

# **A Space and Solar Physics Data Model**

**from the SPASE Consortium**

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## 1. Executive Summary

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

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

This document provides a specification of the SPASE Data Model. Sections 2 and 3 provide an overview of the origins and the concepts of the data model. Section 4 presents the set of elements in a hierarchy that shows the defined relationships among them. This is followed by usage suggestion and pedagogic examples in Section 5 and 6, and by the complete set of definitions of terms and enumerated lists in Section 7.

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

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

## 2. Introduction

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

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

### 2.1. History of Development

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

### 2.2. Intended Purpose

The design of the SPASE data model is based on a core set of principles related to the intended purpose of descriptive information (metadata), the data environment, and the operational environment. The overall goal of the Data Model is to be able to describe resources using a

taxonomy of terms familiar to the heliophysics domain. This taxonomy should provide sufficient scientific context and data content information for an individual to assess the applicability of the resource (data and metadata) to a research question. A data model is the cornerstone of an information system and one purpose for the SPASE Data Model to enable the creation of "Virtual Observatories" that will link the broad range of heliophysics resources which may be available in a loosely coupled distributed environment. Additional goals of the data model are to:

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

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

### 2.3. Design Principles

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

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

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

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



name of the field.

- 2. Resources are distributed.** There are many providers of resources and these providers can be located anywhere in the world.

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

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

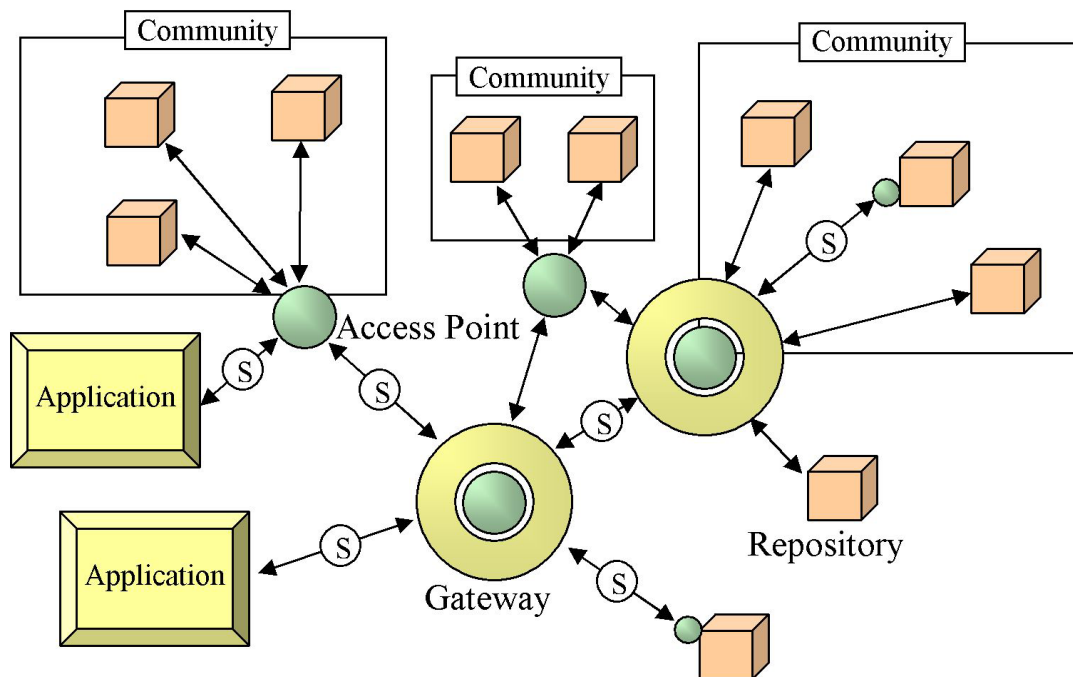
- 4. The data environment is continuously evolving.** New resources are actively generated either as part of an on-going experiment or as a result of analysis and assessment.

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

## 2.4. Conceptual System Environment

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

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



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

### 3. Guide to the SPASE Data Model

#### 3.1. Resource Types

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

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

##### 3.1.1. Data Resources

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

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

### **3.1.2. Origination Resources**

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

Observatory,  
Instrument,  
Person, and  
Document

### **3.1.3. Infrastructure Resources**

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

Registry,  
Repository, and  
Service

### **3.1.4. Ontology**

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

# SPASE Ontology

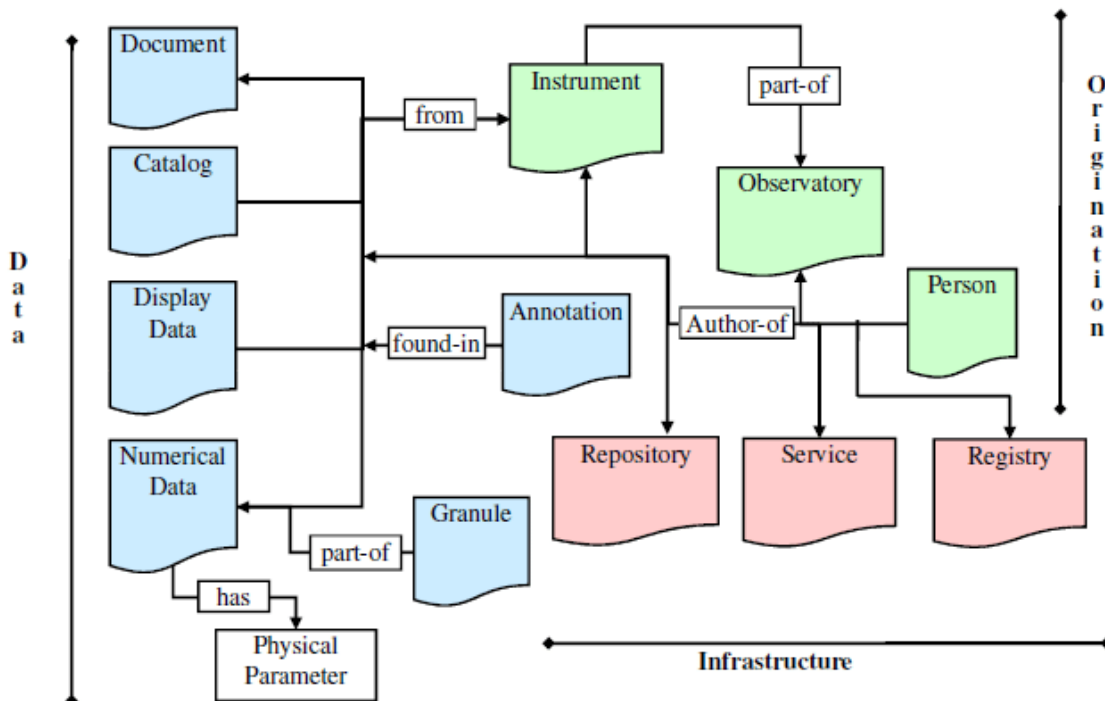


Figure 2: The association map between resources in the SPASE model. Arrows point in the direction of association.

## 3.2. Resource Identifiers

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

`scheme://authority/path`

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

To illustrate the definition of a resource identifier consider that there is a registered "authority" called "SMWG" which maintains information for spacecraft (Observatory) resources. One such spacecraft is GOES8. Now "SMWG" decides that the "path" to the GOES8 resource description should include the Resource Type as part of the path and that the observatory "name" will be "GOES8". So, the resource identifier would be:

spase://SMWG/Observatory/GOES8

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

### 3.3. Core Attributes

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

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

### 3.4. Extensions

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

### 3.5. Element Data Types

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

**Container** A container of other elements.

**Count** A whole number.

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

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

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

**Item** An element which is a value for an enumerated list.

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

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

**Text** A string of alphanumeric characters. A text based "markup" is supported. See Text Mark-up section (3.4.1) for details.

**URL** Universal Resource Locator

### 3.5.1. Text Mark-up

While descriptive text may be brief, some formatting of the text may be necessary to convey the necessary information, for example, multiple paragraphs or nested lists. To ensure system portability text values in SPASE are sequences of alphanumeric one byte UTF-8 (US\_ASCII)

characters with white space preserved. When text is displayed in some applications (a web browser is the best example) a strict preservation of white space may not result in a desirable presentation. Also, to make the metadata more human readable (for example in XML) additional white space may be introduced in the form of indentation. If strictly preserved, this could result in an undesirable presentation. To allow an author to express a preferred layout for the text, a special set of text "mark-up" rules are defined. The layout can then be determined by normalizing the text and applying a simple set of interpretation rules.

### 3.5.1.1. Text Normalization Rules

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

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

### 3.5.1.2. Text Interpretation Rules

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

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

#### 4. The Data Model Presented Hierarchically

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

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

```

+ Spase (1)
|   + Version (1)
|   + Catalog (+ of A)
|     + Resource ID (1)
|     + Resource Header (1)
|       + Resource Name (1)
|       + Alternate Name (*)
|       + Release Date (1)
|       + Expiration Date (0)
|       + Description (1)
|       + Acknowledgement (0)
|       + Contact (+)
|         + Person ID (1)
|         + Role (+)
|       + Information URL (*)
|         + Name (0)
|         + URL (1)
|         + Description (0)
|         + Language (0)
|       + Association (*)
|         + Association ID (1)
|         + Association Type (1)
|         + Note (0)
|       + Prior ID (*)
|     + Access Information (+)
|       + Repository ID (1)
|       + Availability (0)
|       + Access Rights (0)
|       + Access URL (+)
|         + Name (0)
|         + URL (1)
|         + Product Key (*)
|         + Description (0)
|         + Language (0)
|       + Format (1)
|       + Encoding (0)
|       + Data Extent (0)
|         + Quantity (1)
|         + Units (0)
|         + Per (0)
|       + Acknowledgement (0)
|     + Provider Resource Name (0)

```



	+ Provider Version (0)
	+ Instrument ID (*)
	+ Phenomenon Type (+)
	+ Time Span (0)
	+ Start Date (1)
	+ Stop Date (1 of B)
	+ Relative Stop Date (1 of B)
	+ Note (*)
	+ Caveats (0)
	+ Keyword (*)
	+ Input Resource ID (*)
	+ Parameter (*)
	+ Name (1)
	+ Set (*)
	+ Parameter Key (0)
	+ Description (0)
	+ Caveats (0)
	+ Cadence (0)
	+ Units (0)
	+ Units Conversion (0)
	+ Coordinate System (0)
	+ Coordinate Representation (1)
	+ Coordinate System Name (1)
	+ Rendering Hints (*)
	+ Display Type (0)
	+ Axis Label (0)
	+ Rendering Axis (0)
	+ Index (0)
	+ Value Format (0)
	+ Scale Min (0)
	+ Scale Max (0)
	+ Scale Type (0)
	+ Structure (0)
	+ Size (1)
	+ Description (0)
	+ Element (*)
	+ Name (1)
	+ Qualifier (*)
	+ Index (1)
	+ Parameter Key (0)
	+ Units (0)
	+ Units Conversion (0)
	+ Valid Min (0)
	+ Valid Max (0)
	+ Fill Value (0)
	+ Rendering Hints (0)
	+ Display Type (0)
	+ Axis Label (0)
	+ Rendering Axis (0)
	+ Index (0)
	+ Value Format (0)

					+ Scale Min (0)
					+ Scale Max (0)
					+ Scale Type (0)
					+ Valid Min (0)
					+ Valid Max (0)
					+ Fill Value (0)
					+ Field (1 of C)
					+ Qualifier (*)
					+ Field Quantity (1)
					+ Frequency Range (0)
					+ Spectral Range (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
					+ Bin (*)
					+ Band Name (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Particle (1 of C)
					+ Particle Type (+)
					+ Qualifier (*)
					+ Particle Quantity (1)
					+ Atomic Number (*)
					+ Energy Range (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
					+ Bin (*)
					+ Band Name (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Azimuthal Angle Range (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
					+ Bin (*)
					+ Band Name (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Polar Angle Range (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
					+ Bin (*)
					+ Band Name (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Wave (1 of C)
					+ Wave Type (1)
					+ Qualifier (*)
					+ Wave Quantity (1)

				+ Energy Range (0)
				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Units (1)
				+ Bin (*)
				+ Band Name (0)
				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Frequency Range (0)
				+ Spectral Range (0)
				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Units (1)
				+ Bin (*)
				+ Band Name (0)
				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Wavelength Range (0)
				+ Spectral Range (0)
				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Units (1)
				+ Bin (*)
				+ Band Name (0)
				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Mixed (1 of C)
				+ Mixed Quantity (1)
				+ Particle Type (*)
				+ Qualifier (*)
				+ Support (1 of C)
				+ Qualifier (*)
				+ Support Quantity (1)
				+ Extension (*)
				+ Display Data (+ of A)
				+ Resource ID (1)
				+ Resource Header (1)
				+ Resource Name (1)
				+ Alternate Name (*)
				+ Release Date (1)
				+ Expiration Date (0)
				+ Description (1)
				+ Acknowledgement (0)
				+ Contact (+)
				+ Person ID (1)
				+ Role (+)
				+ Information URL (*)
				+ Name (0)
				+ URL (1)
				+ Description (0)
				+ Language (0)

		+ Association (*)
		+ Association ID (1)
		+ Association Type (1)
		+ Note (0)
		+ Prior ID (*)
		+ Access Information (+)
		+ Repository ID (1)
		+ Availability (0)
		+ Access Rights (0)
		+ Access URL (+)
		+ Name (0)
		+ URL (1)
		+ Product Key (*)
		+ Description (0)
		+ Language (0)
		+ Format (1)
		+ Encoding (0)
		+ Data Extent (0)
		+ Quantity (1)
		+ Units (0)
		+ Per (0)
		+ Acknowledgement (0)
		+ Processing Level (0)
		+ Provider Resource Name (0)
		+ Provider Processing Level (0)
		+ Provider Version (0)
		+ Instrument ID (*)
		+ Measurement Type (+)
		+ Temporal Description (0)
		+ Time Span (1)
		+ Start Date (1)
		+ Stop Date (1 of B)
		+ Relative Stop Date (1 of B)
		+ Note (*)
		+ Cadence (0)
		+ Exposure (0)
		+ Spectral Range (*)
		+ Display Cadence (0)
		+ Observed Region (*)
		+ Caveats (0)
		+ Keyword (*)
		+ Input Resource ID (*)
		+ Parameter (*)
		+ Name (1)
		+ Set (*)
		+ Parameter Key (0)
		+ Description (0)
		+ Caveats (0)
		+ Cadence (0)
		+ Units (0)
		+ Units Conversion (0)

			+ Coordinate System (0)
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			+ Coordinate System Name (1)
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			+ Display Type (0)
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			+ Rendering Axis (0)
			+ Index (0)
			+ Value Format (0)
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			+ Scale Max (0)
			+ Scale Type (0)
			+ Structure (0)
			+ Size (1)
			+ Description (0)
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			+ Qualifier (*)
			+ Index (1)
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			+ Units (0)
			+ Units Conversion (0)
			+ Valid Min (0)
			+ Valid Max (0)
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			+ Rendering Axis (0)
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			+ Scale Max (0)
			+ Scale Type (0)
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			+ Valid Max (0)
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			+ Spectral Range (0)
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			+ High (1)
			+ Units (1)
			+ Bin (*)
			+ Band Name (0)
			+ Low (1)
			+ High (1)
			+ Particle (1 of C)
			+ Particle Type (+)

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				+ Atomic Number (*)
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				+ High (1)
				+ Units (1)
				+ Bin (*)
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				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Azimuthal Angle Range (0)
				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Units (1)
				+ Bin (*)
				+ Band Name (0)
				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Polar Angle Range (0)
				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Units (1)
				+ Bin (*)
				+ Band Name (0)
				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Wave (1 of C)
				+ Wave Type (1)
				+ Qualifier (*)
				+ Wave Quantity (1)
				+ Energy Range (0)
				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Units (1)
				+ Bin (*)
				+ Band Name (0)
				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Frequency Range (0)
				+ Spectral Range (0)
				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Units (1)
				+ Bin (*)
				+ Band Name (0)
				+ Low (1)
				+ High (1)
				+ Wavelength Range (0)
				+ Spectral Range (0)
				+ Low (1)

					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
					+ Bin (*)
					+ Band Name (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
				+ Mixed (1 of C)	
				+ Mixed Quantity (1)	
				+ Particle Type (*)	
				+ Qualifier (*)	
				+ Support (1 of C)	
				+ Qualifier (*)	
				+ Support Quantity (1)	
				+ Extension (*)	
			+ Numerical Data (+ of A)		
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			+ Resource Header (1)		
			+ Resource Name (1)		
			+ Alternate Name (*)		
			+ Release Date (1)		
			+ Expiration Date (0)		
			+ Description (1)		
			+ Acknowledgement (0)		
			+ Contact (+)		
			+ Person ID (1)		
			+ Role (+)		
			+ Information URL (*)		
			+ Name (0)		
			+ URL (1)		
			+ Description (0)		
			+ Language (0)		
			+ Association (*)		
			+ Association ID (1)		
			+ Association Type (1)		
			+ Note (0)		
			+ Prior ID (*)		
			+ Access Information (+)		
			+ Repository ID (1)		
			+ Availability (0)		
			+ Access Rights (0)		
			+ Access URL (+)		
			+ Name (0)		
			+ URL (1)		
			+ Product Key (*)		
			+ Description (0)		
			+ Language (0)		
			+ Format (1)		
			+ Encoding (0)		
			+ Data Extent (0)		
			+ Quantity (1)		
			+ Units (0)		

			+ Per (0)
			+ Acknowledgement (0)
			+ Processing Level (0)
			+ Provider Resource Name (0)
			+ Provider Processing Level (0)
			+ Provider Version (0)
			+ Instrument ID (*)
			+ Measurement Type (+)
			+ Temporal Description (0)
			+ Time Span (1)
			+ Start Date (1)
			+ Stop Date (1 of B)
			+ Relative Stop Date (1 of B)
			+ Note (*)
			+ Cadence (0)
			+ Exposure (0)
			+ Spectral Range (*)
			+ Observed Region (*)
			+ Caveats (0)
			+ Keyword (*)
			+ Input Resource ID (*)
			+ Parameter (*)
			+ Name (1)
			+ Set (*)
			+ Parameter Key (0)
			+ Description (0)
			+ Caveats (0)
			+ Cadence (0)
			+ Units (0)
			+ Units Conversion (0)
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			+ Coordinate Representation (1)
			+ Coordinate System Name (1)
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			+ Axis Label (0)
			+ Rendering Axis (0)
			+ Index (0)
			+ Value Format (0)
			+ Scale Min (0)
			+ Scale Max (0)
			+ Scale Type (0)
			+ Structure (0)
			+ Size (1)
			+ Description (0)
			+ Element (*)
			+ Name (1)
			+ Qualifier (*)
			+ Index (1)
			+ Parameter Key (0)
			+ Units (0)



					+ Units Conversion (0)
					+ Valid Min (0)
					+ Valid Max (0)
					+ Fill Value (0)
					+ Rendering Hints (0)
					+ Display Type (0)
					+ Axis Label (0)
					+ Rendering Axis (0)
					+ Index (0)
					+ Value Format (0)
					+ Scale Min (0)
					+ Scale Max (0)
					+ Scale Type (0)
					+ Valid Min (0)
					+ Valid Max (0)
					+ Fill Value (0)
					+ Field (1 of C)
					+ Qualifier (*)
					+ Field Quantity (1)
					+ Frequency Range (0)
					+ Spectral Range (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
					+ Bin (*)
					+ Band Name (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Particle (1 of C)
					+ Particle Type (+)
					+ Qualifier (*)
					+ Particle Quantity (1)
					+ Atomic Number (*)
					+ Energy Range (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
					+ Bin (*)
					+ Band Name (0)
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					+ High (1)
					+ Azimuthal Angle Range (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
					+ Bin (*)
					+ Band Name (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Polar Angle Range (0)
					+ Low (1)

					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
					+ Bin (*)
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					+ High (1)
				+ Wave (1 of C)	
					+ Wave Type (1)
					+ Qualifier (*)
					+ Wave Quantity (1)
					+ Energy Range (0)
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					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
					+ Bin (*)
					+ Band Name (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
				+ Frequency Range (0)	
					+ Spectral Range (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
					+ Bin (*)
					+ Band Name (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
				+ Wavelength Range (0)	
					+ Spectral Range (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
					+ Units (1)
					+ Bin (*)
					+ Band Name (0)
					+ Low (1)
					+ High (1)
				+ Mixed (1 of C)	
					+ Mixed Quantity (1)
					+ Particle Type (*)
					+ Qualifier (*)
				+ Support (1 of C)	
					+ Qualifier (*)
					+ Support Quantity (1)
				+ Extension (*)	
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					+ Resource ID (1)
					+ Resource Header (1)
					+ Resource Name (1)
					+ Alternate Name (*)
					+ Release Date (1)
					+ Expiration Date (0)

		+ Description (1)
		+ Acknowledgement (0)
		+ Contact (+)
		+ Person ID (1)
		+ Role (+)
		+ Information URL (*)
		+ Name (0)
		+ URL (1)
		+ Description (0)
		+ Language (0)
		+ Association (*)
		+ Association ID (1)
		+ Association Type (1)
		+ Note (0)
		+ Prior ID (*)
	+ Access Information (+)	
		+ Repository ID (1)
		+ Availability (0)
		+ Access Rights (0)
		+ Access URL (+)
		+ Name (0)
		+ URL (1)
		+ Product Key (*)
		+ Description (0)
		+ Language (0)
		+ Format (1)
		+ Encoding (0)
		+ Data Extent (0)
		+ Quantity (1)
		+ Units (0)
		+ Per (0)
		+ Acknowledgement (0)
		+ Keyword (*)
		+ Document Type (1)
		+ MIME Type (1)
		+ Input Resource ID (*)
	+ Granule (+ of A)	
		+ Resource ID (1)
		+ Release Date (1)
		+ Expiration Date (0)
		+ Parent ID (1)
		+ Prior ID (*)
		+ Start Date (1)
		+ Stop Date (1)
		+ Source (+)
		+ Source Type (1)
		+ URL (1)
		+ Mirror URL (*)
		+ Checksum (0)
		+ Hash Value (1)
		+ Hash Function (1)

		+ Data Extent (0)
		+ Quantity (1)
		+ Units (0)
		+ Per (0)
	+ Instrument (+ of A)	
	+ Resource ID (1)	
	+ Resource Header (1)	
	+ Resource Name (1)	
	+ Alternate Name (*)	
	+ Release Date (1)	
	+ Expiration Date (0)	
	+ Description (1)	
	+ Acknowledgement (0)	
	+ Contact (+)	
	+ Person ID (1)	
	+ Role (+)	
	+ Information URL (*)	
	+ Name (0)	
	+ URL (1)	
	+ Description (0)	
	+ Language (0)	
	+ Association (*)	
	+ Association ID (1)	
	+ Association Type (1)	
	+ Note (0)	
	+ Prior ID (*)	
	+ Instrument Type (+)	
	+ Investigation Name (+)	
	+ Operating Span (0)	
	+ Start Date (1)	
	+ Stop Date (0)	
	+ Note (*)	
	+ Observatory ID (1)	
	+ Caveats (0)	
	+ Extension (*)	
	+ Observatory (+ of A)	
	+ Resource ID (1)	
	+ Resource Header (1)	
	+ Resource Name (1)	
	+ Alternate Name (*)	
	+ Release Date (1)	
	+ Expiration Date (0)	
	+ Description (1)	
	+ Acknowledgement (0)	
	+ Contact (+)	
	+ Person ID (1)	
	+ Role (+)	
	+ Information URL (*)	
	+ Name (0)	
	+ URL (1)	
	+ Description (0)	

```

|     |     |     |     |     + Language (0)
|     |     |     |     | + Association (*)
|     |     |     |     |     + Association ID (1)
|     |     |     |     |     + Association Type (1)
|     |     |     |     |     + Note (0)
|     |     |     |     |     + Prior ID (*)
|     |     |     |     | + Observatory Group ID (*)
|     |     |     |     | + Location (1)
|     |     |     |     |     + Observatory Region (+)
|     |     |     |     |     + Coordinate System Name (0)
|     |     |     |     |     + Latitude (0)
|     |     |     |     |     + Longitude (0)
|     |     |     |     |     + Elevation (0)
|     |     |     |     | + Operating Span (0)
|     |     |     |     |     + Start Date (1)
|     |     |     |     |     + Stop Date (0)
|     |     |     |     |     + Note (*)
|     |     |     |     | + Extension (*)
|     |     |     |     | + Person (+ of A)
|     |     |     |     |     + Resource ID (1)
|     |     |     |     |     + Release Date (0)
|     |     |     |     |     + Person Name (0)
|     |     |     |     |     + Organization Name (1)
|     |     |     |     |     + Address (0)
|     |     |     |     |     + Email (*)
|     |     |     |     |     + Phone Number (*)
|     |     |     |     |     + Fax Number (0)
|     |     |     |     |     + Note (0)
|     |     |     |     |     + Extension (*)
|     |     |     |     | + Registry (+ of A)
|     |     |     |     |     + Resource ID (1)
|     |     |     |     |     + Resource Header (1)
|     |     |     |     |         + Resource Name (1)
|     |     |     |     |         + Alternate Name (*)
|     |     |     |     |         + Release Date (1)
|     |     |     |     |         + Expiration Date (0)
|     |     |     |     |         + Description (1)
|     |     |     |     |         + Acknowledgement (0)
|     |     |     |     |         + Contact (+)
|     |     |     |     |             + Person ID (1)
|     |     |     |     |             + Role (+)
|     |     |     |     |         + Information URL (*)
|     |     |     |     |             + Name (0)
|     |     |     |     |             + URL (1)
|     |     |     |     |             + Description (0)
|     |     |     |     |             + Language (0)
|     |     |     |     |         + Association (*)
|     |     |     |     |             + Association ID (1)
|     |     |     |     |             + Association Type (1)
|     |     |     |     |             + Note (0)
|     |     |     |     |         + Prior ID (*)

```

	+ Access URL (1)
	+ Name (0)
	+ URL (1)
	+ Product Key (*)
	+ Description (0)
	+ Language (0)
	+ Extension (*)
+ Repository (+ of A)	
	+ Resource ID (1)
	+ Resource Header (1)
	+ Resource Name (1)
	+ Alternate Name (*)
	+ Release Date (1)
	+ Expiration Date (0)
	+ Description (1)
	+ Acknowledgement (0)
	+ Contact (+)
	+ Person ID (1)
	+ Role (+)
	+ Information URL (*)
	+ Name (0)
	+ URL (1)
	+ Description (0)
	+ Language (0)
	+ Association (*)
	+ Association ID (1)
	+ Association Type (1)
	+ Note (0)
	+ Prior ID (*)
	+ Access URL (1)
	+ Name (0)
	+ URL (1)
	+ Product Key (*)
	+ Description (0)
	+ Language (0)
	+ Extension (*)
+ Service (+ of A)	
	+ Resource ID (1)
	+ Resource Header (1)
	+ Resource Name (1)
	+ Alternate Name (*)
	+ Release Date (1)
	+ Expiration Date (0)
	+ Description (1)
	+ Acknowledgement (0)
	+ Contact (+)
	+ Person ID (1)
	+ Role (+)
	+ Information URL (*)
	+ Name (0)
	+ URL (1)

			+ Description (0)
			+ Language (0)
			+ Association (*)
			+ Association ID (1)
			+ Association Type (1)
			+ Note (0)
			+ Prior ID (*)
			+ Access URL (1)
			+ Name (0)
			+ URL (1)
			+ Product Key (*)
			+ Description (0)
			+ Language (0)
			+ Extension (*)
			+ Annotation (+ of A)
			+ Resource ID (1)
			+ Resource Header (1)
			+ Resource Name (1)
			+ Alternate Name (*)
			+ Release Date (1)
			+ Expiration Date (0)
			+ Description (1)
			+ Acknowledgement (0)
			+ Contact (+)
			+ Person ID (1)
			+ Role (+)
			+ Information URL (*)
			+ Name (0)
			+ URL (1)
			+ Description (0)
			+ Language (0)
			+ Association (*)
			+ Association ID (1)
			+ Association Type (1)
			+ Note (0)
			+ Prior ID (*)
			+ Image URL (0)
			+ Annotation Type (1)
			+ Phenomenon Type (0)
			+ Classification Method (0)
			+ Confidence Rating (0)
			+ Time Span (*)
			+ Start Date (1)
			+ Stop Date (1 of B)
			+ Relative Stop Date (1 of B)
			+ Note (*)
			+ Observation Extent (*)
			+ Observed Region (0)
			+ Start Location (1)
			+ Stop Location (1)
			+ Note (*)

| | + Extension (\*)



## 5. Guidelines for Metadata Descriptions of Products

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

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

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

## 6. Examples

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

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

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

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

```

```

    <PresonID>spase://SMWG/Person/James.M.Weygand</PresonID>
  </Contact>
</ResourceHeader>

<AccessInformation>
  <AccessRights>Open</AccessRights>
  <AccessURL>

<URL>http://www.igpp.ucla.edu/getResource?format=text&id=spase://UCLA/ACEMAG200
301</URL>
  </AccessURL>
  <Format>Text</Format>
  <Encoding>GZIP</Encoding>
</AccessInformation>

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

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

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

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

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

<Parameter>
  <Name>SPACECRAFT_POSITION_VECTOR</Name>

```

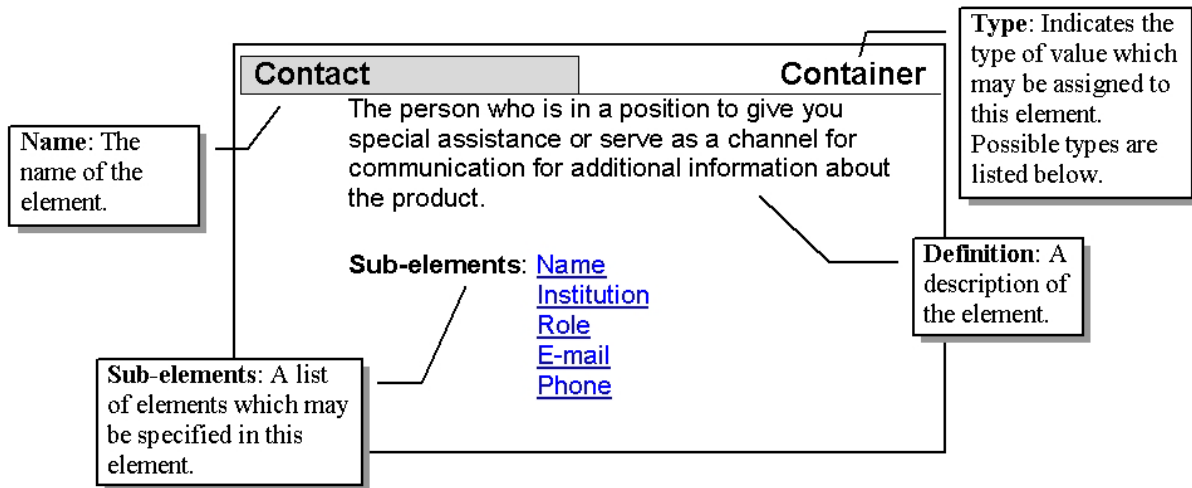
```
<CoordinateSystem>
  <CoordinateRepresentation>Cartesian</CoordinateRepresentation>
  <CoordinateSystemName>GSE</CoordinateSystemName>
</CoordinateSystem>
<Units>EARTH RADII</Units>
<UnitsConversion>6378.16 km</UnitsConversion>
<Description>
  ACE spacecraft location in GSE coordinates (X,Y,Z)."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

</NumericalData>
</Spase>
```

## 7. Definitions of the Data Model Terms

### How to Read a Definition

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



<b>AC-Electric Field</b>	<b>Item</b>
Alternating electric field component of a wave.	
<b>AC-Magnetic Field</b>	<b>Item</b>
Alternating magnetic field component of a wave.	
<b>ASCII</b>	<b>Item</b>
A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.	
<b>AVI</b>	<b>Item</b>
Audio Video Interleave (AVI) a digital format for movies that conforms to the Microsoft Windows Resource Interchange File Format (RIFF).	
<b>Absorption</b>	<b>Item</b>
Decrease of radiant energy (relative to the background continuum spectrum).	
<b>Access Information</b>	<b>Container</b>
Attributes of the resource which pertain to how to accessing the resource, availability and storage format.	
Sub-elements:	
Access Rights	
Access URL	
Acknowledgement	
Availability	
Data Extent	
Encoding	
Format	
Repository ID	
<b>Access Rights</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
Permissions granted or denied by the host of a product to allow other users to access and use the resource.	
Allowed Values:	
Open	
Restricted	
<b>Access URL</b>	<b>Container</b>
Attributes of the method for accessing a resource including a URL, name and description.	
Sub-elements:	
Description	
Language	
Name	
Product Key	
URL	
<b>Acknowledgement</b>	<b>Text</b>
The individual, group or organization which should be acknowledged when the data is used in or contributes to a presentation or publication.	
<b>Active</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Active Region</b>	<b>Item</b>
A localized, transient volume of the solar atmosphere in which PLAGEs, SUNSPOTS, FACULAE, FLAREs, etc. may be observed.	
<b>Activity Index</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.

<b>Address</b>	<b>Text</b>
Directions for finding some location; written on letters or packages that are to be delivered to that location.	
<b>Aerosol</b>	<b>Item</b>
A suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in a gas.	
<b>Akasofu Epsilon</b>	<b>Item</b>
A measure of the magnetopause energy flux and an indicator of the solar wind power available for subsequent magnetospheric energization. Defined as: $V \cdot B^2 \cdot l^2 \sin(\theta/2)^4$ 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.	
<b>Albedo</b>	<b>Item</b>
The ratio of reflected radiation from the surface to incident radiation upon it.	
<b>Alfven Mach Number</b>	<b>Item</b>
The ratio of the bulk flow speed to the Alfven speed.	
<b>Alfven Velocity</b>	<b>Item</b>
Phase velocity of the Alfven 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 ( $\mu$ ).	
<b>Alpha Particle</b>	<b>Item</b>
A positively charged nuclear particle that consists of two protons and two neutrons.	
<b>Alternate Name</b>	<b>Text</b>
An alternative or shortened name used to refer to a resource. This includes acronyms, expanded names or a synonym for a resource.	
<b>Ancillary</b>	<b>Item</b>
A complementary item which can be subordinate, subsidiary, auxiliary, supplementary to the primary item.	
<b>Anisotropy</b>	<b>Item</b>
Direction-dependent property.	
<b>Annotation</b>	<b>Container</b>
Information which is explanatory or descriptive which is associated with another resource. Sub-elements:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annotation Type</li> <li>Classification Method</li> <li>Confidence Rating</li> <li>Extension</li> <li>Image URL</li> <li>Observation Extent</li> <li>Phenomenon Type</li> <li>Resource Header</li> <li>Resource ID</li> <li>Time Span</li> </ul>	
<b>Annotation Type</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
A classification for an annotation. Allowed Values:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anomaly</li> <li>Event</li> <li>Feature</li> </ul>	
<b>Anomaly</b>	<b>Item</b>

An interval where measurements or observations may be adversely affected.

<b>Antenna</b>	Item
A sensor used to measure electric potential.	
<b>Archive Specialist</b>	Item
An individual who is an expert on a collection of resources and may also be knowledgeable of the phenomenon and related physics represented by the resources. This includes librarians, curators, archive scientists and other experts.	
<b>Area</b>	Item
Integration over the extent of a planar region, or of the surface of a solid.	
<b>Array</b>	Item
A sequence of values corresponding to the elements in a rectilinear, n-dimension matrix. Each value can be referenced by a unique index.	
<b>Arrival Direction</b>	Item
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.	
<b>Association</b>	Container
Attributes of a relationship a resource has with another resource. Sub-elements: Association ID Association Type Note	
<b>Association ID</b>	Text
The resource identifier for a resource with which this resource is closely associated.	
<b>Association Type</b>	Enumeration
A characterization of the role or purpose of an associated resource. Allowed Values: Child Event Of Derived From Observed By Other Part Of Revision Of	
<b>Asteroid</b>	Item
A small extraterrestrial body consisting mostly of rock and metal that is in orbit around the sun.	
<b>Atmosphere</b>	Item
The neutral gases surrounding a body that extends from the surface and is bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.	
<b>Atom</b>	Item
Matter consisting of a nucleus surrounded by electrons which has no net charge.	
<b>Atomic Number</b>	Numeric
The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom.	
<b>Atomic Number Detected</b>	Item
The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom as determined by a detector.	
<b>Aurora</b>	Item
An atmospheric phenomenon consisting of bands of light caused by charged solar particles following the earth's magnetic lines of force.	



<b>Auroral Region</b>	Item
The region in the atmospheric where electrically-charged particles bombarding the upper atmosphere of a planet in the presence of a magnetic field produce an optical phenomenon.	
<b>Automatic</b>	Item
Determined by the analysis or assessment performed by a program or server.	
<b>Availability</b>	Enumeration
An indication of the method or service which may be used to access the resource. Allowed Values: Offline Online	
<b>Average</b>	Item
The statistical mean; the sum of a set of values divided by the number of values in the set.	
<b>Average Charge State</b>	Item
A measure of the composite deficit (positive) or excess (negative) of electrons with respect to protons.	
<b>Axis Label</b>	Text
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.	
<b>Azimuth Angle</b>	Item
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 $\arctan(j/i)$ .	
<b>Azimuthal Angle Range</b>	Container
The range of possible azimuthal angles for a group of energy observations. Default units are degrees. Sub-elements: Bin High Low Units	
<b>BZIP2</b>	Item
An open standard algorithm by Julian Seward using Burrows-Wheeler block sorting and Huffman coding. See < <a href="http://www.bzip.org/">http://www.bzip.org/</a> >	
<b>Band Name</b>	Text
A common or provider assigned name for a range of values.	
<b>Bandwidth</b>	Item
Integration over the width a frequency band.	
<b>Base64</b>	Item
A data encoding scheme whereby binary-encoded data is converted to printable ASCII characters. It is defined as a MIME content transfer encoding for use in Internet e-mail. The only characters used are the upper- and lower-case Roman alphabet characters (A-Z, a-z), the numerals (0-9), and the "+" and "/" symbols, with the "=" symbol as a special suffix (padding) code.	
<b>Bin</b>	Container
A grouping of observations according to a band or window of a common attribute. Sub-elements: Band Name High	

## Low

<b>Binary</b>	<b>Item</b>
A direct representation of the bits which may be stored in memory on a computer.	
<b>Bow Shock Crossing</b>	<b>Item</b>
A crossing of the boundary between the undisturbed (except for foreshock effects) solar wind and the shocked, decelerated solar wind of the magnetosheath.	
<b>Browse</b>	<b>Item</b>
A representation of an image which is suitable to reveal most or all of the details of the image.	
<b>CDF</b>	<b>Item</b>
Common Data Format (CDF). A binary storage format developed at Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC).	
<b>CEF</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>CEF 1</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>CEF 2</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>CGM</b>	<b>Item</b>
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 < <a href="http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/cgm/cgmm_des.html">http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/cgm/cgmm_des.html</a> >	
<b>Ca-K</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Cadence</b>	<b>Duration</b>
The time interval between the start of successive measurements.	
<b>Calibrated</b>	<b>Item</b>
Data wherein sensor outputs have been convolved with instrument response function, often irreversibly, to yield data in physical units.	
<b>Carrington</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Cartesian</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Catalog</b>	<b>Container</b>

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

Sub-elements:

Access Information  
Caveats  
Extension  
Input Resource ID  
Instrument ID  
Keyword  
Parameter  
Phenomenon Type  
Provider Resource Name  
Provider Version  
Resource Header  
Resource ID  
Time Span

**Caveats** Text

Information which may be important in the avoidance of the misuse of the resource, for instance instrument malfunctions, corruption or contamination.

**Channeltron** Item

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

**Characteristic** Item

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

**Charge State** Item

Charge of a fully or partially stripped ion, in units of the charge of a proton. Charge state of a bare proton = 1.

**Checksum** Container

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

Sub-elements:

Hash Function  
Hash Value

**Child Event Of** Item

A descendant or caused by another resource.

**Chromosphere** Item

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

**Circular** Item

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

<b>Classification Method</b>	Enumeration
The technique used to determine the characteristics of an object. Allowed Values: Automatic Inferred Inspection	
<b>Co-Investigator</b>	Item
An individual who is a scientific peer and major participant in an investigation.	
<b>Color Bar</b>	Item
A spectrum or set of colors used to represent data values.	
<b>Column</b>	Item
A two-dimensional measure of a quantity. The column is the area over which the quantity is measured.	
<b>Comet</b>	Item
A relatively small extraterrestrial body consisting of a frozen mass that travels around the sun in a highly elliptical orbit.	
<b>Component</b>	Enumeration
Projection of a vector along one of the base axes of a coordinate system. Allowed Values: I J K	
<b>Confidence Rating</b>	Enumeration
A classification of the certainty of an assertion. Allowed Values: Probable Strong Unlikely Weak	
<b>Contact</b>	Container
The person or organization who may be able to provide special assistance or serve as a channel for communication for additional information about a resource. Sub-elements: Person ID Role	
<b>Contributor</b>	Item
An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource.	
<b>Coordinate Representation</b>	Enumeration
The method or form for specifying a given point or vector in a given coordinate system. Allowed Values: Cartesian Cylindrical Spherical	
<b>Coordinate System</b>	Container
The specification of the orientation of a set of (typically) orthogonal base axes. Sub-elements: Coordinate Representation Coordinate System Name	
<b>Coordinate System Name</b>	Enumeration
Identifies the coordinate system in which the position, direction or observation has been	

expressed.

Allowed Values:

CGM  
 Carrington  
 DM  
 GEI  
 GEO  
 GSE  
 GSEQ  
 GSM  
 HAE  
 HCC  
 HCI  
 HCR  
 HEE  
 HEEQ  
 HG  
 HGI  
 HPC  
 HPR  
 J2000  
 LGM  
 MAG  
 MFA  
 RTN  
 SC  
 SE  
 SM  
 SR  
 SR2  
 SSE  
 SSE\_L  
 Spacecraft Orbit Plane  
 WGS84

**Core** **Item**

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.

**Corona** **Item**

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

**Coronal Hole** **Item**

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

**Coronal Mass Ejection** **Item**

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).

**Coronagraph** **Item**

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

**Count Rate** **Item**

The number of events per unit time.

<b>Counts</b>	<b>Item</b>
The number of detection events occurring in a detector over the detector accumulation time.	
<b>Cross Spectrum</b>	<b>Item</b>
The Fourier transform of the cross correlation of two physical or empirical observations.	
<b>Current</b>	<b>Item</b>
The flow of electrons through a conductor caused by a potential difference.	
<b>Cylindrical</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>D-Region</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>DM</b>	<b>Item</b>
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 <a href="http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf">http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf</a>	
<b>Data</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Data Extent</b>	<b>Container</b>
The area of storage in a file system required to store the contents of a resource. The default units for data extent is bytes. Sub-elements: Per Quantity Units	
<b>Data Producer</b>	<b>Item</b>
An individual who generated the resource and is familiar with its provenance.	
<b>Deputy-PI</b>	<b>Item</b>
An individual who is an administrative or scientific leader for an investigation operating under the supervision of a Principal Investigator.	
<b>Derived From</b>	<b>Item</b>
A transformed or altered version of a resource instance.	
<b>Description</b>	<b>Text</b>
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.	
<b>Deviation</b>	<b>Item</b>
The difference between an observed value and the expected value of a quantity.	
<b>Differential</b>	<b>Item</b>
A measurement within a narrow range of energy and/or solid angle.	
<b>Direction</b>	<b>Item</b>

The spatial relation between an object and another object, the orientation of the object or the course along which the object points or moves.

---

**Direction Angle** Enumeration

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.

Allowed Values:

- Azimuth Angle
- Elevation Angle
- Polar Angle

---

**Directional** Item

A measurement within a narrow range of solid angle.

---

**Display Cadence** Duration

The time interval between the successive display elements.

---

**Display Data** Container

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

Sub-elements:

- Access Information
- Caveats
- Display Cadence
- Extension
- Input Resource ID
- Instrument ID
- Keyword
- Measurement Type
- Observed Region
- Parameter
- Processing Level
- Provider Processing Level
- Provider Resource Name
- Provider Version
- Resource Header
- Resource ID
- Spectral Range
- Temporal Description

---

**Display Type** Enumeration

The general styling or type of plot that is suitable for the variable.

Allowed Values:

- Image
- Plasmagram
- Spectrogram
- Stack Plot
- Time Series
- Wave Form

---

**Document** Container

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).

Sub-elements:

- Access Information
- Document Type

Input Resource ID  
 Keyword  
 MIME Type  
 Resource Header  
 Resource ID

<b>Document Type</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
A characterization of the content, purpose, or style of the document. Allowed Values: Other Poster Presentation Report Specification Technical Note White Paper	
<b>Doppler Frequency</b>	<b>Item</b>
Change in the frequency of a propagating wave due to motion of the source, the observer, the reflector, or the propagation medium.	
<b>Dopplergram</b>	<b>Item</b>
A map or image depicting the spatial distribution of line-of-sight velocities of the observed object.	
<b>Double Sphere</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Dust</b>	<b>Item</b>
Free microscopic particles of solid material.	
<b>Dust Detector</b>	<b>Item</b>
An instrument which determines the mass and speed of ambient dust particles.	
<b>E-Region</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>EIT Wave</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Earth</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
The third planet from the sun in our solar system. Allowed Values: Magnetosheath Magnetosphere Magnetosphere.Magnetotail Magnetosphere.Main Magnetosphere.Polar Magnetosphere.Radiation Belt Near Surface Near Surface.Atmosphere Near Surface.Auroral Region Near Surface.Equatorial Region Near Surface.Ionosphere Near Surface.Ionosphere.D-Region Near Surface.Ionosphere.E-Region	



Near Surface.Ionosphere.F-Region  
 Near Surface.Ionosphere.Topside  
 Near Surface.Mesosphere  
 Near Surface.Plasmasphere  
 Near Surface.Polar Cap  
 Near Surface.South Atlantic Anomaly Region  
 Near Surface.Stratosphere  
 Near Surface.Thermosphere  
 Near Surface.Troposphere  
 Surface

<b>Electric</b>	<b>Item</b>
The physical attribute that exerts an electrical force.	
<b>Electric Field</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Electromagnetic</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Electron</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Electron Drift Instrument</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Electrostatic</b>	<b>Item</b>
Collective longitudinal electric-field and plasma oscillations trapped within a body of plasma.	
<b>Electrostatic Analyser</b>	<b>Item</b>
An instrument which uses charged plates to analyze the mass, charge and kinetic energies of charged particles which enter the instrument.	
<b>Element</b>	<b>Container</b>
A component or individual unit of a multiple value quantity such as an array or vector. Sub-elements: Fill Value Index Name Parameter Key Qualifier Rendering Hints Units Units Conversion Valid Max Valid Min	
<b>Elevation</b>	<b>Numeric</b>
The distance in meters above (positive) or below (negative) the "zero elevation" defined by the World Geodetic System reference frame (WGS84).	
<b>Elevation Angle</b>	<b>Item</b>
The angle between the position or measured vector and the i-j plane of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(k/\sqrt{i^2+j^2})$ .	
<b>Email</b>	<b>Text</b>

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

**Emissivity** **Item**

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.

**Encoding** **Enumeration**

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

Allowed Values:

ASCII  
BZIP2  
Base64  
GZIP  
None  
S3\_BUCKET  
TAR  
Unicode  
ZIP

**Energetic Particle Instrument** **Item**

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

**Energetic Particles** **Item**

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

**Energetic Solar Particle Event** **Item**

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

**Energy** **Item**

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

**Energy Density** **Item**

The amount of energy per unit volume.

**Energy Flux** **Item**

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

**Energy Range** **Container**

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

Sub-elements:

Bin  
High  
Low  
Units

**Ephemeris** **Item**

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

**Equatorial Region** **Item**

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

**Equivalent Width** **Item**

The spectral width of a total absorption line having the amount of absorbed radiant energy

being equivalent to that in an observed absorption line.

<b>Event</b>	<b>Item</b>
An action or observation which occurs at a point in time.	
<b>Excel</b>	<b>Item</b>
A Microsoft spreadsheet format used to hold a variety of data in tables which can include calculations.	
<b>Expiration Date</b>	<b>DateTime</b>
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.	
<b>Exposure</b>	<b>Duration</b>
The time interval over which an individual measurement is taken.	
<b>Extension</b>	<b>Text</b>
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.	
<b>Extreme Ultraviolet</b>	<b>Item</b>
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	
<b>F-Region</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>FITS</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Far Ultraviolet</b>	<b>Item</b>
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	
<b>Faraday Cup</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Fax Number</b>	<b>Text</b>
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.	
<b>Feature</b>	<b>Item</b>
A prominent or distinctive characteristic that occurs at a location or persists over a period of time.	
<b>Field</b>	<b>Container</b>
The space around a radiating body within which its electromagnetic attributes can exert force on another similar body that is not in direct contact.	

## Sub-elements:

Field Quantity  
 Frequency Range  
 Qualifier

<b>Field Quantity</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
The physical attribute of the field. Allowed Values: Current Electric Electromagnetic Gyrofrequency Magnetic Plasma Frequency Potential Poynting Flux	
<b>Field-Aligned</b>	<b>Item</b>
The component of a quantity which is oriented in the same direction of a field.	
<b>Fill Value</b>	<b>Text</b>
A value that indicates that a quantity is undefined.	
<b>Film</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Fit</b>	<b>Item</b>
Values that make an model agree with the data.	
<b>Flow Speed</b>	<b>Item</b>
The rate at which particles or energy is passing through a unit area in a unit time.	
<b>Flow Velocity</b>	<b>Item</b>
The volume of matter passing through a unit area perpendicular to the direction of flow in a unit of time.	
<b>Fluence</b>	<b>Item</b>
The time integral of a flux. A fluence does not have any "per unit time" in its units.	
<b>Flux Feedback</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Forbush Decrease</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Format</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
The organization of data according to preset specifications. The value is selected from a list of accepted names for known, well documented formats. Allowed Values: AVI Binary CDF CEF CEF 1 CEF 2	

Excel  
 FITS  
 GIF  
 HDF  
 HDF 4  
 HDF 5  
 HTML  
 Hardcopy  
 Hardcopy.Film  
 Hardcopy.Microfiche  
 Hardcopy.Microfilm  
 Hardcopy.Photograph  
 Hardcopy.Photographic Plate  
 Hardcopy.Print  
 IDFS  
 IDL  
 JPEG  
 MATLAB\_4  
 MATLAB\_6  
 MATLAB\_7  
 MPEG  
 NCAR  
 NetCDF  
 PDF  
 PNG  
 Postscript  
 QuickTime  
 TIFF  
 Text  
 Text.ASCII  
 Text.Unicode  
 UDF  
 VOTable  
 XML

**Former-PI** Item

An individual who had served as the administrative and scientific lead for an investigation, but no longer assumes that role.

**Fourier Transform Spectrograph** Item

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

**Frequency** Item

The number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit time.

**Frequency Range** Container

The range of possible values for the observed frequency.

Sub-elements:

Bin  
 High  
 Low  
 Spectral Range  
 Units

**Frequency-To-Gyrofrequency Ratio** Item

The ratio of the characteristic frequency of a medium to gyrofrequency of a particle.

**GEI** Item

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

<b>GEO</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>GIF</b>	<b>Item</b>
Graphic Interchange Format (GIF) first introduced in 1987 by CompuServe. GIF uses LZW compression and images are limited to 256 colours.	
<b>GSE</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>GSEQ</b>	<b>Item</b>
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	
<b>GSM</b>	<b>Item</b>
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	
<b>GZIP</b>	<b>Item</b>
An open standard algorithm distributed by GHU based on LZ77 and Huffman coding. See < <a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/gzip/gzip.html">http://www.gnu.org/software/gzip/gzip.html</a> > or < <a href="http://www.gzip.org/">http://www.gzip.org/</a> >	
<b>Gamma Rays</b>	<b>Item</b>
Photons with a wavelength range: 0.00001 to 0.001 nm	
<b>Geiger-Mueller Tube</b>	<b>Item</b>
An instrument which measures density of ionizing radiation based on interactions with a gas.	
<b>General Contact</b>	<b>Item</b>
An individual who can provide information on a range of subjects or who can direct you to a domain expert.	
<b>Geomagnetic Storm</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Granule</b>	<b>Container</b>
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.	
Sub-elements:	
Expiration Date	
Parent ID	
Prior ID	
Release Date	
Resource ID	
Source	
Start Date	
Stop Date	

<b>Group</b>	<b>Item</b>
An assemblage of values that a certain relation or common characteristic.	
<b>Gyrofrequency</b>	<b>Item</b>
The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.	
<b>H-alpha</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>HAE</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>HCC</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>HCI</b>	<b>Item</b>
Heliographic Carrington Inertial.	
<b>HCR</b>	<b>Item</b>
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 [ $psi = \arctan(-y/x)$ ]	
<b>HDF</b>	<b>Item</b>
Hierarchical Data Format	
<b>HDF 4</b>	<b>Item</b>
Hierarchical Data Format, Version 4	
<b>HDF 5</b>	<b>Item</b>
Hierarchical Data Format, Version 5	
<b>HEE</b>	<b>Item</b>
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	
<b>HEEQ</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>HG</b>	<b>Item</b>
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 <a href="http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord_des.html">http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord_des.html</a>	

<b>HGI</b>	<b>Item</b>
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 < <a href="http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord_des.html">http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord_des.html</a> >	
<b>HPC</b>	<b>Item</b>
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 [ $\arctan(y/d)$ ].	
<b>HPR</b>	<b>Item</b>
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 {= $\arctan[\text{SQRT}(x^2 + y^2)/d]$ } or equivalent declination parameter delta (= theta - 90 deg), and its phase angle psi as measured counter-clockwise from the +Y axis [ $\psi = \arctan(-y/x)$ ].	
<b>HTML</b>	<b>Item</b>
A text file containing structured information represented in the HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML). See < <a href="http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/">http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/</a> >	
<b>Halo</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Hard X-rays</b>	<b>Item</b>
Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 to 0.1 nm and an energy range of 12 keV to 120 keV	
<b>Hardcopy</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
A permanent reproduction, or copy in the form of a physical object, of any media suitable for direct use by a person. Allowed Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Film</li> <li>Microfiche</li> <li>Microfilm</li> <li>Photograph</li> <li>Photographic Plate</li> <li>Print</li> </ul>	
<b>Hash Function</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
A function or algorithm that converts a digital data object into a hash value. Typically the hash value is small and concise when compared to the digital data object. Allowed Values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MD5</li> <li>SHA1</li> <li>SHA256</li> </ul>	
<b>Hash Value</b>	<b>Text</b>
The value calculated by a hash function, e.g. the message digest of a digital data object.	



<b>He-10830</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>He-304</b>	<b>Item</b>
A spectrum centered around the resonance line of ionised helium at 304 Angstrom (30.4 nm).	
<b>Heat Flux</b>	<b>Item</b>
Flow of thermal energy through a gas or plasma; typically computed as third moment of a distribution function.	
<b>Heliosheath</b>	<b>Item</b>
The region extending radially outward from the heliospheric termination shock and in which the decelerated solar wind plasma is still significant.	
<b>Heliosphere</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
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.	
Allowed Values:	
Heliosheath	
Inner	
Near Earth	
Outer	
Remote 1AU	
<b>High</b>	<b>Numeric</b>
The largest value within a range of possible values.	
<b>Horizontal</b>	<b>Item</b>
Parallel to or in the plane of the horizon or a base line.	
<b>Hydrodynamic</b>	<b>Item</b>
Periodic or quasi-periodic oscillations of fluid quantities.	
<b>I</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>IDFS</b>	<b>Item</b>
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).	
<b>IDL</b>	<b>Item</b>
Interactive Data Language (IDL) save set. IDL is a proprietary format.	
<b>IJ</b>	<b>Item</b>
A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-j (typically X-Y) plane of the coordinate system.	
<b>IK</b>	<b>Item</b>
A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the i-k (typically X-Z) plane of the coordinate system.	
<b>Image</b>	<b>Item</b>
A two-dimensional representation of data with values at each element of the array related to an intensity or a color.	
<b>Image Intensity</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.

<b>Image URL</b>	URL
A URL to graphic, image or movie.	
<b>Imager</b>	Item
An instrument which samples the radiation from an area at one or more spectral ranges emitted or reflected by an object.	
<b>Imaging Spectrometer</b>	Item
An instrument which is a multispectral scanner with a very large number of channels (64-256 channels) with very narrow band widths.	
<b>Index</b>	Sequence
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.	
<b>Inferred</b>	Item
Determined by the analysis of other information or resources.	
<b>Information URL</b>	Container
Attributes of the method of acquiring additional information. Sub-elements: Description Language Name URL	
<b>Infrared</b>	Item
Photons with a wavelength range: 760 to 1.00x10 <sup>6</sup> nm	
<b>Inner</b>	Item
The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from the solar coronal base to just inside 1 AU.	
<b>Input Resource ID</b>	Text
The resource identifier for a resource which was used to generate this resource.	
<b>Inspection</b>	Item
Determined by the analysis or assessment performed by a person.	
<b>Instrument</b>	Container
A device that makes measurements used to characterize a physical phenomenon, or a family of like devices. Sub-elements: Caveats Extension Instrument Type Investigation Name Observatory ID Operating Span Resource Header Resource ID	
<b>Instrument ID</b>	Text
The identifier of an Instrument resource.	
<b>Instrument Mode</b>	Item

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.

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

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

Allowed Values:

- Antenna
- Channeltron
- Coronagraph
- Double Sphere
- Dust Detector
- Electron Drift Instrument
- Electrostatic Analyser
- Energetic Particle Instrument
- Faraday Cup
- Flux Feedback
- Fourier Transform Spectrograph
- Geiger-Mueller Tube
- Imager
- Imaging Spectrometer
- Interferometer
- Ion Chamber
- Ion Drift
- Langmuir Probe
- Long Wire
- Magnetometer
- Mass Spectrometer
- Microchannel Plate
- Multispectral Imager
- Neutral Atom Imager
- Neutral Particle Detector
- Particle Correlator
- Particle Detector
- Photometer
- Photopolarimeter
- Platform
- Proportional Counter
- Quadr spherical Analyser
- Radar
- Radiometer
- Resonance Sounder
- Retarding Potential Analyser
- Riometer
- Scintillation Detector
- Search Coil
- Sounder
- Spacecraft Potential Control
- Spectral Power Receiver
- Spectrometer
- Time Of Flight
- Unspecified
- Waveform Receiver

Integral	Enumeration
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A flux measurement in a broad range of energy and solid angle.

Allowed Values:

- Area
- Bandwidth
- Solid Angle

<b>Intensity</b>	<b>Item</b>
The measurement of radiant or wave energy per unit detector area per unit bandwidth per unit solid angle per unit time.	
<b>Interferometer</b>	<b>Item</b>
An instrument to study the properties of two or more waves from the pattern of interference created by their superposition.	
<b>Interior</b>	<b>Item</b>
The region inside the body which is not visible from outside the body.	
<b>Interplanetary Shock</b>	<b>Item</b>
A shock propagating generally anti-sunward through the slower solar wind, often seen in front of CME-associated plasma clouds.	
<b>Interstellar</b>	<b>Item</b>
The region between stars outside of the star's heliopause.	
<b>Investigation Name</b>	<b>Text</b>
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.	
<b>Ion</b>	<b>Item</b>
An atom that has acquired a net electric charge by gaining or losing one or more electrons.(Note: $Z > 2$ )	
<b>Ion Chamber</b>	<b>Item</b>
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	
<b>Ion Composition</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Ion Drift</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Ionosphere</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
The charged or ionized gases surrounding a body that are nominally bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction. Allowed Values: D-Region E-Region F-Region Topside	
<b>Irradiance</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>J</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	

<b>J2000</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>JK</b>	<b>Item</b>
A measure of the length of a position or measured vector projected into the j-k (typically Y-Z) plane of the coordinate system.	
<b>JPEG</b>	<b>Item</b>
A binary format for still images defined by the Joint Photographic Experts Group	
<b>Jupiter</b>	<b>Item</b>
The fifth planet from the sun in our solar system.	
<b>K</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>K-7699</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Keyword</b>	<b>Text</b>
A word or phrase that is relevant to the resource but does not exist in other documentary information.	
<b>LBH Band</b>	<b>Item</b>
Lyman-Birge-Hopfield band in the far ultraviolet range with wavelength range of 140nm to 170 nm.	
<b>LGM</b>	<b>Item</b>
Local Geomagnetic - A coordinate system used mainly for Earth surface or near Earth surface magnetic field data. X axis northward from observation point in a geographic meridian. Z axis downward towards Earth's center. In this system, H (total horizontal component) = $\text{SQRT}(B_x^2 + B_y^2)$ and D (declination angle) = $\text{arctan}(B_y/B_x)$	
<b>Langmuir Probe</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Language</b>	<b>Text</b>
The two character indicator of language selected from the ISO 630-1 codes for the representation of names of languages.	
<b>Latitude</b>	<b>Numeric</b>
The angular distance north (positive) or south (negative) from the equator, measured along the meridian passing through the point.	
<b>Layout</b>	<b>Item</b>
The structured arrangement of items in a collection.	
<b>Line Depth</b>	<b>Item</b>
The measure of the amount of absorption below the continuum (depth) in a particular wavelength or frequency in an absorption spectrum.	
<b>Line Of Sight</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.

<b>Linear</b>	Item
Polarization where the E-field vector is confined to a given plane	
<b>Linear Scale</b>	Item
Intervals which are equally spaced.	
<b>Location</b>	Container
A position in space definable by a regional referencing system and geographic coordinates. Sub-elements:	
	Coordinate System Name
	Elevation
	Latitude
	Longitude
	Observatory Region
<b>Log Scale</b>	Item
Intervals which are spaced proportionally to the logarithms of the values being represented.	
<b>Long Wire</b>	Item
A dipole antenna whose active (sensor) elements are two wires deployed in the equatorial plane on opposite sides of a spinning spacecraft, and whose length is several times greater than the spacecraft diameter.	
<b>Longitude</b>	Numeric
The angular distance measured west (positive) or east (negative) from a north-south line called the Prime Meridian.	
<b>Low</b>	Numeric
The smallest value within a range of possible values.	
<b>MAG</b>	Item
Geomagnetic - geocentric. Z axis is parallel to the geomagnetic dipole axis, positive north. X is in the plane defined by the Z axis and the Earth's rotation axis. If N is a unit vector from the Earth's center to the north geographic pole, the signs of the X and Y axes are given by $Y = N \times Z$ , $X = Y \times Z$ .. See Russell, 1971, and < <a href="http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf">http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf</a> >	
<b>MATLAB_4</b>	Item
MATLAB Workspace save set, version 4. MAT-files are double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.	
<b>MATLAB_6</b>	Item
MATLAB Workspace save set, version 6. MAT-files are double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.	
<b>MATLAB_7</b>	Item
MATLAB Workspace save set, version 7. MAT-files are double-precision, binary, MATLAB format files. Version 7 includes data compression and Unicode encoding. MATLAB is a proprietary product of The MathWorks.	
<b>MD5</b>	Item
Message Digest 5 (MD5) is a 128-bit message digest algorithm created in 1991 by Professor Ronald Rivest.	
<b>MFA</b>	Item
Magnetic Field Aligned - A coordinate system spacecraft-centered system with Z in the direction of the ambient magnetic field vector. X is in the plane defined by Z and the spacecraft-Sun line, positive sunward. See < <a href="http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf">http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf</a> >	

<b>MHD</b>	Item
Hydrodynamic waves in a magnetized plasma in which the background magnetic field plays a key role in controlling the wave propagation characteristics.	
<b>MIME Type</b>	Item
Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) type and sub-type which characterizes the format of a file. MIME media types are define in RFC memorandum RFC 2046. Current MIME types are maintained by Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) at <a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/index.html">http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/index.html</a> . 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.	
<b>MPEG</b>	Item
A digital format for movies defined by the Motion Picture Experts Group	
<b>Magnetic</b>	Item
The physical attribute attributed to a magnet or its equivalent.	
<b>Magnetic Cloud</b>	Item
A transient event observed in the solar wind characterized as a region of enhanced magnetic field strength, smooth rotation of the magnetic field vector and low proton density and temperature.	
<b>Magnetic Field</b>	Item
A region of space near a magnetized body where magnetic forces can be detected (as measured by methods such as Zeeman splitting, etc.).	
<b>Magnetogram</b>	Item
Measurements of the vector or line-of-sight magnetic field determined from remote sensing measurements of the detailed structure of spectral lines, including their splitting and polarization. ("Magnetogram.")	
<b>Magnetometer</b>	Item
An instrument which measures the ambient magnetic field.	
<b>Magnetopause Crossing</b>	Item
A crossing of the interface between the shocked solar wind in the magnetosheath and the magnetic field and plasma in the magnetosphere.	
<b>Magnetosheath</b>	Item
The region between the bow shock and the magnetopause, characterized by very turbulent plasma.	
<b>Magnetosonic Mach Number</b>	Item
The ratio of the velocity of fast mode waves to the Alfven velocity.	
<b>Magnetosphere</b>	Enumeration
The region of space above the atmosphere or surface of the planet, and bounded by the magnetopause, that is under the direct influence of the planet's magnetic field. Allowed Values:	
	Magnetotail
	Main
	Polar
	Radiation Belt
<b>Magnetotail</b>	Item
The region on the night side of the body where the magnetic filed is stretched backwards by the force of the solar wind. For Earth, the magnetotail begins at a night-side radial distance of 10	

Re ( $X > -10R_e$ ).

<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Item</b>
A measure of the strength of a vector quantity or length of its representational vector.	
<b>Main</b>	<b>Item</b>
The region of the magnetosphere where the magnetic field lines are closed, but does not include the gaseous region gravitationally bound to the body.	
<b>Mars</b>	<b>Item</b>
The fourth planet from the sun in our solar system.	
<b>Mass</b>	<b>Item</b>
The measure of inertia (mass) of individual objects (e.g., aerosols).	
<b>Mass Density</b>	<b>Item</b>
The mass of particles per unit volume.	
<b>Mass Number</b>	<b>Item</b>
The total number of protons and neutrons (together known as nucleons) in an atomic nucleus.	
<b>Mass Spectrometer</b>	<b>Item</b>
An instrument which distinguishes chemical species in terms of their different isotopic masses.	
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Item</b>
The largest value of a batch or sample or the upper bound of a probability distribution.	
<b>Measurement Type</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
A characterization of the quantitative assessment of a phenomenon.	
Allowed Values:	
Activity Index	
Dopplergram	
Dust	
Electric Field	
Energetic Particles	
Ephemeris	
Image Intensity	
Instrument Status	
Ion Composition	
Irradiance	
Magnetic Field	
Magnetogram	
Neutral Atom Images	
Neutral Gas	
Profile	
Radiance	
Spectrum	
Thermal Plasma	
Waves	
Waves.Active	
Waves.Passive	
<b>Median</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Mercury</b>	<b>Item</b>
The first planet from the sun in our solar system.	
<b>Mesosphere</b>	<b>Item</b>



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

<b>Metadata Contact</b>	<b>Item</b>
An individual who can affect a change in the metadata describing a resource.	
<b>Microchannel Plate</b>	<b>Item</b>
An instrument used for the detection of elementary particles, ions, ultraviolet rays and soft X-rays constructed from very thin conductive glass capillaries.	
<b>Microfiche</b>	<b>Item</b>
A sheet of microfilm on which many pages of material have been photographed; a magnification system is used to read the material.	
<b>Microfilm</b>	<b>Item</b>
Film rolls on which materials are photographed at greatly reduced size; a magnification system is used to read the material.	
<b>Microwave</b>	<b>Item</b>
Photons with a wavelength range: $1.00 \times 10^6$ to $1.50 \times 10^7$ nm	
<b>Minimum</b>	<b>Item</b>
The smallest value of a batch or sample or the lower bound of a probability distribution.	
<b>Mirror URL</b>	<b>URL</b>
A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) to an alternate location of a resource.	
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Container</b>
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."	
Sub-elements:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mixed Quantity</li> <li>Particle Type</li> <li>Qualifier</li> </ul>	
<b>Mixed Quantity</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
A characterization of the combined attributes of a quantity.	
Allowed Values:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Akasofu Epsilon</li> <li>Alfven Mach Number</li> <li>Alfven Velocity</li> <li>Frequency-To-Gyrofrequency Ratio</li> <li>Magnetosonic Mach Number</li> <li>Other</li> <li>Plasma Beta</li> <li>Total Pressure</li> <li>V Cross B</li> </ul>	
<b>Mode Amplitude</b>	<b>Item</b>
In helioseismology the magnitude of oscillation of waves of a particular geometry.	
<b>Molecule</b>	<b>Item</b>
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	
<b>Moment</b>	<b>Item</b>
Parameters determined by integration over a distribution function convolved with a power of velocity.	

<b>Multispectral Imager</b>	<b>Item</b>
An instrument which captures images at multiple spectral ranges.	
<b>NCAR</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Na-D</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Text</b>
A language unit by which a person or thing is known.	
<b>Near Earth</b>	<b>Item</b>
The heliospheric region near the Earth which extends to and includes the area near the L1 and L2 Lagrange point.	
<b>Near Surface</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
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.	
Allowed Values:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Atmosphere</li> <li>Auroral Region</li> <li>Equatorial Region</li> <li>Ionosphere</li> <li>Ionosphere.D-Region</li> <li>Ionosphere.E-Region</li> <li>Ionosphere.F-Region</li> <li>Ionosphere.Topside</li> <li>Mesosphere</li> <li>Plasmasphere</li> <li>Polar Cap</li> <li>South Atlantic Anomaly Region</li> <li>Stratosphere</li> <li>Thermosphere</li> <li>Troposphere</li> </ul>	
<b>Neptune</b>	<b>Item</b>
The seventh planet from the sun in our solar system.	
<b>NetCDF</b>	<b>Item</b>
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">http://my.unidata.ucar.edu/content/software/netcdf</a>	
<b>Neutral Atom Imager</b>	<b>Item</b>
An instrument which measures the quantity and properties of neutral particles over a range of angles. Measured properties can include mass and energy.	
<b>Neutral Atom Images</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Neutral Gas</b>	<b>Item</b>
Measurements of neutral atomic and molecular components of a gas.	
<b>Neutral Particle Detector</b>	<b>Item</b>

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

<b>Neutron</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.)	
<b>Ni-6768</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>None</b>	<b>Item</b>
A lack or absence of anything.	
<b>Note</b>	<b>Text</b>
Information which is useful or important for the understanding of a value or parameter.	
<b>Number Density</b>	<b>Item</b>
The number of particles per unit volume.	
<b>Number Flux</b>	<b>Item</b>
The number of particles passing a unit area in unit time, possibly also per unit energy (or equivalent) and/or per unit look direction.	
<b>Numerical Data</b>	<b>Container</b>
Data stored as numerical values in a specified format. 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 a collection of granules of successive time spans, but may be a single high-level entity.	
Sub-elements:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access Information</li> <li>Caveats</li> <li>Extension</li> <li>Input Resource ID</li> <li>Instrument ID</li> <li>Keyword</li> <li>Measurement Type</li> <li>Observed Region</li> <li>Parameter</li> <li>Processing Level</li> <li>Provider Processing Level</li> <li>Provider Resource Name</li> <li>Provider Version</li> <li>Resource Header</li> <li>Resource ID</li> <li>Spectral Range</li> <li>Temporal Description</li> </ul>	
<b>Observation Extent</b>	<b>Container</b>
The spatial area encompassed by an observation.	
Sub-elements:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Note</li> <li>Observed Region</li> <li>Start Location</li> <li>Stop Location</li> </ul>	
<b>Observatory</b>	<b>Container</b>
The host (spacecraft, network, facility) for instruments making observations, or a family of closely related hosts.	
Sub-elements:	

Extension  
 Location  
 Observatory Group ID  
 Operating Span  
 Resource Header  
 Resource ID

<b>Observatory Group ID</b>	<b>Text</b>
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The identifier of an Observatory resource which the referring resource is a member of.

<b>Observatory ID</b>	<b>Text</b>
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The identifier of an Observatory resource.

<b>Observatory Region</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
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A spatial location distinguished by certain natural features or physical characteristics where an observatory is located.

Allowed Values:

Asteroid  
 Comet  
 Earth  
 Earth.Magnetosheath  
 Earth.Magnetosphere  
 Earth.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail  
 Earth.Magnetosphere.Main  
 Earth.Magnetosphere.Polar  
 Earth.Magnetosphere.Radiation Belt  
 Earth.Near Surface  
 Earth.Near Surface.Atmosphere  
 Earth.Near Surface.Auroral Region  
 Earth.Near Surface.Equatorial Region  
 Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere  
 Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.D-Region  
 Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.E-Region  
 Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.F-Region  
 Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.Topside  
 Earth.Near Surface.Mesosphere  
 Earth.Near Surface.Plasmasphere  
 Earth.Near Surface.Polar Cap  
 Earth.Near Surface.South Atlantic Anomaly Region  
 Earth.Near Surface.Stratosphere  
 Earth.Near Surface.Thermosphere  
 Earth.Near Surface.Troposphere  
 Earth.Surface  
 Heliosphere  
 Heliosphere.Heliosheath  
 Heliosphere.Inner  
 Heliosphere.Near Earth  
 Heliosphere.Outer  
 Heliosphere.Remote 1AU  
 Interstellar  
 Jupiter  
 Mars  
 Mercury  
 Neptune  
 Pluto  
 Saturn  
 Sun  
 Sun.Chromosphere  
 Sun.Corona  
 Sun.Interior  
 Sun.Photosphere  
 Sun.Transition Region  
 Uranus

## Venus

Observed By	Item
Detected or originating from another resource.	

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

Allowed Values:

- Asteroid
- Comet
- Earth
- Earth.Magnetosheath
- Earth.Magnetosphere
- Earth.Magnetosphere.Magnetotail
- Earth.Magnetosphere.Main
- Earth.Magnetosphere.Polar
- Earth.Magnetosphere.Radiation Belt
- Earth.Near Surface
- Earth.Near Surface.Atmosphere
- Earth.Near Surface.Auroral Region
- Earth.Near Surface.Equatorial Region
- Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere
- Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.D-Region
- Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.E-Region
- Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.F-Region
- Earth.Near Surface.Ionosphere.Topside
- Earth.Near Surface.Mesosphere
- Earth.Near Surface.Plasmasphere
- Earth.Near Surface.Polar Cap
- Earth.Near Surface.South Atlantic Anomaly Region
- Earth.Near Surface.Stratosphere
- Earth.Near Surface.Thermosphere
- Earth.Near Surface.Troposphere
- Earth.Surface
- Heliosphere
- Heliosphere.Heliosheath
- Heliosphere.Inner
- Heliosphere.Near Earth
- Heliosphere.Outer
- Heliosphere.Remote 1AU
- Interstellar
- Jupiter
- Mars
- Mercury
- Neptune
- Pluto
- Saturn
- Sun
- Sun.Chromosphere
- Sun.Corona
- Sun.Interior
- Sun.Photosphere
- Sun.Transition Region
- Uranus
- Venus

Offline	Item
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Not directly accessible electronically. This includes resources which may to be moved to an on-line status in response to a given request.

<b>Online</b>	Item
Directly accessible electronically.	
<b>Open</b>	Item
Access is granted to everyone.	
<b>Operating Span</b>	Container
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.	
Sub-elements:	
Note	
Start Date	
Stop Date	
<b>Optical</b>	Item
Photons with a wavelength range: 380 to 760 nm	
<b>Organization Name</b>	Text
A unit within a company or other entity (e.g., Government agency or branch of service) within which many projects are managed as a whole.	
<b>Other</b>	Item
Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.	
<b>Outer</b>	Item
The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from just outside 1 AU to the heliospheric termination shock.	
<b>PDF</b>	Item
A document expressed in the Portable Document Format (PDF) as defined by Adobe.	
<b>PNG</b>	Item
A digital format for still images. Portable Network Graphics (PNG)	
<b>Parallel</b>	Item
Having the same direction as a given direction	
<b>Parameter</b>	Container
A container of information regarding a parameter whose values are part of the product. Every product contains or can be related to one or more parameters.	
Sub-elements:	
Cadence	
Caveats	
Coordinate System	
Description	
Field	
Fill Value	
Mixed	
Name	
Parameter Key	
Particle	
Rendering Hints	
Set	
Structure	
Support	
Units	
Units Conversion	
Valid Max	
Valid Min	
Wave	

<b>Parameter Key</b>	<b>Text</b>
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.	
<b>Parent ID</b>	<b>Text</b>
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.	
<b>Part Of</b>	<b>Item</b>
A portion of a larger resource.	
<b>Particle</b>	<b>Container</b>
A description of the types of particles observed in the measurement. This includes both direct observations and inferred observations. Sub-elements: Atomic Number Azimuthal Angle Range Energy Range Particle Quantity Particle Type Polar Angle Range Qualifier	
<b>Particle Correlator</b>	<b>Item</b>
An instrument which correlates particle flux to help identify wave/particle interactions.	
<b>Particle Detector</b>	<b>Item</b>
An instrument which detects particle flux!!!	
<b>Particle Quantity</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
A characterization of the physical properties of the particle. Allowed Values: Arrival Direction Atomic Number Detected Average Charge State Charge State Count Rate Counts Energy Energy Density Energy Flux Flow Speed Flow Velocity Fluence Gyrofrequency Heat Flux Mass Mass Density Mass Number Number Density Number Flux Particle Radius Phase-Space Density Plasma Frequency Pressure Sonic Mach Number Sound Speed Temperature	

Thermal Speed  
Velocity**Particle Radius** **Item**

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.

**Particle Type** **Enumeration**

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

Allowed Values:

- Aerosol
- Alpha Particle
- Atom
- Dust
- Electron
- Ion
- Molecule
- Neutron
- Proton

**Passive** **Item**

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.

**Peak** **Item**

The maximum value for the quantity in question, over a period of time which is usually equal to the cadence.

**Per** **Duration**

The time interval over which a characterization applies. For example, the number of bytes generated each day.

**Perpendicular** **Item**

At right angles to a given direction.

**Person** **Container**

An individual human being.

Sub-elements:

- Address
- Email
- Extension
- Fax Number
- Note
- Organization Name
- Person Name
- Phone Number
- Release Date
- Resource ID

**Person ID** **Text**

The identifier assigned to a Person description.

**Person Name** **Text**

The words used to address an individual.

**Perturbation** **Item**

Variations in the state of a system.

**Phase** **Item**

A point or portion in a recurring series of changes.



<b>Phase Angle</b>	Item
Phase difference between two or more waves, normally expressed in degrees.	
<b>Phase-Space Density</b>	Item
The number of particles per unit volume in the six-dimensional space of position and velocity.	
<b>Phenomenon Type</b>	Enumeration
The characteristics or categorization of an event type. Allowed Values:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Active Region</li> <li>Aurora</li> <li>Bow Shock Crossing</li> <li>Coronal Hole</li> <li>Coronal Mass Ejection</li> <li>EIT Wave</li> <li>Energetic Solar Particle Event</li> <li>Forbush Decrease</li> <li>Geomagnetic Storm</li> <li>Interplanetary Shock</li> <li>Magnetic Cloud</li> <li>Magnetopause Crossing</li> <li>Radio Burst</li> <li>Sector Boundary Crossing</li> <li>Solar Flare</li> <li>Solar Wind Extreme</li> <li>Stream Interaction Region</li> <li>Substorm</li> </ul>	
<b>Phone Number</b>	Text
The symbols and numerals required to contact an individual by telephone. The string may contain punctuation marks such as dash (-) or dot (.) to separate fields within the string.	
<b>Photograph</b>	Item
An image (positive or negative) registered on a piece of photo-sensitive paper	
<b>Photographic Plate</b>	Item
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.	
<b>Photometer</b>	Item
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.	
<b>Photon</b>	Item
Electromagnetic waves detected by techniques that utilize their corpuscular character (e.g., CCD, CMOS, photomultipliers).	
<b>Photopolarimeter</b>	Item
An instrument which measures the intensity and polarization or radiant energy. A photopolarimeter is a combination of a photometer and a polarimeter.	
<b>Photosphere</b>	Item
The atmospheric layer of the Sun or a star from which continuum radiation, especially optical, is emitted to space. For the Sun, the photosphere is about 500 km thick.	
<b>Plasma Beta</b>	Item
The ratio of the plasma pressure (nkT) to the magnetic pressure ( $B^2/2\mu_0$ ) of the $\text{SUM}(nkT)/(B^2/2\mu_0)$ .	
<b>Plasma Frequency</b>	Item

A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.

<b>Plasma Waves</b>	<b>Item</b>
Self-consistent collective oscillations of particles and fields (electric and magnetic) in a plasma.	
<b>Plasmagram</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Plasmasphere</b>	<b>Item</b>
A region of the magnetosphere consisting of low energy (cool) plasma. It is located above the ionosphere. The outer boundary of the plasmasphere is known as the plasmopause, which is defined by an order of magnitude drop in plasma density.	
<b>Platform</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Pluto</b>	<b>Item</b>
The ninth (sub)planet from the sun in our solar system.	
<b>Polar</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Polar Angle</b>	<b>Item</b>
The angle between the position or measured vector and the k-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan([\text{SQRT}(i^2+j^2)]/k)$ .	
<b>Polar Angle Range</b>	<b>Container</b>
The range of possible polar angles for a group of energy observations. Defaults units are degrees.	
Sub-elements:	
Bin	
High	
Low	
Units	
<b>Polar Cap</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Polarization</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Positional</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Poster</b>	<b>Item</b>
A set of information arranged on a single page or sheet, typically in a large format.	
<b>Postscript</b>	<b>Item</b>
A page description programming language created by Adobe Systems Inc. that is a device-independent industry standard for representing text and graphics.	

<b>Potential</b>	Item
A field which obeys Laplace's Equation.	
<b>Poynting Flux</b>	Item
Electromagnetic energy flux transported by a wave characterized as the rate of energy transport per unit area per steradian.	
<b>Presentation</b>	Item
A set of information that is used when communicating to an audience.	
<b>Pressure</b>	Item
The force per unit area exerted by a particle distribution or field.	
<b>Principal Investigator</b>	Item
An individual who is the administrative and scientific lead for an investigation.	
<b>Print</b>	Item
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.	
<b>Prior ID</b>	Text
The resource identifier for a resource that is superseded or replaced by a resource.	
<b>Probable</b>	Item
Likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 4-7 on a scale of 0-10.	
<b>Processing Level</b>	Enumeration
The standard classification of the processing performed on the product. Allowed Values: Calibrated Raw Uncalibrated	
<b>Product Key</b>	Text
The key (identifier) of the resource within a Repository. This is a local identifier which can be used to retrieve or locate the resource.	
<b>Profile</b>	Item
Measurements of a quantity as a function of height above an object such as the limb of a body.	
<b>Project Scientist</b>	Item
An individual who is an expert in the phenomenon and related physics explored by the project. A project scientist may also have a managerial role within the project.	
<b>Projection</b>	Enumeration
A measure of the length of a position or measured vector as projected into a plane of the coordinate system. Allowed Values: IJ IK JK	
<b>Propagation Time</b>	Item
Time difference between transmission and reception of a wave in an active wave experiment.	
<b>Proportional Counter</b>	Item
An instrument which measures energy of ionization radiation based on interactions with a gas.	
<b>Proton</b>	Item
An elementary particle that is a constituent of all atomic nuclei, that carries a positive charge	

numerically equal to the charge of an electron, and that has a mass of  $1.673 \times 10^{-24}$  gram.

<b>Provider Processing Level</b>	Text
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The provider specific classification of the processing performed on the product.

<b>Provider Resource Name</b>	Text
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A short textual description of a resource used by the provider which may be used to identify a resource.

<b>Provider Version</b>	Text
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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.

<b>Pseudo</b>	Item
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Similar to or having the appearance of something else. Can be used to indicate an estimation or approximation of a particular quantity.

<b>Publisher</b>	Item
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An individual, organization, institution or government department responsible for the production and dissemination of a document.

<b>Quadrispherical Analyser</b>	Item
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An instrument used for the 3-D detection of plasma, energetic electrons and ions, and for positive-ion composition measurements.

<b>Qualifier</b>	Enumeration
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Characterizes the refinement to apply to a type or attribute of a quantity.

Allowed Values:

- Anisotropy
- Array
- Average
- Characteristic
- Circular
- Column
- Component
- Component.I
- Component.J
- Component.K
- Core
- Cross Spectrum
- Deviation
- Differential
- Direction
- Direction Angle
- Direction Angle.Azimuth Angle
- Direction Angle.Elevation Angle
- Direction Angle.Polar Angle
- Directional
- Field-Aligned
- Fit
- Group
- Halo
- Integral
- Integral.Area
- Integral.Bandwidth
- Integral.Solid Angle
- Line Of Sight
- Linear
- Magnitude
- Maximum
- Median
- Minimum

Moment  
 Parallel  
 Peak  
 Perpendicular  
 Perturbation  
 Phase  
 Phase Angle  
 Projection  
 Projection.IJ  
 Projection.IK  
 Projection.JK  
 Pseudo  
 Ratio  
 Scalar  
 Spectral  
 Standard Deviation  
 Stoke's Parameters  
 Strahl  
 Superhalo  
 Symmetric  
 Tensor  
 Total  
 Trace  
 Uncertainty  
 Variance  
 Vector

<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Numeric</b>
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A value that describes a characteristic of a system.

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

<b>RTN</b>	<b>Item</b>
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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  $R \times T$ .

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

<b>Radiance</b>	<b>Item</b>
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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.

<b>Radiation Belt</b>	<b>Item</b>
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The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.

<b>Radio Burst</b>	<b>Item</b>
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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).

<b>Radio Frequency</b>	<u>Item</u>
Photons with a wavelength range: 100,000 to 1.00x10 <sup>11</sup> nm	
<b>Radiometer</b>	<u>Item</u>
An instrument for detecting or measuring radiant energy. Radiometers are commonly limited to infrared radiation.	
<b>Ratio</b>	<u>Item</u>
The relative magnitudes of two quantities.	
<b>Raw</b>	<u>Item</u>
Data in its original state with no processing to account for calibration!!!	
<b>Registry</b>	<u>Container</u>
A location or facility where resources are cataloged.	
Sub-elements:	
Access URL	
Extension	
Resource Header	
Resource ID	
<b>Relative Stop Date</b>	<u>Duration</u>
An indication of the nominal end date relative to the present.	
<b>Release Date</b>	<u>DateTime</u>
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.	
<b>Remote 1AU</b>	<u>Item</u>
A roughly toroidal region that includes the Earth's orbit, but exclusive of the region near the Earth.	
<b>Rendering Axis</b>	<u>Enumeration</u>
A reference component of a plot or rendering of data. A plot typically is a 2-dimensional rendering with a horizontal and vertical axis. A third dimension can be introduced with a color coding of the rendered data.	
Allowed Values:	
Color Bar	
Horizontal	
Vertical	
<b>Rendering Hints</b>	<u>Container</u>
Attributes to aid in the rendering of parameter.	
Sub-elements:	
Axis Label	
Display Type	
Index	
Rendering Axis	
Scale Max	
Scale Min	
Scale Type	
Value Format	
<b>Report</b>	<u>Item</u>
A document which describes the findings of some individual or group.	
<b>Repository</b>	<u>Container</u>
A location or facility where resources are stored.	

## Sub-elements:

Access URL  
 Extension  
 Resource Header  
 Resource ID

<b>Repository ID</b>	<b>Text</b>
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The identifier of an Repository resource.

<b>Resonance Sounder</b>	<b>Item</b>
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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.

<b>Resource Header</b>	<b>Container</b>
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Attributes of a resource which pertain to the provider of the resource and descriptive information about the resource.

## Sub-elements:

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

<b>Resource ID</b>	<b>Text</b>
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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.

<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Text</b>
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A short textual description of a resource which may be useful when read by a person.

<b>Restricted</b>	<b>Item</b>
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Access to the product is regulated and requires some form of identification.

<b>Retarding Potential Analyser</b>	<b>Item</b>
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An instrument which measures ion temperatures and ion concentrations using a planar ion trap.

<b>Revision Of</b>	<b>Item</b>
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A modified version of a resource instance.

<b>Riometer</b>	<b>Item</b>
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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.

<b>Role</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
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The assigned or assumed function or position of an individual.

## Allowed Values:

Archive Specialist  
 Co-Investigator  
 Contributor  
 Data Producer

Deputy-PI  
 Former-PI  
 General Contact  
 Metadata Contact  
 Principal Investigator  
 Project Scientist  
 Publisher  
 Scientist  
 Team Leader  
 Team Member  
 Technical Contact

### **S3\_BUCKET** Item

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.

### **SC** Item

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

### **SE** Item

Solar Ecliptic - A heliocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is normal to the ecliptic plane, positive northward. X axis is positive towards the first point of Aries (from Earth to Sun at vernal equinox). Same as HAE above. See  
 <[http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord\\_des.html](http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord_des.html)>

### **SHA1** Item

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

### **SHA256** Item

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

### **SM** Item

Solar Magnetic - A geocentric coordinate system where the Z axis is northward along Earth's dipole axis, X axis is in plane of z axis and Earth-Sun line, positive sunward. See Russell, 1971.

### **SR** Item

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

### **SR2** Item

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

### **SSE** Item

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

### **SSE\_L** Item

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.



<b>Saturn</b>	Item
The sixth planet from the sun in our solar system.	
<b>Scalar</b>	Item
A quantity that is completely specified by its magnitude and has no direction.	
<b>Scale Max</b>	Numeric
The maximum value that the variable is expected to attain. Used, for example, by automated plotting software.	
<b>Scale Min</b>	Numeric
The minimum value that the variable is expected to attain. Used, for example, by automated plotting software.	
<b>Scale Type</b>	Enumeration
The scaling to apply to an axis. If this attribute is not present, linear scale should be assumed. Allowed Values: Linear Scale Log Scale	
<b>Scientist</b>	Item
An individual who is an expert in the phenomenon and related physics represented by the resource.	
<b>Scintillation Detector</b>	Item
An instrument which detects fluorescences of a material which is excited by high energy (ionizing) electromagnetic or charged particle radiation.	
<b>Search Coil</b>	Item
An instrument which measures the time variation of the magnetic flux threading a loop by measurement of the electric potential difference induced between the ends of the wire.	
<b>Sector Boundary Crossing</b>	Item
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.	
<b>Service</b>	Container
A location or facility that can perform a well defined task. Sub-elements: Access URL Extension Resource Header Resource ID	
<b>Set</b>	Text
A collection of items for a particular purpose.	
<b>Size</b>	Sequence
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 $3^n$ .	
<b>Soft X-Rays</b>	Item

X-Rays with an energy range of 0.12 keV to 12 keV.

<b>Solar Flare</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Solar Wind Extreme</b>	<b>Item</b>
Intervals of unusually large or small values of solar wind attributes such as flow speed and ion density.	
<b>Solid Angle</b>	<b>Item</b>
Integration over the angle in three-dimensional space that an object subtends at a point.	
<b>Sonic Mach Number</b>	<b>Item</b>
The ratio of the bulk flow speed to the speed of sound in the medium.	
<b>Sound Speed</b>	<b>Item</b>
The speed at which sound travels through a medium.	
<b>Sounder</b>	<b>Item</b>
An instrument which measures the radiances from an object. A sounder may measure radiances at multiple spectral ranges.	
<b>Source</b>	<b>Container</b>
The location and attributes of an object. Sub-elements: Checksum Data Extent Mirror URL Source Type URL	
<b>Source Type</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
A characterization of the function or purpose of the source. Allowed Values: Ancillary Browse Data Layout Thumbnail	
<b>South Atlantic Anomaly Region</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Spacecraft Orbit Plane</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Spacecraft Potential Control</b>	<b>Item</b>
An instrument to control the electric potential of a spacecraft with respect to the ambient plasma by emitting a variable current of positive ions.	
<b>Spase</b>	<b>Container</b>
Space Physics Archive Search and Extract (SPASE). The outermost container or envelope for SPASE metadata. This indicates the start of the SPASE metadata. Sub-elements: Annotation	

Catalog  
 Display Data  
 Document  
 Granule  
 Instrument  
 Numerical Data  
 Observatory  
 Person  
 Registry  
 Repository  
 Service  
 Version

**Specification** Item  
 A detailed description of the requirements and other aspects of an object or component that may be used to develop an implementation.

**Spectral** Item  
 Characterized as a range or continuum of frequencies

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

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

Allowed Values:

Ca-K  
 Extreme Ultraviolet  
 Far Ultraviolet  
 Gamma Rays  
 H-alpha  
 Hard X-rays  
 He-10830  
 He-304  
 Infrared  
 K-7699  
 LBH Band  
 Microwave  
 Na-D  
 Ni-6768  
 Optical  
 Radio Frequency  
 Soft X-Rays  
 Ultraviolet  
 White-Light  
 X-Rays

**Spectrogram** Item  
 The characterization of signal strengths as a function of frequency (or energy) and time.

**Spectrometer** Item  
 An instrument that measures the component wavelengths of light (or other electromagnetic radiation) by splitting the light up into its component wavelengths.

**Spectrum** Item  
 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.

**Spherical** Item  
 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,  $\arctan\{[\text{SQRT}(i^2+j^2)]/k\}$ , or an elevation angle,  $\arctan[k/\text{SQRT}(i^2+j^2)]$ .

**Stack Plot** Item

A representation of data showing multiple sets of observations on a single plot, possibly offsetting each plot by some uniform amount.

**Standard Deviation** Item

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

**Start Date** DateTime

The specification of a starting point in time.

**Start Location** Text

The initial position in space.

**Stoke's Parameters** Item

A set of four parameters (usually called I, Q, U and V) which describe the polarization state of an electromagnetic wave propagating through space.

**Stop Date** DateTime

The specification of a stopping point in time.

**Stop Location** Text

The final position in space.

**Strahl** Item

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.

**Stratosphere** Item

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

**Stream Interaction Region** Item

The region (SIR) where two solar wind streams, typically having differing characteristics and solar sources, abut up against (and possibly partially interpenetrate) each other.

**Strong** Item

Highly likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 7-10 on a scale of 0-10.

**Structure** Container

The organization and relationship of individual values within a quantity.

Sub-elements:

Description  
Element  
Size

**Substorm** Item

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

**Sun** Enumeration

The star upon which our solar system is centered.

Allowed Values:

Chromosphere  
Corona  
Interior

Photosphere  
Transition Region

<b>Superhalo</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Support</b>	<b>Container</b>
Information useful in understanding the context of an observation, typically observed or measured coincidentally with a physical observation. Sub-elements: Qualifier Support Quantity	
<b>Support Quantity</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
A characterization of the support information. Allowed Values: Instrument Mode Other Positional Temporal Velocity	
<b>Surface</b>	<b>Item</b>
The outermost area of a solid object.	
<b>Symmetric</b>	<b>Item</b>
Equal distribution about one or more axes.	
<b>TAR</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>TIFF</b>	<b>Item</b>
A binary format for still pictures. Tagged Image Format File (TIFF). Originally developed by Aldus and now controlled by Adobe.	
<b>Team Leader</b>	<b>Item</b>
An individual who is the designated leader of an investigation.	
<b>Team Member</b>	<b>Item</b>
An individual who is a major participant in an investigation.	
<b>Technical Contact</b>	<b>Item</b>
An individual who can provide specific information with regard to the resource or supporting software	
<b>Technical Note</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Item</b>
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).	
<b>Temporal</b>	<b>Item</b>
Pertaining to time.	

<b>Temporal Description</b>	<b>Container</b>
A characterization of the time over which the measurement was taken. Sub-elements: Cadence Exposure Time Span	
<b>Tensor</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Text</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
A sequence of characters which may have an imposed structure or organization. Allowed Values: ASCII Unicode	
<b>Thermal Plasma</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.).	
<b>Thermal Speed</b>	<b>Item</b>
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.	
<b>Thermosphere</b>	<b>Item</b>
The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Mesosphere to 640+ km, temperature increasing with height.	
<b>Thumbnail</b>	<b>Item</b>
A small representation of an image which is suitable to infer what the full-sized imaged is like.	
<b>Time Of Flight</b>	<b>Item</b>
An instrument which measures the time it takes for a particle to travel between two detectors.	
<b>Time Series</b>	<b>Item</b>
A representation of data showing a set of observations taken at different points in time and charted as a time series.	
<b>Time Span</b>	<b>Container</b>
The duration of an interval in time. Sub-elements: Note Relative Stop Date Start Date Stop Date	
<b>Topside</b>	<b>Item</b>
The region at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Item</b>
The summation of quantities over all possible species.	
<b>Total Pressure</b>	<b>Item</b>
In an MHD fluid it is the number density (N) times Boltzmann constant times the temperature in Kelvin.	
<b>Trace</b>	<b>Item</b>

The sum of the elements on the main diagonal (the diagonal from the upper left to the lower right) of a square matrix.

<b>Transition Region</b>	Item
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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.

<b>Troposphere</b>	Item
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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.

<b>UDF</b>	Item
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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>>

<b>URL</b>	Text
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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.

<b>Ultraviolet</b>	Item
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Photons with a wavelength range: 10 to 400 nm.

<b>Uncalibrated</b>	Item
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Duplicate data are removed from the data stream and data are time ordered. Values are not adjusted for any potential biases or external factors.

<b>Uncertainty</b>	Item
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A statistically defined discrepancy between a measured quantity and the true value of that quantity that cannot be corrected by calculation or calibration.

<b>Unicode</b>	Item
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Text in multi-byte Unicode format.

<b>Units</b>	Text
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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](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](http://www.bipm.fr/en/si/derived_units/2-2-2.html)>

<b>Units Conversion</b>	Text
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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, 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.

<b>Unlikely</b>	<u>Item</u>
Not likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 0 on a scale of 0-10.	
<b>Unspecified</b>	<u>Item</u>
A value which is not provided.	
<b>Uranus</b>	<u>Item</u>
The eighth planet from the sun in our solar system.	
<b>V Cross B</b>	<u>Item</u>
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.	
<b>VOTable</b>	<u>Item</u>
A proposed IVOA standard designed as a flexible storage and exchange format for tabular data.	
<b>Valid Max</b>	<u>Text</u>
The largest legitimate value.	
<b>Valid Min</b>	<u>Text</u>
The smallest legitimate value.	
<b>Value Format</b>	<u>Text</u>
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.	
<b>Variance</b>	<u>Item</u>
A measure of dispersion of a set of data points around their mean value. The expectation value of the squared deviations from the mean.	
<b>Vector</b>	<u>Item</u>
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;).	
<b>Velocity</b>	<u>Item</u>
Rate of change of position. Also used for the average velocity of a collection of particles, also referred to as "bulk velocity".	
<b>Venus</b>	<u>Item</u>
The second planet from the sun in our solar system.	
<b>Version</b>	<u>Text</u>
Indicates the release identifier. When used to indicate the release of the SPASE data model, it is a in the form Major.Minor.Fix where Major: A significant change in the architecture of the model or rewrite of the implementation. This includes major changes in design or implementation language. This number starts at 0 (zero). Minor: An addition of terms or features that require changes in documentation/external API. This number starts at 0 (zero). Fix: Any change that doesn't require documentation/external API changes. This number starts at 0 (zero).	
<b>Vertical</b>	<u>Item</u>
Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or a base line.	
<b>WGS84</b>	<u>Item</u>
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.	



<b>Wave</b>	<b>Container</b>
Periodic or quasi-periodic (AC) variations of physical quantities in time and space, capable of propagating or being trapped within particular regimes.	
Sub-elements:	
Energy Range	
Frequency Range	
Qualifier	
Wave Quantity	
Wave Type	
Wavelength Range	
<b>Wave Form</b>	<b>Item</b>
Spatial or temporal variations of wave amplitude over wave-period timescales.	
<b>Wave Quantity</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
A characterization of the physical properties of a wave.	
Allowed Values:	
AC-Electric Field	
AC-Magnetic Field	
Absorption	
Albedo	
Doppler Frequency	
Emissivity	
Energy Flux	
Equivalent Width	
Frequency	
Gyrofrequency	
Intensity	
Line Depth	
Magnetic Field	
Mode Amplitude	
Plasma Frequency	
Polarization	
Poynting Flux	
Propagation Time	
Stoke's Parameters	
Velocity	
Wavelength	
<b>Wave Type</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
A characterization of the carrier or phenomenon of wave information observed by the measurement.	
Allowed Values:	
Electromagnetic	
Electrostatic	
Hydrodynamic	
MHD	
Photon	
Plasma Waves	
<b>Waveform Receiver</b>	<b>Item</b>
A radio receiver which outputs the value of one or more components of the electric and/or magnetic field as a function of time.	
<b>Wavelength</b>	<b>Item</b>
The peak-to-peak distance over one wave period.	
<b>Wavelength Range</b>	<b>Container</b>
The range of possible values for the observed wavelength.	
Sub-elements:	
Bin	
High	

Low  
Spectral Range  
Units

<b>Waves</b>	<b>Enumeration</b>
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.	
Allowed Values:	
Active	
Passive	
<b>Weak</b>	<b>Item</b>
Slightly likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 1-4 on a scale of 0-10.	
<b>White Paper</b>	<b>Item</b>
An authoritative report giving information or proposals on an issue.	
<b>White-Light</b>	<b>Item</b>
Photons with a wavelength in the visible range for humans.	
<b>X-Rays</b>	<b>Item</b>
Photons with a wavelength range: $0.001 \leq x < 10$ nm	
<b>XML</b>	<b>Item</b>
eXtensible Mark-up Language (XML). A structured format for representing information. See <a href="http://www.w3.org/XML/">http://www.w3.org/XML/</a>	
<b>ZIP</b>	<b>Item</b>
An open standard for compression which is a variation of the LZW method and was originally used in the PKZIP utility.	

## 8. Enumeration of Selected Quantities

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

### Access Rights List Closed

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

Term	Definition
Open	Access is granted to everyone.
Restricted	Access to the product is regulated and requires some form of identification.

### Annotation Type List Closed

Identifiers for an classification of an annotation.

Term	Definition
Anomaly	An interval where measurements or observations may be adversely affected.
Event	An action or observation which occurs at a point in time.
Feature	A prominent or distinctive characteristic that occurs at a location or persists over a period of time.

### Association Type List Closed

Identifiers for resource associations.

Term	Definition
Child Event Of	A descendant or caused by another resource.
Derived From	A transformed or altered version of a resource instance.
Observed By	Detected or originating from another resource.
Other	Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.
Part Of	A portion of a larger resource.
Revision Of	A modified version of a resource instance.

### Availability List Closed

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

Term	Definition
Offline	Not directly accessible electronically. This includes resources which may to be moved to an on-line status in response to a given request.
Online	Directly accessible electronically.

### Classification Method List Closed

Identifiers for the technique used to determine the characteristics of an object.

Term	Definition
Automatic	Determined by the analysis or assessment performed by a

Inferred	program or server. Determined by the analysis of other information or resources.
Inspection	Determined by the analysis or assessment performed by a person.

<b>Component List</b>	Closed
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Identifiers for the axis of coordinate systems.

Term	Definition
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.
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.
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.

<b>Confidence Rating List</b>	Closed
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Identifiers for the classification of the certainty of an assertion.

Term	Definition
Probable	Likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 4-7 on a scale of 0-10.
Strong	Highly likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 7-10 on a scale of 0-10.
Unlikely	Not likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 0 on a scale of 0-10.
Weak	Slightly likely given the available evidence. Considered in the range of 1-4 on a scale of 0-10.

<b>Coordinate Representation List</b>	Closed
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Identifiers of the method or form for specifying a given point or vector in a given coordinate system.

Term	Definition
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.
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.
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)].

## Coordinate System Name List

Closed

Identifiers of the origin and orientation of a set of typically orthogonal axes.

Term	Definition
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 <a href="http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/cgm/cgmm_des.html">http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/cgm/cgmm_des.html</a>
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.
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 <a href="http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf">http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf</a>
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
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.
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.
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
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
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

HCC	below. See Hapgood, 1992. 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.
HCI	Heliographic Carrington Inertial.
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 [ $\text{Rho} = \text{SQRT}(x^{**2} + y^{**2})$ ] and its phase angle psi measured counterclockwise from the +Y axis [ $\text{psi} = \text{arctan}(-y/x)$ ]
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
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.
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 < <a href="http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord_des.html">http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord_des.html</a> >
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 < <a href="http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord_des.html">http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord_des.html</a> >
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

	<p>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 <math>[\arctan (x/d)]</math> and latitude angle <math>[\arctan y/d]</math>.</p>
HPR	<p>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 <math>\theta = \arctan [\text{SQRT}(x^{**2} + y^{**2})/d]</math> or equivalent declination parameter <math>\delta (= \theta - 90 \text{ deg})</math>, and its phase angle <math>\psi</math> as measured counter- clockwise from the +Y axis <math>[\psi = \arctan (-y/x)]</math>.</p>
J2000	<p>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.</p>
LGM	<p>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) = <math>\text{SQRT}(B_x^2 + B_y^2)</math> and D (declination angle) = <math>\arctan (B_y/B_x)</math></p>
MAG	<p>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 <math>Y = N \times Z</math>, <math>X = Y \times Z</math>. See Russell, 1971, and <a href="http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf">http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf</a></p>
MFA	<p>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">http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf</a></p>
RTN	<p>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 <math>R \times T</math>.</p>

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.
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 < <a href="http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord_des.html">http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/space/helios/coord_des.html</a> >
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.
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 < <a href="http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf">http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf</a> >
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 < <a href="http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf">http://cdpp.cnes.fr/00428.pdf</a> >
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.
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.
Spacecraft Orbit Plane	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.
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.

**Direction Angle List**

Closed

Identifiers for the angle between a vector and a base axis.

Term	Definition
Azimuth Angle	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 $\arctan(j/i)$ .
Elevation Angle	The angle between the position or measured vector and the i-j plane of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as $\arctan(k/\sqrt{i^2+j^2})$ .



**Polar Angle** The angle between the position or measured vector and the k-axis of the coordinate system. Mathematically defined as  $\arctan([\text{SQRT}(i^2+j^2)]/k)$ .

**Display Type List**

Closed

Identifiers for types or classes of rendered data.

Term	Definition
Image	A two-dimensional representation of data with values at each element of the array related to an intensity or a color.
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.
Spectrogram	The characterization of signal strengths as a function of frequency (or energy) and time.
Stack Plot	A representation of data showing multiple sets of observations on a single plot, possibly offsetting each plot by some uniform amount.
Time Series	A representation of data showing a set of observations taken at different points in time and charted as a time series.
Wave Form	Spatial or temporal variations of wave amplitude over wave-period timescales.

**Document Type List**

Closed

Identifiers for the characterization of the content or purpose of a document.

Term	Definition
Poster	A set of information arranged on a single page or sheet, typically in a large format.
Presentation	A set of information that is used when communicating to an audience.
Report	A document which describes the findings of some individual or group.
Specification	A detailed description of the requirements and other aspects of an object or component that may be used to develop an implementation.
Technical Note	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.
White Paper	An authoritative report giving information or proposals on an issue.

**Earth List**

Closed

Identifiers for the regions surrounding the Earth.

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

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.
Near Surface	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.
Surface	The outermost area of a solid object.

**Encoding List**

Closed

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

Term	Definition
ASCII	A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.
BZIP2	An open standard algorithm by Julian Seward using Burrows-Wheeler block sorting and Huffman coding. See < <a href="http://www.bzip.org/">http://www.bzip.org/</a> >
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.
GZIP	An open standard algorithm distributed by GHU based on LZ77 and Huffman coding. See < <a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/gzip/gzip.html">http://www.gnu.org/software/gzip/gzip.html</a> > or < <a href="http://www.gzip.org/">http://www.gzip.org/</a> >
None	A lack or absence of anything.
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.
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.
Unicode	Text in multi-byte Unicode format.
ZIP	An open standard for compression which is a variation of the LZW method and was originally used in the PKZIP utility.

**Field Quantity List**

Closed

Identifiers for the physical attribute of the field.

Term	Definition
Current	The flow of electrons through a conductor caused by a

Electric	potential difference.
Electromagnetic	The physical attribute that exerts an electrical force. 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.
Gyrofrequency	The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.
Magnetic	The physical attribute attributed to a magnet or its equivalent.
Plasma Frequency	A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.
Potential	A field which obeys Laplace's Equation.
Poynting Flux	Electromagnetic energy flux transported by a wave characterized as the rate of energy transport per unit area per steradian.

Format List	Closed
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Identifiers for data organized according to preset specifications.

Term	Definition
AVI	Audio Video Interleave (AVI) a digital format for movies that conforms to the Microsoft Windows Resource Interchange File Format (RIFF).
Binary	A direct representation of the bits which may be stored in memory on a computer.
CDF	Common Data Format (CDF). A binary storage format developed at Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC).
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.
CEF 1	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.
CEF 2	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.
Excel	A Microsoft spreadsheet format used to hold a variety of data in tables which can include calculations.
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.

GIF	Graphic Interchange Format (GIF) first introduced in 1987 by CompuServe. GIF uses LZW compression and images are limited to 256 colours.
HDF	Hierarchical Data Format
HDF 4	Hierarchical Data Format, Version 4
HDF 5	Hierarchical Data Format, Version 5
HTML	A text file containing structured information represented in the HyperText Mark-up Language (HTML). See <a href="http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/">http://www.w3.org/MarkUp/</a>
Hardcopy	A permanent reproduction, or copy in the form of a physical object, of any media suitable for direct use by a person.
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).
IDL	Interactive Data Language (IDL) save set. IDL is a proprietary format.
JPEG	A binary format for still images defined by the Joint Photographic Experts Group
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.
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.
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.
MPEG	A digital format for movies defined by the Motion Picture Experts Group
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.
NetCDF	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">http://my.unidata.ucar.edu/content/software/netcdf</a>
PDF	A document expressed in the Portable Document Format (PDF) as defined by Adobe.
PNG	A digital format for still images. Portable Network Graphics (PNG)
Postscript	A page description programming language created by Adobe Systems Inc. that is a device-independent industry standard for representing text and graphics.
QuickTime	A format for digital movies, as defined by Apple Computer. See <a href="http://developer.apple.com/quicktime/">http://developer.apple.com/quicktime/</a>

TIFF	A binary format for still pictures. Tagged Image Format File (TIFF). Originally developed by Aldus and now controlled by Adobe.
Text	A sequence of characters which may have an imposed structure or organization.
UDF	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">http://www.osta.org/specs/index.htm</a> >
VOTable	A proposed IVOA standard designed as a flexible storage and exchange format for tabular data.
XML	eXtensible Mark-up Language (XML). A structured format for representing information. See < <a href="http://www.w3.org/XML/">http://www.w3.org/XML/</a> >

**Hardcopy List**

Closed

Identifiers for permanent reproductions, or copy in the form of a physical object, of any media suitable for direct use by a person.

Term	Definition
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.
Microfiche	A sheet of microfilm on which many pages of material have been photographed; a magnification system is used to read the material.
Microfilm	Film rolls on which materials are photographed at greatly reduced size; a magnification system is used to read the material.
Photograph	An image (positive or negative) registered on a piece of photo-sensitive paper
Photographic Plate	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.
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.

**Hash Function List**

Closed

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

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

### Heliosphere List

Closed

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.

Term	Definition
Heliosheath	The region extending radially outward from the heliospheric termination shock and in which the decelerated solar wind plasma is still significant.
Inner	The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from the solar coronal base to just inside 1 AU.
Near Earth	The heliospheric region near the Earth which extends to and includes the area near the L1 and L2 Lagrange point.
Outer	The region of the heliosphere extending radially outward from just outside 1 AU to the heliospheric termination shock.
Remote 1AU	A roughly toroidal region that includes the Earth's orbit, but exclusive of the region near the Earth.

### Instrument Type List

Closed

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

Term	Definition
Antenna	A sensor used to measure electric potential.
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.
Coronagraph	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.
Double Sphere	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.
Dust Detector	An instrument which determines the mass and speed of ambient dust particles.
Electron Drift Instrument	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.
Electrostatic Analyser	An instrument which uses charged plates to analyze the mass, charge and kinetic energies of charged particles which enter the instrument.
Energetic Particle Instrument	An instrument that measures fluxes of charged particles as a function of time, direction of motion, mass, charge

	and/or species.
Faraday Cup	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.
Flux Feedback	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.
Fourier Transform Spectrograph	An instrument that determines the spectra of a radiative source, using time-domain measurements and a Fourier transform.
Geiger-Mueller Tube	An instrument which measures density of ionizing radiation based on interactions with a gas.
Imager	An instrument which samples the radiation from an area at one or more spectral ranges emitted or reflected by an object.
Imaging Spectrometer	An instrument which is a multispectral scanner with a very large number of channels (64-256 channels) with very narrow band widths.
Interferometer	An instrument to study the properties of two or more waves from the pattern of interference created by their superposition.
Ion Chamber	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
Ion Drift	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.
Langmuir Probe	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.
Long Wire	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.
Magnetometer	An instrument which measures the ambient magnetic field.
Mass Spectrometer	An instrument which distinguishes chemical species in terms of their different isotopic masses.
Microchannel Plate	An instrument used for the detection of elementary particles, ions, ultraviolet rays and soft X-rays constructed from very thin conductive glass capillaries.
Multispectral Imager	An instrument which captures images at multiple spectral ranges.
Neutral Atom Imager	An instrument which measures the quantity and properties of neutral particles over a range of angles.

Neutral Particle Detector	Measured properties can include mass and energy. An instrument which measures the quantity and properties of neutral particles. Measured properties can include mass and plasma bulk densities.
Particle Correlator	An instrument which correlates particle flux to help identify wave/particle interactions.
Particle Detector	An instrument which detects particle flux!!!
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.
Photopolarimeter	An instrument which measures the intensity and polarization or radiant energy. A photopolarimeter is a combination of a photometer and a polarimeter.
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.
Proportional Counter	An instrument which measures energy of ionization radiation based on interactions with a gas.
Quadrispherical Analyser	An instrument used for the 3-D detection of plasma, energetic electrons and ions, and for positive-ion composition measurements.
Radar	An instrument that uses directional properties of returned power to infer spatial and/or other characteristics of a remote object.
Radiometer	An instrument for detecting or measuring radiant energy. Radiometers are commonly limited to infrared radiation.
Resonance Sounder	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.
Retarding Potential Analyser	An instrument which measures ion temperatures and ion concentrations using a planar ion trap.
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.
Scintillation Detector	An instrument which detects flouresences of a material which is excited by high energy (ionizing) electromagnetic or charged particle radiation.
Search Coil	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.
Sounder	An instrument which measures the radiances from an object. A sounder may measure radiances at multiple



	spectral ranges.
Spacecraft Potential Control	An instrument to control the electric potential of a spacecraft with respect to the ambient plasma by emitting a variable current of positive ions.
Spectral Power Receiver	A radio receiver which determines the power spectral density of the electric or magnetic field, or both, at one or more frequencies.
Spectrometer	An instrument that measures the component wavelengths of light (or other electromagnetic radiation) by splitting the light up into its component wavelengths.
Time Of Flight	An instrument which measures the time it takes for a particle to travel between two detectors.
Unspecified	A value which is not provided.
Waveform Receiver	A radio receiver which outputs the value of one or more components of the electric and/or magnetic field as a function of time.

<b>Integral List</b>	Closed
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Identifiers for values above a given threshold and over area or solid-angle range.

Term	Definition
Area	Integration over the extent of a planar region, or of the surface of a solid.
Bandwidth	Integration over the width a frequency band.
Solid Angle	Integration over the angle in three-dimensional space that an object subtends at a point.

<b>Ionosphere List</b>	Closed
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Identifiers for ionospheric regions.

Term	Definition
D-Region	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.
E-Region	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.
F-Region	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.
Topside	The region at the upper most areas of the ionosphere.

<b>Magnetosphere List</b>	Closed
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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.

Term	Definition
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 ( $X > -10R_e$ ).
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.
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.
Radiation Belt	The region within a magnetosphere where high-energy particles could potentially be trapped in a magnetic field.

### Measurement Type List

Closed

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

Term	Definition
Activity Index	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.
Dopplergram	A map or image depicting the spatial distribution of line-of-sight velocities of the observed object.
Dust	Free microscopic particles of solid material.
Electric Field	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.
Energetic Particles	Pieces of matter that are moving very fast. Energetic particles include protons, electrons, neutrons, neutrinos, the nuclei of atoms, and other sub-atomic particles.
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.
Image Intensity	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.
Instrument Status	A quantity directly related to the operation or function of an instrument.
Ion Composition	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.
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.

Magnetic Field	A region of space near a magnetized body where magnetic forces can be detected (as measured by methods such as Zeeman splitting, etc.).
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.")
Neutral Atom Images	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.
Neutral Gas	Measurements of neutral atomic and molecular components of a gas.
Profile	Measurements of a quantity as a function of height above an object such as the limb of a body.
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.
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.
Thermal Plasma	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.).
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.

#### Mixed Quantity List

Closed

Identifiers for the combined attributes of a mixed parameter quantity.

Term	Definition
Akasofu Epsilon	A measure of the magnetopause energy flux and an indicator of the solar wind power available for subsequent magnetospheric energization. Defined as: $V \cdot B^2 \cdot l^2 \sin(\theta/2)^4$ 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.
Alfven Mach Number	The ratio of the bulk flow speed to the Alfven speed.
Alfven Velocity	Phase velocity of the Alfven 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 ( $\mu$ ).
Frequency-To-Gyrofrequency Ratio	Ratio of the characteristic frequency of a medium to gyrofrequency of a particle.
Magnetosonic Mach Number	The ratio of the velocity of fast mode waves to the Alfven velocity.
Other	Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.
Plasma Beta	The ratio of the plasma pressure ( $nkT$ ) to the magnetic pressure ( $B^2/2\mu_0$ ) of the $SUM(nkT)/(B^2/2\mu_0)$ .
Total Pressure	In an MHD fluid it is the number density ( $N$ ) times Boltzmann constant times the temperature in Kelvin.
V Cross B	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.

Near Surface List

Closed

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

Term	Definition
Atmosphere	The neutral gases surrounding a body that extends from the surface and is bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
Auroral Region	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.
Equatorial Region	A region centered on the equator and limited in latitude by approximately 23 degrees north and south of the equator.
Ionosphere	The charged or ionized gases surrounding a body that are nominally bound to the body by virtue of the gravitational attraction.
Mesosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Stratosphere to a range of 80 km to 85 km, temperature decreasing with height.
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 plasmopause, which is defined by an order of magnitude drop in plasma density.
Polar Cap	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.
South Atlantic Anomaly Region	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.
Stratosphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the

Thermosphere	troposphere to about 30 km, temperature increases with height. The stratosphere contains the ozone layer.
Troposphere	The layer of the atmosphere that extends from the Mesosphere to 640+ km, temperature increasing with height.
	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.

### Particle Quantity List

Closed

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

Term	Definition
Arrival Direction	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.
Atomic Number Detected	The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom as determined by a detector.
Average Charge State	A measure of the composite deficit (positive) or excess (negative) of electrons with respect to protons.
Charge State	Charge of a fully or partially stripped ion, in units of the charge of a proton. Charge state of a bare proton = 1.
Count Rate	The number of events per unit time.
Counts	The number of detection events occurring in a detector over the detector accumulation time.
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)
Energy Density	The amount of energy per unit volume.
Energy Flux	The amount of energy passing through a unit area in a unit time.
Flow Speed	The rate at which particles or energy is passing through a unit area in a unit time.
Flow Velocity	The volume of matter passing through a unit area perpendicular to the direction of flow in a unit of time.
Fluence	The time integral of a flux. A fluence does not have any "per unit time" in its units.
Gyrofrequency	The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.
Heat Flux	Flow of thermal energy through a gas or plasma; typically computed as third moment of a distribution function.
Mass	The measure of inertia (mass) of individual objects (e.g., aerosols).
Mass Density	The mass of particles per unit volume.
Mass Number	The total number of protons and neutrons (together known as nucleons) in an atomic nucleus.
Number Density	The number of particles per unit volume.
Number Flux	The number of particles passing a unit area in unit time,

	possibly also per unit energy (or equivalent) and/or per unit look direction.
Particle Radius	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.
Phase-Space Density	The number of particles per unit volume in the six-dimensional space of position and velocity.
Plasma Frequency	A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.
Pressure	The force per unit area exerted by a particle distribution or field.
Sonic Mach Number	The ratio of the bulk flow speed to the speed of sound in the medium.
Sound Speed	The speed at which sound travels through a medium.
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).
Thermal Speed	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.
Velocity	Rate of change of position. Also used for the average velocity of a collection of particles, also referred to as "bulk velocity".

#### Particle Type List

Closed

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

Term	Definition
Aerosol	A suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in a gas.
Alpha Particle	A positively charged nuclear particle that consists of two protons and two neutrons.
Atom	Matter consisting of a nucleus surrounded by electrons which has no net charge.
Dust	Free microscopic particles of solid material.
Electron	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.
Ion	An atom that has acquired a net electric charge by gaining or losing one or more electrons.(Note: $Z > 2$ )
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
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 ( $1.673 \times 10^{-24}$ gram.)
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  $1.673 \times 10^{-24}$  gram.

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

Term	Definition
Active Region	A localized, transient volume of the solar atmosphere in which PLAGEs, SUNSPOTS, FACULAE, FLAREs, etc. may be observed.
Aurora	An atmospheric phenomenon consisting of bands of light caused by charged solar particles following the earth's magnetic lines of force.
Bow Shock Crossing	A crossing of the boundary between the undisturbed (except for foreshock effects) solar wind and the shocked, decelerated solar wind of the magnetosheath.
Coronal Hole	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.
Coronal Mass Ejection	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).
EIT Wave	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.
Energetic Solar Particle Event	An enhancement of interplanetary fluxes of energetic ions accelerated by interplanetary shocks and/or solar flares.
Forbush Decrease	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.
Geomagnetic Storm	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.
Interplanetary Shock	A shock propagating generally anti-sunward through the

	slower solar wind, often seen in front of CME-associated plasma clouds.
Magnetic Cloud	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.
Magnetopause Crossing	A crossing of the interface between the shocked solar wind in the magnetosheath and the magnetic field and plasma in the magnetosphere.
Radio Burst	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).
Sector Boundary Crossing	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.
Solar Flare	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.
Solar Wind Extreme	Intervals of unusually large or small values of solar wind attributes such as flow speed and ion density.
Stream Interaction Region	The region (SIR) where two solar wind streams, typically having differing characteristics and solar sources, abut up against (and possibly partially interpenetrate) each other.
Substorm	A process by which plasma in the magnetotail becomes energized at a fast rate.

#### Processing Level List

Closed

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

Term	Definition
Calibrated	Data wherein sensor outputs have been convolved with instrument response function, often irreversibly, to yield data in physical units.
Raw	Data in its original state with no processing to account



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

### Projection List Closed

Identifiers to projections into a coordinate system.

Term	Definition
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.
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.
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.

### Qualifier List Closed

Identifiers for terms which refine the type or attribute of a quantity.

Term	Definition
Anisotropy	Direction-dependent property.
Array	A sequence of values corresponding to the elements in a rectilinear, n-dimension matrix. Each value can be referenced by a unique index.
Average	The statistical mean; the sum of a set of values divided by the number of values in the set.
Characteristic	A quantity which can be easily identified and measured in a given environment.
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.
Column	A two-dimensional measure of a quantity. The column is the area over which the quantity is measured.
Component	Projection of a vector along one of the base axes of a coordinate system.
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.
Cross Spectrum	The Fourier transform of the cross correlation of two

	physical or empirical observations.
Deviation	The difference between an observed value and the expected value of a quantity.
Differential	A measurement within a narrow range of energy and/or solid angle.
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.
Direction Angle	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.
Directional Field-Aligned	A measurement within a narrow range of solid angle. The component of a quantity which is oriented in the same direction of a field.
Fit	Values that make an model agree with the data.
Group	An assemblage of values that a certain relation or common characteristic.
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.
Integral	A flux measurement in a broad range of energy and solid angle.
Line Of Sight	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.
Linear	Polarization where the E-field vector is confined to a given plane
Magnitude	A measure of the strength of a vector quantity or length of its representational vector.
Maximum	The largest value of a batch or sample or the upper bound of a probability distribution.
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.
Minimum	The smallest value of a batch or sample or the lower bound of a probability distribution.
Moment	Parameters determined by integration over a distribution function convolved with a power of velocity.
Parallel	Having the same direction as a given direction
Peak	The maximum value for the quantity in question, over a period of time which is usually equal to the cadence.
Perpendicular	At right angles to a given direction.
Perturbation	Variations in the state of a system.
Phase	A point or portion in a recurring series of changes.

Phase Angle	Phase difference between two or more waves, normally expressed in degrees.
Projection	A measure of the length of a position or measured vector as projected into a plane of the coordinate system.
Pseudo	Similar to or having the appearance of something else. Can be used to indicate an estimation or approximation of a particular quantity.
Ratio	The relative magnitudes of two quantities.
Scalar	A quantity that is completely specified by its magnitude and has no direction.
Spectral	Characterized as a range or continuum of frequencies
Standard Deviation	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.
Stoke's Parameters	A set of four parameters (usually called I,Q, U and V) which describe the polarization state of an electromagnetic wave propagating through space.
Strahl	A distribution of particles concentrated in a narrow energy band. The band may be may be aligned with a secondary feature. For example, it may occur in a narrow cone aligned with the mean magnetic field direction.
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.
Symmetric	Equal distribution about one or more axes.
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.
Total	The summation of quantities over all possible species.
Trace	The sum of the elements on the main diagonal (the diagonal from the upper left to the lower right) of a square matrix.
Uncertainty	A statistically defined discrepancy between a measured quantity and the true value of that quantity that cannot be corrected by calculation or calibration.
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.
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;).

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

Term	Definition
Asteroid	A small extraterrestrial body consisting mostly of rock

Comet	and metal that is in orbit around the sun. A relatively small extraterrestrial body consisting of a frozen mass that travels around the sun in a highly elliptical orbit.
Earth	The third planet from the sun in our solar system.
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.
Interstellar	The region between stars outside of the star's heliopause.
Jupiter	The fifth planet from the sun in our solar system.
Mars	The fourth planet from the sun in our solar system.
Mercury	The first planet from the sun in our solar system.
Neptune	The seventh planet from the sun in our solar system.
Pluto	The ninth (sub)planet from the sun in our solar system.
Saturn	The sixth planet from the sun in our solar system.
Sun	The star upon which our solar system is centered.
Uranus	The eighth planet from the sun in our solar system.
Venus	The second planet from the sun in our solar system.

**Rendering Axis List**

Closed

Identifiers for the reference component of a plot or rendering of data.

Term	Definition
Color Bar	A spectrum or set of colors used to represent data values.
Horizontal	Parallel to or in the plane of the horizon or a base line.
Vertical	Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or a base line.

**Role List**

Closed

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

Term	Definition
Archive Specialist	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.
Co-Investigator	An individual who is a scientific peer and major participant in an investigation.
Contributor	An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource.
Data Producer	An individual who generated the resource and is familiar with its provenance.
Deputy-PI	An individual who is an administrative or scientific leader for an investigation operating under the supervision of a Principal Investigator.
Former-PI	An individual who had served as the administrative and scientific lead for an investigation, but no longer assumes that role.
General Contact	An individual who can provide information on a range of subjects or who can direct you to a domain expert.
Metadata Contact	An individual who can affect a change in the metadata

Principal Investigator	describing a resource. An individual who is the administrative and scientific lead for an investigation.
Project Scientist	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.
Publisher	An individual, organization, institution or government department responsible for the production and dissemination of a document.
Scientist	An individual who is an expert in the phenomenon and related physics represented by the resource.
Team Leader	An individual who is the designated leader of an investigation.
Team Member	An individual who is a major participant in an investigation.
Technical Contact	An individual who can provide specific information with regard to the resource or supporting software

**Scale Type List** Closed  
 Identifiers for scaling applied to a set of numbers.

Term	Definition
Linear Scale	Intervals which are equally spaced.
Log Scale	Intervals which are spaced proportionally to the logarithms of the values being represented.

**Source Type List** Closed  
 Identifiers for the characterization of the function or purpose of a source.

Term	Definition
Ancillary	A complementary item which can be subordinate, subsidiary, auxiliary, supplementary to the primary item.
Browse	A representation of an image which is suitable to reveal most or all of the details of the image.
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.
Layout	The structured arrangement of items in a collection.
Thumbnail	A small representation of an image which is suitable to infer what the full-sized imaged is like.

**Spectral Range List** Closed  
 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.

Term	Definition
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Ca-K	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.
Extreme Ultraviolet	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
Far Ultraviolet	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
Gamma Rays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.00001 to 0.001 nm
H-alpha	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.
Hard X-rays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 to 0.1 nm and an energy range of 12 keV to 120 keV
He-10830	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.
He-304	A spectrum centered around the resonance line of ionised helium at 304 Angstrom (30.4 nm).
Infrared	Photons with a wavelength range: 760 to 1.00x10 <sup>6</sup> nm
K-7699	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.
LBH Band	Lyman-Birge-Hopfield band in the far ultraviolet range with wavelength range of 140nm to 170 nm.
Microwave	Photons with a wavelength range: 1.00x10 <sup>6</sup> to 1.50x10 <sup>7</sup> nm
Na-D	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.
Ni-6768	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.
Optical	Photons with a wavelength range: 380 to 760 nm
Radio Frequency	Photons with a wavelength range: 100,000 to 1.00x10 <sup>11</sup> nm
Soft X-Rays	X-Rays with an energy range of 0.12 keV to 12 keV.
Ultraviolet	Photons with a wavelength range: 10 to 400 nm.
White-Light	Photons with a wavelength in the visible range for humans.
X-Rays	Photons with a wavelength range: 0.001 <= x < 10 nm

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

Term	Definition
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

Corona	temperatures from 4500 - 28000 K. 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.
Interior	The region inside the body which is not visible from outside the body.
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.
Transition Region	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.

**Support Quantity List**

Closed

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

Term	Definition
Instrument Mode	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.
Other	Not classified with more specific terms. The context of its usage may be described in related text.
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.
Temporal	Pertaining to time.
Velocity	Rate of change of position. Also used for the average velocity of a collection of particles, also referred to as "bulk velocity".

**Text List**

Closed

Identifiers for the encoding of sequences of characters.

Term	Definition
ASCII	A sequence of characters that adheres to American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) which is an 7-bit character-coding scheme.
Unicode	Text in multi-byte Unicode format.

**Wave Quantity List**

Closed

Identifiers for the characterization of the physical properties of a wave.

Term	Definition
AC-Electric Field	Alternating electric field component of a wave.
AC-Magnetic Field	Alternating magnetic field component of a wave.
Absorption	Decrease of radiant energy (relative to the background

	continuum spectrum).
Albedo	The ratio of reflected radiation from the surface to incident radiation upon it.
Doppler Frequency	Change in the frequency of a propagating wave due to motion of the source, the observer, the reflector, or the propagation medium.
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.
Energy Flux	The amount of energy passing through a unit area in a unit time.
Equivalent Width	The spectral width of a total absorption line having the amount of absorbed radiant energy being equivalent to that in an observed absorption line.
Frequency	The number of occurrences of a repeating event per unit time.
Gyrofrequency	The number of gyrations around a magnetic guiding center (field line) a charged particle makes per unit time due to the Lorentz force.
Intensity	The measurement of radiant or wave energy per unit detector area per unit bandwidth per unit solid angle per unit time.
Line Depth	The measure of the amount of absorption below the continuum (depth) in a particular wavelength or frequency in an absorption spectrum.
Magnetic Field	A region of space near a magnetized body where magnetic forces can be detected (as measured by methods such as Zeeman splitting, etc.).
Mode Amplitude	In helioseismology the magnitude of oscillation of waves of a particular geometry.
Plasma Frequency	A number-density-dependent characteristic frequency of a plasma.
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.
Poynting Flux	Electromagnetic energy flux transported by a wave characterized as the rate of energy transport per unit area per steradian.
Propagation Time	Time difference between transmission and reception of a wave in an active wave experiment.
Stoke's Parameters	A set of four parameters (usually called I, Q, U and V) which describe the polarization state of an electromagnetic wave propagating through space.
Velocity	Rate of change of position. Also used for the average velocity of a collection of particles, also referred to as "bulk velocity".
Wavelength	The peak-to-peak distance over one wave period.



## Wave Type List

Closed

Identifiers for the carrier or phenomenon of wave information observed by the measurement.

Term	Definition
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.
Electrostatic	Collective longitudinal electric-field and plasma oscillations trapped within a body of plasma.
Hydrodynamic MHD	Periodic or quasi-periodic oscillations of fluid quantities. Hydrodynamic waves in a magnetized plasma in which the background magnetic field plays a key role in controlling the wave propagation characteristics.
Photon	Electromagnetic waves detected by techniques that utilize their corpuscular character (e.g., CCD, CMOS, photomultipliers).
Plasma Waves	Self-consistent collective oscillations of particles and fields (electric and magnetic) in a plasma.

## Waves List

Closed

Identifiers for experimental and natural wave phenomena.

Term	Definition
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.
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.

## 9. Appendix A - Comparison of Spectrum Domains

### Electromagnetic Spectrum Domains (all wavelengths given in nanometers)

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

<sup>1</sup> Also called "XUV" in ISO 21348

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## 12. Change History

<b>0.99.1</b>	
2005-06-23	Removed duplicate entries.
2005-06-23	Added Chris Harvey's definitions for Electron Drift.
2005-06-23	Particle Correlator and Spacecraft Potential Control.
2005-06-23	Released.
<b>0.99.2</b>	
2005-07-07	Corrected "Numerical Data" entry under Product
2005-07-07	Released.
<b>0.99.3</b>	
2005-08-03	Added definitions supplied by J. Thieman, C. Harvey and T.King; Significant revision of document as suggested by Joe Hourcle
<b>0.99.4</b>	
2005-08-08	Restructured the taxonomy of elements to match the one suggested by A. Roberts.
2005-08-08	Added definitions for new elements introduced in the new taxonomy.
2005-08-08	Released.
<b>0.99.5</b>	
2005-08-26	Clarified some definitions and corrected typographical errors based on comments from J. Thieman and J. Hourcle.
2005-08-26	Changed data types of "Integer" to "Count" and "Double" to "Numeric".
2005-08-26	Added document elements to product resources.
2005-08-26	Added catalog, display data to top list.
2005-08-26	Included region descriptions from J. King with additions suggested by K. Reardon.
2005-08-26	Add parameters loosely based on a model proposed by A.Roberts.
2005-08-26	Released.
<b>0.99.6</b>	
2005-09-07	Corrected the inclusion of Atmosphere-Ionosphere regions into the Magnetosphere.
2005-09-07	Changed Surface to Ground.
2005-09-07	Removed Body and references to it.
2005-09-07	Added Spherical and Cartesian under Position.
2005-09-07	Remove Ratio (Numerator and Denominator).
2005-09-07	Change Upper Latitude to High Latitude, Lower to Low.
2005-09-07	Introduced "Photon Context" and "Particle Context" as replacements for "Independent Variable".
2005-09-07	Removed "Provider" and "Manufacture" resources and replaced with ID pointers.
<b>0.99.7</b>	
2005-09-08	Under Parameter add Description, Tensor Order.
2005-09-08	Change Photon Context and Particle Context to Independent Variable.
2005-09-08	Move Wavelength and Wave Number under Photon Independent Variable.
2005-09-08	Drop Speed from Particle Independent Variable.
2005-09-08	Move Polar Angle under Particle Independent Variable.
2005-09-08	Add Analysis Method under Field/Electric and

	Field/Magnetic.
2005-09-08	Add Wave Form, Spectra etc. under Analysis Method.
2005-09-08	Add Near 1AU under Heliosphere; Add Body under Atmosphere-Ionosphere, Magnetosphere and Ground.
2005-09-08	Add all planets + Moon under Body.
2005-09-08	Update definition of Magnetotail, etc. to be generic, add Earth examples.
2005-09-08	Change "Acceptable abbreviation" to "Conventional abbreviation" since abbreviations are not supported in the model.
2005-09-08	Released.
<b>0.99.8</b>	
2005-11-03	General clean-up and alignment with the schema agreed upon at the APL meeting (Nov 2-4, 2005)
2005-11-03	Released.
<b>0.99.9</b>	
2005-11-18	Incorporate comments from consortium members on the "final" draft before the release of version 1.0
2005-11-18	Released.
<b>1.0.0</b>	
2005-11-22	Incorporate comments from consortium members on the "final" draft before the release of version 1.0.
2005-11-22	Added Phenomenon Type list and defined terms in the list.
2005-11-22	Released.
<b>1.0.1</b>	
2006-01-03	Changes in value type for elements: Exposure, InputResourceID, RepositoryName, Size.
2006-01-03	Added elements: Pressure.
2006-01-03	Released.
<b>1.0.2</b>	
2006-03-07	Added "Project Scientist" to dictionary and "Role".
2006-03-07	Added "Caveats" under "Instrument".
2006-03-07	Added "Repository" resource class.
2006-03-07	Added "Registry" resource class.
2006-03-07	Released.
<b>1.0.3</b>	
2006-04-27	Added "Earth" as an enumeration with "Magnetosphere" as a member.
2006-04-27	Changed "Observed Region" and "Instrument Region" to enumerations.
2006-04-27	Changed definition of "Item" to indicate it is a value of an enumeration.
2006-04-27	Move "Access Rights" under "Access Information".
2006-04-27	Made "Acknowledgement optional.
2006-04-27	Change "HF Radar" to "Radar".
2006-04-27	Added "NCAR" as a "Format".
2006-04-27	Dropped N, Z, Q from dictionary.
2006-04-27	Moved Mass and Size under "Particle Physical Quantity" and changed to type item.
2006-04-27	Added "Near Earth" under "Heliosphere" and added "Outside Bowshock" and "Orbital" under "Near Earth".
2006-04-27	Changed "Spectral Range Name" to "Spectral Range" for consistency.
2006-04-27	Correct links to "Stoke's Parameters".
2006-04-27	Released.

**1.1.0**


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2006-08-31	Removed "Orbital".
2006-08-31	Modified definition of "Near Earth".
2006-08-31	Changed "Instrument type" to allow multiple occurrences.
2006-08-31	Made data type of "Mixed" text.
2006-08-31	Added "Service" resource class.
2006-08-31	Updated description of "Resource ID".
2006-08-31	Added MAT_4, MAT_6, MAT_7 and VOTable as a Format.
2006-08-31	Added J2000 as a coordinate system.
2006-08-31	Added Base64 as an Encoding.
2006-08-31	Added Parent ID, Energy Range, Frequency Range, Azimuthal Angle Range, Polar Angle Range, Atomic Number Range, Integral, Differential, Low and High.
2006-08-31	Remove Coordinate System from Particle Physical Parameter.
2006-08-31	Updated Pressure definition.
2006-08-31	Add ObservatoryID under Instrument.
2006-08-31	Remove Observatory ID from Numerical Data and Display Data.
2006-08-31	Changed definition of Investigation Name.
2006-08-31	Remove Access Right from Display Data.
2006-08-31	Change Repository Name to Repository ID under Access Information.
2006-08-31	Added Granule.
2006-08-31	Added Parameter Key under Physical Parameter.
2006-08-31	Add Release Date to Resource Header, Person, and Granule.
2006-08-31	Changed "alias" to "alternate name".
2006-08-31	Removed "Instrument Name" and "Observatory Name".
2006-08-31	Added ChargeState to Particle Quantity.
2006-08-31	Add Field Component container.
2006-08-31	Add Statistics to Phenomenon Type.
2006-08-31	Released.

**1.1.1**


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Changed InstrumentID and Bin to multiple occurrence.  
 Removed enumeration of Component.  
 Modified definition of Units.  
 Changed AccessURL to type container.

**1.2.0**


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2007-05-22	Added Aurora and Substorm under Phenomenon Type.
2007-05-22	Added Checksum, Hash Value, Hash Function, MD5 and SHA1, SHA256.
2007-05-22	Added Note as a term and added Note under Timespan.
2007-05-22	Added all planets, Comet and Asteroid as regions.
2007-05-22	Added Data Extent, Bytes and Per to describe the size of a resource.
2007-05-22	Added Data Extent to Access URL and Granule.
2007-05-22	Added the ValidMin, ValidMax and FillValue to Physical Parameter.
2007-05-22	Added Uncertainty and Standard Deviation to qualifiers.
2007-05-22	Added Expiration Date to Resource Header and Granule.
2007-05-22	Added Longitude and Latitude to Orientation.
2007-05-22	Updated Phi and Theta definitions.
2007-05-22	Added Ephemeris as an Instrument Type.
2007-05-22	Added Sequence as a element type and changes Size to a Sequence.
2007-05-22	Defined PriorID and added PriorID to ResourceHeader and Granule.
2007-05-22	Changed InstrumentID in DisplayData and

	NumericalData to one or more occurrences.
2007-05-22	Added Metadata Contact to Role.
2007-05-22	Modified definitions of H, Flux, Integral and Differential.
2007-05-22	Cardinality of Access Information changed from 1 to + (1 or more).
2007-05-22	Added Deputy-PI to Roles; Changed cardinality of Caveats under Instrument to optional.
2007-05-22	Added Element with members of Name, Index, ParameterKey and Component.
2007-05-22	Added Element under Dimension.
2007-05-22	Removed Orientation.
2007-05-22	Made Component and enumeration with the values from Orientation.
2007-05-22	Added InstrumentStatus to MeasurementType.
2007-05-22	Converted Support to an enumeration with Other, Positional and Temporal as members.
2007-05-22	Added ProcessingLevel, Removed Theta and Phi.
2007-05-22	Added Postscript as a Format.
2007-05-22	Added "Extension" as a container.
2007-05-22	Made "URL" in "Granule" multi-valued.
2007-05-22	Changed name of "Date" data type to "DateTime" and "Time" data type to "Duration" to be consistent with conventional terminology.
2007-05-22	Under "Physical Parameter" made "Parameter Key" optional and "Name" required.
2007-05-22	Removed "Dynamic Spectra" from "Measurement Type".
2007-05-22	Added "Spectrum" to "Measurement Type".
2007-05-22	Removed D, H, T, N, Latitude, Longitude from the dictionary.
2007-05-22	Added "Theta" and "Phi" to "Component".
2007-05-22	Added Location container under Observatory and added the elements Latitude, Longitude, Elevation, ObservatoryGroup.
2007-05-22	Added ITM regions under Near Surface.
2007-05-22	Remove Instrument Region from NumericalData.
2007-05-22	Added WGS84 as a Coordinate System Name.
2007-05-22	Released.

### 1.2.1

2008-03-20	Added SpacecraftOrbitPlane to CoordinateSystemName.
2008-03-20	Added Parallel and PhaseAngle to FieldQualifier.
2008-03-20	Added Current, GyroFrequency, Energy, PlasmaFrequency to the appropriate ParticleQuantity, FieldQuantity, or PhotonQuantity.
2008-03-20	Added Characteristic to ParticleQualifier.
2008-03-20	Add EnergyRange and WavelengthRange to PhotonQuantity.
2008-03-20	Added White-light, H-alpha, He-10830, Ca-K, Na-D, Extreme Ultraviolet, Ni-6768, K-7699 to dictionary and to SpectralRange.
2008-03-20	Added Time Of Flight Interferometer, Photometer, Radiometer, Coronagraph, ProportionalCounter, ScintillationDetector, Photopolarimeter, Geiger-MuellerTube, NeutralParticleDetector, Sounder, NeutralAtomImager, RetardingPotentialAnalyser, MultispectralImager, ImagingSpectrometer, Riometer, Unspecified to Instrument Type.
2008-03-20	Added Archive Specialist to Role.
2008-03-20	Added Flow Speed, Number Flux to Particle Quantity.
2008-03-20	Added Energy Flux to Particle Quantity and Photon Quantity.
2008-03-20	Added Anisotropy to Particle Qualifier.
2008-03-20	Added Carrington and HCI to Coordinate System.

2008-03-20 Updated definitions of Vector and Size.  
 2008-03-20 Removed Flux and Intensity.  
 2008-03-20 Released.

### 1.2.2

2008-07-31 Change "Plasmafrequency" to "Plasma Frequency".  
 2008-07-31 Change "Plasmafrequency" to "Plasma Frequency".  
 2008-07-31 Change "Retarding Potential Analyser" to "Retarding Potential Analyzer"  
 2008-07-31 Change "Time-of-flight" to "Time of flight".  
 2008-07-31 Change "Observatory Group" to "Observatory Name".  
 2008-07-31 Removed "Offline" from "Medium".  
 2008-07-31 Remove "Field Component" from lists.  
 2008-07-31 Remove "Near Earth" as a list.  
 2008-07-31 Added "Ionosphere" as a list.  
 2008-07-31 Azimuthal Angle,Dayside,Electric Field Instrument,Frequency,High Latitude,Low Latitude,Nightside,Polar Angle,Provider ID,Provider Release Date,RTF,SGL,Soft X-rays,Spatial Range,TeX,Wavelength,Wavenumber,XDR  
 2008-07-31 Added Repository ID and Stop Date  
 2008-08-14 Released.

### 1.3.0

2007 Add WavelengthRange to dictionary; Add BandName to Bin.  
 2007 Added SupportQuantity to Support.  
 2007 Moved Extension into each resource class.  
 2007 Add SpectralRange to EnergyRange, FrequencyRange and WavelengthRange.  
 2007 Added Units, UnitsConversion, ValidMin, ValidMax, FillValue to Element  
 2007 Added Fax Number to Person.  
 2007 Added Contributor and Publisher to dictionary and Role.  
 2007 Added Language to dictionary.  
 2008 Introduced Document resource.  
 2008 Added Document Type enumeration and Paper as an item.  
 2008 Added Number Flux to Particle Quantity.  
 2008 Moved CrossSpectrum from FieldQuantity to FieldQualifier.  
 2008 Added Electromagnetic to FieldQuantity.  
 2008 Added PhysicalParameter to Catalog and DisplayData.  
 2008-04-24 Removed "Structure Type" from dictionary and Structure.  
 2008-04-24 Removed "Observatory Group" from dictionary and Observatory.  
 2008-04-25 Removed "Provider Release Date" from dictionary.  
 2008-05-20 Added "Magnetic Cloud" to dictionary and "Phenomenon Type"  
 2008-05-20 Changed cardinality of "Phenomenon Type" to + in Catalog.  
 2008-04-24 Restored "Observatory Group" and made it multiple occurrence.  
 2008-05-22 Added "TAR" to the dictionary and to "Encoding Type".  
 2008-05-22 Made "Encoding Type" multiple occurrence (\*) in "Access Information".  
 2008-05-22 Changed "End Date" to "Stop Date" and "Relative End Date" to "Relative Stop Date".  
 2008-05-22 Added "Active Region" to dictionary and "Phenomenon Type".  
 2008-05-22 Added "Coronal Hole" to dictionary and "Phenomenon Type".

2008-05-22	Added "Radio Burst" to dictionary and "Phenomenon Type".
2008-05-22	Added "EIT Waves" to dictionary and "Phenomenon Type".
2008-05-22	Fixed spelling of "Plasma Frequency" in the "Photon Qualifier" list.
2008-05-22	Removed "Array" from the Field, Photon and Particle qualifier lists.

### 1.3.1

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2008-07-21	Updated description of duration type.
2008-07-31	Added "Set" to "Physical Parameter"
2008-07-31	Added "Source" dictionary and to "Granule", Removed URL, Checksum and Data Extent from Granule (now in Source)
2008-07-31	Added "Source Type" as a list with possible values of Data, Layout, Ancillary, Browse and Thumbnail.
2008-07-31	Added "Qualifier" as a unified list of all qualifiers. Removed "Field Qualifier", "Photon Qualifier" and "Particle Qualifier" from the dictionary. Replaced each with "Qualifier" in the ontology. Added "Qualifier" to "Support"
2008-07-31	Added "Trace" to the dictionary and to the "Qualifier" list.
2008-07-31	Added "Ion Drift" and "Dust Detector" to the dictionary and to the "Instrument Type" list.
2008-07-31	Added "Platform" to the dictionary and to the "Instrument Type" list, remove "Ephemeris" from the "Instrument Type" list.
2008-09-04	Added "Rendering Hints" with elements Format, AxisLabel, DisplayType, ScaleMin, ScaleMax, ScaleType and related enumerated values.
2008-09-04	Added "Symmetric" to the dictionary and to Qualifier.
2008-09-04	Changed "Physical Parameter" to "Parameter".
2008-09-04	Removed "Measured" and shifted containers under "Measured" up one level.
2008-09-04	Added "Velocity" to "Support Quantity".
2008-09-04	Added "Count Rate" to the dictionary and to "Particle Quantity".

### 1.3.2

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2008-10-07	Removed "Charged Particle Flux" from Measurement Type and the dictionary.
2008-10-07	Added "Interstellar" to dictionary and Region.
2008-10-15	Changed "Format" under "Rendering Hints" to "Value Format" to eliminate name conflict with "Format".

### 1.3.3

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2008-10-16	Added the "Association" container and "Association Type" enumeration to the dictionary. Modified the ontology to replace "Association Type" with the new "Association" container.
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### 1.3.4

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2009-01-14	Added "Wave", "Passive" and "Active" to the dictionary. Added "Wave" as an enumeration. Remove "Radio and Plasma Waves" and "Radio Soundings" from the "Measurement Type" enumeration and added "Wave" to the enumeration.
2009-01-14	Added "Linear Scale" and "Log Scale" to the dictionary. Removed "Log" from the dictionary. Modified the definition of "Linear" to remove reference scaled related usage. Updated the "Scale" enumeration with the name



	changes.
2009-01-14	Added "Language" under "Information URL".
2009-01-14	Changed the definition of "Text" and converted "Text" to an enumeration with possible encoding types.
2009-01-14	Modified "Component" to consist of "I", "J", "K". Added "Direction Angle", and "Projection" to "Qualifier". Removed "R", "Theta", "Phi", "X", "Y", and "Z". Added "Direction Angle" as an enumeration with values of "Azimuth Angle", "Polar Angle" and "Elevation Angle". Added "Projection" as an enumeration with value of "IJ", "IK", and "JK".
2009-01-22	Modified definition of "Mixed"
2009-01-22	Changed occurrence of "Particle" to one or more.
2009-01-23	Added "Ion Chamber" to dictionary and "Instrument Type" list.
2009-02-05	Added (restored) "Intensity" to dictionary and "Photon Quantity" list.
2009-02-05	Changed "Line-of-sight" to "Line Of Sight".
2009-02-05	Added "Pseudo" and "Column" to the dictionary and to "Qualifier" list.
2009-02-26	Added "Annotation" resource and "Annotation Type" and "Confidence Rating" enumerations. The terms "Anomaly", "Event", "Feature", "Probable", "Good", "High" were added to support the new enumerations.
2009-02-27	Change "Wave" to "Waves".

### 1.3.5

2009-03-25	Updated definitions for "Numeric" and "Text" data types.
2009-03-26	Changed "Mixed" to a container with "Qualifier" and "Mixed Quantity" as attributes. Added "Mixed Quantity" enumeration with allowed values of "Alfven Mach Number", "Other", "Plasma Beta", "Thermal Pressure", "Alfven Velocity", "Magnetosonic Mach Number", "Plasma Beta", and "Plasma Frequency-To-Gyrofrequency Ratio".
2009-03-26	Added "Access URL" to "Repository" and "Registry".
2009-03-26	Added "Image URL" to "Annotation" and dictionary
2009-03-26	Various editorial updates to definitions, spelling and typos
2009-03-26	Added "Plasmagram", "Spectrogram" and "Wave Form" to the dictionary and to the "Display Type" list.
2009-03-26	Changed the name of "Photon" to "Waves" and "PhotonQuantity" to "WaveQuantity". Added "Wave Type" with values of "Electromagnetic", "Electrostatic", "Photon", "Plasma Waves", "Hydrodynamic", and "MHD".
2009-03-26	Updated definitions of "Emissivity", "Equivalent Width", "Gyrofrequency", "Intensity", "Line Depth", "Plasma Frequency", "Poynting Flux". Added "Wave Type" with values of "Electromagnetic", "Electrostatic", "Photon", "Plasma Waves", "Hydrodynamic", and "MHD".
2009-03-26	Added "Absorption", "AC-Electric Field", "AC-Magnetic Field", "Doppler Frequency", "Frequency", "Propagation Time", and "Wavelength" to dictionary and "Wave Quantity". Added "Wave Type" with values of "Electromagnetic", "Electrostatic", "Photon", "Plasma Waves", "Hydrodynamic", and "MHD".
2009-03-26	Added "Far Ultraviolet", "HE-304", "LBH Band" and "Soft X-Rays" to dictionary and "Spectral Range".
2009-04-06	Removed "Spectral Range" from under "Energy Range".

### 1.3.6

2009-04-09	Added "Atom" and "Neutron" to "Particle Type".
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2009-04-09	Added "Array" and "Total" to "Qualifier".
2009-04-09	Added "Particle Type" to "Mixed".
2009-04-09	Added "Unlikely" and "Weak" to the dictionary and modified "Confidence Rating" to have values "Unlikely", "Weak", "Probable", and "Strong".
2009-04-09	Added "Classification Method" as an enumeration with allowed values of "Automatic", "Inspection", and "Inferred". Added "Classification Method" to "Annotation".
2009-04-09	Added "Observation Extent" with attributes of "Observed Region", "Start Location", "Stop Location" and "Note". Added "Observation Extent" to "Annotation".
2009-04-09	Added "Child Event Of" and "Observed By" to "Association Type".
2009-04-09	Added "Area", "Bandwidth" and "Solid Angle" to "Integral", added "Field-Aligned", "Group", "Perturbation", "Phase" and "Spectral" to "Qualifier".

## 2.0.0

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2009-04-15 Released.

## 2.0.1

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2009-07-12	Changed "Rendering Hints" to 0-to-many occurrence.
2009-07-12	Under "Element" replaced "Component" with "Qualifier" and allow multiple occurrences.
2009-07-12	Update the description of "Index" data type to explain wild cards.
2009-07-12	Added "Sound Speed" to dictionary and to "Particle Quantity".
2009-07-12	Updates to the definition "Access URL", "Data Extent", "Polar" and "Sonic Mach Number".

## 2.0.2

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2009-09-24	Added "Atomic Number Detected", "Mass Number" and "Charge State" to dictionary and to "Particle Quantity" enumeration. Also added "Direction Angle" to "Particle Quantity".
2009-10-08	Added "Arrival Direction" to dictionary and to "Particle Quantity" enumeration. Added "Instrument Mode" to dictionary and "Support Quantity". Updated definitions of "Charge State" and "Atomic Number Detected".
2009-11-05	Added "Stream Interaction Region" to dictionary and to "Phenomenon Type" enumeration. Updated definition of "Coronal Mass Ejection".
2009-11-18	Modified definitions for "Observatory" and "Instrument".

## 2.0.3

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2010-02-04	Added "Former-PI" to dictionary and to "Role" enumeration; Added "Note" to "Person".
2010-03-19	Updated definitions for "Number Flux", "Energy Flux", "Differential", and "Integral"; Added "Dust" to "Measurement Type" enumeration;

## 2.1.0

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2010-03-19 Released.

## 2.2.0

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2010-04-15	Added "Hardcopy" as an enumeration to dictionary and to "Format"; Added "Film", "Photographic Plate", "Photograph", "Microfiche", "Microfilm", "Print" to dictionary and to "Hardcopy" enumeration; Changed "Observatory Group" to "Observatory Group ID";
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	Updated definition of "Observatory" to make it more suitable for creation of conceptual Observatories.; Added "Operating Span" to dictionary with elements "Start Date", "Stop Date" and "Note"; Added "Operating Span" to "Instrument" and "Observatory".;
2010-05-21	Added "Heliosheath" to dictionary and to "Heliosphere" enumeration;
2010-06-25	Added "Fluence" to dictionary and "Particle Quantity"; Updated definitions for "Number Flux", "Coordinate System" and "Counts"; Added "HCC" (Heliocentric Cartesian), "HCR" (Heliocentric Radial), HPC (Helioprojective Cartesian) and "HPR" (Helioprojective Radial) to dictionary and "Coordinate System Name"
2010-08-17	Added "S3_BUCKET" to dictionary and "Encoding"; Add "Directional" to dictionary and to "Qualifier";
2010-08-20	updated definition for "Energy Flux" and "Differential"
2010-09-15	Updated definitions of "Outer", "Inner", "Heliosheath" and "Remote 1AU"
2010-09-15	Added "Excel" to dictionary and to "Format" list; Added "Rendering Axis", and "Index" to dictionary and under "Rendering Hints"; Add "Vertical", "Horizontal", and "Color Bar" to dictionary and to the "Rendering Hints" enumeration; Changed cardinality of "Investigation Name" from 1 to +; Add "Median, " Maximum" and "Minimum" to dictionary and to "Qualifer" list.;
2010-09-17	Added "SSE_L" to dictionary and to "Coordinate System Name" list;
2011-01-06	Updated definition for "irradiance".
2011-01-06	Released.

### 2.2.1

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2011-05-12	Strike "product" from the definition of "Numerical Data".;
2011-06-16	Added "core", "halo", "strahl" and "superhalo" to the dictionary and to "Qualifier";
2011-08-18	Released.

### 2.2.2

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2011-09-26	Add "Rendering Hints" under "Element"; Set occurrence for "Coordinate Representation" and "Coordinate System Name" under "Coordinate Sytem" to required (1); Set "Size" under "Structure" to required (1); Set "Association ID" and "Association Type" under "Association" to required (1).
2011-10-27	Update definition of "Document"; Add "MIME Type" to dictionary and "Document" structure; Add "Presentation", "Poster", "White Paper", "Technical Note", "Specification" and "Report" to dictionary and to "Document Type" enumeration; Remove "Paper" from dictionary.
2012-02-02	Add "Sector Boundary Crossing" to the dictionary and the "Phenomenon Type" list.; Add "Product Key" to the dictionary and under "Access Information";
2012-02-27	Add "Albedo" to the dictionary and to "Wave Quantity" list.; Add "Partical Radius" to the dictionary and to the "Particle Quantity" list;
2011-02-27	Released.