Management and publishing of TERENO data from distributed data bases



Tereno Coordination Team Data Management



TERENO Advisory Board Meeting

25./26. October 2012, Scheyern







Introduction

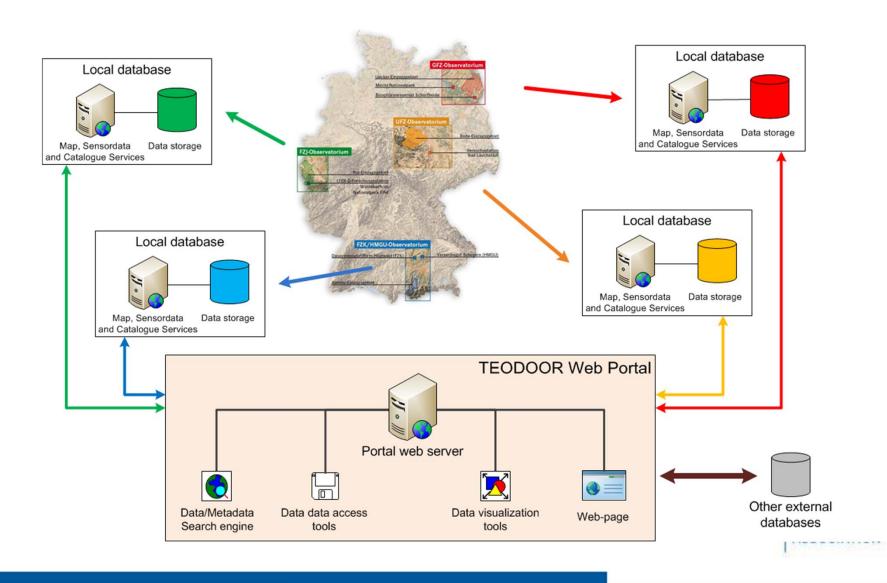
- Within TERENO each partner creates local data infrastructures for managing data and metadata
- ➤ TEODOOR is a standardized spatial data infrastructure (SDI) for acquisition, integration, management and exchange of heterogeneous data
- The main goal of TEODOOR is to provide scientists and stakeholder with reliable and well accessible data, metadata and data products
- All data is freely accessible to the public after a first quality check was performed







TERENO distributed data infrastructure design

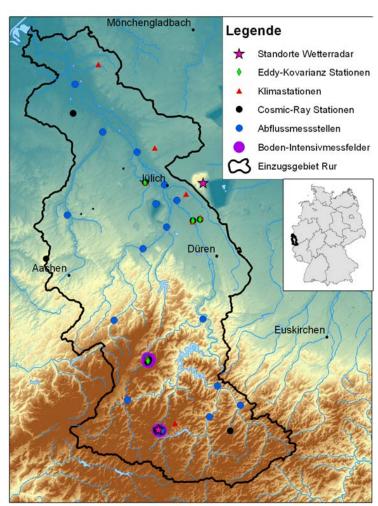






Data Infrastructure "Eifel/Lower Rhine Valley Observatory"

- Standard stations: meteorological, hydrological and pedological data: 53 stations, >30.000 values per day
- SoilNet: soil temperature and soil moisture, meteorological data 404 sensor nodes, >670.000 values per day
- Eddy-Covariance stations: mikrometeorological and gas concentration data
 7 stations, >133.000.000 values per day
- Weather radar: Reflectivity and precipitation data
 2 stations, 1728 grid data per day, >90
 GB per day
- External sources (LANUV, WVER): Hydrological and meteorological data

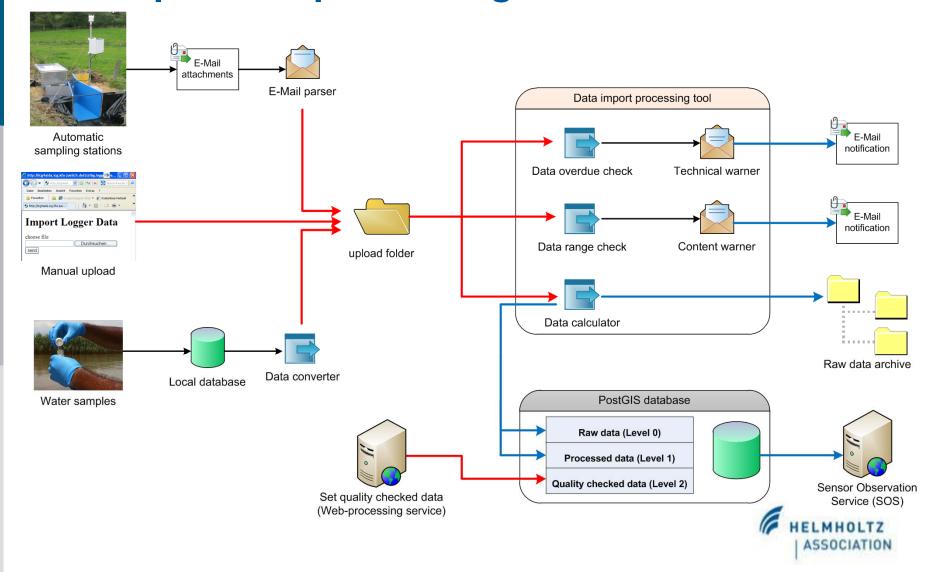








Data import and processing







Data model and data publishing

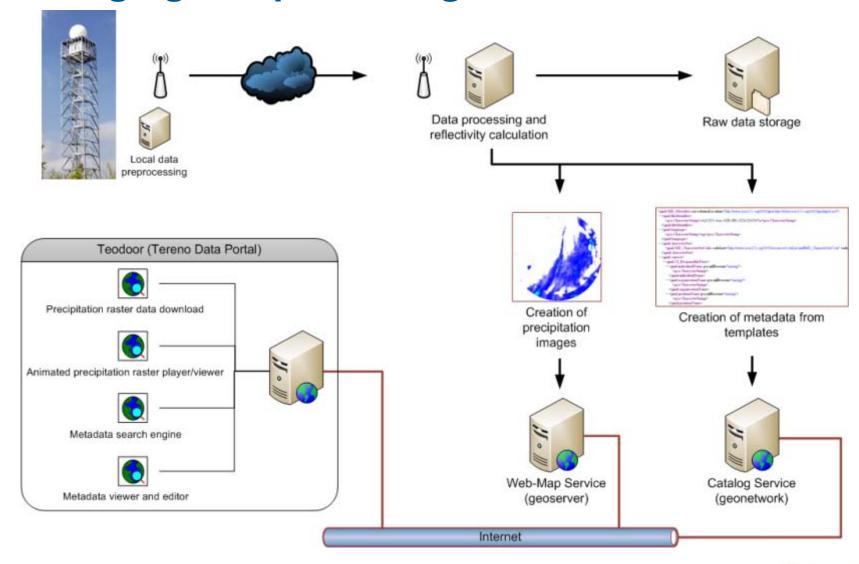
- Comprehensive data model based on the CUAHSI Observation Data Model (http://his.cuahsi.org/odmdatabases.html):
 - Sites
 - Sources and metadata
 - Sensors
 - Data classification, categories, data level, attributes
 - Data generation, lab methods, sample handling
- Extension of the model to
 - Specify individual sensors and data import by logger files
 - Store all relevant information in one relational data base
 - Implementation in JAVA using Hibernate3
 - Data base independent processing
 - Automated table generation and management
 - Versioning







Managing and publishing weather radar data







TEODOOR: The TERENO Data Portal

http://www.tereno.net

- Implemented in Plone
- Contains practically no own data
- Communicates to local databases via OGC-compliant Web-services
- Internal and external live search to data
- Included Web-GIS functions







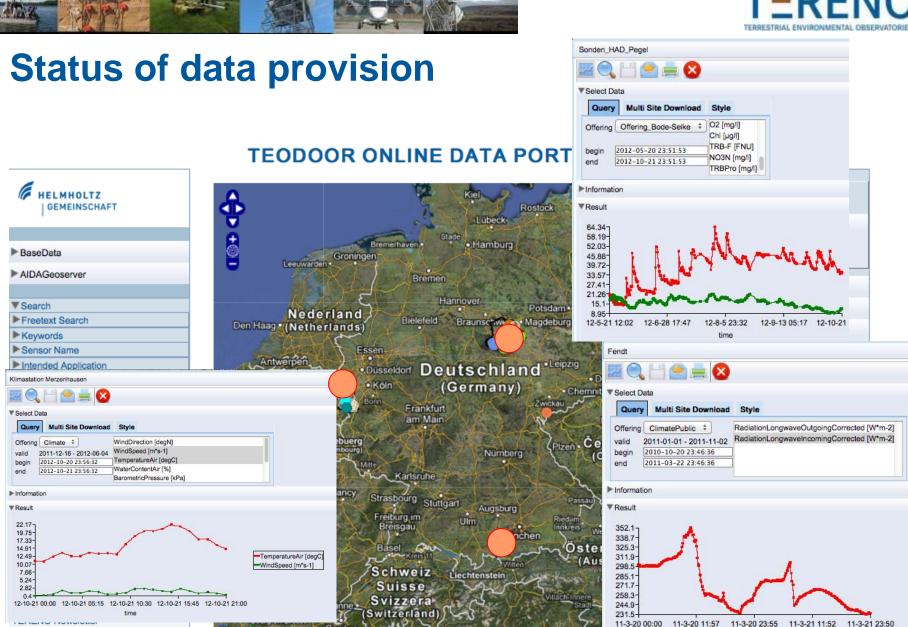
TEODOOR ONLINE DATA PORTAL



Grafiken © 2012, Kartendaten ©2012 - Nutzungsb

Meetings









New Features of TEODOOR

- Better visualization tool for data quality check (sensor web client)
- Data provision:
 - It is secured that data download is only possible with TEODOOR
 - E-mail messaging after each download
 - Multisite-download (e.g. sensor network data)
 - Visualization of remote sensors (e.g. weather radar)
- Data search options
 - Hierarchical search
 - Search for key words
 - Search for sensors, parameters, themes (eBRIM)
 - Web-GIS support (spatial search)







Sensor Web Client







Data Starch



Freetext search OGC-catalogue services

Keyword seach

Search for station names and applications

Search for themes and sensor types

Search for parameters

Spatial search









Web-GIS functions in TEODOOR

- Implemented using OpenLayers
- Supports multiple WMS and SOS
- Customized
 - Default content
 - Default region
 - Visible WMS
 - Visible SOS







Data visualisation in TEODOOR

- Connecting to OGC-SOS services
- Graphical selection of stations
- Display of:
 - Station information (sensorML metadata)
 - Latest observations
 - Available parameters

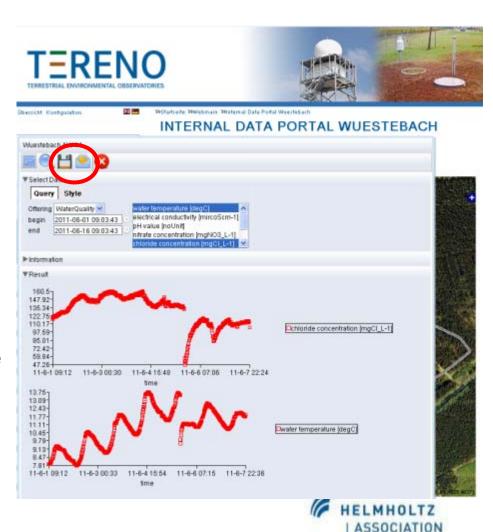






Data visualisation in TEODOOR

- Connecting to OGC-SOS services
- Graphical selection of stations
- Display of:
 - Station information (sensorML metadata)
 - Latest observations
 - Available parameters
- Visualisation of station data time series
- Data download (direct or via E-Mail)

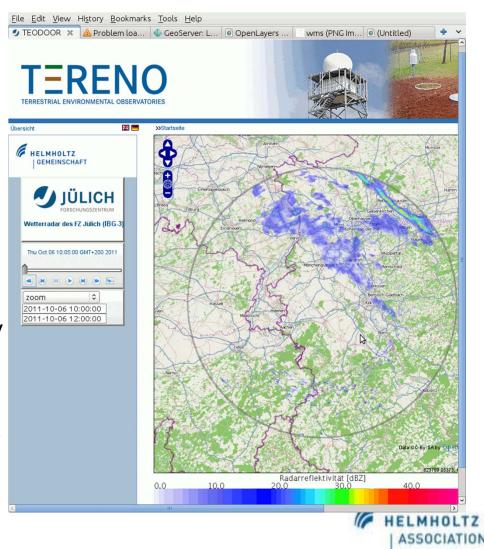






Weather radar data visualization

- Data visualization using distributed OGC-Raster SOS and WMS
- Raster data animation for custom
 - time periods
 - regions of interest
- Reflectivity/precipitation display for a given raster point
- Reflectivity/precipitation time series graphs for a given raster point







Sensor Observation Service (SOS)

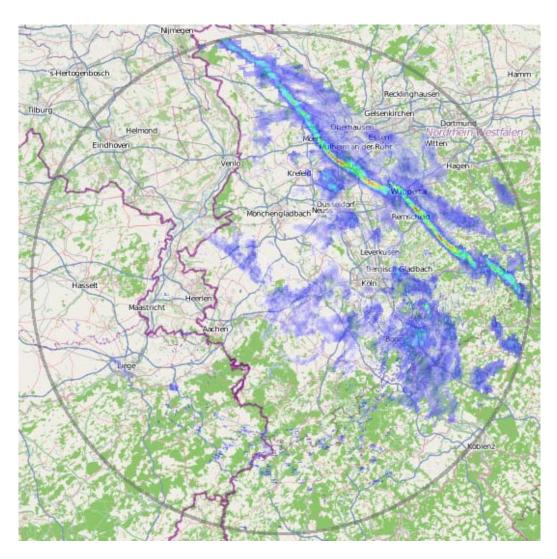
- Most important web-service to provide access to time series observations from sensors in a standardized way
- Widely used for point data
- Although mentioned in OGC-SOS specification, no existing SOS implementation is able to deliver raster data time series (only point data)
- SOS extension implementation (Master Thesis J. Sorg):
 - Data storage in PostgreSQL data base
 - Time series output of rasters or subrasters (spatial filters) as
 - WMS or WCS layer references
 - Discrete coverages (geometries and attributes)
 - Enables the output of time series of individual locations within a raster grid and
 - Zonal detection of specific events (e.g. rain storms)







Automated detection of rainstorm events



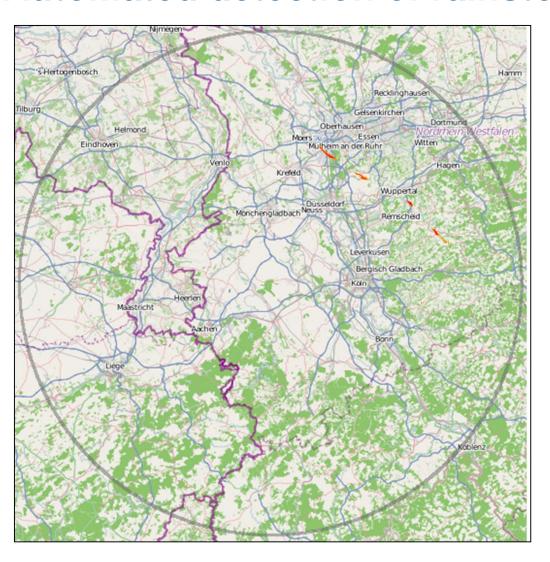
Red pixels are indicating rainstorm events







Automated detection of rainstorm events



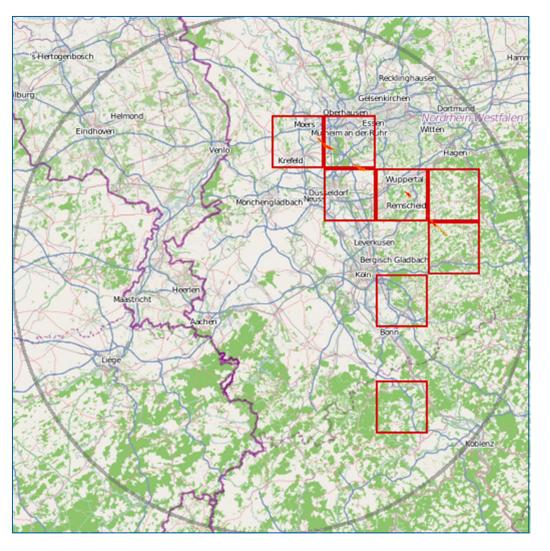
- Red pixels are indicating rainstorm events
- A GetObservation-request extracts all pixel with reflectivity >35 dBZ







Automated detection of rainstorm events



- Red pixels are indicating rainstorm events
- A GetObservation-request extracts all pixel with reflectivity >35 dBZ
- Combination of selected pixel provides areas affected by rainstorm events
- These areas can be intersected with specific zones
- The rainfall amounts can be assigned to these zones







Conclusions and outlook

Current status:

- Internal data import, storage, processing and visualization running for FZJ, KIT, UFZ, HMGU
- Interfaces for data exchange in place for FZJ, KIT, UFZ
- Catalogue services online for FZJ, UFZ
- TEODOOR data portal is able to assess remote data infrastructures

Outlook:

- Publish TERENO data products using persistent Digital Object Identifiers (DOI)
- Further improvement of quality control of the primary data and the descriptive metadata
- Inclusion of further spatial data sets (e.g. from remote sensing)

