

Streaming Weather Data

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- Need
- Key Concepts
- Design
- Demonstration System
- Status
- Questions and Comments





Business Interest in Streaming Weather Data

- Weather data supports decisions for many applications (e.g., transportation, construction, recreation, field service, aviation safety, drone operation, insurance, agriculture, energy, emergency management, air quality, launch operations, military operations)
- Weather data is urgent and highly perishable
 - Nowcasting supports immediate decision making
 - Forecasting benefits from getting the most recent data into models as quickly as possible





Key Concepts

- Minimize time between wx observation (or derivative) & when it's available to user
 - Instead of minutes or hours, data is available to users in seconds
- Weather data (satellite, ground radar, radiosondes, IoT, etc.) is streamed in messages
 - These messages, referred to as "streaming objects", are self-contained, & processed & are independently usable by users
 - For raster data, such as satellite imagery and radar data where large geographic areas are observed in a cadence, data subsets are created to minimize latency
 - Enabled with an architecture supporting concurrency of sensing, processing to make sensed data usable, distribution, & utilization by user application
- Push based on users' subscriptions
- Form of weather data made available to user is easily processed
 - Open, standards based, and self describing
 - Use the best weather data engineering technology available
 - Unidata's NetCDF / Common Data Model / Climate and Forecast Metadata Conventions



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Enabling Technology

 Unidata has developed & continues to enhance technologies to store, access, & display geoscience data & weather data in particular

Unidata Technology	Description
Network Common Data Form (NetCDF)	File format, data model, & API
Common Data Model (CDM)	Layered abstraction for data access, georeferencing, & weather features, & s/w tools
Climate & Forecast (CF) Metadata Conventions	Provides for open, standards-based, & self- describing datasets needed for cost-effective, next generation weather applications

• CF Metadata Conventions make weather data locatable in space & time, & also captures other weather data semantics

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Streaming Object Design

- Streaming objects are CDM datasets
- CDM datasets have all required capabilities, except:
 - Data users often need streaming objects to be assembled into more traditional product datasets/files that have a greater extent in space & time with low latency & high fidelity
 - Need mechanism to relate streaming objects w/ parent product
 - Need mechanism(s) to capture streaming object coordinate variable values in cases when streaming object contents are irregular w/ respect to parent product arrays
 - e.g. gridded data parent product's streaming objects, each having one time of observation, may cover a different geographic extent
- Providing native support for streaming objects in NetCDF-CF would be ideal
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Streaming Object Design (cont'd)

- Method to relate streaming object with parent
 - In streaming object definition, declare one or more parent product coordinate variables w/ boundary variables to capture space & time extents of parent product
 - Only needed for those coordinates for which streaming object is a subset of parent product
 - Attribute added to parent product coordinate variable to flag its identity
 - In our demo system, we added :streaming_parent = "true"
 - Relationship between a streaming object's coordinate variable & corresponding parent coordinate variable achieved w/ "axis" or "standard_name" attribute

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Streaming Object Design (cont'd)

- Mechanism(s) to capture streaming object coordinate values in cases when streaming object contents are irregular w/ respect to parent product
 - No solution needed for our initial demonstration system
 - CF conventions applied in context of extended data model can likely provide solution(s)





Demonstration System

- Developed a proof of concept
- Selected a compelling, high value new data source
 - Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite
 Series R (GOES-R) launched last year and coming on line later this year
- Use GOES-R ReBroadcast (GRB) as data source
- Deploy in commercial cloud
 - Use Amazon cloud







Demonstration System Visualization

1 (0.47µm) 2 (0.64µm) 3 (0.86µm) 4 (1.38µm) 5 (1.61µm) 6 (2.26µm) 7 (3.9µm) 8 (6.18µm) 9 (6.95µm) 10 (7.34µm) 11 (8.5µm) 12 (9.61µm) 13 (10.35µm) 14 (11.2µm) 15 (12.3µm) 16 (13.3µm) 350 K 335 K 320 K 305 K Live-feed downlinked GRB block processed 290 K to a Level 2+ Cloud & Moisture Imagery (CMI) streaming object & available for 275 K display within seconds of observation 260 K 245 K 230 K URL will be provided to access demo once the CMI implementation has been completed 215 K Science at work

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Status

- Streaming weather data demonstration system fully functional by end of September
 - Support for GOES-R Cloud and Moisture Imagery (16 spectral bands)
 - Support for other GOES-R products, & other data sources & types is TBD
- Marketing the concept & technology to Government & commercial customers who can benefit from streaming weather data

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Questions & Comments ?

