

search. The Internet of Things (IoT)

SensorDat is an ESIP Lab Incubator project which was funded in the summer of 2018. Real-time sensors are increasingly being used for scientific analysis and discovery in earth science research. The Internet of Things (IoT) concept has led to an environment in which small, inexpensive sensors are becoming ubiquitous, providing a whole new set of real-time measurements to the research community. Sensor data used for scientific research purposes require additional sophistication due to issues such as interoperability and metadata requirements, spatial and temporal coverage, data quality considerations and precise measurement specifications. Through systems like CHORDS, it is now possible to bring a level of standardization and consistency to these new sensor streams, addressing data quality issues in real-time so that problems are caught quickly, ultimately improving these measurements. In addition, CHORDS adheres to evolving metadata standards and controlled vocabularies to help researchers discover streaming data in their areas of interest while fully describing the measurements being taken (e.g., variables measured, units of measurement, spatial and temporal coverage, etc.). Through the ESIP lab, we have 1) extended the use of CHORDS to real-time data streams that are outside of the traditional NSF Geosciences domain, including new sensors that take advantage of IoT miniaturization and 2) develop advanced workflow prototypes focused on automated data quality recipes and annotation.

Data quality “recipes” applied to data streams

[illegible]

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The diagram illustrates a multi-sensor fusion architecture. It consists of four main input blocks: GPS, BIC, INS, and SINS. Each block outputs a measurement vector Z and a state vector X . These are fed into a central 'fusion' block. Inside the fusion block, there are two parallel processing paths. The top path takes Z_{gps} , Z_{BIC} , Z_{INS} , and Z_{SINS} as inputs and outputs \hat{x}_{gps} , \hat{x}_{BIC} , \hat{x}_{INS} , and \hat{x}_{SINS} . The bottom path takes X_{gps} , X_{BIC} , X_{INS} , and X_{SINS} as inputs and outputs \hat{x}_{gps} , \hat{x}_{BIC} , \hat{x}_{INS} , and \hat{x}_{SINS} . The final output of the fusion block is a vector containing Position, Velocity, and Attitude.

JSON-LD and OM-JSON/SOS

GeoCSV

CHORDS instance

Sensor Data

CHORDS uses standards and controlled vocabularies where they exist. **Items in green are future developments.**

¹Leadbetter, Adam & Smyth, Damian & Fuller, Robert & Shepherd, Adam & O'Grady, Eoin. (2016). Where Big Data meets Linked Data: Applying standard data models to environmental data streams. [10.1109/BigData.2016.7840943](https://doi.org/10.1109/BigData.2016.7840943).

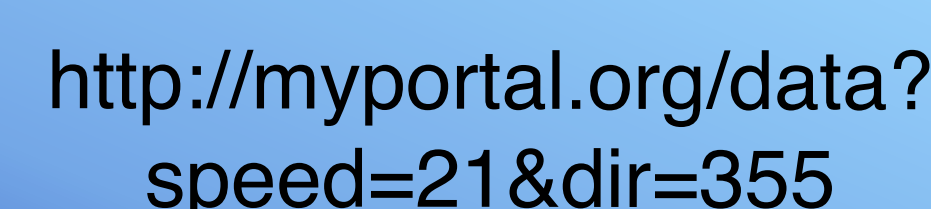
Quality Control recipe selector

Raw data (top) and corrected data (bottom) after the Quality Control recipe has been applied

JSON-LD description of Quality Control recipe

JSON-LD documents specify training and test data for machine learning classification

SensorDat's Real-time QC Workflow Prototype



Adapt your instrument to
send data via simple HTTP
queries
(it's not that hard)

Monitor your system
and instruments from anywhere
(in a browser)

```
{“wdir”:[75.0],”wspd”:[2.5],”wmax”:[6.4],”tdry”:[26.3]}
```

Recipe Configuration

Select Operation

Query

Select Value

More information about CHORDS:
See <http://chordsrt.com>

See more live data:
<http://portal.chordsrt.com>



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