



# **Innovations in Geodata Management, Integration and Analytics**

**APL Colloquium, 10 February 2017**

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# My perspective

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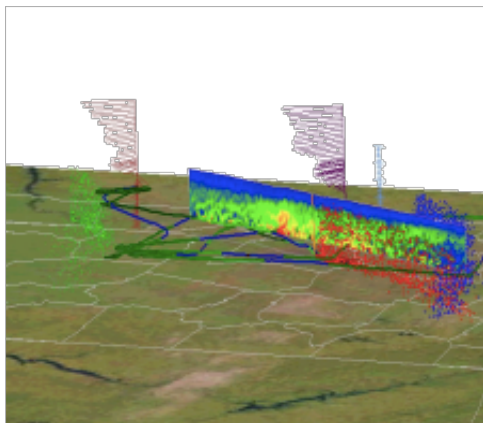
- Physics, remote sensing, systems engineering
- NASA weather satellite and information systems
- Standards for science and engineering
- OGC CTO

# The OGC Mission



*Global forum of developers and users  
of spatial data products and services*

*Open international standards for  
geospatial interoperability.*



Source: Space Time Toolkit



Source: One Geology



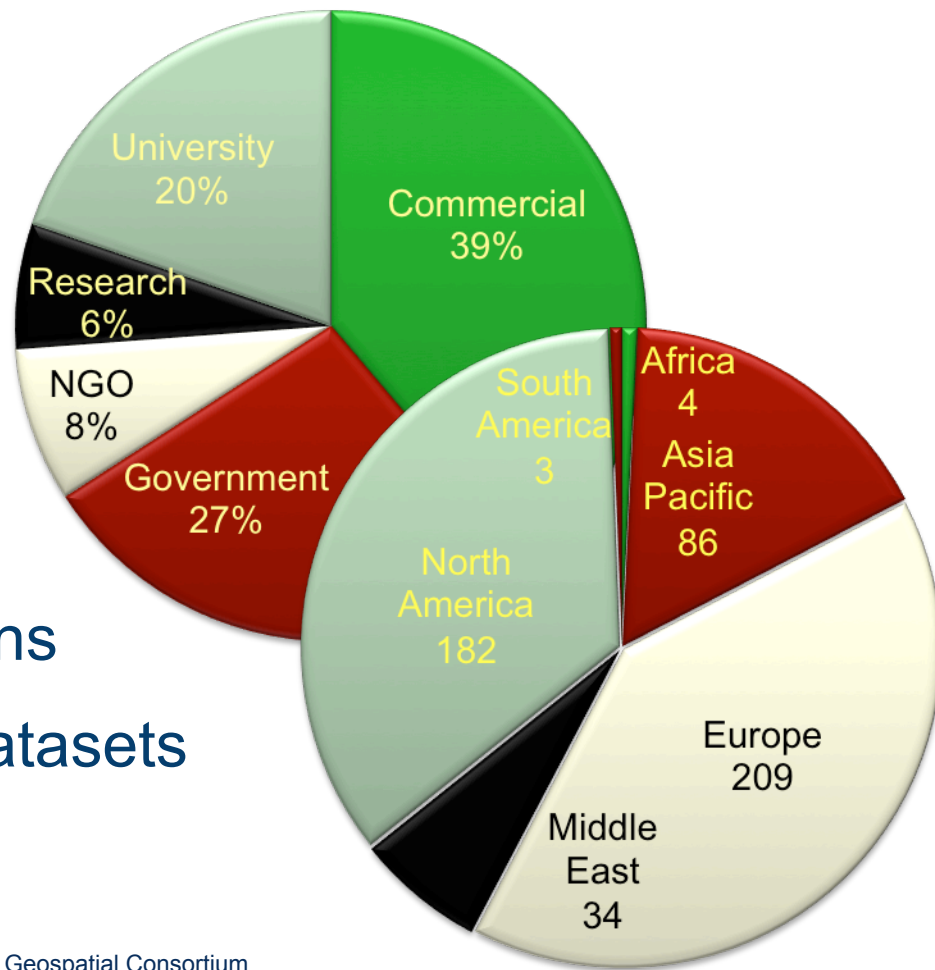
Source: 3d Stadtmodell Berlin

# The Open Geospatial Consortium



**Not-for-profit, international voluntary consensus standards organization; leading open innovation for geospatial data**

- Founded in 1994
- 525+ member organizations
- 90+ innovation initiatives
- 48 Open Standards
- 230 OGC certified products
- Thousands of implementations
- Enabling access to 100K+ datasets





# Innovation in Geodata

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## Outline of Talk

- Geomatics based on open standards
- What is innovation?
- Innovation in Geomatics



# **STANDARDS-BASED GEOMATICS**

# Geomatics

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Multi-disciplinary science and technology that integrates all means of spatiotemporal data acquisition, information production, and knowledge discovery - as well as location-based services - regarding the physical processes and human activities related to the Earth.

# Basic Geospatial Interoperability Challenge Solved



100Ks maps & datasets accessible - 10Ks OGC Web Services



OneGeology.Org

**Web Map Servers (WMS)**  
**Web Feature Servers (WFS)**  
**Web Coverage Servers (WCS)**



CityGML

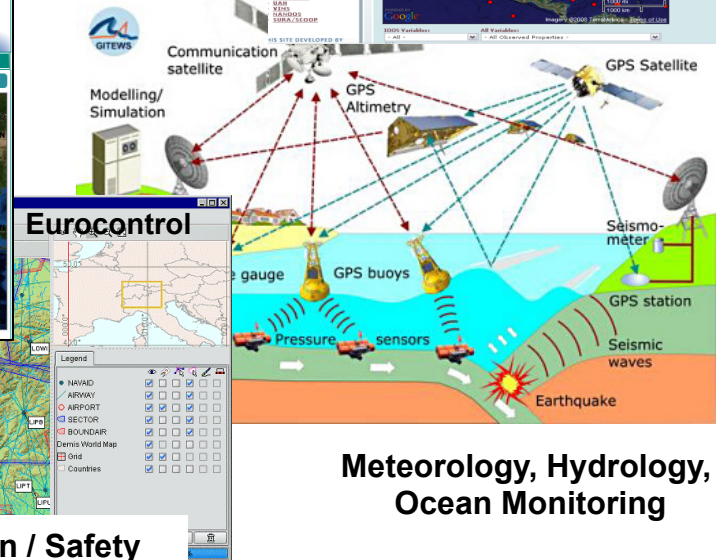
**Emergency /  
Disaster  
Management**



DigitalGlobe

**OGC**<sup>®</sup>

**Aviation Flight Information / Safety**



**Meteorology, Hydrology,  
Ocean Monitoring**

# Why Open Standards?



- Prevents a single, self-interested party from controlling a standard
- Lower systems and life cycle costs
- Encourage market competition
  - Choose based on functionality desired
  - Avoid “lock in” to a proprietary architecture
- Stimulates innovation beyond the standard by companies that seek to differentiate themselves.

**“What OGC brings to the table is...everyone has confidence we won’t take advantage of the format or change it in a way that will harm anyone”**

**Michael Weiss-Malik,  
Google KML product  
manager**

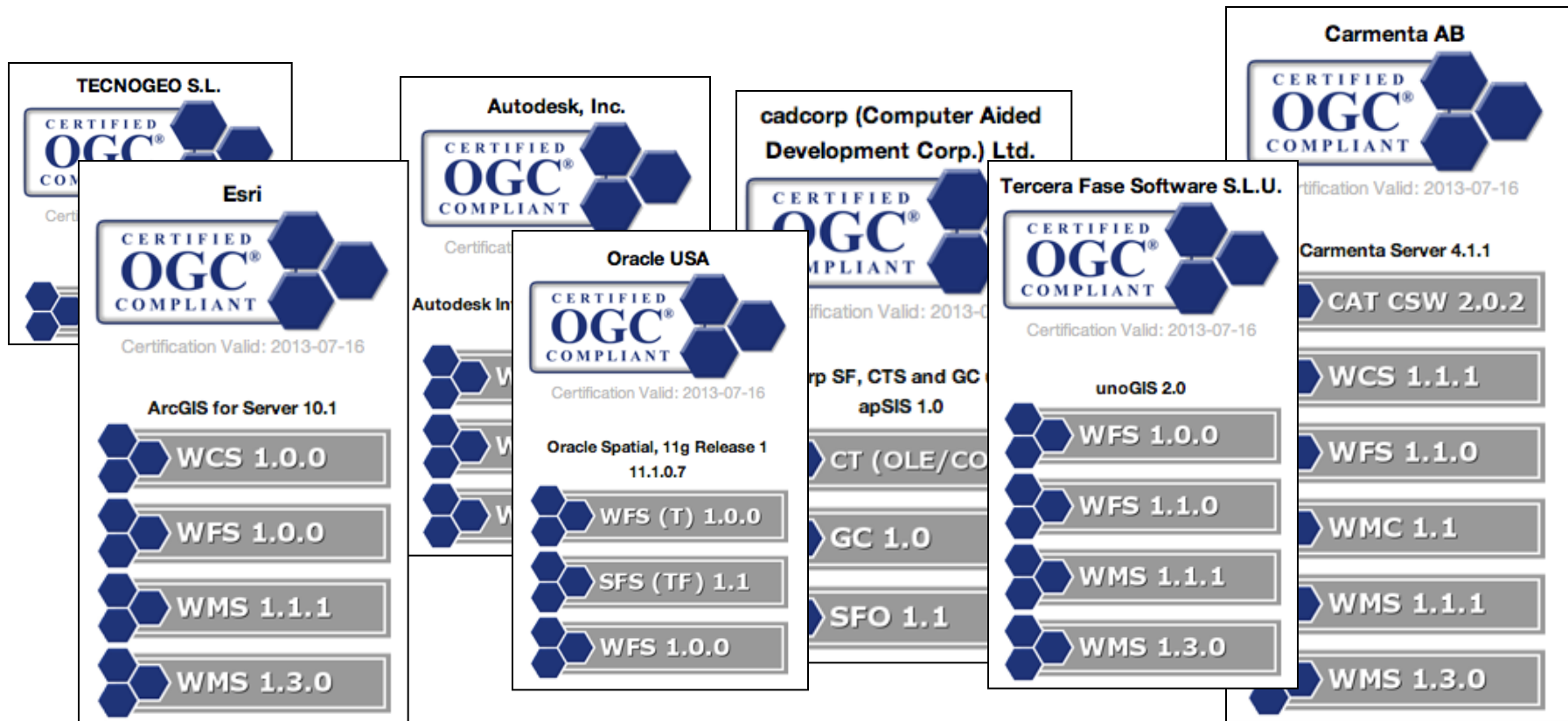
Source: Open Standards, Open Source, and Open Innovation: Harnessing the Benefits of Openness, April 2006. Committee For Economic Development. [www.ced.org](http://www.ced.org)

# What is an OGC Standard?



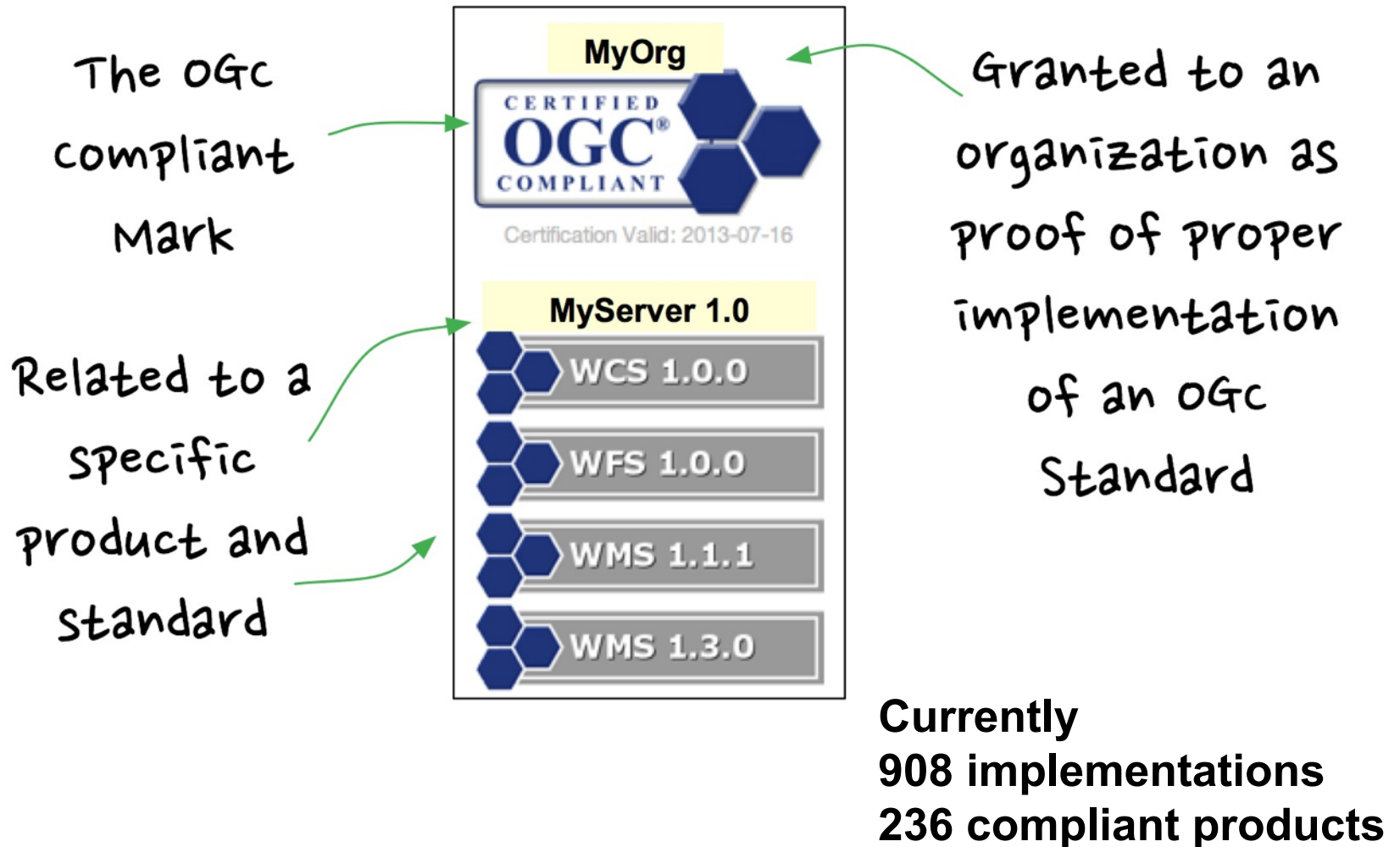
- Document; Established by consensus; Approved by OGC membership (balance of interest, all members have vote)
  - Provides, rules, guidelines or characteristics
  - Implementable in software
- Open Standards are not the same as Open Source software
  - [See](#): OGC/OSGeo Paper on Open Source and Open Standards:
- OGC standards are Open Standards
  - Freely and publicly available
  - No license fees
  - Vendor neutral

# 900 implementing products

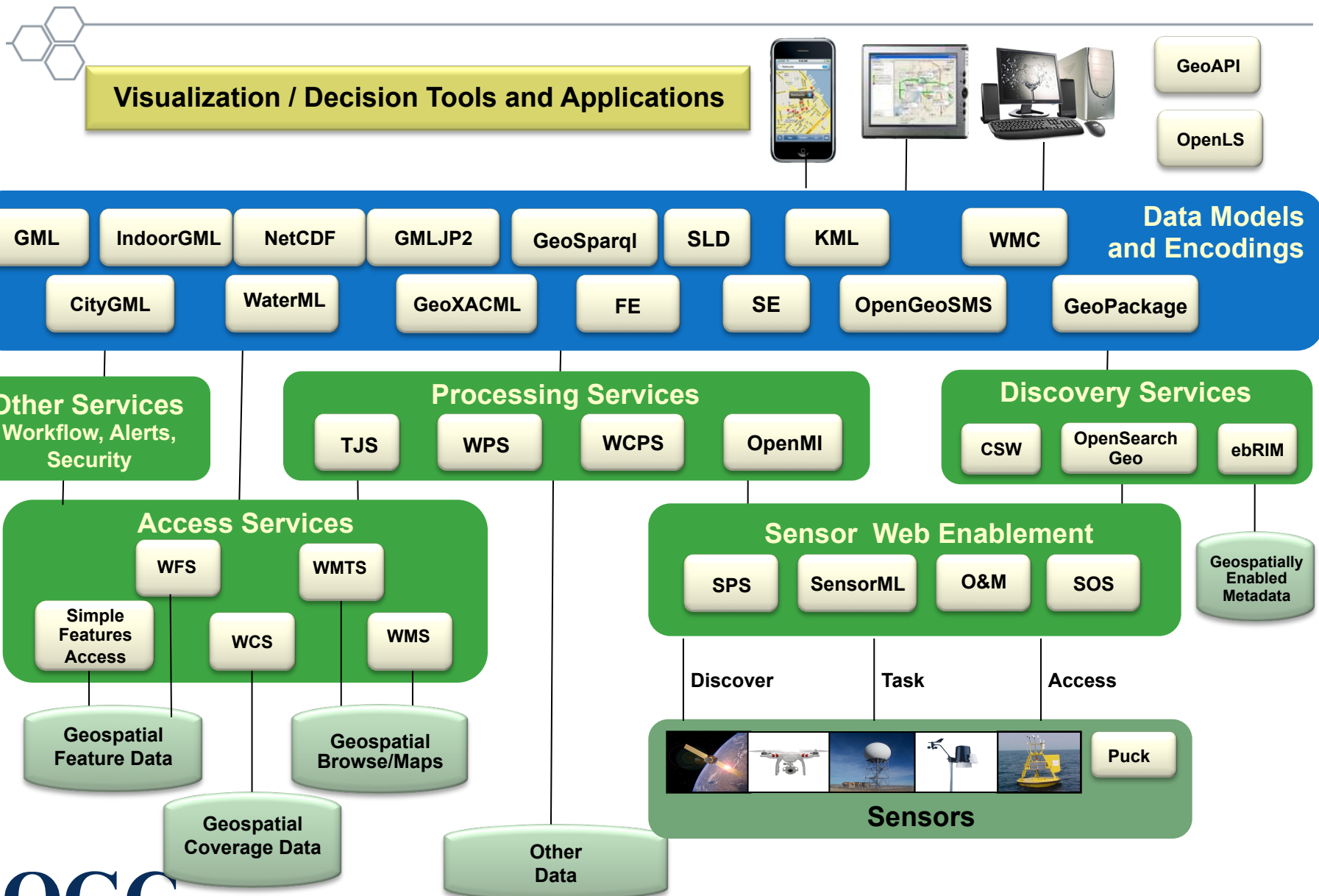




# OGC Certified Implementations



# OGC Services Architecture





# **SENSOR WEB ENABLEMENT (SWE)**

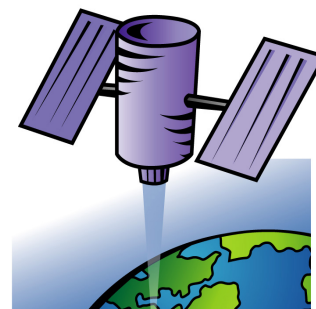
# OGC Sensor Web Enablement



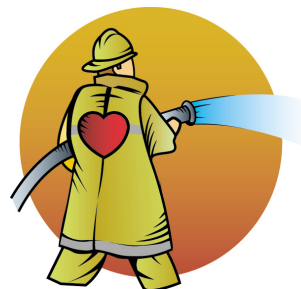
- Sensors connected to and discoverable on the Web
- Sensors have position & generate observations
- Sensor descriptions available
- Services to task and access sensors
- Local, regional, national scalability
- Enabling the Enterprise



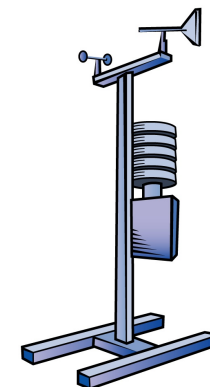
**Vehicles  
As Sensor Probe**



**Satellite-borne  
Imaging Device**

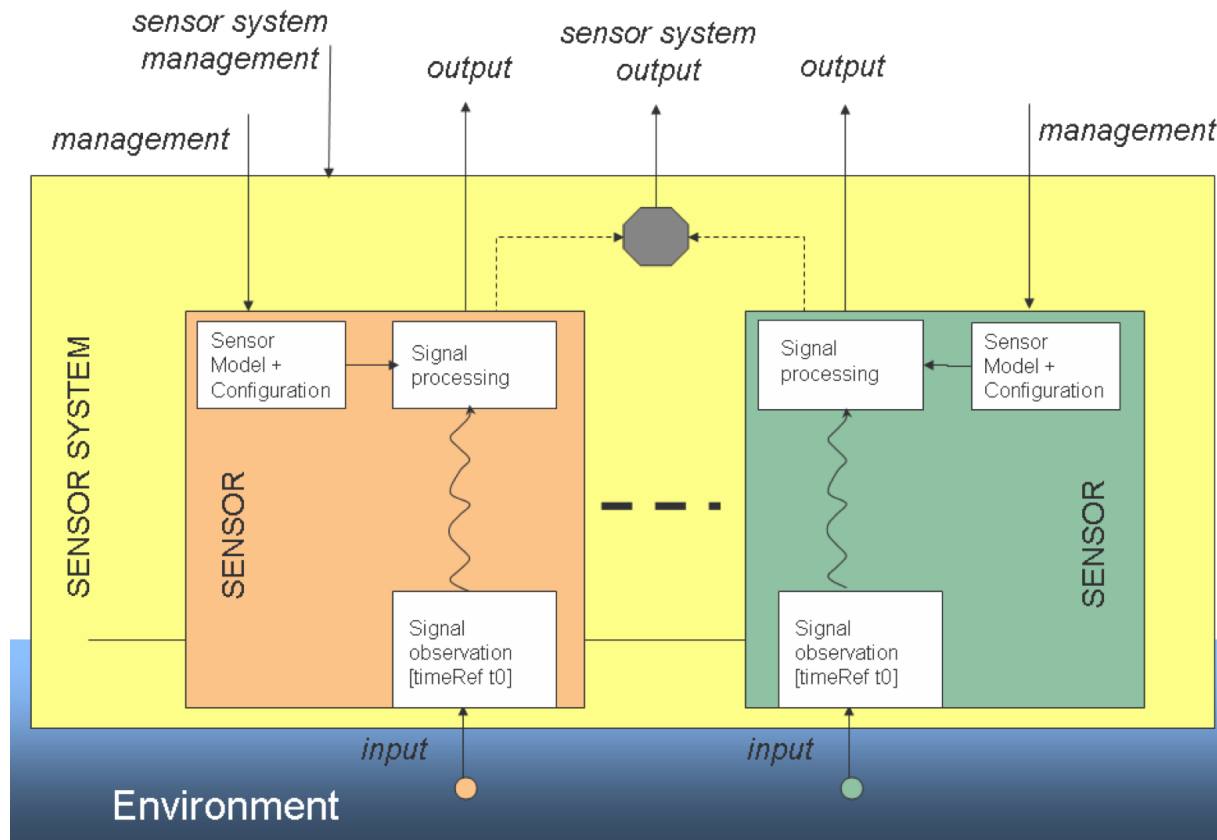


**Health Monitor**



**Environmental  
Monitor**

# Model of a Sensor System

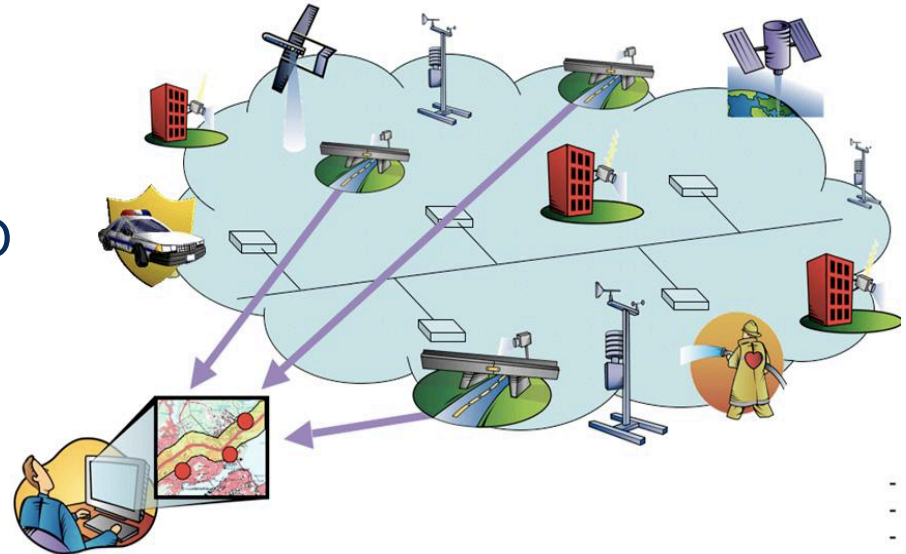


Sensor Web Enablement Architecture, OGC document 06-021r4  
[http://portal.opengeospatial.org/files/?artifact\\_id=29405](http://portal.opengeospatial.org/files/?artifact_id=29405)

# SWE Information Models and Schema



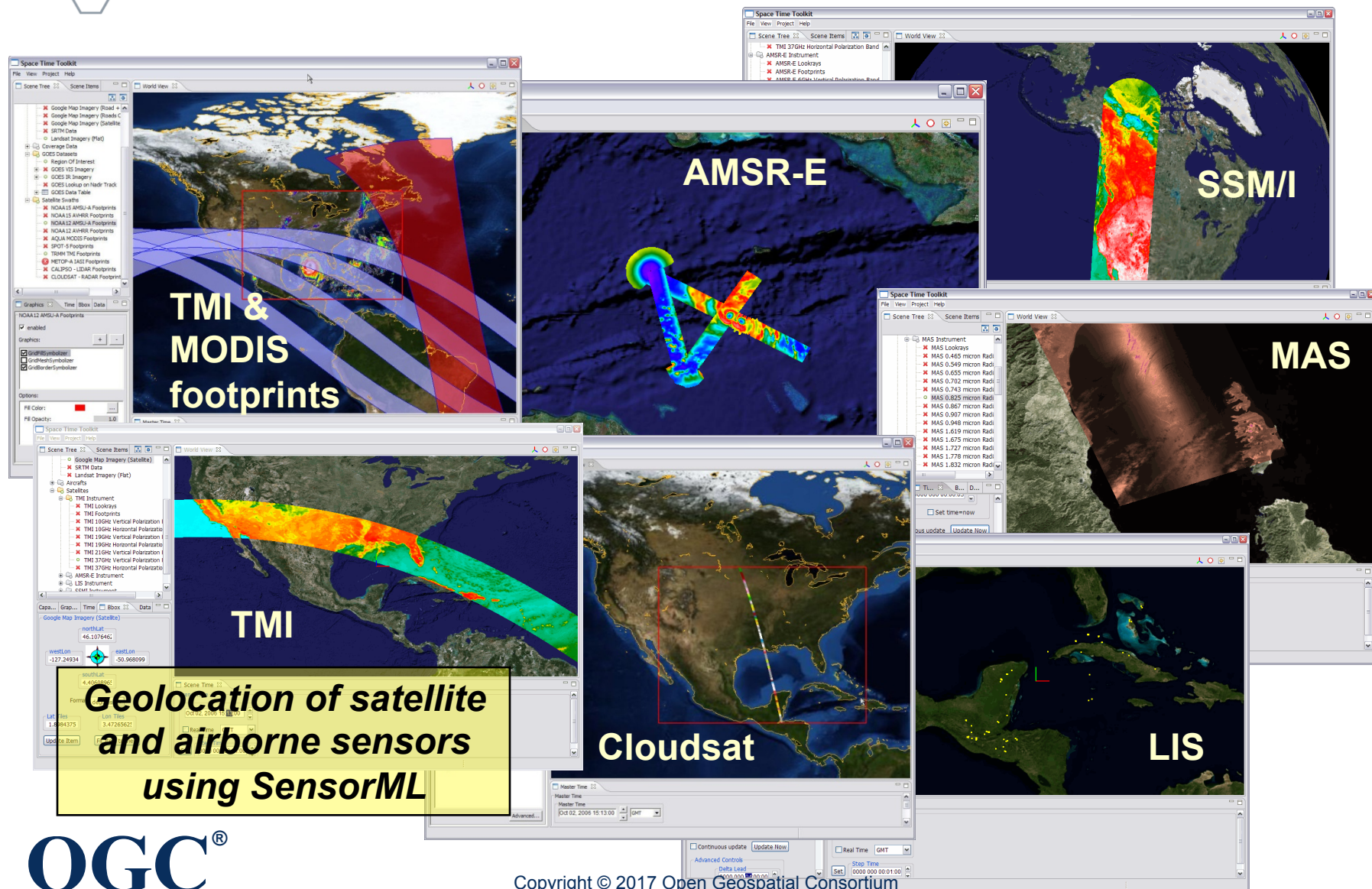
- SWE Information Models and Encodings
  - Sensor Model Language (SensorML)
  - Observations and Measurements (O&M)
  - SWE Common
- SWE Web Services
  - Sensor Observation Service (SO)
  - Sensor Planning Service (SPS)
  - Sensor Alert Service (SAS)
  - PUCK



**SWE Standards are deployed in operational systems – TRL Level 9**



# On-demand Geolocation using SensorML







# Open Geospatial Consortium

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Posted Date: 2013-02-01

Reference number of this document: OGC 12-096

Reference URL for this document: [www.opengis.net/def/doc-type/per/OWS9-GPS-SWE](http://www.opengis.net/def/doc-type/per/OWS9-GPS-SWE)

Category: Engineering Report

Editor: Dr. Mike Botts

## **OWS-9: Engineering Report: Use of SWE Common and SensorML for GPS Messaging**

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### **Warning**

*This document is not an OGC Standard. This document is an OGC Public Engineering Report created as a deliverable in an OGC Interoperability Initiative and is not an official position of the OGC membership. It is distributed for review and comment. It is subject to change without notice and may not be referred to as an OGC Standard. Further, any OGC Engineering Report should not be referenced as required or mandatory technology in procurements.*

# Application of SWE to GPS - Results



## GPS Raw Data Processing Results

The map below shows GPS navigation solutions obtained using a pseudo-range solver and various ephemeris sources.



- ☐ Original Broadcast Ephemeris
- ☐ NGA Precise Ephemeris
- ☒ PRED Ephemeris
- ☐ Reference Trajectory

Each type of ephemeris data is obtained from a different SOS offering.  
All data transits in the SWE Common format.

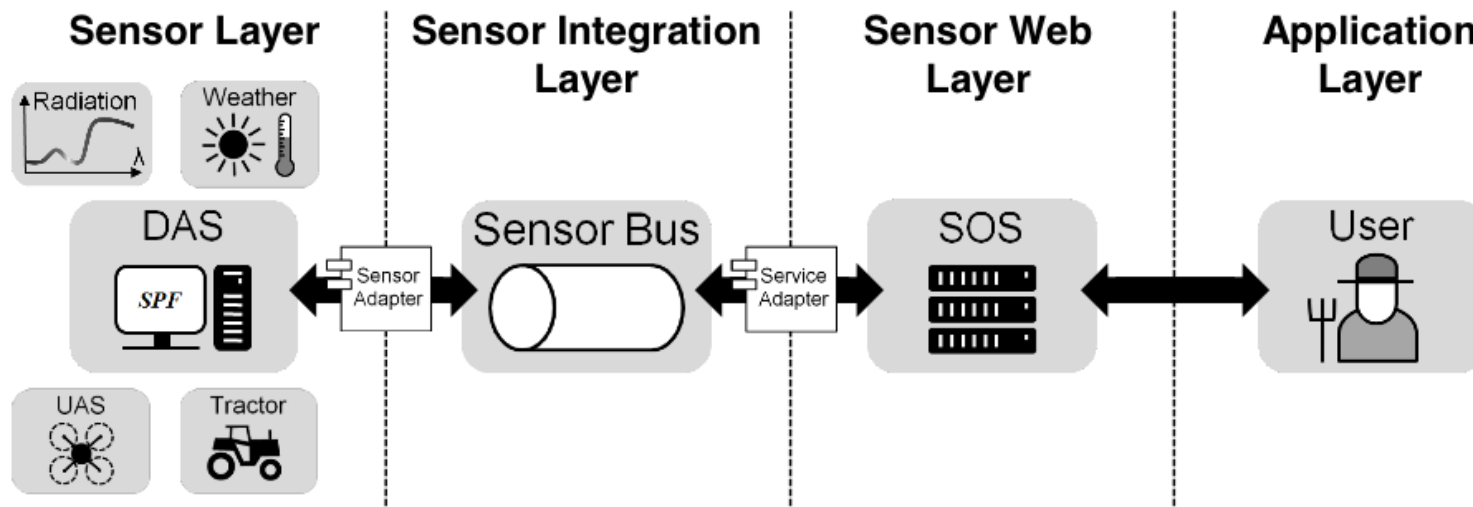
Click [here](#)  
to run web tool

Click [here](#)  
To watch video

# UAS with other sensors using SWE



- SWE-based infrastructure: control, access, transmission and storage of of sensor data for web services
- Field trial proved applicability of the infrastructure.

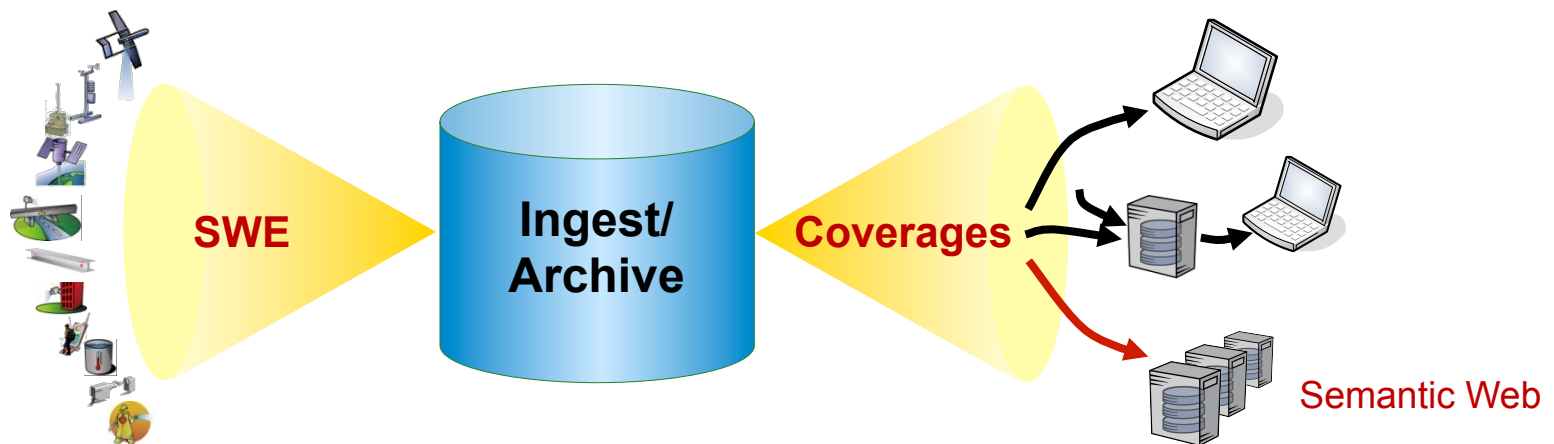


SWE infrastructure for precision farming (Source: Geipel)

# Sensor Webs and Coverages



- SWE:  
high flexibility to accommodate all sensor types  
→ upstream integration
- Coverages/WCS  
one generic schema for all coverage types; scalable;  
versatile processing  
→ downstream services





# **COVERAGES: WCS, WCPS, ENCODINGS**



# Geographic Coverages



"space/time-varying phenomenon"

[ISO 19123, OGC 09-146r2]

«FeatureType»  
*Abstract*  
Coverage

Grid  
Coverage

Rectified  
GridCoverage

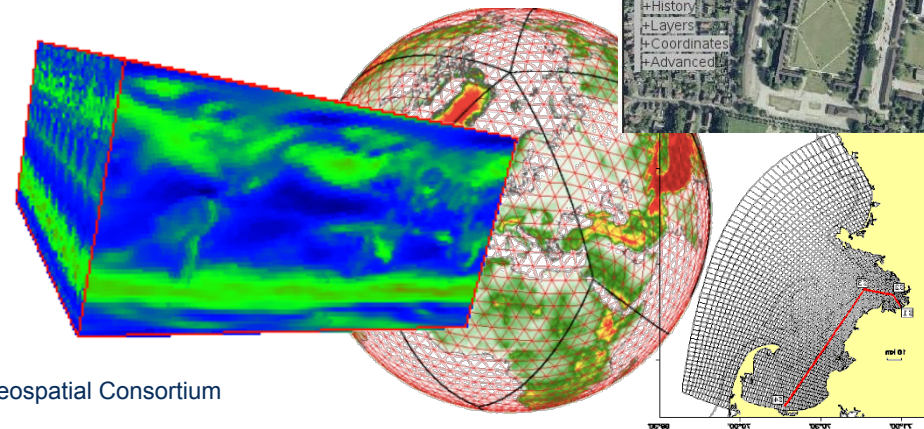
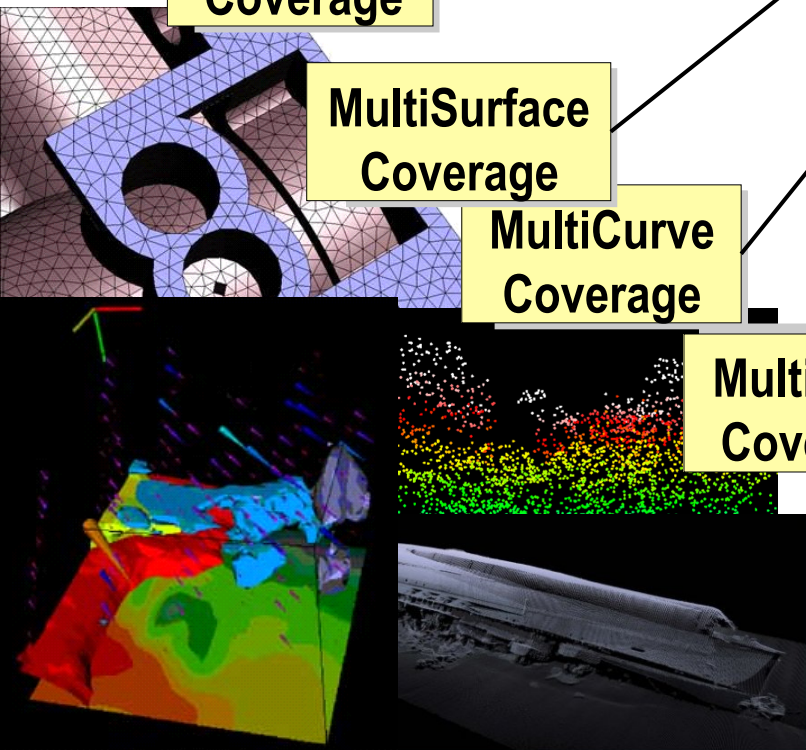
Referenceable  
GridCoverage

MultiSolid  
Coverage

MultiSurface  
Coverage

MultiCurve  
Coverage

MultiPoint  
Coverage

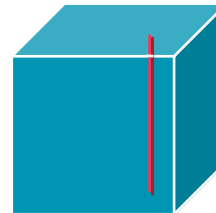
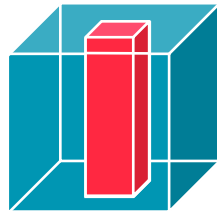
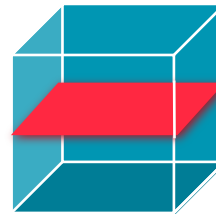


# Web Coverage Service (WCS)



- WCS **Core**: Simple & efficient access to spatio-temporal coverages, in any suitable format

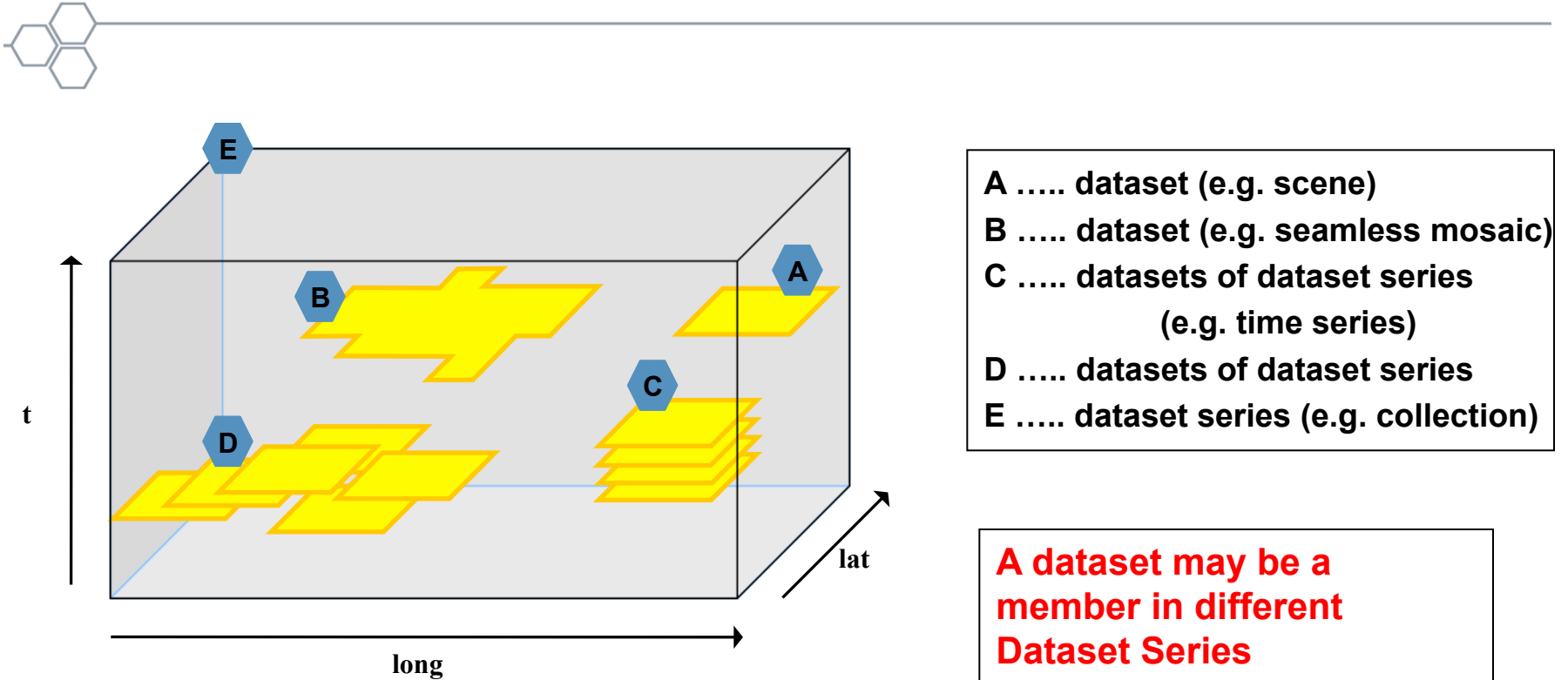
– subset = **trim** | **slice**



- WCS **Extensions**: additional, optional functionality facets
- WCS **Application Profiles**: domain-oriented bundling



# Imagery Collections as WCS Dataset Series



# OGC WCPS - Array Databases



- **Web Coverage Processing Service (WCPS)**  
= spatio-temporal datacube analytics language



- "From MODIS scenes M1, M2, M3:  
difference between red & nir, as TIFF"
  - ...but only those where nir exceeds 127 somewhere

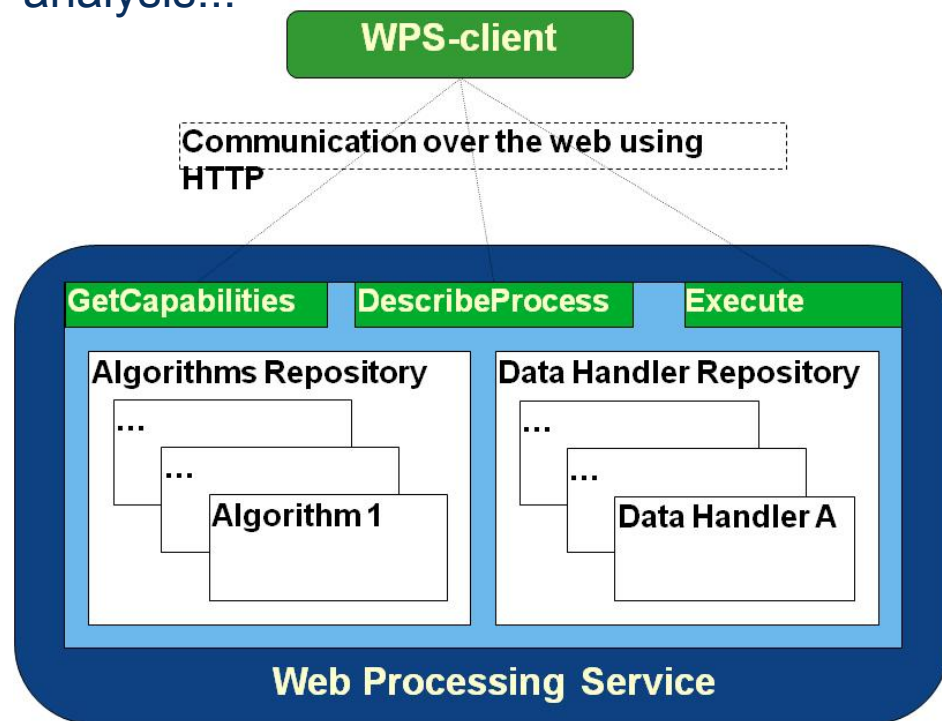
```
for $c in ( M1, M2, M3 )  
where some( $c.nir > 127 )  
return encode( $c.red - $c.nir, "image/tiff" )
```

# Geospatial Processing, Analysis, Workflow

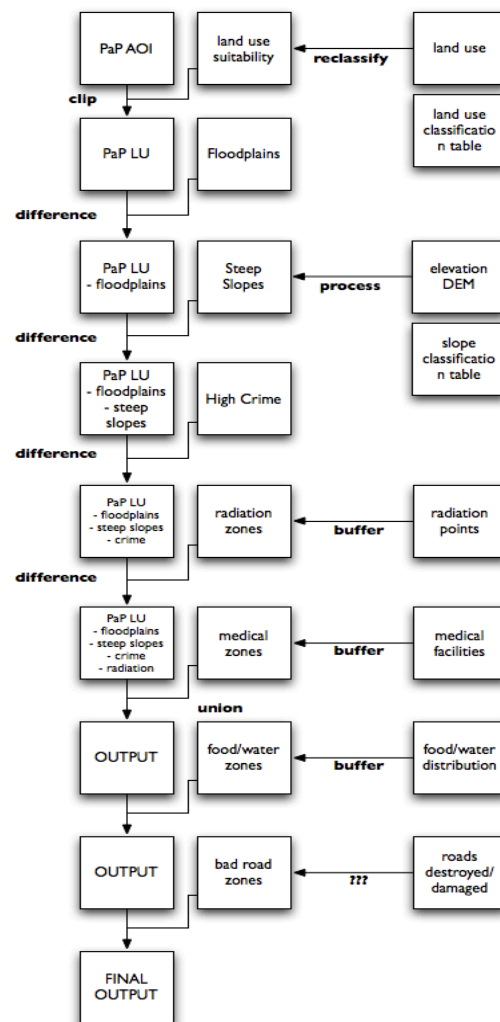


## Web Processing Service – WPS

- OGC Web Service workflow for algorithms
- Change detection, coordinate transformation, predictive models, simulation, geospatial analysis...



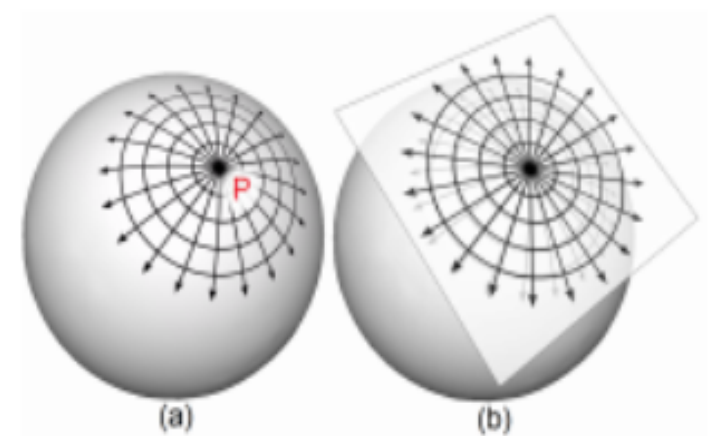
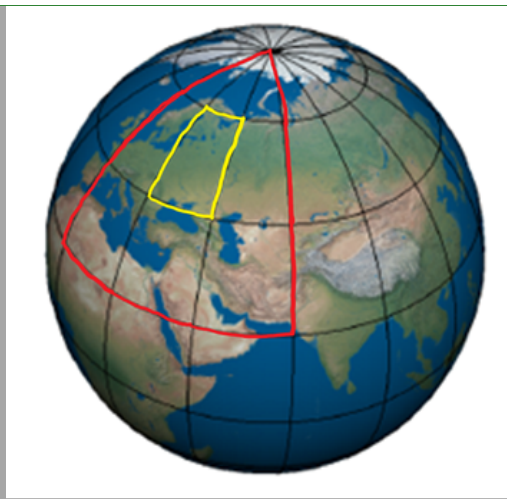
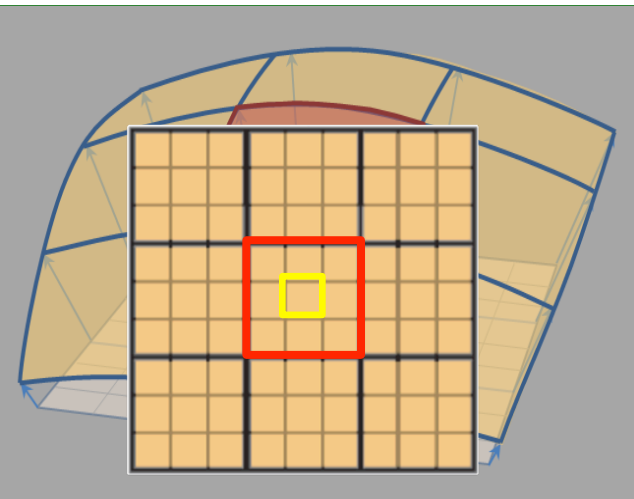
## Geoprocessing Workflow



# Moving to Global-scale Analysis



- Traditional GIS and image analysis approaches assume flat earth geometries = simpler code... *but data is warped to fit the “flattened” view of the Earth.*
  - OK for local scales (*where approximate Earth surface is relatively flat*)
  - **But Fails at larger scales** (*where curvature of the Earth becomes significant.*)



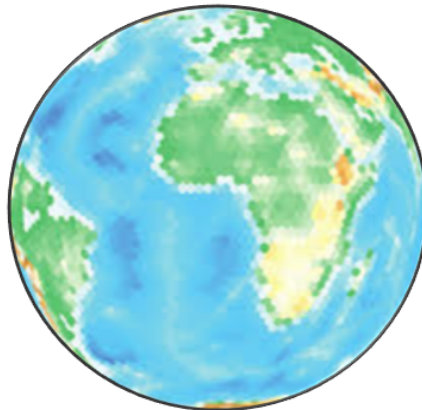
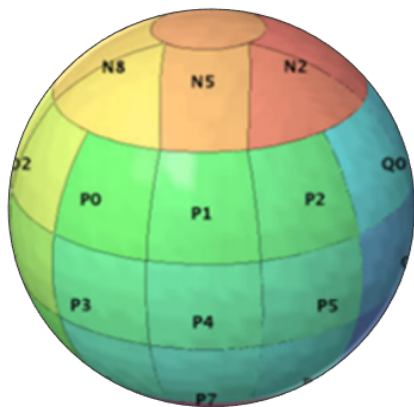
# Discrete Global Grid Systems



*“...a **spatial reference system** that uses a **hierarchical tessellation of cells** to partition and **address the globe**.*

*DGGS are characterized by the properties of their cell structure, geo-encoding, quantization strategy and associated mathematical functions.”*

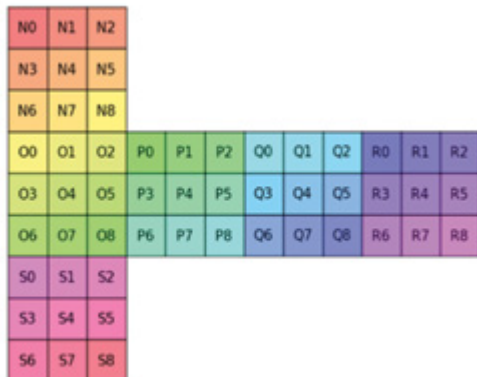
*– OGC DGGS Candidate Standard*



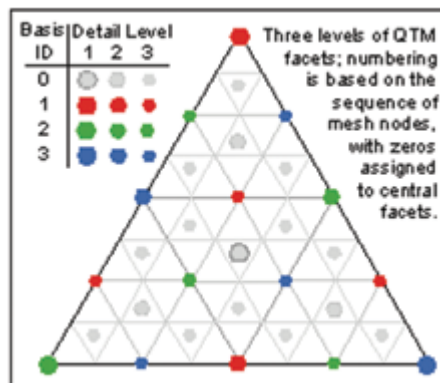
# Standardising Discrete Global Grid Systems



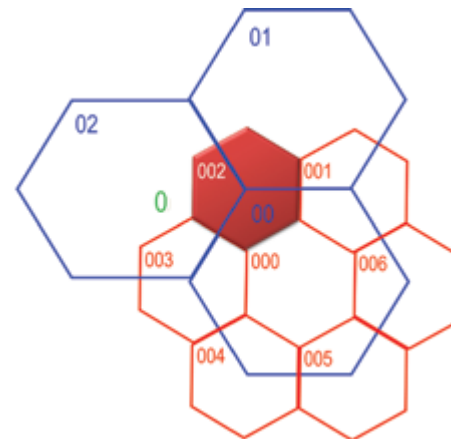
## Different Cell Shapes



Square = Familiar



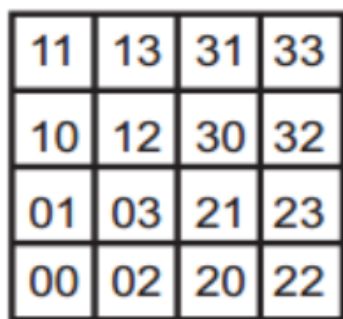
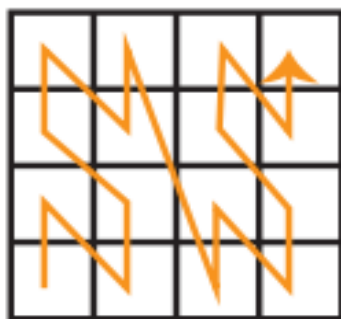
Triangular = Fast



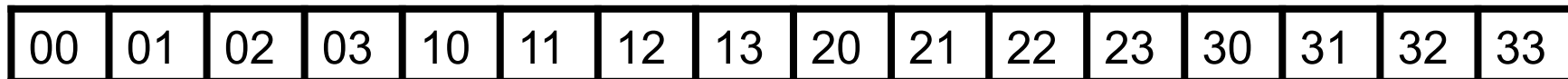
Hexagonal = Fineness of Fit

## Unique Cell Indices

- Hierarchy-based, Space-filling Curve, Axes-based or Encoded Address*

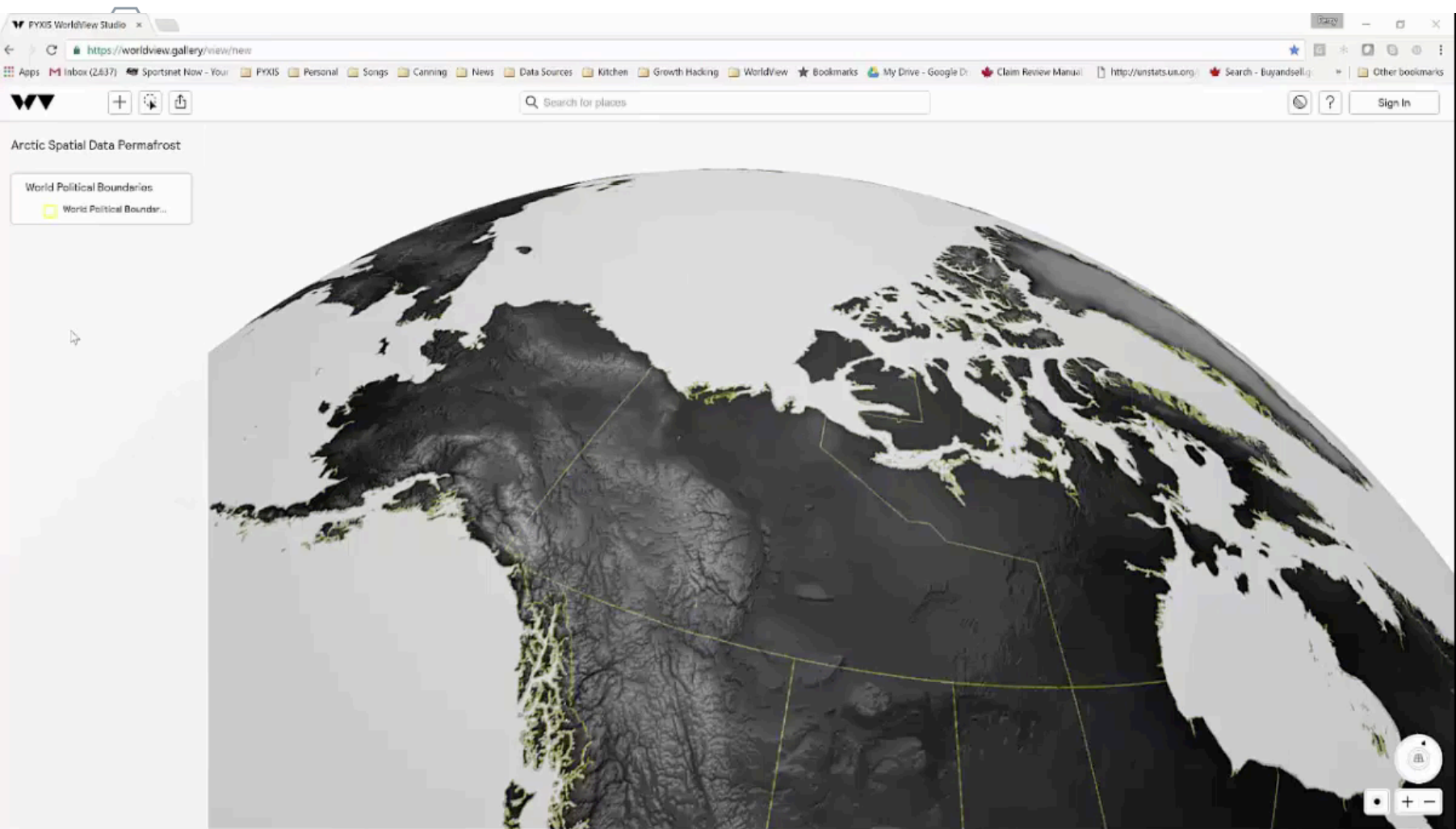


nD Spatial Analyses  
 ↓  
 1D Array Processes





# OGC Testbed 12 - Arctic SDI

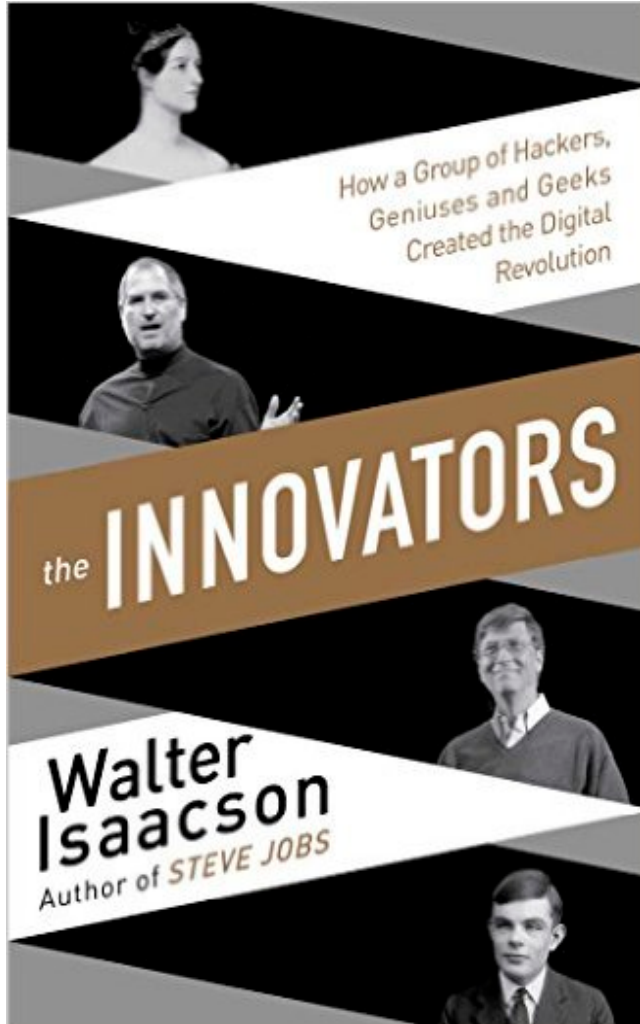






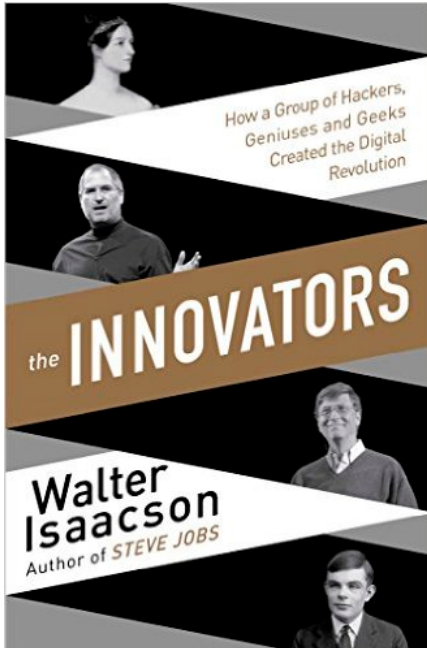
# WHAT IS INNOVATION?

# The Innovators of the Digital Revolution



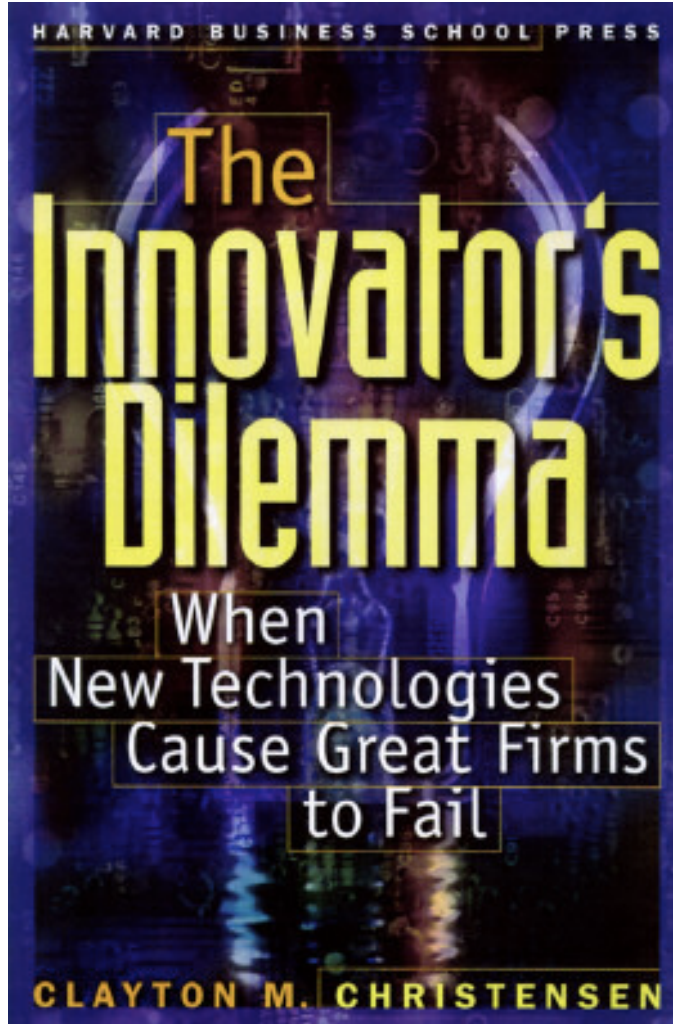
1. Ada, Countess of Lovelace
2. The Computer
3. Programming
4. The transistor
5. The microchip
6. Video games
7. The Internet
8. The personal computer
9. Software
10. Online
11. The Web
12. Ada forever.

# The Innovators of the Digital Revolution



- “Digital age may seem revolutionary, but it was based on expanding ideas handed down from previous generations.”
- “Innovation comes from teams more often than from lightbulb moments of lone geniuses”
- “Most of the successful innovators and entrepreneurs in this book had one thing in common: they were product people. They cared about, and deeply understood, the engineering and design.”

# The Innovator's Dilemma



- Tech progress can, and often does, outstrip what markets need
- Disruptive innovations result in worse performance, in near term
  - Cheaper, simpler, smaller, and, frequently, more convenient to use
  - Large companies overlook disruptive technologies until they make a profit
- How to succeed
  - Identify disruptive technologies before they overtake the traditional
  - Discovery-driven planning

# OGC's response to the Innovator's Dilemma

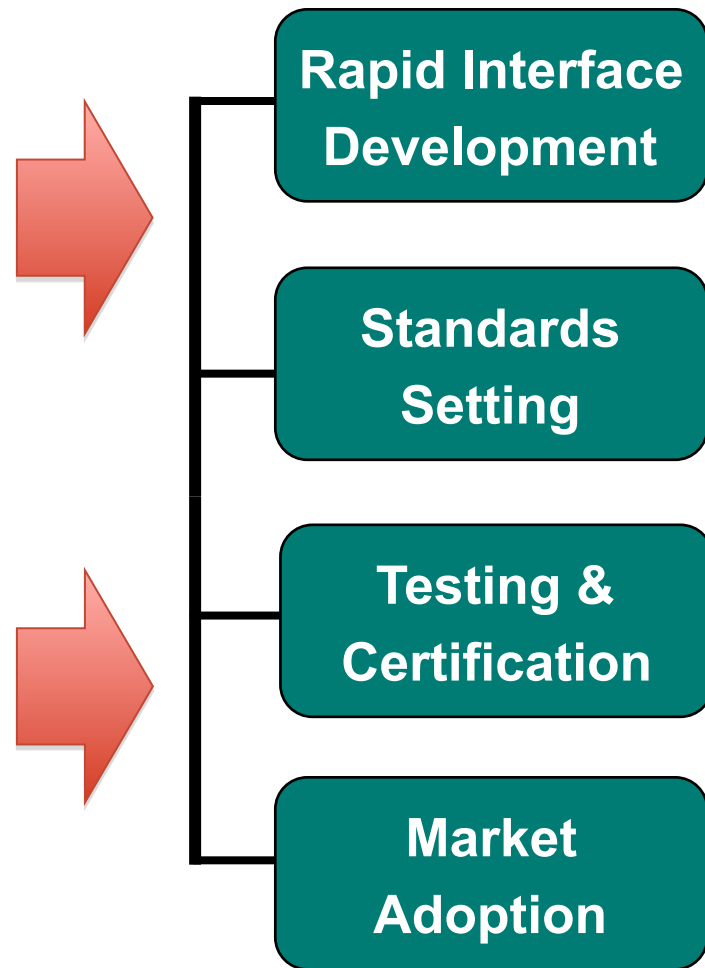


- Must maintain current OGC standards while simultaneously addressing evolution of technology and markets
  - Ensure harmonization in OGC standards
- OGC response to the Innovators Dilemma
  - Extend or adapt the present baseline of standards
  - New standards that overlap with or diverge from existing standards, along with guidance to evaluate among options
  - Harmonization techniques (brokers, facades) for interoperability

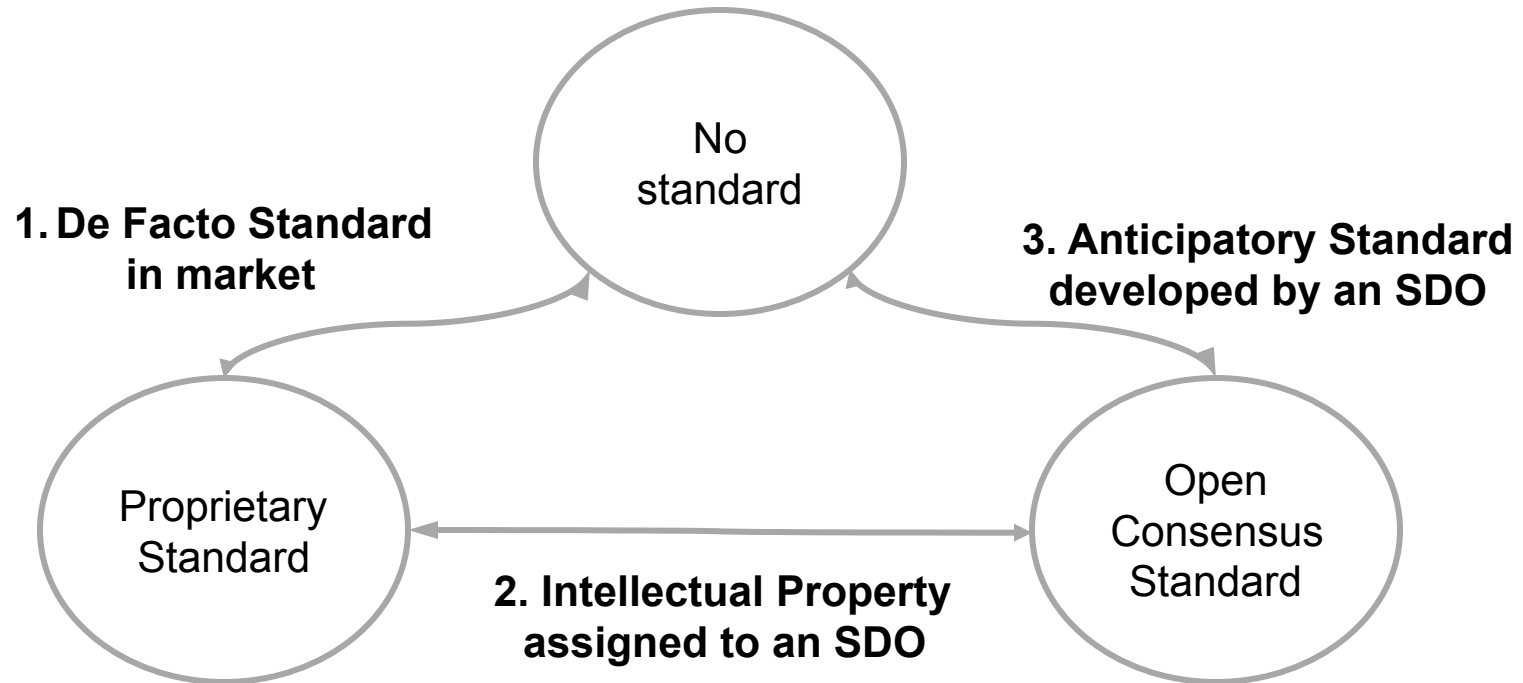
# OGC's Approach for Advancing Interoperability



- **Innovation Program (IP)** – a global, innovative, hands-on rapid prototyping and testing program designed to unite users and industry in accelerating interface development and validation, and the delivery of interoperability to the market
- **Standards Program** – Consensus standards process similar to other Industry consortia (World Wide Web Consortium, OMA etc.).
- **Compliance Testing and Certification Program** – allows organizations that implement an OGC standard to test their implementations with the mandatory elements of that standard
- **Marketing and Communications Program** – education and training, encourage take up of OGC specifications, business development, communications programs



# Transition of standards in marketplace



OGC as a Standards Setting Organization (SSO)

2. OGC Community Standards adoption process

3. OGC Innovation Program initiatives

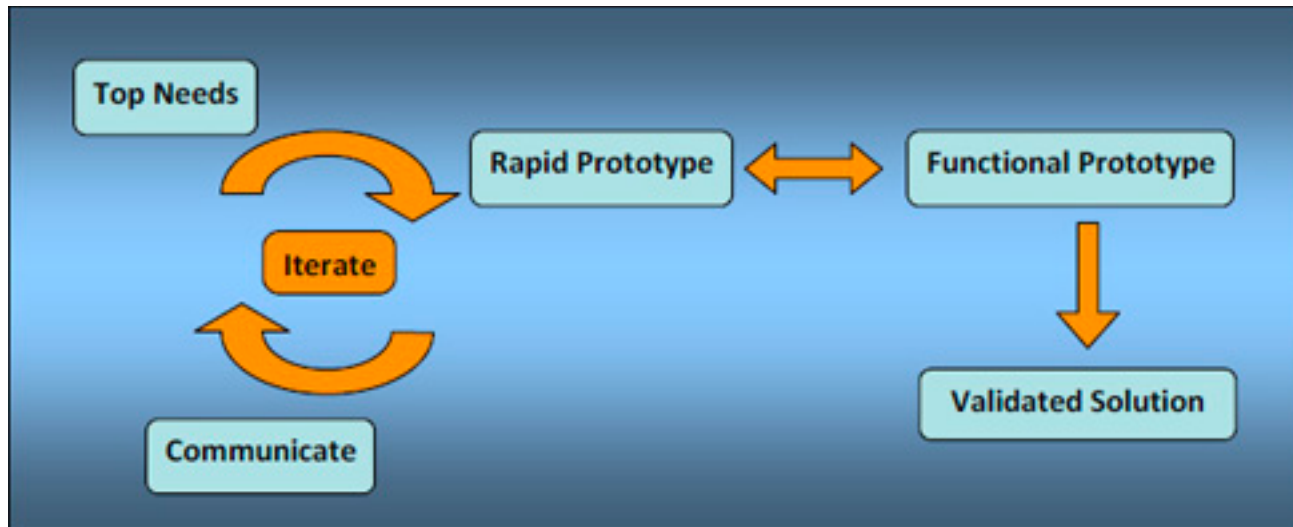


# Innovation through prototyping



As a rule, the more prototypes and prototyping cycles per unit of time, the more technically polished the final product.

Serious Play, M. Schrage

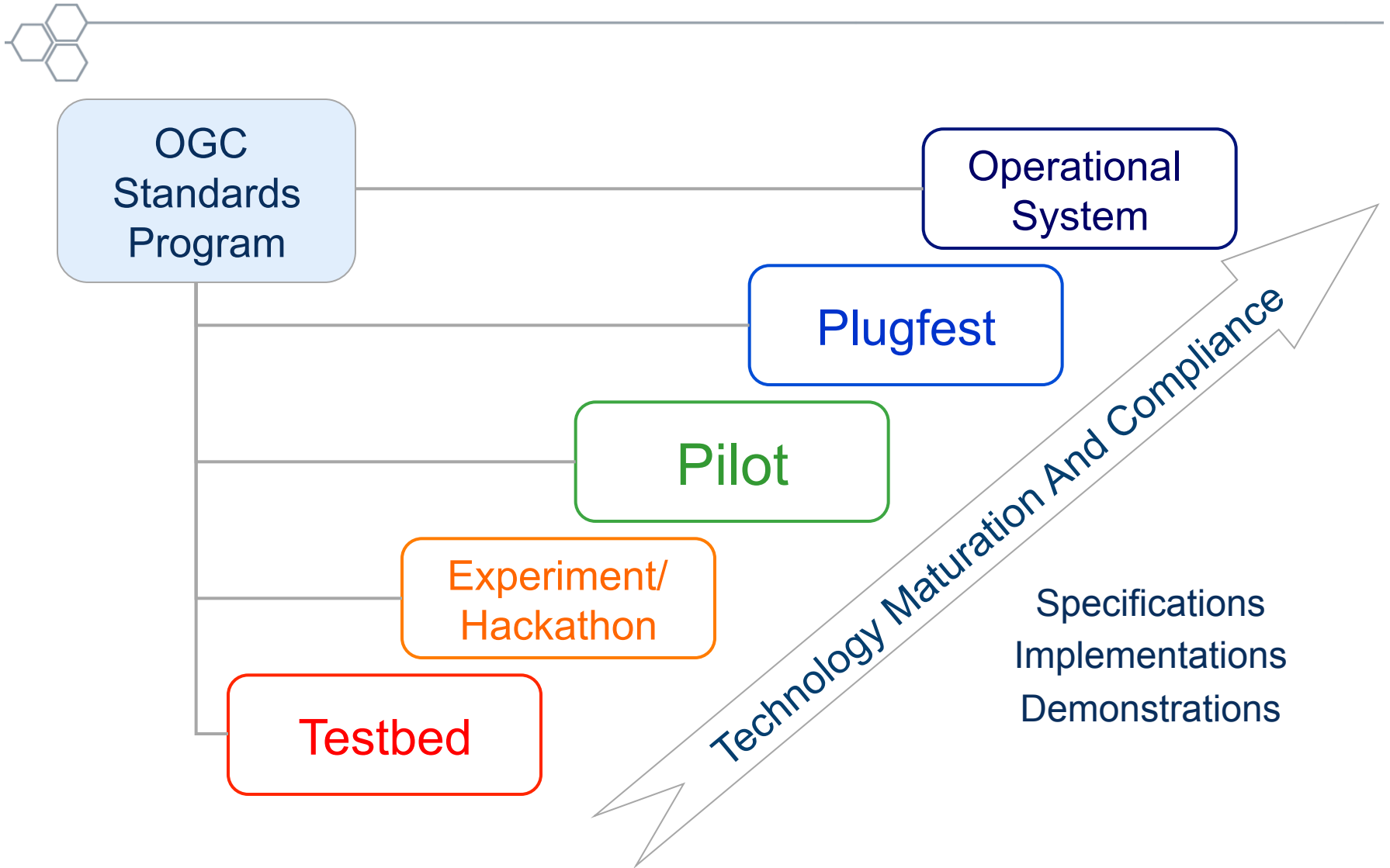


**Agile, Scrum Iterative, Evolutionary Development**



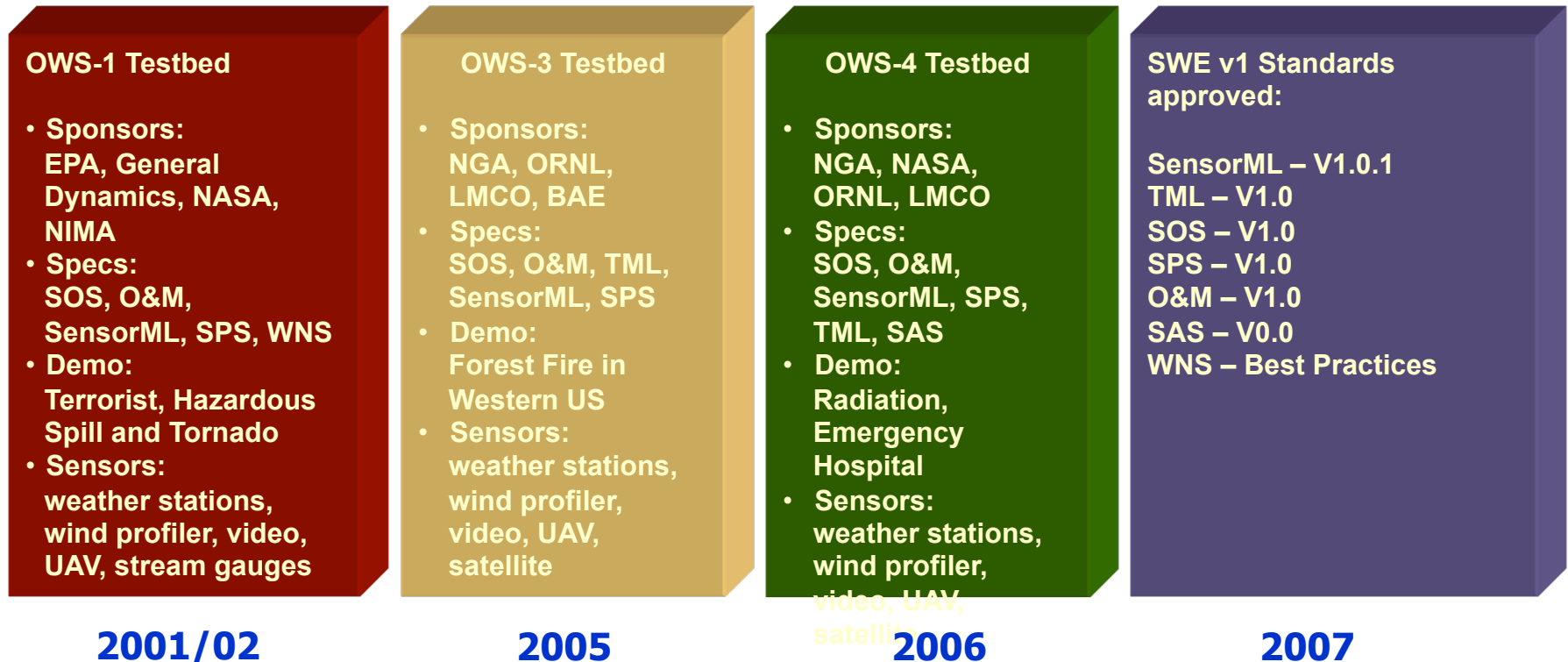
# **GEOSPATIAL INNOVATION**

# OGC Innovation Program



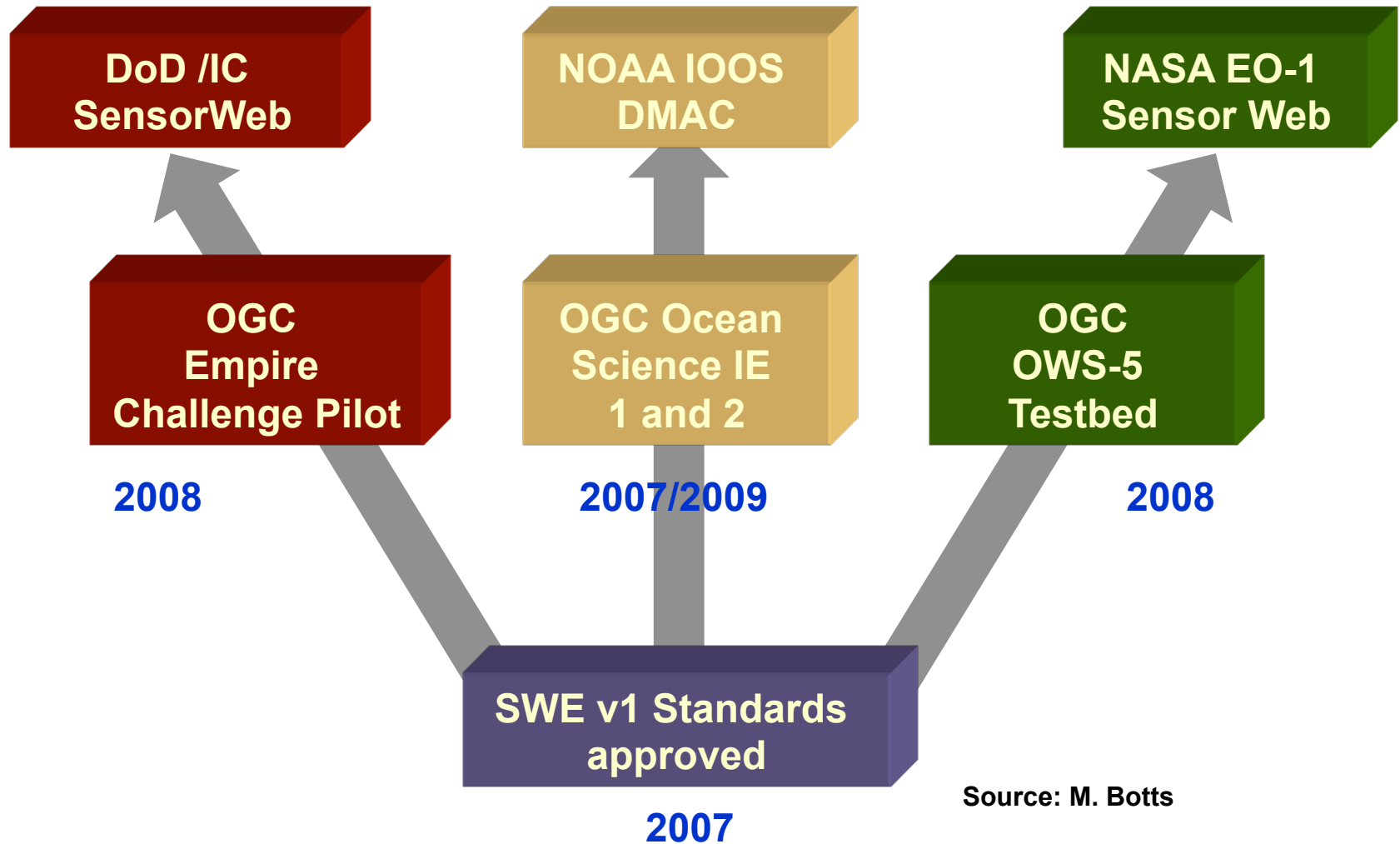
Types of OGC Innovation Program Initiatives

# OWS Testbeds support of SWE Version 1



Source: M. Botts

# OGC IP influence on SWE deployments

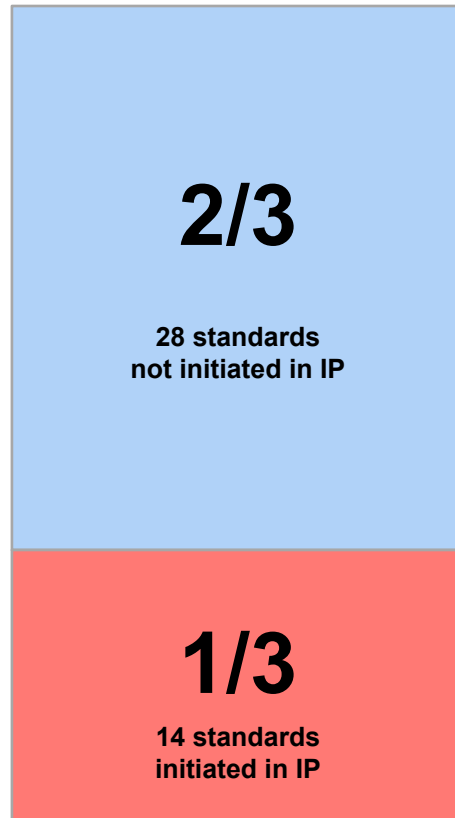


Source: M. Botts

# Effectiveness of Prototyping on Standards

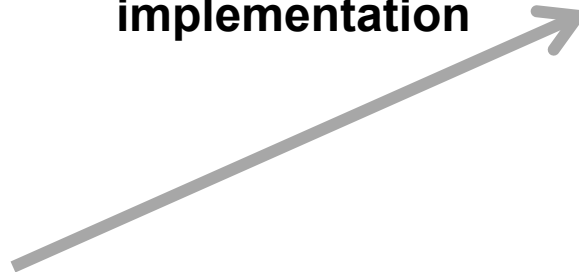


## OGC Standards



42 standards

Standards initiated in  
Innovation Program  
achieve greater  
implementation



## Implementations



6653/784 products  
Implement/Compliant



# OGC Testbed 12



OGC Testbed 12 Kickoff February 2016

**> 200  
individuals**

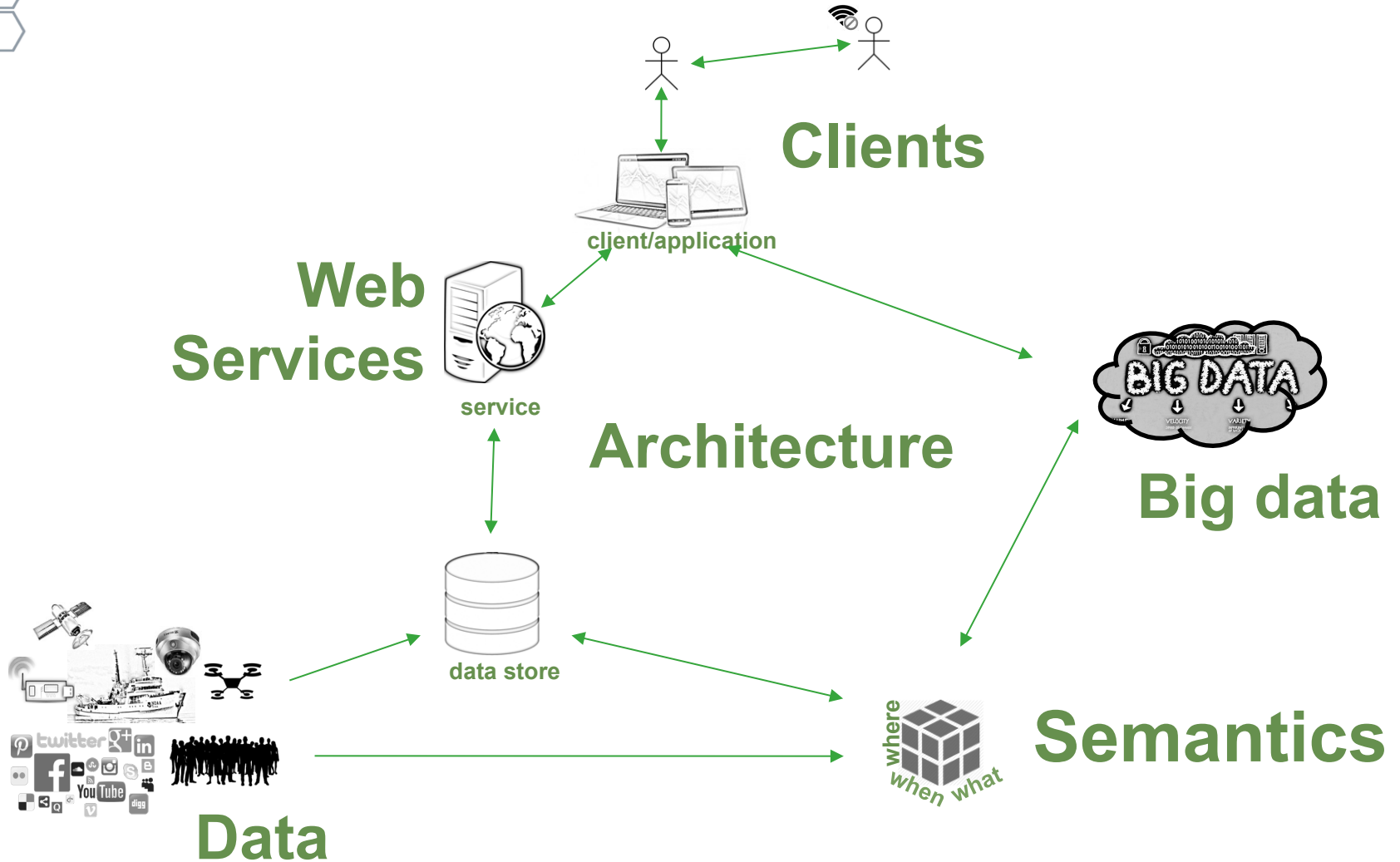
**> 37  
organizations**

**47  
documents**

**82  
components**

**\$3.6 Million**

# OGC Testbed 12



# OGC Testbed 12



2

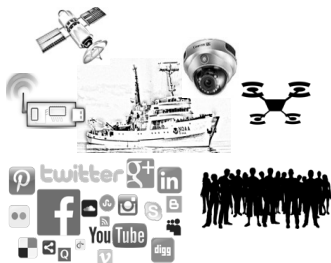
## OGC web service interfaces

asynchronous interaction  
coverage data access  
new services to support geo  
and non-geospatial data  
new services to define  
associations between objects  
WFS-temporal extension  
data profiles (DGIWG, NSG)  
multiple data encodings support

4

## (dynamic) sources / communities

quality models  
GeoPackage data container  
LiDAR streaming  
vector tiling  
vector data conflation with Hootenanny  
imagery quality framework  
aviation models & semantics



service



data store



client/application

3

## architecture

multi-catalog integration (DCAT, CSW)  
geospatial & non-geospatial data integration  
Web service, APIs, REST, SOAP  
quality of service  
security  
messaging, brokering  
compliance testing

1

## clients

compression & generalization  
low bandwidth support  
GeoPackage offline sync

## testbed-12

### overarching theme

emergency management



5

## big data

Big Data tile stores  
Big Data DB model  
Big Data metadata models

6

## semantics

linked data  
semantic mediation  
semantic portrayal  
UML to RDF (NAS)



# Extending OGC Web Services to new datatypes and encoding



## LiDAR

- using ASPRS LAS
- binary 3d point cloud
- compressed: LAZ

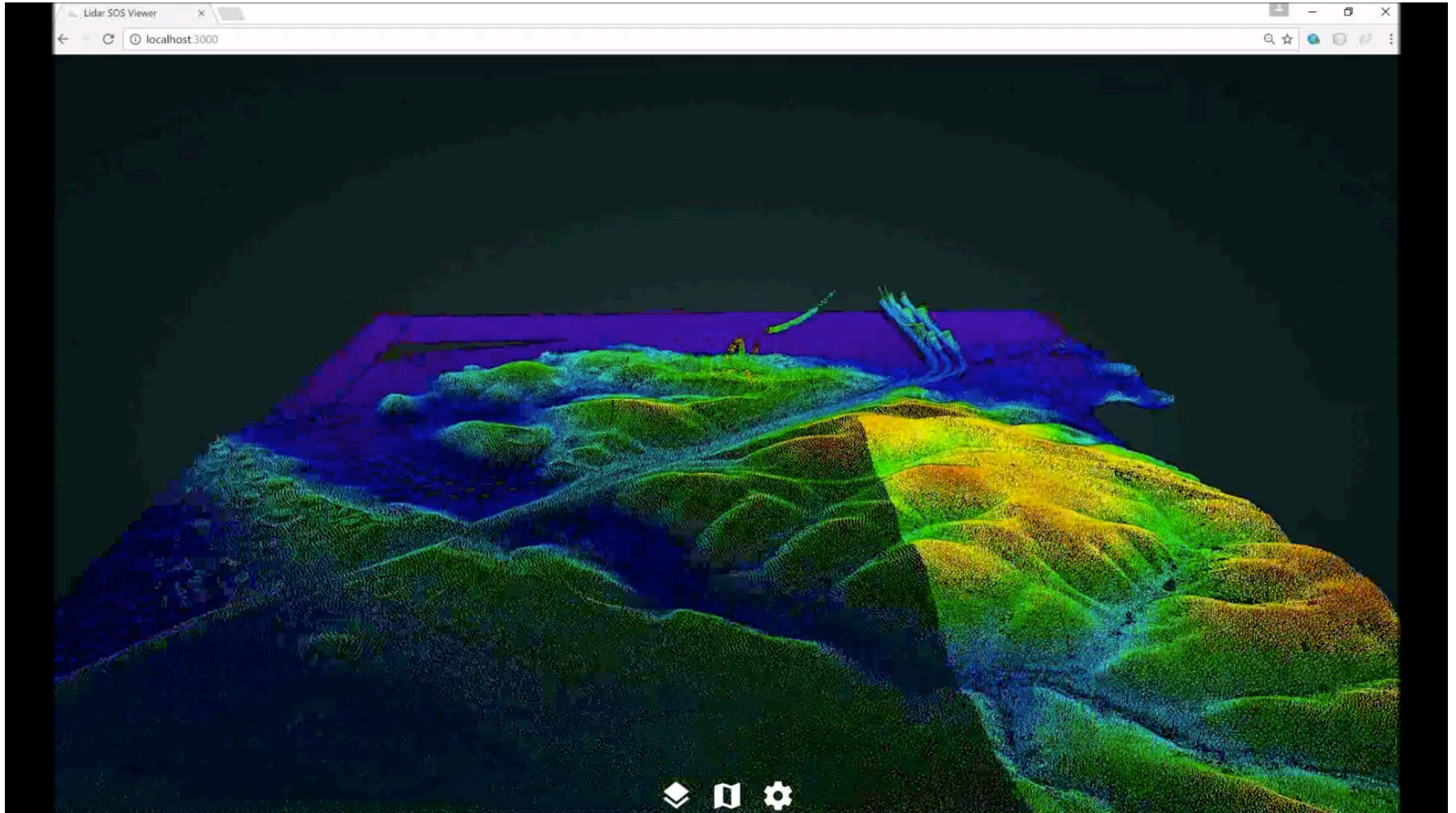


## SOS-based protocol

- streaming LiDAR data similar to JPIP
- loading LiDAR into SOS
- implementation of Potree
- static hierarchy to compensate for missing cache modelling (state issue)



# LiDAR Streaming via SOS in OGC Testbed 12



# Big Geospatial Data



**1PB in 1995  
required a large  
building**



**EROS Data Center, Sioux Falls, SD**

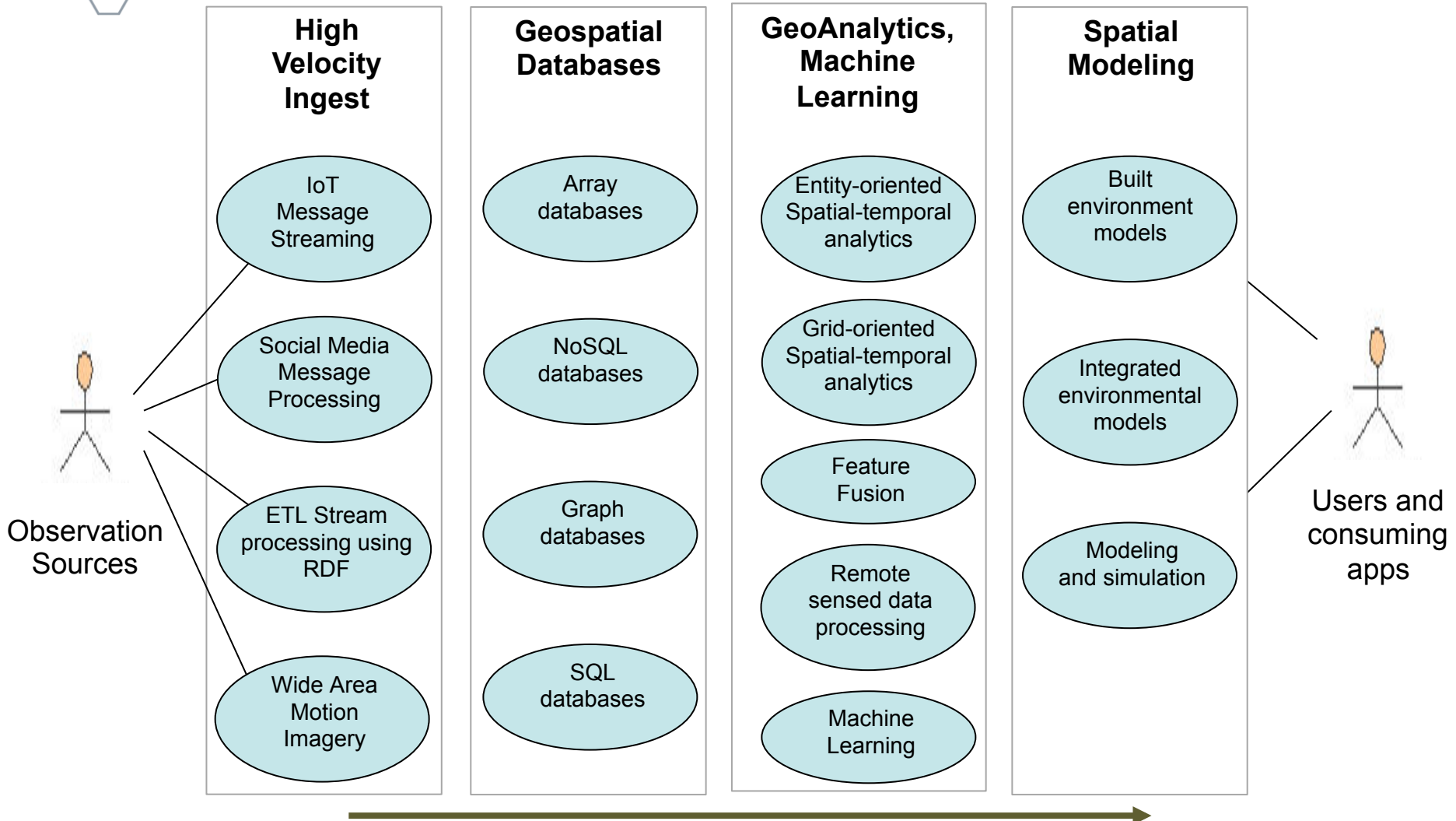
**1PB in 2015  
requires a 1 car  
garage**



**CyberGIS at NCSA Univ. of Illinois**



# Use Cases for Big Geo Data





# Location Powers: Big Data, 20 Sep 2016

Keynote: Jibo Sanyal, ORNL

Obtaining Big Data

- Geoffrey Fox, Indiana Univ
- Jeff Walter, NASA

Maintain and Access Data:

- Keith Hare, JTC1 SC32 SQL
- Glenn Guempel, USGS
- Rob Emanuele, Azavea

Analyzing Big Data:

- Dan Getman, DigitalGlobe
- Peter Baumann, rasdaman
- Akinori Sahara, Hitachi
- Rose Winterton, Pitney Bowes

Using Big Data: Applications

- Shaowen Wang, NCSA/UIUC
- Charlie Greenbacker, In-Q-Tel
- Lea Shanley, South Big Data Hub at RENCi
- Jeff de La Beaujardière, NOAA



# Emergent Themes from LPBigData

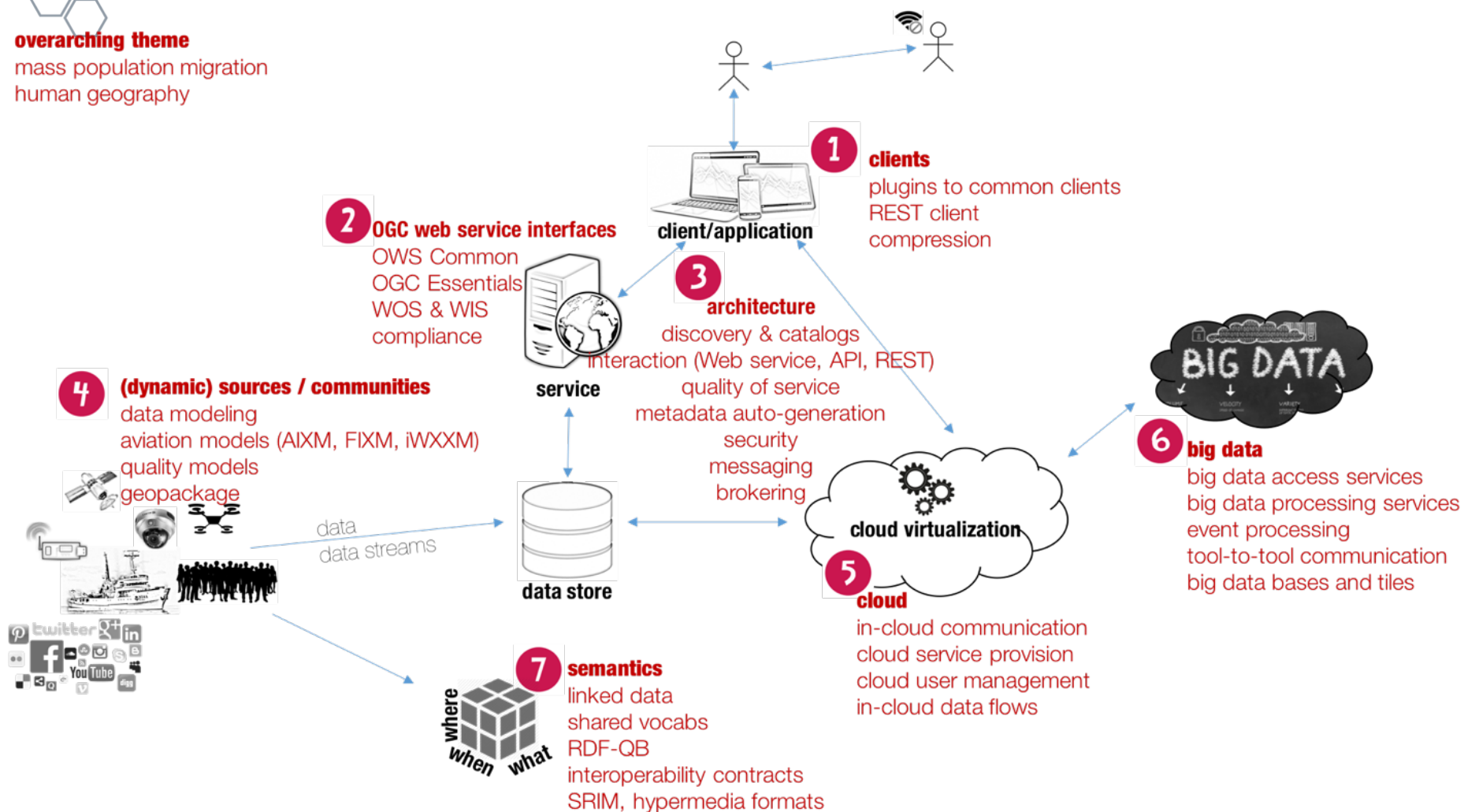
- Loosely-coupled PB archives for rapid geospatial information product creation at any scale based on open standards
  - Inter-cloud communications; portability across clouds
  - Workflow based on interfaces exposed by containers
- Analysis Ready Data
  - We live in a download mentality. How do we move to answering questions
  - Focus shifting from understanding what happened last week to being able to predict what will happen next week
- Data Models
  - Global Grids, Space Filling Curves, Indices
  - Arrays, Tiles, Point Clouds
- Take advantage of broad developments in Big Data
- Accelerate Big Data innovation in Testbed 13

# Testbed 13



## overarching theme

mass population migration  
human geography



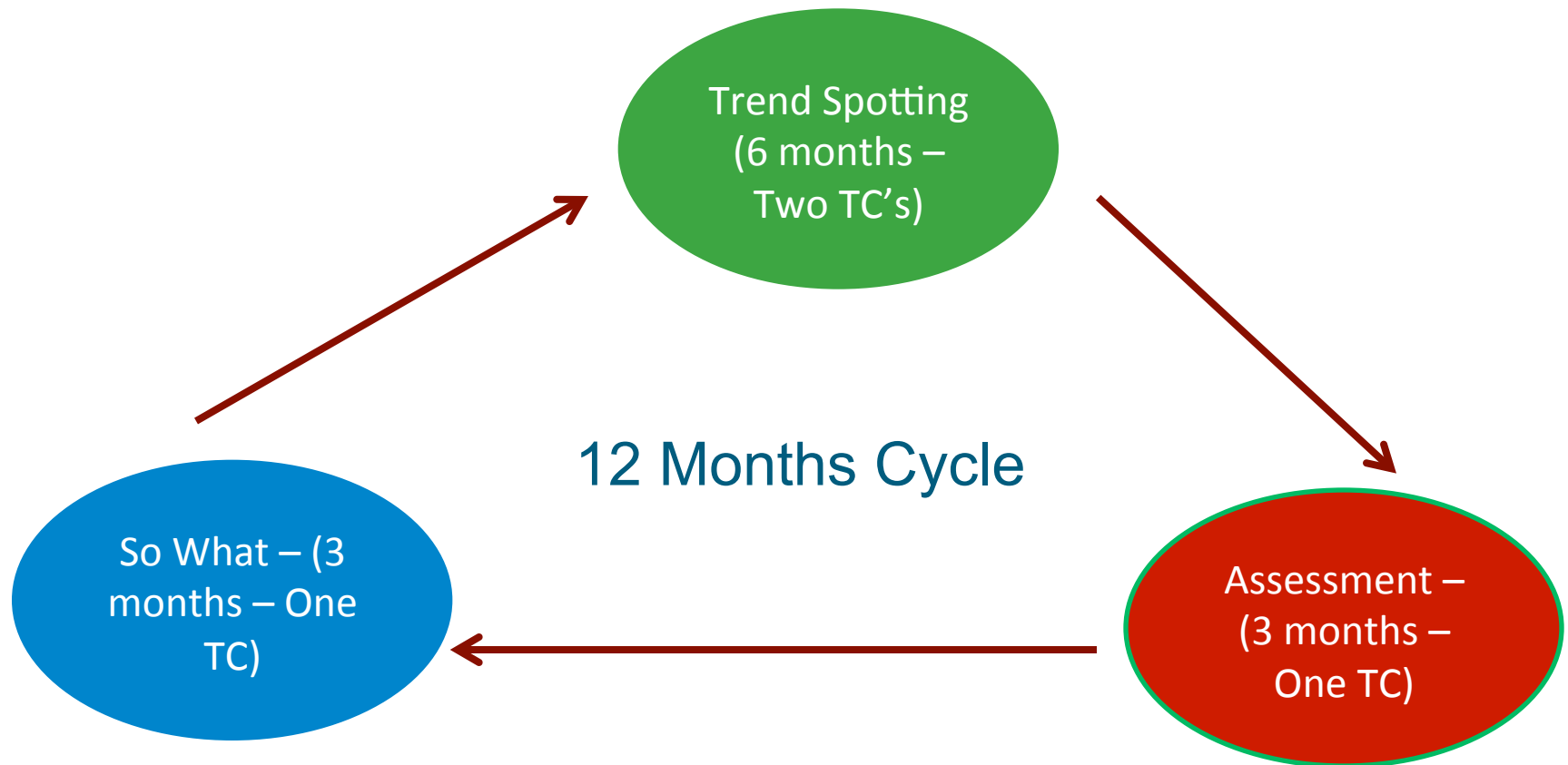
# Innovation and Technology Tracking

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- Address the innovator's dilemma
  - Maintain current OGC Baseline while developing new standards
  - to support evolving and potentially disruptive technologies, community needs, and market trends
- Active Technology Tracking
  - OGC Architecture Board (OAB) monitors trends to identify technology gaps or issues related to the OGC

# Annual Cycle for Tech Monitoring





# OGC Tech Trends – February 2017



# Innovation in Geodata

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## Outline of Talk

- Geomatics based on open standards
- What is innovation?
- Innovation in Geomatics

# For Details on OGC ...



## OGC Standards

- Freely available
- [www.opengeospatial.org/standards](http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards)

## OGC Innovation Program

- <http://www.opengeospatial.org/ogc/programs/ip>



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