

Sensor Web Standards for Interoperability between In-situ Earth Observation Networks

EGU General Assembly 2016
ESSI2.7

Vienna, 22nd April 2016

Matthes Rieke, Raquel Casas, Oscar Garcia, Simon Jirka,
Lionel Menard, Thierry Ranchin, Christoph Stasch, and Lucien Wald



Motivation

- Existing earth observation networks deliver a multitude of in-situ data capturing the state of the earth
- Data sets delivered by these networks are of high value for scientists and other stakeholders
- Different domains and backgrounds
- Access and integration of the data sets made available by earth observation networks often complex → different data delivery methods and formats

ENEON

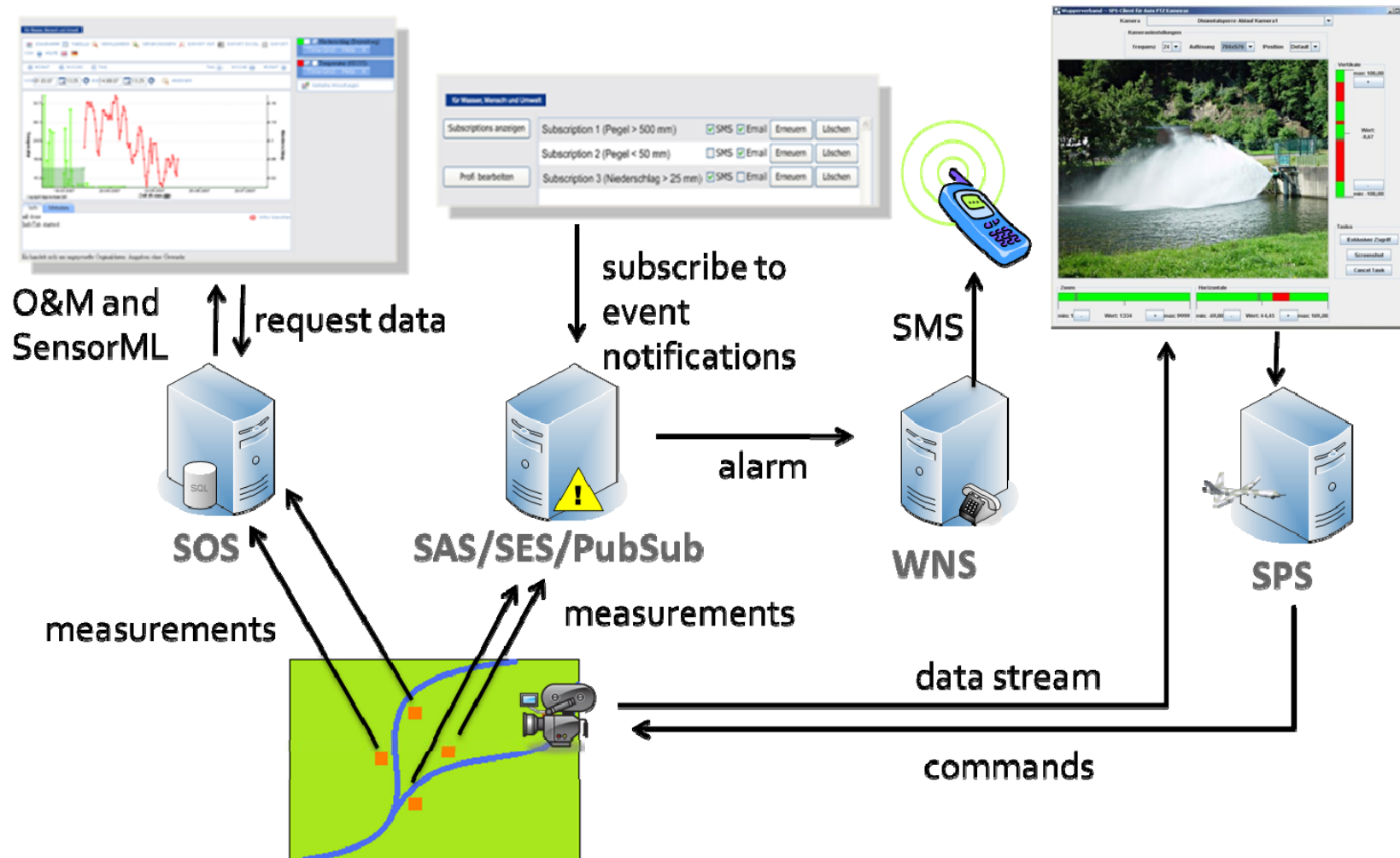
- European Network of Earth Observation Networks
- Promoted by the European Horizon 2020 project ConnectinGEO (Coordinating an Observation Network of Networks EnCompassing saTellite and IN-situ to fill the Gaps in European Observations)
- Harmonization of standards is one of the core objectives of the ENEON initiative → Sensor Web Technology



Sensor Web Technology

- Goal: Strengthen and broaden the use of the available data sets
- Offer efficient methods for accessing the data from different types of applications (e.g. for data analysis or data visualisation)
- Approach: Increase interoperability using the Sensor Web Enablement standards of the Open Geospatial Consortium
- Domain independent specifications → need for profiles

Introduction - OGC SWE

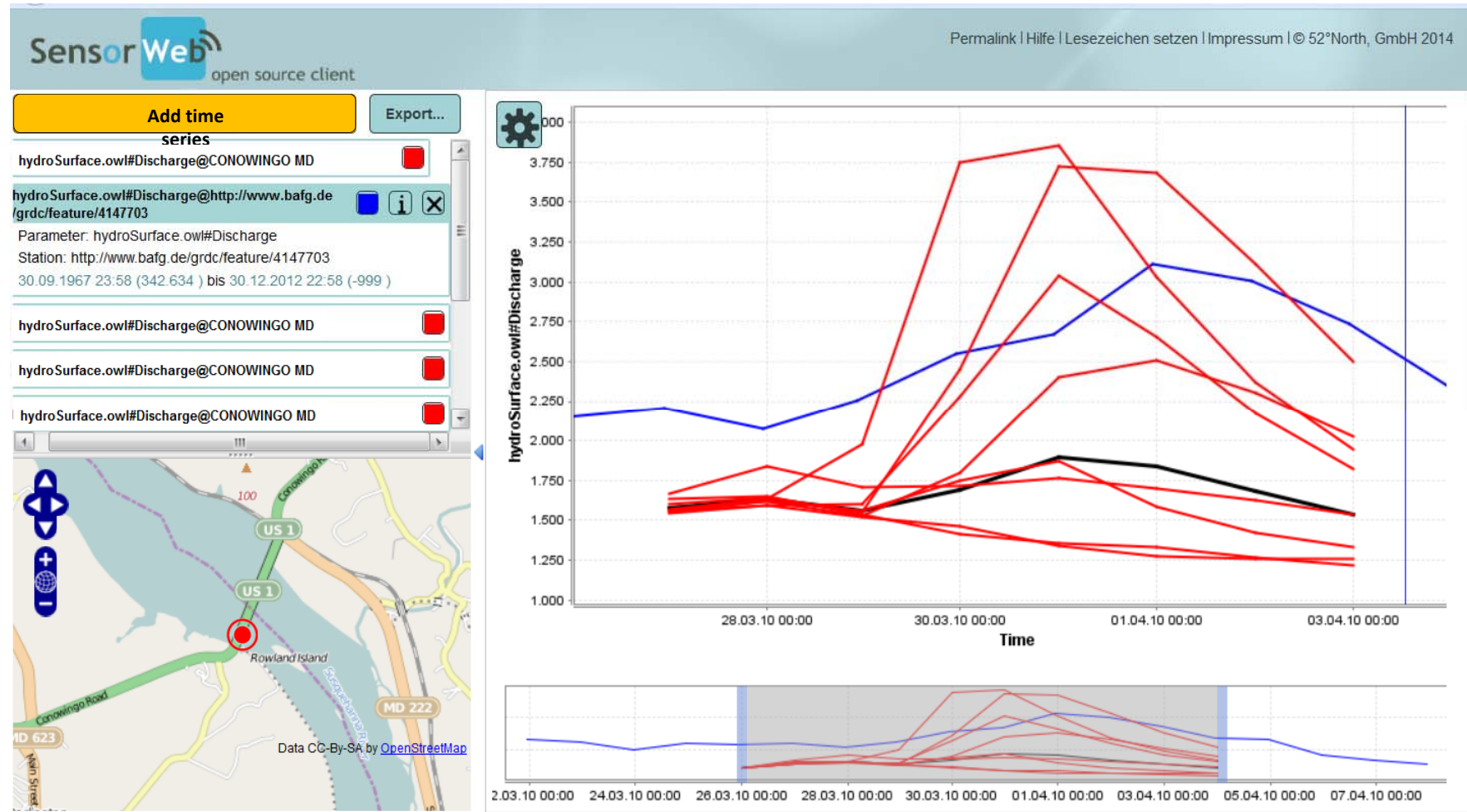


Hydrology

- WaterML 2.0 and Sensor Observation Service 2.0 Hydrology Profile
- Focus on time series data
- Additional functionality for hydrological applications (e.g. querying which time series are available)
- Implementations by KISTERS and 52°North
- Example use case implemented by the GEOWOW project:
 - Discharge data managed by the Global Runoff Data Centre (GRDC)
 - Validation of prediction data provided by the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (ECMWF)



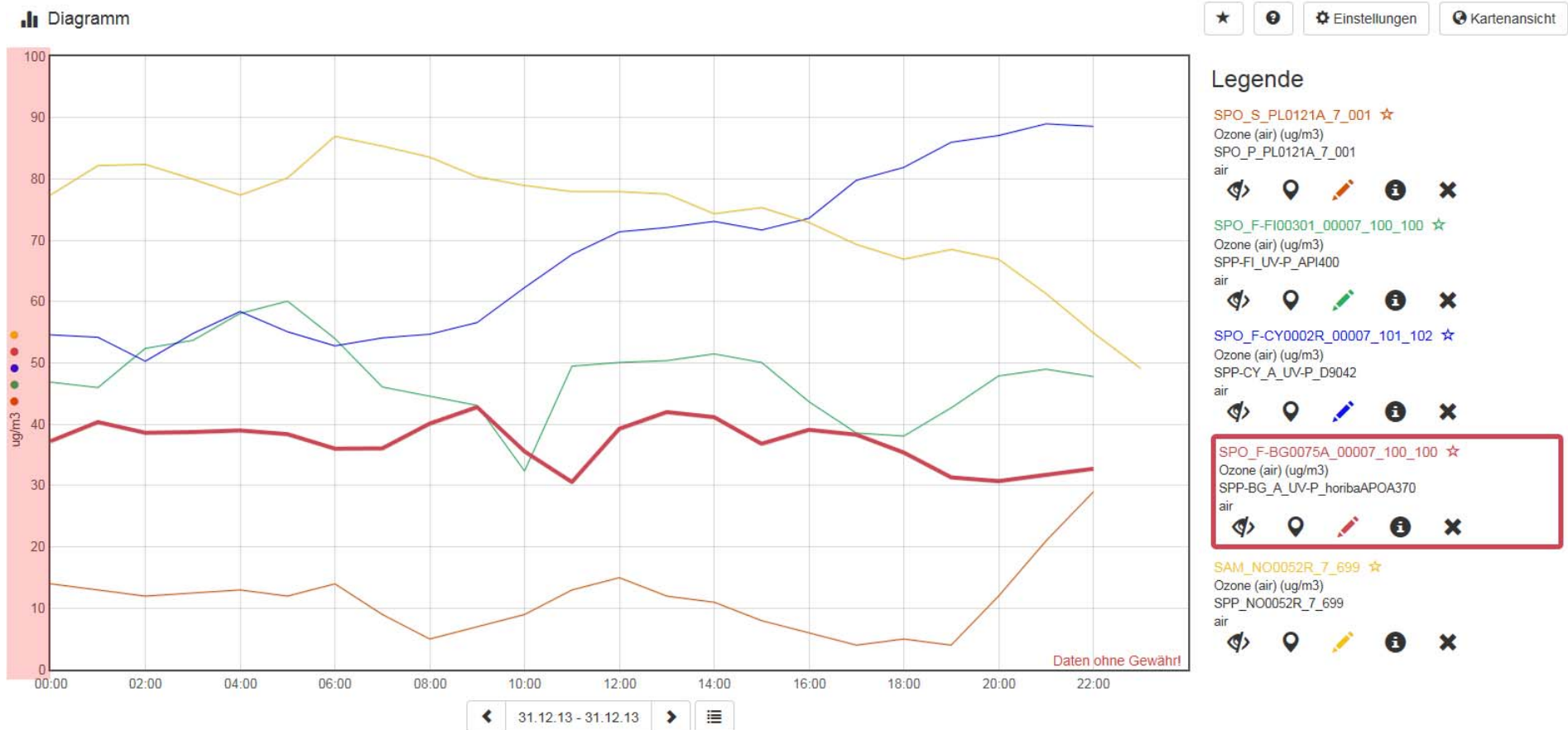
Hydrology



Air Quality

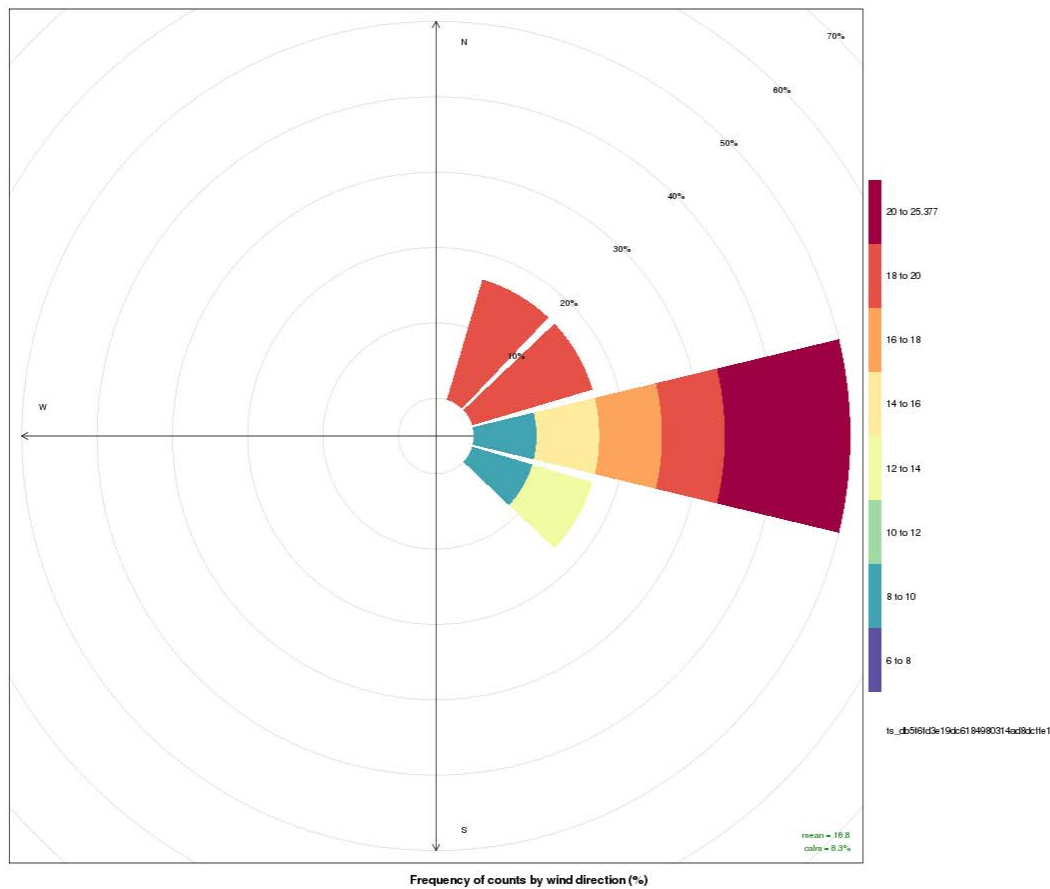
- Member states have an obligation to report air quality data to the European Environment Agency (EEA)
- Significant efforts for integrating very heterogeneous data deliveries
- Solution: Requirement to use a specific O&M profile
- Based on this profile, development of a SOS-based e-Reporting workflow
- Delivery of near-real time data as well as yearly data
- Implemented by EEA, Belgium, Lithuania, Sweden, The Netherlands, United Kingdom

Air Quality



Air Quality

Analysis



Settings Map view Chart view

Parameters

Analysis

Pollution Rose

Timeseries

81104 - PM2.5@BETN063

44201 - O3@BETN063

42602 - NO2@BETN063

81102 - PM10@BETN063

81104 - PM2.5@BETN063

42401 - SO2@BETN063

42601 - NO@BETN063

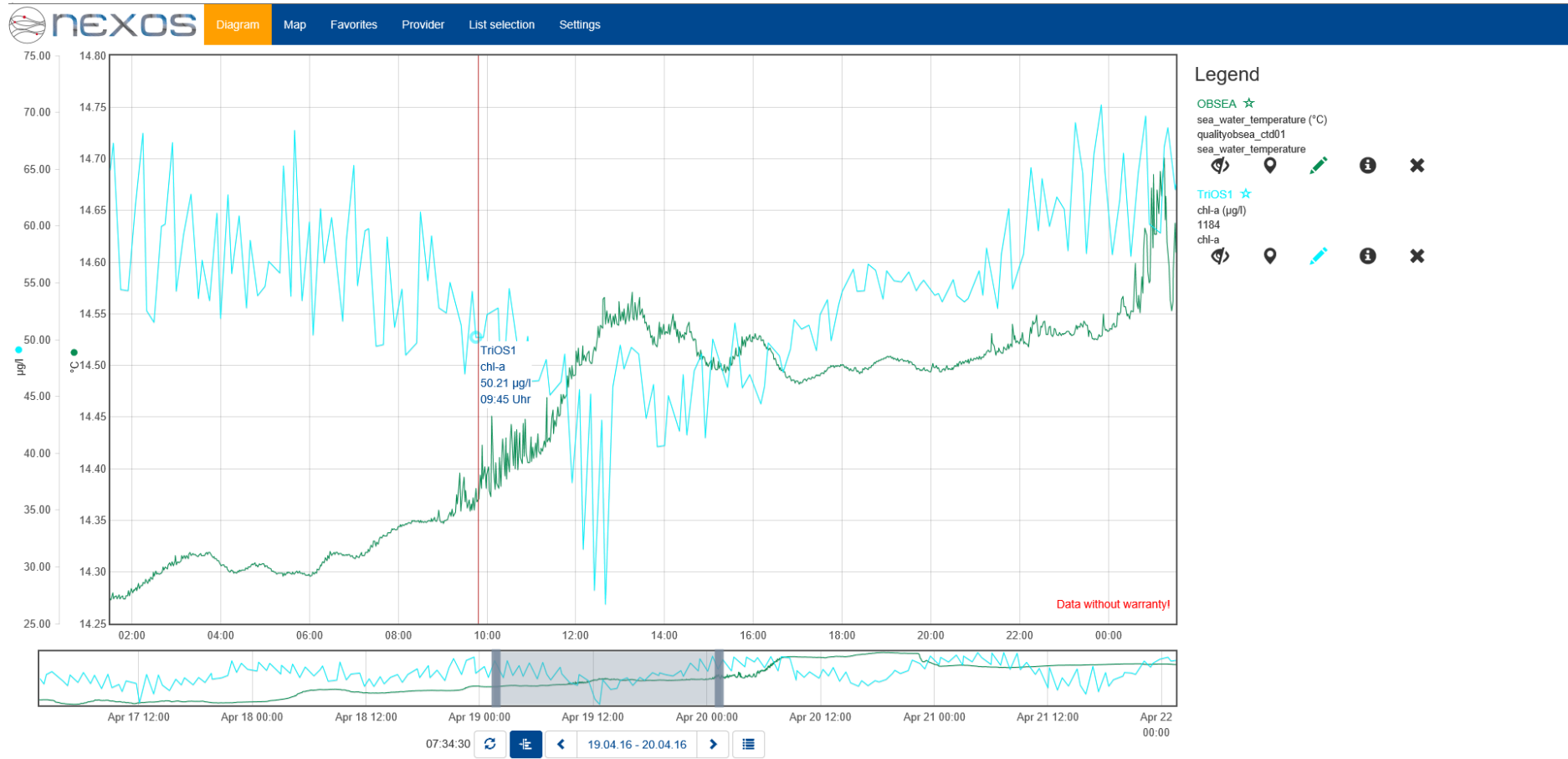
42101 - CO@BETN063

Oceanology

- Several international projects dealing with interoperable sharing of ocean observation data
- Many types of sensors and platforms (e.g. gliders, buoys, research vessels)
- Cooperation to develop a common set of marine profiles for the OGC Sensor Web Enablement standards
 - Metadata: OGC SensorML
 - Observation data: ISO/OGC Observations and Measurements
 - Data access: OGC Sensor Observation Service
- In addition: Sensor plug & play
- Aim: Define common best practices to increase interoperability
→ work in progress



Oceanology

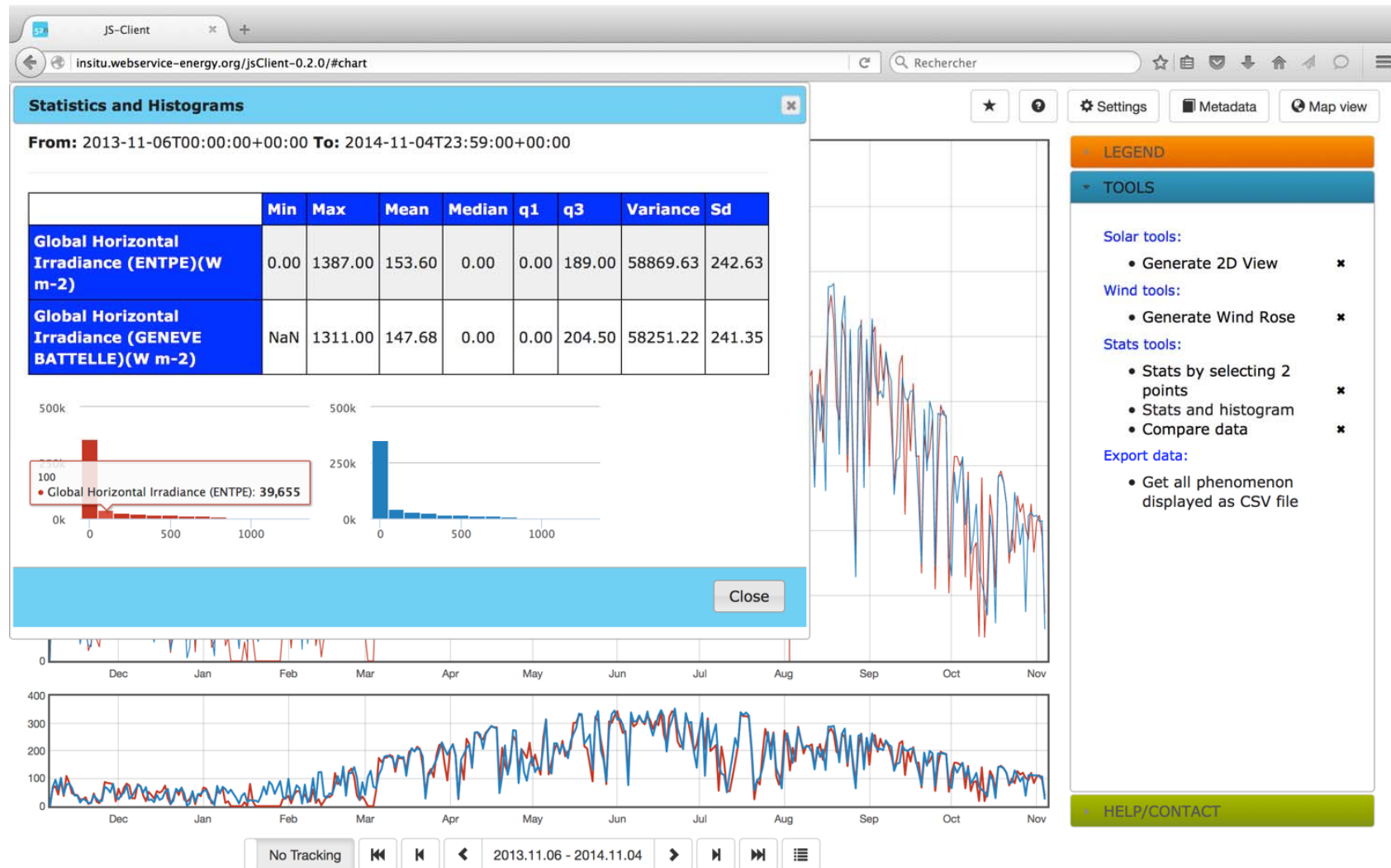


Solar Energy

- Development coordinated by MINES ParisTech / ARMINES
- Sharing of solar irradiance observation data
- Additional variables: top of atmosphere, radiation under a cloud-free sky, solar zenith and azimuth angles
- Challenge: Handling of very large data volumes
- Provision of analysis functionality
- Development of a SensorML profile to provide the necessary metadata → will become available soon



Solar Energy



Cross-Domain Cooperation

- Standards-based approach increases interoperability within specific domains
- Aim: Use intra-domain interoperability for facilitate data sharing between different domains, e.g.
 - Meteorology and air quality
 - Hydrology and oceanology
 - ...
- Idea: Use domain-standards to facilitate the link to brokering toolse
- Example: GEOSS Discovery and Access Broker → harvesting of content from hydrology SOS servers

Summary and Conclusion

- Earth observation networks benefit from the use of standards
 - Interoperability
 - Data re-use
- Cross-domain applications are supported
- Implementations in several domains: air quality, hydrology, energy, oceanology
- Software offered by different providers (open source as well as commercial licenses)

Thank You for Your Attention!

Further Information:

jirka@52north.org

<http://52north.org/swe>

<http://www.connectingeo.net/>

<http://www.odip.org/>

<http://www.nexosproject.eu/>

<http://www.fixo3.eu/>

<http://www.eneon.net/>