

Seventh Framework Programme

Exploitation of space science and exploration data



IMPEX Simulation Data Model

Version 1.0.3

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1 Scope of this document

The purpose of this document is to describe the Data Model for simulations developed in the framework of IMPEX, called “IMPEX Simulation Data Model”. The IMPEX Simulation Data Model is an extension of SPASE (DR1), used to describe data coming from observations of the space physics domain. It uses most of the elements defined in the SPASE dictionary, with additions necessary to describe data coming from simulations.

In the following text, element names are written in italics (e.g. *DisplayOutput*). Elements prefixed with “spase:” are elements belonging to the SPASE dictionary.

2 Reference documents

« A Space and Solar Physics Data Model from the SPASE Consortium », version 2.2.2
(Release Date: 2011-02-27)

<http://www.spase-group.org/data/dictionary/spase-2.2.2.pdf>

« IMPEX protocol »

3 Metadata related to simulations

3.1 Classification

Metadata within the IMPEX framework are related to three kinds of data. The first kind is the measured data themselves, whose description is not done by the IMPEX project but by the instrument/spacecraft teams. The two others, which are under the responsibility of IMPEX are related to each:

- simulation run, including the code inputs.
- output dataset and fields it contains.

Data generated by a simulation run are grouped into datasets. These datasets come from the post-processing of the simulation results. In particular, different products are generated: 2D cuts of several quantities, interpolation of time series along the trajectories of spacecraft. In all of these products there are different types of data: Magnetic field...

There are four levels of metadata related to simulation results:

- **File**
Basic information about a data file that is part of a dataset.
- **Dataset**
Information like:

- What do the data represent (Magnetic Filed, Density...)
 - Under which form (3DCubes, 2DCuts,TimeSeries...)
 - Are they interpolated on the trajectory of a spacecraft?
 - Detailed contents of fields
 - Identification of the simulation run which generated the dataset
- **Simulation Run**
Description of the run, including the inputs.
- **Simulation Model**
Description of the model (MHD, Hybrid...).

3.2 Data mining

Simulation Data may be searched in two ways:

- **From the simulation inputs**, browsing simulation-by-simulation looking for a particular set of input parameters. When an interesting set of parameters is found, look at the catalog of post-processed outputs generated by this simulation, and select a particular output. The metadata necessary to perform the search are in particular the plasma populations, the fields (magnitude and orientation), and the physical processes simulated. Other metadata are useful not for search, but rather for the scientific use of the results (Simulation domain, time steps, boundary conditions). This is typically how users are expected to search.
- **By the simulation outputs**, selecting metadata related to a set of simulation outputs and find both the corresponding data and information about the run which generated it.

4 General description and layout

4.1 General philosophy of SPASE and layout

The highest-level elements of the SPASE and IMPEX data models are resources, corresponding to different datasets, simulation models, simulation runs, instruments, observatories, and catalogs...

Figure 1 shows the IMPEX DM root and top-level elements. All resources are SPASE's, except *Granule* which is a SPASE element with minor modifications and *DisplayOutput*, *NumericalOutput*, *SimulationModel*, *SimulationRun* that are IMPEX elements. A unique *ResourceID* identifies each of these resources. To insure the uniqueness of the resource ID, naming authorities exists both for SPASE and IMPEX. IMPEX IDs take the form `impex://NamingAuthority/...`

4.2 The schema

IMPEX Simulation Data Model

The IMPEX Simulation Data Model is implemented in an XSD schema in which several types of elements are merged:

- Original SPASE elements
- SPASE elements modified
- IMPEX defined elements

The IMPEX simulation Data Model uses the “spase” element as root.

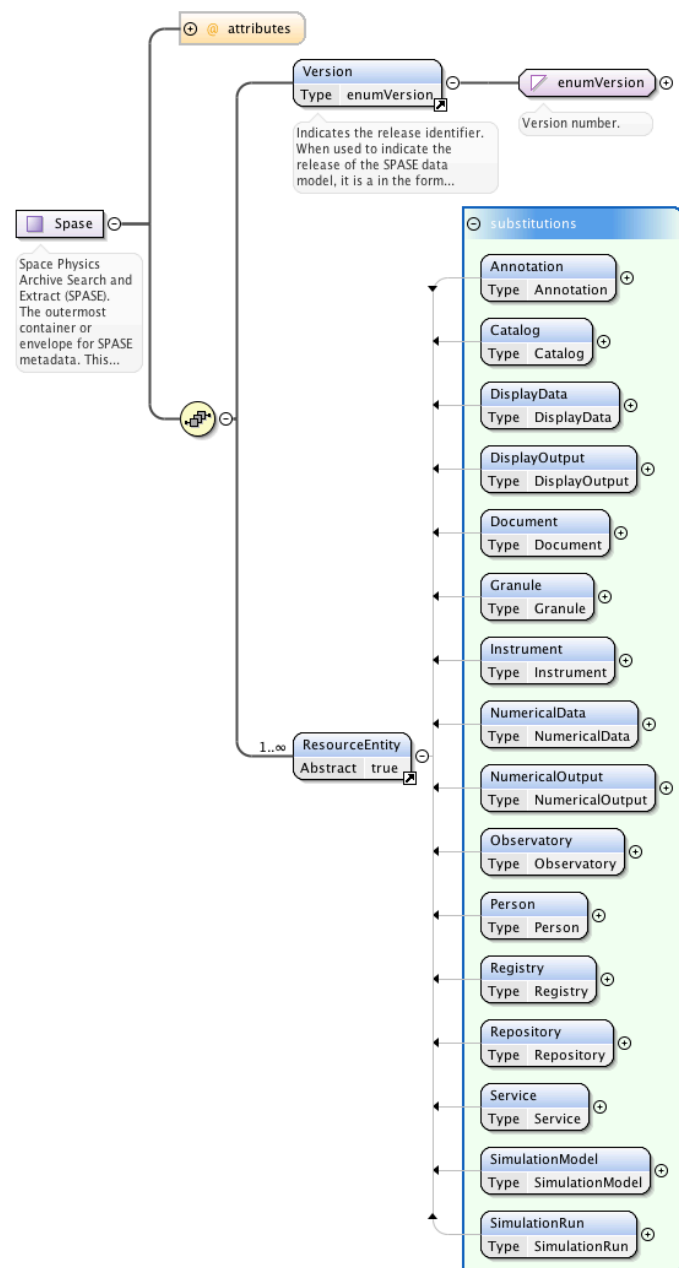


Figure 1- IMPEX Data Model Root

4.3 The Property and Parameter elements

The core elements of the IMPEX Data Model are *Property* and *Parameter*. *Parameter*

is originally a SPASE element that received some extensions. It describes the physical content of the data in a standardized way so that automated tools and end-users can identify the physical parameters attached to it.

Property is a pure IMPEX element whose purpose is to add physical information. The main conceptual difference between *Property* and *Parameter* is that a *Property* should have a defined value, whereas the value of a *Parameter* is the data themselves. Hence, *Parameter* is only used to describe data or simulation outputs, whereas *Property* is mostly used to describe simulation inputs.

4.3.1 Property

Property describes simulation inputs. This is a rather simple but versatile element, which has field to describe the physical meaning of the property, both for humans (*Description*, *Caveats*) and for machines (*PropertyQuantity* and *Qualifier*).

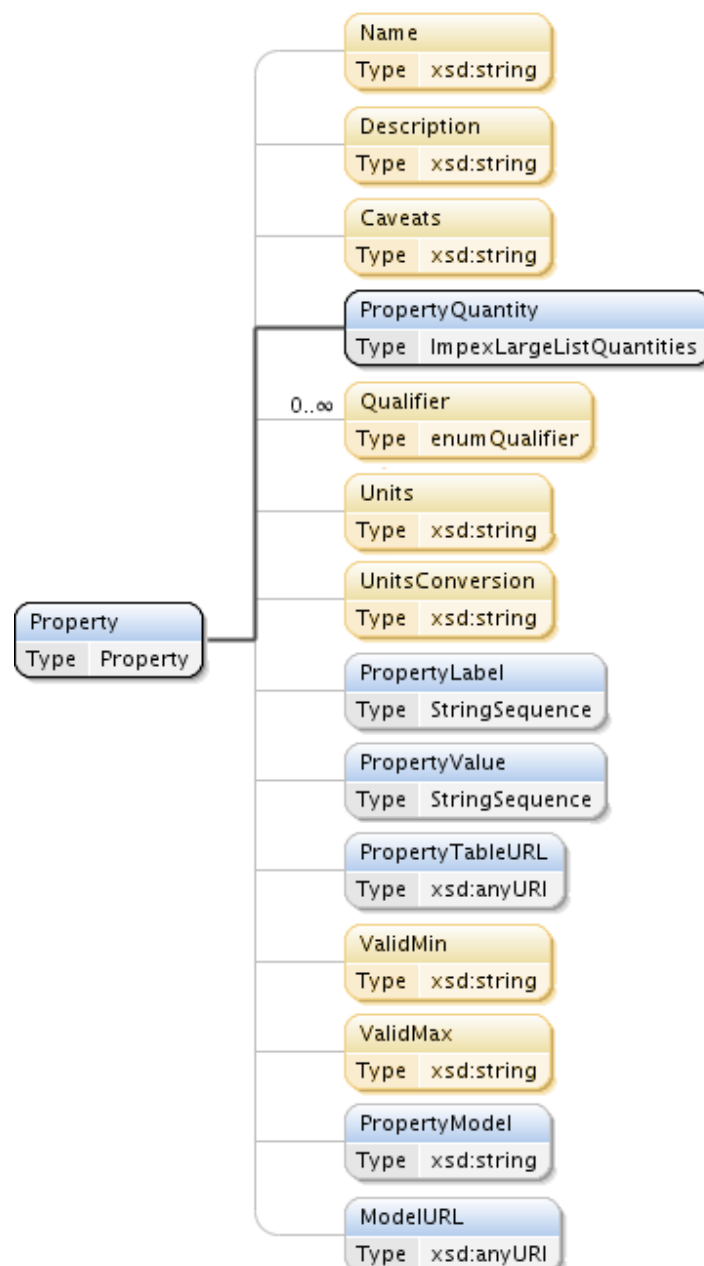


Figure 2 - IMPEX Property element

The list of terms that can be used to describe the *PropertyQuantity* is rather long and eclectic when compared to SPASE lists. This is caused by the facts that (1) simulation codes can use a large variety of inputs and (2) that *Property* elements are not expected to be widely parsed by automated tools (or at least not in a way that requires a maximum accuracy in the definitions). As described in section 3.3, IMPEX provides ways to describe more accurately inputs that are more subject to automatic parsing. The *Property* element is shown in Figure 3. Its primary purpose is to associate a value (*PropertyValue*), a table of values (*PropertyTableURL*), a range of values (*ValidMin*, *ValidMax*) or a model (*PropertyModel*, *ModelURL*) to the quantity defined by *PropertyQuantity*.

This property is that of the meta-data corresponding to the element hosting the Property.

Examples:

```
<Property>(Solar wind velocity in km/s, values between 300 and 1000 km/s)
  <Name>SW_Velocity</Name>
  <PropertyQuantity>FlowSpeed</PropertyQuantity>
  <Units>km/s</Units>
  <ValidMin>300</ValidMin>
  <ValidMax>1000</ValidMax>
</Property>

<Property> (Solar UV Activity: given by the F10.7 index)
  <Name>F10.7 index</Name>
  <PropertyQuantity>SolarUVFlux</PropertyQuantity>
  <PropertyValue>150</PropertyValue>
</Property>
```

4.3.2 Parameter

Parameter is an extension of a SPASE element, and describes data. Limited additions made by IMPEX allow giving extra information on a simulated output (as more information is generally accessible for simulated data than for observed data). A few fields are added for particle description allowing for example to differentiate two populations of the same specie – which is possible with models, but not with observations.

Parameter can also contain *Property* to give the value of some quantities relative to the parameter (same reason than for extra particle fields).

The *Parameter* element is depicted in figure 3 (elements added by IMPEX are blue):

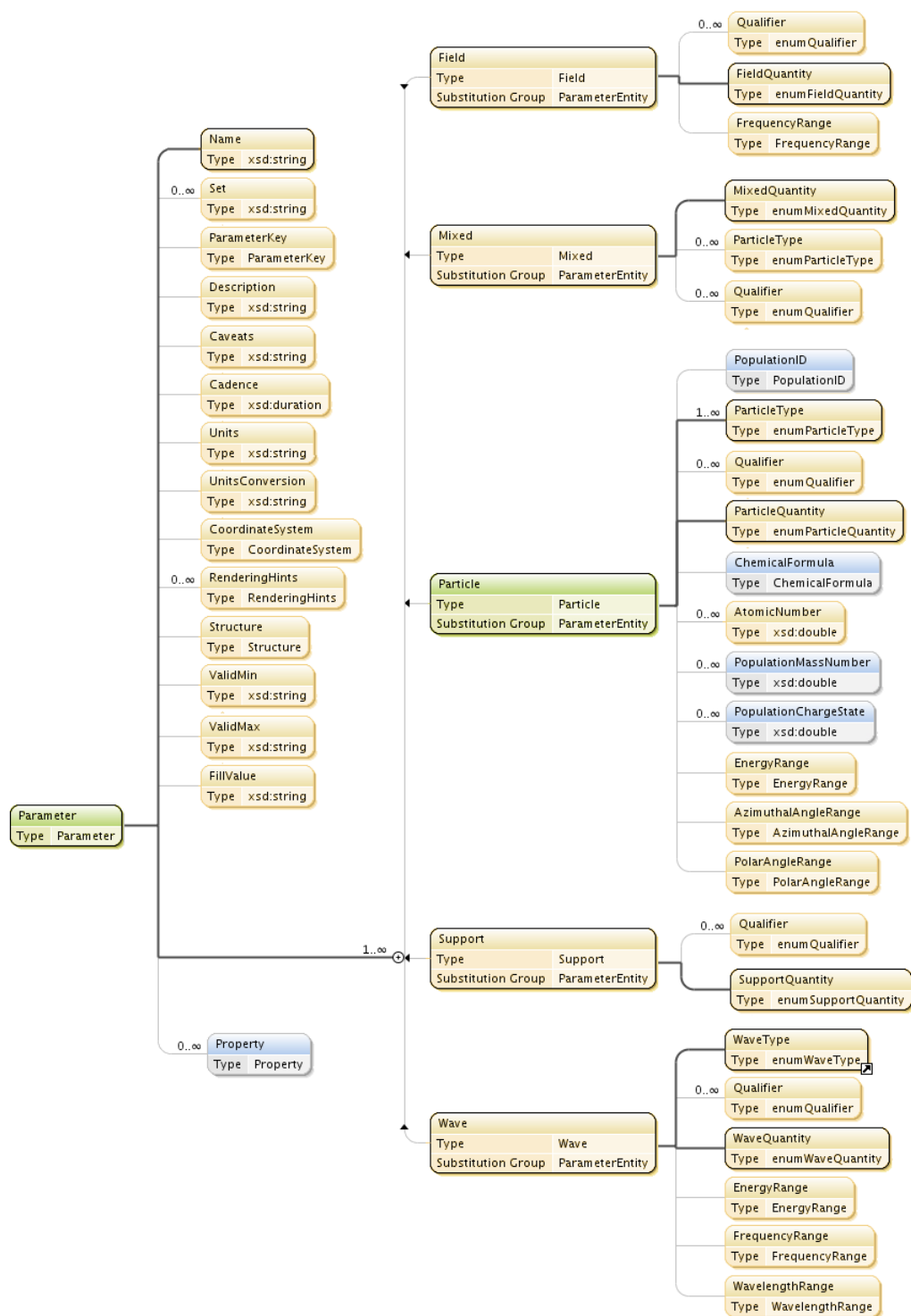


Figure 3 - Parameter element

5 The data

5.1 Resources and general layout

IMPEX Simulation Data Model

Two resources can be used to describe simulation data depending on their type:

- *NumericalOutput* is a set of data composed of numerical values. It is derived from *space:NumericalData*
- *DisplayOutput* is a set of data composed of derived material, like figures or movies. It is derived from *space:DisplayData*

The four resources (i.e. *NumericalData*, *DisplayData*, *NumericalOutput*, *DisplayOutput*) have close structures (see Figure 4, IMPEX additions in blue color). Simulation Outputs differ by different names for the *InstrumentID* and targeted Region, and by extra-information that can be brought by *SpatialDescription*, multiple *Property* and by a mandatory *SimulationProduct*. This latter element defines which kind of output is described (3DCubes, TimeSeries...).

Most of the information about the data themselves is given using multiple *Parameter* elements.

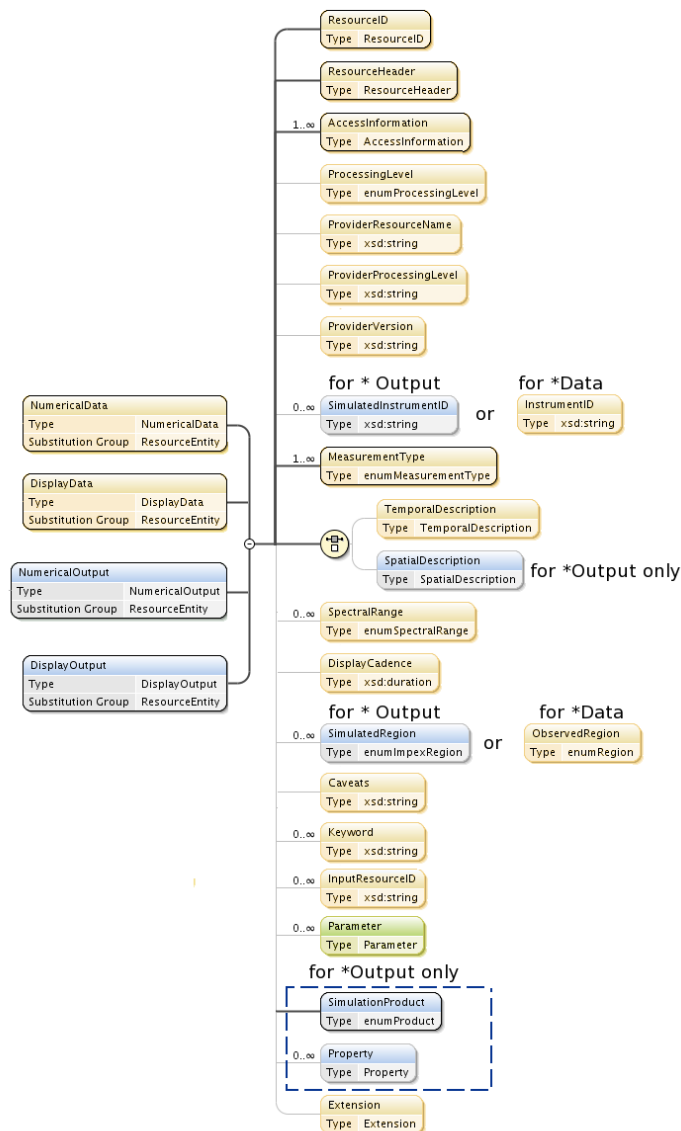


Figure 4 - Resources used to describe data

5.2 Spatial & temporal information and target definition

SimulatedRegion gives the name of the studied region. The list of available values for *SimulatedRegion* is the same list used by SPASE for *ObservedRegion*.

Other spatial parameters relevant for the data handling, such as the spatial extension of 3D cubes or the plane definition for 2D cuts, are in *SpatialDescription*.

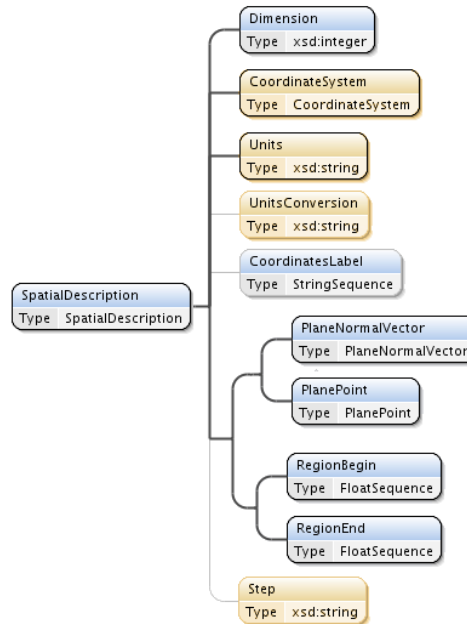


Figure 5- *SpatialDescription* element

5.3 Relate the data to a simulation run and an instrument

InputResourceID refers to a resource used to generate the dataset. It is the *ResourceID* of the *SimulationRun* at the origin of the dataset. To relate the data to the instrument whose outputs have been simulated, one can specify the *ResourceID* of the instrument in *SimulatedInstrumentID*.

5.4 Data content

The data content is described by the *Parameter* elements. There must be one such element for every parameter present in the data files. *Parameter* contains: (1) a name to the parameter (*Name*) that tools can display; (2) a reference to the parameter name in the data files (name of the column for files in VOTable format, name of the variable for files in netCDF, CDF...); and (3) description of the physical content of the parameter in a way that can be handled by automated tools (in particular through the use of the **Quantity* and *Qualifier* elements. For particle parameters, *PopulationID* identifies a given population.

5.5 Simulation and post processing information

The kind of data product that composes the dataset is given by *SimulationProduct*, which can have the following values: 3DCubes, 2DCuts, TimeSeries, SpatialSeries, Spectra, Lines.

The simulation datasets can also present supplementary *Property* elements to give the value

of simulation-related parameters.

6 Simulation runs

6.1 General layout

SimulationRun describes each individual simulation run. Its sub-elements are *TemporalDependance* to indicate whether the outputs of the simulation code are time-dependant (can be Yes or No), *SimulatedRegion* to indicate the target of the run, and *LikelihoodRating* to describe the likelihood of the physical event simulated.

The model used to perform the run is defined by the *Model* element, depicted in Figure 6.

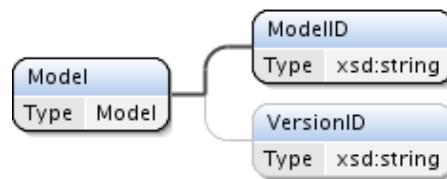


Figure 6 - Model element

The temporal domain in which the simulation run is performed is described in the *SimulationTime* element, depicted in figure 7.

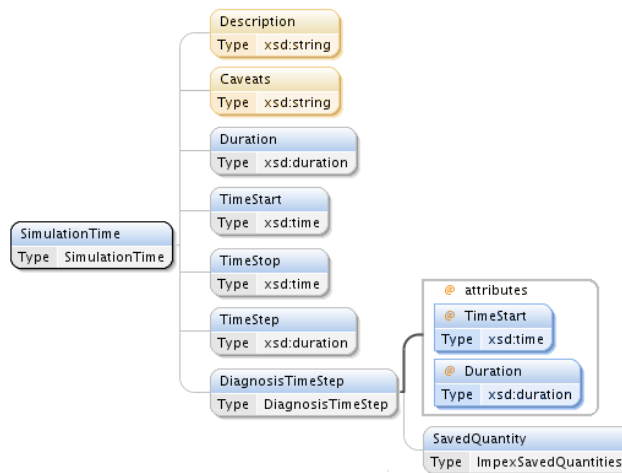


Figure 7 - SimulationTime element

The start and end times of the simulation, its duration and time step can be given here. *DiagnosisTimeStep* gives the times at which diagnoses are performed (for time dependent simulations) and identifies the physical quantities saved at each step.

The spatial domain is indicated in *SimulationDomain*. The coordinate system is given in the SPASE *CoordinateSystem* element. The number of dimensions for the description of positions, velocities and fields are given in *SpatialDimension*, *VelocityDimension*, and *FieldDimension*. The grid structure and resolution are given in *GridStructure* and *GridCellSize*. *Symmetry* allows defining if there are symmetries in the simulation.

In particular, an Axial symmetry allows for rotations of interpolated trajectories in the `getDataPointValue` method of the IMPEX protocol (DR2).

IMPEX Simulation Data Model

The boundary conditions for particles and fields can also be specified for the different walls of the simulation domain (i.e. front wall by which a flow is inserted, the opposite wall, the other wall, and the obstacle).

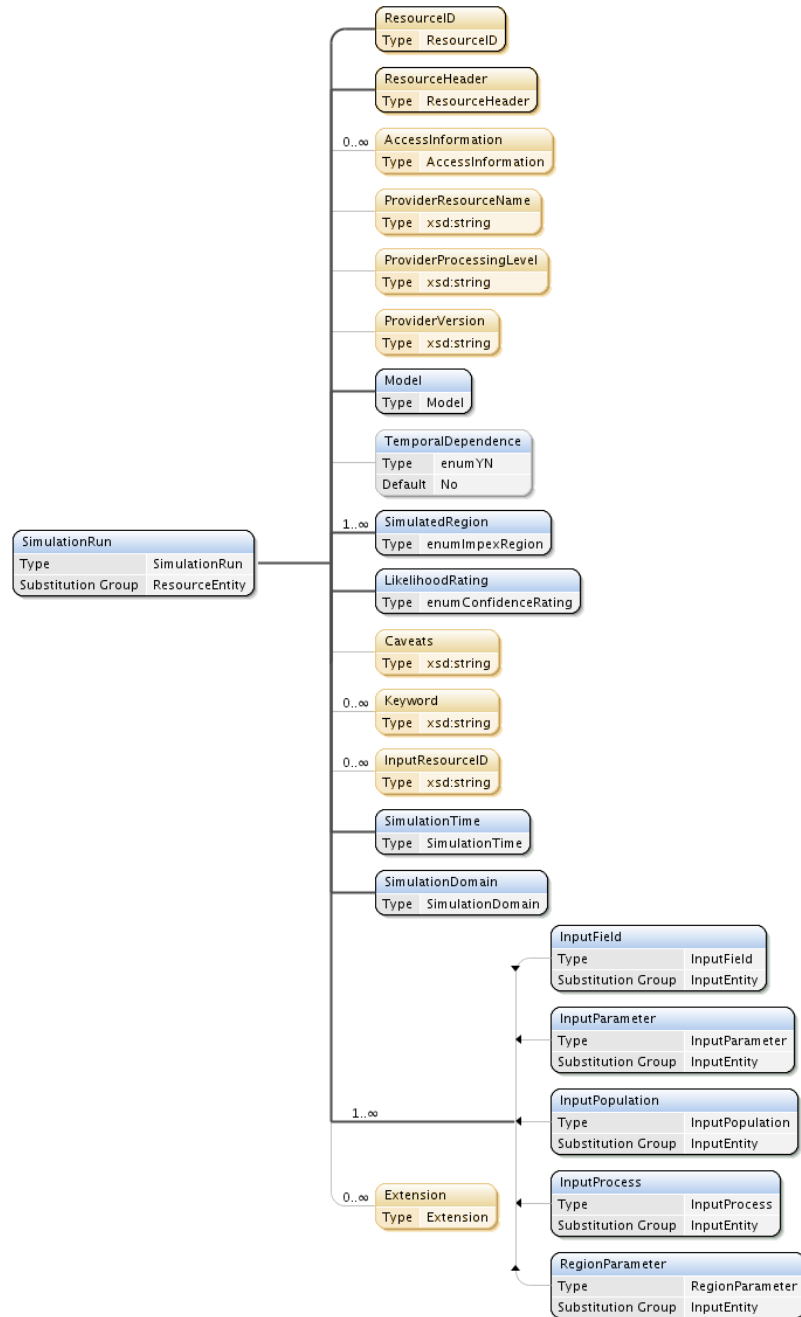


Figure 8 - SimulationRun element

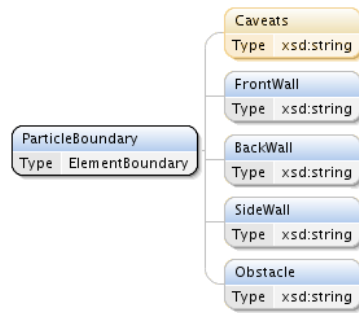


Figure 9 - ParticleBoundary element

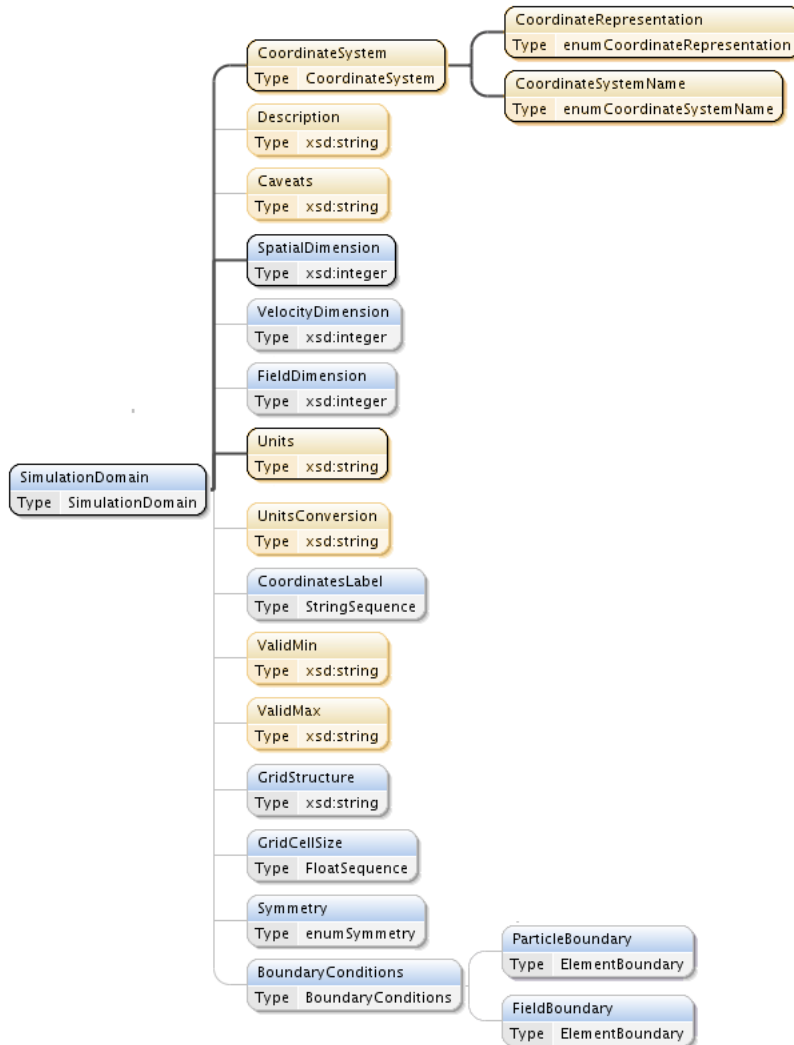


Figure 10 - SimulationDomain element

6.2 Simulation parameters

The parameters of the simulation and their associated value are defined through several elements. The prototype of these elements is *InputParameter*. Its physical meaning is set through *ParameterQuantity*. The list of possible values for this quantity is the same than for the properties. *Qualifier* can refine the *Quantity* meaning. The parameter itself has no value. It is composed of several *Property* elements, which also have physical meaning (within that of the parameter) and may have values.

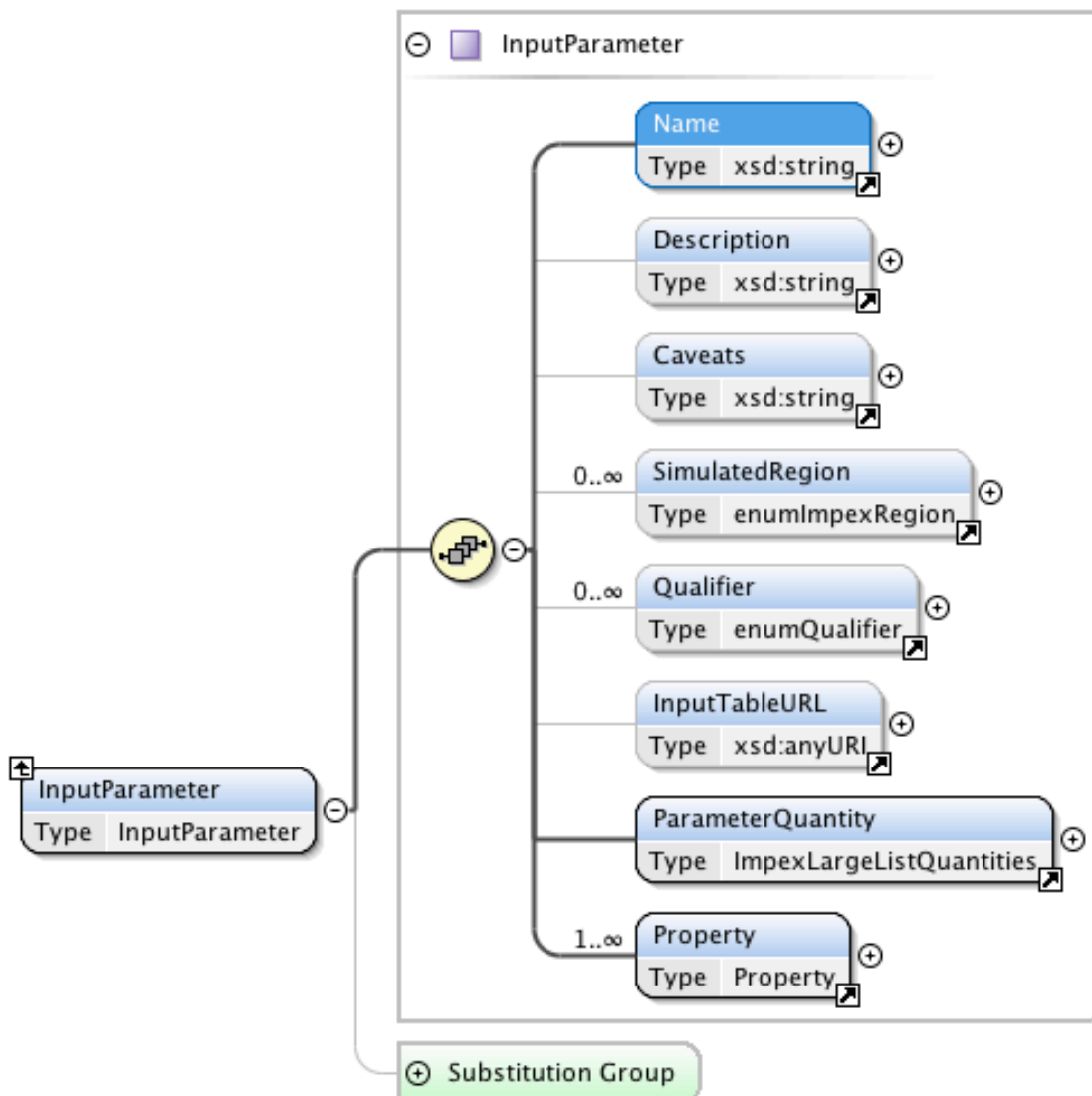


Figure 11 - InputParameter element

6.3 Pre-defined types of simulation parameters.

The prototype of input parameters can virtually describe any possible parameter, and associate to most of them a physical quantity (providing that this physical quantity is related to some extent to the space-physics domain).

This contributes to make the IMPEX DM versatile, and allows automated tools to “understand” the parameters. However, it is not that easy for tools to really get a sense of what exactly the physical parameters are and to perform precise search on them. Hence, we set up various pre-defined types of simulation parameters. These pre-defined types can be understood as InputParameters in which the quantity is predefined, and the properties (and their quantities) also. There is a pre-defined type for:

- particle population
- fields
- chemical processes

- celestial bodies.

6.3.1 RegionParameter

Although the simulated region is related to an astrophysical region through *SimulatedRegion*, it may be necessary to specify or re-define some of the physical properties of the region, which may differ from their actual values.

RegionParameter allows re-defining the celestial body radius, the sub-longitude of its parent body (Sun, or planet), its rotation period, its mass and some other parameters specified by *Property* elements.

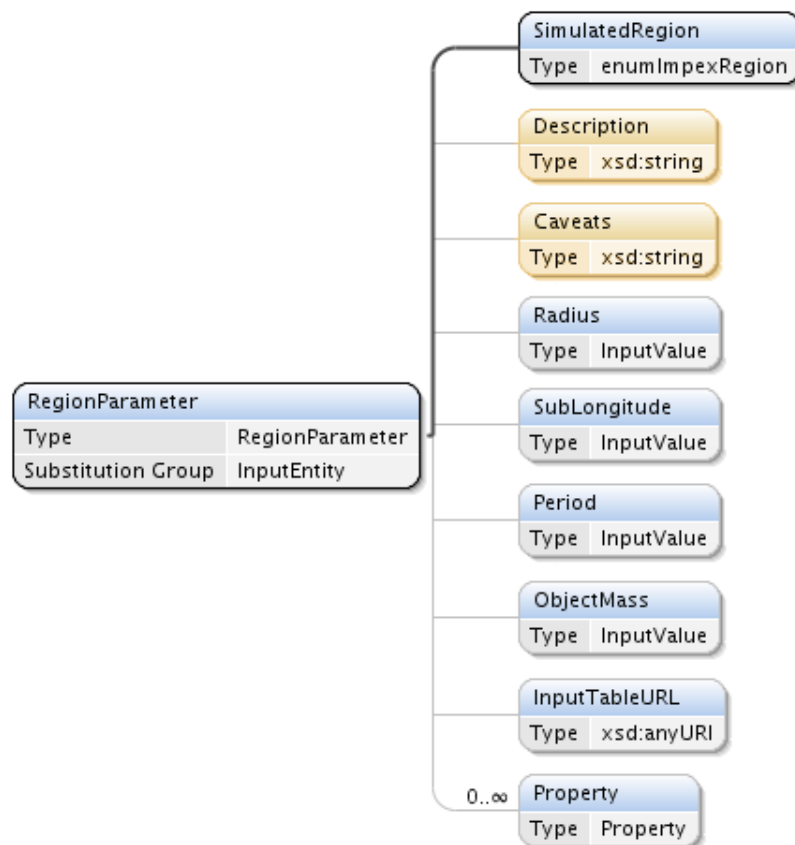


Figure 12 - RegionParameter element

6.3.2 InputField

The fields in the simulation can be specified by *InputField* elements. The input parameter can be related to a region, using *SimulatedRegion*. *CoordinateSystem* specifies the coordinate system in which the field is expressed. *Qualifier* and *FieldQuantity* specify the physical meaning of the parameter. Then, the parameter value(s) can be specified in the same way that in the properties.

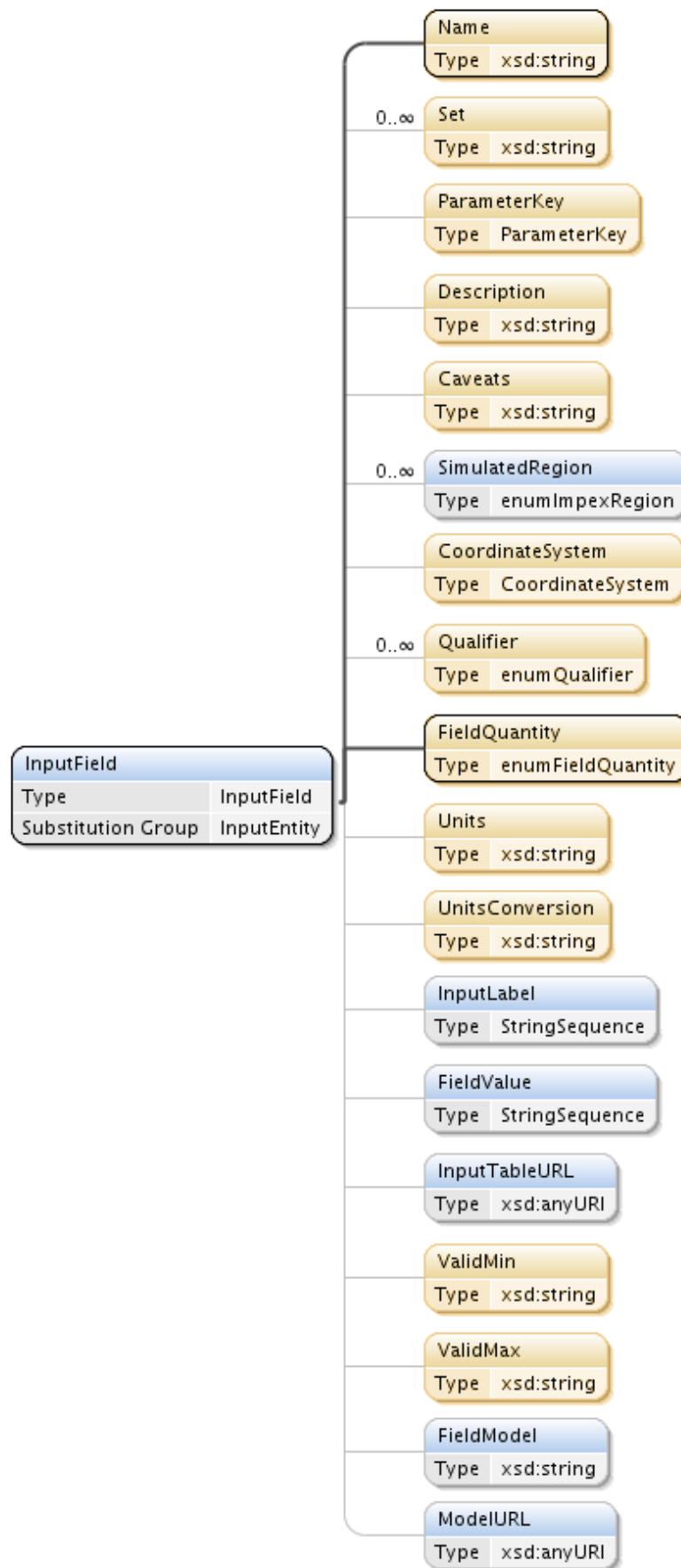


Figure 13 - InputField element

6.3.3 InputProcess

InputProcess describes the chemical processes happening in the simulation. *ProcessType* defines the type of simulated process (ChargeExchange, PhotoIonization, DissociativeRecombination, or ElectronImpact).

ProcessCoeffType specifies the type of coefficient associated to the process (Frequency, CrossSection, or Rate).

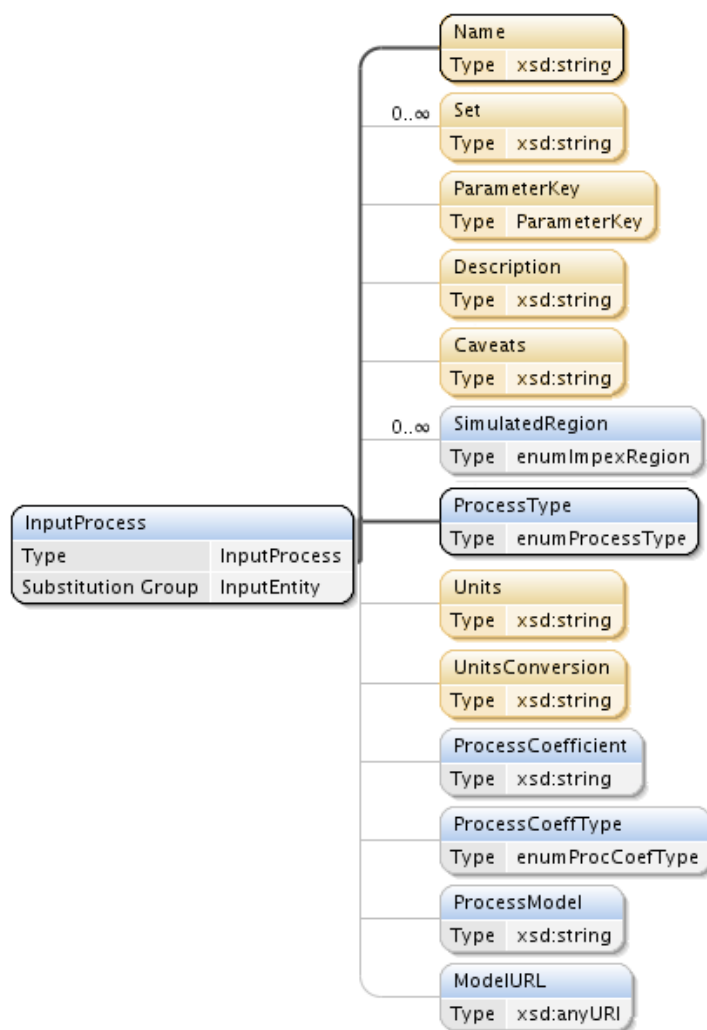


Figure 14 - InputProcess element

6.3.4 InputPopulation

The particle population can be described using *InputPopulation* to specify the particles type, chemical formula, atomic number (for atoms) or mass number, and the particle charge.

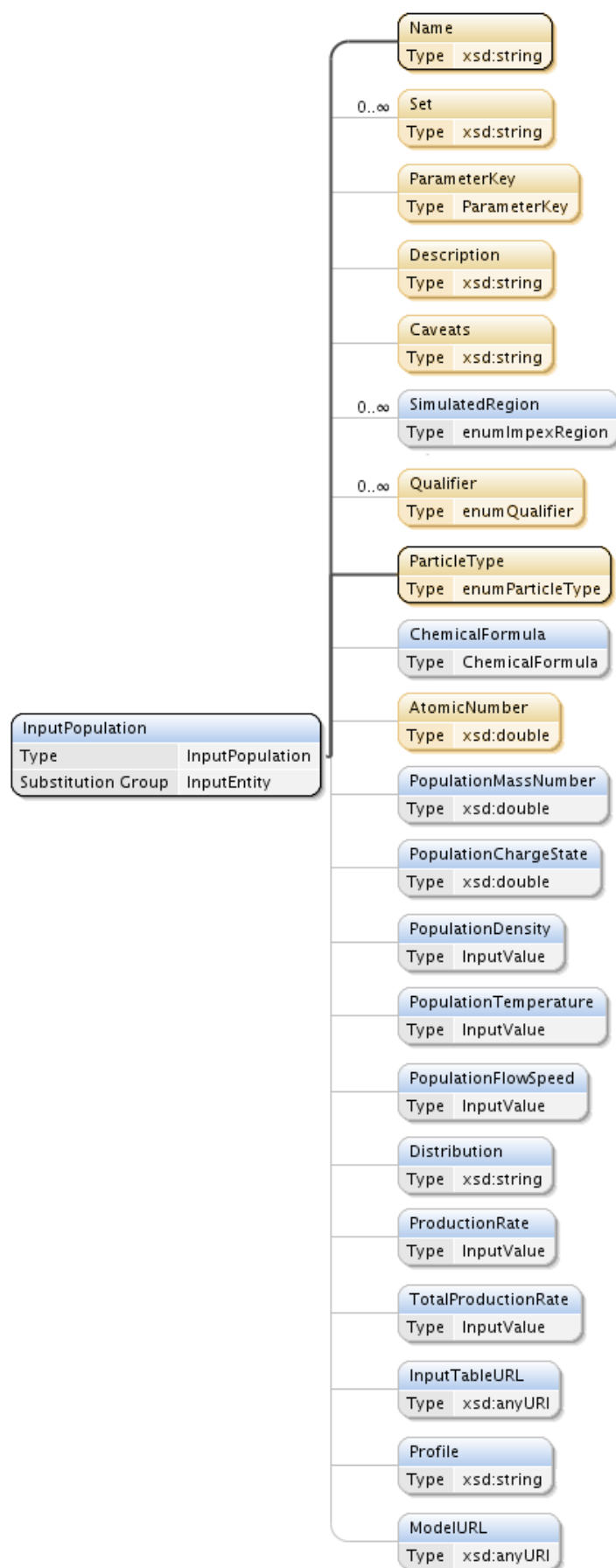


Figure 15 – InputPopulation element

7 Simulation models

7.1 General layout

Models are described in *SimulationModel*. The primary purpose of this element is to keep track of the model and model version used to perform a run. The model can be further documented through the use of *ModelURL* that gives the URL of a webpage or paper describing the code in more details.

Models are described in a very succinct way, as the algorithm of the model itself is not described other than by the simulation type (*SimulationType* can be Particles, Hybrid, MHD, Paraboloid...). One may also define in which language the code is written (*CodeLanguage*) and whether the code results depend on physical time (*TemporalDependence*). The default value is 'No'.

However, in order for tools to be able to ask for simulations on demand, some additional elements can be defined. *SpatialDescription* is similar to that of *NumericalOutput* and allows documenting the spatial information in the run results. *SimulatedRegion* refers to the physical target of the run. *InputProperties* and *OutputParameters* are list of *Property* and *Parameter* tags, listing respectively the input arguments to the method and the outputs of the run.

The general layout of the *SimulationModel* element is depicted in Figure 16:

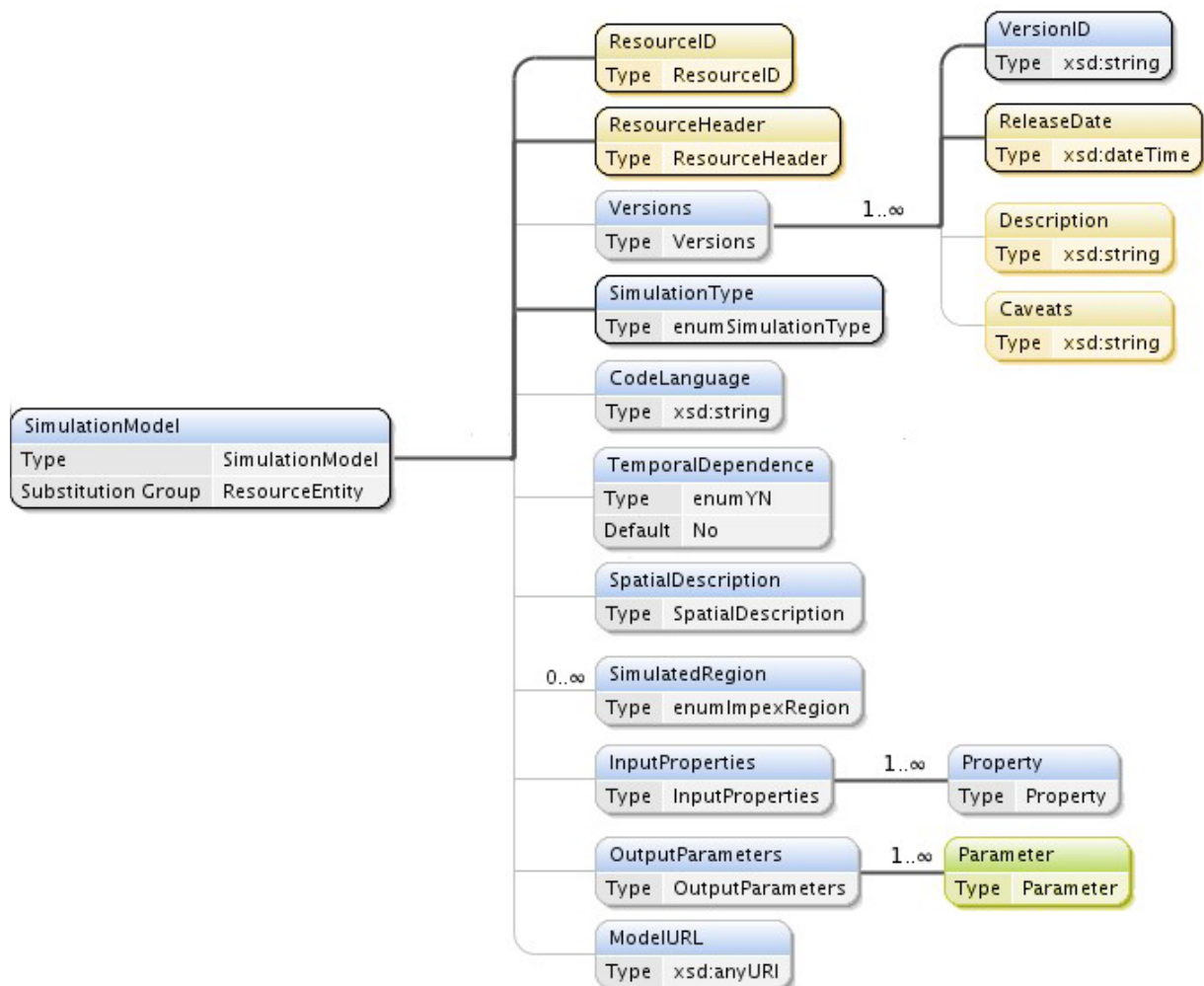


Figure 16 - *SimulationModel* element

7.2 Runs on Request

To perform runs on request we need: information about the inputs, and information about the outputs. For outputs, information is globally the same than those required for static pre-computed data that are a Spatial Description and a list of Parameters.

Describing the inputs for run on-request is a bit more complex and is achieved by attributing a *Property* element for each input argument to the method. The name of the Property corresponds to the method argument. Its meaning is defined by Property Quantity, eventually a Property Model and a Model URL can be added for user's information (but are not used to define the argument value).

The value that can be taken by the input argument can be either defined as a list in *PropertyValue* or be defined between a minimum and a maximum with *ValidMin* and *ValidMax*. The units of the input value, if any, is given by *Units*, and may be completed by *UnitsConversion* if the units are not SI (such as planet radii for example).

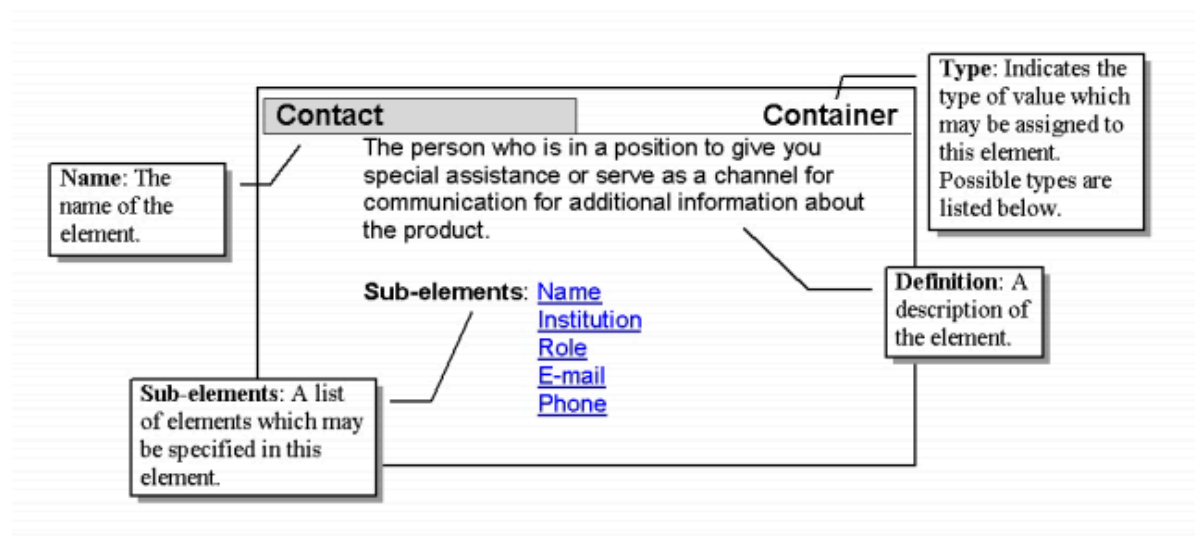
8 Example of SimulationModel Resource

- ▼ ● **SimulationModel** `impex://LATMOS/Hybrid`
 - **ResourceID** `impex://LATMOS/Hybrid`
 - ▼ ● **ResourceHeader** `Hybrid_LATMOS`
 - **ResourceName** `Hybrid_LATMOS`
 - **ReleaseDate** `2013-06-12T00:00:00.000`
 - **Description** `Hybrid simulation model developped at LATMOS for plasma`
 - ▼ ● **Contact** `LATMOS`
 - **PersonID** `LATMOS`
 - **Role** `DataProducer`
 - ▼ ● **InformationURL** `http://impex.latmos.ipsl.fr`
 - **URL** `http://impex.latmos.ipsl.fr`
 - **SimulationType** `Hybrid`
 - **CodeLanguage** `Fortran2003`

9 Definition 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:



The value associated with an element must be one of the following:

Container: An element that is a container of other elements. If "Container" is specified the element must have sub-elements specified. When a container element is used no value is assigned to the element. All values are contained within the sub-elements.

Enumeration: An element that has a value selected from a list of values. The list to use is indicated in the definition. For example, "Enumerates - see Project List" indicates only values found in the "Project List" may be assigned to this element. **Elements in bold characters are those added by IMPEX to the SPASE original enumeration, e.g. "GphiO" in CoordinateSystemName list .**

Item: An element, which indicates a state or existence of an attribute. An item is valueless. An item may not contain other elements, but could have attributes. An item may also be a member of an enumerated list.

BackWall	Item
Back wall of the simulation domain by which the plasma flow may exit the simulation.	
BoundaryConditions	Container
Parameters associated to the simulation boundaries.	
Sub-elements:	
ParticleBoundary	
FieldBoundary	
ChemicalFormula	Item
Chemical formula representing a population of particle. Should only contain Chemical Symbols of the elements, numbers and Parenthesis: e.g. O, O2, and CO2. Charge should be specified elsewhere.	
Note: use small case x, for undefined number of a given atom in a molecule (e.g. NOx), and W for water group if needed (H2O, OH, H3O...)	
CodeLanguage	Item
Language in which a numerical code is written.	
CoordinatesLabel	Item
A string list of the labels of each dimension of the spatial domain.	
Coordinate System Name	Enumeration
Identifies the coordinate system in which the position, direction or observation has been expressed.	
Allowed Values:	
CGM	
Carrington	
CSO	
DM	
GEI	
GEO	
GPHIO	
GSE	
GSEQ	
GSM	
HAE	
HCC	
HCI	
HCR	
HEE	
HEEQ	
HG	
HGI	
HPC	
HPR	
HSM	

J2000
JSM
JSO
KSM
KSO
LGM
MAG
MFA
MSO
RTN
SC
SE
SM
SR
SR2
SSE
SSE_L
Spacecraft Orbit Plane
TIIS
VSO
WGS84

DiagnosisTimeStep	Item
-------------------	------

The times at which a diagnosis is performed and quantity values saved.

DisplayOutput	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 Output resource is a type of "data product" which is a set of data that is uniformly processed and formatted. A data product may consist of a collection of granules of successive time or spatial spans, but may be a single high-level entity.

Sub-elements:

spase:ResourceID
spase:ResourceHeader
spase:AccessInformation
spase:ProcessingLevel
spase:ProviderResourceName
spase:ProviderProcessingLevel
spase:ProviderVersion
SimulatedInstrumentID
spase:MeasurementType
spase:TemporalDescription or SpatialDescription
spase:SpectralRange
spase:DisplayCadence
SimulatedRegion
spase:Caveats
spase:Keyword
spase:InputResourceID
spase:Parameter
SimulationProduct

Property
spase:Extension

Distribution	Item
--------------	------

Velocity distribution of the particles in a population.

Duration	Item
----------	------

Duration of a simulation.

FieldBoundary	Container
---------------	-----------

Boundaries of a field.

Sub-elements:

Caveats
FrontWall
BackWall
SideWall
Obstacle

FieldDimension	Item
----------------	------

Number of field dimensions in the simulation domain.

FieldModel	Item
------------	------

Field model imposed in the simulation run.

FieldValue	Item
------------	------

A string list of the values of an InputField.

FrontWall	Item
-----------	------

Front wall of the simulation domain by which the plasma flow may be injected.

Granule	Container
---------	-----------

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 Output resource would each be considered a Granule. The ParentID of a Granule resource must be a NumericalOutput resource. The attributes of a Granule supersede the corresponding attributes in the NumericalOutput resource.

Sub-elements:

spase:ResourceID
spase:ReleaseDate
spase:ExpirationDate
spase:ParentID
spase:PriorID
spase:StartDate or RegionBegin
spase:StopDate or RegionEnd

spase:Source

ImpexQuantity	Enumeration
---------------	-------------

Part of PropertyQuantity List.

Allowed values:

IMFClockAngle
SolarUVFlux

InputField	Container
------------	-----------

A field associated to a the simulation.

Sub-elements:

spase:Name
spase:Set
spase:ParameterKey
spase:Description
spase:Caveats
SimulatedRegion
spase:CoordinateSystem
spase:Qualifier
spase:FieldQuantity
spase:Units
spase:UnitsConversion
InputLabel
FieldValue
InputTableURL
spase:ValidMin
spase:ValidMax
FieldModel
ModelURL

InputParameter	Container
----------------	-----------

A parameter that is an input of a simulation run.

Sub-elements:

spase:Name
spase:Description
spase:Caveats
SimulatedRegion
spase:Qualifier
InputTableURL
ParameterQuantity
Property

InputPopulation	Container
-----------------	-----------

A simulated specie.

Sub-elements:

spase:Name
 spase:Set
 spase:ParameterKey
 spase:Description
 spase:Caveats
 SimulatedRegion
 spase:Qualifier
 spase:ParticleType
 ChemicalFormula
 spase:AtomicNumber
 PopulationMassNumber
 PopulationChargeState
 PopulationDensity
 PopulationTemperature
 PopulationFlowSpeed
 Distribution
 ProductionRate
 TotalProductionRate
 InputTableURL
 Profile
 ModelURL

InputProcess

Container

A chemical process happening in a simulation.

Sub-elements:

spase:Name
 spase:Set
 spase:ParameterKey
 spase:Description
 spase:Caveats
 SimulatedRegion
 ProcessType
 spase:Units
 spase:UnitsConversion
 ProcessCoefficient
 ProcessCoeffType
 ProcessModel
 ModelURL

InputProperties

Container

A sequence of Property elements.

Sub-elements:

Property

Model

Container

The Simulation Model corresponding to a Simulation Run.

Sub-elements:

ModelID
VersionID

ModelVersion	Container
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Version of a simulation model.

Sub-elements:

VersionID
spase:ReleaseDate
spase:Description
spase:Caveats

NumericalOutput	Container
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Data stored as numerical values in a specified format. A Numerical Output 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:

spase:ResourceID
spase:ResourceHeader
spase:AccessInformation
spase:ProcessingLevel
spase:ProviderResourceName
spase:ProviderProcessingLevel
spase:ProviderVersion
SimulatedInstrumentID
spase:MeasurementType
spase:TemporalDescription or SpatialDescription
spase:SpectralRange
SimulatedRegion
spase:Caveats
spase:Keyword
spase:InputResourceID
Parameter
SimulationProduct
Property
spase:Extension

OutputParameters	Container
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A sequence of Parameter elements.

Sub-elements:

Parameter

Parameter	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:

spase:Name

spase:Set
spase:ParameterKey
spase:Description
spase:Caveats
spase:Cadence
spase:Units
spase:UnitsConversion
spase:CoordinateSystem
spase:RenderingHints
spase:Structure
spase:ValidMin
spase:ValidMax
spase:FillValue
spase:Field
spase:Mixed
spase:Particle
spase:Support
spase:Wave
Property

Particle	Container
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A description of the types of particles observed in the measurement. This includes both direct observations and inferred observations.

Sub-elements:

PopulationID
spase:ParticleType
spase:Qualifier
spase:ParticleQuantity
ChemicalFormula
spase:AtomicNumber
PopulationMassNumber
PopulationChargeState
spase:EnergyRange
spase:AzimuthalAngleRange
spase:PolarAngleRange

PlaneNormalVector	Item
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A string list of the component in each dimension of the vector normal to a plane.

PlanePoint	Item
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Coordinates of a point in a plane.

PopulationID	Item
--------------	------

Unique Name of a particle population, for references.

ProcessCoeffType	Enumeration
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Defines whether the simulation results are obtained from a stationnary solution or are dynamically computed.

Allowed values :

Frequency
CrossSection
Rate
Other

ProcessType

Enumeration

Type of chemical process.

Allowed values :

ChargeExchange
DissociativeRecombination
ElectronImpact
PhotoIonization

Property

Container

A container of information regarding a property of an input parameter.

Sub-elements:

spase:Name
spase:Description
spase:Caveats
PropertyQuantity
spase:Qualifier
spase:Units
spase:UnitsConversion
PropertyLabel
PropertyValue
PropertyTableURL
spase:ValidMin
spase:ValidMax
PropertyModel
ModelURL

PropertyQuantity

Enumeration

A quantity characterizing a Property.

Allowed values:

All elements belonging to the following lists:

spase:DirectionAngle
spase:FieldQuantity
spase:InstrumentType
spase:MeasurementType
spase:MixedQuantity
spase:ParticleQuantity
spase:ParticleType
spase:SpectralRange
spase:WaveQuantity
spase:WaveType
ProcessType
ProcessCoefType
ImpexQuantity
SimulationProduct

RegionParameter	Container
A sequence of element characterizing a region of space.	
Sub-elements:	
SimulatedRegion spase:Description spase:Caveats Radius SubLongitude Period ObjectMass InputTableURL Property	
SavedQuantity	Enumeration
Quantity saved during a diagnosis.	
Allowed values :	
All elements belonging to the following lists :	
spase:FieldQuantity spase:ParticleQuantity spase:MixedQuantity spase:WaveQuantity SimulationProduct	
SimulatedRegion	Enumeration
The portion of space on which the simulation is focused.	
Allowed values :	
Asteroid Callisto 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.SouthAtlanticAnomalyRegion	

Earth.Near Surface.Stratosphere
 Earth.Near Surface.Thermosphere
 Earth.Near Surface.Troposphere
 Earth.Surface
Enceladus
Europa
Ganymede
 Heliosphere
 Heliosphere.Heliosheath
 Heliosphere.Inner
 Heliosphere.Near Earth
 Heliosphere.Outer
 Heliosphere.Remote 1AU
Incident
 Interstellar
Io
 Jupiter
Jupiter.Magnetosphere
 Mars
 Mercury
Mercury.Magnetosphere
 Neptune
Planet
Planet.Magnetosphere
 Pluto
Rhea
 Saturn
Saturn.Magnetosphere
 Sun
 Sun.Chromosphere
 Sun.Corona
 Sun.Interior
 Sun.Photosphere
 Sun.Transition Region
Titan
 Uranus
 Venus

SimulationDomain

Container

Parameters associated to the simulation spatial domain.

Sub-elements:

spase:CoordinateSystem
 spase:Description
 spase:Caveats
 SpatialDimension
 VelocityDimension
 FieldDimension
 Spase:Units
 spase:UnitsConversion

CoordinatesLabel
 spase:ValidMin
 spase:ValidMax
 GridStructure
 GridCellSize
 Symmetry
 BoundaryConditions

SimulationModel

Container

Descriptor of a simulation model: type of numerical scheme, versions...

Sub-elements:

spase:ResourceID
 spase:ResourceHeader
 Versions
 SimulationType
 CodeLanguage
 TemporalDependence
 SpatialDescription
 SimulatedRegion
 InputProperties
 OutputParameters
 ModelURL

SimulationProduct

Enumeration

Type of simulation results

Allowed values:

3DCubes
 2DCuts
 SpatialSeries
 TimeSeries
 Spectra
 Lines

SimulationRun

Container

Description of a simulation run, including the code ID, the run spatial and temporal description, and all the relevant inputs.

Sub-elements:

spase:ResourceID
 spase:ResourceHeader
 spase:AccessInformation
 spase:ProviderResourceName
 spase:ProviderProcessingLevel
 spase:ProviderVersion
 Model
 TemporalDependence
 SimulatedRegion
 LikelihoodRating
 spase:Caveats
 spase:Keyword

spase:InputResourceID
 SimulationTime
 SimulationDomain
 InputEntity
 spase:Extension

SimulationTime	Container
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A container of parameters associated to the simulation time.

Sub-elements:

spase:Description
 spase:Caveats
 Duration
 TimeStart
 TimeStop
 TimeStep
 DiagnosisTimeStep

SimulationType	Container
-----------------------	------------------

A container of parameters associated to the simulation time.

Sub-elements:

Analytic
 Hybrid
 MHD
 Paraboloid
 PIC
 Test-Particle

SpatialDescription	Container
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A characterization of the spatial extent over which the measurement was taken.

Sub-elements:

Dimension
 spase:CoordinateSystem
 spase:Units
 spase:UnitsConversion
 CoordinatesLabel
 CutsDescription
 CubesDescription
 Step

Versions	Container
-----------------	------------------

A container for the description of multiple versions of a simulation model

Sub-elements:

ModelVersion

10 History of versions

10.1 Version 1.0.1

- Addition of « CSO » in CoordinateSystemName enumeration
- Addition of « HSM » in CoordinateSystemName enumeration
- Addition of « TIIS » in CoordinateSystemName enumeration
- Addition of « Mercury.Magnetosphere » in SimulatedRegion enumeration
- Addition of « Jupiter.Magnetosphere » in SimulatedRegion enumeration
- Addition of « Saturn.Magnetosphere » in SimulatedRegion enumeration
- Addition of « Planet » in SimulatedRegion enumeration
- Addition of « Planet.Magnetosphere » in SimulatedRegion enumeration
- Addition of « Analytic » in SimulationType enumeration
- Modification of the definition of MSO and VSO in CoordinateSystemName

10.2 Version 1.0.2

- Addition of <InputTableURL> to <InputParameter>

10.3 Version 1.0.3

- « Current » removed from the MeasurementType list . Impex uses now again the same list as SPASE.