

Schema documentation for spase-2_2_6.xsd

september 9, 2015

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Namespace: "<http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema>"

Schema(s)

Main schema `spase-2_2_6.xsd`

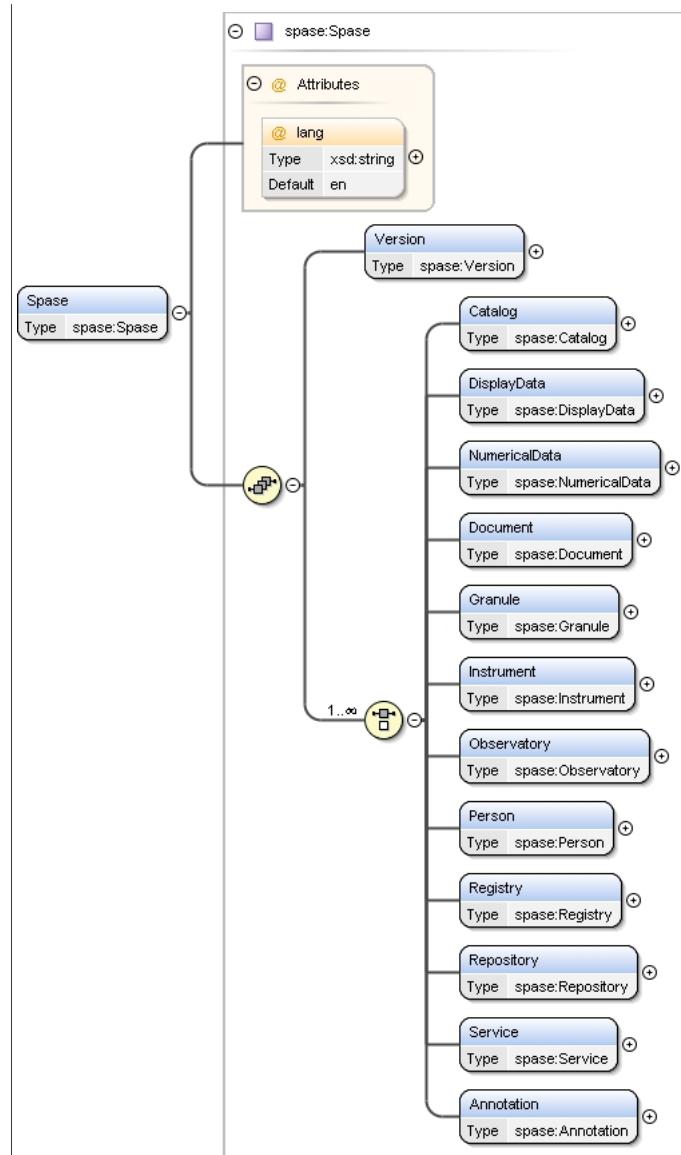
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Properties	attribute form default: unqualified
	element form default: qualified
	version: 2.2.6
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element(s)

Element `spase:Spase`

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram



Type	spase:Spase								
Properties	content: complex								
Model	spase:Version , (spase:Catalog spase:DisplayData spase:NumericalData spase:Document spase:Granule spase:Instrument spase:Observatory spase:Person spase:Registry spase:Repository spase:Service spase:Annotation)								
Children	spase:Annotation, spase:Catalog, spase:DisplayData, spase:Document, spase:Granule, spase:Instrument, spase:NumericalData, spase:Observatory, spase:Person, spase:Registry, spase:Repository, spase:Service, spase:Version								
Instance	<pre> <spase:Spase lang="en" xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Version>{1,1}</spase:Version> <spase:Catalog>{1,1}</spase:Catalog> <spase:DisplayData>{1,1}</spase:DisplayData> <spase:NumericalData>{1,1}</spase:NumericalData> <spase:Document>{1,1}</spase:Document> <spase:Granule>{1,1}</spase:Granule> <spase:Instrument>{1,1}</spase:Instrument> <spase:Observatory>{1,1}</spase:Observatory> <spase:Person>{1,1}</spase:Person> <spase:Registry>{1,1}</spase:Registry> <spase:Repository>{1,1}</spase:Repository> <spase:Service>{1,1}</spase:Service> <spase:Annotation>{1,1}</spase:Annotation> </spase:Spase> </pre>								
Attributes	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>QName</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Default</th> <th>Use</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>lang</td> <td>xsd:string</td> <td>en</td> <td>optional</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	QName	Type	Default	Use	lang	xsd:string	en	optional
QName	Type	Default	Use						
lang	xsd:string	en	optional						
Source	<xsd:element name="Spase" type="spase:Spase" />								

Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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Element spase:Spase / spase:Version

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema							
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Version { <<spase:Version>> } class Spase { <<spase:Spase>> Version } Version < -- spase:Version </pre>							
Type	spase:Version							
Properties		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple							
minOccurs:	1							
maxOccurs:	1							
Facets	enumeration	2.2.6						
Source	<xsd:element name="Version" type="spase:Version" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />							
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd							

Element spase:Spase / spase:Catalog

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Catalog { <<spase:Catalog>> } class Spase { <<spase:Spase>> Catalog } Catalog < -- spase:Catalog class ResourceID { <<spase:ResourceID>> Type spase:ResourceID } class ResourceHeader { <<spase:ResourceHeader>> Type spase:ResourceHeader } class AccessInformation { <<spase:AccessInformation>> Type spase:AccessInformation } class ProviderResourceName { <<spase:ProviderResourceName>> Type spase:ProviderResourceName } class ProviderVersion { <<spase:ProviderVersion>> Type spase:ProviderVersion } class InstrumentID { <<spase:InstrumentID>> Type spase:InstrumentID } class PhenomenonType { <<spase:PhenomenonType>> Type spase:PhenomenonType } class TimeSpan { <<spase:TimeSpan>> Type spase:TimeSpan } class Caveats { <<spase:Caveats>> Type spase:Caveats } class Keyword { <<spase:Keyword>> Type spase:Keyword } class InputResourceID { <<spase:InputResourceID>> Type spase:InputResourceID } class Parameter { <<spase:Parameter>> Type spase:Parameter } class Extension { <<spase:Extension>> Type spase:Extension } Catalog "1..∞" -- "0..∞" AccessInformation Catalog "1..∞" -- "0..∞" PhenomenonType Catalog "1..∞" -- "0..∞" TimeSpan Catalog "1..∞" -- "0..∞" Caveats Catalog "1..∞" -- "0..∞" Keyword Catalog "1..∞" -- "0..∞" InputResourceID Catalog "1..∞" -- "0..∞" Parameter Catalog "1..∞" -- "0..∞" Extension </pre>	
Type	spase:Catalog	
Properties		content: complex
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:AccessInformation+ , spase:ProviderResourceName{0,1} , spase:ProviderVersion{0,1} , spase:InstrumentID* , spase:PhenomenonType+ , spase:TimeSpan{0,1} , spase:Caveats{0,1} , spase:Keyword* , spase:InputResourceID* , spase:Parameter* , spase:Extension*	

Children	spase:AccessInformation, spase:Caveats, spase:Extension, spase:InputResourceID, spase:InstrumentID, spase:Keyword, spase:Parameter, spase:PhenomenonType, spase:ProviderResourceName, spase:ProviderVersion, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID, spase:TimeSpan
Instance	<pre><spase:Catalog xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceID>{1,1}</spase:ResourceID> <spase:ResourceHeader>{1,1}</spase:ResourceHeader> <spase:AccessInformation>{1,unbounded}</spase:AccessInformation> <spase:ProviderResourceName>{0,1}</spase:ProviderResourceName> <spase:ProviderVersion>{0,1}</spase:ProviderVersion> <spase:InstrumentID>{0,unbounded}</spase:InstrumentID> <spase:PhenomenonType>{1,unbounded}</spase:PhenomenonType> <spase:TimeSpan>{0,1}</spase:TimeSpan> <spase:Caveats>{0,1}</spase:Caveats> <spase:Keyword>{0,unbounded}</spase:Keyword> <spase:InputResourceID>{0,unbounded}</spase:InputResourceID> <spase:Parameter>{0,unbounded}</spase:Parameter> <spase:Extension>{0,unbounded}</spase:Extension> </spase:Catalog></pre>
Source	<xsd:element name="Catalog" type="spase:Catalog"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Catalog / spase:ResourceID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ResourceID { <<Type spase:ResourceID>> } class spase:ResourceID ResourceID "0..1" -- "0..1" spase:ResourceID </pre>						
Type	spase:ResourceID						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Catalog / spase:ResourceHeader

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ResourceHeader { <<spase:ResourceHeader>> } class resourceName { <<spase:ResourceName>> } class alternateName { <<spase:AlternateName>> } class releaseDate { <<spase:ReleaseDate>> } class expirationDate { <<spase:ExpirationDate>> } class description { <<spase:Description>> } class acknowledgement { <<spase:Acknowledgement>> } class contact { <<spase:Contact>> } class informationURL { <<spase:InformationURL>> } class association { <<spase:Association>> } class priorID { <<spase:PriorID>> } ResourceHeader "0..>" resourceName ResourceHeader "0..>" alternateName ResourceHeader "0..>" releaseDate ResourceHeader "0..>" expirationDate ResourceHeader "0..>" description ResourceHeader "0..>" acknowledgement ResourceHeader "1..>" contact ResourceHeader "0..>" informationURL ResourceHeader "0..>" association ResourceHeader "0..>" priorID </pre>						
Type	spase:ResourceHeader						
Properties	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">content:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">complex</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">minOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">maxOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:ResourceName , spase:AlternateName* , spase:ReleaseDate , spase:ExpirationDate{0,1} , spase:Description , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1} , spase:Contact+ , spase:InformationURL* , spase:Association* , spase:PriorID*						
Children	spase:Acknowledgement, spase:AlternateName, spase:Association, spase:Contact, spase:Description, spase:ExpirationDate, spase:InformationURL, spase:PriorID, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceName						
Instance	<pre> <spase:ResourceHeader xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceName>{1,1}</spase:ResourceName> <spase:AlternateName>{0,unbounded}</spase:AlternateName> <spase:ReleaseDate>{1,1}</spase:ReleaseDate> <spase:ExpirationDate>{0,1}</spase:ExpirationDate> <spase:Description>{1,1}</spase:Description> <spase:Acknowledgement>{0,1}</spase:Acknowledgement> <spase:Contact>{1,unbounded}</spase:Contact> <spase:InformationURL>{0,unbounded}</spase:InformationURL> <spase:Association>{0,unbounded}</spase:Association> <spase:PriorID>{0,unbounded}</spase:PriorID> </spase:ResourceHeader> </pre>						
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:ResourceHeader / spase:ResourceName

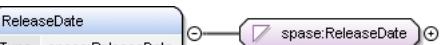
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class resourceName { <<spase:ResourceName>> } class alternateName { <<spase:AlternateName>> } resourceName "0..>" alternateName </pre>						
Type	spase:ResourceName						
Properties	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">content:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">simple</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">minOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">maxOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceName" type="spase:ResourceName" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						

Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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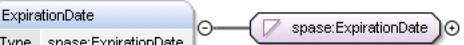
Element spase:ResourceHeader / spase:AlternateName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:AlternateName
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="AlternateName" type="spase:AlternateName" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:ResourceHeader / spase:ReleaseDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:ReleaseDate
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="ReleaseDate" type="spase:ReleaseDate" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:ResourceHeader / spase:ExpirationDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:ExpirationDate
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="ExpirationDate" type="spase:ExpirationDate" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:ResourceHeader / spase:Description

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Description
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="Description" type="spase:Description" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>

Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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Element spase:ResourceHeader / spase:Acknowledgement

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Acknowledgement class spaseAcknowledgement { <<spase:Acknowledgement>> } Acknowledgement < -- spaseAcknowledgement </pre>						
Type	spase:Acknowledgement						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Acknowledgement" type="spase:Acknowledgement" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:ResourceHeader / spase>Contact

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Contact { <<spase:Contact>> } class spaseContact { <<spase:Contact>> } Contact < -- spaseContact spaseContact --> PersonID { <<spase:PersonID>> <<Type>> } spaseContact --> Role { <<spase:Role>> <<Type>> *--> 1..<<1..>> } </pre>						
Type	spase:Contact						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Model	spase:PersonID , spase:Role+						
Children	spase:PersonID, spase:Role						
Instance	<spase:Contact xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:PersonID>{1,1}</spase:PersonID> <spase:Role>{1,unbounded}</spase:Role> </spase:Contact>						
Source	<xsd:element name="Contact" type="spase:Contact" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase>Contact / spase:PersonID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class PersonID class spasePersonID { <<spase:PersonID>> } PersonID < -- spasePersonID </pre>						
Type	spase:PersonID						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="PersonID" type="spase:PersonID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase>Contact / spase:Role

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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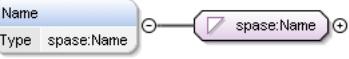
Diagram		
Type	spase:Role	
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: unbounded	
Facets	enumeration ArchiveSpecialist enumeration CoInvestigator enumeration Contributor enumeration DataProducer enumeration DeputyPI enumeration FormerPI enumeration GeneralContact enumeration MetadataContact enumeration PrincipalInvestigator enumeration ProjectScientist enumeration Publisher enumeration Scientist enumeration TeamLeader enumeration TeamMember enumeration TechnicalContact	
	An individual who is an expert on a collection of resources and may also be knowledgeable of the phenomenon and related physics represented by the resources. This includes librarians, curators, archive scientists and other experts. An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource. An individual who generated the resource and is familiar with its provenance. An individual who can provide information on a range of subjects or who can direct you to a domain expert. An individual who can affect a change in the metadata describing a resource. An individual who is the administrative and scientific lead for an investigation. An individual who is an expert in the phenomenon and related physics explored by the project. A project scientist may also have a managerial role within the project. An individual, organization, institution or government department responsible for the production and dissemination of a document. An individual who is an expert in the phenomenon and related physics represented by the resource. An individual who is the designated leader of an investigation. An individual who is a major participant in an investigation. An individual who can provide specific information with regard to the resource or supporting software	
Source	<xsd:element name="Role" type="spase:Role" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:ResourceHeader / spase:InformationURL

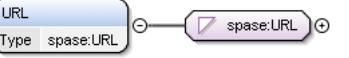
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:InformationURL

Properties	content: complex minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: unbounded
Model	spase:Name{0,1} , spase:URL , spase:Description{0,1} , spase:Language{0,1}
Children	spase:Description, spase:Language, spase:Name, spase:URL
Instance	<spase:InformationURL xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Name>{0,1}</spase:Name> <spase:URL>{1,1}</spase:URL> <spase:Description>{0,1}</spase:Description> <spase:Language>{0,1}</spase:Language> </spase:InformationURL>
Source	<xsd:element name="InformationURL" type="spase:InformationURL" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

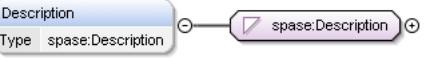
Element spase:InformationURL / spase:Name

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Name
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<xsd:element name="Name" type="spase:Name" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:InformationURL / spase:URL

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:URL
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<xsd:element name="URL" type="spase:URL" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

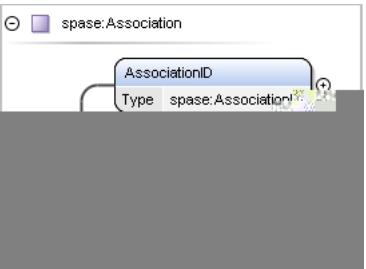
Element spase:InformationURL / spase:Description

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Description
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<xsd:element name="Description" type="spase:Description" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

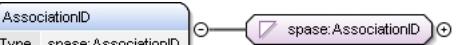
Element spase:InformationURL / spase:Language

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Language						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Language" type="spase:Language" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:ResourceHeader / spase:Association

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Association						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Model	spase:AssociationID , spase:AssociationType , spase>Note{0,1}						
Children	spase:AssociationID, spase:AssociationType, spase>Note						
Instance	<spase:Association xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"><spase:AssociationID>{1,1}</spase:AssociationID><spase:AssociationType>{1,1}</spase:AssociationType><spase>Note>{0,1}</spase>Note></spase:Association>						
Source	<xsd:element name="Association" type="spase:Association" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Association / spase:AssociationID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:AssociationID						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="AssociationID" type="spase:AssociationID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Association / spase:AssociationType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram	<p>The diagram shows the UML class <code>spase:AssociationType</code>. It has three properties: <code>content</code> (simple), <code>minOccurs</code> (1), and <code>maxOccurs</code> (1). It also has six facets: <code>ChildEventof</code> (descendant or caused by another resource), <code>DerivedFrom</code> (transformed or altered version of a resource instance), <code>ObservedBy</code> (detected or originating from another resource), <code>Other</code> (not classified with more specific terms, context described in related text), <code>PartOf</code> (portion of a larger resource), and <code>RevisionOf</code> (modified version of a resource instance).</p>																				
Type	<code>spase:AssociationType</code>																				
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			content:	simple		minOccurs:	1		maxOccurs:	1										
content:	simple																				
minOccurs:	1																				
maxOccurs:	1																				
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td><code>ChildEventof</code></td> <td>A descendant or caused by another resource.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td><code>DerivedFrom</code></td> <td>A transformed or altered version of a resource instance.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td><code>ObservedBy</code></td> <td>Detected or originating from another resource.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td><code>Other</code></td> <td>Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td><code>PartOf</code></td> <td>A portion of a larger resource.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td><code>RevisionOf</code></td> <td>A modified version of a resource instance.</td> </tr> </table>			enumeration	<code>ChildEventof</code>	A descendant or caused by another resource.	enumeration	<code>DerivedFrom</code>	A transformed or altered version of a resource instance.	enumeration	<code>ObservedBy</code>	Detected or originating from another resource.	enumeration	<code>Other</code>	Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.	enumeration	<code>PartOf</code>	A portion of a larger resource.	enumeration	<code>RevisionOf</code>	A modified version of a resource instance.
enumeration	<code>ChildEventof</code>	A descendant or caused by another resource.																			
enumeration	<code>DerivedFrom</code>	A transformed or altered version of a resource instance.																			
enumeration	<code>ObservedBy</code>	Detected or originating from another resource.																			
enumeration	<code>Other</code>	Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.																			
enumeration	<code>PartOf</code>	A portion of a larger resource.																			
enumeration	<code>RevisionOf</code>	A modified version of a resource instance.																			
Source	<code><xsd:element name="AssociationType" type="spase:AssociationType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></code>																				
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd																				

Element `spase:Association` / `spase:Note`

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<p>The diagram shows the UML class <code>spase:Note</code>. It has one property: <code>content</code> (simple). It also has two facets: <code>Type</code> (<code>spase:Note</code>) and <code>spase:Note</code>.</p>						
Type	<code>spase:Note</code>						
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Note" type="spase:Note" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element `spase:ResourceHeader` / `spase:PriorID`

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<p>The diagram shows the UML class <code>spase:PriorID</code>. It has one property: <code>content</code> (simple). It also has two facets: <code>Type</code> (<code>spase:PriorID</code>) and <code>spase:PriorID</code>.</p>						
Type	<code>spase:PriorID</code>						
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="PriorID" type="spase:PriorID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element `spase:Catalog` / `spase:AccessInformation`

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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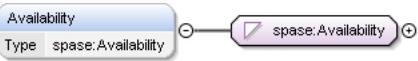
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class AccessInformation { RepositoryID Availability AccessRights AccessURL Format Encoding } AccessInformation < -- AccessInformation </pre>						
Type	spase:AccessInformation						
Properties	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">content:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">complex</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">minOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">maxOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">unbounded</td></tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Model	spase:RepositoryID , spase:Availability{0,1} , spase:AccessRights{0,1} , spase:AccessURL+ , spase:Format , spase:Encoding{0,1} , spase:DataExtent{0,1} , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1}						
Children	spase:AccessRights, spase:AccessURL, spase:Acknowledgement, spase:Availability, spase:DataExtent, spase:Encoding, spase:Format, spase:RepositoryID						
Instance	<pre> <spase:AccessInformation xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:RepositoryID>{1,1}</spase:RepositoryID> <spase:Availability>{0,1}</spase:Availability> <spase:AccessRights>{0,1}</spase:AccessRights> <spase:AccessURL>{1,unbounded}</spase:AccessURL> <spase:Format>{1,1}</spase:Format> <spase:Encoding>{0,1}</spase:Encoding> <spase:DataExtent>{0,1}</spase:DataExtent> <spase:Acknowledgement>{0,1}</spase:Acknowledgement> </spase:AccessInformation> </pre>						
Source	<pre> <xsd:element name="AccessInformation" type="spase:AccessInformation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded" /> </pre>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:AccessInformation / spase:RepositoryID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class RepositoryID { Type spase:RepositoryID } RepositoryID < -- RepositoryID </pre>						
Type	spase:RepositoryID						
Properties	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">content:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">simple</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">minOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">maxOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<pre> <xsd:element name="RepositoryID" type="spase:RepositoryID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" /> </pre>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:AccessInformation / spase:Availability

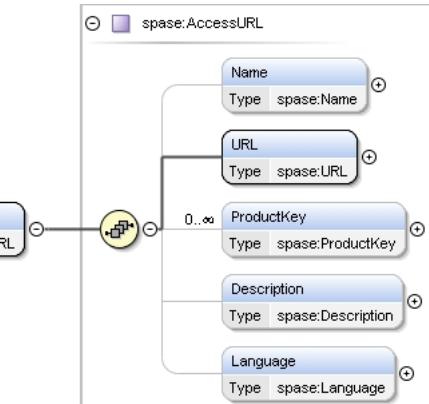
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
-----------	--

Diagram							
Type	spase:Availability						
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>						
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Offline</td> <td>Not directly accessible electronically. This includes resources which may be moved to an on-line status in response to a given request.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Online</td> <td>Directly accessible electronically.</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	Offline	Not directly accessible electronically. This includes resources which may be moved to an on-line status in response to a given request.	enumeration	Online	Directly accessible electronically.
enumeration	Offline	Not directly accessible electronically. This includes resources which may be moved to an on-line status in response to a given request.					
enumeration	Online	Directly accessible electronically.					
Source	<xsd:element name="Availability" type="spase:Availability" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:AccessInformation / spase:AccessRights

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:AccessRights						
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>						
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Open</td> <td>Access is granted to everyone.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Restricted</td> <td>Access to the product is regulated and requires some form of identification.</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	Open	Access is granted to everyone.	enumeration	Restricted	Access to the product is regulated and requires some form of identification.
enumeration	Open	Access is granted to everyone.					
enumeration	Restricted	Access to the product is regulated and requires some form of identification.					
Source	<xsd:element name="AccessRights" type="spase:AccessRights" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:AccessInformation / spase:AccessURL

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:AccessURL
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Model	spase:Name{0,1} , spase:URL , spase:ProductKey* , spase:Description{0,1} , spase:Language{0,1}
Children	spase:Description, spase:Language, spase:Name, spase:ProductKey, spase:URL
Instance	<spase:AccessURL xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Name>{0,1}</spase:Name>

	<pre><spase:URL>{1,1}</spase:URL> <spase:ProductKey>{0,unbounded}</spase:ProductKey> <spase:Description>{0,1}</spase:Description> <spase:Language>{0,1}</spase:Language> </spase:AccessURL></pre>
Source	<xsd:element name="AccessURL" type="spase:AccessURL" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:AccessURL / spase:Name

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> graph LR URL[URL] --> Type spaseName[spase:Name] style URL fill:#e0e0ff style spaseName fill:#d0d0ff </pre>						
Type	spase:Name						
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Name" type="spase:Name" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:AccessURL / spase:URL

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> graph LR URL[URL] --> Type spaseURL[spase:URL] style URL fill:#e0e0ff style spaseURL fill:#d0d0ff </pre>						
Type	spase:URL						
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="URL" type="spase:URL" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:AccessURL / spase:ProductKey

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> graph LR ProductKey[ProductKey] --> Type spaseProductKey[spase:ProductKey] style ProductKey fill:#e0e0ff style spaseProductKey fill:#d0d0ff </pre>						
Type	spase:ProductKey						
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Source	<xsd:element name="ProductKey" type="spase:ProductKey" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:AccessURL / spase:Description

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema				
Diagram	<pre> graph LR Description[Description] --> Type spaseDescription[spase:Description] style Description fill:#e0e0ff style spaseDescription fill:#d0d0ff </pre>				
Type	spase:Description				
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0
content:	simple				
minOccurs:	0				

	maxOccurs:	1
Source	<xsd:element name="Description" type="spase:Description" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:AccessURL / spase:Language

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Language class spase:Language Language < -- spase:Language </pre>	
Type	spase:Language	
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1	
Source	<xsd:element name="Language" type="spase:Language" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:AccessInformation / spase:Format

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Format class spase:Format Format < -- spase:Format </pre>	
Type	spase:Format	
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: 1	
Facets	enumeration AVI Audio Video Interleave (AVI) a digital format for movies that conforms to the Microsoft Windows Resource Interchange File Format (RIFF). enumeration Binary A direct representation of the bits which may be stored in memory on a computer. enumeration CDF Common Data Format (CDF). A binary storage format developed at Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC). enumeration CEF Cluster Exchange Format (CEF) is a self-documenting ASCII format designed for the exchange of data. There are two versions of CEF which are not totally compatible. enumeration CEF1 Cluster Exchange Format (CEF), version 1, is a self-documenting ASCII format designed for the exchange of data. The metadata contains information compatible with the ISTP recommendations for CDF. enumeration CEF2 Cluster Exchange Format (CEF), version 2, is a self-documenting ASCII format designed for the exchange of data and introduced for Cluster Active Archive. Compared to version 1, the metadata description of vectors and tensors is different. enumeration Excel A Microsoft spreadsheet format used to hold a variety of data in tables which can include calculations. enumeration FITS Flexible Image Transport System (FITS) is a digital format primarily designed to store scientific data sets consisting of multi-dimensional arrays (1-D spectra, 2-D images or 3-D data cubes) and 2-dimensional tables containing rows and columns of data. enumeration GIF Graphic Interchange Format (GIF) first introduced	

		in 1987 by CompuServe. GIF uses LZW compression and images are limited to 256 colours.
enumeration	HDF	Hierarchical Data Format
enumeration	HDF4	Hierarchical Data Format, Version 4
enumeration	HDF5	Hierarchical Data Format, Version 5
enumeration	HTML	A text file containing structured information represented in the HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML). See < http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/ >
enumeration	Hardcopy	A permanent reproduction, or copy in the form of a physical object, of any media suitable for direct use by a person.
enumeration	Hardcopy.Film	An image recording medium on which usually a "negative" analog image is registered. A "positive" image can be recovered or reproduced from film, which is usually made of flexible materials for ease of storage and transportation.
enumeration	Hardcopy.Microfiche	A sheet of microfilm on which many pages of material have been photographed; a magnification system is used to read the material.
enumeration	Hardcopy.Microfilm	Film rolls on which materials are photographed at greatly reduced size; a magnification system is used to read the material.
enumeration	Hardcopy.Photograph	An image (positive or negative) registered on a piece of photo-sensitive paper
enumeration	Hardcopy.PhotographicPlate	A rigid (typically glass) medium that functions like film. Its rigidity is for guarding against image distortion due to medium deformation (caused by heat and humidity). Photographic plates are often used for astronomical photography.
enumeration	Hardcopy.Print	A sheet of any written or printed material which may include notes or graphics. Multiple printed pages may be bound into a manuscript or book.
enumeration	IDFS	Instrument Data File Set (IDFS) is a set of files written in a prescribed format which contain data, timing data, and meta-data. IDFS was developed at Southwest Research Institute (SwRI).
enumeration	IDL	Interactive Data Language (IDL) save set. IDL is a proprietary format.
enumeration	JPEG	A binary format for still images defined by the Joint Photographic Experts Group
enumeration	MATLAB_4	MATLAB Workspace save set, version 4. MAT-files are double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.
enumeration	MATLAB_6	MATLAB Workspace save set, version 6. MAT-files are double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.
enumeration	MATLAB_7	MATLAB Workspace save set, version 7. MAT-files are double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. Version 7 includes data compression and Unicode encoding. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.
enumeration	MPEG	A digital format for movies defined by the Motion Picture Experts Group
enumeration	NCAR	The National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) format. A complete description of that standard is given in appendix C of the "Report on Establishment & Operation of the Incoherent-Scatter Data Base", dated August 23, 1984, obtainable from NCAR, P.O. Box 3000 Boulder, Colorado 80307-3000.
enumeration	NetCDF	Unidata Program Center's Network Common Data Form (NetCDF). A self-describing portable data format for array-oriented data access. See < http://my.unidata.ucar.edu/content/software/netcdf/ >

enumeration	PDF	A document expressed in the Portable Document Format (PDF) as defined by Adobe.
enumeration	PNG	A digital format for still images. Portable Network Graphics (PNG)
enumeration	Postscript	A page description programming language created by Adobe Systems Inc. that is a device-independent industry standard for representing text and graphics.
enumeration	QuickTime	A format for digital movies, as defined by Apple Computer. See < http://developer.apple.com/quicktime/ >
enumeration	TIFF	A binary format for still pictures. Tagged Image Format File (TIFF). Originally developed by Aldus and now controlled by Adobe.
enumeration	Text	A sequence of characters which may have an imposed structure or organization.
enumeration	Text.ASCII	A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.
enumeration	Text.Unicode	Text in multi-byte Unicode format.
enumeration	UDF	Universal Data Format (UDF). The Optical Technology Storage Association's Universal Disk Format, based on ISO 13346. See < http://www.osta.org/specs/index.htm >
enumeration	VOTable	A proposed IVOA standard designed as a flexible storage and exchange format for tabular data.
enumeration	XML	eXtensible Mark-up Language (XML). A structured format for representing information. See < http://www.w3.org/XML/ >
Source	<xsd:element name="Format" type="spase:Format" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:AccessInformation / spase:Encoding

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																			
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram Encoding < -- spase:Encoding Encoding < -- Type Encoding < -- spase:Encoding </pre>																			
Type	spase:Encoding																			
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>																			
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ASCII</td> <td>A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>BZIP2</td> <td>An open standard algorithm by Julian Seward using Burrows-Wheeler block sorting and Huffman coding. See <http://www.bzip.org/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Base64</td> <td>A data encoding scheme whereby binary-encoded data is converted to printable ASCII characters. It is defined as a MIME content transfer encoding for use in Internet e-mail. The only characters used are the upper- and lower-case Roman alphabet characters (A-Z, a-z), the numerals (0-9), and the "+" and "/" symbols, with the "=" symbol as a special suffix (padding) code.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>GZIP</td> <td>An open standard algorithm distributed by GHU based on LZ77 and Huffman coding. See <http://www.gnu.org/software/gzip/gzip.html> or <http://www.gzip.org/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>None</td> <td>A lack or absence of anything.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>S3_BUCKET</td> <td>A container of objects that comply with the</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	ASCII	A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.	enumeration	BZIP2	An open standard algorithm by Julian Seward using Burrows-Wheeler block sorting and Huffman coding. See < http://www.bzip.org/ >	enumeration	Base64	A data encoding scheme whereby binary-encoded data is converted to printable ASCII characters. It is defined as a MIME content transfer encoding for use in Internet e-mail. The only characters used are the upper- and lower-case Roman alphabet characters (A-Z, a-z), the numerals (0-9), and the "+" and "/" symbols, with the "=" symbol as a special suffix (padding) code.	enumeration	GZIP	An open standard algorithm distributed by GHU based on LZ77 and Huffman coding. See < http://www.gnu.org/software/gzip/gzip.html > or < http://www.gzip.org/ >	enumeration	None	A lack or absence of anything.	enumeration	S3_BUCKET	A container of objects that comply with the
enumeration	ASCII	A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.																		
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enumeration	Base64	A data encoding scheme whereby binary-encoded data is converted to printable ASCII characters. It is defined as a MIME content transfer encoding for use in Internet e-mail. The only characters used are the upper- and lower-case Roman alphabet characters (A-Z, a-z), the numerals (0-9), and the "+" and "/" symbols, with the "=" symbol as a special suffix (padding) code.																		
enumeration	GZIP	An open standard algorithm distributed by GHU based on LZ77 and Huffman coding. See < http://www.gnu.org/software/gzip/gzip.html > or < http://www.gzip.org/ >																		
enumeration	None	A lack or absence of anything.																		
enumeration	S3_BUCKET	A container of objects that comply with the																		

		<p>Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) specifications. A bucket has a unique, user-assigned key (name). A bucket can contain any number of objects with an aggregate size of 5 gigabytes. A bucket may be accompanied by up to 2 kilobytes of metadata.</p>
	enumeration	TAR A file format used to collate collections of files into one larger file, for distribution or archiving, while preserving file system information such as user and group permissions, dates, and directory structures. The format was standardized by POSIX.1-1988 and later POSIX.1-2001.
	enumeration	Unicode Text in multi-byte Unicode format.
	enumeration	ZIP An open standard for compression which is a variation of the LZW method and was originally used in the PKZIP utility.
Source	<xsd:element name="Encoding" type="spase:Encoding" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

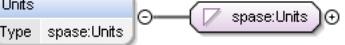
Element spase:AccessInformation / spase:DataExtent

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:DataExtent						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:Quantity , spase:Units{0,1} , spase:Per{0,1}						
Children	spase:Per, spase:Quantity, spase:Units						
Instance	<pre><spase:DataExtent xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Quantity>{1,1}</spase:Quantity> <spase:Units>{0,1}</spase:Units> <spase:Per>{0,1}</spase:Per> </spase:DataExtent></pre>						
Source	<xsd:element name="DataExtent" type="spase:DataExtent" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:DataExtent / spase:Quantity

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Type class spase:Quantity Type --o spase:Quantity </pre>						
Type	spase:Quantity						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Quantity" type="spase:Quantity" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

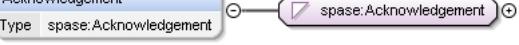
Element spase:DataExtent / spase:Units

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Units
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

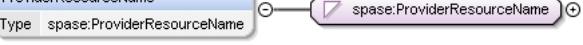
Element spase:DataExtent / spase:Per

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Per
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<xsd:element name="Per" type="spase:Per" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

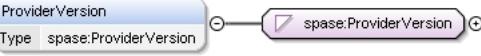
Element spase:AccessInformation / spase:Acknowledgement

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Acknowledgement
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<xsd:element name="Acknowledgement" type="spase:Acknowledgement" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

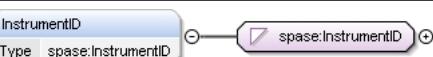
Element spase:Catalog / spase:ProviderResourceName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:ProviderResourceName
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<xsd:element name="ProviderResourceName" type="spase:ProviderResourceName" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

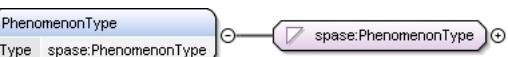
Element spase:Catalog / spase:ProviderVersion

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:ProviderVersion
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="ProviderVersion" type="spase:ProviderVersion" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Catalog / spase:InstrumentID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:InstrumentID
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="InstrumentID" type="spase:InstrumentID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Catalog / spase:PhenomenonType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema															
Diagram																
Type	spase:PhenomenonType															
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>															
Facets	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ActiveRegion</td> <td>A localized, transient volume of the solar atmosphere in which PLAGES, SUNSPOTS, FACULAE, FLARES, etc. may be observed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Aurora</td> <td>An atmospheric phenomenon consisting of bands of light caused by charged solar particles following the earth's magnetic lines of force.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>BowShockCrossing</td> <td>A crossing of the boundary between the undisturbed (except for foreshock effects) solar wind and the shocked, decelerated solar wind of the magnetosheath.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>CoronalHole</td> <td>An extended region of the corona, exceptionally low in density and associated with unipolar photospheric regions. A coronal hole can be an "open" magnetic field in the corona and (perhaps) inner heliosphere which has a faster than average outflow (wind); A region of lower than "quiet" ion and electron density in the corona; or a region of lower peak electron temperature in the corona than in the "quiet" corona.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>CoronalMassEjection</td> <td>A solar event (CME) that involves a burst of plasma ejected into the interplanetary medium. CME's may be observed remotely relatively near the sun or in situ in the interplanetary medium. The latter type of observations are</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	ActiveRegion	A localized, transient volume of the solar atmosphere in which PLAGES, SUNSPOTS, FACULAE, FLARES, etc. may be observed.	enumeration	Aurora	An atmospheric phenomenon consisting of bands of light caused by charged solar particles following the earth's magnetic lines of force.	enumeration	BowShockCrossing	A crossing of the boundary between the undisturbed (except for foreshock effects) solar wind and the shocked, decelerated solar wind of the magnetosheath.	enumeration	CoronalHole	An extended region of the corona, exceptionally low in density and associated with unipolar photospheric regions. A coronal hole can be an "open" magnetic field in the corona and (perhaps) inner heliosphere which has a faster than average outflow (wind); A region of lower than "quiet" ion and electron density in the corona; or a region of lower peak electron temperature in the corona than in the "quiet" corona.	enumeration	CoronalMassEjection	A solar event (CME) that involves a burst of plasma ejected into the interplanetary medium. CME's may be observed remotely relatively near the sun or in situ in the interplanetary medium. The latter type of observations are
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		often referred to as Interplanetary CME's (ICME's).
enumeration	EITWave	A wave in the corona of the Sun which produce shock waves on the Sun's chromosphere (Moreton Waves). EIT Waves are produced by large solar flare and expand outward at about 1,000 km/s. It usually appears as a slowly moving diffuse arc of brightening in H-alpha, and may travel for several hundred thousand km.
enumeration	EnergeticSolarParticleEvent	An enhancement of interplanetary fluxes of energetic ions accelerated by interplanetary shocks and/or solar flares.
enumeration	ForbushDecrease	A rapid decrease in the observed galactic cosmic ray intensity following the passage of an outwardly convecting interplanetary magnetic field disturbance, such as those associated with large CME's, that sweep some galactic cosmic rays away from Earth.
enumeration	GeomagneticStorm	A magnetospheric disturbance typically defined by variations in the horizontal component of the Earth's surface magnetic field. The variation typically starts with a field enhancement associated with a solar wind pressure pulse and continues with a field depression associated with an enhancement of the diamagnetic magnetospheric ring current.
enumeration	InterplanetaryShock	A shock propagating generally anti-sunward through the slower solar wind, often seen in front of CME-associated plasma clouds.
enumeration	MagneticCloud	A transient event observed in the solar wind characterized as a region of enhanced magnetic field strength, smooth rotation of the magnetic field vector and low proton density and temperature.
enumeration	MagnetopauseCrossing	A crossing of the interface between the shocked solar wind in the magnetosheath and the magnetic field and plasma in the magnetosphere.
enumeration	RadioBurst	Emissions of the sun in radio wavelengths from centimeters to dekameters, under both quiet and disturbed conditions. Radio Bursts can be "Type I" consisting of many short, narrow-band bursts in the metric range (300 - 50 MHz); "Type II" consisting of narrow-band emission that begins in the meter range (300 MHz) and sweeps slowly (tens of minutes) toward dekameter wavelengths (10 MHz); "Type III" consisting of narrow-band bursts that sweep rapidly (seconds) from decimeter to dekameter wavelengths (500 - 0.5 MHz); and "Type IV" consisting of a smooth continuum of broad-band bursts primarily in the meter range (300 - 30 MHz).
enumeration	SectorBoundaryCrossing	A sector boundary crossing is a transit by a spacecraft across the heliospheric current sheet separating the dominantly outward (away-from-the-sun) interplanetary magnetic field of one hemisphere of the heliosphere from the dominantly inward (toward-the-sun) polarity of the other hemisphere. Such crossings have multi-day intervals of opposite IMF dominant polarities on either side.
enumeration	SolarFlare	An explosive event in the Sun's atmosphere which produces electromagnetic radiation across the electromagnetic spectrum at multiple wavelengths from long-wave radio to the shortest wavelength gamma rays.
enumeration	SolarWindExtreme	Intervals of unusually large or small values of solar wind attributes such as flow speed and ion density.
enumeration	StreamInteractionRegion	The region (SIR) where two solar wind streams, typically having differing characteristics

		and solar sources, abut up against (and possibly partially interpenetrate) each other.
	enumeration Substorm	A process by which plasma in the magnetotail becomes energized at a fast rate.
Source	<code><xsd:element name="PhenomenonType" type="spase:PhenomenonType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded" /></code>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:Catalog / spase:TimeSpan

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class TimeSpan { StartDate StopDate RelativeStopDate Note *{ 0..*} } TimeSpan < -- spase:TimeSpan StartDate < -- spase:StartDate StopDate < -- spase:StopDate RelativeStopDate < -- spase:RelativeStopDate Note < -- spase>Note </pre>						
Type	spase:TimeSpan						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:StartDate , (spase:StopDate spase:RelativeStopDate) , spase:Note*						
Children	spase:Note, spase:RelativeStopDate, spase:StartDate, spase:StopDate						
Instance	<pre> <spase:TimeSpan xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:StartDate>{1,1}</spase:StartDate> <spase:StopDate>{1,1}</spase:StopDate> <spase:RelativeStopDate>{1,1}</spase:RelativeStopDate> <spase:Note>{0,unbounded}</spase:Note> </spase:TimeSpan> </pre>						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="TimeSpan" type="spase:TimeSpan" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" /></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:TimeSpan / spase:StartDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class StartDate { } StartDate < -- spase:StartDate </pre>						
Type	spase:StartDate						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="StartDate" type="spase:StartDate" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" /></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:TimeSpan / spase:StopDate

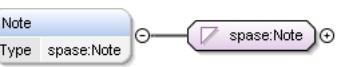
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class StopDate { } StopDate < -- spase:StopDate </pre>

Type	spase:StopDate
Properties	content: simple
Source	<xsd:element name="StopDate" type="spase:StopDate"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

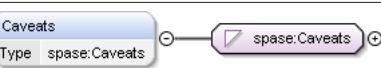
Element spase:TimeSpan / spase:RelativeStopDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:RelativeStopDate
Properties	content: simple
Source	<xsd:element name="RelativeStopDate" type="spase:RelativeStopDate"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

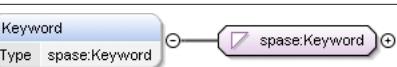
Element spase:TimeSpan / spase:Note

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Note						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Source	<xsd:element name="Note" type="spase:Note" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Catalog / spase:Caveats

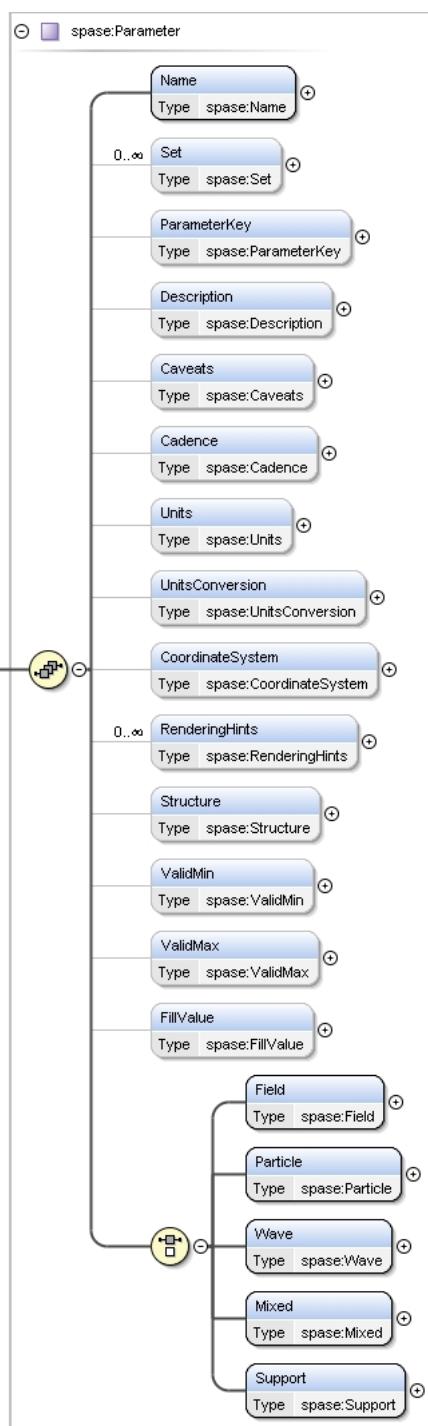
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Caveats						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Caveats" type="spase:Caveats" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Catalog / spase:Keyword

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Keyword
Properties	content: simple

	minOccurs:	0
	maxOccurs:	unbounded
Source	<xsd:element name="Keyword" type="spase:Keyword" minOccurs=	

Diagram



Type	<code>spase:Parameter</code>						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td><td>complex</td></tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td><td>unbounded</td></tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Model	<code>spase:Name , spase:Set*</code> , <code>spase:ParameterKey{0,1}</code> , <code>spase:Description{0,1}</code> , <code>spase:Caveats{0,1}</code> , <code>spase:Cadence{0,1}</code> , <code>spase:Units{0,1}</code> , <code>spase:UnitsConversion{0,1}</code> , <code>spase:CoordinateSystem{0,1}</code> , <code>spase:RenderingHints*</code> , <code>spase:Structure{0,1}</code> , <code>spase:ValidMin{0,1}</code> , <code>spase:ValidMax{0,1}</code> , <code>spase:FillValue{0,1}</code> , (<code>spase:Field</code> <code>spase:Particle</code> <code>spase:Wave</code> <code>spase:Mixed</code> <code>spase:Support</code>)						
Children	<code>spase:Cadence</code> , <code>spase:Caveats</code> , <code>spase:CoordinateSystem</code> , <code>spase:Description</code> , <code>spase:Field</code> , <code>spase:FillValue</code> , <code>spase:Mixed</code> , <code>spase:Name</code> , <code>spase:ParameterKey</code> , <code>spase:Particle</code> , <code>spase:RenderingHints</code> , <code>spase:Set</code> , <code>spase:Structure</code> , <code>spase:Support</code> , <code>spase:Units</code> , <code>spase:UnitsConversion</code> , <code>spase:ValidMax</code> , <code>spase:ValidMin</code> , <code>spase:Wave</code>						
Instance	<pre> <spase:Parameter xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Name>{1,1}</spase:Name> </pre>						

	<pre> <spase:Parameter>{0,unbounded}</spase:Parameter> <spase:ParameterKey>{0,1}</spase:ParameterKey> <spase:Description>{0,1}</spase:Description> <spase:Caveats>{0,1}</spase:Caveats> <spase:Cadence>{0,1}</spase:Cadence> <spase:Units>{0,1}</spase:Units> <spase:UnitsConversion>{0,1}</spase:UnitsConversion> <spase:CoordinateSystem>{0,1}</spase:CoordinateSystem> <spase:RenderingHints>{0,unbounded}</spase:RenderingHints> <spase:Structure>{0,1}</spase:Structure> <spase:ValidMin>{0,1}</spase:ValidMin> <spase:ValidMax>{0,1}</spase:ValidMax> <spase:FillValue>{0,1}</spase:FillValue> <spase:Field>{1,1}</spase:Field> <spase:Particle>{1,1}</spase:Particle> <spase:Wave>{1,1}</spase:Wave> <spase:Mixed>{1,1}</spase:Mixed> <spase:Support>{1,1}</spase:Support> </spase:Parameter></pre>
Source	<xsd:element name="Parameter" type="spase:Parameter" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Parameter / spase:Name

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class spase { class Name { <<Type spase:Name>> } } Name "0..1" --> "0..1" Name : Set </pre>						
Type	spase:Name						
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Name" type="spase:Name" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Parameter / spase:Set

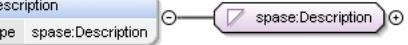
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class spase { class Set { <<Type spase:Set>> } } Set "0..1" --> "0..1" Set : Set </pre>						
Type	spase:Set						
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Source	<xsd:element name="Set" type="spase:Set" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Parameter / spase:ParameterKey

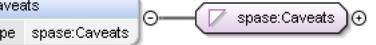
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class spase { class ParameterKey { <<Type spase:ParameterKey>> } } ParameterKey "0..1" --> "0..1" ParameterKey : Set </pre>						
Type	spase:ParameterKey						
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="ParameterKey" type="spase:ParameterKey" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" />						

Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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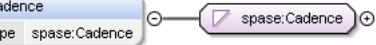
Element spase:Parameter / spase:Description

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Description						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Description" type="spase:Description" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

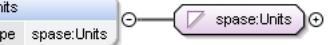
Element spase:Parameter / spase:Caveats

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Caveats						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Caveats" type="spase:Caveats" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Parameter / spase:Cadence

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Cadence						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Cadence" type="spase:Cadence" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Parameter / spase:Units

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Units						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Parameter / spase:UnitsConversion

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment. A box labeled "spase:Parameter" has a dependency arrow pointing to a box labeled "spase:UnitsConversion". Both boxes have a "Type" attribute below them.
Type	spase:UnitsConversion
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<xsd:element name="UnitsConversion" type="spase:UnitsConversion" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Parameter / spase:CoordinateSystem

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment. A box labeled "spase:Parameter" has two dependencies: one to "spase:CoordinateSystem" and another to "spase:CoordinateRepresentation". Both "spase:CoordinateSystem" and "spase:CoordinateRepresentation" boxes have a "Type" attribute below them. Additionally, "spase:CoordinateSystem" has a dependency to "spase:CoordinateSystemName".
Type	spase:CoordinateSystem
Properties	content: complex minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1
Model	spase:CoordinateRepresentation , spase:CoordinateSystemName
Children	spase:CoordinateRepresentation, spase:CoordinateSystemName
Instance	<spase:CoordinateSystem xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:CoordinateRepresentation>{1,1}</spase:CoordinateRepresentation> <spase:CoordinateSystemName>{1,1}</spase:CoordinateSystemName> </spase:CoordinateSystem>
Source	<xsd:element name="CoordinateSystem" type="spase:CoordinateSystem" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:CoordinateSystem / spase:CoordinateRepresentation

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema									
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment. A box labeled "spase:Parameter" has a dependency arrow pointing to a box labeled "spase:CoordinateRepresentation". Both boxes have a "Type" attribute below them.									
Type	spase:CoordinateRepresentation									
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: 1									
Facets	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Cartesian</td> <td>A representation in which a position vector or a measured vector (e.g., field or flow) is specified by its components along the base axes of the coordinate system.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Cylindrical</td> <td>A coordinate representation of a position vector or measured vector (field or flow) by its k-component, the magnitude of its projection into the i-j plane, and the azimuthal angle of the i-j plane projection.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Spherical</td> <td>A coordinate representation of a position vector or of a measured vector by its magnitude and two direction angles. The angles are relative</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	Cartesian	A representation in which a position vector or a measured vector (e.g., field or flow) is specified by its components along the base axes of the coordinate system.	enumeration	Cylindrical	A coordinate representation of a position vector or measured vector (field or flow) by its k-component, the magnitude of its projection into the i-j plane, and the azimuthal angle of the i-j plane projection.	enumeration	Spherical	A coordinate representation of a position vector or of a measured vector by its magnitude and two direction angles. The angles are relative
enumeration	Cartesian	A representation in which a position vector or a measured vector (e.g., field or flow) is specified by its components along the base axes of the coordinate system.								
enumeration	Cylindrical	A coordinate representation of a position vector or measured vector (field or flow) by its k-component, the magnitude of its projection into the i-j plane, and the azimuthal angle of the i-j plane projection.								
enumeration	Spherical	A coordinate representation of a position vector or of a measured vector by its magnitude and two direction angles. The angles are relative								

	to the base axes of the coordinate system used. Typically the angles are phi [azimuth angle, =arctan (j/i)] and theta, where theta may be a polar angle, arctan {[SQRT(i^2+j^2)]/k}, or an elevation angle, arctan [k/SQRT (i^2+j^2)].
Source	<xsd:element name="CoordinateRepresentation" type="spase:CoordinateRepresentation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:CoordinateSystem / spase:CoordinateSystemName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram		
Type	spase:CoordinateSystemName	
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>	
Facets	<p>enumeration CGM Corrected Geomagnetic - A coordinate system from a spatial point with GEO radial distance and geomagnetic latitude and longitude, follow the epoch-appropriate IGRF/DGRF model field vector through to the point where the field line crosses the geomagnetic dipole equatorial plane. Then trace the dipole magnetic field vector Earthward from that point on the equatorial plane, in the same hemisphere as the original point, until the initial radial distance is reached. Designate the dipole latitude and longitude at that point as the CGM latitude and longitude of the original point. See <http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/cgm/cgmm_des.html></p> <p>enumeration CSO Corrected Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Earth where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.</p> <p>enumeration Carrington A coordinate system which is centered at the Sun and is "fixed" with respect to the synodic rotation rate; the mean synodic value is about 27.2753 days. The Astronomical Almanac gives a value for Carrington longitude of 349.03 degrees at 0000 UT on 1 January 1995.</p> <p>enumeration DM Dipole Meridian - A coordinate system centered at the observation point. Z axis is parallel to the Earth's dipole axis, positive northward. X is in the plane defined by Z and the line linking the observation point with the Earth's center. Y is positive eastward. See <http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf></p> <p>enumeration ECEF The Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed (ECEF) coordinate system has point (0,0,0) defined as the center of mass of the Earth. Its axes are aligned with the International Reference Pole (IRP) and International Reference Meridian (IRM). The x-axis intersects the sphere of the Earth at 0 degree latitude (Equator) and 0 degree longitude (Greenwich). The z-axis points north. The y-axis completes the right handed coordinate system.</p> <p>enumeration ENP ENP (also called PEN) - The P vector component points northward, perpendicular to orbit plane which for a zero degree inclination orbit is parallel to Earth's spin axis. The E vector component is perpendicular to P and N and points earthward. The N component is perpendicular to P and E and is positive eastward.</p> <p>enumeration GEI GEI Geocentric Equatorial Inertial - A coordinate system where the Z axis is along Earth's spin vector, positive northward. X axis points towards the first point of Aries (from the</p>	

		Earth towards the Sun at the vernal equinox). See Russell, 1971. When the X axis is the direction of the mean vernal equinox of J2000, the coordinate system is also called GCI. Then the Z axis is also defined as being normal to the mean Earth equator of J2000.
enumeration	GEO	Geographic - geocentric corotating - A coordinate system where the Z axis is along Earth's spin vector, positive northward. X axis lies in Greenwich meridian, positive towards Greenwich. See Russell, 1971.
enumeration	GPHIO	Kronian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Saturn where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	GSE	Geocentric Solar Ecliptic - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun. Z axis is normal to the ecliptic, positive northward. See Russell, 1971.
enumeration	GSEQ	Geocentric Solar Equatorial - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun. Y axis is parallel to solar equatorial plane. Z axis is positive northward. See Russell, 1971
enumeration	GSM	Geocentric Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the geomagnetic dipole axis. See Russell, 1971
enumeration	HAE	Heliocentric Aries Ecliptic - A coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis is positive towards the first point of Aries (from Earth to Sun at vernal equinox). Same as SE below. See Hapgood, 1992.
enumeration	HCC	Heliocentric Cartesian - A 3-D orthonormal coordinate system that is primarily intended to specify with two dimensions a point on the solar disk. The Z axis points toward the observer. The Y axis lies in the plane defined by the solar spin vector and the Z axis, positive northward. The X axis is perpendicular to the Y and Z axes, positive toward solar west. Standard representation for this system is via the point's x and y values, expressed either as physical distances or as fractions of the solar disk radius.
enumeration	HCI	Heliographic Carrington Inertial.
enumeration	HCR	Heliocentric Radial - A 3-D orthonormal coordinate system that is primarily intended to specify with two dimensions a point on the solar disk. The Z axis points toward the observer. The Y axis lies in the plane defined by the solar spin vector and the Z axis, positive northward. The X axis is perpendicular to the Y and Z axes, positive toward solar west. Standard representation for this system is via the point's distance rho from the Z axis [Rho = SQRT(x**2 + y**2)] and its phase angle psi measured counterclockwise from the +Y axis [psi = arctan (-y/x)]
enumeration	HEE	Heliocentric Earth Ecliptic - A coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis points from Sun to Earth. See Hapgood, 1992
enumeration	HEEQ	Heliocentric Earth Equatorial - A coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the solar equatorial plane, positive northward. X axis is generally Earthward in the plane defined by the Z axis and the Sun-Earth direction. See Hapgood, 1992.
enumeration	HG	Heliographic - A heliocentric rotating coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the solar equatorial plane, positive northward. X, Y axes rotate with a 25.38 day period. The zero longitude (X axis) is defined as the longitude

		that passed through the ascending node of the solar equator on the ecliptic plane on 1 January, 1854 at 12 UT. See < http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coor_des.html >
enumeration	HGI	Heliographic Inertial - A heliocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the solar equatorial plane, positive northward. X axis is along the intersection line between solar equatorial and ecliptic planes. The X axis was positive at SE longitude of 74.367 deg on Jan 1, 1900. (See SE below.) See < http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coor_des.html >
enumeration	HPC	Helioprojective Cartesian = A 3-D orthonormal (left-handed) coordinate system that is primarily intended to specify with two dimensions a point on the solar disk. The Z axis points from the observer to the center of the solar disk. The Y axis lies in the plane defined by the solar spin vector and the Z axis, positive northward. The X axis is perpendicular to the Y and Z axes, positive toward solar west. Given as the distance between the observer and the center of the solar disk, the standard representation of an (x,y) point on the solar disk is via the point's longitude angle [$\arctan(x/d)$] and latitude angle [$\arctan(y/d)$].
enumeration	HPR	Helioprojective Radial - A 3-D orthonormal (left-handed) coordinate system that is primarily intended to specify with two dimensions a point on the solar disk. The Z axis points from the observer to the center of the solar disk. The Y axis lies in the plane defined by the solar spin vector and the Z axis, positive northward. The X axis is perpendicular to the Y and Z axes, positive toward solar west. Given as the distance between the observer and the center of the solar disk, the standard representation for this system of an (x,y) point on the solar disk is via the point's latitude angle theta (= $\arctan[\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}/d]$) or equivalent declination parameter delta (= theta - 90 deg), and its phase angle psi as measured counter-clockwise from the +Y axis [psi = $\arctan(-y/x)$].
enumeration	HSM	Heliospheric Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the geomagnetic dipole axis.
enumeration	J2000	An astronomical coordinate system which uses the mean equator and equinox of Julian date 2451545.0 TT (Terrestrial Time), or January 1, 2000, noon TT. (aka J2000) to define a celestial reference frame.
enumeration	JSM	Jovian Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system related to Jupiter where the X axis is from Jupiter to Sun, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the Jovian dipole axis.
enumeration	JSO	Jovian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Jupiter where X anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	KSM	Kronian Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system related to Saturn where the X axis is anti-sunward, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the Kronian dipole axis.
enumeration	KSO	Kronian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Saturn where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	LGM	Local Geomagnetic - A coordinate system used mainly for Earth surface or near Earth surface magnetic field data. X axis northward from observation point in a geographic meridian. Z axis downward towards Earth's center. In this system, H (total horizontal component) = $\sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2}$ and D (declination angle) = $\arctan(B_y/B_x)$

enumeration	MAG	Geomagnetic - geocentric. Z axis is parallel to the geomagnetic dipole axis, positive north. X is in the plane defined by the Z axis and the Earth's rotation axis. If N is a unit vector from the Earth's center to the north geographic pole, the signs of the X and Y axes are given by $Y = N \times Z$, $X = Y \times Z$. See Russell, 1971, and http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf
enumeration	MFA	Magnetic Field Aligned - A coordinate system spacecraft-centered system with Z in the direction of the ambient magnetic field vector. X is in the plane defined by Z and the spacecraft-Sun line, positive sunward. See http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf
enumeration	MSO	Mars/Mercury Solar Orbital A coordinate system related to Mars or Mercury. A coordinate system where, depending on the body (Mars or Mercury), X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	RTN	Radial Tangential Normal. Typically centered at a spacecraft. Used for IMF and plasma V vectors. R (radial) axis is radially away from the Sun, T (tangential) axis is normal to the plane formed by R and the Sun's spin vector, positive in the direction of planetary motion. N (normal) is $R \times T$.
enumeration	SC	Spacecraft - A coordinate system defined by the spacecraft geometry and/or spin. Often has Z axis parallel to spacecraft spin vector. X and Y axes may or may not corotate with the spacecraft. See SR and SR2 below.
enumeration	SE	Solar Ecliptic - A heliocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis is positive towards the first point of Aries (from Earth to Sun at vernal equinox). Same as HAE above. See http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coor_des.html
enumeration	SM	Solar Magnetic - A geocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is northward along Earth's dipole axis, X axis is in plane of z axis and Earth-Sun line, positive sunward. See Russell, 1971.
enumeration	SR	Spin Reference - A special case of a Spacecraft (SC) coordinate system for a spinning spacecraft. Z is parallel to the spacecraft spin vector. X and Y rotate with the spacecraft. See http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf
enumeration	SR2	Spin Reference 2 - A special case of a Spacecraft (SC) coordinate system for a spinning spacecraft. Z is parallel to the spacecraft spin vector. X is in the plane defined by Z and the spacecraft-Sun line, positive sunward. See http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf
enumeration	SSE	Spacecraft Solar Ecliptic - A coordinate system used for deep space spacecraft, for example Helios. - X axis from spacecraft to Sun. Z axis normal to ecliptic plane, positive northward. Note: Angle between normals to ecliptic and to Helios orbit plane ~ 0.25 deg.
enumeration	SSE_L	Selenocentric Solar Ecliptic. The X axis points from the center of the Earth's moon to the sun, the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. And the Y axis completes the right-handed set of axes.
enumeration	SpacecraftOrbitPlane	A coordinate system where X lies in the plane normal to and in the direction of motion of the spacecraft, Z is normal to this plane and Y completes the triad in a right-handed coordinate system.
enumeration	TIIS	Kronian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Saturn where X is anti-sunward,

		Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	VSO	Venus Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Venus where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	WGS84	The World Geodetic System (WGS) defines a reference frame for the earth, for use in geodesy and navigation. The WGS84 uses the zero meridian as defined by the Bureau International de l'Heure.
Source		<xsd:element name="CoordinateSystemName" type="spase:CoordinateSystemName" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location		file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Parameter / spase:RenderingHints

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class spase:RenderingHints { DisplayType AxisLabel RenderingAxis Index ValueFormat ScaleMin ScaleMax ScaleType } spase:RenderingHints < -- spase:Parameter </pre>						
Type	spase:RenderingHints						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Model	spase:DisplayType{0,1} , spase:AxisLabel{0,1} , spase:RenderingAxis{0,1} , spase:Index{0,1} , spase:ValueFormat{0,1} , spase:ScaleMin{0,1} , spase:ScaleMax{0,1} , spase:ScaleType{0,1}						
Children	spase:AxisLabel, spase:DisplayType, spase:Index, spase:RenderingAxis, spase:ScaleMax, spase:ScaleMin, spase:ScaleType, spase:ValueFormat						
Instance	<pre> <spase:RenderingHints xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:DisplayType>{0,1}</spase:DisplayType> <spase:AxisLabel>{0,1}</spase:AxisLabel> <spase:RenderingAxis>{0,1}</spase:RenderingAxis> <spase:Index>{0,1}</spase:Index> <spase:ValueFormat>{0,1}</spase:ValueFormat> <spase:ScaleMin>{0,1}</spase:ScaleMin> <spase:ScaleMax>{0,1}</spase:ScaleMax> <spase:ScaleType>{0,1}</spase:ScaleType> </spase:RenderingHints> </pre>						
Source	<xsd:element name="RenderingHints" type="spase:RenderingHints" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:RenderingHints / spase:DisplayType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram		
Type	spase:DisplayType	
Properties	content:	simple
	minOccurs:	0
	maxOccurs:	1
Facets	enumeration	Image A two-dimensional representation of data with values at each element of the array related to an intensity or a color.
	enumeration	Plasmagram The characterization of signal strengths in active sounding measurements as a function of virtual range or signal delay time and sounding frequency. A Plasmagram is also referred to as an Ionogram.
	enumeration	Spectrogram The characterization of signal strengths as a function of frequency (or energy) and time.
	enumeration	StackPlot A representation of data showing multiple sets of observations on a single plot, possibly offsetting each plot by some uniform amount.
	enumeration	TimeSeries A representation of data showing a set of observations taken at different points in time and charted as a time series.
	enumeration	WaveForm Spatial or temporal variations of wave amplitude over wave-period timescales.
Source	<xsd:element name="DisplayType" type="spase:DisplayType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:RenderingHints / spase:AxisLabel

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram		
Type	spase:AxisLabel	
Properties	content:	simple
	minOccurs:	0
	maxOccurs:	1
Source	<xsd:element name="AxisLabel" type="spase:AxisLabel" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:RenderingHints / spase:RenderingAxis

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram		
Type	spase:RenderingAxis	
Properties	content:	simple
	minOccurs:	0
	maxOccurs:	1
Facets	enumeration	ColorBar A spectrum or set of colors used to represent data values.
	enumeration	Horizontal Parallel to or in the plane of the horizon or a base line.
	enumeration	Vertical Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or a base line.
Source	<xsd:element name="RenderingAxis" type="spase:RenderingAxis" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	

Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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Element spase:RenderingHints / spase:Index

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Index class spase:Index { <<Index>> <<spase:Index>> } Index < -- spase:Index </pre>						
Type	spase:Index						
Type hierarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> xsd:integer spase:typeSequence spase:Index 						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Index" type="spase:Index" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:RenderingHints / spase:ValueFormat

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ValueFormat class spase:ValueFormat { <<ValueFormat>> <<spase:ValueFormat>> } ValueFormat < -- spase:ValueFormat </pre>						
Type	spase:ValueFormat						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="ValueFormat" type="spase:ValueFormat" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:RenderingHints / spase:ScaleMin

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ScaleMin class spase:ScaleMin { <<ScaleMin>> <<spase:ScaleMin>> } ScaleMin < -- spase:ScaleMin </pre>						
Type	spase:ScaleMin						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="ScaleMin" type="spase:ScaleMin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:RenderingHints / spase:ScaleMax

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema				
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ScaleMax class spase:ScaleMax { <<ScaleMax>> <<spase:ScaleMax>> } ScaleMax < -- spase:ScaleMax </pre>				
Type	spase:ScaleMax				
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0
content:	simple				
minOccurs:	0				

	maxOccurs:	1
Source	<xsd:element name="ScaleMax" type="spase:ScaleMax" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:RenderingHints / spase:ScaleType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram		
Type	spase:ScaleType	
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1	
Facets	enumeration LinearScale Intervals which are equally spaced. enumeration LogScale Intervals which are spaced proportionally to the logarithms of the values being represented.	
Source	<xsd:element name="ScaleType" type="spase:ScaleType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:Parameter / spase:Structure

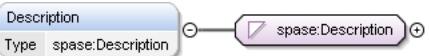
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram		
Type	spase:Structure	
Properties	content: complex minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1	
Model	spase:Size , spase:Description{0,1} , spase:Element*	
Children	spase:Description, spase:Element, spase:Size	
Instance	<spase:Structure xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Size>{1,1}</spase:Size> <spase:Description>{0,1}</spase:Description> <spase:Element>{0,unbounded}</spase:Element> </spase:Structure>	
Source	<xsd:element name="Structure" type="spase:Structure" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:Structure / spase:Size

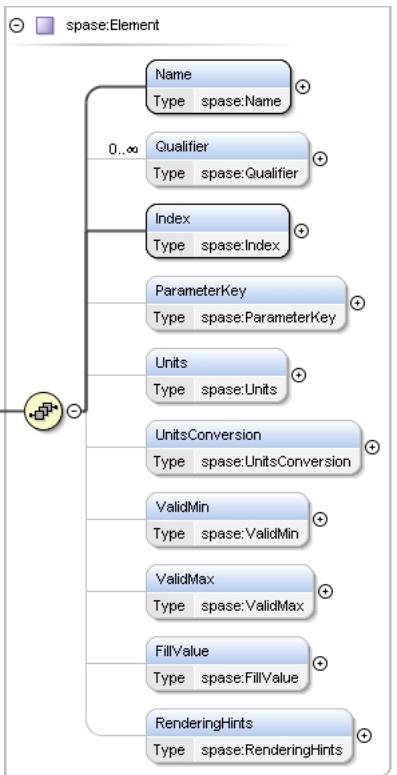
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram		
Type	spase:Size	
Type hierarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • xsd:integer 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spase:typeSequence • spase:Size
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<xsd:element name="Size" type="spase:Size" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Structure / spase:Description

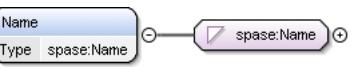
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Description
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<xsd:element name="Description" type="spase:Description" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Structure / spase:Element

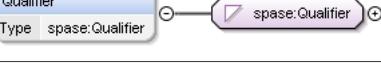
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Element
Properties	content: complex minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: unbounded

Model	spase:Name , spase:Qualifier* , spase:Index , spase:ParameterKey{0,1} , spase:Units{0,1} , spase:UnitsConversion{0,1} , spase:ValidMin{0,1} , spase:ValidMax{0,1} , spase:FillValue{0,1} , spase:RenderingHints{0,1}
Children	spase:FillValue, spase:Index, spase:Name, spase:ParameterKey, spase:Qualifier, spase:RenderingHints, spase:Units, spase:UnitsConversion, spase:ValidMax, spase:ValidMin
Instance	<pre><spase:Element xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Name>{1,1}</spase:Name> <spase:Qualifier>{0,unbounded}</spase:Qualifier> <spase:Index>{1,1}</spase:Index> <spase:ParameterKey>{0,1}</spase:ParameterKey> <spase:Units>{0,1}</spase:Units> <spase:UnitsConversion>{0,1}</spase:UnitsConversion> <spase:ValidMin>{0,1}</spase:ValidMin> <spase:ValidMax>{0,1}</spase:ValidMax> <spase:FillValue>{0,1}</spase:FillValue> <spase:RenderingHints>{0,1}</spase:RenderingHints> </spase:Element></pre>
Source	<pre><xsd:element name="Element" type="spase:Element" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Element / spase:Name

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Name						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<pre><xsd:element name="Name" type="spase:Name" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></pre>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Element / spase:Qualifier

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema															
Diagram																
Type	spase:Qualifier															
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded									
content:	simple															
minOccurs:	0															
maxOccurs:	unbounded															
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		which turns in a right-handed sense (that of the gyrating electrons) around the magnetic field.
enumeration	Column	A two-dimensional measure of a quantity. The column is the area over which the quantity is measured.
enumeration	Component	Projection of a vector along one of the base axes of a coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.I	Projection of a vector along the first named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the X axis, but could be the R axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.J	Projection of a vector along the second named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Y axis, but could be the T axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.K	Projection of a vector along the third named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Z axis, but could be the N axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Core	The central or main part of an object or calculated distribution. For example, the part of a distribution of particles at low energies that is a thermal (Maxwellian) population.
enumeration	CrossSpectrum	The Fourier transform of the cross correlation of two physical or empirical observations.
enumeration	Deviation	The difference between an observed value and the expected value of a quantity.
enumeration	Differential	A measurement within a narrow range of energy and/or solid angle.
enumeration	Direction	The spatial relation between an object and another object, the orientation of the object or the course along which the object points or moves.
enumeration	DirectionAngle	The angle between a position vector or measured vector (or one of its projections onto a plane) and one of the base axes of the coordinate system.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.AzimuthAngle	The angle between the projection into the i-j plane of a position or measured vector and the i-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(j/i)$. This term could be also applied to angles measured in different planes, for example the IMF clock angle defined as $\arctan(B_y /B_z)$.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.ElevationAngle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the i-j plane of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(k/\sqrt{i^2+j^2})$.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.PolarAngle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the k-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(\sqrt{i^2+j^2}/k)$. This term could be also applied to angles between the vector and other components, for example the IMF cone angle defined as $\arccos(B_x/B_t)$.
enumeration	Directional	A measurement within a narrow range of solid angle.
enumeration	FieldAligned	
enumeration	Fit	Values that make a model agree with the data.
enumeration	Group	An assemblage of values that a certain relation or common characteristic.
enumeration	Halo	The part of an object or distribution surrounding some central body or distribution. For example, the particles above the core energies that show enhancements above the thermal population. Typically, a "power law tail" shows a break from the core Maxwellian at a particular energy.

enumeration	Integral	A flux measurement in a broad range of energy and solid angle.
enumeration	Integral.Area	Integration over the extent of a planar region, or of the surface of a solid.
enumeration	Integral.Bandwidth	Integration over the width a frequency band.
enumeration	Integral.SolidAngle	Integration over the angle in three-dimensional space that an object subtends at a point.
enumeration	LineOfSight	The line of sight is the line that connects the observer with the observed object. This expression is often used with measurements of Doppler velocity and magnetic field in magnetograms, where only the component of the vector field directed along the line of sight is measured.
enumeration	Linear	Polarization where the E-field vector is confined to a given plane
enumeration	Magnitude	A measure of the strength of a vector quantity or length of its representational vector.
enumeration	Maximum	The largest value of a batch or sample or the upper bound of a probability distribution.
enumeration	Median	The measure of central tendency of a set of n. values computed by ordering the values and taking the value at position (n. + 1) / 2 when n. is odd or the arithmetic mean of the values at positions n. / 2 and (n. / 2) + 1 when n. is even.
enumeration	Minimum	The smallest value of a batch or sample or the lower bound of a probability distribution.
enumeration	Moment	Parameters determined by integration over a distribution function convolved with a power of velocity.
enumeration	Parallel	Having the same direction as a given direction
enumeration	Peak	The maximum value for the quantity in question, over a period of time which is usually equal to the cadence.
enumeration	Perpendicular	At right angles to a given direction.
enumeration	Perturbation	Variations in the state of a system.
enumeration	Phase	A point or portion in a recurring series of changes.
enumeration	PhaseAngle	Phase difference between two or more waves, normally expressed in degrees.
enumeration	Projection	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector as projected into a plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.IJ	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-j (typically X-Y) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.IK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-k (typically X-Z) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.JK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the j-k (typically Y-Z) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Pseudo	Similar to or having the appearance of something else. Can be used to indicate an estimation or approximation of a particular quantity.
enumeration	Ratio	The relative magnitudes of two quantities.
enumeration	Scalar	A quantity that is completely specified by its magnitude and has no direction.
enumeration	Spectral	Characterized as a range or continuum of frequencies
enumeration	StandardDeviation	The square root of the average of the squares of deviations about the mean of a set of data. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of spread or variability.
enumeration	StokesParameters	

	enumeration	Strahl	A distribution of particles concentrated in a narrow energy band. The band may be aligned with a secondary feature. For example, it may occur in a narrow cone aligned with the mean magnetic field direction.
	enumeration	Superhalo	The part of an object or distribution surrounding some central body or distribution evident in a second break in the distribution function (e.g., a different power law). It consists of a population at a higher energies than for a halo.
	enumeration	Symmetric	Equal distribution about one or more axes.
	enumeration	Tensor	A generalized linear "quantity" or "geometrical entity" that can be expressed as a multi-dimensional array relative to a choice of basis of the particular space on which it is defined.
	enumeration	Total	The summation of quantities over all possible species.
	enumeration	Trace	The sum of the elements on the main diagonal (the diagonal from the upper left to the lower right) of a square matrix.
	enumeration	Uncertainty	A statistically defined discrepancy between a measured quantity and the true value of that quantity that cannot be corrected by calculation or calibration.
	enumeration	Variance	A measure of dispersion of a set of data points around their mean value. The expectation value of the squared deviations from the mean.
	enumeration	Vector	A set of parameter values each along some independent variable (e.g., components of a field in three orthogonal spatial directions; atmospheric temperature values at several altitudes, or at a given latitude and longitude;).
Source	<xsd:element name="Qualifier" type="spase:Qualifier" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />		
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd		

Element spase:Element / spase:Index

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Index { <<Type spase:Index>> } class spase:Index Index < -- spase:Index </pre>
Type	spase:Index
Type hierarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> xsd:integer spase:typeSequence spase:Index
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="Index" type="spase:Index" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Element / spase:ParameterKey

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ParameterKey { <<Type spase:ParameterKey>> } class spase:ParameterKey ParameterKey < -- spase:ParameterKey </pre>
Type	spase:ParameterKey
Properties	content: simple

	minOccurs:	0
	maxOccurs:	1
Source	<xsd:element name="ParameterKey" type="spase:ParameterKey" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:Element / spase:Units

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema							
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Units class spase:Units < -- Units </pre>							
Type	spase:Units							
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>		content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple							
minOccurs:	0							
maxOccurs:	1							
Source	<xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>							
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd							

Element spase:Element / spase:UnitsConversion

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema							
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class UnitsConversion class spase:UnitsConversion < -- UnitsConversion </pre>							
Type	spase:UnitsConversion							
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>		content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple							
minOccurs:	0							
maxOccurs:	1							
Source	<xsd:element name="UnitsConversion" type="spase:UnitsConversion" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>							
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd							

Element spase:Element / spase:ValidMin

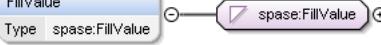
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema							
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ValidMin class spase:ValidMin < -- ValidMin </pre>							
Type	spase:ValidMin							
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>		content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple							
minOccurs:	0							
maxOccurs:	1							
Source	<xsd:element name="ValidMin" type="spase:ValidMin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>							
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd							

Element spase:Element / spase:ValidMax

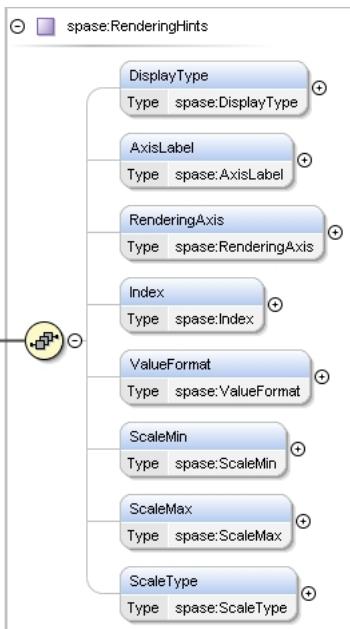
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema							
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ValidMax class spase:ValidMax < -- ValidMax </pre>							
Type	spase:ValidMax							
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>		content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple							
minOccurs:	0							
maxOccurs:	1							

Source	<code><xsd:element name="ValidMax" type="spase:ValidMax" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Element / spase:FieldValue

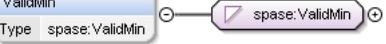
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:FieldValue						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="FieldValue" type="spase:FieldValue" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Element / spase:RenderingHints

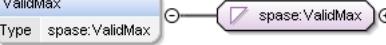
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:RenderingHints						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:DisplayType{0,1} , spase:AxisLabel{0,1} , spase:RenderingAxis{0,1} , spase:Index{0,1} , spase:ValueFormat{0,1} , spase:ScaleMin{0,1} , spase:ScaleMax{0,1} , spase:ScaleType{0,1}						
Children	spase:AxisLabel, spase:DisplayType, spase:Index, spase:RenderingAxis, spase:ScaleMax, spase:ScaleMin, spase:ScaleType, spase:ValueFormat						
Instance	<code><spase:RenderingHints xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:DisplayType>{0,1}</spase:DisplayType> <spase:AxisLabel>{0,1}</spase:AxisLabel> <spase:RenderingAxis>{0,1}</spase:RenderingAxis> <spase:Index>{0,1}</spase:Index> <spase:ValueFormat>{0,1}</spase:ValueFormat> <spase:ScaleMin>{0,1}</spase:ScaleMin> <spase:ScaleMax>{0,1}</spase:ScaleMax> <spase:ScaleType>{0,1}</spase:ScaleType> </spase:RenderingHints></code>						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="RenderingHints" type="spase:RenderingHints" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						

Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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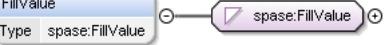
Element spase:Parameter / spase:ValidMin

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:ValidMin						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="ValidMin" type="spase:ValidMin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

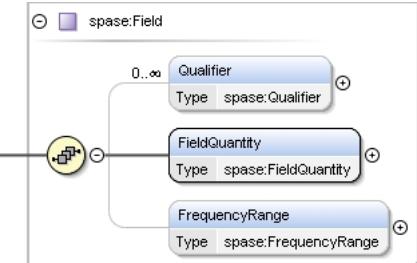
Element spase:Parameter / spase:ValidMax

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:ValidMax						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="ValidMax" type="spase:ValidMax" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Parameter / spase:FieldValue

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:FieldValue						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="FieldValue" type="spase:FieldValue" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Parameter / spase:Field

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Field

Properties	content: complex
Model	spase:Qualifier*, spase:FieldQuantity , spase:FrequencyRange{0,1}
Children	spase:FieldQuantity, spase:FrequencyRange, spase:Qualifier
Instance	<spase:Field xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Qualifier>{0,unbounded}</spase:Qualifier> <spase:FieldQuantity>{1,1}</spase:FieldQuantity> <spase:FrequencyRange>{0,1}</spase:FrequencyRange> </spase:Field>
Source	<xsd:element name="Field" type="spase:Field"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Field / spase:Qualifier

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																																		
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Qualifier class spase:Qualifier { <<Type spase:Qualifier>> } Qualifier < -- spase:Qualifier </pre>																																		
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enumeration	Component.K	Projection of a vector along the third named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Z axis, but could be the N axis for an RTN coordinate system.																																	
enumeration	Core	The central or main part of an object or calculated distribution. For example, the part of a distribution																																	

		of particles at low energies that is a thermal (Maxwellian) population.
enumeration	CrossSpectrum	The Fourier transform of the cross correlation of two physical or empirical observations.
enumeration	Deviation	The difference between an observed value and the expected value of a quantity.
enumeration	Differential	A measurement within a narrow range of energy and/or solid angle.
enumeration	Direction	The spatial relation between an object and another object, the orientation of the object or the course along which the object points or moves.
enumeration	DirectionAngle	The angle between a position vector or measured vector (or one of its projections onto a plane) and one of the base axes of the coordinate system.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.AzimuthAngle	The angle between the projection into the i-j plane of a position or measured vector and the i-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(j/i)$. This term could be also applied to angles measured in different planes, for example the IMF clock angle defined as $\arctan(By /Bz)$.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.ElevationAngle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the i-j plane of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(k/\sqrt{i^2+j^2})$.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.PolarAngle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the k-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan([\sqrt{i^2+j^2}]/k)$. This term could be also applied to angles between the vector and other components, for example the IMF cone angle defined as $\arccos(Bx/Bt)$.
enumeration	Directional	A measurement within a narrow range of solid angle.
enumeration	FieldAligned	
enumeration	Fit	Values that make a model agree with the data.
enumeration	Group	An assemblage of values that a certain relation or common characteristic.
enumeration	Halo	The part of an object or distribution surrounding some central body or distribution. For example, the particles above the core energies that show enhancements above the thermal population. Typically, a "power law tail" shows a break from the core Maxwellian at a particular energy.
enumeration	Integral	A flux measurement in a broad range of energy and solid angle.
enumeration	Integral.Area	Integration over the extent of a planar region, or of the surface of a solid.
enumeration	Integral.Bandwidth	Integration over the width a frequency band.
enumeration	Integral.SolidAngle	Integration over the angle in three-dimensional space that an object subtends at a point.
enumeration	LineOfSight	The line of sight is the line that connects the observer with the observed object. This expression is often used with measurements of Doppler velocity and magnetic field in magnetograms, where only the component of the vector field directed along the line of sight is measured.
enumeration	Linear	Polarization where the E-field vector is confined to a given plane
enumeration	Magnitude	A measure of the strength of a vector quantity or length of its representational vector.
enumeration	Maximum	The largest value of a batch or sample or the upper bound of a probability distribution.
enumeration	Median	The measure of central tendency of a set of n. values computed by ordering the values

		and taking the value at position (n. + 1) / 2 when n. is odd or the arithmetic mean of the values at positions n. / 2 and (n. / 2) + 1 when n. is even.
enumeration	Minimum	The smallest value of a batch or sample or the lower bound of a probability distribution.
enumeration	Moment	Parameters determined by integration over a distribution function convolved with a power of velocity.
enumeration	Parallel	Having the same direction as a given direction
enumeration	Peak	The maximum value for the quantity in question, over a period of time which is usually equal to the cadence.
enumeration	Perpendicular	At right angles to a given direction.
enumeration	Perturbation	Variations in the state of a system.
enumeration	Phase	A point or portion in a recurring series of changes.
enumeration	PhaseAngle	Phase difference between two or more waves, normally expressed in degrees.
enumeration	Projection	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector as projected into a plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.IJ	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-j (typically X-Y) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.IK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-k (typically X-Z) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.JK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the j-k (typically Y-Z) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Pseudo	Similar to or having the appearance of something else. Can be used to indicate an estimation or approximation of a particular quantity.
enumeration	Ratio	The relative magnitudes of two quantities.
enumeration	Scalar	A quantity that is completely specified by its magnitude and has no direction.
enumeration	Spectral	Characterized as a range or continuum of frequencies
enumeration	StandardDeviation	The square root of the average of the squares of deviations about the mean of a set of data. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of spread or variability.
enumeration	StokesParameters	
enumeration	Strahl	A distribution of particles concentrated in a narrow energy band. The band may be aligned with a secondary feature. For example, it may occur in a narrow cone aligned with the mean magnetic field direction.
enumeration	Superhalo	The part of an object or distribution surrounding some central body or distribution evident in a second break in the distribution function (e.g., a different power law). It consists of a population at a higher energies than for a halo.
enumeration	Symmetric	Equal distribution about one or more axes.
enumeration	Tensor	A generalized linear "quantity" or "geometrical entity" that can be expressed as a multi-dimensional array relative to a choice of basis of the particular space on which it is defined.
enumeration	Total	The summation of quantities over all possible species.
enumeration	Trace	The sum of the elements on the main diagonal (the diagonal from the upper left to the lower right) of a square matrix.
enumeration	Uncertainty	A statistically defined discrepancy between

		a measured quantity and the true value of that quantity that cannot be corrected by calculation or calibration.
enumeration	Variance	A measure of dispersion of a set of data points around their mean value. The expectation value of the squared deviations from the mean.
enumeration	Vector	A set of parameter values each along some independent variable (e.g., components of a field in three orthogonal spatial directions; atmospheric temperature values at several altitudes, or at a given latitude and longitude;).
Source	<xsd:element name="Qualifier" type="spase:Qualifier" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:Field / spase:FieldQuantity

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																									
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class FieldQuantity { <<Type spase:FieldQuantity>> } class spase:FieldQuantity FieldQuantity < -- spase:FieldQuantity </pre>																									
Type	spase:FieldQuantity																									
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>		content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1																		
content:	simple																									
minOccurs:	1																									
maxOccurs:	1																									
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Current</td> <td>The flow of electrons through a conductor caused by a potential difference.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Electric</td> <td>The physical attribute that exerts an electrical force.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Electromagnetic</td> <td>Electric and magnetic field variations in time and space that propagate through a medium or a vacuum with the wave's propagation, electric field, and magnetic field vectors forming an orthogonal triad. Waves in this category are detected by having their field quantities measured.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Gyrofrequency</td> <td>The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Magnetic</td> <td>The physical attribute attributed to a magnet or its equivalent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>PlasmaFrequency</td> <td>A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Potential</td> <td>The work required per unit charge to move a charge from a reference point to a point at infinity (electric potential is defined to be zero). The electric potential of a spacecraft is often referred to as the "spacecraft potential". The spacecraft potential is the electric potential of the spacecraft relative to the potential of the nearby plasma. The spacecraft potential is non-zero because the spacecraft charges to the level that the emitted photoelectron flux going to infinity is balanced by the plasma electron flux to the spacecraft.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>PoyntingFlux</td> <td>Electromagnetic energy flux transported by a wave characterized as the rate of energy transport per unit area per steradian.</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	Current	The flow of electrons through a conductor caused by a potential difference.	enumeration	Electric	The physical attribute that exerts an electrical force.	enumeration	Electromagnetic	Electric and magnetic field variations in time and space that propagate through a medium or a vacuum with the wave's propagation, electric field, and magnetic field vectors forming an orthogonal triad. Waves in this category are detected by having their field quantities measured.	enumeration	Gyrofrequency	The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.	enumeration	Magnetic	The physical attribute attributed to a magnet or its equivalent.	enumeration	PlasmaFrequency	A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.	enumeration	Potential	The work required per unit charge to move a charge from a reference point to a point at infinity (electric potential is defined to be zero). The electric potential of a spacecraft is often referred to as the "spacecraft potential". The spacecraft potential is the electric potential of the spacecraft relative to the potential of the nearby plasma. The spacecraft potential is non-zero because the spacecraft charges to the level that the emitted photoelectron flux going to infinity is balanced by the plasma electron flux to the spacecraft.	enumeration	PoyntingFlux	Electromagnetic energy flux transported by a wave characterized as the rate of energy transport per unit area per steradian.
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Source	<xsd:element name="FieldQuantity" type="spase:FieldQuantity" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />																									
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd																									

Element spase:Field / spase:FrequencyRange

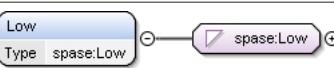
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class FrequencyRange class SpectralRange { <<spase:SpectralRange>> } class Low { <<spase:Low>> } FrequencyRange "1" -- "0..1" SpectralRange FrequencyRange "1" -- "0..1" Low </pre>						
Type	spase:FrequencyRange						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:SpectralRange{0,1} , spase:Low , spase:High , spase:Units , spase:Bin*						
Children	spase:Bin, spase:High, spase:Low, spase:SpectralRange, spase:Units						
Instance	<pre> <spase:FrequencyRange xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:SpectralRange>{0,1}</spase:SpectralRange> <spase:Low>{1,1}</spase:Low> <spase:High>{1,1}</spase:High> <spase:Units>{1,1}</spase:Units> <spase:Bin>{0,unbounded}</spase:Bin> </spase:FrequencyRange> </pre>						
Source	<xsd:element name="FrequencyRange" type="spase:FrequencyRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:FrequencyRange / spase:SpectralRange

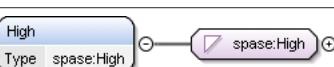
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class SpectralRange { <<spase:SpectralRange>> } SpectralRange "1" -- "1" SpectralRange </pre>						
Type	spase:SpectralRange						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Facets	enumeration	CaK	A spectrum with a wavelength of range centered near 393.5 nm. VSO nickname: Ca-K image with range of 391.9 nm to 395.2 nm.				
	enumeration	ExtremeUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 10.0 nm to 125.0nm. VSO nickname: EUV image with a range of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm				
	enumeration	FarUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 122 nm to 200.0nm. VSO nickname: FUV image with a range of 122.0 nm to 200 nm				
	enumeration	GammaRays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.00001 to 0.001 nm				
	enumeration	Halpha	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 656.3 nm. VSO nickname: H-alpha image with a spectrum range of 655.8 nm to 656.8 nm.				
	enumeration	HardXrays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 to 0.1 nm and an energy range of 12 keV to 120 keV				

enumeration	He10830	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 1082.9 nm. VSO nickname: He 10830 image with a range of 1082.5 nm to 1083.3 nm.
enumeration	He304	A spectrum centered around the resonance line of ionised helium at 304 Angstrom (30.4 nm).
enumeration	Infrared	Photons with a wavelength range: 760 to 1.00x10^6 nm
enumeration	K7699	A spectrum with a wavelength range centred at 769.9 nm. VSO nickname: K-7699 dopplergram with a range of 769.8 nm to 770.0 nm.
enumeration	LBHBand	Lyman-Birge-Hopfield band in the far ultraviolet range with wavelength range of 140nm to 170 nm.
enumeration	Microwave	Photons with a wavelength range: 1.00x10^6 to 1.50x10^7 nm
enumeration	NaD	A spectrum with a wavelength range of centered at 589.3 nm. VSO nickname: Na-D image with a range of 588.8 nm to 589.8 nm.
enumeration	Ni6768	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 676.8 nm. VSO nickname: Ni-6768 dopplergram with a range of 676.7 nm to 676.9 nm.
enumeration	Optical	Photons with a wavelength range: 380 to 760 nm
enumeration	RadioFrequency	Photons with a wavelength range: 100,000 to 1.00x10^11 nm
enumeration	SoftXRays	X-Rays with an energy range of 0.12 keV to 12 keV.
enumeration	Ultraviolet	Photons with a wavelength range: 10 to 400 nm.
enumeration	WhiteLight	Photons with a wavelength in the visible range for humans.
enumeration	XRays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 <= x < 10 nm
Source	<xsd:element name="SpectralRange" type="spase:SpectralRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:FrequencyRange / spase:Low

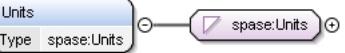
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Low
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="Low" type="spase:Low" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:FrequencyRange / spase:High

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:High
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="High" type="spase:High" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>

Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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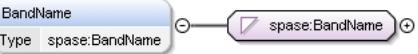
Element spase:FrequencyRange / spase:Units

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Units
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

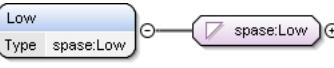
Element spase:FrequencyRange / spase:Bin

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Bin
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Model	spase:BandName{0,1} , spase:Low , spase:High
Children	spase:BandName, spase:High, spase:Low
Instance	<spase:Bin xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:BandName>{0,1}</spase:BandName> <spase:Low>{1,1}</spase:Low> <spase:High>{1,1}</spase:High> </spase:Bin>
Source	<xsd:element name="Bin" type="spase:Bin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

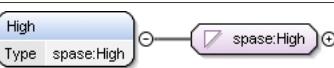
Element spase:Bin / spase:BandName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:BandName
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="BandName" type="spase:BandName" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

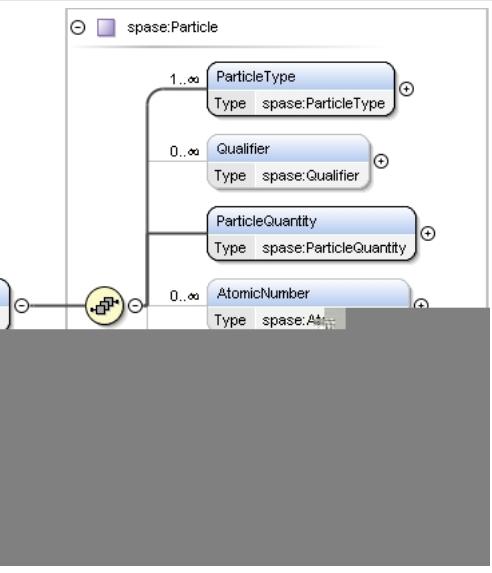
Element spase:Bin / spase:Low

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Low
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="Low" type="spase:Low" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Bin / spase:High

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:High
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="High" type="spase:High" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Parameter / spase:Particle

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Particle
Properties	content: complex
Model	spase:ParticleType+, spase:Qualifier*, spase:ParticleQuantity , spase:AtomicNumber*, spase:EnergyRange{0,1} , spase:AzimuthalAngleRange{0,1} , spase:PolarAngleRange{0,1}
Children	spase:AtomicNumber, spase:AzimuthalAngleRange, spase:EnergyRange, spase:ParticleQuantity, spase:ParticleType, spase:PolarAngleRange, spase:Qualifier
Instance	<pre> <spase:Particle xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ParticleType>{1,unbounded}</spase:ParticleType> <spase:Qualifier>{0,unbounded}</spase:Qualifier> <spase:ParticleQuantity>{1,1}</spase:ParticleQuantity> </pre>

	<pre><spase:AtomicNumber>{0,unbounded}</spase:AtomicNumber> <spase:EnergyRange>{0,1}</spase:EnergyRange> <spase:AzimuthalAngleRange>{0,1}</spase:AzimuthalAngleRange> <spase:PolarAngleRange>{0,1}</spase:PolarAngleRange> </spase:Particle></pre>
Source	<xsd:element name="Particle" type="spase:Particle"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Particle / spase:ParticleType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																												
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ParticleType { <<Type spase:ParticleType>> } class spase:ParticleType { <<spase:ParticleType>> } ParticleType < -- spase:ParticleType </pre>																												
Type	spase:ParticleType																												
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>																												
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Aerosol</td> <td>A suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in a gas.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>AlphaParticle</td> <td>A positively charged nuclear particle that consists of two protons and two neutrons.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Atom</td> <td>Matter consisting of a nucleus surrounded by electrons which has no net charge.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Dust</td> <td>Free microscopic particles of solid material.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Electron</td> <td>An elementary particle consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about 1.602×10^{-19} Coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about 9.109534×10^{-28} gram.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Ion</td> <td>An atom that has acquired a net electric charge by gaining or losing one or more electrons.(Note: Z>2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Molecule</td> <td>A group of atoms so united and combined by chemical affinity that they form a complete, integrated whole, being the smallest portion of any particular compound that can exist in a free state</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Neutron</td> <td>An elementary particle that has no net charge and is a constituent of atomic nuclei, and that has a mass slightly large than a proton (1.673×10^{-24} gram.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Proton</td> <td>An elementary particle that is a constituent of all atomic nuclei, that carries a positive charge numerically equal to the charge of an electron, and that has a mass of 1.673×10^{-24} gram.</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	Aerosol	A suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in a gas.	enumeration	AlphaParticle	A positively charged nuclear particle that consists of two protons and two neutrons.	enumeration	Atom	Matter consisting of a nucleus surrounded by electrons which has no net charge.	enumeration	Dust	Free microscopic particles of solid material.	enumeration	Electron	An elementary particle consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about 1.602×10^{-19} Coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about 9.109534×10^{-28} gram.	enumeration	Ion	An atom that has acquired a net electric charge by gaining or losing one or more electrons.(Note: Z>2)	enumeration	Molecule	A group of atoms so united and combined by chemical affinity that they form a complete, integrated whole, being the smallest portion of any particular compound that can exist in a free state	enumeration	Neutron	An elementary particle that has no net charge and is a constituent of atomic nuclei, and that has a mass slightly large than a proton (1.673×10^{-24} gram.)	enumeration	Proton	An elementary particle that is a constituent of all atomic nuclei, that carries a positive charge numerically equal to the charge of an electron, and that has a mass of 1.673×10^{-24} gram.
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Source	<xsd:element name="ParticleType" type="spase:ParticleType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>																												
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd																												

Element spase:Particle / spase:Qualifier

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema							
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Qualifier { <<Type spase:Qualifier>> } class spase:Qualifier { <<spase:Qualifier>> } Qualifier < -- spase:Qualifier </pre>							
Type	spase:Qualifier							
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>							
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Anisotropy</td> <td>Direction-dependent property.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Array</td> <td>A sequence of values corresponding to the elements in a rectilinear, n-dimension matrix.</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	Anisotropy	Direction-dependent property.	enumeration	Array	A sequence of values corresponding to the elements in a rectilinear, n-dimension matrix.
enumeration	Anisotropy	Direction-dependent property.						
enumeration	Array	A sequence of values corresponding to the elements in a rectilinear, n-dimension matrix.						

Each value can be referenced by a unique index.		
enumeration	Average	The statistical mean; the sum of a set of values divided by the number of values in the set.
enumeration	Characteristic	A quantity which can be easily identified and measured in a given environment.
enumeration	Circular	Relative to polarization, right-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating clockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. Left-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating counterclockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. The polarization of magnetohydrodynamic waves is specified with respect to the ambient mean magnetic field : right-hand polarized waves have a transverse electric field component which turns in a right-handed sense (that of the gyrating electrons) around the magnetic field.
enumeration	Column	A two-dimensional measure of a quantity. The column is the area over which the quantity is measured.
enumeration	Component	Projection of a vector along one of the base axes of a coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.I	Projection of a vector along the first named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the X axis, but could be the R axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.J	Projection of a vector along the second named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Y axis, but could be the T axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.K	Projection of a vector along the third named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Z axis, but could be the N axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Core	The central or main part of an object or calculated distribution. For example, the part of a distribution of particles at low energies that is a thermal (Maxwellian) population.
enumeration	CrossSpectrum	The Fourier transform of the cross correlation of two physical or empirical observations.
enumeration	Deviation	The difference between an observed value and the expected value of a quantity.
enumeration	Differential	A measurement within a narrow range of energy and/or solid angle.
enumeration	Direction	The spatial relation between an object and another object, the orientation of the object or the course along which the object points or moves.
enumeration	DirectionAngle	The angle between a position vector or measured vector (or one of its projections onto a plane) and one of the base axes of the coordinate system.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.AzimuthAngle	The angle between the projection into the i-j plane of a position or measured vector and the i-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(j/i)$. This term could be also applied to angles measured in different planes, for example the IMF clock angle defined as $\arctan(By /Bz)$.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.ElevationAngle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the i-j plane of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(k/\sqrt{i^2+j^2})$.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.PolarAngle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the k-axis of the coordinate system.

		Mathematically defined as $\arctan(\sqrt{i^2+j^2})/k$. This term could be also applied to angles between the vector and other components, for example the IMF cone angle defined as $\arccos(B_x/B_t)$.
enumeration	Directional	A measurement within a narrow range of solid angle.
enumeration	FieldAligned	
enumeration	Fit	Values that make a model agree with the data.
enumeration	Group	An assemblage of values that a certain relation or common characteristic.
enumeration	Halo	The part of an object or distribution surrounding some central body or distribution. For example, the particles above the core energies that show enhancements above the thermal population. Typically, a "power law tail" shows a break from the core Maxwellian at a particular energy.
enumeration	Integral	A flux measurement in a broad range of energy and solid angle.
enumeration	Integral.Area	Integration over the extent of a planar region, or of the surface of a solid.
enumeration	Integral.Bandwidth	Integration over the width a frequency band.
enumeration	Integral.SolidAngle	Integration over the angle in three-dimensional space that an object subtends at a point.
enumeration	LineOfSight	The line of sight is the line that connects the observer with the observed object. This expression is often used with measurements of Doppler velocity and magnetic field in magnetograms, where only the component of the vector field directed along the line of sight is measured.
enumeration	Linear	Polarization where the E-field vector is confined to a given plane
enumeration	Magnitude	A measure of the strength of a vector quantity or length of its representational vector.
enumeration	Maximum	The largest value of a batch or sample or the upper bound of a probability distribution.
enumeration	Median	The measure of central tendency of a set of n. values computed by ordering the values and taking the value at position (n. + 1) / 2 when n. is odd or the arithmetic mean of the values at positions n. / 2 and (n. / 2) + 1 when n. is even.
enumeration	Minimum	The smallest value of a batch or sample or the lower bound of a probability distribution.
enumeration	Moment	Parameters determined by integration over a distribution function convolved with a power of velocity.
enumeration	Parallel	Having the same direction as a given direction
enumeration	Peak	The maximum value for the quantity in question, over a period of time which is usually equal to the cadence.
enumeration	Perpendicular	At right angles to a given direction.
enumeration	Perturbation	Variations in the state of a system.
enumeration	Phase	A point or portion in a recurring series of changes.
enumeration	PhaseAngle	Phase difference between two or more waves, normally expressed in degrees.
enumeration	Projection	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector as projected into a plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.IJ	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-j (typically X-Y) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.IK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-k (typically X-Z)

		plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.JK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the j-k (typically Y-Z) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Pseudo	Similar to or having the appearance of something else. Can be used to indicate an estimation or approximation of a particular quantity.
enumeration	Ratio	The relative magnitudes of two quantities.
enumeration	Scalar	A quantity that is completely specified by its magnitude and has no direction.
enumeration	Spectral	Characterized as a range or continuum of frequencies
enumeration	StandardDeviation	The square root of the average of the squares of deviations about the mean of a set of data. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of spread or variability.
enumeration	StokesParameters	
enumeration	Strahl	A distribution of particles concentrated in a narrow energy band. The band may be aligned with a secondary feature. For example, it may occur in a narrow cone aligned with the mean magnetic field direction.
enumeration	Superhalo	The part of an object or distribution surrounding some central body or distribution evident in a second break in the distribution function (e.g., a different power law). It consists of a population at a higher energies than for a halo.
enumeration	Symmetric	Equal distribution about one or more axes.
enumeration	Tensor	A generalized linear "quantity" or "geometrical entity" that can be expressed as a multi-dimensional array relative to a choice of basis of the particular space on which it is defined.
enumeration	Total	The summation of quantities over all possible species.
enumeration	Trace	The sum of the elements on the main diagonal (the diagonal from the upper left to the lower right) of a square matrix.
enumeration	Uncertainty	A statistically defined discrepancy between a measured quantity and the true value of that quantity that cannot be corrected by calculation or calibration.
enumeration	Variance	A measure of dispersion of a set of data points around their mean value. The expectation value of the squared deviations from the mean.
enumeration	Vector	A set of parameter values each along some independent variable (e.g., components of a field in three orthogonal spatial directions; atmospheric temperature values at several altitudes, or at a given latitude and longitude).
Source	<xsd:element name="Qualifier" type="spase:Qualifier" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:Particle / spase:ParticleQuantity

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ParticleQuantity class spase:ParticleQuantity { <<Type spase:ParticleQuantity>> } ParticleQuantity o-- spase:ParticleQuantity </pre>	
Type	spase:ParticleQuantity	
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: 1	
Facets	enumeration	ArrivalDirection An angular measure of the direction from which

		an energetic particle or photon was incident on a detector. The angles may be measured in any coordinate system.
enumeration	AtomicNumberDetected	The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom as determined by a detector.
enumeration	AverageChargeState	A measure of the composite deficit (positive) or excess (negative) of electrons with respect to protons.
enumeration	ChargeState	Charge of a fully or partially stripped ion, in units of the charge of a proton. Charge state of a bare proton = 1.
enumeration	CountRate	The number of events per unit time.
enumeration	Counts	The number of detection events occurring in a detector over the detector accumulation time.
enumeration	Energy	The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy)
enumeration	EnergyDensity	The amount of energy per unit volume.
enumeration	EnergyFlux	The amount of energy passing through a unit area in a unit time.
enumeration	FlowSpeed	The rate at which particles or energy is passing through a unit area in a unit time.
enumeration	FlowVelocity	The volume of matter passing through a unit area perpendicular to the direction of flow in a unit of time.
enumeration	Fluence	The time integral of a flux. A fluence does not have any "per unit time" in its units.
enumeration	Gyrofrequency	The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.
enumeration	HeatFlux	Flow of thermal energy through a gas or plasma; typically computed as third moment of a distribution function.
enumeration	Mass	The measure of inertia (mass) of individual objects (e.g., aerosols).
enumeration	MassDensity	The mass of particles per unit volume.
enumeration	MassNumber	The total number of protons and neutrons (together known as nucleons) in an atomic nucleus.
enumeration	NumberDensity	The number of particles per unit volume.
enumeration	NumberFlux	The number of particles passing a unit area in unit time, possibly also per unit energy (or equivalent) and/or per unit look direction.
enumeration	ParticleRadius	The mean radius for a Gaussian distribution of particles with an axial ratio of 2 and a distribution width that varies as 0.5 radius. A value of zero means no cloud was detected.
enumeration	PhaseSpaceDensity	
enumeration	PlasmaFrequency	A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.
enumeration	Pressure	The force per unit area exerted by a particle distribution or field.
enumeration	SonicMachNumber	The ratio of the bulk flow speed to the speed of sound in the medium.
enumeration	SoundSpeed	The speed at which sound travels through a medium.
enumeration	Temperature	A measure of the kinetic energy of random motion with respect to the average. Temperature is properly defined only for an equilibrium particle distribution (Maxwellian distribution).
enumeration	ThermalSpeed	For a Maxwellian distribution, the difference between the mean speed and the speed within which ~69% (one sigma) of all the members of the speed distribution occur.

	enumeration	Velocity	Rate of change of position. Also used for the average velocity of a collection of particles, also referred to as "bulk velocity".
Source	<xsd:element name="ParticleQuantity" type="spase:ParticleQuantity" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>		
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd		

Element spase:Particle / spase:AtomicNumber

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment showing an association between 'AtomicNumber' (Type spase:AtomicNumber) and 'spase:AtomicNumber'. The 'spase:AtomicNumber' class is represented by a purple rounded rectangle with a small circle at the end of the association line.						
Type	spase:AtomicNumber						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Source	<xsd:element name="AtomicNumber" type="spase:AtomicNumber" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Particle / spase:EnergyRange

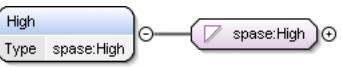
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment showing an association between 'EnergyRange' (Type spase:EnergyRange) and 'spase:EnergyRange'. The 'spase:EnergyRange' class is represented by a purple rounded rectangle with a small circle at the end of the association line. It has three children: 'Low' (Type spase:Low), 'High' (Type spase:High), and 'Units' (Type spase:Units). Each child is shown in a separate rounded rectangle with a plus sign indicating it is a composite element.						
Type	spase:EnergyRange						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:Low , spase:High , spase:Units , spase:Bin*						
Children	spase:Bin, spase:High, spase:Low, spase:Units						
Instance	<pre><spase:EnergyRange xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Low>{1,1}</spase:Low> <spase:High>{1,1}</spase:High> <spase:Units>{1,1}</spase:Units> <spase:Bin>{0,unbounded}</spase:Bin> </spase:EnergyRange></pre>						
Source	<xsd:element name="EnergyRange" type="spase:EnergyRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:EnergyRange / spase:Low

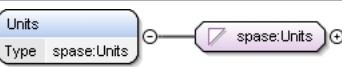
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment showing an association between 'Low' (Type spase:Low) and 'spase:Low'. The 'spase:Low' class is represented by a purple rounded rectangle with a small circle at the end of the association line.

Type	spase:Low
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<xsd:element name="Low" type="spase:Low" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

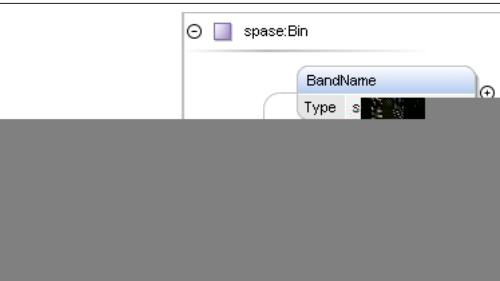
Element spase:EnergyRange / spase:High

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:High
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<xsd:element name="High" type="spase:High" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:EnergyRange / spase:Units

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Units
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:EnergyRange / spase:Bin

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Bin
Properties	content: complex minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: unbounded
Model	spase:BandName{0,1} , spase:Low , spase:High

Children	spase:BandName, spase:High, spase:Low
Instance	<pre><spase:Bin xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:BandName>{0,1}</spase:BandName> <spase:Low>{1,1}</spase:Low> <spase:High>{1,1}</spase:High> </spase:Bin></pre>
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Bin" type="spase:Bin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" /></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Particle / spase:AzimuthalAngleRange

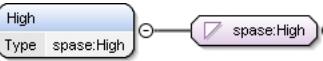
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:AzimuthalAngleRange						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:Low, spase:High, spase:Units, spase:Bin*						
Children	spase:Bin, spase:High, spase:Low, spase:Units						
Instance	<pre><spase:AzimuthalAngleRange xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Low>{1,1}</spase:Low> <spase:High>{1,1}</spase:High> <spase:Units>{1,1}</spase:Units> <spase:Bin>{0,unbounded}</spase:Bin> </spase:AzimuthalAngleRange></pre>						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="AzimuthalAngleRange" type="spase:AzimuthalAngleRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" /></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:AzimuthalAngleRange / spase:Low

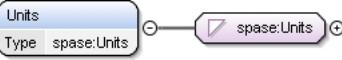
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Low						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Low" type="spase:Low" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" /></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:AzimuthalAngleRange / spase:High

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram	
Type	spase:High
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="High" type="spase:High" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:AzimuthalAngleRange / spase:Units

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Units
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:AzimuthalAngleRange / spase:Bin

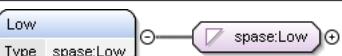
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Bin
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Model	spase:BandName{0,1} , spase:Low , spase:High
Children	spase:BandName, spase:High, spase:Low
Instance	<pre><spase:Bin xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:BandName>{0,1}</spase:BandName> <spase:Low>{1,1}</spase:Low> <spase:High>{1,1}</spase:High> </spase:Bin></pre>
Source	<xsd:element name="Bin" type="spase:Bin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Particle / spase:PolarAngleRange

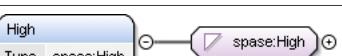
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram							
Type	spase:PolarAngleRange						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:Low , spase:High , spase:Units , spase:Bin*						
Children	spase:Bin, spase:High, spase:Low, spase:Units						
Instance	<pre><spase:PolarAngleRange xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Low>{1,1}</spase:Low> <spase:High>{1,1}</spase:High> <spase:Units>{1,1}</spase:Units> <spase:Bin>{0,unbounded}</spase:Bin> </spase:PolarAngleRange></pre>						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="PolarAngleRange" type="spase:PolarAngleRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:PolarAngleRange / spase:Low

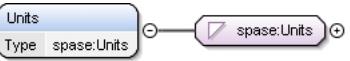
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Low						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Low" type="spase:Low" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:PolarAngleRange / spase:High

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:High						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="High" type="spase:High" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:PolarAngleRange / spase:Units

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram	
Type	spase:Units
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:PolarAngleRange / spase:Bin

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Bin
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Model	spase:BandName{0,1} , spase:Low , spase:High
Children	spase:BandName, spase:High, spase:Low
Instance	<spase:Bin xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:BandName>{0,1}</spase:BandName> <spase:Low>{1,1}</spase:Low> <spase:High>{1,1}</spase:High> </spase:Bin>
Source	<xsd:element name="Bin" type="spase:Bin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Parameter / spase:Wave

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Wave

Properties	content: complex
Model	spase:WaveType , spase:Qualifier* , spase:WaveQuantity , spase:EnergyRange{0,1} , spase:FrequencyRange{0,1} , spase:WavelengthRange{0,1}
Children	spase:EnergyRange, spase:FrequencyRange, spase:Qualifier, spase:WaveQuantity, spase:WaveType, spase:WavelengthRange
Instance	<pre><spase:Wave xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:WaveType>{1,1}</spase:WaveType> <spase:Qualifier>{0,unbounded}</spase:Qualifier> <spase:WaveQuantity>{1,1}</spase:WaveQuantity> <spase:EnergyRange>{0,1}</spase:EnergyRange> <spase:FrequencyRange>{0,1}</spase:FrequencyRange> <spase:WavelengthRange>{0,1}</spase:WavelengthRange> </spase:Wave></pre>
Source	<xsd:element name="Wave" type="spase:Wave" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Wave / spase:WaveType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																				
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class WaveType { <<Type>> } class spase:WaveType { <<Type>> } WaveType < -- spase:WaveType </pre>																				
Type	spase:WaveType																				
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			content:	simple		minOccurs:	1		maxOccurs:	1										
content:	simple																				
minOccurs:	1																				
maxOccurs:	1																				
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Electromagnetic</td> <td>Electric and magnetic field variations in time and space that propagate through a medium or a vacuum with the wave's propagation, electric field, and magnetic field vectors forming an orthogonal triad. Waves in this category are detected by having their field quantities measured.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Electrostatic</td> <td>Collective longitudinal electric-field and plasma oscillations trapped within a body of plasma.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Hydrodynamic</td> <td>Periodic or quasi-periodic oscillations of fluid quantities.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>MHD</td> <td>Hydrodynamic waves in a magnetized plasma in which the background magnetic field plays a key role in controlling the wave propagation characteristics.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Photon</td> <td>Electromagnetic waves detected by techniques that utilize their corpuscular character (e.g., CCD, CMOS, photomultipliers).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>PlasmaWaves</td> <td>Self-consistent collective oscillations of particles and fields (electric and magnetic) in a plasma.</td> </tr> </table>			enumeration	Electromagnetic	Electric and magnetic field variations in time and space that propagate through a medium or a vacuum with the wave's propagation, electric field, and magnetic field vectors forming an orthogonal triad. Waves in this category are detected by having their field quantities measured.	enumeration	Electrostatic	Collective longitudinal electric-field and plasma oscillations trapped within a body of plasma.	enumeration	Hydrodynamic	Periodic or quasi-periodic oscillations of fluid quantities.	enumeration	MHD	Hydrodynamic waves in a magnetized plasma in which the background magnetic field plays a key role in controlling the wave propagation characteristics.	enumeration	Photon	Electromagnetic waves detected by techniques that utilize their corpuscular character (e.g., CCD, CMOS, photomultipliers).	enumeration	PlasmaWaves	Self-consistent collective oscillations of particles and fields (electric and magnetic) in a plasma.
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enumeration	Photon	Electromagnetic waves detected by techniques that utilize their corpuscular character (e.g., CCD, CMOS, photomultipliers).																			
enumeration	PlasmaWaves	Self-consistent collective oscillations of particles and fields (electric and magnetic) in a plasma.																			
Source	<xsd:element name="WaveType" type="spase:WaveType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>																				
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd																				

Element spase:Wave / spase:Qualifier

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema											
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Qualifier { <<Type>> } class spase:Qualifier { <<Type>> } Qualifier < -- spase:Qualifier </pre>											
Type	spase:Qualifier											
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			content:	simple		minOccurs:	0		maxOccurs:	unbounded	
content:	simple											
minOccurs:	0											
maxOccurs:	unbounded											
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Anisotropy</td> <td>Direction-dependent property.</td> </tr> </table>			enumeration	Anisotropy	Direction-dependent property.						
enumeration	Anisotropy	Direction-dependent property.										

enumeration	Array	A sequence of values corresponding to the elements in a rectilinear, n-dimension matrix. Each value can be referenced by a unique index.
enumeration	Average	The statistical mean; the sum of a set of values divided by the number of values in the set.
enumeration	Characteristic	A quantity which can be easily identified and measured in a given environment.
enumeration	Circular	Relative to polarization, right-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating clockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. Left-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating counterclockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. The polarization of magnetohydrodynamic waves is specified with respect to the ambient mean magnetic field : right-hand polarized waves have a transverse electric field component which turns in a right-handed sense (that of the gyrating electrons) around the magnetic field.
enumeration	Column	A two-dimensional measure of a quantity. The column is the area over which the quantity is measured.
enumeration	Component	Projection of a vector along one of the base axes of a coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.I	Projection of a vector along the first named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the X axis, but could be the R axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.J	Projection of a vector along the second named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Y axis, but could be the T axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.K	Projection of a vector along the third named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Z axis, but could be the N axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Core	The central or main part of an object or distribution. For example, the part of a distribution of particles at low energies that is a thermal (Maxwellian) population.
enumeration	CrossSpectrum	The Fourier transform of the cross correlation of two physical or empirical observations.
enumeration	Deviation	The difference between an observed value and the expected value of a quantity.
enumeration	Differential	A measurement within a narrow range of energy and/or solid angle.
enumeration	Direction	The spatial relation between an object and another object, the orientation of the object or the course along which the object points or moves.
enumeration	DirectionAngle	The angle between a position vector or measured vector (or one of its projections onto a plane) and one of the base axes of the coordinate system.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.AzimuthAngle	The angle between the projection into the i-j plane of a position or measured vector and the i-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(j/i)$. This term could be also applied to angles measured in different planes, for example the IMF clock angle defined as $\arctan(By /Bz)$.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.ElevationAngle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the i-j plane of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(k/\sqrt{i^2+j^2})$.

enumeration	DirectionAngle.PolarAngle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the k-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan([\text{SQRT}(i^2+j^2)]/k)$. This term could be also applied to angles between the vector and other components, for example the IMF cone angle defined as $\arccos(B_x/B_t)$.
enumeration	Directional	A measurement within a narrow range of solid angle.
enumeration	FieldAligned	
enumeration	Fit	Values that make a model agree with the data.
enumeration	Group	An assemblage of values that a certain relation or common characteristic.
enumeration	Halo	The part of an object or distribution surrounding some central body or distribution. For example, the particles above the core energies that show enhancements above the thermal population. Typically, a "power law tail" shows a break from the core Maxwellian at a particular energy.
enumeration	Integral	A flux measurement in a broad range of energy and solid angle.
enumeration	Integral.Area	Integration over the extent of a planar region, or of the surface of a solid.
enumeration	Integral.Bandwidth	Integration over the width a frequency band.
enumeration	Integral.SolidAngle	Integration over the angle in three-dimensional space that an object subtends at a point.
enumeration	LineOfSight	The line of sight is the line that connects the observer with the observed object. This expression is often used with measurements of Doppler velocity and magnetic field in magnetograms, where only the component of the vector field directed along the line of sight is measured.
enumeration	Linear	Polarization where the E-field vector is confined to a given plane
enumeration	Magnitude	A measure of the strength of a vector quantity or length of its representational vector.
enumeration	Maximum	The largest value of a batch or sample or the upper bound of a probability distribution.
enumeration	Median	The measure of central tendency of a set of n. values computed by ordering the values and taking the value at position $(n. + 1) / 2$ when n. is odd or the arithmetic mean of the values at positions $n. / 2$ and $(n. / 2) + 1$ when n. is even.
enumeration	Minimum	The smallest value of a batch or sample or the lower bound of a probability distribution.
enumeration	Moment	Parameters determined by integration over a distribution function convolved with a power of velocity.
enumeration	Parallel	Having the same direction as a given direction
enumeration	Peak	The maximum value for the quantity in question, over a period of time which is usually equal to the cadence.
enumeration	Perpendicular	At right angles to a given direction.
enumeration	Perturbation	Variations in the state of a system.
enumeration	Phase	A point or portion in a recurring series of changes.
enumeration	PhaseAngle	Phase difference between two or more waves, normally expressed in degrees.
enumeration	Projection	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector as projected into a plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.IJ	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-j (typically X-Y) plane of the coordinate system.

enumeration	Projection.IK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-k (typically X-Z) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.JK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the j-k (typically Y-Z) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Pseudo	Similar to or having the appearance of something else. Can be used to indicate an estimation or approximation of a particular quantity.
enumeration	Ratio	The relative magnitudes of two quantities.
enumeration	Scalar	A quantity that is completely specified by its magnitude and has no direction.
enumeration	Spectral	Characterized as a range or continuum of frequencies
enumeration	StandardDeviation	The square root of the average of the squares of deviations about the mean of a set of data. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of spread or variability.
enumeration	StokesParameters	
enumeration	Strahl	A distribution of particles concentrated in a narrow energy band. The band may be aligned with a secondary feature. For example, it may occur in a narrow cone aligned with the mean magnetic field direction.
enumeration	Superhalo	The part of an object or distribution surrounding some central body or distribution evident in a second break in the distribution function (e.g., a different power law). It consists of a population at a higher energies than for a halo.
enumeration	Symmetric	Equal distribution about one or more axes.
enumeration	Tensor	A generalized linear "quantity" or "geometrical entity" that can be expressed as a multi-dimensional array relative to a choice of basis of the particular space on which it is defined.
enumeration	Total	The summation of quantities over all possible species.
enumeration	Trace	The sum of the elements on the main diagonal (the diagonal from the upper left to the lower right) of a square matrix.
enumeration	Uncertainty	A statistically defined discrepancy between a measured quantity and the true value of that quantity that cannot be corrected by calculation or calibration.
enumeration	Variance	A measure of dispersion of a set of data points around their mean value. The expectation value of the squared deviations from the mean.
enumeration	Vector	A set of parameter values each along some independent variable (e.g., components of a field in three orthogonal spatial directions; atmospheric temperature values at several altitudes, or at a given latitude and longitude;).
Source	<xsd:element name="Qualifier" type="spase:Qualifier" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

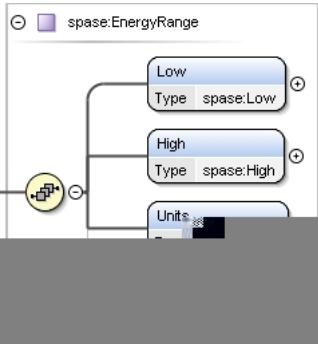
Element spase:Wave / spase:WaveQuantity

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema				
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class WaveQuantity class spase:WaveQuantity { <<Type spase:WaveQuantity>> } WaveQuantity o-- spase:WaveQuantity </pre>				
Type	spase:WaveQuantity				
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1
content:	simple				
minOccurs:	1				

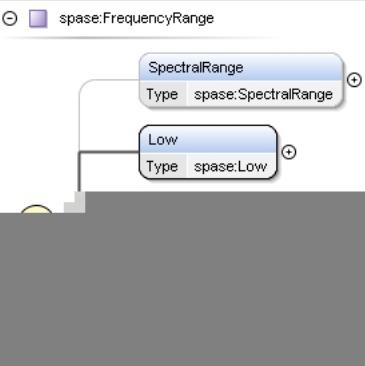
	maxOccurs:	1	
Facets	enumeration	ACElectricField	Alternating electric field component of a wave.
	enumeration	ACMagneticField	Alternating magnetic field component of a wave.
	enumeration	Absorption	Decrease of radiant energy (relative to the background continuum spectrum).
	enumeration	Albedo	The ratio of reflected radiation from the surface to incident radiation upon it.
	enumeration	DopplerFrequency	Change in the frequency of a propagating wave due to motion of the source, the observer, the reflector, or the propagation medium.
	enumeration	Emissivity	The energy emitted spontaneously per unit bandwidth (typically frequency) per unit time per unit mass of source. Emissivity is usually integrated over all directions/solid angles.
	enumeration	EnergyFlux	The amount of energy passing through a unit area in a unit time.
	enumeration	EquivalentWidth	The spectral width of a total absorption line having the amount of absorbed radiant energy being equivalent to that in an observed absorption line.
	enumeration	Frequency	The number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit time.
	enumeration	Gyrofrequency	The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.
	enumeration	Intensity	The measurement of radiant or wave energy per unit detector area per unit bandwidth per unit solid angle per unit time.
	enumeration	LineDepth	The measure of the amount of absorption below the continuum (depth) in a particular wavelength or frequency in an absorption spectrum.
	enumeration	MagneticField	A region of space near a magnetized body where magnetic forces can be detected (as measured by methods such as Zeeman splitting, etc.).
	enumeration	ModeAmplitude	In helioseismology the magnitude of oscillation of waves of a particular geometry.
	enumeration	PlasmaFrequency	A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.
	enumeration	Polarization	Direction of the electric vector of an electromagnetic wave. The wave can be linearly polarized in any direction perpendicular to the direction of travel, circularly polarized (clockwise or counterclockwise), unpolarized, or mixtures of the above.
	enumeration	PoyntingFlux	Electromagnetic energy flux transported by a wave characterized as the rate of energy transport per unit area per steradian.
	enumeration	PropagationTime	Time difference between transmission and reception of a wave in an active wave experiment.
	enumeration	StokesParameters	
Source	<xsd:element name="WaveQuantity" type="spase:WaveQuantity" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>		
	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd		

Element spase:Wave / spase:EnergyRange

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram							
Type	spase:EnergyRange						
Properties	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">content:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">complex</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">minOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">0</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">maxOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:Low , spase:High , spase:Units , spase:Bin*						
Children	spase:Bin, spase:High, spase:Low, spase:Units						
Instance	<pre><spase:EnergyRange xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Low>{1,1}</spase:Low> <spase:High>{1,1}</spase:High> <spase:Units>{1,1}</spase:Units> <spase:Bin>{0,unbounded}</spase:Bin> </spase:EnergyRange></pre>						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="EnergyRange" type="spase:EnergyRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Wave / spase:FrequencyRange

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:FrequencyRange						
Properties	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">content:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">complex</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">minOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">0</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">maxOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:SpectralRange{0,1} , spase:Low , spase:High , spase:Units , spase:Bin*						
Children	spase:Bin, spase:High, spase:Low, spase:SpectralRange, spase:Units						
Instance	<pre><spase:FrequencyRange xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:SpectralRange>{0,1}</spase:SpectralRange> <spase:Low>{1,1}</spase:Low> <spase:High>{1,1}</spase:High> <spase:Units>{1,1}</spase:Units> <spase:Bin>{0,unbounded}</spase:Bin> </spase:FrequencyRange></pre>						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="FrequencyRange" type="spase:FrequencyRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						

Schema location

file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Wave / spase:WavelengthRange

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class WavelengthRange { SpectralRange Low High Units 0..∞ Bin } class SpectralRange class Low class High class Units class Bin WavelengthRange < -- SpectralRange WavelengthRange < -- Low WavelengthRange < -- High WavelengthRange < -- Units WavelengthRange < -- Bin </pre>						
Type	spase:WavelengthRange						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:SpectralRange{0,1} , spase:Low , spase:High , spase:Units , spase:Bin*						
Children	spase:Bin, spase:High, spase:Low, spase:SpectralRange, spase:Units						
Instance	<spase:WavelengthRange xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:SpectralRange>{0,1}</spase:SpectralRange> <spase:Low>{1,1}</spase:Low> <spase:High>{1,1}</spase:High> <spase:Units>{1,1}</spase:Units> <spase:Bin>{0,unbounded}</spase:Bin> </spase:WavelengthRange>						
Source	<xsd:element name="WavelengthRange" type="spase:WavelengthRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:WavelengthRange / spase:SpectralRange

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema															
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class SpectralRange class spase:SpectralRange SpectralRange < -- spase:SpectralRange </pre>															
Type	spase:SpectralRange															
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1									
content:	simple															
minOccurs:	0															
maxOccurs:	1															
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>CaK</td> <td>A spectrum with a wavelength of range centered near 393.5 nm. VSO nickname: Ca-K image with range of 391.9 nm to 395.2 nm.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ExtremeUltraviolet</td> <td>A spectrum with a wavelength range of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm. VSO nickname: EUV image with a range of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>FarUltraviolet</td> <td>A spectrum with a wavelength range of 122 nm to 200.0nm. VSO nickname: FUV image with a range of 122.0 nm to 200 nm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>GammaRays</td> <td>Photons with a wavelength range: 0.00001 to 0.001 nm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Halpha</td> <td>A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 656.3 nm. VSO nickname: H-alpha image with a spectrum range of of 655.8 nm to 656.8 nm.</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	CaK	A spectrum with a wavelength of range centered near 393.5 nm. VSO nickname: Ca-K image with range of 391.9 nm to 395.2 nm.	enumeration	ExtremeUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm. VSO nickname: EUV image with a range of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm	enumeration	FarUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 122 nm to 200.0nm. VSO nickname: FUV image with a range of 122.0 nm to 200 nm	enumeration	GammaRays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.00001 to 0.001 nm	enumeration	Halpha	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 656.3 nm. VSO nickname: H-alpha image with a spectrum range of of 655.8 nm to 656.8 nm.
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enumeration	ExtremeUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm. VSO nickname: EUV image with a range of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm														
enumeration	FarUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 122 nm to 200.0nm. VSO nickname: FUV image with a range of 122.0 nm to 200 nm														
enumeration	GammaRays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.00001 to 0.001 nm														
enumeration	Halpha	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 656.3 nm. VSO nickname: H-alpha image with a spectrum range of of 655.8 nm to 656.8 nm.														

	enumeration	HardXrays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 to 0.1 nm and an energy range of 12 keV to 120 keV
	enumeration	He10830	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 1082.9 nm. VSO nickname: He 10830 image with a range of 1082.5 nm to 1083.3 nm.
	enumeration	He304	A spectrum centered around the resonance line of ionised helium at 304 Angstrom (30.4 nm).
	enumeration	Infrared	Photons with a wavelength range: 760 to 1.00x10^6 nm
	enumeration	K7699	A spectrum with a wavelength range centred at 769.9 nm. VSO nickname: K-7699 dopplergram with a range of 769.8 nm to 770.0 nm.
	enumeration	LBHBand	Lyman-Birge-Hopfield band in the far ultraviolet range with wavelength range of 140nm to 170 nm.
	enumeration	Microwave	Photons with a wavelength range: 1.00x10^6 to 1.50x10^7 nm
	enumeration	NaD	A spectrum with a wavelength range of centered at 589.3 nm. VSO nickname: Na-D image with a range of 588.8 nm to 589.8 nm.
	enumeration	Ni6768	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 676.8 nm. VSO nickname: Ni-6768 dopplergram with a range of 676.7 nm to 676.9 nm.
	enumeration	Optical	Photons with a wavelength range: 380 to 760 nm
	enumeration	RadioFrequency	Photons with a wavelength range: 100,000 to 1.00x10^11 nm
	enumeration	SoftXRays	X-Rays with an energy range of 0.12 keV to 12 keV.
	enumeration	Ultraviolet	Photons with a wavelength range: 10 to 400 nm.
	enumeration	WhiteLight	Photons with a wavelength in the visible range for humans.
	enumeration	XRays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 <= x < 10 nm
Source	<xsd:element name="SpectralRange" type="spase:SpectralRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>		
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd		

Element spase:WavelengthRange / spase:Low

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Low						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Low" type="spase:Low" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:WavelengthRange / spase:High

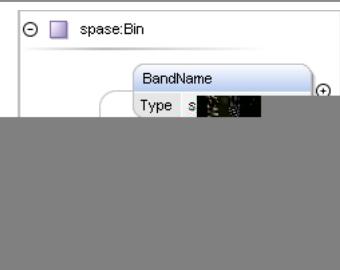
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema				
Diagram					
Type	spase:High				
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1
content:	simple				
minOccurs:	1				

	maxOccurs:	1
Source	<xsd:element name="High" type="spase:High" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

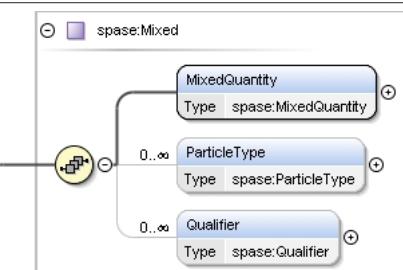
Element spase:WavelengthRange / spase:Units

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Units						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:WavelengthRange / spase:Bin

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Bin						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Model	spase:BandName{0,1} , spase:Low , spase:High						
Children	spase:BandName, spase:High, spase:Low						
Instance	<spase:Bin xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"><spase:BandName>{0,1}</spase:BandName><spase:Low>{1,1}</spase:Low><spase:High>{1,1}</spase:High></spase:Bin>						
Source	<xsd:element name="Bin" type="spase:Bin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Parameter / spase:Mixed

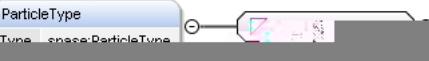
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	

Type	spase:Mixed
Properties	content: complex
Model	spase:MixedQuantity , spase:ParticleType* , spase:Qualifier*
Children	spase:MixedQuantity, spase:ParticleType, spase:Qualifier
Instance	<pre><spase:Mixed xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:MixedQuantity>{1,1}</spase:MixedQuantity> <spase:ParticleType>{0,unbounded}</spase:ParticleType> <spase:Qualifier>{0,unbounded}</spase:Qualifier> </spase:Mixed></pre>
Source	<pre><xsd:element name="Mixed" type="spase:Mixed" /></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

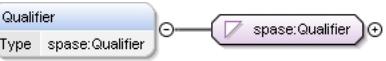
Element spase:Mixed / spase:MixedQuantity

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class MixedQuantity class spase:MixedQuantity MixedQuantity < -- spase:MixedQuantity </pre>		
Type	spase:MixedQuantity		
Properties	content: simple	minOccurs: 1	maxOccurs: 1
Facets	enumeration AkasofuEpsilon <p>A measure of the magnetopause energy flux and an indicator of the solar wind power available for subsequent magnetospheric energization. Defined as: $V^*B^2l^2\sin(\theta/2)^4$ where B is the IMF, l is an empirical scaling parameter equal to 7 RE, and $\theta = \tan(BY/BZ)^{-1}$ the IMF clock angle.</p> enumeration AlfvenMachNumber <p>The ratio of the bulk flow speed to the Alfvén speed.</p> enumeration AlfvenVelocity <p>Phase velocity of the Alfvén wave; In SI units it is the velocity of the magnetic field divided by the square root of the mass density times the permeability of free space (μ_0).</p> enumeration FrequencyToGyrofrequencyRatio <p>The ratio of the characteristic frequency of a medium to gyrofrequency of a particle.</p> enumeration IMFClockAngle <p>The clockwise angle of the direction of interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) measured in the plane of the body pole perpendicular to the line between the body and the Sun.</p> enumeration MagnetosonicMachNumber <p>The ratio of the velocity of fast mode waves to the Alfvén velocity.</p> enumeration Other <p>Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.</p> enumeration PlasmaBeta <p>The ratio of the plasma pressure (nkT) to the magnetic pressure ($B^2/2\mu_0$) of the SUM(nkT)/($B^2/2\mu_0$).</p> enumeration SolarUVFlux <p>The amount of Ultraviolet energy originating from the Sun passing through a unit area in a unit time.</p> enumeration TotalPressure <p>In an MHD fluid it is the number density (N) times Boltzmann constant times the temperature in Kelvin.</p> enumeration VCrossB <p>The cross product of the charge velocity (V) and the magnetic field (B). It is the electric field exerted on a point charge by a magnetic field.</p>		
Source	<pre><xsd:element name="MixedQuantity" type="spase:MixedQuantity" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></pre>		
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd		

Element spase:Mixed / spase:ParticleType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram		
Type	spase:ParticleType	
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: unbounded	
Facets	enumeration	Aerosol A suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in a gas.
	enumeration	AlphaParticle A positively charged nuclear particle that consists of two protons and two neutrons.
	enumeration	Atom Matter consisting of a nucleus surrounded by electrons which has no net charge.
	enumeration	Dust Free microscopic particles of solid material.
	enumeration	Electron An elementary particle consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about 1.602×10^{-19} Coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about 9.109534×10^{-28} gram.
	enumeration	Ion An atom that has acquired a net electric charge by gaining or losing one or more electrons.(Note: Z>2)
	enumeration	Molecule A group of atoms so united and combined by chemical affinity that they form a complete, integrated whole, being the smallest portion of any particular compound that can exist in a free state
	enumeration	Neutron An elementary particle that has no net charge and is a constituent of atomic nuclei, and that has a mass slightly large than a proton (1.673×10^{-24} gram.)
	enumeration	Proton An elementary particle that is a constituent of all atomic nuclei, that carries a positive charge numerically equal to the charge of an electron, and that has a mass of 1.673×10^{-24} gram.
Source	<xsd:element name="ParticleType" type="spase:ParticleType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:Mixed / spase:Qualifier

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram		
Type	spase:Qualifier	
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: unbounded	
Facets	enumeration	Anisotropy Direction-dependent property.
	enumeration	Array A sequence of values corresponding to the elements in a rectilinear, n-dimension matrix. Each value can be referenced by a unique index.
	enumeration	Average The statistical mean; the sum of a set of values divided by the number of values in the set.
	enumeration	Characteristic A quantity which can be easily identified and measured in a given environment.
	enumeration	Circular Relative to polarization, right-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating clockwise as seen by an

		observer towards whom the wave is moving. Left-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating counterclockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. The polarization of magnetohydrodynamic waves is specified with respect to the ambient mean magnetic field : right-hand polarized waves have a transverse electric field component which turns in a right-handed sense (that of the gyrating electrons) around the magnetic field.
enumeration	Column	A two-dimensional measure of a quantity. The column is the area over which the quantity is measured.
enumeration	Component	Projection of a vector along one of the base axes of a coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.I	Projection of a vector along the first named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the X axis, but could be the R axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.J	Projection of a vector along the second named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Y axis, but could be the T axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.K	Projection of a vector along the third named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Z axis, but could be the N axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Core	The central or main part of an object or calculated distribution. For example, the part of a distribution of particles at low energies that is a thermal (Maxwellian) population.
enumeration	CrossSpectrum	The Fourier transform of the cross correlation of two physical or empirical observations.
enumeration	Deviation	The difference between an observed value and the expected value of a quantity.
enumeration	Differential	A measurement within a narrow range of energy and/or solid angle.
enumeration	Direction	The spatial relation between an object and another object, the orientation of the object or the course along which the object points or moves.
enumeration	DirectionAngle	The angle between a position vector or measured vector (or one of its projections onto a plane) and one of the base axes of the coordinate system.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.AzimuthAngle	The angle between the projection into the i-j plane of a position or measured vector and the i-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(j/i)$. This term could be also applied to angles measured in different planes, for example the IMF clock angle defined as $\arctan(By /Bz)$.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.ElevationAngle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the i-j plane of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(k/\sqrt{i^2+j^2})$.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.PolarAngle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the k-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan([SQRT(i^2+j^2)]/k)$. This term could be also applied to angles between the vector and other components, for example the IMF cone angle defined as $\arccos(Bx/Bt)$.
enumeration	Directional	A measurement within a narrow range of solid angle.
enumeration	FieldAligned	

enumeration	Fit	Values that make an model agree with the data.
enumeration	Group	An assemblage of values that a certain relation or common characteristic.
enumeration	Halo	The part of an object or distribution surrounding some central body or distribution. For example, the particles above the core energies that show enhancements above the thermal population. Typically, a "power law tail" shows a break from the core Maxwellian at a particular energy.
enumeration	Integral	A flux measurement in a broad range of energy and solid angle.
enumeration	Integral.Area	Integration over the extent of a planar region, or of the surface of a solid.
enumeration	Integral.Bandwidth	Integration over the width a frequency band.
enumeration	Integral.SolidAngle	Integration over the angle in three-dimensional space that an object subtends at a point.
enumeration	LineOfSight	The line of sight is the line that connects the observer with the observed object. This expression is often used with measurements of Doppler velocity and magnetic field in magnetograms, where only the component of the vector field directed along the line of sight is measured.
enumeration	Linear	Polarization where the E-field vector is confined to a given plane
enumeration	Magnitude	A measure of the strength of a vector quantity or length of its representational vector.
enumeration	Maximum	The largest value of a batch or sample or the upper bound of a probability distribution.
enumeration	Median	The measure of central tendency of a set of n. values computed by ordering the values and taking the value at position (n. + 1) / 2 when n. is odd or the arithmetic mean of the values at positions n. / 2 and (n. / 2) + 1 when n. is even.
enumeration	Minimum	The smallest value of a batch or sample or the lower bound of a probability distribution.
enumeration	Moment	Parameters determined by integration over a distribution function convolved with a power of velocity.
enumeration	Parallel	Having the same direction as a given direction
enumeration	Peak	The maximum value for the quantity in question, over a period of time which is usually equal to the cadence.
enumeration	Perpendicular	At right angles to a given direction.
enumeration	Perturbation	Variations in the state of a system.
enumeration	Phase	A point or portion in a recurring series of changes.
enumeration	PhaseAngle	Phase difference between two or more waves, normally expressed in degrees.
enumeration	Projection	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector as projected into a plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.IJ	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-j (typically X-Y) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.IK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-k (typically X-Z) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.JK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the j-k (typically Y-Z) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Pseudo	Similar to or having the appearance of something else. Can be used to indicate an estimation or approximation of a particular quantity.
enumeration	Ratio	The relative magnitudes of two quantities.

enumeration	Scalar	A quantity that is completely specified by its magnitude and has no direction.
enumeration	Spectral	Characterized as a range or continuum of frequencies
enumeration	StandardDeviation	The square root of the average of the squares of deviations about the mean of a set of data. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of spread or variability.
enumeration	StokesParameters	
enumeration	Strahl	A distribution of particles concentrated in a narrow energy band. The band may be aligned with a secondary feature. For example, it may occur in a narrow cone aligned with the mean magnetic field direction.
enumeration	Superhalo	The part of an object or distribution surrounding some central body or distribution evident in a second break in the distribution function (e.g., a different power law). It consists of a population at a higher energies than for a halo.
enumeration	Symmetric	Equal distribution about one or more axes.
enumeration	Tensor	A generalized linear "quantity" or "geometrical entity" that can be expressed as a multi-dimensional array relative to a choice of basis of the particular space on which it is defined.
enumeration	Total	The summation of quantities over all possible species.
enumeration	Trace	The sum of the elements on the main diagonal (the diagonal from the upper left to the lower right) of a square matrix.
enumeration	Uncertainty	A statistically defined discrepancy between a measured quantity and the true value of that quantity that cannot be corrected by calculation or calibration.
enumeration	Variance	A measure of dispersion of a set of data points around their mean value. The expectation value of the squared deviations from the mean.
enumeration	Vector	A set of parameter values each along some independent variable (e.g., components of a field in three orthogonal spatial directions; atmospheric temperature values at several altitudes, or at a given latitude and longitude).
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Qualifier" type="spase:Qualifier" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" /></code>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:Parameter / spase:Support

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Support { <<spase:Support>> } class Qualifier { <<spase:Qualifier>> } class SupportQuantity { <<spase:SupportQuantity>> } Support "0..*" -- "1..1" Qualifier : "0..* Qualifier" Support "0..*" -- "1..1" SupportQuantity : "1..1 SupportQuantity" </pre>
Type	spase:Support
Properties	content: complex
Model	spase:Qualifier*, spase:SupportQuantity
Children	spase:Qualifier, spase:SupportQuantity
Instance	<pre> <spase:Support xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Qualifier>{0,unbounded}</spase:Qualifier> <spase:SupportQuantity>{1,1}</spase:SupportQuantity> </spase:Support> </pre>

Source	<code><xsd:element name="Support" type="spase:Support" /></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Support / spase:Qualifier

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																																											
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Qualifier class spase:Qualifier { <<Qualifer>> <<Type>> } Qualifier < -- spase:Qualifier </pre>																																											
Type	spase:Qualifier																																											
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>																																											
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Anisotropy</td> <td>Direction-dependent property.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Array</td> <td>A sequence of values corresponding to the elements in a rectilinear, n-dimension matrix. Each value can be referenced by a unique index.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Average</td> <td>The statistical mean; the sum of a set of values divided by the number of values in the set.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Characteristic</td> <td>A quantity which can be easily identified and measured in a given environment.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Circular</td> <td>Relative to polarization, right-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating clockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. Left-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating counterclockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. 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Each value can be referenced by a unique index.	enumeration	Average	The statistical mean; the sum of a set of values divided by the number of values in the set.	enumeration	Characteristic	A quantity which can be easily identified and measured in a given environment.	enumeration	Circular	Relative to polarization, right-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating clockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. Left-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating counterclockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. The polarization of magnetohydrodynamic waves is specified with respect to the ambient mean magnetic field : right-hand polarized waves have a transverse electric field component which turns in a right-handed sense (that of the gyrating electrons) around the magnetic field.	enumeration	Column	A two-dimensional measure of a quantity. 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enumeration	Direction	The spatial relation between an object and another object, the orientation of the object or the course along which the object points or moves.
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enumeration	DirectionAngle.AzimuthAngle	The angle between the projection into the i-j plane of a position or measured vector and the i-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(j/i)$. This term could be also applied to angles measured in different planes, for example the IMF clock angle defined as $\arctan(By /Bz)$.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.ElevationAngle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the i-j plane of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(k/\sqrt{i^2+j^2})$.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.PolarAngle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the k-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(\sqrt{i^2+j^2}/k)$. This term could be also applied to angles between the vector and other components, for example the IMF cone angle defined as $\arccos(Bx/Bt)$.
enumeration	Directional	A measurement within a narrow range of solid angle.
enumeration	FieldAligned	
enumeration	Fit	Values that make a model agree with the data.
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enumeration	Halo	The part of an object or distribution surrounding some central body or distribution. For example, the particles above the core energies that show enhancements above the thermal population. Typically, a "power law tail" shows a break from the core Maxwellian at a particular energy.
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enumeration	Integral.Area	Integration over the extent of a planar region, or of the surface of a solid.
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enumeration	LineOfSight	The line of sight is the line that connects the observer with the observed object. This expression is often used with measurements of Doppler velocity and magnetic field in magnetograms, where only the component of the vector field directed along the line of sight is measured.
enumeration	Linear	Polarization where the E-field vector is confined to a given plane
enumeration	Magnitude	

enumeration	Parallel	Having the same direction as a given direction
enumeration	Peak	The maximum value for the quantity in question, over a period of time which is usually equal to the cadence.
enumeration	Perpendicular	At right angles to a given direction.
enumeration	Perturbation	Variations in the state of a system.
enumeration	Phase	A point or portion in a recurring series of changes.
enumeration	PhaseAngle	Phase difference between two or more waves, normally expressed in degrees.
enumeration	Projection	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector as projected into a plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.IJ	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-j (typically X-Y) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.IK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-k (typically X-Z) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.JK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the j-k (typically Y-Z) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Pseudo	Similar to or having the appearance of something else. Can be used to indicate an estimation or approximation of a particular quantity.
enumeration	Ratio	The relative magnitudes of two quantities.
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enumeration	Variance	A measure of dispersion of a set of data points around their mean value. The expectation value of the squared deviations from the mean.
enumeration	Vector	A set of parameter values each along some independent variable (e.g., components of a field in three orthogonal spatial directions; atmospheric temperature values at several

	altitudes, or at a given latitude and longitude;).
Source	<xsd:element name="Qualifier" type="spase:Qualifier" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Support / spase:SupportQuantity

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class SupportQuantity class spase:SupportQuantity { <<Type spase:SupportQuantity>> } SupportQuantity "0..1" -- "1..1" spase:SupportQuantity </pre>																
Type	spase:SupportQuantity																
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>		content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1									
content:	simple																
minOccurs:	1																
maxOccurs:	1																
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>InstrumentMode</td> <td>An indication of a state (mode) in which the instrument is operating. How a mode influences the interpretation and representation of data is described in instrument related documentation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Other</td> <td>Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Positional</td> <td>The specification of the location of an object or measurement within a reference coordinate system. The position is usually expressed as a set of values corresponding to the location along a set of orthogonal axes together with the date/time of the observation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Temporal</td> <td>Pertaining to time.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Velocity</td> <td>Rate of change of position. Also used for the average velocity of a collection of particles, also referred to as "bulk velocity".</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	InstrumentMode	An indication of a state (mode) in which the instrument is operating. How a mode influences the interpretation and representation of data is described in instrument related documentation.	enumeration	Other	Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.	enumeration	Positional	The specification of the location of an object or measurement within a reference coordinate system. The position is usually expressed as a set of values corresponding to the location along a set of orthogonal axes together with the date/time of the observation.	enumeration	Temporal	Pertaining to time.	enumeration	Velocity	Rate of change of position. Also used for the average velocity of a collection of particles, also referred to as "bulk velocity".
enumeration	InstrumentMode	An indication of a state (mode) in which the instrument is operating. How a mode influences the interpretation and representation of data is described in instrument related documentation.															
enumeration	Other	Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.															
enumeration	Positional	The specification of the location of an object or measurement within a reference coordinate system. The position is usually expressed as a set of values corresponding to the location along a set of orthogonal axes together with the date/time of the observation.															
enumeration	Temporal	Pertaining to time.															
enumeration	Velocity	Rate of change of position. Also used for the average velocity of a collection of particles, also referred to as "bulk velocity".															
Source	<xsd:element name="SupportQuantity" type="spase:SupportQuantity" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />																
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd																

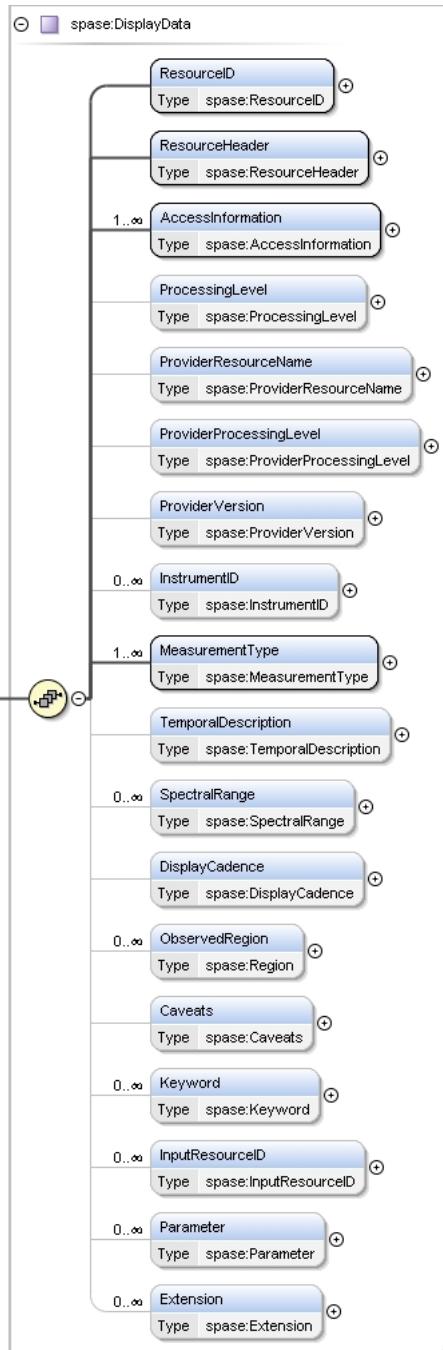
Element spase:Catalog / spase:Extension

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema							
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Extension class spase:Extension { <<Type spase:Extension>> } Extension "0..1" -- "1..1" spase:Extension spase:Extension "*" -- "*" &lt;#any </pre>							
Type	spase:Extension							
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>		content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	complex							
minOccurs:	0							
maxOccurs:	unbounded							
Model	ANY element from ANY namespace							
Source	<xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />							
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd							

Element spase:Spase / spase:DisplayData

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram



Type	spase:DisplayData
Properties	content: complex
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:AccessInformation+ , spase:ProcessingLevel{0,1} , spase:ProviderResourceName{0,1} , spase:ProviderProcessingLevel{0,1} , spase:ProviderVersion{0,1} , spase:InstrumentID* , spase:MeasurementType+ , spase:TemporalDescription{0,1} , spase:SpectralRange* , spase:DisplayCadence{0,1} , spase:ObservedRegion* , spase:Caveats{0,1} , spase:Keyword* , spase:InputResourceID* , spase:Parameter* , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:AccessInformation, spase:Caveats, spase:DisplayCadence, spase:Extension, spase:InputResourceID, spase:InstrumentID, spase:Keyword, spase:MeasurementType, spase:ObservedRegion, spase:Parameter, spase:ProcessingLevel, spase:ProviderProcessingLevel, spase:ProviderResourceName, spase:ProviderVersion, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID, spase:SpectralRange, spase:TemporalDescription
Instance	<pre> <spase:DisplayData xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceID>{1,1}</spase:ResourceID> <spase:ResourceHeader>{1,1}</spase:ResourceHeader> <spase:AccessInformation>{1,unbounded}</spase:AccessInformation> <spase:ProcessingLevel>{0,1}</spase:ProcessingLevel> <spase:ProviderResourceName>{0,1}</spase:ProviderResourceName> <spase:ProviderProcessingLevel>{0,1}</spase:ProviderProcessingLevel> </pre>

	<pre><spase:ProviderVersion>{0,1}</spase:ProviderVersion> <spase:InstrumentID>{0,unbounded}</spase:InstrumentID> <spase:MeasurementType>{1,unbounded}</spase:MeasurementType> <spase:TemporalDescription>{0,1}</spase:TemporalDescription> <spase:SpectralRange>{0,unbounded}</spase:SpectralRange> <spase:DisplayCadence>{0,1}</spase:DisplayCadence> <spase:ObservedRegion>{0,unbounded}</spase:ObservedRegion> <spase:Caveats>{0,1}</spase:Caveats> <spase:Keyword>{0,unbounded}</spase:Keyword> <spase:InputResourceID>{0,unbounded}</spase:InputResourceID> <spase:Parameter>{0,unbounded}</spase:Parameter> <spase:Extension>{0,unbounded}</spase:Extension> </spase:DisplayData></pre>
Source	<xsd:element name="DisplayData" type="spase:DisplayData"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:DisplayData / spase:ResourceID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ResourceID { <<spase:ResourceID>> } class spase:ResourceID { <<spase:ResourceID>> } ResourceID "0..1" -- "1" spase:ResourceID </pre>						
Type	spase:ResourceID						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:DisplayData / spase:ResourceHeader

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ResourceHeader { <<spase:ResourceHeader>> } class spase:ResourceHeader { <<spase:ResourceHeader>> } class resourceName { <<spase:ResourceName>> } class alternateName { <<spase:AlternateName>> } class releaseDate { <<spase:ReleaseDate>> } class expirationDate { <<spase:ExpirationDate>> } class description { <<spase:Description>> } class acknowledgement { <<spase:Acknowledgement>> } class contact { <<spase>Contact>> } class informationURL { <<spase:InformationURL>> } class association { <<spase:Association>> } class priorID { <<spase:PriorID>> } ResourceHeader "0..1" -- "1" resourceName ResourceHeader "0..1" -- "1" alternateName ResourceHeader "0..1" -- "1" releaseDate ResourceHeader "0..1" -- "1" expirationDate ResourceHeader "0..1" -- "1" description ResourceHeader "0..1" -- "1" acknowledgement ResourceHeader "1..1" -- "1" contact ResourceHeader "0..1" -- "1" informationURL ResourceHeader "0..1" -- "1" association ResourceHeader "0..1" -- "1" priorID </pre>		
Type	spase:ResourceHeader		
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex
content:	complex		

	minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: 1
Model	spase:ResourceName , spase:AlternateName* , spase:ReleaseDate , spase:ExpirationDate{0,1} , spase:Description , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1} , spase>Contact+ , spase:InformationURL* , spase:Association* , spase:PriorID*
Children	spase:Acknowledgement, spase:AlternateName, spase:Association, spase:Contact, spase:Description, spase:ExpirationDate, spase:InformationURL, spase:PriorID, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceName
Instance	<pre><spase:ResourceHeader xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceName>{1,1}</spase:ResourceName> <spase:AlternateName>{0,unbounded}</spase:AlternateName> <spase:ReleaseDate>{1,1}</spase:ReleaseDate> <spase:ExpirationDate>{0,1}</spase:ExpirationDate> <spase:Description>{1,1}</spase:Description> <spase:Acknowledgement>{0,1}</spase:Acknowledgement> <spase>Contact>{1,unbounded}</spase>Contact> <spase:InformationURL>{0,unbounded}</spase:InformationURL> <spase:Association>{0,unbounded}</spase:Association> <spase:PriorID>{0,unbounded}</spase:PriorID> </spase:ResourceHeader></pre>
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:DisplayData / spase:AccessInformation

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class AccessInformation { RepositoryID Availability AccessRights 1..∞ AccessURL Format Encoding } AccessInformation < -- AccessInformation </pre>
Type	spase:AccessInformation
Properties	content: complex minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: unbounded
Model	spase:RepositoryID , spase:Availability{0,1} , spase:AccessRights{0,1} , spase:AccessURL+ , spase:Format , spase:Encoding{0,1} , spase:DataExtent{0,1} , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1}
Children	spase:AccessRights, spase:AccessURL, spase:Acknowledgement, spase:Availability, spase:DataExtent, spase:Encoding, spase:Format, spase:RepositoryID
Instance	<pre><spase:AccessInformation xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:RepositoryID>{1,1}</spase:RepositoryID> <spase:Availability>{0,1}</spase:Availability> <spase:AccessRights>{0,1}</spase:AccessRights> <spase:AccessURL>{1,unbounded}</spase:AccessURL> <spase:Format>{1,1}</spase:Format> <spase:Encoding>{0,1}</spase:Encoding> <spase:DataExtent>{0,1}</spase:DataExtent> <spase:Acknowledgement>{0,1}</spase:Acknowledgement> </spase:AccessInformation></pre>

	</spase:AccessInformation>
Source	<xsd:element name="AccessInformation" type="spase:AccessInformation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:DisplayData / spase:ProcessingLevel

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema											
Diagram												
Type	spase:ProcessingLevel											
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			content:	simple		minOccurs:	0		maxOccurs:	1	
content:	simple											
minOccurs:	0											
maxOccurs:	1											
Facets	enumeration	Calibrated	Data wherein sensor outputs have been convolved with instrument response function, often irreversibly, to yield data in physical units.									
	enumeration	Raw	Data in its original state with no processing to account for calibration!!!									
	enumeration	Uncalibrated	Duplicate data are removed from the data stream and data are time ordered. Values are not adjusted for any potential biases or external factors.									
Source	<xsd:element name="ProcessingLevel" type="spase:ProcessingLevel" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>											
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd											

Element spase:DisplayData / spase:ProviderResourceName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema											
Diagram												
Type	spase:ProviderResourceName											
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			content:	simple		minOccurs:	0		maxOccurs:	1	
content:	simple											
minOccurs:	0											
maxOccurs:	1											
Source	<xsd:element name="ProviderResourceName" type="spase:ProviderResourceName" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>											
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd											

Element spase:DisplayData / spase:ProviderProcessingLevel

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema											
Diagram												
Type	spase:ProviderProcessingLevel											
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			content:	simple		minOccurs:	0		maxOccurs:	1	
content:	simple											
minOccurs:	0											
maxOccurs:	1											
Source	<xsd:element name="ProviderProcessingLevel" type="spase:ProviderProcessingLevel" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>											
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd											

Element spase:DisplayData / spase:ProviderVersion

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ProviderVersion class spase:ProviderVersion { <<ProviderVersion>> <<spase:ProviderVersion>> } ProviderVersion < -- spase:ProviderVersion </pre>						
Type	spase:ProviderVersion						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="ProviderVersion" type="spase:ProviderVersion" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:DisplayData / spase:InstrumentID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class InstrumentID class spase:InstrumentID { <<InstrumentID>> <<spase:InstrumentID>> } InstrumentID < -- spase:InstrumentID </pre>						
Type	spase:InstrumentID						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Source	<xsd:element name="InstrumentID" type="spase:InstrumentID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

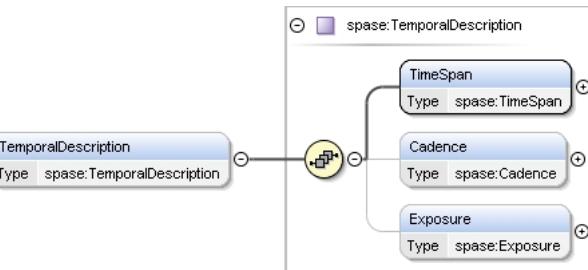
Element spase:DisplayData / spase:MeasurementType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																					
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class MeasurementType class spase:MeasurementType { <<MeasurementType>> <<spase:MeasurementType>> } MeasurementType < -- spase:MeasurementType </pre>																					
Type	spase:MeasurementType																					
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	unbounded															
content:	simple																					
minOccurs:	1																					
maxOccurs:	unbounded																					
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ActivityIndex</td> <td>An indication, derived from one or more measurements, of the level of activity of an object or region, such as sunspot number, F10.7 flux, Dst, or the Polar Cap Indices.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Dopplergram</td> <td>A map or image depicting the spatial distribution of line-of-sight velocities of the observed object.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Dust</td> <td>Free microscopic particles of solid material.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ElectricField</td> <td>A region of space around a charged particle, or between two voltages within which a force is exerted on charged objects in its vicinity. An electric field is the electric force per unit charge.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>EnergeticParticles</td> <td>Pieces of matter that are moving very fast. Energetic particles include protons, electrons, neutrons, neutrinos, the nuclei of atoms, and other sub-atomic particles.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Ephemeris</td> <td>The spatial coordinates of a body as a function of time. When used as an Instrument Type it represents the process or methods used to generate spatial coordinates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ImageIntensity</td> <td>Measurements of the two-dimensional distribution of the intensity of photons from some region</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	ActivityIndex	An indication, derived from one or more measurements, of the level of activity of an object or region, such as sunspot number, F10.7 flux, Dst, or the Polar Cap Indices.	enumeration	Dopplergram	A map or image depicting the spatial distribution of line-of-sight velocities of the observed object.	enumeration	Dust	Free microscopic particles of solid material.	enumeration	ElectricField	A region of space around a charged particle, or between two voltages within which a force is exerted on charged objects in its vicinity. An electric field is the electric force per unit charge.	enumeration	EnergeticParticles	Pieces of matter that are moving very fast. Energetic particles include protons, electrons, neutrons, neutrinos, the nuclei of atoms, and other sub-atomic particles.	enumeration	Ephemeris	The spatial coordinates of a body as a function of time. When used as an Instrument Type it represents the process or methods used to generate spatial coordinates.	enumeration	ImageIntensity	Measurements of the two-dimensional distribution of the intensity of photons from some region
enumeration	ActivityIndex	An indication, derived from one or more measurements, of the level of activity of an object or region, such as sunspot number, F10.7 flux, Dst, or the Polar Cap Indices.																				
enumeration	Dopplergram	A map or image depicting the spatial distribution of line-of-sight velocities of the observed object.																				
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enumeration	ImageIntensity	Measurements of the two-dimensional distribution of the intensity of photons from some region																				

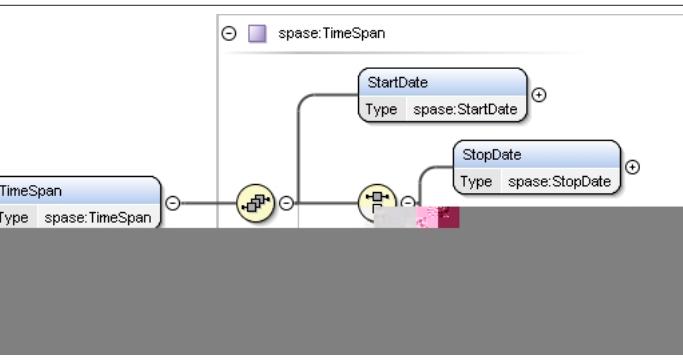
		or object such as the Sun or the polar auroral regions; can be in any wavelength band, and polarized, etc.
enumeration	InstrumentStatus	A quantity directly related to the operation or function of an instrument.
enumeration	IonComposition	In situ measurements of the relative flux or density of electrically charged particles in the space environment. May give simple fluxes, but full distribution functions are sometimes measured.
enumeration	Irradiance	Irradiance - A radiometric term for the power of electromagnetic radiation at a surface, per unit area. "Irradiance" is used when the electromagnetic radiation is incident on the surface. Irradiance data may be reported in any units (i.e. counts/s) due to, for example, being at a particular wavelength, or to being a not-fully-calibrated relative measurement.
enumeration	MagneticField	A region of space near a magnetized body where magnetic forces can be detected (as measured by methods such as Zeeman splitting, etc.).
enumeration	Magnetogram	Measurements of the vector or line-of-sight magnetic field determined from remote sensing measurements of the detailed structure of spectral lines, including their splitting and polarization. ("Magnetogram.")
enumeration	NeutralAtomImages	Measurements of neutral atom fluxes as a function of look direction; often related to remote energetic charged particles that lose their charge through charge-exchange and then reach the detector on a line-of-sight trajectory.
enumeration	NeutralGas	Measurements of neutral atomic and molecular components of a gas.
enumeration	Profile	Measurements of a quantity as a function of height above an object such as the limb of a body.
enumeration	Radiance	A radiometric measurement that describes the amount of electromagnetic radiation that passes through or is emitted from a particular area, and falls within a given solid angle in a specified direction. They are used to characterize both emission from diffuse sources and reflection from diffuse surfaces.
enumeration	Spectrum	The distribution of a characteristic of a physical system or phenomenon, such as the energy emitted by a radiant source, arranged in the order of wavelengths.
enumeration	ThermalPlasma	Measurements of the plasma in the energy regime where the most of the plasma occurs. May be the basic fluxes in the form of distribution functions or the derived bulk parameters (density, flow velocity, etc.).
enumeration	Waves	Data resulting from observations of wave experiments and natural wave phenomena. Wave experiments are typically active and natural wave phenomena are passive. Examples of wave experiments include coherent/incoherent scatter radars, radio soundings, VLF propagation studies, ionospheric scintillation of beacon satellite signals, etc. Examples of natural wave phenomena include micropulsations, mesospheric gravity waves, auroral/plasmaspheric hiss, Langmuir waves, AKR, Jovian decametric radiation, solar radio bursts, etc.
enumeration	Waves.Active	Exerting an influence or producing a change or effect. An active measurement is one which produces a transmission or excitation as a part of the measurement cycle.
enumeration	Waves.Passive	Movement or effect produced by outside influence. A passive measurement is one which does not produce a transmission or excitation as a part of the measurement cycle.

Source	<pre><xsd:element name="MeasurementType" type="spase:MeasurementType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:DisplayData / spase:TemporalDescription

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:TemporalDescription
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Model	spase:TimeSpan , spase:Cadence{0,1} , spase:Exposure{0,1}
Children	spase:Cadence, spase:Exposure, spase:TimeSpan
Instance	<pre><spase:TemporalDescription xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:TimeSpan>{1,1}</spase:TimeSpan> <spase:Cadence>{0,1}</spase:Cadence> <spase:Exposure>{0,1}</spase:Exposure> </spase:TemporalDescription></pre>
Source	<pre><xsd:element name="TemporalDescription" type="spase:TemporalDescription" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:TemporalDescription / spase:TimeSpan

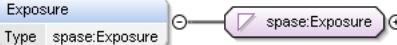
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:TimeSpan
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Model	spase:StartDate , (spase:StopDate spase:RelativeStopDate) , spase>Note*
Children	spase>Note, spase:RelativeStopDate, spase:StartDate, spase:StopDate
Instance	<pre><spase:TimeSpan xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema" <spase:StartDate>{1,1} {0,1}</spase:StartDate> <spase:StopDate>{0,1}</spase:StopDate> <spase:RelativeStopDate>{0,1}</spase:RelativeStopDate> <spase>Note>{0,1}</spase>Note> </spase:TimeSpan></pre>

Source	<code><xsd:element name="TimeSpan" type="spase:TimeSpan" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:TemporalDescription / spase:Cadence

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Cadence						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Cadence" type="spase:Cadence" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:TemporalDescription / spase:Exposure

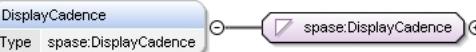
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Exposure						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Exposure" type="spase:Exposure" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:DisplayData / spase:SpectralRange

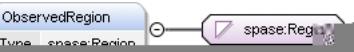
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																					
Diagram																						
Type	spase:SpectralRange																					
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded															
content:	simple																					
minOccurs:	0																					
maxOccurs:	unbounded																					
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>CaK</td> <td>A spectrum with a wavelength of range centered near 393.5 nm. VSO nickname: Ca-K image with range of 391.9 nm to 395.2 nm.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ExtremeUltraviolet</td> <td>A spectrum with a wavelength range of 10.0 nm to 125.0nm. VSO nickname: EUV image with a range of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>FarUltraviolet</td> <td>A spectrum with a wavelength range of 122 nm to 200.0nm. VSO nickname: FUV image with a range of 122.0 nm to 200 nm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>GammaRays</td> <td>Photons with a wavelength range: 0.00001 to 0.001 nm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Halpha</td> <td>A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 656.3 nm. VSO nickname: H-alpha image with a spectrum range of 655.8 nm to 656.8 nm.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>HardXrays</td> <td>Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 to 0.1 nm and an energy range of 12 keV to 120 keV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>He10830</td> <td>A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 1082.9 nm. VSO nickname: He 10830 image</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	CaK	A spectrum with a wavelength of range centered near 393.5 nm. VSO nickname: Ca-K image with range of 391.9 nm to 395.2 nm.	enumeration	ExtremeUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 10.0 nm to 125.0nm. VSO nickname: EUV image with a range of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm	enumeration	FarUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 122 nm to 200.0nm. VSO nickname: FUV image with a range of 122.0 nm to 200 nm	enumeration	GammaRays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.00001 to 0.001 nm	enumeration	Halpha	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 656.3 nm. VSO nickname: H-alpha image with a spectrum range of 655.8 nm to 656.8 nm.	enumeration	HardXrays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 to 0.1 nm and an energy range of 12 keV to 120 keV	enumeration	He10830	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 1082.9 nm. VSO nickname: He 10830 image
enumeration	CaK	A spectrum with a wavelength of range centered near 393.5 nm. VSO nickname: Ca-K image with range of 391.9 nm to 395.2 nm.																				
enumeration	ExtremeUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 10.0 nm to 125.0nm. VSO nickname: EUV image with a range of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm																				
enumeration	FarUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 122 nm to 200.0nm. VSO nickname: FUV image with a range of 122.0 nm to 200 nm																				
enumeration	GammaRays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.00001 to 0.001 nm																				
enumeration	Halpha	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 656.3 nm. VSO nickname: H-alpha image with a spectrum range of 655.8 nm to 656.8 nm.																				
enumeration	HardXrays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 to 0.1 nm and an energy range of 12 keV to 120 keV																				
enumeration	He10830	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 1082.9 nm. VSO nickname: He 10830 image																				

		with a range of 1082.5 nm to 1083.3 nm.
enumeration	He304	A spectrum centered around the resonance line of ionised helium at 304 Angstrom (30.4 nm).
enumeration	Infrared	Photons with a wavelength range: 760 to 1.00×10^6 nm
enumeration	K7699	A spectrum with a wavelength range centred at 769.9 nm. VSO nickname: K-7699 dopplergram with a range of 769.8 nm to 770.0 nm.
enumeration	LBHBand	Lyman-Birge-Hopfield band in the far ultraviolet range with wavelength range of 140nm to 170 nm.
enumeration	Microwave	Photons with a wavelength range: 1.00×10^6 to 1.50×10^7 nm
enumeration	NaD	A spectrum with a wavelength range of centered at 589.3 nm. VSO nickname: Na-D image with a range of 588.8 nm to 589.8 nm.
enumeration	Ni6768	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 676.8 nm. VSO nickname: Ni-6768 dopplergram with a range of 676.7 nm to 676.9 nm.
enumeration	Optical	Photons with a wavelength range: 380 to 760 nm
enumeration	RadioFrequency	Photons with a wavelength range: 100,000 to 1.00×10^{11} nm
enumeration	SoftXRays	X-Rays with an energy range of 0.12 keV to 12 keV.
enumeration	Ultraviolet	Photons with a wavelength range: 10 to 400 nm.
enumeration	WhiteLight	Photons with a wavelength in the visible range for humans.
enumeration	XRays	Photons with a wavelength range: $0.001 \leq x < 10$ nm
Source	<code><xsd:element name="SpectralRange" type="spase:SpectralRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" /></code>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:DisplayData / spase:DisplayCadence

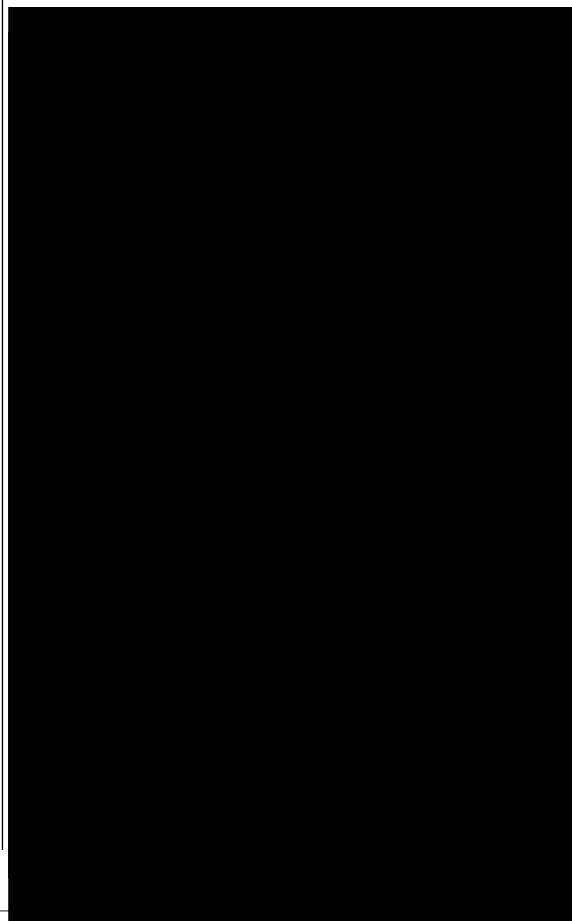
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:DisplayCadence
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<code><xsd:element name="DisplayCadence" type="spase:DisplayCadence" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" /></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:DisplayData / spase:ObservedRegion

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Region
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Facets	<p>enumeration Asteroid A small extraterrestrial body consisting mostly of rock and metal that is in orbit around the sun.</p>

enumeration	Comet	A relatively small extraterrestrial body consisting of a frozen mass that travels around the sun in a highly elliptical orbit.
enumeration	Earth	The third planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Earth.Magnetosheath	The region between the bow shock and the magnetopause, characterized by very turbulent plasma.
enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Earth.Moon	The only natural satellite of the Earth.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface	The gaseous and possibly ionized environment of a body extending from the surface to some specified altitude. For the Earth, this altitude is 2000 km.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Atmosphere	The neutral gases surrounding a body that extends from the surface and is bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.AuroralRegion	The region in the atmospheric where electrically-charged particles bombarding the upper atmosphere of a planet in the presence of a magnetic field produce an optical phenomenon.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.EquatorialRegion	A Region centered on the equator and limited in latitude by approximately 23 degrees north and south of the equator.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere	The charged or ionized gases surrounding a body that are nominally bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.IonosphereDRegion	The Region of the ionosphere that exists approximately 50 to 95 km above the surface of the Earth. One of several layers in the ionosphere.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.IonosphereERegion	A Region ionised gas occurring at 90-150km above the ground. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also called the The Kennelly-Heaviside layer.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.IonosphereFRegion	A Region contains ionized gases at a height of around 150-800 km above sea level, placing it in the thermosphere. the F region has the highest concentration of free electrons and ions anywhere in the atmosphere. It may be thought of as comprising two layers, the F1-and F2-layers. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also known as the Appleton layer.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.IonosphereMRegion	The Topside at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Mesosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Stratosphere to a range of 80 km to 85 km, temperature decreasing with height.

enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Plasmasphere The region of the magnetosphere consisting of low energy (cool) plasma. It is located above the ionosphere. The outer boundary of the plasmasphere is known as the plasmapause, which is defined by an order of magnitude drop in plasma density.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.PolarCap The areas of the globe surrounding the poles



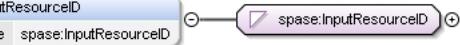
		magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars	The forth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Mars.Deimos	The smaller and outer most moon of Mars.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars.Phobos	The larger and inner most moon of Mars.
enumeration	Mercury	The first planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Neptune	The seventh planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Pluto	The ninth (sub)planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Saturn	The sixth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Saturn.Dione	The forth-largest moon of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Enceladus	The sixth-largest moon of Saturn. It is currently endogenously active. The smallest known body in the Solar System that is geologically active today.

enumeration	Saturn.Iapetus	The third-largest moon of Saturn and the eleventh-largest in the Solar System.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Saturn.Mimas	The smallest and least massive of the round moons of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Rhea	The second-largest moon of Saturn and the ninth-largest moon in the Solar System.
enumeration	Saturn.Tethys	The third largest moon of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Titan	The largest moon of Saturn and the second-largest moon in the Solar System,
enumeration	Sun	The star upon which our solar system is centered.
enumeration	Sun.Chromosphere	The region of the Sun's (or a star's) atmosphere above the temperature minimum and below the Transition Region. The solar chromosphere is approximately 400 km to 2100 km above the photosphere, and characterized by temperatures from 4500 - 28000 K.
enumeration	Sun.Corona	The outermost atmospheric region of the Sun or a star, characterized by ionization temperatures above 10^5 K. The solar corona starts at about 2100 km above the photosphere; there is no generally defined upper limit.
enumeration	Sun.Interior	The region inside the body which is not visible from outside the body.
enumeration	Sun.Photosphere	The atmospheric layer of the Sun or a star from which continuum radiation, especially optical, is emitted to space. For the Sun, the photosphere is about 500 km thick.
enumeration	Sun.TransitionRegion	A very narrow (<100 km) layer between the chromosphere and the corona where the temperature rises abruptly from about 8000 to about 500,000 K.
enumeration	Uranus	The eighth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Uranus.Ariel	The fourth-largest moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.

	enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
	enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.RadiationRegion	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
	enumeration	Uranus.Miranda	The smallest and innermost round moon of Uranus.
	enumeration	Uranus.Oberon	The second-largest and second most massive moon of Uranus, and the ninth most massive moon in the Solar System.
	enumeration	Uranus.Puck	The largest inner spherical moon of Uranus.
	enumeration	Uranus.Titania	The largest moon of Uranus and the eighth largest moon in the Solar System.
	enumeration	Uranus.Umbriel	The third largest and fourth most massive moon of Uranus.
	enumeration	Venus	The second planet from the sun in our solar system.
	enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
	enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
	enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
	enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
	enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.RadiationRegion	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
Source	<pre><xsd:element name="ObservedRegion" type="spase:Region" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" /></pre>		
Scigh-	http://www.spacedata.com/SPASE/SPASE-2.2.6.xsd		

Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: unbounded
Source	<xsd:element name="Keyword" type="spase:Keyword" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

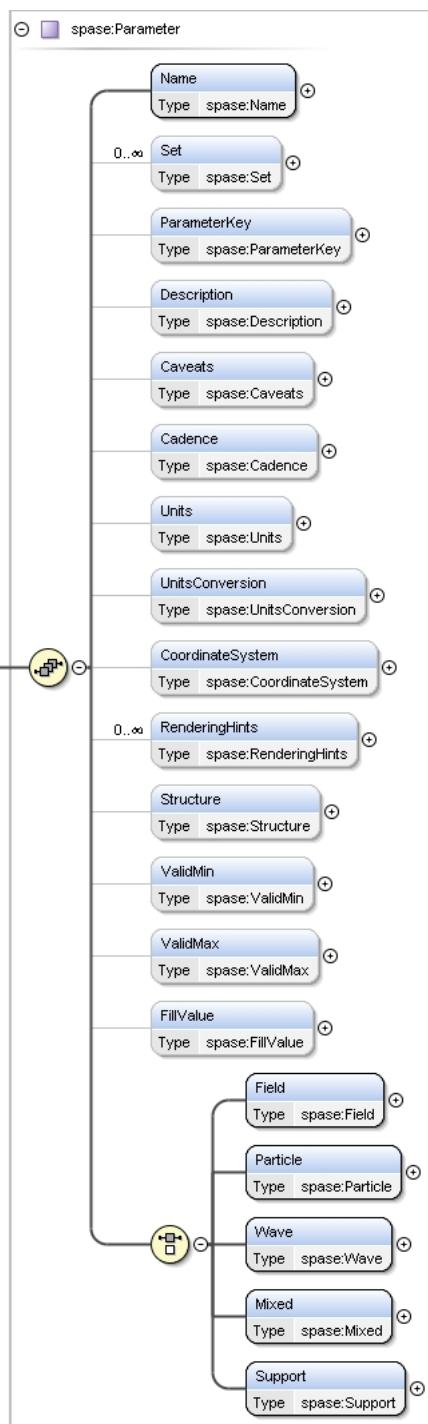
Element spase:DisplayData / spase:InputResourceID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:InputResourceID
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: unbounded
Source	<xsd:element name="InputResourceID" type="spase:InputResourceID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:DisplayData / spase:Parameter

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram



Type	spase:Parameter
Properties	content: complex minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: unbounded
Model	spase:Name , spase:Set* , spase:ParameterKey{0,1} , spase:Description{0,1} , spase:Caveats{0,1} , spase:Cadence{0,1} , spase:Units{0,1} , spase:UnitsConversion{0,1} , spase:CoordinateSystem{0,1} , spase:RenderingHints* , spase:Structure{0,1} , spase:ValidMin{0,1} , spase:ValidMax{0,1} , spase:FillValue{0,1} , (spase:Field spase:Particle spase:Wave spase:Mixed spase:Support)
Children	spase:Cadence, spase:Caveats, spase:CoordinateSystem, spase:Description, spase:Field, spase:FillValue, spase:Mixed, spase:Name, spase:ParameterKey, spase:Particle, spase:RenderingHints, spase:Set, spase:Structure, spase:Support, spase:Units, spase:UnitsConversion, spase:ValidMax, spase:ValidMin, spase:Wave
Instance	<pre> <spase:Parameter xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Name>{1,1}</spase:Name> </pre>

Diagram



Type	spase:NumericalData
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Properties	content: complex
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Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:AccessInformation+ , spase:ProcessingLevel{0,1} , spase:ProviderResourceName{0,1} , spase:ProviderProcessingLevel{0,1} , spase:ProviderVersion{0,1} , spase:InstrumentID* , spase:MeasurementType+ , spase:TemporalDescription{0,1} , spase:SpectralRange* , spase:ObservedRegion* , spase:Caveats{0,1} , spase:Keyword* , spase:InputResourceID* , spase:Parameter* , spase:Extension*
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Children	spase:AccessInformation, spase:Caveats, spase:Extension, spase:InputResourceID, spase:InstrumentID, spase:Keyword, spase:MeasurementType, spase:ObservedRegion, spase:Parameter, spase:ProcessingLevel, spase:ProviderProcessingLevel, spase:ProviderResourceName, spase:ProviderVersion, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID, spase:SpectralRange, spase:TemporalDescription
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Instance	<pre> <spase:NumericalData xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceID>{1,1}</spase:ResourceID> <spase:ResourceHeader>{1,1}</spase:ResourceHeader> <spase:AccessInformation>{1,unbounded}</spase:AccessInformation> <spase:ProcessingLevel>{0,1}</spase:ProcessingLevel> <spase:ProviderResourceName>{0,1}</spase:ProviderResourceName> <spase:ProviderProcessingLevel>{0,1}</spase:ProviderProcessingLevel> <spase:ProviderVersion>{0,1}</spase:ProviderVersion> <spase:InstrumentID>{0,unbounded}</spase:InstrumentID> <spase:MeasurementType>{1,unbounded}</spase:MeasurementType> </pre>
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	<pre><spase:TemporalDescription>{0,1}</spase:TemporalDescription> <spase:SpectralRange>{0,unbounded}</spase:SpectralRange> <spase:ObservedRegion>{0,unbounded}</spase:ObservedRegion> <spase:Caveats>{0,1}</spase:Caveats> <spase:Keyword>{0,unbounded}</spase:Keyword> <spase:InputResourceID>{0,unbounded}</spase:InputResourceID> <spase:Parameter>{0,unbounded}</spase:Parameter> <spase:Extension>{0,unbounded}</spase:Extension> </spase:NumericalData></pre>
Source	<xsd:element name="NumericalData" type="spase:NumericalData"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:ResourceID

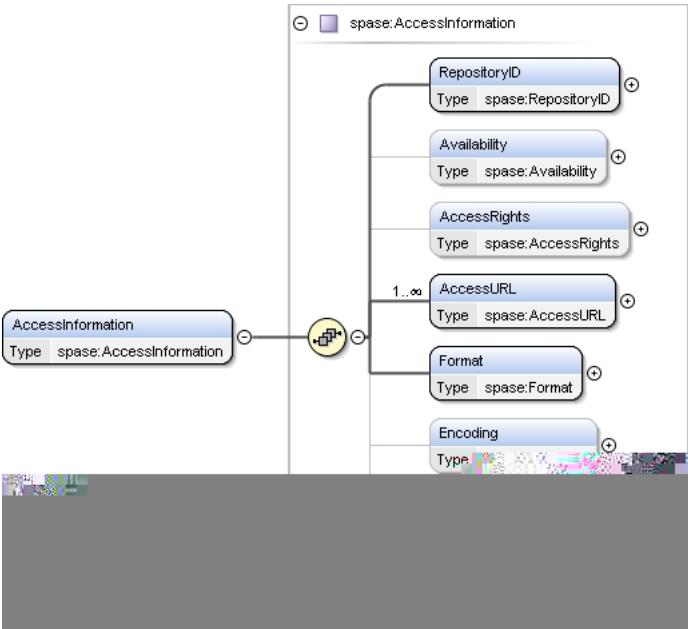
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ResourceID { Type spase:ResourceID } class spase:ResourceID ResourceID "1" -- "1" spase:ResourceID </pre>						
Type	spase:ResourceID						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:ResourceHeader

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ResourceHeader { Type spase:ResourceHeader } class resourceName { Type spase:ResourceName } class alternateName { Type spase:AlternateName } class releaseDate { Type spase:ReleaseDate } class expirationDate { Type spase:ExpirationDate } class acknowledgement { Type spase:Acknowledgement } class contact { Type spase>Contact } class informationURL { Type spase:InformationURL } class association { Type spase:Association } class priorID { Type spase:Prior } ResourceHeader "1" -- "0..1" resourceName ResourceHeader "1" -- "0..1" alternateName ResourceHeader "1" -- "0..1" releaseDate ResourceHeader "1" -- "0..1" expirationDate ResourceHeader "1" -- "1..1" acknowledgement ResourceHeader "1" -- "1..1" contact ResourceHeader "1" -- "0..1" informationURL ResourceHeader "1" -- "0..1" association ResourceHeader "1" -- "0..1" priorID </pre>						
Type	spase:ResourceHeader						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						

Model	spase:ResourceName , spase:AlternateName* , spase:ReleaseDate , spase:ExpirationDate{0,1} , spase:Description , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1} , spase:Contact+ , spase:InformationURL* , spase:Association* , spase:PriorID*
Children	spase:Acknowledgement, spase:AlternateName, spase:Association, spase:Contact, spase:Description, spase:ExpirationDate, spase:InformationURL, spase:PriorID, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceName
Instance	<pre><spase:ResourceHeader xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceName>{1,1}</spase:ResourceName> <spase:AlternateName>{0,unbounded}</spase:AlternateName> <spase:ReleaseDate>{1,1}</spase:ReleaseDate> <spase:ExpirationDate>{0,1}</spase:ExpirationDate> <spase:Description>{1,1}</spase:Description> <spase:Acknowledgement>{0,1}</spase:Acknowledgement> <spase:Contact>{1,unbounded}</spase:Contact> <spase:InformationURL>{0,unbounded}</spase:InformationURL> <spase:Association>{0,unbounded}</spase:Association> <spase:PriorID>{0,unbounded}</spase:PriorID> </spase:ResourceHeader></pre>
Source	<pre><xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:AccessInformation

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:AccessInformation						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Model	spase:RepositoryID , spase:Availability{0,1} , spase:AccessRights{0,1} , spase:AccessURL+ , spase:Format , spase:Encoding{0,1} , spase:DataExtent{0,1} , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1}						
Children	spase:AccessRights, spase:AccessURL, spase:Acknowledgement, spase:Availability, spase:DataExtent, spase:Encoding, spase:Format, spase:RepositoryID						
Instance	<pre><spase:AccessInformation xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:RepositoryID>{1,1}</spase:RepositoryID> <spase:Availability>{0,1}</spase:Availability> <spase:AccessRights>{0,1}</spase:AccessRights> <spase:AccessURL>{1,unbounded}</spase:AccessURL> <spase:Format>{1,1}</spase:Format> <spase:Encoding>{0,1}</spase:Encoding> <spase:DataExtent>{0,1}</spase:DataExtent> <spase:Acknowledgement>{0,1}</spase:Acknowledgement> </spase:AccessInformation></pre>						
Source	<pre><xsd:element name="AccessInformation" type="spase:AccessInformation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded" /></pre>						

Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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Element spase:NumericalData / spase:ProcessingLevel

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram		
Type	spase:ProcessingLevel	
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1	
Facets	enumeration	Calibrated Data wherein sensor outputs have been convolved with instrument response function, often irreversibly, to yield data in physical units.
	enumeration	Raw Data in its original state with no processing to account for calibration!!!
	enumeration	Uncalibrated Duplicate data are removed from the data stream and data are time ordered. Values are not adjusted for any potential biases or external factors.
Source	<xsd:element name="ProcessingLevel" type="spase:ProcessingLevel" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:ProviderResourceName

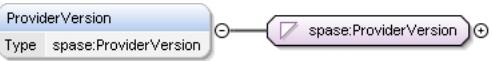
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram		
Type	spase:ProviderResourceName	
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1	
Source	<xsd:element name="ProviderResourceName" type="spase:ProviderResourceName" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:ProviderProcessingLevel

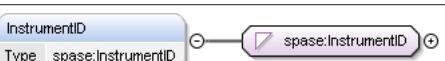
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram		
Type	spase:ProviderProcessingLevel	
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1	
Source	<xsd:element name="ProviderProcessingLevel" type="spase:ProviderProcessingLevel" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:ProviderVersion

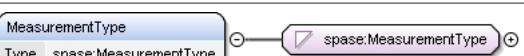
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram	
Type	spase:ProviderVersion
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="ProviderVersion" type="spase:ProviderVersion" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:InstrumentID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:InstrumentID
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="InstrumentID" type="spase:InstrumentID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:MeasurementType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema			
Diagram				
Type	spase:MeasurementType			
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>			
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ActivityIndex</td> <td>An indication, derived from one or more measurements, of the level of activity of an object or region,</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	ActivityIndex	An indication, derived from one or more measurements, of the level of activity of an object or region,
enumeration	ActivityIndex	An indication, derived from one or more measurements, of the level of activity of an object or region,		

enumeration	InstrumentStatus	A quantity directly related to the operation or function of an instrument.
enumeration	IonComposition	In situ measurements of the relative flux or density of electrically charged particles in the space environment. May give simple fluxes, but full distribution functions are sometimes measured.
enumeration	Irradiance	Irradiance - A radiometric term for the power of electromagnetic radiation at a surface, per unit area. "Irradiance" is used when the electromagnetic radiation is incident on the surface. Irradiance data may be reported in any units (i.e. counts/s) due to, for example, being at a particular wavelength, or to being a not-fully-calibrated relative measurement.
enumeration	MagneticField	A region of space near a magnetized body where magnetic forces can be detected (as measured by methods such as Zeeman splitting, etc.).
enumeration	Magnetogram	Measurements of the vector or line-of-sight magnetic field determined from remote sensing measurements of the detailed structure of spectral lines, including their splitting and polarization. ("Magnetogram.")
enumeration	NeutralAtomImages	Measurements of neutral atom fluxes as a function of look direction; often related to remote energetic charged particles that lose their charge through charge-exchange and then reach the detector on a line-of-sight trajectory.
enumeration	NeutralGas	Measurements of neutral atomic and molecular components of a gas.
enumeration	Profile	Measurements of a quantity as a function of height above an object such as the limb of a body.
enumeration	Radiance	A radiometric measurement that describes the amount of electromagnetic radiation that passes through or is emitted from a particular area, and falls within a given solid angle in a specified direction. They are used to characterize both emission from diffuse sources and reflection from diffuse surfaces.
enumeration	Spectrum	The distribution of a characteristic of a physical system or phenomenon, such as the energy emitted by a radiant source, arranged in the order of wavelengths.
enumeration	ThermalPlasma	Measurements of the plasma in the energy regime where the most of the plasma occurs. May be the basic fluxes in the form of distribution functions or the derived bulk parameters (density, flow velocity, etc.).
enumeration	Waves	Data resulting from observations of wave experiments and natural wave phenomena. Wave experiments are typically active and natural wave phenomena are passive. Examples of wave experiments include coherent/incoherent scatter radars, radio soundings, VLF propagation studies, ionospheric scintillation of beacon satellite signals, etc. Examples of natural wave phenomena include micropulsations, mesospheric gravity waves, auroral/plasmaspheric hiss, Langmuir waves, AKR, Jovian decametric radiation, solar radio bursts, etc.
enumeration	Waves.Active	Exerting an influence or producing a change or effect. An active measurement is one which produces a transmission or excitation as a part of the measurement cycle.
enumeration	Waves.Passive	Movement or effect produced by outside influence. A passive measurement is one which does not produce a transmission or excitation as a part of the measurement cycle.
Source	<xsd:element name="MeasurementType" type="spase:MeasurementType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded" />	

Schema location

file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:TemporalDescription

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class TemporalDescription { <<spase:TemporalDescription>> <<Type spase:TemporalDescription>> } class TimeSpan { <<spase:TimeSpan>> <<Type spase:TimeSpan>> } class Cadence { <<spase:Cadence>> <<Type spase:Cadence>> } class Exposure { <<spase:Exposure>> <<Type spase:Exposure>> } TemporalDescription "1" -- "*" TimeSpan TemporalDescription "1" -- "*" Cadence TemporalDescription "1" -- "*" Exposure </pre>						
Type	spase:TemporalDescription						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:TimeSpan , spase:Cadence{0,1} , spase:Exposure{0,1}						
Children	spase:Cadence, spase:Exposure, spase:TimeSpan						
Instance	<spase:TemporalDescription xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:TimeSpan>{1,1}</spase:TimeSpan> <spase:Cadence>{0,1}</spase:Cadence> <spase:Exposure>{0,1}</spase:Exposure> </spase:TemporalDescription>						
Source	<xsd:element name="TemporalDescription" type="spase:TemporalDescription" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:SpectralRange

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																								
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class SpectralRange { <<spase:SpectralRange>> <<Type spase:SpectralRange>> } class spaseSpectralRange { <<spase:SpectralRange>> <<Type spase:SpectralRange>> } SpectralRange "1" -- "*" spaseSpectralRange </pre>																								
Type	spase:SpectralRange																								
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded																		
content:	simple																								
minOccurs:	0																								
maxOccurs:	unbounded																								
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>CaK</td> <td>A spectrum with a wavelength of range centered near 393.5 nm. VSO nickname: Ca-K image with range of 391.9 nm to 395.2 nm.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ExtremeUltraviolet</td> <td>A spectrum with a wavelength range of 10.0 nm to 125.0nm. VSO nickname: EUV image with a range of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>FarUltraviolet</td> <td>A spectrum with a wavelength range of 122 nm to 200.0nm. VSO nickname: FUV image with a range of 122.0 nm to 200 nm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>GammaRays</td> <td>Photons with a wavelength range: 0.00001 to 0.001 nm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Halpha</td> <td>A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 656.3 nm. VSO nickname: H-alpha image with a spectrum range of 655.8 nm to 656.8 nm.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>HardXrays</td> <td>Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 to 0.1 nm and an energy range of 12 keV to 120 keV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>He10830</td> <td>A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 1082.9 nm. VSO nickname: He 10830 image with a range of 1082.5 nm to 1083.3 nm.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>He304</td> <td>A spectrum centered around the resonance line</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	CaK	A spectrum with a wavelength of range centered near 393.5 nm. VSO nickname: Ca-K image with range of 391.9 nm to 395.2 nm.	enumeration	ExtremeUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 10.0 nm to 125.0nm. VSO nickname: EUV image with a range of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm	enumeration	FarUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 122 nm to 200.0nm. VSO nickname: FUV image with a range of 122.0 nm to 200 nm	enumeration	GammaRays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.00001 to 0.001 nm	enumeration	Halpha	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 656.3 nm. VSO nickname: H-alpha image with a spectrum range of 655.8 nm to 656.8 nm.	enumeration	HardXrays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 to 0.1 nm and an energy range of 12 keV to 120 keV	enumeration	He10830	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 1082.9 nm. VSO nickname: He 10830 image with a range of 1082.5 nm to 1083.3 nm.	enumeration	He304	A spectrum centered around the resonance line
enumeration	CaK	A spectrum with a wavelength of range centered near 393.5 nm. VSO nickname: Ca-K image with range of 391.9 nm to 395.2 nm.																							
enumeration	ExtremeUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 10.0 nm to 125.0nm. VSO nickname: EUV image with a range of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm																							
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enumeration	He304	A spectrum centered around the resonance line																							

		of ionised helium at 304 Angstrom (30.4 nm).
enumeration	Infrared	Photons with a wavelength range: 760 to 1.00×10^6 nm
enumeration	K7699	A spectrum with a wavelength range centred at 769.9 nm. VSO nickname: K-7699 dopplergram with a range of 769.8 nm to 770.0 nm.
enumeration	LBHBand	Lyman-Birge-Hopfield band in the far ultraviolet range with wavelength range of 140nm to 170 nm.
enumeration	Microwave	Photons with a wavelength range: 1.00×10^6 to 1.50×10^7 nm
enumeration	NaD	A spectrum with a wavelength range of centered at 589.3 nm. VSO nickname: Na-D image with a range of 588.8 nm to 589.8 nm.
enumeration	Ni6768	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 676.8 nm. VSO nickname: Ni-6768 dopplergram with a range of 676.7 nm to 676.9 nm.
enumeration	Optical	Photons with a wavelength range: 380 to 760 nm
enumeration	RadioFrequency	Photons with a wavelength range: 100,000 to 1.00×10^{11} nm
enumeration	SoftXRays	X-Rays with an energy range of 0.12 keV to 12 keV.
enumeration	Ultraviolet	Photons with a wavelength range: 10 to 400 nm.
enumeration	WhiteLight	Photons with a wavelength in the visible range for humans.
enumeration	XRays	Photons with a wavelength range: $0.001 \leq x < 10$ nm
Source	<xsd:element name="SpectralRange" type="spase:SpectralRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:ObservedRegion

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ObservedRegion { <<Type: spase:Region>> } class spase:Region { <<Type: spase:Region>> } ObservedRegion < -- spase:Region </pre>																						
Type	spase:Region																						
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>																						
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Asteroid</td> <td>A small extraterrestrial body consisting mostly of rock and metal that is in orbit around the sun.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Comet</td> <td>A relatively small extraterrestrial body consisting of a frozen mass that travels around the sun in a highly elliptical orbit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Earth</td> <td>The third planet from the sun in our solar system.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Earth.Magnetosheath</td> <td>The region between the bow shock and the magnetopause, characterized by very turbulent plasma.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Earth.Magnetosphere</td> <td>The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Earth.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail</td> <td>The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10$Re).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Earth.Magnetosphere.Main</td> <td>The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	Asteroid	A small extraterrestrial body consisting mostly of rock and metal that is in orbit around the sun.	enumeration	Comet	A relatively small extraterrestrial body consisting of a frozen mass that travels around the sun in a highly elliptical orbit.	enumeration	Earth	The third planet from the sun in our solar system.	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosheath	The region between the bow shock and the magnetopause, characterized by very turbulent plasma.	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10$ Re).	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does
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enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does																					

		not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Earth.Moon	The only natural satellite of the Earth.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface	The gaseous and possibly ionized environment of a body extending from the surface to some specified altitude. For the Earth, this altitude is 2000 km.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Atmosphere	The neutral gases surrounding a body that extends from the surface and is bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.AuroralRegion	A region in the atmosphere where electrically-charged particles bombarding the upper atmosphere of a planet in the presence of a magnetic field produce an optical phenomenon.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.EquatorialRegion	A region centered on the equator and limited in latitude by approximately 23 degrees north and south of the equator.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere	The charged or ionized gases surrounding a body that are nominally bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.IonosphereDRegion	The Region of the ionosphere that exists approximately 50 to 95 km above the surface of the Earth. One of several layers in the ionosphere.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.IonosphereARegion	A layer of ionised gas occurring at 90-150km above the ground. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also called the The Kennelly-Heaviside layer.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.IonosphereFRegion	The Region that contains ionized gases at a height of around 150-800 km above sea level, placing it in the thermosphere. the F region has the highest concentration of free electrons and ions anywhere in the atmosphere. It may be thought of as comprising two layers, the F1-and F2-layers. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also known as the Appleton layer.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.IonosphereERegion	The Topside at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Mesosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Stratosphere to a range of 80 km to 85 km, temperature decreasing with height.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Plasmasphere	A region of the magnetosphere consisting of low energy (cool) plasma. It is located above the ionosphere. The outer boundary of the plasmasphere is known as the plasmapause, which is defined by an order of magnitude drop in plasma density.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.PolarCap	The areas of the globe surrounding the poles and consisting of the region north of 60 degrees north latitude an the region south of 60 degrees south latitude.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.SouthAtlanticAnomaly	The region where Earth's inner van Allen radiation belt makes its closest approach to the planet's surface. The result is that, for a given altitude, the radiation intensity is higher over this region than elsewhere.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Stratosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the troposphere to about 30 km, temperature increases with height. The stratosphere contains the ozone layer.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Thermosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Mesosphere to 640+ km, temperature increasing

		with height.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Troposphere	The lowest layer of the atmosphere which begins at the surface and extends to between 7 km (4.4 mi) at the poles and 17 km (10.6 mi) at the equator, with some variation due to weather factors.
enumeration	Earth.Surface	The outermost area of a solid object.
enumeration	Heliosphere	The solar atmosphere extending roughly from the outer corona to the edge of the solar plasma at the heliopause separating primarily solar plasma from interstellar plasma.
enumeration	Heliosphere.Heliosheath	The region extending radially outward from the heliospheric termination shock and in which the decelerated solar wind plasma is still significant.
enumeration	Heliosphere.Inner	The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from the solar coronal base to just inside 1 AU.
enumeration	Heliosphere.NearEarth	The heliospheric region near the Earth which extends to and includes the area near the L1 and L2 Lagrange point.
enumeration	Heliosphere.Outer	The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from just outside 1 AU to the heliospheric termination shock.
enumeration	Heliosphere.Remote1AU	A roughly toroidal region that includes the Earth's orbit, but exclusive of the region near the Earth.
enumeration	Interstellar	The region between stars outside of the star's heliopause.
enumeration	Jupiter	The fifth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Jupiter.Callisto	A second largest moon of Jupiter and the third-largest moon in the solar system.
enumeration	Jupiter.Europa	The sixth-closest round moon of Jupiter.
enumeration	Jupiter.Ganymede	The biggest moon of Jupiter and in the solar system.
enumeration	Jupiter.Io	The innermost of the four round moons of the planet Jupiter.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars	The forth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Mars.Deimos	The smaller and outer most moon of Mars.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards

		by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars.Phobos	The larger and inner most moon of Mars.
enumeration	Mercury	The first planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Neptune	The seventh planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Pluto	The ninth (sub)planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Saturn	The sixth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Saturn.Dione	The forth-largest moon of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Enceladus	The sixth-largest moon of Saturn. It is currently endogenously active. The smallest known body in the Solar System that is geologically active today.
enumeration	Saturn.Iapetus	The third-largest moon of Saturn and the eleventh-largest in the Solar System.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.

enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelldon	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Saturn.Mimas	The smallest and least massive of the round moons of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Rhea	The second-largest moon of Saturn and the ninth-largest moon in the Solar System.
enumeration	Saturn.Tethys	The third largest moon of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Titan	The largest moon of Saturn and the second-largest moon in the Solar System,
enumeration	Sun	The star upon which our solar system is centered.
enumeration	Sun.Chromosphere	The region of the Sun's (or a star's) atmosphere above the temperature minimum and below the Transition Region. The solar chromosphere is approximately 400 km to 2100 km above the photosphere, and characterized by temperatures from 4500 - 28000 K.
enumeration	Sun.Corona	The outermost atmospheric region of the Sun or a star, characterized by ionization temperatures above 10^5 K. The solar corona starts at about 2100 km above the photosphere; there is no generally defined upper limit.
enumeration	Sun.Interior	The region inside the body which is not visible from outside the body.
enumeration	Sun.Photosphere	The atmospheric layer of the Sun or a star from which continuum radiation, especially optical, is emitted to space. For the Sun, the photosphere is about 500 km thick.
enumeration	Sun.TransitionRegion	A very narrow (<100 km) layer between the chromosphere and the corona where the temperature rises abruptly from about 8000 to about 500,000 K.
enumeration	Uranus	The eighth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Uranus.Ariel	The fourth-largest moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10\text{Re}$).
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelldon	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Uranus.Miranda	The smallest and innermost round moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Uranus.Oberon	The second-largest and second most massive moon of Uranus, and the ninth most massive moon in the Solar System.
enumeration	Uranus.Puck	The largest inner spherical moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Uranus.Titania	The largest moon of Uranus and the eighth largest moon in the Solar System.
enumeration	Uranus.Umbriel	The third largest and fourth most massive moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Venus	The second planet from the sun in our solar system.

	enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
	enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
	enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
	enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
	enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
Source	<xsd:element name="ObservedRegion" type="spase:Region" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>		
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd		

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:Caveats

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Caveats { <<Type spase:Caveats>> } Caveats "0..1" -- "0..1" Caveats : spase:Caveats </pre>						
Type	spase:Caveats						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Caveats" type="spase:Caveats" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:Keyword

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Keyword { <<Type spase:Keyword>> } Keyword "0..1" -- "0..1" Keyword : spase:Keyword </pre>						
Type	spase:Keyword						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Source	<xsd:element name="Keyword" type="spase:Keyword" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:InputResourceID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema				
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class InputResourceID { <<Type spase:InputResourceID>> } InputResourceID "0..1" -- "0..1" InputResourceID : spase:InputResourceID </pre>				
Type	spase:InputResourceID				
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0
content:	simple				
minOccurs:	0				

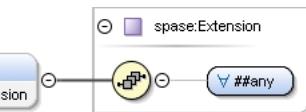
	maxOccurs:	unbounded
Source	<xsd:element name="InputResourceID" type="spase:InputResourceID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:Parameter

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema				
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Parameter { <<spase:Parameter>> } class Name { <<spase:Name>> } class Set { <<spase:Set>> } class ParameterKey { <<spase:ParameterKey>> } class Description { <<spase:Description>> } class Caveats { <<spase:Caveats>> } class Cadence { <<spase:Cadence>> } class Units { <<spase:Units>> } class UnitsConversion { <<spase:UnitsConversion>> } class CoordinateSystem { <<spase:CoordinateSystem>> } class RenderingHints { <<spase:RenderingHints>> } class Structure { <<spase:Structure>> } class ValidMin { <<spase:ValidMin>> } class ValidMax { <<spase:ValidMax>> } class FillValue { <<spase:FillValue>> } class Field { <<spase:Field>> } class Particle { <<spase:Particle>> } class Wave { <<spase:Wave>> } class Mixed { <<spase:Mixed>> } class Support { <<spase:Support>> } Parameter < -- Name Parameter < -- Set Parameter < -- ParameterKey Parameter < -- Description Parameter < -- Caveats Parameter < -- Cadence Parameter < -- Units Parameter < -- UnitsConversion Parameter < -- CoordinateSystem Parameter < -- RenderingHints Parameter < -- Structure Parameter < -- ValidMin Parameter < -- ValidMax Parameter < -- FillValue Parameter < -- Field Parameter < -- Particle Parameter < -- Wave Parameter < -- Mixed Parameter < -- Support </pre> <p>The diagram shows the structure of the spase:Parameter element. It is a complex type (indicated by a dashed line) containing the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name (Type: spase:Name) Set (Type: spase:Set) ParameterKey (Type: spase:ParameterKey) Description (Type: spase:Description) Caveats (Type: spase:Caveats) Cadence (Type: spase:Cadence) Units (Type: spase:Units) UnitsConversion (Type: spase:UnitsConversion) CoordinateSystem (Type: spase:CoordinateSystem) RenderingHints (Type: spase:RenderingHints) Structure (Type: spase:Structure) ValidMin (Type: spase:ValidMin) ValidMax (Type: spase:ValidMax) FillValue (Type: spase:FillValue) Field (Type: spase:Field) Particle (Type: spase:Particle) Wave (Type: spase:Wave) Mixed (Type: spase:Mixed) Support (Type: spase:Support) 				
Type	spase:Parameter				
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0
content:	complex				
minOccurs:	0				

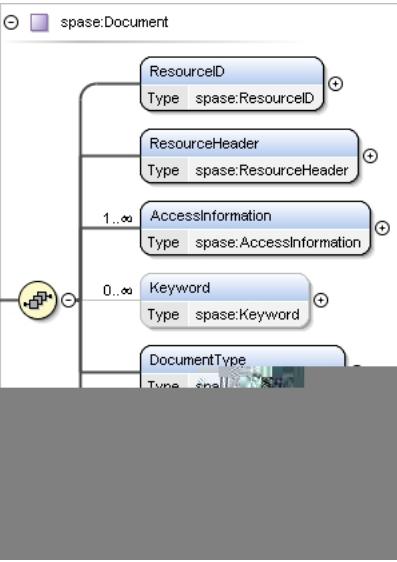
	maxOccurs:	unbounded
Model	spase:Name , spase:Set* , spase:ParameterKey{0,1} , spase:Description{0,1} , spase:Caveats{0,1} , spase:Cadence{0,1} , spase:Units{0,1} , spase:UnitsConversion{0,1} , spase:CoordinateSystem{0,1} , spase:RenderingHints* , spase:Structure{0,1} , spase:ValidMin{0,1} , spase:ValidMax{0,1} , spase:FieldValue{0,1} , (spase:Field spase:Particle spase:Wave spase:Mixed spase:Support)	
Children	spase:Cadence, spase:Caveats, spase:CoordinateSystem, spase:Description, spase:Field, spase:FieldValue, spase:Mixed, spase:Name, spase:ParameterKey, spase:Particle, spase:RenderingHints, spase:Set, spase:Structure, spase:Support, spase:Units, spase:UnitsConversion, spase:ValidMax, spase:ValidMin, spase:Wave	
Instance	<pre><spase:Parameter xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Name>{1,1}</spase:Name> <spase:Set>{0,unbounded}</spase:Set> <spase:ParameterKey>{0,1}</spase:ParameterKey> <spase:Description>{0,1}</spase:Description> <spase:Caveats>{0,1}</spase:Caveats> <spase:Cadence>{0,1}</spase:Cadence> <spase:Units>{0,1}</spase:Units> <spase:UnitsConversion>{0,1}</spase:UnitsConversion> <spase:CoordinateSystem>{0,1}</spase:CoordinateSystem> <spase:RenderingHints>{0,unbounded}</spase:RenderingHints> <spase:Structure>{0,1}</spase:Structure> <spase:ValidMin>{0,1}</spase:ValidMin> <spase:ValidMax>{0,1}</spase:ValidMax> <spase:FieldValue>{0,1}</spase:FieldValue> <spase:Field>{1,1}</spase:Field> <spase:Particle>{1,1}</spase:Particle> <spase:Wave>{1,1}</spase:Wave> <spase:Mixed>{1,1}</spase:Mixed> <spase:Support>{1,1}</spase:Support> </spase:Parameter></pre>	
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Parameter" type="spase:Parameter" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" /></code>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:NumericalData / spase:Extension

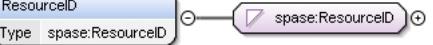
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Extension						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Model	ANY element from ANY namespace						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" /></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Spase / spase:Document

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram	
Type	spase:Document
Properties	content: complex
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:AccessInformation+ , spase:Keyword* , spase:DocumentType , spase:MIMEType , spase:InputResourceID*
Children	spase:AccessInformation, spase:DocumentType, spase:InputResourceID, spase:Keyword, spase:MIMEType, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceId
Instance	<pre><spase:Document xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceID>{1,1}</spase:ResourceID> <spase:ResourceHeader>{1,1}</spase:ResourceHeader> <spase:AccessInformation>{1,unbounded}</spase:AccessInformation> <spase:Keyword>{0,unbounded}</spase:Keyword> <spase:DocumentType>{1,1}</spase:DocumentType> <spase:MIMEType>{1,1}</spase:MIMEType> <spase:InputResourceID>{0,unbounded}</spase:InputResourceID> </spase:Document></pre>
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Document" type="spase:Document" /></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Document / spase:ResourceID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:ResourceID
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<code><xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Document / spase:ResourceHeader

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram							
Type	spase:ResourceHeader						
Properties	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">content:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">complex</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">minOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">maxOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:ResourceName , spase:AlternateName* , spase:ReleaseDate , spase:ExpirationDate{0,1} , spase>Description , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1} , spase>Contact+ , spase:InformationURL* , spase:Association* , spase:PriorID*						
Children	spase:Acknowledgement, spase:AlternateName, spase:Association, spase:Contact, spase:Description, spase:ExpirationDate, spase:InformationURL, spase:PriorID, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceName						
Instance	<pre> <spase:ResourceHeader xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceName>{1,1}</spase:ResourceName> <spase:AlternateName>{0,unbounded}</spase:AlternateName> <spase:ReleaseDate>{1,1}</spase:ReleaseDate> <spase:ExpirationDate>{0,1}</spase:ExpirationDate> <spase>Description>{1,1}</spase>Description> <spase:Acknowledgement>{0,1}</spase:Acknowledgement> <spase>Contact>{1,unbounded}</spase>Contact> <spase:InformationURL>{0,unbounded}</spase:InformationURL> <spase:Association>{0,unbounded}</spase:Association> <spase:PriorID>{0,unbounded}</spase:PriorID> </spase:ResourceHeader> </pre>						
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Document / spase:AccessInformation

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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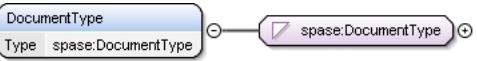
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class AccessInformation { RepositoryID Availability AccessRights * AccessURL Format Encoding } AccessInformation < -- spase:AccessInformation </pre>						
Type	spase:AccessInformation						
Properties	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">content:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">complex</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">minOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">maxOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">unbounded</td></tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Model	spase:RepositoryID , spase:Availability{0,1} , spase:AccessRights{0,1} , spase:AccessURL+ , spase:Format , spase:Encoding{0,1} , spase:DataExtent{0,1} , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1}						
Children	spase:AccessRights, spase:AccessURL, spase:Acknowledgement, spase:Availability, spase:DataExtent, spase:Encoding, spase:Format, spase:RepositoryID						
Instance	<pre> <spase:AccessInformation xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:RepositoryID>{1,1}</spase:RepositoryID> <spase:Availability>{0,1}</spase:Availability> <spase:AccessRights>{0,1}</spase:AccessRights> <spase:AccessURL>{1,unbounded}</spase:AccessURL> <spase:Format>{1,1}</spase:Format> <spase:Encoding>{0,1}</spase:Encoding> <spase:DataExtent>{0,1}</spase:DataExtent> <spase:Acknowledgement>{0,1}</spase:Acknowledgement> </spase:AccessInformation> </pre>						
Source	<pre> <xsd:element name="AccessInformation" type="spase:AccessInformation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded" /> </pre>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Document / spase:Keyword

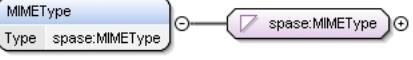
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Keyword Keyword < -- spase:Keyword </pre>						
Type	spase:Keyword						
Properties	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">content:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">simple</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">minOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">0</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">maxOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">unbounded</td></tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Source	<pre> <xsd:element name="Keyword" type="spase:Keyword" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" /> </pre>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Document / spase:DocumentType

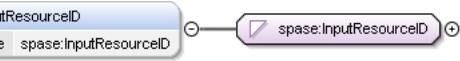
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram																						
Type	spase:DocumentType																					
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1															
content:	simple																					
minOccurs:	1																					
maxOccurs:	1																					
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Other</td> <td>Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Poster</td> <td>A set of information arranged on a single page or sheet, typically in a large format.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Presentation</td> <td>A set of information that is used when communicating to an audience.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Report</td> <td>A document which describes the findings of some individual or group.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Specification</td> <td>A detailed description of the requirements and other aspects of an object or component that may be used to develop an implementation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>TechnicalNote</td> <td>A document summarizing the performance and other technical characteristics of a product, machine, component, subsystem or software in sufficient detail to be used by an engineer or researcher.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>WhitePaper</td> <td>An authoritative report giving information or proposals on an issue.</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	Other	Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.	enumeration	Poster	A set of information arranged on a single page or sheet, typically in a large format.	enumeration	Presentation	A set of information that is used when communicating to an audience.	enumeration	Report	A document which describes the findings of some individual or group.	enumeration	Specification	A detailed description of the requirements and other aspects of an object or component that may be used to develop an implementation.	enumeration	TechnicalNote	A document summarizing the performance and other technical characteristics of a product, machine, component, subsystem or software in sufficient detail to be used by an engineer or researcher.	enumeration	WhitePaper	An authoritative report giving information or proposals on an issue.
enumeration	Other	Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.																				
enumeration	Poster	A set of information arranged on a single page or sheet, typically in a large format.																				
enumeration	Presentation	A set of information that is used when communicating to an audience.																				
enumeration	Report	A document which describes the findings of some individual or group.																				
enumeration	Specification	A detailed description of the requirements and other aspects of an object or component that may be used to develop an implementation.																				
enumeration	TechnicalNote	A document summarizing the performance and other technical characteristics of a product, machine, component, subsystem or software in sufficient detail to be used by an engineer or researcher.																				
enumeration	WhitePaper	An authoritative report giving information or proposals on an issue.																				
Source	<code><xsd:element name="DocumentType" type="spase:DocumentType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></code>																					
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd																					

Element spase:Document / spase:MIMEType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:MIMEType						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="MIMEType" type="spase:MIMEType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Document / spase:InputResourceID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:InputResourceID						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="InputResourceID" type="spase:InputResourceID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Spase / spase:Granule

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class spase:Granule { ResourceID Type spase:ResourceId ReleaseDate Type spase:ReleaseDate ExpirationDate Type spase:ExpirationDate } </pre>
Type	spase:Granule
Properties	content: complex
Model	spase:ResourceId , spase:ReleaseDate , spase:ExpirationDate{0,1} , spase:ParentID , spase:PriorID* , spase:StartDate , spase:StopDate , spase:Source+
Children	spase:ExpirationDate, spase:ParentID, spase:PriorID, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceId, spase:Source, spase:StartDate, spase:StopDate
Instance	<pre> <spase:Granule xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceId>{1,1}</spase:ResourceId> <spase:ReleaseDate>{1,1}</spase:ReleaseDate> <spase:ExpirationDate>{0,1}</spase:ExpirationDate> <spase:ParentID>{1,1}</spase:ParentID> <spase:PriorID>{0,unbounded}</spase:PriorID> <spase:StartDate>{1,1}</spase:StartDate> <spase:StopDate>{1,1}</spase:StopDate> <spase:Source>{1,unbounded}</spase:Source> </spase:Granule> </pre>
Source	<xsd:element name="Granule" type="spase:Granule"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Granule / spase:ResourceId

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class spase:ResourceId { ResourceID Type spase:ResourceId } </pre>						
Type	spase:ResourceId						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceId" type="spase:ResourceId" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Granule / spase:ReleaseDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram	A diagram showing the mapping from the XML element 'ReleaseDate' to the schema type 'spase:ReleaseDate'. The XML element is highlighted in blue, and the schema type is highlighted in purple.
Type	spase:ReleaseDate
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="ReleaseDate" type="spase:ReleaseDate" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Granule / spase:ExpirationDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	A diagram showing the mapping from the XML element 'ExpirationDate' to the schema type 'spase:ExpirationDate'. The XML element is highlighted in blue, and the schema type is highlighted in purple.
Type	spase:ExpirationDate
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="ExpirationDate" type="spase:ExpirationDate" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Granule / spase:ParentID

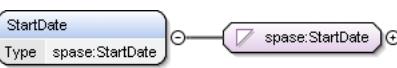
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	A diagram showing the mapping from the XML element 'ParentID' to the schema type 'spase:ParentID'. The XML element is highlighted in blue, and the schema type is highlighted in purple.
Type	spase:ParentID
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="ParentID" type="spase:ParentID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Granule / spase:PriorID

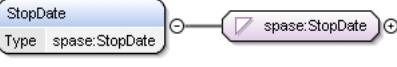
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	A diagram showing the mapping from the XML element 'PriorID' to the schema type 'spase:PriorID'. The XML element is highlighted in blue, and the schema type is highlighted in purple.
Type	spase:PriorID
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="PriorID" type="spase:PriorID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Granule / spase:StartDate

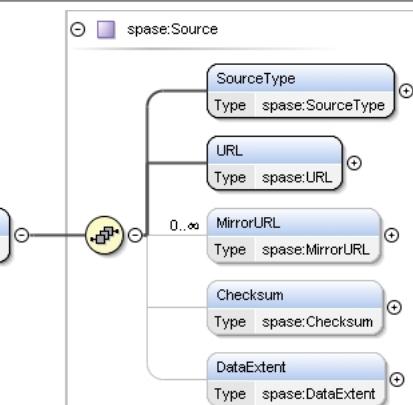
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram	
Type	spase:StartDate
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="StartDate" type="spase:StartDate" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Granule / spase:StopDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:StopDate
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="StopDate" type="spase:StopDate" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Granule / spase:Source

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Source
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Model	spase:SourceType , spase:URL , spase:MirrorURL* , spase:Checksum{0,1} , spase:DataExtent{0,1}
Children	spase:Checksum, spase:DataExtent, spase:MirrorURL, spase:SourceType, spase:URL
Instance	<pre><spase:Source xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:SourceType>{1,1}</spase:SourceType> <spase:URL>{1,1}</spase:URL> <spase:MirrorURL>{0,unbounded}</spase:MirrorURL> <spase:Checksum>{0,1}</spase:Checksum> <spase:DataExtent>{0,1}</spase:DataExtent> </spase:Source></pre>
Source	<xsd:element name="Source" type="spase:Source" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Source / spase:SourceType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema											
Diagram	<pre> graph LR SourceType[SourceType] --> spaseSourceType[spase:SourceType] SourceType -- "Type spase:SourceType" --> spaseSourceType </pre>											
Type	spase:SourceType											
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			content:	simple		minOccurs:	1		maxOccurs:	1	
content:	simple											
minOccurs:	1											
maxOccurs:	1											
Facets	enumeration	Ancillary	A complementary item which can be subordinate, subsidiary, auxiliary, supplementary to the primary item.									
	enumeration	Browse	A representation of an image which is suitable to reveal most or all of the details of the image.									
	enumeration	Data	A collection of organized information, usually the results of experience, observation or experiment, or a set of premises. This may consist of numbers, words, or images, particularly as measurements or observations of a set of variables.									
	enumeration	Layout	The structured arrangement of items in a collection.									
	enumeration	Thumbnail	A small representation of an image which is suitable to infer what the full-sized imaged is like.									
Source	<xsd:element name="SourceType" type="spase:SourceType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>											
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd											

Element spase:Source / spase:URL

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema											
Diagram	<pre> graph LR URL[URL] --> spaseURL[spase:URL] URL -- "Type spase:URL" --> spaseURL </pre>											
Type	spase:URL											
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			content:	simple		minOccurs:	1		maxOccurs:	1	
content:	simple											
minOccurs:	1											
maxOccurs:	1											
Source	<xsd:element name="URL" type="spase:URL" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>											
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd											

Element spase:Source / spase:MirrorURL

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema											
Diagram	<pre> graph LR MirrorURL[MirrorURL] --> spaseMirrorURL[spase:MirrorURL] MirrorURL -- "Type spase:MirrorURL" --> spaseMirrorURL </pre>											
Type	spase:MirrorURL											
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			content:	simple		minOccurs:	0		maxOccurs:	unbounded	
content:	simple											
minOccurs:	0											
maxOccurs:	unbounded											
Source	<xsd:element name="MirrorURL" type="spase:MirrorURL" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>											
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd											

Element spase:Source / spase:Checksum

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Checksum { <<spase:Checksum>> } class HashValue { <<spase:HashValue>> } class HashFunction { <<spase:HashFunction>> } Checksum "0..1" *-- "1..1" HashValue Checksum "0..1" *-- "1..1" HashFunction </pre>						
Type	spase:Checksum						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:HashValue , spase:HashFunction						
Children	spase:HashFunction, spase:HashValue						
Instance	<pre> <spase:Checksum xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:HashValue>{1,1}</spase:HashValue> <spase:HashFunction>{1,1}</spase:HashFunction> </spase:Checksum> </pre>						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Checksum" type="spase:Checksum" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Checksum / spase:HashValue

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class HashValue { <<spase:HashValue>> } class spase:HashValue { <<spase:HashValue>> } HashValue "0..1" *-- "1..1" spase:HashValue </pre>						
Type	spase:HashValue						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="HashValue" type="spase:HashValue" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Checksum / spase:HashFunction

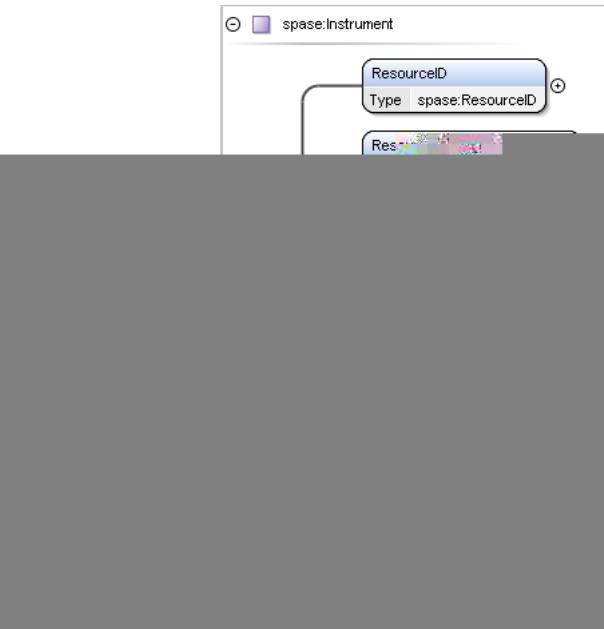
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class HashFunction { <<spase:HashFunction>> } class spase:HashFunction { <<spase:HashFunction>> } HashFunction "0..1" *-- "1..1" spase:HashFunction </pre>						
Type	spase:HashFunction						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Facets	enumeration	MD5 Message Digest 5 (MD5) is a 128-bit message digest algorithm created in 1991 by Professor Ronald Rivest.					
	enumeration	SHA1 Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA), a 160-bit message digest algorithm developed by the NSA and described in Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) publication 180-1.					
	enumeration	SHA256 Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA), a 256-bit message digest algorithm developed by the NSA and described in Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) publication 180-1.					

Source	<code><xsd:element name="HashFunction" type="spase:HashFunction" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" /></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Source / spase:DataExtent

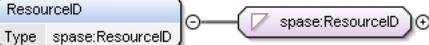
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:DataExtent						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:Quantity , spase:Units{0,1} , spase:Per{0,1}						
Children	spase:Per, spase:Quantity, spase:Units						
Instance	<code><spase:DataExtent xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Quantity>{1,1}</spase:Quantity> <spase:Units>{0,1}</spase:Units> <spase:Per>{0,1}</spase:Per> </spase:DataExtent></code>						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="DataExtent" type="spase:DataExtent" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" /></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Spase / spase:Instrument

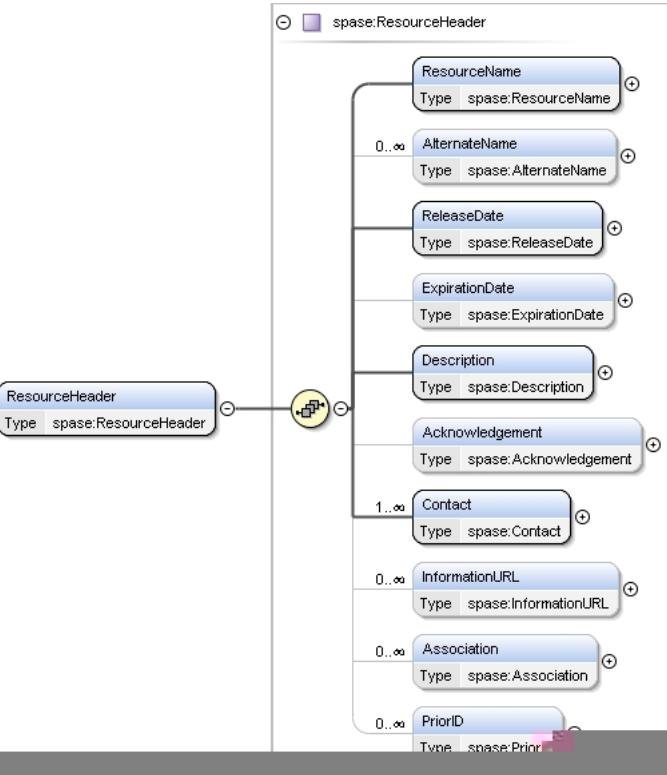
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Diagram	 A UML class diagram showing a class named "spase:Instrument". It has two attributes: "ResourceID" and "Type". "ResourceID" is annotated with "Type spase:ResourceId". There is also a small icon representing a resource.		
Type	spase:Instrument		
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex
content:	complex		
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:InstrumentType+ , spase:InvestigationName+ , spase:OperatingSpan{0,1} , spase:ObservatoryID , spase:Caveats{0,1} , spase:Extension*		

Children	spase:Caveats, spase:Extension, spase:InstrumentType, spase:InvestigationName, spase:ObservatoryID, spase:OperatingSpan, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID
Instance	<pre><spase:Instrument xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceID>{1,1}</spase:ResourceID> <spase:ResourceHeader>{1,1}</spase:ResourceHeader> <spase:InstrumentType>{1,unbounded}</spase:InstrumentType> <spase:InvestigationName>{1,unbounded}</spase:InvestigationName> <spase:OperatingSpan>{0,1}</spase:OperatingSpan> <spase:ObservatoryID>{1,1}</spase:ObservatoryID> <spase:Caveats>{0,1}</spase:Caveats> <spase:Extension>{0,unbounded}</spase:Extension> </spase:Instrument></pre>
Source	<pre><xsd:element name="Instrument" type="spase:Instrument"/></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Instrument / spase:ResourceID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:ResourceID						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<pre><xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></pre>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Instrument / spase:ResourceHeader

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema				
Diagram					
Type	spase:ResourceHeader				
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	1
content:	complex				
minOccurs:	1				

	maxOccurs:	1
Model	spase:ResourceName , spase:AlternateName* , spase:ReleaseDate , spase:ExpirationDate{0,1} , spase:Description , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1} , spase>Contact+ , spase:InformationURL* , spase:Association* , spase:PriorID*	
Children	spase:Acknowledgement, spase:AlternateName, spase:Association, spase:Contact, spase:Description, spase:ExpirationDate, spase:InformationURL, spase:PriorID, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceName	
Instance	<spase:ResourceHeader xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceName>{1,1}</spase:ResourceName> <spase:AlternateName>{0,unbounded}</spase:AlternateName> <spase:ReleaseDate>{1,1}</spase:ReleaseDate> <spase:ExpirationDate>{0,1}</spase:ExpirationDate> <spase:Description>{1,1}</spase:Description> <spase:Acknowledgement>{0,1}</spase:Acknowledgement> <spase>Contact>{1,unbounded}</spase>Contact> <spase:InformationURL>{0,unbounded}</spase:InformationURL> <spase:Association>{0,unbounded}</spase:Association> <spase:PriorID>{0,unbounded}</spase:PriorID> </spase:ResourceHeader>	
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:Instrument / spase:InstrumentType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																															
Diagram																																
Type	spase:InstrumentType																															
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>																															
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Antenna</td> <td>A sensor used to measure electric potential.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Channeltron</td> <td>An instrument that detects electrons, ions, and UV-radiation, according to the principle of a secondary emission multiplier. It is typically used in electron spectroscopy and mass spectrometry.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Coronograph</td> <td>An instrument which can image things very close to the Sun by using a disk to block the Sun's bright surface which reveals the faint solar corona and other celestial objects.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>DoubleSphere</td> <td>A dipole antenna of which the active (sensor) elements are small spheres located at the ends of two wires deployed in the equatorial plane, on opposite sides of a spinning spacecraft.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>DustDetector</td> <td>An instrument which determines the mass and speed of ambient dust particles.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ElectronDriftInstrument</td> <td>An active experiment to measure the electron drift velocity based on sensing the displacement of a weak beam of electrons after one gyration in the ambient magnetic field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ElectrostaticAnalyser</td> <td>An instrument which uses charged plates to analyze the mass, charge and kinetic energies of charged particles which enter the instrument.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>EnergeticParticleInstrument</td> <td>An instrument that measures fluxes of charged particles as a function of time, direction of motion, mass, charge and/or species.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>FaradayCup</td> <td>An instrument consisting of an electrode from which electrical current is measured while a charged particle beam (electrons or ions) impinges on it. Used to determine energy spectrum and sometimes ion composition of the impinging particles.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>FluxFeedback</td> <td>A search coil whose bandwidth and signal/noise ratio are increased by the application of negative feedback at the sensor (flux) level by driving a collocated coil with a signal</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	Antenna	A sensor used to measure electric potential.	enumeration	Channeltron	An instrument that detects electrons, ions, and UV-radiation, according to the principle of a secondary emission multiplier. It is typically used in electron spectroscopy and mass spectrometry.	enumeration	Coronograph	An instrument which can image things very close to the Sun by using a disk to block the Sun's bright surface which reveals the faint solar corona and other celestial objects.	enumeration	DoubleSphere	A dipole antenna of which the active (sensor) elements are small spheres located at the ends of two wires deployed in the equatorial plane, on opposite sides of a spinning spacecraft.	enumeration	DustDetector	An instrument which determines the mass and speed of ambient dust particles.	enumeration	ElectronDriftInstrument	An active experiment to measure the electron drift velocity based on sensing the displacement of a weak beam of electrons after one gyration in the ambient magnetic field.	enumeration	ElectrostaticAnalyser	An instrument which uses charged plates to analyze the mass, charge and kinetic energies of charged particles which enter the instrument.	enumeration	EnergeticParticleInstrument	An instrument that measures fluxes of charged particles as a function of time, direction of motion, mass, charge and/or species.	enumeration	FaradayCup	An instrument consisting of an electrode from which electrical current is measured while a charged particle beam (electrons or ions) impinges on it. Used to determine energy spectrum and sometimes ion composition of the impinging particles.	enumeration	FluxFeedback	A search coil whose bandwidth and signal/noise ratio are increased by the application of negative feedback at the sensor (flux) level by driving a collocated coil with a signal
enumeration	Antenna	A sensor used to measure electric potential.																														
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enumeration	Coronograph	An instrument which can image things very close to the Sun by using a disk to block the Sun's bright surface which reveals the faint solar corona and other celestial objects.																														
enumeration	DoubleSphere	A dipole antenna of which the active (sensor) elements are small spheres located at the ends of two wires deployed in the equatorial plane, on opposite sides of a spinning spacecraft.																														
enumeration	DustDetector	An instrument which determines the mass and speed of ambient dust particles.																														
enumeration	ElectronDriftInstrument	An active experiment to measure the electron drift velocity based on sensing the displacement of a weak beam of electrons after one gyration in the ambient magnetic field.																														
enumeration	ElectrostaticAnalyser	An instrument which uses charged plates to analyze the mass, charge and kinetic energies of charged particles which enter the instrument.																														
enumeration	EnergeticParticleInstrument	An instrument that measures fluxes of charged particles as a function of time, direction of motion, mass, charge and/or species.																														
enumeration	FaradayCup	An instrument consisting of an electrode from which electrical current is measured while a charged particle beam (electrons or ions) impinges on it. Used to determine energy spectrum and sometimes ion composition of the impinging particles.																														
enumeration	FluxFeedback	A search coil whose bandwidth and signal/noise ratio are increased by the application of negative feedback at the sensor (flux) level by driving a collocated coil with a signal																														

		from the preamplifier.
enumeration	FourierTransformSpectrograph	An instrument that determines the spectra of a radiative source, using time-domain measurements and a Fourier transform.
enumeration	GeigerMuellerTube	
enumeration	Imager	An instrument which samples the radiation from an area at one or more spectral ranges emitted or reflected by an object.
enumeration	ImagingSpectrometer	An instrument which is a multispectral scanner with a very large number of channels (64-256 channels) with very narrow band widths.
enumeration	Interferometer	An instrument to study the properties of two or more waves from the pattern of interference created by their superposition.
enumeration	IonChamber	A device in which the collected electrical charge from ionization in a gas-filled cavity is taken to be the proportion to some parameter (e.g. dose or exposure) of radiation field
enumeration	IonDrift	A device which measures the current produced by the displacement of ambient ions on a grid, thereby allowing the determination of the ion trajectory and velocity.
enumeration	LangmuirProbe	A monopole antenna associated with an instrument. The instrument applies a potential to the antenna which is swept to determine the voltage/current characteristic. This provides information about the plasma surrounding the probe and spacecraft.
enumeration	LongWire	A dipole antenna whose active (sensor) elements are two wires deployed in the equatorial plane on opposite sides of a spinning spacecraft, and whose length is several times greater than the spacecraft diameter.
enumeration	Magnetograph	A special type of magnetometer that records a time plot of the local magnetic field near the instrument; or a telescope capable of determining the magnetic field strength and/or direction on a distant object such as the Sun, using the Zeeman splitting or other spectral signatures of magnetization.
enumeration	Magnetometer	An instrument which measures the ambient magnetic field.
enumeration	MassSpectrometer	An instrument which distinguishes chemical species in terms of their different isotopic masses.
enumeration	MicrochannelPlate	An instrument used for the detection of elementary particles, ions, ultraviolet rays and soft X-rays constructed from very thin conductive glass capillaries.
enumeration	MultispectralImager	An instrument which captures images at multiple spectral ranges.
enumeration	NeutralAtomImager	An instrument which measures the quantity and properties of neutral particles over a range of angles. Measured properties can include mass and energy.
enumeration	NeutralParticleDetector	An instrument which measures the quantity and properties of neutral particles. Measured properties can include mass and plasma bulk densities.
enumeration	ParticleCorrelator	An instrument which correlates particle flux to help identify wave/particle interactions.
enumeration	ParticleDetector	An instrument which detects particle flux!!!
enumeration	Photometer	An instrument which measures the strength of electromagnetic radiation within a spectral band which can range from ultraviolet to infrared and includes the visible spectrum.
enumeration	PhotomultiplierTube	A vacuum phototube that is an extremely sensitive detector of light in the ultraviolet, visible, and near-infrared ranges of the electromagnetic

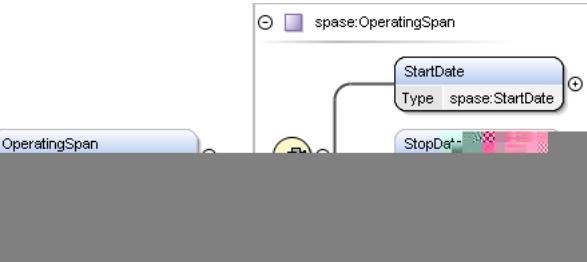
		spectrum.
enumeration	Photopolarimeter	An instrument which measures the intensity and polarization or radiant energy. A photopolarimeter is a combination of a photometer and a polarimeter.
enumeration	Platform	A collection of components which can be positioned and oriented as a single unit. A platform may contain other platforms. For example, a spacecraft is a platform which may have components that can be articulated and are also considered platforms.
enumeration	ProportionalCounter	An instrument which measures energy of ionization radiation based on interactions with a gas.
enumeration	QuadrисphericalAnalyser	An instrument used for the 3-D detection of plasma, energetic electrons and ions, and for positive-ion composition measurements.
enumeration	Radar	An instrument that uses directional properties of returned power to infer spatial and/or other characteristics of a remote object.
enumeration	Radiometer	An instrument for detecting or measuring radiant energy. Radiometers are commonly limited to infrared radiation.
enumeration	ResonanceSounder	A combination of a radio receiver and a pulsed transmitter used to study the plasma surrounding a spacecraft by identifying resonances or cut-offs (of the wave dispersion relation), whose frequencies are related to the ambient plasma density and magnetic field. When the transmitter is off it is essentially a high frequency-resolution spectral power receiver.
enumeration	RetardingPotentialAnalyser	An instrument which measures ion temperatures and ion concentrations using a planar ion trap.
enumeration	Riometer	An instrument which measure the signal strength in various directions of the galactic radio signals. Variations in these signals are influenced by solar flare activity and geomagnetic storm and substorm processes.
enumeration	ScintillationDetector	An instrument which detects flourescences of a material which is excited by high energy (ionizing) electromagnetic or charged particle radiation.
enumeration	SearchCoil	An instrument which measures the time variation of the magnetic flux threading a loop by measurement of the electric potential difference induced between the ends of the wire.
enumeration	SolidStateDetector	A detector of the charge carriers (electrons and holes) generated in semiconductors by energy deposited by gamma ray photons. Also known as a "semiconductor detector".
enumeration	Sounder	An instrument which measures the radiances from an object. A sounder may measure radiances at multiple spectral ranges.
enumeration	SpacecraftPotentialControl	An instrument to control the electric potential of a spacecraft with respect to the ambient plasma by emitting a variable current of positive ions.
enumeration	SpectralPowerReceiver	A radio receiver which determines the power spectral density of the electric or magnetic field, or both, at one or more frequencies.
enumeration	Spectrometer	An instrument that measures the component wavelengths of light (or other electromagnetic radiation) by splitting the light up into its component wavelengths.
enumeration	TimeOfFlight	An instrument which measures the time it takes for a particle to travel between two detectors.
enumeration	Unspecified	A value which is not provided.
enumeration	WaveformReceiver	A radio receiver which outputs the value of

	one or more components of the electric and/or magnetic field as a function of time.
Source	<xsd:element name="InstrumentType" type="spase:InstrumentType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

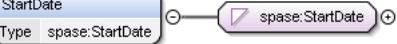
Element spase:Instrument / spase:InvestigationName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:InvestigationName
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: unbounded
Source	<xsd:element name="InvestigationName" type="spase:InvestigationName" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Instrument / spase:OperatingSpan

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:OperatingSpan
Properties	content: complex minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1
Model	spase:StartDate , spase:StopDate{0,1} , spase>Note*
Children	spase>Note, spase:StartDate, spase:StopDate
Instance	<spase:OperatingSpan xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:StartDate>{1,1}</spase:StartDate> <spase:StopDate>{0,1}</spase:StopDate> <spase>Note>{0,unbounded}</spase>Note> </spase:OperatingSpan>
Source	<xsd:element name="OperatingSpan" type="spase:OperatingSpan" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:OperatingSpan / spase:StartDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:StartDate
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<xsd:element name="StartDate" type="spase:StartDate" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" />

Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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Element spase:OperatingSpan / spase:StopDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment showing a class named "StopDate" with a multiplicity of 0..1. It has a directed association to another class named "spase:StopDate" with a multiplicity of 1..1. Both classes are enclosed in a box labeled "Type spase:StopDate".						
Type	spase:StopDate						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="StopDate" type="spase:StopDate" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:OperatingSpan / spase:Note

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment showing a class named "Note" with a multiplicity of 0..1. It has a directed association to another class named "spase:Note" with a multiplicity of 1..1. Both classes are enclosed in a box labeled "Type spase:Note".						
Type	spase:Note						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Source	<xsd:element name="Note" type="spase:Note" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Instrument / spase:ObservatoryID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment showing a class named "ObservatoryID" with a multiplicity of 0..1. It has a directed association to another class named "spase:ObservatoryID" with a multiplicity of 1..1. Both classes are enclosed in a box labeled "Type spase:ObservatoryID".						
Type	spase:ObservatoryID						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="ObservatoryID" type="spase:ObservatoryID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Instrument / spase:Caveats

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment showing a class named "Caveats" with a multiplicity of 0..1. It has a directed association to another class named "spase:Caveats" with a multiplicity of 1..1. Both classes are enclosed in a box labeled "Type spase:Caveats".						
Type	spase:Caveats						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Caveats" type="spase:Caveats" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Instrument / spase:Extension

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment. It shows a class named 'Extension' with a note 'Type spase:Extension'. A line connects this to a larger box labeled 'spase:Extension'. The 'spase:Extension' box has a self-loop arrow and a note '##any'.
Type	spase:Extension
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Model	ANY element from ANY namespace
Source	<xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Spase / spase:Observatory

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment. It shows a class named 'spase:Observatory' with three associations: one to 'spase:ResourceID' (multiplicity 0..1), one to 'spase:ResourceHeader' (multiplicity 0..1), and one to 'spase:ObservatoryGroupID' (multiplicity 0..infinity).
Type	spase:Observatory
Properties	content: complex
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:ObservatoryGroupID* , spase:Location , spase:OperatingSpan{0,1} , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:Extension, spase:Location, spase:ObservatoryGroupID, spase:OperatingSpan, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID
Instance	<pre><spase:Observatory xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceID>{1,1}</spase:ResourceID> <spase:ResourceHeader>{1,1}</spase:ResourceHeader> <spase:ObservatoryGroupID>{0,unbounded}</spase:ObservatoryGroupID> <spase:Location>{1,1}</spase:Location> <spase:OperatingSpan>{0,1}</spase:OperatingSpan> <spase:Extension>{0,unbounded}</spase:Extension> </spase:Observatory></pre>
Source	<xsd:element name="Observatory" type="spase:Observatory" />
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Observatory / spase:ResourceID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment. It shows a class named 'ResourceID' with a note 'Type spase:ResourceID'. A line connects this to a larger box labeled 'spase:ResourceID'. The 'spase:ResourceID' box has a self-loop arrow.
Type	spase:ResourceID
Properties	content: simple

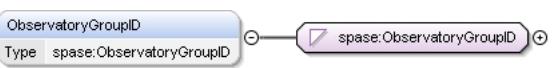
	minOccurs:	1
	maxOccurs:	1
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:Observatory / spase:ResourceHeader

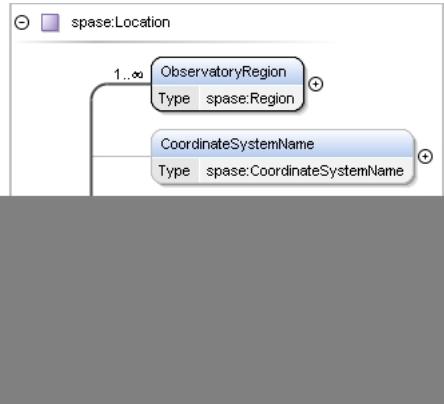
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	A UML class diagram for the spase:ResourceHeader element. The class is represented by a blue rounded rectangle labeled "spase:ResourceHeader". Inside the class boundary, there are several attributes listed as blue rounded rectangles with their types in black: "ResourceName" (Type spase:ResourceName), "AlternateName" (Type spase:AlternateName), "ReleaseDate" (Type spase:ReleaseDate), "ExpirationDate" (Type spase:ExpirationDate), "Description" (Type spase>Description), "Acknowledgement" (Type spase:Acknowledgement), "Contact" (Type spase>Contact), "InformationURL" (Type spase:InformationURL), "Association" (Type spase:Association), and "PriorID" (Type spase:PriorID). There is also a small red square icon at the bottom right of the class area.						
Type	spase:ResourceHeader						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:ResourceName , spase:AlternateName* , spase:ReleaseDate , spase:ExpirationDate{0,1} , spase>Description , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1} , spase>Contact+ , spase:InformationURL* , spase:Association* , spase:PriorID*						
Children	spase:Acknowledgement, spase:AlternateName, spase:Association, spase>Contact, spase>Description, spase:ExpirationDate, spase:InformationURL, spase>PriorID, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceName						
Instance	<pre><spase:ResourceHeader xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceName>{1,1}</spase:ResourceName> <spase:AlternateName>{0,unbounded}</spase:AlternateName> <spase:ReleaseDate>{1,1}</spase:ReleaseDate> <spase:ExpirationDate>{0,1}</spase:ExpirationDate> <spase>Description>{1,1}</spase>Description> <spase:Acknowledgement>{0,1}</spase:Acknowledgement> <spase>Contact>{1,unbounded}</spase>Contact> <spase:InformationURL>{0,unbounded}</spase:InformationURL> <spase:Association>{0,unbounded}</spase:Association> <spase:PriorID>{0,unbounded}</spase:PriorID> </spase:ResourceHeader></pre>						
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Observatory / spase:ObservatoryGroupID

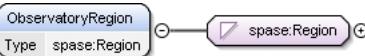
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram	
Type	spase:ObservatoryGroupID
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Source	<pre><xsd:element name="ObservatoryGroupID" type="spase:ObservatoryGroupID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" /></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Observatory / spase:Location

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Location
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Model	spase:ObservatoryRegion+, spase:CoordinateSystemName{0,1} , spase:Latitude{0,1} , spase:Longitude{0,1} , spase:Elevation{0,1}
Children	spase:CoordinateSystemName, spase:Elevation, spase:Latitude, spase:Longitude, spase:ObservatoryRegion
Instance	<pre><spase:Location xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ObservatoryRegion>{1,unbounded}</spase:ObservatoryRegion> <spase:CoordinateSystemName>{0,1}</spase:CoordinateSystemName> <spase:Latitude>{0,1}</spase:Latitude> <spase:Longitude>{0,1}</spase:Longitude> <spase:Elevation>{0,1}</spase:Elevation> </spase:Location></pre>
Source	<pre><xsd:element name="Location" type="spase:Location" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1" /></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Location / spase:ObservatoryRegion

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema			
Diagram				
Type	spase:Region			
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>			
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Asteroid</td> <td>A small extraterrestrial body consisting mostly of rock and metal that is in orbit around the sun.</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	Asteroid	A small extraterrestrial body consisting mostly of rock and metal that is in orbit around the sun.
enumeration	Asteroid	A small extraterrestrial body consisting mostly of rock and metal that is in orbit around the sun.		

enumeration	Comet	A relatively small extraterrestrial body consisting of a frozen mass that travels around the sun in a highly elliptical orbit.
enumeration	Earth	The third planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Earth.Magnetosheath	The region between the bow shock and the magnetopause, characterized by very turbulent plasma.
enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Earth.Moon	The only natural satellite of the Earth.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface	The gaseous and possibly ionized environment of a body extending from the surface to some specified altitude. For the Earth, this altitude is 2000 km.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Atmosphere	The neutral gases surrounding a body that extends from the surface and is bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.AuroralRegion	The region in the atmospheric where electrically-charged particles bombarding the upper atmosphere of a planet in the presence of a magnetic field produce an optical phenomenon.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.EquatorialRegion	A Region centered on the equator and limited in latitude by approximately 23 degrees north and south of the equator.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere	The charged or ionized gases surrounding a body that are nominally bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.IonosphereDRegion	The Region of the ionosphere that exists approximately 50 to 95 km above the surface of the Earth. One of several layers in the ionosphere.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.IonosphereERegion	A Region ionised gas occurring at 90-150km above the ground. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also called the The Kennelly-Heaviside layer.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.IonosphereFRegion	A Region contains ionized gases at a height of around 150-800 km above sea level, placing it in the thermosphere. the F region has the highest concentration of free electrons and ions anywhere in the atmosphere. It may be thought of as comprising two layers, the F1-and F2-layers. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also known as the Appleton layer.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.IonosphereMRegion	The Topside at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Mesosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Stratosphere to a range of 80 km to 85 km, temperature decreasing with height.

enumeration	<code>Earth.NearSurface.Plasmasphere</code>	The region of the magnetosphere consisting of low energy (cool) plasma. It is located above the ionosphere. The outer boundary of the plasmasphere is known as the plasmapause, which is defined by an order of magnitude drop in plasma density.
enumeration	<code>Earth.NearSurface.PolarCap</code>	The areas of the globe surrounding the poles and consisting of the region north of 60 degrees north latitude and the region south of 60 degrees south latitude.
enumeration	<code>Earth.NearSurface.SouthAtlanticMagneticAnomalyRegion</code>	The region of the globe where Earth's inner van Allen radiation belt makes its closest approach to the planet's surface. The result is that, for a given altitude, the radiation intensity is higher over this region than elsewhere.
enumeration	<code>Earth.NearSurface.Stratosphere</code>	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the troposphere to about 30 km, temperature increases with height. The stratosphere contains the ozone layer.
enumeration	<code>Earth.NearSurface.Thermosphere</code>	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Mesosphere to 640+ km, temperature increasing with height.
enumeration	<code>Earth.NearSurface.Troposphere</code>	The lowest layer of the atmosphere which begins at the surface and extends to between 7 km (4.4 mi) at the poles and 17 km (10.6 mi) at the equator, with some variation due to weather factors.
enumeration	<code>Earth.Surface</code>	The outermost area of a solid object.
enumeration	<code>Heliosphere</code>	The solar atmosphere extending roughly from the outer corona to the edge of the solar plasma at the heliopause separating primarily solar plasma from interstellar plasma.
enumeration	<code>Heliosphere.Heliosheath</code>	The region extending radially outward from the heliospheric termination shock and in which the decelerated solar wind plasma is still significant.
enumeration	<code>Heliosphere.Inner</code>	The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from the solar coronal base to just inside 1 AU.
enumeration	<code>Heliosphere.NearEarth</code>	The heliospheric region near the Earth which extends to and includes the area near the L1 and L2 Lagrange point.
enumeration	<code>Heliosphere.Outer</code>	The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from just outside 1 AU to the heliospheric termination shock.
enumeration	<code>Heliosphere.Remote1AU</code>	A roughly toroidal region that includes the Earth's orbit, but exclusive of the region near the Earth.
enumeration	<code>Interstellar</code>	The region between stars outside of the star's heliopause.
enumeration	<code>Jupiter</code>	The fifth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	<code>Jupiter.Callisto</code>	A second largest moon of Jupiter and the third-largest moon in the solar system.
enumeration	<code>Jupiter.Europa</code>	The sixth-closest round moon of Jupiter.
enumeration	<code>Jupiter.Ganymede</code>	The biggest moon of Jupiter and in the solar system.
enumeration	<code>Jupiter.Io</code>	The innermost of the four round moons of the planet Jupiter.
enumeration	<code>Jupiter.Magnetosphere</code>	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	<code>Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail</code>	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	<code>Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Main</code>	The region of the magnetosphere where the

		magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars	The forth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Mars.Deimos	The smaller and outer most moon of Mars.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars.Phobos	The larger and inner most moon of Mars.
enumeration	Mercury	The first planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Neptune	The seventh planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Pluto	The ninth (sub)planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Saturn	The sixth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Saturn.Dione	The forth-largest moon of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Enceladus	The sixth-largest moon of Saturn. It is currently endogenously active. The smallest known body in the Solar System that is geologically active today.

enumeration	Saturn.Iapetus	The third-largest moon of Saturn and the eleventh-largest in the Solar System.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Saturn.Mimas	The smallest and least massive of the round moons of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Rhea	The second-largest moon of Saturn and the ninth-largest moon in the Solar System.
enumeration	Saturn.Tethys	The third largest moon of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Titan	The largest moon of Saturn and the second-largest moon in the Solar System,
enumeration	Sun	The star upon which our solar system is centered.
enumeration	Sun.Chromosphere	The region of the Sun's (or a star's) atmosphere above the temperature minimum and below the Transition Region. The solar chromosphere is approximately 400 km to 2100 km above the photosphere, and characterized by temperatures from 4500 - 28000 K.
enumeration	Sun.Corona	The outermost atmospheric region of the Sun or a star, characterized by ionization temperatures above 10^5 K. The solar corona starts at about 2100 km above the photosphere; there is no generally defined upper limit.
enumeration	Sun.Interior	The region inside the body which is not visible from outside the body.
enumeration	Sun.Photosphere	The atmospheric layer of the Sun or a star from which continuum radiation, especially optical, is emitted to space. For the Sun, the photosphere is about 500 km thick.
enumeration	Sun.TransitionRegion	A very narrow (<100 km) layer between the chromosphere and the corona where the temperature rises abruptly from about 8000 to about 500,000 K.
enumeration	Uranus	The eighth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Uranus.Ariel	The fourth-largest moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.

enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Uranus.Miranda	The smallest and innermost round moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Uranus.Oberon	The second-largest and second most massive moon of Uranus, and the ninth most massive moon in the Solar System.
enumeration	Uranus.Puck	The largest inner spherical moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Uranus.Titania	The largest moon of Uranus and the eighth largest moon in the Solar System.
enumeration	Uranus.Umbriel	The third largest and fourth most massive moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Venus	The second planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
Source	<xsd:element name="ObservatoryRegion" type="spase:Region" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded" />	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:Location / spase:CoordinateSystemName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class CoordinateSystemName { <<Type spase:CoordinateSystemName>> } CoordinateSystemName "1" --> "1" CoordinateSystemName : </pre>	
Type	spase:CoordinateSystemName	
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: 1	
Facets	enumeration	CGM Corrected Geomagnetic - A coordinate system from a spatial point with GEO radial distance and geomagnetic latitude and longitude, follow the epoch-appropriate IGRF/DGRF model field vector through to the point where the field line crosses the geomagnetic dipole equatorial plane. Then trace the dipole magnetic field vector Earthward from that point on the equatorial plane, in the same hemisphere as the original point, until the initial radial distance is reached. Designate the dipole latitude and longitude at that point as the CGM latitude

		and longitude of the original point. See < http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/cgm/cgmm_des.html >
enumeration	CSO	Corrected Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Earth where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	Carrington	A coordinate system which is centered at the Sun and is "fixed" with respect to the synodic rotation rate; the mean synodic value is about 27.2753 days. The Astronomical Almanac gives a value for Carrington longitude of 349.03 degrees at 0000 UT on 1 January 1995.
enumeration	DM	Dipole Meridian - A coordinate system centered at the observation point. Z axis is parallel to the Earth's dipole axis, positive northward. X is in the plane defined by Z and the line linking the observation point with the Earth's center. Y is positive eastward. See < http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf >
enumeration	ECEF	The Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed (ECEF) coordinate system has point (0,0,0) defined as the center of mass of the Earth. Its axes are aligned with the International Reference Pole (IRP) and International Reference Meridian (IRM). The x-axis intersects the sphere of the Earth at 0 degree latitude (Equator) and 0 degree longitude (Greenwich). The z-axis points north. The y-axis completes the right handed coordinate system.
enumeration	ENP	ENP (also called PEN) - The P vector component points northward, perpendicular to orbit plane which for a zero degree inclination orbit is parallel to Earth's spin axis. The E vector component is perpendicular to P and N and points earthward. The N component is perpendicular to P and E and is positive eastward.
enumeration	GEI	GEI Geocentric Equatorial Inertial - A coordinate system where the Z axis is along Earth's spin vector, positive northward. X axis points towards the first point of Aries (from the Earth towards the Sun at the vernal equinox). See Russell, 1971. When the X axis is the direction of the mean vernal equinox of J2000, the coordinate system is also called GCI. Then the Z axis is also defined as being normal to the mean Earth equator of J2000.
enumeration	GEO	Geographic - geocentric corotating - A coordinate system where the Z axis is along Earth's spin vector, positive northward. X axis lies in Greenwich meridian, positive towards Greenwich. See Russell, 1971.
enumeration	GPHIO	Kronian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Saturn where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	GSE	Geocentric Solar Ecliptic - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun. Z axis is normal to the ecliptic, positive northward. See Russell, 1971.
enumeration	GSEQ	Geocentric Solar Equatorial - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun. Y axis is parallel to solar equatorial plane. Z axis is positive northward. See Russell, 1971
enumeration	GSM	Geocentric Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the geomagnetic dipole axis. See Russell, 1971
enumeration	HAE	Heliocentric Aries Ecliptic - A coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis is positive towards the first point of Aries (from Earth to Sun at vernal equinox). Same as SE below. See Hapgood, 1992.
enumeration	HCC	Heliocentric Cartesian - A 3-D orthonormal coordinate system that is primarily intended

		to specify with two dimensions a point on the solar disk. The Z axis points toward the observer. The Y axis lies in the plane defined by the solar spin vector and the Z axis, positive northward. The X axis is perpendicular to the Y and Z axes, positive toward solar west. Standard representation for this system is via the point's x and y values, expressed either as physical distances or as fractions of the solar disk radius.
enumeration	HCI	Heliographic Carrington Inertial.
enumeration	HCR	Heliocentric Radial - A 3-D orthonormal coordinate system that is primarily intended to specify with two dimensions a point on the solar disk. The Z axis points toward the observer. The Y axis lies in the plane defined by the solar spin vector and the Z axis, positive northward. The X axis is perpendicular to the Y and Z axes, positive toward solar west. Standard representation for this system is via the point's distance rho from the Z axis [Rho = SQRT(x**2 + y**2)] and its phase angle psi measured counterclockwise from the +Y axis [psi = arctan (-y/x)]
enumeration	HEE	Heliocentric Earth Ecliptic - A coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis points from Sun to Earth. See Hapgood, 1992
enumeration	HEEQ	Heliocentric Earth Equatorial - A coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the solar equatorial plane, positive northward. X axis is generally Earthward in the plane defined by the Z axis and the Sun-Earth direction. See Hapgood, 1992.
enumeration	HG	Heliographic - A heliocentric rotating coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the solar equatorial plane, positive northward. X, Y axes rotate with a 25.38 day period. The zero longitude (X axis) is defined as the longitude that passed through the ascending node of the solar equator on the ecliptic plane on 1 January, 1854 at 12 UT. See < http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coor_des.html >
enumeration	HGI	Heliographic Inertial - A heliocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the solar equatorial plane, positive northward. X axis is along the intersection line between solar equatorial and ecliptic planes. The X axis was positive at SE longitude of 74.367 deg on Jan 1, 1900. (See SE below.) See < http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coor_des.html >
enumeration	HPC	Helioprojective Cartesian = A 3-D orthonormal (left-handed) coordinate system that is primarily intended to specify with two dimensions a point on the solar disk. The Z axis points from the observer to the center of the solar disk. The Y axis lies in the plane defined by the solar spin vector and the Z axis, positive northward. The X axis is perpendicular to the Y and Z axes, positive toward solar west. Given as the distance between the observer and the center of the solar disk, the standard representation of an (x,y) point on the solar disk is via the point's longitude angle [arctan (x/d)] and latitude angle [arctan y/d].
enumeration	HPR	Helioprojective Radial - A 3-D orthonormal (left-handed) coordinate system that is primarily intended to specify with two dimensions a point on the solar disk. The Z axis points from the observer to the center of the solar disk. The Y axis lies in the plane defined by the solar spin vector and the Z axis, positive northward. The X axis is perpendicular to the Y and Z axes, positive toward solar west. Given as the distance between the observer and the center of the solar disk, the standard representation for this system of an (x,y)

		point on the solar disk is via the point's latitude angle theta [= arctan [SQRT(x**2 + y**2)]/d]] or equivalent declination parameter delta (= theta - 90 deg), and its phase angle psi as measured counter-clockwise from the +Y axis [psi = arctan (-y/x)].
enumeration	HSM	Heliospheric Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the geomagnetic dipole axis.
enumeration	J2000	An astronomical coordinate system which uses the mean equator and equinox of Julian date 2451545.0 TT (Terrestrial Time), or January 1, 2000, noon TT. (aka J2000) to define a celestial reference frame.
enumeration	JSM	Jovian Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system related to Jupiter where the X axis is from Jupiter to Sun, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the Jovian dipole axis.
enumeration	JSO	Jovian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Jupiter where X anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	KSM	Kronian Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system related to Saturn where the X axis is anti-sunward, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the Kronian dipole axis.
enumeration	KSO	Kronian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Saturn where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	LGM	Local Geomagnetic - A coordinate system used mainly for Earth surface or near Earth surface magnetic field data. X axis northward from observation point in a geographic meridian. Z axis downward towards Earth's center. In this system, H (total horizontal component) = SQRT (Bx^2 + By^2) and D (declination angle) = arctan (By/Bx)
enumeration	MAG	Geomagnetic - geocentric. Z axis is parallel to the geomagnetic dipole axis, positive north. X is in the plane defined by the Z axis and the Earth's rotation axis. If N is a unit vector from the Earth's center to the north geographic pole, the signs of the X and Y axes are given by Y = N x Z, X = Y x Z.. See Russell, 1971, and < http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf >
enumeration	MFA	Magnetic Field Aligned - A coordinate system spacecraft-centered system with Z in the direction of the ambient magnetic field vector. X is in the plane defined by Z and the spacecraft-Sun line, positive sunward. See < http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf >
enumeration	MSO	Mars/Mercury Solar Orbital A coordinate system related to Mars or Mercury. A coordinate system where, depending on the body (Mars or Mercury), X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	RTN	Radial Tangential Normal. Typically centered at a spacecraft. Used for IMF and plasma V vectors. R (radial) axis is radially away from the Sun, T (tangential) axis is normal to the plane formed by R and the Sun's spin vector, positive in the direction of planetary motion. N (normal) is R x T.
enumeration	SC	Spacecraft - A coordinate system defined by the spacecraft geometry and/or spin. Often has Z axis parallel to spacecraft spin vector. X and Y axes may or may not corotate with the spacecraft. See SR and SR2 below.
enumeration	SE	Solar Ecliptic - A heliocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis is positive towards the first point of Aries (from Earth

		to Sun at vernal equinox). Same as HAE above. See < http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coor_des.html >
enumeration	SM	Solar Magnetic - A geocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is northward along Earth's dipole axis, X axis is in plane of z axis and Earth-Sun line, positive sunward. See Russell, 1971.
enumeration	SR	Spin Reference - A special case of a Spacecraft (SC) coordinate system for a spinning spacecraft. Z is parallel to the spacecraft spin vector. X and Y rotate with the spacecraft. See < http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf >
enumeration	SR2	Spin Reference 2 - A special case of a Spacecraft (SC) coordinate system for a spinning spacecraft. Z is parallel to the spacecraft spin vector. X is in the plane defined by Z and the spacecraft-Sun line, positive sunward. See < http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf >
enumeration	SSE	Spacecraft Solar Ecliptic - A coordinate system used for deep space spacecraft, for example Helios. - X axis from spacecraft to Sun. Z axis normal to ecliptic plane, positive northward. Note: Angle between normals to ecliptic and to Helios orbit plane ~ 0.25 deg.
enumeration	SSE_L	Selenocentric Solar Ecliptic. The X axis points from the center of the Earth's moon to the sun, the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. And the Y axis completes the right-handed set of axes.
enumeration	SpacecraftOrbitPlane	A coordinate system where X lies in the plane normal to and in the direction of motion of the spacecraft, Z is normal to this plane and Y completes the triad in a right-handed coordinate system.
enumeration	TIIS	Kronian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Saturn where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	VSO	Venus Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Venus where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	WGS84	The World Geodetic System (WGS) defines a reference frame for the earth, for use in geodesy and navigation. The WGS84 uses the zero meridian as defined by the Bureau International de l'Heure.
Source		<xsd:element name="CoordinateSystemName" type="spase:CoordinateSystemName" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location		file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Location / spase:Latitude

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Latitude { <<Latitude>> <<Type spase:Latitude>> } class spase:Latitude { <<spase:Latitude>> } Latitude "0..1" --> "1" spase:Latitude </pre>						
Type	spase:Latitude						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Latitude" type="spase:Latitude" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Location / spase:Longitude

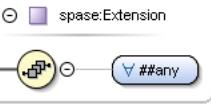
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment showing a class named 'Longitude' with a compartment labeled 'Type' containing 'spase:Longitude'. A directed association line connects 'Longitude' to 'spase:Longitude'.						
Type	spase:Longitude						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Longitude" type="spase:Longitude" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Location / spase:Elevation

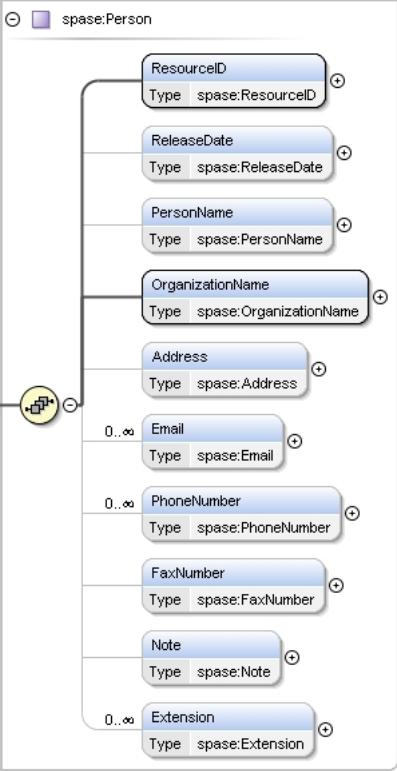
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment showing a class named 'Elevation' with a compartment labeled 'Type' containing 'spase:Elevation'. A directed association line connects 'Elevation' to 'spase:Elevation'.						
Type	spase:Elevation						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Elevation" type="spase:Elevation" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Observatory / spase:OperatingSpan

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment showing a class named 'OperatingSpan' with a compartment labeled 'Type' containing 'spase:OperatingSpan'. Inside the class boundary, there are two associations: one to 'StartDate' (labeled 'spase:StartDate') and another to 'StopDate' (labeled 'spase:StopDate').						
Type	spase:OperatingSpan						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:StartDate , spase:StopDate{0,1} , spase>Note*						
Children	spase>Note, spase:StartDate, spase:StopDate						
Instance	<pre><spase:OperatingSpan xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:StartDate>{1156 9.22.25 09.95 cm q - cm q -2g/data/scq9 -2 14.1 l 426.125 14.1 l h W n 0 G [] 0 d 0.5 w -</pre>						

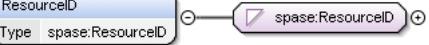
Diagram	
Type	spase:Extension
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Model	ANY element from ANY namespace
Source	<xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Spase / spase:Person

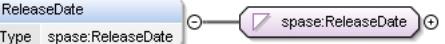
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Person
Properties	content: complex
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ReleaseDate{0,1} , spase:PersonName{0,1} , spase:OrganizationName , spase:Address{0,1} , spase:Email* , spase:PhoneNumber* , spase:FaxNumber{0,1} , spase:Note{0,1} , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:Address, spase:Email, spase:Extension, spase:FaxNumber, spase:Note, spase:OrganizationName, spase:PersonName, spase:PhoneNumber, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceID
Instance	<pre> <spase:Person xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceID>{1,1}</spase:ResourceID> <spase:ReleaseDate>{0,1}</spase:ReleaseDate> <spase:PersonName>{0,1}</spase:PersonName> <spase:OrganizationName>{1,1}</spase:OrganizationName> <spase:Address>{0,1}</spase:Address> <spase:Email>{0,unbounded}</spase:Email> <spase:PhoneNumber>{0,unbounded}</spase:PhoneNumber> <spase:FaxNumber>{0,1}</spase:FaxNumber> <spase:Note>{0,1}</spase:Note> <spase:Extension>{0,unbounded}</spase:Extension> </spase:Person> </pre>
Source	<xsd:element name="Person" type="spase:Person"/>

Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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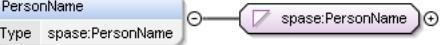
Element spase:Person / spase:ResourceID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:ResourceID
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

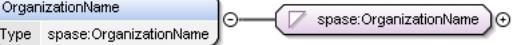
Element spase:Person / spase:ReleaseDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:ReleaseDate
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="ReleaseDate" type="spase:ReleaseDate" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Person / spase:PersonName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:PersonName
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="PersonName" type="spase:PersonName" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

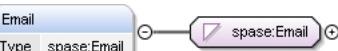
Element spase:Person / spase:OrganizationName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:OrganizationName
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="OrganizationName" type="spase:OrganizationName" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Person / spase:Address

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Address						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="Address" type="spase:Address" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

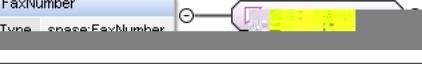
Element spase:Person / spase:Email

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:Email						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Source	<xsd:element name="Email" type="spase:Email" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Person / spase:PhoneNumber

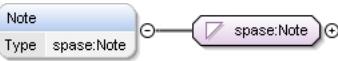
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:PhoneNumber						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Source	<xsd:element name="PhoneNumber" type="spase:PhoneNumber" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Person / spase:FaxNumber

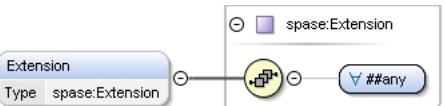
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:FaxNumber						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<xsd:element name="FaxNumber" type="spase:FaxNumber" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Person / spase:Note

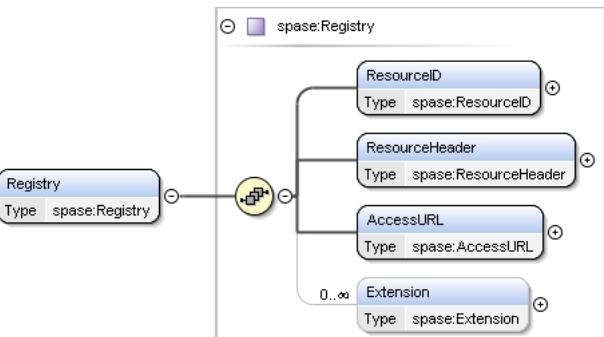
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram	
Type	spase:Note
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="Note" type="spase:Note" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Person / spase:Extension

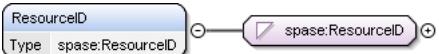
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Extension
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Model	ANY element from ANY namespace
Source	<xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Spase / spase:Registry

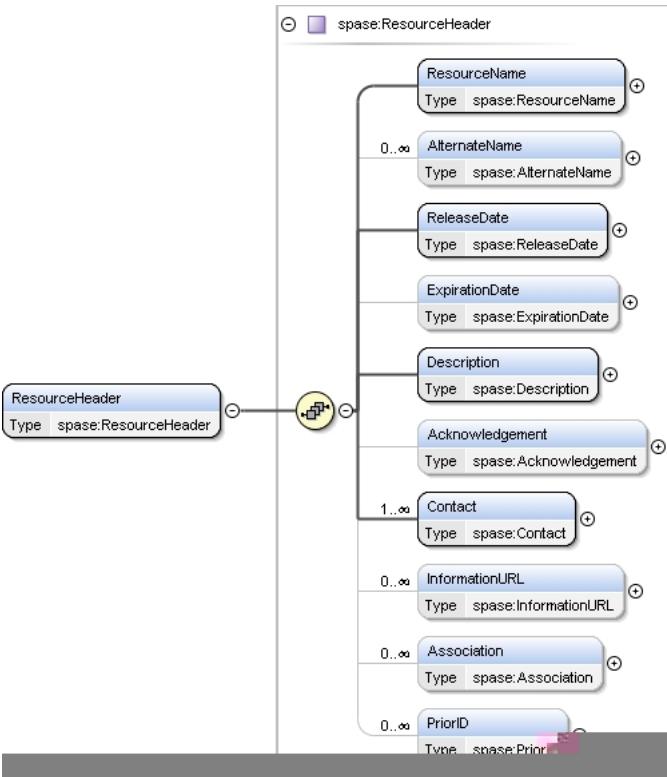
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Registry
Properties	content: complex
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:AccessURL , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:AccessURL, spase:Extension, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID
Instance	<spase:Registry xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceID>{1,1}</spase:ResourceID> <spase:ResourceHeader>{1,1}</spase:ResourceHeader> <spase:AccessURL>{1,1}</spase:AccessURL> <spase:Extension>{0,unbounded}</spase:Extension> </spase:Registry>
Source	<xsd:element name="Registry" type="spase:Registry"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Registry / spase:ResourceID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram	
Type	spase:ResourceID
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Registry / spase:ResourceHeader

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:ResourceHeader
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Model	spase:ResourceName , spase:AlternateName* , spase:ReleaseDate , spase:ExpirationDate{0,1} , spase:Description , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1} , spase:Contact+ , spase:InformationURL* , spase:Association* , spase:PriorID*
Children	spase:Acknowledgement, spase:AlternateName, spase:Association, spase:Contact, spase:Description, spase:ExpirationDate, spase:InformationURL, spase:PriorID, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceName
Instance	<pre> <spase:ResourceHeader xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceName>{1,1}</spase:ResourceName> <spase:AlternateName>{0, unbounded}</spase:AlternateName> <spase:ReleaseDate>{1,1}</spase:ReleaseDate> <spase:ExpirationDate>{0,1}</spase:ExpirationDate> <spase:Description>{1,1}</spase:Description> <spase:Acknowledgement>{0,1}</spase:Acknowledgement> <spase:Contact>{1, unbounded}</spase:Contact> <spase:InformationURL>{0, unbounded}</spase:InformationURL> <spase:Association>{0, unbounded}</spase:Association> <spase:PriorID>{0, unbounded}</spase:PriorID> </spase:ResourceHeader> </pre>
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>

Schema
location

file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Registry / spase:AccessURL

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class AccessURL { <<spase:AccessURL>> <<spase:Name>>{0..1} Name <<spase:URL>>{1..1} URL {0..<<spase:ProductKey>>} ProductKey {0..<<spase:Description>>} Description {0..<<spase:Language>>} Language } </pre>						
Type	spase:AccessURL						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:Name{0,1}, spase:URL, spase:ProductKey*, spase:Description{0,1}, spase:Language{0,1}						
Children	spase:Description, spase:Language, spase:Name, spase:ProductKey, spase:URL						
Instance	<spase:AccessURL xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Name>{0..1}</spase:Name> <spase:URL>{1..1}</spase:URL> <spase:ProductKey>{0..unbounded}</spase:ProductKey> <spase:Description>{0..1}</spase:Description> <spase:Language>{0..1}</spase:Language> </spase:AccessURL>						
Source	<xsd:element name="AccessURL" type="spase:AccessURL" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

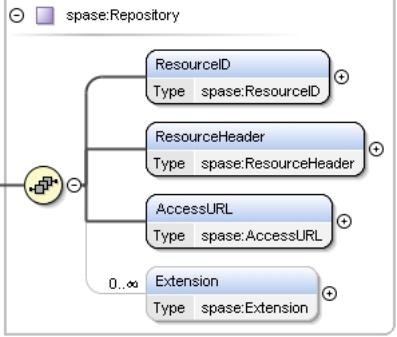
Element spase:Registry / spase:Extension

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Extension { <<spase:Extension>> <<#any>> } </pre>						
Type	spase:Extension						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>unbounded</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	0	maxOccurs:	unbounded
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	0						
maxOccurs:	unbounded						
Model	ANY element from ANY namespace						
Source	<xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

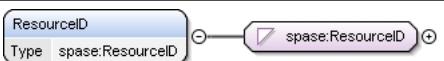
Element spase:Spase / spase:Repository

Namespace

http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema

Diagram	
Type	spase:Repository
Properties	content: complex
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:AccessURL , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:AccessURL, spase:Extension, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID
Instance	<pre><spase:Repository xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceID>{1,1}</spase:ResourceID> <spase:ResourceHeader>{1,1}</spase:ResourceHeader> <spase:AccessURL>{1,1}</spase:AccessURL> <spase:Extension>{0,unbounded}</spase:Extension> </spase:Repository></pre>
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Repository" type="spase:Repository" /></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Repository / spase:ResourceID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:ResourceID
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: 1
Source	<code><xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

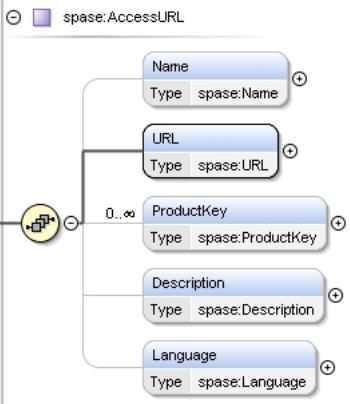
Element spase:Repository / spase:ResourceHeader

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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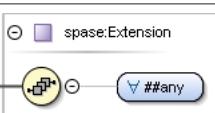
Diagram							
Type	spase:ResourceHeader						
Properties	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">content:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">complex</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">minOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">maxOccurs:</td><td style="padding: 2px;">1</td></tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:ResourceName , spase:AlternateName* , spase:ReleaseDate , spase:ExpirationDate{0,1} , spase>Description , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1} , spase>Contact+ , spase:InformationURL* , spase:Association* , spase:PriorID*						
Children	spase:Acknowledgement, spase:AlternateName, spase:Association, spase:Contact, spase:Description, spase:ExpirationDate, spase:InformationURL, spase:PriorID, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceName						
Instance	<pre> <spase:ResourceHeader xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceName>{1,1}</spase:ResourceName> <spase:AlternateName>{0,unbounded}</spase:AlternateName> <spase:ReleaseDate>{1,1}</spase:ReleaseDate> <spase:ExpirationDate>{0,1}</spase:ExpirationDate> <spase>Description>{1,1}</spase>Description> <spase:Acknowledgement>{0,1}</spase:Acknowledgement> <spase>Contact>{1,unbounded}</spase>Contact> <spase:InformationURL>{0,unbounded}</spase:InformationURL> <spase:Association>{0,unbounded}</spase:Association> <spase:PriorID>{0,unbounded}</spase:PriorID> </spase:ResourceHeader> </pre>						
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Repository / spase:AccessURL

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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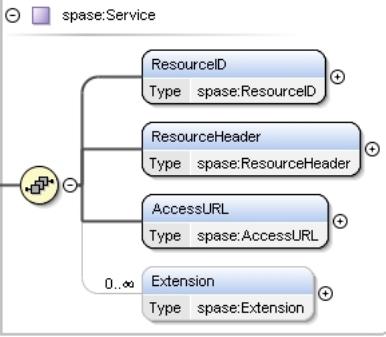
Diagram	
Type	spase:AccessURL
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Model	spase:Name{0,1} , spase:URL , spase:ProductKey* , spase:Description{0,1} , spase:Language{0,1}
Children	spase:Description, spase:Language, spase:Name, spase:ProductKey, spase:URL
Instance	<pre><spase:AccessURL xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Name>{0,1}</spase:Name> <spase:URL>{1,1}</spase:URL> <spase:ProductKey>{0,unbounded}</spase:ProductKey> <spase:Description>{0,1}</spase:Description> <spase:Language>{0,1}</spase:Language> </spase:AccessURL></pre>
Source	<code><xsd:element name="AccessURL" type="spase:AccessURL" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Repository / spase:Extension

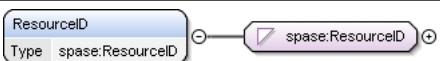
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Extension
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Model	ANY element from ANY namespace
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Spase / spase:Service

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram	
Type	spase:Service
Properties	content: complex
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:AccessURL , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:AccessURL, spase:Extension, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID
Instance	<pre><spase:Service xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceID>{1,1}</spase:ResourceID> <spase:ResourceHeader>{1,1}</spase:ResourceHeader> <spase:AccessURL>{1,1}</spase:AccessURL> <spase:Extension>{0,unbounded}</spase:Extension> </spase:Service></pre>
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Service" type="spase:Service"/></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

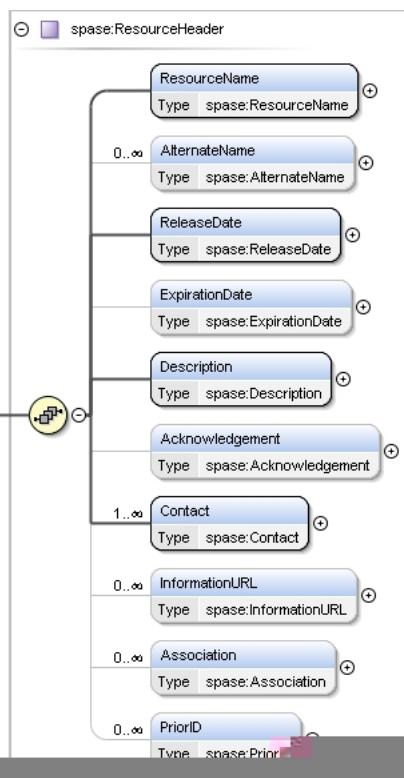
Element spase:Service / spase:ResourceID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram							
Type	spase:ResourceID						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	simple						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Service / spase:ResourceHeader

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram



Type	<code>spase:ResourceHeader</code>						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td><td>complex</td></tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	<code>spase:ResourceName , spase:AlternateName* , spase:ReleaseDate , spase:ExpirationDate{0,1} , spase:Description , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1} , spase:Contact+ , spase:InformationURL* , spase:Association* , spase:PriorID*</code>						
Children	<code>spase:Acknowledgement, spase:AlternateName, spase:Association, spase:Contact, spase:Description, spase:ExpirationDate, spase:InformationURL, spase:PriorID, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceName</code>						
Instance	<pre><spase:ResourceHeader xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceName>{1,1}</spase:ResourceName> <spase:AlternateName>{0,unbounded}</spase:AlternateName> <spase:ReleaseDate>{1,1}</spase:ReleaseDate> <spase:ExpirationDate>{0,1}</spase:ExpirationDate> <spase:Description>{1,1}</spase:Description> <spase:Acknowledgement>{0,1}</spase:Acknowledgement> <spase:Contact>{1,unbounded}</spase:Contact> <spase:InformationURL>{0,unbounded}</spase:InformationURL> <spase:Association>{0,unbounded}</spase:Association> <spase:PriorID>{0,unbounded}</spase:PriorID> </spase:ResourceHeader></pre>						
Source	<code><xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></code>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element `spase:Service` / `spase:AccessURL`

Namespace	<code>http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema</code>
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Diagram	
Type	spase:AccessURL
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Model	spase:Name{0,1} , spase:URL , spase:ProductKey* , spase:Description{0,1} , spase:Language{0,1}
Children	spase:Description, spase:Language, spase:Name, spase:ProductKey, spase:URL
Instance	<pre><spase:AccessURL xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:Name>{0,1}</spase:Name> <spase:URL>{1,1}</spase:URL> <spase:ProductKey>{0,unbounded}</spase:ProductKey> <spase:Description>{0,1}</spase:Description> <spase:Language>{0,1}</spase:Language> </spase:AccessURL></pre>
Source	<code><xsd:element name="AccessURL" type="spase:AccessURL" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Service / spase:Extension

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:Extension
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Model	ANY element from ANY namespace
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Spase / spase:Annotation

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram	
Type	spase:Annotation
Properties	content: complex
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:ImageURL{0,1} , spase:AnnotationType , spase:PhenomenonType{0,1} , spase:ClassificationMethod{0,1} , spase:ConfidenceRating{0,1} , spase:TimeSpan* , spase:ObservationExtent* , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:AnnotationType, spase:ClassificationMethod, spase:ConfidenceRating, spase:Extension, spase:ImageURL, spase:ObservationExtent, spase:PhenomenonType, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID, spase:TimeSpan
Instance	<pre><spase:Annotation xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceID>{1,1}</spase:ResourceID> <spase:ResourceHeader>{1,1}</spase:ResourceHeader> <spase:ImageURL>{0,1}</spase:ImageURL> <spase:AnnotationType>{1,1}</spase:AnnotationType> <spase:PhenomenonType>{0,1}</spase:PhenomenonType> <spase:ClassificationMethod>{0,1}</spase:ClassificationMethod> <spase:ConfidenceRating>{0,1}</spase:ConfidenceRating> <spase:TimeSpan>{0,unbounded}</spase:TimeSpan> <spase:ObservationExtent>{0,unbounded}</spase:ObservationExtent> <spase:Extension>{0,unbounded}</spase:Extension> </spase:Annotation></pre>
Source	<code><xsd:element name="Annotation" type="spase:Annotation"/></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Annotation / spase:ResourceID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:ResourceID
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>
Source	<code><xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Annotation / spase:ResourceHeader

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ResourceHeader { <<spase:ResourceHeader>> } class ResourceName { <<spase:ResourceName>> } class AlternateName { <<spase:AlternateName>> } class ReleaseDate { <<spase:ReleaseDate>> } class ExpirationDate { <<spase:ExpirationDate>> } class Description { <<spase:Description>> } class Acknowledgement { <<spase:Acknowledgement>> } class Contact { <<spase:Contact>> } class InformationURL { <<spase:InformationURL>> } class Association { <<spase:Association>> } class PriorID { <<spase:PriorID>> } ResourceHeader "0..oo" --> ResourceName ResourceHeader "0..oo" --> AlternateName ResourceHeader "0..oo" --> ReleaseDate ResourceHeader "0..oo" --> ExpirationDate ResourceHeader "0..oo" --> Description ResourceHeader "0..oo" --> Acknowledgement ResourceHeader "1..oo" --> Contact ResourceHeader "0..oo" --> InformationURL ResourceHeader "0..oo" --> Association ResourceHeader "0..oo" --> PriorID </pre>						
Type	spase:ResourceHeader						
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>complex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	complex	minOccurs:	1	maxOccurs:	1
content:	complex						
minOccurs:	1						
maxOccurs:	1						
Model	spase:ResourceName , spase:AlternateName* , spase:ReleaseDate , spase:ExpirationDate{0,1} , spase:Description , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1} , spase:Contact+ , spase:InformationURL* , spase:Association* , spase:PriorID*						
Children	spase:Acknowledgement, spase:AlternateName, spase:Association, spase:Contact, spase:Description, spase:ExpirationDate, spase:InformationURL, spase:PriorID, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceName						
Instance	<spase:ResourceHeader xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ResourceName>{1,1}</spase:ResourceName> <spase:AlternateName>{0,unbounded}</spase:AlternateName> <spase:ReleaseDate>{1,1}</spase:ReleaseDate> <spase:ExpirationDate>{0,1}</spase:ExpirationDate> <spase:Description>{1,1}</spase:Description> <spase:Acknowledgement>{0,1}</spase:Acknowledgement> <spase:Contact>{1,unbounded}</spase:Contact> <spase:InformationURL>{0,unbounded}</spase:InformationURL> <spase:Association>{0,unbounded}</spase:Association> <spase:PriorID>{0,unbounded}</spase:PriorID> </spase:ResourceHeader>						
Source	<xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>						
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd						

Element spase:Annotation / spase:ImageURL

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema				
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ImageURL { <<spase:ImageURL>> } ImageURL "0..oo" --> spase:ImageURL </pre>				
Type	spase:ImageURL				
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	0
content:	simple				
minOccurs:	0				

	maxOccurs:	1
Source	<xsd:element name="ImageURL" type="spase:ImageURL" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:Annotation / spase:AnnotationType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema										
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class AnnotationType class spase:AnnotationType { <<AnnotationType>> <<Type>> } AnnotationType < -- spase:AnnotationType </pre>										
Type	spase:AnnotationType										
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 1</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>										
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Anomaly</td> <td>An interval where measurements or observations may be adversely affected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Event</td> <td>An action or observation which occurs at a point in time.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Feature</td> <td>A prominent or distinctive characteristic that occurs at a location or persists over a period of time.</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	Anomaly	An interval where measurements or observations may be adversely affected.	enumeration	Event	An action or observation which occurs at a point in time.	enumeration	Feature	A prominent or distinctive characteristic that occurs at a location or persists over a period of time.
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enumeration	Event	An action or observation which occurs at a point in time.									
enumeration	Feature	A prominent or distinctive characteristic that occurs at a location or persists over a period of time.									
Source	<xsd:element name="AnnotationType" type="spase:AnnotationType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>										
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd										

Element spase:Annotation / spase:PhenomenonType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																			
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class PhenomenonType class spase:PhenomenonType { <<PhenomenonType>> <<Type>> } PhenomenonType < -- spase:PhenomenonType </pre>																			
Type	spase:PhenomenonType																			
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>																			
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ActiveRegion</td> <td>A localized, transient volume of the solar atmosphere in which PLAGES, SUNSPOTS, FACULAE, FLAREs, etc. may be observed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Aurora</td> <td>An atmospheric phenomenon consisting of bands of light caused by charged solar particles following the earth's magnetic lines of force.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>BowShockCrossing</td> <td>A crossing of the boundary between the undisturbed (except for foreshock effects) solar wind and the shocked, decelerated solar wind of the magnetosheath.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>CoronalHole</td> <td>An extended region of the corona, exceptionally low in density and associated with unipolar photospheric regions. A coronal hole can be an "open" magnetic field in the corona and (perhaps) inner heliosphere which has a faster than average outflow (wind); A region of lower than "quiet" ion and electron density in the corona; or a region of lower peak electron temperature in the corona than in the "quiet" corona.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>CoronalMassEjection</td> <td>A solar event (CME) that involves a burst of plasma ejected into the interplanetary medium. CME's may be observed remotely relatively near the sun or in situ in the interplanetary medium. The latter type of observations are often referred to as Interplanetary CME's (ICME's).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>EITWave</td> <td>A wave in the corona of the Sun which produce</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	ActiveRegion	A localized, transient volume of the solar atmosphere in which PLAGES, SUNSPOTS, FACULAE, FLAREs, etc. may be observed.	enumeration	Aurora	An atmospheric phenomenon consisting of bands of light caused by charged solar particles following the earth's magnetic lines of force.	enumeration	BowShockCrossing	A crossing of the boundary between the undisturbed (except for foreshock effects) solar wind and the shocked, decelerated solar wind of the magnetosheath.	enumeration	CoronalHole	An extended region of the corona, exceptionally low in density and associated with unipolar photospheric regions. A coronal hole can be an "open" magnetic field in the corona and (perhaps) inner heliosphere which has a faster than average outflow (wind); A region of lower than "quiet" ion and electron density in the corona; or a region of lower peak electron temperature in the corona than in the "quiet" corona.	enumeration	CoronalMassEjection	A solar event (CME) that involves a burst of plasma ejected into the interplanetary medium. CME's may be observed remotely relatively near the sun or in situ in the interplanetary medium. The latter type of observations are often referred to as Interplanetary CME's (ICME's).	enumeration	EITWave	A wave in the corona of the Sun which produce
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enumeration	EITWave	A wave in the corona of the Sun which produce																		

		shock waves on the Sun's chromosphere (Moreton Waves). EIT Waves are produced by large solar flare and expand outward at about 1,000 km/s. It usually appears as a slowly moving diffuse arc of brightening in H-alpha, and may travel for several hundred thousand km.
enumeration	EnergeticSolarParticleEvent	An enhancement of interplanetary fluxes of energetic ions accelerated by interplanetary shocks and/or solar flares.
enumeration	ForbushDecrease	A rapid decrease in the observed galactic cosmic ray intensity following the passage of an outwardly convecting interplanetary magnetic field disturbance, such as those associated with large CME's, that sweep some galactic cosmic rays away from Earth.
enumeration	GeomagneticStorm	A magnetospheric disturbance typically defined by variations in the horizontal component of the Earth's surface magnetic field. The variation typically starts with a field enhancement associated with a solar wind pressure pulse and continues with a field depression associated with an enhancement of the diamagnetic magnetospheric ring current.
enumeration	InterplanetaryShock	A shock propagating generally anti-sunward through the slower solar wind, often seen in front of CME-associated plasma clouds.
enumeration	MagneticCloud	A transient event observed in the solar wind characterized as a region of enhanced magnetic field strength, smooth rotation of the magnetic field vector and low proton density and temperature.
enumeration	MagnetopauseCrossing	A crossing of the interface between the shocked solar wind in the magnetosheath and the magnetic field and plasma in the magnetosphere.
enumeration	RadioBurst	Emissions of the sun in radio wavelengths from centimeters to dekameters, under both quiet and disturbed conditions. Radio Bursts can be "Type I" consisting of many short, narrow-band bursts in the metric range (300 - 50 MHz); "Type II" consisting of narrow-band emission that begins in the meter range (300 MHz) and sweeps slowly (tens of minutes) toward dekameter wavelengths (10 MHz); "Type III" consisting of narrow-band bursts that sweep rapidly (seconds) from decimeter to dekameter wavelengths (500 - 0.5 MHz); and "Type IV" consisting of a smooth continuum of broad-band bursts primarily in the meter range (300 - 30 MHz).
enumeration	SectorBoundaryCrossing	A sector boundary crossing is a transit by a spacecraft across the heliospheric current sheet separating the dominantly outward (away-from-the-sun) interplanetary magnetic field of one hemisphere of the heliosphere from the dominantly inward (toward-the-sun) polarity of the other hemisphere. Such crossings have multi-day intervals of opposite IMF dominant polarities on either side.
enumeration	SolarFlare	An explosive event in the Sun's atmosphere which produces electromagnetic radiation across the electromagnetic spectrum at multiple wavelengths from long-wave radio to the shortest wavelength gamma rays.
enumeration	SolarWindExtreme	Intervals of unusually large or small values of solar wind attributes such as flow speed and ion density.
enumeration	StreamInteractionRegion	The region (SIR) where two solar wind streams, typically having differing characteristics and solar sources, abut up against (and possibly partially interpenetrate) each other.
enumeration	Substorm	A process by which plasma in the magnetotail

	becomes energized at a fast rate.
Source	<xsd:element name="PhenomenonType" type="spase:PhenomenonType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Annotation / spase:ClassificationMethod

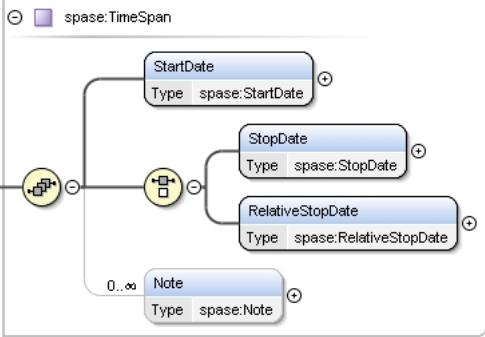
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema											
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ClassificationMethod class spaseClassificationMethod { <<spase:ClassificationMethod>> } ClassificationMethod "0..1" -- "1" spaseClassificationMethod </pre>											
Type	spase:ClassificationMethod											
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			content:	simple		minOccurs:	0		maxOccurs:	1	
content:	simple											
minOccurs:	0											
maxOccurs:	1											
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Automatic</td> <td>Determined by the analysis or assessment performed by a program or server.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Inferred</td> <td>Determined by the analysis of other information or resources.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Inspection</td> <td>Determined by the analysis or assessment performed by a person.</td> </tr> </table>			enumeration	Automatic	Determined by the analysis or assessment performed by a program or server.	enumeration	Inferred	Determined by the analysis of other information or resources.	enumeration	Inspection	Determined by the analysis or assessment performed by a person.
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enumeration	Inferred	Determined by the analysis of other information or resources.										
enumeration	Inspection	Determined by the analysis or assessment performed by a person.										
Source	<xsd:element name="ClassificationMethod" type="spase:ClassificationMethod" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>											
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd											

Element spase:Annotation / spase:ConfidenceRating

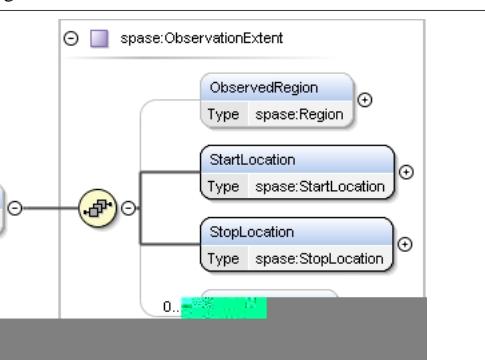
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema														
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ConfidenceRating class spaseConfidenceRating { <<spase:ConfidenceRating>> } ConfidenceRating "0..1" -- "1" spaseConfidenceRating </pre>														
Type	spase:ConfidenceRating														
Properties	<table> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>maxOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			content:	simple		minOccurs:	0		maxOccurs:	1				
content:	simple														
minOccurs:	0														
maxOccurs:	1														
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Probable</td> <td>Likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 4-7 on a scale of 0-10.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Strong</td> <td>Highly likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 7-10 on a scale of 0-10.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Unlikely</td> <td>Not likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 0 on a scale of 0-10.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Weak</td> <td>Slightly likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 1-4 on a scale of 0-10.</td> </tr> </table>			enumeration	Probable	Likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 4-7 on a scale of 0-10.	enumeration	Strong	Highly likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 7-10 on a scale of 0-10.	enumeration	Unlikely	Not likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 0 on a scale of 0-10.	enumeration	Weak	Slightly likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 1-4 on a scale of 0-10.
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enumeration	Strong	Highly likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 7-10 on a scale of 0-10.													
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enumeration	Weak	Slightly likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 1-4 on a scale of 0-10.													
Source	<xsd:element name="ConfidenceRating" type="spase:ConfidenceRating" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>														
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd														

Element spase:Annotation / spase:TimeSpan

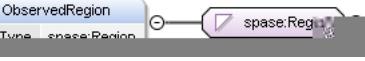
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Diagram	
Type	spase:TimeSpan
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Model	spase:StartDate , (spase:StopDate spase:RelativeStopDate) , spase:Note*
Children	spase:Note, spase:RelativeStopDate, spase:StartDate, spase:StopDate
Instance	<pre><spase:TimeSpan xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:StartDate>{1,1}</spase:StartDate> <spase:StopDate>{1,1}</spase:StopDate> <spase:RelativeStopDate>{1,1}</spase:RelativeStopDate> <spase:Note>{0,unbounded}</spase:Note> </spase:TimeSpan></pre>
Source	<code><xsd:element name="TimeSpan" type="spase:TimeSpan" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:Annotation / spase:ObservationExtent

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Diagram	
Type	spase:ObservationExtent
Properties	<p>content: complex</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: unbounded</p>
Model	spase:ObservedRegion{0,1} , spase:StartLocation , spase:StopLocation , spase:Note*
Children	spase:Note, spase:ObservedRegion, spase:StartLocation, spase:StopLocation
Instance	<pre><spase:ObservationExtent xmlns:spase="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema"> <spase:ObservedRegion>{0,1}</spase:ObservedRegion> <spase:StartLocation>{1,1}</spase:StartLocation> <spase:StopLocation>{1,1}</spase:StopLocation> <spase:Note>{0,unbounded}</spase:Note> </spase:ObservationExtent></pre>
Source	<code><xsd:element name="ObservationExtent" type="spase:ObservationExtent" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></code>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Element spase:ObservationExtent / spase:ObservedRegion

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram	 <pre> classDiagram class ObservedRegion class spaseRegion { <<Type: spaseRegion>> } ObservedRegion "1" -- "0..1" spaseRegion </pre>	
Type	spase:Region	
Properties	<p>content: simple</p> <p>minOccurs: 0</p> <p>maxOccurs: 1</p>	
Facets	enumeration	Asteroid A small extraterrestrial body consisting mostly of rock and metal that is in orbit around the sun.
	enumeration	Comet A relatively small extraterrestrial body consisting of a frozen mass that travels around the sun in a highly elliptical orbit.
	enumeration	Earth The third planet from the sun in our solar system.
	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosheath The region between the bow shock and the magnetopause, characterized by very turbulent plasma.
	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Main The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Polar The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
	enumeration	Earth.Moon The only natural satellite of the Earth.
	enumeration	Earth.NearSurface The gaseous and possibly ionized environment of a body extending from the surface to some specified altitude. For the Earth, this altitude is 2000 km.
	enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Atmosphere The neutral gases surrounding a body that extends from the surface and is bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
	enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.AuroralRegion The region in the atmospheric where electrically-charged particles bombarding the upper atmosphere of a planet in the presence of a magnetic field produce an optical phenomenon.
	enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.EquatorialRegion The Region centered on the equator and limited in latitude by approximately 23 degrees north and south of the equator.
	enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere The charged or ionized gases surrounding a body that are nominally bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
	enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere The Region of the ionosphere that exists approximately 50 to 95 km above the surface of the Earth. One of several layers in the ionosphere.
	enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere A layer of ionised gas occurring at 90-150km above the ground. One of several layers in

		the ionosphere. Also called the The Kennelly-Heaviside layer.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere.FRegion	The FRegion contains ionized gases at a height of around 150-800 km above sea level, placing it in the thermosphere. the F region has the highest concentration of free electrons and ions anywhere in the atmosphere. It may be thought of as comprising two layers, the F1-and F2-layers. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also known as the Appleton layer.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere.TRegion	The TRegion at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Mesosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Stratosphere to a range of 80 km to 85 km, temperature decreasing with height.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Plasmasphere	The region of the magnetosphere consisting of low energy (cool) plasma. It is located above the ionosphere. The outer boundary of the plasmasphere is known as the plasmapause, which is defined by an order of magnitude drop in plasma density.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.PolarCap	The areas of the globe surrounding the poles and consisting of the region north of 60 degrees north latitude an the region south of 60 degrees south latitude.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.SouthAtlanticAnomalyRegion	The South Atlantic Anomaly Region Earth's inner van Allen radiation belt makes its closest approach to the planet's surface. The result is that, for a given altitude, the radiation intensity is higher over this region than elsewhere.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Stratosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the troposphere to about 30 km, temperature increases with height. The stratosphere contains the ozone layer.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Thermosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Mesosphere to 640+ km, temperature increasing with height.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Troposphere	The lowest layer of the atmosphere which begins at the surface and extends to between 7 km (4.4 mi) at the poles and 17 km (10.6 mi) at the equator, with some variation due to weather factors.
enumeration	Earth.Surface	The outermost area of a solid object.
enumeration	Heliosphere	The solar atmosphere extending roughly from the outer corona to the edge of the solar plasma at the heliopause separating primarily solar plasma from interstellar plasma.
enumeration	Heliosphere.Heliosheath	The region extending radially outward from the heliospheric termination shock and in which the decelerated solar wind plasma is still significant.
enumeration	Heliosphere.Inner	The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from the solar coronal base to just inside 1 AU.
enumeration	Heliosphere.NearEarth	The heliospheric region near the Earth which extends to and includes the area near the L1 and L2 Lagrange point.
enumeration	Heliosphere.Outer	The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from just outside 1 AU to the heliospheric termination shock.
enumeration	Heliosphere.RemoteAU	A roughly toroidal region that includes the Earth's orbit, but exclusive of the region near the Earth.
enumeration	Interstellar	The region between stars outside of the star's heliopause.
enumeration	Jupiter	The fifth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Jupiter.Callisto	A second largest moon of Jupiter and the third-largest

		moon in the solar system.
enumeration	Jupiter.Europa	The sixth-closest round moon of Jupiter.
enumeration	Jupiter.Ganymede	The biggest moon of Jupiter and in the solar system.
enumeration	Jupiter.Io	The innermost of the four round moons of the planet Jupiter.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Radiationbelt	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars	The forth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Mars.Deimos	The smaller and outer most moon of Mars.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Radiationbelt	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars.Phobos	The larger and inner most moon of Mars.
enumeration	Mercury	The first planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.

enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Neptune	The seventh planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Pluto	The ninth (sub)planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Saturn	The sixth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Saturn.Dione	The forth-largest moon of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Enceladus	The sixth-largest moon of Saturn. It is currently endogenously active. The smallest known body in the Solar System that is geologically active today.
enumeration	Saturn.Iapetus	The third-largest moon of Saturn and the eleventh-largest in the Solar System.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Saturn.Mimas	The smallest and least massive of the round moons of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Rhea	The second-largest moon of Saturn and the ninth-largest moon in the Solar System.
enumeration	Saturn.Tethys	The third largest moon of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Titan	The largest moon of Saturn and the second-largest moon in the Solar System,
enumeration	Sun	The star upon which our solar system is centered.
enumeration	Sun.Chromosphere	The region of the Sun's (or a star's) atmosphere above the temperature minimum and below the Transition Region. The solar chromosphere is approximately 400 km to 2100 km above the photosphere, and characterized by temperatures from 4500 - 28000 K.
enumeration	Sun.Corona	The outermost atmospheric region of the Sun or a star, characterized by ionization temperatures above 10^5 K. The solar corona starts at about 2100 km above the photosphere; there is no generally defined upper limit.
enumeration	Sun.Interior	The region inside the body which is not visible from outside the body.
enumeration	Sun.Photosphere	The atmospheric layer of the Sun or a star from which continuum radiation, especially optical, is emitted to space. For the Sun, the photosphere is about 500 km thick.
enumeration	Sun.TransitionRegion	A very narrow (<100 km) layer between the chromosphere and the corona where the temperature rises abruptly from about 8000 to about 500,000 K.
enumeration	Uranus	The eighth planet from the sun in our solar

		system.
enumeration	Uranus.Ariel	The fourth-largest moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelldon	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Uranus.Miranda	The smallest and innermost round moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Uranus.Oberon	The second-largest and second most massive moon of Uranus, and the ninth most massive moon in the Solar System.
enumeration	Uranus.Puck	The largest inner spherical moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Uranus.Titania	The largest moon of Uranus and the eighth largest moon in the Solar System.
enumeration	Uranus.Umbriel	The third largest and fourth most massive moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Venus	The second planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelldon	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
Source	<xsd:element name="ObservedRegion" type="spase:Region" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:ObservationExtent / spase:StartLocation

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema				
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class StartLocation class spase.StartLocation StartLocation < -- spase.StartLocation </pre>				
Type	spase:StartLocation				
Properties	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>content:</td> <td>simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>minOccurs:</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table>	content:	simple	minOccurs:	1
content:	simple				
minOccurs:	1				

	maxOccurs:	1
Source	<xsd:element name="StartLocation" type="spase:StartLocation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:ObservationExtent / spase:StopLocation

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class StopLocation class spase:StopLocation StopLocation < -- spase:StopLocation </pre>	
Type	spase:StopLocation	
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 1 maxOccurs: 1	
Source	<xsd:element name="StopLocation" type="spase:StopLocation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:ObservationExtent / spase:Note

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Note class spase:Note Note < -- spase:Note </pre>	
Type	spase:Note	
Properties	content: simple minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: unbounded	
Source	<xsd:element name="Note" type="spase:Note" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Element spase:Annotation / spase:Extension

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Extension class spase:Extension Extension < -- spase:Extension spase:Extension < -- ANY##any </pre>	
Type	spase:Extension	
Properties	content: complex minOccurs: 0 maxOccurs: unbounded	
Model	ANY element from ANY namespace	
Source	<xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Complex Type(s)

Complex Type spase:Spase

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Annotations	Space Physics Archive Search and Extract (SPASE). The outermost container or envelope for SPASE metadata. This indicates the start of the SPASE metadata.	

Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Spase { @ lang: xsd:string Version } class Version { Catalog DisplayData NumericalData Document Granule Instrument Observatory Person Registry Repository Service Annotation } @ lang: xsd:string Type xsd:string Default en </pre>								
Used by	Element spase:Spase								
Model	spase:Version , (spase:Catalog spase:DisplayData spase:NumericalData spase:Document spase:Granule spase:Instrument spase:Observatory spase:Person spase:Registry spase:Repository spase:Service spase:Annotation)								
Children	spase:Annotation, spase:Catalog, spase:DisplayData, spase:Document, spase:Granule, spase:Instrument, spase:NumericalData, spase:Observatory, spase:Person, spase:Registry, spase:Repository, spase:Service, spase:Version								
Attributes	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>QName</th><th>Type</th><th>Default</th><th>Use</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>lang</td><td>xsd:string</td><td>en</td><td>optional</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	QName	Type	Default	Use	lang	xsd:string	en	optional
QName	Type	Default	Use						
lang	xsd:string	en	optional						
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Spase"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Space Physics Archive Search and Extract (SPASE). The outermost container or envelope for SPASE metadata. This indicates the start of the SPASE metadata.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="Version" type="spase:Version" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:choice minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"> <xsd:element name="Catalog" type="spase:Catalog"/> <xsd:element name="DisplayData" type="spase:DisplayData"/> <xsd:element name="NumericalData" type="spase:NumericalData"/> <xsd:element name="Document" type="spase:Document"/> <xsd:element name="Granule" type="spase:Granule"/> <xsd:element name="Instrument" type="spase:Instrument"/> <xsd:element name="Observatory" type="spase:Observatory"/> <xsd:element name="Person" type="spase:Person"/> <xsd:element name="Registry" type="spase:Registry"/> <xsd:element name="Repository" type="spase:Repository"/> <xsd:element name="Service" type="spase:Service"/> <xsd:element name="Annotation" type="spase:Annotation"/> </xsd:choice> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType> </pre>								

	<pre> </xsd:choice> </xsd:sequence> <xsd:attribute name="lang" type="xsd:string" default="en"/> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Catalog

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	<p>A tabular listing of events or observational notes, especially those that have utility in aiding a user in locating data. Catalogs include lists of events, files in a product, and data availability. A Catalog resource is a type of "data product" which is a set of data that is uniformly processed and formatted, from one or more instruments, typically spanning the full duration of the observations of the relevant instrument(s). A data product may consist of a collection of granules of successive time spans, but may be a single high-level entity.</p>
Diagram	<p>The diagram shows a UML class named 'ResourceID'. It has a single attribute named 'Type' with the type 'spase:ResourceID'. The class is represented by a rounded rectangle with the name 'ResourceID' at the top and the attribute 'Type' below it, connected by a line.</p>
Used by	Element spase:Spase/spase:Catalog
Model	spase:ResourceId , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:AccessInformation+ , spase:ProviderResourceName{0,1} , spase:ProviderVersion{0,1} , spase:InstrumentID* , spase:PhenomenonType+ , spase:TimeSpan{0,1} , spase:Caveats{0,1} , spase:Keyword* , spase:InputResourceID* , spase:Parameter* , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:AccessInformation, spase:Caveats, spase:Extension, spase:InputResourceID, spase:InstrumentID, spase:Keyword, spase:Parameter, spase:PhenomenonType, spase:ProviderResourceName, spase:ProviderVersion, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceId, spase:TimeSpan
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Catalog"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A tabular listing of events or observational notes, especially those that have utility in aiding a user in locating data. Catalogs include lists of events, files</pre>

	<p>in a product, and data availability. A Catalog resource is a type of "data product" which is a set of data that is uniformly processed and formatted, from one or more instruments, typically spanning the full duration of the observations of the relevant instrument(s). A data product may consist of a collection of granules of successive time spans, but may be a single high-level entity.</xsd:documentation></p> <p></xsd:annotation></p> <p><xsd:sequence></p> <p><xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></p> <p><xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/></p> <p><xsd:element name="AccessInformation" type="spase:AccessInformation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></p> <p><xsd:element name="ProviderResourceName" type="spase:ProviderResourceName" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></p> <p><xsd:element name="ProviderVersion" type="spase:ProviderVersion" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></p> <p><xsd:element name="InstrumentID" type="spase:InstrumentID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></p> <p><xsd:element name="PhenomenonType" type="spase:PhenomenonType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></p> <p><xsd:element name="TimeSpan" type="spase:TimeSpan" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></p> <p><xsd:element name="Caveats" type="spase:Caveats" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/></p> <p><xsd:element name="Keyword" type="spase:Keyword" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></p> <p><xsd:element name="InputResourceID" type="spase:InputResourceID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></p> <p><xsd:element name="Parameter" type="spase:Parameter" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></p> <p><xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/></p> <p></xsd:sequence></p> <p></xsd:complexType></p>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:ResourceHeader

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Attributes of a resource which pertain to the provider of the resource and descriptive information about the resource.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ResourceName { Type spase:ResourceName } </pre>
Used by	<p>Elements</p> <p>spase:Annotation/spase:ResourceHeader, spase:Catalog/spase:ResourceHeader, spase:DisplayData/spase:ResourceHeader, spase:Document/spase:ResourceHeader, spase:Instrument/spase:ResourceHeader, spase:NumericalData/spase:ResourceHeader, spase:Observatory/spase:ResourceHeader, spase:Registry/spase:ResourceHeader, spase:Repository/spase:ResourceHeader, spase:Service/spase:ResourceHeader</p>
Model	spase:ResourceName , spase:AlternateName*, spase:ReleaseDate , spase:ExpirationDate{0,1} , spase:Description , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1} , spase:Contact+ , spase:InformationURL* , spase:Association* , spase:PriorID*
Children	spase:Acknowledgement, spase:AlternateName, spase:Association, spase:Contact, spase:Description, spase:ExpirationDate, spase:InformationURL, spase:PriorID, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceName

Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="ResourceHeader"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Attributes of a resource which pertain to the provider of the resource and descriptive information about the resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="ResourceName" type="spase:ResourceName" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="AlternateName" type="spase:AlternateName" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="ReleaseDate" type="spase:ReleaseDate" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ExpirationDate" type="spase:ExpirationDate" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Description" type="spase:Description" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Acknowledgement" type="spase:Acknowledgement" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Contact" type="spase>Contact" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="InformationURL" type="spase:InformationURL" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Association" type="spase:Association" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="PriorID" type="spase:PriorID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Contact

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The person or organization who may be able to provide special assistance or serve as a channel for communication for additional information about a resource.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Contact { <<Contact>> <<PersonID>> <<Role>> } Contact "1..>" Role Contact "1..>" PersonID class PersonID { <<PersonID>> <<Type spase:PersonID>> } class Role { <<Role>> <<Type spase:Role>> } </pre>
Used by	Element spase:ResourceHeader/spase:Contact
Model	spase:PersonID , spase:Role+
Children	spase:PersonID, spase:Role
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Contact"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The person or organization who may be able to provide special assistance or serve as a channel for communication for additional information about a resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="PersonID" type="spase:PersonID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Role" type="spase:Role" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:InformationURL

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Attributes of the method of acquiring additional information.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class InformationURL { <<InformationURL>> <<Name>> <<URL>> } InformationURL "1..>" Name InformationURL "1..>" URL class Name { <<Name>> <<Type spase:Name>> } class URL { <<URL>> <<Type spase:URL>> } </pre>

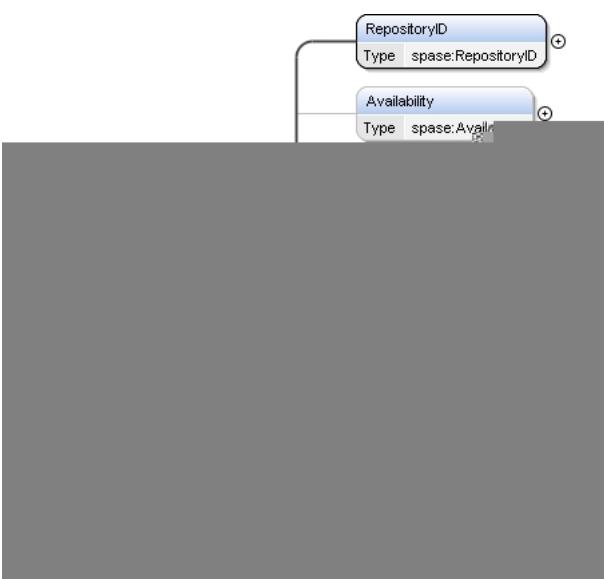
Used by	Element spase:ResourceHeader/spase:InformationURL
Model	spase:Name{0,1} , spase:URL , spase:Description{0,1} , spase:Language{0,1}
Children	spase:Description, spase:Language, spase:Name, spase:URL
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="InformationURL"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Attributes of the method of acquiring additional information.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="Name" type="spase:Name" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="URL" type="spase:URL" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Description" type="spase:Description" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Language" type="spase:Language" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Association

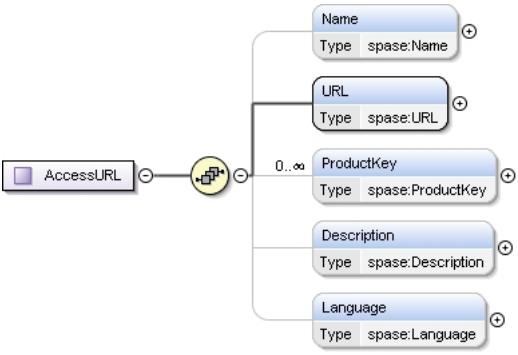
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Attributes of a relationship a resource has with another resource.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Association class AssociationID { <<Type spase:AssociationID>> } class AssociationType { <<Type spase:AssociationType>> } class Note { <<Type spase>Note>> } Association "3" -- "1" AssociationID : Association "3" -- "1" AssociationType : Association "3" -- "1" Note : </pre>
Used by	Element spase:ResourceHeader/spase:Association
Model	spase:AssociationID , spase:AssociationType , spase:Note{0,1}
Children	spase:AssociationID, spase:AssociationType, spase:Note
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="Association"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Attributes of a relationship a resource has with another resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="AssociationID" type="spase:AssociationID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="AssociationType" type="spase:AssociationType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Note" type="spase>Note" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:AccessInformation

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Attributes of the resource which pertain to how to accessing the resource, availability and storage format.

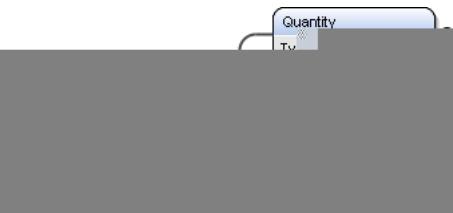
Diagram	
Used by	Elements spase:Catalog/spase:AccessInformation, spase:DisplayData/spase:AccessInformation, spase:Document/ spase:AccessInformation, spase:NumericalData/spase:AccessInformation
Model	spase:RepositoryID , spase:Availability{0,1} , spase:AccessRights{0,1} , spase:AccessURL+ , spase:Format , spase:Encoding{0,1} , spase:DataExtent{0,1} , spase:Acknowledgement{0,1}
Children	spase:AccessRights, spase:AccessURL, spase:Acknowledgement, spase:Availability, spase:DataExtent, spase:Encoding, spase:Format, spase:RepositoryID
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="AccessInformation"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Attributes of the resource which pertain to how to accessing the resource, availability and storage format.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="RepositoryID" type="spase:RepositoryID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Availability" type="spase:Availability" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="AccessRights" type="spase:AccessRights" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="AccessURL" type="spase:AccessURL" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Format" type="spase:Format" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Encoding" type="spase:Encoding" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="DataExtent" type="spase:DataExtent" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Acknowledgement" type="spase:Acknowledgement" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:AccessURL

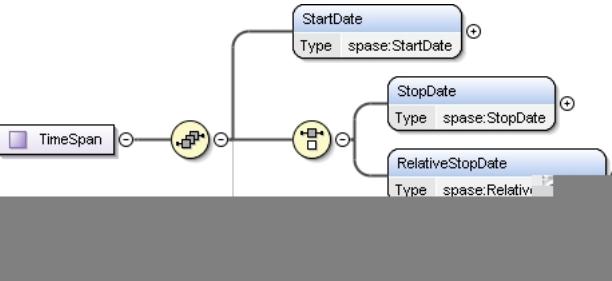
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Attributes of the method for accessing a resource including a URL, name and description.
Diagram	
Used by	Elements spase:AccessInformation/spase:AccessURL, spase:Registry/spase:AccessURL, spase:Repository/ spase:AccessURL, spase:Service/spase:AccessURL

Model	spase:Name{0,1} , spase:URL , spase:ProductKey* , spase:Description{0,1} , spase:Language{0,1}
Children	spase:Description, spase:Language, spase:Name, spase:ProductKey, spase:URL
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="AccessURL"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Attributes of the method for accessing a resource including a URL, name and description.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="Name" type="spase:Name" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="URL" type="spase:URL" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ProductKey" type="spase:ProductKey" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Description" type="spase:Description" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Language" type="spase:Language" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:DataExtent

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The area of storage in a file system required to store the contents of a resource. The default units for data extent is bytes.
Diagram	
Used by	Elements spase:AccessInformation/spase:DataExtent, spase:Source/spase:DataExtent
Model	spase:Quantity , spase:Units{0,1} , spase:Per{0,1}
Children	spase:Per, spase:Quantity, spase:Units
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="DataExtent"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The area of storage in a file system required to store the contents of a resource. The default units for data extent is bytes.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="Quantity" type="spase:Quantity" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Per" type="spase:Per" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:TimeSpan

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The duration of an interval in time.
Diagram	
Used by	Elements spase:Annotation/spase:TimeSpan, spase:Catalog/spase:TimeSpan, spase:TemporalDescription/spase:TimeSpan

Model	spase:StartDate , (spase:StopDate spase:RelativeStopDate) , spase:Note*
Children	spase:Note, spase:RelativeStopDate, spase:StartDate, spase:StopDate
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="TimeSpan"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The duration of an interval in time.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="StartDate" type="spase:StartDate" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:choice minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <xsd:element name="StopDate" type="spase:StopDate"/> <xsd:element name="RelativeStopDate" type="spase:RelativeStopDate"/> </xsd:choice> <xsd:element name="Note" type="spase:Note" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Parameter

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A container of information regarding a parameter whose values are part of the product. Every product contains or can be related to one or more parameters.

Diagram



Used by	Elements spase:Catalog/spase:Parameter, spase:DisplayData/spase:Parameter, spase:NumericalData/ spase:Parameter
Model	spase:Name , spase:Set*, spase:ParameterKey{0,1} , spase:Description{0,1} , spase:Caveats{0,1} , spase:Cadence{0,1} , spase:Units{0,1} , spase:UnitsConversion{0,1} , spase:CoordinateSystem{0,1} , spase:RenderingHints* , spase:Structure{0,1} , spase:ValidMin{0,1} , spase:ValidMax{0,1} , spase:FieldValue{0,1} , (spase:Field spase:Particle spase:Wave spase:Mixed spase:Support)
Children	spase:Cadence, spase:Caveats, spase:CoordinateSystem, spase:Description, spase:Field, spase:FieldValue, spase:Mixed, spase:Name, spase:ParameterKey, spase:Particle, spase:RenderingHints, spase:Set, spase:Structure, spase:Support, spase:Units, spase:UnitsConversion, spase:ValidMax, spase:ValidMin, spase:Wave
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Parameter"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A container of information regarding a parameter whose values are part of the product. Every product contains or can be related to one or more parameters.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="Name" type="spase:Name" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> </pre>

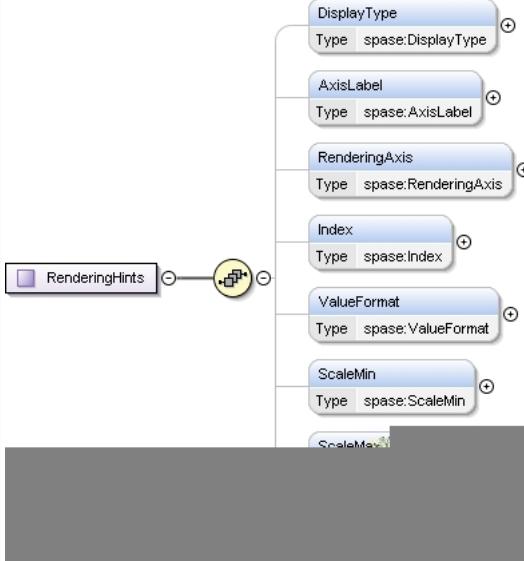
	<pre> <xsd:element name="Set" type="spase:Set" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="ParameterKey" type="spase:ParameterKey" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Description" type="spase:Description" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Caveats" type="spase:Caveats" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Cadence" type="spase:Cadence" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="UnitsConversion" type="spase:UnitsConversion" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="CoordinateSystem" type="spase:CoordinateSystem" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="RenderingHints" type="spase:RenderingHints" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:choice minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"> <xsd:element name="Field" type="spase:Field"/> <xsd:element name="Particle" type="spase:Particle"/> <xsd:element name="Wave" type="spase:Wave"/> <xsd:element name="Mixed" type="spase:Mixed"/> <xsd:element name="Support" type="spase:Support"/> </xsd:choice> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:CoordinateSystem

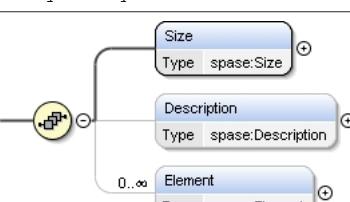
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The specification of the orientation of a set of (typically) orthogonal base axes.
Diagram	
Used by	Element spase:Parameter/spase:CoordinateSystem
Model	spase:CoordinateRepresentation , spase:CoordinateSystemName
Children	spase:CoordinateRepresentation, spase:CoordinateSystemName
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="CoordinateSystem"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The specification of the orientation of a set of (typically) orthogonal base axes.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="CoordinateRepresentation" type="spase:CoordinateRepresentation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="CoordinateSystemName" type="spase:CoordinateSystemName" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:RenderingHints

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Attributes to aid in the rendering of parameter.

Diagram	
Used by	Elements spase:Element/spase:RenderingHints, spase:Parameter/spase:RenderingHints
Model	spase:DisplayType{0,1} , spase:AxisLabel{0,1} , spase:RenderingAxis{0,1} , spase:Index{0,1} , spase:ValueFormat{0,1} , spase:ScaleMin{0,1} , spase:ScaleMax{0,1} , spase:ScaleType{0,1}
Children	spase:AxisLabel, spase:DisplayType, spase:Index, spase:RenderingAxis, spase:ScaleMax, spase:ScaleMin, spase:ScaleType, spase:ValueFormat
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="RenderingHints"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Attributes to aid in the rendering of parameter.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="DisplayType" type="spase:DisplayType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="AxisLabel" type="spase:AxisLabel" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="RenderingAxis" type="spase:RenderingAxis" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Index" type="spase:Index" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ValueFormat" type="spase:ValueFormat" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ScaleMin" type="spase:ScaleMin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ScaleMax" type="spase:ScaleMax" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ScaleType" type="spase:ScaleType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Structure

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The organization and relationship of individual values within a quantity.
Diagram	
Used by	Element spase:Parameter/spase:Structure
Model	spase:Size , spase:Description{0,1} , spase:Element*
Children	spase:Description, spase:Element, spase:Size
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="Structure"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The organization and relationship of individual values within a quantity.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="Size" type="spase:Size"/> <xsd:element name="Description" type="spase:Description"/> <xsd:element name="Element" type="spase:Element" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>

	<pre> <xsd:element name="Size" type="spase:Size" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Description" type="spase:Description" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Element" type="spase:Element" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Element

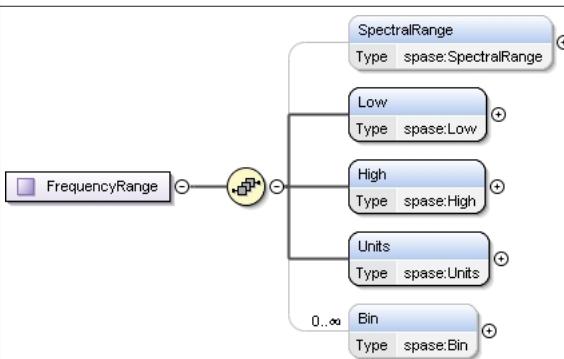
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A component or individual unit of a multiple value quantity such as an array or vector.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Element class Name class Qualifier class Index class ParameterKey class Units class UnitsConversion class ValidMin class ValidMax class FillValue class RenderingHints Element < -- Name Element < -- Qualifier Element < -- Index Element < -- ParameterKey Element < -- Units Element < -- UnitsConversion Element < -- ValidMin Element < -- ValidMax Element < -- FillValue Element < -- RenderingHints </pre>
Used by	Element spase:Structure/spase:Element
Model	spase:Name , spase:Qualifier* , spase:Index , spase:ParameterKey{0,1} , spase:Units{0,1} , spase:UnitsConversion{0,1} , spase:ValidMin{0,1} , spase:ValidMax{0,1} , spase:FillValue{0,1} , spase:RenderingHints{0,1}
Children	spase:FieldValue, spase:Index, spase:Name, spase:ParameterKey, spase:Qualifier, spase:RenderingHints, spase:Units, spase:UnitsConversion, spase:ValidMax, spase:ValidMin
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Element"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A component or individual unit of a multiple value quantity such as an array or vector.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="Name" type="spase:Name" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Qualifier" type="spase:Qualifier" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Index" type="spase:Index" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ParameterKey" type="spase:ParameterKey" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="UnitsConversion" type="spase:UnitsConversion" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ValidMin" type="spase:ValidMin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ValidMax" type="spase:ValidMax" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="FieldValue" type="spase:FieldValue" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="RenderingHints" type="spase:RenderingHints" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Field

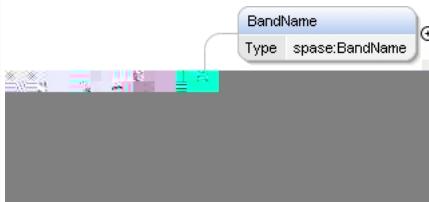
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Annotations	The space around a radiating body within which its electromagnetic attributes can exert force on another similar body that is not in direct contact.
Diagram	
Used by	Element spase:Parameter/spase:Field
Model	spase:Qualifier*, spase:FieldQuantity , spase:FrequencyRange{0,1}
Children	spase:FieldQuantity, spase:FrequencyRange, spase:Qualifier
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Field"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The space around a radiating body within which its electromagnetic attributes can exert force on another similar body that is not in direct contact.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="Qualifier" type="spase:Qualifier" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="FieldQuantity" type="spase:FieldQuantity" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="FrequencyRange" type="spase:FrequencyRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

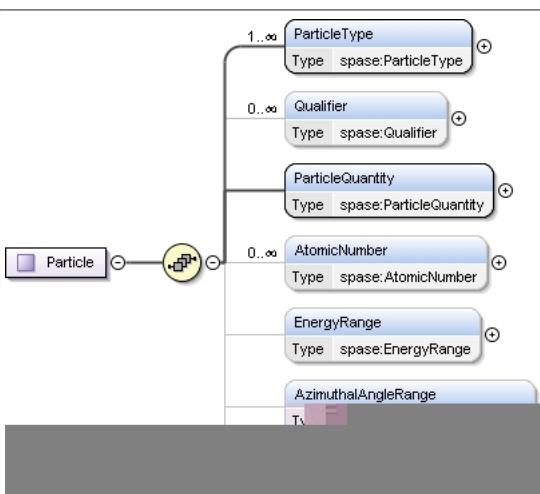
Complex Type spase:FrequencyRange

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The range of possible values for the observed frequency.
Diagram	
Used by	Elements spase:Field/spase:FrequencyRange, spase:Wave/spase:FrequencyRange
Model	spase:SpectralRange{0,1} , spase:Low , spase:High , spase:Units , spase:Bin*
Children	spase:Bin, spase:High, spase:Low, spase:SpectralRange, spase:Units
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="FrequencyRange"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The range of possible values for the observed frequency.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="SpectralRange" type="spase:SpectralRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Low" type="spase:Low" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="High" type="spase:High" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Bin" type="spase:Bin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Bin

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A grouping of observations according to a band or window of a common attribute.
Diagram	
Used by	Elements spase:AzimuthalAngleRange/spase:Bin, spase:EnergyRange/spase:Bin, spase:FrequencyRange/spase:Bin, spase:PolarAngleRange/spase:Bin, spase:WavelengthRange/spase:Bin
Model	spase:BandName{0,1} , spase:Low , spase:High
Children	spase:BandName, spase:High, spase:Low
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Bin"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A grouping of observations according to a band or window of a common attribute.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="BandName" type="spase:BandName" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Low" type="spase:Low" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="High" type="spase:High" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Particle

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A description of the types of particles observed in the measurement. This includes both direct observations and inferred observations.
Diagram	
Used by	Element spase:Parameter/spase:Particle
Model	spase:ParticleType+, spase:Qualifier*, spase:ParticleQuantity , spase:AtomicNumber*, spase:EnergyRange{0,1} , spase:AzimuthalAngleRange{0,1} , spase:PolarAngleRange{0,1}
Children	spase:AtomicNumber, spase:AzimuthalAngleRange, spase:EnergyRange, spase:ParticleQuantity, spase:ParticleType, spase:PolarAngleRange, spase:Qualifier
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Particle"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A description of the types of particles observed in the measurement. This includes both direct observations and inferred observations.</xsd:documentation></pre>

	<pre> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="ParticleType" type="spase:ParticleType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Qualifier" type="spase:Qualifier" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="ParticleQuantity" type="spase:ParticleQuantity" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="AtomicNumber" type="spase:AtomicNumber" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="EnergyRange" type="spase:EnergyRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="AzimuthalAngleRange" type="spase:AzimuthalAngleRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="PolarAngleRange" type="spase:PolarAngleRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:EnergyRange

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The minimum and maximum energy values of the particles represented by a given "physical parameter" description.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class EnergyRange { <<Physical Parameter>> <<Energy Range>> <<0..>> <<Bin>> } class Low { <<Low>> <<spase:Low>> } class High { <<High>> <<spase:High>> } class Units { <<Units>> <<spase:Units>> } class Bin { <<Bin>> <<spase:Bin>> } EnergyRange < -- Low EnergyRange < -- High EnergyRange < -- Units EnergyRange < -- Bin </pre>
Used by	Elements spase:Particle/spase:EnergyRange, spase:Wave/spase:EnergyRange
Model	spase:Low , spase:High , spase:Units , spase:Bin*
Children	spase:Bin, spase:High, spase:Low, spase:Units
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="EnergyRange"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The minimum and maximum energy values of the particles represented by a given "physical parameter" description.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="Low" type="spase:Low" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="High" type="spase:High" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Bin" type="spase:Bin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:AzimuthalAngleRange

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The range of possible azimuthal angles for a group of energy observations. Default units are degrees.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class AzimuthalAngleRange { <<Physical Parameter>> <<Azimuthal Angle Range>> <<0..>> <<Bin>> } class Low { <<Low>> <<spase:Low>> } class High { <<High>> <<spase:High>> } class Units { <<Units>> <<spase:Units>> } class Bin { <<Bin>> <<spase:Bin>> } AzimuthalAngleRange < -- Low AzimuthalAngleRange < -- High AzimuthalAngleRange < -- Units AzimuthalAngleRange < -- Bin </pre>
Used by	Element spase:Particle/spase:AzimuthalAngleRange

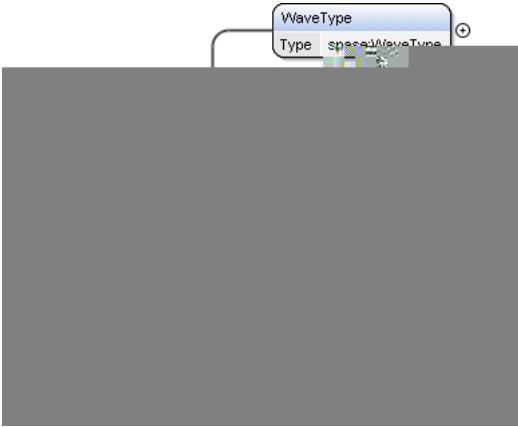
Model	spase:Low , spase:High , spase:Units , spase:Bin*
Children	spase:Bin, spase:High, spase:Low, spase:Units
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="AzimuthalAngleRange"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The range of possible azimuthal angles for a group of energy observations. Default units are degrees.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="Low" type="spase:Low" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="High" type="spase:High" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Bin" type="spase:Bin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:PolarAngleRange

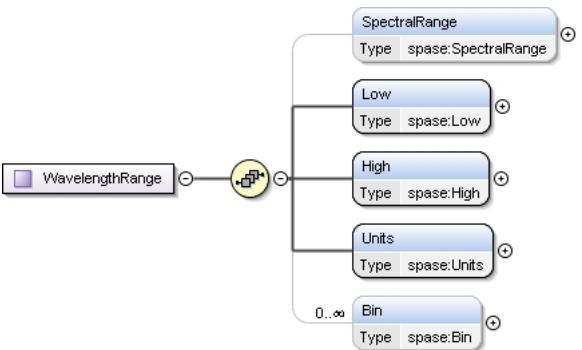
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The range of possible polar angles for a group of energy observations. Defaults units are degrees.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class PolarAngleRange { <<Composite Element>> <<Element>> <<Object>> } class Low { <<Object>> <<Element>> <<Type>> } class High { <<Object>> <<Element>> <<Type>> } class Units { <<Object>> <<Element>> <<Type>> } class Bin { <<Object>> <<Element>> <<Type>> } PolarAngleRange "3" -- "1" Low PolarAngleRange "3" -- "1" High PolarAngleRange "3" -- "1" Units PolarAngleRange "3" -- "1..<<Unbounded>>" Bin </pre>
Used by	Element spase:Particle/spase:PolarAngleRange
Model	spase:Low , spase:High , spase:Units , spase:Bin*
Children	spase:Bin, spase:High, spase:Low, spase:Units
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="PolarAngleRange"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The range of possible polar angles for a group of energy observations. Defaults units are degrees.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="Low" type="spase:Low" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="High" type="spase:High" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Bin" type="spase:Bin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Wave

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Periodic or quasi-periodic (AC) variations of physical quantities in time and space, capable of propagating or being trapped within particular regimes.

Diagram	
Used by	Element spase:Parameter/spase:Wave
Model	spase:WaveType , spase:Qualifier* , spase:WaveQuantity , spase:EnergyRange{0,1} , spase:FrequencyRange{0,1} , spase:WavelengthRange{0,1}
Children	spase:EnergyRange, spase:FrequencyRange, spase:Qualifier, spase:WaveQuantity, spase:WaveType, spase:WavelengthRange
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Wave"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Periodic or quasi-periodic (AC) variations of physical quantities in time and space, capable of propagating or being trapped within particular regimes.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="WaveType" type="spase:WaveType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Qualifier" type="spase:Qualifier" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="WaveQuantity" type="spase:WaveQuantity" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="EnergyRange" type="spase:EnergyRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="FrequencyRange" type="spase:FrequencyRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="WavelengthRange" type="spase:WavelengthRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:WavelengthRange

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The range of possible values for the observed wavelength.
Diagram	
Used by	Element spase:Wave/spase:WavelengthRange
Model	spase:SpectralRange{0,1} , spase:Low , spase:High , spase:Units , spase:Bin*
Children	spase:Bin, spase:High, spase:Low, spase:SpectralRange, spase:Units
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="WavelengthRange"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The range of possible values for the observed wavelength.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="SpectralRange" type="spase:SpectralRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Low" type="spase:Low" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="High" type="spase:High" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Bin" type="spase:Bin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>

	<pre> <xsd:element name="High" type="spase:High" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Units" type="spase:Units" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Bin" type="spase:Bin" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Mixed

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A parameter derived from more than one of the type of parameter. For example, plasma beta, the ratio of plasma particle energy density to the energy density of the magnetic field permeating the plasma, is "mixed."
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class MixedQuantity { <<MixedQuantity>> <<spase:MixedQuantity>> } class ParticleType { <<ParticleType>> <<spase:ParticleType>> } class Qualifier { <<Qualifier>> <<spase:Qualifier>> } Mixed <--> MixedQuantity Mixed <--> ParticleType Mixed <--> Qualifier Mixed <--> MixedQuantity </pre>
Used by	Element spase:Parameter/spase:Mixed
Model	spase:MixedQuantity , spase:ParticleType* , spase:Qualifier*
Children	spase:MixedQuantity, spase:ParticleType, spase:Qualifier
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Mixed"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A parameter derived from more than one of the type of parameter. For example, plasma beta, the ratio of plasma particle energy density to the energy density of the magnetic field permeating the plasma, is "mixed."</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="MixedQuantity" type="spase:MixedQuantity" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ParticleType" type="spase:ParticleType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Qualifier" type="spase:Qualifier" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Support

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Information useful in understanding the context of an observation, typically observed or measured coincidentally with a physical observation.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Qualifier { <<Qualifier>> <<spase:Qualifier>> } class SupportQuantity { <<SupportQuantity>> <<spase:SupportQuantity>> } Support <--> Qualifier Support <--> SupportQuantity </pre>
Used by	Element spase:Parameter/spase:Support
Model	spase:Qualifier* , spase:SupportQuantity
Children	spase:Qualifier, spase:SupportQuantity
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Support"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Information useful in understanding the context of an observation, typically observed or measured coincidentally with a physical observation.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="Qualifier" type="spase:Qualifier" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="SupportQuantity" type="spase:SupportQuantity" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType> </pre>

Schema
location

file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

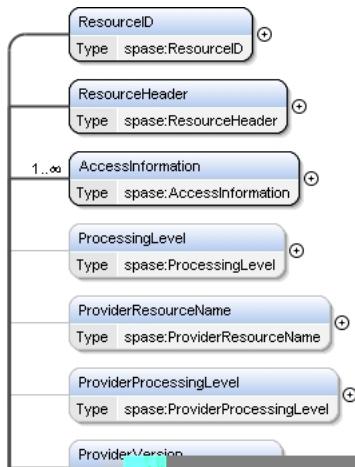
Complex Type spase:Extension

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A container of other metadata which is not part of the SPASE data model. The contents of this element are defined by individual usage. The organization and content are constrained by the implementation. For example, in an XML representation of the SPASE metadata the content must conform to the XML specifications.
Diagram	
Used by	Elements spase:Annotation/spase:Extension, spase:Catalog/spase:Extension, spase:DisplayData/spase:Extension, spase:Instrument/spase:Extension, spase:NumericalData/spase:Extension, spase:Observatory/spase:Extension, spase:Person/spase:Extension, spase:Registry/spase:Extension, spase:Repository/spase:Extension, spase:Service/spase:Extension
Model	ANY element from ANY namespace
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="Extension"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A container of other metadata which is not part of the SPASE data model. The contents of this element are defined by individual usage. The organization and content are constrained by the implementation. For example, in an XML representation of the SPASE metadata the content must conform to the XML specifications.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:any minOccurs="0" /> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:DisplayData

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A graphical representation of data wherein the underlying numeric values are not (readily) accessible for analysis.. Examples are line plots and spectrograms. A Display Data resource is a type of "data product" which is a set of data that is uniformly processed and formatted, from one or more instruments, typically spanning the full duration of the observations of the relevant instrument(s). A data product may consist of a collection of granules of successive time spans, but may be a single high-level entity.

Diagram



Used by

Element spase:Spase/spase:DisplayData

Model

spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:AccessInformation+ , spase:ProcessingLevel{0,1} , spase:ProviderResourceName{0,1} , spase:ProviderProcessingLevel{0,1} , spase:ProviderVersion{0,1} , spase:InstrumentID* , spase:MeasurementType+ , spase:TemporalDescription{0,1} , spase:SpectralRange* , spase:DisplayCadence{0,1} , spase:ObservedRegion* , spase:Caveats{0,1} , spase:Keyword* , spase:InputResourceID* , spase:Parameter* , spase:Extension*

Children

spase:AccessInformation, spase:Caveats, spase:DisplayCadence, spase:Extension, spase:InputResourceID, spase:InstrumentID, spase:Keyword, spase:MeasurementType, spase:ObservedRegion, spase:Parameter, spase:ProcessingLevel, spase:ProviderProcessingLevel, spase:ProviderResourceName, spase:ProviderVersion, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID, spase:SpectralRange, spase:TemporalDescription

Source

```

<xsd:complexType name="DisplayData">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A graphical representation of data wherein the underlying numeric values are not (readily) accessible for analysis.. Examples are line plots and spectrograms. A Display Data resource is a type of "data product" which is a set of data that is uniformly processed and formatted, from one or more instruments, typically spanning the full duration of the observations of the relevant instrument(s). A data product may consist of a collection of granules of successive time spans, but may be a single high-level entity.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/>
  
```

	<pre> <xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="AccessInformation" type="spase:AccessInformation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="ProcessingLevel" type="spase:ProcessingLevel" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ProviderResourceName" type="spase:ProviderResourceName" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ProviderProcessingLevel" type="spase:ProviderProcessingLevel" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="?"/> <xsd:element name="ProviderVersion" type="spase:ProviderVersion" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="InstrumentID" type="spase:InstrumentID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="MeasurementType" type="spase:MeasurementType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="TemporalDescription" type="spase:TemporalDescription" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="SpectralRange" type="spase:SpectralRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="DisplayCadence" type="spase:DisplayCadence" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ObservedRegion" type="spase:Region" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Caveats" type="spase:Caveats" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Keyword" type="spase:Keyword" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="InputResourceID" type="spase:InputResourceID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Parameter" type="spase:Parameter" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

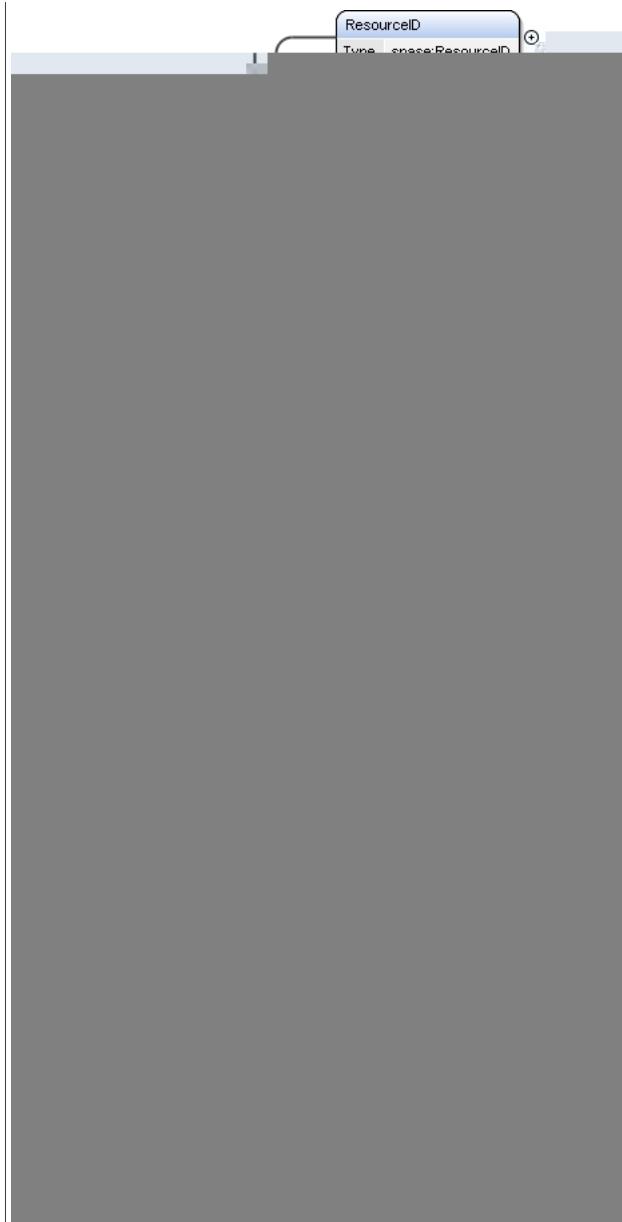
Complex Type spase:TemporalDescription

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A characterization of the time over which the measurement was taken.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class TemporalDescription class TimeSpan class Cadence class Exposure TemporalDescription < -- TimeSpan TemporalDescription < -- Cadence TemporalDescription < -- Exposure </pre>
Used by	Elements spase:DisplayData/spase:TemporalDescription, spase:NumericalData/spase:TemporalDescription
Model	spase:TimeSpan , spase:Cadence{0,1} , spase:Exposure{0,1}
Children	spase:Cadence, spase:Exposure, spase:TimeSpan
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="TemporalDescription"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A characterization of the time over which the measurement was taken.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="TimeSpan" type="spase:TimeSpan" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Cadence" type="spase:Cadence" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Exposure" type="spase:Exposure" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:NumericalData

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Data stored as numerical values in one or more specified formats. A Numerical Data resource is a type of "data product" which is a set of data that is uniformly processed and formatted, from one or more instruments, typically spanning the full duration of the observations of the relevant instrument(s). A data product may consist of Parameters stored in a collection of granules of successive time spans or a single data granule.

Diagram



Used by	Element spase:Spase/spase:NumericalData
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:AccessInformation+ , spase:ProcessingLevel{0,1} , spase:ProviderResourceName{0,1} , spase:ProviderProcessingLevel{0,1} , spase:ProviderVersion{0,1} , spase:InstrumentID* , spase:MeasurementType+ , spase:TemporalDescription{0,1} , spase:SpectralRange* , spase:ObservedRegion* , spase:Caveats{0,1} , spase:Keyword* , spase:InputResourceID* , spase:Parameter* , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:AccessInformation, spase:Caveats, spase:Extension, spase:InputResourceID, spase:InstrumentID, spase:Keyword, spase:MeasurementType, spase:ObservedRegion, spase:Parameter, spase:ProcessingLevel, spase:ProviderProcessingLevel, spase:ProviderResourceName, spase:ProviderVersion, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID, spase:SpectralRange, spase:TemporalDescription
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="NumericalData"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Data stored as numerical values in one or more specified formats. A Numerical Data resource is a type of "data product" which is a set of data that is uniformly processed and formatted, from one or more instruments, typically spanning the full duration of the observations of the relevant instrument(s). A data product may consist of Parameters stored in a collection of granules of successive time spans or a single data granule.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="AccessInformation" type="spase:AccessInformation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="ProcessingLevel" type="spase:ProcessingLevel" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </pre>

	<pre> <xsd:element name="ProviderResourceName" type="spase:ProviderResourceName" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ProviderProcessingLevel" type="spase:ProviderProcessingLevel" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ProviderVersion" type="spase:ProviderVersion" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="InstrumentID" type="spase:InstrumentID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="MeasurementType" type="spase:MeasurementType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="TemporalDescription" type="spase:TemporalDescription" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="SpectralRange" type="spase:SpectralRange" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="ObservedRegion" type="spase:Region" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Caveats" type="spase:Caveats" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Keyword" type="spase:Keyword" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="InputResourceID" type="spase:InputResourceID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Parameter" type="spase:Parameter" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Document

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A set of information designed and presented as an individual entity. A document may contain plain or formatted text, in-line graphics, sound, other multimedia data, or hypermedia references. A Document resource is intended for use on digital objects that have no other identifier (e.g., DOI or ISBN).
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ResourceID { Type spase:ResourceID } class ResourceHeader { Type spase:ResourceHeader } class AccessInformation { Type spase:AccessInformation } ResourceID < -- ResourceHeader ResourceHeader < -- AccessInformation AccessInformation *--> AccessInformation </pre>
Used by	Element spase:Spase/spase:Document
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:AccessInformation+ , spase:Keyword* , spase:DocumentType , spase:MIMEType , spase:InputResourceID*
Children	spase:AccessInformation, spase:DocumentType, spase:InputResourceID, spase:Keyword, spase:MIMEType, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Document"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A set of information designed and presented as an individual entity. A document may contain plain or formatted text, in-line graphics, sound, other multimedia data, or hypermedia references. A Document resource is intended for use on digital objects that have no other identifier (e.g., DOI or ISBN).</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="AccessInformation" type="spase:AccessInformation" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Keyword" type="spase:Keyword" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="DocumentType" type="spase:DocumentType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="MIMEType" type="spase:MIMEType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>

	<pre> <xsd:element name="InputResourceID" type="spase:InputResourceID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded" /> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Granule

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	<p>An accessible portion of another resource. A Granule may be composed of one or more physical pieces (files) which are considered inseparable. For example, a data storage format that maintains metadata and binary data in separate, but tightly coupled files. Granules should not be used to group files that have simple relationships or which are associated through a parent resource. For example, each file containing a time interval data for a Numerical Data resource would each be considered a Granule. The ParentID of a Granule resource must be a NumericalData resource. The attributes of a Granule supersede the corresponding attributes in the NumericalData resource.</p>
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Granule { +ResourceID +ReleaseDate +ExpirationDate -ParentID ?PriorID } </pre>
Used by	Element spase:Spase/spase:Granule
Model	spase:ResourceId , spase:ReleaseDate , spase:ExpirationDate{0,1} , spase:ParentID , spase:PriorID* , spase:StartDate , spase:StopDate , spase:Source+
Children	spase:ExpirationDate, spase:ParentID, spase:PriorID, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceID, spase:Source, spase:StartDate, spase:StopDate
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Granule"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An accessible portion of another resource. A Granule may be composed of one or more physical pieces (files) which are considered inseparable. For example, a data storage format that maintains metadata and binary data in separate, but tightly coupled files. Granules should not be used to group files that have simple relationships or which are associated through a parent resource. For example, each file containing a time interval data for a Numerical Data resource would each be considered a Granule. The ParentID of a Granule resource must be a NumericalData resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ReleaseDate" type="spase:ReleaseDate" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ExpirationDate" type="spase:ExpirationDate" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ParentID" type="spase:ParentID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="PriorID" type="spase:PriorID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="StartDate" type="spase:StartDate" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="StopDate" type="spase:StopDate" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Source" type="spase:Source" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>

	</xsd:complexType>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Source

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The location and attributes of an object.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class SourceType { <<SourceType>> <<spase:SourceType>> } class URL { <<URL>> <<spase:URL>> } class MirrorURL { <<MirrorURL>> <<spase:MirrorURL>> } class Checksum { <<Checksum>> <<spase:Checksum>> } class DataExtent { <<DataExtent>> <<spase:DataExtent>> } SourceType < -- URL SourceType < -- MirrorURL SourceType < -- Checksum SourceType < -- DataExtent </pre>
Used by	Element spase:Granule/spase:Source
Model	spase:SourceType , spase:URL , spase:MirrorURL* , spase:Checksum{0,1} , spase:DataExtent{0,1}
Children	spase:Checksum, spase:DataExtent, spase:MirrorURL, spase:SourceType, spase:URL
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Source"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The location and attributes of an object.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="SourceType" type="spase:SourceType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="URL" type="spase:URL" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="MirrorURL" type="spase:MirrorURL" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Checksum" type="spase:Checksum" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="DataExtent" type="spase:DataExtent" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Checksum

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A computed value that is dependent upon the contents of a digital data object. Primarily used to check whether errors or alterations have occurred during the transmission or storage of a data object.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class HashValue { <<HashValue>> <<spase:HashValue>> } class HashFunction { <<HashFunction>> <<spase:HashFunction>> } HashValue < -- HashFunction </pre>
Used by	Element spase:Source/spase:Checksum
Model	spase:HashValue , spase:HashFunction
Children	spase:HashFunction, spase:HashValue
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Checksum"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A computed value that is dependent upon the contents of a digital data object. Primarily used to check whether errors or alterations have occurred during the transmission or storage of a data object.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="HashValue" type="spase:HashValue" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="HashFunction" type="spase:HashFunction" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType> </pre>

Schema
location

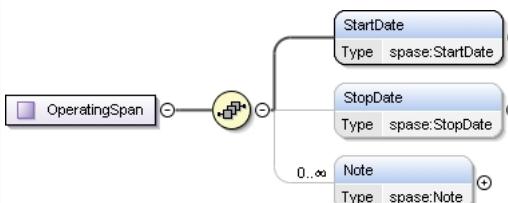
file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Instrument

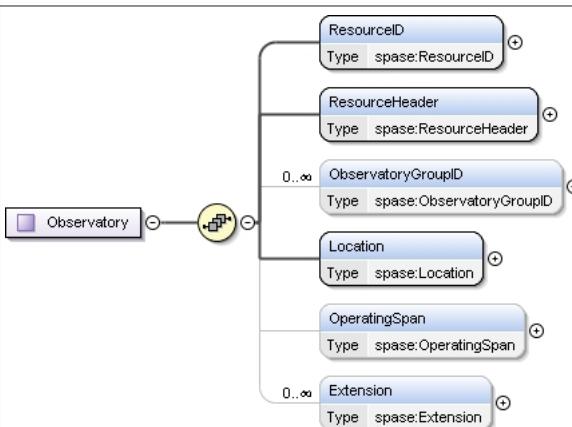
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A device that makes measurements used to characterize a physical phenomenon, or a family of like devices.
Diagram	
Used by	Element spase:Spase/spase:Instrument
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:InstrumentType+ , spase:InvestigationName+ , spase:OperatingSpan{0,1} , spase:ObservatoryID , spase:Caveats{0,1} , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:Caveats, spase:Extension, spase:InstrumentType, spase:InvestigationName, spase:ObservatoryID, spase:OperatingSpan, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Instrument"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A device that makes measurements used to characterize a physical phenomenon, or a family of like devices.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="InstrumentType" type="spase:InstrumentType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="InvestigationName" type="spase:InvestigationName" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="OperatingSpan" type="spase:OperatingSpan" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ObservatoryID" type="spase:ObservatoryID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Caveats" type="spase:Caveats" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:OperatingSpan

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The interval in time from the first point at which an instrument or spacecraft was producing and sending data until the last such time, ignoring possible gaps.

Diagram	
Used by	Elements spase:Instrument/spase:OperatingSpan, spase:Observatory/spase:OperatingSpan
Model	spase:StartDate , spase:StopDate{0,1} , spase>Note*
Children	spase>Note, spase:StartDate, spase:StopDate
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="OperatingSpan"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The interval in time from the first point at which an instrument or spacecraft was producing and sending data until the last such time, ignoring possible gaps.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="StartDate" type="spase:StartDate" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="StopDate" type="spase:StopDate" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Note" type="spase>Note" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Observatory

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The host (spacecraft, network, facility) for instruments making observations, or a family of closely related hosts.
Diagram	
Used by	Element spase:Spase/spase:Observatory
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:ObservatoryGroupID* , spase:Location , spase:OperatingSpan{0,1} , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:Extension, spase:Location, spase:ObservatoryGroupID, spase:OperatingSpan, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="Observatory"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The host (spacecraft, network, facility) for instruments making observations, or a family of closely related hosts.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ObservatoryGroupID" type="spase:ObservatoryGroupID" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="Location" type="spase:Location" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="OperatingSpan" type="spase:OperatingSpan" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>

Schema location

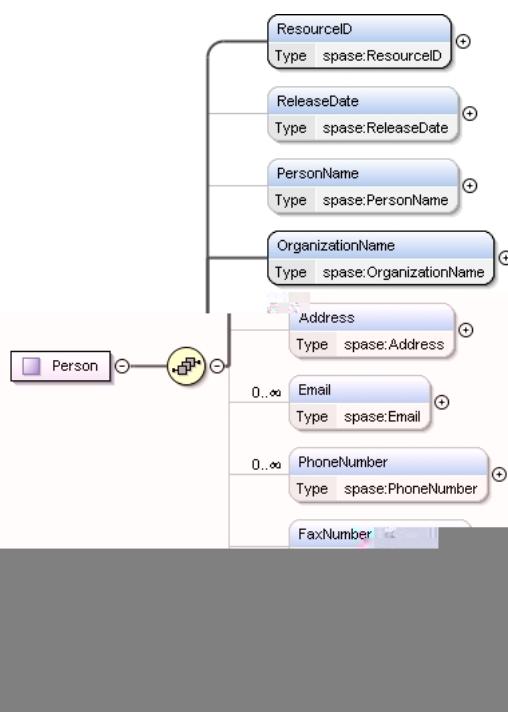
file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Location

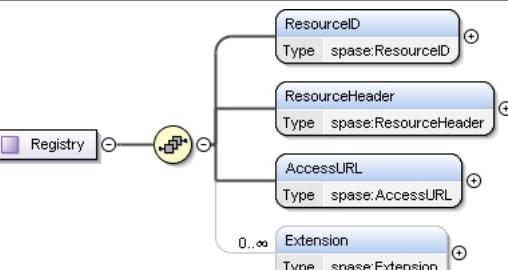
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A position in space definable by a regional referencing system and geographic coordinates.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Location class ObservatoryRegion { <<1..>> <<Type spase:Region>> } class CoordinateSystemName { <<Type spase:CoordinateSystemName>> } class Latitude { <<Type spase:Latitude>> } class Longitude { <<Type spase:Longitude>> } class Elevation { <<Type spase:Elevation>> } Location < -- ObservatoryRegion Location < -- CoordinateSystemName Location < -- Latitude Location < -- Longitude Location < -- Elevation </pre> <p>The diagram shows the structure of the spase:Location complex type. It consists of a base class 'Location' which has five derived classes: 'ObservatoryRegion', 'CoordinateSystemName', 'Latitude', 'Longitude', and 'Elevation'. Each derived class is associated with a specific type from the 'spase' namespace. The multiplicity '1..>' is indicated next to the association line between 'Location' and 'ObservatoryRegion'.</p>
Used by	Element spase:Observatory/spase:Location
Model	spase:ObservatoryRegion+ , spase:CoordinateSystemName{0,1} , spase:Latitude{0,1} , spase:Longitude{0,1} , spase:Elevation{0,1}
Children	spase:CoordinateSystemName, spase:Elevation, spase:Latitude, spase:Longitude, spase:ObservatoryRegion
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="Location"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A position in space definable by a regional referencing system and geographic coordinates.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="ObservatoryRegion" type="spase:Region" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="unbounded" /> <xsd:element name="CoordinateSystemName" type="spase:CoordinateSystemName" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Latitude" type="spase:Latitude" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Longitude" type="spase:Longitude" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Elevation" type="spase:Elevation" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Person

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	An individual human being.

Diagram	
Used by	Element spase:Spase/spase:Person
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ReleaseDate{0,1} , spase:PersonName{0,1} , spase:OrganizationName , spase:Address{0,1} , spase:Email* , spase:PhoneNumber* , spase:FaxNumber{0,1} , spase>Note{0,1} , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:Address, spase:Email, spase:Extension, spase:FaxNumber, spase>Note, spase:OrganizationName, spase:PersonName, spase:PhoneNumber, spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceID
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="Person"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An individual human being.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ReleaseDate" type="spase:ReleaseDate" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="PersonName" type="spase:PersonName" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="OrganizationName" type="spase:OrganizationName" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Address" type="spase:Address" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Email" type="spase:Email" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="PhoneNumber" type="spase:PhoneNumber" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> <xsd:element name="FaxNumber" type="spase:FaxNumber" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Note" type="spase>Note" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Registry

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A location or facility where resources are cataloged.
Diagram	

Used by	Element spase:Spase/spase:Registry
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:AccessURL , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:AccessURL, spase:Extension, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="Registry"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A location or facility where resources are cataloged.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="AccessURL" type="spase:AccessURL" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Repository

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A location or facility where resources are stored.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Repository { <<A location or facility where resources are stored.>> } class ResourceID { <<Type spase:ResourceID>> } class ResourceHeader { <<Type spase:ResourceHeader>> } class AccessURL { <<Type spase:AccessURL>> } class Extension { <<Type spase:Extension>> } Repository < -- ResourceID Repository < -- ResourceHeader Repository < -- AccessURL Repository < -- Extension </pre>
Used by	Element spase:Spase/spase:Repository
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:AccessURL , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:AccessURL, spase:Extension, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="Repository"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A location or facility where resources are stored.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="AccessURL" type="spase:AccessURL" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Service

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A location or facility that can perform a well defined task.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Service { <<A location or facility that can perform a well defined task.>> } class ResourceID { <<Type spase:ResourceID>> } class ResourceHeader { <<Type spase:ResourceHeader>> } class AccessURL { <<Type spase:AccessURL>> } class Extension { <<Type spase:Extension>> } Service < -- ResourceID Service < -- ResourceHeader Service < -- AccessURL Service < -- Extension </pre>
Used by	Element spase:Spase/spase:Service

Used by	Element spase:Spase/spase:Service
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:AccessURL , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:AccessURL, spase:Extension, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="Service"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A location or facility that can perform a well defined task.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="AccessURL" type="spase:AccessURL" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:Annotation

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Information which is explanatory or descriptive which is associated with another resource.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ResourceID { +Type spase:ResourceID } class ResourceHeader { +Type spase:ResourceHeader } class imageURL { +Type spase:imageURL } class AnnotationType { +Type spase:AnnotationType } ResourceID "1..1" -- "1..1" ResourceHeader ResourceID "1..1" -- "1..1" imageURL ResourceID "1..1" -- "1..1" AnnotationType ResourceID "1..1" -- "1..1" ResourceID </pre>
Used by	Element spase:Spase/spase:Annotation
Model	spase:ResourceID , spase:ResourceHeader , spase:ImageURL{0,1} , spase:AnnotationType , spase:PhenomenonType{0,1} , spase:ClassificationMethod{0,1} , spase:ConfidenceRating{0,1} , spase:TimeSpan* , spase:ObservationExtent* , spase:Extension*
Children	spase:AnnotationType, spase:ClassificationMethod, spase:ConfidenceRating, spase:Extension, spase:ImageURL, spase:ObservationExtent, spase:PhenomenonType, spase:ResourceHeader, spase:ResourceID, spase:TimeSpan
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="Annotation"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Information which is explanatory or descriptive which is associated with another resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> <xsd:element name="ResourceID" type="spase:ResourceID" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ResourceHeader" type="spase:ResourceHeader" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ImageURL" type="spase:imageURL" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="AnnotationType" type="spase:AnnotationType" minOccurs="1" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="PhenomenonType" type="spase:PhenomenonType" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ClassificationMethod" type="spase:ClassificationMethod" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> <xsd:element name="ConfidenceRating" type="spase:ConfidenceRating" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="1"/> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>

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<xsd:element name="TimeSpan" type="spase:TimeSpan" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
<xsd:element name="ObservationExtent" type="spase:ObservationExtent" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
<xsd:element name="Extension" type="spase:Extension" minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded"/>
</xsd:sequence>
</xsd:complexType>

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Schema location file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Complex Type spase:ObservationExtent

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The spatial area encompassed by an observation.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class ObservationExtent { <<Observation Extent>> <<spase:ObservationExtent>> } class ObservedRegion { <<Observed Region>> <<spase:Region>> } class StartLocation { <<Start Location>> <<spase:StartLocation>> } class StopLocation { <<Stop Location>> <<spase:StopLocation>> } class Note { <<Note>> <<spase>Note>> } ObservationExtent "0..1" -- "1..1" ObservedRegion : ObservationExtent "0..1" -- "1..1" StartLocation : ObservationExtent "0..1" -- "1..1" StopLocation : ObservationExtent "0..1" -- "1..1" Note : </pre> <p>The diagram illustrates the structure of the spase:ObservationExtent complex type. It consists of a central 'ObservationExtent' element (represented by a purple rounded rectangle) which contains four other elements: 'ObservedRegion', 'StartLocation', 'StopLocation', and 'Note'. Each of these contained elements is marked with a circled plus sign (+), indicating they are optional components. The multiplicity for each contained element is also specified: 'ObservedRegion' has a multiplicity of 0..1, while 'StartLocation', 'StopLocation', and 'Note' have a multiplicity of 1..1.</p>
Used by	

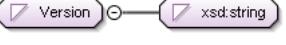
QName	Type	Use	
		appropriate or use tokens like "Re" to represent units of the Radius of the Earth. Within a phrase the circumflex (^) is used to indicate a power, a star (*) is used to indicate multiplication and a slash (/) division. When symbols are not separated by a mathematical operator, multiplication is assumed. Symbols for base units can be found at: < http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/si_brochure/chapter2/2-1/#symbols > and those for common derived units can be found at: < http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/derived_units/2-2-2.html ></xsd:documentation></xsd:annotation>	
UnitsConversion	xsd:string	optional	
		<xsd:annotation><xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The multiplicative factor for converting a unit into International System of Units (SI) units. The factor is expressed in the form "number > x", where "number" is a numerical value and "x" is the appropriate SI units. The basic SI units are Enumerated: m (meter), N (newton), kg (kilogram), Pa (pascal), s (second), Hz (hertz), A (ampere), V (volt), K (kelvin), W (watt), rad (radian), J (joule), sr (steradian), C (coulomb), T (tesla), ohm (ohm), mho (mho or seimens), H (henry), and F (farad). Two useful units which are not SI units are: degree (angle), and unitless (no units). An example is: "1.0E-9>T" which converts the units, presumably nT, to Tesla. Another example is: "1.0e+3>m/s" which converts a velocity expressed in kilometers per second to meters per second.</xsd:documentation></xsd:annotation>	
Source	<pre> <xsd:complexType name="typeValue"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:simpleContent> <xsd:extension base="xsd:double"> <xsd:attribute name="Units" type="xsd:string"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A description of the standardized measurement increments in which a value is specified. The description is represented as a mathematical phrase. Units should be represented by widely accepted representation. For example, units should conform to the International System of Units (SI) which is maintained by BIPM (Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (see <http://www.bipm.fr/>) when appropriate or use tokens like "Re" to represent units of the Radius of the Earth. Within a phrase the circumflex (^) is used to indicate a power, a star (*) is used to indicate multiplication and a slash (/) division. When symbols are not separated by a mathematical operator, multiplication is assumed. Symbols for base units can be found at: <http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/si_brochure/chapter2/2-1/#symbols> and those for common derived units can be found at: <http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/derived_units/2-2-2.html></xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:attribute> <xsd:attribute name="UnitsConversion" type="xsd:string"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The multiplicative factor for converting a unit into International System of Units (SI) units. The factor is expressed in the form "number > x", where "number" is a numerical value and "x" is the appropriate SI units. The basic SI units are Enumerated: m (meter), N (newton), kg (kilogram), Pa (pascal), s (second), Hz (hertz), A (ampere), V (volt), K (kelvin), W (watt), rad (radian), J (joule), sr (steradian), C (coulomb), T (tesla), ohm (ohm), mho (mho or seimens), H (henry), and F (farad). Two useful units which are not SI units are: degree (angle), and unitless (no units). An example is: "1.0E-9>T" which converts the units, presumably nT, to Tesla. Another example is: "1.0e+3>m/s" which converts a velocity expressed in kilometers per second to meters per second.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:attribute> </xsd:extension> </xsd:simpleContent> </xsd:complexType> </pre>		
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd		

Complex Type spase:typeElementBoundary

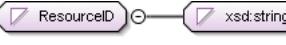
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	
Diagram	
Model	
Source	<pre><xsd:complexType name="typeElementBoundary"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:sequence> </xsd:sequence> </xsd:complexType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type(s)

Simple Type spase:Version

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Version number.
Diagram	
Type	restriction of xsd:string
Facets	enumeration 2.2.6
Used by	Element spase:Spase/spase:Version
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="Version"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Version number.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="2.2.6"/> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:ResourceID

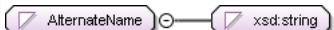
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A Resource ID is a URI that has the form "scheme://authority/path" where "scheme" is "spase" for those resources administered through the SPASE framework, "authority" is the unique identifier for the resource provider registered within the SPASE framework and "path" is the unique identifier of the resource within the context of the "authority". The resource ID must be unique within the SPASE framework.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:Annotation/spase:ResourceID, spase:Catalog/spase:ResourceID, spase:DisplayData/spase:ResourceID, spase:Document/spase:ResourceID, spase:Granule/spase:ResourceID, spase:Instrument/spase:ResourceID, spase:NumericalData/spase:ResourceID, spase:Observatory/spase:ResourceID, spase:Person/spase:ResourceID, spase:Registry/spase:ResourceID, spase:Repository/spase:ResourceID, spase:Service/spase:ResourceID
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="ResourceID"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A Resource ID is a URI that has the form "scheme://authority/path" where "scheme" is "spase" for those resources administered through the SPASE framework, "authority" is the unique identifier for the resource provider registered within the SPASE framework and "path" is the unique identifier of the resource within the context of the "authority". The resource ID must be unique within the SPASE framework.</xsd:documentation></pre>

	<pre></xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:ResourceName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A short textual description of a resource which may be useful when read by a person.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:ResourceHeader/spase:ResourceName
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="ResourceName"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A short textual description of a resource which may be useful when read by a person.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:AlternateName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	An alternative or shortened name used to refer to a resource. This includes acronyms, expanded names or a synonym for a resource.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:ResourceHeader/spase:AlternateName
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="AlternateName"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An alternative or shortened name used to refer to a resource. This includes acronyms, expanded names or a synonym for a resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

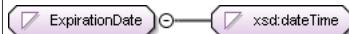
Simple Type spase:ReleaseDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The date and time when a resource is made available. The availability of a resource coincides with the release of a resource description. If the Release Date is specified as a future date then it indicates that resource should not be made available until that time. However, this is only advisory and in practice the Release Date should be the actual date the resource description was published.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:dateTime
Used by	Elements spase:Granule/spase:ReleaseDate, spase:Person/spase:ReleaseDate, spase:ResourceHeader/spase:ReleaseDate
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="ReleaseDate"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The date and time when a resource is made available. The availability of a resource coincides with the release of a resource description. If the Release Date is specified as a future date then it indicates that resource should not be made available</pre>

until that time. However, this is only advisory and in practice the Release Date should be the actual date the resource description was published.</xsd:documentation>
 <xsd:annotation>
 <xsd:restriction base="xsd:dateTime"/>
</xsd:simpleType>

Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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Simple Type spase:ExpirationDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The date and time when a resource is no longer available. If the Expiration Date is specified then it indicates that resource should not be made available after that time. However, this is only advisory and in practice a resource description should be unpublished to eliminate access to a resource.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:dateTime
Used by	Elements spase:Granule/spase:ExpirationDate, spase:ResourceHeader/spase:ExpirationDate
Source	<xsd:simpleType name="ExpirationDate"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The date and time when a resource is no longer available. If the Expiration Date is specified then it indicates that resource should not be made available after that time. However, this is only advisory and in practice a resource description should be unpublished to eliminate access to a resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:dateTime"/> </xsd:simpleType>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Description

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A narrative explanation with detail appropriate for the item it describes. For example a description of data resource should include discussions of the main quantities in the resource, possible uses and search terms. A description should also include whether any corrections (i.e., geometry, inertial) have been applied to the resource.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:AccessURL/spase:Description, spase:InformationURL/spase:Description, spase:Parameter/spase:Description, spase:ResourceHeader/spase:Description, spase:Structure/spase:Description
Source	<xsd:simpleType name="Description"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A narrative explanation with detail appropriate for the item it describes. For example a description of data resource should include discussions of the main quantities in the resource, possible uses and search terms. A description should also include whether any corrections (i.e., geometry, inertial) have been applied to the resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Acknowledgement

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The individual, group or organization which should be acknowledged when the data is used in or contributes to a presentation or publication.

Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:AccessInformation/spase:Acknowledgement, spase:ResourceHeader/spase:Acknowledgement
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="Acknowledgement"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The individual, group or organization which should be acknowledged when the data is used in or contributes to a presentation or publication.</ </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:PersonID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The identifier assigned to a Person description.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Contact/spase:PersonID
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="PersonID"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The identifier assigned to a Person description.</ </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Role

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																																	
Annotations	Identifiers for the assigned or assumed function or position of an individual.																																	
Diagram																																		
Type	restriction of xsd:string																																	
Facets	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ArchiveSpecialist</td> <td>An individual who is an expert on a collection of resources and may also be knowledgeable of the phenomenon and related physics represented by the resources. This includes librarians, curators, archive scientists and other experts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>CoInvestigator</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Contributor</td> <td>An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>DataProducer</td> <td>An individual who generated the resource and is familiar with its provenance.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>DeputyPI</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>FormerPI</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>GeneralContact</td> <td>An individual who can provide information on a range of subjects or who can direct you to a domain expert.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>MetadataContact</td> <td>An individual who can affect a change in the metadata describing a resource.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>PrincipalInvestigator</td> <td>An individual who is the administrative and scientific lead for an investigation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ProjectScientist</td> <td>An individual who is an expert in the phenomenon and related physics explored by the project. A project scientist may also have a managerial role within the project.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Publisher</td> <td>An individual, organization, institution or</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	ArchiveSpecialist	An individual who is an expert on a collection of resources and may also be knowledgeable of the phenomenon and related physics represented by the resources. This includes librarians, curators, archive scientists and other experts.	enumeration	CoInvestigator		enumeration	Contributor	An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource.	enumeration	DataProducer	An individual who generated the resource and is familiar with its provenance.	enumeration	DeputyPI		enumeration	FormerPI		enumeration	GeneralContact	An individual who can provide information on a range of subjects or who can direct you to a domain expert.	enumeration	MetadataContact	An individual who can affect a change in the metadata describing a resource.	enumeration	PrincipalInvestigator	An individual who is the administrative and scientific lead for an investigation.	enumeration	ProjectScientist	An individual who is an expert in the phenomenon and related physics explored by the project. A project scientist may also have a managerial role within the project.	enumeration	Publisher	An individual, organization, institution or
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enumeration	Publisher	An individual, organization, institution or																																

		government department responsible for the production and dissemination of a document.
enumeration	Scientist	An individual who is an expert in the phenomenon and related physics represented by the resource.
enumeration	TeamLeader	An individual who is the designated leader of an investigation.
enumeration	TeamMember	An individual who is a major participant in an investigation.
enumeration	TechnicalContact	An individual who can provide specific information with regard to the resource or supporting software
Used by	Element	spase:Contact/spase:Role
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Role"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the assigned or assumed function or position of an individual.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="ArchiveSpecialist"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An individual who is an expert on a collection of resources and may also be knowledgeable of the phenomenon and related physics represented by the resources. This includes librarians, curators, archive scientists and other experts.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="CoInvestigator"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Contributor"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="DataProducer"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An individual who generated the resource and is familiar with its provenance.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="DeputyPI"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="FormerPI"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="GeneralContact"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An individual who can provide information on a range of subjects or who can direct you to a domain expert.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="MetadataContact"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An individual who can affect a change in the metadata describing a resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="PrincipalInvestigator"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An individual who is the administrative and scientific lead for an investigation.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="ProjectScientist"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An individual who is an expert in the phenomenon and related physics explored by the project. A project scientist may also have a managerial role within the project.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>	

	<pre> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Publisher"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An individual, organization, institution or government department responsible for the production and dissemination of a document.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Scientist"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An individual who is an expert in the phenomenon and related physics represented by the resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="TeamLeader"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An individual who is the designated leader of an investigation.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="TeamMember"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An individual who is a major participant in an investigation.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="TechnicalContact"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An individual who can provide specific information with regard to the resource or supporting software</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Name

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A language unit by which a person or thing is known.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:AccessURL/spase:Name, spase:Element/spase:Name, spase:InformationURL/spase:Name, spase:Parameter/spase:Name
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Name"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A language unit by which a person or thing is known.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:URL

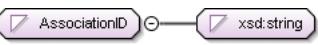
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is the global address of documents and other resources on the World Wide Web. The first part of the address indicates what protocol to use, and the second part specifies the IP address or the domain name where the resource is located followed by the pathname of the resource. A URL is specified in the form protocol://server.domain.name:port/pathname. Example protocols are HTTP or FTP, server domain name is the Internet name.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string

Used by	Elements spase:AccessURL/spase:URL, spase:InformationURL/spase:URL, spase:Source/spase:URL
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="URL"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is the global address of documents and other resources on the World Wide Web. The first part of the address indicates what protocol to use, and the second part specifies the IP address or the domain name where the resource is located followed by the pathname of the resource. A URL is specified in the form protocol://server.domain.name:port/pathname. Example protocols are HTTP or FTP, server domain name is the Internet name.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Language

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The two character indicator of language selected from the ISO 630-1 codes for the representation of names of languages.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:AccessURL/spase:Language, spase:InformationURL/spase:Language
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="Language"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The two character indicator of language selected from the ISO 630-1 codes for the representation of names of languages.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:AssociationID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The resource identifier for a resource with which this resource is closely associated.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Association/spase:AssociationID
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="AssociationID"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The resource identifier for a resource with which this resource is closely associated.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:AssociationType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Annotations	Identifiers for resource associations.						
Diagram							
Type	restriction of xsd:string						
Facets	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ChildEventOf</td> <td>A descendant or caused by another resource.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>DerivedFrom</td> <td>A transformed or altered version of a resource</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	ChildEventOf	A descendant or caused by another resource.	enumeration	DerivedFrom	A transformed or altered version of a resource
enumeration	ChildEventOf	A descendant or caused by another resource.					
enumeration	DerivedFrom	A transformed or altered version of a resource					

		instance.
enumeration	ObservedBy	Detected or originating from another resource.
enumeration	Other	Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.
enumeration	PartOf	A portion of a larger resource.
enumeration	RevisionOf	A modified version of a resource instance.
Used by	Element	spase:Association/spase:AssociationType
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="AssociationType"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for resource associations.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="ChildEventOf"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A descendant or caused by another resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="DerivedFrom"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A transformed or altered version of a resource instance.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="ObservedBy"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Detected or originating from another resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Other"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="PartOf"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A portion of a larger resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="RevisionOf"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A modified version of a resource instance.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Simple Type spase:Note

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Annotations	Information which is useful or important for the understanding of a value or parameter.	
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Note class xsd:string Note "1" --> "1" xsd:string </pre>	
Type	xsd:string	
Used by	Elements spase:Association/spase:Note, spase:ObservationExtent/spase:Note, spase:OperatingSpan/spase:Note, spase:Person/spase:Note, spase:TimeSpan/spase:Note	
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Note"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Information which is useful or important for the understanding of a value or parameter.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Simple Type spase:PriorID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The resource identifier for a resource that is superseded or replaced by a resource.
Diagram	 A UML class diagram fragment showing a class 'PriorID' with a multiplicity of 0..1 and a directed association to a class 'xsd:string'.
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:Granule/spase:PriorID, spase:ResourceHeader/spase:PriorID
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="PriorID"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The resource identifier for a resource that is superseded or replaced by a resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:RepositoryID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The identifier of an Repository resource.
Diagram	 A UML class diagram fragment showing a class 'RepositoryID' with a multiplicity of 0..1 and a directed association to a class 'xsd:string'.
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:AccessInformation/spase:RepositoryID
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="RepositoryID"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The identifier of an Repository resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Availability

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Annotations	Identifiers for indicating the method or service which may be used to access the resource.						
Diagram	 A UML class diagram fragment showing a class 'Availability' with a multiplicity of 0..1 and a directed association to a class 'xsd:string'.						
Type	restriction of xsd:string						
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Offline</td> <td>Not directly accessible electronically. This includes resources which may to be moved to an on-line status in response to a given request.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Online</td> <td>Directly accessible electronically.</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	Offline	Not directly accessible electronically. This includes resources which may to be moved to an on-line status in response to a given request.	enumeration	Online	Directly accessible electronically.
enumeration	Offline	Not directly accessible electronically. This includes resources which may to be moved to an on-line status in response to a given request.					
enumeration	Online	Directly accessible electronically.					
Used by	Element spase:AccessInformation/spase:Availability						
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="Availability"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for indicating the method or service which may be used to access the resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Offline"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Not directly accessible electronically. This includes resources which may to be moved to an on-line status in response to a given request.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Online"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Directly accessible electronically.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>						

	</xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:AccessRights

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema							
Annotations	Identifiers for permissions granted or denied by the host of a product to allow other users to access and use the resource.							
Diagram								
Type	restriction of xsd:string							
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Open</td> <td>Access is granted to everyone.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Restricted</td> <td>Access to the product is regulated and requires some form of identification.</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	Open	Access is granted to everyone.	enumeration	Restricted	Access to the product is regulated and requires some form of identification.
enumeration	Open	Access is granted to everyone.						
enumeration	Restricted	Access to the product is regulated and requires some form of identification.						
Used by	Element	spase:AccessInformation/spase:AccessRights						
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="AccessRights"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for permissions granted or denied by the host of a product to allow other users to access and use the resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Open"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Access is granted to everyone.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Restricted"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Access to the product is regulated and requires some form of identification.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>							
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd							

Simple Type spase:ProductKey

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Annotations	The key (identifier) of the resource within a Repository. This is a local identifier which can be used to retrieve or locate the resource.	
Diagram		
Type	xsd:string	
Used by	Element	spase:AccessURL/spase:ProductKey
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="ProductKey"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The key (identifier) of the resource within a Repository. This is a local identifier which can be used to retrieve or locate the resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Simple Type spase:Format

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Annotations	Identifiers for data organized according to preset specifications.	
Diagram		
Type	restriction of xsd:string	

Facets	enumeration	AVI	Audio Video Interleave (AVI) a digital format for movies that conforms to the Microsoft Windows Resource Interchange File Format (RIFF).
	enumeration	Binary	A direct representation of the bits which may be stored in memory on a computer.
	enumeration	CDF	Common Data Format (CDF). A binary storage format developed at Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC).
	enumeration	CEF	Cluster Exchange Format (CEF) is a self-documenting ASCII format designed for the exchange of data. There are two versions of CEF which are not totally compatible.
	enumeration	CEF1	Cluster Exchange Format (CEF), version 1, is a self-documenting ASCII format designed for the exchange of data. The metadata contains information compatible with the ISTP recommendations for CDF.
	enumeration	CEF2	Cluster Exchange Format (CEF), version 2, is a self-documenting ASCII format designed for the exchange of data and introduced for Cluster Active Archive. Compared to version 1, the metadata description of vectors and tensors is different.
	enumeration	Excel	A Microsoft spreadsheet format used to hold a variety of data in tables which can include calculations.
	enumeration	FITS	Flexible Image Transport System (FITS) is a digital format primarily designed to store scientific data sets consisting of multi-dimensional arrays (1-D spectra, 2-D images or 3-D data cubes) and 2-dimensional tables containing rows and columns of data.
	enumeration	GIF	Graphic Interchange Format (GIF) first introduced in 1987 by CompuServe. GIF uses LZW compression and images are limited to 256 colours.
	enumeration	HDF	Hierarchical Data Format
	enumeration	HDF4	Hierarchical Data Format, Version 4
	enumeration	HDF5	Hierarchical Data Format, Version 5
	enumeration	HTML	A text file containing structured information represented in the HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML). See < http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/ >
	enumeration	Hardcopy	A permanent reproduction, or copy in the form of a physical object, of any media suitable for direct use by a person.
	enumeration	Hardcopy.Film	An image recording medium on which usually a "negative" analog image is registered. A "positive" image can be recovered or reproduced from film, which is usually made of flexible materials for ease of storage and transportation.
	enumeration	Hardcopy.Microfiche	A sheet of microfilm on which many pages of material have been photographed; a magnification system is used to read the material.
	enumeration	Hardcopy.Microfilm	Film rolls on which materials are photographed at greatly reduced size; a magnification system is used to read the material.
	enumeration	Hardcopy.Photograph	An image (positive or negative) registered on a piece of photo-sensitive paper
	enumeration	Hardcopy.PhotographicPlate	A rigid (typically glass) medium that functions like film. Its rigidity is for guarding against image distortion due to medium deformation (caused by heat and humidity). Photographic plates are often used for astronomical photography.
	enumeration	Hardcopy.Print	A sheet of any written or printed material which may include notes or graphics. Multiple printed pages may be bound into a manuscript or book.
	enumeration	IDFS	Instrument Data File Set (IDFS) is a set of

		files written in a prescribed format which contain data, timing data, and meta-data. IDFS was developed at Southwest Research Institute (SwRI).
enumeration	IDL	Interactive Data Language (IDL) save set. IDL is a proprietary format.
enumeration	JPEG	A binary format for still images defined by the Joint Photographic Experts Group
enumeration	MATLAB_4	MATLAB Workspace save set, version 4. MAT-files are double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.
enumeration	MATLAB_6	MATLAB Workspace save set, version 6. MAT-files are double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.
enumeration	MATLAB_7	MATLAB Workspace save set, version 7. MAT-files are double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. Version 7 includes data compression and Unicode encoding. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.
enumeration	MPEG	A digital format for movies defined by the Motion Picture Experts Group
enumeration	NCAR	The National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) format. A complete description of that standard is given in appendix C of the "Report on Establishment & Operation of the Incoherent-Scatter Data Base", dated August 23, 1984, obtainable from NCAR, P.O. Box 3000 Boulder, Colorado 80307-3000.
enumeration	NetCDF	Unidata Program Center's Network Common Data Form (NetCDF). A self-describing portable data format for array-oriented data access. See < http://my.unidata.ucar.edu/content/software/netcdf >
enumeration	PDF	A document expressed in the Portable Document Format (PDF) as defined by Adobe.
enumeration	PNG	A digital format for still images. Portable Network Graphics (PNG)
enumeration	Postscript	A page description programming language created by Adobe Systems Inc. that is a device-independent industry standard for representing text and graphics.
enumeration	QuickTime	A format for digital movies, as defined by Apple Computer. See < http://developer.apple.com/quicktime/ >
enumeration	TIFF	A binary format for still pictures. Tagged Image Format File (TIFF). Originally developed by Aldus and now controlled by Adobe.
enumeration	Text	A sequence of characters which may have an imposed structure or organization.
enumeration	Text.ASCII	A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.
enumeration	Text.Unicode	Text in multi-byte Unicode format.
enumeration	UDF	Universal Data Format (UDF). The Optical Technology Storage Association's Universal Disk Format, based on ISO 13346. See < http://www.osta.org/specs/index.htm >
enumeration	VOTable	A proposed IVOA standard designed as a flexible storage and exchange format for tabular data.
enumeration	XML	eXtensible Mark-up Language (XML). A structured format for representing information. See < http://www.w3.org/XML/ >
Used by	Element	spase:AccessInformation/spase:Format
Source	<xsd:simpleType name="Format">	

```

<xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for data organized according to preset
specifications.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
<xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
  <xsd:enumeration value="AVI">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Audio Video Interleave (AVI) a digital format for movies
that conforms to the Microsoft Windows Resource Interchange File Format (RIFF).</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="Binary">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A direct representation of the bits which may be stored in
memory on a computer.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="CDF">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Common Data Format (CDF). A binary storage format developed
at Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC).</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="CEF">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Cluster Exchange Format (CEF) is a self-documenting ASCII
format designed for the exchange of data. There are two versions of CEF which are not totally
compatible.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="CEF1">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Cluster Exchange Format (CEF), version 1, is a self-
documenting ASCII format designed for the exchange of data. The metadata contains information
compatible with the ISTP recommendations for CDF.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="CEF2">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Cluster Exchange Format (CEF), version 2, is a self-
documenting ASCII format designed for the exchange of data and introduced for Cluster Active
Archive. Compared to version 1, the metadata description of vectors and tensors is different.</
xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="Excel">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A Microsoft spreadsheet format used to hold a variety of
data in tables which can include calculations.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="FITS">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Flexible Image Transport System (FITS) is a digital format
primarily designed to store scientific data sets consisting of multi-dimensional arrays (1-D
spectra, 2-D images or 3-D data cubes) and 2-dimensional tables containing rows and columns of
data.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="GIF">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Graphic Interchange Format (GIF) first introduced in 1987
by CompuServe. GIF uses LZW compression and images are limited to 256 colours.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="HDF">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Hierarchical Data Format</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="HDF4">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Hierarchical Data Format, Version 4</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="HDF5">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Hierarchical Data Format, Version 5</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="HTML">
    <xsd:annotation>

```

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<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A text file containing structured information represented
in the HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML). See <http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/></xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Hardcopy">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A permanent reproduction, or copy in the form of a physical
object, of any media suitable for direct use by a person.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Hardcopy.Film">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An image recording medium on which usually a "negative"
analog image is registered. A "positive" image can be recovered or reproduced from film, which is
usually made of flexible materials for ease of storage and transportation.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Hardcopy.Microfiche">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A sheet of microfilm on which many pages of material have
been photographed; a magnification system is used to read the material.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Hardcopy.Microfilm">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Film rolls on which materials are photographed at greatly
reduced size; a magnification system is used to read the material.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Hardcopy.Photograph">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An image (positive or negative) registered on a piece of
photo-sensitive paper</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Hardcopy.PhotographicPlate">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A rigid (typically glass) medium that functions like film.
Its rigidity is for guarding against image distortion due to medium deformation (caused by heat and
humidity). Photographic plates are often used for astronomical photography.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Hardcopy.Print">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A sheet of any written or printed material which may
include notes or graphics. Multiple printed pages may be bound into a manuscript or book.</
xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="IDFS">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Instrument Data File Set (IDFS) is a set of files written
in a prescribed format which contain data, timing data, and meta-data. IDFS was developed at
Southwest Research Institute (SwRI).</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="IDL">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Interactive Data Language (IDL) save set. IDL is a
proprietary format.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="JPEG">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A binary format for still images defined by the Joint
Photographic Experts Group</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="MATLAB_4">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">MATLAB Workspace save set, version 4. MAT-files are
double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.</
xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="MATLAB_6">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">MATLAB Workspace save set, version 6. MAT-files are
double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.</
xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="MATLAB_7">

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<xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">MATLAB Workspace save set, version 7. MAT-files are double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. Version 7 includes data compression and Unicode encoding. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="MPEG">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A digital format for movies defined by the Motion Picture Experts Group</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NCAR">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The National Center for Atmospheric Research (NCAR) format. A complete description of that standard is given in appendix C of the "Report on Establishment & Operation of the Incoherent- Scatter Data Base", dated August 23, 1984, obtainable from NCAR, P.O. Box 3000 Boulder, Colorado 80307-3000.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NetCDF">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Unidata Program Center's Network Common Data Form (NetCDF). A self-describing portable data format for array-oriented data access. See <a href="http://my.unidata.ucar.edu/content/software/netcdf"></a></xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="PDF">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A document expressed in the Portable Document Format (PDF) as defined by Adobe.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="PNG">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A digital format for still images. Portable Network Graphics (PNG)</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Postscript">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A page description programming language created by Adobe Systems Inc. that is a device-independent industry standard for representing text and graphics.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="QuickTime">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A format for digital movies, as defined by Apple Computer. See <a href="http://developer.apple.com/quicktime"></a></xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="TIFF">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A binary format for still pictures. Tagged Image Format File (TIFF). Originally developed by Aldus and now controlled by Adobe.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Text">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A sequence of characters which may have an imposed structure or organization.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Text.ASCII">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Text.Unicode">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Text in multi-byte Unicode format.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="UDF">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Universal Data Format (UDF). The Optical Technology Storage Association's Universal Disk Format, based on ISO 13346. See <a href="http://www.osta.org/specs/index.htm"></a></xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>

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	<pre> <xsd:enumeration value="VOTable"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A proposed IVOA standard designed as a flexible storage and exchange format for tabular data.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="XML"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">eXtensible Mark-up Language (XML). A structured format for representing information. See <http://www.w3.org/XML/></xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Encoding

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																												
Annotations	Identifiers for unambiguous rules that establishes the representation of information within a file.																												
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Encoding class xsd:string Encoding < -- xsd:string </pre>																												
Type	restriction of xsd:string																												
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ASCII</td> <td>A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>BZIP2</td> <td>An open standard algorithm by Julian Seward using Burrows-Wheeler block sorting and Huffman coding. See <http://www.bzip.org/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Base64</td> <td>A data encoding scheme whereby binary-encoded data is converted to printable ASCII characters. It is defined as a MIME content transfer encoding for use in Internet e-mail. The only characters used are the upper- and lower-case Roman alphabet characters (A-Z, a-z), the numerals (0-9), and the "+" and "/" symbols, with the "=" symbol as a special suffix (padding) code.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>GZIP</td> <td>An open standard algorithm distributed by GHU based on LZ77 and Huffman coding. See <http://www.gnu.org/software/gzip/gzip.html> or <http://www.gzip.org/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>None</td> <td>A lack or absence of anything.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>S3_BUCKET</td> <td>A container of objects that comply with the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) specifications. A bucket has a unique, user-assigned key (name). A bucket can contain any number of objects with an aggregate size of 5 gigabytes. A bucket may be accompanied by up to 2 kilobytes of metadata.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>TAR</td> <td>A file format used to collate collections of files into one larger file, for distribution or archiving, while preserving file system information such as user and group permissions, dates, and directory structures. The format was standardized by POSIX.1-1988 and later POSIX.1-2001.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Unicode</td> <td>Text in multi-byte Unicode format.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ZIP</td> <td>An open standard for compression which is a variation of the LZW method and was originally used in the PKZIP utility.</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	ASCII	A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.	enumeration	BZIP2	An open standard algorithm by Julian Seward using Burrows-Wheeler block sorting and Huffman coding. See < http://www.bzip.org/ >	enumeration	Base64	A data encoding scheme whereby binary-encoded data is converted to printable ASCII characters. It is defined as a MIME content transfer encoding for use in Internet e-mail. The only characters used are the upper- and lower-case Roman alphabet characters (A-Z, a-z), the numerals (0-9), and the "+" and "/" symbols, with the "=" symbol as a special suffix (padding) code.	enumeration	GZIP	An open standard algorithm distributed by GHU based on LZ77 and Huffman coding. See < http://www.gnu.org/software/gzip/gzip.html > or < http://www.gzip.org/ >	enumeration	None	A lack or absence of anything.	enumeration	S3_BUCKET	A container of objects that comply with the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) specifications. A bucket has a unique, user-assigned key (name). A bucket can contain any number of objects with an aggregate size of 5 gigabytes. A bucket may be accompanied by up to 2 kilobytes of metadata.	enumeration	TAR	A file format used to collate collections of files into one larger file, for distribution or archiving, while preserving file system information such as user and group permissions, dates, and directory structures. The format was standardized by POSIX.1-1988 and later POSIX.1-2001.	enumeration	Unicode	Text in multi-byte Unicode format.	enumeration	ZIP	An open standard for compression which is a variation of the LZW method and was originally used in the PKZIP utility.
enumeration	ASCII	A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.																											
enumeration	BZIP2	An open standard algorithm by Julian Seward using Burrows-Wheeler block sorting and Huffman coding. See < http://www.bzip.org/ >																											
enumeration	Base64	A data encoding scheme whereby binary-encoded data is converted to printable ASCII characters. It is defined as a MIME content transfer encoding for use in Internet e-mail. The only characters used are the upper- and lower-case Roman alphabet characters (A-Z, a-z), the numerals (0-9), and the "+" and "/" symbols, with the "=" symbol as a special suffix (padding) code.																											
enumeration	GZIP	An open standard algorithm distributed by GHU based on LZ77 and Huffman coding. See < http://www.gnu.org/software/gzip/gzip.html > or < http://www.gzip.org/ >																											
enumeration	None	A lack or absence of anything.																											
enumeration	S3_BUCKET	A container of objects that comply with the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) specifications. A bucket has a unique, user-assigned key (name). A bucket can contain any number of objects with an aggregate size of 5 gigabytes. A bucket may be accompanied by up to 2 kilobytes of metadata.																											
enumeration	TAR	A file format used to collate collections of files into one larger file, for distribution or archiving, while preserving file system information such as user and group permissions, dates, and directory structures. The format was standardized by POSIX.1-1988 and later POSIX.1-2001.																											
enumeration	Unicode	Text in multi-byte Unicode format.																											
enumeration	ZIP	An open standard for compression which is a variation of the LZW method and was originally used in the PKZIP utility.																											
Used by	Element	spase:AccessInformation/spase:Encoding																											
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Encoding"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for unambiguous rules that establishes the representation of information within a file.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"></pre>																												

```

<xsd:enumeration value="ASCII">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="BZIP2">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An open standard algorithm by Julian Seward using Burrows-Wheeler block sorting and Huffman coding. See <a href="http://www.bzip.org"></a></xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Base64">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A data encoding scheme whereby binary-encoded data is converted to printable ASCII characters. It is defined as a MIME content transfer encoding for use in Internet e-mail. The only characters used are the upper- and lower-case Roman alphabet characters (A-Z, a-z), the numerals (0-9), and the "+" and "/" symbols, with the "=" symbol as a special suffix (padding) code.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="GZIP">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An open standard algorithm distributed by GHU based on LZ77 and Huffman coding. See <a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/gzip/gzip.html"></a> or <a href="http://www.gzip.org"></a></xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="None">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A lack or absence of anything.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="S3_BUCKET">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A container of objects that comply with the Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) specifications. A bucket has a unique, user-assigned key (name). A bucket can contain any number of objects with an aggregate size of 5 gigabytes. A bucket may be accompanied by up to 2 kilobytes of metadata.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="TAR">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A file format used to collate collections of files into one larger file, for distribution or archiving, while preserving file system information such as user and group permissions, dates, and directory structures. The format was standardized by POSIX.1-1988 and later POSIX.1-2001.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Unicode">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Text in multi-byte Unicode format.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="ZIP">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An open standard for compression which is a variation of the LZW method and was originally used in the PKZIP utility.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
</xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>

```

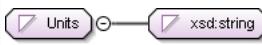
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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Simple Type spase:Quantity

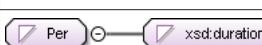
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A value that describes a characteristic of a system.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:double
Used by	Element spase:DataExtent/spase:Quantity
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Quantity"> <xsd:annotation> </pre>

	<pre> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A value that describes a characteristic of a system.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:double"/> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Units

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	<p>A description of the standardized measurement increments in which a value is specified.</p> <p>The description is represented as a mathematical phrase. Units should be represented by widely accepted representation. For example, units should conform to the International System of Units (SI) which is maintained by BIPM (Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (see <http://www.bipm.fr/>) when appropriate or use tokens like "Re" to represent units of the Radius of the Earth. Within a phrase the circumflex (^) is used to indicate a power, a star (*) is used to indicate multiplication and a slash (/) division. When symbols are not separated by a mathematical operator, multiplication is assumed. Symbols for base units can be found at: <http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/si_brochure/chapter2/2-1/#symbols> and those for common derived units can be found at: <http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/derived_units/2-2-2.html></p>
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	<p>Elements</p> <p>spase:AzimuthalAngleRange/spase:Units, spase:DataExtent/spase:Units, spase:Element/spase:Units, spase:EnergyRange/spase:Units, spase:FrequencyRange/spase:Units, spase:Parameter/spase:Units, spase:PolarAngleRange/spase:Units, spase:WavelengthRange/spase:Units</p>
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Units"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A description of the standardized measurement increments in which a value is specified. The description is represented as a mathematical phrase. Units should be represented by widely accepted representation. For example, units should conform to the International System of Units (SI) which is maintained by BIPM (Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (see <http://www.bipm.fr/>) when appropriate or use tokens like "Re" to represent units of the Radius of the Earth. Within a phrase the circumflex (^) is used to indicate a power, a star (*) is used to indicate multiplication and a slash (/) division. When symbols are not separated by a mathematical operator, multiplication is assumed. Symbols for base units can be found at: <http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/si_brochure/chapter2/2-1/#symbols> and those for common derived units can be found at: <http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/derived_units/2-2-2.html></xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Per

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The time interval over which a characterization applies. For example, the number of bytes generated each day.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:duration
Used by	Element spase:DataExtent/spase:Per
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Per"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The time interval over which a characterization applies. For example, the number of bytes generated each day.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:duration"/> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>

Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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Simple Type spase:ProviderResourceName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A short textual description of a resource used by the provider which may be used to identify a resource.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:Catalog/spase:ProviderResourceName, spase:DisplayData/spase:ProviderResourceName, spase:NumericalData/spase:ProviderResourceName
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="ProviderResourceName"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A short textual description of a resource used by the provider which may be used to identify a resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:ProviderVersion

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Describes the release or edition of the product used by the provider. The formation rule may vary between providers. It is intended to aid in queries to the provider regarding the product.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:Catalog/spase:ProviderVersion, spase:DisplayData/spase:ProviderVersion, spase:NumericalData/spase:ProviderVersion
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="ProviderVersion"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Describes the release or edition of the product used by the provider. The formation rule may vary between providers. It is intended to aid in queries to the provider regarding the product.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:InstrumentID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The identifier of an Instrument resource.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:Catalog/spase:InstrumentID, spase:DisplayData/spase:InstrumentID, spase:NumericalData/spase:InstrumentID
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="InstrumentID"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The identifier of an Instrument resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:PhenomenonType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Annotations	Identifiers for the characteristics or categorization of an observation. Note: Joe King to provide.	
Diagram		
Type	restriction of xsd:string	
Facets	enumeration	ActiveRegion A localized, transient volume of the solar atmosphere in which PLAGES, SUNSPOTS, FACULAE, FLAREs, etc. may be observed.
	enumeration	Aurora An atmospheric phenomenon consisting of bands of light caused by charged solar particles following the earth's magnetic lines of force.
	enumeration	BowShockCrossing A crossing of the boundary between the undisturbed (except for foreshock effects) solar wind and the shocked, decelerated solar wind of the magnetosheath.
	enumeration	CoronalHole An extended region of the corona, exceptionally low in density and associated with unipolar photospheric regions. A coronal hole can be an "open" magnetic field in the corona and (perhaps) inner heliosphere which has a faster than average outflow (wind); A region of lower than "quiet" ion and electron density in the corona; or a region of lower peak electron temperature in the corona than in the "quiet" corona.
	enumeration	CoronalMassEjection A solar event (CME) that involves a burst of plasma ejected into the interplanetary medium. CME's may be observed remotely relatively near the sun or in situ in the interplanetary medium. The latter type of observations are often referred to as Interplanetary CME's (ICME's).
	enumeration	EITWave A wave in the corona of the Sun which produce shock waves on the Sun's chromosphere (Moreton Waves). EIT Waves are produced by large solar flare and expand outward at about 1,000 km/s. It usually appears as a slowly moving diffuse arc of brightening in H-alpha, and may travel for several hundred thousand km.
	enumeration	EnergeticSolarParticleEvent An enhancement of interplanetary fluxes of energetic ions accelerated by interplanetary shocks and/or solar flares.
	enumeration	ForbushDecrease A rapid decrease in the observed galactic cosmic ray intensity following the passage of an outwardly convecting interplanetary magnetic field disturbance, such as those associated with large CME's, that sweep some galactic cosmic rays away from Earth.
	enumeration	GeomagneticStorm A magnetospheric disturbance typically defined by variations in the horizontal component of the Earth's surface magnetic field. The variation typically starts with a field enhancement associated with a solar wind pressure pulse and continues with a field depression associated with an enhancement of the diamagnetic magnetospheric ring current.
	enumeration	InterplanetaryShock A shock propagating generally anti-sunward through the slower solar wind, often seen in front of CME-associated plasma clouds.
	enumeration	MagneticCloud A transient event observed in the solar wind characterized as a region of enhanced magnetic field strength, smooth rotation of the magnetic field vector and low proton density and temperature.
	enumeration	MagnetopauseCrossing A crossing of the interface between the shocked solar wind in the magnetosheath and the magnetic field and plasma in the magnetosphere.

	enumeration	RadioBurst	Emissions of the sun in radio wavelengths from centimeters to dekameters, under both quiet and disturbed conditions. Radio Bursts can be "Type I" consisting of many short, narrow-band bursts in the metric range (300 - 50 MHz); "Type II" consisting of narrow-band emission that begins in the meter range (300 MHz) and sweeps slowly (tens of minutes) toward dekameter wavelengths (10 MHz); "Type III" consisting of narrow-band bursts that sweep rapidly (seconds) from decimeter to dekameter wavelengths (500 - 0.5 MHz); and "Type IV" consisting of a smooth continuum of broad-band bursts primarily in the meter range (300 - 30 MHz).
	enumeration	SectorBoundaryCrossing	A sector boundary crossing is a transit by a spacecraft across the heliospheric current sheet separating the dominantly outward (away-from-the-sun) interplanetary magnetic field of one hemisphere of the heliosphere from the dominantly inward (toward-the-sun) polarity of the other hemisphere. Such crossings have multi-day intervals of opposite IMF dominant polarities on either side.
	enumeration	SolarFlare	An explosive event in the Sun's atmosphere which produces electromagnetic radiation across the electromagnetic spectrum at multiple wavelengths from long-wave radio to the shortest wavelength gamma rays.
	enumeration	SolarWindExtreme	Intervals of unusually large or small values of solar wind attributes such as flow speed and ion density.
	enumeration	StreamInteractionRegion	The region (SIR) where two solar wind streams, typically having differing characteristics and solar sources, abut up against (and possibly partially interpenetrate) each other.
	enumeration	Substorm	A process by which plasma in the magnetotail becomes energized at a fast rate.
Used by	Elements	spase:Annotation/spase:PhenomenonType, spase:Catalog/spase:PhenomenonType	
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="PhenomenonType"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the characteristics or categorization of an observation. Note: Joe King to provide.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="ActiveRegion"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A localized, transient volume of the solar atmosphere in which PLAGES, SUNSPOTS, FACULAE, FLAREs, etc. may be observed.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Aurora"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An atmospheric phenomenon consisting of bands of light caused by charged solar particles following the earth's magnetic lines of force.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="BowShockCrossing"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A crossing of the boundary between the undisturbed (except for foreshock effects) solar wind and the shocked, decelerated solar wind of the magnetosheath.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="CoronalHole"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An extended region of the corona, exceptionally low in density and associated with unipolar photospheric regions. A coronal hole can be an "open" magnetic field in the corona and (perhaps) inner heliosphere which has a faster than average outflow (wind); A region of lower than "quiet" ion and electron density in the corona; or a region of lower peak electron temperature in the corona than in the "quiet" corona.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="CoronalMassEjection"> </pre>		

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<xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A solar event (CME) that involves a burst of plasma ejected into the interplanetary medium. CME's may be observed remotely relatively near the sun or in situ in the interplanetary medium. The latter type of observations are often referred to as Interplanetary CME's (ICME's).</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="EITWave">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A wave in the corona of the Sun which produce shock waves on the Sun's chromosphere (Moreton Waves). EIT Waves are produced by large solar flare and expand outward at about 1,000 km/s. It usually appears as a slowly moving diffuse arc of brightening in H-alpha, and may travel for several hundred thousand km.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="EnergeticSolarParticleEvent">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An enhancement of interplanetary fluxes of energetic ions accelerated by interplanetary shocks and/or solar flares.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="ForbushDecrease">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A rapid decrease in the observed galactic cosmic ray intensity following the passage of an outwardly convecting interplanetary magnetic field disturbance, such as those associated with large CME's, that sweep some galactic cosmic rays away from Earth.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="GeomagneticStorm">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A magnetospheric disturbance typically defined by variations in the horizontal component of the Earth's surface magnetic field. The variation typically starts with a field enhancement associated with a solar wind pressure pulse and continues with a field depression associated with an enhancement of the diamagnetic magnetospheric ring current.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="InterplanetaryShock">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A shock propagating generally anti-sunward through the slower solar wind, often seen in front of CME-associated plasma clouds.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="MagneticCloud">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A transient event observed in the solar wind characterized as a region of enhanced magnetic field strength, smooth rotation of the magnetic field vector and low proton density and temperature.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="MagnetopauseCrossing">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A crossing of the interface between the shocked solar wind in the magnetosheath and the magnetic field and plasma in the magnetosphere.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="RadioBurst">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Emissions of the sun in radio wavelengths from centimeters to dekameters, under both quiet and disturbed conditions. Radio Bursts can be "Type I" consisting of many short, narrow-band bursts in the metric range (300 - 50 MHz); "Type II" consisting of narrow-band emission that begins in the meter range (300 MHz) and sweeps slowly (tens of minutes) toward dekameter wavelengths (10 MHz); "Type III" consisting of narrow-band bursts that sweep rapidly (seconds) from decimeter to dekameter wavelengths (500 - 0.5 MHz); and "Type IV" consisting of a smooth continuum of broad-band bursts primarily in the meter range (300 - 30 MHz).</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SectorBoundaryCrossing">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A sector boundary crossing is a transit by a spacecraft across the heliospheric current sheet separating the dominantly outward (away-from-the-sun) interplanetary magnetic field of one hemisphere of the heliosphere from the dominantly inward (toward-the-sun) polarity of the other hemisphere. Such crossings have multi-day intervals of opposite IMF dominant polarities on either side.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SolarFlare">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An explosive event in the Sun's atmosphere which produces electromagnetic radiation across the electromagnetic spectrum at multiple wavelengths from long-wave radio to the shortest wavelength gamma rays.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>

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	<pre> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="SolarWindExtreme"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Intervals of unusually large or small values of solar wind attributes such as flow speed and ion density.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="StreamInteractionRegion"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region (SIR) where two solar wind streams, typically having differing characteristics and solar sources, abut up against (and possibly partially interpenetrate) each other.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Substorm"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A process by which plasma in the magnetotail becomes energized at a fast rate.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:StartDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The specification of a starting point in time.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:dateTime
Used by	Elements spase:Granule/spase:StartDate, spase:OperatingSpan/spase:StartDate, spase:TimeSpan/spase:StartDate
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="StartDate"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The specification of a starting point in time.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:dateTime" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:StopDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The specification of a stopping point in time.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:dateTime
Used by	Elements spase:Granule/spase:StopDate, spase:OperatingSpan/spase:StopDate, spase:TimeSpan/spase:StopDate
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="StopDate"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The specification of a stopping point in time.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:dateTime" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:RelativeStopDate

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	An indication of the nominal end date relative to the present.
Diagram	

Type	xsd:duration
Used by	Element spase:TimeSpan/spase:RelativeStopDate
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="RelativeStopDate"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An indication of the nominal end date relative to the present.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:duration"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Caveats

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Information which may be important in the avoidance of the misuse of the resource, for instance instrument maladies, corruption or contamination.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:Catalog/spase:Caveats, spase:DisplayData/spase:Caveats, spase:Instrument/spase:Caveats, spase:NumericalData/spase:Caveats, spase:Parameter/spase:Caveats
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="Caveats"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Information which may be important in the avoidance of the misuse of the resource, for instance instrument maladies, corruption or contamination.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Keyword

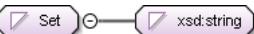
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A word or phrase that is relevant to the resource but does not exist in other documentary information.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:Catalog/spase:Keyword, spase:DisplayData/spase:Keyword, spase:Document/spase:Keyword, spase:NumericalData/spase:Keyword
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="Keyword"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A word or phrase that is relevant to the resource but does not exist in other documentary information.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:InputResourceID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The resource identifier for a resource which was used to generate this resource.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:Catalog/spase:InputResourceID, spase:DisplayData/spase:InputResourceID, spase:Document/spase:InputResourceID, spase:NumericalData/spase:InputResourceID

Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="InputResourceID"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The resource identifier for a resource which was used to generate this resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Set

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A collection of items for a particular purpose.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Parameter/spase:Set
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="Set"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A collection of items for a particular purpose.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:ParameterKey

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The name or identifier which can be used to access the parameter in the resource. The associated value is dependent on the service used to access the resource. For columnar ASCII data, use "Column_X" for a single-element parameter and "Column_X-Column_Y" for a multi-element parameter, where X and Y are the relevant column index. The first column index is 1.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:Element/spase:ParameterKey, spase:Parameter/spase:ParameterKey
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="ParameterKey"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The name or identifier which can be used to access the parameter in the resource. The associated value is dependent on the service used to access the resource. For columnar ASCII data, use "Column_X" for a single-element parameter and "Column_X-Column_Y" for a multi-element parameter, where X and Y are the relevant column index. The first column index is 1.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Cadence

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The time interval between the start of successive measurements.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:duration
Used by	Elements spase:Parameter/spase:Cadence, spase:TemporalDescription/spase:Cadence
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="Cadence"> <xsd:annotation></pre>

	<pre> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The time interval between the start of successive measurements.</xsd:documentation> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:duration"/> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:UnitsConversion

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	<p>The multiplicative factor for converting a unit into International System of Units (SI) units. The factor is expressed in the form "number > x", where "number" is a numerical value and "x" is the appropriate SI units. The basic SI units are Enumerated: m (meter), N (newton), kg (kilogram), Pa (pascal), s (second), Hz (hertz), A (ampere), V (volt), K (kelvin), W (watt), rad (radian), J (joule), sr (steradian), C (coulomb), T (tesla), ohm (ohm), mho (mho or seimens), H (henry), and F (farad). Two useful units which are not SI units are: degree (angle), and unitless (no units). An example is: "1.0E-9>T" which converts the units, presumably nT, to Tesla. Another example is: "1.0e+3>m/s" which converts a velocity expressed in kilometers per second to meters per second.</p>
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:Element/spase:UnitsConversion, spase:Parameter/spase:UnitsConversion
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="UnitsConversion"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The multiplicative factor for converting a unit into International System of Units (SI) units. The factor is expressed in the form "number > x", where "number" is a numerical value and "x" is the appropriate SI units. The basic SI units are Enumerated: m (meter), N (newton), kg (kilogram), Pa (pascal), s (second), Hz (hertz), A (ampere), V (volt), K (kelvin), W (watt), rad (radian), J (joule), sr (steradian), C (coulomb), T (tesla), ohm (ohm), mho (mho or seimens), H (henry), and F (farad). Two useful units which are not SI units are: degree (angle), and unitless (no units). An example is: "1.0E-9>T" which converts the units, presumably nT, to Tesla. Another example is: "1.0e+3>m/s" which converts a velocity expressed in kilometers per second to meters per second.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:CoordinateRepresentation

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema									
Annotations	Identifiers of the method or form for specifying a given point or vector in a given coordinate system.									
Diagram										
Type	restriction of xsd:string									
Facets	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Cartesian</td> <td>A representation in which a position vector or a measured vector (e.g., field or flow) is specified by its components along the base axes of the coordinate system.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Cylindrical</td> <td>A coordinate representation of a position vector or measured vector (field or flow) by its k-component, the magnitude of its projection into the i-j plane, and the azimuthal angle of the i-j plane projection.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Spherical</td> <td>A coordinate representation of a position vector or of a measured vector by its magnitude and two direction angles. The angles are relative to the base axes of the coordinate system</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	Cartesian	A representation in which a position vector or a measured vector (e.g., field or flow) is specified by its components along the base axes of the coordinate system.	enumeration	Cylindrical	A coordinate representation of a position vector or measured vector (field or flow) by its k-component, the magnitude of its projection into the i-j plane, and the azimuthal angle of the i-j plane projection.	enumeration	Spherical	A coordinate representation of a position vector or of a measured vector by its magnitude and two direction angles. The angles are relative to the base axes of the coordinate system
enumeration	Cartesian	A representation in which a position vector or a measured vector (e.g., field or flow) is specified by its components along the base axes of the coordinate system.								
enumeration	Cylindrical	A coordinate representation of a position vector or measured vector (field or flow) by its k-component, the magnitude of its projection into the i-j plane, and the azimuthal angle of the i-j plane projection.								
enumeration	Spherical	A coordinate representation of a position vector or of a measured vector by its magnitude and two direction angles. The angles are relative to the base axes of the coordinate system								

		used. Typically the angles are phi [azimuth angle, $=\arctan(j/i)$] and theta, where theta may be a polar angle, $\arctan\{[\sqrt{i^2+j^2}]/k\}$, or an elevation angle, $\arctan[k/\sqrt{i^2+j^2}]$.
Used by	Element	spase:CoordinateSystem/spase:CoordinateRepresentation
Source		<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="CoordinateRepresentation"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers of the method or form for specifying a given point or vector in a given coordinate system.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Cartesian"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A representation in which a position vector or a measured vector (e.g., field or flow) is specified by its components along the base axes of the coordinate system.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Cylindrical"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A coordinate representation of a position vector or measured vector (field or flow) by its k-component, the magnitude of its projection into the i-j plane, and the azimuthal angle of the i-j plane projection.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Spherical"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A coordinate representation of a position vector or of a measured vector by its magnitude and two direction angles. The angles are relative to the base axes of the coordinate system used. Typically the angles are phi [azimuth angle, $=\arctan(j/i)$] and theta, where theta may be a polar angle, $\arctan\{[\sqrt{i^2+j^2}]/k\}$, or an elevation angle, $\arctan[k/\sqrt{i^2+j^2}]$.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location		file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:CoordinateSystemName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Annotations	Identifiers of the origin and orientation of a set of typically orthogonal axes.		
Diagram			
Type	restriction of xsd:string		
Facets	enumeration	CGM	Corrected Geomagnetic - A coordinate system from a spatial point with GEO radial distance and geomagnetic latitude and longitude, follow the epoch-appropriate IGRF/DGRF model field vector through to the point where the field line crosses the geomagnetic dipole equatorial plane. Then trace the dipole magnetic field vector Earthward from that point on the equatorial plane, in the same hemisphere as the original point, until the initial radial distance is reached. Designate the dipole latitude and longitude at that point as the CGM latitude and longitude of the original point. See < http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/cgm/cgmm_des.html >
	enumeration	CSO	Corrected Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Earth where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
	enumeration	Carrington	A coordinate system which is centered at the Sun and is "fixed" with respect to the synodic rotation rate; the mean synodic value is about 27.2753 days. The Astronomical Almanac gives a value for Carrington longitude of 349.03 degrees at 0000 UT on 1 January 1995.
	enumeration	DM	Dipole Meridian - A coordinate system centered at the observation point. Z axis is parallel to the Earth's dipole axis, positive northward. X is in the plane defined by Z and the line

		linking the observation point with the Earth's center. Y is positive eastward. See < http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf >
enumeration	ECEF	The Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed (ECEF) coordinate system has point (0,0,0) defined as the center of mass of the Earth. Its axes are aligned with the International Reference Pole (IRP) and International Reference Meridian (IRM). The x-axis intersects the sphere of the Earth at 0 degree latitude (Equator) and 0 degree longitude (Greenwich). The z-axis points north. The y-axis completes the right handed coordinate system.
enumeration	ENP	ENP (also called PEN) - The P vector component points northward, perpendicular to orbit plane which for a zero degree inclination orbit is parallel to Earth's spin axis. The E vector component is perpendicular to P and N and points earthward. The N component is perpendicular to P and E and is positive eastward.
enumeration	GEI	GEI Geocentric Equatorial Inertial - A coordinate system where the Z axis is along Earth's spin vector, positive northward. X axis points towards the first point of Aries (from the Earth towards the Sun at the vernal equinox). See Russell, 1971. When the X axis is the direction of the mean vernal equinox of J2000, the coordinate system is also called GCI. Then the Z axis is also defined as being normal to the mean Earth equator of J2000.
enumeration	GEO	Geographic - geocentric corotating - A coordinate system where the Z axis is along Earth's spin vector, positive northward. X axis lies in Greenwich meridian, positive towards Greenwich. See Russell, 1971.
enumeration	GPHIO	Kronian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Saturn where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	GSE	Geocentric Solar Ecliptic - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun. Z axis is normal to the ecliptic, positive northward. See Russell, 1971.
enumeration	GSEQ	Geocentric Solar Equatorial - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun. Y axis is parallel to solar equatorial plane. Z axis is positive northward. See Russell, 1971
enumeration	GSM	Geocentric Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the geomagnetic dipole axis. See Russell, 1971
enumeration	HAE	Heliocentric Aries Ecliptic - A coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis is positive towards the first point of Aries (from Earth to Sun at vernal equinox). Same as SE below. See Hapgood, 1992.
enumeration	HCC	Heliocentric Cartesian - A 3-D orthonormal coordinate system that is primarily intended to specify with two dimensions a point on the solar disk. The Z axis points toward the observer. The Y axis lies in the plane defined by the solar spin vector and the Z axis, positive northward. The X axis is perpendicular to the Y and Z axes, positive toward solar west. Standard representation for this system is via the point's x and y values, expressed either as physical distances or as fractions of the solar disk radius.
enumeration	HCI	Heliographic Carrington Inertial.
enumeration	HCR	Heliocentric Radial - A 3-D orthonormal coordinate system that is primarily intended to specify with two dimensions a point on the solar disk.

		The Z axis points toward the observer. The Y axis lies in the plane defined by the solar spin vector and the Z axis, positive northward. The X axis is perpendicular to the Y and Z axes, positive toward solar west. Standard representation for this system is via the point's distance rho from the Z axis [Rho = SQRT(x**2 + y**2)] and its phase angle psi measured counterclockwise from the +Y axis [psi = arctan (-y/x)]
enumeration	HEE	Heliocentric Earth Ecliptic - A coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis points from Sun to Earth. See Hapgood, 1992
enumeration	HEEQ	Heliocentric Earth Equatorial - A coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the solar equatorial plane, positive northward. X axis is generally Earthward in the plane defined by the Z axis and the Sun-Earth direction. See Hapgood, 1992.
enumeration	HG	Heliographic - A heliocentric rotating coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the solar equatorial plane, positive northward. X, Y axes rotate with a 25.38 day period. The zero longitude (X axis) is defined as the longitude that passed through the ascending node of the solar equator on the ecliptic plane on 1 January, 1854 at 12 UT. See < http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coor_des.html >
enumeration	HGI	Heliographic Inertial - A heliocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the solar equatorial plane, positive northward. X axis is along the intersection line between solar equatorial and ecliptic planes. The X axis was positive at SE longitude of 74.367 deg on Jan 1, 1900. (See SE below.) See < http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coor_des.html >
enumeration	HPC	Helioprojective Cartesian = A 3-D orthonormal (left-handed) coordinate system that is primarily intended to specify with two dimensions a point on the solar disk. The Z axis points from the observer to the center of the solar disk. The Y axis lies in the plane defined by the solar spin vector and the Z axis, positive northward. The X axis is perpendicular to the Y and Z axes, positive toward solar west. Given as the distance between the observer and the center of the solar disk, the standard representation of an (x,y) point on the solar disk is via the point's longitude angle [arctan (x/d)] and latitude angle [arctan y/d].
enumeration	HPR	Helioprojective Radial - A 3-D orthonormal (left-handed) coordinate system that is primarily intended to specify with two dimensions a point on the solar disk. The Z axis points from the observer to the center of the solar disk. The Y axis lies in the plane defined by the solar spin vector and the Z axis, positive northward. The X axis is perpendicular to the Y and Z axes, positive toward solar west. Given as the distance between the observer and the center of the solar disk, the standard representation for this system of an (x,y) point on the solar disk is via the point's latitude angle theta (= arctan [SQRT(x**2 + y**2)/d]) or equivalent declination parameter delta (= theta - 90 deg), and its phase angle psi as measured counter-clockwise from the +Y axis [psi = arctan (-y/x)].
enumeration	HSM	Heliospheric Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the geomagnetic dipole axis.
enumeration	J2000	An astronomical coordinate system which uses the mean equator and equinox of Julian date 2451545.0 TT (Terrestrial Time), or January 1, 2000, noon TT. (aka J2000) to define a celestial reference frame.

enumeration	JSM	Jovian Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system related to Jupiter where the X axis is from Jupiter to Sun, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the Jovian dipole axis.
enumeration	JSO	Jovian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Jupiter where X anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	KSM	Kronian Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system related to Saturn where the X axis is anti-sunward, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the Kronian dipole axis.
enumeration	KSO	Kronian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Saturn where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	LGM	Local Geomagnetic - A coordinate system used mainly for Earth surface or near Earth surface magnetic field data. X axis northward from observation point in a geographic meridian. Z axis downward towards Earth's center. In this system, H (total horizontal component) = SQRT (Bx^2 + By^2) and D (declination angle) = arctan (By/Bx)
enumeration	MAG	Geomagnetic - geocentric. Z axis is parallel to the geomagnetic dipole axis, positive north. X is in the plane defined by the Z axis and the Earth's rotation axis. If N is a unit vector from the Earth's center to the north geographic pole, the signs of the X and Y axes are given by Y = N x Z, X = Y x Z.. See Russell, 1971, and < http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf >
enumeration	MFA	Magnetic Field Aligned - A coordinate system spacecraft-centered system with Z in the direction of the ambient magnetic field vector. X is in the plane defined by Z and the spacecraft-Sun line, positive sunward. See < http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf >
enumeration	MSO	Mars/Mercury Solar Orbital A coordinate system related to Mars or Mercury. A coordinate system where, depending on the body (Mars or Mercury), X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	RTN	Radial Tangential Normal. Typically centered at a spacecraft. Used for IMF and plasma V vectors. R (radial) axis is radially away from the Sun, T (tangential) axis is normal to the plane formed by R and the Sun's spin vector, positive in the direction of planetary motion. N (normal) is R x T.
enumeration	SC	Spacecraft - A coordinate system defined by the spacecraft geometry and/or spin. Often has Z axis parallel to spacecraft spin vector. X and Y axes may or may not corotate with the spacecraft. See SR and SR2 below.
enumeration	SE	Solar Ecliptic - A heliocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis is positive towards the first point of Aries (from Earth to Sun at vernal equinox). Same as HAE above. See < http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coor_des.html >
enumeration	SM	Solar Magnetic - A geocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is northward along Earth's dipole axis, X axis is in plane of z axis and Earth-Sun line, positive sunward. See Russell, 1971.
enumeration	SR	Spin Reference - A special case of a Spacecraft (SC) coordinate system for a spinning spacecraft. Z is parallel to the spacecraft spin vector. X and Y rotate with the spacecraft. See < http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf >
enumeration	SR2	Spin Reference 2 - A special case of a Spacecraft

		(SC) coordinate system for a spinning spacecraft. Z is parallel to the spacecraft spin vector. X is in the plane defined by Z and the spacecraft-Sun line, positive sunward. See < http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf >
enumeration	SSE	Spacecraft Solar Ecliptic - A coordinate system used for deep space spacecraft, for example Helios. - X axis from spacecraft to Sun. Z axis normal to ecliptic plane, positive northward. Note: Angle between normals to ecliptic and to Helios orbit plane ~ 0.25 deg.
enumeration	SSE_L	Selenocentric Solar Ecliptic. The X axis points from the center of the Earth's moon to the sun, the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. And the Y axis completes the right-handed set of axes.
enumeration	SpacecraftOrbitPlane	A coordinate system where X lies in the plane normal to and in the direction of motion of the spacecraft, Z is normal to this plane and Y completes the triad in a right-handed coordinate system.
enumeration	TIIS	Kronian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Saturn where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	VSO	Venus Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Venus where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.
enumeration	WGS84	The World Geodetic System (WGS) defines a reference frame for the earth, for use in geodesy and navigation. The WGS84 uses the zero meridian as defined by the Bureau International de l'Heure.
Used by	Elements	spase:CoordinateSystem/spase:CoordinateSystemName, spase:Location/spase:CoordinateSystemName
Source		<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="CoordinateSystemName"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers of the origin and orientation of a set of typically orthogonal axes.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="CGM"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Corrected Geomagnetic - A coordinate system from a spatial point with GEO radial distance and geomagnetic latitude and longitude, follow the epoch-appropriate IGRF/DGRF model field vector through to the point where the field line crosses the geomagnetic dipole equatorial plane. Then trace the dipole magnetic field vector Earthward from that point on the equatorial plane, in the same hemisphere as the original point, until the initial radial distance is reached. Designate the dipole latitude and longitude at that point as the CGM latitude and longitude of the original point. See <http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/cgm/cgmm_des.html></xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="CSO"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Corrected Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Earth where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Carrington"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A coordinate system which is centered at the Sun and is "fixed" with respect to the synodic rotation rate; the mean synodic value is about 27.2753 days. The Astronomical Almanac gives a value for Carrington longitude of 349.03 degrees at 0000 UT on 1 January 1995.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="DM"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Dipole Meridian - A coordinate system centered at the observation point. Z axis is parallel to the Earth's dipole axis, positive northward. X is in the plane defined by Z and the line linking the observation point with the Earth's center. Y is positive eastward. See <http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf></xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="ECEF"> </pre>

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<xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed (ECEF) coordinate system has point (0,0,0) defined as the center of mass of the Earth. Its axes are aligned with the International Reference Pole (IRP) and International Reference Meridian (IRM). The x-axis intersects the sphere of the Earth at 0 degree latitude (Equator) and 0 degree longitude (Greenwich). The z-axis points north. The y-axis completes the right handed coordinate system.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="ENP">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">ENP (also called PEN) - The P vector component points northward, perpendicular to orbit plane which for a zero degree inclination orbit is parallel to Earth's spin axis. The E vector component is perpendicular to P and N and points earthward. The N component is perpendicular to P and E and is positive eastward.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="GEI">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">GEI Geocentric Equatorial Inertial - A coordinate system where the Z axis is along Earth's spin vector, positive northward. X axis points towards the first point of Aries (from the Earth towards the Sun at the vernal equinox). See Russell, 1971. When the X axis is the direction of the mean vernal equinox of J2000, the coordinate system is also called GCI. Then the Z axis is also defined as being normal to the mean Earth equator of J2000.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="GEO">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Geographic - geocentric corotating - A coordinate system where the Z axis is along Earth's spin vector, positive northward. X axis lies in Greenwich meridian, positive towards Greenwich. See Russell, 1971.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="GPHIO">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Kronian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Saturn where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="GSE">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Geocentric Solar Ecliptic - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun. Z axis is normal to the ecliptic, positive northward. See Russell, 1971.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="GSEQ">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Geocentric Solar Equatorial - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun. Y axis is parallel to solar equatorial plane. Z axis is positive northward. See Russell, 1971</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="GSM">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Geocentric Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system where the X axis is from Earth to Sun, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the geomagnetic dipole axis. See Russell, 1971</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="HAE">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Heliocentric Aries Ecliptic - A coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis is positive towards the first point of Aries (from Earth to Sun at vernal equinox). Same as SE below. See Hapgood, 1992.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="HCC">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Heliocentric Cartesian - A 3-D orthonormal coordinate system that is primarily intended to specify with two dimensions a point on the solar disk. The Z axis points toward the observer. The Y axis lies in the plane defined by the solar spin vector and the Z axis, positive northward. The X axis is perpendicular to the Y and Z axes, positive toward solar west. Standard representation for this system is via the point's x and y values, expressed either as physical distances or as fractions of the solar disk radius.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="HCI">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Heliographic Carrington Inertial.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>

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</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="JSM">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Jovian Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system related to Jupiter where the X axis is from Jupiter to Sun, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the Jovian dipole axis.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="JSO">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Jovian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Jupiter where X anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="KSM">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Kronian Solar Magnetospheric - A coordinate system related to Saturn where the X axis is anti-sunward, Z axis is northward in a plane containing the X axis and the Kronian dipole axis.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="KSO">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Kronian Solar Orbital - A coordinate system related to Saturn where X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="LGM">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Local Geomagnetic - A coordinate system used mainly for Earth surface or near Earth surface magnetic field data. X axis northward from observation point in a geographic meridian. Z axis downward towards Earth's center. In this system, H (total horizontal component) =  $\sqrt{B_x^2 + B_y^2}$  and D (declination angle) =  $\arctan(B_y/B_x)$ </xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="MAG">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Geomagnetic - geocentric. Z axis is parallel to the geomagnetic dipole axis, positive north. X is in the plane defined by the Z axis and the Earth's rotation axis. If N is a unit vector from the Earth's center to the north geographic pole, the signs of the X and Y axes are given by Y = N x Z, X = Y x Z.. See Russell, 1971, and <a href="http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf"></a></xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="MFA">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Magnetic Field Aligned - A coordinate system spacecraft-centered system with Z in the direction of the ambient magnetic field vector. X is in the plane defined by Z and the spacecraft-Sun line, positive sunward. See <a href="http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf"></a></xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="MSO">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Mars/Mercury Solar Orbital A coordinate system related to Mars or Mercury. A coordinate system where, depending on the body (Mars or Mercury), X is anti-sunward, Y along the orbital velocity direction.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="RTN">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Radial Tangential Normal. Typically centered at a spacecraft. Used for IMF and plasma V vectors. R (radial) axis is radially away from the Sun, T (tangential) axis is normal to the plane formed by R and the Sun's spin vector, positive in the direction of planetary motion. N (normal) is R x T.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SC">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Spacecraft - A coordinate system defined by the spacecraft geometry and/or spin. Often has Z axis parallel to spacecraft spin vector. X and Y axes may or may not corotate with the spacecraft. See SR and SR2 below.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SE">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Solar Ecliptic - A heliocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis is positive towards the first point of Aries (from Earth to Sun at vernal equinox). Same as HAE above. See <a href="http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coor_des.html"></a></xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SM">

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<xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Solar Magnetic - A geocentric coordinate system where the
z axis is northward along Earth's dipole axis, X axis is in plane of z axis and Earth-Sun line,
positive sunward. See Russell, 1971.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SR">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Spin Reference - A special case of a Spacecraft (SC)
coordinate system for a spinning spacecraft. Z is parallel to the spacecraft spin vector. X and Y
rotate with the spacecraft. See <http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf></xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SR2">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Spin Reference 2 - A special case of a Spacecraft
(SC) coordinate system for a spinning spacecraft. Z is parallel to the spacecraft spin vector.
X is in the plane defined by Z and the spacecraft-Sun line, positive sunward. See <http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf></xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SSE">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Spacecraft Solar Ecliptic - A coordinate system used
for deep space spacecraft, for example Helios. - X axis from spacecraft to Sun. Z axis normal to
ecliptic plane, positive northward. Note: Angle between normals to ecliptic and to Helios orbit
plane ~ 0.25 deg.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SSE_L">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Selenocentric Solar Ecliptic. The X axis points from
the center of the Earth's moon to the sun, the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive
northward. And the Y axis completes the right-handed set of axes.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SpacecraftOrbitPlane">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A coordinate system where X lies in the plane normal to and
in the direction of motion of the spacecraft, Z is normal to this plane and Y completes the triad
in a right-handed coordinate system.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="TIIS">

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	enumeration	Plasmagram	The characterization of signal strengths in active sounding measurements as a function of virtual range or signal delay time and sounding frequency. A Plasmagram is also referred to as an Ionogram.
	enumeration	Spectrogram	The characterization of signal strengths as a function of frequency (or energy) and time.
	enumeration	StackPlot	A representation of data showing multiple sets of observations on a single plot, possibly offsetting each plot by some uniform amount.
	enumeration	TimeSeries	A representation of data showing a set of observations taken at different points in time and charted as a time series.
	enumeration	WaveForm	Spatial or temporal variations of wave amplitude over wave-period timescales.
Used by	Element	spase:RenderingHints/spase:DisplayType	
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="DisplayType"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for types or classes of rendered data.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Image"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A two-dimensional representation of data with values at each element of the array related to an intensity or a color.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Plasmagram"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The characterization of signal strengths in active sounding measurements as a function of virtual range or signal delay time and sounding frequency. A Plasmagram is also referred to as an Ionogram.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Spectrogram"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The characterization of signal strengths as a function of frequency (or energy) and time.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="StackPlot"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A representation of data showing multiple sets of observations on a single plot, possibly offsetting each plot by some uniform amount.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="TimeSeries"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A representation of data showing a set of observations taken at different points in time and charted as a time series.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="WaveForm"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Spatial or temporal variations of wave amplitude over wave-period timescales.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>		
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd		

Simple Type spase:AxisLabel

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A short character string (approximately 10 characters, but preferably 6 characters - more only if absolutely required for clarity) which can be used to label a y-axis for a plot or to provide a heading for a data listing.
Diagram	

Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:RenderingHints/spase:AxisLabel
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="AxisLabel"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A short character string (approximately 10 characters, but preferably 6 characters - more only if absolutely required for clarity) which can be used to label a y-axis for a plot or to provide a heading for a data listing.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:RenderingAxis

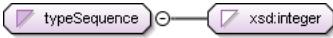
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema										
Annotations	Identifiers for the reference component of a plot or rendering of data.										
Diagram											
Type	restriction of xsd:string										
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>ColorBar</td> <td>A spectrum or set of colors used to represent data values.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Horizontal</td> <td>Parallel to or in the plane of the horizon or a base line.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Vertical</td> <td>Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or a base line.</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	ColorBar	A spectrum or set of colors used to represent data values.	enumeration	Horizontal	Parallel to or in the plane of the horizon or a base line.	enumeration	Vertical	Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or a base line.
enumeration	ColorBar	A spectrum or set of colors used to represent data values.									
enumeration	Horizontal	Parallel to or in the plane of the horizon or a base line.									
enumeration	Vertical	Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or a base line.									
Used by	Element spase:RenderingHints/spase:RenderingAxis										
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="RenderingAxis"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the reference component of a plot or rendering of data.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="ColorBar"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A spectrum or set of colors used to represent data values.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Horizontal"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Parallel to or in the plane of the horizon or a base line.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Vertical"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or a base line.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>										
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd										

Simple Type spase:Index

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Annotations	<p>The location of an item in an array or vector. An index can be multivalued to represent the location in a multidimensional object. The index of the first item is "1". A value of "0" is a wild card for all elements at the location in an array. A value of "-1" is a reference to the dimension at the location in the array. A "-1" is used when describing the attributes of the dimension, where as "0" or a positive integer is used to describe attributes of individual elements.</p>	

Diagram	
Type	spase:typeSequence
Type hierarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • xsd:integer • spase:typeSequence • spase:Index
Used by	Elements spase:Element/spase:Index, spase:RenderingHints/spase:Index
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="Index"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The location of an item in an array or vector. An index can be multivalued to represent the location in a multidimensional object. The index of the first item is "1". A value of "0" is a wild card for all elements at the location in an array. A value of "-1" is a reference to the dimension at the location in the array. A "-1" is used when describing the attributes of the dimension, where as "0" or a positive integer is used to describe attributes of individual elements.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="spase:typeSequence"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:typeSequence

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	<pre><xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A list of whole number values where the order of the values is fixed. A space separates each value. For example, "1 2 3".</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation></pre>
Diagram	
Type	list of xsd:integer
Used by	Simple Types spase:Index, spase:Size
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="typeSequence"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A list of whole number values where the order of the values is fixed. A space separates each value. For example, "1 2 3".</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:documentation> <xsd:list itemType="xsd:integer"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:valueFormat

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A string defining the output format used when extracting data values out to a file or screen. The magnitude and the number of significant figures needed should be carefully considered. The output format string can be in either Fortran or C syntax.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:RenderingHints/spase:valueFormat
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="ValueFormat"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A string defining the output format used when extracting data values out to a file or screen. The magnitude and the number of significant figures needed should be carefully considered. The output format string can be in either Fortran or C syntax.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/></pre>

	</xsd:simpleType>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

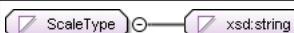
Simple Type spase:ScaleMin

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The minimum value that the variable is expected to attain. Used, for example, by automated plotting software.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:double
Used by	Element spase:RenderingHints/spase:ScaleMin
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="ScaleMin"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The minimum value that the variable is expected to attain. Used, for example, by automated plotting software.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:double" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:ScaleMax

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The maximum value that the variable is expected to attain. Used, for example, by automated plotting software.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:double
Used by	Element spase:RenderingHints/spase:ScaleMax
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="ScaleMax"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The maximum value that the variable is expected to attain. Used, for example, by automated plotting software.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:double" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:ScaleType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema						
Annotations	Identifiers for scaling applied to a set of numbers.						
Diagram							
Type	restriction of xsd:string						
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>LinearScale</td> <td>Intervals which are equally spaced.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>LogScale</td> <td>Intervals which are spaced proportionally to the logarithms of the values being represented.</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	LinearScale	Intervals which are equally spaced.	enumeration	LogScale	Intervals which are spaced proportionally to the logarithms of the values being represented.
enumeration	LinearScale	Intervals which are equally spaced.					
enumeration	LogScale	Intervals which are spaced proportionally to the logarithms of the values being represented.					
Used by	Element spase:RenderingHints/spase:ScaleType						
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="ScaleType"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for scaling applied to a set of numbers.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="LinearScale"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Intervals which are equally spaced.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>						

	<pre> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="LogScale"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Intervals which are spaced proportionally to the logarithms of the values being represented.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Size

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The number of elements in each dimension of a multi-dimensional array. A scalar has a size of 1. A multi-dimensional vector will have a size for each dimension. Note that the number of elements in the size of an N-dimensional array conveys the array's dimensionality while the product of those numbers conveys the total number of elements in the array. When size is used to describe a tensor it is the number of elements in the tensor. As such it has a limited set of values. A tensor of rank 1 has a size of 3, rank 2 a size of 9, rank 3 a size of 27 and rank n a size of 3^n .
Diagram	
Type	spase:typeSequence
Type hierarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • xsd:integer • spase:typeSequence • spase:Size
Used by	Element spase:Structure/spase:Size
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Size"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The number of elements in each dimension of a multi-dimensional array. A scalar has a size of 1. A multi-dimensional vector will have a size for each dimension. Note that the number of elements in the size of an N-dimensional array conveys the array's dimensionality while the product of those numbers conveys the total number of elements in the array. When size is used to describe a tensor it is the number of elements in the tensor. As such it has a limited set of values. A tensor of rank 1 has a size of 3, rank 2 a size of 9, rank 3 a size of 27 and rank n a size of 3^n.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="spase:typeSequence" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Qualifier

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema															
Annotations	Identifiers for terms which refine the type or attribute of a quantity.															
Diagram																
Type	restriction of xsd:string															
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Anisotropy</td> <td>Direction-dependent property.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Array</td> <td>A sequence of values corresponding to the elements in a rectilinear, n-dimension matrix. Each value can be referenced by a unique index.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Average</td> <td>The statistical mean; the sum of a set of values divided by the number of values in the set.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Characteristic</td> <td>A quantity which can be easily identified and measured in a given environment.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Circular</td> <td>Relative to polarization, right-hand circularly</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	Anisotropy	Direction-dependent property.	enumeration	Array	A sequence of values corresponding to the elements in a rectilinear, n-dimension matrix. Each value can be referenced by a unique index.	enumeration	Average	The statistical mean; the sum of a set of values divided by the number of values in the set.	enumeration	Characteristic	A quantity which can be easily identified and measured in a given environment.	enumeration	Circular	Relative to polarization, right-hand circularly
enumeration	Anisotropy	Direction-dependent property.														
enumeration	Array	A sequence of values corresponding to the elements in a rectilinear, n-dimension matrix. Each value can be referenced by a unique index.														
enumeration	Average	The statistical mean; the sum of a set of values divided by the number of values in the set.														
enumeration	Characteristic	A quantity which can be easily identified and measured in a given environment.														
enumeration	Circular	Relative to polarization, right-hand circularly														

		polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating clockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. Left-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating counterclockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. The polarization of magnetohydrodynamic waves is specified with respect to the ambient mean magnetic field : right-hand polarized waves have a transverse electric field component which turns in a right-handed sense (that of the gyrating electrons) around the magnetic field.
enumeration	Column	A two-dimensional measure of a quantity. The column is the area over which the quantity is measured.
enumeration	Component	Projection of a vector along one of the base axes of a coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.I	Projection of a vector along the first named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the X axis, but could be the R axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.J	Projection of a vector along the second named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Y axis, but could be the T axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Component.K	Projection of a vector along the third named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Z axis, but could be the N axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	Core	The central or main part of an object or distribution. For example, the part of a distribution of particles at low energies that is a thermal (Maxwellian) population.
enumeration	CrossSpectrum	The Fourier transform of the cross correlation of two physical or empirical observations.
enumeration	Deviation	The difference between an observed value and the expected value of a quantity.
enumeration	Differential	A measurement within a narrow range of energy and/or solid angle.
enumeration	Direction	The spatial relation between an object and another object, the orientation of the object or the course along which the object points or moves.
enumeration	DirectionAngle	The angle between a position vector or measured vector (or one of its projections onto a plane) and one of the base axes of the coordinate system.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.AzimuthAngle	The angle between the projection into the i-j plane of a position or measured vector and the i-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(j/i)$. This term could be also applied to angles measured in different planes, for example the IMF clock angle defined as $\arctan(By /Bz)$.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.ElevationAngle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the i-j plane of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(k/\sqrt{i^2+j^2})$.
enumeration	DirectionAngle.PolarAngle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the k-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(\sqrt{i^2+j^2}/k)$. This term could be also applied to angles between the vector and other components, for example the IMF cone angle defined as $\arccos(Bx/Bt)$.
enumeration	Directional	A measurement within a narrow range of solid angle.

enumeration	FieldAligned	
enumeration	Fit	Values that make an model agree with the data.
enumeration	Group	An assemblage of values that a certain relation or common characteristic.
enumeration	Halo	The part of an object or distribution surrounding some central body or distribution. For example, the particles above the core energies that show enhancements above the thermal population. Typically, a "power law tail" shows a break from the core Maxwellian at a particular energy.
enumeration	Integral	A flux measurement in a broad range of energy and solid angle.
enumeration	Integral.Area	Integration over the extent of a planar region, or of the surface of a solid.
enumeration	Integral.Bandwidth	Integration over the width a frequency band.
enumeration	Integral.SolidAngle	Integration over the angle in three-dimensional space that an object subtends at a point.
enumeration	LineOfSight	The line of sight is the line that connects the observer with the observed object. This expression is often used with measurements of Doppler velocity and magnetic field in magnetograms, where only the component of the vector field directed along the line of sight is measured.
enumeration	Linear	Polarization where the E-field vector is confined to a given plane
enumeration	Magnitude	A measure of the strength of a vector quantity or length of its representational vector.
enumeration	Maximum	The largest value of a batch or sample or the upper bound of a probability distribution.
enumeration	Median	The measure of central tendency of a set of n. values computed by ordering the values and taking the value at position (n. + 1) / 2 when n. is odd or the arithmetic mean of the values at positions n. / 2 and (n. / 2) + 1 when n. is even.
enumeration	Minimum	The smallest value of a batch or sample or the lower bound of a probability distribution.
enumeration	Moment	Parameters determined by integration over a distribution function convolved with a power of velocity.
enumeration	Parallel	Having the same direction as a given direction
enumeration	Peak	The maximum value for the quantity in question, over a period of time which is usually equal to the cadence.
enumeration	Perpendicular	At right angles to a given direction.
enumeration	Perturbation	Variations in the state of a system.
enumeration	Phase	A point or portion in a recurring series of changes.
enumeration	PhaseAngle	Phase difference between two or more waves, normally expressed in degrees.
enumeration	Projection	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector as projected into a plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.IJ	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-j (typically X-Y) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.IK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-k (typically X-Z) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Projection.JK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the j-k (typically Y-Z) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	Pseudo	Similar to or having the appearance of something else. Can be used to indicate an estimation or approximation of a particular quantity.

	enumeration	Ratio	The relative magnitudes of two quantities.
	enumeration	Scalar	A quantity that is completely specified by its magnitude and has no direction.
	enumeration	Spectral	Characterized as a range or continuum of frequencies
	enumeration	StandardDeviation	The square root of the average of the squares of deviations about the mean of a set of data. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of spread or variability.
	enumeration	StokesParameters	
	enumeration	Strahl	A distribution of particles concentrated in a narrow energy band. The band may be aligned with a secondary feature. For example, it may occur in a narrow cone aligned with the mean magnetic field direction.
	enumeration	Superhalo	The part of an object or distribution surrounding some central body or distribution evident in a second break in the distribution function (e.g., a different power law). It consists of a population at a higher energies than for a halo.
	enumeration	Symmetric	Equal distribution about one or more axes.
	enumeration	Tensor	A generalized linear "quantity" or "geometrical entity" that can be expressed as a multi-dimensional array relative to a choice of basis of the particular space on which it is defined.
	enumeration	Total	The summation of quantities over all possible species.
	enumeration	Trace	The sum of the elements on the main diagonal (the diagonal from the upper left to the lower right) of a square matrix.
	enumeration	Uncertainty	A statistically defined discrepancy between a measured quantity and the true value of that quantity that cannot be corrected by calculation or calibration.
	enumeration	Variance	A measure of dispersion of a set of data points around their mean value. The expectation value of the squared deviations from the mean.
	enumeration	Vector	A set of parameter values each along some independent variable (e.g., components of a field in three orthogonal spatial directions; atmospheric temperature values at several altitudes, or at a given latitude and longitude);).
Used by	Elements		spase:Element/spase:Qualifier, spase:Field/spase:Qualifier, spase:Mixed/spase:Qualifier, spase:Particle/spase:Qualifier, spase:Support/spase:Qualifier, spase:Wave/spase:Qualifier
Source			<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Qualifier"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for terms which refine the type or attribute of a quantity.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Anisotropy"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Direction-dependent property.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Array"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A sequence of values corresponding to the elements in a rectilinear, n-dimension matrix. Each value can be referenced by a unique index.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Average"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The statistical mean; the sum of a set of values divided by the number of values in the set.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Characteristic"> <xsd:annotation> </pre>

```

<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A quantity which can be easily identified and measured in a given environment.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Circular">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Relative to polarization, right-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating clockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. Left-hand circularly polarized light is defined such that the electric field is rotating counterclockwise as seen by an observer towards whom the wave is moving. The polarization of magnetohydrodynamic waves is specified with respect to the ambient mean magnetic field : right-hand polarized waves have a transverse electric field component which turns in a right-handed sense (that of the gyrating electrons) around the magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Column">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A two-dimensional measure of a quantity. The column is the area over which the quantity is measured.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Component">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Projection of a vector along one of the base axes of a coordinate system.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Component.I">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Projection of a vector along the first named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the X axis, but could be the R axis for an RTN coordinate system.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Component.J">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Projection of a vector along the second named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Y axis, but could be the T axis for an RTN coordinate system.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Component.K">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Projection of a vector along the third named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Z axis, but could be the N axis for an RTN coordinate system.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Core">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The central or main part of an object or calculated distribution. For example, the part of a distribution of particles at low energies that is a thermal (Maxwellian) population.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="CrossSpectrum">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The Fourier transform of the cross correlation of two physical or empirical observations.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Deviation">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The difference between an observed value and the expected value of a quantity.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Differential">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A measurement within a narrow range of energy and/or solid angle.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Direction">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The spatial relation between an object and another object, the orientation of the object or the course along which the object points or moves.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="DirectionAngle">
  <xsd:annotation>

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<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The angle between a position vector or measured vector
(or one of its projections onto a plane) and one of the base axes of the coordinate system.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="DirectionAngle.AzimuthAngle">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The angle between the projection into the i-j plane of
a position or measured vector and the i-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as
arctan(j/i). This term could be also applied to angles measured in different planes, for example
the IMF clock angle defined as arctan(|By|/Bz).</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="DirectionAngle.ElevationAngle">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The angle between the position or measured vector and
the i-j plane of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as arctan(k/SQRT(i^2+j^2)).</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="DirectionAngle.PolarAngle">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The angle between the position or measured vector and the
k-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as arctan([SQRT(i^2+j^2)]/k). This term
could be also applied to angles between the vector and other components, for example the IMF cone
angle defined as arccos(Bx/Bt).</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Directional">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A measurement within a narrow range of solid angle.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="FieldAligned">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">
</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Fit">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Values that make a model agree with the data.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Group">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An assemblage of values that a certain relation or common
characteristic.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Halo">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The part of an object or distribution surrounding some
central body or distribution. For example, the particles above the core energies that show
enhancements above the thermal population. Typically, a "power law tail" shows a break from the
core Maxwellian at a particular energy.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Integral">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A flux measurement in a broad range of energy and solid
angle.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Integral.Area">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Integration over the extent of a planar region, or of the
surface of a solid.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Integral.Bandwidth">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Integration over the width a frequency band.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Integral.SolidAngle">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Integration over the angle in three-dimensional space that
an object subtends at a point.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
```

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    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="LineOfSight">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The line of sight is the line that connects the observer with the observed object. This expression is often used with measurements of Doppler velocity and magnetic field in magnetograms, where only the component of the vector field directed along the line of sight is measured.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Linear">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Polarization where the E-field vector is confined to a given plane</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Magnitude">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A measure of the strength of a vector quantity or length of its representational vector.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Maximum">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The largest value of a batch or sample or the upper bound of a probability distribution.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Median">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The measure of central tendency of a set of n. values computed by ordering the values and taking the value at position (n. + 1) / 2 when n. is odd or the arithmetic mean of the values at positions n. / 2 and (n. / 2) + 1 when n. is even.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Minimum">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The smallest value of a batch or sample or the lower bound of a probability distribution.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Moment">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Parameters determined by integration over a distribution function convolved with a power of velocity.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Parallel">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Having the same direction as a given direction</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Peak">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The maximum value for the quantity in question, over a period of time which is usually equal to the cadence.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Perpendicular">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">At right angles to a given direction.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Perturbation">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Variations in the state of a system.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Phase">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A point or portion in a recurring series of changes.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="PhaseAngle">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Phase difference between two or more waves, normally expressed in degrees.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Projection">
        <xsd:annotation>

```

```

<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A measure of the length of a position or measured vector as
projected into a plane of the coordinate system.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Projection.IJ">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A measure of the length of a position or measured vector
projected into the i-j (typically X-Y) plane of the coordinate system.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Projection.IK">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A measure of the length of a position or measured vector
projected into the i-k (typically X-Z) plane of the coordinate system.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Projection.JK">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A measure of the length of a position or measured vector
projected into the j-k (typically Y-Z) plane of the coordinate system.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Pseudo">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Similar to or having the appearance of something else. Can
be used to indicate an estimation or approximation of a particular quantity.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Ratio">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The relative magnitudes of two quantities.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Scalar">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A quantity that is completely specified by its magnitude
and has no direction.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Spectral">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Characterized as a range or continuum of frequencies</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="StandardDeviation">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The square root of the average of the squares of deviations
about the mean of a set of data. Standard deviation is a statistical measure of spread or
variability.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="StokesParameters">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">
</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Strahl">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A distribution of particles concentrated in a narrow energy
band. The band may be aligned with a secondary feature. For example, it may occur in a
narrow cone aligned with the mean magnetic field direction.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Superhalo">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The part of an object or distribution surrounding some
central body or distribution evident in a second break in the distribution function (e.g.,
a different power law). It consists of a population at a higher energies than for a halo.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Symmetric">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Equal distribution about one or more axes.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Tensor">
<xsd:annotation>

```

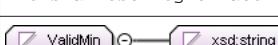
```

<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A generalized linear "quantity" or "geometrical entity" that can be expressed as a multi-dimensional array relative to a choice of basis of the particular space on which it is defined.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Total">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The summation of quantities over all possible species.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Trace">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The sum of the elements on the main diagonal (the diagonal from the upper left to the lower right) of a square matrix.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Uncertainty">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A statistically defined discrepancy between a measured quantity and the true value of that quantity that cannot be corrected by calculation or calibration.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Variance">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A measure of dispersion of a set of data points around their mean value. The expectation value of the squared deviations from the mean.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Vector">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A set of parameter values each along some independent variable (e.g., components of a field in three orthogonal spatial directions; atmospheric temperature values at several altitudes, or at a given latitude and longitude).</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
</xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>

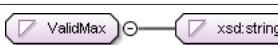
```

Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
-----------------	--

Simple Type spase:ValidMin

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The smallest legitimate value.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:Element/spase:ValidMin, spase:Parameter/spase:ValidMin
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="ValidMin"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The smallest legitimate value.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:ValidMax

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The largest legitimate value.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:Element/spase:ValidMax, spase:Parameter/spase:ValidMax
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="ValidMax"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The largest legitimate value.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>

	<pre></xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:FieldValue

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A value that indicates that a quantity is undefined.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Elements spase:Element/spase:FieldValue, spase:Parameter/spase:FieldValue
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="FieldValue"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A value that indicates that a quantity is undefined.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:FieldQuantity

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																								
Annotations	Identifiers for the physical attribute of the field.																								
Diagram																									
Type	restriction of xsd:string																								
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Current</td> <td>The flow of electrons through a conductor caused by a potential difference.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Electric</td> <td>The physical attribute that exerts an electrical force.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Electromagnetic</td> <td>Electric and magnetic field variations in time and space that propagate through a medium or a vacuum with the wave's propagation, electric field, and magnetic field vectors forming an orthogonal triad. Waves in this category are detected by having their field quantities measured.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Gyrofrequency</td> <td>The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Magnetic</td> <td>The physical attribute attributed to a magnet or its equivalent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>PlasmaFrequency</td> <td>A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Potential</td> <td>The work required per unit charge to move a charge from a reference point to a point at infinity (electric potential is defined to be zero). The electric potential of a spacecraft is often referred to as the "spacecraft potential". The spacecraft potential is the electric potential of the spacecraft relative to the potential of the nearby plasma. The spacecraft potential is non-zero because the spacecraft charges to the level that the emitted photoelectron flux going to infinity is balanced by the plasma electron flux to the spacecraft.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>PoyntingFlux</td> <td>Electromagnetic energy flux transported by a wave characterized as the rate of energy transport per unit area per steradian.</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	Current	The flow of electrons through a conductor caused by a potential difference.	enumeration	Electric	The physical attribute that exerts an electrical force.	enumeration	Electromagnetic	Electric and magnetic field variations in time and space that propagate through a medium or a vacuum with the wave's propagation, electric field, and magnetic field vectors forming an orthogonal triad. Waves in this category are detected by having their field quantities measured.	enumeration	Gyrofrequency	The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.	enumeration	Magnetic	The physical attribute attributed to a magnet or its equivalent.	enumeration	PlasmaFrequency	A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.	enumeration	Potential	The work required per unit charge to move a charge from a reference point to a point at infinity (electric potential is defined to be zero). The electric potential of a spacecraft is often referred to as the "spacecraft potential". The spacecraft potential is the electric potential of the spacecraft relative to the potential of the nearby plasma. The spacecraft potential is non-zero because the spacecraft charges to the level that the emitted photoelectron flux going to infinity is balanced by the plasma electron flux to the spacecraft.	enumeration	PoyntingFlux	Electromagnetic energy flux transported by a wave characterized as the rate of energy transport per unit area per steradian.
enumeration	Current	The flow of electrons through a conductor caused by a potential difference.																							
enumeration	Electric	The physical attribute that exerts an electrical force.																							
enumeration	Electromagnetic	Electric and magnetic field variations in time and space that propagate through a medium or a vacuum with the wave's propagation, electric field, and magnetic field vectors forming an orthogonal triad. Waves in this category are detected by having their field quantities measured.																							
enumeration	Gyrofrequency	The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.																							
enumeration	Magnetic	The physical attribute attributed to a magnet or its equivalent.																							
enumeration	PlasmaFrequency	A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.																							
enumeration	Potential	The work required per unit charge to move a charge from a reference point to a point at infinity (electric potential is defined to be zero). The electric potential of a spacecraft is often referred to as the "spacecraft potential". The spacecraft potential is the electric potential of the spacecraft relative to the potential of the nearby plasma. The spacecraft potential is non-zero because the spacecraft charges to the level that the emitted photoelectron flux going to infinity is balanced by the plasma electron flux to the spacecraft.																							
enumeration	PoyntingFlux	Electromagnetic energy flux transported by a wave characterized as the rate of energy transport per unit area per steradian.																							

Used by	Element spase:Field/spase:FieldQuantity
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="FieldQuantity"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the physical attribute of the field.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Current"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The flow of electrons through a conductor caused by a potential difference.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Electric"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The physical attribute that exerts an electrical force.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Electromagnetic"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Electric and magnetic field variations in time and space that propagate through a medium or a vacuum with the wave's propagation, electric field, and magnetic field vectors forming an orthogonal triad. Waves in this category are detected by having their field quantities measured.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Gyrofrequency"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Magnetic"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The physical attribute attributed to a magnet or its equivalent.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="PlasmaFrequency"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Potential"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The work required per unit charge to move a charge from a reference point to a point at infinity (electric potential is defined to be zero). The electric potential of a spacecraft is often referred to as the "spacecraft potential". The spacecraft potential is the electric potential of the spacecraft relative to the potential of the nearby plasma. The spacecraft potential is non-zero because the spacecraft charges to the level that the emitted photoelectron flux going to infinity is balanced by the plasma electron flux to the spacecraft.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="PoyntingFlux"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Electromagnetic energy flux transported by a wave characterized as the rate of energy transport per unit area per steradian.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:SpectralRange

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	<p>Identifiers for names associated with wavelengths. Based on the ISO 21348 Solar Irradiance Standard. Additions have been made to extend the frequency ranges to include those used in space physics. Those additions are indicated in blue text. The "Total Solar Irradiance" category has not been included since it is a type of measurement and not a specific spectral range. See Appendix A - Comparison of Spectrum Domains for a comparison</p>

	of the spectral ranges with other systems.		
Diagram			
Type	restriction of xsd:string		
Facets	enumeration	CaK	A spectrum with a wavelength of range centered near 393.5 nm. VSO nickname: Ca-K image with a range of 391.9 nm to 395.2 nm.
	enumeration	ExtremeUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 10.0 nm to 125.0nm. VSO nickname: EUV image with a range of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm
	enumeration	FarUltraviolet	A spectrum with a wavelength range of 122 nm to 200.0nm. VSO nickname: FUV image with a range of 122.0 nm to 200 nm
	enumeration	GammaRays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.00001 to 0.001 nm
	enumeration	Halpha	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 656.3 nm. VSO nickname: H-alpha image with a spectrum range of 655.8 nm to 656.8 nm.
	enumeration	HardXrays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 to 0.1 nm and an energy range of 12 keV to 120 keV
	enumeration	He10830	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 1082.9 nm. VSO nickname: He 10830 image with a range of 1082.5 nm to 1083.3 nm.
	enumeration	He304	A spectrum centered around the resonance line of ionised helium at 304 Angstrom (30.4 nm).
	enumeration	Infrared	Photons with a wavelength range: 760 to 1.00x10^6 nm
	enumeration	K7699	A spectrum with a wavelength range centred at 769.9 nm. VSO nickname: K-7699 dopplergram with a range of 769.8 nm to 770.0 nm.
	enumeration	LBHBand	Lyman-Birge-Hopfield band in the far ultraviolet range with wavelength range of 140nm to 170 nm.
	enumeration	Microwave	Photons with a wavelength range: 1.00x10^6 to 1.50x10^7 nm
	enumeration	NaD	A spectrum with a wavelength range of centered at 589.3 nm. VSO nickname: Na-D image with a range of 588.8 nm to 589.8 nm.
	enumeration	Ni6768	A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 676.8 nm. VSO nickname: Ni-6768 dopplergram with a range of 676.7 nm to 676.9 nm.
	enumeration	Optical	Photons with a wavelength range: 380 to 760 nm
	enumeration	RadioFrequency	Photons with a wavelength range: 100,000 to 1.00x10^11 nm
	enumeration	SoftXrays	X-Rays with an energy range of 0.12 keV to 12 keV.
	enumeration	Ultraviolet	Photons with a wavelength range: 10 to 400 nm.
	enumeration	WhiteLight	Photons with a wavelength in the visible range for humans.
	enumeration	XRays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 <= x < 10 nm
Used by	Elements	spase:DisplayData/spase:SpectralRange, spase:FrequencyRange/spase:SpectralRange, spase:NumericalData/spase:SpectralRange, spase:WavelengthRange/spase:SpectralRange	
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="SpectralRange"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for names associated with wavelengths. Based on the ISO 21348 Solar Irradiance Standard. Additions have been made to extend the frequency ranges to include those used in space physics. Those additions are indicated in blue text. The "Total Solar Irradiance" category has not been included since it is a type of measurement and not a specific spectral range. See Appendix A - Comparison of Spectrum Domains for a comparison of the spectral ranges with other systems.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="CaK"> <xsd:annotation></pre>		

```

<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A spectrum with a wavelength of range centered near 393.5 nm. VSO nickname: Ca-K image with range of 391.9 nm to 395.2 nm.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="ExtremeUltraviolet">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A spectrum with a wavelength range of 10.0 nm to 125.0nm. VSO nickname: EUV image with a range of of 10.0 nm to 125.0 nm</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="FarUltraviolet">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A spectrum with a wavelength range of 122 nm to 200.0nm. VSO nickname: FUV image with a range of 122.0 nm to 200 nm</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="GammaRays">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Photons with a wavelength range: 0.00001 to 0.001 nm</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Halpha">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 656.3 nm. VSO nickname: H-alpha image with a spectrum range of of 655.8 nm to 656.8 nm.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="HardXrays">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 to 0.1 nm and an energy range of 12 keV to 120 keV</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="He10830">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 1082.9 nm. VSO nickname: He 10830 image with a range of 1082.5 nm to 1083.3 nm.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="He304">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A spectrum centered around the resonance line of ionised helium at 304 Angstrom (30.4 nm).</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Infrared">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Photons with a wavelength range: 760 to 1.00x10^6 nm</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="K7699">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A spectrum with a wavelength range centred at 769.9 nm. VSO nickname: K-7699 dopplergram with a range of 769.8 nm to 770.0 nm.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="LBHBand">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Lyman-Birge-Hopfield band in the far ultraviolet range with wavelength range of 140nm to 170 nm.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Microwave">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Photons with a wavelength range: 1.00x10^6 to 1.50x10^7 nm</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NaD">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A spectrum with a wavelength range of centered at 589.3 nm. VSO nickname: Na-D image with a range of 588.8 nm to 589.8 nm.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Ni6768">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A spectrum with a wavelength range centered at 676.8 nm. VSO nickname: Ni-6768 dopplergram with a range of of 676.7 nm to 676.9 nm.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Optical">

```

	<pre> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Photons with a wavelength range: 380 to 760 nm</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="RadioFrequency"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Photons with a wavelength range: 100,000 to 1.00x10^11 nm</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="SoftXRays"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">X-Rays with an energy range of 0.12 keV to 12 keV.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Ultraviolet"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Photons with a wavelength range: 10 to 400 nm.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="WhiteLight"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Photons with a wavelength in the visible range for humans.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="XRays"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 <= x < 10 nm</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Low

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The smallest value within a range of possible values.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:double
Used by	Elements spase:AzimuthalAngleRange/spase:Low, spase:Bin/spase:Low, spase:EnergyRange/spase:Low, spase:FrequencyRange/spase:Low, spase:PolarAngleRange/spase:Low, spase:WavelengthRange/spase:Low
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Low"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The smallest value within a range of possible values.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:double"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:High

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The largest value within a range of possible values.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:double
Used by	Elements spase:AzimuthalAngleRange/spase:High, spase:Bin/spase:High, spase:EnergyRange/spase:High, spase:FrequencyRange/spase:High, spase:PolarAngleRange/spase:High, spase:WavelengthRange/spase:High

Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="High"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The largest value within a range of possible values.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:double"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:BandName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A common or provider assigned name for a range of values.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Bin/spase:BandName
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="BandName"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A common or provider assigned name for a range of values.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:ParticleType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																											
Annotations	Identifiers for the characterization of the kind of particle observed by the measurement.																											
Diagram																												
Type	restriction of xsd:string																											
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Aerosol</td> <td>A suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in a gas.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>AlphaParticle</td> <td>A positively charged nuclear particle that consists of two protons and two neutrons.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Atom</td> <td>Matter consisting of a nucleus surrounded by electrons which has no net charge.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Dust</td> <td>Free microscopic particles of solid material.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Electron</td> <td>An elementary particle consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about 1.602 x 10^(-19) Coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about 9.109534 x 10^(-28) gram.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Ion</td> <td>An atom that has acquired a net electric charge by gaining or losing one or more electrons.(Note: Z>2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Molecule</td> <td>A group of atoms so united and combined by chemical affinity that they form a complete, integrated whole, being the smallest portion of any particular compound that can exist in a free state</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Neutron</td> <td>An elementary particle that has no net charge and is a constituent of atomic nuclei, and that has a mass slightly large than a proton (1.673 x 10^(-24) gram.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Proton</td> <td>An elementary particle that is a constituent of all atomic nuclei, that carries a positive charge numerically equal to the charge of an electron, and that has a mass of 1.673 x 10^(-24) gram.</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	Aerosol	A suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in a gas.	enumeration	AlphaParticle	A positively charged nuclear particle that consists of two protons and two neutrons.	enumeration	Atom	Matter consisting of a nucleus surrounded by electrons which has no net charge.	enumeration	Dust	Free microscopic particles of solid material.	enumeration	Electron	An elementary particle consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about 1.602 x 10^(-19) Coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about 9.109534 x 10^(-28) gram.	enumeration	Ion	An atom that has acquired a net electric charge by gaining or losing one or more electrons.(Note: Z>2)	enumeration	Molecule	A group of atoms so united and combined by chemical affinity that they form a complete, integrated whole, being the smallest portion of any particular compound that can exist in a free state	enumeration	Neutron	An elementary particle that has no net charge and is a constituent of atomic nuclei, and that has a mass slightly large than a proton (1.673 x 10^(-24) gram.)	enumeration	Proton	An elementary particle that is a constituent of all atomic nuclei, that carries a positive charge numerically equal to the charge of an electron, and that has a mass of 1.673 x 10^(-24) gram.
enumeration	Aerosol	A suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in a gas.																										
enumeration	AlphaParticle	A positively charged nuclear particle that consists of two protons and two neutrons.																										
enumeration	Atom	Matter consisting of a nucleus surrounded by electrons which has no net charge.																										
enumeration	Dust	Free microscopic particles of solid material.																										
enumeration	Electron	An elementary particle consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about 1.602 x 10^(-19) Coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about 9.109534 x 10^(-28) gram.																										
enumeration	Ion	An atom that has acquired a net electric charge by gaining or losing one or more electrons.(Note: Z>2)																										
enumeration	Molecule	A group of atoms so united and combined by chemical affinity that they form a complete, integrated whole, being the smallest portion of any particular compound that can exist in a free state																										
enumeration	Neutron	An elementary particle that has no net charge and is a constituent of atomic nuclei, and that has a mass slightly large than a proton (1.673 x 10^(-24) gram.)																										
enumeration	Proton	An elementary particle that is a constituent of all atomic nuclei, that carries a positive charge numerically equal to the charge of an electron, and that has a mass of 1.673 x 10^(-24) gram.																										
Used by	Elements spase:Mixed/spase:ParticleType, spase:Particle/spase:ParticleType																											
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="ParticleType"></pre>																											

```

<xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the characterization of the kind of particle observed by the measurement.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
<xsd:restriction base="xsd:string">
  <xsd:enumeration value="Aerosol">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in a gas.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="AlphaParticle">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A positively charged nuclear particle that consists of two protons and two neutrons.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="Atom">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Matter consisting of a nucleus surrounded by electrons which has no net charge.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="Dust">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Free microscopic particles of solid material.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="Electron">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An elementary particle consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about  $1.602 \times 10^{-19}$  Coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about  $9.109534 \times 10^{-28}$  gram.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="Ion">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An atom that has acquired a net electric charge by gaining or losing one or more electrons.(Note: Z>2)</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="Molecule">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A group of atoms so united and combined by chemical affinity that they form a complete, integrated whole, being the smallest portion of any particular compound that can exist in a free state</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="Neutron">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An elementary particle that has no net charge and is a constituent of atomic nuclei, and that has a mass slightly large than a proton ( $1.673 \times 10^{-24}$  gram).</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
  <xsd:enumeration value="Proton">
    <xsd:annotation>
      <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An elementary particle that is a constituent of all atomic nuclei, that carries a positive charge numerically equal to the charge of an electron, and that has a mass of  $1.673 \times 10^{-24}$  gram.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
  </xsd:enumeration>
</xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>

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Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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Simple Type spase:ParticleQuantity

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Annotations	Identifiers for the characterization of the physical properties of the particle.		
Diagram			
Type	restriction of xsd:string		
Facets	enumeration	ArrivalDirection	An angular measure of the direction from which an energetic particle or photon was incident on a detector. The angles may be measured

		in any coordinate system.
enumeration	AtomicNumberDetected	The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom as determined by a detector.
enumeration	AverageChargeState	A measure of the composite deficit (positive) or excess (negative) of electrons with respect to protons.
enumeration	ChargeState	Charge of a fully or partially stripped ion, in units of the charge of a proton. Charge state of a bare proton = 1.
enumeration	CountRate	The number of events per unit time.
enumeration	Counts	The number of detection events occurring in a detector over the detector accumulation time.
enumeration	Energy	The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy)
enumeration	EnergyDensity	The amount of energy per unit volume.
enumeration	EnergyFlux	The amount of energy passing through a unit area in a unit time.
enumeration	FlowSpeed	The rate at which particles or energy is passing through a unit area in a unit time.
enumeration	FlowVelocity	The volume of matter passing through a unit area perpendicular to the direction of flow in a unit of time.
enumeration	Fluence	The time integral of a flux. A fluence does not have any "per unit time" in its units.
enumeration	Gyrofrequency	The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.
enumeration	HeatFlux	Flow of thermal energy through a gas or plasma; typically computed as third moment of a distribution function.
enumeration	Mass	The measure of inertia (mass) of individual objects (e.g., aerosols).
enumeration	MassDensity	The mass of particles per unit volume.
enumeration	MassNumber	The total number of protons and neutrons (together known as nucleons) in an atomic nucleus.
enumeration	NumberDensity	The number of particles per unit volume.
enumeration	NumberFlux	The number of particles passing a unit area in unit time, possibly also per unit energy (or equivalent) and/or per unit look direction.
enumeration	ParticleRadius	The mean radius for a Gaussian distribution of particles with an axial ratio of 2 and a distribution width that varies as 0.5 radius. A value of zero means no cloud was detected.
enumeration	PhaseSpaceDensity	
enumeration	PlasmaFrequency	A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.
enumeration	Pressure	The force per unit area exerted by a particle distribution or field.
enumeration	SonicMachNumber	The ratio of the bulk flow speed to the speed of sound in the medium.
enumeration	SoundSpeed	The speed at which sound travels through a medium.
enumeration	Temperature	A measure of the kinetic energy of random motion with respect to the average. Temperature is properly defined only for an equilibrium particle distribution (Maxwellian distribution).
enumeration	ThermalSpeed	For a Maxwellian distribution, the difference between the mean speed and the speed within which ~69% (one sigma) of all the members of the speed distribution occur.
enumeration	Velocity	Rate of change of position. Also used for

		the average velocity of a collection of particles, also referred to as "bulk velocity".
Used by	Element	spase:Particle/spase:ParticleQuantity
Source		<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="ParticleQuantity"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the characterization of the physical properties of the particle.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="ArrivalDirection"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An angular measure of the direction from which an energetic particle or photon was incident on a detector. The angles may be measured in any coordinate system.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="AtomicNumberDetected"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom as determined by a detector.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="AverageChargeState"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A measure of the composite deficit (positive) or excess (negative) of electrons with respect to protons.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="ChargeState"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Charge of a fully or partially stripped ion, in units of the charge of a proton. Charge state of a bare proton = 1.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="CountRate"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The number of events per unit time.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Counts"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The number of detection events occurring in a detector over the detector accumulation time.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Energy"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The capacity for doing work as measured by the capability of doing work (potential energy) or the conversion of this capability to motion (kinetic energy)</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="EnergyDensity"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The amount of energy per unit volume.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="EnergyFlux"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The amount of energy passing through a unit area in a unit time.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="FlowSpeed"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The rate at which particles or energy is passing through a unit area in a unit time.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="FlowVelocity"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The volume of matter passing through a unit area perpendicular to the direction of flow in a unit of time.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Fluence"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The time integral of a flux. A fluence does not have any "per unit time" in its units.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </pre>

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    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Gyrofrequency">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="HeatFlux">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Flow of thermal energy through a gas or plasma; typically computed as third moment of a distribution function.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Mass">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The measure of inertia (mass) of individual objects (e.g., aerosols).</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="MassDensity">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The mass of particles per unit volume.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="MassNumber">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The total number of protons and neutrons (together known as nucleons) in an atomic nucleus.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="NumberDensity">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The number of particles per unit volume.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="NumberFlux">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The number of particles passing a unit area in unit time, possibly also per unit energy (or equivalent) and/or per unit look direction.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="ParticleRadius">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The mean radius for a Gaussian distribution of particles with an axial ratio of 2 and a distribution width that varies as 0.5 radius. A value of zero means no cloud was detected.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="PhaseSpaceDensity">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"></xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="PlasmaFrequency">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Pressure">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The force per unit area exerted by a particle distribution or field.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="SonicMachNumber">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The ratio of the bulk flow speed to the speed of sound in the medium.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="SoundSpeed">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The speed at which sound travels through a medium.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Temperature">
        <xsd:annotation>

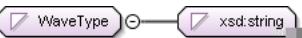
```

	<pre> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A measure of the kinetic energy of random motion with respect to the average. Temperature is properly defined only for an equilibrium particle distribution (Maxwellian distribution).</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="ThermalSpeed"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">For a Maxwellian distribution, the difference between the mean speed and the speed within which ~69% (one sigma) of all the members of the speed distribution occur.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Velocity"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Rate of change of position. Also used for the average velocity of a collection of particles, also referred to as "bulk velocity".</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:AtomicNumber

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:double
Used by	Element spase:Particle/spase:AtomicNumber
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="AtomicNumber"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:double" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:WaveType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema																		
Annotations	Identifiers for the carrier or phenomenum of wave information observed by the measurement.																		
Diagram																			
Type	restriction of xsd:string																		
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Electromagnetic</td> <td>Electric and magnetic field variations in time and space that propagate through a medium or a vacuum with the wave's propagation, electric field, and magnetic field vectors forming an orthogonal triad. Waves in this category are detected by having their field quantities measured.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Electrostatic</td> <td>Collective longitudinal electric-field and plasma oscillations trapped within a body of plasma.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Hydrodynamic</td> <td>Periodic or quasi-periodic oscillations of fluid quantities.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>MHD</td> <td>Hydrodynamic waves in a magnetized plasma in which the background magnetic field plays a key role in controlling the wave propagation characteristics.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Photon</td> <td>Electromagnetic waves detected by techniques that utilize their corpuscular character (e.g., CCD, CMOS, photomultipliers).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>PlasmaWaves</td> <td>Self-consistent collective oscillations of particles and fields (electric and magnetic)</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	Electromagnetic	Electric and magnetic field variations in time and space that propagate through a medium or a vacuum with the wave's propagation, electric field, and magnetic field vectors forming an orthogonal triad. Waves in this category are detected by having their field quantities measured.	enumeration	Electrostatic	Collective longitudinal electric-field and plasma oscillations trapped within a body of plasma.	enumeration	Hydrodynamic	Periodic or quasi-periodic oscillations of fluid quantities.	enumeration	MHD	Hydrodynamic waves in a magnetized plasma in which the background magnetic field plays a key role in controlling the wave propagation characteristics.	enumeration	Photon	Electromagnetic waves detected by techniques that utilize their corpuscular character (e.g., CCD, CMOS, photomultipliers).	enumeration	PlasmaWaves	Self-consistent collective oscillations of particles and fields (electric and magnetic)
enumeration	Electromagnetic	Electric and magnetic field variations in time and space that propagate through a medium or a vacuum with the wave's propagation, electric field, and magnetic field vectors forming an orthogonal triad. Waves in this category are detected by having their field quantities measured.																	
enumeration	Electrostatic	Collective longitudinal electric-field and plasma oscillations trapped within a body of plasma.																	
enumeration	Hydrodynamic	Periodic or quasi-periodic oscillations of fluid quantities.																	
enumeration	MHD	Hydrodynamic waves in a magnetized plasma in which the background magnetic field plays a key role in controlling the wave propagation characteristics.																	
enumeration	Photon	Electromagnetic waves detected by techniques that utilize their corpuscular character (e.g., CCD, CMOS, photomultipliers).																	
enumeration	PlasmaWaves	Self-consistent collective oscillations of particles and fields (electric and magnetic)																	

		in a plasma.
Used by	Element	spase:Wave/spase:WaveType
Source		<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="WaveType"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the carrier or phenomenon of wave information observed by the measurement.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Electromagnetic"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Electric and magnetic field variations in time and space that propagate through a medium or a vacuum with the wave's propagation, electric field, and magnetic field vectors forming an orthogonal triad. Waves in this category are detected by having their field quantities measured.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Electrostatic"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Collective longitudinal electric-field and plasma oscillations trapped within a body of plasma.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Hydrodynamic"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Periodic or quasi-periodic oscillations of fluid quantities.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="MHD"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Hydrodynamic waves in a magnetized plasma in which the background magnetic field plays a key role in controlling the wave propagation characteristics.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Photon"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Electromagnetic waves detected by techniques that utilize their corpuscular character (e.g., CCD, CMOS, photomultipliers).</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="PlasmaWaves"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Self-consistent collective oscillations of particles and fields (electric and magnetic) in a plasma.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location		file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:WaveQuantity

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Annotations	Identifiers for the characterization of the physical properties of a wave.		
Diagram			
Type	restriction of xsd:string		
Facets	enumeration	ACElectricField	Alternating electric field component of a wave.
	enumeration	ACMagneticField	Alternating magnetic field component of a wave.
	enumeration	Absorption	Decrease of radiant energy (relative to the background continuum spectrum).
	enumeration	Albedo	The ratio of reflected radiation from the surface to incident radiation upon it.
	enumeration	DopplerFrequency	Change in the frequency of a propagating wave due to motion of the source, the observer, the reflector, or the propagation medium.
	enumeration	Emissivity	The energy emitted spontaneously per unit bandwidth (typically frequency) per unit time per unit mass of source. Emissivity is usually

		integrated over all directions/solid angles.
enumeration	EnergyFlux	The amount of energy passing through a unit area in a unit time.
enumeration	EquivalentWidth	The spectral width of a total absorption line having the amount of absorbed radiant energy being equivalent to that in an observed absorption line.
enumeration	Frequency	The number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit time.
enumeration	Gyrofrequency	The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.
enumeration	Intensity	The measurement of radiant or wave energy per unit detector area per unit bandwidth per unit solid angle per unit time.
enumeration	LineDepth	The measure of the amount of absorption below the continuum (depth) in a particular wavelength or frequency in an absorption spectrum.
enumeration	MagneticField	A region of space near a magnetized body where magnetic forces can be detected (as measured by methods such as Zeeman splitting, etc.).
enumeration	ModeAmplitude	In helioseismology the magnitude of oscillation of waves of a particular geometry.
enumeration	PlasmaFrequency	A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.
enumeration	Polarization	Direction of the electric vector of an electromagnetic wave. The wave can be linearly polarized in any direction perpendicular to the direction of travel, circularly polarized (clockwise or counterclockwise), unpolarized, or mixtures of the above.
enumeration	PoyntingFlux	Electromagnetic energy flux transported by a wave characterized as the rate of energy transport per unit area per steradian.
enumeration	PropagationTime	Time difference between transmission and reception of a wave in an active wave experiment.
enumeration	StokesParameters	
enumeration	Velocity	Rate of change of position. Also used for the average velocity of a collection of particles, also referred to as "bulk velocity".
enumeration	Wavelength	The peak-to-peak distance over one wave period.
Used by	Element	spase:Wave/spase:WaveQuantity
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="WaveQuantity"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the characterization of the physical properties of a wave.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="ACElectricField"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Alternating electric field component of a wave.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="ACMagneticField"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Alternating magnetic field component of a wave.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Absorption"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Decrease of radiant energy (relative to the background continuum spectrum).</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Albedo"> <xsd:annotation> </pre>	

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<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The ratio of reflected radiation from the surface to
incident radiation upon it.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="DopplerFrequency">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Change in the frequency of a propagating wave due to motion
of the source, the observer, the reflector, or the propagation medium.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Emissivity">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The energy emitted spontaneously per unit bandwidth
(typically frequency) per unit time per unit mass of source. Emissivity is usually integrated over
all directions/solid angles.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="EnergyFlux">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The amount of energy passing through a unit area in a unit
time.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="EquivalentWidth">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The spectral width of a total absorption line having
the amount of absorbed radiant energy being equivalent to that in an observed absorption line.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Frequency">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit
time.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Gyrofrequency">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center
(field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Intensity">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The measurement of radiant or wave energy per unit detector
area per unit bandwidth per unit solid angle per unit time.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="LineDepth">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The measure of the amount of absorption below the continuum
(depth) in a particular wavelength or frequency in an absorption spectrum.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="MagneticField">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A region of space near a magnetized body where magnetic
forces can be detected (as measured by methods such as Zeeman splitting, etc.).</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="ModeAmplitude">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">In helioseismology the magnitude of oscillation of waves of
a particular geometry.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="PlasmaFrequency">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a
plasma.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Polarization">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Direction of the electric vector of an electromagnetic
wave. The wave can be linearly polarized in any direction perpendicular to the direction of travel,
circularly polarized (clockwise or counterclockwise), unpolarized, or mixtures of the above.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="PoyntingFlux">
<xsd:annotation>

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<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Electromagnetic energy flux transported by a wave  
characterized as the rate of energy transport per unit area per steradian.</xsd:documentation>  
    </xsd:annotation>  
</xsd:enumeration>  
<xsd:enumeration value="PropagationTime">  
    <xsd:annotation>  
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Time difference between transmission and reception of a  
wave in an active wave experiment.</xsd:documentation>  
    </xsd:annotation>  
</xsd:enumeration>  
<xsd:enumeration value="StokesParameters">  
    <xsd:annotation>  
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">  
    </xsd:documentation>
```

		times Boltzmann constant times the temperature in Kelvin.
	enumeration	VCrossB The cross product of the charge velocity (V) and the magnetic field (B). It is the electric field exerted on a point charge by a magnetic field.
Used by	Element	spase:Mixed/spase:MixedQuantity
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="MixedQuantity"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the combined attributes of a mixed parameter quantity.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="AkasofuEpsilon"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A measure of the magnetopause energy flux and an indicator of the solar wind power available for subsequent magnetospheric energization. Defined as: V*B^2*l^2sin(theta/2)^4 where B is the IMF, l is an empirical scaling parameter equal to 7 RE, and theta = tan(BY /BZ)^-1 the IMF clock angle.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="AlfvenMachNumber"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The ratio of the bulk flow speed to the Alfvén speed.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="AlfvenVelocity"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Phase velocity of the Alfvén wave; In SI units it is the velocity of the magnetic field divided by the square root of the mass density times the permeability of free space (μ₀).</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="FrequencyToGyrofrequencyRatio"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The ratio of the characteristic frequency of a medium to gyrofrequency of a particle.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="IMFClockAngle"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The clockwise angle of the direction of interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) measured in the plane of the body pole perpendicular to the line between the body and the Sun.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="MagnetosonicMachNumber"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The ratio of the velocity of fast mode waves to the Alfvén velocity.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Other"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="PlasmaBeta"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The ratio of the plasma pressure (nKT) to the magnetic pressure (B²/2μ₀) of the SUM(nKT)/(B²/2μ₀).</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="SolarUVFlux"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The amount of Ultraviolet energy originating from the Sun passing through a unit area in a unit time.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="TotalPressure"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">In an MHD fluid it is the number density (N) times Boltzmann constant times the temperature in Kelvin.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="VCrossB"> <xsd:annotation> </pre>	

	<pre><xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The cross product of the charge velocity (V) and the magnetic field (B). It is the electric field exerted on a point charge by a magnetic field.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:SupportQuantity

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Annotations	Identifiers for the information useful in understanding the context of an observation, typically observed or measured coincidentally with a physical observation.	
Diagram		
Type	restriction of xsd:string	
Facets	enumeration	InstrumentMode An indication of a state (mode) in which the instrument is operating. How a mode influences the interpretation and representation of data is described in instrument related documentation.
	enumeration	Other Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.
	enumeration	Positional The specification of the location of an object or measurement within a reference coordinate system. The position is usually expressed as a set of values corresponding to the location along a set of orthogonal axes together with the date/time of the observation.
	enumeration	Temporal Pertaining to time.
	enumeration	Velocity Rate of change of position. Also used for the average velocity of a collection of particles, also referred to as "bulk velocity".
	Used by	Element spase:Support/spase:SupportQuantity
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="SupportQuantity"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the information useful in understanding the context of an observation, typically observed or measured coincidentally with a physical observation.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="InstrumentMode"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An indication of a state (mode) in which the instrument is operating. How a mode influences the interpretation and representation of data is described in instrument related documentation.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Other"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Positional"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The specification of the location of an object or measurement within a reference coordinate system. The position is usually expressed as a set of values corresponding to the location along a set of orthogonal axes together with the date/time of the observation.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Temporal"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Pertaining to time.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Velocity"> <xsd:annotation></pre>	

	<pre><xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Rate of change of position. Also used for the average velocity of a collection of particles, also referred to as "bulk velocity".</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:ProcessingLevel

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema				
Annotations	Identifiers to characterize the amount and type of manipulation which has been applied to the sampled data.				
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram ProcessingLevel < -- xsd:string </pre>				
Type	restriction of xsd:string				
Facets	enumeration	Calibrated	Data wherein sensor outputs have been convolved with instrument response function, often irreversibly, to yield data in physical units.		
	enumeration	Raw	Data in its original state with no processing to account for calibration!!!		
	enumeration	Uncalibrated	Duplicate data are removed from the data stream and data are time ordered. Values are not adjusted for any potential biases or external factors.		
Used by	Elements	spase:DisplayData/spase:ProcessingLevel, spase:NumericalData/spase:ProcessingLevel			
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="ProcessingLevel"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers to characterize the amount and type of manipulation which has been applied to the sampled data.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Calibrated"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Data wherein sensor outputs have been convolved with instrument response function, often irreversibly, to yield data in physical units.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Raw"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Data in its original state with no processing to account for calibration!!!</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Uncalibrated"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Duplicate data are removed from the data stream and data are time ordered. Values are not adjusted for any potential biases or external factors.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>				
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd				

Simple Type spase:ProviderProcessingLevel

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Annotations	The provider specific classification of the processing performed on the product.		
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram ProviderProcessingLevel < -- xsd:string </pre>		
Type	xsd:string		
Used by	Elements	spase:DisplayData/spase:ProviderProcessingLevel, spase:NumericalData/spase:ProviderProcessingLevel	
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="ProviderProcessingLevel"> </pre>		

	<pre> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The provider specific classification of the processing performed on the product.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:MeasurementType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Annotations	Identifiers for the method of making an estimated value of a quantity that forms the basis of an observation.	
Diagram		
Type	restriction of xsd:string	
Facets	enumeration	ActivityIndex An indication, derived from one or more measurements, of the level of activity of an object or region, such as sunspot number, F10.7 flux, Dst, or the Polar Cap Indices.
	enumeration	Dopplergram A map or image depicting the spatial distribution of line-of-sight velocities of the observed object.
	enumeration	Dust Free microscopic particles of solid material.
	enumeration	ElectricField A region of space around a charged particle, or between two voltages within which a force is exerted on charged objects in its vicinity. An electric field is the electric force per unit charge.
	enumeration	EnergeticParticles Pieces of matter that are moving very fast. Energetic particles include protons, electrons, neutrons, neutrinos, the nuclei of atoms, and other sub-atomic particles.
	enumeration	Ephemeris The spatial coordinates of a body as a function of time. When used as an Instrument Type it represents the process or methods used to generate spatial coordinates.
	enumeration	ImageIntensity Measurements of the two-dimensional distribution of the intensity of photons from some region or object such as the Sun or the polar auroral regions; can be in any wavelength band, and polarized, etc.
	enumeration	InstrumentStatus A quantity directly related to the operation or function of an instrument.
	enumeration	IonComposition In situ measurements of the relative flux or density of electrically charged particles in the space environment. May give simple fluxes, but full distribution functions are sometimes measured.
	enumeration	Irradiance Irradiance - A radiometric term for the power of electromagnetic radiation at a surface, per unit area. "Irradiance" is used when the electromagnetic radiation is incident on the surface. Irradiance data may be reported in any units (i.e. counts/s) due to, for example, being at a particular wavelength, or to being a not-fully-calibrated relative measurement.
	enumeration	MagneticField A region of space near a magnetized body where magnetic forces can be detected (as measured by methods such as Zeeman splitting, etc.).
	enumeration	Magnetogram Measurements of the vector or line-of-sight magnetic field determined from remote sensing measurements of the detailed structure of spectral lines, including their splitting and polarization. ("Magnetogram.")
	enumeration	NeutralAtomImages Measurements of neutral atom fluxes as a function of look direction; often related to remote energetic charged particles that lose their charge through charge-exchange and then reach

		the detector on a line-of-sight trajectory.
enumeration	NeutralGas	Measurements of neutral atomic and molecular components of a gas.
enumeration	Profile	Measurements of a quantity as a function of height above an object such as the limb of a body.
enumeration	Radiance	A radiometric measurement that describes the amount of electromagnetic radiation that passes through or is emitted from a particular area, and falls within a given solid angle in a specified direction. They are used to characterize both emission from diffuse sources and reflection from diffuse surfaces.
enumeration	Spectrum	The distribution of a characteristic of a physical system or phenomenon, such as the energy emitted by a radiant source, arranged in the order of wavelengths.
enumeration	ThermalPlasma	Measurements of the plasma in the energy regime where the most of the plasma occurs. May be the basic fluxes in the form of distribution functions or the derived bulk parameters (density, flow velocity, etc.).
enumeration	Waves	Data resulting from observations of wave experiments and natural wave phenomena. Wave experiments are typically active and natural wave phenomena are passive. Examples of wave experiments include coherent/incoherent scatter radars, radio soundings, VLF propagation studies, ionospheric scintillation of beacon satellite signals, etc. Examples of natural wave phenomena include micropulsations, mesospheric gravity waves, auroral/plasmaspheric hiss, Langmuir waves, AKR, Jovian decametric radiation, solar radio bursts, etc.
enumeration	Waves.Active	Exerting an influence or producing a change or effect. An active measurement is one which produces a transmission or excitation as a part of the measurement cycle.
enumeration	Waves.Passive	Movement or effect produced by outside influence. A passive measurement is one which does not produce a transmission or excitation as a part of the measurement cycle.
Used by	Elements	spase:DisplayData/spase:MeasurementType, spase:NumericalData/spase:MeasurementType
Source		<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="MeasurementType"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the method of making an estimated value of a quantity that forms the basis of an observation.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="ActivityIndex"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An indication, derived from one or more measurements, of the level of activity of an object or region, such as sunspot number, F10.7 flux, Dst, or the Polar Cap Indices.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Dopplergram"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A map or image depicting the spatial distribution of line-of-sight velocities of the observed object.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Dust"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Free microscopic particles of solid material.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="ElectricField"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A region of space around a charged particle, or between two voltages within which a force is exerted on charged objects in its vicinity. An electric field is the electric force per unit charge.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>

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        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="EnergeticParticles">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Pieces of matter that are moving very fast. Energetic particles include protons, electrons, neutrons, neutrinos, the nuclei of atoms, and other subatomic particles.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Ephemeris">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The spatial coordinates of a body as a function of time. When used as an Instrument Type it represents the process or methods used to generate spatial coordinates.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="ImageIntensity">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Measurements of the two-dimensional distribution of the intensity of photons from some region or object such as the Sun or the polar auroral regions; can be in any wavelength band, and polarized, etc.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="InstrumentStatus">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A quantity directly related to the operation or function of an instrument.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="IonComposition">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">In situ measurements of the relative flux or density of electrically charged particles in the space environment. May give simple fluxes, but full distribution functions are sometimes measured.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Irradiance">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Irradiance - A radiometric term for the power of electromagnetic radiation at a surface, per unit area. "Irradiance" is used when the electromagnetic radiation is incident on the surface. Irradiance data may be reported in any units (i.e. counts/s) due to, for example, being at a particular wavelength, or to being a not-fully-calibrated relative measurement.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="MagneticField">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A region of space near a magnetized body where magnetic forces can be detected (as measured by methods such as Zeeman splitting, etc.).</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Magnetogram">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Measurements of the vector or line-of-sight magnetic field determined from remote sensing measurements of the detailed structure of spectral lines, including their splitting and polarization. ("Magnetogram.")</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="NeutralAtomImages">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Measurements of neutral atom fluxes as a function of look direction; often related to remote energetic charged particles that lose their charge through charge-exchange and then reach the detector on a line-of-sight trajectory.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="NeutralGas">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Measurements of neutral atomic and molecular components of a gas.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Profile">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Measurements of a quantity as a function of height above an object such as the limb of a body.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Radiance">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A radiometric measurement that describes the amount of electromagnetic radiation that passes through or is emitted from a particular area, and falls within a given solid angle in a specified direction. They are used to characterize both emission from diffuse sources and reflection from diffuse surfaces.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>

```

	<pre> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Spectrum"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The distribution of a characteristic of a physical system or phenomenon, such as the energy emitted by a radiant source, arranged in the order of wavelengths.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="ThermalPlasma"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Measurements of the plasma in the energy regime where the most of the plasma occurs. May be the basic fluxes in the form of distribution functions or the derived bulk parameters (density, flow velocity, etc.).</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Waves"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Data resulting from observations of wave experiments and natural wave phenomena. Wave experiments are typically active and natural wave phenomena are passive. Examples of wave experiments include coherent/incoherent scatter radars, radio soundings, VLF propagation studies, ionospheric scintillation of beacon satellite signals, etc. Examples of natural wave phenomena include micropulsations, mesospheric gravity waves, auroral/plasmaspheric hiss, Langmuir waves, AKR, Jovian decametric radiation, solar radio bursts, etc.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Waves.Active"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Exerting an influence or producing a change or effect. An active measurement is one which produces a transmission or excitation as a part of the measurement cycle.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Waves.Passive"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Movement or effect produced by outside influence. A passive measurement is one which does not produce a transmission or excitation as a part of the measurement cycle.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Exposure

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The time interval over which an individual measurement is taken.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:duration
Used by	Element spase:TemporalDescription/spase:Exposure
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Exposure"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The time interval over which an individual measurement is taken.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:duration"/> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:DisplayCadence

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The time interval between the successive display elements.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:duration

Used by	Element spase:DisplayData/spase:DisplayCadence
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="DisplayCadence"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The time interval between the successive display elements.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:duration"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Region

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Annotations	Identifiers for areas of the physical world which may be occupied or observed.	
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Region { xsd:string } </pre>	
Type	restriction of xsd:string	
Facets	enumeration	Asteroid A small extraterrestrial body consisting mostly of rock and metal that is in orbit around the sun.
	enumeration	Comet A relatively small extraterrestrial body consisting of a frozen mass that travels around the sun in a highly elliptical orbit.
	enumeration	Earth The third planet from the sun in our solar system.
	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosheath The region between the bow shock and the magnetopause, characterized by very turbulent plasma.
	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re (X > -10Re).
	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Main The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.Polar The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
	enumeration	Earth.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
	enumeration	Earth.Moon The only natural satellite of the Earth.
	enumeration	Earth.NearSurface The gaseous and possibly ionized environment of a body extending from the surface to some specified altitude. For the Earth, this altitude is 2000 km.
	enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Atmosphere The neutral gases surrounding a body that extends from the surface and is bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
	enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.AuroralRegion The region in the atmospheric where electrically-charged particles bombarding the upper atmosphere of a planet in the presence of a magnetic field produce an optical phenomenon.
	enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.EquatorialRegion The region centered on the equator and limited in latitude by approximately 23 degrees north and south of the equator.
	enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere The charged or ionized gases surrounding a body that are nominally bound to the body

		by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere.E	The Region of the ionosphere that exists approximately 50 to 95 km above the surface of the Earth. One of several layers in the ionosphere.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere.L	Regionised gas occurring at 90-150km above the ground. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also called the The Kennelly-Heaviside layer.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere.M	The F Region contains ionized gases at a height of around 150-800 km above sea level, placing it in the thermosphere. the F region has the highest concentration of free electrons and ions anywhere in the atmosphere. It may be thought of as comprising two layers, the F1-and F2-layers. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also known as the Appleton layer.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere.T	The Troposcate at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Mesosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Stratosphere to a range of 80 km to 85 km, temperature decreasing with height.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Plasmasphere.P	Region of the magnetosphere consisting of low energy (cool) plasma. It is located above the ionosphere. The outer boundary of the plasmasphere is known as the plasmapause, which is defined by an order of magnitude drop in plasma density.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.PolarCap	The areas of the globe surrounding the poles and consisting of the region north of 60 degrees north latitude an the region south of 60 degrees south latitude.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.SouthAtlanticAnomaly	The regionally variable Earth's inner van Allen radiation belt makes its closest approach to the planet's surface. The result is that, for a given altitude, the radiation intensity is higher over this region than elsewhere.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Stratosphere.S	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the troposphere to about 30 km, temperature increases with height. The stratosphere contains the ozone layer.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Thermosphere.T	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Mesosphere to 640+ km, temperature increasing with height.
enumeration	Earth.NearSurface.Troposphere.T	The lowest layer of the atmosphere which begins at the surface and extends to between 7 km (4.4 mi) at the poles and 17 km (10.6 mi) at the equator, with some variation due to weather factors.
enumeration	Earth.Surface	The outermost area of a solid object.
enumeration	Heliosphere	The solar atmosphere extending roughly from the outer corona to the edge of the solar plasma at the heliopause separating primarily solar plasma from interstellar plasma.
enumeration	Heliosphere.Heliosheath	The region extending radially outward from the heliospheric termination shock and in which the decelerated solar wind plasma is still significant.
enumeration	Heliosphere.Inner	The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from the solar coronal base to just inside 1 AU.
enumeration	Heliosphere.NearEarth	The heliospheric region near the Earth which extends to and includes the area near the L1 and L2 Lagrange point.
enumeration	Heliosphere.Outer	The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from just outside 1 AU to the heliospheric termination shock.
enumeration	Heliosphere.RemoteAU	A roughly toroidal region that includes the Earth's orbit, but exclusive of the region near the Earth.

enumeration	Interstellar	The region between stars outside of the star's heliopause.
enumeration	Jupiter	The fifth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Jupiter.Callisto	A second largest moon of Jupiter and the third-largest moon in the solar system.
enumeration	Jupiter.Europa	The sixth-closest round moon of Jupiter.
enumeration	Jupiter.Ganymede	The biggest moon of Jupiter and in the solar system.
enumeration	Jupiter.Io	The innermost of the four round moons of the planet Jupiter.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Jupiter.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars	The forth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Mars.Deimos	The smaller and outer most moon of Mars.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Mars.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Mars.Phobos	The larger and inner most moon of Mars.
enumeration	Mercury	The first planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the

		magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Mercury.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Neptune	The seventh planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Pluto	The ninth (sub)planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Saturn	The sixth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Saturn.Dione	The forth-largest moon of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Enceladus	The sixth-largest moon of Saturn. It is currently endogenously active. The smallest known body in the Solar System that is geologically active today.
enumeration	Saturn.Iapetus	The third-largest moon of Saturn and the eleventh-largest in the Solar System.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Saturn.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Saturn.Mimas	The smallest and least massive of the round moons of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Rhea	The second-largest moon of Saturn and the ninth-largest moon in the Solar System.
enumeration	Saturn.Tethys	The third largest moon of Saturn.
enumeration	Saturn.Titan	The largest moon of Saturn and the second-largest moon in the Solar System,
enumeration	Sun	The star upon which our solar system is centered.
enumeration	Sun.Chromosphere	The region of the Sun's (or a star's) atmosphere above the temperature minimum and below the Transition Region. The solar chromosphere is approximately 400 km to 2100 km above the photosphere, and characterized by temperatures from 4500 - 28000 K.
enumeration	Sun.Corona	The outermost atmospheric region of the Sun or a star, characterized by ionization temperatures above 10^5 K. The solar corona starts at about 2100 km above the photosphere; there is no generally defined upper limit.
enumeration	Sun.Interior	The region inside the body which is not visible from outside the body.
enumeration	Sun.Photosphere	The atmospheric layer of the Sun or a star from which continuum radiation, especially

		optical, is emitted to space. For the Sun, the photosphere is about 500 km thick.
enumeration	Sun.TransitionRegion	A very narrow (<100 km) layer between the chromosphere and the corona where the temperature rises abruptly from about 8000 to about 500,000 K.
enumeration	Uranus	The eighth planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Uranus.Ariel	The fourth-largest moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Uranus.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Uranus.Miranda	The smallest and innermost round moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Uranus.Oberon	The second-largest and second most massive moon of Uranus, and the ninth most massive moon in the Solar System.
enumeration	Uranus.Puck	The largest inner spherical moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Uranus.Titania	The largest moon of Uranus and the eighth largest moon in the Solar System.
enumeration	Uranus.Umbriel	The third largest and fourth most massive moon of Uranus.
enumeration	Venus	The second planet from the sun in our solar system.
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere	The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Venus.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelts	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
Used by	Elements	spase:DisplayData/spase:ObservedRegion, spase:Location/spase:ObservatoryRegion, spase:NumericalData/spase:ObservedRegion, spase:ObservationExtent/spase:ObservedRegion
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Region"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for areas of the physical world which may be occupied or observed.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> </pre>	

```

<xsd:enumeration value="Asteroid">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A small extraterrestrial body consisting mostly of rock and metal that is in orbit around the sun.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Comet">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A relatively small extraterrestrial body consisting of a frozen mass that travels around the sun in a highly elliptical orbit.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The third planet from the sun in our solar system.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.Magnetosheath">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region between the bow shock and the magnetopause, characterized by very turbulent plasma.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.Magnetosphere">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re (X > -10Re).</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.Magnetosphere.Main">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.Magnetosphere.Polar">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.Moon">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The only natural satellite of the Earth.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The gaseous and possibly ionized environment of a body extending from the surface to some specified altitude. For the Earth, this altitude is 2000 km.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.Atmosphere">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The neutral gases surrounding a body that extends from the surface and is bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.AuroralRegion">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region in the atmosphere where electrically-charged particles bombarding the upper atmosphere of a planet in the presence of a magnetic field produce an optical phenomenon.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>

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</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.EquatorialRegion">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A region centered on the equator and limited in latitude by approximately 23 degrees north and south of the equator.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The charged or ionized gases surrounding a body that are nominally bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere.DRegion">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The layer of the ionosphere that exists approximately 50 to 95 km above the surface of the Earth. One of several layers in the ionosphere.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere.ERegion">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A layer of ionised gas occurring at 90-150km above the ground. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also called the The Kennelly-Heaviside layer.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere.FRegion">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A layer that contains ionized gases at a height of around 150-800 km above sea level, placing it in the thermosphere. the F region has the highest concentration of free electrons and ions anywhere in the atmosphere. It may be thought of as comprising two layers, the F1-and F2-layers. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also known as the Appleton layer.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.Ionosphere.Topside">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.Mesosphere">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Stratosphere to a range of 80 km to 85 km, temperature decreasing with height.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.Plasmasphere">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A region of the magnetosphere consisting of low energy (cool) plasma. It is located above the ionosphere. The outer boundary of the plasmasphere is known as the plasmapause, which is defined by an order of magnitude drop in plasma density.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.PolarCap">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The areas of the globe surrounding the poles and consisting of the region north of 60 degrees north latitude an the region south of 60 degrees south latitude.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.SouthAtlanticAnomalyRegion">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region where the Earth's inner van Allen radiation belt makes its closest approach to the planet's surface. The result is that, for a given altitude, the radiation intensity is higher over this region than elsewhere.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.Stratosphere">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the troposphere to about 30 km, temperature increases with height. The stratosphere contains the ozone layer.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.Thermosphere">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Mesosphere to 640+ km, temperature increasing with height.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.NearSurface.Troposphere">

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<xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The lowest layer of the atmosphere which begins at the
surface and extends to between 7 km (4.4 mi) at the poles and 17 km (10.6 mi) at the equator, with
some variation due to weather factors.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Earth.Surface">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The outermost area of a solid object.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Heliosphere">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The solar atmosphere extending roughly from the outer
corona to the edge of the solar plasma at the heliopause separating primarily solar plasma from
interstellar plasma.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Heliosphere.Heliosheath">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region extending radially outward from the heliospheric
termination shock and in which the decelerated solar wind plasma is still significant.</
xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Heliosphere.Inner">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward
from the solar coronal base to just inside 1 AU.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Heliosphere.NearEarth">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The heliospheric region near the Earth which extends to and
includes the area near the L1 and L2 Lagrange point.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Heliosphere.Outer">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward
from just outside 1 AU to the heliospheric termination shock.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Heliosphere.Remote1AU">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A roughly toroidal region that includes the Earth's orbit,
but exclusive of the region near the Earth.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Interstellar">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region between stars outside of the star's
heliopause.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Jupiter">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The fifth planet from the sun in our solar system.</
xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Jupiter.Callisto">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A second largest moon of Jupiter and the third-largest moon
in the solar system.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Jupiter.Europa">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The sixth-closest round moon of Jupiter.</
xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Jupiter.Ganymede">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The biggest moon of Jupiter and in the solar system.</
xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Jupiter.Io">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The innermost of the four round moons of the planet
Jupiter.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>

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        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Jupiter.Magnetosphere">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re (X > -10Re).</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Main">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Jupiter.Magnetosphere.Polar">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Jupiter.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Mars">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The forth planet from the sun in our solar system.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Mars.Deimos">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The smaller and outer most moon of Mars.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Mars.Magnetosphere">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Mars.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re (X > -10Re).</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Mars.Magnetosphere.Main">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Mars.Magnetosphere.Polar">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Mars.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Mars.Phobos">

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<xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The larger and inner most moon of Mars.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Mercury">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The first planet from the sun in our solar system.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Mercury.Magnetosphere">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Mercury.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re (X > -10Re).</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Mercury.Magnetosphere.Main">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Mercury.Magnetosphere.Polar">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Mercury.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Neptune">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The seventh planet from the sun in our solar system.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Pluto">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The ninth (sub)planet from the sun in our solar system.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Saturn">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The sixth planet from the sun in our solar system.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Saturn.Dione">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The forth-largest moon of Saturn.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Saturn.Enceladus">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The sixth-largest moon of Saturn. It is currently endogenously active. The smallest known body in the Solar System that is geologically active today.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Saturn.Iapetus">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The third-largest moon of Saturn and the eleventh-largest in the Solar System.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Saturn.Magnetosphere">
  <xsd:annotation>

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<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of
the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's
magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Saturn.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic
field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a
night-side radial distance of 10 Re (X > -10Re).</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Saturn.Magnetosphere.Main">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field
lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Saturn.Magnetosphere.Polar">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere
the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Saturn.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy
particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Saturn.Mimas">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The smallest and least massive of the round moons of
Saturn.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Saturn.Rhea">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The second-largest moon of Saturn and the ninth-largest
moon in the Solar System.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Saturn.Tethys">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The third largest moon of Saturn.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Saturn.Titan">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The largest moon of Saturn and the second-largest moon in
the Solar System.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Sun">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The star upon which our solar system is centered.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Sun.Chromosphere">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the Sun's (or a star's) atmosphere above
the temperature minimum and below the Transition Region. The solar chromosphere is approximately
400 km to 2100 km above the photosphere, and characterized by temperatures from 4500 - 28000 K.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Sun.Corona">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The outermost atmospheric region of the Sun or a star,
characterized by ionization temperatures above 10^5 K. The solar corona starts at about 2100 km
above the photosphere; there is no generally defined upper limit.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Sun.Interior">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region inside the body which is not visible from
outside the body.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Sun.Photosphere">

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<xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The atmospheric layer of the Sun or a star from which continuum radiation, especially optical, is emitted to space. For the Sun, the photosphere is about 500 km thick.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Sun.TransitionRegion">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A very narrow (<100 km) layer between the chromosphere and the corona where the temperature rises abruptly from about 8000 to about 500,000 K.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Uranus">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The eighth planet from the sun in our solar system.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Uranus.Ariel">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The fourth-largest moon of Uranus.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Uranus.Magnetosphere">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Uranus.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re (X > -10Re).</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Uranus.Magnetosphere.Main">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Uranus.Magnetosphere.Polar">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Uranus.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Uranus.Miranda">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The smallest and innermost round moon of Uranus.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Uranus.Oberon">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The second-largest and second most massive mon of Uranus, and the ninth most massive moon in the Solar System.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Uranus.Puck">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The largest inner spherical moon of Uranus.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Uranus.Titania">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The largest moon of Uranus and the eighth largest moon in the Solar System.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Uranus.Umbriel">

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        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The third largest and fourth most massive moon of Uranus.</
xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Venus">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The second planet from the sun in our solar system.</
xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Venus.Magnetosphere">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of
the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's
magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Venus.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic
field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a
night-side radial distance of 10 Re (X > -10Re).</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Venus.Magnetosphere.Main">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field
lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.</
xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Venus.Magnetosphere.Polar">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere
the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.</
xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Venus.Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy
particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
</xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>

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Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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Simple Type spase:DocumentType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Annotations	Identifiers for the characterization of the content or purpose of a document.		
Diagram			
Type	restriction of xsd:string		
Facets	enumeration	Other	Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.
	enumeration	Poster	A set of information arranged on a single page or sheet, typically in a large format.
	enumeration	Presentation	A set of information that is used when communicating to an audience.
	enumeration	Report	A document which describes the findings of some individual or group.
	enumeration	Specification	A detailed description of the requirements and other aspects of an object or component that may be used to develop an implementation.
	enumeration	TechnicalNote	A document summarizing the performance and other technical characteristics of a product, machine, component, subsystem or software in sufficient detail to be used by an engineer or researcher.

	enumeration	WhitePaper	An authoritative report giving information or proposals on an issue.
Used by	Element	spase:Document/spase:DocumentType	
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="DocumentType"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the characterization of the content or purpose of a document.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Other"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Poster"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A set of information arranged on a single page or sheet, typically in a large format.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Presentation"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A set of information that is used when communicating to an audience.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Report"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A document which describes the findings of some individual or group.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Specification"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A detailed description of the requirements and other aspects of an object or component that may be used to develop an implementation.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="TechnicalNote"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A document summarizing the performance and other technical characteristics of a product, machine, component, subsystem or software in sufficient detail to be used by an engineer or researcher.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="WhitePaper"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An authoritative report giving information or proposals on an issue.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>		
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd		

Simple Type spase:MIMETYPE

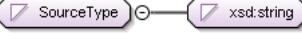
Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) type and sub-type which characterizes the format of a file. MIME media types are defined in RFC memorandum RFC 2046. Current MIME types are maintained by Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) at http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/index.html . Commonly used MIME types are: application/vnd.ms-powerpoint (ppt, pptx), application/vnd.ms-excel (xls, xlsx), text/richtext (rtx), application/postscript (eps, ps), application/pdf (pdf), application/xml-dtd (dtd), text/html (htm, html), text/xml (xsl, xml, xsd), application/x-dvi (dvi). If a document is compressed the specified MIME type should be for the uncompressed document.
Diagram	

Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Document/spase:MIMEType
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="MIMEType"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) type and subtype which characterizes the format of a file. MIME media types are defined in RFC memorandum RFC 2046. Current MIME types are maintained by Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) at http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/index.html. Commonly used MIME types are: application/vnd.ms-powerpoint (ppt, pptx), application/vnd.ms-excel (xls, xlsx), text/richtext (rtx), application/postscript (eps, ps), application/pdf (pdf), application/xml-dtd (dtd), text/html (htm, html), text/xml (xsl, xml, xsd), application/x-dvi (dvi). If a document is compressed the specified MIME type should be for the uncompressed document.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:ParentID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The resource identifier for a resource that a resource is a part of. The resource inherits the attributes of the referenced resource. Attributes defined in the resource override attributes of the parent in the manner prescribed by the containing resource.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Granule/spase:ParentID
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="ParentID"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The resource identifier for a resource that a resource is a part of. The resource inherits the attributes of the referenced resource. Attributes defined in the resource override attributes of the parent in the manner prescribed by the containing resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:SourceType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema															
Annotations	Identifiers for the characterization of the function or purpose of a source.															
Diagram																
Type	restriction of xsd:string															
Facets	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Ancillary</td> <td>A complementary item which can be subordinate, subsidiary, auxiliary, supplementary to the primary item.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Browse</td> <td>A representation of an image which is suitable to reveal most or all of the details of the image.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Data</td> <td>A collection of organized information, usually the results of experience, observation or experiment, or a set of premises. This may consist of numbers, words, or images, particularly as measurements or observations of a set of variables.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Layout</td> <td>The structured arrangement of items in a collection.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Thumbnail</td> <td>A small representation of an image which is suitable to infer what the full-sized image is like.</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	Ancillary	A complementary item which can be subordinate, subsidiary, auxiliary, supplementary to the primary item.	enumeration	Browse	A representation of an image which is suitable to reveal most or all of the details of the image.	enumeration	Data	A collection of organized information, usually the results of experience, observation or experiment, or a set of premises. This may consist of numbers, words, or images, particularly as measurements or observations of a set of variables.	enumeration	Layout	The structured arrangement of items in a collection.	enumeration	Thumbnail	A small representation of an image which is suitable to infer what the full-sized image is like.
enumeration	Ancillary	A complementary item which can be subordinate, subsidiary, auxiliary, supplementary to the primary item.														
enumeration	Browse	A representation of an image which is suitable to reveal most or all of the details of the image.														
enumeration	Data	A collection of organized information, usually the results of experience, observation or experiment, or a set of premises. This may consist of numbers, words, or images, particularly as measurements or observations of a set of variables.														
enumeration	Layout	The structured arrangement of items in a collection.														
enumeration	Thumbnail	A small representation of an image which is suitable to infer what the full-sized image is like.														

Used by	Element spase:Source/spase:SourceType
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="SourceType"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the characterization of the function or purpose of a source.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Ancillary"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A complementary item which can be subordinate, subsidiary, auxiliary, supplementary to the primary item.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Browse"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A representation of an image which is suitable to reveal most or all of the details of the image.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Data"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A collection of organized information, usually the results of experience, observation or experiment, or a set of premises. This may consist of numbers, words, or images, particularly as measurements or observations of a set of variables.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Layout"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The structured arrangement of items in a collection.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Thumbnail"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A small representation of an image which is suitable to infer what the full-sized imaged is like.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:MirrorURL

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) to an alternate location of a resource.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:anyURI
Used by	Element spase:Source/spase:MirrorURL
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="MirrorURL"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) to an alternate location of a resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:anyURI" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:HashValue

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The value calculated by a hash function, e.g. the message digest of a digital data object.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Checksum/spase:HashValue

Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="HashValue"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The value calculated by a hash function, e.g. the message digest of a digital data object.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:HashFunction

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Annotations	Identifiers for functions or algorithms that convert a digital data object into a hash value.	
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class HashFunction { <<restriction of xsd:string>> } </pre>	
Type	restriction of xsd:string	
Facets	enumeration MD5 enumeration SHA1 enumeration SHA256	Message Digest 5 (MD5) is a 128-bit message digest algorithm created in 1991 by Professor Ronald Rivest. Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA), a 160-bit message digest algorithm developed by the NSA and described in Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) publication 180-1. Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA), a 256-bit message digest algorithm developed by the NSA and described in Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) publication 180-1.
Used by	Element	spase:Checksum/spase:HashFunction
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="HashFunction"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for functions or algorithms that convert a digital data object into a hash value.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="MD5"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Message Digest 5 (MD5) is a 128-bit message digest algorithm created in 1991 by Professor Ronald Rivest.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="SHA1"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA), a 160-bit message digest algorithm developed by the NSA and described in Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) publication 180-1.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="SHA256"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA), a 256-bit message digest algorithm developed by the NSA and described in Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) publication 180-1.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Simple Type spase:InstrumentType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Annotations	Identifiers for the type of experiment the instrument performs. This is the technique of observation.	
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class InstrumentType { <<restriction of xsd:string>> } </pre>	
Type	restriction of xsd:string	

Facets	enumeration	Antenna	A sensor used to measure electric potential.
	enumeration	Channeltron	An instrument that detects electrons, ions, and UV-radiation, according to the principle of a secondary emission multiplier. It is typically used in electron spectroscopy and mass spectrometry.
	enumeration	Coronograph	An instrument which can image things very close to the Sun by using a disk to block the Sun's bright surface which reveals the faint solar corona and other celestial objects.
	enumeration	DoubleSphere	A dipole antenna of which the active (sensor) elements are small spheres located at the ends of two wires deployed in the equatorial plane, on opposite sides of a spinning spacecraft.
	enumeration	DustDetector	An instrument which determines the mass and speed of ambient dust particles.
	enumeration	ElectronDriftInstrument	An active experiment to measure the electron drift velocity based on sensing the displacement of a weak beam of electrons after one gyration in the ambient magnetic field.
	enumeration	ElectrostaticAnalyser	An instrument which uses charged plates to analyze the mass, charge and kinetic energies of charged particles which enter the instrument.
	enumeration	EnergeticParticleInstrument	An instrument that measures fluxes of charged particles as a function of time, direction of motion, mass, charge and/or species.
	enumeration	FaradayCup	An instrument consisting of an electrode from which electrical current is measured while a charged particle beam (electrons or ions) impinges on it. Used to determine energy spectrum and sometimes ion composition of the impinging particles.
	enumeration	FluxFeedback	A search coil whose bandwidth and signal/noise ratio are increased by the application of negative feedback at the sensor (flux) level by driving a collocated coil with a signal from the preamplifier.
	enumeration	FourierTransformSpectrograph	An instrument that determines the spectra of a radiative source, using time-domain measurements and a Fourier transform.
	enumeration	GeigerMuellerTube	
	enumeration	Imager	An instrument which samples the radiation from an area at one or more spectral ranges emitted or reflected by an object.
	enumeration	ImagingSpectrometer	An instrument which is a multispectral scanner with a very large number of channels (64-256 channels) with very narrow band widths.
	enumeration	Interferometer	An instrument to study the properties of two or more waves from the pattern of interference created by their superposition.
	enumeration	IonChamber	A device in which the collected electrical charge from ionization in a gas-filled cavity is taken to be the proportion to some parameter (e.g. dose or exposure) of radiation field
	enumeration	IonDrift	A device which measures the current produced by the displacement of ambient ions on a grid, thereby allowing the determination of the ion trajectory and velocity.
	enumeration	LangmuirProbe	A monopole antenna associated with an instrument. The instrument applies a potential to the antenna which is swept to determine the voltage/current characteristic. This provides information about the plasma surrounding the probe and spacecraft.
	enumeration	LongWire	A dipole antenna whose active (sensor) elements are two wires deployed in the equatorial plane on opposite sides of a spinning spacecraft, and whose length is several times greater than the spacecraft diameter.

enumeration	Magnetograph	A special type of magnetometer that records a time plot of the local magnetic field near the instrument; or a telescope capable of determining the magnetic field strength and/or direction on a distant object such as the Sun, using the Zeeman splitting or other spectral signatures of magnetization.
enumeration	Magnetometer	An instrument which measures the ambient magnetic field.
enumeration	MassSpectrometer	An instrument which distinguishes chemical species in terms of their different isotopic masses.
enumeration	MicrochannelPlate	An instrument used for the detection of elementary particles, ions, ultraviolet rays and soft X-rays constructed from very thin conductive glass capillaries.
enumeration	MultispectralImager	An instrument which captures images at multiple spectral ranges.
enumeration	NeutralAtomImager	An instrument which measures the quantity and properties of neutral particles over a range of angles. Measured properties can include mass and energy.
enumeration	NeutralParticleDetector	An instrument which measures the quantity and properties of neutral particles. Measured properties can include mass and plasma bulk densities.
enumeration	ParticleCorrelator	An instrument which correlates particle flux to help identify wave/particle interactions.
enumeration	ParticleDetector	An instrument which detects particle flux!!!
enumeration	Photometer	An instrument which measures the strength of electromagnetic radiation within a spectral band which can range from ultraviolet to infrared and includes the visible spectrum.
enumeration	PhotomultiplierTube	A vacuum phototube that is an extremely sensitive detector of light in the ultraviolet, visible, and near-infrared ranges of the electromagnetic spectrum.
enumeration	Photopolarimeter	An instrument which measures the intensity and polarization or radiant energy. A photopolarimeter is a combination of a photometer and a polarimeter.
enumeration	Platform	A collection of components which can be positioned and oriented as a single unit. A platform may contain other platforms. For example, a spacecraft is a platform which may have components that can be articulated and are also considered platforms.
enumeration	ProportionalCounter	An instrument which measures energy of ionization radiation based on interactions with a gas.
enumeration	QuadrисphericalAnalyser	An instrument used for the 3-D detection of plasma, energetic electrons and ions, and for positive-ion composition measurements.
enumeration	Radar	An instrument that uses directional properties of returned power to infer spatial and/or other characteristics of a remote object.
enumeration	Radiometer	An instrument for detecting or measuring radiant energy. Radiometers are commonly limited to infrared radiation.
enumeration	ResonanceSounder	A combination of a radio receiver and a pulsed transmitter used to study the plasma surrounding a spacecraft by identifying resonances or cut-offs (of the wave dispersion relation), whose frequencies are related to the ambient plasma density and magnetic field. When the transmitter is off it is essentially a high frequency-resolution spectral power receiver.
enumeration	RetardingPotentialAnalyser	An instrument which measures ion temperatures and ion concentrations using a planar ion trap.

	enumeration	Riometer	An instrument which measure the signal strength in various directions of the galactic radio signals. Variations in these signals are influenced by solar flare activity and geomagnetic storm and substorm processes.
	enumeration	ScintillationDetector	An instrument which detects flourescences of a material which is excited by high energy (ionizing) electromagnetic or charged particle radiation.
	enumeration	SearchCoil	An instrument which measures the time variation of the magnetic flux threading a loop by measurement of the electric potential difference induced between the ends of the wire.
	enumeration	SolidStateDetector	A detector of the charge carriers (electrons and holes) generated in semiconductors by energy deposited by gamma ray photons. Also known as a "semiconductor detector".
	enumeration	Sounder	An instrument which measures the radiances from an object. A sounder may measure radiances at multiple spectral ranges.
	enumeration	SpacecraftPotentialControl	An instrument to control the electric potential of a spacecraft with respect to the ambient plasma by emitting a variable current of positive ions.
	enumeration	SpectralPowerReceiver	A radio receiver which determines the power spectral density of the electric or magnetic field, or both, at one or more frequencies.
	enumeration	Spectrometer	An instrument that measures the component wavelengths of light (or other electromagnetic radiation) by splitting the light up into its component wavelengths.
	enumeration	TimeOfFlight	An instrument which measures the time it takes for a particle to travel between two detectors.
	enumeration	Unspecified	A value which is not provided.
	enumeration	WaveformReceiver	A radio receiver which outputs the value of one or more components of the electric and/or magnetic field as a function of time.
Used by	Element	spase:Instrument/spase:InstrumentType	
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="InstrumentType"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the type of experiment the instrument performs. This is the technique of observation.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Antenna"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A sensor used to measure electric potential.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Channeltron"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument that detects electrons, ions, and UV-radiation, according to the principle of a secondary emission multiplier. It is typically used in electron spectroscopy and mass spectrometry.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Coronograph"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which can image things very close to the Sun by using a disk to block the Sun's bright surface which reveals the faint solar corona and other celestial objects.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="DoubleSphere"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A dipole antenna of which the active (sensor) elements are small spheres located at the ends of two wires deployed in the equatorial plane, on opposite sides of a spinning spacecraft.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="DustDetector"> <xsd:annotation> </pre>		

```

<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which determines the mass and speed of ambient dust particles.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="ElectronDriftInstrument">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An active experiment to measure the electron drift velocity based on sensing the displacement of a weak beam of electrons after one gyration in the ambient magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="ElectrostaticAnalyser">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which uses charged plates to analyze the mass, charge and kinetic energies of charged particles which enter the instrument.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="EnergeticParticleInstrument">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument that measures fluxes of charged particles as a function of time, direction of motion, mass, charge and/or species.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="FaradayCup">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument consisting of an electrode from which electrical current is measured while a charged particle beam (electrons or ions) impinges on it. Used to determine energy spectrum and sometimes ion composition of the impinging particles.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="FluxFeedback">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A search coil whose bandwidth and signal/noise ratio are increased by the application of negative feedback at the sensor (flux) level by driving a collocated coil with a signal from the preamplifier.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="FourierTransformSpectrograph">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument that determines the spectra of a radiative source, using time-domain measurements and a Fourier transform.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="GeigerMuellerTube">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">
            </xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Imager">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which samples the radiation from an area at one or more spectral ranges emitted or reflected by an object.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="ImagingSpectrometer">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which is a multispectral scanner with a very large number of channels (64-256 channels) with very narrow band widths.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Interferometer">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument to study the properties of two or more waves from the pattern of interference created by their superposition.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="IonChamber">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A device in which the collected electrical charge from ionization in a gas-filled cavity is taken to be the proportion to some parameter (e.g. dose or exposure) of radiation field</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="IonDrift">
    <xsd:annotation>
        <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A device which measures the current produced by the displacement of ambient ions on a grid, thereby allowing the determination of the ion trajectory and velocity.</xsd:documentation>
    </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>

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<xsd:enumeration value="LangmuirProbe">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A monopole antenna associated with an instrument. The instrument applies a potential to the antenna which is swept to determine the voltage/current characteristic. This provides information about the plasma surrounding the probe and spacecraft.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="LongWire">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A dipole antenna whose active (sensor) elements are two wires deployed in the equatorial plane on opposite sides of a spinning spacecraft, and whose length is several times greater than the spacecraft diameter.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Magnetograph">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A special type of magnetometer that records a time plot of the local magnetic field near the instrument; or a telescope capable of determining the magnetic field strength and/or direction on a distant object such as the Sun, using the Zeeman splitting or other spectral signatures of magnetization.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Magnetometer">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which measures the ambient magnetic field.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="MassSpectrometer">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which distinguishes chemical species in terms of their different isotopic masses.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="MicrochannelPlate">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument used for the detection of elementary particles, ions, ultraviolet rays and soft X-rays constructed from very thin conductive glass capillaries.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="MultispectralImager">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which captures images at multiple spectral ranges.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NeutralAtomImager">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which measures the quantity and properties of neutral particles over a range of angles. Measured properties can include mass and energy.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NeutralParticleDetector">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which measures the quantity and properties of neutral particles. Measured properties can include mass and plasma bulk densities.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="ParticleCorrelator">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which correlates particle flux to help identify wave/particle interactions.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="ParticleDetector">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which detects particle flux!!!</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Photometer">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which measures the strength of electromagnetic radiation within a spectral band which can range from ultraviolet to infrared and includes the visible spectrum.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="PhotomultiplierTube">
  <xsd:annotation>

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<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A vacuum phototube that is an extremely sensitive detector
of light in the ultraviolet, visible, and near-infrared ranges of the electromagnetic spectrum.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Photopolarimeter">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which measures the intensity and polarization
or radiant energy. A photopolarimeter is a combination of a photometer and a polarimeter.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Platform">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A collection of components which can be positioned and
oriented as a single unit. A platform may contain other platforms. For example, a spacecraft is
a platform which may have components that can be articulated and are also considered platforms.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="ProportionalCounter">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which measures energy of ionization radiation
based on interactions with a gas.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="QuadrисphericalAnalyser">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument used for the 3-D detection of plasma,
energetic electrons and ions, and for positive-ion composition measurements.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Radar">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument that uses directional properties of returned
power to infer spatial and/or other characteristics of a remote object.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Radiometer">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument for detecting or measuring radiant energy.
Radiometers are commonly limited to infrared radiation.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="ResonanceSounder">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A combination of a radio receiver and a pulsed transmitter
used to study the plasma surrounding a spacecraft by identifying resonances or cut-offs (of the
wave dispersion relation), whose frequencies are related to the ambient plasma density and magnetic
field. When the transmitter is off it is essentially a high frequency-resolution spectral power
receiver.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="RetardingPotentialAnalyser">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which measures ion temperatures and ion
concentrations using a planar ion trap.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Riometer">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which measure the signal strength in various
directions of the galactic radio signals. Variations in these signals are influenced by solar flare
activity and geomagnetic storm and substorm processes.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="ScintillationDetector">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which detects flourescences of a material
which is excited by high energy (ionizing) electromagnetic or charged particle radiation.</
xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SearchCoil">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which measures the time variation of the
magnetic flux threading a loop by measurement of the electric potential difference induced between
the ends of the wire.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SolidStateDetector">
<xsd:annotation>

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<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A detector of the charge carriers (electrons and holes) generated in semiconductors by energy deposited by gamma ray photons. Also known as a "semiconductor detector".</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Sounder">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which measures the radiances from an object. A sounder may measure radiances at multiple spectral ranges.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SpacecraftPotentialControl">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument to control the electric potential of a spacecraft with respect to the ambient plasma by emitting a variable current of positive ions.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SpectralPowerReceiver">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A radio receiver which determines the power spectral density of the electric or magnetic field, or both, at one or more frequencies.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Spectrometer">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument that measures the component wavelengths of light (or other electromagnetic radiation) by splitting the light up into its component wavelengths.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="TimeOfFlight">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An instrument which measures the time it takes for a particle to travel between two detectors.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Unspecified">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A value which is not provided.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="WaveformReceiver">
<xsd:annotation>
<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A radio receiver which outputs the value of one or more components of the electric and/or magnetic field as a function of time.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
</xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>

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Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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Simple Type spase:InvestigationName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The name given to the contract or engagement which enabled the data to be produced. Each investigation is associated with a Principal Investigator or Guest Investigator who was responsible for the original proposal. For single PI missions each major subsystem having its own identified Team Leader may also be classed as an "Investigation" for the purposes of data archiving.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Instrument/spase:InvestigationName
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="InvestigationName"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The name given to the contract or engagement which enabled the data to be produced. Each investigation is associated with a Principal Investigator or Guest Investigator who was responsible for the original proposal. For single PI missions each major subsystem having its own identified Team Leader may also be classed as an "Investigation" for the purposes of data archiving.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </pre>

	</xsd:simpleType>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

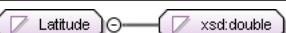
Simple Type spase:ObservatoryID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The identifier of an Observatory resource.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Instrument/spase:ObservatoryID
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="ObservatoryID"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The identifier of an Observatory resource.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:ObservatoryGroupID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The identifier of an Observatory resource which the referring resource is a member of.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Observatory/spase:ObservatoryGroupID
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="ObservatoryGroupID"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The identifier of an Observatory resource which the referring resource is a member of.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Latitude

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The angular distance north (positive) or south (negative) from the equator, measured along the meridian passing through the point.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:double
Used by	Element spase:Location/spase:Latitude
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Latitude"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The angular distance north (positive) or south (negative) from the equator, measured along the meridian passing through the point.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:double" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Longitude

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The angular distance measured west (positive) or east (negative) from a north-south line

	called the Prime Meridian.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:double
Used by	Element spase:Location/spase:Longitude
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="Longitude"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The angular distance measured west (positive) or east (negative) from a north-south line called the Prime Meridian.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:double"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Elevation

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The distance in meters above (positive) or below (negative) the "zero elevation" defined by the World Geodetic System reference frame (WGS84).
Diagram	
Type	xsd:double
Used by	Element spase:Location/spase:Elevation
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="Elevation"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The distance in meters above (positive) or below (negative) the "zero elevation" defined by the World Geodetic System reference frame (WGS84).</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:double"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:PersonName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The words used to address an individual.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Person/spase:PersonName
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="PersonName"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The words used to address an individual.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:OrganizationName

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A unit within a company or other entity (e.g., Government agency or branch of service) within which many projects are managed as a whole.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Person/spase:OrganizationName
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="OrganizationName"></pre>

	<pre> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A unit within a company or other entity (e.g., Government agency or branch of service) within which many projects are managed as a whole.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Address

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Directions for finding some location; written on letters or packages that are to be delivered to that location.
Diagram	A diagram showing a rounded rectangle labeled "Address" connected by a line with an open circle to another rounded rectangle labeled "xsd:string".
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Person/spase:Address
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Address"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Directions for finding some location; written on letters or packages that are to be delivered to that location.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Email

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The electronic address at which the individual may be contacted expressed in the form "local-part@domain".
Diagram	A diagram showing a rounded rectangle labeled "Email" connected by a line with an open circle to another rounded rectangle labeled "xsd:string".
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Person/spase:Email
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Email"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The electronic address at which the individual may be contacted expressed in the form "local-part@domain".</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:PhoneNumber

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The symbols and numerals required to contact an individual by telephone. The string may contain punctuation marks such as dash (-) or dot (.) to separate fields within the string.
Diagram	A diagram showing a rounded rectangle labeled "PhoneNumber" connected by a line with an open circle to another rounded rectangle labeled "xsd:string".
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Person/spase:PhoneNumber
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="PhoneNumber"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The symbols and numerals required to contact an individual by telephone. The string may contain punctuation marks such as dash (-) or dot (.) to separate fields within the string.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>

Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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Simple Type spase:FaxNumber

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The symbols and numerals required to send a facsimile (FAX) to an individual by telephone. The string may contain punctuation marks such as dash (-) or dot (.) to separate fields within the string.
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment showing a class 'FaxNumber' with a hollow diamond symbol indicating it is a simple type, followed by a line with an open circle pointing to another class 'xsd:string'.
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:Person/spase:FaxNumber
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="FaxNumber"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The symbols and numerals required to send a facsimile (FAX) to an individual by telephone. The string may contain punctuation marks such as dash (-) or dot (.) to separate fields within the string.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:ImageURL

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	A URL to graphic, image or movie.
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment showing a class 'ImageURL' with a hollow diamond symbol indicating it is a simple type, followed by a line with an open circle pointing to another class 'xsd:anyURI'.
Type	xsd:anyURI
Used by	Element spase:Annotation/spase:ImageURL
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="ImageURL"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A URL to graphic, image or movie.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:anyURI" /> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:AnnotationType

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema									
Annotations	Identifiers for an classification of an annotation.									
Diagram	A UML class diagram fragment showing a class 'AnnotationType' with a hollow diamond symbol indicating it is a simple type, followed by a line with an open circle pointing to another class 'xsd:string'.									
Type	restriction of xsd:string									
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Anomaly</td> <td>An interval where measurements or observations may be adversely affected.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Event</td> <td>An action or observation which occurs at a point in time.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Feature</td> <td>A prominent or distinctive characteristic that occurs at a location or persists over a period of time.</td> </tr> </table>	enumeration	Anomaly	An interval where measurements or observations may be adversely affected.	enumeration	Event	An action or observation which occurs at a point in time.	enumeration	Feature	A prominent or distinctive characteristic that occurs at a location or persists over a period of time.
enumeration	Anomaly	An interval where measurements or observations may be adversely affected.								
enumeration	Event	An action or observation which occurs at a point in time.								
enumeration	Feature	A prominent or distinctive characteristic that occurs at a location or persists over a period of time.								
Used by	Element spase:Annotation/spase:AnnotationType									
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="AnnotationType"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for an classification of an annotation.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Anomaly"></pre>									

	<pre> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An interval where measurements or observations may be adversely affected.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Event"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An action or observation which occurs at a point in time.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Feature"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A prominent or distinctive characteristic that occurs at a location or persists over a period of time.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:ClassificationMethod

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema				
Annotations	Identifiers for the technique used to determine the characteristics of an object.				
Diagram					
Type	restriction of xsd:string				
Facets	enumeration	Automatic	Determined by the analysis or assessment performed by a program or server.		
	enumeration	Inferred	Determined by the analysis of other information or resources.		
	enumeration	Inspection	Determined by the analysis or assessment performed by a person.		
Used by	Element	spase:Annotation/spase:ClassificationMethod			
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="ClassificationMethod"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the technique used to determine the characteristics of an object.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Automatic"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Determined by the analysis or assessment performed by a program or server.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Inferred"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Determined by the analysis of other information or resources.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Inspection"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Determined by the analysis or assessment performed by a person.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>				
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd				

Simple Type spase:ConfidenceRating

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Annotations	Identifiers for the classification of the certainty of an assertion.	

Diagram	<pre> classDiagram ConfidenceRating < -- xsd:string </pre>	
Type	restriction of xsd:string	
Facets	enumeration	Probable Likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 4-7 on a scale of 0-10.
	enumeration	Strong Highly likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 7-10 on a scale of 0-10.
	enumeration	Unlikely Not likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 0 on a scale of 0-10.
	enumeration	Weak Slightly likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 1-4 on a scale of 0-10.
Used by	Element	spase:Annotation/spase:ConfidenceRating
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="ConfidenceRating"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the classification of the certainty of an assertion.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Probable"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 4-7 on a scale of 0-10.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Strong"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Highly likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 7-10 on a scale of 0-10.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Unlikely"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Not likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 0 on a scale of 0-10.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Weak"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Slightly likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 1-4 on a scale of 0-10.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Simple Type spase:StartLocation

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	The initial position in space.
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram StartLocation < -- xsd:string </pre>
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:ObservationExtent/spase:StartLocation
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="StartLocation"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The initial position in space.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:StopLocation

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
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Annotations	The final position in space.
Diagram	
Type	xsd:string
Used by	Element spase:ObservationExtent/spase:StopLocation
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="StopLocation"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The final position in space.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"/> </xsd:simpleType></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Component

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema										
Annotations	Identifiers for the axis of coordinate systems.										
Diagram											
Type	restriction of xsd:string										
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>I</td> <td>Projection of a vector along the first named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the X axis, but could be the R axis for an RTN coordinate system.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>J</td> <td>Projection of a vector along the second named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Y axis, but could be the T axis for an RTN coordinate system.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>K</td> <td>Projection of a vector along the third named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Z axis, but could be the N axis for an RTN coordinate system.</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	I	Projection of a vector along the first named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the X axis, but could be the R axis for an RTN coordinate system.	enumeration	J	Projection of a vector along the second named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Y axis, but could be the T axis for an RTN coordinate system.	enumeration	K	Projection of a vector along the third named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Z axis, but could be the N axis for an RTN coordinate system.
enumeration	I	Projection of a vector along the first named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the X axis, but could be the R axis for an RTN coordinate system.									
enumeration	J	Projection of a vector along the second named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Y axis, but could be the T axis for an RTN coordinate system.									
enumeration	K	Projection of a vector along the third named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Z axis, but could be the N axis for an RTN coordinate system.									
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="Component"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the axis of coordinate systems.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="I"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Projection of a vector along the first named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the X axis, but could be the R axis for an RTN coordinate system.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="J"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Projection of a vector along the second named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Y axis, but could be the T axis for an RTN coordinate system.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="K"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Projection of a vector along the third named axis of a coordinate system. Typically the Z axis, but could be the N axis for an RTN coordinate system.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>										
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd										

Simple Type spase:DirectionAngle

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	Identifiers for the angle between a vector and a base axis.

Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class DirectionAngle { <<restriction of xsd:string>> } </pre>	
Type	restriction of xsd:string	
Facets	enumeration	AzimuthAngle The angle between the projection into the i-j plane of a position or measured vector and the i-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(j/i)$. This term could be also applied to angles measured in different planes, for example the IMF clock angle defined as $\arctan(By /Bz)$.
	enumeration	ElevationAngle The angle between the position or measured vector and the i-j plane of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(k/\sqrt{i^2+j^2})$.
	enumeration	PolarAngle The angle between the position or measured vector and the k-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(\sqrt{i^2+j^2}/k)$. This term could be also applied to angles between the vector and other components, for example the IMF cone angle defined as $\arccos(Bx/Bt)$.
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="DirectionAngle"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the angle between a vector and a base axis.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="AzimuthAngle"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The angle between the projection into the i-j plane of a position or measured vector and the i-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as arctan(j/i). This term could be also applied to angles measured in different planes, for example the IMF clock angle defined as arctan(By /Bz).</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="ElevationAngle"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The angle between the position or measured vector and the i-j plane of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as arctan(k/SQRT(i^2+j^2)).</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="PolarAngle"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The angle between the position or measured vector and the k-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as arctan([SQRT(i^2+j^2)]/k). This term could be also applied to angles between the vector and other components, for example the IMF cone angle defined as arccos(Bx/Bt).</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Simple Type spase:Earth

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Annotations	Identifiers for the regions surrounding the Earth.	
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Earth { <<restriction of xsd:string>> } </pre>	
Type	restriction of xsd:string	
Facets	enumeration	Magnetosheath The region between the bow shock and the magnetopause, characterized by very turbulent plasma.
	enumeration	Magnetosphere The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.
	enumeration	Magnetosphere.Magnetotail The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards

		by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re ($X > -10Re$).
enumeration	Magnetosphere.Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
enumeration	Magnetosphere.Polar	The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
enumeration	Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
enumeration	Moon	The only natural satellite of the Earth.
enumeration	NearSurface	The gaseous and possibly ionized environment of a body extending from the surface to some specified altitude. For the Earth, this altitude is 2000 km.
enumeration	NearSurface.Atmosphere	The neutral gases surrounding a body that extends from the surface and is bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
enumeration	NearSurface.AuroralRegion	The region in the atmosphere where electrically-charged particles bombarding the upper atmosphere of a planet in the presence of a magnetic field produce an optical phenomenon.
enumeration	NearSurface.EquatorialRegion	A region centered on the equator and limited in latitude by approximately 23 degrees north and south of the equator.
enumeration	NearSurface.Ionosphere	The charged or ionized gases surrounding a body that are nominally bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
enumeration	NearSurface.Ionosphere.DRegion	The layer of the ionosphere that exists approximately 50 to 95 km above the surface of the Earth. One of several layers in the ionosphere.
enumeration	NearSurface.Ionosphere.ERegion	A layer of ionised gas occurring at 90-150km above the ground. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also called the The Kennelly-Heaviside layer.
enumeration	NearSurface.Ionosphere.FRegion	A layer that contains ionized gases at a height of around 150-800 km above sea level, placing it in the thermosphere. the F region has the highest concentration of free electrons and ions anywhere in the atmosphere. It may be thought of as comprising two layers, the F1-and F2-layers. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also known as the Appleton layer.
enumeration	NearSurface.Ionosphere.Tops	The region at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.
enumeration	NearSurface.Mesosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Stratosphere to a range of 80 km to 85 km, temperature decreasing with height.
enumeration	NearSurface.Plasmasphere	A region of the magnetosphere consisting of low energy (cool) plasma. It is located above the ionosphere. The outer boundary of the plasmasphere is known as the plasmapause, which is defined by an order of magnitude drop in plasma density.
enumeration	NearSurface.PolarCap	The areas of the globe surrounding the poles and consisting of the region north of 60 degrees north latitude an the region south of 60 degrees south latitude.
enumeration	NearSurface.SouthAtlanticAnomalyRegion	A region where the Earth's inner van Allen radiation belt makes its closest approach to the planet's surface. The result is that, for a given altitude, the radiation intensity is higher over this region than elsewhere.
enumeration	NearSurface.Stratosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from

			the troposphere to about 30 km, temperature increases with height. The stratosphere contains the ozone layer.
	enumeration	NearSurface.Thermosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Mesosphere to 640+ km, temperature increasing with height.
	enumeration	NearSurface.Troposphere	The lowest layer of the atmosphere which begins at the surface and extends to between 7 km (4.4 mi) at the poles and 17 km (10.6 mi) at the equator, with some variation due to weather factors.
	enumeration	Surface	The outermost area of a solid object.
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Earth"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the regions surrounding the Earth.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Magnetosheath"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region between the bow shock and the magnetopause, characterized by very turbulent plasma.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Magnetosphere"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Magnetosphere.Magnetotail"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re (X > -10Re).</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Magnetosphere.Main"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Magnetosphere.Polar"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Magnetosphere.RadiationBelt"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Moon"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The only natural satellite of the Earth.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The gaseous and possibly ionized environment of a body extending from the surface to some specified altitude. For the Earth, this altitude is 2000 km.</ xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.Atmosphere"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The neutral gases surrounding a body that extends from the surface and is bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.AuroralRegion"> <xsd:annotation> </pre>		

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<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region in the atmospheric where electrically-charged particles bombarding the upper atmosphere of a planet in the presence of a magnetic field produce an optical phenomenon.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.EquatorialRegion">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A region centered on the equator and limited in latitude by approximately 23 degrees north and south of the equator.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.Ionosphere">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The charged or ionized gases surrounding a body that are nominally bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.Ionosphere.DRegion">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The layer of the ionosphere that exists approximately 50 to 95 km above the surface of the Earth. One of several layers in the ionosphere.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.Ionosphere.ERegion">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A layer of ionised gas occurring at 90-150km above the ground. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also called the The Kennelly-Heaviside layer.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.Ionosphere.FRegion">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A layer that contains ionized gases at a height of around 150-800 km above sea level, placing it in the thermosphere. the F region has the highest concentration of free electrons and ions anywhere in the atmosphere. It may be thought of as comprising two layers, the F1-and F2-layers. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also known as the Appleton layer.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.Ionosphere.Topside">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.Mesosphere">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Stratosphere to a range of 80 km to 85 km, temperature decreasing with height.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.Plasmasphere">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A region of the magnetosphere consisting of low energy (cool) plasma. It is located above the ionosphere. The outer boundary of the plasmasphere is known as the plasmapause, which is defined by an order of magnitude drop in plasma density.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.PolarCap">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The areas of the globe surrounding the poles and consisting of the region north of 60 degrees north latitude an the region south of 60 degrees south latitude.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.SouthAtlanticAnomalyRegion">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region where the Earth's inner van Allen radiation belt makes its closest approach to the planet's surface. The result is that, for a given altitude, the radiation intensity is higher over this region than elsewhere.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.Stratosphere">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the troposphere to about 30 km, temperature increases with height. The stratosphere contains the ozone layer.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.Thermosphere">
  <xsd:annotation>

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	<pre> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Mesosphere to 640+ km, temperature increasing with height.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="NearSurface.Troposphere"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The lowest layer of the atmosphere which begins at the surface and extends to between 7 km (4.4 mi) at the poles and 17 km (10.6 mi) at the equator, with some variation due to weather factors.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Surface"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The outermost area of a solid object.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Hardcopy

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Annotations	Identifiers for permanent reproductions, or copy in the form of a physical object, of any media suitable for direct use by a person.		
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Hardcopy { <<restriction of xsd:string>> } </pre>		
Type	restriction of xsd:string		
Facets	enumeration	Film	An image recording medium on which usually a "negative" analog image is registered. A "positive" image can be recovered or reproduced from film, which is usually made of flexible materials for ease of storage and transportation.
	enumeration	Microfiche	A sheet of microfilm on which many pages of material have been photographed; a magnification system is used to read the material.
	enumeration	Microfilm	Film rolls on which materials are photographed at greatly reduced size; a magnification system is used to read the material.
	enumeration	Photograph	An image (positive or negative) registered on a piece of photo-sensitive paper
	enumeration	PhotographicPlate	A rigid (typically glass) medium that functions like film. Its rigidity is for guarding against image distortion due to medium deformation (caused by heat and humidity). Photographic plates are often used for astronomical photography.
	enumeration	Print	A sheet of any written or printed material which may include notes or graphics. Multiple printed pages may be bound into a manuscript or book.
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Hardcopy"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for permanent reproductions, or copy in the form of a physical object, of any media suitable for direct use by a person.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Film"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An image recording medium on which usually a "negative" analog image is registered. A "positive" image can be recovered or reproduced from film, which is usually made of flexible materials for ease of storage and transportation.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Microfiche"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A sheet of microfilm on which many pages of material have been photographed; a magnification system is used to read the material.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Microfilm"> <xsd:annotation> </pre>		

	<pre> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Film rolls on which materials are photographed at greatly reduced size; a magnification system is used to read the material.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Photograph"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">An image (positive or negative) registered on a piece of photo-sensitive paper</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="PhotographicPlate"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A rigid (typically glass) medium that functions like film. Its rigidity is for guarding against image distortion due to medium deformation (caused by heat and humidity). Photographic plates are often used for astronomical photography.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Print"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A sheet of any written or printed material which may include notes or graphics. Multiple printed pages may be bound into a manuscript or book.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Heliosphere

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Annotations	Identifiers for regions of the solar atmosphere which extends roughly from the inner corona to the edge of the solar plasma at the heliopause separating primarily solar plasma from interstellar plasma.		
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Heliosphere class xsd:string Heliosphere "0..1" --> "xsd:string" </pre>		
Type	restriction of xsd:string		
Facets	enumeration	Heliosheath	The region extending radially outward from the heliospheric termination shock and in which the decelerated solar wind plasma is still significant.
	enumeration	Inner	The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from the solar coronal base to just inside 1 AU.
	enumeration	NearEarth	The heliospheric region near the Earth which extends to and includes the area near the L1 and L2 Lagrange point.
	enumeration	Outer	The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from just outside 1 AU to the heliospheric termination shock.
	enumeration	Remote1AU	A roughly toroidal region that includes the Earth's orbit, but exclusive of the region near the Earth.
	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Heliosphere"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for regions of the solar atmosphere which extends roughly from the inner corona to the edge of the solar plasma at the heliopause separating primarily solar plasma from interstellar plasma.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Heliosheath"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region extending radially outward from the heliospheric termination shock and in which the decelerated solar wind plasma is still significant.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Inner"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from the solar coronal base to just inside 1 AU.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </pre>		
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Heliosphere"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for regions of the solar atmosphere which extends roughly from the inner corona to the edge of the solar plasma at the heliopause separating primarily solar plasma from interstellar plasma.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Heliosheath"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region extending radially outward from the heliospheric termination shock and in which the decelerated solar wind plasma is still significant.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Inner"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from the solar coronal base to just inside 1 AU.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </pre>		

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    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="NearEarth">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The heliospheric region near the Earth which extends to and includes the area near the L1 and L2 Lagrange point.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Outer">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from just outside 1 AU to the heliospheric termination shock.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
    <xsd:enumeration value="Remote1AU">
        <xsd:annotation>
            <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A roughly toroidal region that includes the Earth's orbit, but exclusive of the region near the Earth.</xsd:documentation>
        </xsd:annotation>
    </xsd:enumeration>
</xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>

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Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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Simple Type spase:Integral

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Annotations	Identifiers for values above a given threshold and over area or solid-angle range.		
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Integral { <<restriction of xsd:string>> } </pre>		
Type	restriction of xsd:string		
Facets	enumeration	Area	Integration over the extent of a planar region, or of the surface of a solid.
	enumeration	Bandwidth	Integration over the width a frequency band.
	enumeration	SolidAngle	Integration over the angle in three-dimensional space that an object subtends at a point.
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Integral"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for values above a given threshold and over area or solid-angle range.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Area"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Integration over the extent of a planar region, or of the surface of a solid.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Bandwidth"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Integration over the width a frequency band.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="SolidAngle"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Integration over the angle in three-dimensional space that an object subtends at a point.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>		
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd		

Simple Type spase:Ionosphere

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Annotations	Identifiers for ionospheric regions.		
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Ionosphere { <<restriction of xsd:string>> } </pre>		
Type	restriction of xsd:string		

Facets	enumeration	DRegion	The layer of the ionosphere that exists approximately 50 to 95 km above the surface of the Earth. One of several layers in the ionosphere.
	enumeration	ERegion	A layer of ionised gas occurring at 90-150km above the ground. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also called the The Kennelly-Heaviside layer.
	enumeration	FRegion	A layer that contains ionized gases at a height of around 150-800 km above sea level, placing it in the thermosphere. the F region has the highest concentration of free electrons and ions anywhere in the atmosphere. It may be thought of as comprising two layers, the F1-and F2-layers. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also known as the Appleton layer.
	enumeration	Topside	The region at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.
Source	<pre><xsd:simpleType name="Ionosphere"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for ionospheric regions.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="DRegion"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The layer of the ionosphere that exists approximately 50 to 95 km above the surface of the Earth. One of several layers in the ionosphere.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="ERegion"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A layer of ionised gas occurring at 90-150km above the ground. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also called the The Kennelly-Heaviside layer.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="FRegion"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A layer that contains ionized gases at a height of around 150-800 km above sea level, placing it in the thermosphere. the F region has the highest concentration of free electrons and ions anywhere in the atmosphere. It may be thought of as comprising two layers, the F1-and F2-layers. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also known as the Appleton layer.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Topside"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>		
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd		

Simple Type spase:Magnetosphere

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Annotations	Identifiers for the region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of planet's magnetic field.		
Diagram	<pre>classDiagram class Magnetosphere { <<derived from xsd:string>> } class xsd:string</pre>		
Type	restriction of xsd:string		
Facets	enumeration	Magnetotail	The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re (X > -10Re).
	enumeration	Main	The region of the magnetosphere where the

		magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.
	enumeration	Polar
		The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.
	enumeration	RadiationBelt
		The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Magnetosphere"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of planet's magnetic field.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Magnetotail"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic field is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10 Re (X > -10Re).</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Main"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Polar"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region near the pole of a body. For a magnetosphere the polar region is the area where magnetic field lines are open and includes the auroral zone.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="RadiationBelt"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>	
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd	

Simple Type spase:NearSurface

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema	
Annotations	Identifiers for regions of the gaseous and possibly ionized environment of a body extending from the surface to some specified altitude.	
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class NearSurface { <<restriction of xsd:string>> } </pre>	
Type	restriction of xsd:string	
Facets	enumeration	Atmosphere
		The neutral gases surrounding a body that extends from the surface and is bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
	enumeration	AuroralRegion
		The region in the atmospheric where electrically-charged particles bombarding the upper atmosphere of a planet in the presence of a magnetic field produce an optical phenomenon.
	enumeration	EquatorialRegion
		A region centered on the equator and limited in latitude by approximately 23 degrees north and south of the equator.
	enumeration	Ionosphere
		The charged or ionized gases surrounding a body that are nominally bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
	enumeration	Ionosphere.DRegion
		The layer of the ionosphere that exists approximately

		50 to 95 km above the surface of the Earth. One of several layers in the ionosphere.
enumeration	Ionosphere.ERegion	A layer of ionised gas occurring at 90-150km above the ground. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also called the The Kennelly-Heaviside layer.
enumeration	Ionosphere.FRegion	A layer that contains ionized gases at a height of around 150-800 km above sea level, placing it in the thermosphere. the F region has the highest concentration of free electrons and ions anywhere in the atmosphere. It may be thought of as comprising two layers, the F1-and F2-layers. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also known as the Appleton layer.
enumeration	Ionosphere.Topside	The region at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.
enumeration	Mesosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Stratosphere to a range of 80 km to 85 km, temperature decreasing with height.
enumeration	Plasmasphere	A region of the magnetosphere consisting of low energy (cool) plasma. It is located above the ionosphere. The outer boundary of the plasmasphere is known as the plasmapause, which is defined by an order of magnitude drop in plasma density.
enumeration	PolarCap	The areas of the globe surrounding the poles and consisting of the region north of 60 degrees north latitude an the region south of 60 degrees south latitude.
enumeration	SouthAtlanticAnomalyRegion	The region where the Earth's inner van Allen radiation belt makes its closest approach to the planet's surface. The result is that, for a given altitude, the radiation intensity is higher over this region than elsewhere.
enumeration	Stratosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the troposphere to about 30 km, temperature increases with height. The stratosphere contains the ozone layer.
enumeration	Thermosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Mesosphere to 640+ km, temperature increasing with height.
enumeration	Troposphere	The lowest layer of the atmosphere which begins at the surface and extends to between 7 km (4.4 mi) at the poles and 17 km (10.6 mi) at the equator, with some variation due to weather factors.
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="NearSurface"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for regions of the gaseous and possibly ionized environment of a body extending from the surface to some specified altitude.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Atmosphere"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The neutral gases surrounding a body that extends from the surface and is bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="AuroralRegion"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region in the atmospheric where electrically-charged particles bombarding the upper atmosphere of a planet in the presence of a magnetic field produce an optical phenomenon.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="EquatorialRegion"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A region centered on the equator and limited in latitude by approximately 23 degrees north and south of the equator.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Ionosphere"> <xsd:annotation></pre>	

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<xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The charged or ionized gases surrounding a body that are nominally bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.</xsd:documentation>
</xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Ionosphere.DRegion">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The layer of the ionosphere that exists approximately 50 to 95 km above the surface of the Earth. One of several layers in the ionosphere.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Ionosphere.ERegion">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A layer of ionised gas occurring at 90-150km above the ground. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also called the The Kennelly-Heaviside layer.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Ionosphere.FRegion">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A layer that contains ionized gases at a height of around 150-800 km above sea level, placing it in the thermosphere. the F region has the highest concentration of free electrons and ions anywhere in the atmosphere. It may be thought of as comprising two layers, the F1-and F2-layers. One of several layers in the ionosphere. Also known as the Appleton layer.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Ionosphere.Topside">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Mesosphere">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Stratosphere to a range of 80 km to 85 km, temperature decreasing with height.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Plasmasphere">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A region of the magnetosphere consisting of low energy (cool) plasma. It is located above the ionosphere. The outer boundary of the plasmasphere is known as the plasmapause, which is defined by an order of magnitude drop in plasma density.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="PolarCap">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The areas of the globe surrounding the poles and consisting of the region north of 60 degrees north latitude an the region south of 60 degrees south latitude.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="SouthAtlanticAnomalyRegion">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region where the Earth's inner van Allen radiation belt makes its closest approach to the planet's surface. The result is that, for a given altitude, the radiation intensity is higher over this region than elsewhere.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Stratosphere">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the troposphere to about 30 km, temperature increases with height. The stratosphere contains the ozone layer.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Thermosphere">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Mesosphere to 640+ km, temperature increasing with height.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
<xsd:enumeration value="Troposphere">
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The lowest layer of the atmosphere which begins at the surface and extends to between 7 km (4.4 mi) at the poles and 17 km (10.6 mi) at the equator, with some variation due to weather factors.</xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
</xsd:enumeration>
</xsd:restriction>
</xsd:simpleType>

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Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd
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Simple Type spase:Projection

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema										
Annotations	Identifiers to projections into a coordinate system.										
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Projection { <<Projection>> } class xsdString { <<xsd:string>> } Projection < -- xsdString </pre>										
Type	restriction of xsd:string										
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>IJ</td> <td>A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-j (typically X-Y) plane of the coordinate system.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>IK</td> <td>A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-k (typically X-Z) plane of the coordinate system.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>JK</td> <td>A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the j-k (typically Y-Z) plane of the coordinate system.</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	IJ	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-j (typically X-Y) plane of the coordinate system.	enumeration	IK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-k (typically X-Z) plane of the coordinate system.	enumeration	JK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the j-k (typically Y-Z) plane of the coordinate system.
enumeration	IJ	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-j (typically X-Y) plane of the coordinate system.									
enumeration	IK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-k (typically X-Z) plane of the coordinate system.									
enumeration	JK	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the j-k (typically Y-Z) plane of the coordinate system.									
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Projection"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers to projections into a coordinate system.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="IJ"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-j (typically X-Y) plane of the coordinate system.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="IK"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-k (typically X-Z) plane of the coordinate system.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="JK"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the j-k (typically Y-Z) plane of the coordinate system.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>										
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd										

Simple Type spase:Sun

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema										
Annotations	Identifiers for regions of the star upon which our solar system is centered.										
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Sun { <<Sun>> } class xsdString { <<xsd:string>> } Sun < -- xsdString </pre>										
Type	restriction of xsd:string										
Facets	<table> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Chromosphere</td> <td>The region of the Sun's (or a star's) atmosphere above the temperature minimum and below the Transition Region. The solar chromosphere is approximately 400 km to 2100 km above the photosphere, and characterized by temperatures from 4500 - 28000 K.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Corona</td> <td>The outermost atmospheric region of the Sun or a star, characterized by ionization temperatures above 10^5 K. The solar corona starts at about 2100 km above the photosphere; there is no generally defined upper limit.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>enumeration</td> <td>Interior</td> <td>The region inside the body which is not visible from outside the body.</td> </tr> </table>		enumeration	Chromosphere	The region of the Sun's (or a star's) atmosphere above the temperature minimum and below the Transition Region. The solar chromosphere is approximately 400 km to 2100 km above the photosphere, and characterized by temperatures from 4500 - 28000 K.	enumeration	Corona	The outermost atmospheric region of the Sun or a star, characterized by ionization temperatures above 10^5 K. The solar corona starts at about 2100 km above the photosphere; there is no generally defined upper limit.	enumeration	Interior	The region inside the body which is not visible from outside the body.
enumeration	Chromosphere	The region of the Sun's (or a star's) atmosphere above the temperature minimum and below the Transition Region. The solar chromosphere is approximately 400 km to 2100 km above the photosphere, and characterized by temperatures from 4500 - 28000 K.									
enumeration	Corona	The outermost atmospheric region of the Sun or a star, characterized by ionization temperatures above 10^5 K. The solar corona starts at about 2100 km above the photosphere; there is no generally defined upper limit.									
enumeration	Interior	The region inside the body which is not visible from outside the body.									

	enumeration	Photosphere	The atmospheric layer of the Sun or a star from which continuum radiation, especially optical, is emitted to space. For the Sun, the photosphere is about 500 km thick.
	enumeration	TransitionRegion	A very narrow (<100 km) layer between the chromosphere and the corona where the temperature rises abruptly from about 8000 to about 500,000 K.
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Sun"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for regions of the star upon which our solar system is centered.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Chromosphere"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region of the Sun's (or a star's) atmosphere above the temperature minimum and below the Transition Region. The solar chromosphere is approximately 400 km to 2100 km above the photosphere, and characterized by temperatures from 4500 - 28000 K.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Corona"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The outermost atmospheric region of the Sun or a star, characterized by ionization temperatures above 10^5 K. The solar corona starts at about 2100 km above the photosphere; there is no generally defined upper limit.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Interior"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The region inside the body which is not visible from outside the body.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Photosphere"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The atmospheric layer of the Sun or a star from which continuum radiation, especially optical, is emitted to space. For the Sun, the photosphere is about 500 km thick.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="TransitionRegion"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A very narrow (<100 km) layer between the chromosphere and the corona where the temperature rises abruptly from about 8000 to about 500,000 K.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType></pre>		
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd		

Simple Type spase:Text

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Annotations	Identifiers for the encoding of sequences of characters.		
Diagram	<pre> classDiagram class Text class xsd:string Text "1" -- "1" xsd:string </pre>		
Type	restriction of xsd:string		
Facets	enumeration	ASCII	A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 8-bit character-coding scheme.
	enumeration	Unicode	Text in multi-byte Unicode format.
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Text"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for the encoding of sequences of characters.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="ASCII"> <xsd:annotation></pre>		

	<pre> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Unicode"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Text in multi-byte Unicode format.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:Waves

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Annotations	Identifiers for experimental and natural wave phenomena.		
Diagram			
Type	restriction of xsd:string		
Facets	enumeration	Active	Exerting an influence or producing a change or effect. An active measurement is one which produces a transmission or excitation as a part of the measurement cycle.
	enumeration	Passive	Movement or effect produced by outside influence. A passive measurement is one which does not produce a transmission or excitation as a part of the measurement cycle.
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="Waves"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Identifiers for experimental and natural wave phenomena.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:enumeration value="Active"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Exerting an influence or producing a change or effect. An active measurement is one which produces a transmission or excitation as a part of the measurement cycle.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> <xsd:enumeration value="Passive"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">Movement or effect produced by outside influence. A passive measurement is one which does not produce a transmission or excitation as a part of the measurement cycle.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:enumeration> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>		
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd		

Simple Type spase:typeStringSequence

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema		
Annotations	<pre> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </pre>		
Diagram			
Type	list of xsd:string		
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="typeStringSequence"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:annotation> </pre>		

	<pre> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:list itemType="xsd:string" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:typeFloatSequence

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	<pre> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> <xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </pre>
Diagram	
Type	list of xsd:float
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="typeFloatSequence"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:list itemType="xsd:float" /> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Simple Type spase:typeID

Namespace	http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema
Annotations	<pre> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">SPASE Identifier</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </pre>
Diagram	
Type	restriction of xsd:string
Facets	pattern [^:]+://[^/]+/.+
Source	<pre> <xsd:simpleType name="typeID"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">SPASE Identifier</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:annotation> <xsd:restriction base="xsd:string"> <xsd:pattern values="[^:]+://[^/]+/.+"/> </xsd:restriction> </xsd:simpleType> </pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Namespace: ""

Attribute(s)

Attribute spase:Spase / @lang

Namespace	No namespace
Type	xsd:string
Properties	default: en
Used by	Complex Type spase:Spase

Source	<pre><xsd:attribute name="lang" type="xsd:string" default="en"/></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Attribute spase:typeValue / @Units

Namespace	No namespace
Annotations	<pre><xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A description of the standardized measurement increments in which a value is specified. The description is represented as a mathematical phrase. Units should be represented by widely accepted representation. For example, units should conform to the International System of Units (SI) which is maintained by BIPM (Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (see <http://www.bipm.fr/>) when appropriate or use tokens like "Re" to represent units of the Radius of the Earth. Within a phrase the circumflex (^) is used to indicate a power, a star (*) is used to indicate multiplication and a slash (/) division. When symbols are not separated by a mathematical operator, multiplication is assumed. Symbols for base units can be found at: <http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/si_brochure/chapter2/2-1/#symbols> and those for common derived units can be found at: <http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/derived_units/2-2-2.html></xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation></pre>
Type	xsd:string
Properties	content: simple
Used by	Complex Type spase:typeValue
Source	<pre><xsd:attribute name="Units" type="xsd:string"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">A description of the standardized measurement increments in which a value is specified. The description is represented as a mathematical phrase. Units should be represented by widely accepted representation. For example, units should conform to the International System of Units (SI) which is maintained by BIPM (Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (see <http://www.bipm.fr/>) when appropriate or use tokens like "Re" to represent units of the Radius of the Earth. Within a phrase the circumflex (^) is used to indicate a power, a star (*) is used to indicate multiplication and a slash (/) division. When symbols are not separated by a mathematical operator, multiplication is assumed. Symbols for base units can be found at: <http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/si_brochure/chapter2/2-1/#symbols> and those for common derived units can be found at: <http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/derived_units/2-2-2.html></xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:attribute></pre>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd

Attribute spase:typeValue / @UnitsConversion

Namespace	No namespace
Annotations	<pre><xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The multiplicative factor for converting a unit into International System of Units (SI) units. The factor is expressed in the form "number > x", where "number" is a numerical value and "x" is the appropriate SI units. The basic SI units are Enumerated: m (meter), N (newton), kg (kilogram), Pa (pascal), s (second), Hz (hertz), A (ampere), V (volt), K (kelvin), W (watt), rad (radian), J (joule), sr (steradian), C (coulomb), T (tesla), ohm (ohm), mho (mho or seimens), H (henry), and F (farad). Two useful units which are not SI units are: degree (angle), and unitless (no units). An example is: "1.0E-9>T" which converts the units, presumably nT, to Tesla. Another example is: "1.0e+3>m/s" which converts a velocity expressed in kilometers per second to meters per second.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation></pre>
Type	xsd:string
Properties	content: simple
Used by	Complex Type spase:typeValue
Source	<pre><xsd:attribute name="UnitsConversion" type="xsd:string"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en"> <xsd:annotation> <xsd:documentation xml:lang="en">The multiplicative factor for converting a unit into International System of Units (SI) units. The factor is expressed in the form "number > x", where "number" is a numerical value and "x" is the appropriate SI units. The basic SI units are Enumerated: m (meter), N (newton), kg (kilogram), Pa (pascal), s (second), Hz (hertz), A (ampere), V (volt), K (kelvin), W (watt), rad (radian), J (joule), sr (steradian), C (coulomb), T (tesla), ohm (ohm), mho (mho or seimens), H (henry), and F (farad). Two useful units which are not SI units are: degree (angle), and unitless (no units). An example is: "1.0E-9>T" which converts the units,</pre>

	presumable nT, to Tesla. Another example is: "1.0e+3>m/s" which converts a velocity expressed in kilometers per second to meters per second.</xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:documentation> </xsd:annotation> </xsd:attribute>
Schema location	file:/C:/projects/spase/java/model-tools/build/bin/spase-2_2_6.xsd