SPASE: The Connection Among Solar and Space Physics Data Centers

J. R. Thieman¹, T. A. King². And D. A. Roberts³

1. Code 690.1, NASA/GSFC, Greenbelt, MD, United States.
2. IGPP, 5881 Slichter Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, United States.
3. Code 672, NASA/GSFC, Greenbelt, MD, United States.

The Space Physics Archive Search and Extract (SPASE) project is an international collaboration among Heliophysics (solar and space physics) groups concerned with data acquisition and archiving. Within this community there are a variety of old and new data centers, resident archives, “virtual observatories”, etc. acquiring, holding, and distributing data. A researcher interested in finding data of value for his or her study faces a complex data environment. The SPASE group has simplified the search for data through the development of the SPASE Data Model as a common method to describe data sets in the various archives. The data model is an XML-based schema and is now in operational use. There are both positives and negatives to this approach. The advantage is the common metadata language enabling wide-ranging searches across the archives, but it is difficult to inspire the data holders to spend the time necessary to describe their data using the Model. Software tools have helped, but the main motivational factor is wide-ranging use of the standard by the community. The use is expanding, but there are still other groups who could benefit from adopting SPASE.

The SPASE Data Model is also being expanded in the sense of providing the means for more detailed description of data sets with the aim of enabling more automated ingestion and use of the data through detailed format descriptions. We will discuss the present state of SPASE usage and how we foresee development in the future. The evolution is based on a number of lessons learned – some unique to Heliophysics, but many common to the various data disciplines.

Abstract # 0082
SPASE: The Connection Among Solar and Space Physics Data Centers

James R. Thieman¹, D. Aaron Roberts², Todd A. King³

1. Code 690.1, NASA/GSFC, Greenbelt, MD, United States.
2. Code 672, NASA/GSFC, Greenbelt, MD, United States.
3. IGPP, 5881 Slichter Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA, United States.

Presentation at the WDS Meeting
Sept. 5, 2011
Heliophysics (Solar and Space Physics)
Great Observatory
Heliophysics Data Environment

Researcher

Active Heliophysics Inventory
- SMWG
- VSPO

Internet

Virtual Observatories
- VIRBO
- VMO
- VSO
- VEPO
- VHO
- VMR
- VITMO

Services
- SPASE Group
- DataShop
- Autoplot
- HELM

International Partners
- HELIO (EU)
- CSSDP (Canada) (multi-national)
- GAIA
- NSF Partners
- VSTO
- SuperMAG

Other Agencies

Deep Archive
- NSSDC

Final Archive
- CCMC
- SDAC

Other Sources
- NASA Facilities
- Missions and Projects
- Data Providers

Legend
- Coordinated Activity
- Network
- VxO
- Registry
- Repository
- Archive
- Service
Heliophysics Virtual Observatories (VOs)

NASA-Funded
- VSO - Virtual Solar Observatory
- VSPO - Virtual Space Physics Observatory
- VMO - Virtual Magnetospheric Observatory
- VITMO - Virtual Ionosphere, Thermosphere, Mesosphere Observatory
- VHO - Virtual Heliophysics Observatory
- VrBO - Virtual Radiation Belt Observatory
- VEPO - Virtual Energetic Particle Observatory
- VWO - Virtual Wave Observatory
- VMR - Virtual Model Repository

Non-NASA-Funded
- CAA - Cluster Active Archive
- CDPP - Centre de Données de la Physique des Plasmas
- CSSDP - Canadian Space Science Data Portal
- EGSO - European Grid of Solar Observations
- GAIA - Global Auroral Imaging Access
- VSTO - Virtual Solar Terrestrial Observatory
- ??
- ??
Interoperability (among data centers, information servers, etc.) can be defined as the ability of systems in a heterogeneous network to interconnect, exchange, and use their information content in an efficient and relatively seamless way from a user point of view.
Interoperability Levels

1. Basic Interconnection

2. Information Transfer

3. Limited Standards

4. Uniform System
In Level 3 we put a common looking “shell” around the differences in the systems.

SPASE (Space Physics Archive Search and Extract) is an element of the “shell”.

SPASE is a common metadata language facilitating data search and retrieval across the Space and Solar Physics data environment.

The SPASE Group defines and maintains a standard Data Model for Space and Solar Physics interoperability, especially among Heliophysics Virtual Observatories.
ACCESS TO THE SPASE DATA MODEL

http://spase-group.org

Version 2.2.1 of the Data Model is the current version and can be downloaded from here.
Granule inherits properties from its parent. Person is considered unique instance.
Virtual Space Physics Observatory

FEATURES

- Contains all SPASE data set descriptions
- Uses SPASE terminology for search keywords
- Provides data access through “get data” links
- Queries easily modified
- Can ingest XML-based SPASE descriptions

http://vspo.gsfc.nasa.gov/websearch/dispatcher

or google “VSPO”
Harvesting
Data Extract
The Human Factor

The use of SPASE depends, of course, on the willingness of the data holders to describe their data via SPASE.

It is human nature to avoid writing data descriptions.

Simple, high-level descriptions are often sufficient for the purpose.

More detailed descriptions are better for the researcher, so many tools have been created to make data descriptions and the use of them easier to do.
Tools for working with SPASE metadata and the SPASE framework.

**Generator**
Create SPASE descriptions using external sources of information

**Ruleset Description Generator**

**Editor**
Web-based Editors
- Web Editor

Standalone Editors
- SPASE Assistant

Editors with Database Storage
- Web+DB Editor

**Validator**
Determines compliance with a version of the SPASE data model.
- XML Validate

**Parser**
Convert SPASE XML to internal structures
- Parser

**Harvester**
Extracts information from SPASE resource descriptions (or registries)
- SPASE Registry Server
- SPASE Database Query

**Wrapper**
Converts or embeds SPASE metadata in other descriptions or forms (i.e., OAI)
- Data Dictionary Lookup
- SPASE-to-OAI mapping

**Correlator**
Divide an XML document into individual resource descriptions into a well organized file system
- Correlator

**Refcheck**
Determine the validity of all references in a resource descriptions. Checks Resource IDs and URL
- Refcheck

There are additional tools in development:
- SPASE Query Language
- Java-to-XML Binding Mechanism (JAXB)
- SPASE Guidelines Document
Is Level 4 in the Clouds?

Level 4 Interoperability – indistinguishable from a single all-encompassing system.

Is this achievable?

Is this “the cloud”?

Is this desirable?
Summary

- The Heliophysics Data Environment is historically diverse and widespread, but is being unified
- SPASE provides a standard metadata approach toward unification
- Creation of SPASE data descriptions is key to progress
- Utility of SPASE tools can greatly influence success
- Will cloud computing be a step toward further unification?