AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

SUDPLAN

SUDPLAN‘s Experiences with the OGC-Based Model Web Services for the Climate Change Usage Area

P. Kutschera, M.Bartha und D. Havlik

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SUDPLAN from the ICT viewpoint

- Common Services
  - Running somewhere in Sweden
  - Providing data about climate change scenarios
  - Providing different models

- Local Services
  - Running „here“
  - Providing local data as input to the Common Services
  - Providing local models specialized for local needs

- Scenario Management System
  - GUI
  - Management of data and model services
  - Visualisation
  - A lot of other things

Long and growing list of services providing data and models

- Need a standard for integration
  - Minimize number of interfaces
  - Use existing knowledge and libraries
  - Allow integration with existing systems

- The good thing about standards
  - There is a lot if them to select from
  - Most standards are „flexible“ – They are not specified down to the last bit.

- The bad thing about standards
  - There is a lot if them to select from – how to ensure compatibility?
  - Most standards are „flexible“ – how to make them interoperable?

- Work around this problems
  - Use a standard with Self-Description features!

All data have a geo reference

- Use of OGC standards
  - Freely available
  - Standard for data encoding
  - Standard for data transport
  - Standard for geographic references
  - Standards for services
  - Standards for model descriptions
  - And a lot more

  - Widely accepted and used standards, especially in the GIS community

http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards

Services providing data

- Need to use them without prior knowledge about the data
- Need self describing data
- Observation and Measurement (O&M) describes the encoding of the observation data
  - Syntactical description
- Sensor Model Language (SensorML) describes the process producing the data
  - Semantic description

Nearly all data changes over time

- So everything has to be modelled as a time series
  - Time series of scalars – e. g. temperature
  - Time series of compound features – e. g. wind: speed and direction
  - Time Series of grids – e. g. changing precipitation over Europe

- OGC SOS is designed to access sensor output
  - A sensor produces a series of results
  - As a sensor access service, SOS already provides the mechanisms to get descriptions of the data and the process of data production

Services providing models

- Like data services we need to use them without prior knowledge
- Need to get a lot of information from the model service
  - Model description
  - Formal specification of parameters, input and output
    - OGC WPS can provide the above functionality
  - Scheduling
  - Monitoring
  - Cancelling
  - Client notification
    - OGC SPS provides also this additional functionality

Summary of Standards

- SOS for data transport
- SPS to encapsulate models
- O&M and SensorML to describe data and models
- Other standards
  - WMS to provide overview maps
  - WFS to transport specific GML encoded information
  - WCS is not used in the moment
  - UncertML may be used to encode statistic information

Usage of the standards: O&M and SOS

- O&M gives a framework / set of rules of how to describe and encode the data
  - Well defined for timeseries of floats
  - Not so well defined for more complicated data types
  - Support for discrete coverages through “O&M part 2”
  - Nothing appropriate concerning continuous coverages

- SOS: use of “Self-Describing”
  - DescribeFeatureOfInterest returns a type description of the new type “SamplingGrid” (xml schema)
  - SamplingGrid extends sampledFeature – so the new type fits into the type schema
  - SamplingGrid contains a RectifiedGrid describing where the sampling takes place.

Usage of the standards: UncertML

- Some models produce statistical data about the result

	Mean rainfall	Maximum rainfall	Frequency of rainfall
Winter (Dec-Feb)	+3.1%	+9.3%	-1.5%
Spring (Mar-May)	+6.9%	+17.8%	+2.2%
Summer (Jun-Aug)	-1.2%	+17.5%	+2.3%
Autumn (Sep-Nov)	-1.5%	+6.1%	+1.6%

- This can be modelled in UncertML as this is a description of the model result from one particular model run

- This can also be modelled as a time series using O&M as the description has a time reference – the time period for which this values are calculated.

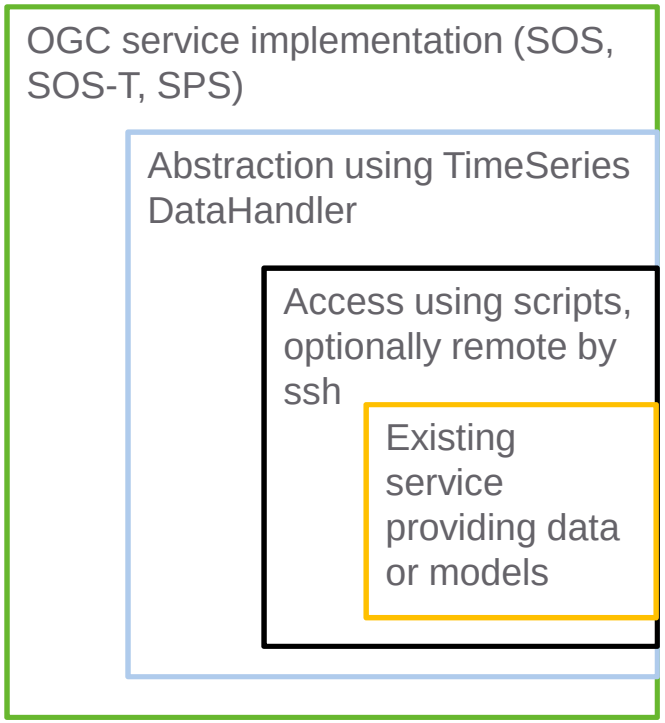
http://www.uncertml.org/

Usage of the standards: SensorML

- SensorML is designed to describe Sensors.
  - This includes also a description of how a physical value (e.g. voltage from the sensor element) becomes an observation (e.g. Temperature in ℃)
- A model is also some type of sensor.
- SensorML is used to describe the model and its parameters
  - Needed to generate a GUI
  - Needed to produce a human readable description for the user

SUDPLANS generic OGC service implementation

- Flexible OGC service implementation using TimeSeries DataHandler in the background
- Provides SOS, SOS-T and SPS
- DataHandler hiding scripts
- Fast implementation by using scripts providing descriptions and access to the target system
- For security reasons this access might be remote and ssh encrypted
- If needed for performance reasons the scripts might be replaced by a dedicated DataHandler later



SUDPLANS SOS implementation

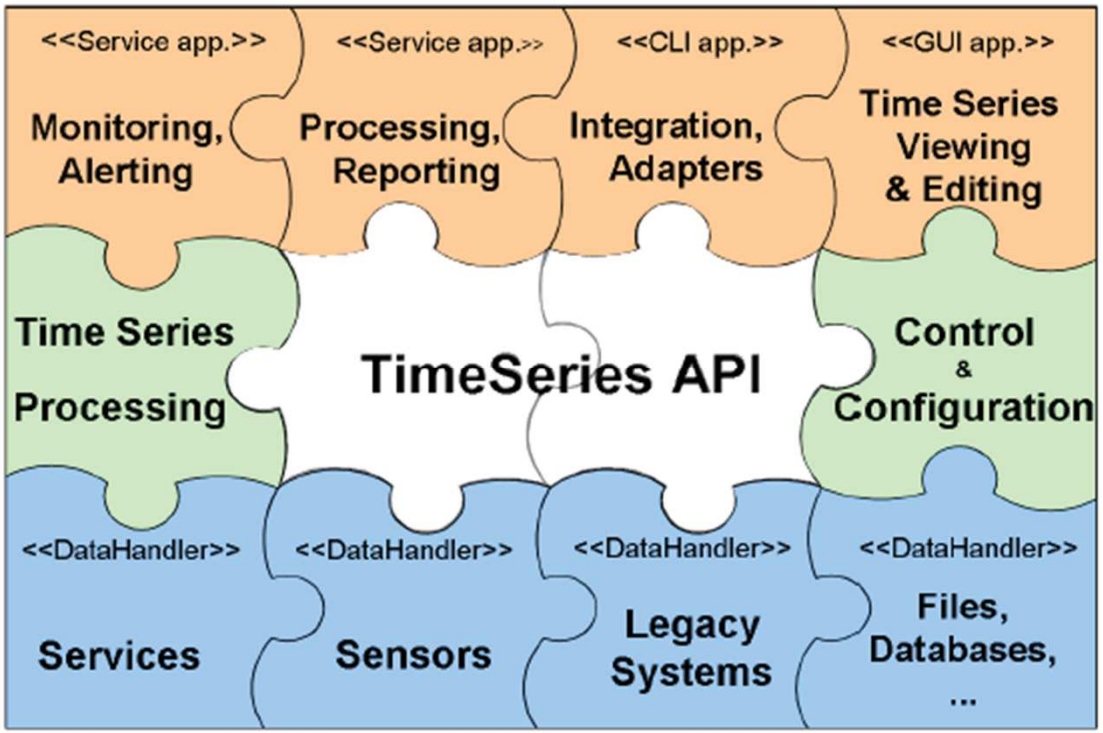
- Used to provide access to data stores
- SOS and SOS-T server
- Client with TimeSeries ToolBox DataHandler API
- Encoding of
  - Scalar observations
  - 2D grid data by extensions to the OGC SamplingFeature schema for describing SamplingGrid for continuous coverages
- O&M descriptions of the result model
- SensorML descriptions of the process from which the data originates
- Planned extensions in the current implementation
  - Support for 3D grid data
  - Support for aggregated data
  - Support for NETCDF data encoding

SUDPLANS SPS implementation

- Used to wrap models
- SPS Client with TimeSeries ToolBox DataHandler API
- Large amount of input and output data can be transferred using the SOS-T server (distinction between model parameters and input data)
- Provides
  - Model offering descriptions
  - Process (e.g. model) description in SensorML
  - Parameter-Description for automatic GUI generation
  - Asynchronous model execution
  - Management of model runs (cancel / update)
  - Progress and status information
- Limitations of current implementation
  - Not all optional methods are implemented
  - Including notification functionality as defined by SPS standard

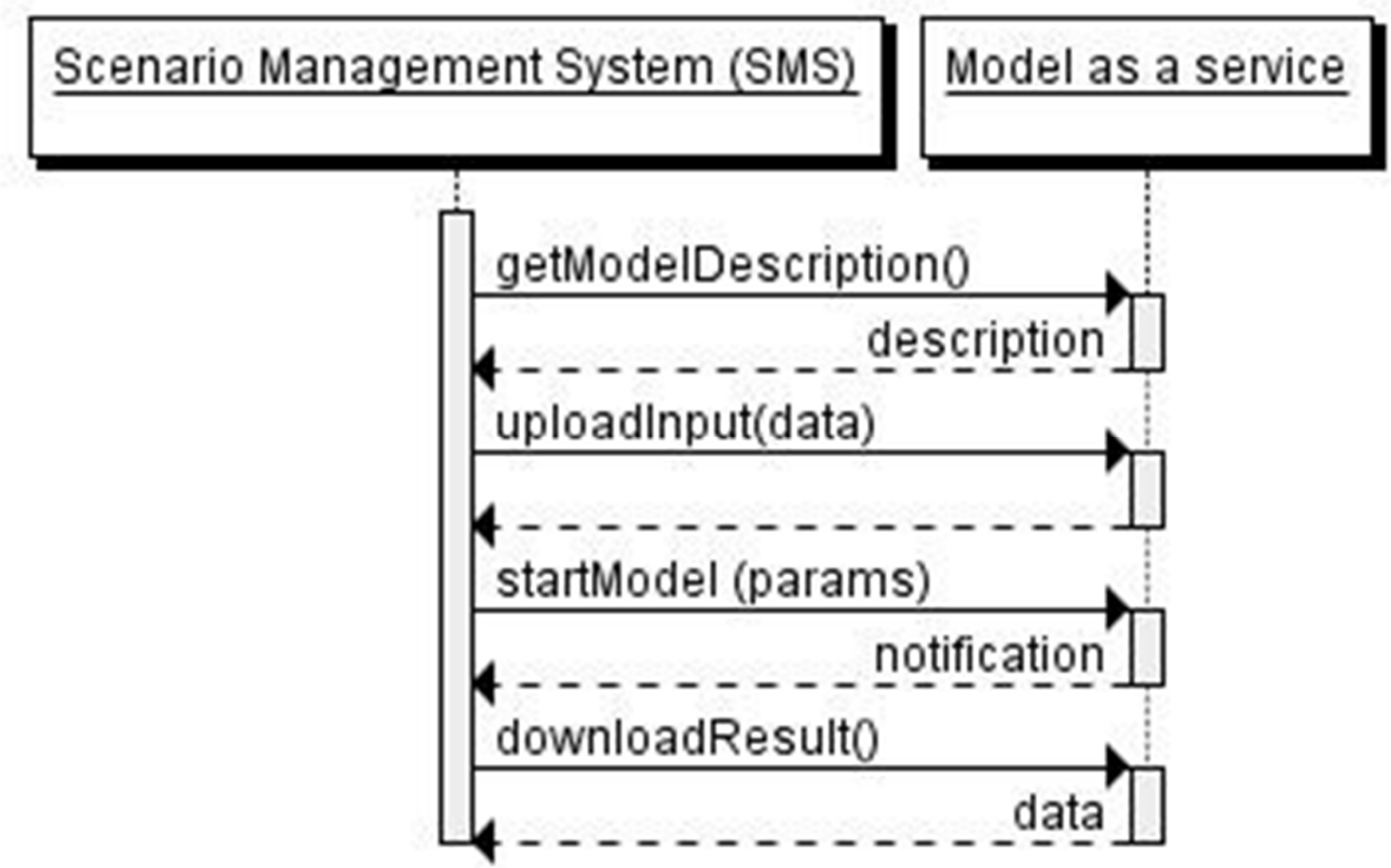
TimeSeries-Toolbox

- The implementation of SOS and SPS related software is based on the *TS-Toolbox API* from AIT. The *TS-Toolbox API* provides the means to conveniently deal with arbitrary Time Series .

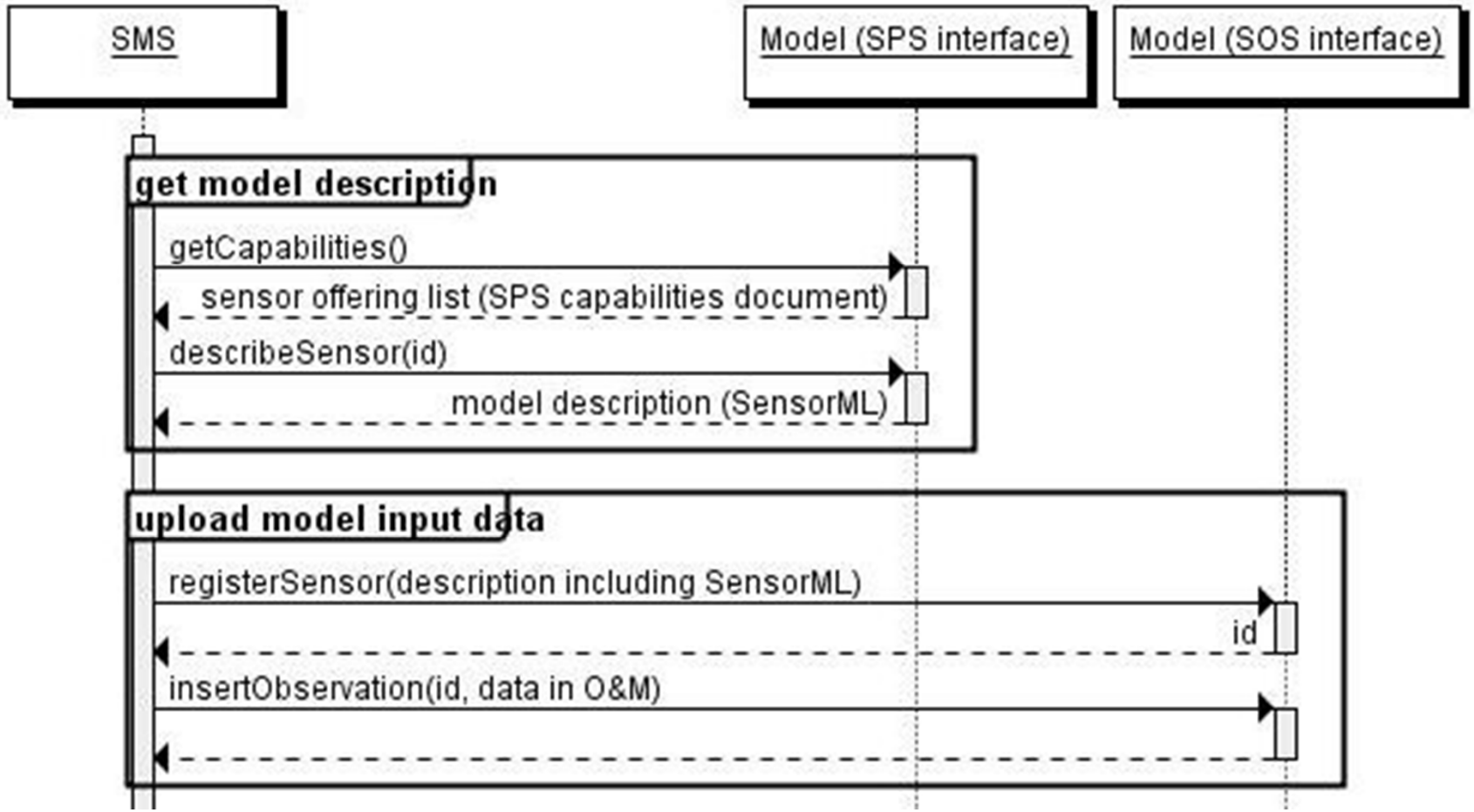


http://ts-toolbox.ait.ac.at

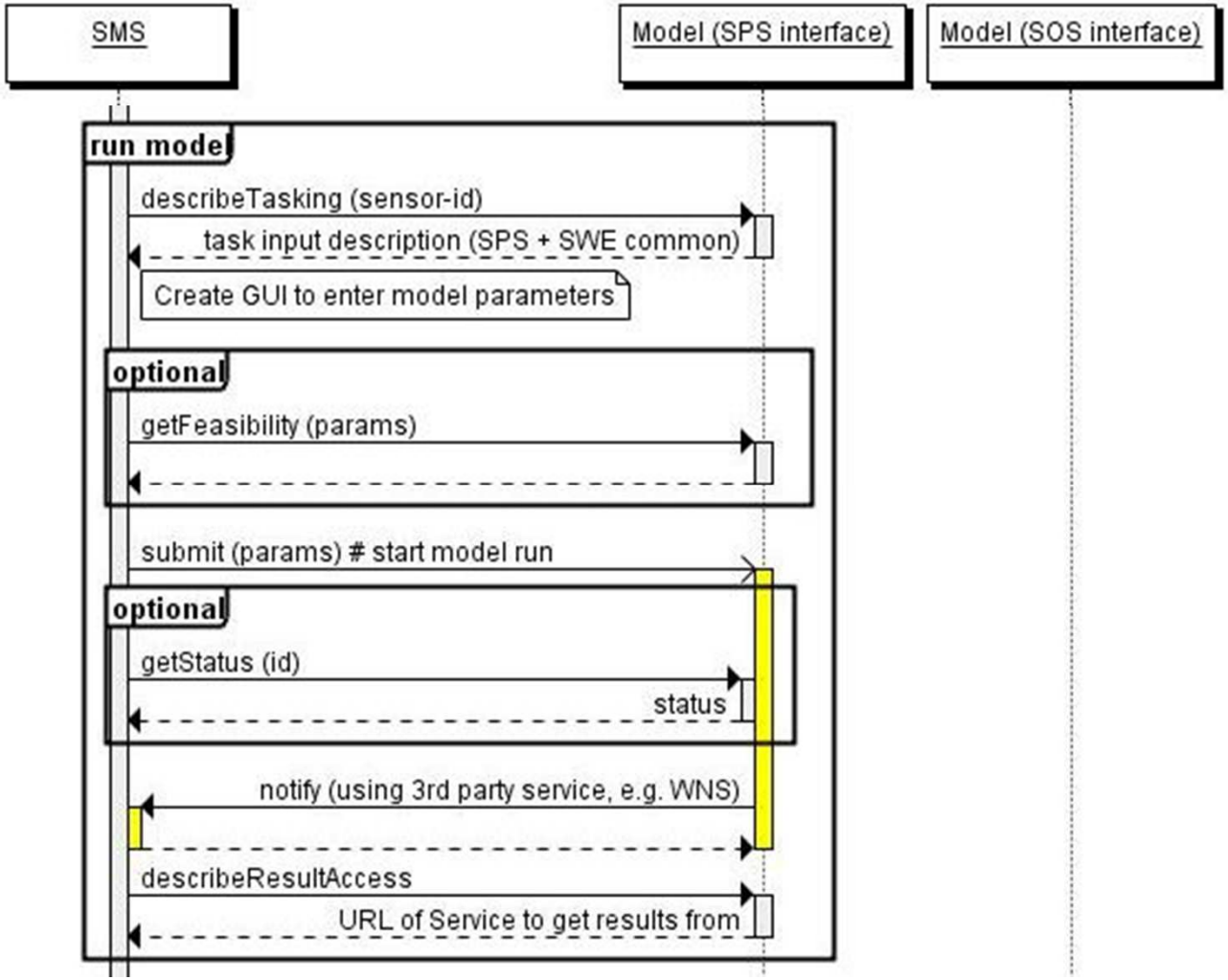
Model-as-a-Service invocation



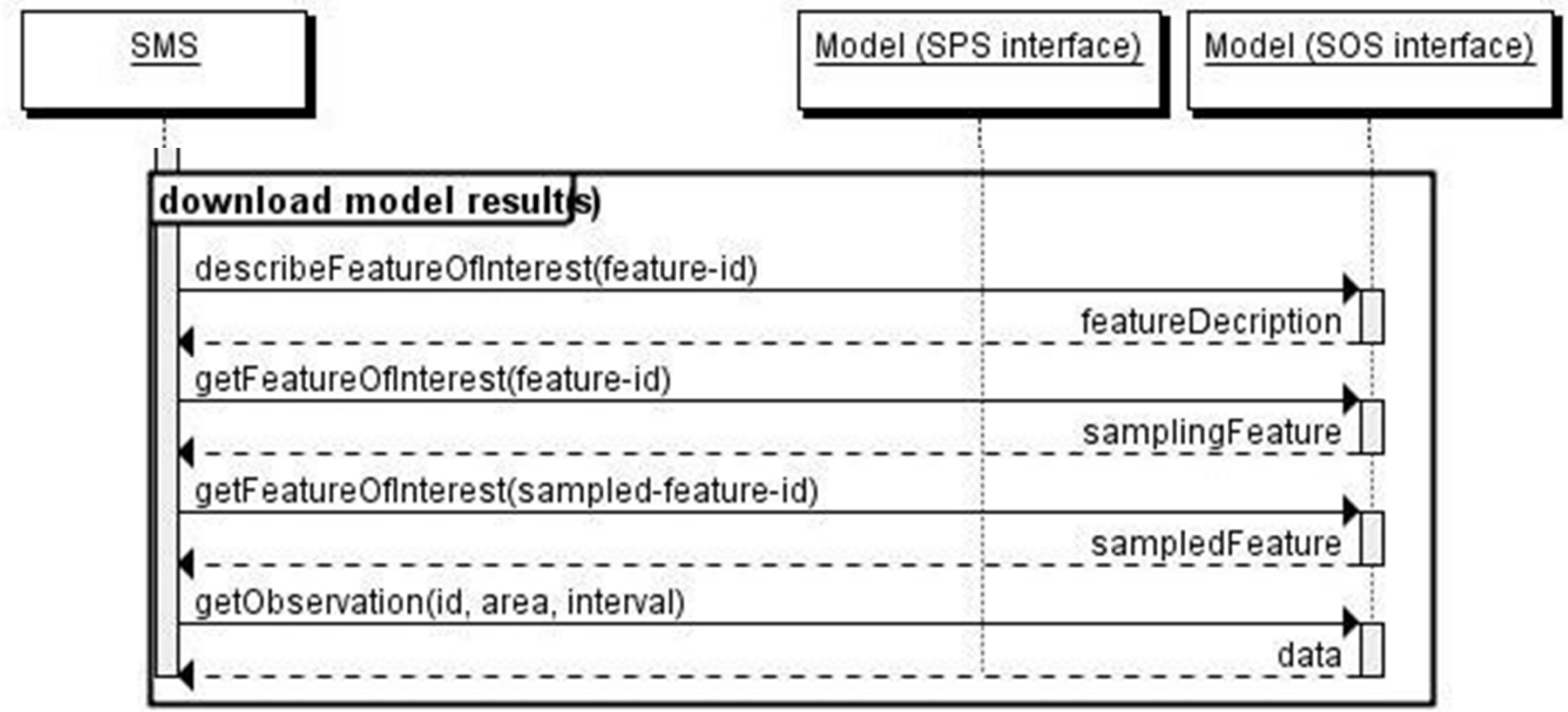
Invocation details 1



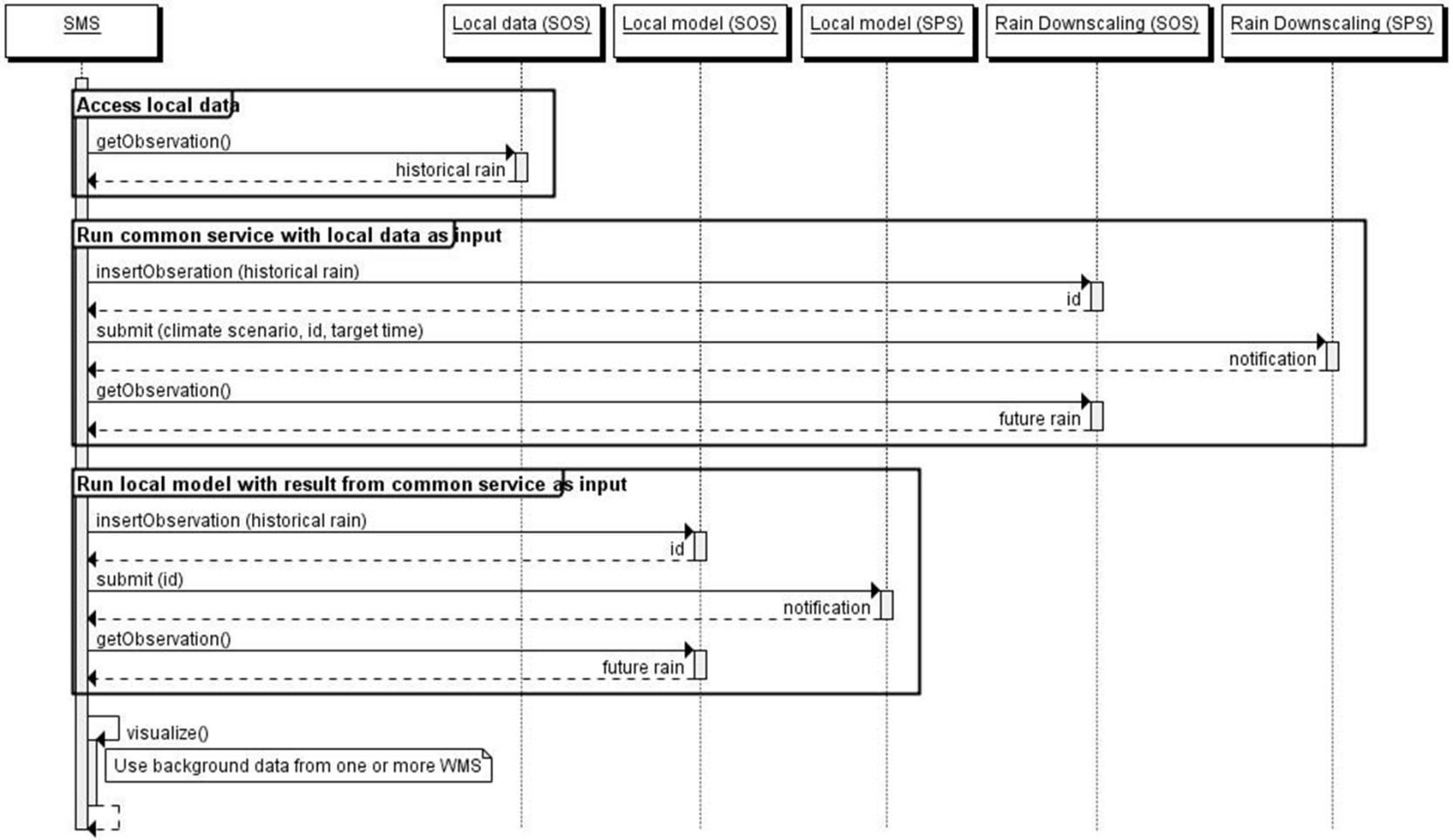
Invocation details 2



Invocation details 3



Invocation details Linz: Two models



Sustainable Urban Development Planner for Climate Change Adaptation

SUDPLAN

Partners

1. Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute
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6. Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Künstliche Intelligenz
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8. City of Wuppertal
9. Technische Universität Graz