

# Context Area/Observation Area

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## Context\_Area:

All of these classes and attributes described below apply to the **<Context\_Area>** but none are required. The use of each class or attribute is up to the discretion of the data provider.

For additional explanation, see the PDS4 Standards Reference, or contact your PDS node consultant.

## Observation\_Area:

The **<Observation\_Area>** contains a series of classes used to describe the overall parameters of observational data (target, observing instrument, UTC, etc.). It is required in observational products, and may also be used in collection and bundle products, if desired.

For a video walkthrough of filling out the Observation Area of a label, watch this video:

[Filling Out the Observation Area Video](#)

To follow along, use these XML documents:

[Training Observation Area XML](#)

[Training Observation Area XML \(empty\)](#)

Following are the attributes and subclasses in label order.

*Note that in the PDS4 master schema, all classes have capitalized names; attributes never do.*

## <comment>

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*OPTIONAL*

Free-format text for any additional comments or description you might care to include.

## <Time\_Coordinates>

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*REQUIRED*

This class most often contains just the *start\_time* and *stop\_time* attributes, but may also contain surface-based time measurements, like local solar times.

### <start\_date\_time>

*REQUIRED*

This should be the UTC start date and time of the observation, in any of several standard date formats (day-of-year, YMD, etc.) Maximum precision is four decimal places in the "seconds" field. The UTC indicator ('Z') on the end is required, and of course your start time should be in UTC.

The *<start\_date\_time>* attribute is required. On those rare occasions when it is not an applicable concept, use the *nilReason* attribute with a value of either "inapplicable" or "unknown", as appropriate, with no value for *<start\_date\_time>* itself. It looks like this:

```
<start_date_time xsi:nil="true" nilReason="inapplicable"/>
```

or this:

```
<start_date_time xsi:nil="true" nilReason="inapplicable"></start_date_time>
```

(These two forms are equivalent. The first form uses the XML shorthand for an element with no value content.)

**Note:** In order for this to work, you must have assigned the *xsi* namespace prefix to the **XML Schema Instance** namespace in the `<Product_*>` opening tag. This will likely have been done for you automatically if you let your editor generate the XML template for you. If **xsi:nil** generates a validation error, add `xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"` to the list of namespaces in the `<Product_*>` tag. See the [Schema Referencing in PDS4 Labels](#) page for details.

## <stop\_date\_time>

*REQUIRED*

This should be the UTC stop date/time of the observation. It has the same format constraints and caveats as `<start_date_time>`.

As with `<start_date_time>`, use a *nilReason* of "inapplicable" or "unknown" if there is no stop time available for some reason.

## Other Optional Attributes

These attributes are optional (but must appear in this order, after `<stop_time>`) if present:

`<local_mean_solar_time>`

`<local_true_solar_time>`

`<solar_longitude>`

See the PDS4 data dictionary if they seem appropriate to the data set you are preparing, to make sure the definition matches your use. If it doesn't, check with PDS consultant to see if there is a discipline dictionary attribute that is suitable and can be included in the *Discipline\_Area*; otherwise, create suitable keywords in your local dictionary to reference in the *Mission\_Area*.

## <Primary\_Result\_Summary>

*OPTIONAL*

This class contains attributes for high-level searching across large sections of the PDS archive. While it is optional in general, it is required in all observational data Collection labels to supply (at a minimum) the purpose and processing level for the collection data products. You should also use it where it would make sense to enable searching. For example, if you are writing a collection label for a series of a thousand images that differ only by, say, pointing direction, then you would include a `<Primary_Result_Summary>` class in the collection label, but not in the individual `Product_Observational` labels for the images. This means a user would find the collection as a whole, rather than being swamped with thousands of indiscernible single-image results. On the other hand, if your collection also includes a table of photometry derived from those images, you should include a `<Primary_Result_Summary>` in the photometry table label, so that it can be found as a photometric product independent of the image data.

The [Standard Values Quick Reference](#) page lists standard values for attributes below (among others).

### <purpose>

*REQUIRED*

This attribute describes the immediate goal for recording the observation. The value must be one of the six defined standard values:

1. Calibration
2. Checkout
3. Engineering
4. Navigation
5. Observation Geometry
6. Science

### <processing\_level>

#### *REQUIRED*

This attribute must have one of the following defined standard values:

- **Calibrated** - Data converted to physical units, which makes values independent of the instrument.
- **Derived** - Results that have been distilled from one or more calibrated data products (for example, maps, gravity or magnetic fields, or ring particle size distributions). Supplementary data, such as calibration tables or tables of viewing geometry, used to interpret observational data should also be classified as 'derived' data if not easily matched to one of the other three categories.
- **Partially Processed** - Data that have been processed beyond the raw stage but which have not yet reached calibrated status.
- **Raw** - Original data from an instrument. If compression, reformatting, packetization, or other translation has been applied to facilitate data transmission or storage, those processes will be reversed so that the archived data are in a PDS approved archive format.
- **Telemetry** - An encoded byte stream used to transfer data from one or more instruments to temporary storage where the raw instrument data will be extracted.

### <description>

#### *OPTIONAL*

This attribute can be used for additional free-format text description.

### <Science\_Facets>

#### *OPTIONAL*

This class should be used when it makes sense to provide values for facet-based searching (a way of drilling down through a result set based on broad characteristics). It can be repeated for interdisciplinary products. The facet values are hierarchical, and the allowed values for a sub-facet are dependent on the primary facet. There is a table on the [Standard Values Quick Reference](#) page you can check for supplying the facets.

### <wavelength\_range>

#### *OPTIONAL*

This attribute provides a human-readable category of wavelength range for data that is measuring photons. Values include:

- Far Infrared
- Gamma Ray
- Infrared
- Microwave

- Millimeter
- Near Infrared
- Radio
- Submillimeter
- Ultraviolet
- Visible
- X-ray

You may repeat this attribute if your product covers more than one of these categories.

### **<domain>**

#### *OPTIONAL*

This attribute describes the observation in terms of regions measured outward from the center of a target body. Values include:

- Atmosphere
- Dynamics
- Heliosphere
- Interior
- Interstellar
- Ionosphere
- Magnetosphere
- Rings
- Surface

You may repeat this attribute if your product spans more than one of these domains.

### **<discipline\_name>**

#### *REQUIRED*

This attribute provides a very high-level characterization of the data as a kind of observation. It is intended to support inter-disciplinary (and cross-node) searching. Use the value that is most specific to your product from this list:

- Atmospheres
- Fields
- Flux Measurements
- Geosciences
- Imaging
- Particles
- Radio Science
- Ring-Moon Systems
- Small Bodies
- Spectroscopy

So in other words, if your product contains spectroscopy of asteroids, use *Spectroscopy* rather than *Small Bodies* as the value of this attribute.

What values you can use for the following *<facet1>* and *<facet2>* values, below, depend on what you select for this attribute. Not all disciplines have values available for both *facets*.

### ***<facet1>***

OPTIONAL

This attribute will give a broad category related to the value of *<discipline\_name>*. What values may be used depends on the value of *<discipline\_name>*. In turn, the values that can be used in *<subfacet1>* depend on the value in this attribute. A table of *discipline:facet1* values is available on the [Standard Values Quick Reference](#) page.

### ***<subfacet1>***

OPTIONAL

This provides a further sub-categorization of the corresponding *<facet1>*. Valid values must come from a list dependent on the value of *<facet1>*.

*As of this writing, <subfacet1> is reserved for future use.*

### ***<facet2>***

OPTIONAL

This attribute will give a broad category related to the value of *<discipline\_name>*. What values may be used depends on the value of *<discipline\_name>*. In turn, the values that can be used in *<subfacet2>* depend on the value in this attribute.

Not all *<discipline\_name>* values have a list of *<facet2>* values. A table of *discipline:facet1* values is available on the [Standard Values Quick Reference](#) page.

### ***<subfacet2>***

OPTIONAL

This provides a further sub-categorization of the corresponding *<facet2>*. Valid values must come from a list dependent on the value of *<facet2>*.

*As of this writing, <subfacet2> is reserved for future use.*

## ***<Investigation\_Area>***

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REQUIRED

This class is used primarily to identify the mission or organized observing campaign that collected or produced the data/documentation comprising this product.

### ***<name>***

REQUIRED

This is the name of the mission or funded observing campaign. It should be the same as the *<title>* in the corresponding investigation context object, which must exist. For the null investigation this is, as you might expect, "Null Investigation".

Note that the name you enter is not actually validated against anything.

### ***<type>***

REQUIRED

This must have one of these four values:

- **Mission** - Use this for any funded mission.
- **Observing Campaign** - Use this for funded and/or formally coordinated observing campaigns (like the International Halley Watch)
- **Individual Investigation** - Use this for data resulting from specifically funded research with an archiving obligation, like data sets resulting from Data Analysis Program funding not associated with the original mission team.
- **Other Investigation** - Use this when you are also using the *Null Investigation* reference.

The value here should be identical to the `<type>` value in the context object cited in the `<Internal_Reference>`.

## <Internal\_Reference>

*REQUIRED*

This must be a reference to the context object associated with the investigation named above. It has the same form as in Filling Out the [Reference List Classes](#) - `<Internal_Reference>`, but the `<reference_type>` in this case must have the value **data\_to\_investigation**.

## <Observing\_System>

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*REQUIRED*

This class documents the significant pieces of the observing equipment. It is used, for example, to associate instruments, spacecraft, or telescopes with the product.

Use multiple *Observing\_System* classes only when your data product contains data from two or more disparate sources.

### <name>

*OPTIONAL*

You can assign a name to your observing system, if you like. This can be useful if you expect users to search for an observing system that is already known by a name or title. These names are not vetted by any software, though.

### <description>

*OPTIONAL*

This is a free-format text description which can be included, if desired, to provide additional information or caveats about the observing system as a whole.

## <Observing\_System\_Component>

*REQUIRED*

At least one component must be included for each observing system, and this class can be repeated as needed. Divide the observing system into pieces that are logical for understanding how the data were recorded. Some examples:

- In traditional spacecraft data, there are usually two components - the spacecraft on which the instrument is mounted, and the instrument itself.
- In data from a ground-based observatory, there are generally three components - the observatory, the telescope, and the instrument or detector.

You may wish to include additional components if there is some aspect of the instrumentation that requires a significant amount of explanation or has associated products to characterize it. For

example, it may be useful to define a filter wheel as a separate component if the filters have unique properties that are documented in one or more PDS4 products.

Contact your PDS consultant if you have questions or concerns.

### **<name>**

*REQUIRED*

Your component must have a name. If there is an associated PDS4 product for this component - that is, if you are going to include an <Internal\_Reference> - the <name> value should be the same as that in the cited product.

### **<type>**

*REQUIRED*

This must be one of the pre-defined standard values. Standard values can be found in the data dictionary, and summarized on the [Standard Values Quick Reference](#) page.

### **<description>**

*OPTIONAL*

Another opportunity to provide additional explanation.

### **<Internal\_Reference>**

*OPTIONAL*

If there is a PDS4 context product associated with this component, it should be referenced here. Fill it out the same way you would for internal references in the Filling Out the [Reference List](#) Classes, except in this case for <reference\_type> you must use one of the standard values appropriate to <Observing\_System\_Component> references.

### **<External\_Reference>**

*OPTIONAL*

Use an external reference if there is useful information permanently available from a source outside PDS. "Permanent" should be judged on the basis of the expected lifetime of the archive itself. Note that the archive is supposed to survive for generations, so references to electronic resources are never appropriate here.

For archive integrity, it is preferable to have all relevant documentation within the archive; in many cases, however, this is either impractical or impossible. For example, when a copyright holder refuses re-use, the copyrighted material must be referenced through an outside source.

The External\_Reference class provides a complete bibliographic citation to a published work outside the archive, optionally including its Digital Object Identifier (DOI). External\_Reference may be used through Reference\_List or directly, such as from Observing\_System\_Component. External\_References to inaccessible materials may lead to rejection during peer review.

## **<Target\_Identification>**

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*REQUIRED*

This class associates a target name with the product. It can be repeated as many times as needed. If you think you have a product that doesn't have any target, contact your PDS node consultant for what to put in here.

## <name>

REQUIRED

This should be the full, formal name of the target. In planetary products looking at any natural solar system object (comet, asteroid, moon, planet, meteorite, etc.) the string to put here should be the formal name string you should get from your Node representative.

## <alternate\_designation>

OPTIONAL

This may be useful if, for example, an on-board calibrator has one or more nicknames in common use, or if the target is not planetary (calibration stars, for example).

## <type>

REQUIRED

This attribute is required and may be repeated. The value(s) must come from the enumerated list values you can find in the [Standard Values Quick Reference](#).

## <description>

OPTIONAL

This is space for additional description as needed.

## <Internal\_Reference>

OPTIONAL

If there is a PDS4 product that provides additional information about this target, cite it here. This is filled out the same as for the <Reference\_List>, but the <reference\_type> must have the value **data\_to\_target**.

Note that only one <Internal\_Reference> is allowed, at most. It should be to a PDS4 Target context product. Any additional references should be listed in that context product, rather than here.

## <Mission\_Area>

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OPTIONAL

This class is a wrapper to hold classes and attributes from one or more *mission dictionaries*, or equivalent non-mission *local dictionaries* for data not associated with a mission. See the [Using Local Dictionaries](#) page for details on how to create and use mission dictionary classes in your label.

The <Mission\_Area> may not be repeated. Any number of different local dictionaries may be referenced inside this class.

## <Discipline\_Area>

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OPTIONAL

This class is a wrapper to hold classes and attributes from one or more *discipline dictionaries*. See the [Using Local Dictionaries](#) page for details on how to use discipline dictionary classes in your label.

The <Discipline\_Area> may not be repeated. Any number of different *discipline dictionaries* may be referenced inside this class.