

The SPASE Metadata Model: Standard Metadata for Space Science Data Description

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The Heliophysics Data Environment (HPDE)

... a place for scientific discovery.

Based on the principals of

- Open Source
- Open Systems
- Open Data

Because most projects that acquire data are publicly funded and research is increasingly multi-domain. Our goal is to ...

... enable sharing and collaboration in space physics research.

HPDE Preferred Data Formats

Must be:

- Self Documented Data
- Established in the Heliophysics Data Policy
 http://hpde.gsfc.nasa.gov/Heliophysics_Data_Policy_20
 09Apr12.html

Preferred (Commonly Used) Formats:

- HDF-5 (primarily in Earth Science; netCDF is now related to this),
- FITS (e.g., in Astronomy and Solar Physics),
- CDF (increasingly common in Space Physics),
- ASCII files with headers and/or independent documentation.

A Brief Note on CDF-A

- CDF-A is an archive acceptable form of the CDF data format.
 - Based on the ISTP CDF specification.
 - Include the SPASE resource identifier
 - CDF global attribute spase_DatasetResourceID
 - Note: Granules use spase_GranuleResourceID
 - Extensions to allow inclusions of SPASE description.
 - CDF global attribute spase_DatasetResource.

Sharing In Three Simple Steps

- Create SPASE Resource Descriptions (metadata)
- 2. Submit description to metadata repository.
- 3. Use a Virtual Observatory (or registry services)

... and now for the explanation of what this means.

What is SPASE?

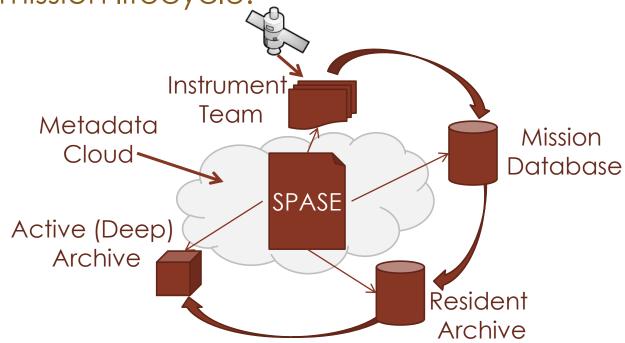
http://www.spase-group.org/

Space Physics Archive Search and Extract (SPASE)

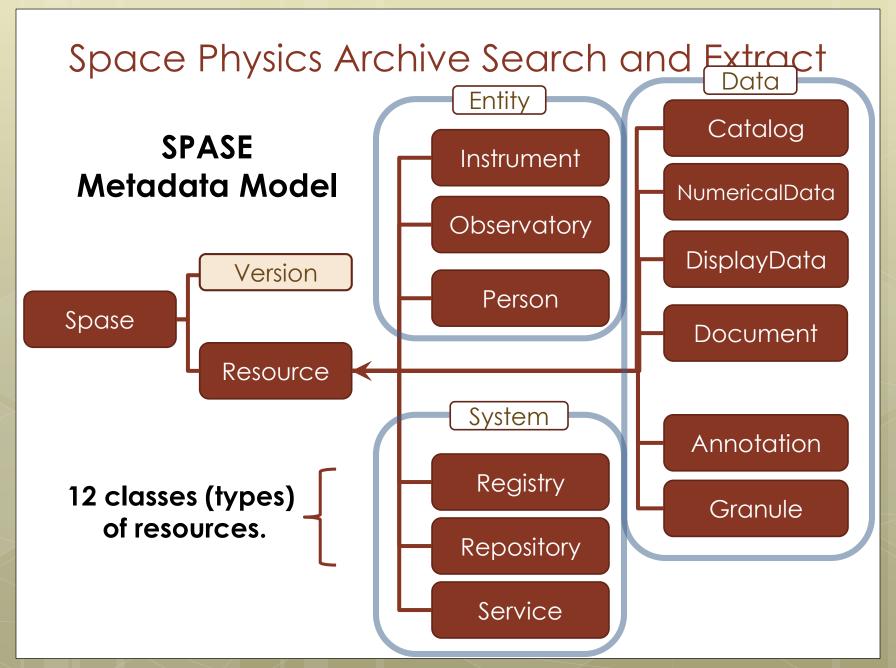
- An International, community-based standards organization with the goals of:
 - Easing data search and retrieval across the Space and Solar Physics data environment
 - Defining and maintaining a Metadata Model for Space and Solar Physics interoperability
- Initiated in late 2002 as a discussion among space physics data archive representatives.
- Organized in 2003 as an international consortium with an open invitation for anyone in the community to participate
- U.S. participants funded by NASA in July 2005.
- Receive "permanent support" from NSSDC in 2007.

Metadata Cloud

 SPASE expects data to move during the mission lifecycle.



Data and metadata are managed separately.



Associations

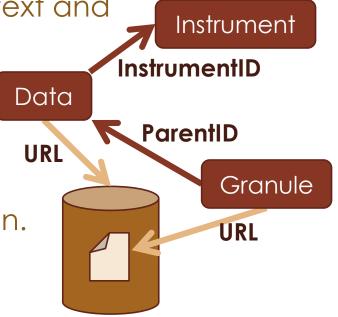
- Describe each unique resource once.
 - Assign a universally unique identifier
- Then use associations to provide

 Provenance, scientific context and location of sampled data.

 Like kinds of data are described as collections of files.

 A "Granule" describes a member (file) of a collection.

 Metadata is connected to data through URLs.



```
Example SPASE Instrument Description: Wind/WAVES
 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
 <Spase xmlns:x0="http://www.spase-group.org/data/schema/spase-2_0_0.xsd">
                                                                                                     Unique
 <Version>1.0.0</Version>
                                                                                                    Identifier
 <Instrument>
    <ResourceID>spase://SMWG/Instrument/Wind/WAVES
    <ResourceHeader>
      <ResourceName>Wind Waves Thermal Noise Receiver</ResourceName>
      <ReleaseDate>2011-08-17T21:10:14Z</ReleaseDate>
      <Description>This investigation is designed to measure the intensity and arrival direction for both propagating and in situ
 waves originating in the solar wind near the earth. These waves depict the state of the solar wind impinging on the earth's
 magnetosphere. The instrument contains five subsystems within the main electronics box, plus the antenna subsystems which
 include a spin-axis and two spin-plane electric antennas (all spacecraft supplied) and a triaxial search coil (supplied by the
 plasma wave consortium). The five subsystems in the main electronics box are the radio frequency receivers, the comb filter
 receiver, the fast envelope sampler, the waveform analyzer, and the power distribution subsystem. The radio frequency
 receivers sweep over the band from about a fraction of a Hertz up to about 14 MHz for the electric field and to about 3kHz for
 the magnetic field. The comb filters have selectable bandwidths of 0.5, 1, or 2 Hz, with a total frequency range of 5 to 100 kHz.
 The fast envelope sampler is designed to capture transient events over four possible commandable decade ranges: 0.2-2, 0.6-
 6, 2-20, and 6-60 kHz. The waveform analyzer operates in the frequency regime below 16 kHz. 
      <Acknowledgement/>
      <Contact>
        <PersonID>spase://SMWG/Person/Jean-Louis.Henry.Bougeret
        <Role>PrincipalInvestigator</Role>
      </Contact>
      <InformationURL>
         <Name>NSSDC's Master Catalog</Name>
                                                                                                  An Association
         <uRL>http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/database/MasterCatalog?sc=1994-071A&ex=5</uRL>
         <Description>Information about the Plasma and Radio Waves (WAVES) experiment on the Wind
 mission.</Description>
       </ResourceHeader>
    <InstrumentType>WaveformReceiver
    <InvestigationName>Thermal Noise Receiver
    <ObservatoryID>spase://observatory/example
 </Spase>
```

Natural Order of Resource Creation

Based on potential associations.

- 1. Person
- 2. Observatory
- 3. Instrument
- 4. Data (NumericalData, DisplayData, Catalog)
- 5. Granule
- 6. Annotation

Naming Authorities

Naming Authorities allow for parallel effort without identifier collision.

Canadian Space Science Data Portal (CSSDP).

CSSDP Assigns resource IDs for data registered in the Canadian Space Science Data

Portal (CSSDP). http://www.cssdp.ca/

SPASE Metadata Working Group (SMWG).

SMWG The community location for entities such as persons, observatories,

instruments, repositories, registries and services. http://www.spase-

group.org/registry

VEPO Virtual Energetic Particle Observatory (VEPO). http://vepo.gsfc.nasa.gov/

ViRBO Virtual Radiation Belt Observatory (ViRBO). http://vmo.nasa.gov

VITMO Virtual Ionosphere, Thermosphere, Mesosphere Observatory (VITMO).

http://vitmo.jhuapl.edu/

VMO Virtual Magnetosphere Observatory (VMO). http://vmo.nasa.gov

VSPO Virtual Space Physics Observatory (VSPO). http://vspo.gsfc.nasa.gov

VSO Virtual Solar Observatory (VSO). http://sdac.virtualsolar.org/

VWO Virtual Wave Observatory (VWO). http://vwo.nasa.gov

Available Resources

- SMWG Registry
 - Find Document, Instrument, Observatory, Person, Registry, Services
 - http://www.spase-group.org/smwg/explorer/
- HPDE Registry
 - All resources (data, granule and entities) in one place)
 - http://www.spase-group.org/registry/explorer/
- Git Repository
 - Metadata management system (more on this later)
 - http://vho.nasa.gov/scm/

Available Tools

Resource Tools: Collections of tools and applications for working with resource descriptions

<u>SPASE Resource Tools</u> A set of command-line applications to generate, validate, referentially check, use and organize resource descriptions written in SPASE XML. **Resource ID Maker** Create a SPASE Resource ID with a few form entries.

Resource ID Maker A simple web page to create a SPASE Resource ID with a few form entries.

Validator: Determines compliance with SPASE data model.

XML Validate Test a web accessable SPASE description against a selected version of the data dictionary.

Parser: Parse SPASE XML

<u>Parser</u> The SPASE XML parser is a collection of Java classes which can parse XML descriptions and load the information into a directly accessible form. Source code and class files: <u>parser.jar</u>

Registry: Services to delivery SPASE metadata.

<u>SPASE Registry Server</u> (<u>Try it!</u>) The SPASE Registry Server is a java application which can harvest resource descriptions expressed in SPASE XML and provide a search service for this descriptions. It can also chain to other registry servers and aggregate all results, returning all matches in a self-organized network of registry servers. It can be run as either a servlet or bean. It uses the <u>SPASE XML Parser</u> packge to harvest resource descriptions.

Editor Web-based Editors:
 Web Editor (Try it!) The web SPASE XML editor can be used to create or alter SPASE XML descriptions.

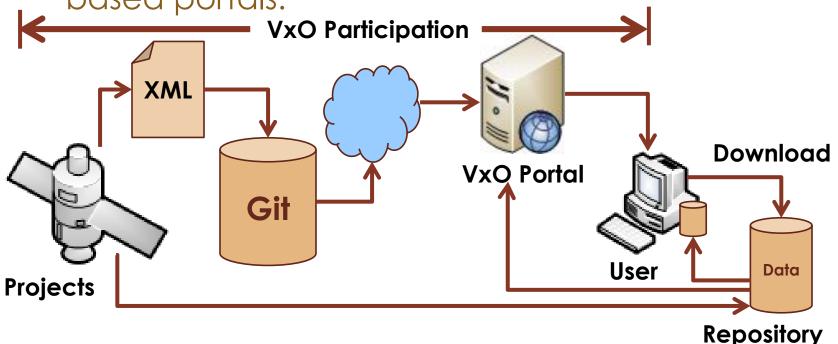
Managing Metadata

- Metadata is expressed in XML.
- Each resource (object) has a corresponding XML file.
- Git is used for managing the files and provides:
 - Revision control (versioning)
 - Distributed updates (clone/commit/push)
 - Open sharing (clone/pull)

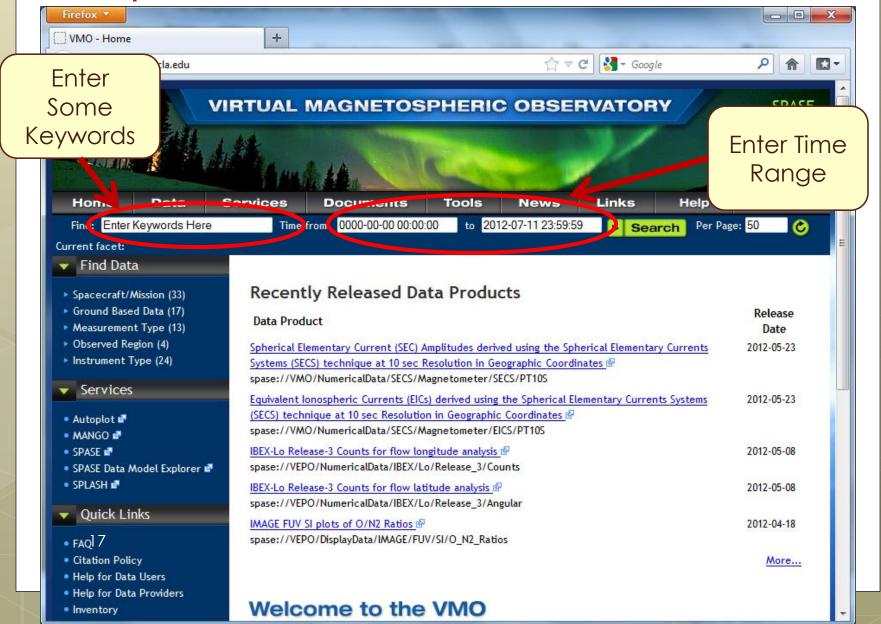
The HPDE has registered 3,557 collections and 1,259,753 Granules.

Virtual Observatories

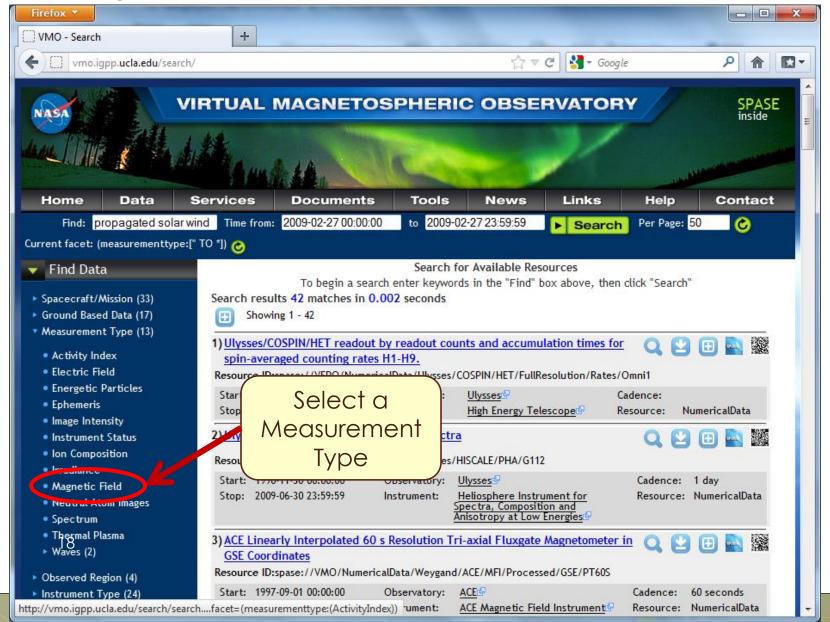
- A source of expertise within a community
 - To aid missions in generating metadata.
 - To aid researchers in locating data.
- Use the metadata to provide community based portals.



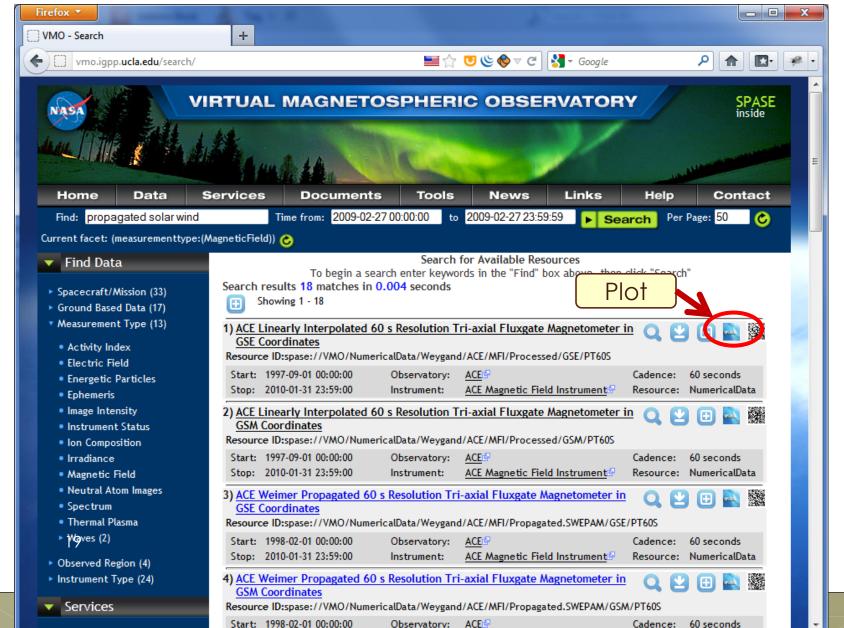
Step 1: Initial search.

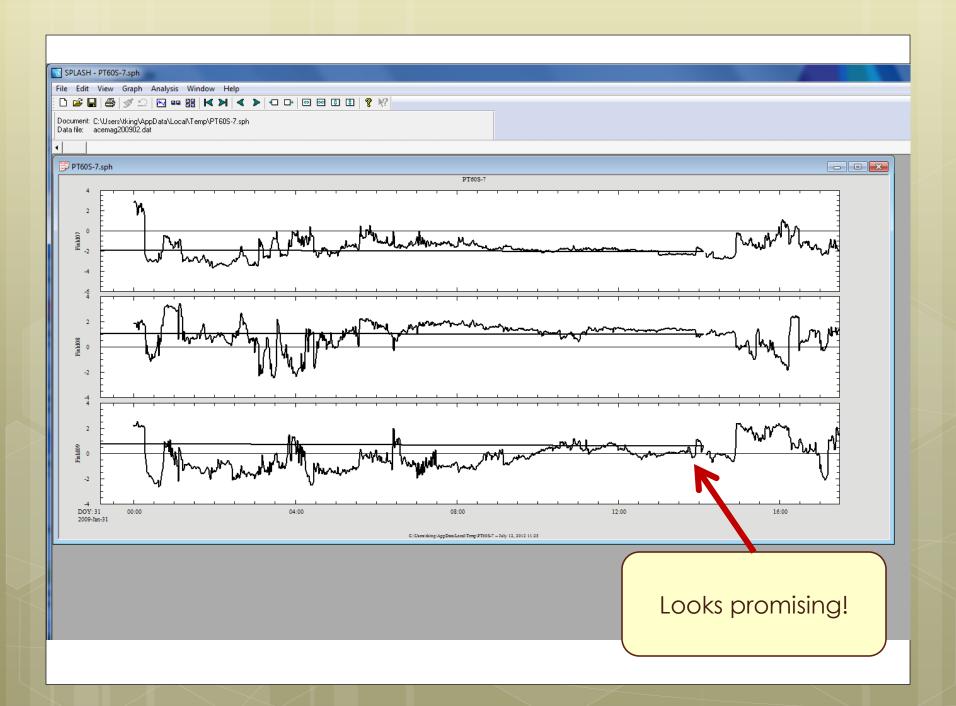


Step 2: Refine

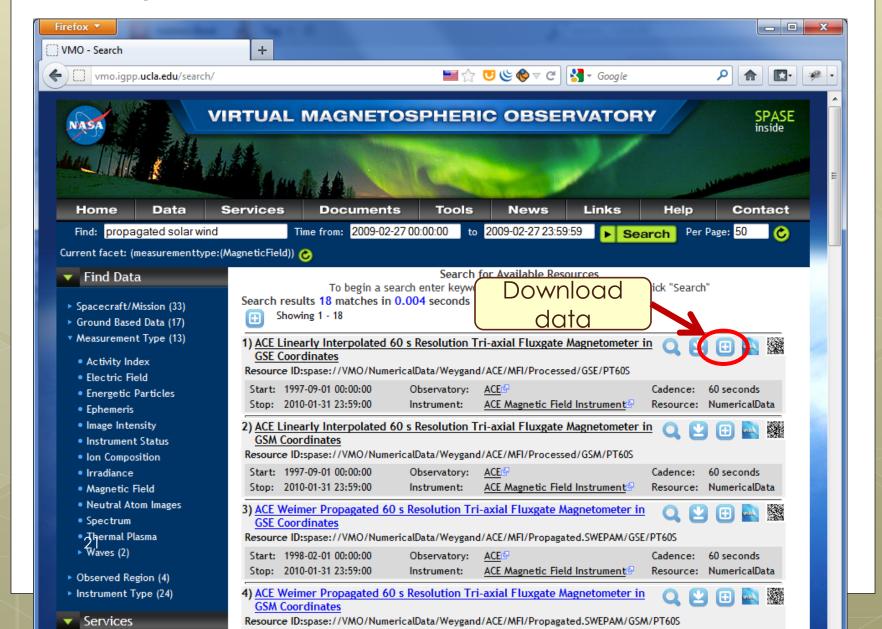


Step 3: Inspect





Step 4: Download

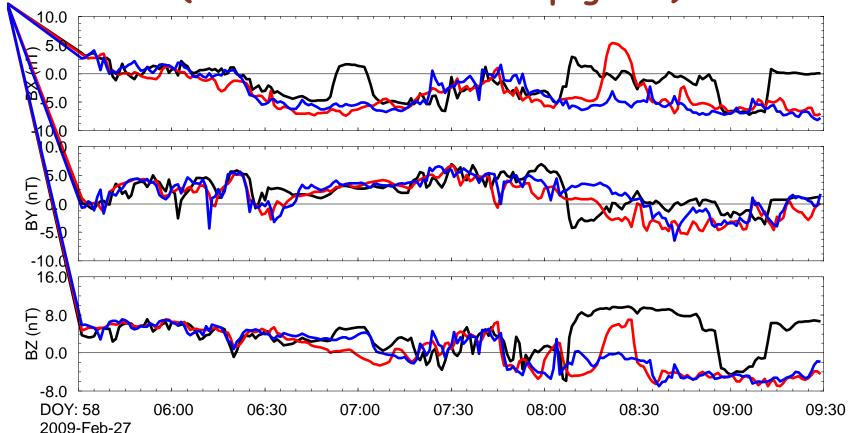


Repeat and

... science

Step 5: Analyze and publish

IMF on February 27, 2009 (GSM Coordinates - Propagated)



C:\Research Projects\Causes\Feb 29 2009\ACE Wind Geotail IMF GSM Propagated -- July 05, 2011 21:40

ACE (GSM) 240.0, 29.71, 6.60

Geotail (GSM) 19.43, -14.7, -15.6

Wind (GSM) 197.5, -10.6, -30.3

Conclusions

SPASE metadata is:

- Designed to describe something once and migrate as needed.
- Can be used by a project internally and to openly share data.
- Enables connecting new mission data to historical through a standard common vocabulary.

And...

 Existing services and tools make the task of creating and using SPASE metadata easy.

תודה Dankie Gracias Спасибо Köszönjük Terima kasih Grazie Dziękujemy Dėkojame Ďakujeme Vielen Dank Paldies Kiitos Täname teid 谢谢 感謝您 Obrigado Teşekkür Ederiz 감사합니다 Σας Ευχαριστούμ Bedankt Děkujeme vám ありがとうございます Tack