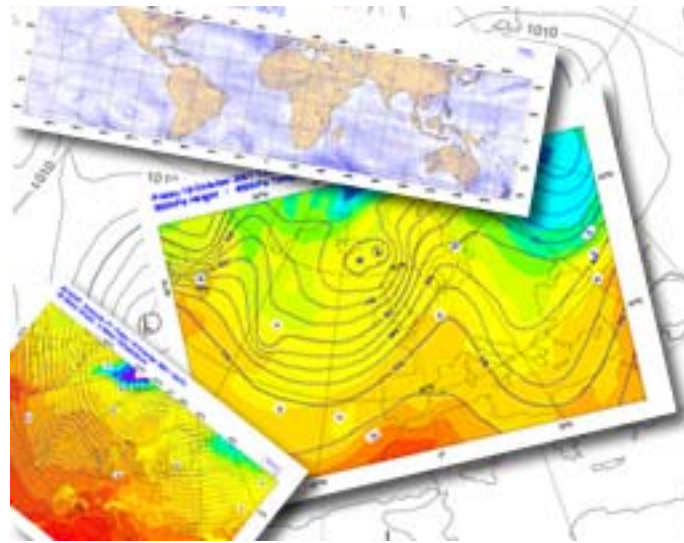


The challenges of the ECMWF graphics packages



Sylvie Lamy-Thépaut

Graphics Section

ECMWF

Outline

- **Who are we?**
 - ECMWF
 - The Graphics Section
- **What are our Missions?**
 - Magics
 - Metview
 - Wrep : our new web project
- **What are our Challenges?**
 - Web applications
 - New sources of data
 - High Volume of data
 - Modern Interactive Desktops

What is ECMWF?

- **European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasts**
- **We provide operational medium- and extended-range forecasts and a state-of-the-art super-computing facility for scientific research.**
- **Supported by 31 States**
- **220 Employees**
- **Founded 33 years ago**
- **Based in Reading, west of London, United Kingdom.**



Supporting States and Co-operation

**Belgium
Denmark
Germany
Spain
France
Greece**

**Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
The Netherlands
Norway
Austria**

**Portugal
Switzerland
Finland
Sweden
Turkey
United Kingdom**

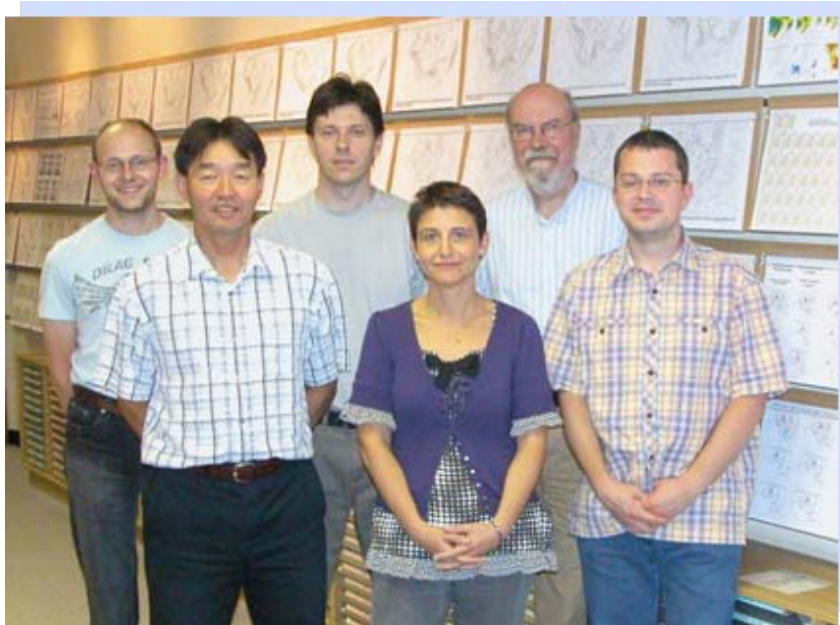
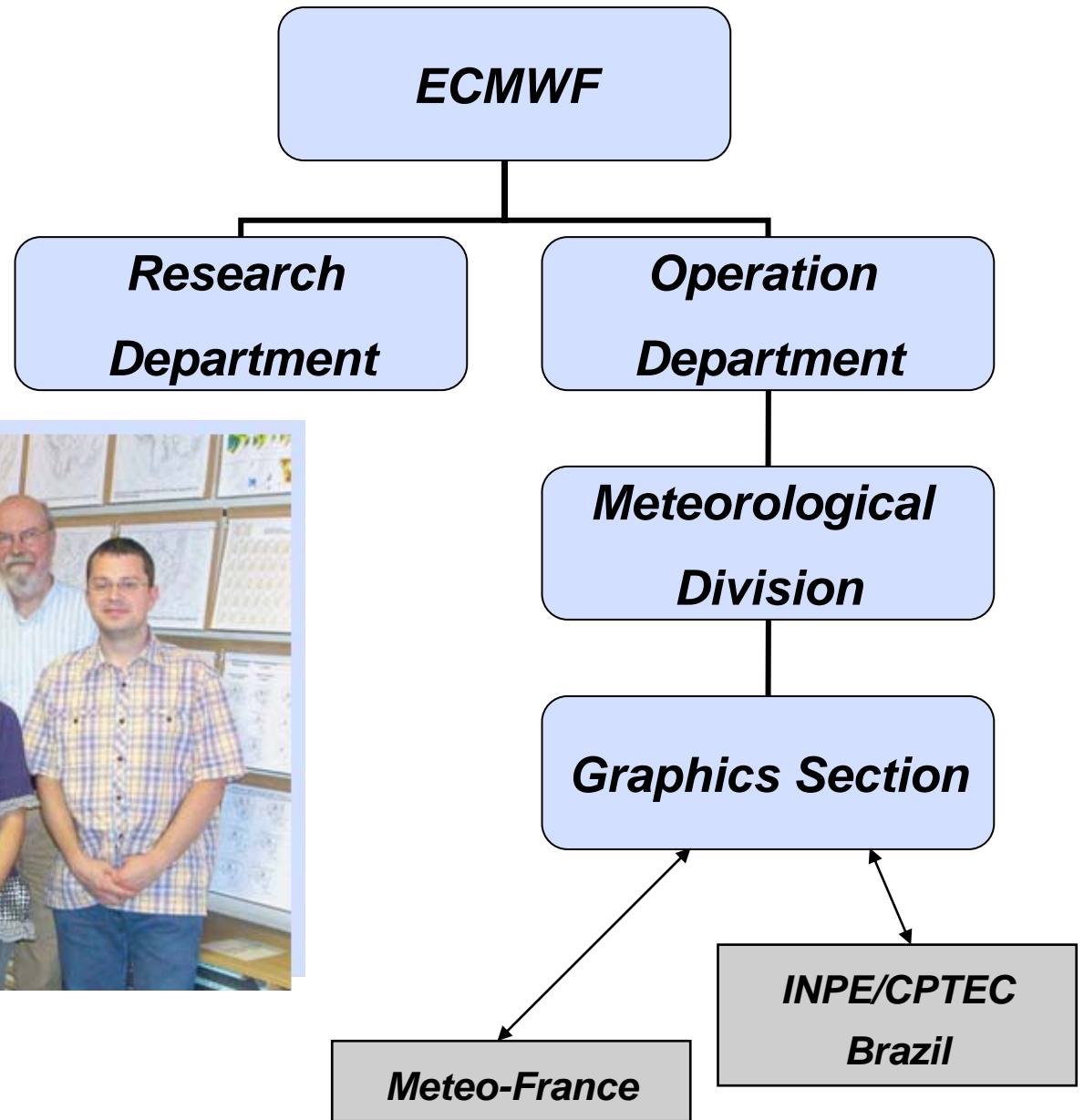
Co-operation agreements or working arrangements with:

**Czech Republic
Croatia
Estonia
Hungary
Iceland
Latvia
Lithuania**

**Montenegro
Morocco
Romania
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia**

**ACMAD
ESA
EUMETSAT
WMO
JRC
CTBTO
CLRTAP**

Who are We?



What are our Missions?

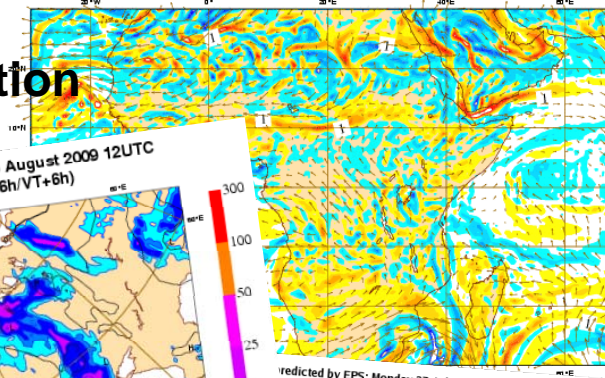
- **We are here to help researchers and analysts to access, manipulate and visualise a wide variety of meteorological data.**
- **We develop and maintain :**
 - A graphical package with various APIs : Magics
 - A desktop based application : Metview.
- **We participate in the new web project**
 - Easy description and production of plots.
- **To do that, we use**
 - Unix platforms
 - Mostly C++ language
 - Perforce for versioning
 - Eclipse

Magics: Our Graphical package

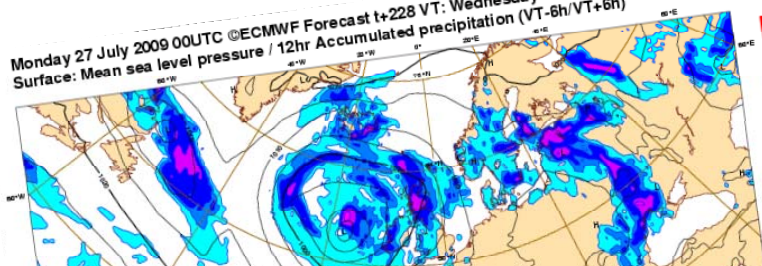
● Magics is meteorologically-oriented

- GRIB
- BUFR
- Specific Visualisation

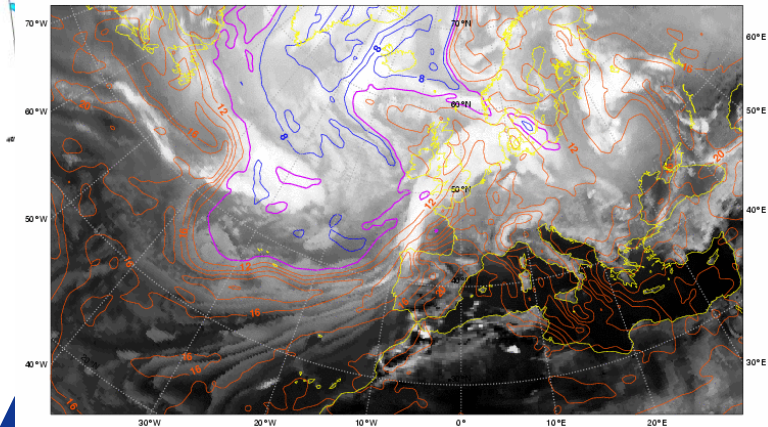
Monday 27 July 2009 00UTC ©ECMWF Forecast t+144 VT: Sunday 2 / 700 hPa Vorticity (relative) / v-velocity



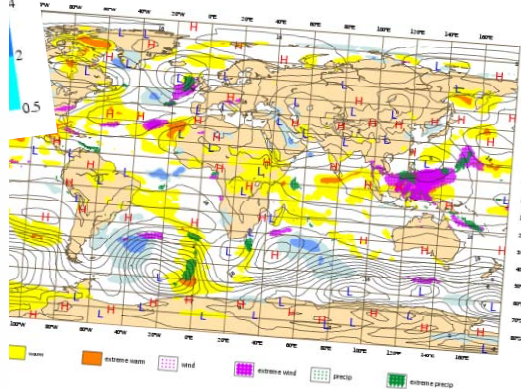
Monday 27 July 2009 00UTC ©ECMWF Forecast t+228 VT: Wednesday 5 August 2009 12UTC
Surface: Mean sea level pressure / 12hr Accumulated precipitation (VT-6h/VT+6h)



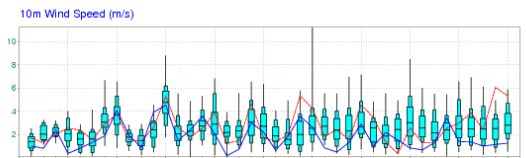
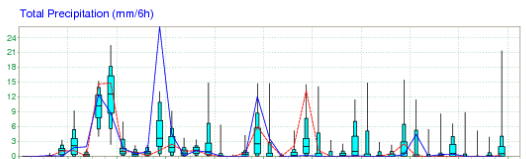
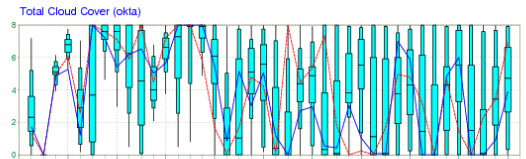
Monday 27 July 2009 00UTC © ECMWF t+0 VT: Monday 27 July 2009 00 UTC
Model simulated METEOSAT 9 SEVIRI (Channel 9 IR10.8) Brightness Temperature and 850 hPa wet bulb pot. temp.



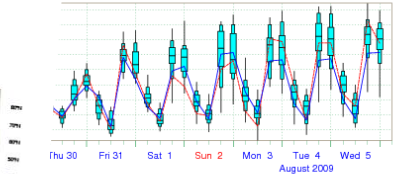
predicted by EPS: Monday 27 July 2009 at 00 UTC
mean (Friday 31 July 2009 at 12 UTC)
precipitation, maximum 10m wind gust and mean 2m temperature (all 24h)
Friday 31 July 2009 at 00 UTC to Saturday 01 August 2009 at 00 UTC



EPS Meteorogram
Boulder (1646m) 40.22°N 105.19°W
Deterministic Forecast and EPS Distribution Monday 27 July 2009 00 UTC



...ation height (°C) 1695m (T799) 1986m (T399)



Resolution Deterministic(25 km)

ECMWF

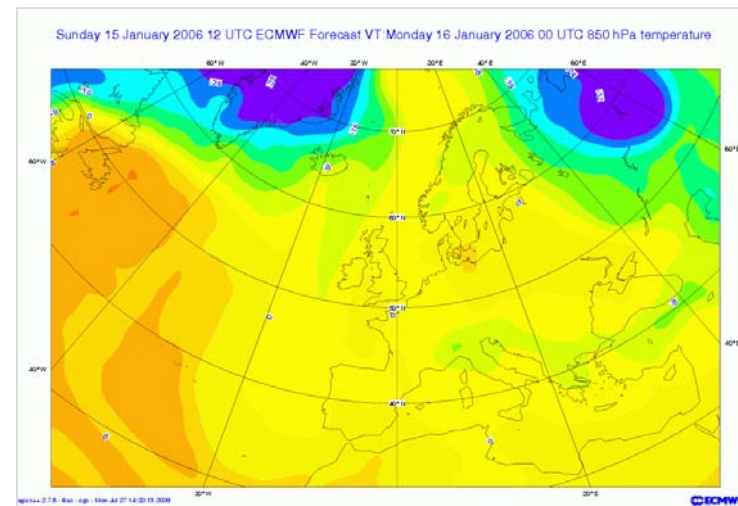
Magics

```
t_shaded_z_isolines.f - /var/tmp/cgs/perforce/magplus/docs/general/
File Edit Search Preferences Shell Macro Windows Help
/var/tmp/cgs/perforce/magplus/docs/general/t_shaded_z_isolines.f byte 1850 of 2053 L: 47 C: 15
1  program t_shaded_z_isolines
2
3 c  define our colour palette for the shading
4  parameter (nlev=20)
5  character*25 ctab
6  dimension ctab (nlev)
7  data      ctab /'blue_purple',...,'magenta'/
8
9 c  open magics and set the output file type/name
10 c note that 'ps' is the default so we don't need to
11 c specify it here.
12  call popen
13  call psetc ('output_format', 'ps')
14  call psetc ('output_name', 't_shaded_z_isolines')
15
16
17 c  area specification (south, west, north, east)
18  call psetc ('subpage_map_projection', 'polar_stereographic')
19  call psetr ('subpage_lower_left_latitude', -23.0)
20  call psetr ('subpage_lower_left_longitude', -33.0)
21  call psetr ('subpage_upper_right_latitude', 51.0)
22  call psetr ('subpage_upper_right_longitude', 72.0)
23
24 c  first, load and plot the temperature data, shaded
25 c pass the data to magics
26  call psetc ('grib_input_file_name', '../data/t850_fc_12.grib')
27  call pgrib
28
29
30
31 c  define and plot the contour
32  call psetc ('contour', 'off')
33  call psetr ('contour_shade_min_level', -40.)
34  call psetr ('contour_shade_max_level', 44.)
35  call psetc ('contour_level_selection_type', 'interval')
36  call psetr ('contour_interval', 4.0)
37  call psetc ('contour_shade_colour_method', 'list')
38  call psetc ('contour_shade_colour_list', ctab, nlev)
39  call psetc ('contour_shade', 'on')
40  call psetc ('contour_shade_technique', 'polygon_shading')
41  call psetc ('contour_shade_method', 'area_fill')
42  call psetc ('contour_hilo', 'off')
43  call pcont
44
45 c  plot the title text and the coastlines
46  call psetr ('character_height', 0.25)
47  call ptext
48
49 c  set up the coastline attributes
50  call psetc ('map_coastline_colour', 'black')
51  call psetc ('map_grid_colour', 'black')
52  call pcoast
53
54  call pclose
55
56  stop
57  end
58
```

● Magics provides a simple API

-Large set of parameters

-Small number of FORTRAN callable subroutines

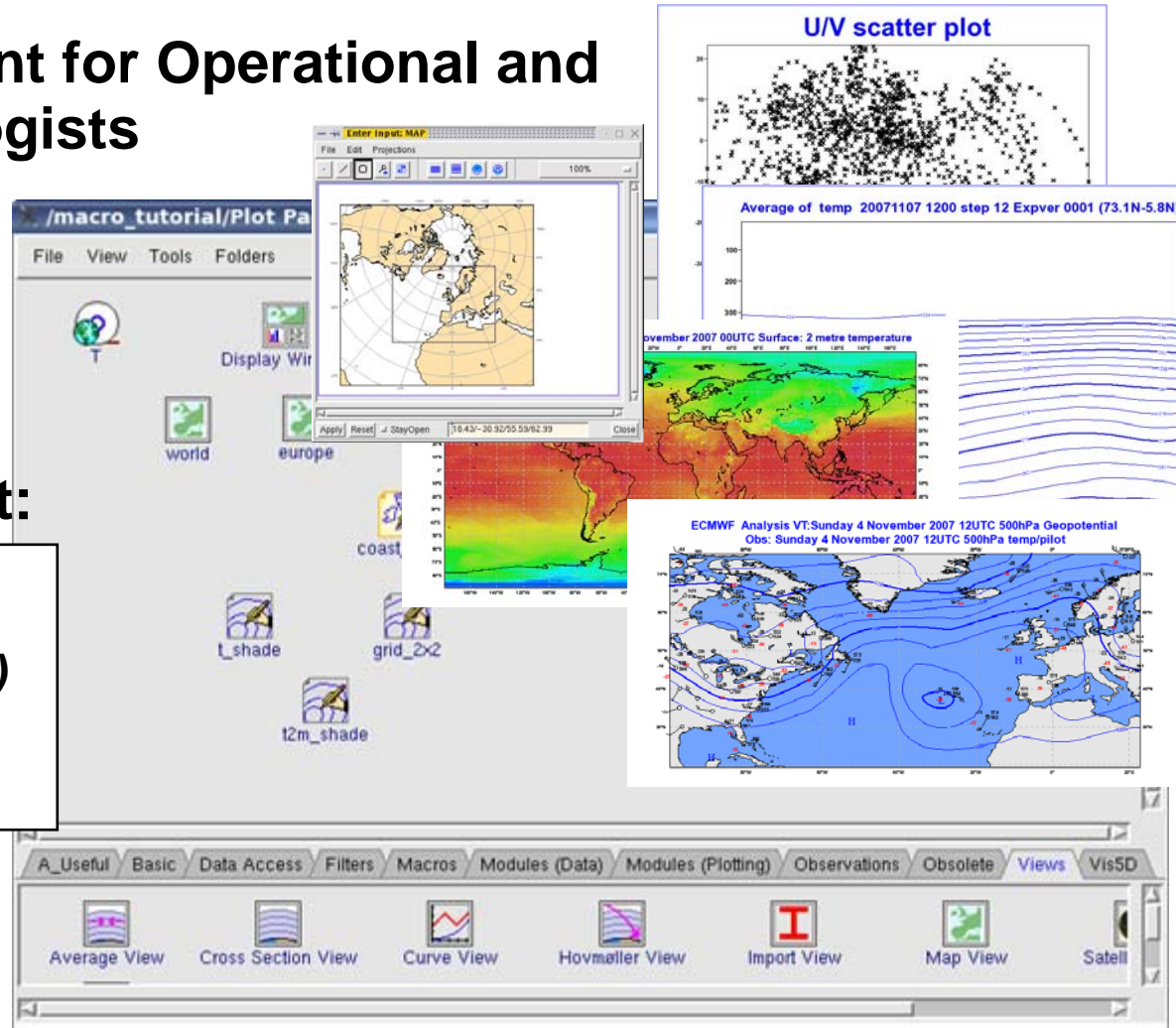


Metview: Our meteorological workstation

- Working environment for Operational and Research Meteorologists

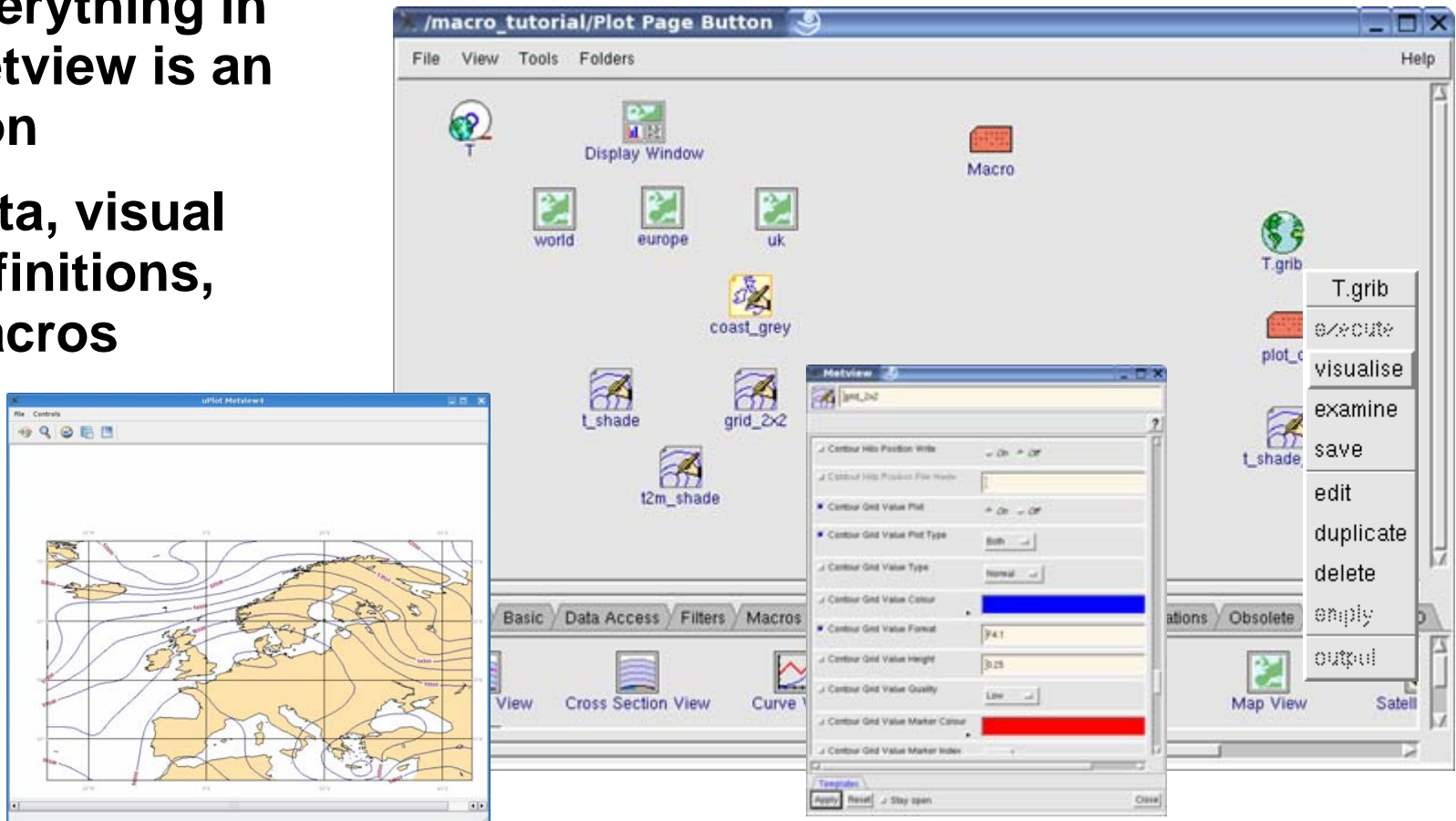
- Co-operative project:

- **ECMWF**
- **INPE/CPTEC (Brazil)**
- **Meteo-France**



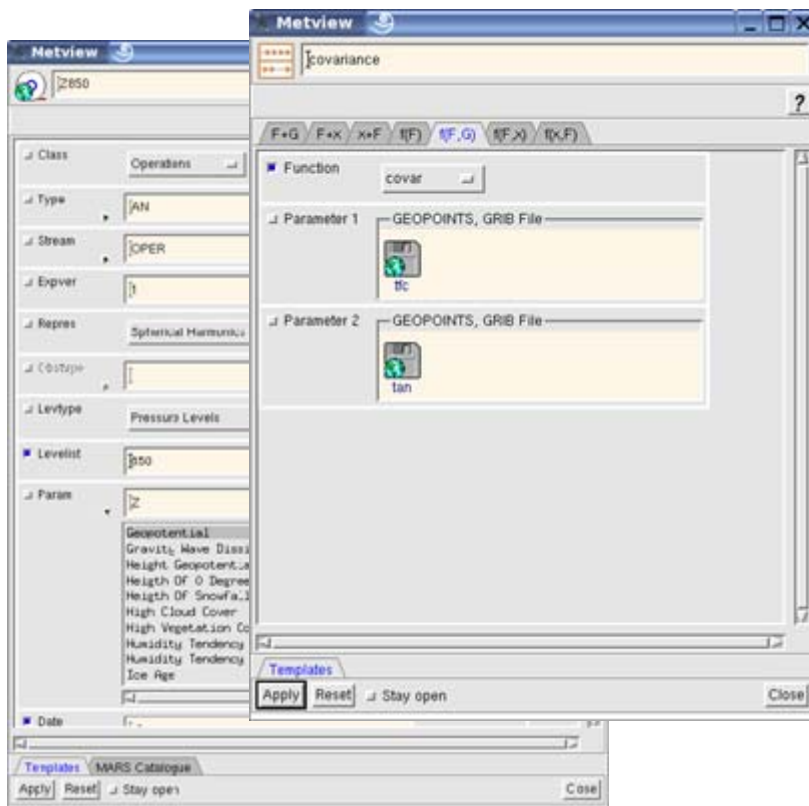
Metview - Interactive

- Icon-based interface (drag and drop)
- Everything in Metview is an Icon
- Data, visual definitions, macros



Metview - Data Processing

- Meteorological Data Access and Processing Package
- GRIB, BUFR, MARS, ODB, geopoints, ...



```
q_advection_allinone - /home/graphics/c
File Edit Search Preferences Shell Macro Windows Help
rial/macro_tut1/q_advection_allinone 5791 bytes L: --- C: ---

v = retrieve(
    date      : -1,
    param     : "v",
    level     : 700,
    area      : area_xx,
    grid      : [1.5,1.5]
)

# Compute the gradient of Q
q = gradientb(q)

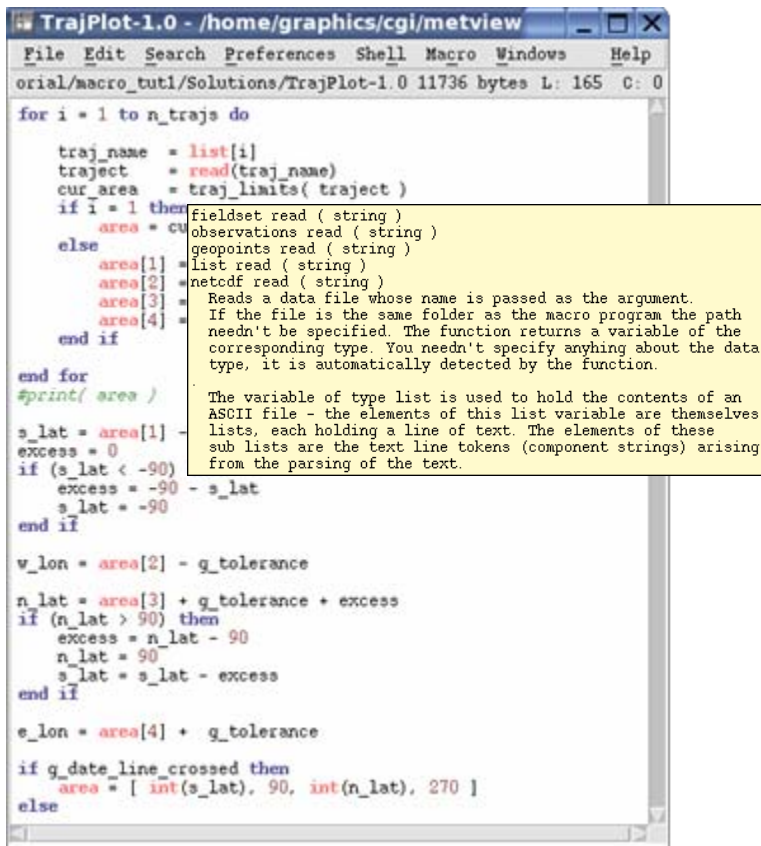
# Extract the area we are calculating on
q = read ( area : area_xx, data : q)

# Compute the advection of Q
a = q[1]*u + q[2]*v
a = -a * (10 ^ 8) # units will be 10e-8 (kg/kg)/sec
```

Metview – Macro Language

● Macro language

- powerful meteorologically oriented language



```
for i = 1 to n_trajs do
    traj_name = list[i]
    trajectory = read(traj_name)
    cur_area = traj_limits(trajectory)
    if i = 1 then
        area = cur_area
    else
        area[1] = fieldset read ( string )
        area[2] = observations read ( string )
        area[3] = geopoints read ( string )
        area[4] = list read ( string )
        area[4] = netcdf read ( string )
    end if
end for
#print( area )

s_lat = area[1]
excess = 0
if (s_lat < -90)
    excess = -90 - s_lat
    s_lat = -90
end if

v_lon = area[2] - g_tolerance

n_lat = area[3] + g_tolerance + excess
if (n_lat > 90) then
    excess = n_lat - 90
    n_lat = 90
    s_lat = s_lat - excess
end if

e_lon = area[4] + g_tolerance

if g_date_line_crossed then
    area = [ int(s_lat), 90, int(n_lat), 270 ]
else
```

fieldset read (string)
observations read (string)
geopoints read (string)
list read (string)
netcdf read (string)
Reads a data file whose name is passed as the argument. If the file is the same folder as the macro program the path needn't be specified. The function returns a variable of the corresponding type. You needn't specify anything about the data type, it is automatically detected by the function.

The variable of type list is used to hold the contents of an ASCII file - the elements of this list variable are themselves lists, each holding a line of text. The elements of these sub lists are the text line tokens (component strings) arising from the parsing of the text.

- ✓ Simple script language
- ✓ Extensive list of operators/functions
- ✓ Macro programs: interactive or batch mode
- ✓ Automatically convert icons to equivalent macro code
- ✓ Macro editor – built-in or selected by user
- ✓ NEdit: enhanced Macro editor

Our Challenges

- **Magics and Metview have now been up and running for the last 15 years!**
- **They both needed some re-engineering to meet the new users requirements**
 - **New high resolution models**
 - **More satellite observation**
 - **More exchange of data**
 - **New web interfaces**
 - **New ways to export data for later visualisation (Google-Earth)**
- **The next generation is coming:**

Magics++ and Metview 4

Magics++

- **Magics++ is object-oriented :**

Its object-oriented architecture allows easy integration of new data formats, new outputs, and new visualisations.

- **Magics++ is meteorologically oriented, but it is not a standalone application...**

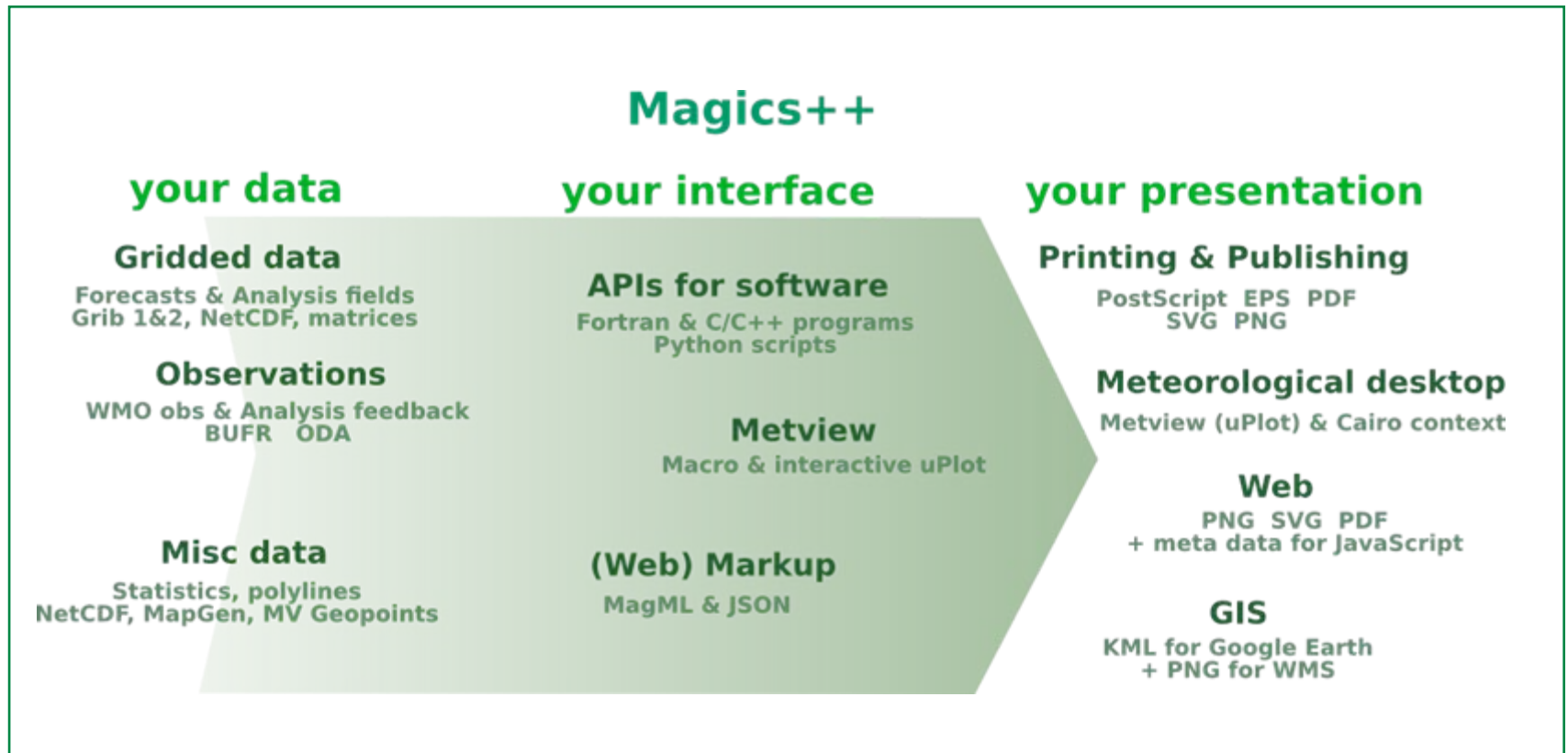
- **Magics++ is the visualisation component of a more complex framework.**

- Desktop applications, WMS ...

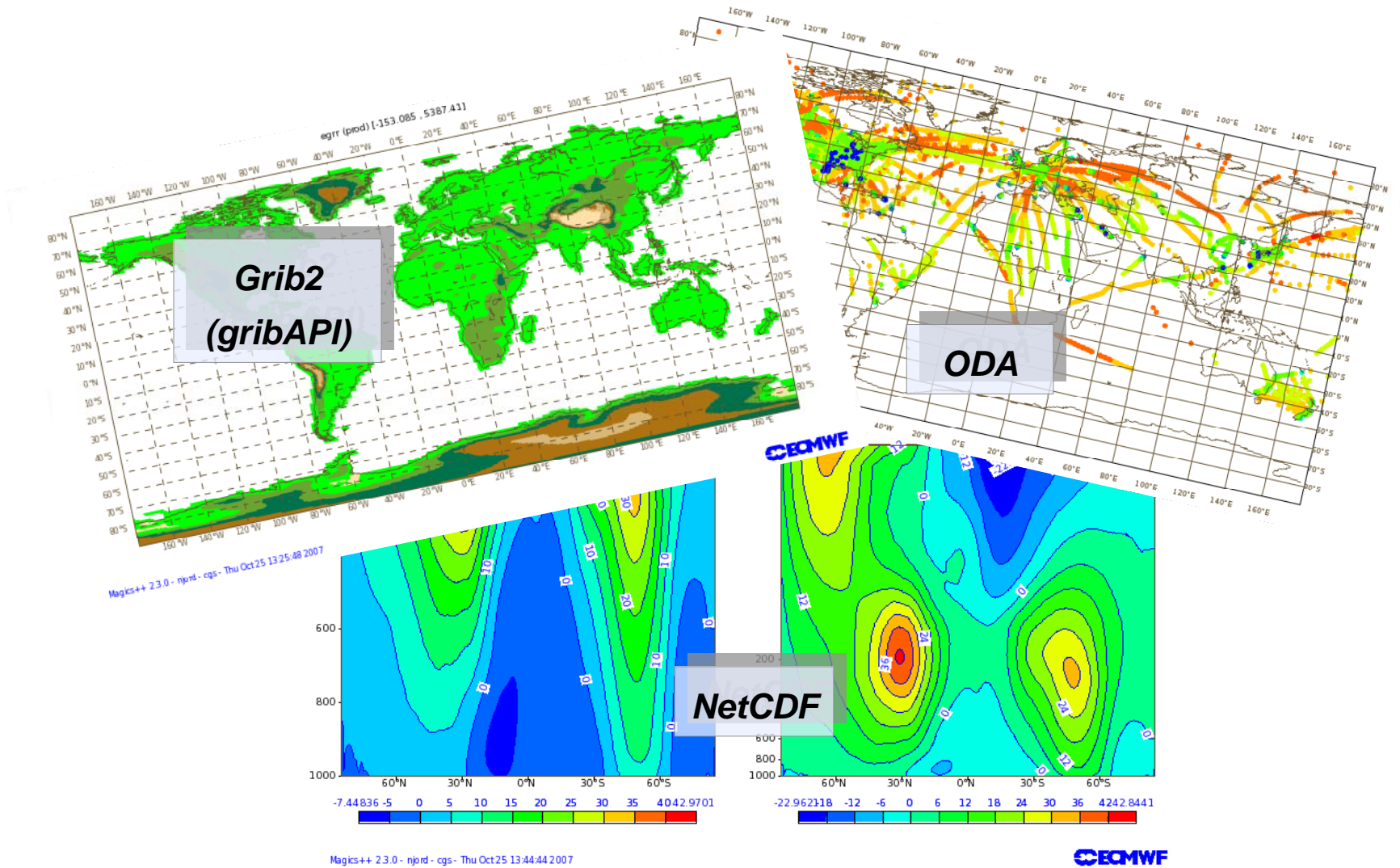
The new design of Magics++ will allow it to be used in the new generation of meteorological workstations:

Desktop or Web-oriented!

Magics++

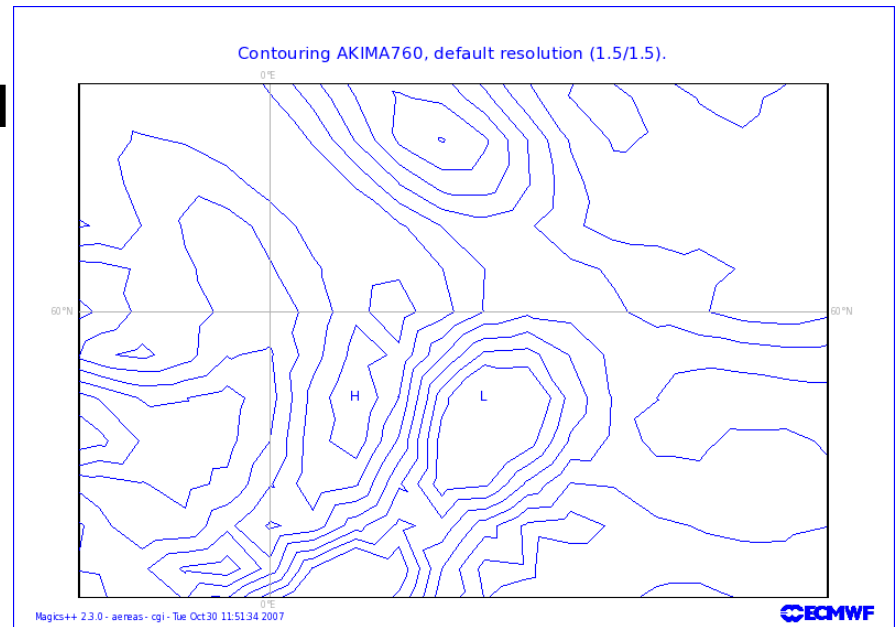


Magics++: new data inputs

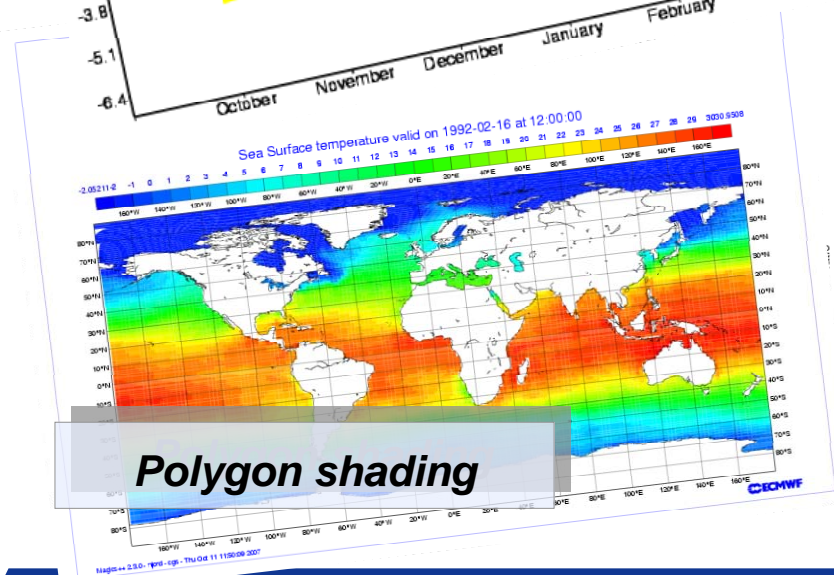
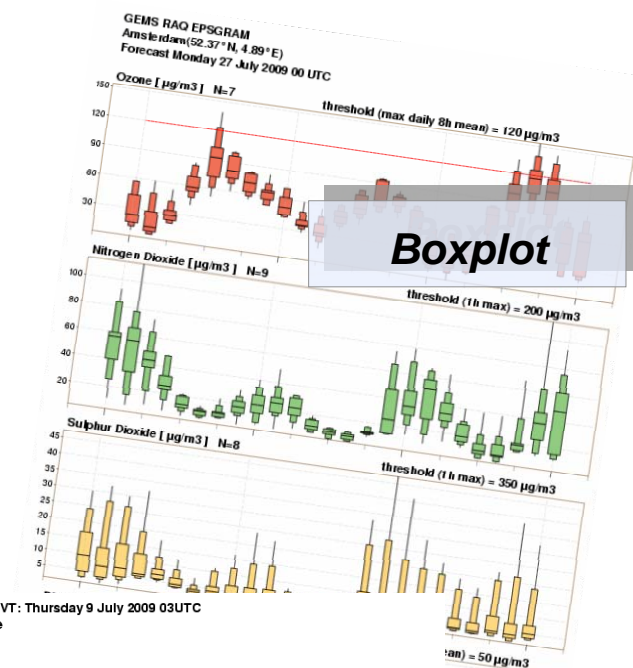
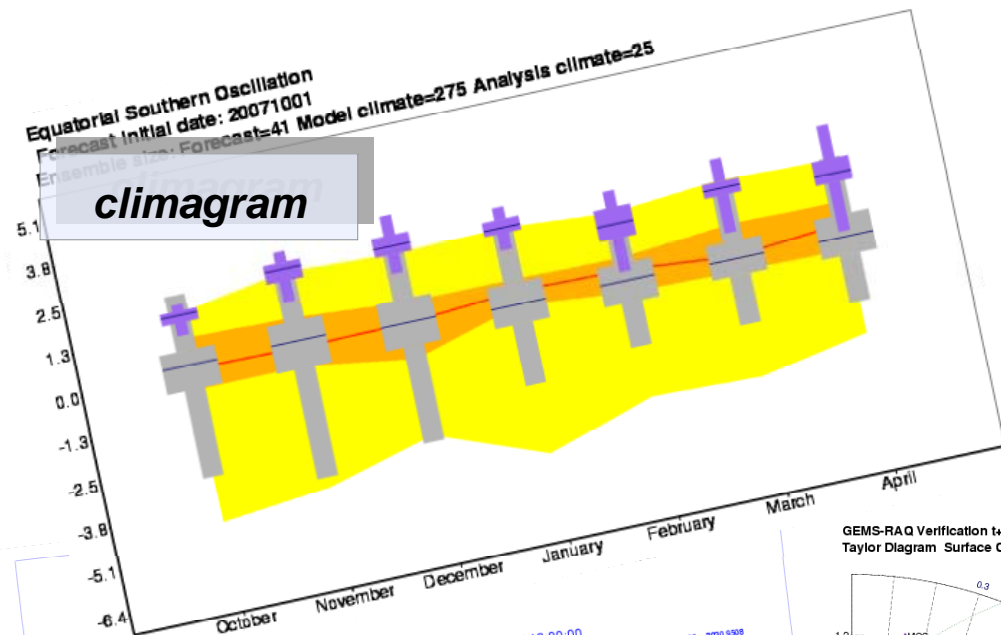


Magics++: new contouring

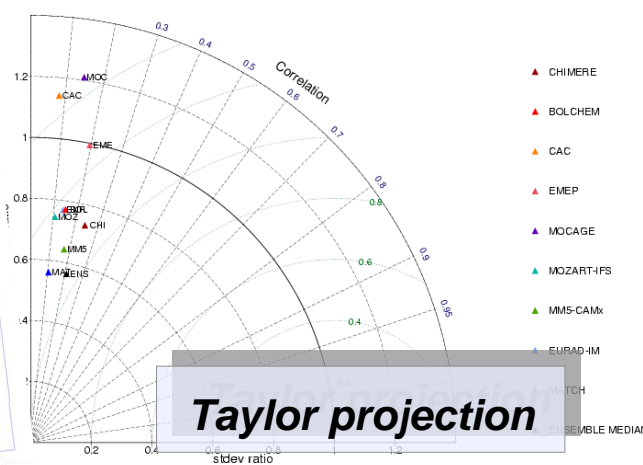
- Algorithms developed by Hiroshi Akima - documented in the ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software
- New contouring has no license restrictions and we have full control of the code
- INPE/CPTEC (Brazil) has successfully implemented a C++ version
- Algorithms handle gridded and scattered data
- Accuracy is configurable by the user, although Magics++ will always choose sensible automatic values by default



Magics++: new visualisations and projections

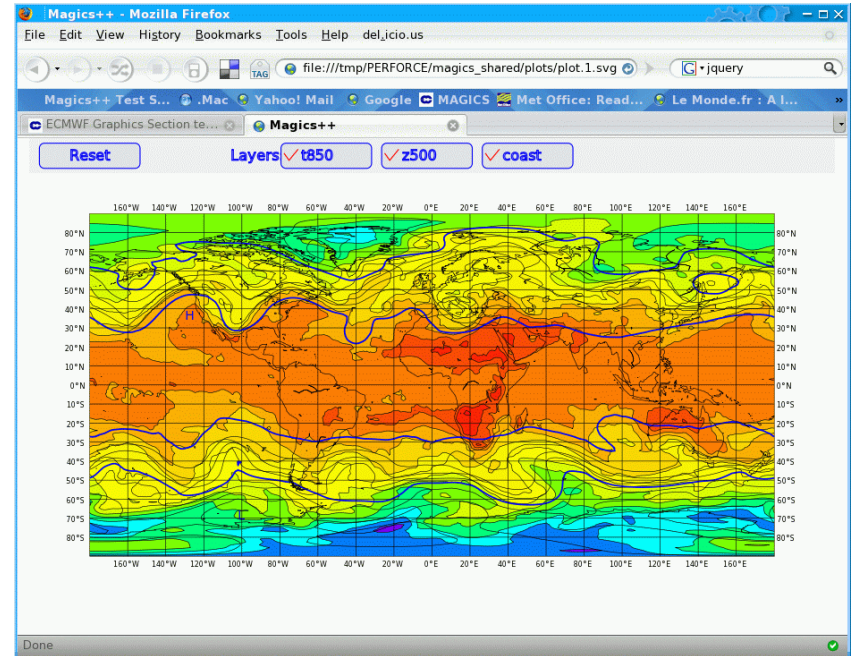


GEMS-RAQ Verification t+003 VT: Thursday 9 July 2009 03UTC
Taylor Diagram Surface Ozone



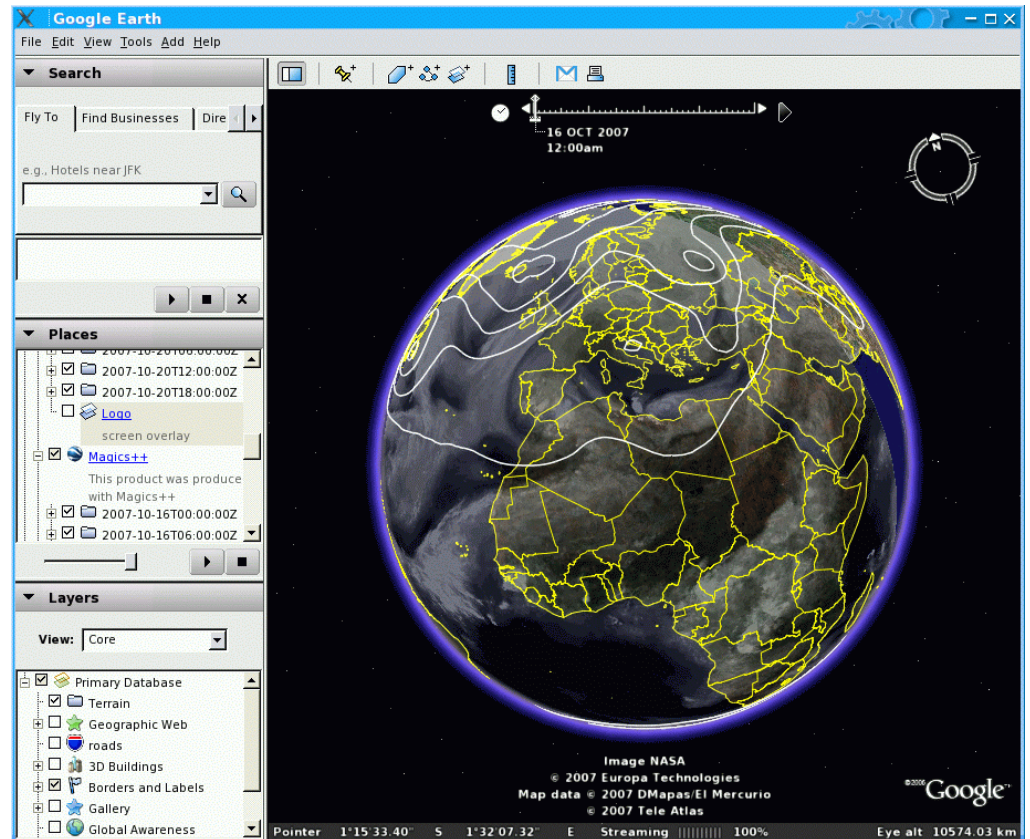
Magics++: new outputs

- **Magics++ produces better publication-quality plots by supporting PNG, EPS and by optimizing PostScript output**
- **Magics++ uses Cairo to generate PNG and PDF**
- **We wrote our own SVG driver to have full control on the output.**
- **We are also thinking in creating our own meta internal format for speeding the web production.**



Magics++: KML/KMZ output

- **Generates OGC compliant KML 2.2**
- **Very different to other 2D outputs**
- **Generates time series**



Magics++: ready for the web

- **It is a new software: can handle web requirements**
 - Produces wide range of web formats: PNG, PDF, SVG, KML
 - Generates metadata info regarding the data displayed and legend
 - Generates simple JavaScript codes to enable map navigation
- **An XML based interface: MagML**
 - The XML convention makes it easy to use in a web context
 - A MagML interpreter can be easily embedded in a complex web project allowing the generation of plot on demand
 - The MagML syntax is similar to the Metview icons convention
- **A JSON Interface tailored for the needs of our new web project.**

Magics++: our programming experience

- **Autotools (configure) based installation enables easier spread of Magics++**
 - Users are more confident to update
 - Debian and Fedora community have or plan to package Magics++
- **C++ proved again to be a good choice**
 - Already used in Metview for 15 years
 - Fast, clear structured object-oriented code
 - Only issue: compiler support
- **Backwards compatibility**
 - Important in an operational environment
 - Can limit new developments

Metview in the age of web services

Now that there is the ability of powerful web services, where does a meteorological workstation, such as Metview, come in?

- **The increasing amount of data to be processed does still need processing speed best achieved by an optimized software**
- **While maps allow visualisation on the web a workstation can give more tools to analyse and work with data itself**
- **The tool, once installed, is always available and independent of network and other services**
- **We also need a tool to design the products for the web at the first place!!!**

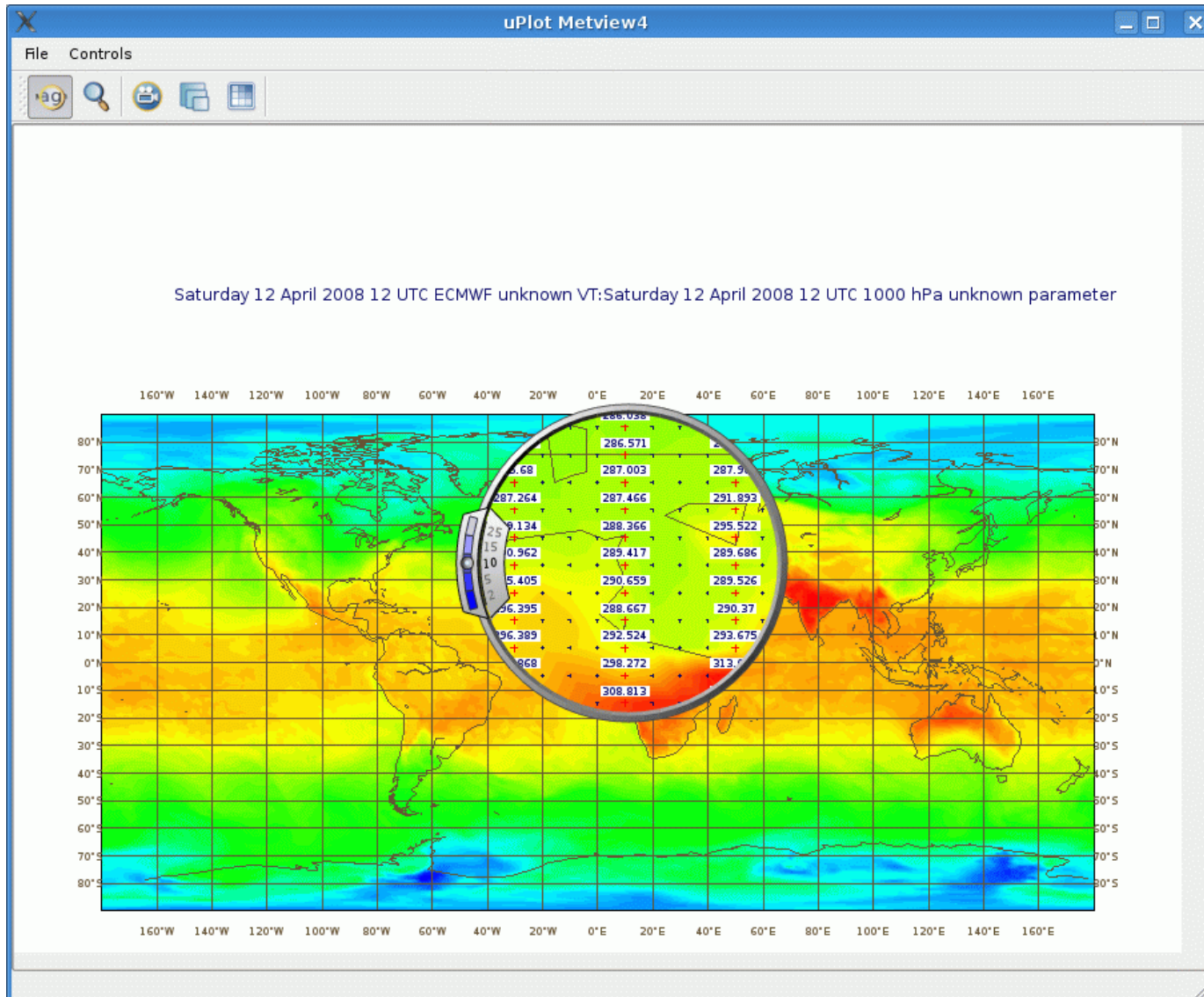
Metview 4: new development choices

- **Replace MAGICS with Magics++**
 - Offers all features of Magics++
- **Replacement of Motif with Qt**
- **Continue to use OpenGL API**
 - Efficient
 - Well established
- **Use autotools for installation**
- **Offer tools for:**
 - post-processing & visualisation of model analysis and forecasts
 - observation monitoring
 - development of web products
 - model verification

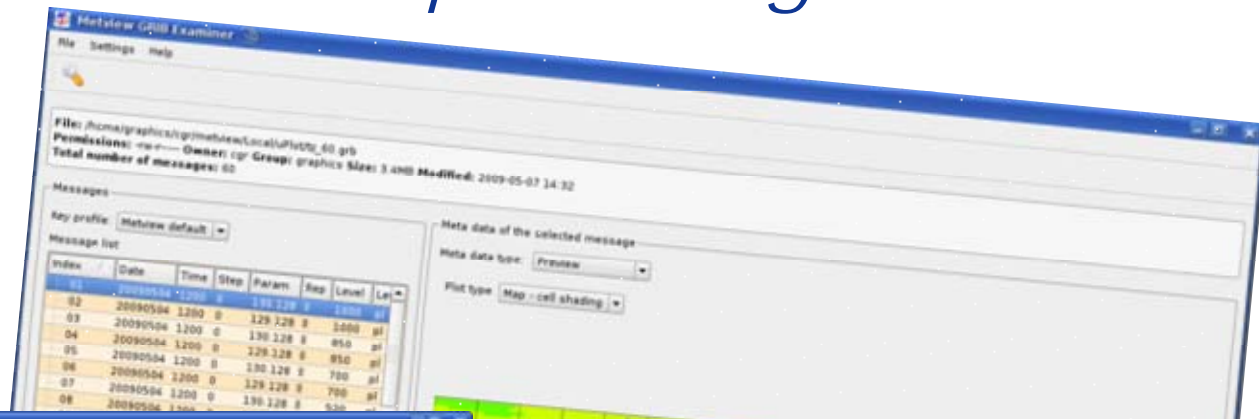
Metview 4: plans

- **A new visualisation module to take advantage of all the benefits provided by Magics++**
- **More functionality to handle NetCDFs**
- **Revisit our macro language**
- **More facilities to handle satellite data**
- **MagML integration**
- **OGC service client (and server?)**
- **Full 64 bit memory support**
- **Better installation tools (Autotools)**

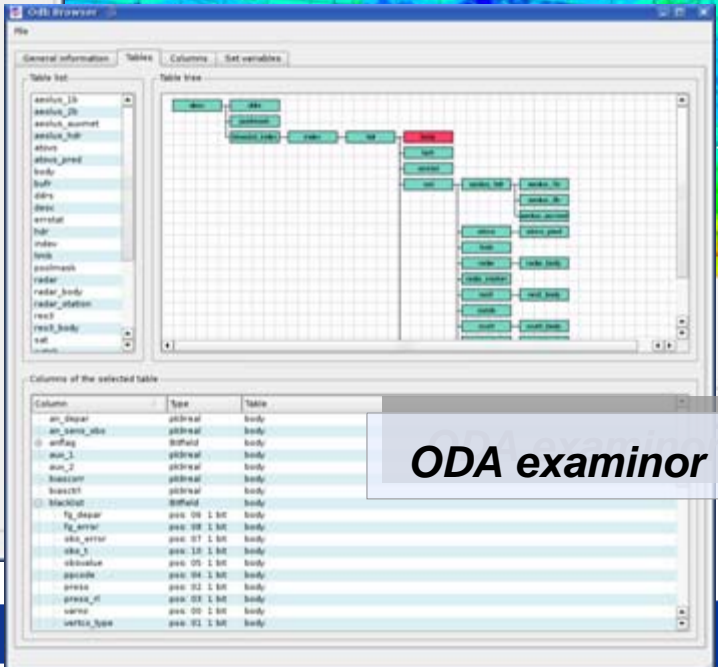
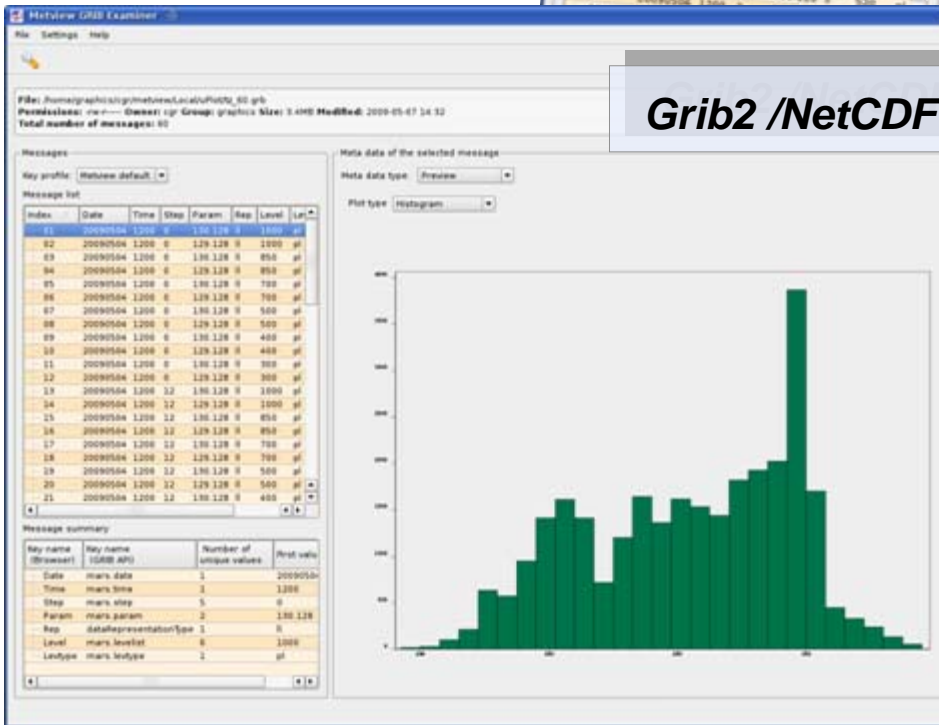
MV4 : magnification tool to explore data



MV4 :examiners to explore large dataset



Grib2 /NetCDF Examinors



ODA examiner



The Web era

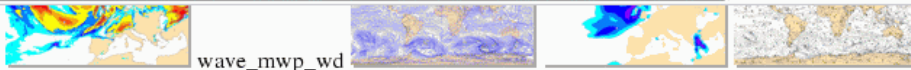
Re-engineering the Web system with a view to providing a resilient service with interactive features such as zooming and on-demand production of customised plots for members states...

- **Our current web has been available since January 2002**
- **The number of products on web continues to grow in response to user requests (currently more than half a million single gif images on the web site)**
- **The users expectations of web services are increasing**
 - High availability
 - more interactivity: zoom, pan, click
- **We need to plan for emerging standards (e.g. OGC/GIS/INSPIRE)**

Magics++/Metview: on the server side

- **Easy description of products**
 - MagML or JSON (both being Metview like)
- **Generation of JavaScript for navigation, zooming, panning..**
- **Generation of metadata for title, legend...**

- **Use of the macro language to perform computations on fields.**
 - Threshold computation for probabilities maps.
 - Accumulation for rainfall.
- **Use of HADOOP to store the data**

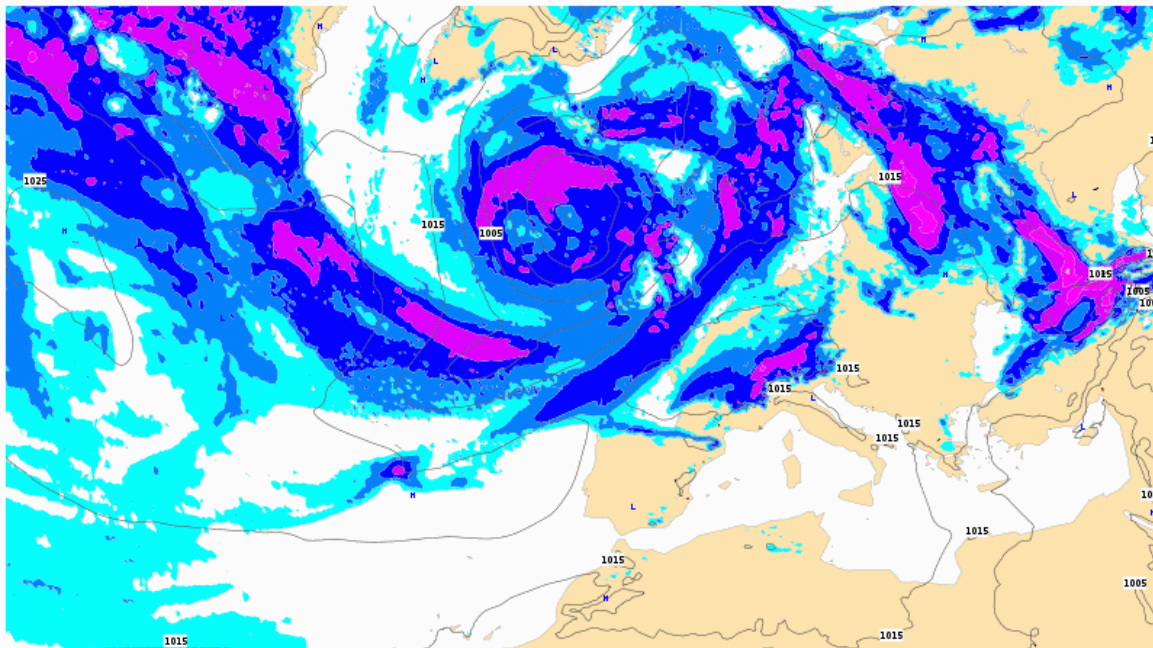


wave_mwp_wd

Map (click on it)



undefined

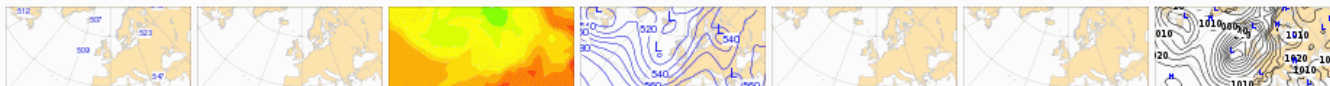


Layers

- msl_for_prep_msl
- tp_for_prep_mslp
- coast_for_prep_msl

Lat: -45.8140735694823, Lon: 163.805, Nearest value: pending

Contours (click on one of them)

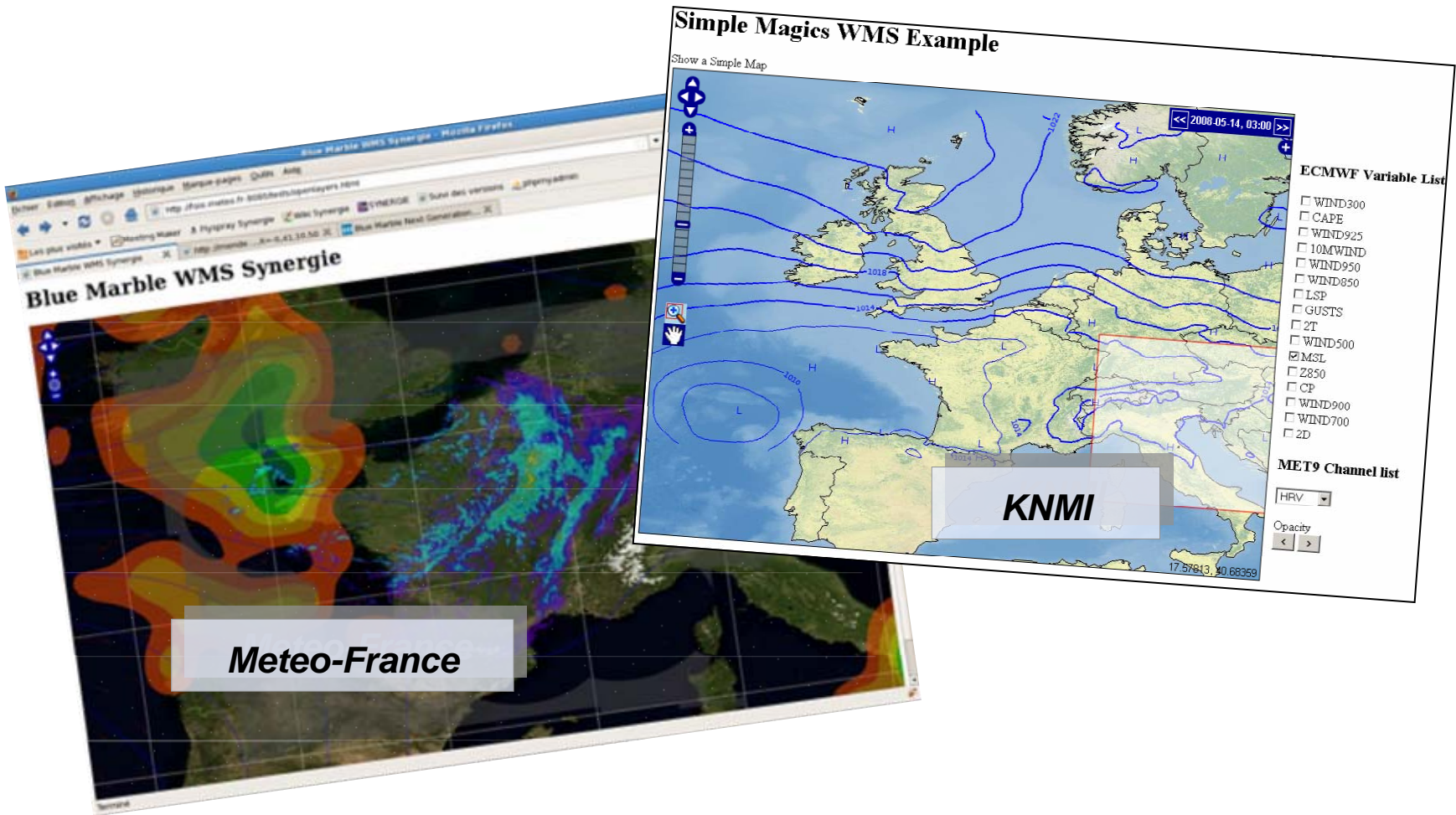


Magics++ : on the WMS Server side

- **Easy description of layers**
- **Fast visualisation**
- **High quality graphics**

- **Definition and use of projection needs to be assessed**
 - E.g. definition of polar stereographic projections
- **How should WMS served maps be updated?**
 - On request, once or periodically
- **Work after this will aim at catalogue and feature services**

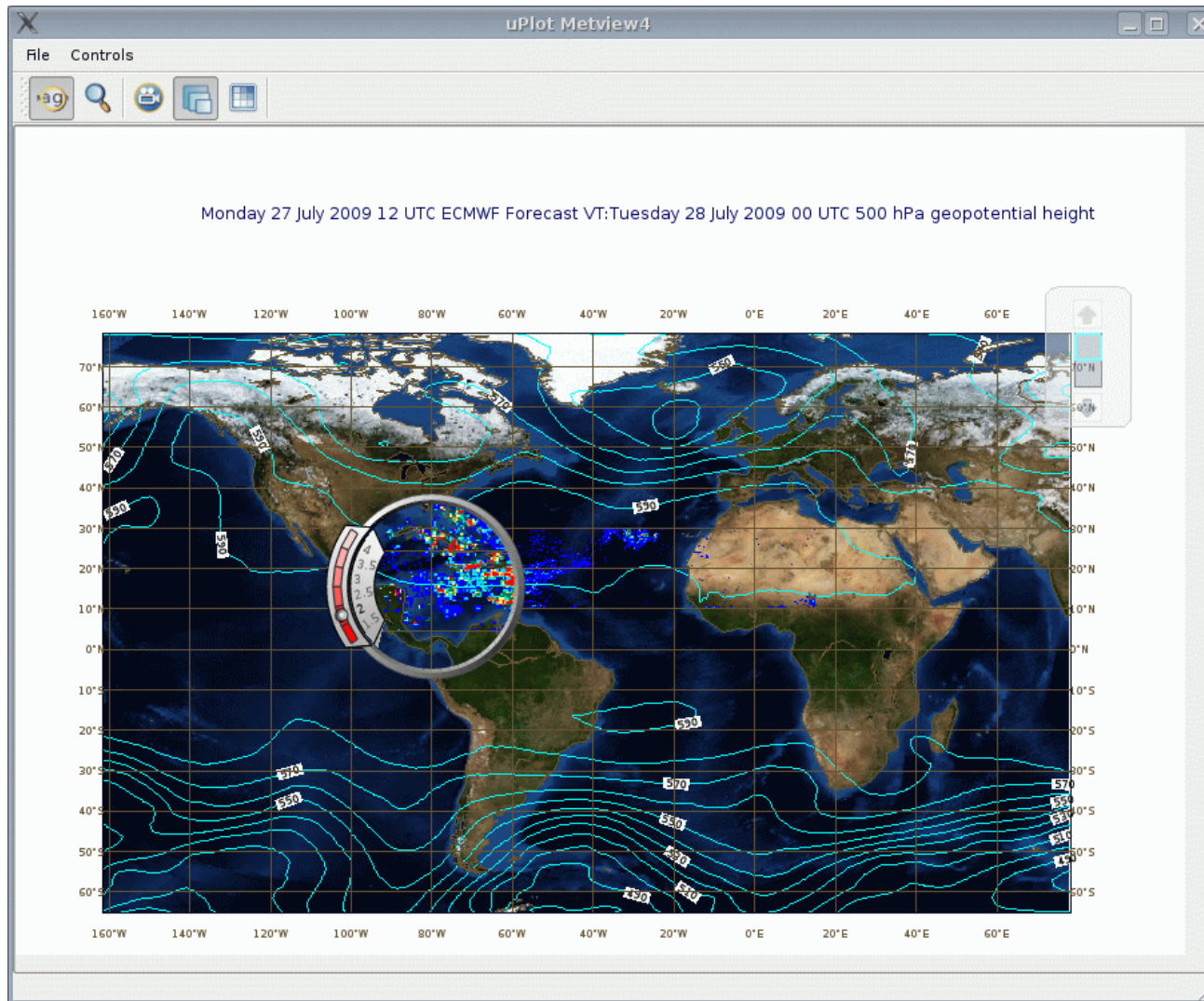
Magics++ : on the WMS Server side



Metview 4 : on the WMS Client side

- **The Metview architecture makes the integration of new data layers easy.**
- **The new WebClient icon allows the users to access and overlay data from external WMS.**
- **Reliability of an external WMS?**
- **Where to find the rules to overlay?**

Metview 4



OGC standards and web services

- **ECMWF is committed to investigating the use of OGC standards and (web) services**
- **We hosted jointly with Met Office and Météo France a Workshop in Nov 2008**
- **ECMWF wants to take an active role in the OGC Meteorology DWG**
- **Any implementations need to be tested with external partners to ensure interoperability**

2nd workshop on the use of GIS/OGC standards in meteorology

- **23 – 25 November 2009
Toulouse France**
- **To review the use of OGC standards in geo-sciences in Europe and worldwide.**

More information at

<http://www.meteo.fr/cic/meetings/gis-ogc/>



Toulouse France
23-25 November 2009

2nd workshop on the use of GIS/OGC standards in meteorology CIC meetings

[programme](#) [abstracts](#) [registration](#) [venue/hotels](#) [programme committee](#)

The aim of this workshop, jointly organised by ECMWF, the UK Met Office and Meteo-France, is to review the use of OGC standards in geo-sciences in Europe and worldwide, to promote collaboration between meteorological services in order to define a set of common standards that will enhance interoperability.

It is envisaged that the workshop will consist of a series of 20-minute presentations, open discussions, working groups and plenary sessions.

Following the recommendations of the first workshop held at ECMWF last November, a Meteorology Domain Working Group (DWG Meteorology) was established at the Athens OGC Technical Conference 2009-03-31.

The purpose of the OGC Meteorology DWG is to provide an open forum for work on meteorological data interoperability, and a route to publication through OGC's standards ladder (Discussion paper / Best Practice / Standard) to ISO status, thence giving a route for submission to WMO CBS for adoption.

The goal of the workshop is to review the initial results of Interoperability Experiments on Web Map Services, and to define a roadmap for further activities as part of the DWG Meteorology working group, especially around conceptual modelling and other OGC interfaces (WCS, WFS, SOS, ...)

The deadline for registering is **31 October 2009**.
The deadline for receiving abstract is **16 October 2009**.

To be held at the Conference International Centre at Meteo-France, Toulouse, France, November 23-25, 2009.

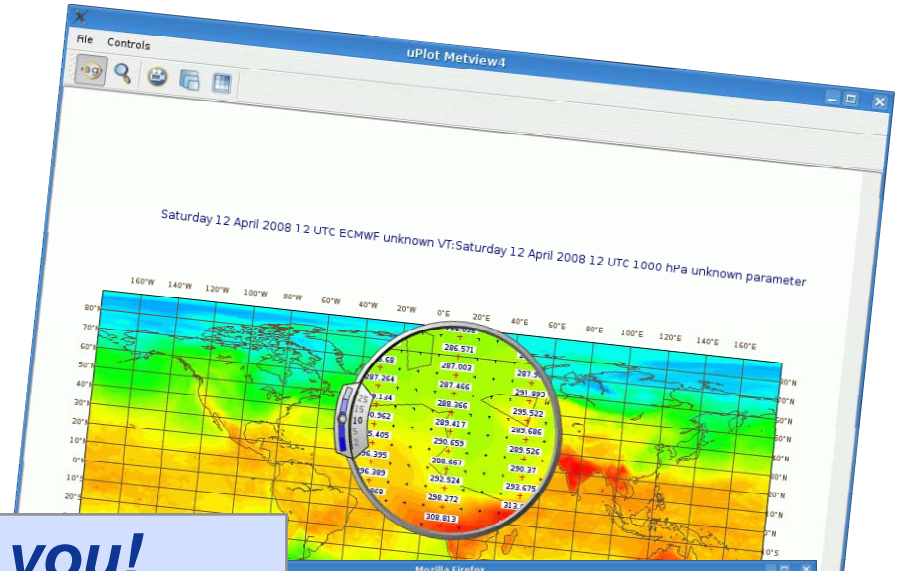
12th Workshop on Meteorological Operational Systems

- **2nd – 6th November 2009
at ECMWF, Reading, UK**
- **Speakers are invited
to report on “new trends in
meteorological visualisation
applications”**



More information at

www.ecmwf.int/newsevents/meetings/workshops/2009/MOS_12/



Thank you!

