DISTRIBUTED GEOCOMPUTATIONS AND WEB COLLABORATION

J. A. Rod Blais
Dept. of Geomatics Engineering
Pacific Institute for the Mathematical Sciences
University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4

blais@ucalgary.ca www.ucalgary.ca/~blais

OVERVIEW

- Geoscience and Related IT Challenges
- New Cyberinfrastructure and Implications
- Advanced and Distributed Geocomputations
- Virtual Globes, Observatories and HUBs
- Sensor Networks and Sensorwebs
- Geosciences Network and Open Earth Framework
- Examples: Turtle Mountain, glaciers, ...
- Web collaboration and potentials
- Semantic Web and Implications
- Concluding Remarks

GEOSCIENCE & IT CHALLENGES

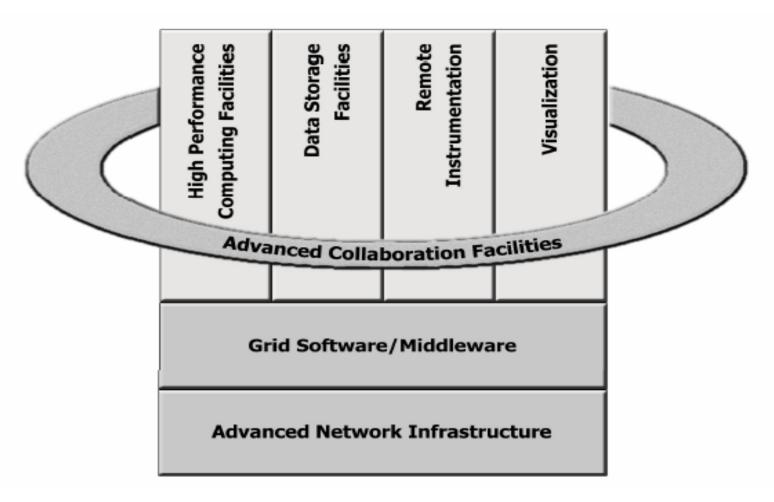
- Exponential increase in data volumes
- Complexity and diversity of observations/measurements
- Data processing, integration, fusion and preservation
- Computational challenges and reproducibility
- Advanced visualization in 3D and 4D
- Archiving publications with reusable components
- Web access as new pathway to scientific discovery
- ► Distributed geocomputations and web collaboration are the way of the future in the Earth (and other) sciences!

CYBERINFRASTRUCTURE

- <u>Classical infrastructure</u>: roads, mail service, utilities, etc.
- New infrastructure:

advanced communications, high performance computers, advanced research networks, 3D & 4D visualization tools, data storage facilities, networks of remote sensors, advanced collaboration facilities, etc.

CI FRAMEWORK



Source: Cyberinfrastructure Whitepaper, Alberta's Research Infrastructure, 2006

DISTRIBUTED COMPUTATIONS

- Defined in many different ways in different contexts
- Distributed computing means using resources over a network
- Computations include simple to complex varied tasks
- Closely related to parallel computing for concurrent tasks
- Subset of Grid Computing for HPC over extensive networks
- Examples:
 - DataGrid (<u>www.eu-datagrid.org</u>) led by CERN and five other partners
 - Distributed Net (<u>www.distributed.net</u>) in cryptographic applications
 - Particle Physics Data Grid (www.ppdg.net) by ANL, BNL, Caltech, ...
 - SETI@Home (<u>setiathome.ssl.berkeley.edu</u>) for extraterrestrial life
 - BOINC (boinc@berkeley.edu) for volunteering computing cycles
 - LAS (<u>www.ferret.noaa.gov/LAS</u>) Live Access Server at NOAA/PMEL

VIRTUAL GLOBES/OBSERVATORIES/HUBS

Virtual Earth Globes for displaying and visualizing information:

- GOOGLETM EARTH (<u>http://earth.google.com</u>)
- Microsoft Virtual Earth (http://www.microsoft.com/virtualearth/)
- Poly9 FreeEarth (http://freeearth.poly9.com)

Virtual Observatories for sensors, data, tools and computations:

- National Virtual Astronomical Observatory (http://us-vo.org)
- Virtual Geomagnetic Observatory (http://mist.engin.umich.edu)

Virtual HUBs for Linux Apache servers with LDAP, PHP, Joomla:

- HUBzero and nanoHUB (<u>http://www.hubzero.org</u>)
- Demo with nanoHUB (http://www.hubzero.org/demo.html)

GEOSCIENCES NETWORK

(www.geongrid.org)

GEON Project, San Diego Supercomputer Center:



Project Manager: Christopher Crosby (ccrosby@sdsc.edu)

Project Technical Lead: Viswanath Nandigam (viswanat@sdsc.edu)

GEON Principal Investigator: Chaitan Baru (baru@sdsc.edu)

Active Tectonics Group, Arizona State University:



GEON Co-Investigator: <u>J Ramon Arrowsmith</u> (<u>ramon.arrowsmith@asu.edu</u>)

Research Developer: Santhanakrishnan Balakrishnan (sbalakr5@asu.edu)

Viz Tools Modeling and e.g. GEON IDV Analysis Packages OpenEarth Framework Data Interaction Services --Deliver only the data needed, based on user request -- May issue multiple requests to the Data Modeling and Dataset Access services --Use "stand-in" & cached data sets, as available Data Modeling Services --Support WFS, WMS, WCS. Extend GML to support volume data and GeoSciML to support different Earth Science domains and subdisciplines -- Provide services for volume data, e.g. a WVS (Web Volume Service) --Obtain appropriate datasets from Dataset Access service, perform subsetting, "slice & dice" operations, and data gridding --Implement a data caching system **Dataset Access Services** --Provide access to datasets in a wide variety of formats, e.g. rdbms, shapefiles, netCDF, XML, Excel, ascii, geoTIFFs, etc -- Based on GEON1 platform Registered Datasets GEON 3rd Party Catalog Precomputed data Remote Datasets Catalogs --standard products --low resolution products

Source: www.geongrid.org



GEON is an open collaborative project that is developing cyberinfrastructure for integration of 3 and 4 dimensional earth science data

Sea	TUTI		-
			Go
0	website (data	& tool

Geophysics **Education & Training** myGEON Topography Geology Collaborations CloudStor Home Synthetic Seismogram Gravity and Magnetics Login | Request an Account! OEF IDV EarthScope control panel latitude 32,826 longitude -114,932 Create a bounding box for plotting Events and Stations bounding box Guest Role Access IRIS Data Define Time Range 8 Feb 2009 Begin Time End Time 8 May 2009 Retrieve Events Retrieve Stations Retrieve Waveforms Show Waveform Window Virtual Events & Stations Drag and Drop an Earthquake or Station onto the map.

datasets map options

Start Over

Clear Map

Print Map

Help

Event:

Latitude: Depth:
Longitude: Magnitude:

Station:

Latitude: Begin Time:
Longitude: End Time:

Drag and Drop an Earthquake or Station onto the map.

CLEAR EVENT

SELECT ALL STATIONS

CLEAR STATIONS

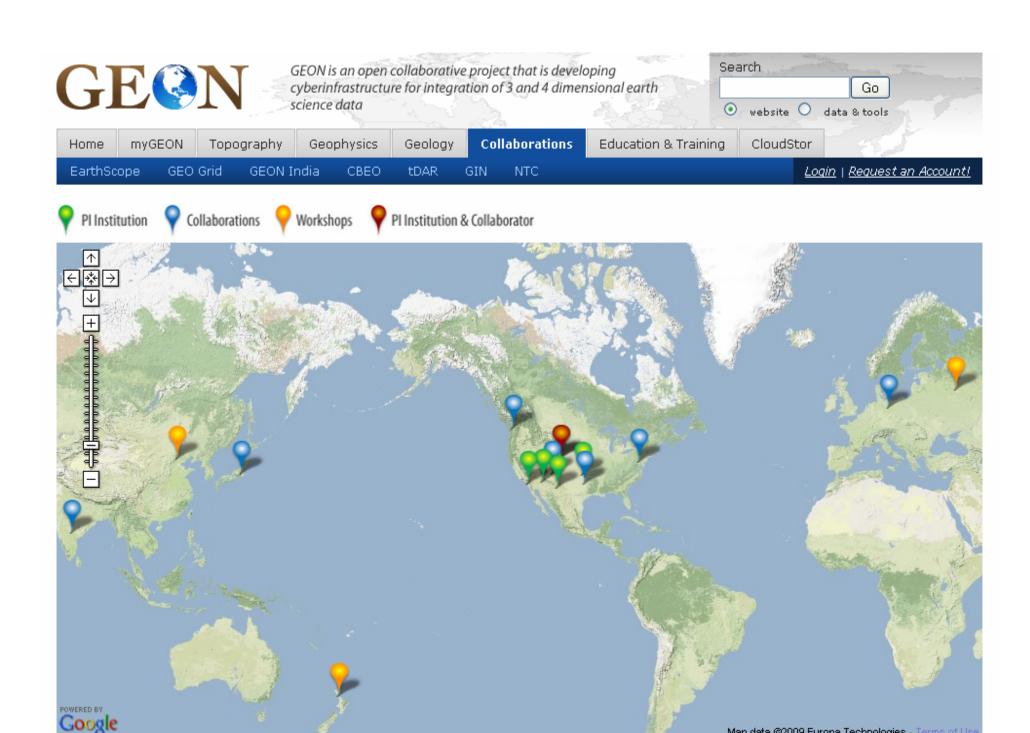
Define Station(s)

Define Event

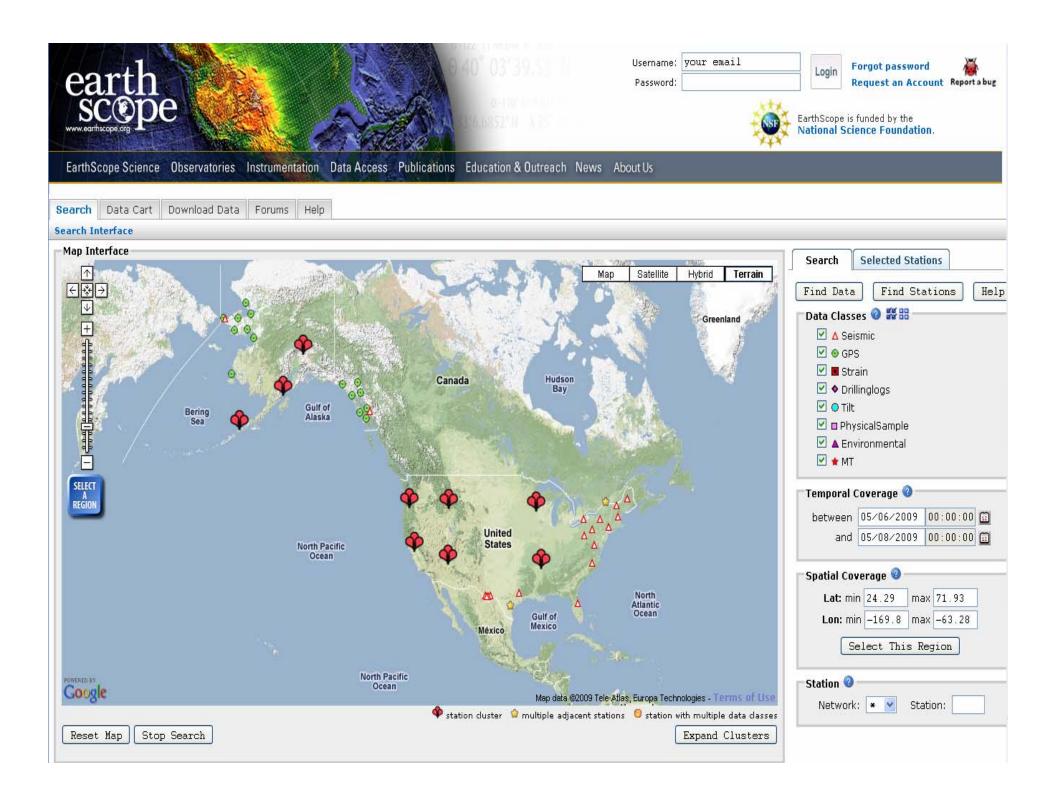
Run Simulation

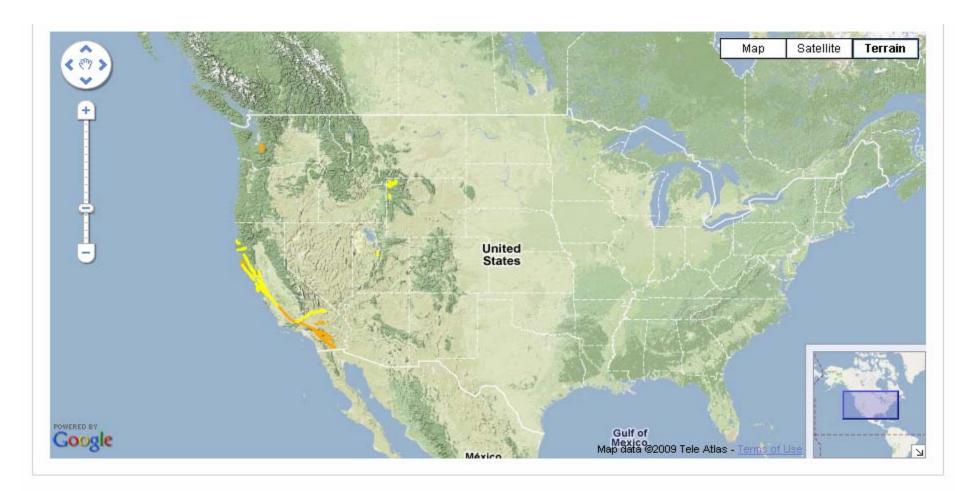
Run Simulation

Open Job Manager



Map data @2009 Europa Technologies - Terms of Use





- LiDAR Point Cloud Data
- · Northern San Andreas Fault (NSAF), CA
- · West Rainier Seismic Zone, WA
- Fault systems in the Eastern California Shear Zone (ECSZ)
- . B4: Southern San Andreas Fault
- GeoEarthScope Northern California LiDAR Project (NoCAL)

- Standard DEMs
- · GeoEarthScope Intermountain Seismic Belt LiDAR · Intermountain Seismic Belt GeoEarthScope Project (ISB)
- · GeoEarthScope Southern & Eastern California LiDAR Project (SoCal)
- (NoCal)

- Google Earth Files
- LiDAR Hillshades
- · Southern & Eastern California GeoEarthScope LiDAR Hillshades
- · GeoEarthScope Northern California LiDAR Project · Southern & Eastern California GeoEarthScope LiDAR DEM Tiles
 - Northern California GeoEarthScope LiDAR Hillshades
 - Northern California GeoEarthScope LiDAR **DEM Tiles**
 - B4 Project (San Andreas & San Jacinto Fault) LiDAR Hillshades

Western Mt. Rainier Project Area LIDAR Data Coverage by USGS Quarter Quadrangle Lower-right longitude USGS quadrangle index Quarter-quad (I-4) Tile (01-25) Lower-right latitude ARC/Info Interchange Quarter Quads 122°75' 122° 121°525' Full Feature grid: q47122a13.e00.gz Bald Earth grid: q47122a13be.e00.gz A175' Aδ Project Wilkeson NW NE Old Baldy Area Mountain =2= 1q47122a1301.txt.gz (shaded) SW SE HT H8 H7 = 3=4Mowich Le Dout Golden 25 ASCII all return files Creek Lakes Lake for each quarter-quadrangle fixed-length records 46° 10 parameters per record 52.5 G1G8 G7 (1196 7535734633 1376098 45 -92620.84 2329.06 2 1 17.70 0 V) (gpsweek gpssec easting northing elevation returns return_num angle intensity class) Mount Mt. Rainier Ashford 1 laser return per record West 46° Eo F1 4

Anderson

Sawtooth

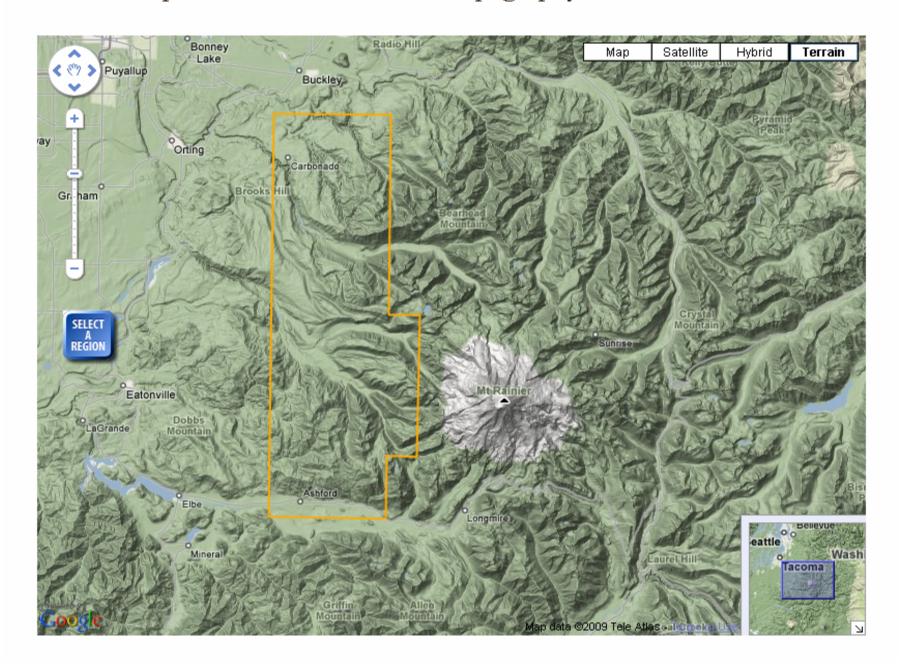
Ridge

46°

37.5

Seven E-W strip mosaics each with four geotiff files Elevation and Shaded Relief for Full Feature and Bald Earth Elevation data in feet (floating point 32-bit) (no data = -99) Shaded relief scaled 0 to 255 (byte 8-bit) (computed with illumination elevation = 60° & azimuth = 225°)

Interactive Spatial Selection of LiDAR Topography



EUROPEAN NETWORKS

Distributed European Infrastructure for Supercomputing Applications DEISA (www.deisa.eu)

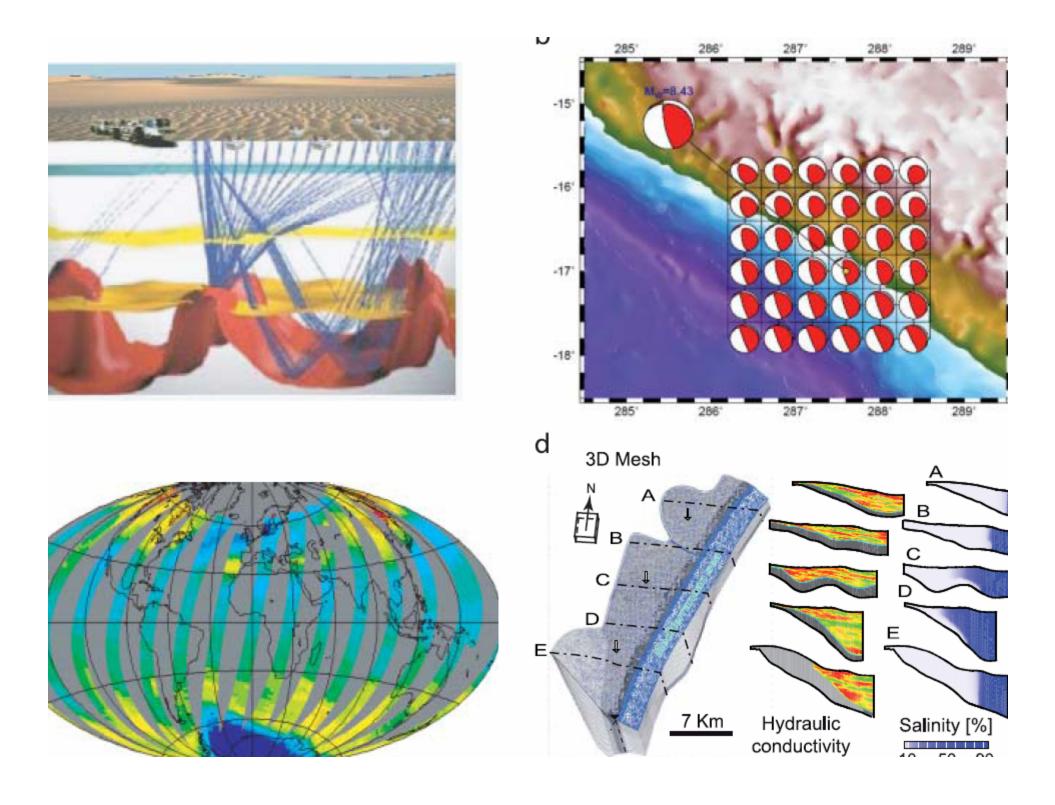
(Consortium of HPC infrastructures and services)

EGEE (<u>www.eu-egee.org</u>) Enabling Grids for E-Science (Largest multidisciplinary grid infrastructure in the world, with > 80,000 CPUs, > 300 sites, >2x10¹⁶ B of data storage)

DEGREE projects (www.eu-degree.eu):

- (a) GeoCluster (<u>www.cggveritas.com/default.aspx?cid=4-13-1925</u>)
 Seismic data processing, imaging and underground reservoirs
- (b) Institut du Globe de Paris on EGEE (<u>geoscope.ipgp.jussieu.fr</u>)
 Seismic early warning system for natural hazards
- (c) Global Ozone Monitoring Experiment on ERS

 Neural network using atmospheric ozone profiles & LIDAR data
- (d) Coupled Variable Density and Saturation in 3-D (<u>www.eumedgrid.org</u>)
 Finite Element and Monte Carlo simulation experiment



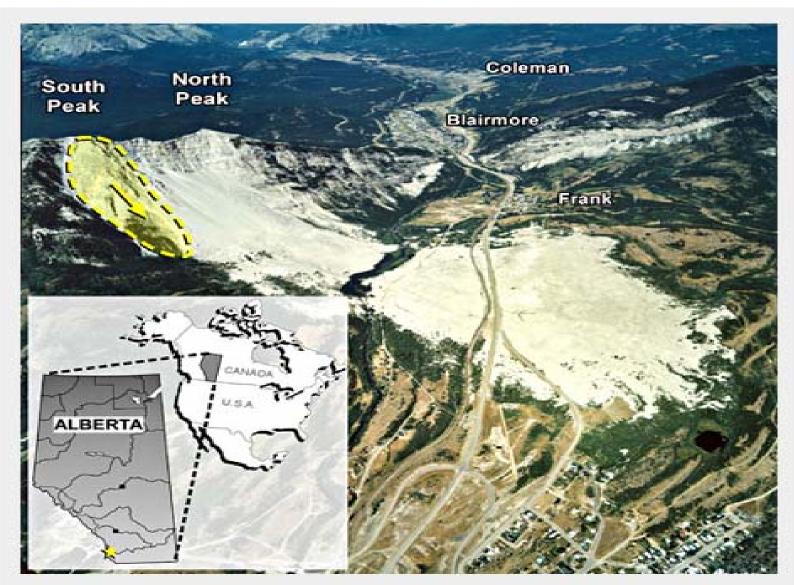
SENSOR NETWORKS & WEBS

- An amorphous network of spatially distributed sensor platforms (pods) that (wirelessly) communicate with each other [Delin, 1997]
- A Sensor Web also refers to sensors connected to the Internet or WWW
- OGC's Sensor Web Enablement (SWE) aims at interoperability standards including SensorML, an extension of XML [Reichardt, 2003]
- SWE supports heterogeneous sensors, models, simulations and decision support tools in compliance with SOA principles
- SWE has standard specifications for Encodings and Web Services
- Realizing visions of a worldwide Sensor Web will take some time ...
- Interoperability of information has enormous potential for the scientific community, including geoscience, infrastructure and environment management, intelligence, security and even the general public

TURTLE MOUNTAIN

(www.ags.gov.ab.ca/geohazards/turtle_mountain)

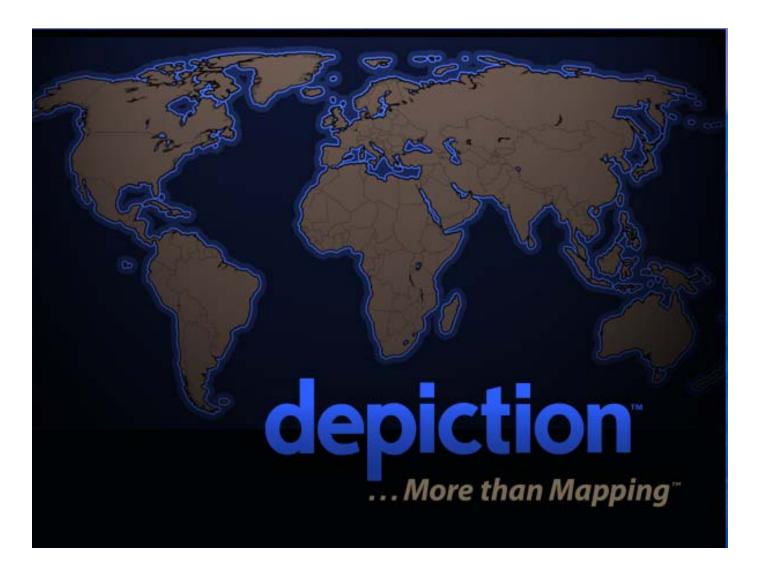
- 1903: Catastrophic rock avalanche that buried the town of Frank, AB
- 5x10⁶ m³ of rock in South Peak area are likely to fail again (J. Allan)
- 2003-2005: Large multidiciplinary study led to Geological Report
- 2005: Program & Budget for long-term monitoring and studies
- First priority: early warning for possible rock avalanche
- Second priority: field laboratory for research community
- Sensor network: some 40 state-of-the-art sensors such as
 - 22 crackmeters, 5 extensometers, 10 tiltmeters
 - 11 dGPS receivers, 19 reflective prisms
 - 6 station passive seismic network, weather station
- Website: Geology, GIS Maps, Reports, Services, Search
- Online digital images and other data available for analysis



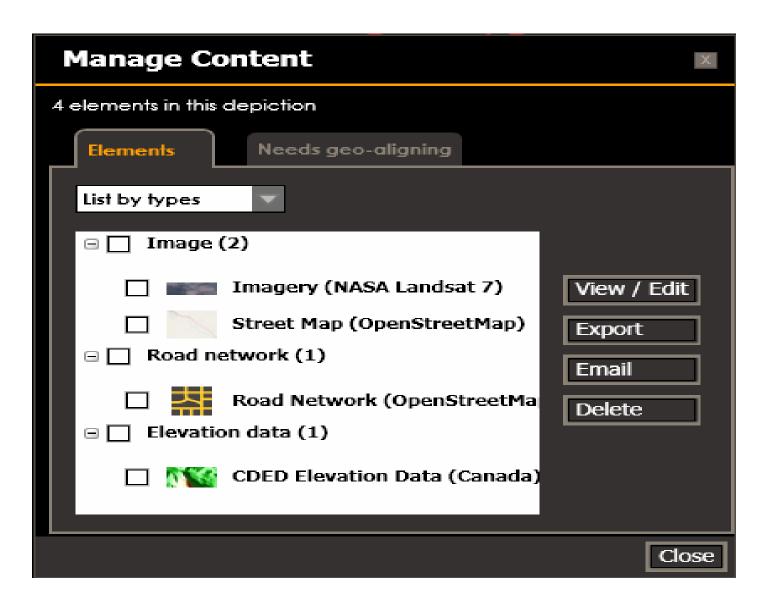
Aerial photo: The yellow, dashed line shows the most unstable area below South Peak on Turtle Mountain. Inset photo: The star shows the location of Turtle Mountain in Alberta.

Interactive Spatial Selection of LiDAR Topography





Source: www.depiction.com







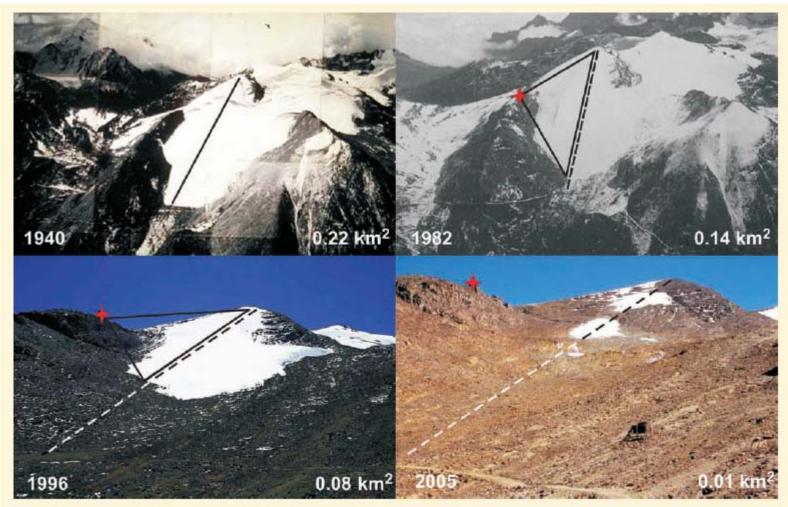
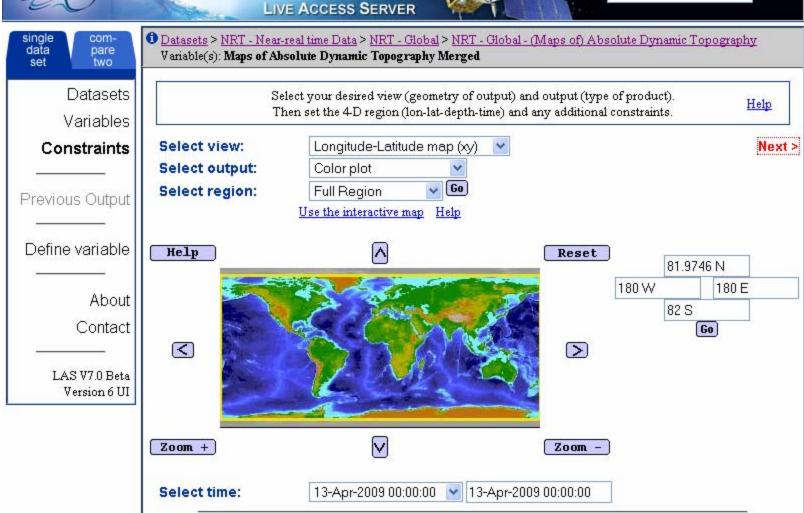
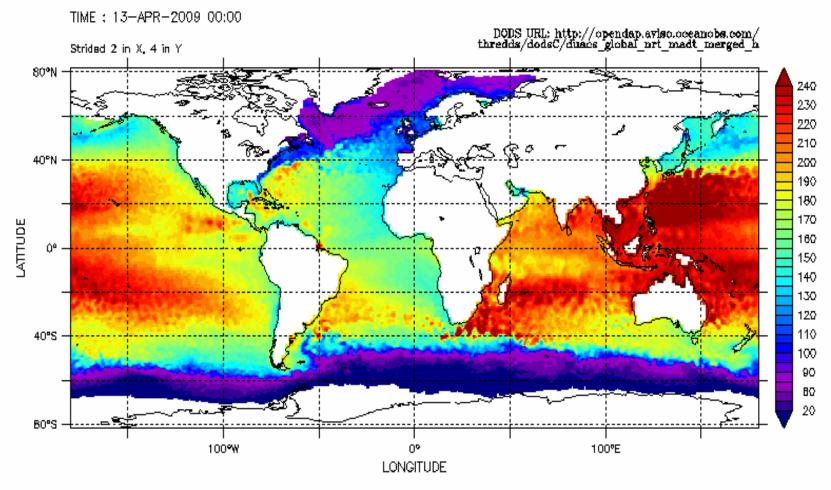


Figure 1.1. Areal extent of Chacaltaya Glacier, Bolivia, from 1940 to 2005. By 2005, the glacier had separated into three distinct small bodies. The position of the ski hut, which did not exist in 1940, is indicated with a red cross. The ski lift, which had a length of about 800 m in 1940 and about 600 m in 1996, was normally installed during the summer months (precipitation season in the tropics) and covered a major portion of the glacier, as indicated with a continuous line. The original location of the ski lift in 1940 is indicated with a segmented line in subsequent epochs. After 2004, skiing was no longer possible. Photo credits: Francou and Vincent (2006) and Jordan (1991).

Source: IPCC Working Group II Fourth Assessment Report, 2007: Figure 1.1







Maps of Absolute Dynamic Topography Merged (cm)

WEB COLLABORATION

KEY FEATURES:

- Interactive Simulation Tools and Online Presentations
- Mechanism for uploading New Resources
- Tool Development Area and Usage Statistics
- User Groups for Private Collaboration
- Ratings and Citations and User Support Area
- News and Events, and Feedback Mechanisms

SEMANTIC WEB

- Proposed by the inventor of the WWW: Tim Berners-Lee
- Objective: users and machines to analyze all the data on the web
- WWW \equiv 'Information Space' with URLs \rightarrow URIs
- Definitions and Descriptions:

Machine-readable view [Degaldo, 2001]

Intelligent agents view [Cost et al, 2001]

Distributed database view [Cayzer, 2001]

Automated infrastructure view [Tuttle, 2001]

Servant of humanity view [Cranefield, 2001]

Better annotation view [Euzenat, 2002]

Improved searching view [Wuwongse et al, 2001]

Web services view [Klein and Bernstein, 2001]

SEMANTIC WEB STRATEGY

Proposed layer architecture over XML [Berners-Lee, 2000]:

7. TRUST: authentification, reliability of information

6. LOGIC / PROOF: justification, inference

5. ONTOLOGY: semantics, dictionaries

4. RDF SCHEMA: RDF resource types

3. RDF: Resource Description Framework

2. XML SCHEMA: data types and structure

1. XML: common syntax of web contents

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Geosciences are computation and visualization oriented
- New data/tools offer much potential for web collaboration
- Web environments are becoming more and more common
- Google Earth, KML and KMZ datasets for geoscience
- GEON and OEF offer great possibilities for all of us
- Caveat: more data and/or tools ≠> more information!
- Geoscience web collaboration is up to us!