



ISWI Data Subcommittee Report

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ISWI Steering Committee Meeting, February 10, 2023

Discussion Topics

- ISWI open data policy update
- Enhancing ISWI data discoverability & accessibility
- Opportunities for International collaborations and coordination
 - SCOSTEP/PRESTO
 - COSPAR/ISWAT
 - International Heliophysics Data Environment Alliance (IHDEA)
 - NASA Geospace Dynamics Constellation (GDC) mission

ISWI Data Policy Update

- Established since November 2017, the Policy
 - Describes the ISWI open data policy for data exchange, access and use
 - Incorporates all ISWI instrument project data management plans (PDMPs)
 - Promotes international collaborations & coordination to facilitate space weather research and capacity building
- Latest version 1.3.9 revised on January 3, 2023
 - Posted on ISWI website (<https://iswi-secretariat.org/>) under both Steering Committee and Projects
 - PDMPs still needed from 4 instruments (AMMA, CIDR, RENOIR, SCINDA)

Enhancing ISWI Data Discoverability & Accessibility

By leveraging existing data services infrastructure

- [NASA Heliophysics Data Portal](#)
- [NASA Heliophysics Digital Observatory](#)

By using the [SPASE metadata model](#) for uniform data descriptions

- Now [recommended by COSPAR Panel on Space Weather](#)

By registering and sharing metadata on the [SPASE registry](#)

- AWESOME & e-Callisto are now registered
- Registering other instrument products will require collaborations from instrument teams and/or resources

Citing SPASE-registered datasets

- DOI can be minted and added to SPASE description of dataset
- DOI URL points to a landing page containing both the dataset citation and SPASE description, which can be updated/revised as needed
- DOI URL remains the permanent reference to the dataset

DOI Landing Page

AWESOME Example:

SPASE registry landing page,

<https://hpde.io/ISWI/NumericalData/AWESOME/LF/PT0.000001S.html>

DOI URL,

<https://doi.org/10.48322/fwte-dv13>

Effectively, both point to the same SPASE description page completes with dataset citation and DOI reference.

DOI landing page
= SPASE description + citation with DOI

HPDE.io

Data Access

- Worldwide Archive of Low-Frequency Data and Observations (WALDO) Broadband Data

AWESOME receiver system broadband VLF/LF data

Cohen, M. B. (2020). AWESOME receiver system broadband VLF/LF data [Data set]. Worldwide Archive of Low frequency Data and Observations (WALDO). <https://doi.org/10.48322/fwte-dv13>. Accessed on 2022-December-24.

ResourceID
spase://ISWI/NumericalData/AWESOME/LF/PT0.000001S

Description
The Low Frequency Atmospheric Weather Electromagnetic System for Observation, Modeling, and Education, or LF AWESOME is a high-sensitivity radio receiver for the frequency band 0.5-470 kHz. The receiver is an upgraded version of the VLF AWESOME, which provided high sensitivity by transmitting beacons, and radio emissions from the near and far side of LF versus a distance. AWESOME allow detection of radio atmospheric from all around the world. It also allows monitoring of transmitting stations. Most of the data is collected on two air-core loop antenna components of the magnetic field. The north-south, or vertical, antenna is the east-west antenna, which is the opposite of from the south direction, meaning it picks up the magnetic field from the north. Broadband data contain direct samples of the receiver output files essentially contain everything that the receiver records. One instance just one minute of VLF data will produce a ~12 MB file if you have two antenna channels.

Details [View XML](#) | [View JSON](#) | [Edit](#)

Version:2.3.2

NumericalData

ResourceID
spase://ISWI/NumericalData/AWESOME/LF/PT0.000001S

ResourceHeader

ResourceName
AWESOME receiver system broadband VLF/LF data

DOI
<https://doi.org/10.48322/fwte-dv13>

ReleaseDate
2021-05-31 12:34:56.789

RevisionHistory

RevisionEvent

ReleaseDate
2021-05-31 12:34:56.789

Note
Updated to SPASE Version 2.3.2 if needed, Applied quality control for DOI usage, LFB

Description
The Low Frequency Atmospheric Weather Electromagnetic System for Observation, Modeling, and Education, or LF AWESOME is a high-sensitivity radio receiver for the frequency band 0.5-470 kHz. The receiver is an upgraded version of the VLF AWESOME, which provided high sensitivity by transmitting beacons, and radio emissions from the near and far side of LF versus a distance. AWESOME allow detection of radio atmospheric from all around the world. It also allows monitoring of transmitting stations. Most of the data is collected on two air-core loop antenna components of the magnetic field. The north-south, or vertical, antenna is the east-west antenna, which is the opposite of from the south direction, meaning it picks up the magnetic field from the north. Broadband data contain direct samples of the receiver output files essentially contain everything that the receiver records. One instance just one minute of VLF data will produce a ~12 MB file if you have two antenna channels.

Collaboration and Coordination with SCOSTEP/PRESTO

- ISWI and SCOSTEP share similar goals in science, international collaboration, and capacity building.
- [PRESTO](#), the current SCOSTEP project (2020-2024), has 3 pillars of science studies:
 - i. [Sun, interplanetary space and geospace](#)
 - ii. [Space weather and the Earth's atmosphere](#)
 - iii. [Solar activity and its influence on the climate of the Earth System](#)
- ICTP-SCOSTEP-UN-ISWI Workshop on the Predictability of the Solar-Terrestrial Coupling (PRESTO), ICTP, Trieste, Italy, May 29-June 2, 2023 (<https://indico.ictp.it/event/10176/>).
- **ISWI instruments should be valuable data resources to support SCOSTEP/PRESTO**

COSPAR International Space Weather Action Teams (<https://iswat-cospar.org/>): Preparing for the Next COSPAR Space Weather Roadmap

- Space weather research

- Multi-disciplinary
- Cross all Heliophysics domains
- Requires collaborations of global community

- Action Teams

- Organized into [ISWAT Clusters](#) (see chart)
- Community-driven, self-guided efforts
- Results to be published in two special issues of Adv. in Space Research

- ISWI and ISWAT can collaborate to their mutual benefits.

The COSPAR ISWAT initiative is a global hub for collaborations addressing challenges across the field of space weather.

S: Space weather origins at the Sun	H: Heliosphere variability	G: Coupled geospace system	Impacts
S1: Long-term solar variability	H1: Heliospheric magnetic field and solar wind	G1: Geomagnetic environment	Climate
S2: Ambient solar magnetic field, heating & spectral irradiance	H2: CME structure, evolution and propagation through heliosphere	G2a: Atmosphere variability	Electric power systems/GICs
S3: Solar eruptions	H3: Radiation environment in heliosphere	G2b: Ionosphere variability	Satellite/debris drag
	H4: Space weather at other planets/planetary bodies	G3: Near-Earth radiation & plasma environment	Navigation/Communications
Overarching Activities:			(Aero)space assets functions
O1: Assessment	O2: Information Architecture & Data Utilization		Human exploration
O3: Innovative Solutions	O4: Education & Outreach		

Collaboration and exchange of ideas. The sum is worth more than its parts.

Collaborating with the International Heliophysics Data Environment Alliance (IHDEA; <https://ihdea.net/>)

- Established in December 2019 with vision:

“To enable the international heliophysics and space weather research community to seamlessly find, access, & use all electronically accessible HP/SW data sets in accordance with the *FAIR principles* (*Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable*).”
- IHDEA focuses on:
 - Fostering **coordinated development of heliophysics standards** for (i) data formats, (ii) metadata model, (iii) data services and (iv) analysis tools;
 - Promoting and assisting the adoption of data standards and “best practices” to enable interoperability of data systems; and
 - Enabling efficient access, exchange, and use of diverse digital resources from space-based and ground-based experiments, and models.
- ISWI can benefit from the collaboration and coordination efforts of IHDEA.

Collaboration with the NASA GDC Mission

<https://gdc.smce.nasa.gov/>

- A NASA strategic mission for studying processes that govern the dynamics of Earth's upper atmosphere, mesosphere, thermosphere, and ionosphere (~80-450 km), such as
 - Driver processes from below, i.e., the lower atmosphere
 - Driver processes from above, i.e., the solar wind and magnetosphere
 - Thermospheric and ionospheric responses and feedback
- Makes multipoint observations of both the energy inputs and the ionosphere-thermosphere (IT) system response with sufficient spatial and temporal resolution to finally obtain system-level understanding
- Launch to be scheduled no earlier than 2029, GDC science team is forming a community group to plan coordinated science between GDC and the worldwide ground-based assets to form an "ITM Great Observatory."
Use link to join group: <https://forms.gle/2kC3SFt2d85M5AiZ8>
- **ISWI instruments can have significant contributions to GDC science.**
 - **First international ground-based observations coordination meeting, Feb 9, 2023.**