

Open Access to sensors

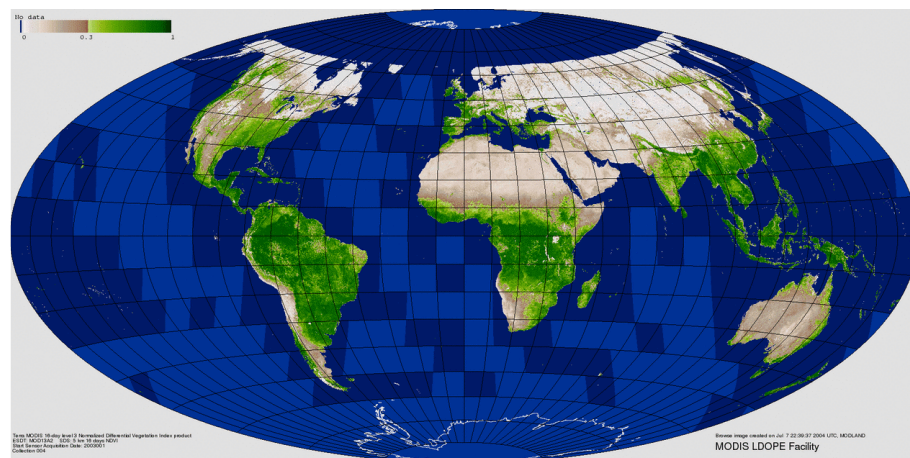
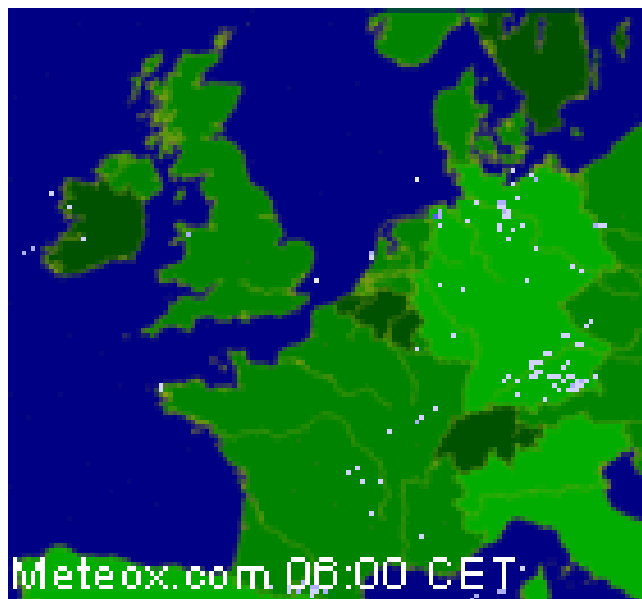
RGI

TNO | Kennis voor zaken



Jan Jellema, geowetenschappelijk informatie specialist





Goals National Sensor project

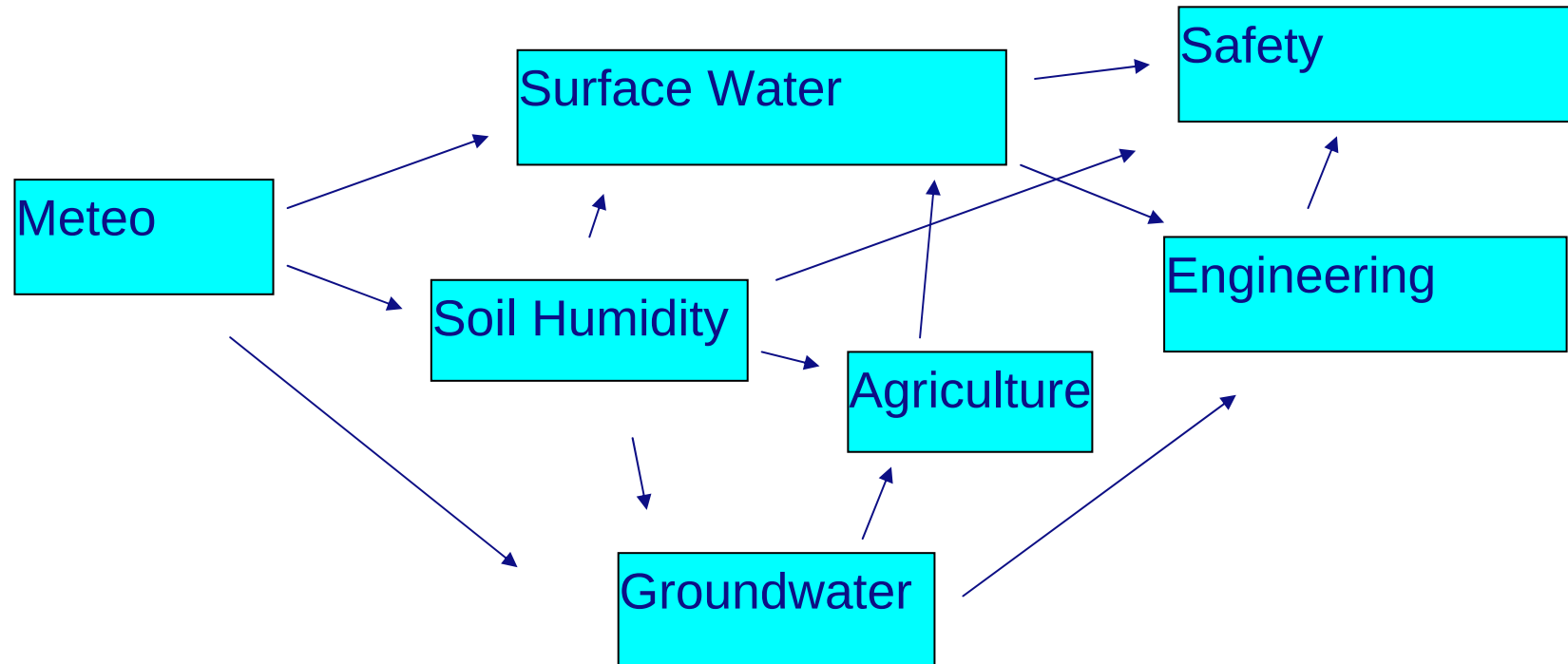
- Integrate Sensornetworks in the National GIS infrastructure
- Improve exchange between institutes
- Use SWE as input for models and applications

Why Standardisation?

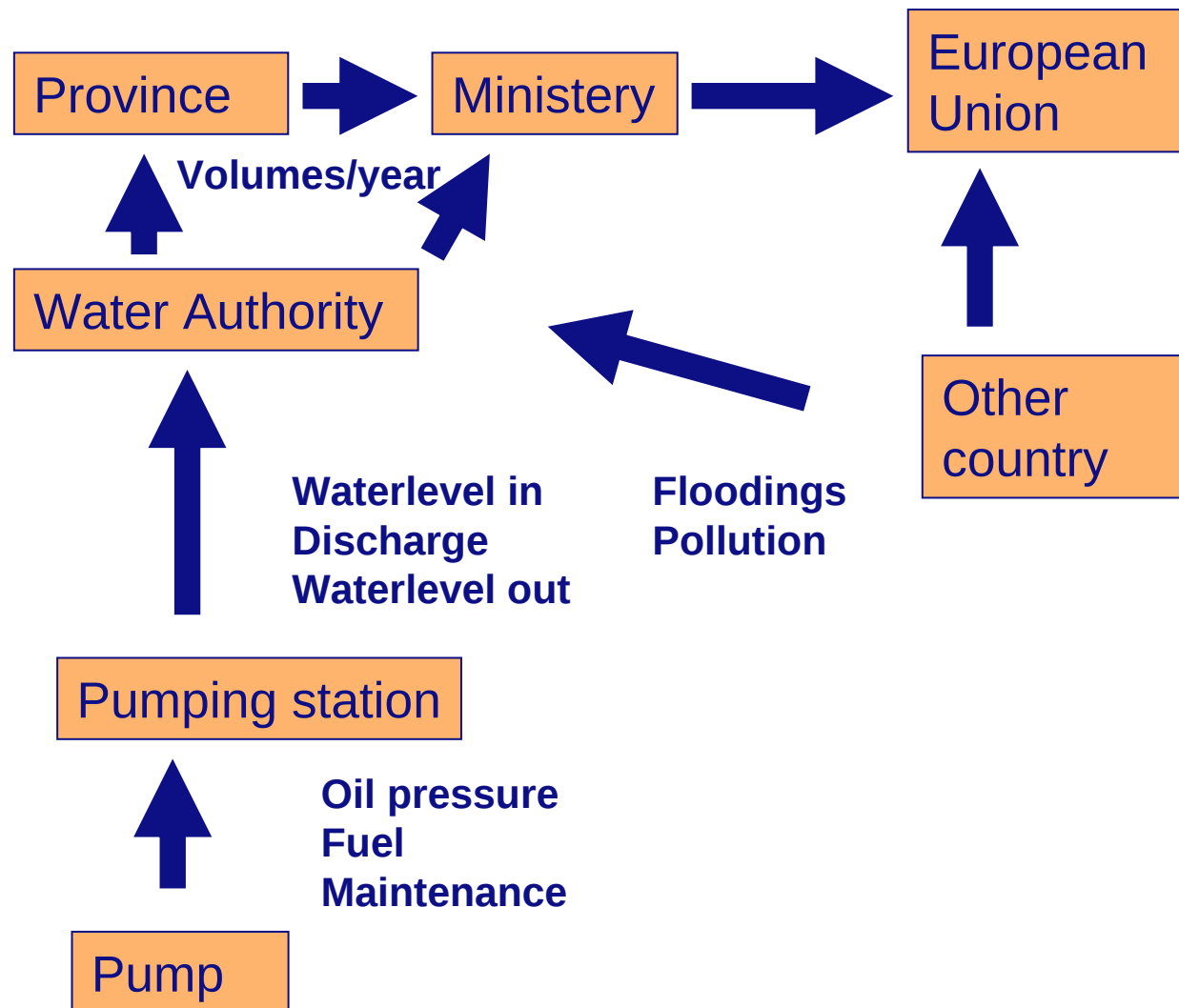
Trend:

- Cooperation between domains
- Cooperation between organisations
- Cooperation between scale of monitoring
- Cooperation between old-actual-prediction data

1. Cooperation between domains:



2. Cooperation between organisations



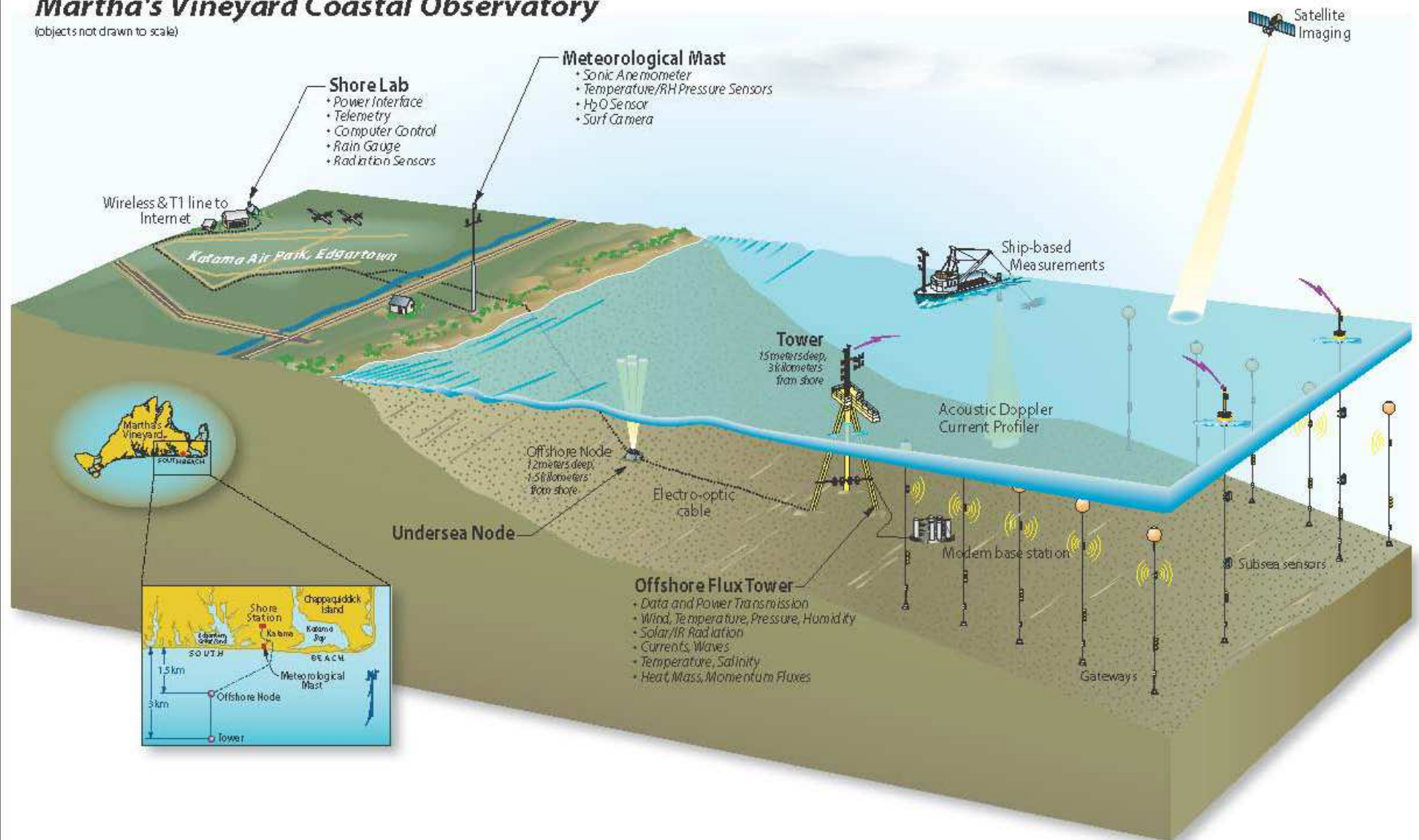
3. Spatial scale

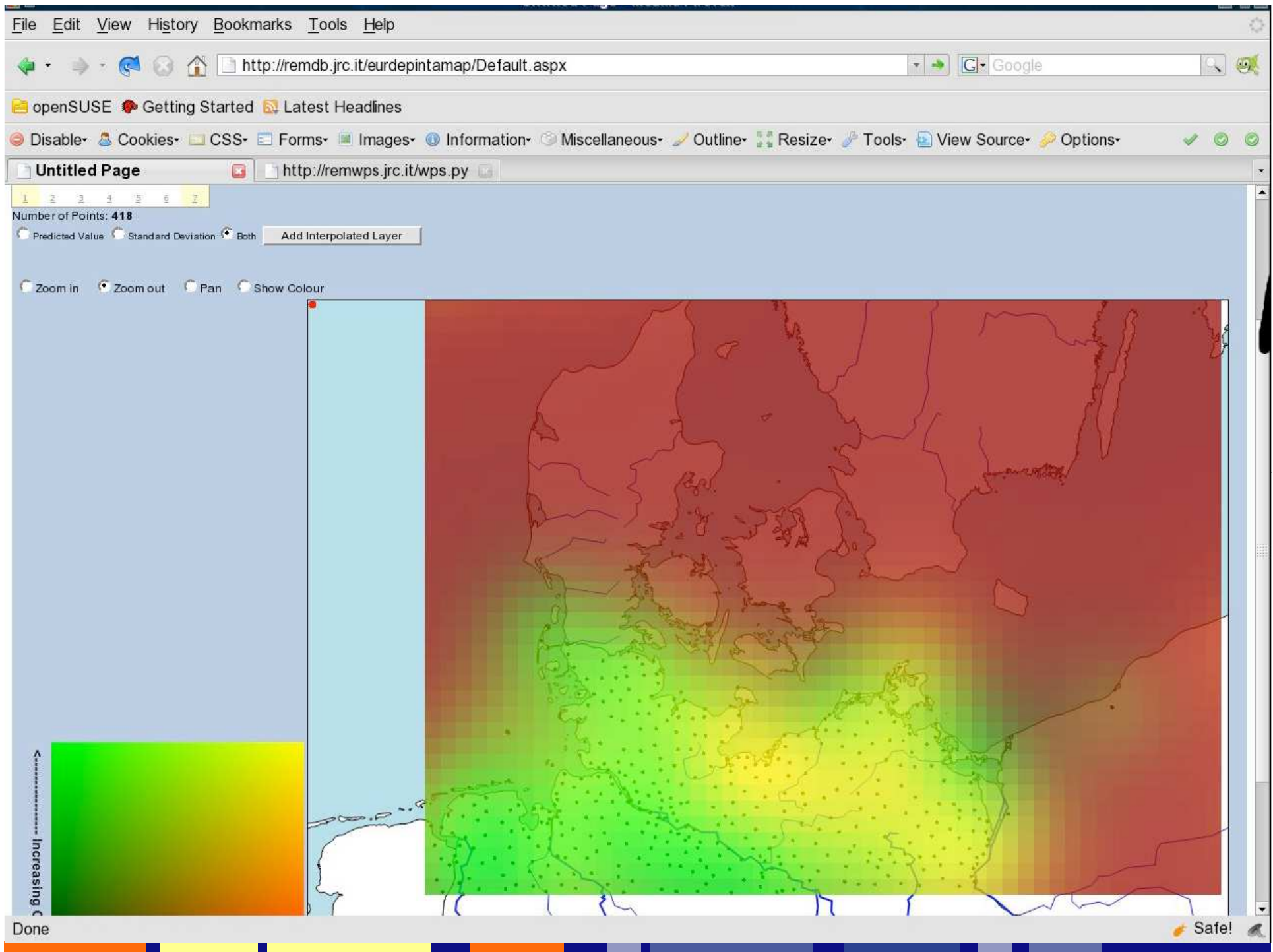
- Overview: Remote Sensing
large volumes, periodical
- National Weather stations , LOFAR
continue, ADSL, wired locations
- Regionaal: Field sensors
many, wireless, periodical, small volumes
- Buildings
Engines
Laboratories
Wired and powered sensors
Continue, often no storage

Many domains

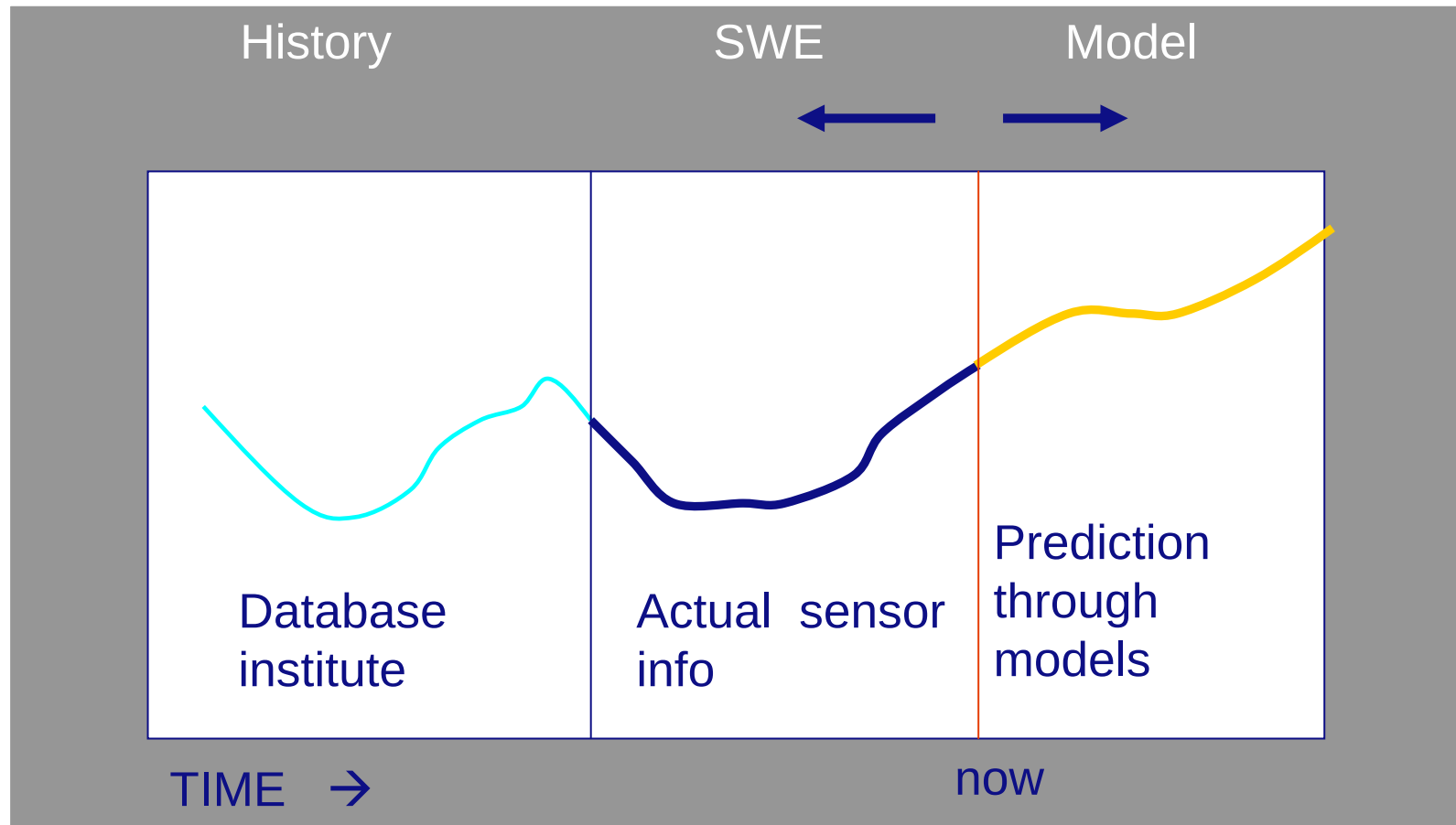
Martha's Vineyard Coastal Observatory

(objects not drawn to scale)





4. Relatie met Tijd, meerdere bronnen



Present public systems with SWE

- SensorBay, Canada
<http://www.sensorbay.ca/web/guest/find-view>
- Sensors in de Oceanen rond de USA
http://www.openioos.org/testbed/sos/gm_sos.html
- Zuid Afrika Beheer van bos- en veldbranden
<http://divenos.meraka.csir.co.za/afis/>
- EU- project: Osiris, milieuverontreiniging en rampbestrijding
<http://www.osiris-fp7.eu>
- GITEWS. Waarschuwingssysteem rampen (tsunami's)
<http://www.gitews.de>
- SANY. EU-project ontwikkeling SWE en bijbehorende implementaties.
<http://www.sany-ip.eu>

Conclusion 1:

Many organisational restrictions

- Privatisation restricts free access
Meteo Institute
Groundwater Institute
- Contract dependencies
Hydraulic Institute
- Missing responsibility
Soil Humidity
- Lagging Public education
No understanding for statistics, validation

Statement: Free exchange between institutes and authorities

Conclusion 2:

Trend in field sensors contrary to SWE

Trend: smaller and wireless sensors

- Batteries limit energy consumption
- Wireless protocol requires compact messaging

Possible in 3-4 year??

- WIMAX protocol
- Alternative energy supply wind -- bio -- sun

Conclusion 3 SWE has to much freedom Detailed profiles for each domain required

- Names of measurements, processes and definitions
- Unit of measurements
- Axes, positive-negative
- Symbols and colors

Conclusie 4 Applicaties

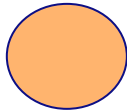
- Ready made applications needed for
 - Data input
 - Statistical processes
 - Data fusion and generalisation
 - Graphical and visualisation tools
- Loose relation with location and GML

Optional relation with GML

Electronic
BUS

engines, factories
cars, planes,

Fixed
sample
Location
with ID



Timeseries on fixed
locations

Laboratorium
reports

Alarm systems

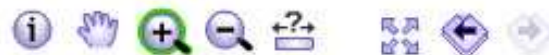


Suitable
for
suburbs?





ek...



0 6000 m

[Print kaart](#) | [Uitleg](#) | [Con](#)

- ☒ Overstromingsdiepte
 - minder dan 0,2 m
 - 0,2 - 0,5 m
 - 0,5 - 0,8 m
 - 0,8 - 2,0 m
 - 2,0 - 5,0 m
 - meer dan 5,0 m
- ☒ Overstromingsgebied
 - Buiten schaalbereik; zoom naar deze laag...
- ☒ Buitendijksgebied
 - Buitendijksgebied
- ☐ Dijkkringen
- [Overstroming Limburgse](#)
- ☐ Overstromingsdiep
- ☒ Kans 1 op 10 per jaar
 - minder dan 0,2 m
 - 0,2 - 0,5 m
 -

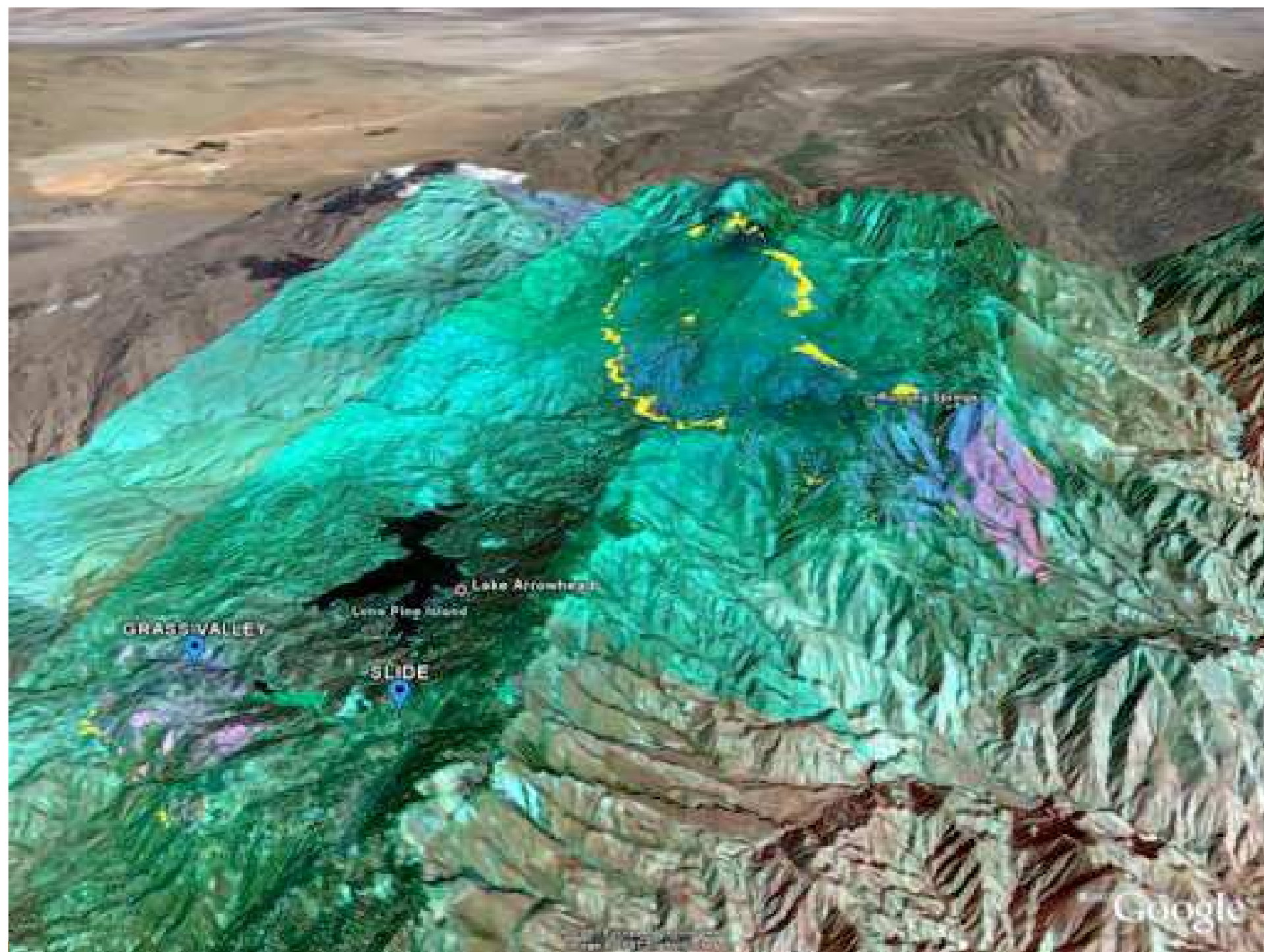
sokaart; aan deze kaart kunnen geen rechten worden ontleend.



Project Partners Sensornetwerk

- KPN National Telecommunications
- LOFAR Super fast scientific fibre network
- KNMI Royal Netherlands Meteorology Institute
- WUR Wageningen Universiteit
- Alterra Agricultural Scientific Institute
- Delft Hydr. Delft Hydraulical laboratory
- GeoDelft Centre for Geo-Engineering
- Eijkelpkamp Supplier of sensors for industry and environment.
- TNO B&O Geological Survey of the Netherlands
- IFGI Institute for Geo-Informatics (Germany)

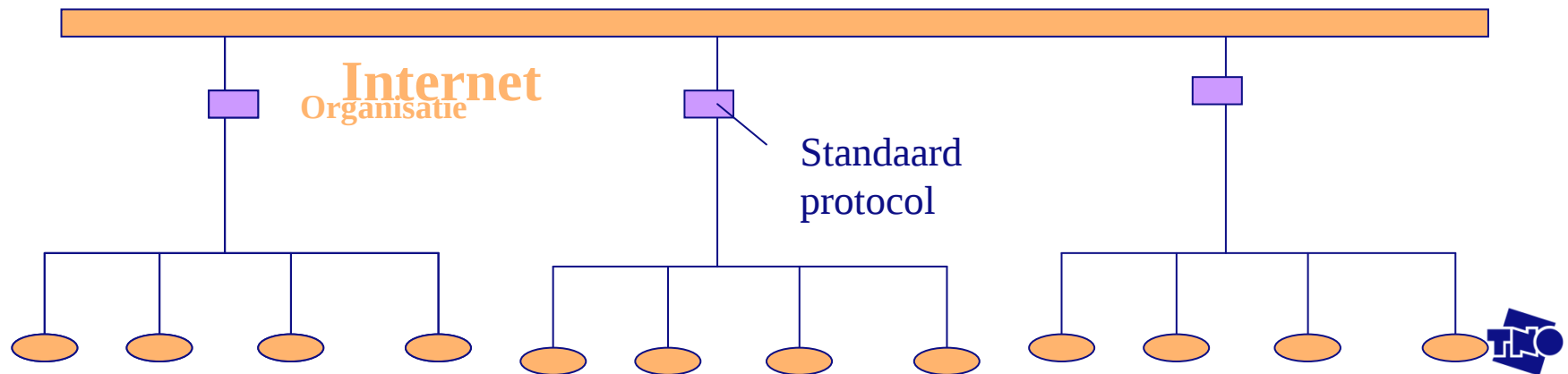
In consultation with the project “IJkdijk” in Groningen

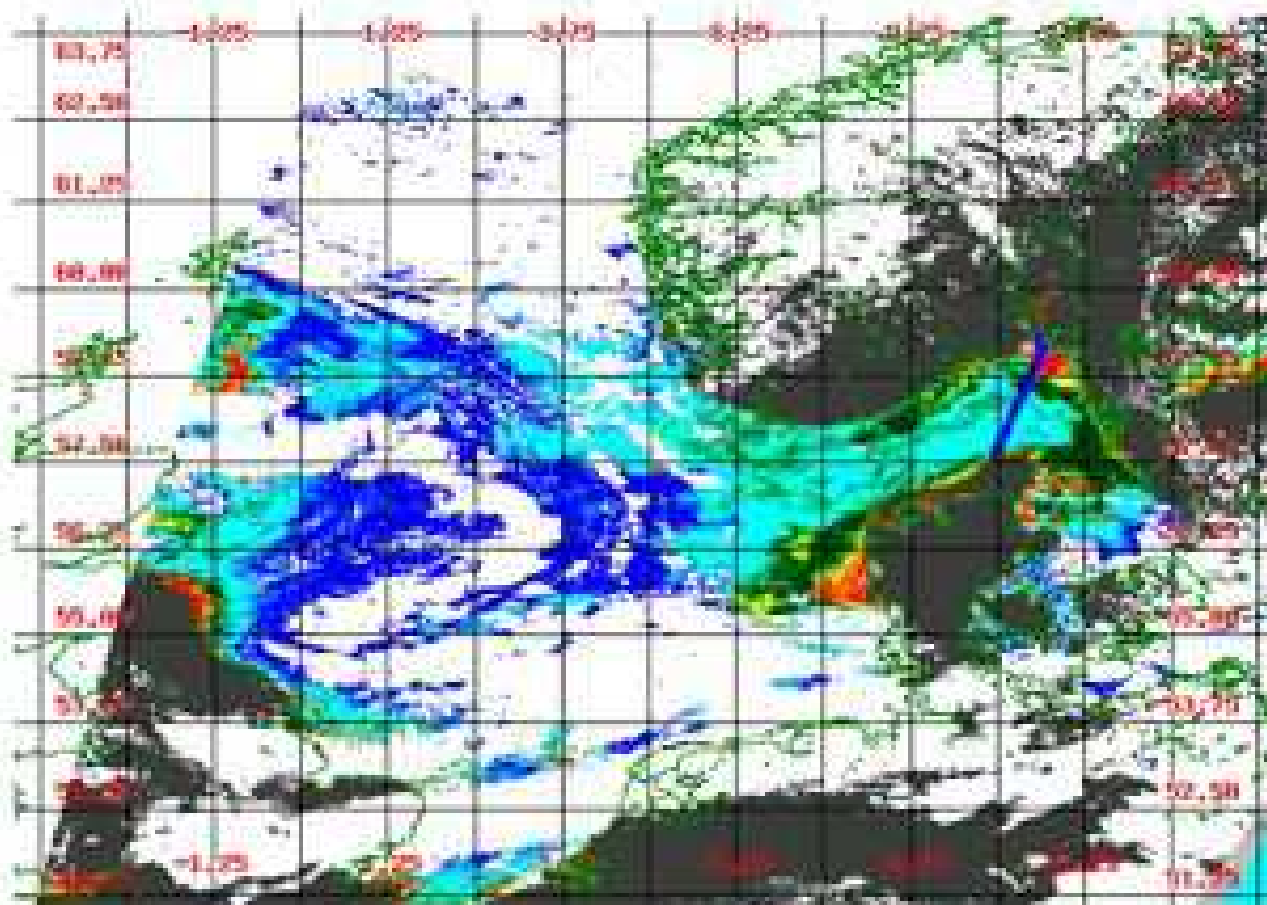


Water Management



Samenwerking





Layers

- ☐ [Chlorophyll-20050608](#)
- ☐ [Chlorophyll-20050609](#)
- ☒ [Chlorophyll-20050610](#)
- ☐ [Chlorophyll-20050611](#)
- ☐ [Chlorophyll-20050612](#)
- ☐ [Chlorophyll-20050613](#)
- ☐ [Chlorophyll-20050614](#)
- ☐ [Chlorophyll-20050615](#)
- ☐ [Ferrybox chla-020604](#)
- ☒ [Ferrybox chla-fluoresc-140605](#)
- ☐ [hab-fish-tox-020604](#)

Refresh Map

0 350 km



[Intro](#) || [Updates](#) || [News](#) || [Notes](#) || [Summary](#)

Notes

Chlorophyll-20050610 (Source: NERSC) Chlorophyll-a concentration derived from MERIS data, 10 June 2005, 0:21z.



Controls

Zoom: Size ☐ In ☐ Out ☐

Pan ☐

[DISPRO Home](#)

signal extent

Automatische Water Kwaliteits metingen



WARMER project

Prototype miniaturized chemical sensors
Integrated in modular flow-cells

- **NO₃-**
- **NH₄⁺**
- **K⁺**
- **Na⁺**
- **Cl⁻**
- **Pb²⁺ , Cd²⁺, Cu²⁺**
- **Hg²⁺, Fe³⁺, Cr⁶⁺**

Chemical sensors

- **Potentiometric sensors**
- **Stripping voltammetry sensors**
- **Pb²⁺, Cd²⁺, Cu²⁺, Zn²⁺**
- **Miniaturized colorimetric flow-cell with fibre optics**
- **NH₃, NO₂ , PO₄**



Real-time mapping of environmental radioactivity

Main objective of INTAMAP: to develop an **interoperable framework** for real time interpolation of environmental variables by extending spatial statistical methods and employing **open, web-based, data exchange and visualisation tools**.



Test bed: *EURDEP* (EUropean Radiological Data Exchange Platform)

This project addresses key issues of **GMES** and integrates the results in an **INSPIRE** compliant framework, based on open standards and web (feature) services.

Voorgestelde Standaard: Sensor Web Enablement

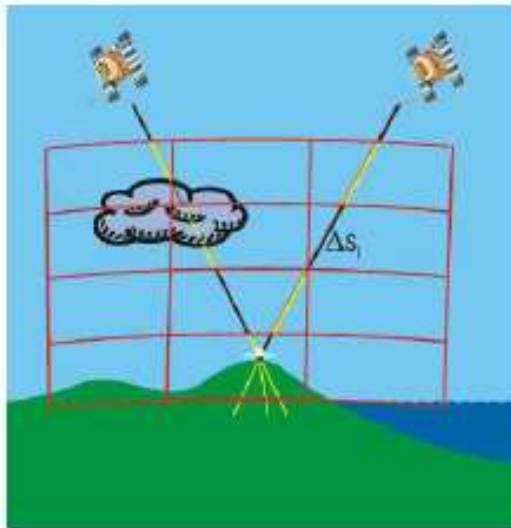
OGC Sensor Web Enablement (SWE)

- Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) initiative
- Web services
 - Sensor Observation service for data access
 - Sensor Planning Service for sensor tasking and feasibility studies,
 - Sensor Alert Service for registering atomic conditions and push based notification,
 - Web Notification Service as a data transport protocol transformer
- Data models and encodings
 - Observation & Measurement (O&M)
 - Sensor Model Language (SensorML)



Atmospheric water vapor concentration based on GPS tomographie

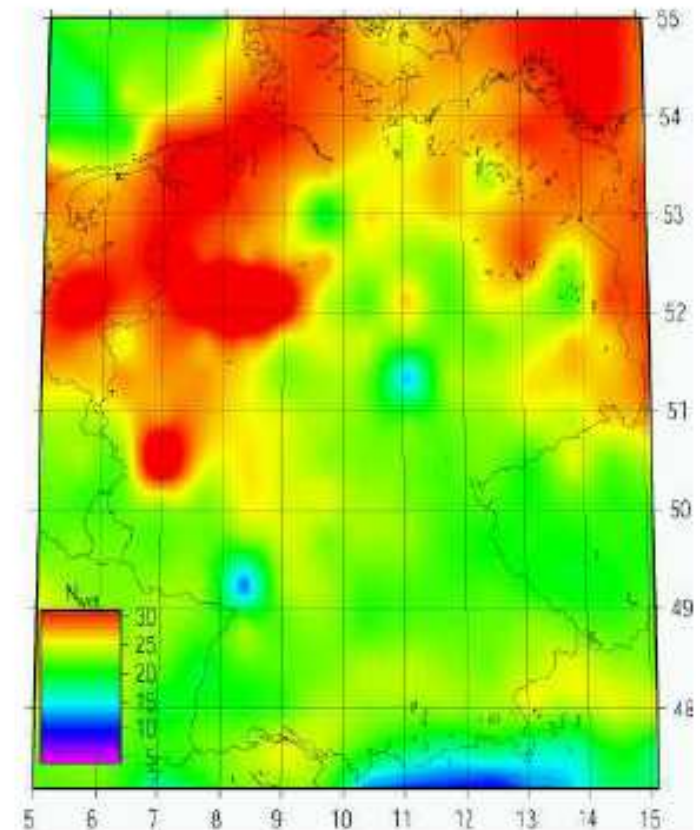
Integrated water vapor (IWV) along the line of sight between ground based GPS receiver and satellite is the base for 3D reconstructions



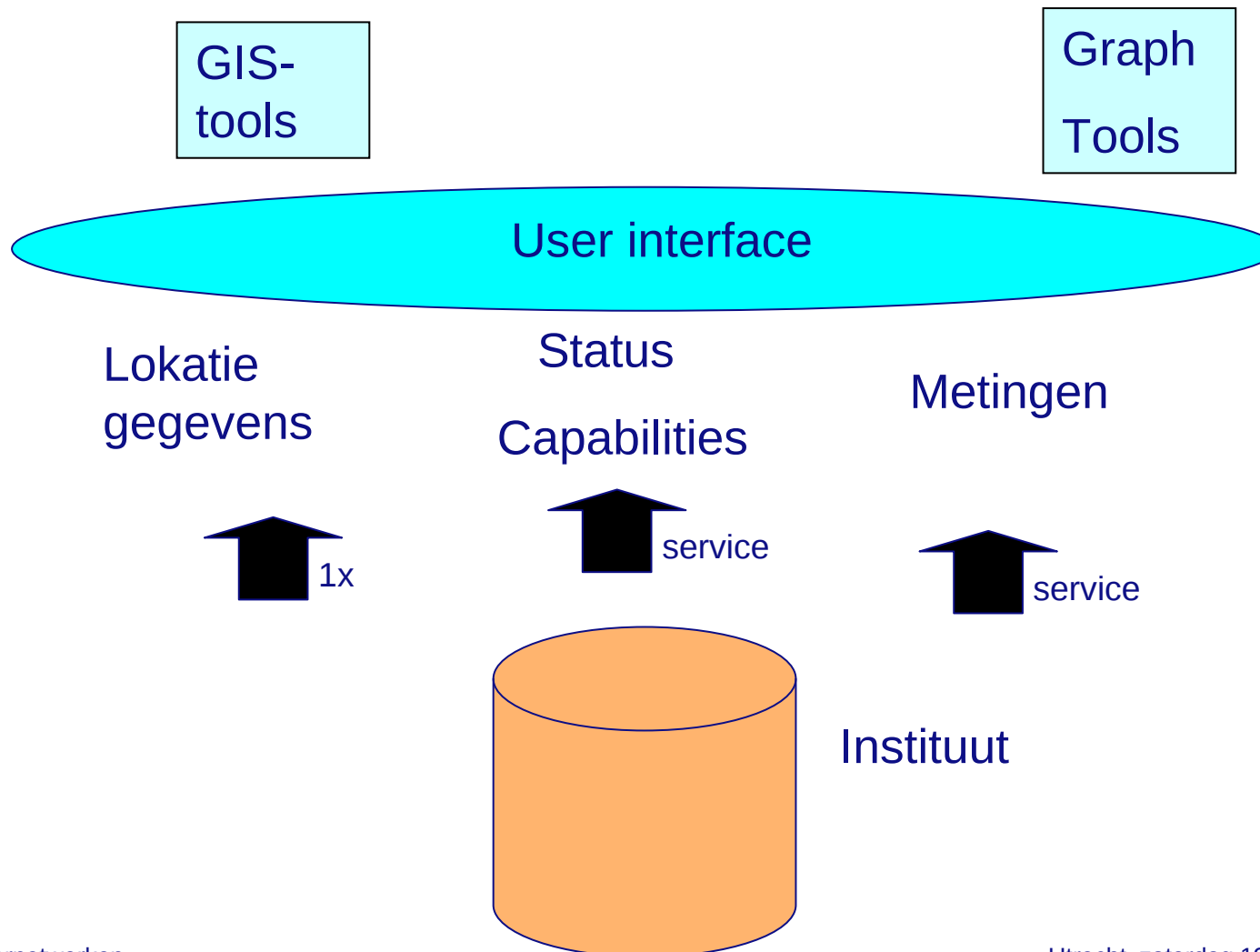
Slants and 3D water vapor
(Figure from Troller, ETH)



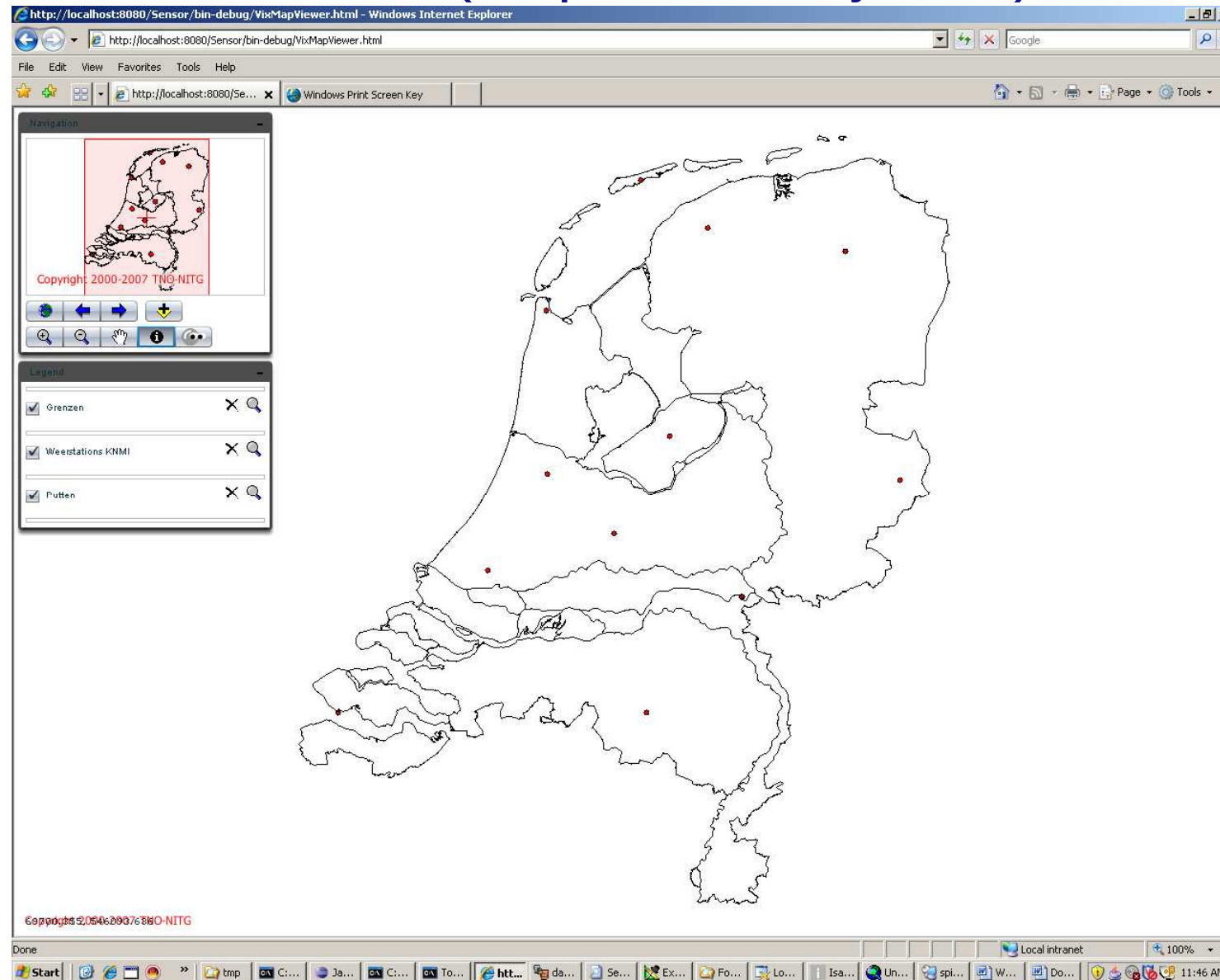
3D IWV at 500m from a 3D reconstruction based on
the German ground network (139 stations used)
(figures from Wickert, GFZ)



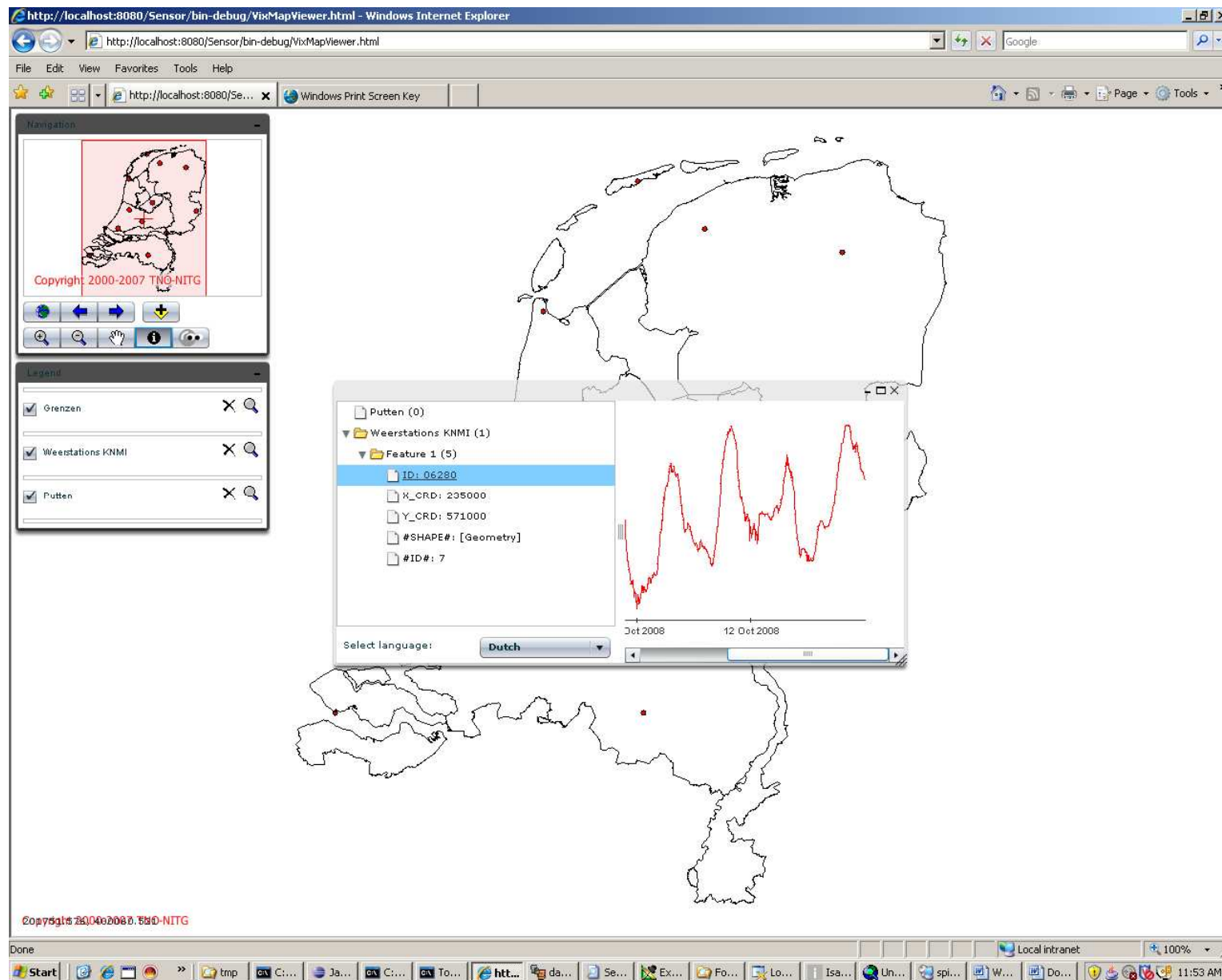
Publishing sensor information per institute



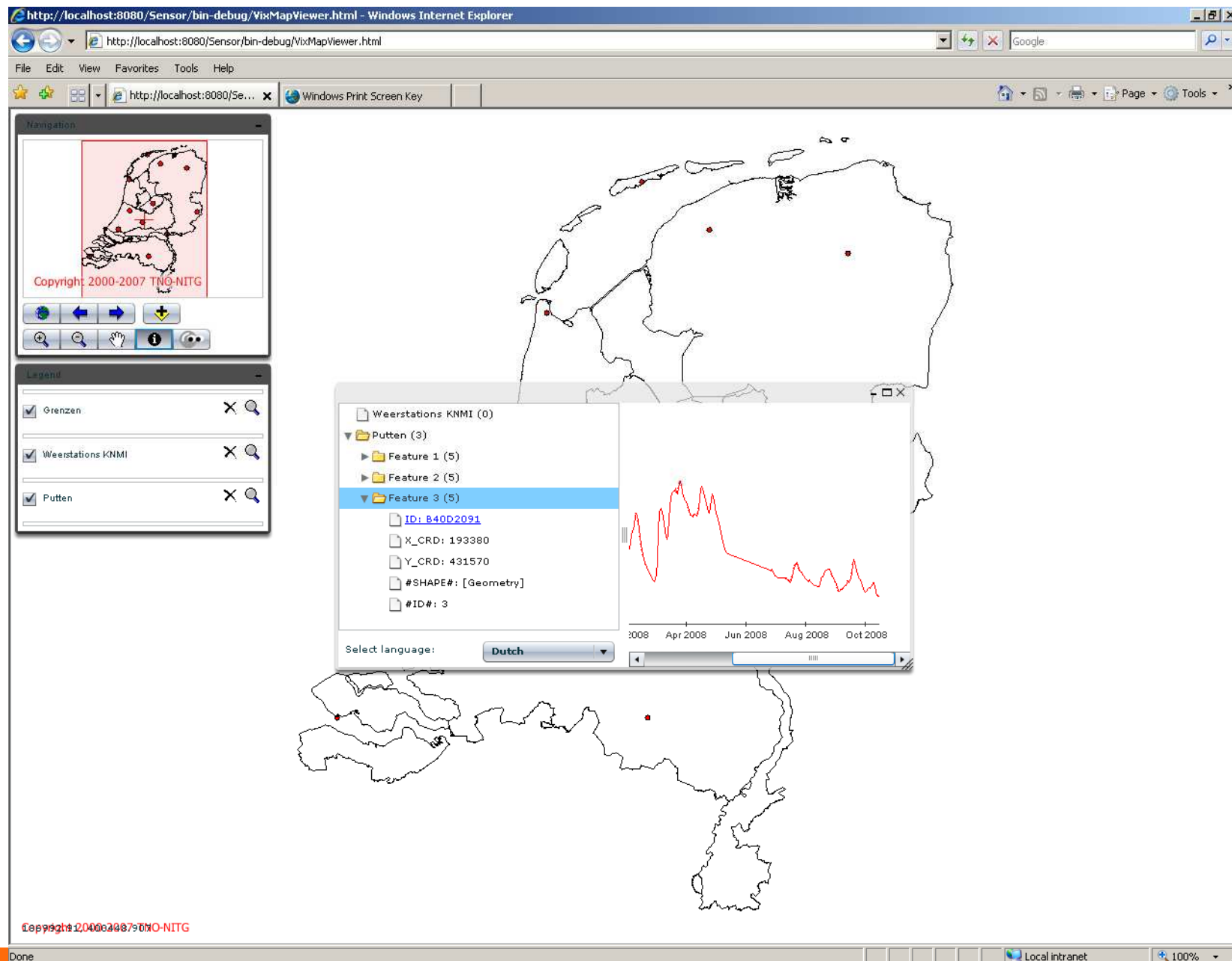
Meetnet Meteo (mapservice bij TNO)



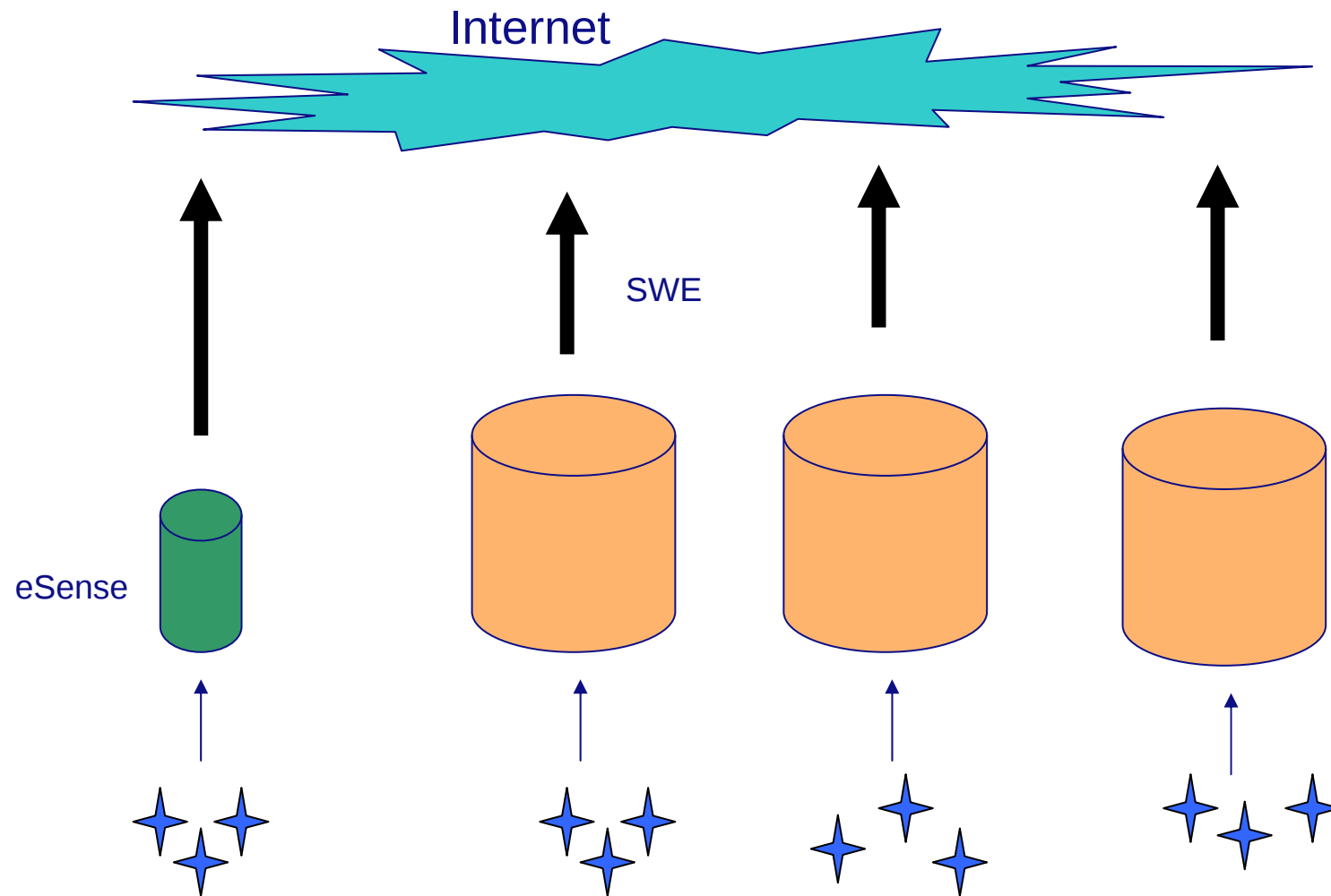
Meetnet Meteo Presentatie



Meetnet Grondwater Webservice



Flow sensor information



Middag programma

Lunch

13.20 – 13.40	Ontwikkelingen draadloze communicatie met sensoren Hans van Rheenen, Eijkelkamp
13.40 – 14.00	Perspectief Datacommunicatie KPN Joost Fleuren, KPN
14.20 – 14.40	Positieve en negatieve ervaringen tijdens toepassing van SWE Jan Jellema, TNO
15.00 – 16.00	Discussie
16.00	Sluiting



Voorstellen / Ideeën

- Kleine samenwerkingsprojecten Instituut – Waterschap
- Europees project Framework Water
- Testproject Democratisch Netwerk (Web 3.0)
- Vrije gegevens-uitwisseling tussen instituten.
- Vrije uitwisseling tussen RWS en Waterschappen
- Presentatie Voorspellingen