

REST API Documentation for apm.pgia.ru/api service v1

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This documentation contains description of apm.pgia.ru/api service with examples. The documentation is also available online from <http://apm.pgia.ru/docs/api> in pdf format. For any questions regarding using API service, please contact Juri Katkalov (work@kattkalov.com).

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API overview

apm.pgia.ru/api service provides access to auroral precipitation model (APM) via REST API. REST API allows to obtain data in different formats (xml, json, text) from common range of applications support web content requesting. See [Using apm.pgia.ru/api](#) section for examples.

Current version of apm.pgia.ru/api service provides access to 3 models for APM.

-
- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. <code>boundaries</code> | Positions of poleward and equatorward boundaries of diffuse auroral zone (DAZ), auroral oval precipitation (AOP) and soft diffuse precipitation (SDP). |
| 2. <code>energies</code> | Average electron precipitation energies (<i>keV</i>) in DAZ, AOP and SDP. |
| 3. <code>fluxes</code> | Average electron precipitation fluxes (<i>erg/cm²s</i>) in DAZ, AOP and SDP. |

See also [auroral precipitation model decription](#) to get more details about the model.

Boundaries & Regions IDs

Boundaries IDs

<code>daz_eq</code>	equatorward boundary of DAZ
<code>daz_pol</code>	poleward boundary of DAZ
<code>aop_eq</code>	equatorward boundary of AOP
<code>aop_pol</code>	poleward boundary of AOP
<code>sdp_pol</code>	poleward boundary of SDP
<code>b4s</code>	is the latitude of the beginning of special structures in AOP precipitation. The b4s boundary divides the nighttime AOP region into equatorward and poleward parts.

Regions IDs

daz_eq/daz_pol	DAZ region, the region of diffuse precipitation equatorward of the auroral oval
aop_eq/aop_pol	AOP region, the region of structured precipitation
aop_pol/sdp_pol	SDP region, the region of soft diffuse precipitation poleward of AOP

On the nightside:

aop_eq/b4s	AOP _{eq} , the equatorward part of AOP
b4s/aop_pol	AOP _{pol} , the poleward part of AOP

See [auroral precipitation model description](#) for more details about boundaries and regions.

Approximations

By default, model calculates values in 8 points for each boundary (one point for each 3-hour MLT interval). We use `curvefit` function from *IDL* library to calculate approximate values for each boundary (500 points) and linear interpolation to calculate values for energies and fluxes model in approximated points.

This API allows to obtain both approximated and non- approximated values for each model. To get approximated values, set `approximate` parameter to either `true`, `t` or `1`, in API request. See also [Parameters](#) section for [api/boundaries](#), [api/energies](#) and [api/fluxes](#) for more details.

Token Keys

Token keys use for access to API service for authorized users and applications. You must provide your token key as parameter in requests to API. See [Parameters](#) section for [api/boundaries](#), [api/energies](#) and [api/fluxes](#) for more details.

Note 1: In the current documentation we use `18faea489820` token key only as example for requests. This token key can not be used in real-world applications.

Note 2: Different token keys can provide access to different models.

Note 3: Current version of REST API does not provide automatic generation of token key for new users. Please contact Juri Katkalov (work@katkalov.com) to request token key for access to API.

Response formats

Model outputs can be obtained in one of three supported formats.

xml	Mime-type: <code>application/xml</code>
json	Mime-type: <code>application/json</code>
text	Mime-type: <code>text/plain</code>

To obtain data in specific format, add `.format` extension to api requests. If `.format` extension is not set, the output will be sent in default format (see default response format for the model). It is also possible to request output in specific format by setting [HTTP Accept-Header](#).

Request error handling

APi server sends special formatted message on request errors . Error response will be send in the same format as a request. See [Response Formats](#) for details.

Note: Some applications, such do not display error message when API server return an error code. In this case, use `force_http_ok` parameter in requests to display error message.

XML Response Format

<error> node

@childrens

text	Text of error message
	Example Value: <code>Cannot authenticate: invalid token</code>

code	Internal error code value Example Value: 45
http_status_code	A status code, returned by server. See HTTP status codes section for specific model for details. Note: if <code>force_http_ok</code> parameter is set either to <code>true</code> , <code>t</code> or <code>1</code> , the status code will be always set to <code>200</code> . Example Value: 200

<request> node

Contains a request url, which led to the error

JSON Response Format

The structure of JSON Error object is the same as in XML response

TEXT Response Format

Contains four-lines response with the same structure as in XML response

1 line	Text of error message. See text child of error node in XML response for details.
2 line	An Internal error code value. See code child of error node in XML response for details.
3 line	A status code, returned by server. See http_status_code of error node in XML response for details.
4 line	Request url led to error. See request node in XML response for details.

GET api/boundaries

Return a list of boundaries with arrays of boundaries positions as pairs of mlt/lat coordinates.

Request URL Pattern

`http://apm.pgia.ru/api/boundaries.format`

HTTP Methods

GET

Requires Authentication?

yes

Response Formats

xml (default)

text

json

HTTP status codes

200	OK
400	Bad request. The request cannot be fulfilled due to bad syntax
403	Forbidden. The request was a legal request, but it is required to authenticate request
404	Not found. The requested resource could not be found
500	Internal server error.

Parameters

token	See Token Keys for details
mandatory	Example Value: 18faea489820
al	This parameter set value of <u>AL</u> index in nanotesles. Value must be an integer. See auroral precipitation model decription for recommended values for AL.
mandatory	Example Value: -100

dst mandatory	This parameter sets value of <u>DST</u> index in nanotesles. Value must be an integer. See auroral precipitation model decription for recommended values for DST. Example Value: -10
approximate optional	When set to either <code>true</code> , <code>t</code> or <code>1</code> , the model outputs will contain approximated values Example Value: <code>true</code>
force_http_ok optional	When set to either <code>true</code> , <code>t</code> or <code>1</code> , the api server will return a 200 HTTP status code on an error (default return specific status code). This option is recommended to use for compability with applications which can not recognize http error status codes. See HTTP status codes for details. Example Value: <code>true</code>

XML Response Format Entities

Contains a list of six `boundary` nodes with array of coordinates as pairs of mlt/lat values.

<boundary> node

@attributes

<code>id</code>	A boundary id. See Boundaries & Regions IDs for details. Example Value: <code>daz_eq</code>
-----------------	---

@childrens

<code>description</code>	Name and description of boundary Example Value: <code>DAZ equatorward boundary</code>
<code>coordinates_array</code>	A list of coordinates of boundary position as pairs of mlt/lat. See <coordinates_array> node for details.

<coordinates_array> node

@attributes

approximated	If is set to <code>true</code> , then <code>coordinates_array</code> node will contain 500 items. When set to <code>false</code> , <code>coordinates_array</code> will contain 8 items of <code>mlt/lat</code> pairs.
--------------	---

Example Value: `true`

@childrens

array_item	A pair of <code>mlt/lat</code> coordinates. See <array_item> node for details.
------------	--

<array_item> node

@childrens

mlt	The value of MLT coordinate
-----	-----------------------------

Example Value: `1.50`

lat	The value of latitude coordinate
-----	----------------------------------

Example Value: `63.21`

JSON Response Format Entities

Contains an array of objects, associated with boundaries

Boundary object

@fields

id	A boundary id in text format. See Boundaries & Regions IDs for details.
----	---

Example Value: `daz_eq`

description	Name and description of boundary in text format.
-------------	--

Example Value: `DAZ equatorward boundary`

coordinates	An object, see coordinates object description.
-------------	--

Coordinates object

@fields

<code>approximated</code>	<p>If is set to <code>true</code>, then <code>data_array</code> field will contain 500 items. When set to <code>false</code>, the field will contain 8 items of mlt/lat pairs</p> <p>Example Value: <code>true</code></p>
<code>data_array</code>	<p>An array of 8-by-2 or 500-by-2 items, containing pairs of mlt/lat values</p> <p>Example Value: <code>[[1.5, 63.21], ...]</code></p>

TEXT Response Format Entities

Contains 8 or 500 lines divided into 7 columns.

Columns description

1 column	MLT coordinate value
2 column	A latitude coordinates of <code>daz_eq</code> boundary
3 column	A latitude coordinates of <code>daz_pol</code> boundary
4 column	A latitude coordinates of <code>aop_eq</code> boundary
5 column	A latitude coordinates of <code>aop_pol</code> boundary
6 column	A latitude coordinates of <code>sdp_pol</code> boundary
7 column	A latitude coordinates of <code>b4s</code> boundary

Examples

request:

<http://apm.pgia.ru/api/boundaries.xml?token=18faea489820&al=-100&dst=-10>

response:

```

1. <hash>
2. <boundary id="daz_eq">
3.   <description>DAZ equatorward boundary</description>
4.   <coordinates_array approximated="false">
5.     <array_item>
6.       <mlt>1.50</mlt>
7.       <lat>63.21</lat>
8.     </array_item>
9.     <array_item>
10.      <mlt>4.50</mlt>
11.      <lat>62.88</lat>
12.    </array_item>
13.    <array_item>
14.      <mlt>7.50</mlt>
15.      <lat>64.25</lat>
16.    </array_item>
17.    <array_item>
18.      <mlt>10.50</mlt>
19.      <lat>66.34</lat>
20.    </array_item>
21.    <array_item>
22.      <mlt>13.50</mlt>
23.      <lat>68.56</lat>
24.    </array_item>
25.    <array_item>
26.      <mlt>16.50</mlt>
27.      <lat>68.47</lat>
28.    </array_item>
29.    <array_item>
30.      <mlt>19.50</mlt>
31.      <lat>67.18</lat>
32.    </array_item>
33.    <array_item>
34.      <mlt>22.50</mlt>
35.      <lat>63.45</lat>
36.    </array_item>
37.  </coordinates_array>
38. </boundary>
...  ...
    </hash>

```

request:

<http://apm.pgia.ru/api/boundaries.text?token=18faea489820&al=-100&dst=-10>

response:

```

1. 1.50 63.21 65.86 65.86 72.87 73.70 69.30
2. 4.50 62.88 66.20 66.20 75.20 76.33 71.07
3. 7.50 64.25 72.00 70.90 76.53 77.19 72.00
4. 10.50 66.34 75.10 73.16 77.13 79.05 75.10
5. 13.50 68.56 76.12 72.79 78.21 79.15 76.12
6. 16.50 68.47 72.53 71.51 76.10 77.35 72.53
7. 19.50 67.18 69.15 69.15 73.51 74.67 70.31
8. 22.50 63.45 65.65 65.65 71.10 71.88 67.53

```

GET api/energies

Return a list of zones with arrays of energy values.

Request URL Pattern

`http://apm.pgia.ru/api/energies.format`

HTTP Methods

GET

Requires Authentication?

yes

Response Formats

xml (default)

text

json

HTTP status codes

200	OK
400	Bad request. The request cannot be fulfilled due to bad syntax
403	Forbidden. The request was a legal request, but it is required to authenticate request
404	Not found. The requested resource could not be found
500	Internal server error.

Parameters

token mandatory	See Token Keys for details Example Value: 18faea489820
al mandatory	This parameter sets value of <u>AL</u> index in nanotesles. Value must be an integer. See auroral precipitation model decription for recommended values for AL. Example Value: -100

dst mandatory	This parameter set value of <u>DST</u> index in nanotesles. Value must be an integer. See auroral precipitation model decription for recommended values for DST. Example Value: -10
approximate optional	When set to either <code>true</code> , <code>t</code> or <code>1</code> , the model outputs will contain approximated values Example Value: <code>true</code>
force_http_ok optional	When set to either <code>true</code> , <code>t</code> or <code>1</code> , the api server will return a 200 HTTP status code on an error (default return specific status code). This option is recommended to use for compability with applications which can not recognize http error status codes. See HTTP status codes for details. Example Value: <code>true</code>

XML Response Format Entities

Contains a list of four `region` nodes with array of energies.

<region> node

@attributes

`equatorward_boundary` A equatorward boundary of the region. See [Boundaries & Regions IDs](#) for details.

Example Value: `daz_eq`

`poleward_boundary` A poleward boundary of the region. See [Boundaries & Regions IDs](#) for details.

Example Value: `daz_pol`

@childrens

`description` Name and description of the region

Example Value: `DAZ region`

`energies_array` A list items as pairs of mlt/energy values

<energies_array> node**@attributes**

approximated	If is set to <code>true</code> , then <code>energies_array</code> node will contain 500 items. When set to <code>false</code> , <code>energies_array</code> will contain 8 items of <code>mlt/energies</code> pairs. Example Value: <code>true</code>
--------------	---

@childrens

array_item	A pair of <code>mlt/energy</code> values. See <array_item> node for details.
------------	--

<array_item> node**@childrens**

mlt	The value of MLT coordinate Example Value: <code>1.50</code>
energy	The value of energy Example Value: <code>3.10</code>

JSON Response Format Entities

Contains an array of objects, associated with regions

Region object**@fields**

equatorward_boundary	A equatorward boundary of the region. See Boundaries & Regions IDs for details. Example Value: <code>daz_eq</code>
poleward_boundary	A poleward boundary of the region. See Boundaries & Regions IDs for details. Example Value: <code>daz_pol</code>

description	Name and description of the region Example Value: DAZ region
energies	An object, see Energies object description.

Energies object

@fields

approximated	If is set to <code>true</code> , then <code>data_array</code> field will contain 500 items. When set to <code>false</code> , the field will contain 8 items of mlt/energies pairs Example Value: <code>true</code>
data_array	An array of 8-by-2 or 500-by-2 items, containing pairs of mlt/energies values Example Value: <code>[[1.5, 3.1], ...]</code>

TEXT Response Format Entities

Contains 8 or 500 lines divided into 5 columns.

Columns description

1 column	MLT coordinate value
2 column	An energy values for <code>daz_eq/daz_pol</code> region
3 column	An energy values for <code>aop_eq/b4s</code> region
4 column	An energy values for <code>b4s/aop_pol</code> region
5 column	An energy values for <code>aop_pol/sdp_pol</code> region

Examples

request:

<http://apm.pgia.ru/api/energies.xml?token=18faea489820&a1=-100&dst=-10>

response:

```

1. <hash>
2. <region equatorward_boundary="daz_eq" poleward_boundary="daz_pol">
3.   <description>DAZ_region</description>
4.   <energies_array approximated="false">
5.     <array_item>
6.       <mlt>1.50</mlt>
7.       <energy>3.10</energy>
8.     </array_item>
9.     <array_item>
10.      <mlt>4.50</mlt>
11.      <energy>4.15</energy>
12.    </array_item>
13.    <array_item>
14.      <mlt>7.50</mlt>
15.      <energy>4.26</energy>
16.    </array_item>
17.    <array_item>
18.      <mlt>10.50</mlt>
19.      <energy>5.16</energy>
20.    </array_item>
21.    <array_item>
22.      <mlt>13.50</mlt>
23.      <energy>4.15</energy>
24.    </array_item>
25.    <array_item>
26.      <mlt>16.50</mlt>
27.      <energy>2.42</energy>
28.    </array_item>
29.    <array_item>
30.      <mlt>19.50</mlt>
31.      <energy>1.37</energy>
32.    </array_item>
33.    <array_item>
34.      <mlt>22.50</mlt>
35.      <energy>2.07</energy>
36.    </array_item>
37.  </energies_array>
38. </region>
39. ...
... </hash>

```

request:

<http://apm.pgia.ru/api/energies.text?token=18faea489820&a1=-100&dst=-10>

response:

```

1. 1.50 3.10 2.83 1.34 0.57
2. 4.50 4.15 2.86 0.73 0.55
3. 7.50 4.26 1.16 1.16 0.31
4. 10.50 5.16 0.87 0.87 0.27
5. 13.50 4.15 0.57 0.57 0.24
6. 16.50 2.42 0.88 0.88 0.31
7. 19.50 1.37 1.58 1.31 0.41
8. 22.50 2.07 2.83 1.96 0.64

```


GET api/fluxes

Return a list of zones with arrays of flux values.

Request URL Pattern

`http://apm.pgia.ru/api/fluxes.format`

HTTP Methods

GET

Requires Authentication?

yes

Response Formats

xml (default)

text

json

HTTP status codes

200	OK
400	Bad request. The request cannot be fulfilled due to bad syntax
403	Forbidden. The request was a legal request, but it is required to authenticate request
404	Not found. The requested resource could not be found
500	Internal server error.

Parameters

token mandatory	See Token Keys for details Example Value: 18faea489820
al mandatory	This parameter sets value of <u>AL</u> index in nanotesles. Value must be an integer. See auroral precipitation model decription for recommended values for AL. Example Value: -100

dst mandatory	This parameter sets value of <u>DST</u> index in nanotesles. Value must be an integer. See auroral precipitation model decription for recommended values for DST. Example Value: -10
approximate optional	When set to either <code>true</code> , <code>t</code> or <code>1</code> , the model outputs will contain approximated values Example Value: <code>true</code>
force_http_ok optional	When set to either <code>true</code> , <code>t</code> or <code>1</code> , the api server will return a 200 HTTP status code on an error (default return specific status code). This option is recommended to use for compability with applications which can not recognize http error status codes. See HTTP status codes for details. Example Value: <code>true</code>

XML Response Format Entities

Contains a list of four `region` nodes with array of fluxes.

<region> node

@attributes

`equatorward_boundary` A equatorward boundary of the region. See [Boundaries & Regions IDs](#) for details.

Example Value: `daz_eq`

`poleward_boundary` A poleward boundary of the region. See [Boundaries & Regions IDs](#) for details.

Example Value: `daz_pol`

@childrens

`description` Name and description of the region

Example Value: `DAZ region`

`fluxes_array` A list items as pairs of mlt/flux values

<fluxes_array> node**@attributes**

approximated	If is set to <code>true</code> , then <code>fluxes_array</code> node will contain 500 items. When set to <code>false</code> , <code>fluxes_array</code> will contain 8 items of <code>mlt/fluxes</code> pairs.
	Example Value: <code>true</code>

@childrens

array_item	A pair of <code>mlt/flux</code> values. See <array_item> node for details.
------------	--

<array_item> node**@childrens**

mlt	The value of MLT coordinate
	Example Value: <code>1.50</code>
flux	The value of a flux
	Example Value: <code>1.28</code>

JSON Response Format Entities

Contains an array of objects, associated with regions

Region object**@fields**

equatorward_boundary	A equatorward boundary of the region. See Boundaries & Regions IDs for details.
	Example Value: <code>daz_eq</code>
poleward_boundary	A poleward boundary of the region. See Boundaries & Regions IDs for details.
	Example Value: <code>daz_pol</code>
description	Name and description of the region
	Example Value: <code>DAZ region</code>

`fluxes` An object, see [Fluxes object](#) description.

Fluxes object

@fields

`approximated` If is set to `true`, then `data_array` field will contain 500 items. When set to `false`, the field will contain 8 items of ml/flux pairs

Example Value: `true`

`data_array` An array of 8-by-2 or 500-by-2 items, containing pairs of ml/flux values

Example Value: `[[1.5, 1.28], ...]`

TEXT Response Format Entities

Contains 8 or 500 lines divided into 5 columns.

Columns description

1 column	MLT coordinate value
2 column	Flux values for <code>daz_eq/daz_pol</code> region
3 column	Flux values for <code>aop_eq/b4s</code> region
4 column	Flux values for <code>b4s/aop_pol</code> region
5 column	Flux values for <code>aop_pol/sdp_pol</code> region

Examples

request:

`http://apm.pgia.ru/api/fluxes.xml?token=18faea489820&a1=-100&dst=-10`

response:

```

1. <hash>
2. <region equatorward_boundary="daz_eq" poleward_boundary="daz_pol">
3.   <description>DAZ region</description>
4.   <fluxes_array approximated="false">
5.     <array_item>
6.       <mlt>1.50</mlt>
7.       <flux>1.28</flux>
8.     </array_item>
9.     <array_item>
10.      <mlt>4.50</mlt>
11.      <flux>1.91</flux>
12.    </array_item>
13.    <array_item>
14.      <mlt>7.50</mlt>
15.      <flux>1.09</flux>
16.    </array_item>
17.    <array_item>
18.      <mlt>10.50</mlt>
19.      <flux>0.66</flux>
20.    </array_item>
21.    <array_item>
22.      <mlt>13.50</mlt>
23.      <flux>0.16</flux>
24.    </array_item>
25.    <array_item>
26.      <mlt>16.50</mlt>
27.      <flux>0.15</flux>
28.    </array_item>
29.    <array_item>
30.      <mlt>19.50</mlt>
31.      <flux>0.34</flux>
32.    </array_item>
33.    <array_item>
34.      <mlt>22.50</mlt>
35.      <flux>0.69</flux>
36.    </array_item>
37.  </fluxes_array>
38. </region>
39. ...
... </hash>

```

request:

`http://apm.pgia.ru/api/fluxes.text?token=18faea489820&a1=-100&dst=-10`

response:

```

1. 1.50 1.28 1.77 2.42 0.22
2. 4.50 1.91 1.75 0.74 0.11
3. 7.50 1.09 1.40 1.40 0.54
4. 10.50 0.66 1.01 1.01 0.56
5. 13.50 0.16 0.84 0.84 0.49
6. 16.50 0.15 0.98 0.98 0.47
7. 19.50 0.34 0.59 1.93 0.20
8. 22.50 0.69 1.79 4.13 0.28

```

Using api.pgia.ru/api

cURL

The most easy way to get model output as a file is using cURL tool. cUrl is available on most platforms and allows reading and saving web content to a file.

```
curl 'http://apm.pgia.ru/api/boundaries.text?token=18faea489820&al=-100&dst=-10'
> boundaries.dat
```

Output from boundaries model will be save to `boundaries.dat` file in text format.

Web browser

Just insert request to address bar of a web browser to get model output in the browser window. To save model output as a file, use 'Save as' option from the browser menu or use special utilites such as *cURL* or *wget* to save content to the file.

MATLAB/Octave

To use `apm.pgia.ru/api` service from *MATLAB* or *Octave*, use `urlread` function from MATLAB/Octave library, which allows to send request and read response from remote server.

You can also use our MATLAB/Octave interface for `apm.pgia.ru/api` service available from http://apm.pgia.ru/api/external/matlab_octave_interface.zip

Examples

using `urlread` function:

```
1. % response variable will contain boundaries model output in text format
2. % You need to parse response to get data in matrix format
3.
4. response = urlread('http://apm.pgia.ru/api/boundaries.text?
5. token=18faea489820&al=-100&dst=-10')
6.
7. response =
8.
9. 1.50 63.21 65.86 65.86 72.87 73.70 69.30
10. 4.50 62.88 66.20 66.20 75.20 76.33 71.07
11. 7.50 64.25 72.00 70.90 76.53 77.19 72.00
12. 10.50 66.34 75.10 73.16 77.13 79.05 75.10
13. 13.50 68.56 76.12 72.79 78.21 79.15 76.12
14. 16.50 68.47 72.53 71.51 76.10 77.35 72.53
15. 19.50 67.18 69.15 69.15 73.51 74.67 70.31
16. 22.50 63.45 65.65 65.65 71.10 71.88 67.53
```

using MATLAB/Octave interface:

```
1. setapmtoken('18faea489820');
2. [mlt,coordinates] = apm('boundaries',-100,-10,'approximate',0)
3.
4. mlt =
5.
6.     1.5000
7.     4.5000
8.     7.5000
9.    10.5000
10.   13.5000
11.   16.5000
12.   19.5000
13.   22.5000
14.
15.
16. coordinates =
17.
18.    63.2100    65.8600    65.8600    72.8700    73.7000    69.3000
19.    62.8800    66.2000    66.2000    75.2000    76.3300    71.0700
20.    64.2500    72.0000    70.9000    76.5300    77.1900    72.0000
21.    66.3400    75.1000    73.1600    77.1300    79.0500    75.1000
22.    68.5600    76.1200    72.7900    78.2100    79.1500    76.1200
23.    68.4700    72.5300    71.5100    76.1000    77.3500    72.5300
24.    67.1800    69.1500    69.1500    73.5100    74.6700    70.3100
25.    63.4500    65.6500    65.6500    71.1000    71.8800    67.5300
```