

'Sampling Coverage Observations' (aka CSML) for Meteorology

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Overview

- History, status, value proposition ISO 19156 (Observations and Measurements) Spatial Sampling Features
 - Discrete Coverage Observation
 - Sampling Coverage Observation
- CSML v3





Current status

ISO/DIS 19156 vote just completed (8-Nov-2010)

approved with 100%

CF point observation conventions and NetCDF Common Data Model

fairly stable with respect to identified

by December 2010 TC (Sydney)



Technology

Convergence value proposition

NetCDF/CF provides widely-used community-governed *encoding format* for observational met/ocean data

ISO 19156 provides TC211-compatible conceptual model for observations growing SWE implementation community

CSML provides a bridge between them



ISO/DIS 19156

Basic Observation model

An *observation* is an event that estimates an *observed property* of a *feature of interest*, using a *procedure*, and generating a *result*



Example: marine observation

O&M

Feature-of-interest observed Property Procedure result

Marine observation

Atlantic cruise track temperature thermosalinograph 19.2°C



Example: air quality

O&M

Feature-of-interest observed Property Procedure result Air quality Urban monitoring station CO₂ FTIR 450 ppm





Two specialisations

- 1. Where an observation is *sampling* the environment
- 2. Where the observation result is a *field*

some spatiotemporal domain



Spatial Sampling Feature

A radiosonde does not measure temperature of the whole atmosphere, but a *sampling profile* through the atmosphere

Likewise, a set of CTD casts measures a *sampled section* of salinity through the

and have no significant function outside of their role in the observation process. ... A sampling feature is intended to

(ISO/DIS 19156 §8.1.2)



Spatial Sampling Feature

Defining properties of a Sampling Feature: there is usually one or more *related observations* there is, by definition, a *sampled feature*



Examples of Sampling Features

Specimen physical sample

Spatial sampling features Station Profile Section



Discrete Coverage Observation

- These are observations of some property which varies over a feature
 - *temperature* varies through the *atmosphere salinity* varies within the *ocean*
- The result of the observation will also be a function
- Different to e.g.:
 - measuring the mass of a banana
 - or the height of a tree



Discrete Coverage Observation

Important subtypes

Time-series at a point

Set of discrete points at a time



Bringing it together

- In *most* observational cases of interest in met/ocean, we:
 - *sample* some property (in time and/or space)
 - with a result which *varies* over the sampling domain
- Thus we need a **Sampling Coverage Observation**



Sampling Coverage Observation

Definition:

Observation *feature-of-interest* is a *Spatial Sampling Feature* Observation *result* is a *coverage*

Consistency constraints:

- *observed property* is consistent with *range type* of (coverage) result
- *shape* of sampling feature contains *spatial elements* of coverage domain
- Observation *phenomenon time* contains *temporal elements* of coverage domain



Sampling Coverage Observation



Observation phenomenonTime



CSML v3

We need to specialise this general pattern for specific cases of interest This is the basis of CSML v3 Aim is convergence with CDM



CSML v3

CSML	CF/CDM
Point	Point
PointSeries	StationTimeSeries
Trajectory	Trajectory
Profile	Profile
ProfileSeries	StationProfile

CSML	CF/CDM
Swath	Swath
ScanningRadar	StationaryRadialSweep
Section	Collection of Profiles
Grid	Grid (single time)
GridSeries	Grid



CSML v3

Next steps:

Best Practice paper for discussion by December OGC TC (Sydney) Under governance of MO.DWG Re-use and extension for specialised applications





Questions?