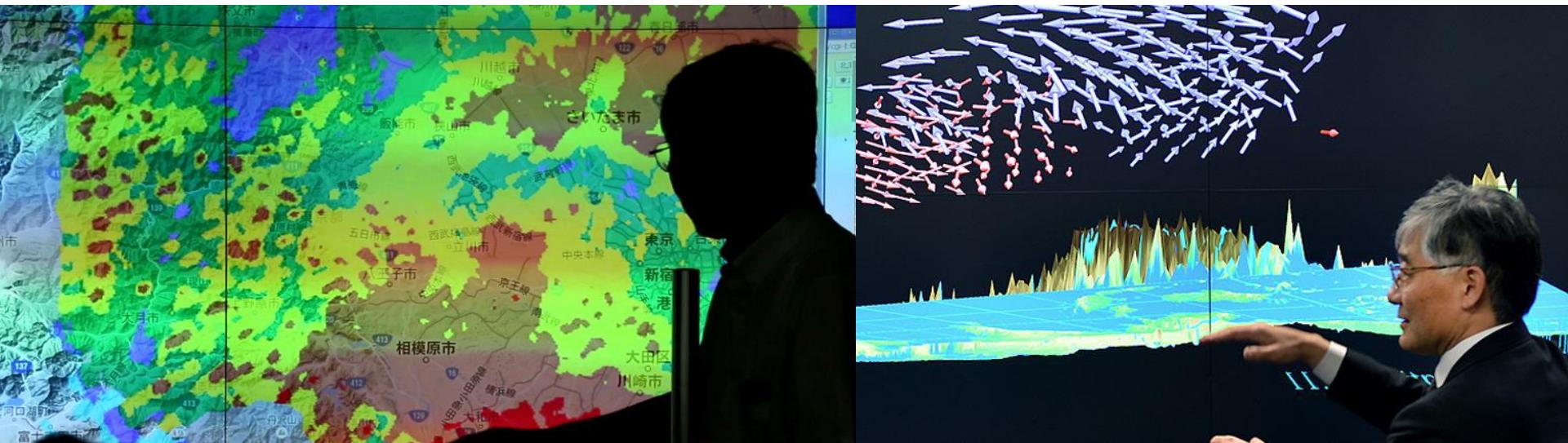


# Data Integration and Analysis System (DIAS) as a platform for Asian Water Cycle Initiative (AWCI)



**Akiyuki KAWASAKI and Toshio KOIKE**  
The Earth Observation Data Integration & Fusion  
Research Initiative (EDITORIA),  
**The University of Tokyo**

## Acknowledgement

- Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) for their financial support
- Data providers including GEOSS community for DIAS project
- EDITORIA Science team and DIAS R&D community for their support of DIAS project

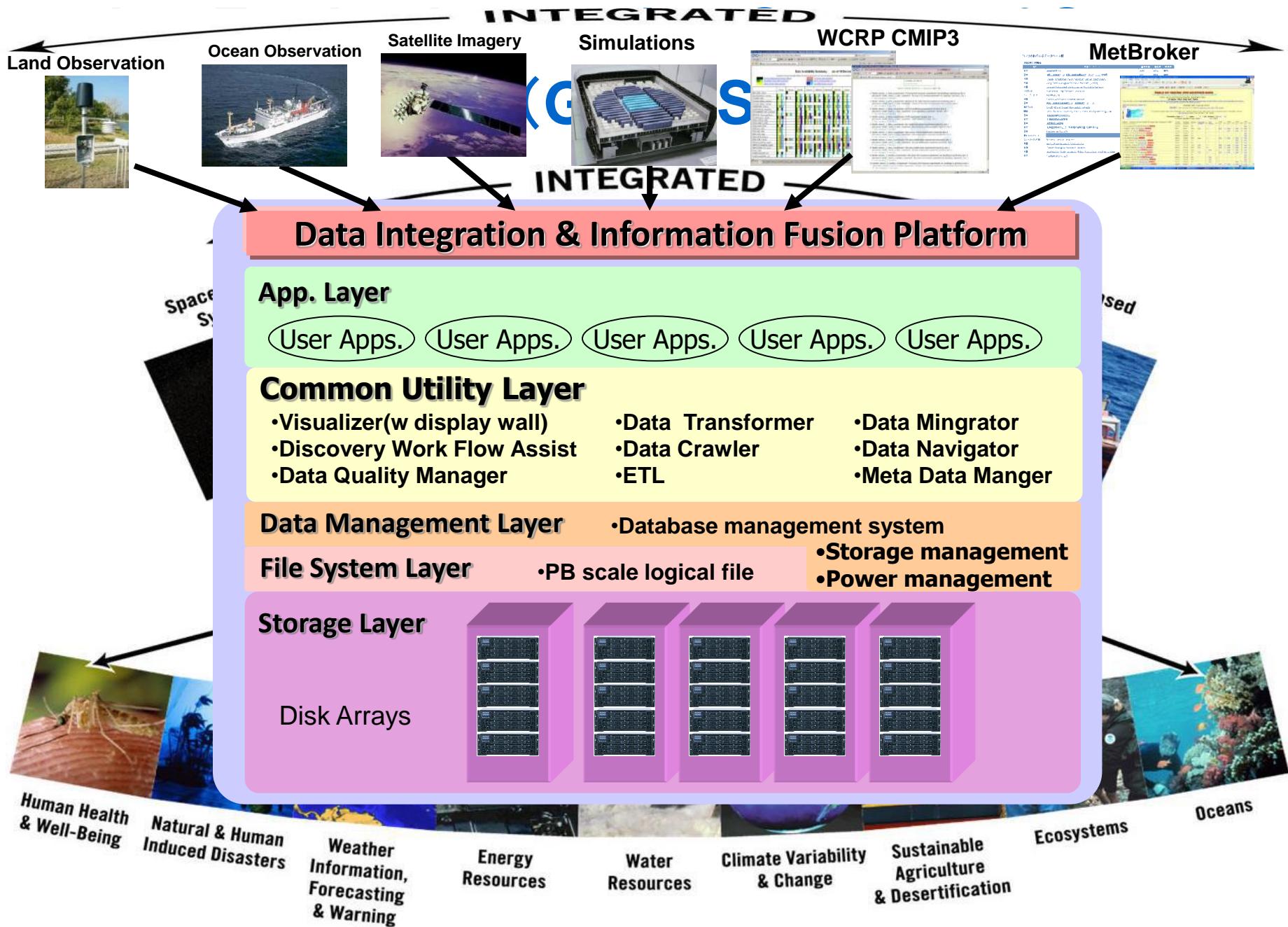


# Agenda

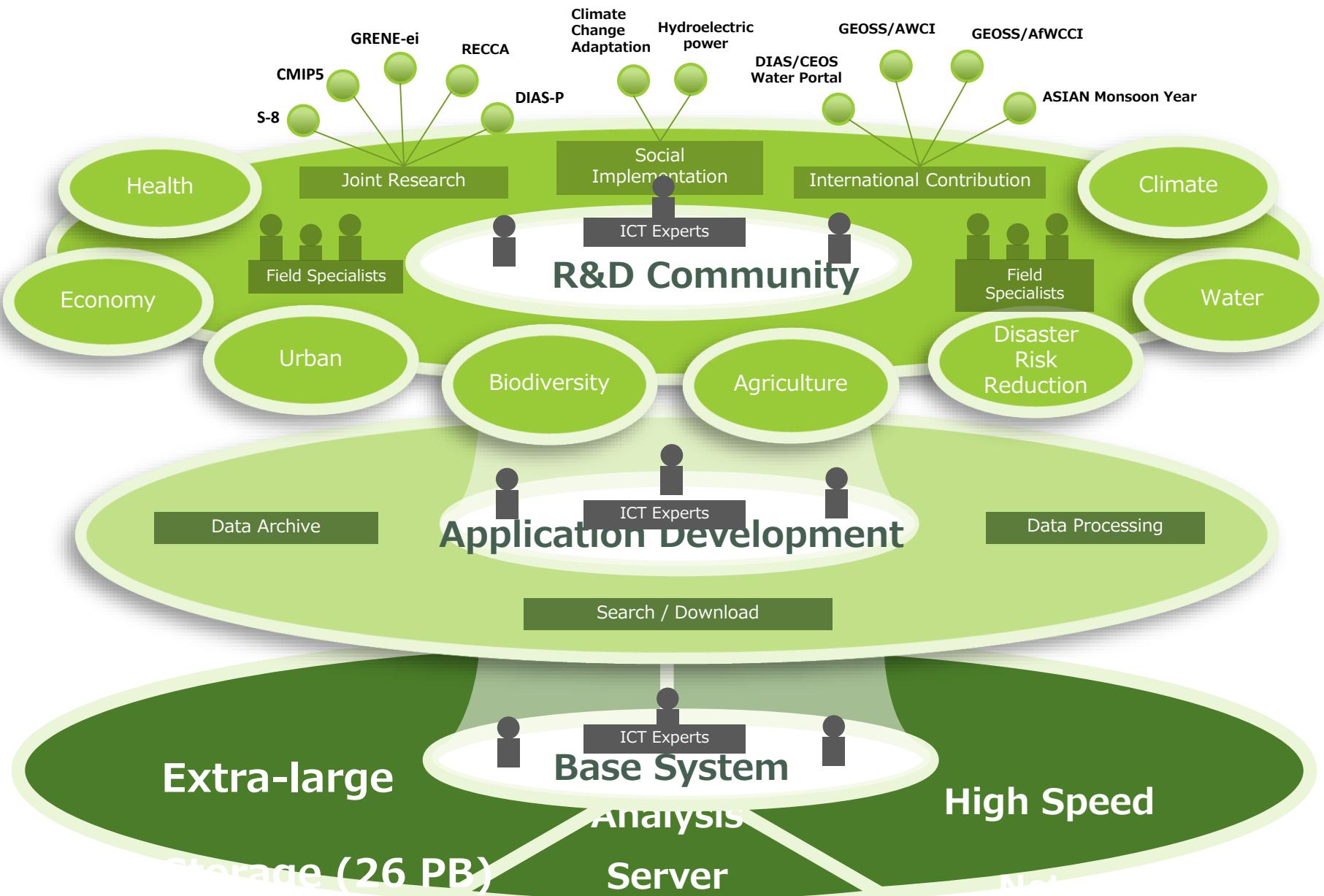
- DIAS outline
- AWCI Data Archive System
- DIAS value
  - Applications and tools
  - In-situ (real-time) data
  - Data and motel integration
- Summary



# DIAS as an advanced e-Infrastructure component.



# DIAS: Structure

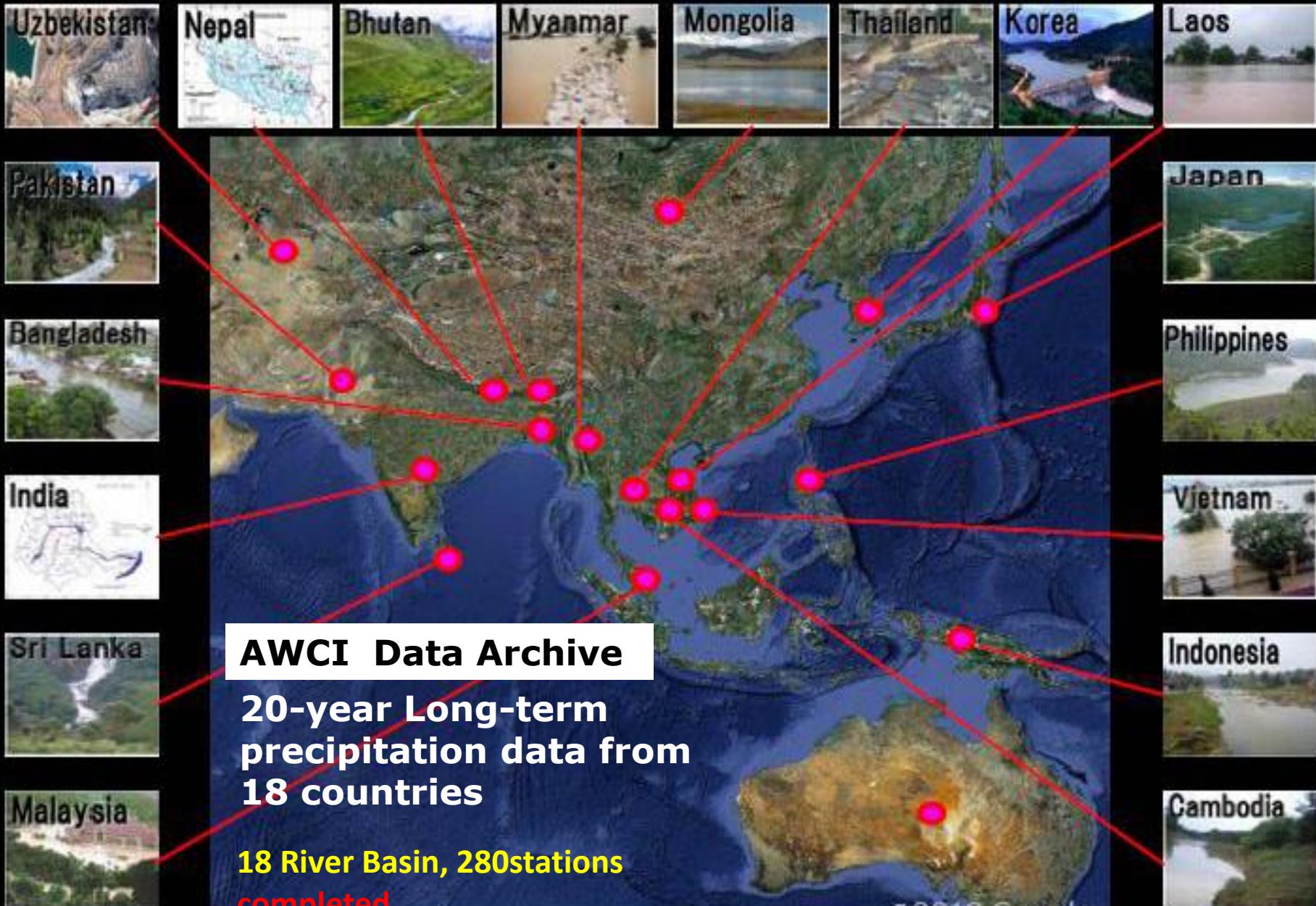


# Agenda

- DIAS outline
- AWCI Data Archive System
- DIAS value
  - Applications and tools
  - In-situ (real-time) data
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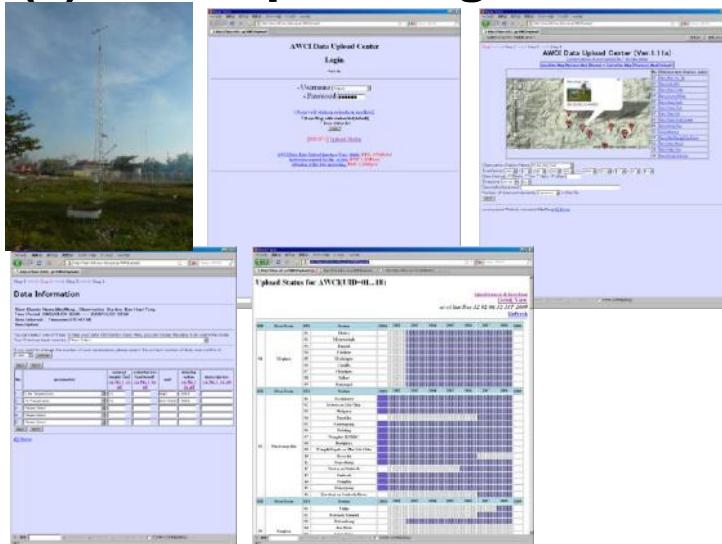


# To archive hydro-meteorological dataset, including data loading, QC and metadata registration



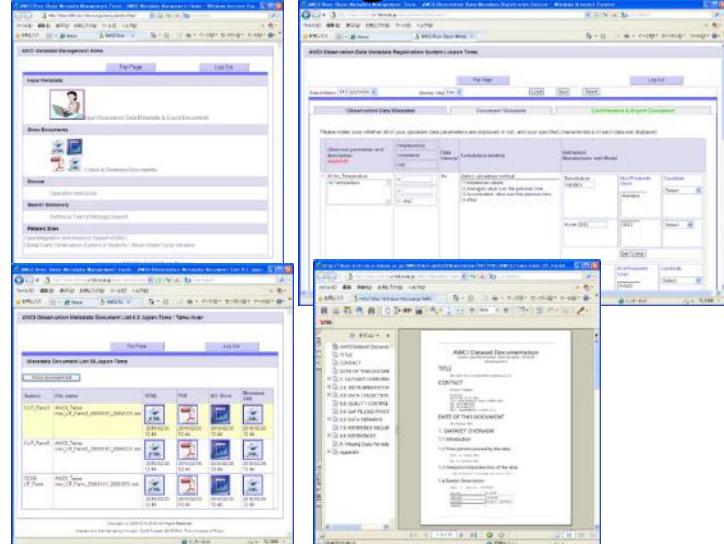
# Tool for in-situ data input and management

## (1) Data Uploading



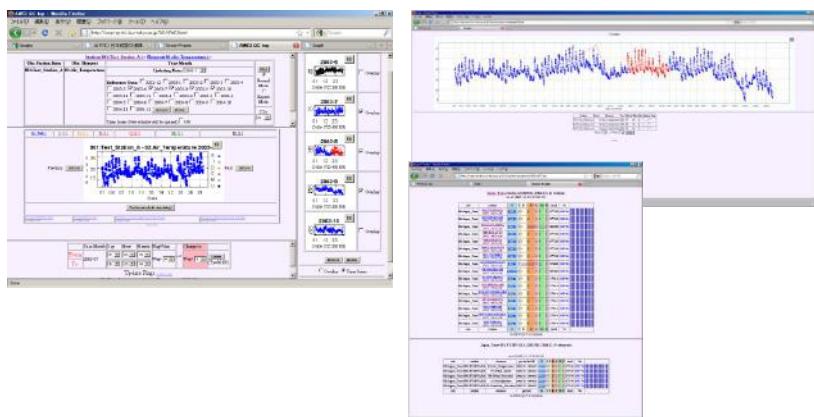
The screenshot displays the AWC2 Data Upload Center interface. It includes a camera view of a monitoring station, a login screen, a map showing site locations, and several data entry tables for different environmental parameters.

## (3) Meta Data Registration

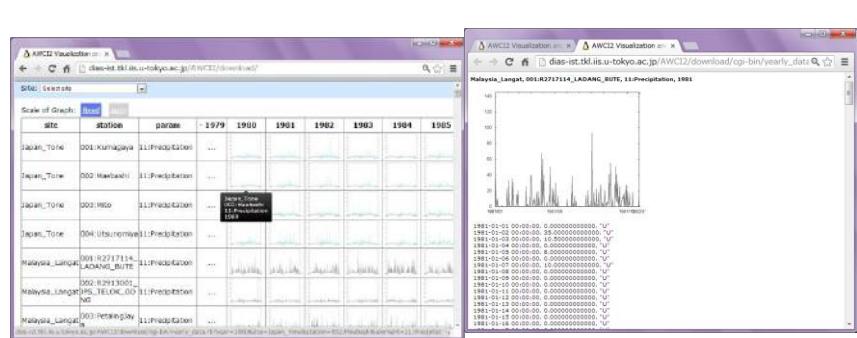


The screenshot shows the AWC2 Observation Data Metadata Registration System. It features a registration form for data parameters, a document library for managing metadata documents, and a preview window showing the contents of a registered metadata document.

## (2) Quality Controlling



## (4) Data Downloading



# (1) Data Uploading

Step 1 ----> Step 2 ----> Step 3 ----> Step 4

## AWCI2 Data Upload Center (Ver.1.16aw)

[Current status of your Upload file](#) / [No Map Mode](#)

[ROADMAP](#) [SATELLITE](#) [HYBRID](#) [TERRAIN](#)



No.	Observation Station name
01	<a href="#">Sample_Station_1</a>
02	<a href="#">Sample_Station_2</a>
03	<a href="#">Sample_Station_3</a>
04	<a href="#">Sample_Station_4</a>
05	<a href="#">Sample_Station_5</a>
06	<a href="#">Sample_Station_6</a>
07	<a href="#">Sample_Station_7</a>

- Observation Station Name
- Time Period
- Data Interval  30min  1hr  daily  other
- Timezone  :
- Description(optional)
- Number of observed elements  in this file

[NEXT](#)

# (2) Quality Controlling

AWCI QC top - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Station(Bonghwa-AWS) > Month-Date(2003-3) >

Obs.Station-Item	Obs. Element	Year-Month
Bonghwa-AWS	Updating Data: 1:Air_Temperature_Ave	2003-3

Reference Data:  1:Air\_Temperature\_Ave  2:Air\_Temperature\_Max  
 3:Air\_Temperature\_Min  4:Wind\_Speed  5:Relative\_Humidity  
 6:Sunshine\_Duration  allcheck  allclear

**Number of each Flags**

G(10) I(0) D(0) B(0) C(0) M(0) U(21)

Bonghwa AWS 1:Air\_Temperature\_Ave 2003-3

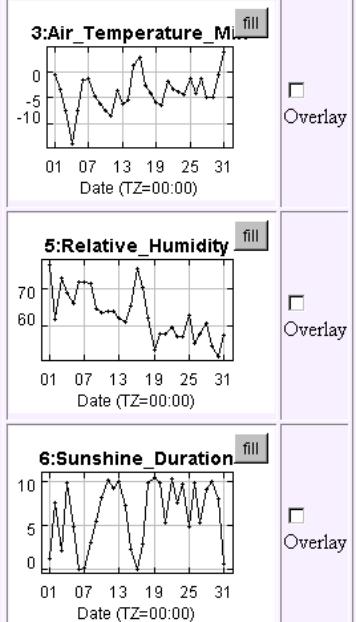
Confirmation(edit data dialog)

Download(Without flag) (GAME-AAN) Download(With flag) (GAME-AAN) Download All(zip-compressed, without flag) (GAME-AAN) Download All(zip-compressed, with flag) (GAME-AAN)

From:	Day: 01	Hour: 00	Minute: 00	Flag/Value	Change to	
To:	10	23	59	Flag: U	Flag: G	Update
				Tz=00:00		

**G: Good**  
**I: Interpolated**  
**D: Dubious/Questionable**  
**B: Bad**  
**C: Abnormal value**  
**M: Missing**  
**U: Unchecked**

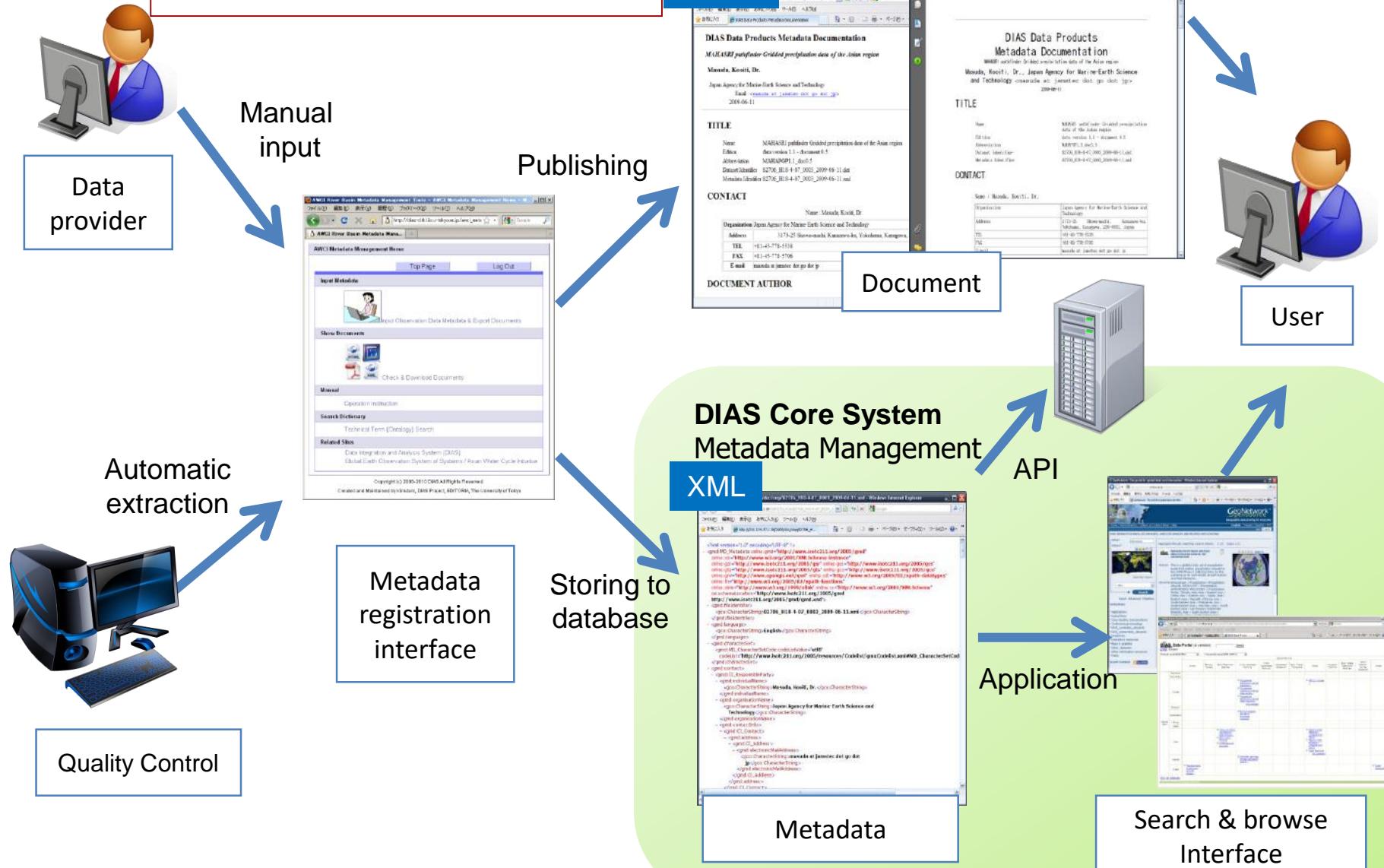
## Flag Definitions



Y-Axis:  Real  Normalized (MaxMin)  
 Overlay

# (3) Meta Data Registration

## Role of Metadata & Dataset Documents



# (4) Data Downloading

AWC12 Visualization and ... X

diagram [dias-ist.tkl.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/AWC12/download/](http://dias-ist.tkl.iis.u-tokyo.ac.jp/AWC12/download/) Search

Site: Japan\_Tone Period: Year/Month 1901 1 - 2000 12

Station: clear all select all

001:Kumagaya  002:Maebashi  003:Mito  004:Utsunomiya

**A mail will be sent with a link to the zipped dataset file.**

Mail to:  submit

Scale of Graph: fixed auto

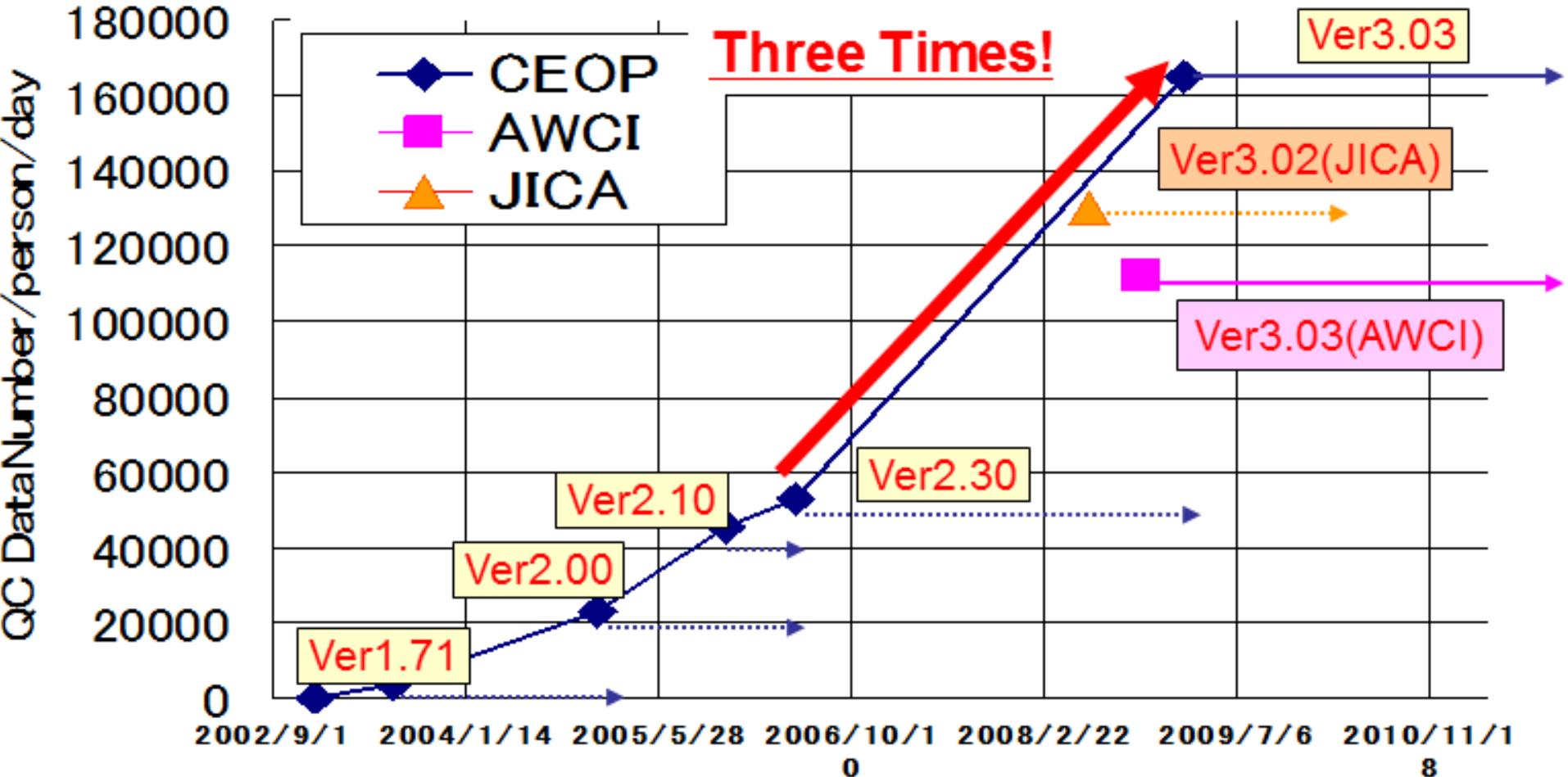
site	station	param	- 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Japan_Tone	001:Kumagaya	11:Precipitation							
Japan_Tone	002:Maebashi	11:Precipitation							
Japan_Tone	003:Mito	11:Precipitation							
Japan_Tone	004:Utsunomiya	11:Precipitation							
Malaysia_Lampang	001:R2717114	11:Precipitation							

Click here to select all stations for downloading.

Or choose to download data for a single station.

12

# Effect of the System !



# Agenda

- DIAS outline
- AWCI Data Archive System
- DIAS value
  - Applications and tools
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# “DIAS Value”

Archived extra-large volume of  
observed and simulated data

Real-time in-situ data

Data and model integrator

R&D community

with domain scientists and IT experts

# Agenda

- DIAS outline
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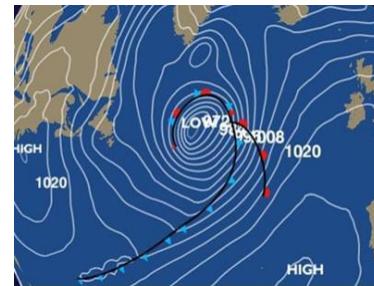
# 35 Applications and tools

< <http://www.diasjp.net/en> >

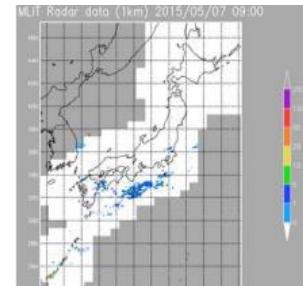
## Data Dissemination



Himawari-8 data



GPV data



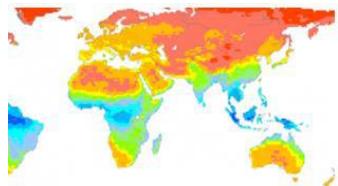
C-Band Realtime Precipitation Data



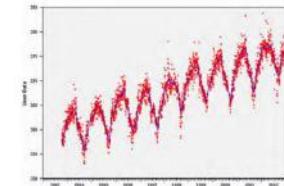
River Telemetry

## Data Utilization

### ① Climate Change



CMIP5 Data Analysis System



Global Environmental Data Analysis Support

### ② Water resource management



Tone River Management support system



DIAS/CEOS Water Portal

### ③ Agriculture

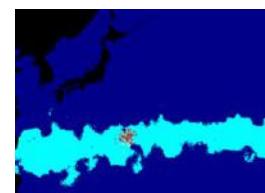


Simulation Model for RIce-Weather relations

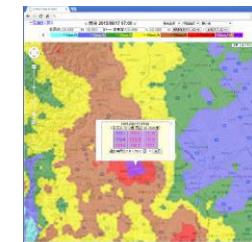
### ④ Biodiversity



Ikimoni

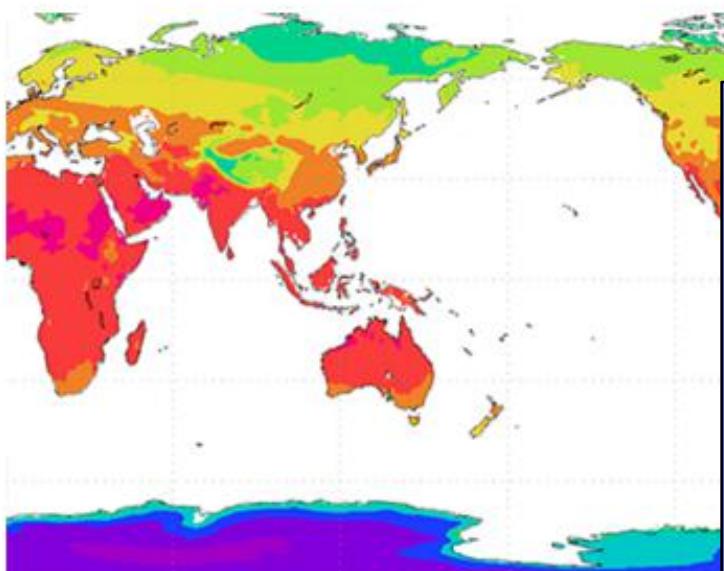


Particle Tracking Simulation System



XRAIN data

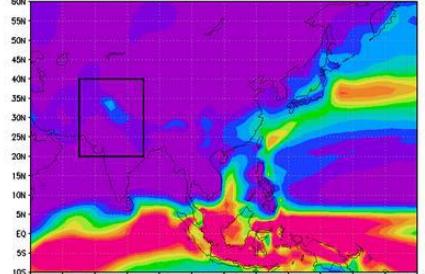
# CMIP5 Data Analysis System



CMIP5 (10 models / 66 ensemble members): [Open in New Tab](#)

ACCESS1.0

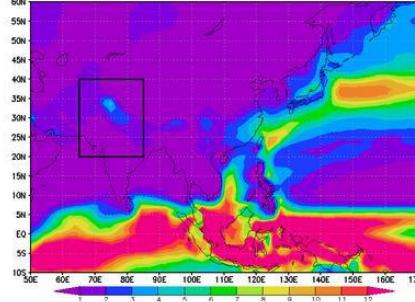
ACCESS1.0 (ens\_mean) : Scorr=0.807681, RMSE=0.482758  
PR [mm/day] surface Jan (1979–2005)



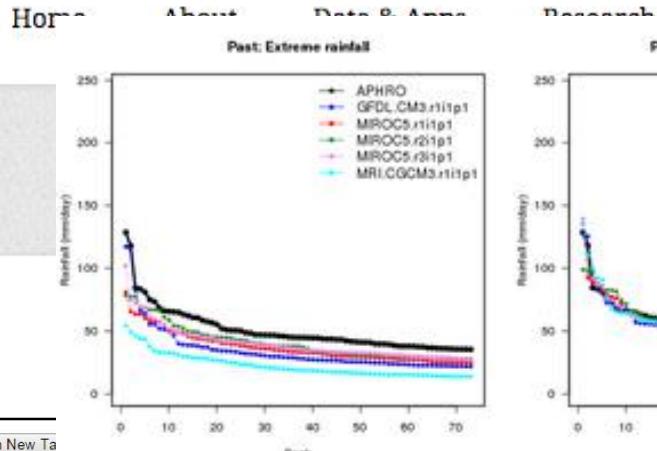
Difference Image

Ensemble member (3)

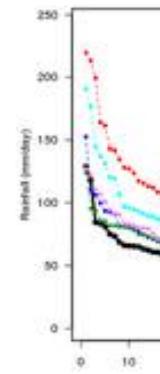
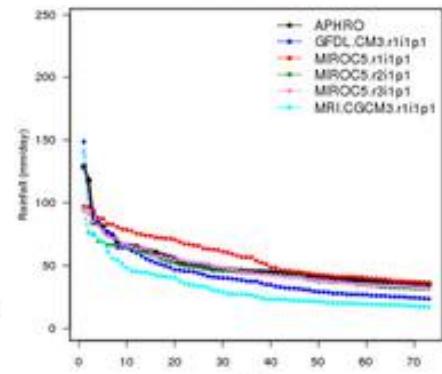
ACCESS1.0 (r1i1p1) ; Scorr=0.813673, RMSE=0.508184  
PR [mm/day] surface Jan (1979–2005)



Difference Image



Future: Extreme rainfall



This system is comprised of a set of tools that provide the Intercomparison Project Phase 5 (CMIP5), which has wide-reanalysis data as reference data for comparison with CMIP5, reproducibility of climate models.

## HOW TO USE

A common web application account is necessary.

Please contact the DIAS Office for details.

# Climate change impact analysis tool using CMIP 5 dataset (1.6PB)

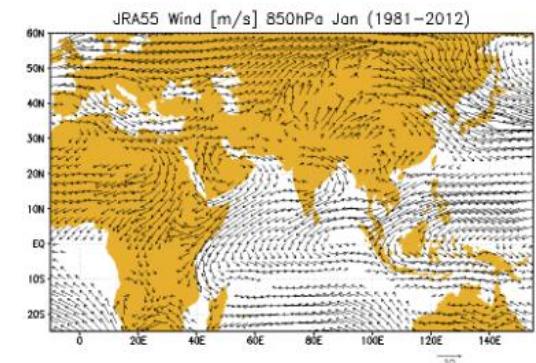
Meteorologic Element	Wind ▾	Level or Layer: 850hPa ▾
Analysis Area	Lon1(West): -10	Lat2(North): 60 Lat1(South): -25
Time Range	From 1981 ▾	To 2012 ▾ : For 1 month(s) starting from January ▾
Display Option	Maskout	<input type="checkbox"/> Altitude above 1500 meters <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wind speed less than 2 m/s
	Skip factor	Reference: 2 in X, 2 in Y / Model: 1 in X, 1 in Y
	Colorbar for diff wind speed	<input type="radio"/> Max range <input type="radio"/> Manual setting: [ ] (min) [ ] (max) <input type="radio"/> Separate setting    Recalculation

ID: cmip5-20576

[View Reference Data](#)

[View Model Output](#) (3 per row)

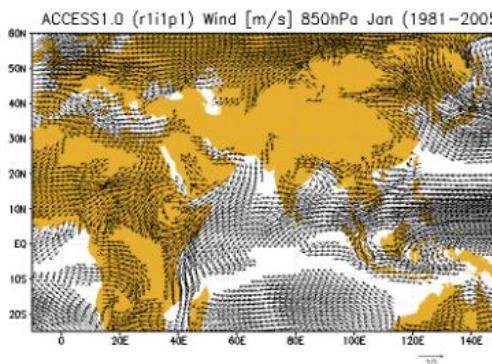
## Reference Data: JRA55



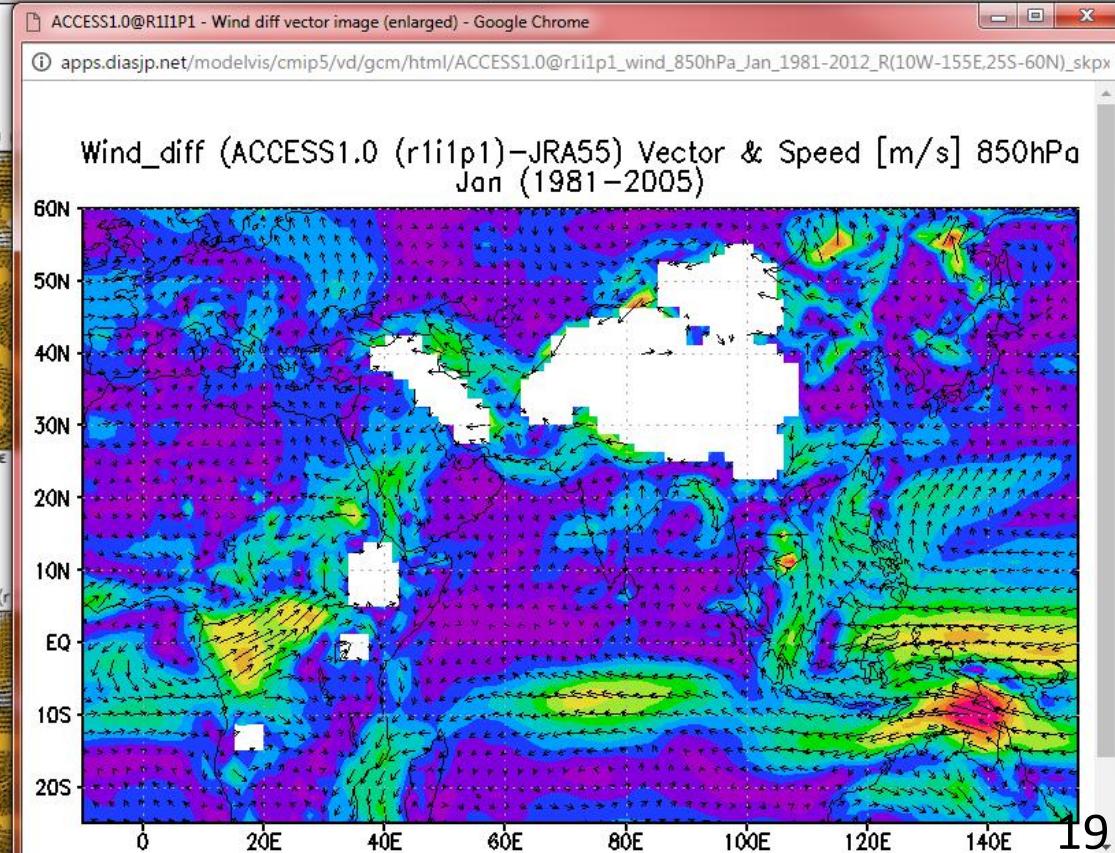
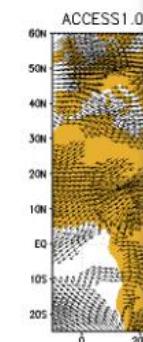
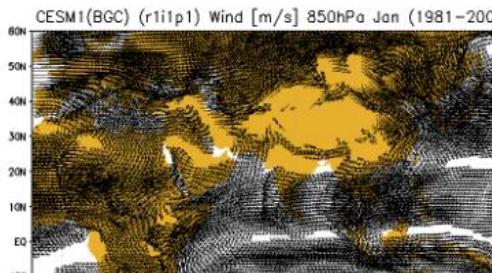
## Model Output

[Open in New Window/Tab](#)

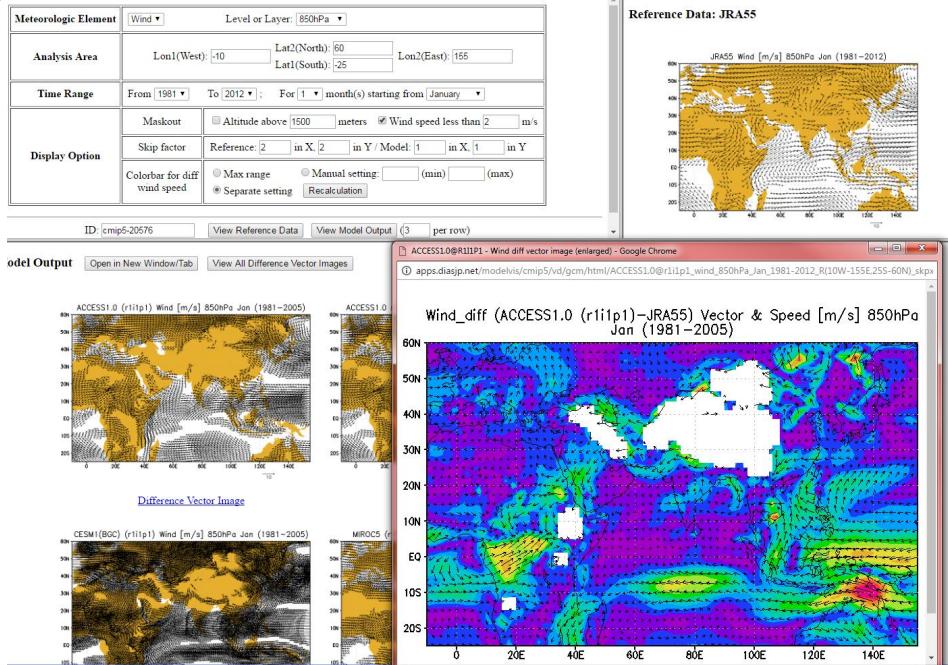
[View All Difference Vector Images](#)



[Difference Vector Image](#)



# A tool for Climate change impact analysis (Model selections and BIAS correction) using CMIP 5 (Coupled Model Intercomparison Project) data



Ability of data integration among  
archived observed and simulated data  
with real-time data  
is one of “DIAS Value”

# Agenda

- DIAS outline
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# Real-time data archiving on DIAS

MLIT



Live Camera



River Telemetry



C-band Radar



X-band Radar



Live  
Camera  
Images

Local government etc.



JAXA GSMaP

/10 min.

/1 min.

250m mesh  
14area

/5 min.

1km mesh  
All area

/10min.

/1 hour  
0.1deg. mesh  
Global(60S-60N)

DIAS Core System



Japan Coast Guard

/5 min.  
91 points

/1-3 hour  
84-264hr. forecast  
0.2~1deg. mesh  
Global, Japan area

NOAA,GMS,MTSAT,  
MODIS,AMSR-E,  
GMS8



Satellite Data

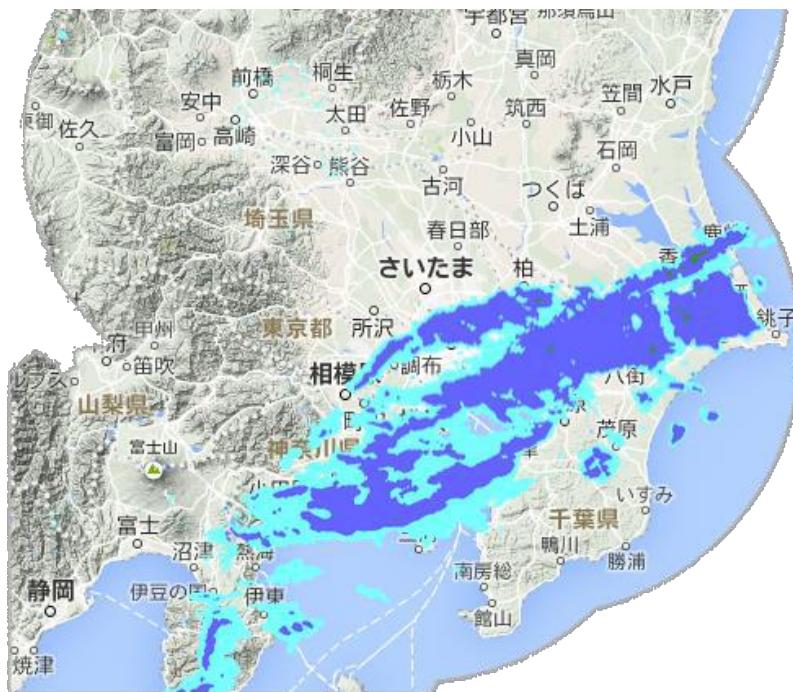


AMeDAS



GPV JMA

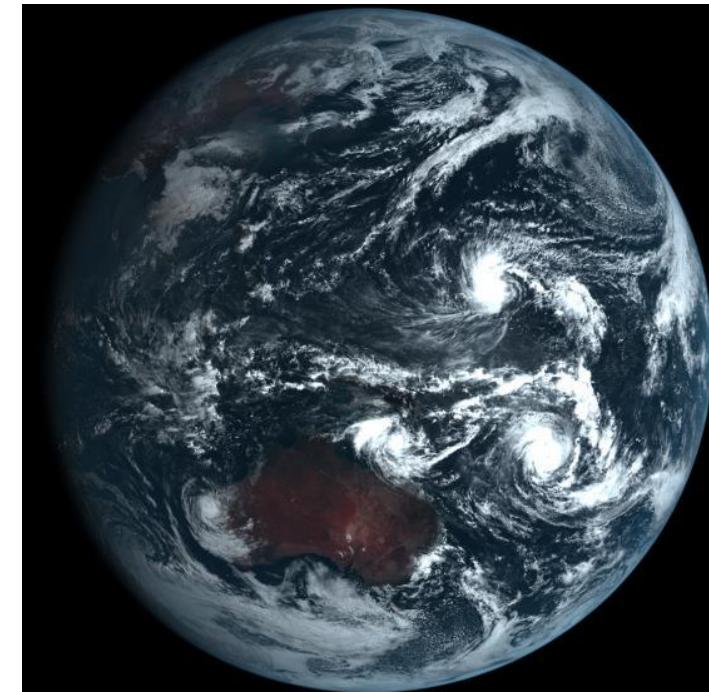
# archiving, analyzing and disseminating data and information with high **velocity**.



X-band MP Radar

- 250 m grid
- Every 1 min.

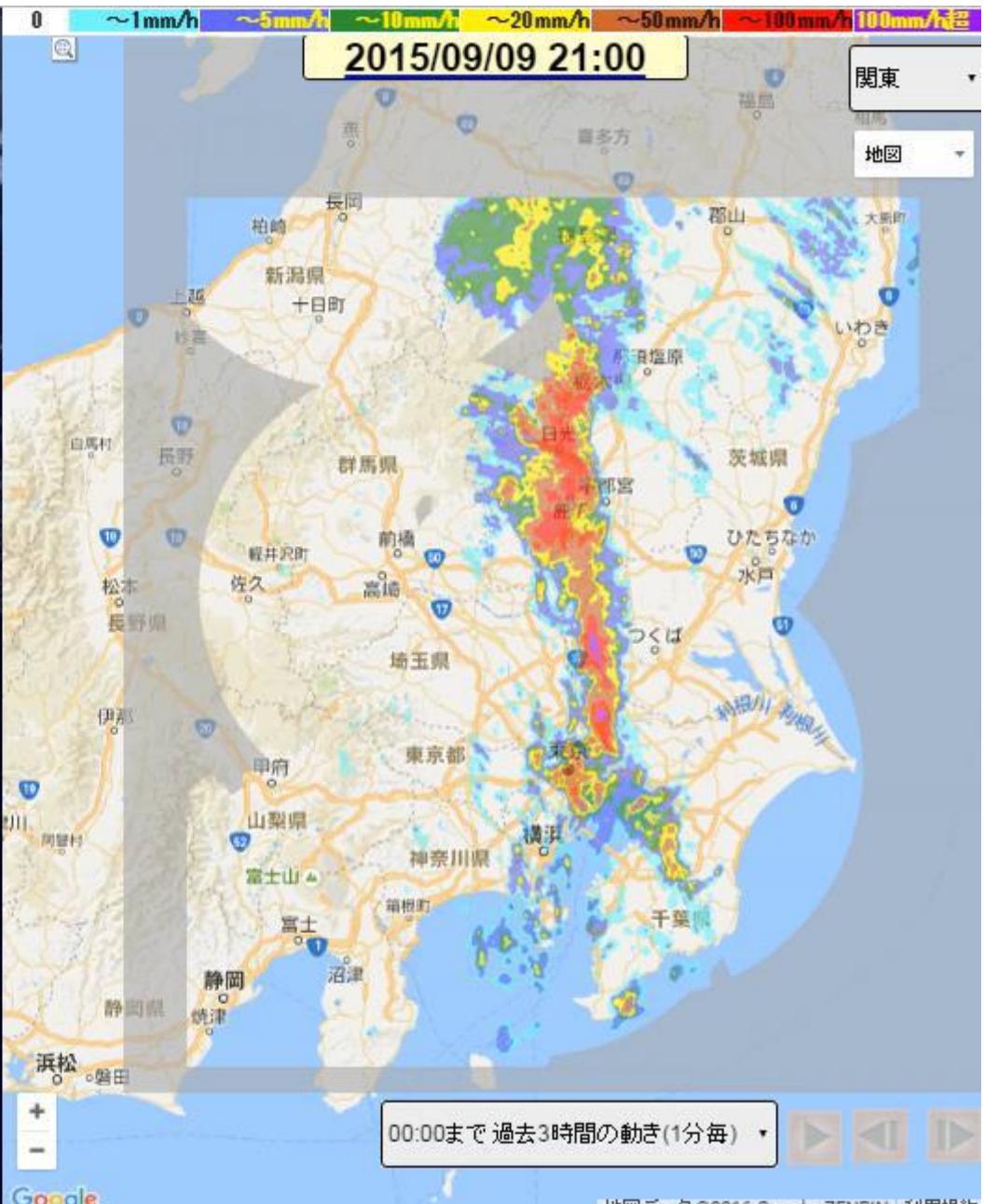
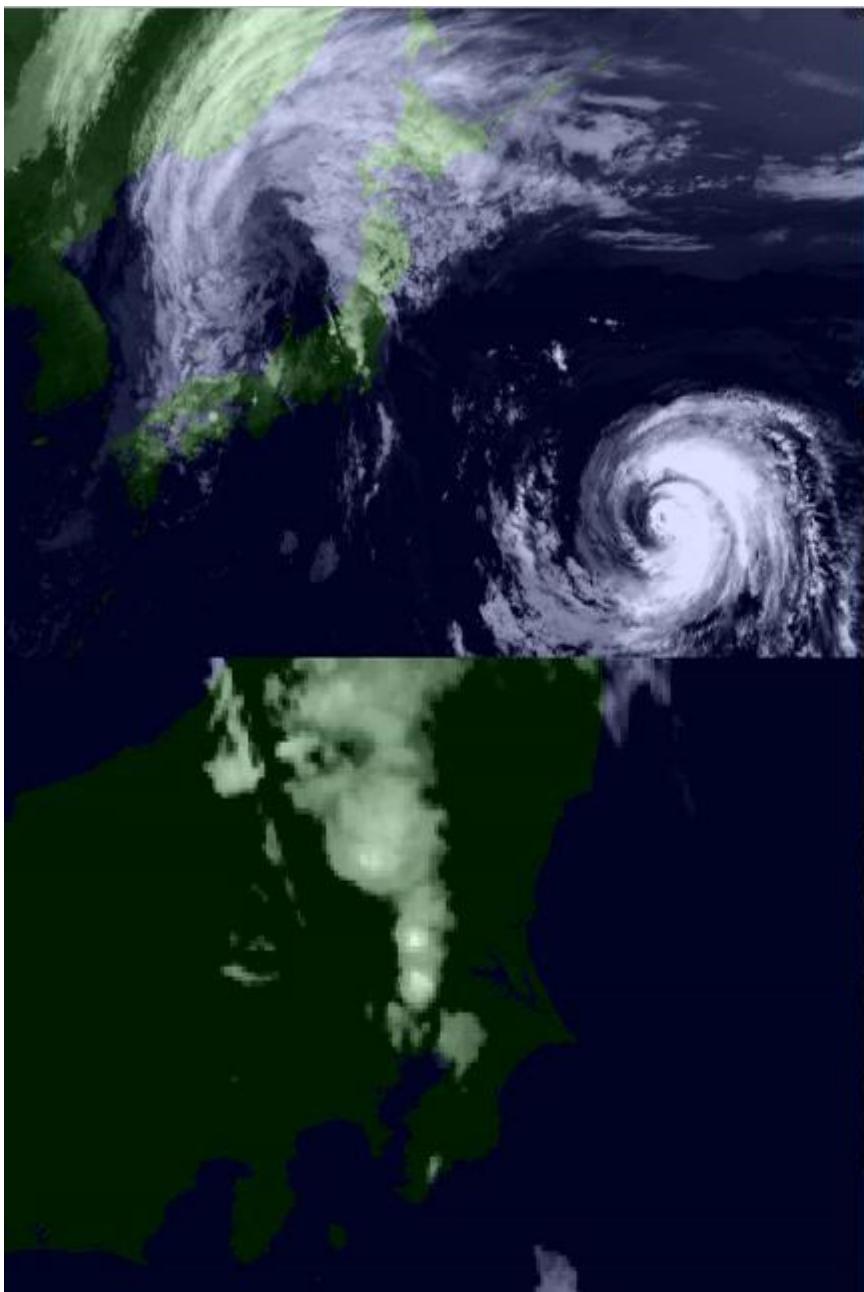
**500GB/day**



New Gestational Satellite

- 0.5 km grid
- Every 2.5 min.

**500GB/day**

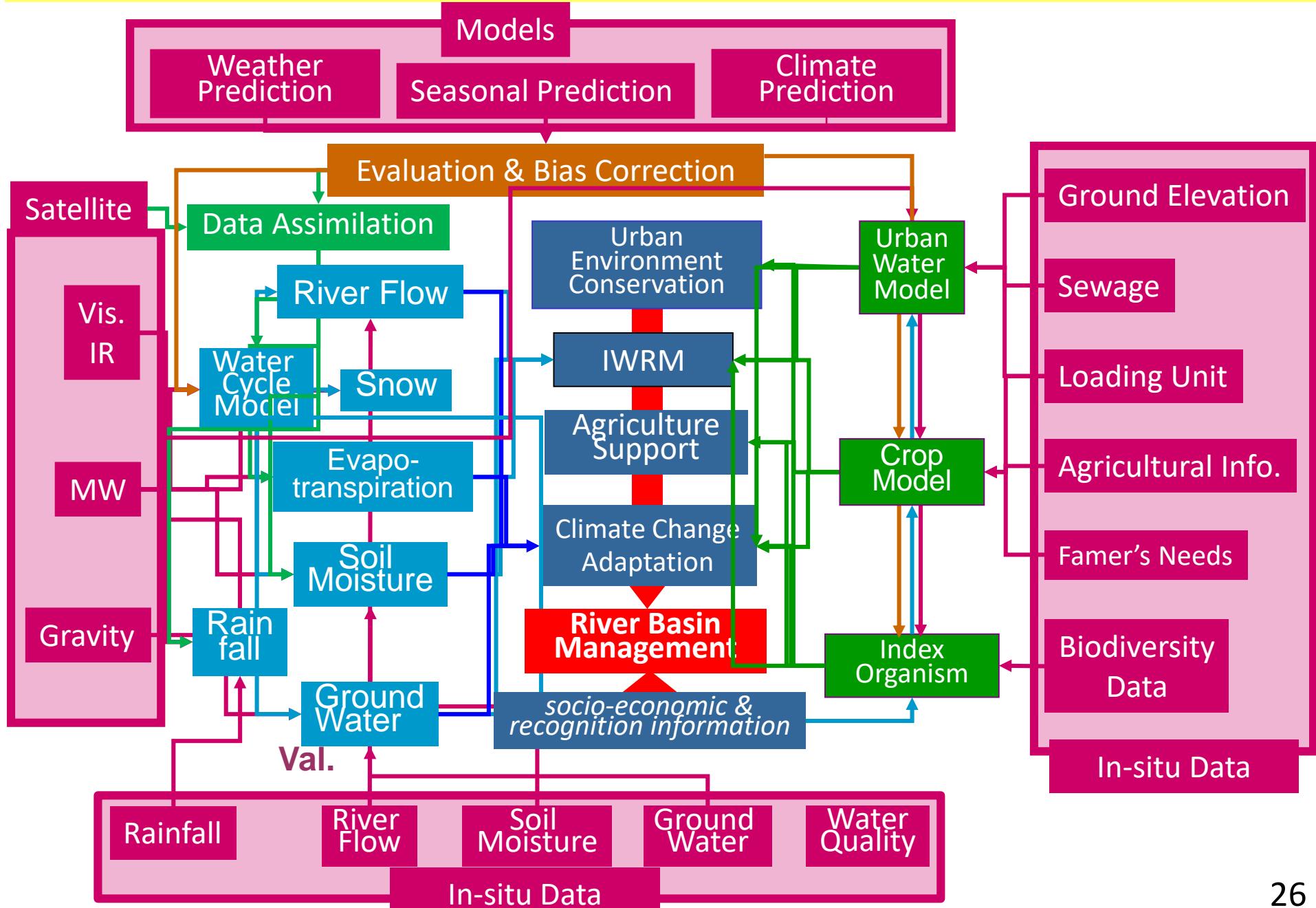


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- Summary

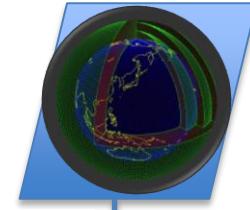


# Water Cycle Integrator (model)



# Real-time Flood Forecast System: Real Time Hydrol. Model

DIAS Data Archive



Satellite, Radar

Obs. weather

QPF

MLIT obs.

*real-time simulation of basins' water content and discharges*

Real-time system

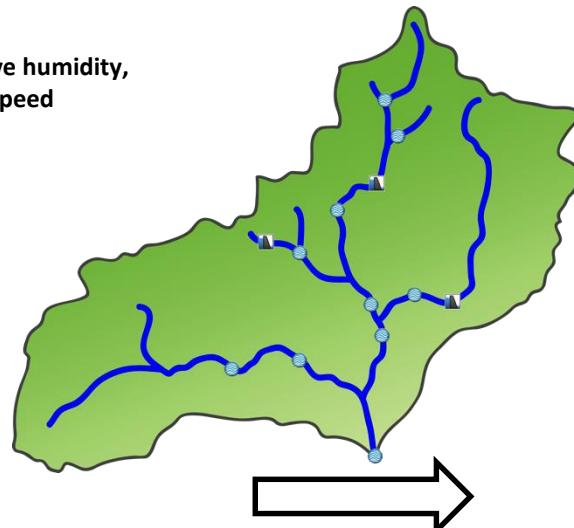
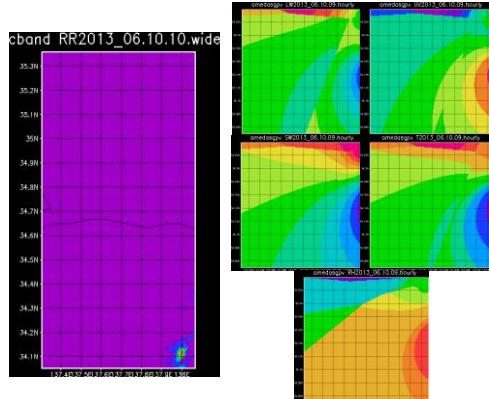


Basin water cont.  
river discharges

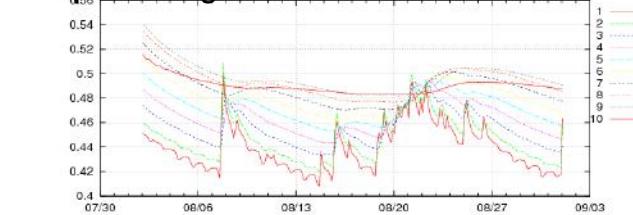
real-time hydro. model

## Forcings

Cloud fraction, Longwave radiation, Relative humidity,  
Shortwave radiation, Temperature, Wind speed

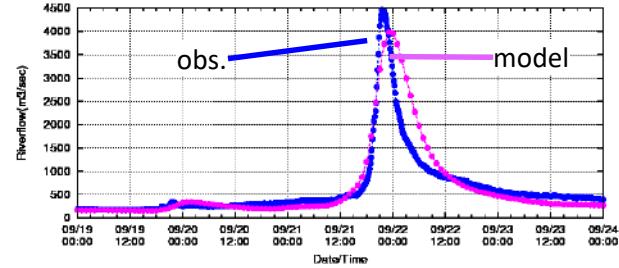


流域内保水状態の時系列変化: 土壌水分  
Temporal change of basins water content



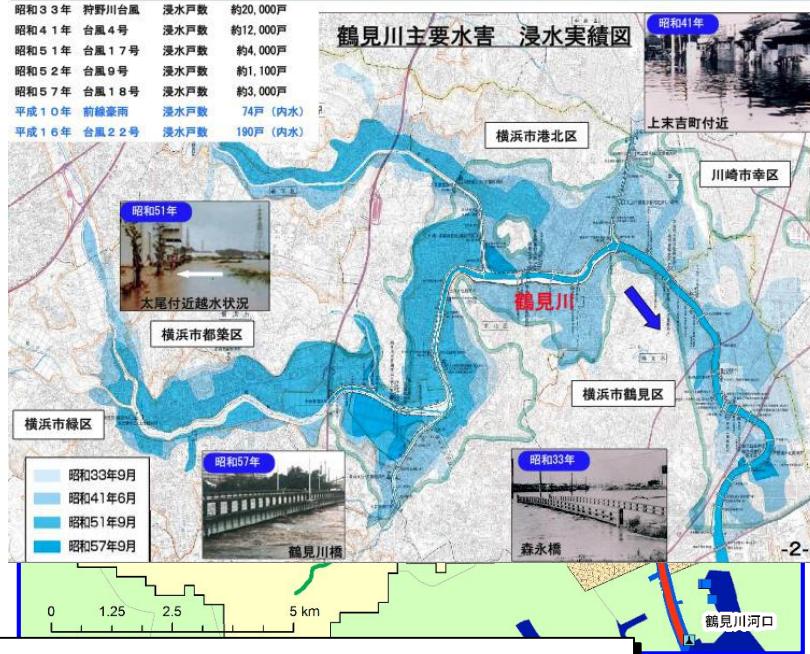
河川洪水流量: H23 台風15号、前橋  
Simulated Flood on H23 . Th15

ws100.24.real\_2011092400\_120hrs

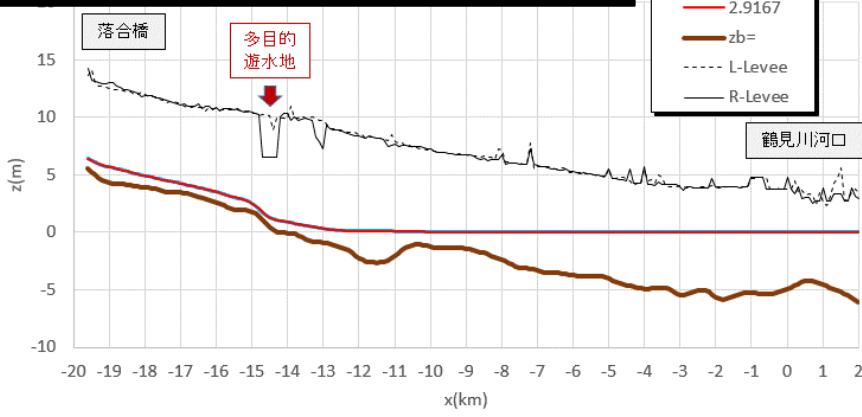


# Trial simulation: River Water Level, Inundation Depth, and Sewerage Flow

## 鶴見川流域における過去の主要洪水

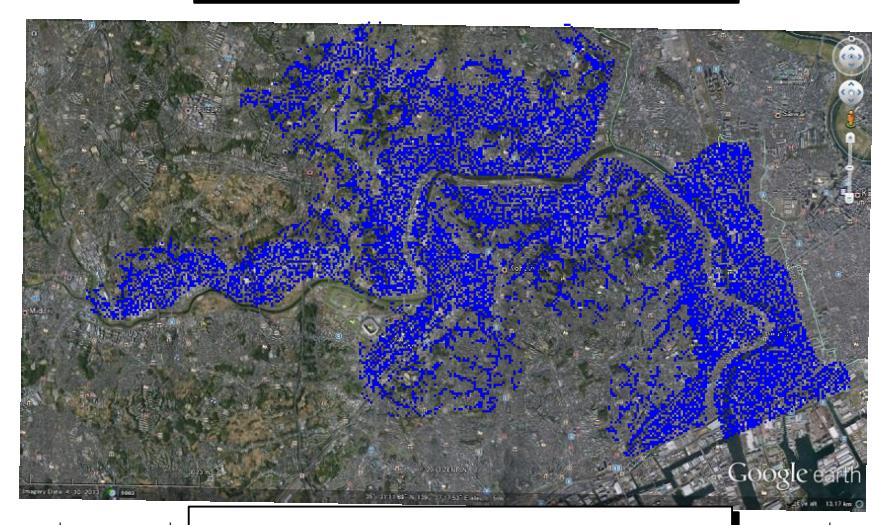


Conditions:  
peak flow at Ochiai, 1000m<sup>3</sup>/s  
precipitation, 100 mm/h

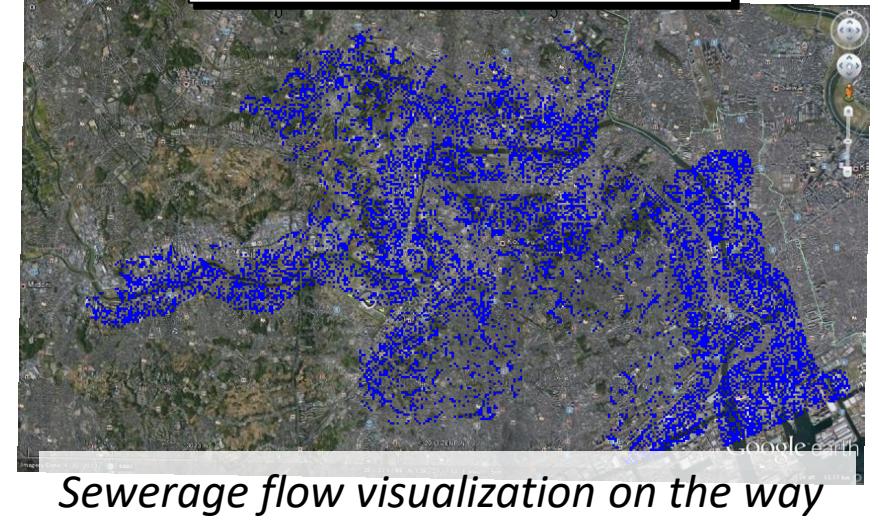


\*timings of animation are not synched in this slide

Without sewerage system



With sewerage system



Sewerage flow visualization on the way

0 5 (m)

# HORN of AFRICA DROUGHT

2011

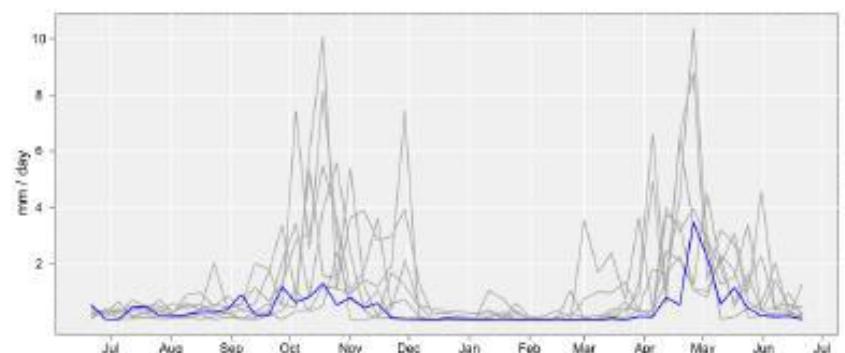
4 August 2011

## HIGHLIGHTS

- 12.4 million people are in urgent need of assistance in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.
- Neighbouring countries – South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda – all require support to ensure the crisis in the Horn of Africa does not spill over their borders.
- FAO funding gap as of 4 August 2011: USD 111.8 million.

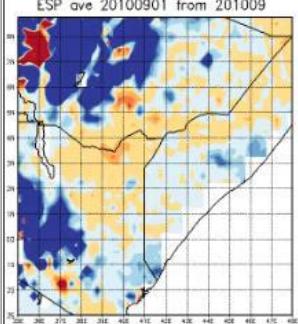
## PRIORITY AGRICULTURAL CHALLENGES

- protecting livestock assets by preventing livestock disease outbreaks to ensure the continued functioning of vital livestock export markets.
- enabling farmers to plant during the coming rainy season to ensure the availability of food in the next season.
- increasing households' access to food through cash-for-work that has a longer-term benefit in terms of rehabilitating vital agricultural infrastructure.

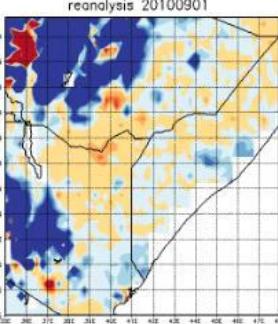


Satellite Land Data Assimilation  
: 303days, 60frames

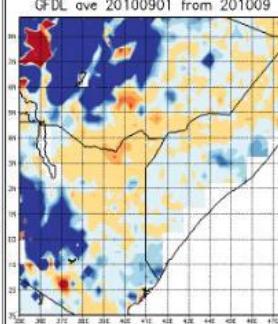
ESP 2003–2008 Average



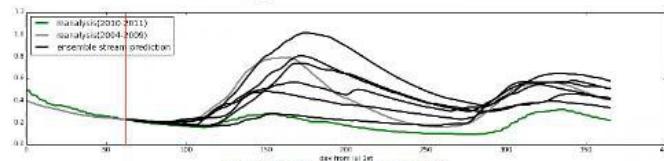
Reanalysis



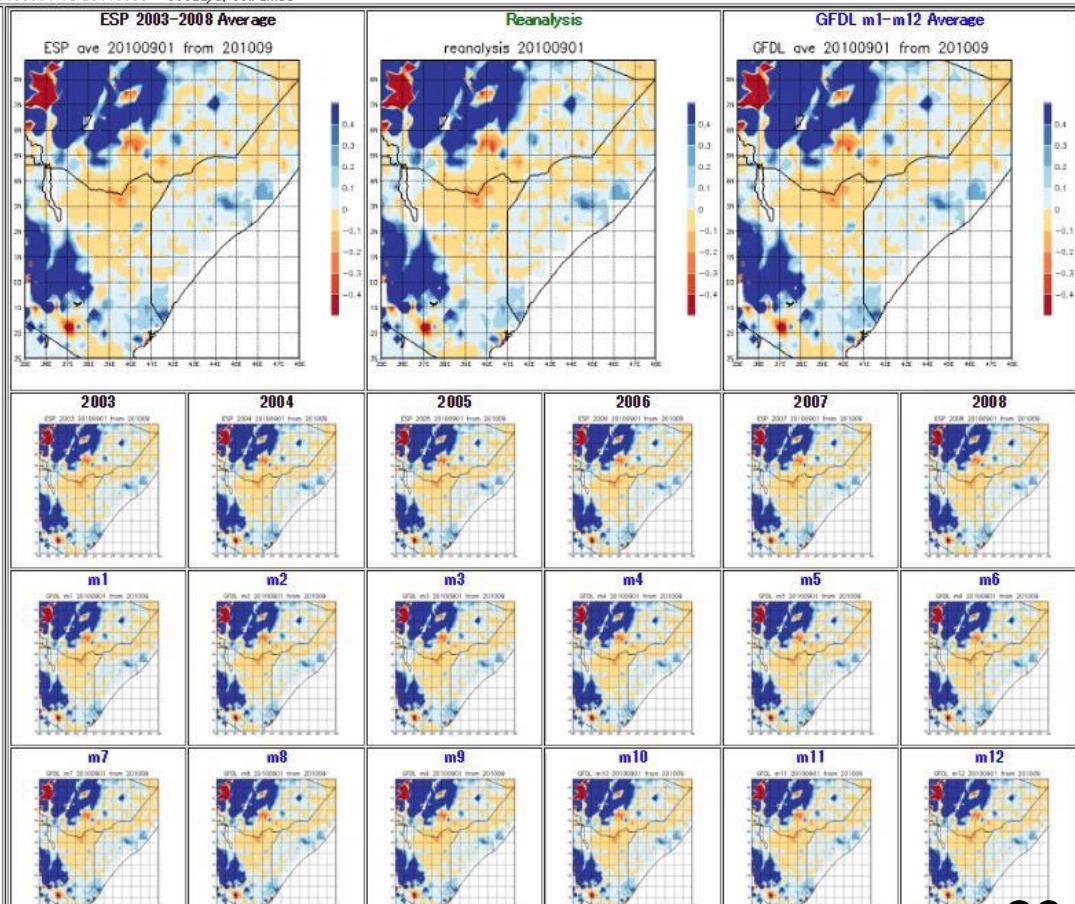
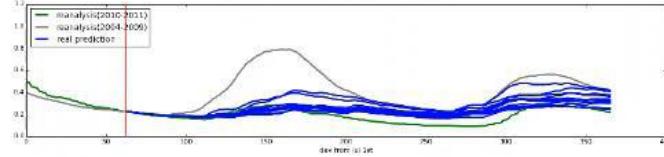
GFDL m1–m12 Average



Reranalysis + 2003–2008 ensemble



Reranalysis + m1–m12 ensemble



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# “DIAS Value”

Archived extra-large volume of  
observed and simulated data

Real-time in-situ data

Data and model integrator

R&D community

with domain scientists and IT experts

# Need more collaboration!

**We would like to expand our collaboration with international experts, organizations, and partners:**

- To exchange knowledge and experience
- To fill the gap between e-infrastructure and the society  
→ *Transdisciplinary, especially commercial sector*
- To promote education and capacity development in e-infrastructure





Reading: Data Integration and Analysis System (DIAS)  
Contributing to Climate Change Analysis and Disa...

Share: [f](#) [t](#) [g+](#) [in](#)

Special Collection: SciDataCon

## Practice Papers

Data Integration and Analysis System (DIAS)  
Contributing to Climate Change Analysis and  
Disaster Risk Reduction

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Open access paper!

<https://datascience.codata.org/articles/10.5334/dsj-2017-041/>

## Cutting-edge IT Innovation to Solve Global Issues

DIAS is an infrastructure for collecting and analyzing Earth observations and socio-economic data to solve global environmental issues.

[About DIAS](#)

# Please visit <http://www.diasjp.net/en> !

## Research Area



Climate/Weather



Water



Urban

Disaster Risk  
Management

Agriculture



Biodiversity



Health



Economy

## News

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SEP

Summer Program 2016: Sustainable Water Management in an Era of Big Data

[Events](#)

The University of Tokyo (UTokyo) and the International Centre for Water and Risk Management (ICHARM) under the auspices of UNESCO, Public Works Research Institute (PWRI), Tsukuba held an Internation...

## Testimonials

We have entered the period of Big Data, which recognizes the importance of data as evidence. Our construction of databases for Earth observations goes back over 30 years. The time has come for the true value of these observations to trigger social innovation.

