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MET Norway Metadata Format Specification

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Abstract

MET Norway Metadata Format (MMD) is an XML metadata format for storing information about scientific datasets. MMD is made to document datasets in order to make them findable. In this it supports information elements of Findable, Accessible, and Reusable from the FAIR guiding principles. Through the web services identified in MMD and the encoding of datasets according to the preferred format NetCDF-CF, it also supports the Interoperable aspect. The specification is strongly linked to discovery metadata standards like ISO19115 and GCMD DIF, but it also extends these as it contains configuration metadata specific for the handling of the datasets at the host data centre.

Revision history

Version	Date	Comment	Responsible
3.1	2020-??-??	Minor corrections of typos and cleaning of fields that should have been cleaned earlier.	Lara Ferrighi, Øystein Godøy, ??
3.0	2020-04-30	General cleaning of document related to converting it to ASCIIDOC, a number of typos and inconsistencies have been fixed, controlled vocabularies updated, alternate_identifier added and major rewrite of platform and instrument, data_citation and reference and use_constraints elements.	Øystein Godøy, Lara Ferrighi, Trygve Halsne
2.1	2018-12-13	Modifications of controlled vocabularies related to satellite data and data collections, minor edit on related_dataset, major edit on reference.	Øystein Godøy
2.0	2017-10-17	Added controlled vocabularies and elements for instrument children like mode, polarisation and product_type.	Trygve Halsne, Øystein Godøy
1.9	2017-05-29	Added ODATA to data_access to support NBS.	Øystein Godøy, Egil Støren, Bard Saadatnejad, Trygve Halsne

Version	Date	Comment	Responsible
1.8	2017-03-13	Adaptations to support NBS (in particular Sentinel-2). Depreciation of system_specific elements used for Halo and BarentsWatch (covered by other elements).	Øystein Godøy, Sarfraz Alam, Trygve Halsne, Bard Saadatnejad
1.7	2016-11-04	Consolidation of document, addition of collection keyword and preparation for NBS usage.	Øystein Godøy, Sarfraz Alam
1.6	2016-05-10	Minor formatting changes. Addition of configuration metadata elements (from XMD and others). Addition of vocabulary suggestions.	Øystein Godøy, Bard Saadatnejad, Sarfraz Alam
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1.3	2013-03-13		Øystein Torget
1.2	2013-03-06	Added Obsolete as a dataset status. Re-formatted document and added some more formalism to the intro sections.	Øystein Godøy, Øystein Torget
1.1	2013-02-12	Added mapping between MMD and ISO dataset status codes. Move vocabulary from sub element of keywords to attribute.	Øystein Torget
1.0	2013-01-18	First version.	Øystein Torget

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Chapter 1. Introduction

MET Norway Metadata Format (MMD) is an XML metadata format for storing information about scientific datasets. It is meant for consumption by internal systems and to be a corner stone in our data management. The main focus of MMD is to ensure that all relevant datasets managed by MET Norway are findable. As such the specification is strongly linked to discovery metadata standards like ISO19115 and GCMD DIF, but it also extends these as it contains configuration metadata specific for the handling of the datasets at the host data centre.

1.1. Applicable documents

1. [ISO19115](https://geo-ide.noaa.gov/wiki/index.php?title=Category:ISO_19115) [https://geo-ide.noaa.gov/wiki/index.php?title=Category:ISO_19115]
2. [ISO19115 North American Profile](http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/projects/incits-l1-standards-projects/NAP-Metadata) [http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/projects/incits-l1-standards-projects/NAP-Metadata]
3. [Environmental Climate Data Sweden ISO19115 Profile](https://ecds.se/pages/profile) [https://ecds.se/pages/profile]
4. [INSPIRE Metadata](http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/index.cfm/pageid/101) [http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/index.cfm/pageid/101]
5. [WMO Core Profile \(ISO19115\)](http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/www/WIS/metadata_en.html) [http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/www/WIS/metadata_en.html]
6. [Global Change Master Directory Interchange Format](http://gcmd.gsfc.nasa.gov/add/difguide/index.html) [http://gcmd.gsfc.nasa.gov/add/difguide/index.html]
7. [Climate and Forecast Convention](http://cfconventions.org/) [http://cfconventions.org/]...
8. [Attribute Convention for Dataset Discovery](http://wiki.esipfed.org/index.php?title=Category:Attribute_Conventions_Dataset_Discovery) [http://wiki.esipfed.org/index.php?title=Category:Attribute_Conventions_Dataset_Discovery]
9. ISO8601...
10. [GCMD Science Keywords](https://gcmd.earthdata.nasa.gov/kms/concepts/concept_scheme/sciencekeywords/?format=csv) [https://gcmd.earthdata.nasa.gov/kms/concepts/concept_scheme/sciencekeywords/?format=csv]
11. [Climate and Forecast Standard Names](https://vocab.nerc.ac.uk/standard_name/) [https://vocab.nerc.ac.uk/standard_name/]
12. [SeaDataNet](https://vocab.seadatanet.org/search) [https://vocab.seadatanet.org/search]
13. [OPeNDAP](http://docs.opendap.org/index.php/Documentation) [http://docs.opendap.org/index.php/Documentation]

1.2. Scope

The intended audience of this document is MET Norway employees responsible for

- implementing and maintaining software for metadata management in support of internal and external services
- managing datasets
- contributing to external distributed data management services

The following national and international data management activities have been or are supported using the MMD specification and related software components:

- [BarentsWatch](https://www.barentswatch.no) [https://www.barentswatch.no]
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- Halo
- [Norge digitalt](https://www.geonorge.no/Geodataarbeid/Norge-digitalt/) [https://www.geonorge.no/Geodataarbeid/Norge-digitalt/]
- MET Norway Scientific Information System (METSIS)
 - [Arctic Data Centre](https://arc.met.no) [https://arc.met.no]
 - [WMO Global Cryosphere Watch](https://gcw.met.no) [https://gcw.met.no]
 - [WMO Year of Polar Prediction](https://yopp.met.no) [https://yopp.met.no]
 - [Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System](https://sios-svalbard.org) [https://sios-svalbard.org]
 - [Norwegian Scientific Data Network](https://www.nordatanet.no) [https://www.nordatanet.no]
 - [Norwegian Marine Data Centre](https://nmhc.no) [https://nmhc.no]
 - [ESA Cryosphere Virtual laboratory](https://cvl.eo.esa.int) [https://cvl.eo.esa.int]
 - [ESA/NOSA CryoClim](http://cryoclim.net) [http://cryoclim.net]
 - [EUMETSAT Ocean and Sea Ice SAF](https://osisaf.met.no) [https://osisaf.met.no]
 - [EU H2020 project INTERACT](https://eu-interact.org) [https://eu-interact.org]
 - [EU H2020 project APPLICATE](https://applicate.eu) [https://applicate.eu]
 - [EU FP7 project ACCESS](http://www.access-eu.org) [http://www.access-eu.org]
 - [EU FP 6 project DAMOCLES](http://www.damocles-eu.org) [http://www.damocles-eu.org]
 - [International Polar Year](https://public.wmo.int/en/bulletin/international-polar-year-2007-2008) [https://public.wmo.int/en/bulletin/international-polar-year-2007-2008]

The purpose is to document datasets, not web services. Information in on the web services for a datasets is provided through the data_access element and accompanied by e.g. GetCapabilities documents.

Development of the specification have been supported through research grants from the Research Council of Norway, Norwegian Space Agency, European Space Agency, EUMETSAT, EU and ministries (BarentsWatch and S-ENDA).

1.3. Objectives

1. To document data and products managed by MET Norway.
 2. To facilitate metadata re-use between different projects and services at MET Norway.
 3. To be compatible with the GCMD DIF and ISO19115/ISO19139 metadata standards as imposed by WMO and Norge Digitalt/INSPIRE.
 4. To provide as lossless conversion between the different formats as possible.
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Chapter 2. Metadata elements

2.1. metadata_identifier

Element	/mmd/metadata_identifier
Required	Yes
Repetition allowed	No
Description	<p>Unique identifier for the dataset described by the metadata document. This identifier is used to identify a dataset across different systems.</p> <p>The MMD format does not make hard requirements on the format of the ids, but to be compatible with DIF the following characters are not allowed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Backward Slash '\'• Forward Slash '/'• Colon ':'• Whitespaces ' ' <p>The identifier used currently is UUID.</p>
Example XML	<pre><metadata_identifier> 9663fc67-5687-4bf2-a274-f3826e41fdc8 </metadata_identifier></pre>
DIF equivalent	/DIF/Entry_ID
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:fileIdentifier/gco:CharacterString
MM2 equivalent	NA

2.2. alternate_identifier

Element	/mmd/alternate_identifier
Attributes	<p>type</p> <p>identification of the type of identifier used. Currently no controlled vocabulary is defined, this should be added once better knowledge of domains are known. Initially at least WMO Information System (WIS) type identifiers should be supported. This field should not be used for DOIs. these should go into Section 2.28.</p>
Required	No
Repetition allowed	Yes

Description	Alternative identifier for the dataset described by the metadata document. This identifier is when datasets may have multiple identifiers, i.e. identifiers depending on the framework data are shared through.
Example XML	<pre><alternate_identifier type="WIS"> urn:x-wmo:md:int.wmo.wis::ca.gc.ec.msc-1.1.9.3 </alternate_identifier></pre>
DIF equivalent	NA
ISO equivalent	NA
MM2 equivalent	NA

2.3. last_metadata_update

Element	/mmd/last_metadata_update
Attributes	None
Required	Yes
Repetition Allowed	No
Description	The last update of the metadata record including the creation of the metadata record. This is not intended as full provenance records, but and indication of what has happened to the information. Each update require sub elements datetime, in iso8601 format, and type, note is optional. Type is regulated by the following keywords: Created, Minor modification, Major modification.
Example XML:	<pre><last_metadata_update> <update> <datetime>2012-10-31T12:00:00Z</datetime> <type>Created</type> <note></note> </update> <update> <datetime>2020-03-31T10:23:00Z</datetime> <type>Major modification</type> <note>Changed structure of the metadata element.</note> </update> </last_metadata_update></pre>
DIF equivalent	/DIF/Last_DIF_Revision_Date
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:dateStamp This mapping is somewhat uncertain since the element is described as: “date that metadata was created.” But GeoNetwork automatically updates on Save, so we take this to mean that it is last updated time for the metadata.
MM2 equivalent	Fetches from the associated .xmd file: /dataset@datestamp

2.4. metadata_status

Element	/mmd/metadata_status
Attributes	None
Required	Yes
Repetition allowed	No
Description	Status for the metadata record. This is configuration metadata and should not be misinterpreted as Section 2.11 . The only purpose of this tag is to determine whether the dataset should be indexed or not.
Example XML	<pre><metadata_status> Active </metadata_status></pre>
DIF equivalent	NA
ISO equivalent	NA
MM2 equivalent	This was not in MM2, but in the XMD-files.

2.5. collection

Element	/mmd/collection
Attributes	None
Required	Yes
Repetition allowed	Yes
Description	<p>The purpose of this tag is the same as for the ownertag in XMD files. It is used to identify which collection a dataset belong to. This is used to identify sets when serving metadata through e.g. OAI-PMH or to identify which data to present in e.g. a project specific portal when all metadata records are in the same repository.</p> <p>The keyword used to identify the collection should be short (e.g. NMDC, NMAP, SIOS, ...). See Section 4.1 for details.</p>
Example XML	<pre><collection> NMDC </collection></pre>
DIF equivalent	NA
ISO equivalent	NA
MM2 equivalent	ownertag (XMD)

2.6. title

Element	/mmd/title
Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">xml:lang ISO language code for the language that the title is in
Required	Yes
Repetition allowed	Yes, but each repetition should have a different language.
Description	<p>The title of the dataset. The language in the title is specified in the xml:lang attribute.</p> <p>To be compatible with DIF the title cannot be longer than 220 characters.</p>
Example XML	<pre><title xml:lang="en"> OSISAF Northern Hemisphere Ice edge </title></pre>
DIF equivalent	/Entry_Title
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata/ gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:citation/gmd:CI_Citation/gmd:title/gco:CharacterString
MM2 equivalent	/metadata@name='title'

2.7. abstract

Element	/mmd/abstract
Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">xml:lang ISO language code for the language that the abstract is in
Required	Yes
Repetition allowed	Yes, but each repetition should have a different language.

Element	/mmd/abstract
Description	<p data-bbox="402 183 1182 219">The abstract should summarize and described the dataset.</p> <p data-bbox="402 257 1251 293">The following guidelines for a good abstract follows (from DIF):</p> <ul data-bbox="424 331 1516 1995" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="424 331 1516 450">• Capitalization should follow standard constructs. For readability, all capital letters or all lower case letters should not be used. Use the appropriate case where applicable. <li data-bbox="424 472 1219 508">• Acronyms should be expanded to provide understanding. <li data-bbox="424 530 1516 607">• Where applicable, the abstract should also include brief statements on the following information: <li data-bbox="424 629 1516 705">• Data processing information (gridded, binned, swath, raw, algorithms used, necessary ancillary data sets). <li data-bbox="424 728 647 763">• Date available. <li data-bbox="424 786 1516 862">• Data set organization (description of how data are organized within and by file). <li data-bbox="424 884 1010 920">• Scientific methodology or analytical tools. <li data-bbox="424 943 866 978">• Time gaps in data set coverage. <li data-bbox="424 1001 791 1037">• Units and unit resolution. <li data-bbox="424 1059 1445 1095">• Similarities and differences of these data to other closely-related data sets. <li data-bbox="424 1117 836 1153">• Other pertinent information. <li data-bbox="424 1176 1516 1294">• Capitalization should follow standard constructs. For readability, all capital letters or all lower case letters should not be used. Use the appropriate case where applicable. <li data-bbox="424 1317 1219 1352">• Acronyms should be expanded to provide understanding. <li data-bbox="424 1375 1516 1451">• Where applicable, the abstract should also include brief statements on the following information: <li data-bbox="424 1473 1516 1550">• Data processing information (gridded, binned, swath, raw, algorithms used, necessary ancillary data sets). <li data-bbox="424 1572 647 1608">• Date available. <li data-bbox="424 1630 1516 1706">• Data set organization (description of how data are organized within and by file). <li data-bbox="424 1729 1010 1765">• Scientific methodology or analytical tools. <li data-bbox="424 1787 866 1823">• Time gaps in data set coverage. <li data-bbox="424 1845 791 1881">• Units and unit resolution. <li data-bbox="424 1904 1445 1939">• Similarities and differences of these data to other closely-related data sets. <li data-bbox="424 1962 836 1998">• Other pertinent information.

Element	/mmd/abstract
Example XML:	<pre><abstract xml:lang="en"> The daily analysis of sea ice concentration are obtained from operation satellite images of the polar regions. It is based on atmospherically corrected signal and an optimal sea ice concentration algorithm. This product is available for free from the EUMETSAT Ocean and Sea Ice Satellite Application Facility (OSI SAF). </abstract></pre>
DIF equivalent	/Summary/Abstract
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata/ gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:abstract/gco:CharacterString
MM2 equivalent	/metadata@name='abstract'

2.8. temporal_extent

Element	/mmd/temporal_extent
Attributes	None
Required	Yes
Repetition allowed	Yes. Repetition is used when there are gaps in the dataset.
Description	<p>Defines the temporal extent or coverage of the dataset. The extent is defined used two sub elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • start_date: The start date and time, in iso8601 format, for data collection or model coverage. • end_date: The end date and time, in iso8601 format, for data collection or model coverage. • If the dataset is not complete, the end_date element can be left empty.
Example XML:	<pre><temporal_extent> <start_date>2012-01-01T12:00:00Z</start_date> <end_date>2012-02-01T13:00:00Z</end_date> </temporal_extent></pre>
DIF equivalent	/DIF/Temporal_Coverage
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata/ gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:extent/gmd:EX_Extent/gmd:temporalElement/gmd:EX_TemporalExtent/gmd:extent

Element	/mmd/temporal_extent
MM2 equivalent	/metadata@name='datacollection_period_from' and /metadata@name='datacollection_period_to'

2.9. geographic_extent/rectangle

Element	/mmd/geographic_extent/rectangle
Attributes	srsName
Required	Yes
Repetition allowed	No
Description	<p>The geographic extent of the datasets defined a rectangle in lat/lon projection. The extent is defined using the following child elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • north: The northernmost point covered by the dataset. • south: The southernmost point covered by the dataset. • west: The westernmost point covered by the dataset. • east: The easternmost point covered by the dataset.
Example XML:	<pre><rectangle srsName="EPSG:4326"> <north>90</north> <south>-90</south> <east>180</east> <west>-180</west> </rectangle></pre>
DIF equivalent	/DIF/Spatial_Coverage
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:extent/gmd:EX_Extent/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_GeographicBoundingBox
MM2 equivalent	<p>/metadata@name='bounding_box'</p> <p>For MM2 this is comma separated list so it needs to be split during conversion.</p>

2.10. geographic_extent/polygon

Element	/mmd/geographic_extent/polygon
Attributes	None
Required	No
Repetition allowed	No

Element	/mmd/geographic_extent/polygon
Description	<p>Geographic extent of the dataset described as a GML polygon.</p> <p>The projection of the coordinates can be specified in compliance with GML, but for maximum compatibility with internal systems all coordinates should be given in EPSG:4326.</p>
Example XML:	<pre> <polygon> <gml:Polygon id="polygon" srsName="EPSG:4326"> <gml:exterior> <gml:LinearRing> <gml:pos> -180 -90 </gml:pos> <gml:pos> 180 -90 </gml:pos> <gml:pos> 180 90 </gml:pos> <gml:pos> -180 90 </gml:pos> <gml:pos> -180 -90 </gml:pos> </gml:LinearRing> </gml:exterior> </gml:Polygon> </polygon> </pre>
DIF equivalent	NA
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata/ gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:extent/gmd:EX_Extent/gmd:geographicElement/gmd:EX_BoundingPolygon/gmd:polygon/
MM2 equivalent	A similar field is found in the associated .xmd file under datasetRegion/lonLatPoints but these points are too many for efficient metadata handling and cannot be used directly.

2.11. dataset_production_status

Element	/mmd/dataset_production_status
Attributes	None
Required	Yes
Repetition allowed	No

Element	/mmd/dataset_production_status
Description	Production status for the dataset using a controlled vocabulary. The valid keywords are listed in Section 4.2 . If set as “In Work”, remember that end_date in Section 2.8 can (should) be empty.
Example XML	<pre><dataset_production_status> In Work </dataset_production_status></pre>
DIF equivalent	/DIF/Data_Set_Progress The defined statuses are the same as in DIF so no mapping is required.
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:status
MM2 equivalent	NA

2.12. dataset_language

Element	/mmd/dataset_language
Attributes	None
Required	No
Repetition allowed	No
Description	The language used in production, storage etc. of the dataset. The default for all datasets is English.
Example XML:	<pre><dataset_language> en </dataset_language></pre>
DIF equivalent	/DIF/Data_Set_Language
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata /gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:language/gmd:LanguageCode
MM2 equivalent	NA

2.13. operational_status

Element	/mmd/operational_status
Attributes	None
Required	No
Repetition allowed	No

Element	/mmd/operational_status
Description	The current operational status of the product. Valid keywords are listed in Section 4.5 .
Example XML:	<pre><operational_status> Pre-Operational </operational_status></pre>
DIF equivalent	NA
ISO equivalent	NA
MM2 equivalent	operational_status

2.14. access_constraint

Element	/mmd/access_constraint
Attributes	None
Required	No
Repetition allowed	No
Description	<p>Limitations on the access to the dataset.</p> <p>See Section 4.6 for a list of valid values.</p>
Example XML:	<pre><access_constraint>Open</access_constraint></pre>
DIF equivalent	/DIF/Access_Constraints
ISO equivalent	<p>/gmd:MD_Metadata /gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:resourceConstraints/gmd:MD_LegalConstraints/gmd:accessConstraints/gmd:MD_RestrictionCode = 'otherConstraints'</p> <p>and</p> <p>/gmd:MD_Metadata /gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:resourceConstraints/gmd:MD_LegalConstraints/gmd:otherConstraints/gco:CharacterString</p>
MM2 equivalent	/metadata@name='distribution_statement'

2.15. use_constraint

Element	/mmd/use_constraint
Attributes	None
Required	No

Element	/mmd/use_constraint
Repetition allowed	No
Description	<p>Restrictions on the use of the dataset. The use_constraint has the following sub elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifier: referring to the spdx licenseId. • resource: the url to the referred license. • license_text: free text field for datasets that are not using a formal license. If used identifier and resource should be left empty. <p>See Section 4.7 for a list of valid values for identifiers and resources.</p>
Example XML:	<pre><use_constraint> <identifier>CC-BY-4.0</identifier> <resource>http://spdx.org/licenses/CC-BY-4.0</resource> </use_constraint></pre> <pre><use_constraint> <license_text>CMIP6 model data produced by EC-Earth-Consortium is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses). Consult https://pcmdi.llnl.gov/CMIP6/TermsOfUse for terms of use governing CMIP6 output, including citation requirements and proper acknowledgment. Further information about this data, including some limitations, can be found via the further_info_url (recorded as a global attribute in this file) . The data producers and data providers make no warranty, either express or implied, including, but not limited to, warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. All liabilities arising from the supply of the information (including any liability arising in negligence) are excluded to the fullest extent permitted by law.</license_text> </use_constraint></pre>
DIF equivalent	/DIF/Use_Constraints
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata /gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:resourceConstraints/gmd:MD_LegalConstraints/gmd:useLimitation/gco:CharacterString
MM2 equivalent	NA

2.16. personnel

Element	/mmd/personnel
Attributes	None
Required	Yes (see details on roles below)

Element	/mmd/personnel
Repetition allowed	Yes
Description	<p>Relevant contact persons for the dataset. All datasets must have at least one entry of personnel specifying the Principal Investigator (role Investigator). The contact has the following sub elements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • role: The role the person has related to this dataset. The value must * come from Contact roles. • name: The full name of the contact. • email: The email address to the contact. • phone: The phone number to the contact. The number should include land codes. • fax: The fax number where the contact can receive faxes. • organisation: The name of the organisation where the person is employed. • contact_address contain the address information of the person. It consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • address is the organization name, department, mail stop, street address, etc. of the person. • city: is the city or town of the person. • province_or_state: is the province, region or state. • postal_code: is the postal code of the person. • country: is the country of the person. <p>Only role, name and email are mandatory.</p>
Example XML:	<pre> <personnel> <role>Technical contact</role> <name>Ole Dole</name> <email>ole.dole@example.com</email> <phone>004711111111</phone> <fax/> <contact_address> <address>Meteorologisk institutt, Henrik Mohns plass 1</address> <city>Oslo</city> <province_or_state>Oslo</province_or_state> <postal_code>0000</postal_code> <country>Norway</country> </contact_address> </personnel> </pre>
DIF equivalent	<p>/Personnel</p> <p>There is a slight mismatch with DIF since DIF has first name, middle name and last name as separate elements. In export to DIF the name element is exported to <Last_Name> since this element is required.</p>

Element	/mmd/personnel
ISO equivalent	<p>For the personell with the role “Metadata author” we place it in</p> <p>/gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:contact/gmd:CI_ResponsibleParty</p> <p>since the ISO standard states that the this element should be “party responsible for the metadata information”</p> <p>For the other contacts we place them in</p> <p>/gmd:MD_Metadata /gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:pointOfContact</p>
MM2 equivalent	/ [../..../metadata@name]metadata@name [../..../metadata@name]='PI_name', only partly mapped.

2.17. data_center

Element	/mmd/data_center
Attributes	None
Required	No
Repetition allowed	No
Description	<p>Description about the datacenter responsible for the distribution of the dataset. The element has the following child elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • data_center_name: The name of the data center split into two child elements; short_name and long_name. • data_center_url: URL to the data center’s main website. <p>Information on the data centre contact person for a data centre is conveyed through the element Section 2.16. See Section 2.16 for more information. The role of a data center contact must be “Data center contact”.</p> <p>If an id is assigned to the dataset by the data center, it can be included as Section 2.2.</p>
Example XML	<pre><data_center> <data_center_name> <short_name>METNO</short_name> <long_name> Norwegian Meteorological Institute </long_name> </data_center_name> <data_center_url>http://met.no</data_center_url> </data_center></pre>
DIF equivalent	/DIF/Data_Center

Element	/mmd/data_center
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata /gmd:distributionInfo/gmd:MD_Distribution/gmd:distributor/gmd:MD_Distributor/ gmd:distributorContact/gmd:CI_ResponsibleParty
MM2 equivalent	NA

2.18. data_access

Element	/mmd/data_access
Attributes	None
Required	No
Repetition allowed	Yes
Description	<p>Description of how to access the data in the dataset. This element has the following child elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • type: Description of the type of data access. Data Access Types • name: The name of the data access mechanism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ description: A short description of the data access type and purpose (if necessary). • resource: The URL used to access the data. E.g. for WMS this should point at the GetCapabilities document. • wms_layers: WMS servers behave very different. Some servers has huge GetCapabilities documents with several thousand entries. The purpose of this element is to predefine a number of WMS layers. If the user requests visualisation, the first WMS layer in the list will be presented first.
Example XML:	<pre><data_access> <type>OGC WMS</type> <resource>http://...</resource> <description>...</description> <wms_layers> <wms_layer>sea_ice_concentration</wms_layer> </wms_layers> </data_access></pre>
DIF equivalent	/Related_UrlRL
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata/ gmd:distributionInfo/gmd:MD_Distribution/gmd:transferOptions/gmd:MD_DigitalT ransferOptions/gmd:onLine/gmd:CI_OnlineResource

Element	/mmd/data_access
MM2 equivalent	/metadata@name [../../../metadata@name]='dataref' / [../../../metadata@name] metadata@name [../../../metadata@name]='dataref_OPENDAP' / [../../../metadata@name] metadata@name [../../../metadata@name]='dataref_WMS' WMS layer information is currently available only through XMD documents.

2.19. related_dataset

Element	/mmd/related_dataset
Attributes	relation_type. Valid content is shown below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> parent: This dataset is a child dataset of the referenced dataset. i.e. the other dataset is its parent. auxiliary: This dataset is auxiliary data for the referenced dataset.
Required	No
Repetition allowed	Yes.
Description	Specifies the relation between this dataset and another dataset. The type of relationship is determined by the relation_type attribute. The content of the element is a valid identifier as identified in the Section 2.1 element.
Example XML	<pre><related_dataset relation_type="parent"> 9663fc67-5687-4bf2-a274-f3826e41fdc8 </related_dataset></pre>
DIF equivalent	NA
ISO equivalent	If the relation_type = “parent”. In other cases there are is no mapping. /gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:parentIdentifier
MM2 equivalent	Within MM2 this was determined by a directory structure and not the content of the metadata files.NA

2.20. storage_information

Element	/mmd/storage_information
Attributes	
Required	No
Repetition allowed	No

Element	/mmd/storage_information
Description	<p>Information about the underlying data storage when this is available. File format specifications must follow a controlled vocabulary, as must checksums. Allowed file formats are available in skos [https://gcmd.earthdata.nasa.gov/kms/concepts/concept_scheme/GranuleDataFormat/?format=rdf]. Checksums can be md5sum, shasum (sha256sum, sha384sum, sha512sum) and other higher order approaches. Sub elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • file_name: File name for the file in question. • file_location: Location of the file in the local file storage. • file_format: Identification of the file format • file_size: Size of file according to the units expressed as attribute unit. Valid units are MB, GB and TB. • checksum: A checksum for the file. This element require attribute type to be present. <p>Virtual datasets that are established through aggregation of individual files on e.g. an OPeNDAP server are not described with this element. For harvested data usually only file format is available, if any.</p>
Example XML:	<pre> <storage_information> <file_name> osisaf_radiative_flux_24h_hl_polstere-050_multi_202003051200.nc </file_name> <file_location>/home/steingod/Desktop</file_location> <file_format>NetCDF-CF</file_format> <file_size unit="GB">0.12</file_size> <checksum type="sha512sum"> ad33563f9ab3a6f2ba74ebd72cb1f45fda00d55121a29a29230147e3472ef267c50882b 0e0b21ef9ee5ed5cc25e454167cd19a1818f1e13bc044b6fc3ef8f285 </checksum> </storage_information> </pre>
DIF equivalent	Not directly represented, but partly through Multimedia Sample.
ISO equivalent	NA
MM2 equivalent	NA

2.21. related_information

Element	/mmd/related_information
Attributes	None
Required	No
Repetition allowed	Yes

Element	/mmd/related_information
Description	<p>Description of related information and how to access it. This element has the following child elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • type: Description of the type of information. A controlled vocabulary is required. See Section 4.20. • resource: The URL used. • description: Textual description on the resource. <p>This element should be used for e.g. THREDDS landing pages. i.e. that is the pages providing the overview of services (HTTP, OPeNDAP, WMS, ...) for a dataset. The specific web services for data access are to be added using Section 2.18. This element should also be used to provide links to related publications, e.g. data papers, scientific publications or relevant documentations. The resource should point to the landing page of the publications.</p>
Example XML:	<pre> <related_information> <type>Project home page</type> <resource>URI</resource> </related_information> <related_information> <type>Dataset landing page</type> <resource>URI</resource> </related_information> <related_information> <type>Scientific publication</type> <resource>URI</resource> <description>Author, Title (YYYY), Publisher, doi</description> </related_information> <related_information> <type>Other documentation</type> <resource>URI</resource> <description>Conference poster</description> </related_information> </pre>
DIF equivalent	/Related_Url View Related Information
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata/ gmd:distributionInfo/gmd:MD_Distribution/gmd:transferOptions/gmd:MD_DigitalT ransferOptions/gmd:onLine/gmd:CI_OnlineResource
MM2 equivalent	/metadata@name [../..../metadata@name]='dataref'

2.22. iso_topic_category

Element	/mmd/iso_topic_category
Attributes	none
Required	Yes
Repetition allowed	Yes
Description	<p>ISO topic category fetched from a controlled vocabulary. Valid keywords are listed in Section 4.19.</p> <p>This field is required for compatibility with DIF and ISO</p>
Example XML:	<pre><iso_topic_category>ocean</iso_topic_category></pre>
DIF equivalent	/DIF/ISO_TOPIC_Category
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/ gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:topicCategory/gmd:MD_TopicCategoryCode
MM2 equivalent	/MM2/metadata[@name='topiccategory']

2.23. keywords

Element	/mmd/keywords
Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• vocabulary: The vocabulary where the keyword is fetched from. The vocabulary “none” is used if the keyword is not from a vocabulary. The recommended vocabularies to use are listed in Section 4.10, see also Section 4.9 for further details. Search services are currently based on GCMD Science keywords (GCMDSK).
Required	Yes
Repetition allowed	<p>Yes.</p> <p>It is expected that different keyword elements have different vocabulary child elements.</p>

Element	/mmd/keywords
Description	<p>A set of keywords describing the dataset. The keywords should be fetched from a pre-defined vocabulary, but this is not a requirement. This element has two child elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • resource: URI to machine readable form of the vocabulary used. • keyword: A single keyword describing the dataset. This can be hierarchically like GCMD using a separator. • separator: the character used as separator. This could be e.g. the GCMD '>', but in XML this is encoded as '>'. Other valid separators are: / -. <p>Additional controlled vocabularies may be used, as WIGOS (https://codes.wmo.int/wmdr/) and SeaDataNet (see 12) etc. The primary usage for this element is to describe variables in the dataset, but it could also be used to describe other features.</p>
Example XML:	<pre> <keywords vocabulary="MyOwnVocab"> <keyword>ice_edge</keyword> <keyword>Manual Generated Ice Edge</keyword> </keywords> <keywords vocabulary="GCMDSK"> <keyword>Earth Science &gt; Climate Indicators &gt; Teleconnections &gt; North Atlantic Oscillation</keyword> <resource>https://gcmd.earthdata.nasa.gov/kms/concepts/concept_scheme/sciencekeywords</resource> <separator>&gt;</separator> </keywords> </pre>
DIF equivalent	/DIF/Parameters
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata /gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:descriptiveKeywords/gmd:MD_Keywords/gmd:keyword/gco:CharacterString
MM2 equivalent	/metadata@name='variable'

2.24. project

Element	/mmd/project
Attributes	None
Required	No
Repetition allowed	Yes

Element	/mmd/project
Description	<p>Project where the dataset was generated or collected. The element is described using two child element:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • short_name: is the abbreviated name of the project from which the data were collected. • long_name: is the full name of the project from which the data were collected. <p>These names must be maintained in a controlled vocabulary.</p>
Example XML:	<pre><project> <short_name>ICE</short_name> <long_name>Ice Coverage Everywhere</long_name> </project></pre>
DIF equivalent	/DIF/Project
ISO equivalent	NA
MM2 equivalent	/metadata@name [../..../metadata@name]='project_name' (usually mapped to /project/long_name)

2.25. platform

Element	/mmd/platform
Attributes	None
Required	No
Repetition allowed	Yes

Element	/mmd/platform
Description	<p>The platform used to collect the data. The element is described using the following child elements:</p> <p>short_name</p> <p>is the abbreviated name of the platform (see Section 4.11) used to acquire the data</p> <p>long_name</p> <p>is the full name of the platform (see Section 4.11) used to acquire the data.</p> <p>resource</p> <p>is a link to further information about the satellite. For this purpose descriptions from https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites are used (see Section 4.11)</p> <p>orbit_relative</p> <p>is the relative orbit number for a polar orbiting satellite.</p> <p>orbit_absolute</p> <p>is the absolute orbit number for a polar orbiting satellite.</p> <p>orbit_direction</p> <p>is either "ascending" or "descending" and defines the orbit direction of polar orbiting satellites.</p> <p>instrument</p> <p>is a specification of the instrument. This used to be a separate element, but has been incorporated in the platform element to have a more compact information model. This element has several children. Similar to for platform, one of the child elements are resource and for this purpose also the WIGOS list https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/instruments is used. This element was originally used to store information for NBS products (Sentinel platforms), but covers a need for a wider range of use cases, including internal MET use cases that has been long needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • short_name is an acronym for the sensor, see Section 4.12 • long_name is the full name, see Section 4.12 • resource is a link to further information in WIGOS space, see Section 4.12 • mode is specific for SAR (can be for other instruments in the future), see Section 4.13. • polarisation is also for SAR, see Section 4.14 • product_type is for the Sentinel satellites, see Section 4.15 for more information.

	<p>ancillary</p> <p>is used for information that does not fit in any of the other elements. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cloud_coverage in percentage which indicates how much of the available data that are covered by clouds. This is used for optical satellite data. • scene_coverage in percentage which indicates how much of map projected satellite product that actually is covered by the satellite. This is useful for e.g. Sentinel-2 data and old AVHRR data at MET. • timeliness indicates whether the data are delayed or Near Real Time (NRT) data. <p>See platform for list of satellite names. The intention is to move towards WIGOS space vocabularies once these become available in machine readable form through SKOS files or https://codes.wmo.int/wmdr.</p>
Example XML:	<pre> <platform> <short_name>Sentinel-1A</short_name> <long_name>Sentinel-1A</long_name> <resource> https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_1a </resource> <orbit_relative>121</orbit_relative> <orbit_absolute>62391</orbit_absolute> <orbit_direction>ascending</orbit_direction> <instrument> <short_name>SAR-C</short_name> <long_name> Synthetic Aperture Radar (C-band) </long_name> <resource> https://www.wmo- sat.info/oscar/instruments/view/sar_c_sentinel_1 </resource> <mode>IW</mode> <polarisation>VV+VH</polarisation> </instrument> <ancillary> <cloud_coverage>23.4</cloud_coverage> <scene_coverage>77</scene_coverage> <timeliness>NRT</timeliness> </ancillary> </platform> </pre>
DIF equivalent	/DIF/Platform

ISO equivalent	For ISO we translate platforms to keywords from a specific vocabulary. /gmd:MD_Metadata /gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:descriptiveKeywords/gmd:MD_Keywords/gmd:keyword/gco:CharacterString
MM2 equivalent	NA

2.26. spatial_representation

Element	/mmd/spatial_representation
Attributes	None
Required	No
Repetition allowed	No.
Description	The method used to spatially represent geographic information. Valid entries are: vector, grid, point and trajectory (see Section 4.16).
Example XML:	<pre><spatial_representation>grid</spatial_representation></pre>
DIF equivalent	NA
ISO equivalent	/gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:spatialRepresentationType
MM2 equivalent	NA

2.27. activity_type

Element	/mmd/activity_type
Attributes	None
Required	No
Repetition allowed	Yes.
Description	The activity used to collect the data. Valid keywords are listed in Section 4.8 .
Example XML:	<pre><activity_type>Space Borne Instrument</activity_type></pre>
DIF equivalent	NA
ISO equivalent	NA
MM2 equivalent	/metadata@name='activity_type'

2.28. dataset_citation

Element	/mmd/dataset_citation
Attributes	None
Required	No (see below for details)
Repetition allowed	Yes
Description	<p>A description of how the dataset should be properly cited. If this information is not available, a citation string will be generated from the metadata available. MMD elements will be translated to Datacite metadata standard when DOI minting is required. This element has the following child elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• author: The name of the organization(s) or individual(s) with primary intellectual responsibility for the data set's development. This is a mandatory element and is a comma separated list. This field is required for DOI minting for the dataset.• publication_date: The publication/reference date for the (cited) resource. This field is required for DOI minting for the dataset, in the form YYYY-MM-DD• title: The title of the data set, this may be the same as Entry Title or the title of a report or paper.• series: journal, report series or similar for documents.• edition: The version of a cited resource.• volume: The order or sequence of a resource in a series or set.• issue: The issue number of a resource (usually within a volume).• publication_place: The name of the city (and state or province and country if needed) where the resource was made available. This is required if this form is used.• publisher: The name of the individual(s) or organization(s) that made the resource available. This is required if this form is used. This field is required for DOI minting for the dataset.• pages: The range of pages or total number of pages of a cited resource.• isbn: International Standard Book Number (if available).• doi: Digital Object Identifier (if available).• url: The URL of the online resource containing the cited resource (not necessary if DOI is provided).• other: Additional free-text reference information.

Element	/mmd/dataset_citation
Example XML:	<pre> <dataset_citation> <author> Cristian Lussana, Ole Einar Tveito, Andreas Dobler, and Ketil Tunheim </author> <title> seNorge_2018, daily precipitation, and temperature datasets over Norway </title> <series>Earth System Science Data</series> <volume>11</volume> <issue>4</issue> <edition></edition> <publication_date>2019-10-01</publication_date> <publisher>Copernicus Publications</publisher> <pages></pages> <isbn></isbn> <doi>https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-11-1531-2019</doi> <url></url> <other></other> </dataset_citation> </pre>
DIF equivalent	/DIF/Data_Set_Citation
ISO equivalent	<p>There are no direct equivalent in ISO for this element as a whole, but parts can be put into citation information.</p> <p>dataset_release_date can be translated to</p> <p>/gmd:MD_Metadata /gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:citation/gmd:CI_Citation/ gmd:date/gmd:CI_Date/gmd:date/gco:DateTime</p> <p>where gmd:CI_DateTypeCode has attribute codeListValue="publication"</p> <p>other_citation_details can be translated to</p> <p>gmd:MD_Metadata/gmd:identificationInfo/gmd:MD_DataIdentification/gmd:citation/gmd:CI_Citation/gmd:otherCitationDetails</p>
MM2 equivalent	NA

2.29. quality_control

Element	/mmd/quality_control
Attributes	None
Required	No
Repetition allowed	No

Element	/mmd/quality_control
Description	The level of quality control performed on the dataset/product. Valid keywords are listed in Section 4.22 . Additional information about data quality control can be provided through the related_information element providing a URL to the quality control documentation.
Example XML:	<pre><quality_control>Basic quality control</quality_control></pre>
DIF equivalent	Quality
ISO equivalent	To be defined
MM2 equivalent	NA

Chapter 3. Explanations

3.1. Interpretation of child and parent relationship

If a dataset has a `<related_dataset relation_type="parent">` element it means that the referred dataset is this datasets parent. This relationship does not impose any specific characteristics on either the parent or the child dataset. For instance it is not required that the parents dataset is a dataset series and that the child dataset is a dataset within the series. The relationship only causes the child dataset to inherit elements from the parent dataset. Exact semantics for inheritance is to be decided.

3.2. DOI minting request

When requesting a DOI for a dataset following the MMD specifications, the required metadata elements (see [Datacite schema 4.3](https://schema.datacite.org/meta/kernel-4.3/doc/DataCite-MetadataKernel_v4.3.pdf) [https://schema.datacite.org/meta/kernel-4.3/doc/DataCite-MetadataKernel_v4.3.pdf]) to be sent to Datacite will be extracted from the MMD records. The following mapping is in place:

Datacite	Obl.	MMD
Creator	M	/mmd/dataset_citation/author
Title	M	/mmd/title
Publisher	M	/mmd/dataset_citation/publisher
Publication Year	M	/mmd/dataset_citation/publication_date
Resource Type	M	Dataset or Collection depending on the presence of /mmd/temporal_extent/end_date
Language	O	/mmd/dataset_language
AlternateIdentifier	O	/mmd/metadata_identifier (with attribute "METNO UUID")
Rights	O	/mmd/use_constraint/identifier (with attribute rightsURI (resource), rightsIdentifier (identifier), schemeURI (https://spdx.org/licenses/), rightsIdentifierScheme (SPDX))
Description	R	/mmd/abstract (with attribute descriptionType "Abstract")
GeoLocation	R	/mmd/geographic_extent/rectangle

Chapter 4. Controlled vocabularies

4.1. Collection keywords

CC	Datasets related to the Cryosphere in the context of the CryoClim project.
NMAP	Remote sensing datasets or higher order products based on remote sensing datasets generated in the context of the Norwegian Satellite Earth Observation Database for Marine and Polar Research (NORMAP).
ADC	Datasets related to the Arctic Data Centre. This is the fall back collection, but it might be that some datasets are not officially part of the ADC collection and thus should only be searchable, but not exported using OAI-PMH.
GCW	Datasets relevant for WMO Global Cryosphere Watch.
NMDC	Datasets relevant for the Norwegian Marine Data Centre. This is basically datasets of a marine origin, regardless of whether they are of operational or scientific origin.
SIOS	Datasets relevant for the Svalbard Integrated Arctic Earth Observing System.
NSDN	Datasets shown in the context of the Norwegian Scientific Data Network (NorDataNet).
DOKI	Datasets provided by projects funded by the Research Council of Norway during the International Polar Year 2007/2008.
DAM	Datasets provided through the EU FP6 project DAMOCLES.
ACCESS	Datasets provided in the context of the EU FP7 project ACCESS.
NBS	Copernicus Sentinel datasets provided in the context of the National Ground Segment for Satellite Data.
APPL	Datasets provided in the context of EU H2020 project APPLICATE.
YOPP	Datasets provided in the context of WMO Year Of Polar Prediction.
METNCS	Datasets provided through core services at MET Norway.
SESS2018	Datasets provided in relation to the report State of Environmental Science in Svalbard (SESS) report in 2018.
SESS2019	Datasets provided in relation to the report State of Environmental Science in Svalbard (SESS) report in 2019.
SESS2020	Datasets provided in relation to the report State of Environmental Science in Svalbard (SESS) report in 2020.
SESS2022	Datasets provided in relation to the report State of Environmental Science in Svalbard (SESS) report in 2022.
SIOSCD	Datasets that are SIOS Core Data.
SIOSAP	Datasets from the SIOS Access Programme.

CC	Datasets related to the Cryosphere in the context of the CryoClim project.
SIOSIN	Datasets from the SIOS InfraNor project funded by the Research Council of Norway.
CVL	Datasets from the ESA Cryosphere Virtual Lab.
AeN	Datasets provided through the Arven etter Nansen project (Nansen Legacy) funded by the Research Council of Norway.
TONE	Datasets from the Troll Observing Network in Antarctica.
NySMAC	Datasets from Ny-Ålesund in the context of NySMAC (Ny-Ålesund Science Managers Committee).
KSS	Datasets from the Norwegian Centre for Climate Services (Norsk KlimaServiceSenter).
GEONOR	Datasets that shall be discoverable through Geonorge.
POLARIN	Datasets that are relevant for the EU Horizon Europe project POLARIN.

Section 2.5

4.2. Dataset production status types

Code	Description
Planned	Refers to data sets to be collected in the future and are thus unavailable at the present time. For Example: The Hydro spacecraft has not been launched, but information on planned data sets may be available.
In Work	Refers to data sets currently undergoing production or data that is continuously being collected or updated. For Example: data from the AIRS instrument on Aqua is being collected continuously.
Complete	Refers to data sets in which no updates or further data collection will be made. For Example: Nimbus-7 SMMR data collection has been completed.
Obsolete	A new version of the dataset has been generated. The new version should be used, this is kept for back tracing.
Not available	The production status of the dataset is not available or not provided.

Section 2.11

4.3. ISO to MMD mapping

ISO Code	MMD code
completed	Complete
historicalArchive	Complete
obsolete	Obsolete
onGoing	In Work

ISO Code	MMD code
planned	Planned
required	Planned
underDevelopment	Planned
Blank or element does not exist	Not available

4.4. MMD to ISO mapping

MMD Code	ISO code
Planned	Planned
In Work	onGoing
Complete	Complete
Obsolete	obsolete
Not available	Skip element

4.5. Operational status

Code	Description
Operational	This is used to tag datasets that are continuously being evaluated and validated. The production of the data is under the responsibility of an authority and follows a review and documentation process. Operational data are generated on a continuous basis with a temporal perspective.
Pre-Operational	This is used to describe data that are under review for becoming the next operational delivery. It is usually produced continuously, but not necessarily distributed to users not specifically. It covers the intermediate step between Experimental and Operational.
Experimental	This is used to describe data that belongs to a development and production chain that provides operational data. It is the first step in the process of becoming operational.
Scientific	This is used to describe purely scientific products. That is products generated through scientific projects and usually with a limited temporal perspective.
Not available	This is used when information on the operational status is not available or not provided.

[Section 2.13](#)

4.6. Access constraints

Code	Description
Open	These data are freely available to everyone and can be made available without any restrictions.
Registered users only (automated approval)	These data are available for users as long as they register with name, affiliation, and a valid email address. The verification process can be automated.
Registered users only (manual approval required)	These data are available for users as long as they register with name, affiliation, and a valid email address. The verification process must be manual.
Restricted to a community	These data are available for users within a restricted community. This community determines the authorization mechanism to utilise whether this being IP-address, community specific users names or other.
Restricted access to metadata	Information on these data MUST NOT be exposed externally. This implies that neither metadata can be exposed externally.

Section 2.14

4.7. Use constraints

Identifier	Resource	Description
CC0-1.0	http://spdx.org/licenses/CC0-1.0	Public domain. All rights for these data are waived. The person who associated a work with this deed has dedicated the work to the public domain by waiving all of his or her rights to the work worldwide under copyright law, including all related and neighboring rights, to the extent allowed by law. This is relevant to release datasets into the public domain.
CC-BY-3.0	http://spdx.org/licenses/CC-BY-3.0	Attribution alone. This is an old version of the CC-BY-4.0 license. It is strongly recommend the use of the CC-BY-4.0 license instead.

Identifier	Resource	Description
CC-BY-4.0	http://spdx.org/licenses/CC-BY-4.0	Attribution alone. This license lets others distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon your work, even commercially, as long as they credit you for the original creation. This is the most accommodating of licenses offered. Recommended for maximum dissemination and use of licensed materials.
CC-BY-SA-4.0	http://spdx.org/licenses/CC-BY-SA-4.0	Attribution + ShareAlike. This license lets others remix, adapt, and build upon your work even for commercial purposes, as long as they credit you and license their new creations under the identical terms. This license is often compared to “copyleft” free and open source software licenses. All new works based on yours will carry the same license, so any derivatives will also allow commercial use. This is the license used by Wikipedia, and is recommended for materials that would benefit from incorporating content from Wikipedia and similarly licensed projects.
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Section 2.15

4.8. Activity type

Controlled vocabulary used to describe activity types. Rather than using the term observation type or platform which possibly could describe the nature of observed datasets, activity type is used to filter between both observations and simulations that possibly are describing the same phenomena. Activity types are used to identify the origin of the dataset documented within METAMOD. This is not an identification of the observation platform (e.g. specific vessel, SYNOP station or satellite), but more the nature of the generation process (e.g. simulation, in situ observation, remote sensing etc). It is useful in the context of filtering data when searching for relevant datasets.

Code	Description
Aircraft	Observations made during a flight trajectory. The observations can include remote sensing instruments, dropsondes or in situ measurements. Both manned and unmanned vehicles are covered by this term. The output is typically a trajectory, but could also be profiles or points.
Space Borne Instrument	Observations or analysed products based upon data from a space borne instrument (typically onboard a satellite). The nature of the output is typically gridded of type imagery or profiles.
Numerical Simulation	Data are generated by the use of a numerical simulation of the atmosphere, the ocean, the climate or similar. Statistical analysis is not covered by this.

Code	Description
Climate Indicator	This indicates a dataset that has been generated by analysis of some data with the emphasis on being representative in a climate context (e.g. consistent in time). Furthermore, a climate indicator is a "compact" representation of the feature studied (e.g. the temporal evolution of area covered by sea ice in the Arctic). Climate Indicators are frequently linked to GCOS requirements.
In Situ Land-based station	This is used to tag datasets generated from a site located on land. This can be a permanent (e.g. a SYNOP or TEMP station) or a temporary site (e.g. a field experiment).
In Situ Ship-based station	This is used to identify datasets generated during cruises. Typically it describes a full dataset generated in a context, possibly describing both ocean and atmospheric conditions.
In Situ Ocean fixed station	This is used to describe ocean stations that are fixed in space. Typically this is moorings, anchored buoys, oil rigs etc.
In Situ Ocean moving station	This is used to describe ocean stations that are moving around. Typically this is gliders and drifting buoys.
In Situ Ice-based station	This is used to tag datasets generated from a site located on drifting sea ice or some other ice sheet (possibly on land but moving). It typically describes a temporary site (e.g. a field experiment). It would also be used to describe ships frozen in ice and drifting e.g. across the Arctic as well as Ice Thethered Platforms (ITP) and Ice Mass Balance Buoys (IMBB).
Interview/Questionnaire	This is not much used within environmental science, but comes in use from time to time. It is used to cover the results of interviews and questionnaires especially in interdisciplinary science.
Maps/Charts/Photographs	This is used to tag datasets containing imagery or PDF documents. This could e.g. be a time lapse photographic session of a specific site illustrating e.g. snow cover or cloud cover. It can also be used to tag documents or maps describing the nature of a field station. It would then require datasets to be linked (which currently is not supported).
Not available	This is used when information on the activity type is not available or not provided.

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4.9. Variable/parameter descriptions

For description of parameters MMD is currently relying on GCMD Science Keywords. The GCMD Science Keywords are available in multiple forms.

GCMD Science Keywords

1. https://gcmd.earthdata.nasa.gov/kms/concepts/concept_scheme/sciencekeywords/?format=csv comma

separated file

2. https://gcmd.earthdata.nasa.gov/kms/concepts/concept_scheme/sciencekeywords/?format=json JSON
3. https://gcmd.earthdata.nasa.gov/kms/concepts/concept_scheme/sciencekeywords/?format=rdf RDF
4. <https://gcmd.earthdata.nasa.gov/kms/capabilities?format=html> API

However many datasets are encoded using the [Climate and Forecast convention](http://cfconventions.org) [http://cfconventions.org]. In this CF Standard Names are used. These are available through <http://cfconventions.org/Data/cf-standard-names/current/build/cf-standard-name-table.html> and can be converted to GCMD Science Keywords using <http://dap.onc.uvic.ca/erddap/convert/keywords.html> (further information to be provided).

For observational data WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) observed parameter descriptions can be used. These are available at <https://codes.wmo.int/wmdr/>. Use information from the sections on observed variable.

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4.10. Keywords Vocabulary

Code	Vocabulary	Resource
GCMDSK	GCMD Science Keywords	https://gcmd.earthdata.nasa.gov/kms/concepts/concept_scheme/sciencekeywords
GCMDLOC	GCMD Locations	https://gcmd.earthdata.nasa.gov/kms/concepts/concept_scheme/locations
GCMDPROV	GCMD Providers	https://gcmd.earthdata.nasa.gov/kms/concepts/concept_scheme/providers
CFSTDN	CF Standard Names	https://vocab.nerc.ac.uk/standard_name/
GEMET	INSPIRE Themes	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/theme
NORTHEMES	GeoNorge Themes	https://register.geonorge.no/metadata-kodelister/nasjonal-temainndeling
None	-	-

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4.11. Platform

Short name	Long name	Resource
Sentinel-1A	Sentinel-1A	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_1a
Sentinel-1B	Sentinel-1B	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_1b

Short name	Long name	Resource
Sentinel-2A	Sentinel-2A	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_2a
Sentinel-2B	Sentinel-2B	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_2b
Sentinel-3A	Sentinel-3A	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_3a
Sentinel-3B	Sentinel-3B	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_3b
Metop-A	Meteorological operational satellite - A	http://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/metop-a
Metop-B	Meteorological operational satellite - B	http://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/metop-b
Metop-C	Meteorological operational satellite - C	http://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/metop-c
NOAA-15	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - 15	https://space.oscar.wmo.int/satellites/view/noaa_15
NOAA-18	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - 18	http://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/noaa_18
NOAA-19	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - 19	http://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/noaa_19
NOAA-20	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - 20	http://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/noaa_20
NOAA-21	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - 21	http://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/noaa_21
SNPP	Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership	http://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/snpp
Aqua	Earth Observation System - Aqua	http://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/aqua
Terra	Earth Observation System - Terra	http://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/terra
FY-3D	Feng-Yun 3D	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/fy_3d
FY-3E	Feng-Yun 3E	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/fy_3e
GCOM-W1	Global Change Observation Mission 1st-Water	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/gcom_w
Envisat	Environmental Satellite	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/envisat

Short name	Long name	Resource
Sentinel-1C	Sentinel-1C	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_1c
Sentinel-1D	Sentinel-1D	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_1d
Sentinel-2C	Sentinel-2C	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_2c
Sentinel-2D	Sentinel-2D	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_2d
Sentinel-3C	Sentinel-3C	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_3c
Sentinel-3D	Sentinel-3D	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_3d
Sentinel-6A	Sentinel-6A	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_6a
Sentinel-6B	Sentinel-6B	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_6b
Sentinel-6C	Sentinel-6C	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/satellites/view/sentinel_6c
Sentinel-5P	Sentinel-5 precursor	https://space.oscar.wmo.int/satellites/view/sentinel_5p

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4.12. Instruments

Short name	Long name	Resource
SAR-C	Synthetic Aperture Radar (C-band)	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/instruments/view/sar_c_sentinel_1
MSI	Multi-Spectral Imager for Sentinel-2	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/instruments/view/msi_sentinel_2a
OLCI	Ocean and Land Colour Imager	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/instruments/view/olci
SLSTR	Sea and Land Surface Temperature Radiometer	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/instruments/view/slstr
MWR	Micro-Wave Radiometer	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/instruments/view/mwr_sentinel_3
VIIRS	Visible/Infrared Imager Radiometer Suite	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/instruments/view/viirs

Short name	Long name	Resource
SSM/I	Special Sensor Microwave - Imager	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/instruments/view/ssm_i
AVHRR	Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/instruments/view/avhrr
AVHRR/3	Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer / 3	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/instruments/view/avhrr_3
MERSI-2	Medium Resolution Spectral Imager -2	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/instruments/view/mersi_2
MODIS	Moderate-resolution Imaging Spectro-radiometer	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/instruments/view/modis
AMSR2	Advanced Microwave Scanning Radiometer 2	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/instruments/view/amsr2
ASAR	Advanced Synthetic Aperture Radar	https://www.wmo-sat.info/oscar/instruments/view/asar
SRAL	Synthetic Aperture Radar Altimeter	https://space.oscar.wmo.int/instruments/view/sral
TROPO MI	Tropospheric Monitoring Instrument	https://space.oscar.wmo.int/instruments/view/tropomi
Poseidon-4	Poseidon-4 Radar Altimeter	https://space.oscar.wmo.int/instruments/view/poseidon_4

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4.13. Instrument modes

Code	Description
SM	StripMap. Relates to Sentinel-1
IW	ScanSAR - Interferometric Wide Swath. Relates to Sentinel-1
EW	ScanSAR - Extra-Wide Swath. Relates to Sentinel-1
WV	Wave Mode. Relates to Sentinel-1

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4.14. Polarisation modes

Code	Description
HH	Horizontally transmitted and Horizontally received
VV	Vertically transmitted and Vertically received
HH+HV	
VV+VH	

Code	Description
HV+HH	
VH+VV	

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4.15. Product type

Code	Content	Description
SLC	Single Look Complex	Single Look Complex (SLC) products consist of focused SAR data, geo-referenced using orbit and attitude data from the satellite, and provided in slant-range geometry.
GRD	Ground Range Detected	Ground Range Detected (GRD) products consist of focused SAR data that has been detected, multi-looked and projected to ground range using an Earth ellipsoid model such as WGS84.
OCN	Ocean	Ocean (OCN) products for wind, wave and currents applications derived from the SAR data.
SAR-WV-L1-SLC	Wave Level-1 Single Look Complex	Wave (WV) Level-1 Single Look Complex (SLC) products consist of focused SAR data, geo-referenced using orbit and attitude data from the satellite, and provided in slant-range geometry.
SAR-WV-L2-OCN	Wave Level-2 Ocean	Wave (WV) Level-2 Ocean (OCN) products for wind, wave and currents applications derived from the SAR data.
SAR-SM1-L1-GRDH	Stripmap (SM) Beam 1 Level-1 Ground Range Detected High Resolution	Stripmap (SM) Beam 1 Level-1 Ground Range Detected (GRD) products consist of focused SAR data that has been detected, multi-looked and projected to ground range using an Earth ellipsoid model such as WGS84. High resolution.
SAR-SM1-L1-SLC	Stripmap (SM) Beam 1 Level-1 Single Look Complex	Stripmap (SM) Beam 1 Level-1 Single Look Complex (SLC) products consist of focused SAR data, geo-referenced using orbit and attitude data from the satellite, and provided in slant-range geometry.
SAR-SM1-L0-RAW	Stripmap (SM) Beam 1 Level-0 Raw	Stripmap (SM) Beam 1 Level-0 (RAW) products, the basis from which all other high level products are produced.
SAR-SM2-L1-GRDH	Stripmap (SM) Beam 2 Level-1 Ground Range Detected High Resolution	Stripmap (SM) Beam 2 Level-1 Ground Range Detected (GRD) products consist of focused SAR data that has been detected, multi-looked and projected to ground range using an Earth ellipsoid model such as WGS84. High resolution.

Code	Content	Description
SAR-SM2-L1-SLC	Stripmap (SM) Beam 2 Level-1 Single Look Complex	Stripmap (SM) Beam 2 Level-1 Single Look Complex (SLC) products consist of focused SAR data, geo-referenced using orbit and attitude data from the satellite, and provided in slant-range geometry.
SAR-SM2-L0-RAW	Stripmap (SM) Beam 2 Level-0 Raw	Stripmap (SM) Beam 2 Level-0 (RAW) products, the basis from which all other high level products are produced.
SAR-SM3-L1-GRDH	Stripmap (SM) Beam 3 Level-1 Ground Range Detected High Resolution	Stripmap (SM) Beam 3 Level-1 Ground Range Detected (GRD) products consist of focused SAR data that has been detected, multi-looked and projected to ground range using an Earth ellipsoid model such as WGS84. High resolution.
SAR-SM3-L1-SLC	Stripmap (SM) Beam 3 Level-1 Single Look Complex	Stripmap (SM) Beam 3 Level-1 Single Look Complex (SLC) products consist of focused SAR data, geo-referenced using orbit and attitude data from the satellite, and provided in slant-range geometry.
SAR-SM3-L0-RAW	Stripmap (SM) Beam 3 Level-0 Raw	Stripmap (SM) Beam 3 Level-0 (RAW) products, the basis from which all other high level products are produced.
SAR-SM4-L1-GRDH	Stripmap (SM) Beam 4 Level-1 Ground Range Detected High Resolution	Stripmap (SM) Beam 4 Level-1 Ground Range Detected (GRD) products consist of focused SAR data that has been detected, multi-looked and projected to ground range using an Earth ellipsoid model such as WGS84. High resolution.
SAR-SM4-L1-SLC	Stripmap (SM) Beam 4 Level-1 Single Look Complex	Stripmap (SM) Beam 4 Level-1 Single Look Complex (SLC) products consist of focused SAR data, geo-referenced using orbit and attitude data from the satellite, and provided in slant-range geometry.
SAR-SM4-L0-RAW	Stripmap (SM) Beam 4 Level-0 Raw	Stripmap (SM) Beam 4 Level-0 (RAW) products, the basis from which all other high level products are produced.
SAR-SM5-L1-GRDH	Stripmap (SM) Beam 5 Level-1 Ground Range Detected High Resolution	Stripmap (SM) Beam 5 Level-1 Ground Range Detected (GRD) products consist of focused SAR data that has been detected, multi-looked and projected to ground range using an Earth ellipsoid model such as WGS84. High resolution.
SAR-SM5-L1-SLC	Stripmap (SM) Beam 5 Level-1 Single Look Complex	Stripmap (SM) Beam 5 Level-1 Single Look Complex (SLC) products consist of focused SAR data, geo-referenced using orbit and attitude data from the satellite, and provided in slant-range geometry.

Code	Content	Description
SAR-SM5-L0-RAW	Stripmap (SM) Beam 5 Level-0 Raw	Stripmap (SM) Beam 5 Level-0 (RAW) products, the basis from which all other high level products are produced.
SAR-SM6-L1-GRDH	Stripmap (SM) Beam 6 Level-1 Ground Range Detected High Resolution	Stripmap (SM) Beam 6 Level-1 Ground Range Detected (GRD) products consist of focused SAR data that has been detected, multi-looked and projected to ground range using an Earth ellipsoid model such as WGS84. High resolution.
SAR-SM6-L1-SLC	Stripmap (SM) Beam 6 Level-1 Single Look Complex	Stripmap (SM) Beam 6 Level-1 Single Look Complex (SLC) products consist of focused SAR data, geo-referenced using orbit and attitude data from the satellite, and provided in slant-range geometry.
SAR-SM6-L0-RAW	Stripmap (SM) Beam 6 Level-0 Raw	Stripmap (SM) Beam 6 Level-0 (RAW) products, the basis from which all other high level products are produced.
SAR-EW-L1-GRDM	Extra Wide Swath Level-1 Ground Range Detected Medium Resolution	Extra Wide Swath (EW) Level-1 Ground Range Detected (GRD) products consist of focused SAR data that has been detected, multi-looked and projected to ground range using an Earth ellipsoid model such as WGS84. Medium resolution.
SAR-EW-L1-GRDH	Extra Wide Swath Level-1 Ground Range Detected High Resolution	Extra Wide Swath (EW) Level-1 Ground Range Detected (GRD) products consist of focused SAR data that has been detected, multi-looked and projected to ground range using an Earth ellipsoid model such as WGS84. High resolution.
SAR-EW-L1-SLC	Extra Wide Swath Level-1 Single Look Complex	Extra Wide Swath (EW) Level-1 Single Look Complex (SLC) products consist of focused SAR data, geo-referenced using orbit and attitude data from the satellite, and provided in slant-range geometry.
SAR-EW-L2-OCN	Extra Wide Swath Level-2 Ocean	Extra Wide Swath (EW) Level-2 Ocean (OCN) products for wind, wave and currents applications derived from the SAR data.
SAR-EW-L0-RAW	Extra Wide Swath Level-0 Raw	Extra Wide Swath (EW) Level-0 (RAW) products, the basis from which all other high level products are produced.
SAR-IW-L1-GRDM	Interferometric Wide Swath Level-1 Ground Range Detected Medium Resolution	Interferometric Wide Swath (IW) Level-1 Ground Range Detected (GRD) products consist of focused SAR data that has been detected, multi-looked and projected to ground range using an Earth ellipsoid model such as WGS84. Medium resolution.
SAR-IW-L1-GRDH	Interferometric Wide Swath Level-1 Ground Range Detected High Resolution	Interferometric Wide Swath (IW) Level-1 Ground Range Detected (GRD) products consist of focused SAR data that has been detected, multi-looked and projected to ground range using an Earth ellipsoid model such as WGS84. High resolution.

Code	Content	Description
SAR-IW-L1-SLC	Interferometric Wide Swath Level-1 Single Look Complex	Interferometric Wide Swath (IW) Level-1 Single Look Complex (SLC) products consist of focused SAR data, geo-referenced using orbit and attitude data from the satellite, and provided in slant-range geometry.
SAR-IW-L2-OCN	Interferometric Wide Swath Level-2 Ocean	Interferometric Wide Swath (IW) Level-2 Ocean (OCN) products for wind, wave and currents applications derived from the SAR data.
SAR-IW-L0-RAW	Interferometric Wide Swath Level-0 Raw	Interferometric Wide Swath (IW) Level-0 (RAW) products, the basis from which all other high level products are produced.
MSI-L1C	Sentinel-2 MSI Level-1C	Level-1C ortho-rectified and UTM geo-coded Top-of-Atmosphere Reflectance from the Sentinel 2 Multi-Spectral Imager with sub-pixel multispectral and multi-date registration.
MSI-L2A	Sentinel-2 MSI Level-2A	Level-2A ortho-rectified and UTM geo-coded Bottom-of-Atmosphere multi-spectral reflectance from the Sentinel 2 Multi-Spectral Imager. Additional outputs are Aerosol Optical Thickness (AOT) map, Water Vapour (WV) map, Scene Classification map together with Quality Indicators data.
OL-L1-EFR	Ocean and Land Colour Instrument (OLCI) Level-1 Full Resolution Top of Atmosphere Reflectance	Level-1 top of atmosphere reflectance from the Ocean and Land Colour Instrument (OLCI) push-broom imaging spectrometer that measures solar radiation reflected by the Earth at a ground spatial resolution of around 300m, over all surfaces, in 21 spectral bands. Full resolution (EFR).
OL-L1-ERR	Ocean and Land Colour Instrument (OLCI) Level-1 Reduced Resolution Top of Atmosphere Reflectance	Level-1 top of atmosphere reflectance from the Ocean and Land Colour Instrument (OLCI) push-broom imaging spectrometer that measures solar radiation reflected by the Earth at a ground spatial resolution of around 300m, over all surfaces, in 21 spectral bands. Reduced resolution (ERR).
SL-L1-RBT	Sea and Land Surface Temperature Radiometer (SLSTR) Level-1 Radiances and Brightness Temperatures	Level-1 radiances and brightness temperatures from Sea and Land Surface Temperature Radiometer (SLSTR) observations
SR-L1A-SRA	Synthetic Aperture Radar Altimeter (SRAL) Level-1A (SRA-A)	Level 1A altimetry data from the Synthetic Aperture Radar Altimeter (SRAL) aboard the European Space Agency (ESA) Sentinel 3 satellites. These products are geo-located bursts of echoes with all calibrations applied.

Code	Content	Description
SR-L1B-SRA	Synthetic Aperture Radar Altimeter (SRAL) Level-1B	Level 1B altimetry data from the Synthetic Aperture Radar Altimeter (SRAL) aboard the European Space Agency (ESA) Sentinel 3 satellites. These products are geo-located and fully calibrated multi-looked High Resolution power echoes.
SR-L1B-SRA-S	Synthetic Aperture Radar Altimeter (SRAL) Level-1B Stack Data	Level 1B-S altimetry data from the Synthetic Aperture Radar Altimeter (SRAL) aboard the European Space Agency (ESA) Sentinel 3 satellites. The data are fully SAR-processed and calibrated High Resolution complex echoes arranged in stacks after slant range correction and prior to echo multi-look (multi-look processing reduces noise by averaging of adjacent pixels, and thereby reduces the standard deviation of the noise level).
OL-L2-WFR	Ocean and Land Colour Instrument (OLCI) Level-2 Water and Atmosphere Full Resolution	Level-2 OLCI (Ocean and Land Colour Instrument) reduced resolution water and atmosphere geophysical products.
OL-L2-WRR	Ocean and Land Colour Instrument (OLCI) Level-2 Water and Atmosphere Reduced Resolution	Level-2 OLCI (Ocean and Land Colour Instrument) reduced resolution water and atmosphere geophysical products.
OL-L2-LFR	Ocean and Land Colour Instrument (OLCI) Level-2 Land and Atmosphere Full Resolution	Level-2 OLCI (Ocean and Land Colour Instrument) Full Resolution Land and atmosphere geophysical products.
OL-L2-LRR	Ocean and Land Colour Instrument (OLCI) Level-2 Land and Atmosphere Reduced Resolution	Level-2 OLCI (Ocean and Land Colour Instrument) Reduced Resolution Land and atmosphere geophysical products.
SR-L2-WAT	Synthetic Aperture Radar Altimeter (SRAL) Level-2 Marine Data	Level-2 Sentinel-3 SRAL Level-2 marine altimetry data
SR-L2-LAN	Synthetic Aperture Radar Altimeter (SRAL) Level-2 Land Data	Level-2 Sentinel-3 SRAL Level-2 land altimetry data

Code	Content	Description
SR-L2-LAN-HY	Synthetic Aperture Radar Altimeter (SRAL) Level-2 Hydrology	Level-2 Sentinel-3 STM Hydrology Thematic Products contain surface topography estimations of lakes and rivers.
SR-L2-LAN-SI	Synthetic Aperture Radar Altimeter (SRAL) Level-2 Sea Ice	Level-2 Sentinel-3 STM Sea Ice Thematic Products contain estimations of the radar freeboard over the Arctic and Antarctic sea ice.
SR-L2-LAN-LI	Synthetic Aperture Radar Altimeter (SRAL) Level-2 Land Ice	Level-2 Sentinel-3 STM Land Ice Thematic Products contain surface topography estimations of the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets.
SL-L2-WST	Sea and Land Surface Temperature Radiometer (SLSTR) Level-2 Sea Surface Temperature	Level-2 sea surface temperature derived from Sea and Land Surface Temperature Radiometer (SLSTR) observations
SL-L2-FRP	Sea and Land Surface Temperature Radiometer (SLSTR) Level-2 Fire Radiative Power	Level-2 fire radiative power derived from Sea and Land Surface Temperature Radiometer (SLSTR) observations
SL-L2-AOD	Sea and Land Surface Temperature Radiometer (SLSTR) Level-2 Aerosol Optical Depth	Level-2 aerosol optical depth derived from Sea and Land Surface Temperature Radiometer (SLSTR) observations
SL-L2-LST	Sea and Land Surface Temperature Radiometer (SLSTR) Level-2 Land Surface Temperature	Level-2 land surface temperature derived from Sea and Land Surface Temperature Radiometer (SLSTR) observations
SY-L2-SYN	Synergy Level-2 Synoptic Product	The SYN branch of Sentinel-3 processing is a synergy of OLCI and SLSTR products. Level-2 surface reflectance and aerosol parameters over Land.
SY-L2-VGP	Synergy Level-2 Vegetation Parameters	The SYN branch of Sentinel-3 processing is a synergy of OLCI and SLSTR products. Level-2 1 km VEGETATION-Like product (~VGT-P) - TOA Reflectance.

Code	Content	Description
SY-L2-AOD	Synergy Level-2 Aerosol Optical Depth	Level-2 aerosol optical depth derived from Sea and Land Surface Temperature Radiometer (SLSTR) observations
SY-L2-VG10	Synergy Level-2 10 day Synthesis Surface Reflectance and NDVI	The SYN branch of Sentinel-3 processing is a synergy of OLCI and SLSTR products. Level-2. 1 km VEGETATION-Like product (~VGT-S10) 10 day synthesis surface reflectance and NDVI (normalised difference vegetation index).
SY-L2-VG1	Synergy Level-2 1 day Synthesis Surface Reflectance and NDVI	The SYN branch of Sentinel-3 processing is a synergy of OLCI and SLSTR products. Level-2 1 km VEGETATION-Like product (~VGT-S1) 1 day synthesis surface reflectance and NDVI (normalised difference vegetation index).
TR-L1B-IR-SIR	Infrared Sounder Level-1B Shortwave Infrared	Level 1B irradiance products from the TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor, containing solar irradiance spectra. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from Earth. There are four different spectrometers, each with its own optics and detector: mediumwave ultraviolet (UV), longwave ultraviolet combined with visible (UVIS), near infrared (NIR), and shortwave infrared (SWIR). The spectrometers for UV, UVIS and NIR are jointly referred to as UVN. Radiation for the SWIR spectrometer is transferred by an optical relay part in the UVN system from the telescope to an interface position (the pupil stop) for the SWIR spectrometer. This is done because of the more stringent thermal requirements on the SWIR part of the instrument. L1B_IR_SIR products contain the solar irradiance spectra for the SWIR bands (band 7 and band 8). This covers the spectral range of 2305-2385 nm.
TR-L1B-IR-UVN	Infrared Sounder Level-1B Ultraviolet-Visible-Near Infrared	Level 1B irradiance products from the TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor, containing solar irradiance spectra. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from Earth. The spectrometers for ultraviolet (UV), longwave ultraviolet combined with visible (UVIS) and near infrared (NIR) are jointly referred to as UVN. L1B_IR_UVN products contain the solar irradiance spectra for the UVN bands (band 1 through band 6). This covers the spectral range of 270-775 nm.
TR-L1B-RA-BD1	Radar Altimeter Level-1B Band 1	The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from Earth. Band 1 spans a spectral range of 270-300 nm.

Code	Content	Description
TR-L1B-RA-BD2	Radar Altimeter Level-1B Band 2	The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from Earth. Band 2 spans a spectral range of 300-320 nm.
TR-L1B-RA-BD3	Radar Altimeter Level-1B Band 3	The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from Earth. Band 3 spans a spectral range of 320-405 nm.
TR-L1B-RA-BD4	Radar Altimeter Level-1B Band 4	The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from Earth. Band 4 spans a spectral range of 405-500 nm.
TR-L1B-RA-BD5	Radar Altimeter Level-1B Band 5	The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from Earth. Band 5 spans a spectral range of 675-725 nm.
TR-L1B-RA-BD6	Radar Altimeter Level-1B Band 6	The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from Earth. Band 6 spans a spectral range of 725-775 nm.
TR-L1B-RA-BD7	Radar Altimeter Level-1B Band 7	The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from Earth. Band 7 spans a spectral range of 2305-2355 nm.
TR-L1B-RA-BD8	Radar Altimeter Level-1B Band 8	The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from Earth. Band 8 spans a spectral range of 2345-2385 nm.

Code	Content	Description
TR-L2-AER-AI	Level-2 Aerosol Index	The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from Earth. TROPOMI aerosol index is referred to as the Ultraviolet Aerosol Index (UVAI). The relatively simple calculation of the Aerosol Index is based on wavelength dependent changes in Rayleigh scattering in the UV spectral range where ozone absorption is very small. UVAI can also be calculated in the presence of clouds so that daily, global coverage is possible. This is ideal for tracking the evolution of episodic aerosol plumes from dust outbreaks, volcanic ash, and biomass burning.
TR-L2-AER-LH	Level-2 Layer Height (mid-level pressure)	The TROPOMI Aerosol Layer Height product focuses on retrieval of vertically localised aerosol layers in the free troposphere, such as desert dust, biomass burning aerosol, or volcanic ash plumes. The height of such layers is retrieved for cloud-free conditions.
TR-L2-CLOUD	Level-2 Cloud Properties	The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from the earth. The TROPOMI instrument, single payload onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor, retrieves operationally the most important quantities for cloud correction of satellite trace gas retrievals: cloud fraction, cloud optical thickness (albedo), and cloud-top pressure (height). Cloud parameters from TROPOMI are not only used for enhancing the accuracy of trace gas retrievals, but also to extend the satellite data record of cloud information derived from oxygen A-band measurements initiated with GOME.
TR-L2-CO	Level-2 Carbon Monoxide total column	The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from Earth. The TROPOMI instrument, single payload onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor, retrieves the CO global abundance exploiting clear-sky and cloudy-sky Earth radiance measurements in the 2.3 μ m spectral range of the shortwave infrared (SWIR) part of the solar spectrum. TROPOMI clear sky observations provide CO total columns with sensitivity to the tropospheric boundary layer. For cloudy atmospheres, the column sensitivity changes according to the light path. The TROPOMI CO retrieval uses the same method employed by SCIAMACHY.

Code	Content	Description
TR-L2-NO2	Level-2 Nitrogen Dioxide total column	The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from Earth. The TROPOMI instrument, single payload onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor, retrieves operationally tropospheric and stratospheric NO2 column products. The TROPOMI NO2 data products pose an improvement over previous NO2 data sets, particularly in their unprecedented spatial resolution, but also in the separation of the stratospheric and tropospheric contributions of the retrieved slant columns, and in the calculation of the air-mass factors used to convert slant to total columns.
TR-L2-SO2	Level-2 Sulphur Dioxide total column	Total column Sulphur Dioxide (SO2) data from the TROPospheric Monitoring Instrument (TROPOMI) aboard the Sentinel 5P satellite.
TR-L2-CH4	Level-2 Methane total column	Level 2 (geolocated) total column Methane (CH4) data from the TROPospheric Monitoring Instrument (TROPOMI) aboard the Sentinel 5P satellite.
TR-L2-HCHO	Level-2 Formaldehyde total column	Total column Formaldehyde (HCHO) data from the TROPospheric Monitoring Instrument (TROPOMI) aboard the Sentinel 5P satellite.
TR-L2-O3	Level-2 Ozone total column	The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from the earth. Ozone (O3) is of crucial importance for the equilibrium of the Earth's atmosphere. In the stratosphere, the ozone layer shields the biosphere from dangerous solar ultraviolet radiation. In the troposphere, it acts as an efficient cleansing agent, but at high concentration it also becomes harmful to the health of humans, animals, and vegetation. Ozone is also an important greenhouse-gas contributor to ongoing climate change.
TR-L2-O3-TCL	Level-2 Ozone tropospheric column	The TROPospheric Monitoring Instrument (TROPOMI) tropospheric ozone product is a level-2c product that represents three days of averaged tropospheric ozone columns on a 0.5° by 1° latitude-longitude grid for the tropical region between 20°N and 20°S. The TROPOMI tropospheric ozone column product uses the TROPOMI Level-2 total OZONE and CLOUD products as input.
TR-L2-O3-PR	Level-2 Ozone profile	Sentinel 5P total column ozone products contain total ozone, ozone temperature, and error information including averaging kernels. These data products are provided in a 7km x 3.5km resolution.

Code	Content	Description
TR-L2-NP-BD3	Level-2 Neural Network Probability Product Band 3	<p>The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor (S5P) is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from the earth. The S5P level 2 methane product is dependent on having information on cloud occurrence at spatial resolution finer than that achievable from TROPOMI itself. This information is also useful for other purposes, including assessing the influence of cloud on other L2 products and issues related to spatial co-registration. A level 2 auxiliary product was therefore developed to describe cloud in the TROPOMI field of view (FOV), using co-located observations of VIIRS (Visible Infra-red Imaging Radiometer Suite) on the U.S. S-NPP (Suomi - National Polar-orbiting Partnership). S5P flies in a so-called loose formation with the S-NPP with a temporal separation between them of less than 5 minutes. The main information contained in the S5P-NPP product is: A statistical summary for each S5P FOV of the NPP-VIIRS L2 Cloud Mask (VCM). The mean and standard deviation of the sun-normalised radiance in a number of VIIRS moderate resolution bands. This information is provided for three S5P spectral bands (to account for differences in spatial sampling).</p>
TR-L2-NP-BD6	Level-2 Neural Network Probability Product Band 6	<p>The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor (S5P) is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from the earth. The S5P level 2 methane product is dependent on having information on cloud occurrence at spatial resolution finer than that achievable from TROPOMI itself. This information is also useful for other purposes, including assessing the influence of cloud on other L2 products and issues related to spatial co-registration. A level 2 auxiliary product was therefore developed to describe cloud in the TROPOMI field of view (FOV), using co-located observations of VIIRS (Visible Infra-red Imaging Radiometer Suite) on the U.S. S-NPP (Suomi - National Polar-orbiting Partnership). S5P flies in a so-called loose formation with the S-NPP with a temporal separation between them of less than 5 minutes. The main information contained in the S5P-NPP product is: A statistical summary for each S5P FOV of the NPP-VIIRS L2 Cloud Mask (VCM). The mean and standard deviation of the sun-normalised radiance in a number of VIIRS moderate resolution bands. This information is provided for three S5P spectral bands (to account for differences in spatial sampling).</p>

Code	Content	Description
TR-L2-NP-BD7	Level-2 Neural Network Probability Product Band 7	The TROPOMI instrument onboard Sentinel-5 Precursor (S5P) is a nadir-viewing, imaging spectrometer covering wavelength bands between the ultraviolet and the shortwave infrared. The instrument uses passive remote sensing techniques to attain its objective by measuring, at the Top Of Atmosphere (TOA), the solar radiation reflected by and radiated from the earth. The S5P level 2 methane product is dependent on having information on cloud occurrence at spatial resolution finer than that achievable from TROPOMI itself. This information is also useful for other purposes, including assessing the influence of cloud on other L2 products and issues related to spatial co-registration. A level 2 auxiliary product was therefore developed to describe cloud in the TROPOMI field of view (FOV), using co-located observations of VIIRS (Visible Infra-red Imaging Radiometer Suite) on the U.S. S-NPP (Suomi - National Polar-orbiting Partnership). S5P flies in a so-called loose formation with the S-NPP with a temporal separation between them of less than 5 minutes. The main information contained in the S5P-NPP product is: A statistical summary for each S5P FOV of the NPP-VIIRS L2 Cloud Mask (VCM). The mean and standard deviation of the sun-normalised radiance in a number of VIIRS moderate resolution bands. This information is provided for three S5P spectral bands (to account for differences in spatial sampling).

Section 2.25

4.16. Spatial representation

Code	Description
vector	Vector data is used to represent geographic data
grid	Grid data is used to represent geographic data
point	a single data point (having no implied coordinate relationship to other points)
trajectory	a series of data points along a path through space with monotonically increasing times

Section 2.26

4.17. Contact roles

Code	Description
Investigator	The person who headed the investigation or experiment that resulted in the acquisition of the data described (i.e., Principal Investigator, Experiment Team Leader) and knows the details on data collection and processing.

Code	Description
Technical contact	The person who is knowledgeable about the technical content of the data (quality, processing methods, units, available software for further processing)
Metadata author	The main responsible person for the generation of the metadata for this dataset. Other people could have been involved, but this is the main contact with regard to the metadata.
Data center contact	An individual affiliated with a data center. This should be the same data center listed in the required 'Data center' element.

Section 2.16

4.18. MMD to ISO mapping

MMD Code	ISO code
Investigator	principalInvestigator
Technical contact	pointOfContact
Metadata author	author
Data center contact	pointOfContact

4.19. ISO Topic categories

Code	Description
farming	earing of animals or cultivation of plants. For example, resources describing irrigation, aquaculture, herding, and pests and diseases affecting crops and livestock.
biota	naturally occurring flora and fauna. For example, resources describing wildlife, biological sciences, ecology, wilderness, sea life, wetlands, and habitats.
boundaries	legal land descriptions.
climatologyMeteorologyAtmosphere	atmospheric processes and phenomena. For example, resources describing cloud cover, weather, atmospheric conditions, climate change, and precipitation.
economy	economic activities or employment. For example, resources describing labor, revenue, commerce, industry, tourism and ecotourism, forestry, fisheries, commercial or subsistence hunting, and exploration and exploitation of resources such as minerals, oil, and gas.
elevation	height above or below sea level. For example, resources describing altitude, bathymetry, digital elevation models, slope, and products derived from this information.

Code	Description
environment	environmental resources, protection, and conservation. For example, resources describing pollution, waste storage and treatment, environmental impact assessment, environmental risk, and nature reserves.
geoscientificinformation	earth sciences. For example, resources describing geophysical features and processes, minerals, the composition, structure and origin of the earth's rocks, earthquakes, volcanic activity, landslides, gravity information, soils, permafrost, hydrogeology, and erosion.
health	health services, human ecology, and safety. For example, resources describing human disease and illness, factors affecting health, hygiene, mental and physical health, substance abuse, and health services.
imageryBaseMapsEarthCover	base maps. For example, resources describing land cover, topographic maps, and classified and unclassified images.
intelligenceMilitary	military bases, structures, and activities. For example, resources describing barracks, training grounds, military transportation, and information collection.
inlandWaters	inland water features, drainage systems, and their characteristics. For example, resources describing rivers and glaciers, salt lakes, water use plans, dams, currents, floods, water quality, and hydrographic charts.
location	positional information and services. For example, resources describing addresses, geodetic networks, postal zones and services, control points, and place names.
oceans	features and characteristics of salt water bodies excluding inland waters. For example, resources describing tides, tidal waves, coastal information, and reefs.
planningCadastre	land use. For example, resources describing zoning maps, cadastral surveys, and land ownership.
society	characteristics of societies and cultures. For example, resources describing natural settlements, anthropology, archaeology, education, traditional beliefs, manners and customs, demographic data, crime and justice, recreational areas and activities, social impact assessments, and census information.
structure	man-made construction. For example, resources describing buildings, museums, churches, factories, housing, monuments, and towers.
transportation	means and aids for conveying people and goods. For example, resources describing roads, airports and airstrips, shipping routes, tunnels, nautical charts, vehicle or vessel location, aeronautical charts, and railways.

Code	Description
utilitiesCommunications	energy, water and waste systems, and communications infrastructure and services. For example, resources describing hydroelectricity, geothermal, solar, and nuclear sources of energy, water purification and distribution, sewage collection and disposal, electricity and gas distribution, data communication, telecommunication, radio, and communication networks.
Not available	The ISO topic category is not available or not provided.

Section 2.22

4.20. Related Information types

Code	Description
Project home page	URI to the project home page generating the data.
Users guide	URI to a users guide or product manual for the dataset.
Dataset landing page	A dataset landing page.
Scientific publication	A scientific publication.
Data paper	A factual and objective publication with a focused intent to identify and describe specific data, sets of data, or data collections to facilitate discoverability.
Data management plan	The data management plan (DMP) associaed to the data.
Software	A computer program in source code (text) or compiled form.
Other documentation	A resource consisting primarily of words for reading, e.g. grey literature, lab notes, accompanying materials, conference poster.
Observation facility	For observational data (in situ or remote) an information page containing more detailed information on the observation facility following OGC Observations and Measurements or WMO Integrated Global Observing System approach.
Extended metadata	Additional unspecified metadata on the data.
Data server landing page	The URL to access an application server (e.g. THREDDS, Hyrax and ERDDAP) landing page or catalog.

Section 2.21

4.21. Data Access Types

Code	Description
HTTP	Direct access to the full data file. May require authentication, but should point directly to the data file.

Code	Description
OPeNDAP	Open-source Project for a Network Data Access Protocol
OGC WMS	OGC Web Mapping Service, URI to GetCapabilities Document.
OGC WFS	OGC Web Feature Service, URI to GetCapabilities Document.
OGC WCS	OGC Web Coverage Service, URI to GetCapabilities Document.
FTP	File Transfer Protocol.
ODATA	Open Data Protocol.

[Section 2.18](#)

4.22. Quality Control

Code	Description
No quality control	No quality control has been performed on the dataset.
Basic quality control	A basic quality control has been performed on the dataset. The result of the quality control follows the data as flags.
Extended quality control	The dataset has undergone basic real time quality control and more advanced quality control. The advanced quality control may include controls on the temporal and spacial scale. The result follows the data as flags.
Comprehensive quality control	The dataset has undergone extensive quality control, including but not limited to basic and advanced automatic controls and regular manual control. The result of the quality control follows the data as flags.

[Section 4.22](#)