[Item](#)

eXtensible Mark-up Language (XML). A structured format for representing information. See <http://www.w3.org/XML/>

Since:1.0.0

X-Rays

[Item](#)

Photons with a wavelength range: $0.001 \leq x < 10$ nm

Since:1.0.0

Y

[Item](#)

The component of a vector along the Y-axis in a cartessian coordinate system.

Since:1.1.0

Z

[Item](#)

The component of a vector along the Z-axis in a cartessian coordinate system.

Since:1.0.0

ZIP

[Item](#)

An open standard for compression which is a variation of the LZW method and was originally used in the PKZIP utility.

Since:1.0.0

10. History

0.99.1

- 2005-06-23 Removed duplicate entries.
- 2005-06-23 Added Chris Harvey's definitions for Electron Drift.
- 2005-06-23 Particle Correlator and Spacecraft Potential Control.
- 2005-06-23 Released.

0.99.2

- 2005-07-07 Corrected "Numerical Data" entry under Product
- 2005-07-07 Released.

0.99.3

- 2005-08-03 Added definitions supplied by J. Thieman, C. Harvey and T.King; Significant revision of document as suggested by Joe Hourcle

0.99.4

- 2005-08-08 Restructured the taxonomy of elements to match the one suggested by A. Roberts.
- 2005-08-08 Added definitions for new elements introduced in the new taxonomy.
- 2005-08-08 Released.

0.99.5

- 2005-08-26 Clarified some definitions and corrected typographical errors based on comments from J. Thieman and J. Hourcle.
- 2005-08-26 Changed data types of "Integer" to "Count" and "Double" to "Numeric".
- 2005-08-26 Added document elements to product resources.
- 2005-08-26 Added catalog, display data to top list.
- 2005-08-26 Included region descriptions from J. King with additions suggested by K. Reardon.
- 2005-08-26 Add parameters loosely based on a model proposed by A.Roberts.
- 2005-08-26 Released.

0.99.6

- 2005-09-07 Corrected the inclusion of Atmosphere-Ionosphere regions into the Magnetosphere.
- 2005-09-07 Changed Surface to Ground.
- 2005-09-07 Removed Body and references to it.
- 2005-09-07 Added Spherical and Cartesian under Position.
- 2005-09-07 Remove Ratio (Numerator and Denominator).
- 2005-09-07 Change Upper Latitude to High Latitude, Lower to Low.
- 2005-09-07 Introduced "Photon Context" and "Particle Context" as replacements for "Independent Variable".
- 2005-09-07 Removed "Provider" and "Manufacture" resources and replaced with ID pointers.

0.99.7

- 2005-09-08 Under Parameter add Description, Tensor Order.
- 2005-09-08 Change Photon Context and Particle Context to Independent Variable.
- 2005-09-08 Move Wavelength and Wave Number under Photon Independent Variable.

2005-09-08	Drop Speed from Particle Independent Variable.
2005-09-08	Move Polar Angle under Particle Independent Variable.
2005-09-08	Add Analysis Method under Field/Electric and Field/Magnetic.
2005-09-08	Add Wave Form, Spectra etc. under Analysis Method.
2005-09-08	Add Near 1AU under Heliosphere; Add Body under Atmosphere-Ionosphere, Magnetosphere and Ground.
2005-09-08	Add all planets + Moon under Body.
2005-09-08	Update definition of Magnetotail, etc. to be generic, add Earth examples.
2005-09-08	Change "Acceptable abbreviation" to "Conventional abbreviation" since abbreviations are not supported in the model.
2005-09-08	Released.

0.99.8

2005-11-03	General clean-up and alignment with the schema agreed upon at the APL meeting (Nov 2-4, 2005)
2005-11-03	Released.

0.99.9

2005-11-18	Incorporate comments from consortium members on the "final" draft before the release of version 1.0
2005-11-18	Released.

1.0.0

2005-11-22	Incorporate comments from consortium members on the "final" draft before the release of version 1.0.
2005-11-22	Added Phenomenon Type list and defined terms in the list.
2005-11-22	Released.

1.0.1

2006-01-03	Changes in value type for elements: Exposure, InputResourceID, RepositoryName, Size.
2006-01-03	Added elements: Pressure.
2006-01-03	Released.

1.0.2

2006-03-07	Added "Project Scientist" to dictionary and "Role".
2006-03-07	Added "Caveats" under "Instrument".
2006-03-07	Added "Repository" resource class.
2006-03-07	Added "Registry" resource class.
2006-03-07	Released.

1.0.3

2006-04-27	Added "Earth" as a enumeration with "Magnetosphere" as a member.
2006-04-27	Changed "Observed Region" and "Instrument Region" to enumerations.
2006-04-27	Changed definition of "Item" to indicate it is a value of an enumeration.
2006-04-27	Move "Access Rights" under "Access Information".
2006-04-27	Made "Acknowledgement" options.
2006-04-27	Change "HF Radar" to "Radar".
2006-04-27	Added "NCAR" as a "Format".
2006-04-27	Dropped N, Z, Q from dictionary.

2006-04-27 Moved Mass and Size under "Particle Physical Quantity" and changed to type item.

2006-04-27 Added "Near Earth" under "Heliosphere" and added "Outside Bowshock" and "Orbital" under "Near Earth".

2006-04-27 Changed "Spectral Range Name" to "Spectral Range" for consistency.

2006-04-27 Correct links to "Stoke's Parameters".

2006-04-27 Released.

1.1.0

2006-08-31 Removed "Orbital".

2006-08-31 Modified definition of "Near Earth".

2006-08-31 Changed "Instrument type" to allow multiple occurrences.

2006-08-31 Made data type of "Mixed" text.

2006-08-31 Added "Service" resource class.

2006-08-31 Updated description of "Resource ID".

2006-08-31 Added MAT_4, MAT_6, MAT_7 and VOTable as a Format.

2006-08-31 Added J2000 as a coordinate system.

2006-08-31 Added Base64 as an Encoding.

2006-08-31 Added Parent ID, Energy Range, Frequency Range, Azimuthal Angle Range, Polar Angle Range, Atomic Number Range, Integral, Differential, Low and High.

2006-08-31 Remove Coordinate System from Particle Physical Parameter.

2006-08-31 Updated Pressure definition.

2006-08-31 Add ObservatoryID under Instrument.

2006-08-31 Remove Observatory ID from Numerical Data and Display Data.

2006-08-31 Changed definition of Investigation Name.

2006-08-31 Remove Access Right from Display Data.

2006-08-31 Change Repository Name to Repository ID under Access Information.

2006-08-31 Added Granule.

2006-08-31 Added Parameter Key under Physical Parameter.

2006-08-31 Add Release Date to Resource Header, Person, and Granule.

2006-08-31 Changed "alias" to "alternate name".

2006-08-31 Removed "Instrument Name" and "Observatory Name".

2006-08-31 Added ChargeState to Particle Quantity.

2006-08-31 Add Field Component container.

2006-08-31 Add Statistics to Phenomenon Type.

2006-08-31 Released.

1.1.1

Changed InstrumentID and Bin to multiple occurrence.

Removed enumeration of Component.

Modified definition of Units.

Changed AccessURL to type container.

1.2.0

2007-05-22 Added Aurora and Substorm under Phenomenon Type.

2007-05-22 Added Checksum, Hash Value, Hash Function, MD5 and SHA1, SHA256.

2007-05-22 Added Note as a term and added Note under Timespan.

2007-05-22 Added all planets, Comet and Asteroid as regions.

2007-05-22 Added Data Extent, Bytes and Per to describe the size of a resource.

2007-05-22 Added Data Extent to Access URL and Granule.

2007-05-22 Added the ValidMin, ValidMax and FillValue to Physical Parameter.

2007-05-22 Added Uncertainty and Standard Deviation to qualifiers.

2007-05-22 Added Expiration Date to Resource Header and Granule.

2007-05-22 Added Longitude and Latitude to Orientation.

2007-05-22 Updated Phi and Theta definitions.

2007-05-22 Added Ephemeris as an Instrument Type.

2007-05-22 Added Sequence as a element type and changes Size to a Sequence.

2007-05-22 Defined PriorID and added PriorID to ResourceHeader and Granule.

2007-05-22 Changed InstrumentID in DisplayData and NumericalData to one or more occurrences.

2007-05-22 Added Metadata Contact to Role.

2007-05-22 Modified definitions of H, Flux, Integral and Differential.

2007-05-22 Cardinality of Access Information changed from 1 to + (1 or more).

2007-05-22 Added Deputy-PI to Roles; Changed cardinality of Caveats under Instrument to optional.

2007-05-22 Added Element with members of Name, Index, ParameterKey and Component.

2007-05-22 Added Element under Dimension.

2007-05-22 Removed Orientation.

2007-05-22 Made Component and enumeration with the values from Orientation.

2007-05-22 Added InstrumentStatus to MeasurementType.

2007-05-22 Converted Support to an enumeration with Other, Positional and Temporal as members.

2007-05-22 Added ProcessingLevel, Removed Theta and Phi.

2007-05-22 Added Postscript as a Format.

2007-05-22 Added "Extension" as a container.

2007-05-22 Made "URL" in "Granule" multi-valued.

2007-05-22 Changed name of "Date" data type to "DateTime" and "Time" data type to "Duration" to be consistent with conventional terminology.

2007-05-22 Under "Physical Parameter" made "Parameter Key" optional and "Name" required.

2007-05-22 Removed "Dynamic Spectra" from "Measurement Type".

2007-05-22 Added "Spectrum" to "Measurement Type".

2007-05-22 Removed D, H, T, N, Latitude, Longitude from the dictionary.

2007-05-22 Added "Theta" and "Phi" to "Component".

2007-05-22 Added Location container under Observatory and added the elements Latitude, Longitude, Elevation, ObservatoryGroup.

2007-05-22 Added ITM regions under Near Surface.

2007-05-22 Remove Instrument Region from NumericalData.

2007-05-22 Added WGS84 as a Coordinate System Name.

2007-05-22 Released.

1.2.1

2008-03-20 Added SpacecraftOrbitPlane to CoordinateSystemName.

2008-03-20 Added Parallel and PhaseAngle to FieldQualifier.

2008-03-20 Added Current, GyroFrequency, Energy, PlasmaFrequency to the appropriate ParticleQuantity, FieldQuantity, or PhotonQuantity.

2008-03-20 Added Characteristic to ParticleQualifier.

2008-03-20 Add EnergyRange and WavelengthRange to PhotonQuantity.

2008-03-20 Added White-light, H-alpha, He-10830, Ca-K, Na-D, Extreme Ultraviolet, Ni-6768, K-7699 to dictionary and to SpectralRange.

2008-03-20 Added Time Of Flight Interferometer, Photometer, Radiometer, Coronagraph, ProportionalCounter, ScintillationDetector, Photopolarimeter, Geiger-MuellerTube, NeutralParticleDetector, Sounder, NeutralAtomImager, RetardingPotentialAnalyser, MultispectralImager, ImagingSpectrometer, Riometer, Unspecified to Instrument Type.

2008-03-20 Added Archive Specialist to Role.

2008-03-20 Added Flow Speed, Number Flux to Particle Quantity.

2008-03-20 Added Energy Flux to Particle Quantity and Photon Quantity.

2008-03-20 Added Anisotropy to Particle Qualifier.

2008-03-20 Added Carrington and HCI to Coordinate System.

2008-03-20 Updated definitions of Vector and Size.

2008-03-20 Removed Flux and Intensity.

2008-03-20 Released.

1.2.2

2008-07-31 Change "Plasmafrequency" to "Plasma Frequency".

2008-07-31 Change "Plasmafrequency" to "Plasma Frequency".

2008-07-31 Change "Retarding Potential Analyser" to "Retarding Potential Analyzer"

2008-07-31 Change "Time-of-flight" to "Time of flight".

2008-07-31 Change "Observatory Group" to "Observatory Name".

2008-07-31 Removed "Offline" from "Medium".

2008-07-31 Remove "Field Component" from lists.

2008-07-31 Remove "Near Earth" as a list.

2008-07-31 Added "Ionosphere" as a list.

2008-07-31 Azimuthal Angle, Dayside, Electric Field Instrument, Frequency, High Latitude, Low Latitude, Nightside, Polar Angle, Provider ID, Provider Release Date, RTF, SGI, Soft X-rays, Spatial Range, TeX, Wavelength, Wavenumber, XDR

2008-07-31 Added Repository ID and Stop Date

2008-08-14 Released.

11. Bibliography

National Solar Observatory Sacramento Peak

<http://www.sunspot.noao.edu/sunspot/pr/glossary.html>

Terms and Definitions

<http://www.pgd.hawaii.edu/eschool/glossary.htm>

International System of Units (SI)

<http://www.bipm.fr/en/si>

Base units: http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/si_brochure/chapter2/2-1/#symbols

and those for Common derived units: http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/derived_units/2-2-2.html

ISO 8601:2004 - Date Format

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_8601

- or -

<http://www.iso.ch/iso/en/CatalogueDetailPage.CatalogueDetail?CSNUMBER=40874>

- or -

<http://www.iso.org/iso/en/prods-services/popstds/datesandtime.html>

RFC 3339 - Date and Time on the Internet

The basis for the ISO 8601 standard. <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3339.txt>

RFC 1014 - XDR: External Data Representation standard

<http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc1014.html>

12. Appendix A - Comparison of Spectrum Domains

Electromagnetic Spectrum Domains

(all wavelengths given in nanometers)

Band	Wavelength [ISO 21348]		Wavelength [EGSO]		Wavelength [VSO]	
	min	max	min	max	min	max
Gamma	0.00001	0.001	-	0.025		
X	0.001	10	0.025	10	0.02	15
HXR	0.001	0.1	0.025	0.25	0.02	1
SXR ₁	0.1	10	0.25	10	1	10
EUV	10	121	10	90	10	100
UV	100	400	90	320	90	380
Visible	380	760	320	700	350	1000
IR	760	10 ⁶	700	10 ⁶	700	3.5*10 ⁵
Near IR	760	1400	700	25*10 ²	700	
Mid IR	1400	3000	25*10 ²	5*10 ⁴		
Far IR	3000	10 ⁶	5*10 ⁴	10 ⁶	3.5*10 ⁵	
Microwaves	10 ⁶	1.5*10 ⁷	10 ⁶	10 ⁹		
Radio	10 ⁵	10 ¹¹	10 ⁹	-	10 ⁷	10 ⁹

¹ Also called "XUV" in ISO 21348