



POLITECNICO DI MILANO
Polo regionale di Como

Managing Satellite Precipitation Data (PERSIANN) Through Web GeoServices: A Case Study in North Vietnam



Maria Antonia Brovelli

Presenter: Truong Xuan Quang

DIIAR, Politecnico di Milano – Como Campus, Italy
Gérald Fenoy

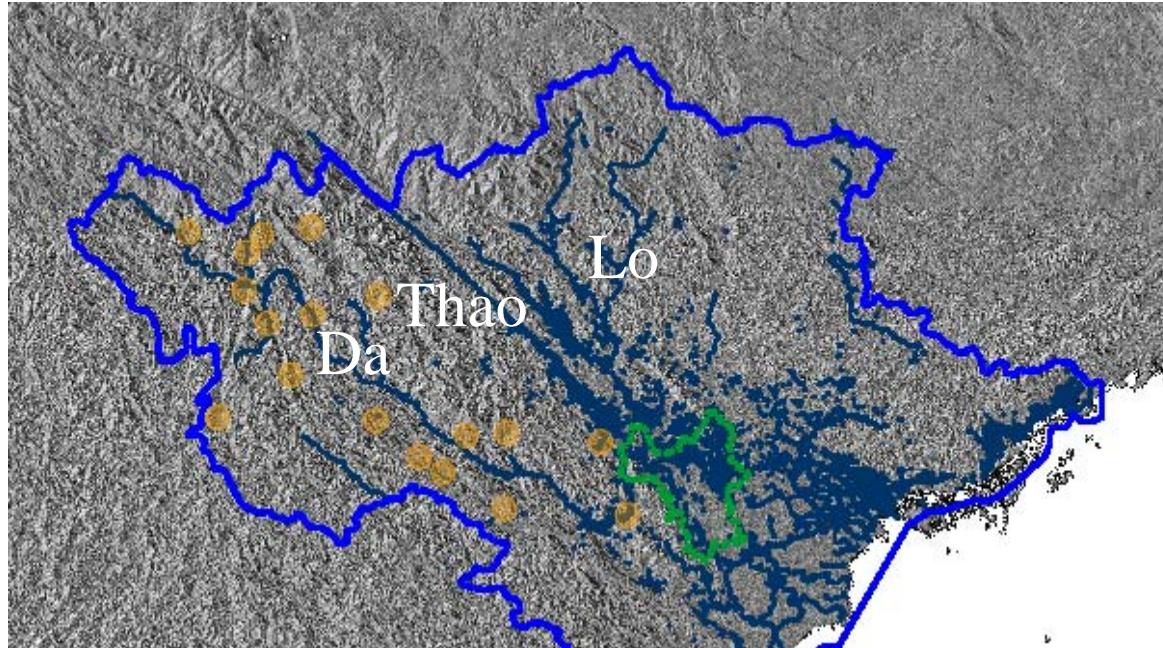
GeoLabs sarl, avenue des Platanes 34970 Lattes, France





Study area

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- Study area is complex including mountain and plain areas.
- Includes red River (RR), the second largest river in Viet Nam. RR is about 1,200 km containing three branch: Da, Thao, and Lo rivers

- Lies in tropical zone, 2 biggest hydro-electronic dams in South East Asia, contains a number of faults. The area effected by many type of disasters: floods, land slides, sea level rise, etc.
- 1980-2010 about 16000 people lost their lives <http://www.preventionweb.net/>)
- Oxfam report: estimated that 70% of the country's population live in areas related to natural disaster.



The Goal

- Develop the Intelligent Geoportal (IGP) concentrating on Hydro-Meteorological Data for North Vietnam.
- A Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) is a framework to make data available for all levels government, commercial and nonprofit sectors, users and scientists.
- A Geoportal provides access to spatial data and associated with web service (discovery, display, editing, analysis of data).
- A spatial information infrastructure (SII) provides access to information, data from SII has been processed, organized and presented through user interface.
- An Intelligent Geoportal is geoportal that provides complex functionality through user interface for a specific application.





Data used

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VECTOR DATA

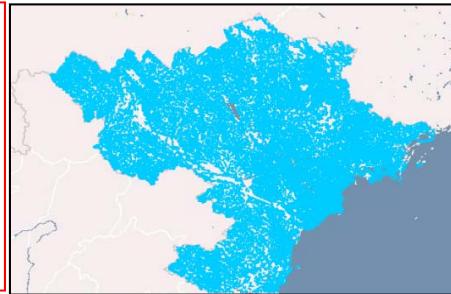
Polygon

- Administrative boundaries
- Land use
- Geology map etc.,



Line

- Rivers and streams
- Roadways
- Railways etc.,

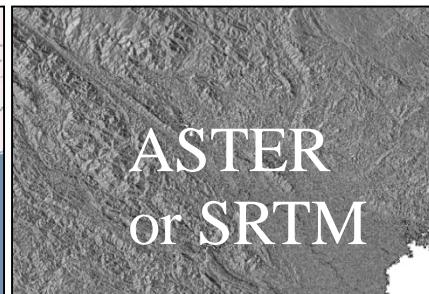


Point

- Village location
- Station location etc.,



RASTER DATA



ASTER
or SRTM



Landsat TM

PERSIANN
ESRI ASCII
**(rainfall
satellite data)**

Gauges/Sensors data



- Rainfall
- Water levels
- Discharge
- Evaporation
- Inflow, etc.

PERSIANN

Precipitation Estimation
from Remotely Sensed
Information using
Artificial Neural Networks



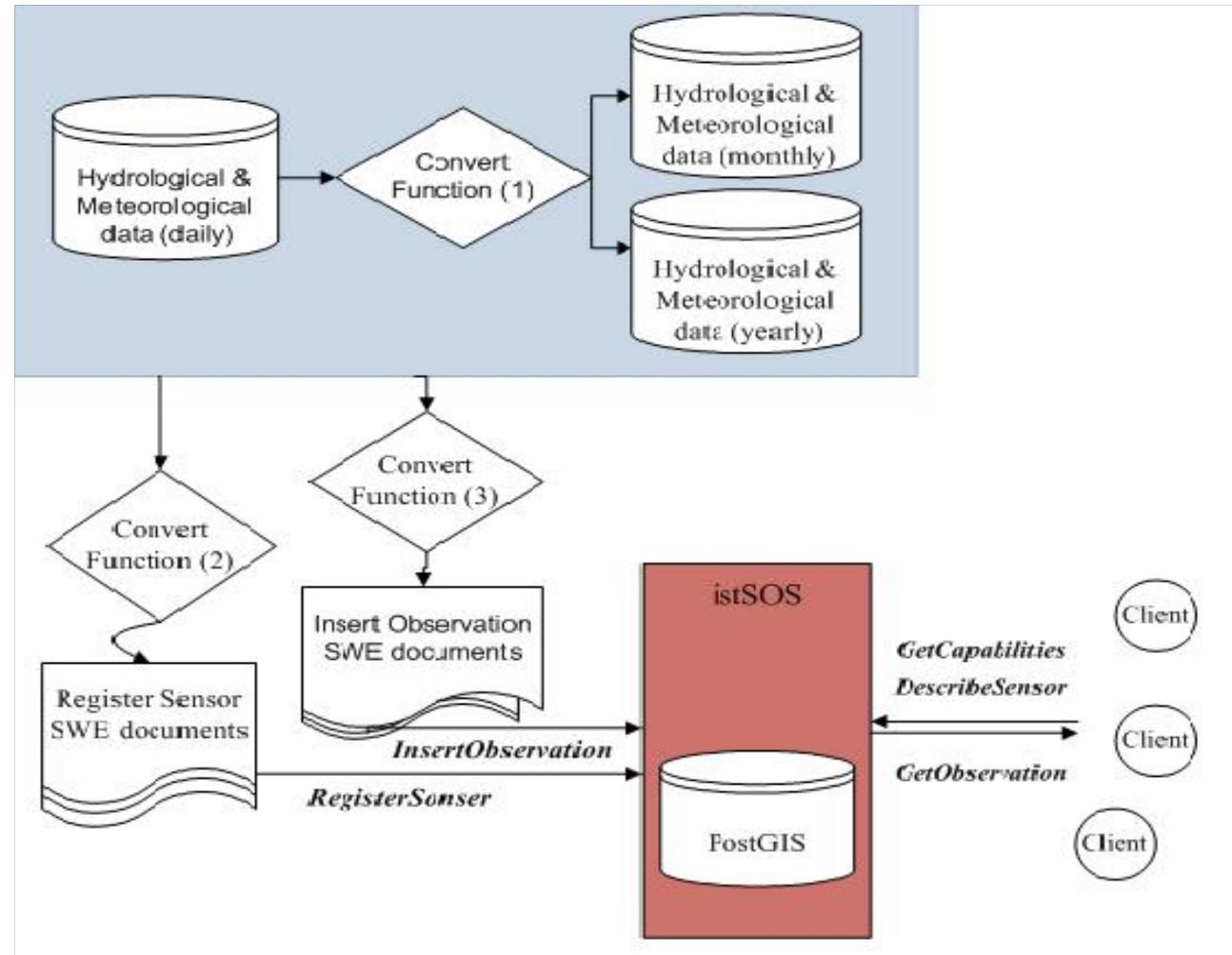
- Web Map Service (WMS) is a standard protocol for serving georeferenced map images over the Internet
- Clients render WMS data at every time they are queried, they can result in unnecessary and increased waiting times. To deal with this problem, we used *image pyramid* managed by *Geo-Web Cache* to optimize above experience. Currently, to query map features, we used via *GetFeatureInfo* request of WMS in order to build query functionality for all maps (25 maps).
- WFS *GetFeature* can accept search of feature within a bounding box and returns the query results
- Mandatory Sensor Observation Service (SOS) operation includes *GetCapabilities*, *DescribeSensor*, *GetObservation*, provides access to detailed information of operations, to detailed information of sensors or sensor systems, to observations from sensors or sensor systems. Otherwise SOS transaction extension allows users to register new sensor; (*RegisterSensor*) and to insert observations (*InserObservation*)



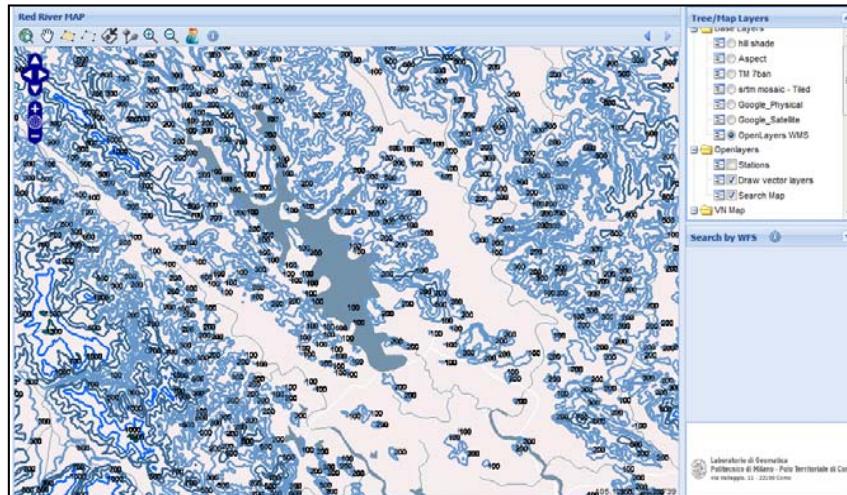


SOS implementation

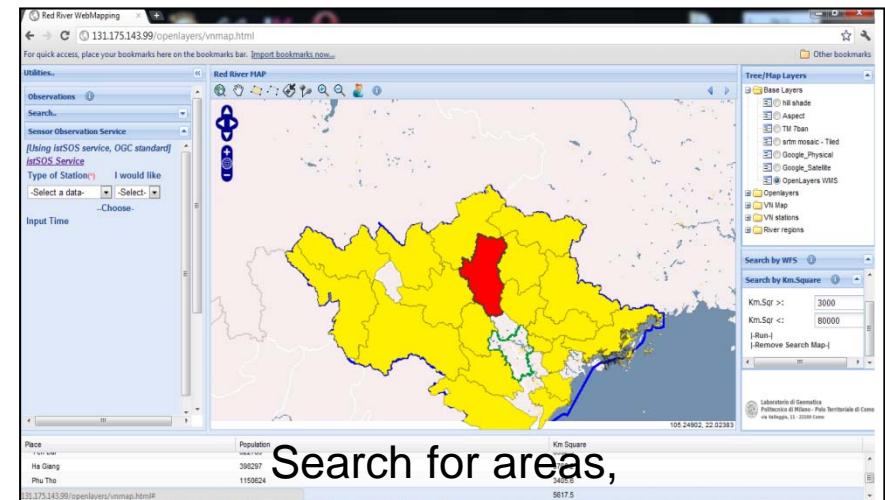
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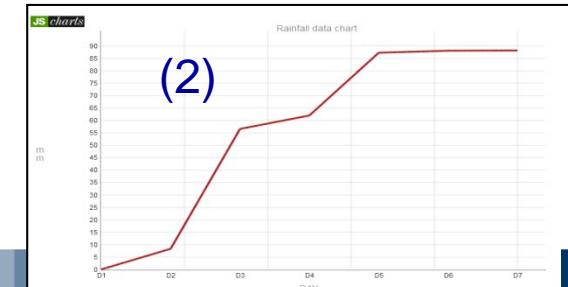
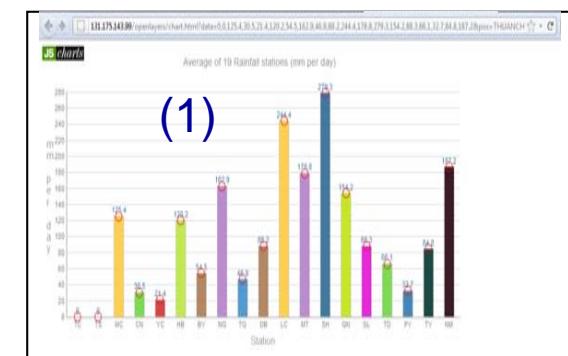
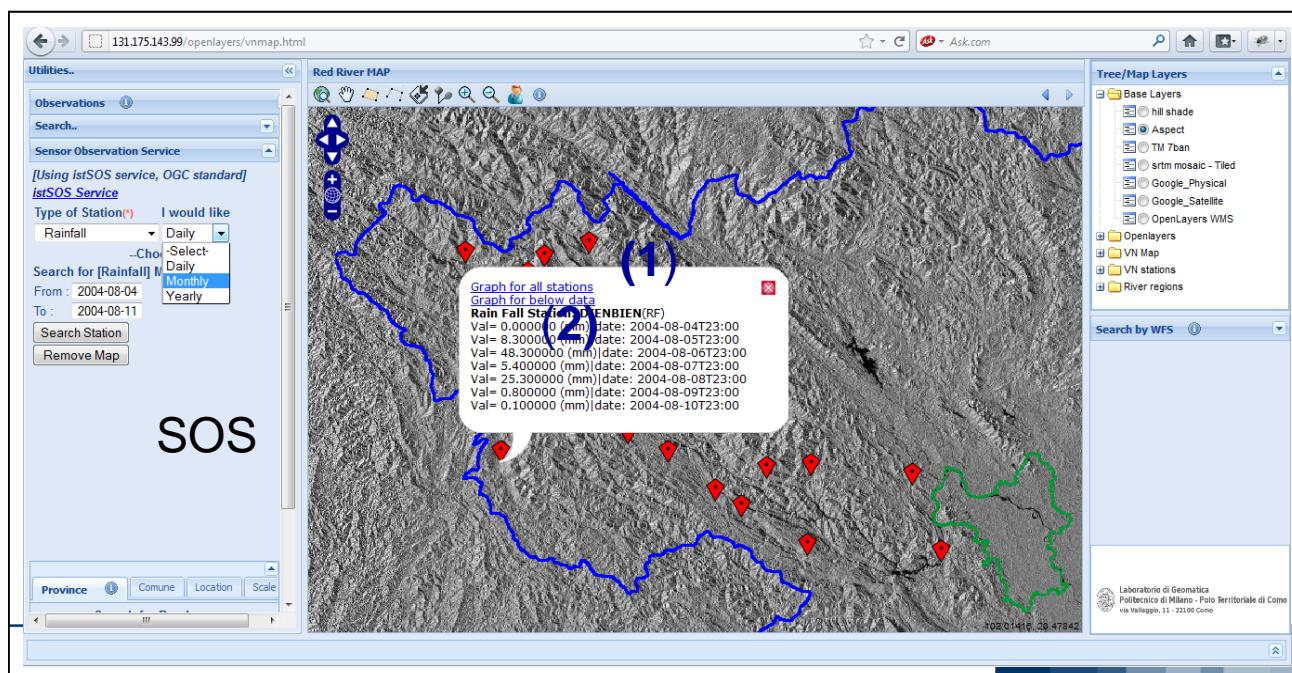
Some examples IGP



contour line



Search for areas,
80.000< population <1.500.000





-WebGIS Technology:

- Openlayers, GeoExt, ExtJS/ GeoServer
- DataBase: PostgreSQL managing hydrological and meteorological Data (both from gauges/satellite data for rainfall)
- Web Service: Web Map Service (WMS), Web Feature Service (WFS), Sensor Observation Service (SOS) implemented by istSOS software.

-Limitation :

- Gauges data is accurate but sparse (Data available only for 19 rainfall stations along river system). Gauge data does not present spatial feature of study area.
- Rainfall data from satellite-based (PERSIANN) needs to be investigated with gauges data
- There is no link between hydro-meteorological data and thematic maps (geomorphology, drainage system, vegetation cover).





Decision Support System (DSS)

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- To improve WebGIS (solve previous problem and present them in WebGIS)
- To build up a web-based DSS for rainfall monitoring, the system has to make comparisons between PERSIANN and rain gauges data directly or indirectly.
 - Direct comparison: analysis of correlation and percentage of simultaneous rain or no-rain even between PERSIANN and rain gauges; comparison of PERSIANN maps with maps obtained from rain gauge data interpolation
 - Indirect comparison: analysis based on the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) model.





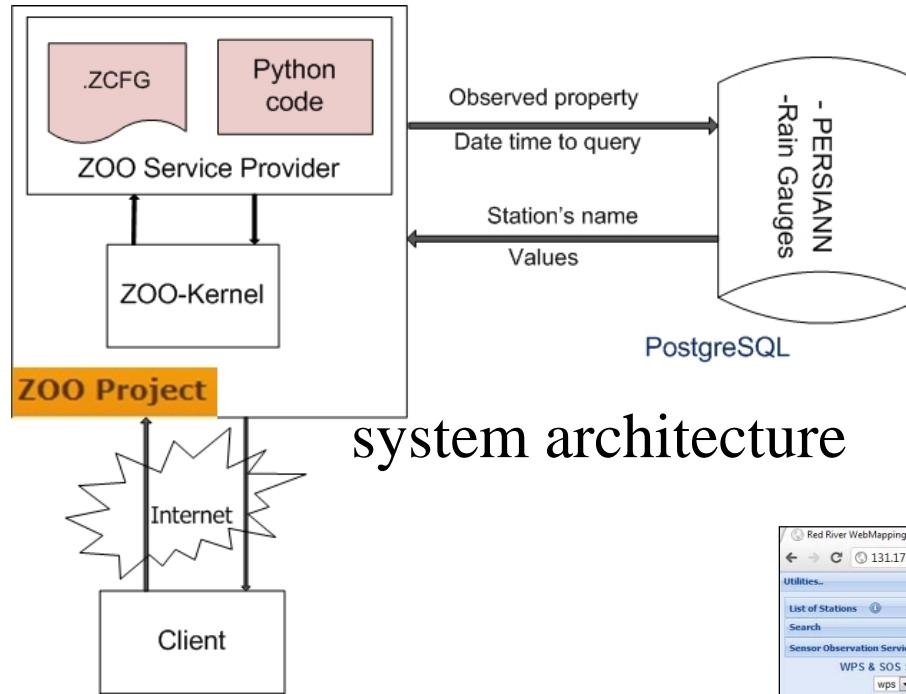
Implemented functionalities:

- Basic Statistics
- PERSIANN Visualization
- Interpolation
- Direct comparison
- Indirect comparison (test with RUSLE)

Software for implementing WPS is ZOO-Project including ZOO-Kernel and ZOO services (ZOO configuration file .zcfg + your Code), ZOO service support many different languages (Python, Php, Java, JavaScript, etc..)



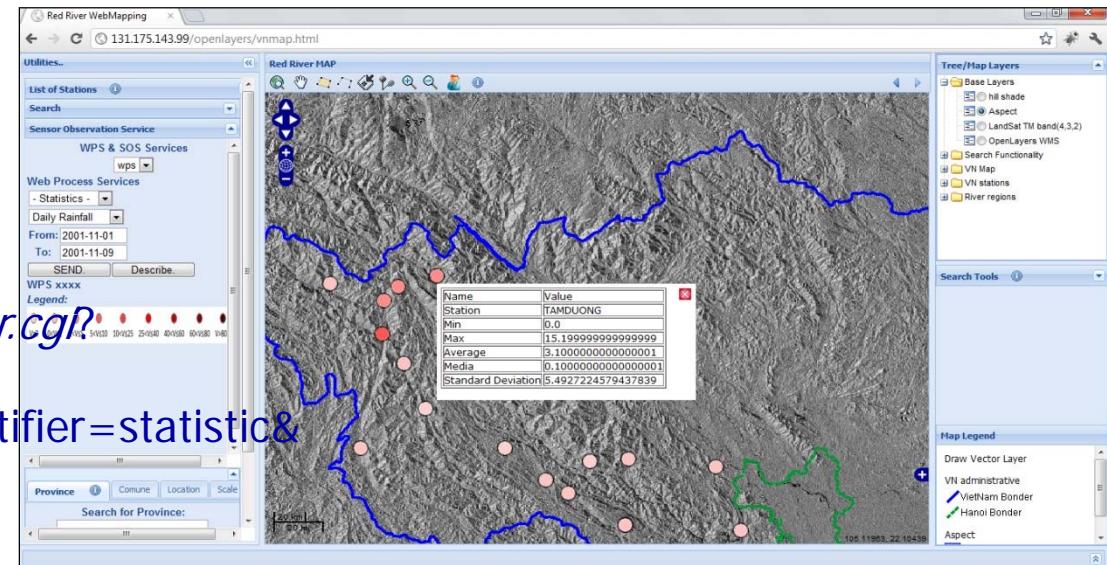
Basic Statistics



- Station name
- rain max, rain min
- rain average
- rain median
- rain standard deviation

Client Request

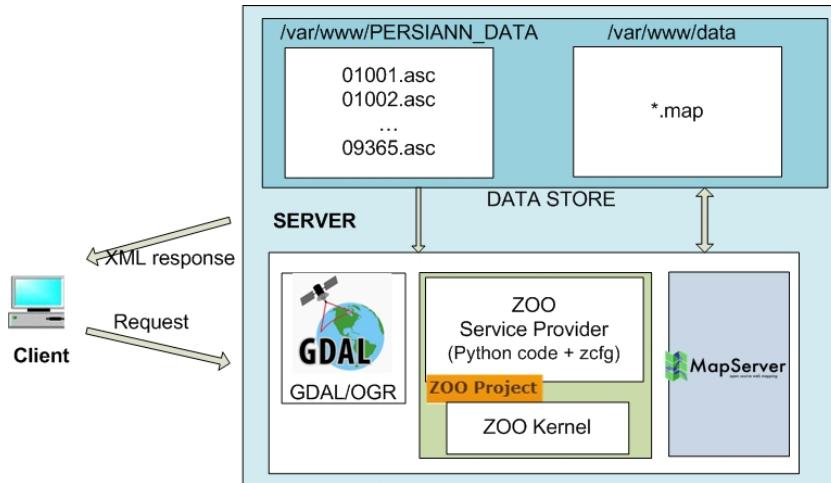
```
http://localhost/cgi-bin/zoo_loader.cgi?
request=execute&
service=WPS&version=1.0.0&Identifier=statistic&
datainputs=name=RFM;
sdate=1999-01-
edate=2000-01
```



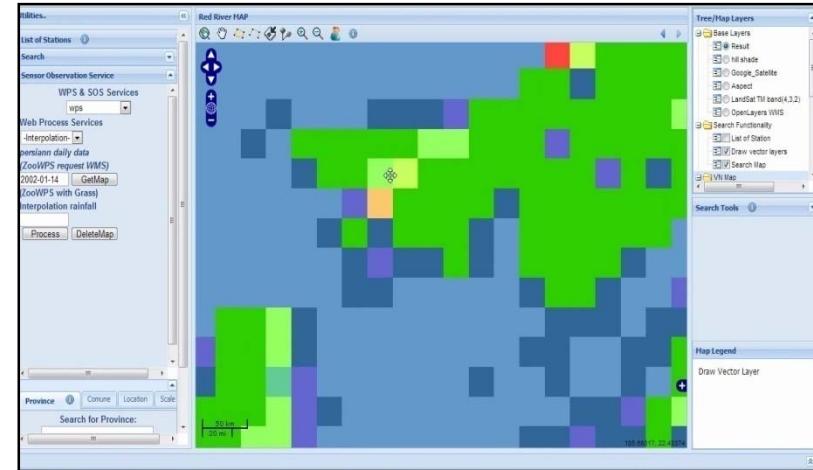


PESIANN visualization: architecture

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System architecture



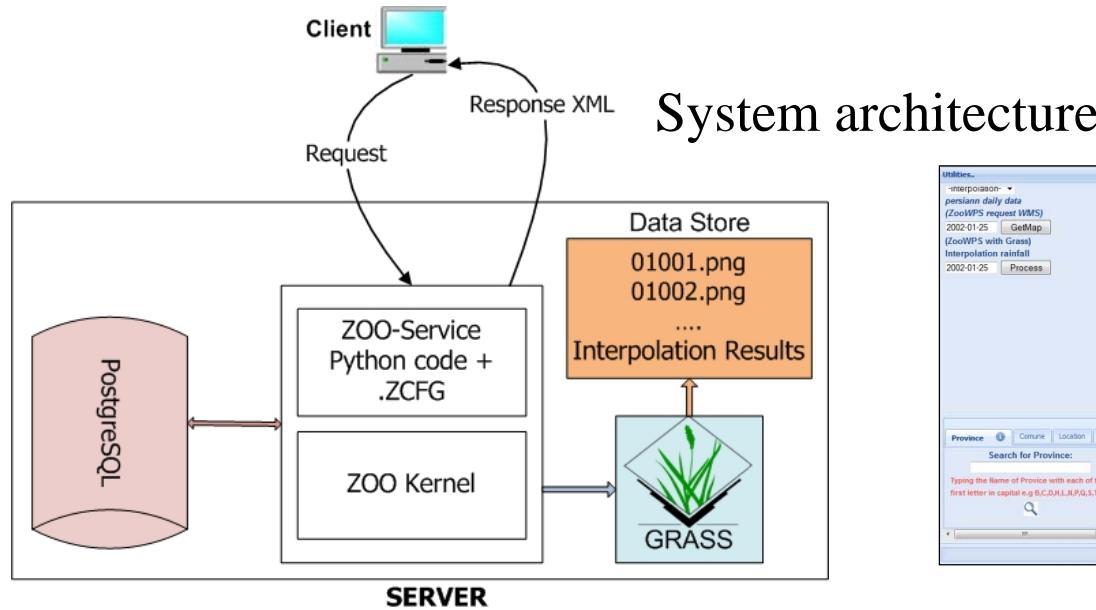
WebGIS example

In server-side we don't need to change the source code but only to modify the zcfg file corresponding to service. E.g: msclassify, dataPath, mapserverAddress
Request:

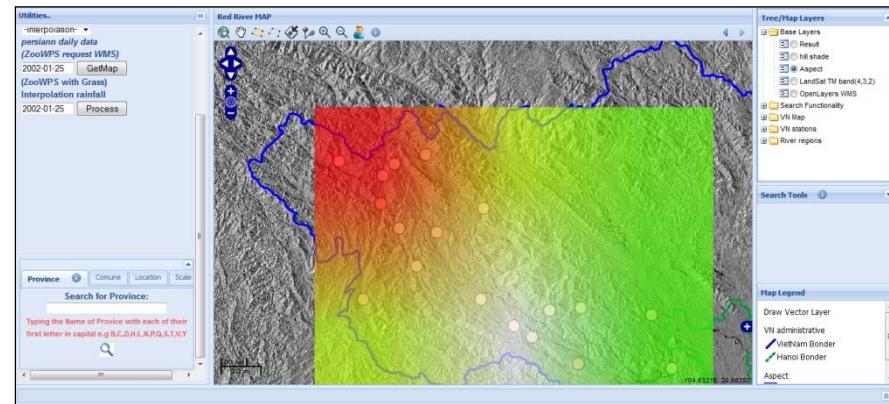
```
http://localhost/cgi-bin/zoo_loader.cgi? ...
..DataInputs=a=Reference@xlink:href=http://localhost/02014.asc&
ResponseDocument=Result@asReference=true@mimetype=image/png
```

Response:

```
<wps:Reference href="http://localhost/cgi-bin/mapserv1?map=/var/www/data//Result_2219.map&
request=GetMap&service=WMS&version=1.3.0&layers=Result&width=240.000&height=480.000
&format=image/png&bbox=8.625000,102.125000,23.625000,109.625000&crs=EPSG:4326"
mimetype="image/png"/>
```



System architecture



Web-GIS

WPS service available to:

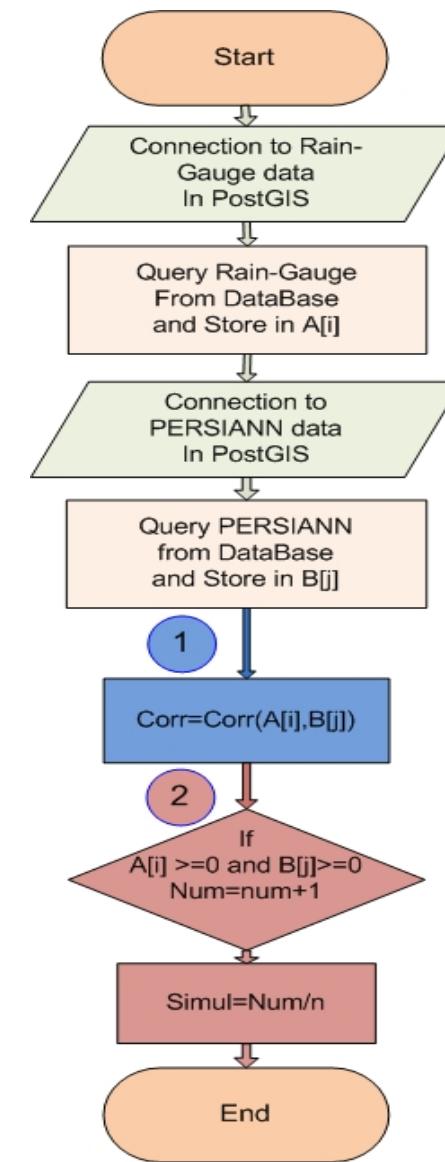
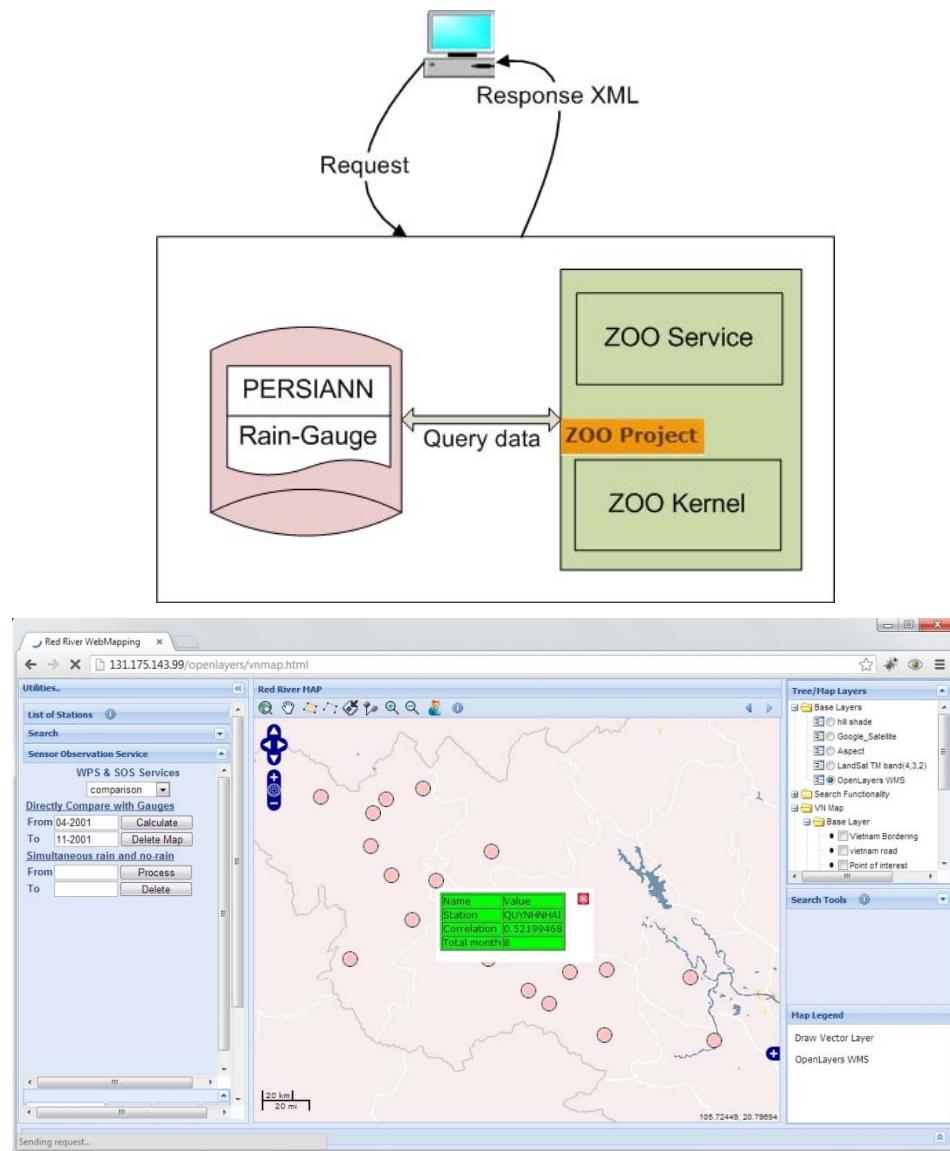
- Connect directly to the PostGIS to get a set of rain-gauge observations (19 stations with daily, monthly or yearly detail)
- Invoke GRASS software to create *interpolation* (v.surf.idw) map for 19 points corresponding to the above stations.
- Store the interpolated map to data store as image.

At the client side, the result's image can be overlapped to the Web-GIS as a new map.



Direct comparison: Correlation and simultaneous rain or no-rain events

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The RUSLE equation: $A = R \times K \times L \times S \times C \times P$ ($t \cdot ha^{-1} \text{ timeUnit}^{-1}$)

timeUnit depend on R factor (in month or year)

L: slope length, S: slope steepness

$A(r)$: upslope contributing area

b: slope length,

$m = [0.4-0.6]$ and $n=[1-1.4]$

C (Land cover factor) includes: water body, vegetation, city, etc., values = [0..0.85], digitized from Vietnam Atlas in 2004

K (Soil Erosion Factor) includes: fine sand, very fine sand, clay, etc, values = [0.10 to 0.42], obtained from Vietnam Atlas in 2004

P (prevention practice factor) based on the landuse and slope map.
Slope classes vary from 0-5% to 50-100% , values = [0.10 to 0.33]

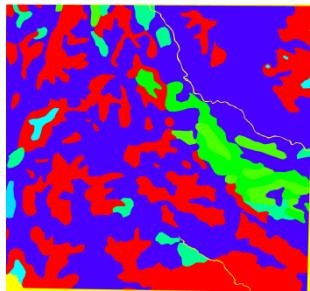
R (rainfall factor): can be interpolated from 2 sources PERSIANN and Rain-gauge for 19 rainfall stations.



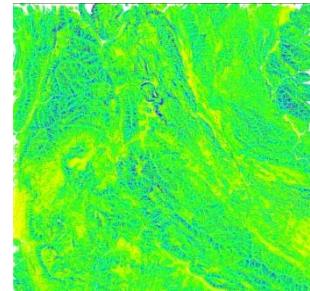
Indirect comparison: RUSLE

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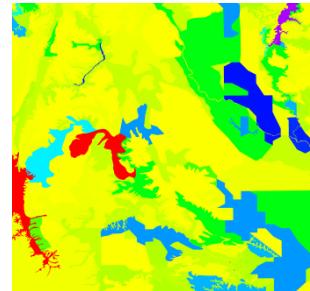
K factor



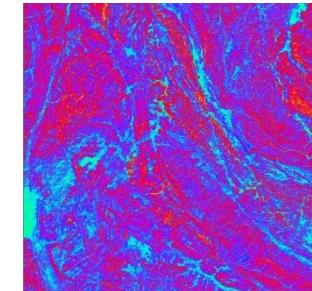
LS factor



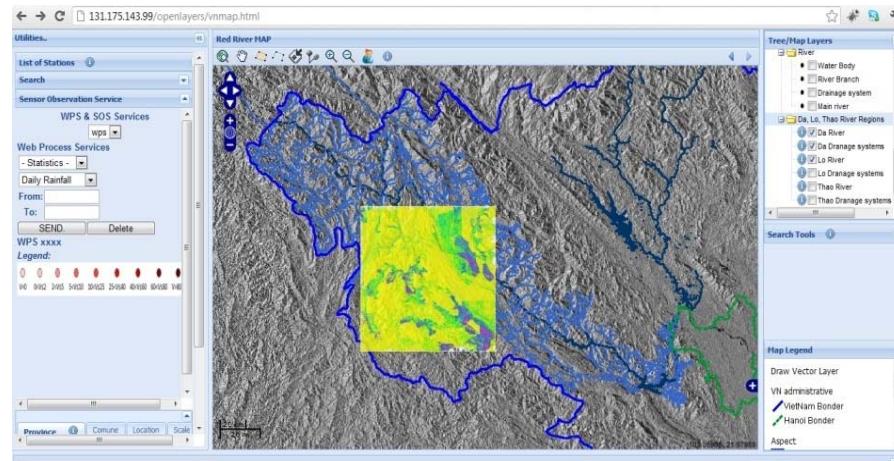
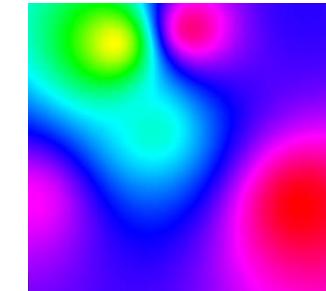
C factor



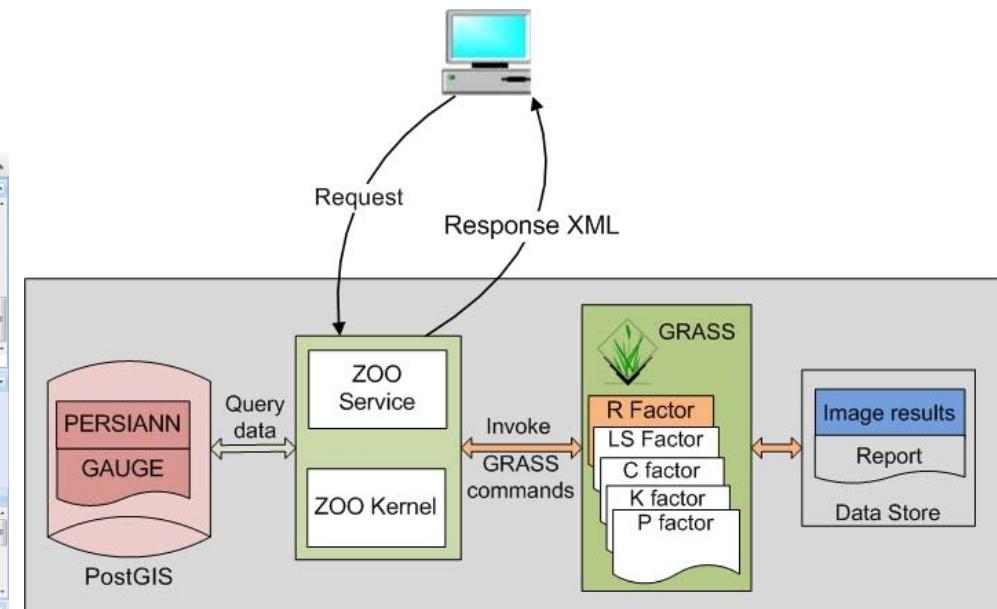
P factor



R factor
(rain-gauge 2001)



Web-GIS



System architecture



Results

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Difference in monthly rain gauge (RG) and PERSIANN data (PN) for 6 stations in the area A4

Station's name	2000		2001		2002	
	Corr	P(%)	Corr	P(%)	Corr	P(%)
NamMuc	0.73	72.3	0.87	75.6	0.79	75.8
ThanUyen	0.91	73.6	0.90	78.75	0.93	69.9
TuanGiao	0.67	67.2	0.75	76.2	0.95	71.4
HoaBinh	0.59	66.1	0.81	64.5	0.71	71.4
QuynhNhai	0.81	68.5	0.70	75.1	0.91	72.58
Son La	0.81	70.6	0.75	77.25	0.82	75.4

Corr: correlation between RG and PN;

P: concordance level (%) in the case of both rain and both no-rain.

RUSLE model: P (%) percentage of the total effective area and the total land.
Def (ha) and Def (%) difference between PERSIANN and RG in hectare and in percentage.

Years	2000		2001			
Name	PERSIANN	RG	PERSIANN	RG	PERSIANN	RG
hectares	886240	849013	89332	837263	858301	840011
Area (ha)	1,147,943					
P (%)	0.76	0.74	0.78	0.73	0.75	0.73
Def (ha)	37227		56059		18290	
Def (%)	0.02		0.05		0.02	



Conclusions

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The Intelligent GeoPortal makes available, besides the traditional functionalities, also tables and charts of sensor data series corresponding to long periods of time. The system also allows to register new sensors and insert observations by online/off-line

The DSS allows monitoring the accuracy of PERSIANN by means of comparisons with the RG data. The correlations in short time (daily, weekly interval) are extremely low. The visualization of PERSIANN data and interpolation's result from RG doesn't merge.

The correlation of month accumulation between RG and PERSIANN are strong linear relationship (e.g: in year 2002, in Tuan Giao station Corr= 0.95).

Applying RUSLE for precipitation depend on rain-gauge interpolation map or to the PERSIANN one, the difference in percentage varies from 0.02% to 0.04% bringing to a soil loss rate for the area smaller than 100 t.ha⁻¹ year⁻¹.





Thank you !

