



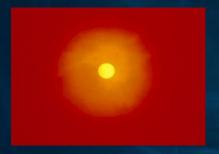
# Water for a Thirsty World: How Can Information Technology Help?

Part Two

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# Water Scarcity: A Deepening Problem

# Research



Drying and warming climate



Growing urban demand



Over-allocation to irrigation



The environmental flows imperative



The big

## water scarcity factors



Uncapped groundwater extraction



Bushfire recovery impacts



Expanding plantations



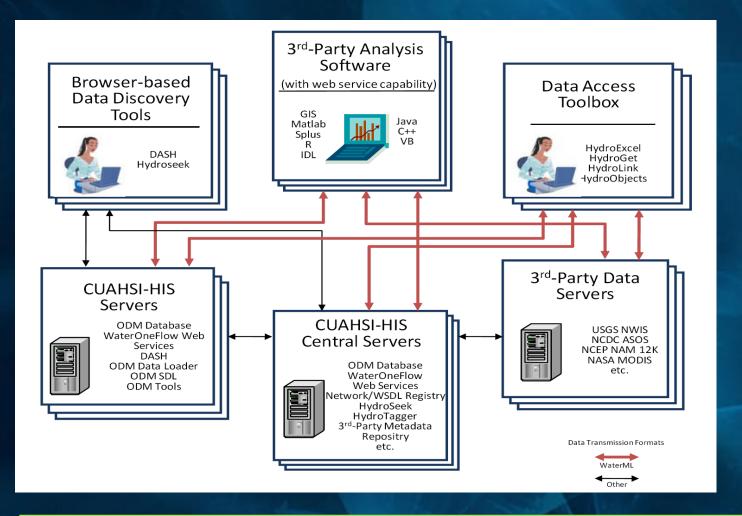
Expanding farm dams



## The Water Information Value Ladder



## What is CUAHSI HIS?



CUAHSI (Consortium of Univ for the Advancement of Hydrologic Science, Inc.) Hydrologic Information System: NSF support through 2012 (GEO)

### **Partners:**

**Academic**: 11 NSF hydrologic observatories, CEO:P projects, LTER...

Government: USGS, EPA, NCDC,

NWS, state and local

**Commercial**: Microsoft, ESRI, Kisters

International: Australia, UK

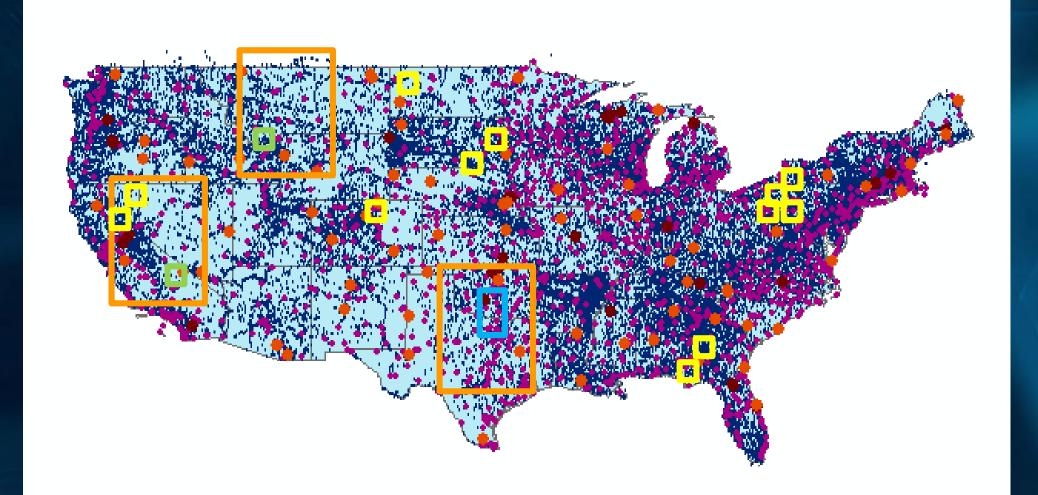
Standardization: OGC, WMO

(Hydrology Domain WG, CHy); adopted

by USGS, NCDC

An online distributed system to support the sharing of hydrologic data from multiple repositories and databases via standard water data service protocols; software for data publication, discovery, access and integration.

# Observation Stations Map for the US



Build a common window on water data using web services

# How You Create an Information System Where Research

- There are N (widely distributed) sites that collect local data, possibly over time, organized in multiple observation networks
- Each site may collect a different set of data variables Vij
- Any Vij might come from sensor streams, local stores, compiled archives, differently aggregated and accessed...
- The data collection points N may be spatially related (e.g., in a river network, along a mountain ridge)
- Variables and values may be related through [evolving] ontologies
- Queries will have different spatiotemporal aggregate functions over data variables, and the spatial relationships across their sites
- The integration of data may need variable reconciliation and value reconciliation, spatiotemporal interpolation
- There are multiple user roles, research scenarios, models
- Other types of information (e.g. remote sensing, climate change projections) are generated at different spatial and temporal resolution, and need to be interoperable. Also: publications; multimedia; catalogs, web pages; policies and rules...
- ... and there are millions of catalog records, and TBs of data

## **HIS Service Oriented Architecture**

Deployment to test beds





Customizable web interface (DASH)

#### Global search

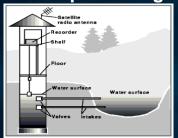


## Microsoft\* Research

Other popular online clients



#### **Data publishing**



**WSDL** and **ODM** registration

**Ontology tagging** (Hydrotagger)

**ODM DataLoader** 

**Streaming Data** Loading

QA/QC

Server config tools

HIS Central **Registry & Harvester** 

Test bed HIS Servers



**HIS Lite** Servers



Central HIS servers

Metadata

catalogs



Services, WaterML Ontology Controlled

HTML - XML

Water Data Web

ocabularies

services ETIL

WSDL

External data providers









**ArcGIS** 

Matlab

IDL, R

**MapWindow** 

Excel

**Programming** (Java, C, VB,...)

> **Modeling** (OpenMI)

## Standard Water Data Services

Set of query functions



Returns data in WaterML

Next Step: WaterML 2.0; OGC Hydrology Domain Working Group:

https://lists.opengeospatial.org/mailman/listinfo/hydro.dwg http://external.opengis.org/twiki\_public/bin/view/HydrologyDWG/WebHome

- <u>GetSiteInfo</u>
   Given a site number, this method returns the site's metad
- <u>GetSiteInfoObject</u>
   Given a site number, this method returns the site's metad
- GetSites
   Given an array of site numbers, this method returns the s
- <u>GetValues</u>
   Given a site number, a variable, a
- <u>GetValuesObject</u>
   Given a site number, a variable, a
- <u>GetVariableInfo</u>
   Given a variable code, this methor
- GetVariableInfoObject
   Given a variable code, this method

- <units unitsAbbreviation="cfs" unitsCode="35">cubic feet </variable>

NWIS Daily Values (discharge), NWIS Ground Water, NWIS Unit Values (real time), NWIS Instantaneous Irregular Data, EPA STORET, NCDC ASOS, DAYMET, MODIS, NAM12K, USGS SNOTEL, ODM (multiple sites)

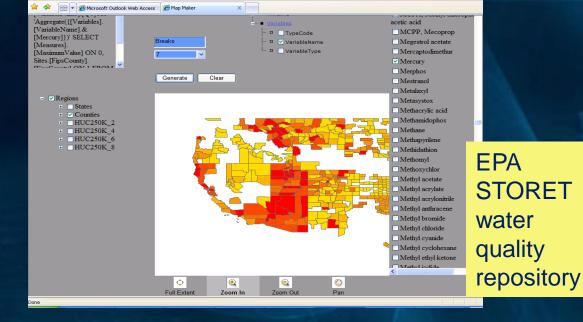
## Visualization and Analysis of Large Datasets

Research

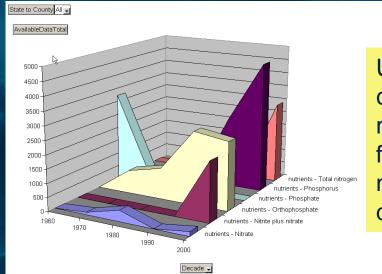
Tiled wall



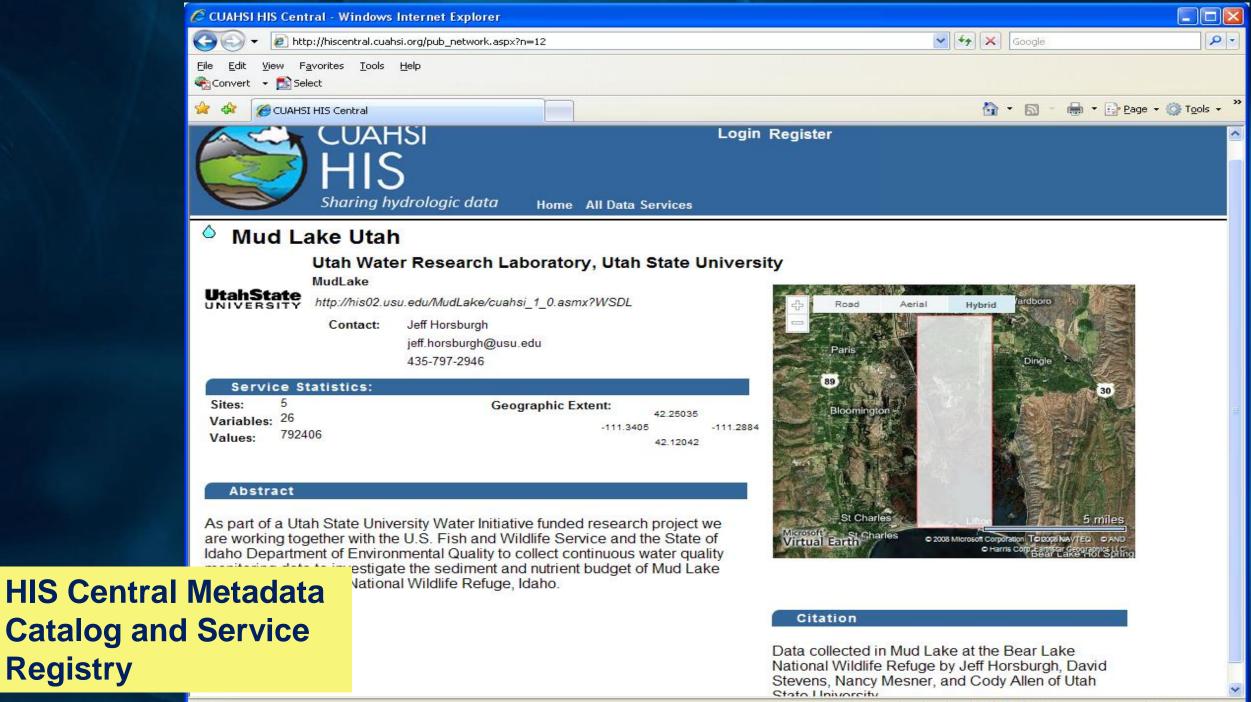
**OLAP** cubes for repositories



OLAP cubes for catalogs



USGS NWIS catalog: measurement totals for selected nutrients over decades



Done

☐ O Internet

100%

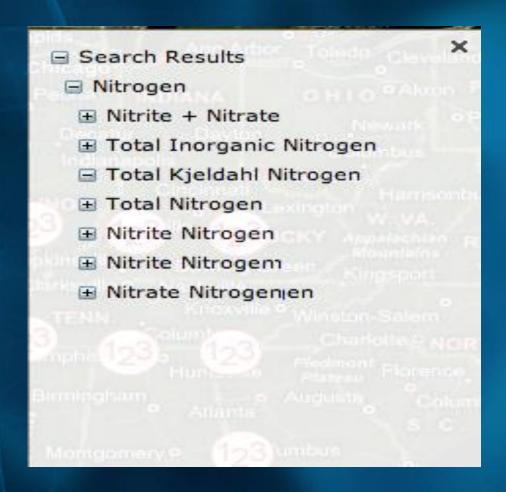
# Managing Varying Semantics

## In measurement units...

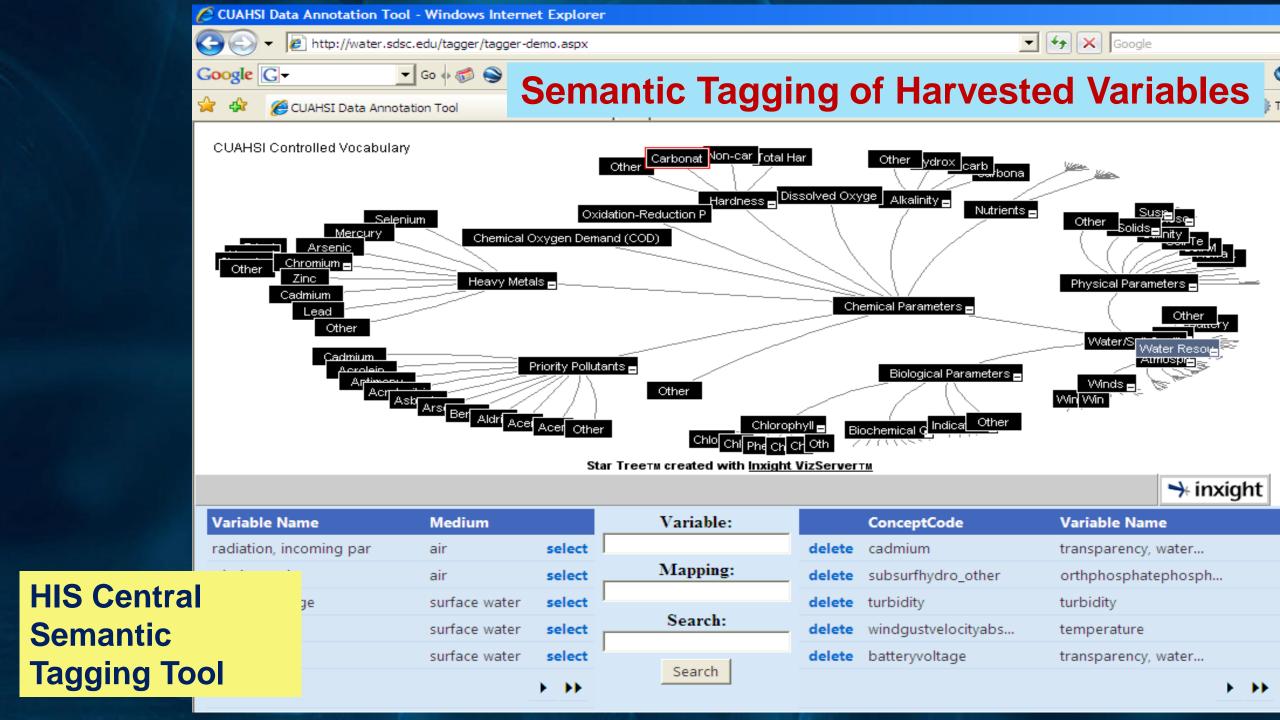
acre feet	acre-feet
micrograms per kilogram	micrograms per kilgram
FTU	NTU
mho	Siemens
ppm	mg/kg

## In parameter names...

Nitrogen: e.g. NWIS parameter # 625 is labeled 'ammonia + organic nitrogen', Kjeldahl method is used for determination but not mentioned in parameter description. In STORET this parameter is referred to as Kjeldahl Nitrogen.



And: Dissolved oxygen





- Preservation of hydrologic data:
  - What is the time horizon for preservation; what are archival units and metadata; how are data relationships and transformations maintained; how are archives migrated
- Model integration:
  - Model coupling frameworks; managing and re-using model output; integration of observations and model results across scales; maintaining provenance and semantics in workflows and coupling; explanation facilities
- Managing community semantics process:
  - Community lexicon; a system of formal ontologies; semantic resource tagging; mechanism for evolving ontologies
- Your turn!