

NASA Heliophysics Science Data Management Policy

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Heliophysics Science Data Management Policy

Change Log

6/25/07

Release of version 1.0

4/12/09

Version 1.1 released, with the following changes:

Fig. 1 changed to reflect Final Archives and HDMC

Replaced Appendix F on Resident Archives with a more general Appendix F dealing with Mission, Resident, and Final Archives, and with general Trustworthy Archive guidelines.

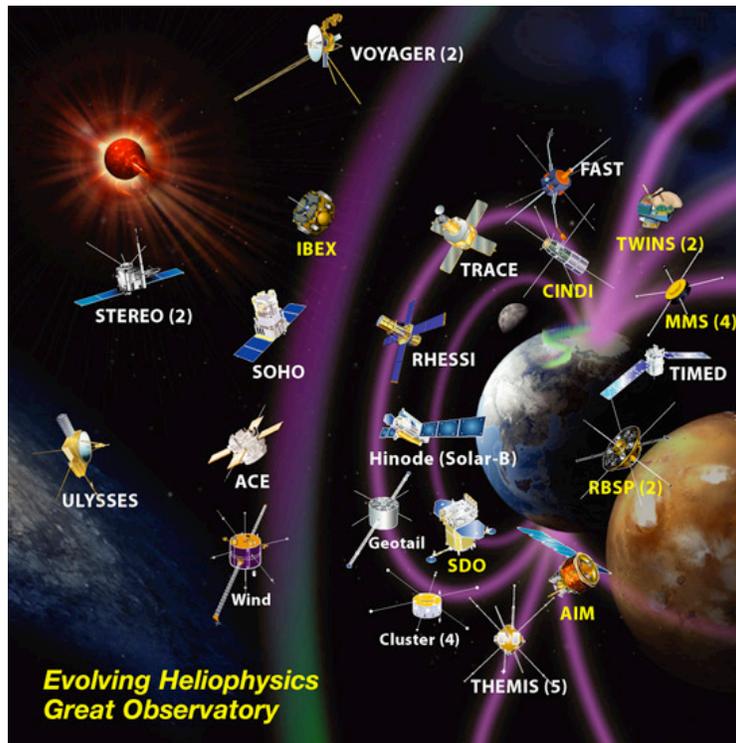
Added Appendix G, the charter for the Heliophysics Data and Model Consortium, and text in the Introduction and Section 2.3 describing the HDMC briefly.

Revisions made in various sections to change the emphasis from “permanent archives” to what are defined in the new Appendix F as “Final Archives.”

Modified the Introduction and Sections 2 and 3 to reflect the archive architecture of Appendix F, especially with regard to the roles of NASA Data Centers.

Modified Section 5 considerably in light of the new Appendix F.

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To: The Heliophysics Community

The Heliophysics Science Data Management Policy is an important step forward in the evolution of the Heliophysics Data Environment that is the public face of NASA's Heliophysics Great Observatory. This policy provides a blueprint for the HPDE, tracing the data lifecycle from measurements to final archives. Our new environment, in which data are efficiently served through Virtual Observatories from distributed active and (longer-term) resident archives, should provide the infrastructure needed to achieve our scientific goals and objectives. Multi-instrument and multi-mission studies of the Sun and its effects on the heliosphere and on the magnetospheres and ionospheres of the planets will be facilitated by the approach presented here, thus enabling the attack on the next generation of HP science problems, including the understanding needed for robust space weather prediction and the related exploration of our solar system.

This data policy is vital to our research community and it incorporates the community's input throughout. This is a living document, to be modified as needed as our science program evolves. We welcome your feedback, as only through such interaction will the HPDE continue to be responsive to community needs.

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Executive Summary

Heliophysics (HP) research seeks to determine and model the nature and dynamical interactions of the Sun, the heliosphere, and the plasma environments of the Earth and planets based on data from the fleet of spacecraft and related ground-based assets collectively termed the “Heliophysics Great Observatory.” Achieving the desired understanding requires easy access to data and tools from a distributed set of archives that actively deliver data, each of which has its own architecture and formats. This Policy document provides HP policy and guidelines for preparing, accessing, using, and archiving HP data throughout its lifetime. The basic principles for the “HP Data Environment (DE)” (the collective set of HP data and related documentation, tools, and services) are the involvement of scientists in each stage of the process, and the acceptance of the goal of openly accessible data that are independently scientifically usable. The data environment described here is guided by a “top-down” vision provided by NASA Headquarters (HQ) with community input, but it is implemented from the bottom up, built from peer-reviewed data systems driven by community needs and founded on community-based standards. Consistent with this approach, data providers and data users share responsibility for the quality and proper use of the data for research.

Spaceflight projects (“missions”) are the core of the Heliophysics Data Environment (HPDE). The proposals for these define the science goals that determine the required data products. The production and serving of the data from missions is governed by the Project Data Management Plan (PDMP) until after the termination of the active phase of a mission. A Mission Archive Plan, initially formulated at the first Senior Review for an extended mission and in effect until the mission’s end, will guide the preparation of lasting data products. After a mission ends, its data will typically remain accessible through a Resident Archive that maintains easy access to data and to expertise for its use. Final archiving, with continued access but minimal science support, is a natural endpoint in the data cycle.

The data from missions is to be made available by them both directly and via Virtual Observatories (VOs) that will provide one-stop access to data from many missions along with tools for cross-mission analysis and visualization. NASA HQ will provide the vision for the DE and ensure, with community input from the HP Data and Computing Working Group (HPDCWG) and Senior Reviews of both missions and Data Centers, that the vision is carried out. NASA Data Centers will provide various services, including archives and cross-disciplinary access to data and services, and coordination of the VOs and other HPDE components. All components of the HPDE will involve competitive selections and reviews to ensure the best quality.

This document provides an overview of the components of the HPDE and their relationships, a timeline of significant events in the data lifecycle, guidelines for the preparation of Project Data Management Plans and Mission Archive Plans, guidelines for the long-term serving and archiving of data, and a plan for keeping this Data Policy updated in light of changing technology and community needs. The document is intended for all those who deal with HP data including people developing or managing

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missions, anyone providing or serving HP data (such as missions, virtual observatories, and data centers), those proposing for missions or data environment components, and users of the data.

1. Introduction, Purpose, and Scope

NASA's Science Mission Directorate conducts scientific exploration that is enabled by access to space [1]. The NASA Strategic Objective for Heliophysics, in particular, is to "explore the Sun-Earth system to understand the Sun and its effects on Earth, on the Solar System, and on the space environment conditions that will be experienced by explorers, and demonstrate technologies that can improve future operational systems" [2]. Our solar system is governed by the Sun through gravity, radiation, and through streams and gusts of solar wind and magnetic fields that interact with the fields and atmospheres of planetary bodies. The space weather produced by the solar effects is seen in the ozone layer; and in effects on radio and radar transmissions, electrical power grids, and the electronics and sensitive materials of spacecraft. HP seeks to understand how and why the Sun varies, how planetary systems respond, and how human activities are affected. As we reach beyond the confines of Earth, this science will enable the space weather predictions necessary to safeguard the outward journey of human and robotic explorers.

A key step toward the goals of the HP missions is the production and analysis of high-quality data from space platforms. This is no longer a matter of a PI team executing an experiment in space; our research goals now require an integration of data from the many instruments and missions comprising the Heliophysics Great Observatory as well as complementary sources of data used to perform Heliophysics research. The success of this effort depends on having scientific involvement in all stages [3, 4] of data production, dissemination, and archiving, with a close collaboration between scientific and technical teams. Two overarching principles also essential to achieving the goals of current Heliophysics programs are:

1. Embracing NASA's open data policy that high-quality, high-resolution data, as defined by the mission goals, will be made publicly available as soon as practical, and
2. Adhering to the goal of early and continuing independent scientific data usability, which requires uniform descriptions of data products, adequate documentation, sustainable and open data formats, easy electronic access, appropriate analysis tools, and care in data preservation.

This view involves the data users from the general science community as responsible partners in the improvement of the data environment and of the data products themselves, as detailed in the HP Data Environment Rules of the Road (Appendix A). To ensure responsiveness to the community and high quality, all aspects of the HPDE will involve competition through proposals or periodic reviews that include both quality assessment and consideration of plans for and the use of community feedback, and thus the HPDE is "market-driven."

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The data lifecycle for HP missions envisioned here starts with the science goals for a new mission. These goals yield a set of constraints on what quantities need to be measured and at what sensitivity and resolution to answer the questions posed. The measurements are embodied in a set of data products, first articulated in the mission proposal, and later made more precise in the PDMP that forms the basis for data gathering, reduction, and serving for the active mission. In the early phases of an active mission, data reduction routines may change continually, and the best products may only be produced for time intervals of high interest. The experience gained here leads to the ability to routinely produce high-quality, carefully documented data, served to the community using easily understood formats and delivery mechanisms. As the mission ages, and especially in the extended phase, usage typically decreases and the argument for further data refinement becomes less compelling. At this stage, a Mission Archive Plan will guide the preparation of a final set of best products and documentation that will continue to serve the community well beyond the end of the mission. The maintenance and serving of the mission archive can be performed by a “Resident Archive” (RA) associated with mission data experts. At some point the support of the datasets through an RA may no longer be cost effective, but the final data product files will still be useful as served from a Final Archive. The last transition should be quite simple when the other steps in the process are performed well.

Technological advances and increasing data volumes lead naturally to having a distributed data environment, with many remote data archives at provider and other archive sites linked through software services known as Virtual Observatories (VOs). The VOs do not replace the primary repositories, but they enhance the ability to obtain and use data efficiently across a broad range of observatories, instruments, and data formats. VOs will allow scientists to access data from many missions from one Web location, or even from their own software applications directly.

The use of internet-based services founded on community-evolved practices and standards allows for a “bottom-up” implementation of specific, peer-reviewed VOs and other services all working toward a “top-down” vision provided by NASA HQ with community input. To be effective, the VO groups need to work together and with the data providers and users to establish and maintain standards that allow effective communication and interoperability. Traditionally, collaboration with other nations and agencies has fostered the inclusion of essential non-NASA holdings in the HP Data Environment, and NASA HP will continue to encourage such interactions. To facilitate the integration of VO and archival efforts, as well as to make dealings with other organizations easier, NASA HP has instituted the Heliophysics Data and Model Consortium (HDMC), described in more detail below.

The purpose of this document is to present the HP Science Data Management Policy, which is based on the above principles and overview. This policy describes the philosophy for science data management for the science programs sponsored by NASA’s HP Division, and its scope encompasses all phases of the mission and data life cycles. In particular, it provides:

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- guidelines for the data system aspects of AOs and proposals for missions and instruments,
- recommendations for Project Data Management Plans (PDMPs) and Mission Archive Plans (MAPs),
- the functions of Mission, Resident, and Final Archives,
- the role of the HDMC and other NASA Data Centers in Resident and Final Archiving,
- a reference for senior review proposals and follow ups,
- guidelines for maintaining data availability in the long-term archive phase,
- a reference for NASA Research Announcements (NRAs) for enhancing the HP data environment, and
- a measuring stick for peer reviews related to the data environment

2. The Components of the Data Environment and their Roles

The HPDE is that portion of NASA's HP Division concerned with the processing, serving, storing, and preserving of data and associated data analysis tools from HP missions and the broader HP community. It will increasingly involve both web services and the "data" produced by models as well, which is also essential to the HP goals outlined above, but this will not be the main focus of this document. This section provides an overview of the relevant HP components and their role in the data environment.

2.1 Heliophysics Division Overview

As stated in the Heliophysics Roadmap [2], the HP division endeavor relies on a number of major mission programs. The Solar Terrestrial Probes focus primarily on fundamental science questions. Living With a Star missions and partnerships target knowledge of processes that directly affect life and society. The flexible Explorer program provides an efficient means of achieving urgent strategic goals that is responsive to new knowledge, technology and priorities. Challenging Flagship and Partnership missions address important goals that cannot be funded in the baseline program. The New Millennium Program provides essential tests of new technologies using low-cost spaceflight missions. Complementary to the missions, scientific research programs provide data analysis and theory to understand the data from the missions as well as rapid access to space measurements through the rocket and balloon programs.

What follows spells out the specific components of the HPDE and their roles and responsibilities in enabling the data flowing from the above missions to be used effectively for scientific research.

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2.2 Spaceflight Projects

Spaceflight projects (“missions”) are the core of the HPDE, as the providers of the data that lead to understanding. The missions should manage data so as to facilitate achievement of the mission’s science goals. For the success of the DE, missions must provide open community access to the products and services required to attain the science goals of the proposed mission as soon as practicable, as well as to higher-level data products. This should be through an active archive of the mission’s design, made to be compatible with the overall HPDE framework.

Each mission is expected to manage its own data and systems; this may be done using their own “in house” systems, or in collaboration with other data systems or centers. The creation and maintenance of the data archive will be the responsibility of each mission during the prime mission phase (Phase E). The assignment of maintenance responsibilities to the mission elements (including instrument teams) will be chosen to promote efficient processing and distribution of science data as a means of meeting the mission’s Level-1 requirements. These assignments are made early in the mission’s development and documented in the Project Data Management Plan PDMP (see below). Missions need to create and provide access to supporting material (documentation, software) required to ensure independent data usability.

Missions should adhere to existing data and metadata standards. (See the note on standards below.) These standards can evolve over the life of the mission. Furthermore, the uses of the data evolve as the mission matures. The underlying information technology that hosts a mission’s data environment evolves in ways not envisioned during a mission’s development phases. The evolved mission data system will be captured by creating, in time for the first Senior Review for an extended mission, a Mission Archive Plan (MAP) and adhering to it thereafter. The MAP focuses on the content of the data and metadata files at the end of the mission. The MAP will depict the status of the mission’s science data (science quality, documentation, formats, standards, and essential data analysis tools) with respect to the mission’s planned archival science data. The MAP should show the path to creating the mission’s Resident Archive(s) and the subsequent Final Archive(s) (see below and Appendix F). The MAP will be updated as the mission progresses into and through its extended mission phase. The MAP review will include an assessment of the adequacy and appropriateness of the planned data products and proposed archival transition.

2.3 Virtual Observatories and the Heliophysics Data and Model Consortium (HDMC)

The idea of Virtual Observatories (VOs) started as a “Digital Sky” project intended to give astronomers searchable, virtual (electronic) access to all observations of any region in all wavelengths through the use of the Internet to reach archives of data located worldwide. This project became the National Virtual Observatory in the US, and the International Virtual Observatory Alliance worldwide. Solar and space physics are now

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embarking on a similar unification of access to the HP Great Observatory spacecraft and ground-based instruments. The HP VOs will primarily be intended to provide simple, uniform access to data from distributed, heterogeneous sources, but they will also enable services, such as visualization or format translation, that enhance the use of these data.

Accomplishing this unification requires a coordinated effort to link data and service providers to scientific users through software that uses standardized resource descriptions to give a uniform face to an underlying heterogeneous and distributed set of resources. The software services that accomplish this task of linking users to data and services have now become generally known as VOs. The VOs do not typically hold data, but constructing VOs requires strong interaction with data providers to achieve the desired VO goal of uniform descriptions of data products and seamless access to them. The access to products may involve the development of visualization and query services beyond those needed for basic browse and access, but the primary goal is to make the data from many sources easily found and available in convenient form for scientific use. New NASA missions should work with the VOs to promote the distribution of their data. Appendix B presents the Executive Summary of a community-based defining document for VOs, along with a link to the full document.

Apart from the Virtual Solar Observatory, which resulted from a Data Center Senior Review, the HP VOs were initiated through calls in the annual Research Opportunities in Space and Earth Sciences (ROSES) solicitations for discipline specific VxOs (e.g., x = M for Magnetospheric or S for Solar); these proposals define the scope of each effort. Having VxOs allows subfields to organize their data and approach in a way that best suits that field. There is now a community-wide data model (the “SPASE” Data Model; see below, Appendix C, and www.spase-group.org) that provides a basic set of uniform terms to describe data products and related resources to enable interoperability.

To oversee the VxO development and to facilitate the integration of VxOs and archives into a uniform data system, HP has formed the Heliophysics Data and Model Consortium (HDMC; Appendix G). This project functions in parallel with the NASA Data Centers (see 2.5 below). The HDMC is led by a Project Scientist who deals with the logistics of funding grants for the VxOs, Resident Archives, and other related activities such as data upgrades. The HDMC will oversee the VxO and related value-added services, and will work closely with the Final Archives in monitoring RAs and data upgrades. The HDMC is subject to the same Senior Review as the HP Data and Computing Centers. This review provides the mechanism for continuity for VxO and archive functions within the HPDE.

2.4 Resident and Final Archives

The data from a mission are often of continuing interest long after the mission has ceased actively collecting data. Formalizing this post-mission phase will also allow for a smoother transition to a useful final archiving of data products. Thus, the role of an RA will be to continue the mission role of securely holding and serving data, and providing support to the community for the data use. RAs are described in more detail in Appendix F. The HP RA concept parallels to some extent the Planetary Data System “data nodes” and Astrophysical Science Archive Research Centers but with an emphasis on keeping

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data near its producers, and without a preset determination of where particular datasets will reside. The serving of datasets that cross multiple missions from one RA—united, for example, by measurement type, common team members, or subfield—will be a natural part of the HPDE, depending on what is most effective for the particular data.

When an RA is no longer deemed necessary, either through its own self-evaluation or by a Senior Review, the basic set of calibrated, easily-read, well-documented files that represent the legacy of the mission will pass to a Final Archive. The Final Archive will not offer the level of expert assistance that was provided by an RA, and it will generally not provide the same level of service for access and use of the data. Final Archives are further described in Appendix F.

2.5 NASA Data and Modeling Centers

NASA Data Centers form an important aspect of the HPDE. These consist of the Solar Data Analysis Center (SDAC), the Space Physics Data Facility (SPDF), and the National Space Science Data Center (NSSDC). The HDMC, although dealing primarily with distributed data, also is a “Data Center” for the purposes of Senior Review. The NSSDC provides archiving services available to the NASA Planetary Science, Astrophysics, and HP programs. The NSSDC thus provides one mechanism for HP projects and archives to ensure safe, long-term back up of data at any stage of the data lifecycle; it is a “deep archive” for Heliophysics, rather than a “Final Archive” (see Appendix F). NSSDC also provides World Data Center support in the form of information on spacecraft and instruments.

The SDAC and SPDF, which traditionally have been active data repositories, have increasingly become centers for excellence in providing multi-project, cross-disciplinary access to data and tools to support the broad range of science possible with present and past missions. They also produce and maintain other critical HPDE components such as the Common Data Format (CDF) software for making and using files in a self-documenting format and the SolarSoft set of routines for solar data analysis.

The SPDF and SDAC will, additionally, function as (active) “Final Archives” and will be responsible with NASA HQ to ensure the capture, accessibility, and preservation of legacy data from NASA HP missions, whether eventually archived at SPDF or SDAC, or elsewhere. In this role they should interact with missions early on to make this process seamless. Part of this role involves knowing what data are, and should be, available across the HP disciplines, based on PDMPs, VxO registries, and other input; this information should be made readily accessible. As the process of serving data during active missions becomes more uniform and better documented with the help of VOs and related activity, the problem of archiving for the long-term should become relatively easy. (See Appendix F for more details.)

The SDAC and SPDF will assist in the long-term maintenance of the VxO infrastructure, and their existing services will also provide infrastructure to be leveraged by the VxOs. In the solar case, the core functions of VSO, the first of the VxOs, are now funded as a part of the SDAC. SPDF produces and maintains, in conjunction with the HDMC, an

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inventory of HP data products and services; the public face of this inventory is a web site that provides access to HP data through the use of VxOs and other services. SPDF also develops web service access to its resources, which enables VxOs and others to take further advantage of its data holdings.

The Community Coordinated Modeling Center, which is sponsored by many agencies to provide modeling capabilities to the HP community and to groups interested in space weather forecasting, is also important to the HPDE. As models are incorporated more fully in the analysis of observational data, access to results from models and the ability to make new runs will become increasingly important. NASA HP is a major supporter of the CCMC, and CCMC is now involved in VxO efforts to access models and perform data-model comparisons as general community services.

It is useful to note that many other data centers exist that provide data relevant to HP science goals. In the US, the Planetary Data System, for example, provides access to NASA Planetary data; the National Geophysical Data Center provides a link to essential NOAA data; and the Virtual Solar-Terrestrial Observatory provides key ground-based data from the National Science Foundation. Worldwide there are data centers associated with European Space Agency (e.g., the Centre de Données de la Physique des Plasmas in France), the Canadian Space Agency and related efforts such as Global Auroral Imaging Access VO, and the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (e.g., the Data ARchive and Transmission System). There are virtual observatory efforts in Europe and other projects underway that will link VOs and these data centers to each other to produce a world-wide analogue of NASA's HP Great Observatory, and the HPDE, through the HDMC, is working to make this larger goal a reality.

2.6 NASA HQ, HQ Program Offices, and Program Scientist

The role of NASA HQ has been mentioned above in various places, and obviously includes approving and overseeing missions and proposals. NASA HQ will continue to develop, with input from community groups, the overall philosophy and direction of the HPDE, as expressed in this Data Policy document. HQ will support the HPDE, subject to available resources, ensuring an architecture through which data and supporting material will be community-accessible and preserved for the long term, and that will evolve as technologies and requirements evolve. HQ will be responsible for convening and using the results from Senior Reviews and NRA reviews to establish projects and priorities for the HPDE.

The NASA Program Offices oversee the design and implementation of missions, and thus are the primary point of contact between the missions and HQ. Each Program Office (e.g., LWS or STP) allocates budgets and oversees contracts with the projects that make up the program. The contracts include, in addition to the primary hardware deliverables and related measurement requirements, the requirements for data provision, access, and delivery. This Data Policy provides guidelines consistent with the contractual requirements, but provides, in addition, recommendations designed to lead to the best return on the investment in the data.

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An HPDE Program Scientist will maintain HQ oversight of the HPDE. The Project Scientists of the HDMC, SPDF, SDAC, and CCMC report to the Program Scientist, who also is responsible for reviewing these activities and for carrying out the reviews of proposals for HDMC components within the “HPDE” NRA in ROSES..

2.7 HP Data and Computing Working Group

The HP Data and Computing Working Group is the principle community group discussing the HPDE. (The HPDCWG also addresses high-performance computing for HP, but this is not dealt with here). In light of their assessment of community needs, the HPDCWG will review this Data Policy; hear presentations of and comment on PDMPs and MAPs; review the progress of components of the DE, such as VxOs, as needed; consider the content of calls for DE-related Supporting Research and Technology and Targeted Research and Technology related work; and provide findings to help the HPDE be responsive to the community. The HPDCWG reports findings to the HPDE Program Managers and Scientist. The Chair of the HPDCWG reports to the Heliophysics Science Subcommittee.

2.8 Heliophysics Community: NRA-based work

The general community of Heliophysics researchers is naturally involved in the HPDE as both the provider and the user of data and services, and thus it is the ultimate arbiter of what works or needs improvement. This will be true for VxOs, where the different initial interfaces and services will thrive or decline based on use, and each VO can learn from the others. In addition, the open data policy makes the community into a collective source of validation and verification of data quality. While it is the responsibility of the instrument teams to produce high quality data, the users of the data will be essential critics, and research projects where reputations are at stake provide strong motivation for correctness. While some users will use data assuming it is all valid, others will be appropriately wary and will be one of the best sources of data quality improvement, as has been found by many teams who have operated this way. The data quality and validity will also be addressed by the community as part of mission Senior Reviews.

In addition to fulfilling their role of maintaining data quality, community members may also help by providing specific products or services. All aspects of the HPDE involve elements of competition that maintain the quality of the DE, but certain aspects of the HPDE will be competed through the standard NRA process (ROSES), which facilitates the broadest possible involvement. The NRA-initiated work will include, as needed, the establishment of VxOs and RAs, the development of value-added services (e.g, VxO related data mining services, general data analysis, and visualization tools), and the restoration of datasets or their preparation for easy Internet access.

When tools or services prove to be of general value to the community, they should be transitioned to being supported by Data Centers, VxOs via the HDMC, or other long-term means. This transition and its support should be part of the plan in the original proposal for the tool or service. The SPDF and the SDAC may serve, in some cases, as the mechanism of this long-term support. The Senior Reviews for the Data and Modeling

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Centers will review the appropriateness and effectiveness of each of the ongoing elements of the HPDE funded in this way.

3. The Lifecycle of a Mission from a Data Perspective

The data lifecycle of a mission is shown in Fig. 1. At the inception of new scientific mission, the goals of the investigations are laid out. From this, the concepts for the scientific instruments and the mission operations scenarios are developed. These steps lead directly to the specifications of the instruments and the data type, sensitivity, and resolution requirements. The project's Data Management Plan (PDMP) captures the architecture and implementation of the processing and distribution of mission data. [See Appendix D.]

The schedule of significant data-related events in the life cycle of a spacecraft project is as follows:

- **Mission Proposal or Science Definition Report:** An initial specification of the mission defines the science investigations to be conducted and the concepts for the scientific instruments needed to conduct these investigations.
- **Preliminary Design Review:** A draft Project Data Management Plan will state the mission's data requirements and how the mission's data system will be implemented in order to meet the Mission's requirements. One of requirements on the mission data system will be the production and open distribution of independently useable data. Among other things, the PMDP should include how the mission data team will integrate with the larger data environment, including VOs and Final Archives.
- **Critical Design Review:** The PDMP should be finalized and this document will guide the data activities of the mission through Phase E. The PDMP will be reviewed by the HQ Program Scientist along with the HPDCWG.
- **Launch:** The mission's data system as laid out in the PDMP will be operational and ready for production and distribution of the mission's science data once initial testing and calibration have been carried out. Routine data production and, usually, continual data reduction improvements mark the active phase of the mission.
- **First Senior Review (beginning of extended mission):** The mission will submit its initial Mission Archive Plan (MAP) that will indicate the steps that the mission needs to implement its science data archive. (See Appendix E.)
- **During the Extended mission:** The MAP will be updated for each subsequent senior review.
- **The end of the mission operations:** When data ceases to flow from a mission, either due to spacecraft failure or by direction of NASA HQ, NASA HQ will negotiate with the mission for the preparation of final products in accordance with

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the PDMP or MAP (whichever is current). At this stage, final, calibrated, well-documented products should be made, if they had not been produced already, and while serving data from lower-level products processed on-the-fly or by the researchers themselves can continue, a set of data files and electronic documentation representing the best efforts of the mission should be produced and made available in a sustainable, easily used format.

- Termination of the mission: The steps in the MAP should be complete and the data should be ready to transition to a Resident Archive, or, more rarely, directly to a Final Archive. The RA will provide access to the data, generally in much the same way the mission did, and provide expert support in the use of the data. Every two to four years, HQ will more formally peer review the status of RAs in the context of the Data and Computing Center Senior Review.
- RA termination: Upon the decision of an RA to not seek further funding, or upon peer review determination of the lack of further utility of the RA for particular or all of its data products, the data will pass either to another RA or into a Final Archive as determined by NASA HQ based on the mission's MAP and the RA plan.

NASA HQ convenes, usually at two-to-four year intervals, senior reviews for HP missions and for its Data and Modeling Centers. These have become distinct review processes, as the nature of the activity is different in the two cases. These reviews provide community input through a panel selected for its relevant expertise. Based on these reviews, other NASA priorities, and the realities of the funding situation, HQ enters into contracts with each of the missions or data centers.

Other reviews may be needed if the above processes do not provide sufficient oversight of RAs and VxOs. Reviews of these activities, or subsets of them, will be convened by HQ as needed.

4. The Role of Standards; Formats, Data Model

The most important “standard” for the HPDE is a standard of behavior, namely, the acceptance of the need for open, independently useable data. In an era of distributed datasets and heterogeneous infrastructures for different missions, it will also be essential that each part of the DE be committed to working together with the other parts. Competitive proposals for DE components, and reviews of the components, should strongly take into account the degree to which an effort takes a collaborative view and engages the community in making improvements.

The HPDE can benefit greatly from more conventional standards, but experience has shown that if these are imposed by bodies without community input they tend to be ignored. Thus the standards adopted in this data environment will be based on utility as determined by actual implementation. In many areas, such as the communication between VxOs or between VxOs and repositories, the standards are negotiated within the context of their use.

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The formats for processing and storing of data by a PI team are prescribed to meet mission needs. Files for distribution to the scientific community at large should employ a common, supported, easily-used format. There are a number of data formats in common use, such as 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), and various forms of ASCII files with headers and/or independent documentation. XML-based formats may arise, such as used in the VOTables of the astronomical National Virtual Observatory and elsewhere, although none of these have been used as yet for large NASA HP data archives.

The terms used in self-documenting files or even internal to a VxO need not be standardized, but mappings to a uniform terminology for use by VOs and other services should be provided, usually with the help of an appropriate VxO. The uniform terminology is provided by the SPASE (“Space Physics Archive Search and Extract”) Data Model (see also Appendix C) that consists of a standard set of terms, values, and the relationships between them to describe data products and related resources, thus simplifying registration, finding, and access to these resources. It is the result of a broad, international consortium of space and solar physics scientists and technologists (the SPASE group), and has been agreed upon by the VxOs as a language for interoperability. Similar models have been in existence for a long time for the Planetary Data System and more recently for the National Virtual Observatory in astronomy. The maintenance of this community-based standard will be through the existing consortium (see www.spase-group.org), which has open membership and welcomes input. The consortium now has an official release and a mechanism for updates. Modest funding to support SPASE development efforts was initially provided through an NRA grant, and support is continuing as a part of the NSSDC budget.

The SPASE Data Model can be implemented at various levels of detail, and at its most basic it just provides a uniform way for a data product or other resource to be registered with a universal identifier (standard name), contact information, access information (where to get the data online), a basic text description, and other simple metadata such as the general measurement type the data falls into. This level is all that is required in the data model, and is straightforward to generate. These basic descriptions form the basis of an Inventory that allows Heliophysics to keep track of its resources: a fundamental requirement of any data system. Missions are expected to have detailed information on the meaning and use of their data holdings, but this can be provided by online readmes, cited articles, or whatever is deemed best. These documents can be simply referred to in “Information URLs” in the SPASE descriptions. Even at this level, VxOs will provide help for the missions. For earlier missions, SPDF is providing registry information in SPASE form, and nonNASA missions are being described by VxOs, SPDF, and at times others.

Depending on the requirements that a given VxO perceives for its focus area, it may decide to generate and hold considerably more SPASE metadata on parameters and other details of the data products. This is a VxO function, and to the extent it involves the missions, the missions will be part of the funding plan of the VxO or more directly as part of their regular budget. As requirements surface that cannot be met by the current

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SPASE model, from new missions or other sources, the SPASE consortium is very ready to work with any members of the community to address these needs. For existing missions, the funding for providing SPASE metadata will come through the VxOs. New missions should include funding for basic SPASE descriptions, as described above, in their budgets; extensive use of SPASE will involve VxO funded work. In general, this Data Policy is not intended to generate “unfunded mandates.”

5. Final Archiving and Continued Serving of Data

Older data are useful for long-term studies and for unique characteristics such as specific instrumentation or regions sampled. Thus, it is useful to have not just a place for data to be preserved, but also to be served. The HDMC and Final Archives have responsibility for assuring long-term data preservation and distribution. As mentioned above, the process of preparing data for a Final Archive should be a natural part of the mission process. In cases where the process does not come to a satisfactory resolution, annual calls for “data upgrade” proposals allow for extra funding to complete the Final Archive preparation, but most commonly the data upgrade route is expected to be used for older data that is still of value.

Missions should consult with Final Archives early in their mission to ensure a seamless progression of data through the various stages. In a number of instances, mission products are served from a Final Archive during the active mission phase, which both makes it possible to implement easy-to-use multimission tools and makes long-term archiving easier, although issues of completeness need to be dealt with in some cases.

The full science potential data of a mission, not irreversibly transformed, should be archived along with tools for its reduction to science products and documented algorithms for this process. Relevant engineering and “housekeeping” data should also be preserved. However, much more important is the archiving of the calibrated, useable best products from a mission and the associated documentation. Long-term archiving and serving of data cannot be based on serving products using on-the-fly data reduction, although the latter can be very useful in earlier stages. In general, but especially for long-term and nonspecialist use, it is desirable to have data products that are ready-for-use, and thus despiked, corrected for backgrounds, etc., and not dependent on specialized software packages. Lower level products and the software and algorithms to use them should be archived, but these become increasingly difficult to use. Other products, such as browse plots and event lists, provide increased utility and their archiving is strongly encouraged. Appendix F deals with HP Archiving in more detail, and includes a list of characteristics of a trustworthy archive.

6. Plans for HP Science Data Management Policy Review and Revision

This Policy document should be posted publicly and be reviewed on the same timescale as the Data and Modeling Centers, or as deemed necessary by HQ in consultation with the HPDCWG. At such times the proposed revisions should be submitted for comment and suggestions to the HPDCWG, the HP missions, and to the HP community at large,

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including partners from other organizations. The final decision on changes rests with HQ management.

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References

1. NASA Science Plan 2007, available at <http://science.hq.nasa.gov/strategy/index.html>; direct link http://science.hq.nasa.gov/strategy/Science_Plan_07.pdf
2. Heliophysics Roadmap available at http://sec.gsfc.nasa.gov/sec_roadmap.htm; direct link http://sec.gsfc.nasa.gov/Roadmap_FINALscr.pdf
3. *Data Management and Computation Volume 1: Issues and Recommendations*, Committee on Data Management and Computation (CODMAC), R. Bernstein, et. al., Nation Academy Press, 1982.
4. *Report and Recommendations of the LWS Science Data System Planning Team*, D. G. Sibeck and T. Kucera, January 2002. Available at <http://hpde.gsfc.nasa.gov>; direct link http://hpde.gsfc.nasa.gov/LWS_Data_System_Final.html

The Heliophysics Data Environment website (<http://hpde.gsfc.nasa.gov>) provides a great deal of background on the data environment, with descriptions of recent activities, and annotated links to significant documents and to VOs.

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APPENDIX A: The Heliophysics Data Environment “Rules of the Road”

(In what follows, “PI” may actually be an instrument lead in the case of PI-class missions.)

1. The Principal Investigators (PI) shall, in a timely manner, make available to the science data user community (Users) data and access methods to reach the scientifically useful data and provide analysis tools equivalent to the level that the PI uses.
2. The PI shall make available appropriate data products to the public that assist the PI’s EPO responsibilities.
3. The PI shall ensure all scientifically important data and supporting material are archived to ensure long-term accessibility of the data and their correct and independent usability.
4. The PI or the appropriate VxO shall inform Users of updates to processing software and calibrations via metadata and other appropriate documentation.
5. Users should consult with the PI to ensure that the Users are accessing the most recent available versions of the data and analysis routines, and for assistance in the proper interpretation of the data. VxOs should facilitate this, serving as a contact point between PI and users as needed.
6. Browse products are not intended for science analysis or publication and should not be used for those purposes without consent of the PI.
7. Users should acknowledge the sources of data used in all publications, presentations, and reports. In some journals, this can now be done through formal citation of the data product in the reference list.
8. Users are encouraged to provide the PI a copy of each manuscript that uses the PI’s data upon submission of that manuscript for consideration of publication. On publication the citation should be transmitted to the PI and any other providers of data. (The community needs to work to find ways to make this easy/automatic.)
9. Users are encouraged to make tools of general utility and/or value added data products widely available to the community. Users are encouraged to notify the PI of such utilities or products. The User should also clearly label the product as being different from the original PI-produced data product.

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APPENDIX B: A Framework for Space and Solar Physics Virtual Observatories

Results from a Community Workshop sponsored by NASA's Living With a Star Program, 27-29 October 2004

(Complete document at: http://hpde.gsfc.nasa.gov/VO_Framework_7_Jan_05.doc)

Executive Summary

The new challenges in solar and space physics, including linking solar phenomena to human consequences as studied in NASA's Living With a Star program, will require unprecedented integration of data and models across many missions, data centers, agencies, and countries. Accomplishing this requires a coordinated effort to link data and service providers to scientific users through software that uses nearly universal language descriptions to give a uniform face to an underlying heterogeneous and distributed set of resources. Such three-part entities—front-end software linked to repositories and services through "gateways" or "brokers"—represent a generalization of the ideas behind the "virtual observatory" (VO) intended to give astronomers virtual access to all observations of the sky. This workshop, held in Greenbelt, MD on 27-29 October 2004, brought together nearly 100 space and solar physicists and technologists, along with Earth scientists and astronomers, to come to basic agreements on how to proceed to build a robust data environment for future space and solar physics research based on the virtual observatory paradigm. Some of the main ideas had been in the community by other names for over a decade, but new Internet connectivity, greater emphasis on global problems to be solved with multiple spacecraft and models, and increased support by agencies has brought us to a point where the need and means are clearer for realizing an integrated data environment.

The workshop consisted of a set of plenary talks (available on a link at <http://hpde.gsfc.nasa.gov>, which also includes many presented posters and other background) that gave an overview of current efforts and issues, followed by 1-1/2 days of working groups and plenary sessions designed to clarify and elaborate the vision and plans. The above three-part VO structure was followed by the existing VOs, although the details differed. There are beginnings of integration of the current efforts, and the connections are becoming more direct. The workshop agreed on the need for agreement on at least a core of common "data model" terms, such as presented by SPASE and EGSO, although all agreed that specific communities, represented by "VxOs" ("x" being the community), would have some terms specific to their needs. Data models are much farther along in describing data products than services. The roles of the resource providers and the VOs were delineated at the workshop, with VxOs being mainly responsible for uniformity of access across providers and for higher level services and the providers for basic data quality and access, although the VO data environment should provide considerable flexibility in what tasks are performed by which parts of the system. It was agreed that a level of metadata management services, generally invisible to users, would be essential. Science services, such as format and coordinate translations,

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visualization, and higher-order queries, were seen as highly desirable but not part of the central core services which consisted of finding and accessing resources in uniform ways.

It was agreed that the current VO groups should continue to coordinate their efforts. In the short term this will be on an informal basis, but longer term there should be a coordinating group consisting of VO representatives (scientific and technical) and users from the scientific and broader community. Initially these may be agency specific groups, but interagency and international coordination, which is a natural outgrowth of much current work, will be needed and should continue to be part of workshops and other efforts. While the data environment is becoming established, data and service providers can be describing their resources in uniform data model terms and providing feedback to groups working on the data models; making data and services machine-accessible with APIs or other means as current resources allow; and linking to current VOs or making VxO alliances. In addition to continuing to coordinate their efforts, the VOs should seek community feedback on current VO interfaces and other issues.

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APPENDIX C: A Space and Solar Physics Data Model from the SPASE Consortium

(Complete document at: <http://www.spase-group.org/>; see, especially, “Current Version” and “Explorer”)

Executive Summary

The Solar and Space Physics communities need improved methods and procedures to facilitate finding, retrieving, formatting, and obtaining basic information about data essential for their research. With the increasing requirement for data from multiple sources, this need has become increasingly important. It has been long recognized that a uniform method to describe data and other resources is the key to taking the next steps in improving the data environment. The SPASE (Space Physics Archive Search and Extract) Data Model provides a basic set of terms and values organized in a simple and homogeneous way, to facilitate access to Solar and Space Physics resources. The SPASE Data Model is comparable to the data models developed by the Planetary Data System (PDS) and the International Virtual Observatory Alliance (IVOA) for planetary and astronomical data, respectively. The SPASE Model will provide the detailed information at the parameter level required for Solar and Space Physics applications.

The SPASE consortium is an international team of space and solar physicists and information scientists. It first examined many existing data models, but found none to be adequate. A set of terms based on a half-dozen or so of the most complete of such models was refined based on applying the model at various levels of detail to a large number of existing products to arrive at the current version. The major creators of SPASE-based product descriptions are expected to be individual data and model providers, data centers and domain-based Virtual Observatories (“VxOs”). The SPASE Data Model will continue to evolve in a controlled way as data and service providers and benefiting researchers suggest improvements to extend its framework of common standards. Success of the model will be measured by the extent of community support and use.

The present 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. A typical use would be to have a collection of descriptions stored in one or more related internet-based registries of products; these could be queried with specifically designed search engines which link users to the data they need.

The Data Model also provides constructs for describing components of a data delivery system. This includes repositories, registries and services. This document [see <http://www.spase-group.org/>] provides potential users of SPASE with the Data Model for review and use. The document has an overview of the origins and the concepts of the data model, and presents the set of elements in a hierarchy that shows the natural relationships among them. Also included are usage suggestions, pedagogic examples, and a complete set of definitions of terms and enumerated lists.

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APPENDIX D: Project Data Management Plans

The Project Data Management Plan (PDMP) is the interface document between NASA, the mission systems, and the instrument teams that describes the science and ancillary data associated with the mission and how the data will be managed. This document describes how the mission will meet the Level-1 requirements that address the preparation and distribution of processed science data for the general community.

The science teams (instrument providers and Project Scientists) for each mission will develop a PDMP that defines the data, processing approach and implementation, data and documentation products, data availability, and storage and archival strategies. It will also define the access method(s) for the HP scientific community.

Signers of these documents will include the Project Manager, Project Scientist, and each Principal Investigator or Instrument Lead. Others may also need to sign this plan, depending on the Project-specific situation.

Typically, the PDMP will be available in draft form at the time of Preliminary Design Review for the mission, and signed at the time of Critical Design Review. The PDMP may be revised from time to time, but it will be augmented and eventually superseded by a Mission Archive Plan. The HPDCWG will generally review and comment on the PDMP.

Each data provider will be expected to generate and make available metadata and other supporting material on the data products, spacecraft, and instrumentation appropriate to their investigation. The details of these will be defined during discussions with the Project and Program personnel during the drafting of the PDMP. The intent of such metadata and materials will be to make the data correctly and independently useable for science investigations.

Each PDMP will:

- Provide and forecast for the mission's long-term archiving of the data and tools. The PDMP will recognize that the final mission archive will be specified in more detail in its Mission Archive Plan to be submitted to HQ for approval prior to the termination of the mission, usually in the first Senior Review proposal for an extended mission. (See Appendix E). Typically, this will involve consultation and collaboration with the appropriate Final Archive for this mission's data.
- State how that Project will support the broader HP goals of cross-disciplinary science, to include the use of those data by interdisciplinary scientists. Typically, this will involve collaboration with an appropriate Virtual Observatory.
- State how the ancillary and anecdotal data relevant to the mission will be captured, archived, and made available as part of the mission dataset.

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- State how the mission data will interface to the HP data environment that is anticipated to exist at the time of launch.

Examples of information that are appropriate for each data provider to include in a PDMP are:

- Data flow from telemetry to science level products
- Specifications of data (including levels as defined by the mission) and estimates of data volume and frequency
- Proposed data distribution capacity
- Identification of data that are made available to the public
- Description of the means that data are made available to the public
- Schedule for making these data available
- Definitive orbit and attitude data disposition (generation, capture, distribution and storage).
- Engineering telemetry disposition (e.g., capture, distribution, archive)
- Calibration data disposition
- Description of documentation to be provided on datasets, instruments, and spacecraft relevant to data usability
- Metadata schemes to be employed, and the relation to the SPASE Data Model
- Data format specification or references (e.g., FITS, CDF, HDF, Documented ASCII, etc.)
- Processing and analysis tools to be made available, and the method for this
- Reprocessing strategy, if appropriate
- Catalogues of data or events that will be produced
- Technical support that will be provided for data use
- Back-up strategy to be implemented (routine and catastrophic)
- Plan for long-term data serving and preservation

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APPENDIX E: Mission Archive Plan

A Mission Archive Plan (MAP) will be prepared by a mission team before it enters into its extended phase. The purpose of the plan is to present those steps needed to be completed by the mission team to ensure that the appropriate mission data archives have been prepared prior to the termination of the mission. The plan will be able address advances in Information Technology that have occurred since preparation of the PDMP and the development of its data system. Also the plan will be able to adopt new developments in the architecture of the HPDE.

The plan will describe the current state of the mission's scientifically relevant data products and describe the steps needed to complete the mission archive, including the final list of products. The MAP should contain a roadmap for creating or using existing Resident Archives of mission data in the post-operations phase. The implementation of the MAP will be completed prior to planned termination of the mission or soon as possible after an unplanned termination of the mission. The MAP will be submitted as part of a mission's proposal to the Senior Reviews of the Heliophysics operating missions. Once reviewed by the Senior Review, the subsequent oversight of the implementation of the plan will be made by the mission's project scientist and Mission PI (if applicable). The plan will be updated periodically during the extended phase.

The MAP should include:

- An assessment of the status of existing data, ephemeris, attitude, engineering, and any other (e.g. browse, higher-level, event list, or combined) products, and of the documentation associated with the production and validation of these.
- An assessment of the status of the relevant documentation of the spacecraft, instruments, and instrument calibrations.
- A realistic plan and schedule for producing a set of final data and ancillary products (not "level zero plus software"), with a complete list of these products and their formats. Any provision of other than calibrated, highest resolution products (in addition to possible lower-resolution or higher level products) should be justified.
- A listing of the documentation to be provided on all products, instruments, and calibrations, and a plan for providing these to users such that they will be able to assess the utility of the scientific data. The relationship of metadata to the SPASE data model should be discussed.
- A listing of all analysis tools to be provided to the community, and details of how they are to be served.
- Details of how the data are to be served, including through VOs, and how this serving can be maintained for the long term through Resident and Final Archives.

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Appendix F: Archiving in the Heliophysics Data Environment

F.1 Archives (Repositories) and Archival Resources

The data of the HPDE begin as the output of spacecraft instruments and computer simulations, then are processed to become mission- or simulator-produced data products served to the HP community, and finally move to various longer-term arrangements that maintain useful data products with a decreasing level of service. This Appendix describes the types of HP archives that preserve and serve the data through this process, and provides general guidelines for what constitutes a trustworthy archive. While this is not the emphasis of this Appendix, it should be recalled that all the archives are part of a larger context such that their data are visible in a more uniform way through virtual observatories. The goal is to make the various archives appear to a user as one Heliophysics Great Observatory to the extent possible.

The term “archive” as used below will include both a set of records, files, software, and/or documents (“archival resources”; see below) and services provided by the same group or organization that act on, use, and/or deliver the resources in the archive. These functions are sometimes divided into “archive” and “repository” functions, but how this is done in common usage is not uniform. Also, an “active” archive will denote one that serves scientifically useful data as a primary function, as opposed to a “deep” archive that is primarily intended to provide safe backup (disaster recovery).

Archival resources for NASA Heliophysics consist of:

- (1) data, including physical measurements, higher-level products, and supporting quantities such as orbit/attitude data or quality flags; these are often accompanied by “browse” (e.g., gif) plots or lower-resolution images;
- (2) metadata describing the context (observatory, repository, people, etc.) and scientific content (measurement type, variables, etc.) of data, preferably in SPASE terms, along with more detailed documentation of the calibration, validation, and quality of the data, and descriptions of the spacecraft and instruments as required to make the data independently scientifically useful; and
- (3) software and analysis tools.

“Data” in this context includes the results of empirical or physics-based simulations as well as the output of space- or ground-based observatories. Except by special arrangement, the HPDE only assumes direct responsibility for NASA HP resources.

The overall “NASA Heliophysics Archive” in the distributed HPDE exists in many forms (e.g., the three types of archives described below) and many places, but it will be made uniformly accessible within disciplines by virtual observatories (VxOs), and across HP disciplines by VxO intercommunication and by an overall inventory of products that is as complete as possible. This inventory will provide a database of products covering all HP archives, the ability to search for these products, and direct pointers to the data and

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services that deliver them, just as a library provides complete card catalogues and multiple instances of the books and other resources contained in it. In practice this inventory is being built at SPDF with a web-based interface as the “face of the archive” for users. This inventory will also keep track of products from missions that are expected (e.g, from the PDMP or MAP) but not currently available. The inventory of the individual files or “granules” that constitute each data product will be kept at the archive that holds it and in some cases by a virtual observatory associated with the product. The importance of the general inventory is that it allows users to be fairly certain when they have found all relevant resources, and it allows HDMC, the Final Archives, and NASA HQ to assess the completeness and state of its resources, thus aiding in archive, VxO, and mission planning.

The guidelines for archiving detailed in section F.4 below summarize best practices to ensure the goal of open, easy, and scientifically meaningful access to the best possible quality archival resources both as soon as possible and for the long term.

F.2 Mission, Resident and Final Archives

All the types of archives described in this section directly supply scientifically useful data to users. The main functions of the archives are described in the final section below. This section provides an overview of the nature of the types of archives. The difference between Mission, Resident and “Final” Archives, in addition to the implicit transience of the former two, is the level of service. The general characteristics of HP Archives are as follows:

- A Mission Archive provides all the data functions required for the accomplishment of primary and extended mission objectives while the mission is still funded, including the production of calibrated data and the serving of the data to the community. It is continually modified with new data, analysis methods, etc. as needed to provide the best possible data for scientific analysis. Mission Archives are part of the missions, which thus provide their funding and management. As part of the larger HP Data Environment, the Mission Archives work with VxOs to provide uniform access to data across subdisciplines. Mission Archive Plans (see Appendix E) will deal with the preparation for and content of the related Resident and Final Archives.
- A Resident Archive (RA) will provide continuing access to post-mission data, often through the same or very similar mechanisms as in the active mission phase. Keeping the data in the hands of knowledgeable providers makes available direct help with the data and will usually permit continuing software delivery mechanisms that allow, e.g., subsetting, parsing and integration of distribution functions, calibrating and interpreting level zero data, and/or presenting more complex visualizations than simple graphs. (The simplest RAs would just hold and supply well-described calibrated files to users and VxOs, and provide expert assistance.) RAs will interact with VxOs in similar ways to Final Archives, although their additional services may provide the VxOs with additional capabilities. Note also that RAs may be multi-mission. RAs are not intended to

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generate significant upgrades to the data sets, reprocess data, upgrade data processing algorithms, or provide new data products derived from the resident data. These types of post-mission data activities need to be funded from other sources, such as NASA calls for Data Upgrade proposals. On the other hand, maintaining a Resident Archive could include adding newly derived data products (funded from other sources) into the archive with appropriate changes to metadata, documentation, web interfaces, etc.

- Missions are expected to prepare Final Archive products before termination. This should not involve more than running the final data reduction software on the underlying uncalibrated data to produce the products agreed on in the MAP. If more is needed, any necessary funding should be applied for as a Data Upgrade or through other channels. RAs will provide for serving Final Archive products, typically in addition to serving data as in the active mission phase. Transferring the final archival resources to a Final Archive should not be difficult, but early planning will help, and in many cases such a transfer may have taken place much earlier.
- The core of a Final Archive will be a set of web-accessible files with at least product-level SPASE descriptions that use Information and Access URLs to point to the files and other documentation, which is also maintained at the Final archive. This set of files provides the long-term, independently useable resources that represent the mission's legacy. The data will consist of calibrated products in (perhaps gzipped) ASCII or in a well-documented and maintained format (e.g., HDF/netCDF, CDF, or FITS), and may include display (e.g., jpeg or gif) files in addition to numerical data. SPASE descriptions of the data and the use of some simple protocols will make Final Archive data accessible through VxOs, as happens now (although not yet entirely using SPASE) with data in SDAC and SPDF. Final Archives may also store and serve "level-zero" (uncalibrated, not irreversibly transformed) data and the software and documentation to use them, but without support. The software at a Final Archive should allow the reading of generic formats such as FITS, CDF, and HDF/netCDF as necessary for that archive, and the production or direct serving of ASCII files, but not necessarily the detailed interpretation routines of an RA. The latter would be stored in and served by a Final Archive, as documented and delivered by the mission, an RA, or another data provider, but not maintained except by special arrangement. Note also that data upgrades may occur during the Final Archive phase, and the proposal for the data upgrade should include provision for delivering the data to the appropriate Final Archive. Some limited upgrading of data products and their metadata may be done by Final Archives, within their budget constraints. Final Archives should also maintain a level of science expertise consistent with their functions.

In practice the HP Final Archives consist of a particular set of facilities funded by NASA to retain, ensure preservation and useability, and serve data for the long term; these currently include SPDF (CDAWeb, "nssdcftp," etc.) and SDAC. (Note that these sites

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have some RA and sometimes mission archive functions as well.) Final Archives will be more successful if they interact with missions from early on; this makes final archiving seamless and can provide an alternative, multi-mission view of current and past data, complementary to that provided by VxOs.

All Final Archives will be set up by NASA HQ subject to HPDCWG findings, Senior Review assessments, and possibly NRA calls. Resident Archives will be set up by HQ based on the results of NRA calls, and will be terminated based on SR assessments or their own self-assessment. They will be monitored by the HDMC in cooperation with the Final Archives. Mission Archives are set up and controlled by the missions themselves, and last as long as the mission is funded.

F.3 Deep Archives and “Level-Zero” Data

The long-term (i.e., safe) backup of archival resources, here termed “deep archiving,” will be arranged by each Final Archive, as with any archive, subject to the trustworthy archive guidelines below. Deep archiving is not a separate function that can be divorced from “other levels” of archiving functions. Whether all HP resources should be backed up by one service provider is mostly a matter of efficiency, and it is unlikely to be practical or necessary. Mission archives are not backed up in a common place, although the data are vulnerable at this stage as well, and the same will be true in later stages of data preservation. Thus, while the HPDE should maintain a complete inventory of HP archival resources and their status, it does not obviously require a single deep archive for long-term preservation. In this context, the NSSDC has offered and will continue to offer one means of deep archiving by providing safe, long-term backup of data from various mission phases, including the level-zero data of an active mission through to final archive products.

NASA HP now has over two decades of experience that show how difficult it is, post-mission, to use the uncalibrated, uniquely formatted raw data (“level-zero” data) that is the basis of any mission’s data product production. Even calibrated digital data, if left in a nonstandard binary format, can be difficult to use despite careful documentation. (Level-zero data are useful when the processing software is made publically available as part of the data distribution, but support for software maintenance may not last beyond the mission or perhaps RA phase.) It nonetheless makes sense to preserve the original data and the algorithms and software to use them, insofar as possible. To be most effective, the data that should be preserved are the highest level, most readable versions that are not irreversibly transformed. The PDMP and MAP should specify how these are to be preserved, and the NSSDC provides one means for doing this. During the lifetime of a mission, it is the mission’s responsibility to ensure the preservation of level-zero data. After that, it becomes the responsibility of the HDMC and the Final Archives, with input from Senior Reviews and the HPDCWG, to continue this assurance. If choices must be made between, for example, using funds to more carefully document algorithms for interpreting level-zero data and the production of scientifically useful products, the latter should take precedence. However, the steps used to calibrate and validate the data should be documented at least insofar as required to understand the data and their limitations.

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F.4 Functions and Guidelines for a Trustworthy Archive

The following guidelines provide “rules of the road” for keeping HP resources safe and useful. The Final Archives and HDMC will work jointly to monitor and help with the use of these guidelines, and the state of the archives will be part of the HP Data and Computing Center Senior Review (for Final and Resident Archives), and of the Mission Senior Review for Mission Archives (the MAP process).

All active archives, including Final Archives, should perform the following top-level functions:

- Ensure that the archival resources are served to the general community in an efficient and scientifically useful manner typically involving VxO compatibility and direct end-user interfaces, consistent with the community data environment guidelines (including as stated here and elsewhere in this Data Policy);
- Maintain the integrity of the resources by safeguarding them against loss or corruption; and
- Obtain and act on community feedback to ensure success.

In addition, *Resident Archives*

- Provide expert assistance with data and other resource issues; and
- Make sure the resources will be archived and available (e.g., by transfer to another RA or a Final Archive) after the RA is no longer deemed useful or cost effective, as detailed in the NRA proposal that established the RA or according to a subsequent plan defined in response to a Data Center Senior Review. In some cases, creating a validated backup at a Final Archive during the RA lifetime will make this process simple.

In general, the level of data access services will be higher at an RA than at a Final Archive; the data will typically be served as they were in the active mission phase.

Finally, *Mission Archives* perform all the RA functions, but are Mission-defined entities that provide the data and services needed to fulfill mission objectives, as detailed in the PDMP.

An archive should include, in addition to the archival resources themselves:

- A statement of its purpose, scope, and audience;
- An inventory of science data, ephemerides, attitude, engineering, and any other (e.g., browse, higher-level, event list, or combined) products needed or useful for the scientific use of the basic products, and of the documentation associated with the production and validation of these;
- An inventory of the relevant documentation of the spacecraft, instruments, and instrument calibrations;

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- Basic product-level SPASE descriptions of the archival resources (typically generated by or with a VxO, and held there and/or at a Data Center) that include Access and Information URLs that point to the resources and related documentation;
- Documented methods for providing archival resources to users such that they will be able to assess the utility of the scientific data and use it once accessed;
- Easily accessible and documented analysis tools;
- Documented means of serving the resources, including through VOs;
- A log of actions and changes that includes provenance information sufficient to know the origin and history of each resource and to ensure resource and referential integrity;
- Documented procedures to maintain the integrity of the resources, e.g. using distant mirror sites, checksums, periodic checking, monitoring, and appropriate physical and software security measures;
- Written disaster recovery plans covering the loss of data and/or system functionality;
- Hardware and software upgrade plans;
- Procedures to obtain feedback from stakeholders (providers and end-users) and to make changes based on this;
- A written plan for transferring the data to another archive if necessary.

Providing the above would normally be part of implementing a PDMP or MAP for an active mission. A Resident Archive will be implementing the proposal that created it (perhaps modified in the review process), and Final Archives will be implementing their mission and “level 1 requirements.” The above plans, documentation, etc., are not static, but will evolve with the data environment and in response to community feedback and HPDCWG and SR assessments.

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Appendix G: Heliophysics Data and Model Consortium (HDMC) Charter

The project called the “Heliophysics Data and Model Consortium (HDMC),” was formed on Oct. 1, 2008, and is led by a Project Scientist, currently at GSFC.

The Mission of the HDMC will be to facilitate Heliophysics research, both local and global, by providing open, easy, uniform, scientifically meaningful access to a comprehensive set of relevant resources (data, models, tools, and documentation) as quickly as possible from the time each is created, and for as long as each resource is deemed useful by the HP science community.

To carry out this mission, the HDMC is designed to accomplish these specific Objectives:

1. Define, implement, and maintain a data environment that enables access to a comprehensive set of distributed heliophysics resources using uniform interfaces and standards by: (a) creating and maintaining an inventory with a basic registry and easy access to resources; (b) developing and maintaining discipline specific search and access tools; (c) developing and maintaining interoperability standards; and (d) monitoring the continued utility of a core set of formats (HDF, CDF, FITS, ASCII).
2. Manage specific post-mission datasets by (a) maintaining approved Resident Archives for preserving and serving post-mission data, and (b) upgrading legacy datasets for accuracy, completeness, easy access, and utility.

The HDMC will consist of Resident Archives, data recovery and upgrade projects, discipline specific Virtual Observatories (VxOs), and the SPASE consortium that is responsible for the HP data model. In addition, the HDMC will work with SPDF and SDAC to establish a complete inventory of NASA HP resources and to ensure the Final Archiving of HP data; and with the CCMC to ensure the inclusion of models in the VO framework. Decisions on the direction of the project will be made by an Implementation Working Group (IWG), led by the Project Scientist, that will consist of representatives of the constituent HDMC groups (VxOs, SPASE, etc.) and the NASA Data and Computing Centers.

The HDMC will obtain feedback and establish community-based metrics for success and use these to guide improvements. It will work with national and international partners and EPO groups to maximize impact and utility. It will report to the NASA Heliophysics Data Environment Program Manager, and will obtain community input from the HP Data and Computing Working group.

In addition to providing scientific leadership, the HDMC Project Scientist will be the COTR on all financial instruments of the HDMC other than RTOPs (Grants, Contracts, and Interagency Agreements) that have been and will be established through peer review of proposals to the “HPDE” NRAs and the Senior Review of HP Data and Modeling Centers. He will also be the liaison for the HDMC community to HQ, and will maintain

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an HPDE Web site with overviews of the DE, current events of interest, and links to the HDMC components to keep the community informed of progress on HPDE issues.

The HDMC is to be reviewed as a whole (not by component) in the HP Data and Modeling Center Senior Reviews, and it will obtain community input from the HPDCWG and other advisory groups as needed. The goal of the Senior Review will be to maintain or enhance the data and modeling environment, preserving the HDMC functions although not necessarily the detailed composition and organization of the project. There will be an NRA for Data Upgrades (linked to the VOs and RAs or Data Centers), initiating RAs, and initiating services (linked to VxOs and/or archives).

The HDMC had an organizational IWG meeting to obtain buy-in on the concept and to establish its initial tasks (10-12 June 2008, UMBC), and will continue to meet through teleconferences, email, and face-to-face workshops as deemed necessary to accomplish its tasks.

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Heliophysics Mission Data Lifecycle

Event	Launch	End of Prime	End of New Data	End of Mission	Final Archiving
Data Actions	Data system production	Reduction, PI serving, product improvement	Final data file prep., PI Serving	Serving; PI help	Preserving Serving
Archive Status		Mission Archive (mission-based; others possible in all phases)		Resident Archive	Final Archive
Data Mgmt Document	PDMP Prep. and approval	PDMP use; MAP preparation and use in the Extended mission		MAP + RA proposal	MAP + Repository Plans
General Serving		Virtual Observatories and Services			
Management	Mission (Program/Project)		Mission (Prog./Proj.) (with Senior Review)	HDMC; Final Archive Centers	

Figure 1: HP Mission Data Lifecycle

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Acronym list

CDF Common Data Format (self-documenting format commonly used in space physics)

DE Data Environment

FITS Flexible Image Transport System (self-documenting format commonly used in solar physics and astronomy)

HDF Hierarchical Data Format (self-documenting format commonly used in earth science)

HDMC Heliophysics Data and Model Consortium (the organization responsible for VxOs, RAs, and SPASE)

HP Heliophysics

HPDCWG Heliophysics Data and Computing Working Group

MAP Mission Archive Plan (post PDMP plan for data product generation, etc.)

netCDF network Common Data Format (self-documenting format used in some areas of space and earth science)

NSSDC National Space Science Data Center (a NASA deep archiving facility)

PDMP Project Data Management Plan

RA Resident Archive (serves data after the end of a mission)

SDAC Solar Data Analysis Center (NASA Data Center for solar physics)

SPASE Space Physics Archive, Search, and Extract (provider of a community Data Model)

SPDF Space Physics Data Facility (NASA Data Center for space physics)

VO Virtual Observatory

VxO VO for the “x” community