

# RIMS:

## Rapid Integrated Mapping and Analysis System

*(Online GIS tools for data visualization, analysis, manipulation, and education)*

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Complex Systems Research Center, University of New Hampshire, USA

<http://earthatlas.sr.unh.edu/maps>

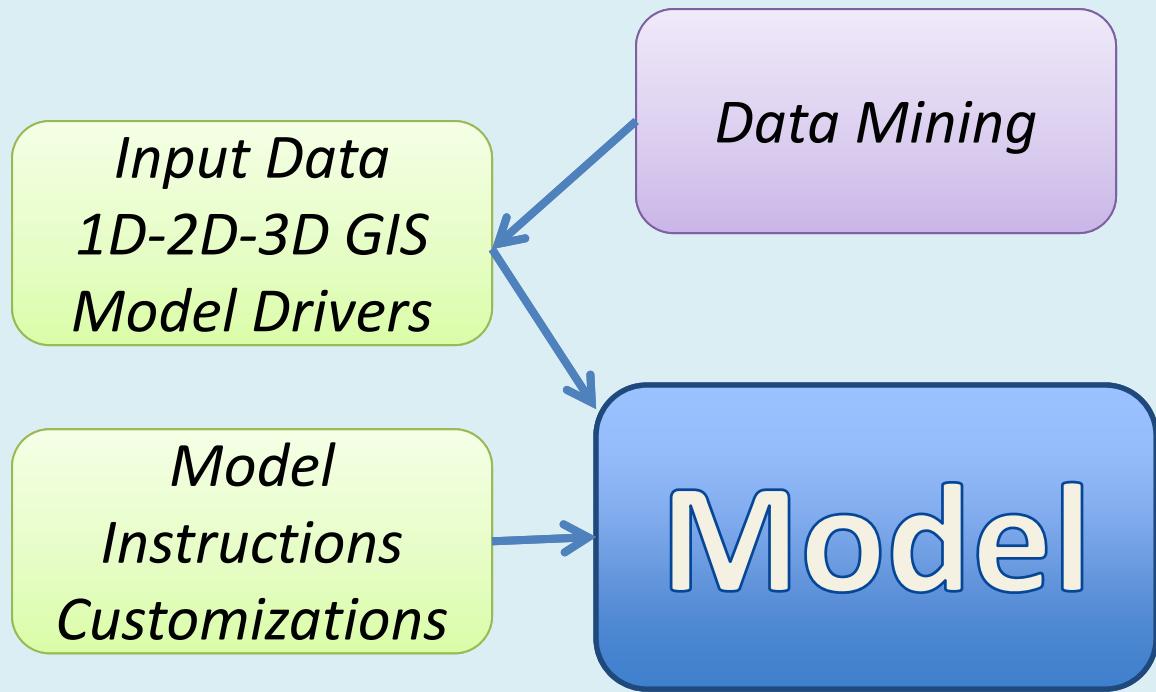
<http://neespi.sr.unh.edu/maps>

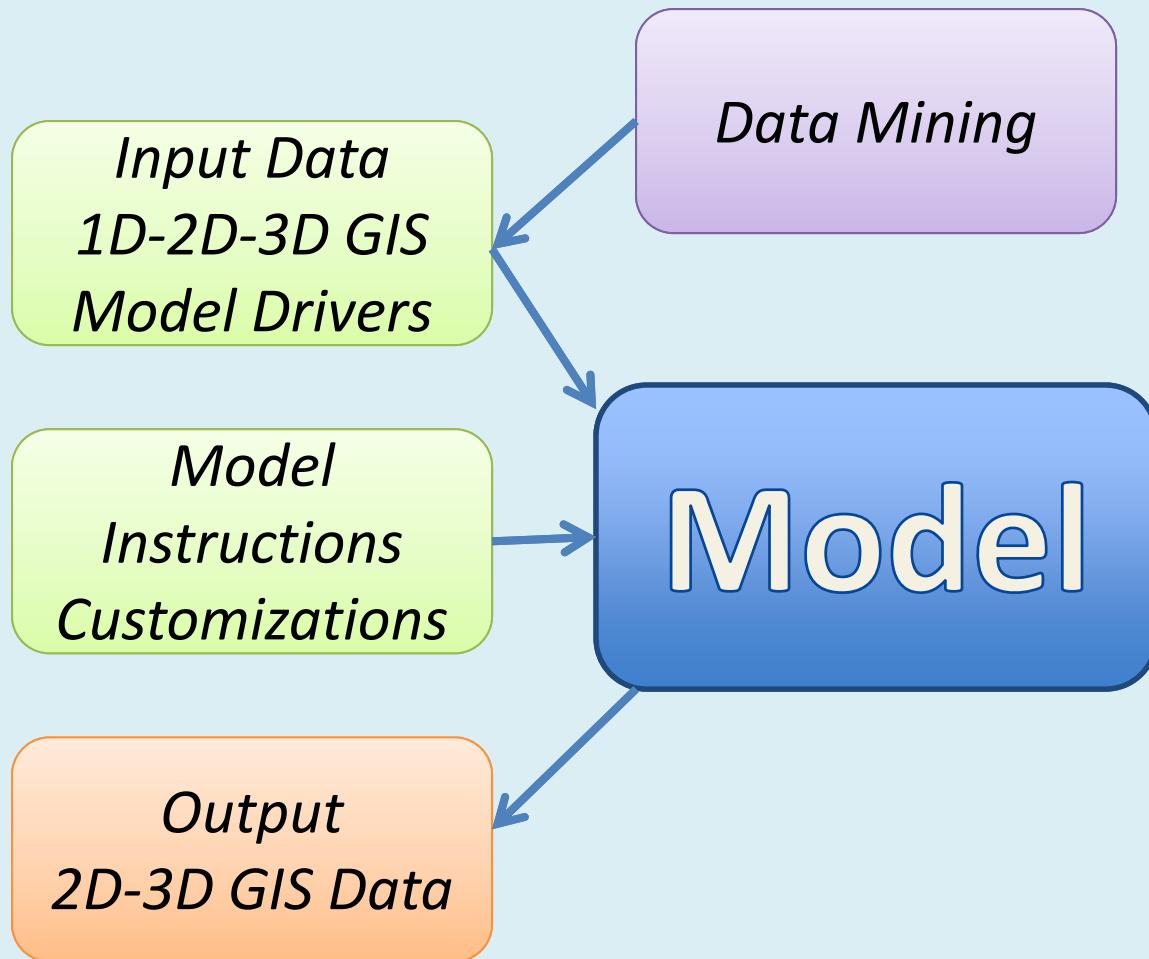
<http://nh-rims.sr.unh.edu/maps>

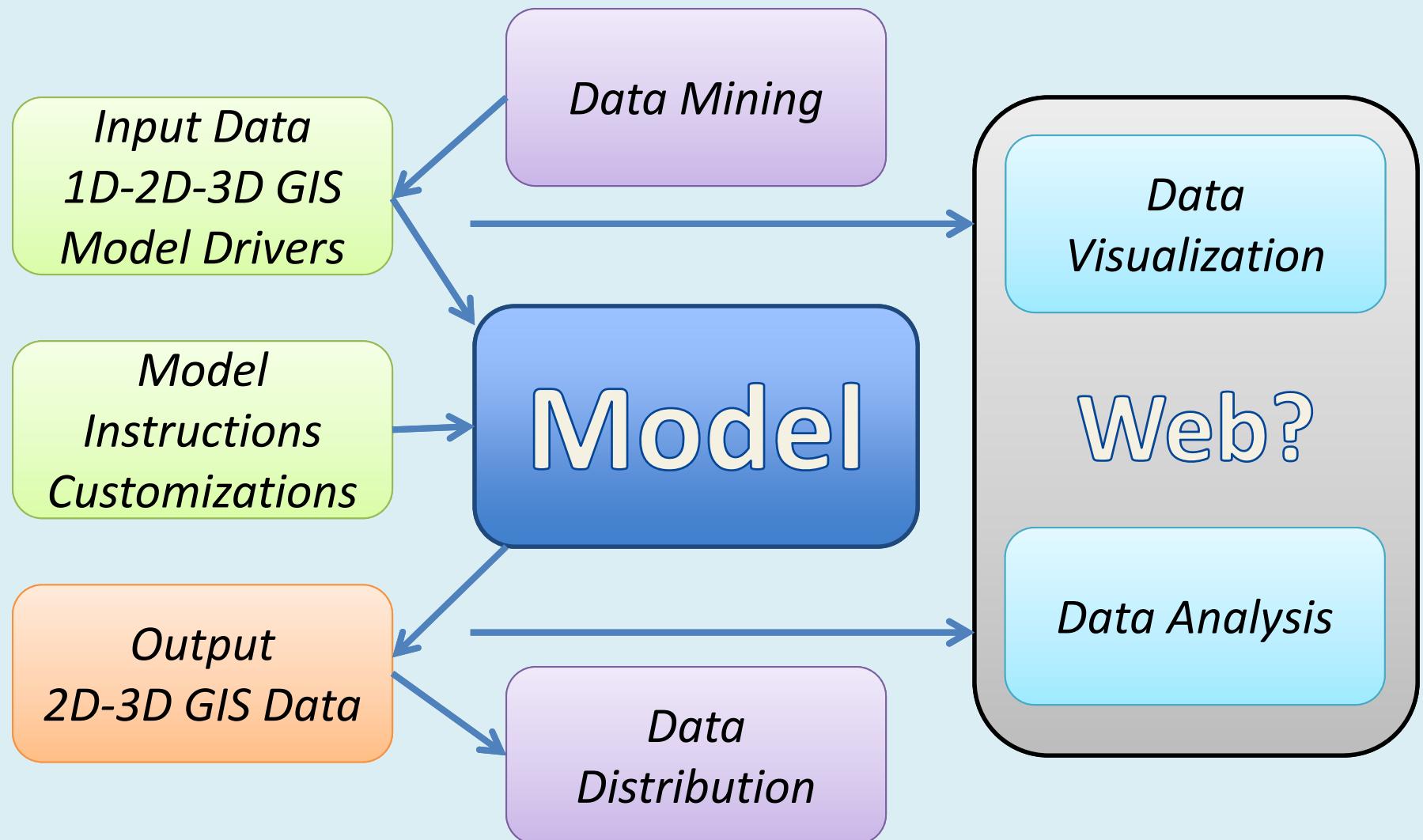
<http://www.riverthreat.net/maps>

<http://riceghg.sr.unh.edu/maps>

Model







*Input Data*  
1D-2D-3D GIS  
Model Drivers

*Model  
Instructions  
Customizations*

# Rapid Integrated Mapping/Modeling and Analysis System

*Output  
2D-3D GIS Data*

*Data Mining*

*Data  
Visualization*

*Web?*

**RIMS**  
*Modeler*  
/ Modeling  
*Data Analysis*

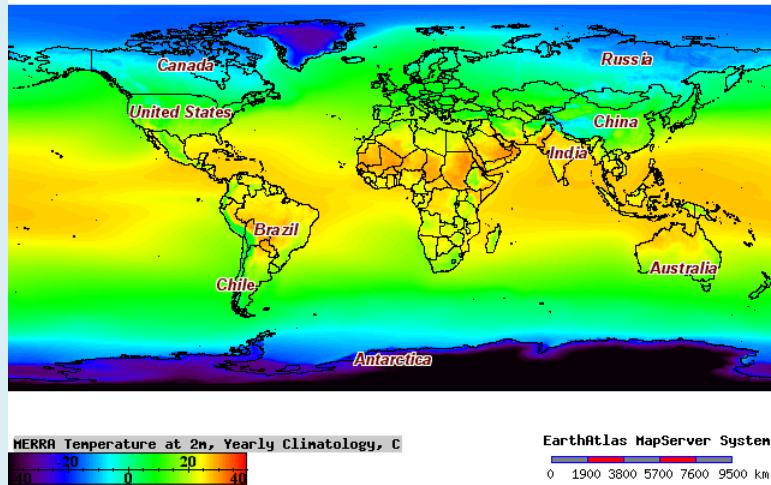
*Data  
Distribution*

# Core Functions of the RIMS

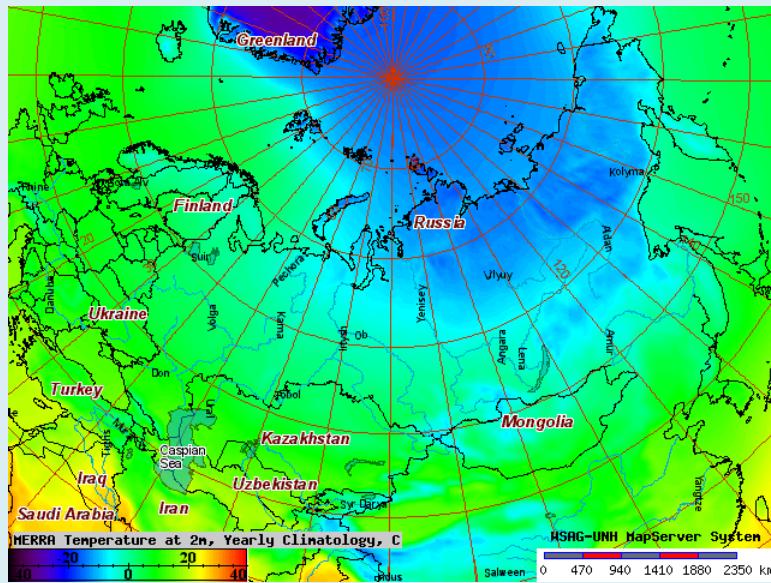
Data management	Data acquisition, aggregation, production	Data visualization, exploration	Data manipulation
Offline Access- Command line, GUI Interfaces		Online Access- Web Client Interface to Web Services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create <b>abstraction</b> <b>data access</b> by Data ID that allows on-the-fly spatial re-projection, re-gridding, sub-setting, etc.</li> <li>• Distributed LAN storage and onsite and offsite backup</li> <li>• Data distribution and sharing (FTP)</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Data mining- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On demand</li> <li>• Scheduled or automated</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Data aggregation- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporal</li> <li>• Spatial</li> <li>• Downscaling</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Modeling- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manual</li> <li>• Batch runs</li> <li>• Scheduled runs</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping</li> <li>• Graphing</li> <li>• Animations</li> <li>• Queries</li> <li>• Data access</li> <li>• Station/Point data access</li> <li>• Data masking</li> <li>• Etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Web GIS</li> <li>• Advanced data queries</li> <li>• Data manipulation</li> <li>• Data calculations</li> <li>• Data integration</li> <li>• Time series integration</li> </ul>

# Illustration of a Dataset Abstraction with Web Map Services (WMS)

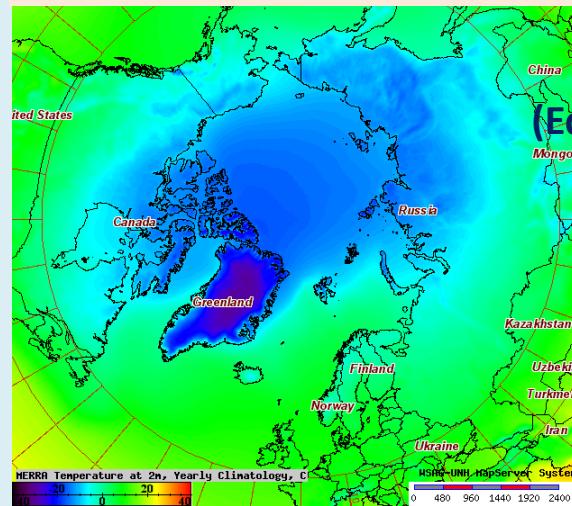
[earthatlas.sr.unh.edu/maps](http://earthatlas.sr.unh.edu/maps)



[neespi.sr.unh.edu/maps](http://neespi.sr.unh.edu/maps)

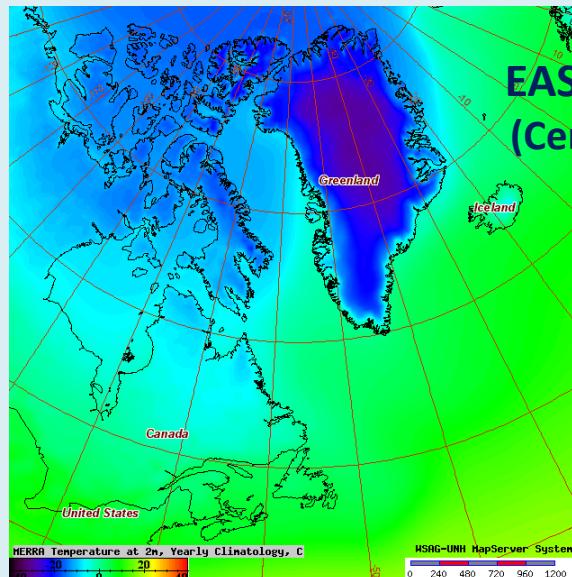


[nh-rims.sr.unh.edu/maps](http://nh-rims.sr.unh.edu/maps)



**EASE projection  
(Equal Area Scalable Earth)  
Polar view**

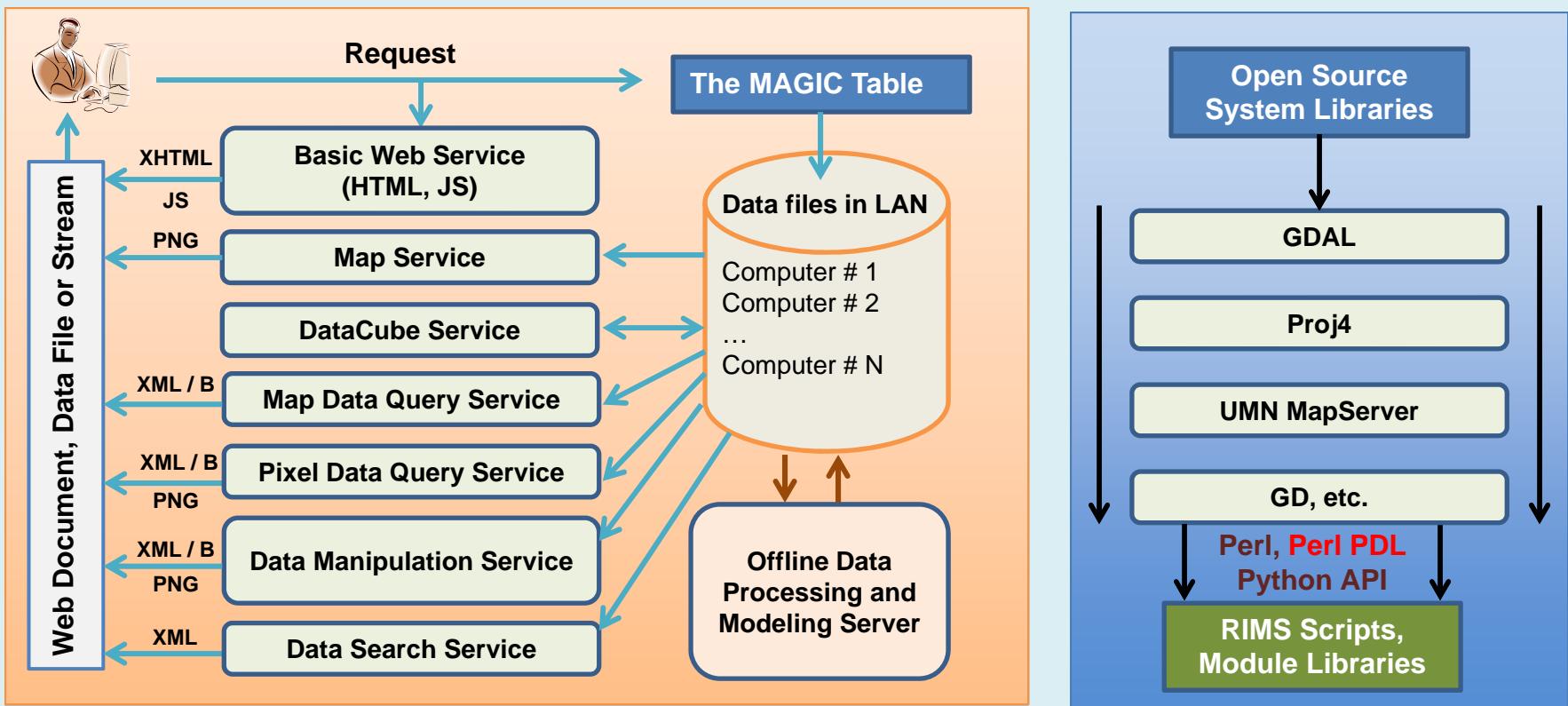
In fixed projection like this zooming to Alaska will result in showing it upside down (North down and South up).



**EASE adaptive projection  
(Central Meridian to North)**

In adaptive projection like this zooming or panning to any geographical area will automatically rotate map view so that North always positioned upward.

# Conceptual software design for the RIMS



A Web user generates a sequence of requests to the RIMS system which are evaluated, processed and assembled to a document, graphics or data file utilizing a number of stand-alone services that use the same pool of raw data which, in turn, has all its metadata summarized in the Manipulation and Geographic Inquiry Control (MAGIC) Table. New data becomes immediately available to a user as soon as its metadata is added.

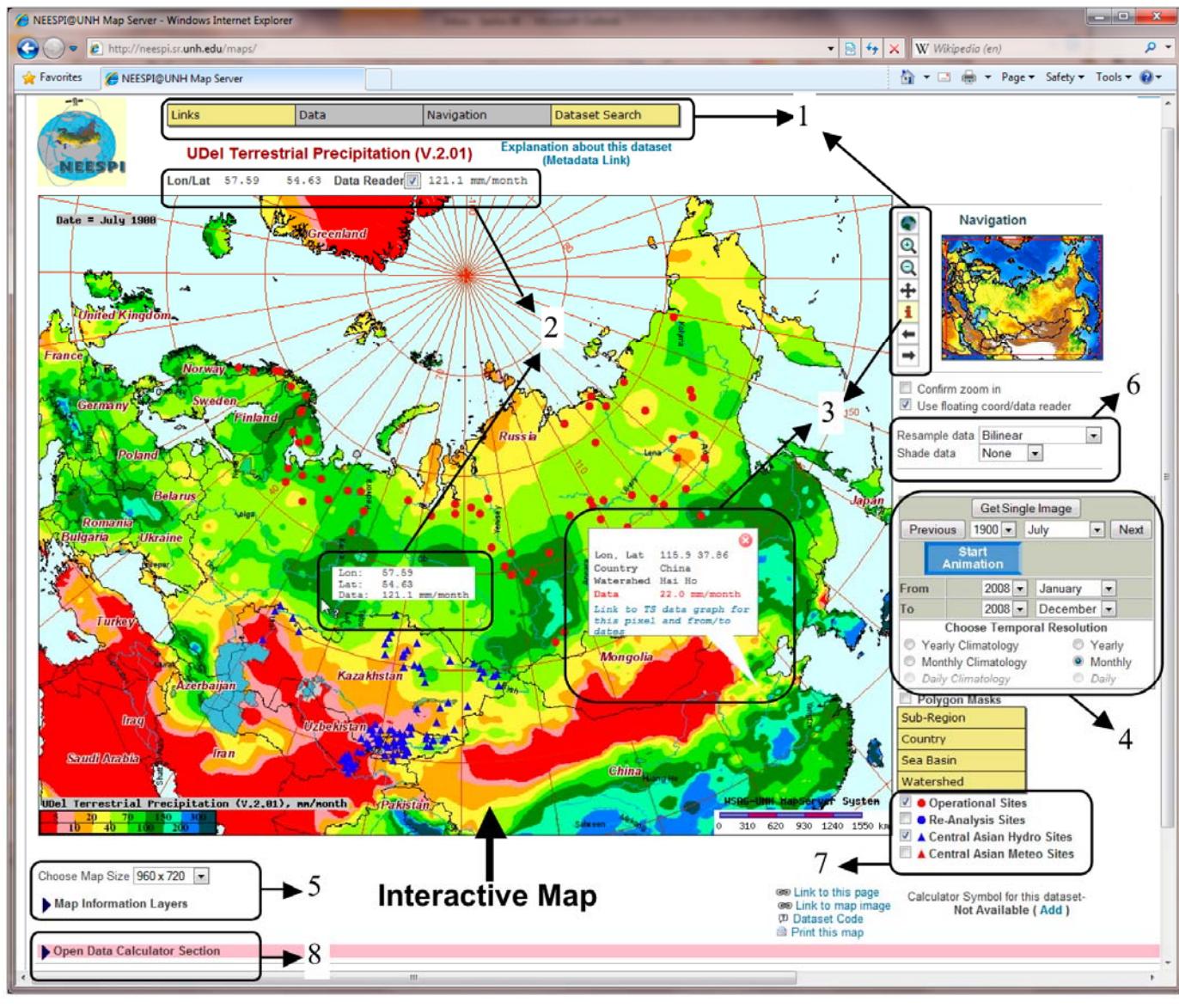
# Conceptual structure of the Manipulation and Geographic Inquiry Control (MAGIC) Table

Block (Size)	Fields & Headers	Function
ID (4)	Data ID, DataCube ID, Project ID, Data Group ID	Unique IDs to identify data
Time Series (3)	TS type, steps, lists, Start/End dates	Time Series (TS) descriptors
Legend & Color Palette (3)	Legend, Palette	Value/Color lookup table and Legend bar image. Static or dynamic. Data attribute table locator.
Web Labels and Links (5)	Data name, Graph label, Units	Web names, labels, data units, data credit links
Unit conversion (2)	Scale, Offset	Unit conversion on-the-fly
GIS Projection (1)	Projection	EPSG or full proj+ projection definition for the source data
MapServer & GDAL options (12)	Sampling, Scaling, Central Meridian, Rounding, etc.	Map and data processing specific instructions
Data Locator (3)	File Path, Variable Name, Number of bands	Description of file organization to locate TS band within a file and within LAN file system.
Spatial Aggregation (3)	Aggregation path, Mask translation keys, Attributes	Information about spatial aggregation by given masks. Supports any number of masks per dataset
Site Specs (N)	Calculator symbols, others	Customization of a web site specific features

# Summary of RIMS data holdings

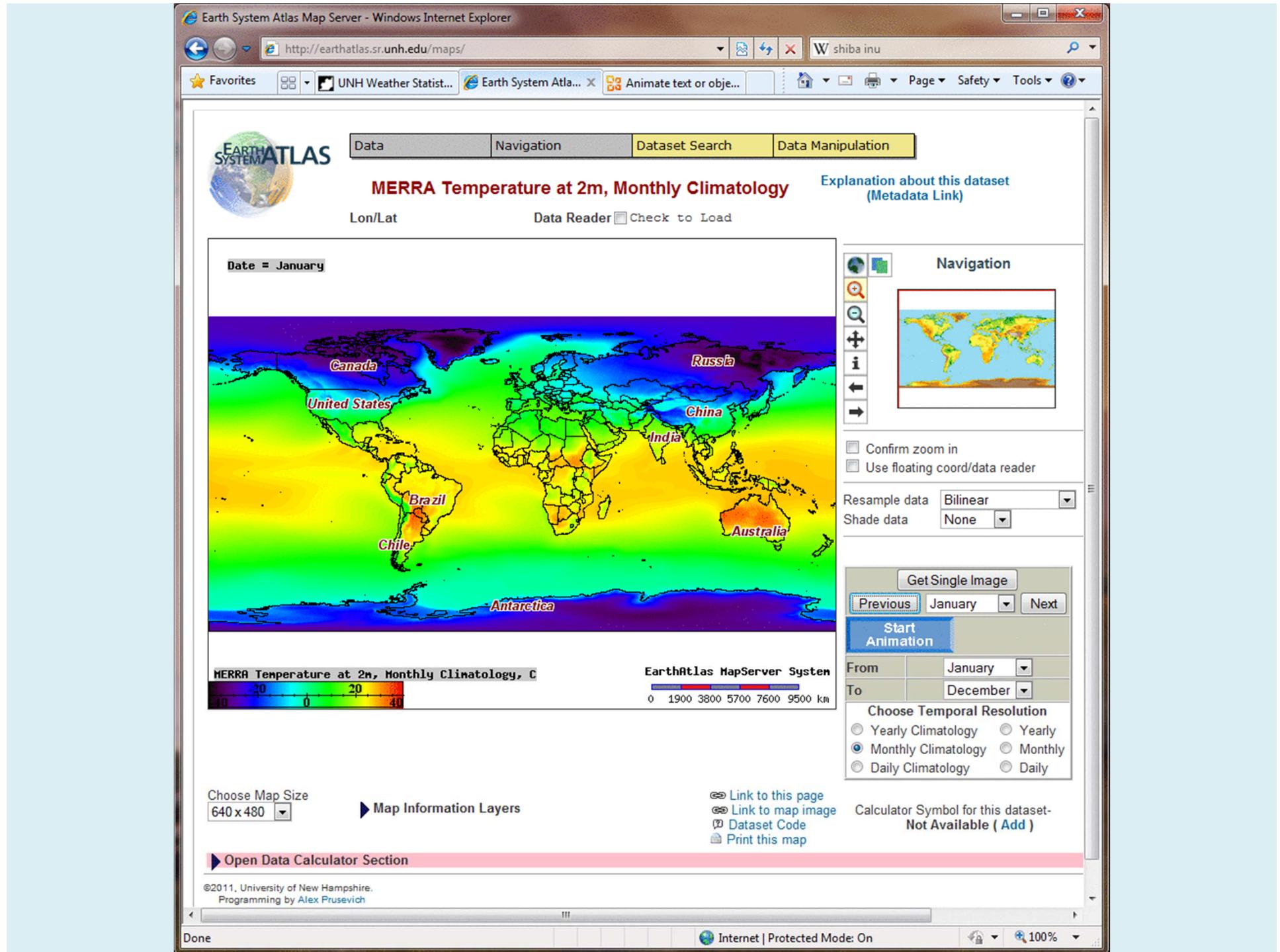
Earth System Science Data Category	Key Sources	Examples of Major Parameters	Current Dataset Count	
			Source	Source + DataCube
Hydrology	UNH, CCNY	Discharge, runoff, river networks, irrigation, dams	200	250
Past and Present Climate	NASA, NOAA, UDel, Princeton U.	Temperature, precipitation, evapotranspiration (ET), heat radiation, pressure, wind	70	210
	NCEP, MERRA		62	160
Future Climate and Hydrology	IPCC, UNH	Temperature, precipitation, ET, snow, runoff, discharge	680	4100
Remote Sensing	MODIS, UNH, UOklahoma	Vegetation indices, soil moisture, clouds	48	60
Physical Geography	NASA, USGS, UNH	Elevation, bathymetry, Blue Marble, Lon/Lat	28	22
Oceanography	NOAA, NCOF	SST, sea ice	3	4
Land Cover	UM, NASA, USGS	Land cover, vegetation, permafrost, freeze/thaw	60	80
Sociology and Economics	CIESIN, World Bank, US CIA, UNH	Population, GDP, industry, mortality/birth/malnutrition rates	30	60
Agriculture	UWisc, Various	Crop land, crops, fertilizer loads, greenhouse emissions	160	200
Polygon Masks	UNH	Watershed, sea/ocean catchments, continents, countries, administrative units	18	18
Station Data	UNH, AGS	Hydrology, climate, public health	8	8
			Total	~1400
				~5100

# Web Client application for the RIMS system



- 6) data interpolation and shading tools;
- 7) point/station data list with clickable symbols that open station pages in a separate browser window;
- 8) fold-out section to run the Data Calculator application to perform mathematical and logical functions over gridded or vector datasets;.

- 1) data search/selection, spatial navigation, metadata link, etc.;
- 2) coordinate and map data value reader;
- 3) pixel query tool (i-tool) gets coordinates, country, watershed, and map data value;
- 4) time series navigation tool;
- 5) map size and base layer choices;



# Point/Station data linked to RIMS system

Stream Discharge Station Data - Windows Internet Explorer  
http://rims.unh.edu/data/station/station.cgi?station=6342

Google Stream Discharge Station Data Favorites Stream Discharge Station Data

**Station Information**

**ArcticRIMS** Stream Discharge Station Data

Station Name: LENA AT KUSUR

Station Code: 3821 R-ArcticNet ID: 6342 ArcticRIMS ID: 3

Source: ROSHYDROMET, Russia Latitude: 70.68 Longitude: 127.39 Continent: Asia

Drainage area: 2430000 km<sup>2</sup> Contributing area: 2430000 km<sup>2</sup> Interstation area: 6342 km<sup>2</sup>

Next Upstream Station: 6147 6236 6266 Next Downstream Station(s): 6344

**Operational Site**

**Monthly Climatology and other Graphs**

Graph Type: Beginning Date: 1936 Ending Date: 2000

Discharge Climatology

Archival Monthly Discharge

Archival Daily Discharge

Provisional Monthly Discharge

Provisional Daily Discharge

Provisional Monthly Stage

Provisional Daily Stage

Discharge Graph Units - m<sup>3</sup>/s km<sup>3</sup> mm

Lena At Kusur

Provisional Daily Discharge, in m<sup>3</sup>/s

Data from 2004-01-10 to 2009-09-02 Date

**Available Data Downloads**

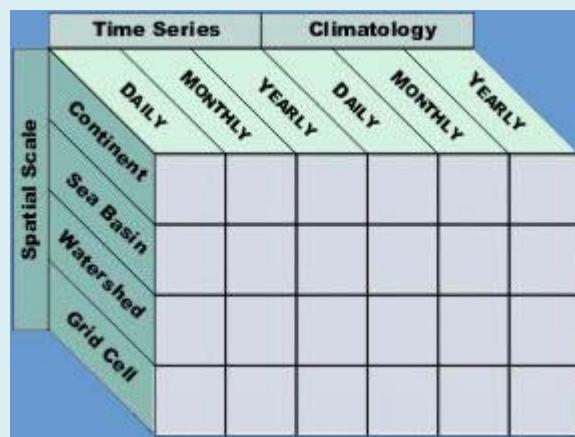
Data Type	Daily	Monthly
Archival Discharge, m <sup>3</sup> /s	Range from 1978-01-01 to 1999-12-31	Range from 1936-01 to 2000-12
Archival Stage, m	N/A	N/A
Provisional Discharge, m <sup>3</sup> /s	Range from 2000-01-10 to 2009-09-02	Range from 2000-01 to 2009-08
Provisional Stage, m	Range from 2000-01-10 to 2009-09-02	Range from 2000-01 to 2009-08

**Station Lists Sorted by**

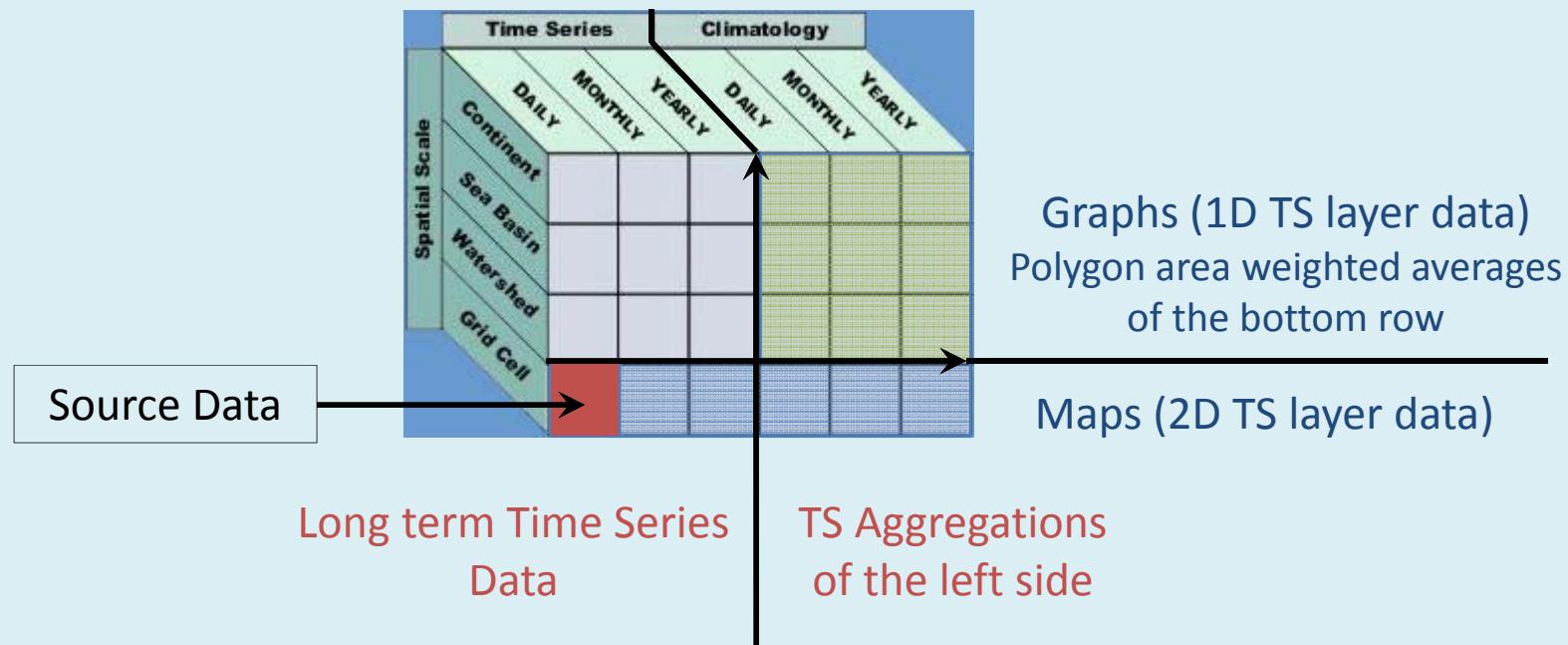
R-Arctic Net ID	Arctic RIMS ID	Station Code	Station Name	Continent	Drainage Area	Annual Discharge

Done Internet | Protected Mode: On 75%

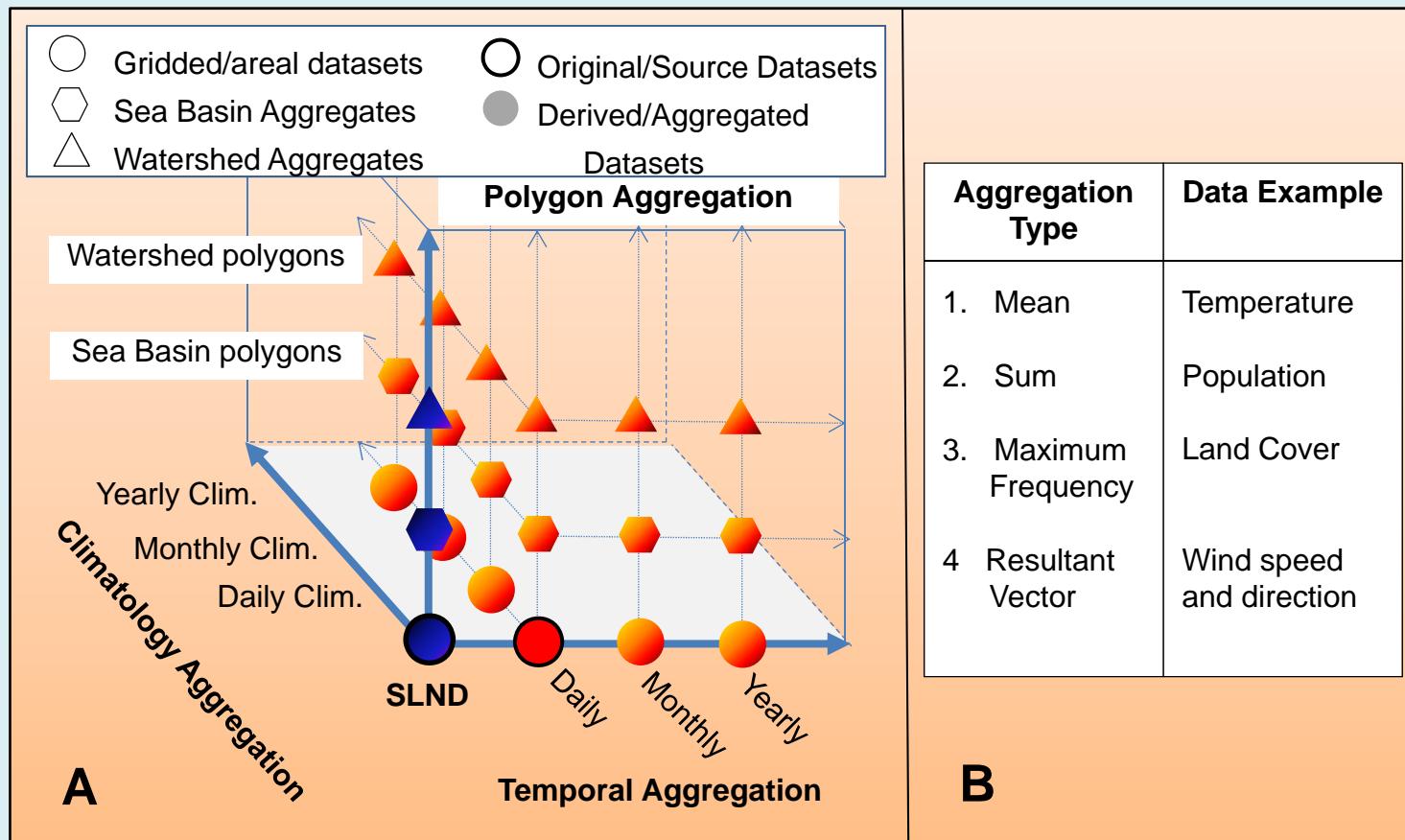
# Illustration of DataCube Data Aggregation Concept Used in RIMS



# Illustration of DataCube Data Aggregation Concept Used in RIMS



# DataCube aggregation scheme used in RIMS



- (A) Original Daily dataset (e.g. NCEP daily temperature at 2 m) can be aggregated along the temporal scale to monthly and yearly derivative datasets, and along the climatology scale to daily, monthly and yearly climatology (long-term averages) derivative sub-datasets. In turn, each of these can be aggregated by any number of polygon sets (on the polygon aggregation scale) to polygon averages or cumulatives (e.g. average temperature per country). Single layer non-dated datasets (e.g. elevation) can be aggregated only along the polygon aggregation scale (e.g. average elevation of a watershed).
- (B) Aggregation method can be one of the following types- (1) average, e.g. temperature; (2) cumulative, e.g. population; (3) max frequency, e.g. land cover; (4) vector average, e.g. wind

# Web based Dataset Search Tool that uses DSS service

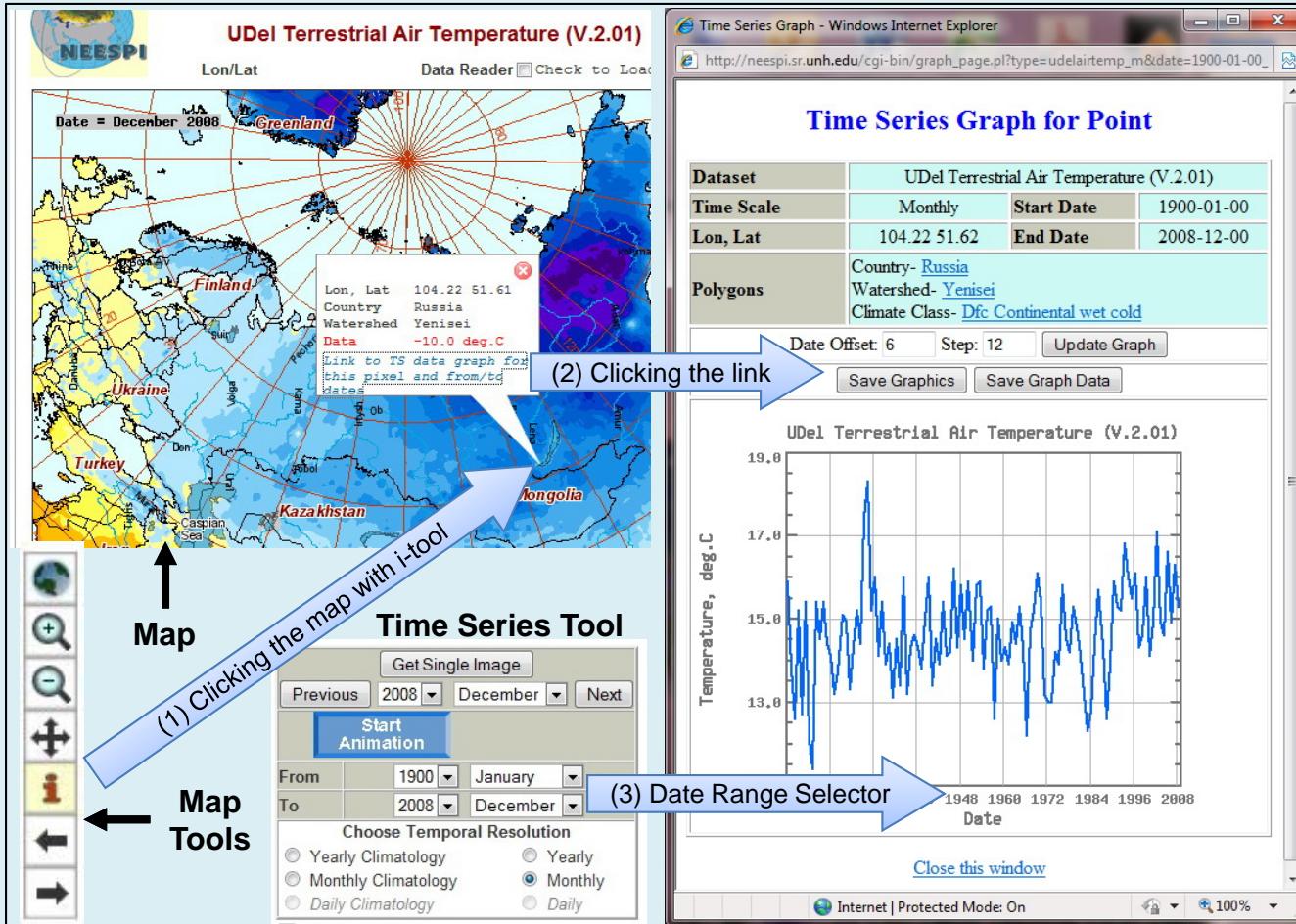
The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer window titled "Dataset Search Page - Windows Internet Explorer". The URL in the address bar is [http://neespi.sr.unh.edu/cgi-bin/search\\_page.pl](http://neespi.sr.unh.edu/cgi-bin/search_page.pl). The main content is a "Dataset Search Tool" interface. On the left, there's a "Search" section with a text input field containing "MODIS", a "Search" button, and a "Clear" button. To the right of the search field is a checkbox for "Regular Expression" and a note: "All searches are case insensitive." Below the search section is an "Options" section with checkboxes for "Name" (checked), "Parameter Name", "Data ID/Code", and "Project". A note "Search in dataset attributes-" is displayed above the checkboxes. The central area is titled "Search Results" and lists several datasets. The first item, "NASA-MODIS Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI)", is highlighted with a red box and has an arrow labeled "1" pointing to it. The second item, "Daily- 2000-049..2005-361)", is also highlighted with a red box and has an arrow labeled "2" pointing to it. Another arrow labeled "3" points to the third item in the list, "NASA-MODIS Land Surface Water Index (LSWI) (Daily- 2000-049..2005-361)". The list includes the following items:

- NASA-MODIS Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI) (Daily- 2000-049..2005-361)
- NASA-MODIS Land Surface Water Index (LSWI) (Daily- 2000-049..2005-361)
- NASA-MODIS Normalized Difference Snow Index (NDSI) (Daily- 2000-049..2005-361)
- NASA-MODIS Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) (Daily- 2000-049..2005-361)
- NASA-MODIS Normalized Difference Veg. Index (NDVI) (Daily- 2000-049..2005-361)
- NASA-MODIS Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI) (Daily- 2000-049..2009-361)
- NASA-MODIS Land Surface Water Index (LSWI) (Daily- 2000-049..2009-361)
- NASA-MODIS Normalized Difference Snow Index (NDSI) (Daily- 2000-049..2009-361)
- NASA-MODIS Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) (Daily- 2000-049..2009-361)
- NASA-MODIS Normalized Difference Veg. Index (NDVI) (Daily- 2000-049..2009-361)
- NASA-MODIS Snow Cover (Daily- 2000-049..2009-361)
- NASA-MODIS Cloud Mask (Daily- 2000-049..2009-361)

At the bottom of the search results, there is another "Close this window" button.

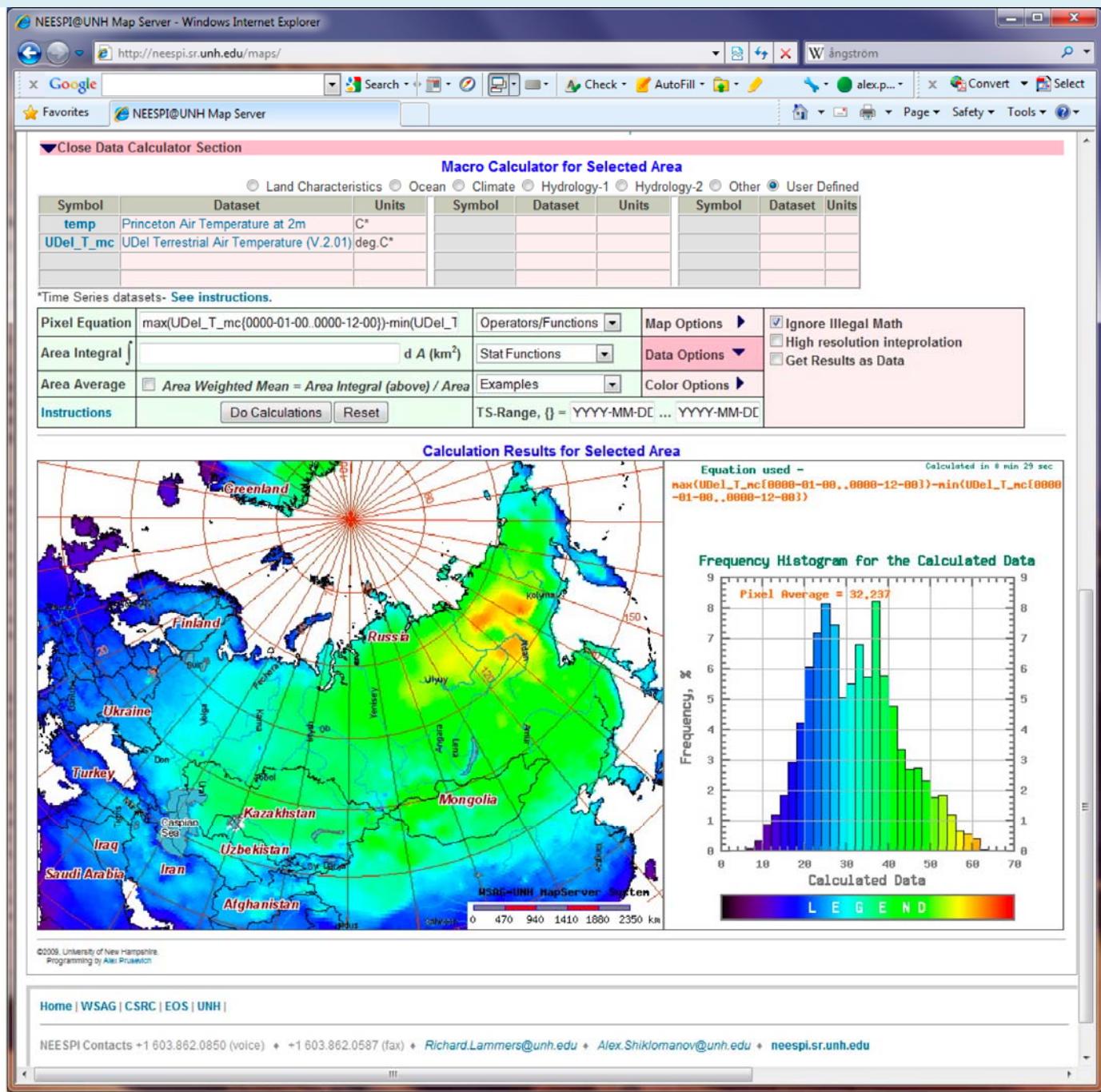
- (1) Link to full metadata information.
- (2) Link to the dataset visualization and manipulation in the parent Map page.
- (3) Time series metadata information.

# Components of RIMS Web client application that utilize Pixel Data Query Service



In this example a time series graph for city of Irkutsk for summer month of July is displayed over a date range from 1900 to 2008. (1) Clicking the map with i-tool selected on the map toolbox brings a pixel information call-out box where basic data for the pixel is displayed such as coordinates, country, watershed, data value along with a link to time series data.

(2) Clicking the link brings a pop-up window for pixel time series data display where a user can choose options of a) data selector with date offset and step, b) saving graph with full information, c) saving graph data in a spreadsheet compatible format for analysis outside of the system, d) switch to polygon data and graphs where the selected pixel is present (in this example it is a country polygon for Russia, watershed polygon for Yenisei, and climate type polygon for Dfe class). (3) The date range for the graph is taken off the Time Series Tool on the map page (Figure 2), and a user can set a Date offset and Step in a Web form above the graph to plot any specific month or day of the year over a given range of years.



## "Data Calculator" Web application that uses RIMS Data Manipulation Service.

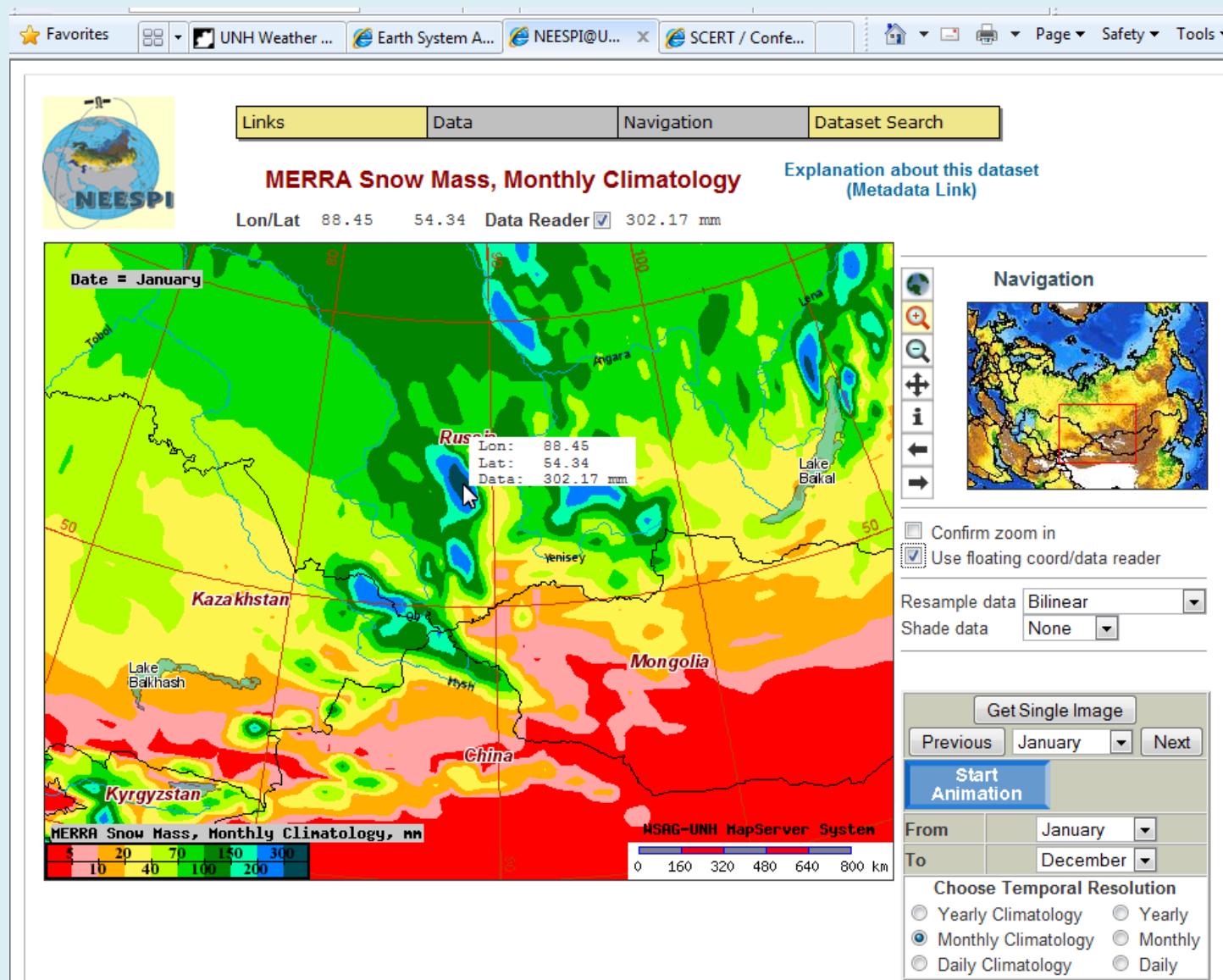
**Example:**  
Temperature difference between the warmest and coldest month of the year is calculated for the NEESPI project.

The equation is entered in the "Pixel Equation" input form and the results are displayed as a map and frequency histogram at the bottom of the Web page.

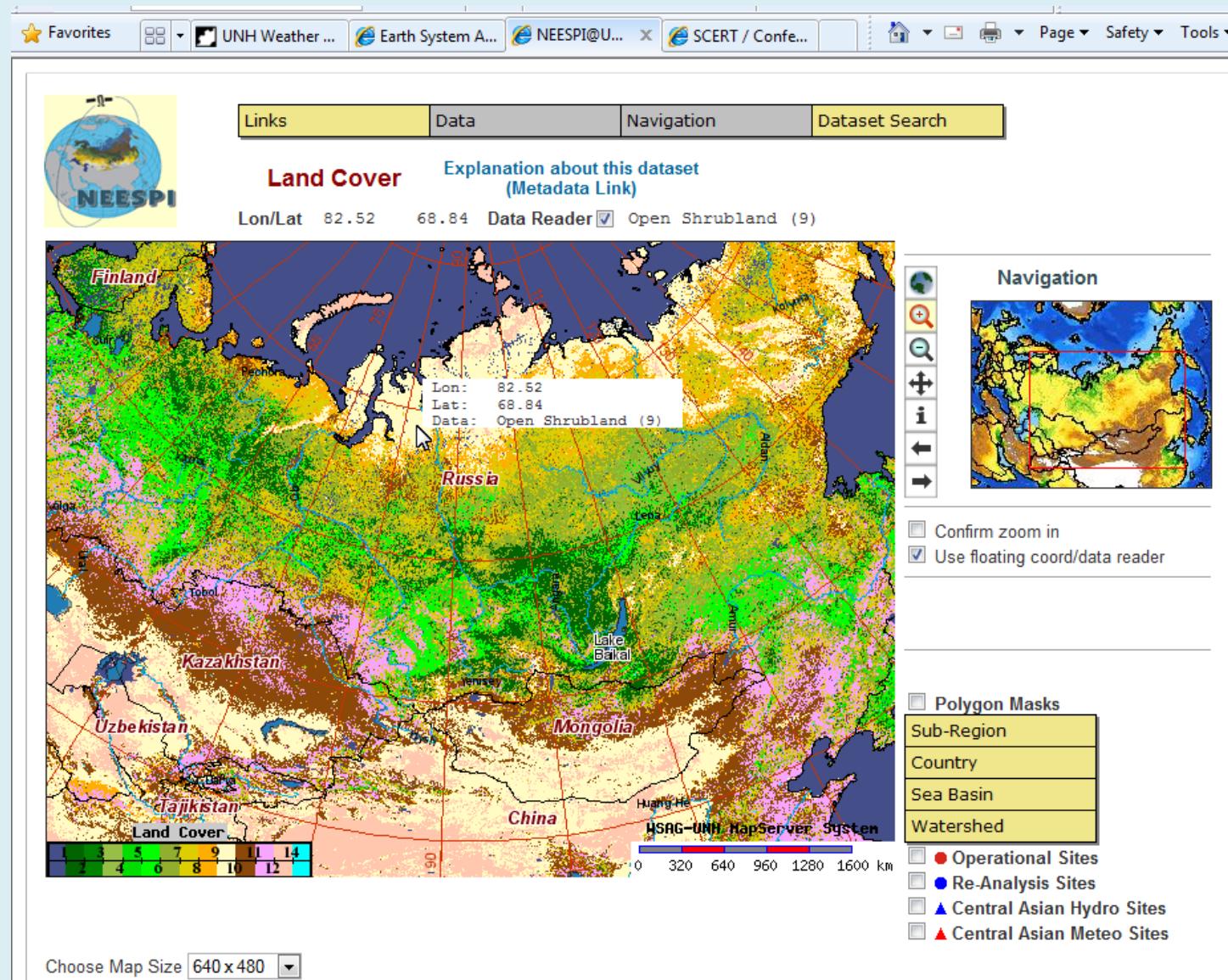
# **Summary for the RIMS (Regional Integrated Mapping and Analysis System) system design and applications**

- 1) The system is primarily used for data management, mining, aggregation, manipulation, automated or batch model runs.**
- 2) Web visualization (maps, graphs, GIS calculator) is a secondary, but important side of the RIMS system. Web client API is scalable and customizable for a specific projects.**
- 3) RIMS is designed for use in science applications. For example, NEESPI RIMS is a set of Web based and online research and data analysis tools that can be used for rapid analysis of various natural phenomena and events.**
- 4) System is build on Open Source system libraries (e.g. GDAL, Proj4, UNM MapServer, GD) interfaced with Perl, Perl PDL, Python APIs.**
- 5) RIMS can be ported or can be used for hosting data.**
- 6) The system can be customized for education and other applications.**

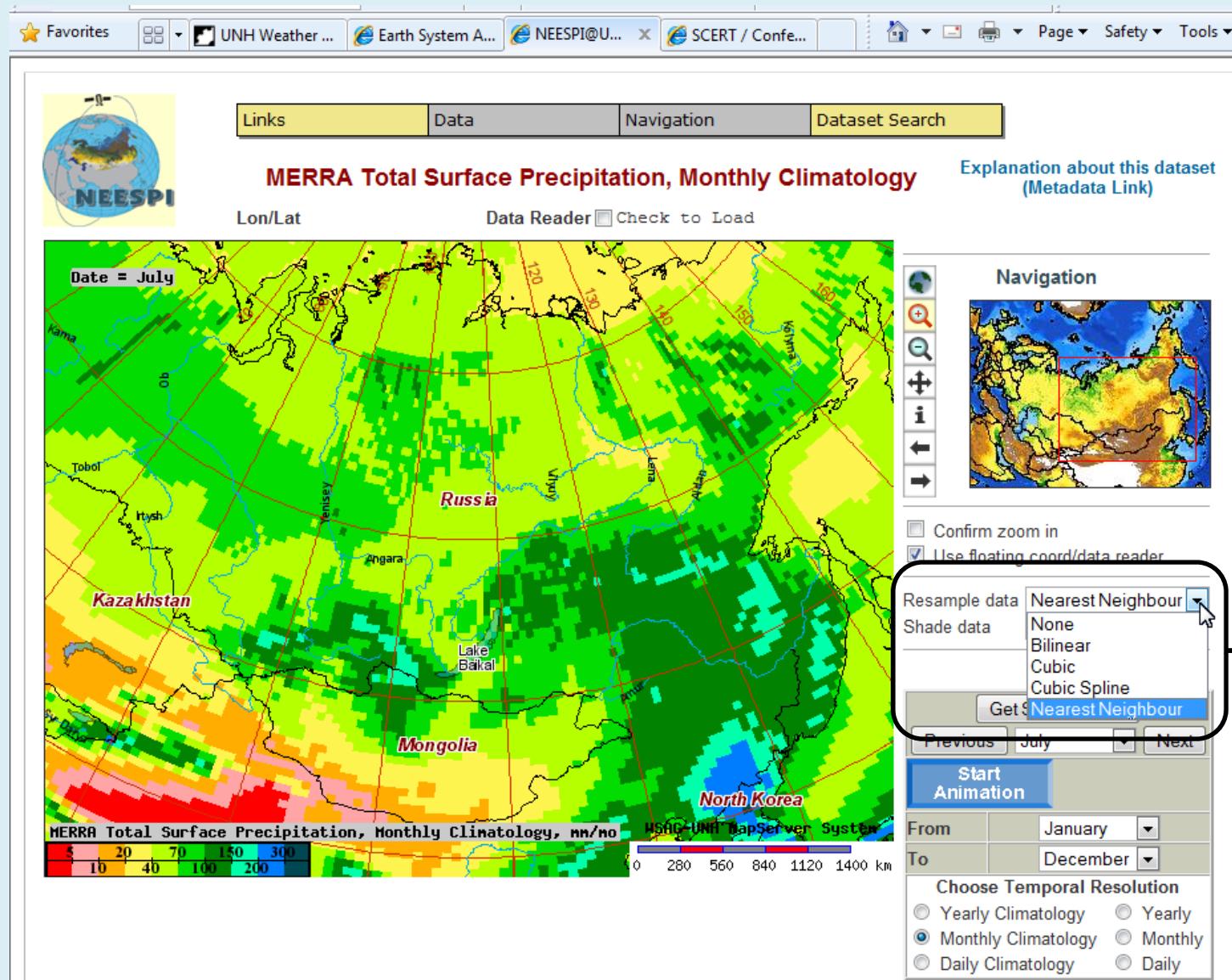
# Demo # 1: Reading map data values, class names on mouse over



# Demo # 1: Reading map data values, class names on mouse over

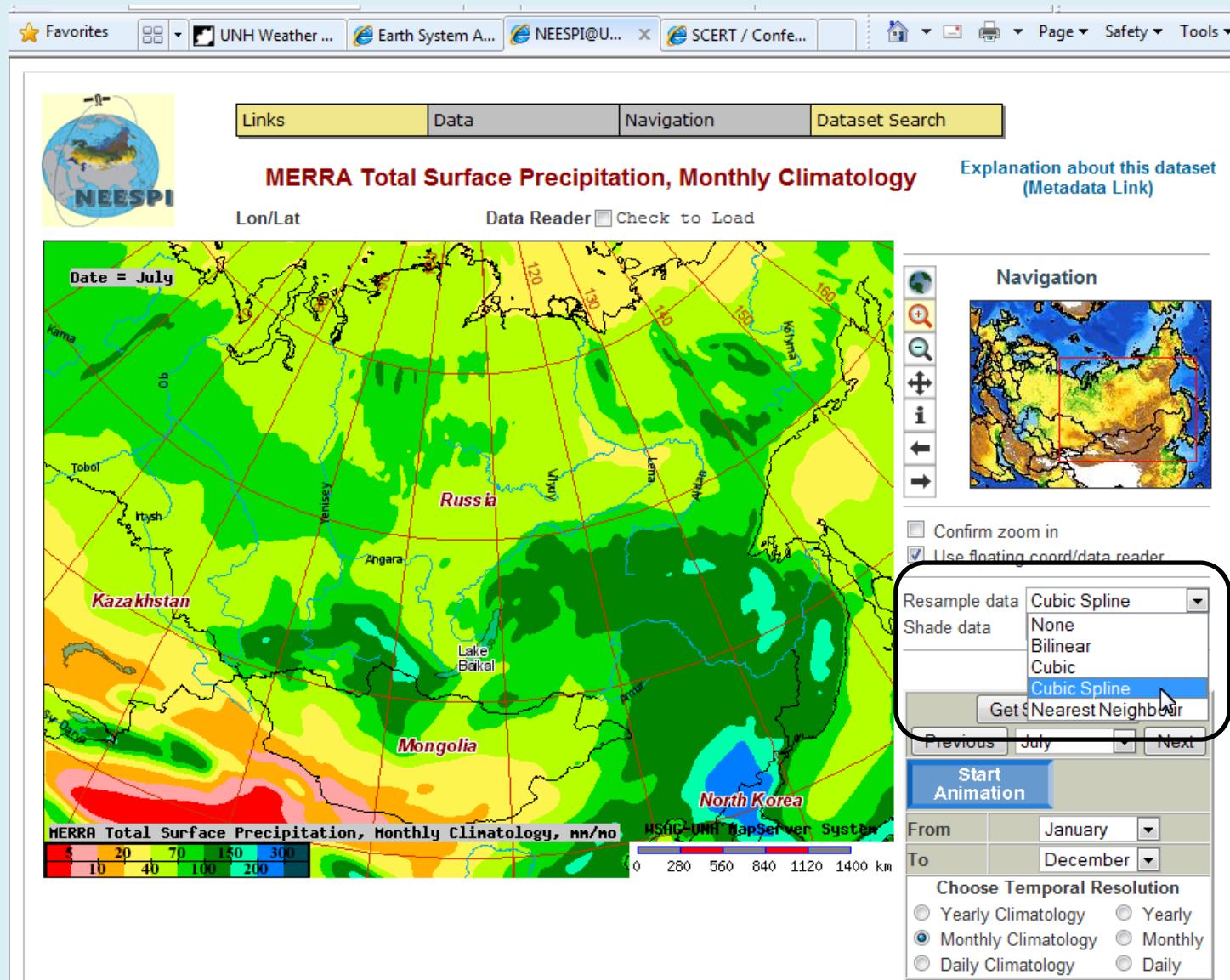


## Demo # 2: Controls of interpolation method

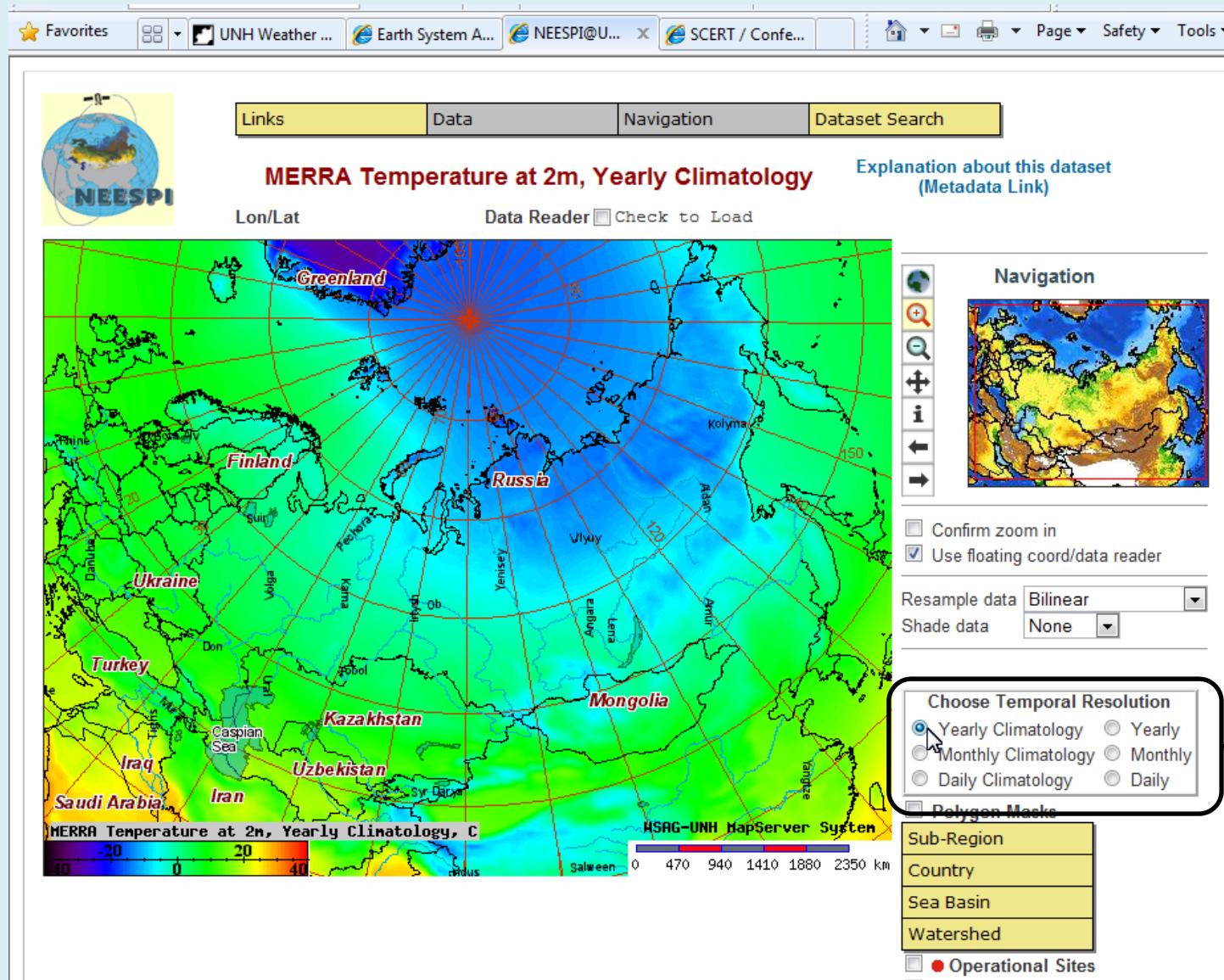


NB

## Demo # 2: Controls of interpolation method

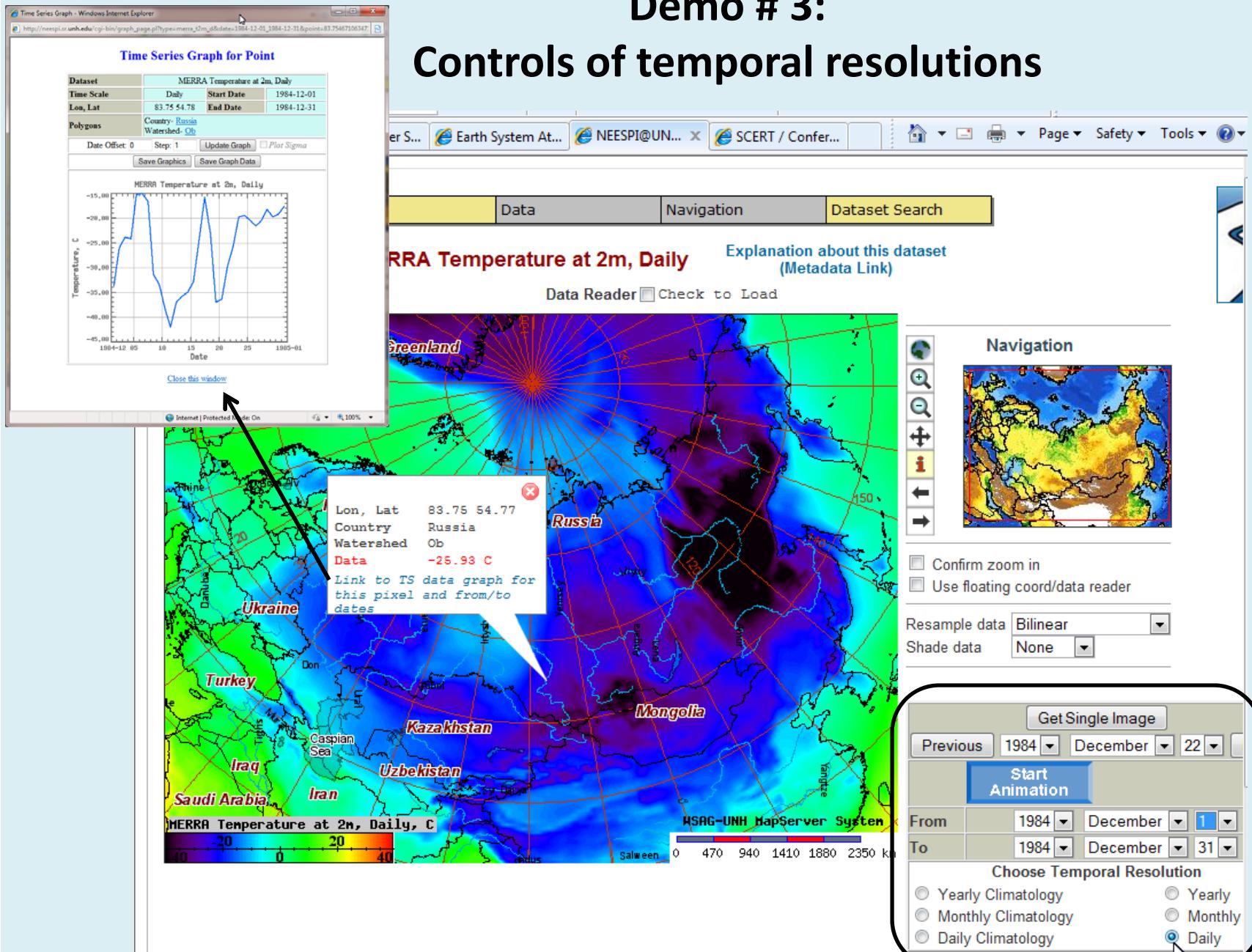


## Demo # 3: Controls of temporal resolutions

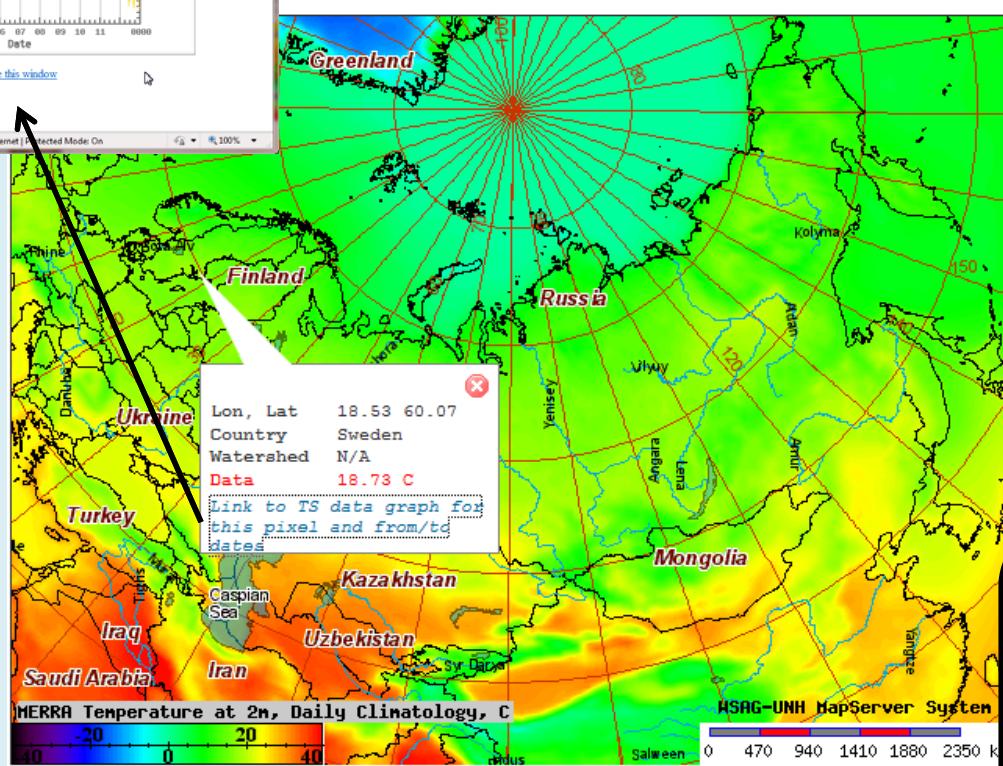
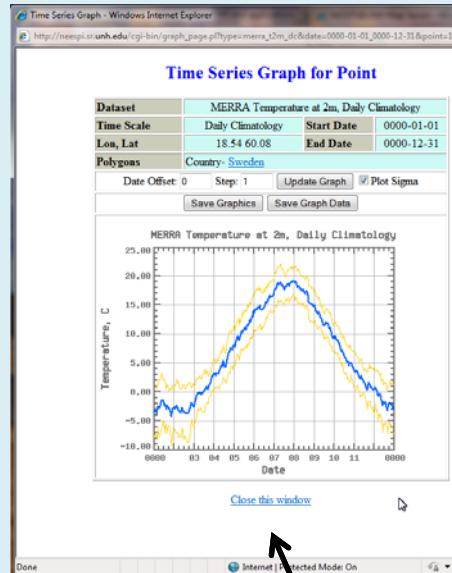


NB

## Demo # 3: Controls of temporal resolutions



# Demo # 3: Controls of temporal resolutions



Explanation about this dataset  
(Metadata Link)

Navigation

Confirm zoom in  
 Use floating coord/data reader

Resample data  Shade data

Get Single Image

Previous July 8 Next

Start Animation

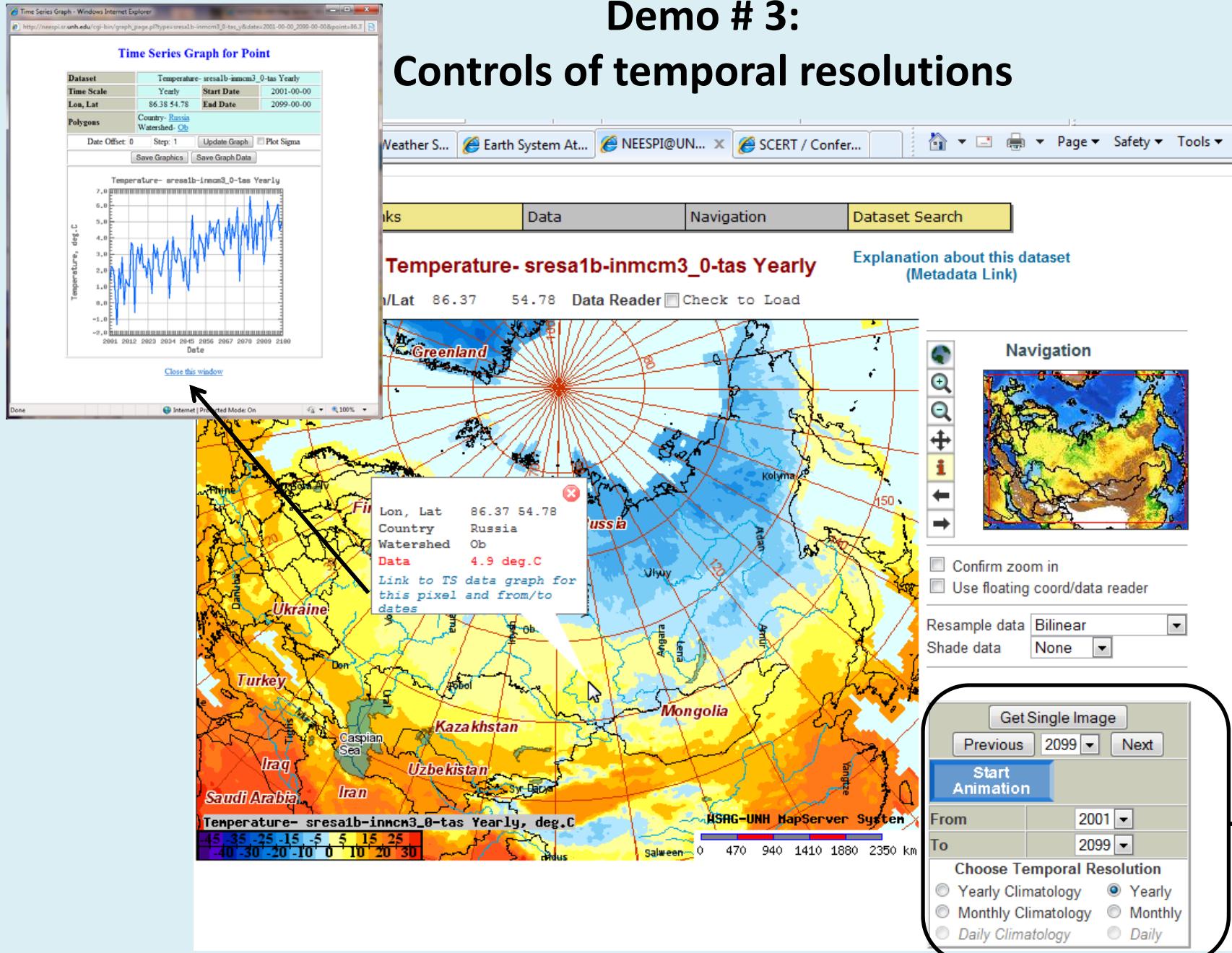
From January 1 To December 31

Choose Temporal Resolution

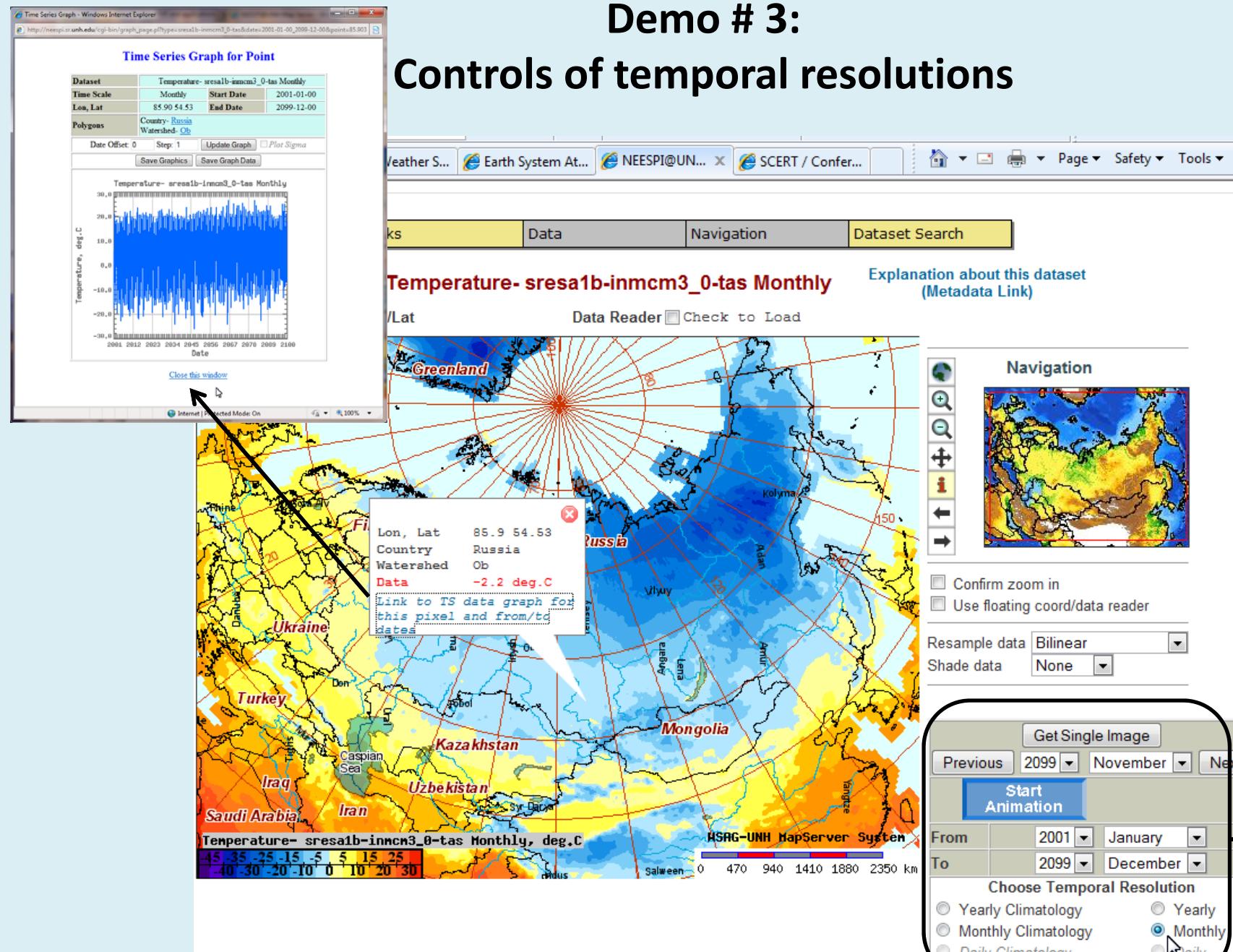
Yearly Climatology    Yearly  
 Monthly Climatology    Monthly  
 Daily Climatology    Daily

NB

## Demo # 3: Controls of temporal resolutions

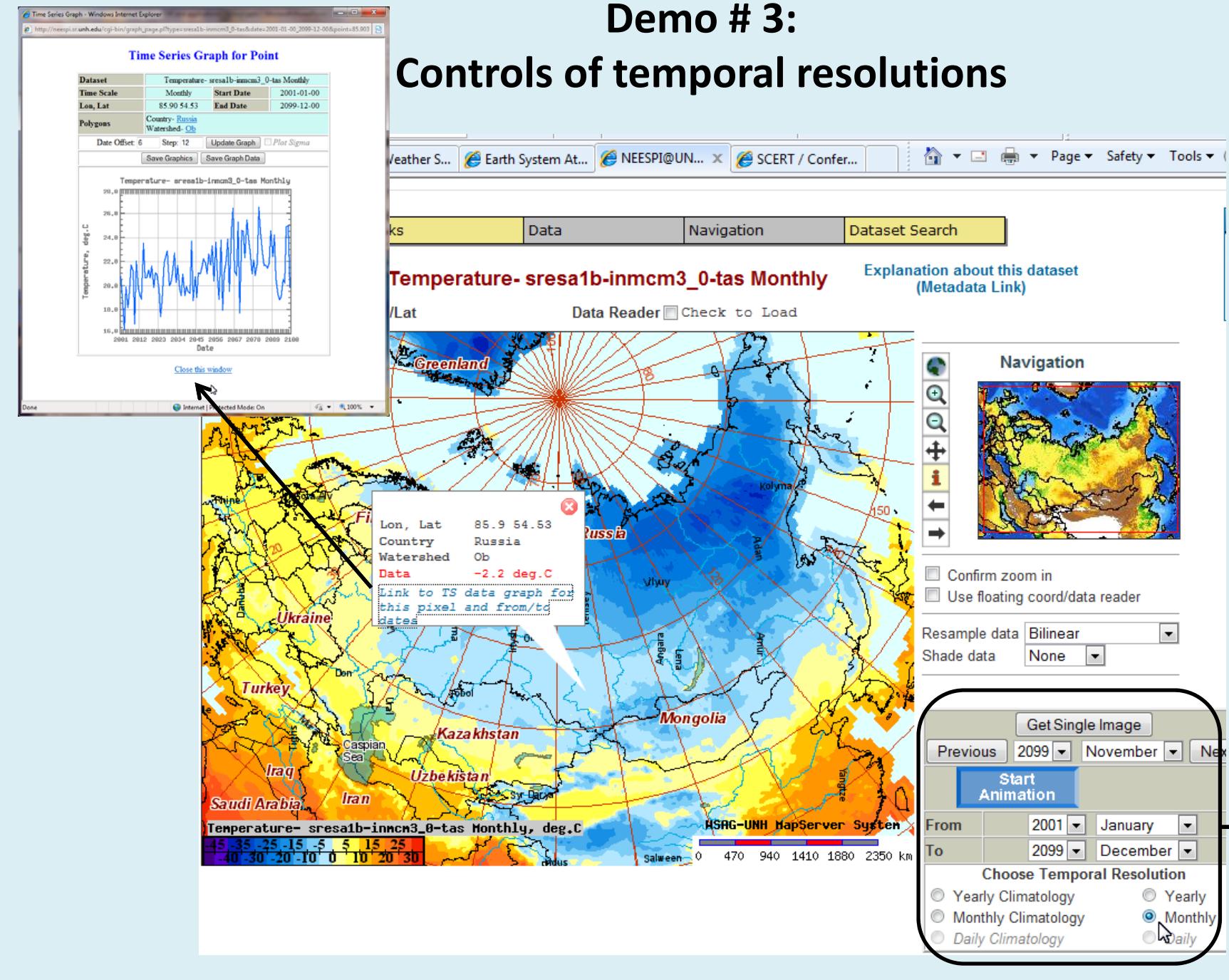


# Demo # 3: Controls of temporal resolutions



**NB**

# Demo # 3: Controls of temporal resolutions



# Demo # 4: The Data Calculator

NEESPI@UNH Map Server - Windows Internet Explorer  
http://neespi.sr.unh.edu/maps/

Google UNH Weather Statisti... Earth System Atlas M... NEESPI@UNH Ma... SCERT / Conferences...

Close Data Calculator Section Macro Calculator for Selected Area

Symbol Dataset Units Symbol Dataset Units Symbol Dataset Units

T2mMerraYC	MERRA Temperature at 2m, Yearly Climatology	C					
T2mNcepYC	NCEP Air Temperature at 2m	C					

\*Time Series datasets- See instructions.

Pixel Equation: T2mNcepYC - T2mMerraYC      Operators/Functions      Map Options

Area Integral:  $d A \text{ (km}^2)$       Stat Functions      Data Options

Area Average:  Area Weighted Mean = Area Integral (above) / Area      Examples      Color Options

Instructions:  Do Calculations       Reset      TS-Range, {} = YYYY-MM-DE ... YYYY-MM-DE

Min=      Set range:  
Max=       Use Log Scale

Calculation Results for Selected Area

Equation used - Calculated in 0 min 13 sec  
T2mNcepYC - T2mMerraYC

Frequency Histogram for the Calculated Data

Pixel Average = -1.4028

LEGEND

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Programming by Alex Prusseit

Internet | Protected Mode: On 100%

Calculation of temperature difference between MERRA and NCEP climate models

Equation:  
 $\text{T2mNcepYC} - \text{T2mMerraYC}$

NB ←

## Demo # 4: The Data Calculator

NB ←

NEESPI@UNH Map Server - Windows Internet Explorer  
http://neespi.sr.unh.edu/maps/

Google Search Bookmarks Check AutoFill More > alex.p...  
Favorites UNH Weather Earth System NEESPI ArcticRIMS SCERT / Co... More than ...

▼ Close Data Calculator Section

Macro Calculator for Selected Area

( Land Characteristics  Ocean  Climate  Hydrology-1  Hydrology-2  Other  User Defined)

Symbol	Dataset	Units	Symbol
T2mMerraYC	MERRA Temperature at 2m, Yearly Climatology	C	Roff_A1B_MC
T2mNcepYC	NCEP Air Temperature at 2m	C	T2mMerraMC
T2mNcepM	NCEP Air Temperature at 2m	C*	
T2mNcepMC	NCEP Air Temperature at 2m	C*	

\*Time Series datasets- See instructions.

Pixel Equation:  $\max(\text{T2mMerraMC}\{0000-01-00..0000-12-00\}) - \min(\text{T2mMerraMC}\{0000-01-00..0000-12-00\})$

Area Integral:  $d A (\text{km}^2)$

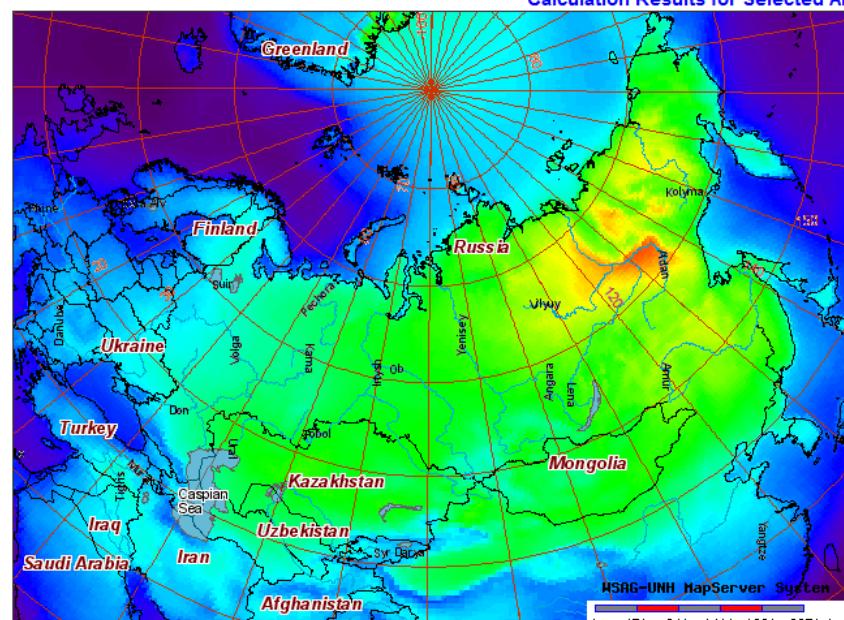
Area Average:  Area Weighted Mean = Area Integral (above) / Area

Instructions: Do Calculations Reset TS-Range, {} = YYYY-MM-DC ... YYYY-MM-DC

Equation:  
 $\max(\text{T2mMerraMC}\{0000-01-00..0000-12-00\}) - \min(\text{T2mMerraMC}\{0000-01-00..0000-12-00\})$

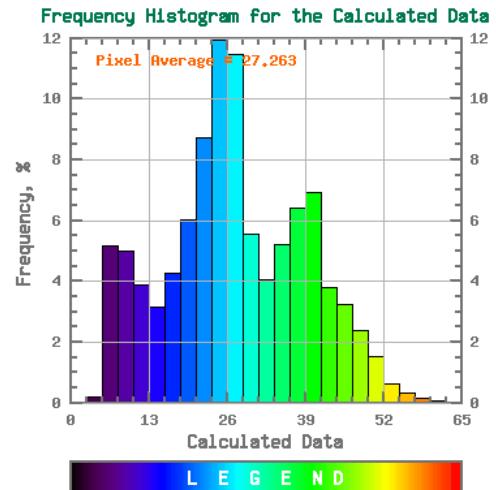
Calculation Results for Selected Area

Equation used -  $\max(\text{T2mMerraMC}\{0000-01-00..0000-12-00\}) - \min(\text{T2mMerraMC}\{0000-01-00..0000-12-00\})$  Calculated in 1 min 2 sec



Frequency Histogram for the Calculated Data

Pixel Average = 27.263



LEGEND

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Programming by Alex Prusseit

Internet | Protected Mode: On 100%

Calculation of temperature difference between summer and winter

Equation:

$$\max(\text{T2mMerraMC}\{0000-01-00..0000-12-00\}) - \min(\text{T2mMerraMC}\{0000-01-00..0000-12-00\})$$

# Demo # 4: The Data Calculator

NEESPI@UNH Map Server - Windows Internet Explorer  
http://neespi.sr.unh.edu/maps/

Google UNH Weather Statisti... Earth System Atlas M... NEESPI@UNH Ma... SCERT / Conferences...

Close Data Calculator Section

Macro Calculator for Selected Area

Symbol Dataset Units Symbol Dataset Units Symbol Dataset Units

T2mMerraYC	MERRA Temperature at 2m, Yearly Climatology	C					
T2mNcepYC	NCEP Air Temperature at 2m	C					
T2mNcepM	NCEP Air Temperature at 2m	C*					
T2mNcepMC	NCEP Air Temperature at 2m	C*					

\*Time Series datasets- See instructions.

Pixel Equation: T2mNcepM{2011-05-00} - T2mNcepMC{0000-05-00}

Area Integral  Operators/Functions Map Options ▶

Area Average  Area Weighted Mean = Area Integral (above) / Area Stat Functions Data Options ▶

Instructions   Examples Color Options ▶

TS-Range, {} = YYYY-MM-DC ... YYYY-MM-DC

Ignore major map  
High resolution interpolation  
Get Results as Data

Calculation Results for Selected Area

Equation used - T2mNcepM{2011-05-00} - T2mNcepMC{0000-05-00} Calculated in 0 min 11 sec

Frequency Histogram for the Calculated Data

Pixel Average = 0.5695

LEGEND

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Calculation of temperature anomaly for May 2011

Equation:

$$T2mNcepM\{2011-05-00\} - T2mNcepMC\{0000-05-00\}$$

NB ←

→ NB

## Demo # 4: The Data Calculator

NEESPI@UNH Map Server - Windows Internet Explorer  
http://neespi.sr.unh.edu/maps/

Google Search Bookmarks Check AutoFill More > alex.p...  
Favorites UNH Weather Statisti... Earth System Atlas M... NEESPI@UNH Ma... SCERT / Conferences...

▼ Close Data Calculator Section

Macro Calculator for Selected Area

Land Characteristics Ocean Climate Hydrology-1 Hydrology-2 Other

Symbol	Dataset	Units	Symbol	Dataset	Units	Symbol	Dataset
Country	Country ID		Cell_30m	30min Cell Area	km <sup>2</sup>		
RiverB	Watershed ID		Lon	Longitude	Deg.		
Cont	Continent ID		Lat	Latitude	Deg.		

\*Time Series datasets- See instructions.

Pixel Equation:  Operators/Functions:  Min:   
Area Integral:  d A (km<sup>2</sup>) Stat Functions:  Set range: Max:   
 Use Log Scale

Area Average:  Area Weighted Mean = Area Integral (above) / Area Examples: Color Options:

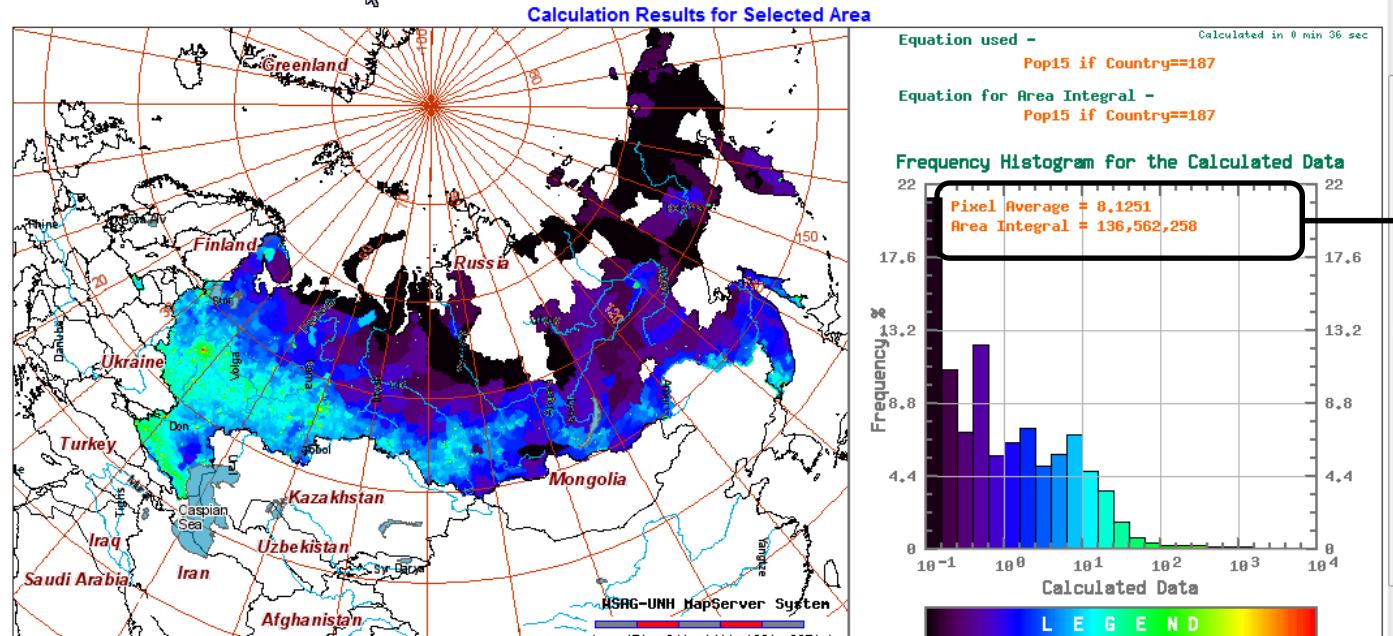
Instructions:  Reset TS-Range, {} = YYYY-MM-DC ... YYYY-MM-DC

Calculation Results for Selected Area

Equation used - Pop15 if Country==187  
Calculated in 0 min 36 sec  
Equation for Area Integral - Pop15 if Country==187

Frequency Histogram for the Calculated Data

Pixel Average = 8.1251  
Area Integral = 136,562,258



NB ← NB → NB →

Calculation/Integration for total population of Russia in 2015

Equation (Area Integral):  
Pop15 if Country==187

# Demo # 4: The Data Calculator

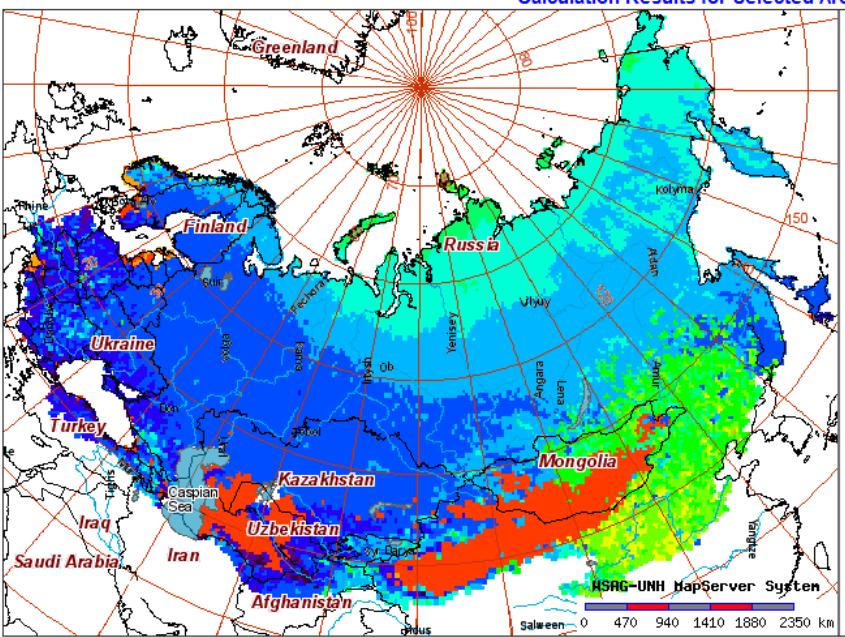
NB ←

Calculation of month of maximum runoff as a snowmelt propagation front

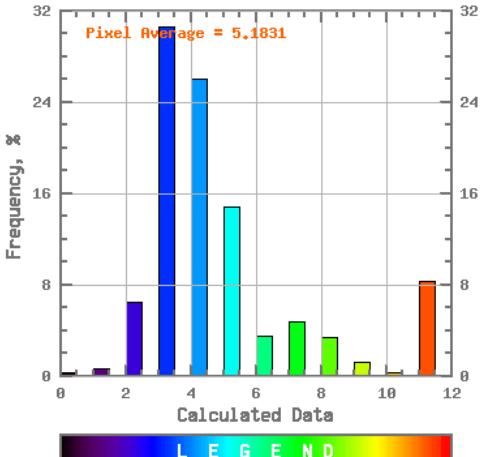
**Equation:**  
$$(\max(\text{Roff\_A1B\_MC}\{0000-01-00..0000-12-00\}))[1]+0.5$$

**Pixel Equation**  **Area Integral**  **Operators/Functions** **Map Options** **Stat Functions** **Data Options**  
**Area Average**  **Area Weighted Mean = Area Integral (above) / Area** **Examples** **Color Options**  
**Instructions** **Do Calculations** **Reset** **TS-Range, {} = YYYY-MM-DE ... YYYY-MM-DE**

**Calculation Results for Selected Area**  
Equation used -  $(\max(\text{Roff\_A1B\_MC}\{0000-01-00..0000-12-00\}))[1]+0.5$  Calculated in 0 min 33 sec



**Frequency Histogram for the Calculated Data**  
Pixel Average = 5.1831

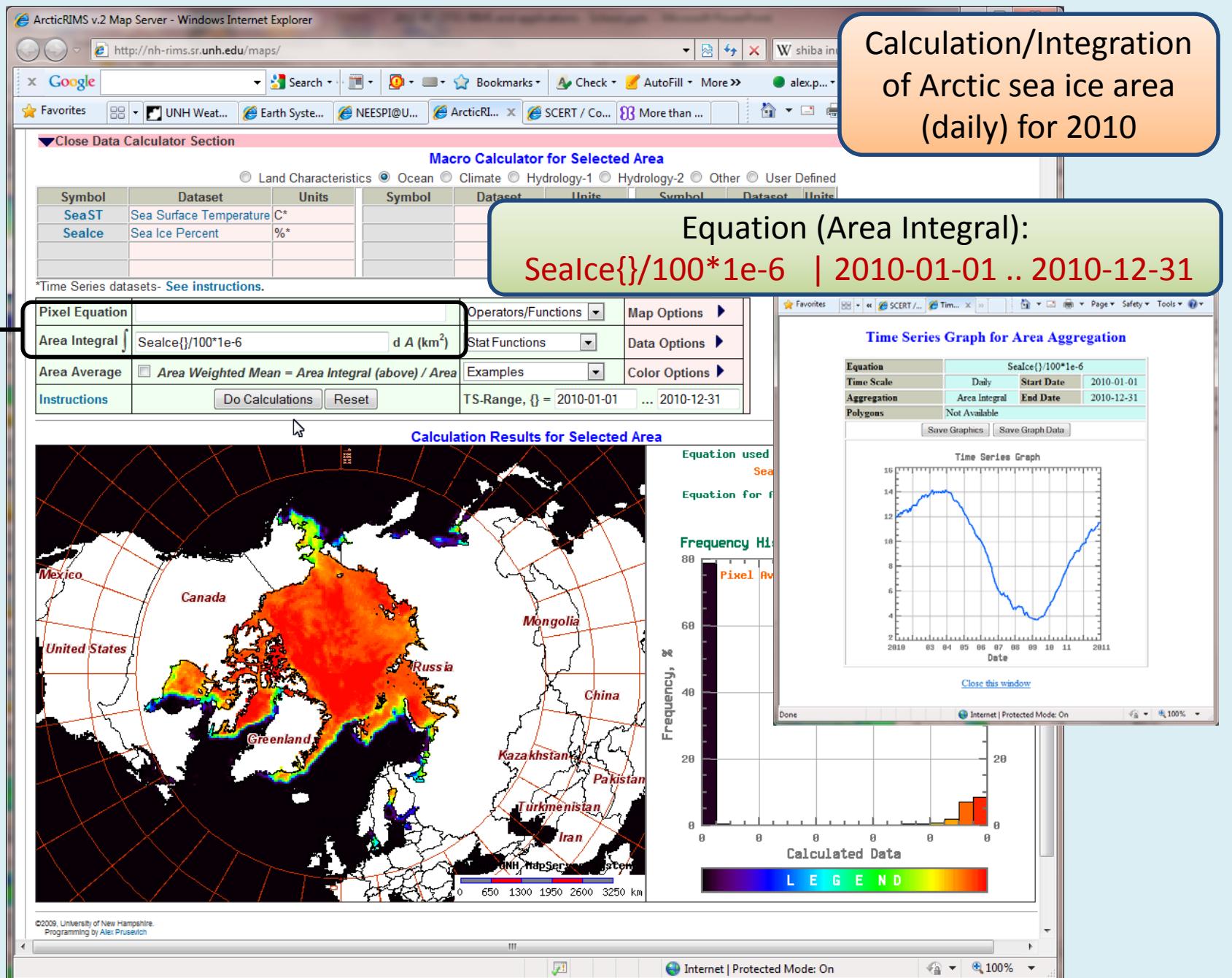


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# Demo # 4: The Data Calculator

Calculation/Integration  
of Arctic sea ice area  
(daily) for 2010

NB ←



## Demo # 4: The Data Calculator

NEESPI@UNH Map Server - Windows Internet Explorer  
http://neespi.sr.unh.edu/maps/

Google UNH Weather S... Earth System A... NEESPI@UN... ArcticRIMS v.2 ... SCERT / Confer...

Close Data Calculator Section Macro Calculator for Selected Area

Symbol Dataset Units Symbol Dataset Units

Land Characteristics Ocean Climate Hydrology-1 Hydrology-2 Other User Defined

T2mMerraYC MERRA Temperature at 2m, Yearly Climatic

T2mNcepYC NCEP Air Temperature at 2m

T2mNcepM NCEP Air Temperature at 2m

T2mNcepMC NCEP Air Temperature at 2m

\*Time Series datasets- See instructions.

Equation:  
 $\text{sum( map($_>25, T2mMerraD{2010-07-01..2010-07-31}))}$

NB ←

Pixel Equation sum( map(\$\_>25, T2mMerraD{2010-07-01..2010-07-31})) Operators/Functions Map Options  
Area Integral d A (km<sup>2</sup>) Stat Functions Data Options  
Area Average Area Weighted Mean = Area Integral (above) / Area Examples Color Options  
Instructions Do Calculations Reset TS-Range, {} = YYYY-MM-DD ... YYYY-MM-DD  
Min= 1 Set range: Max= 31 Use Log Scale

Calculation Results for Selected Area

Equation used - sum( map(\$\_>25, T2mMerraD{2010-07-01..2010-07-31})) Calculated in 1 min 17 sec

Frequency Histogram for the Calculated Data

Pixel Average = 8.5649

Frequency, Calculated Data

LEGEND

NSRG-UNH MapServer System

0 470 940 1410 1880 2350 km

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# Demo # 4: The Data Calculator

NB ←

**Calculation of number of days with Temperature above average in July 2010**

**Equation:**

$\text{sum( map((\$ -T2mMerraMC{0000-07-00})>0, T2mMerraD{2010-07-01..2010-07-31}))}$

**Macro Calculator for Selected Area**

Symbol	Dataset	Units	Symbol	Dataset	Units	Symbol	Dataset	Units
T2mMerraYC	MERRA Temperature at 2m, Yearly Climatology	C	Roff_A1B_MC	Disturbance	km²	T2mMerraMC	MERRA	C
T2mNcepYC	NCEP Air Temperature at 2m	C	T2mMerraD	MERRA	km²			
T2mNcepM	NCEP Air Temperature at 2m	C*						
T2mNcepMC	NCEP Air Temperature at 2m	C*						

\*Time Series datasets- See instructions.

**Pixel Equation**: sum( map((\\$ -T2mMerraMC{0000-07-00})>0, T2mMerraD{2010-07-01..2010-07-31}))

**Area Integral**:  $d A \text{ (km}^2\text{)}$

**Area Average**:  Area Weighted Mean = Area Integral (above) / Area

**Instructions**:  Do Calculations  Reset  Examples  Color Options  Use Log Scale

**TS-Range, {} = YYYY-MM-DD ... YYYY-MM-DD**

**Calculation Results for Selected Area**

Equation used -  
 $\text{sum( map((\$ -T2mMerraMC{0000-07-00})>0, T2mMerraD{2010-07-01..2010-07-31}))}$

Calculated in 1 min 22 sec

**Frequency Histogram for the Calculated Data**

Pixel Average = 19.429

Frequency, %

Calculated Data

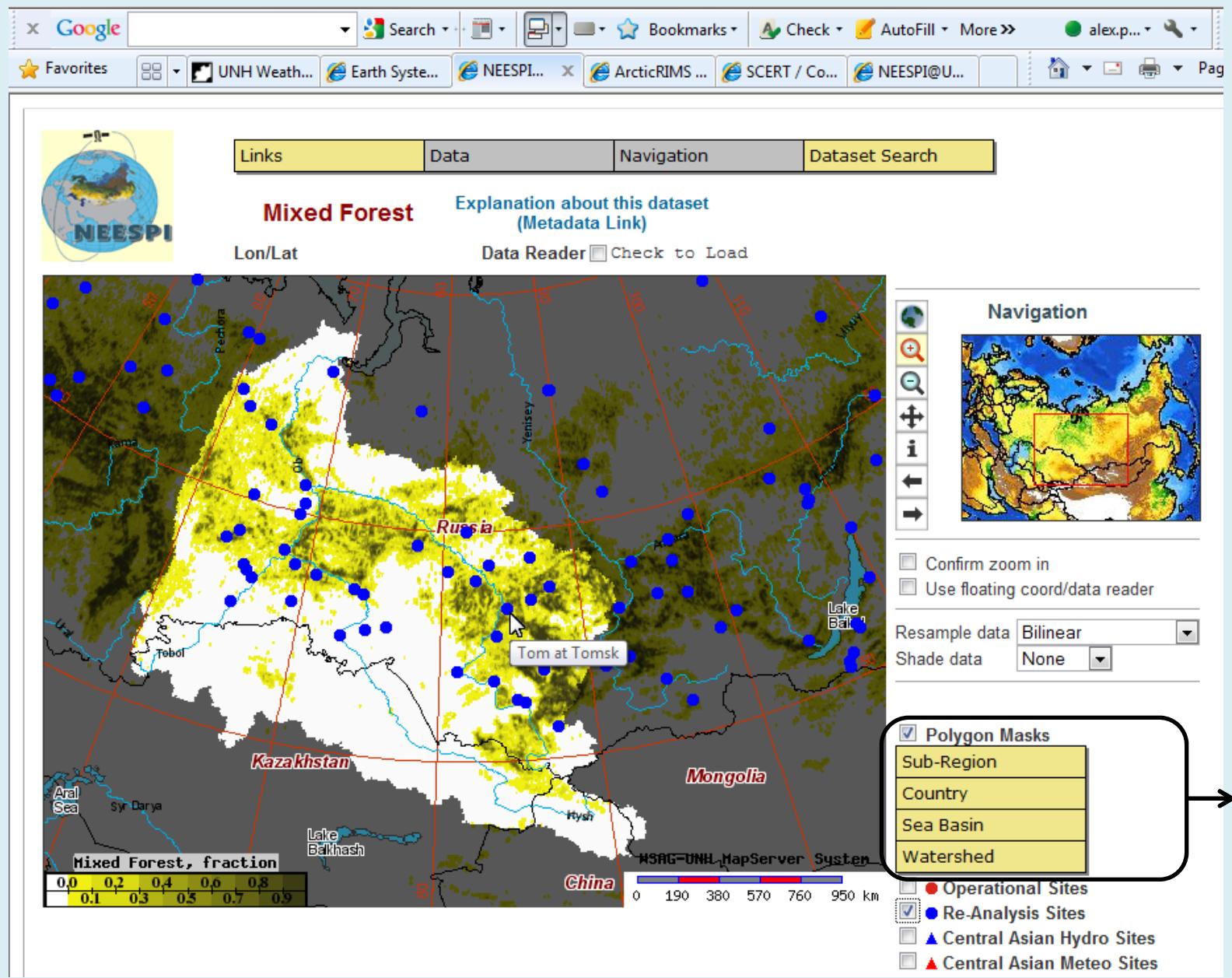
LEGEND

0 470 940 1410 1880 2350 km

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Programming by Alex Prusevich

Internet | Protected Mode: On 100%

## Demo # 5: The Data Masking by a Polygon



# Thank You!

## Acknowledgements-

This ongoing project has been indirectly supported by a number of NSF, NASA, NH-IRC, etc.

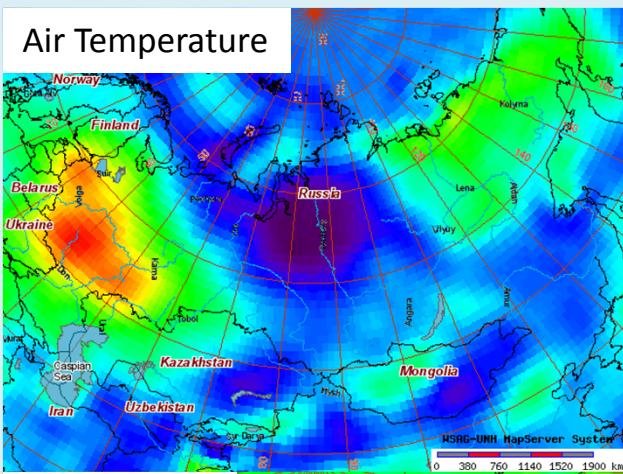


# Analysis of 2010 extreme summer in Russia

*Example of RIMS Application to a Regional Research*

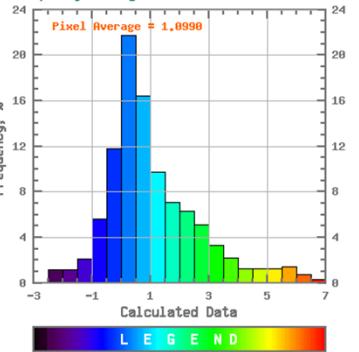


Air Temperature

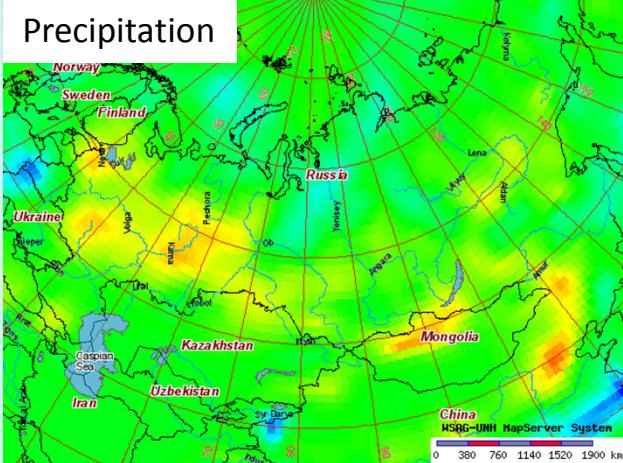


Equation used =  
average(NCEP\_T\_MTS{2010-07-00..2010-08-00})-average(NCEP\_T  
\_MC{0000-07-00..0000-08-00})

Frequency Histogram for the Calculated Data

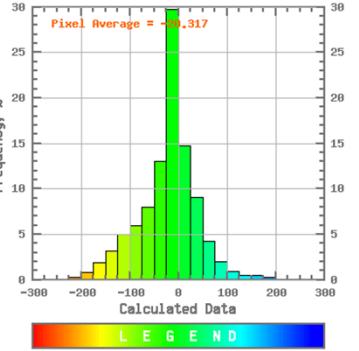


Precipitation

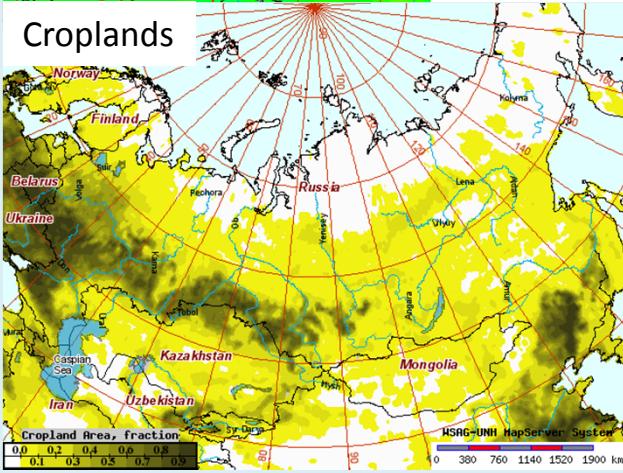


Equation used =  
sum(NCEP\_P\_MTS{2010-07-00..2010-08-00})-sum(NCEP\_P\_MC{000  
0-07-00..0000-08-00})

Frequency Histogram for the Calculated Data



Croplands



Cropland Area, fraction

0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0  
0.1 0.3 0.5 0.7 0.9

0 380 760 1140 1520 1900 km

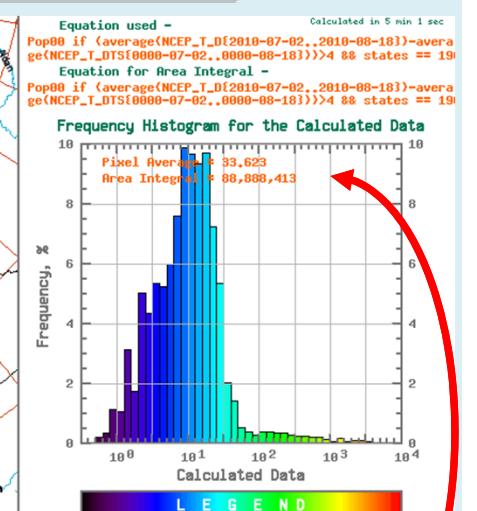
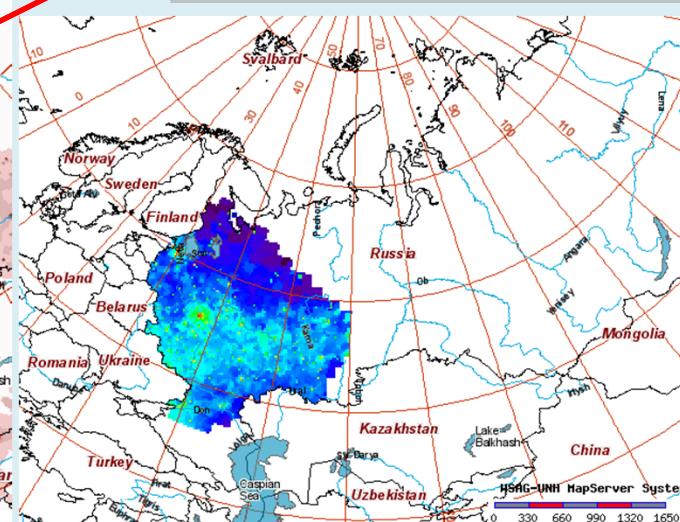
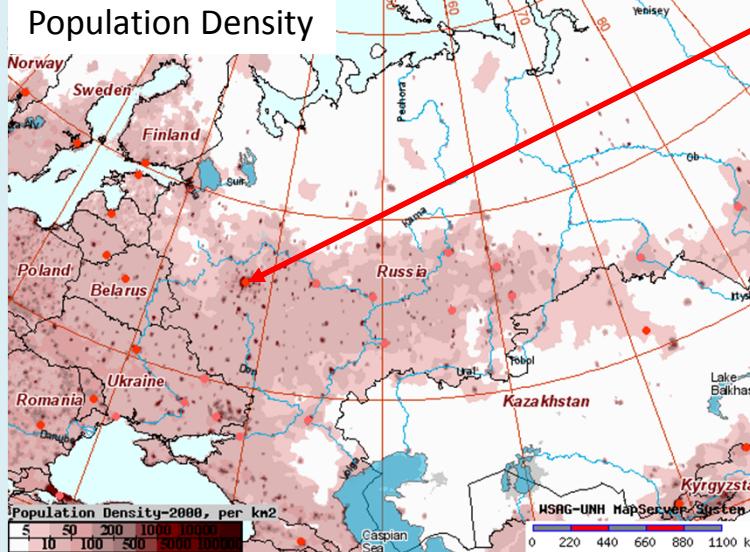
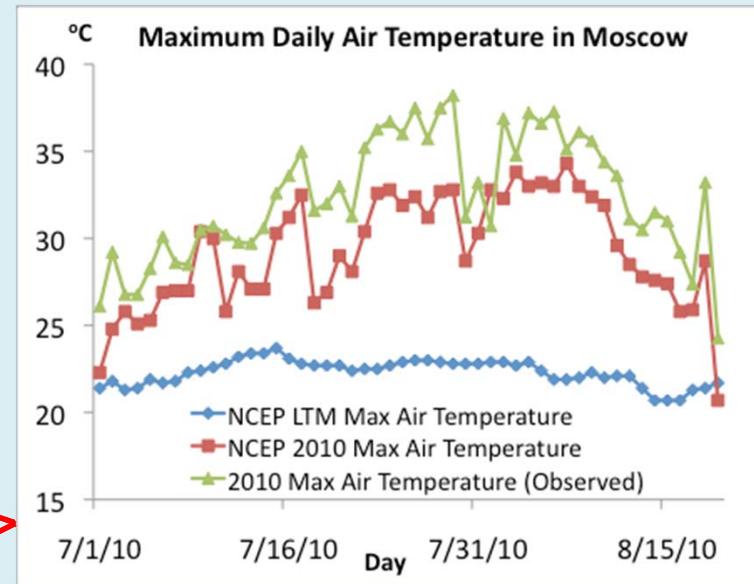
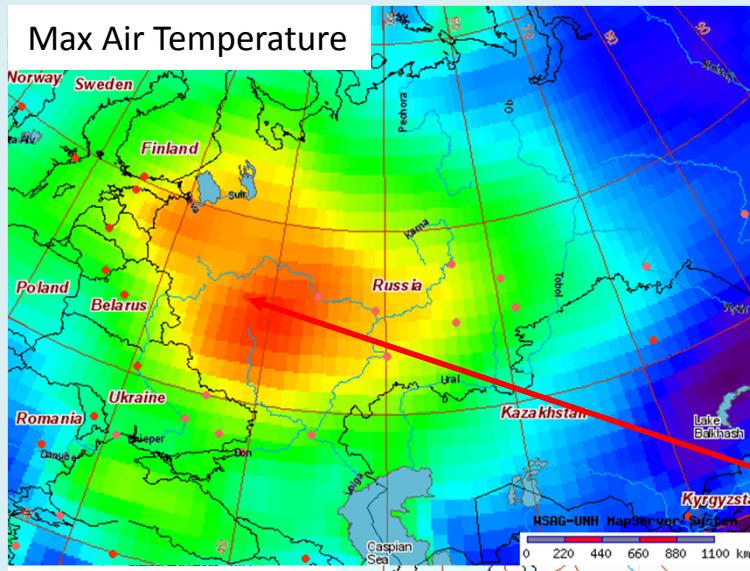
Deviation of mean July-August air temperature in 2010 from LTM over 1948-2010 (NCEP data)

Deviation of sum of precipitation over July-August 2010 from LTM over 1948-2010 (NCEP data)

Distribution of cropland area

# Analysis of air temperature and population in summer 2010

Deviation of daily max air temperature over July2-Aug18, 2010 from LTM

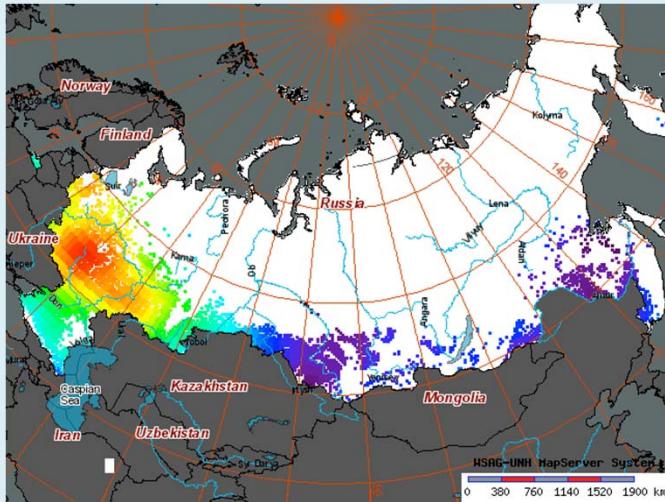


Distribution of population density

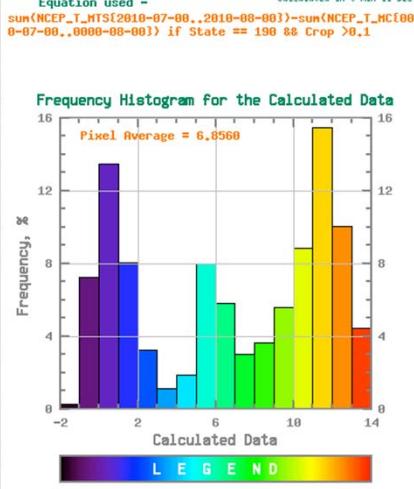
Calculation of area and population in Russia where mean daily air temperature over the period 07-02-2010 to 08-18-2010 was 4°C higher than LTM. This heat effected about 90 million people or ~ 60% of total Russian population

Anomalies of air temperature and precipitations in summer 2010 from long-term mean over 1985-2010 for Russian cropland area (cropland >10% per grid cell)

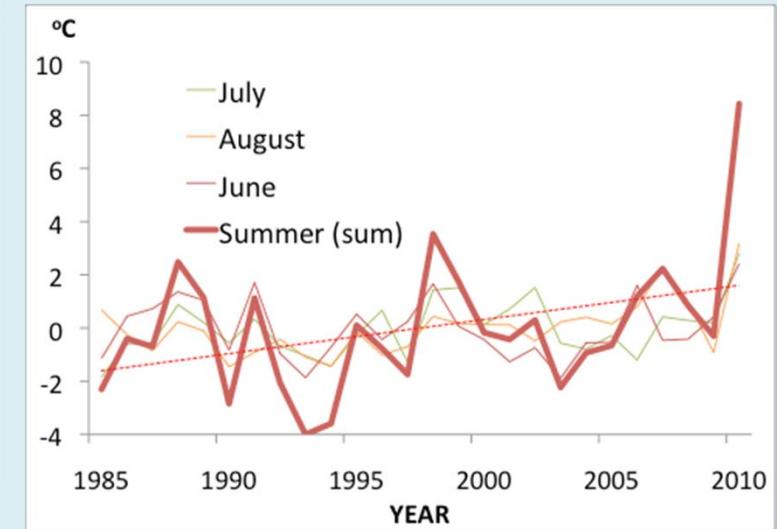
Anomalies of summer 2010 from LTM



## Air Temperature

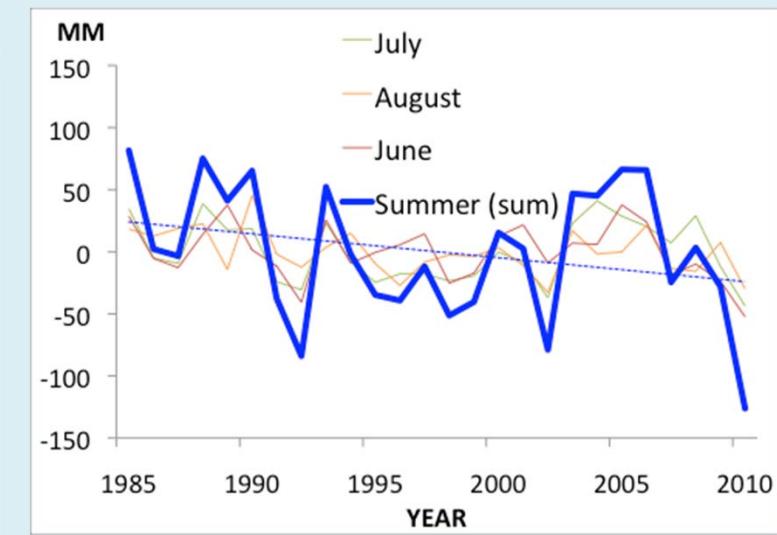
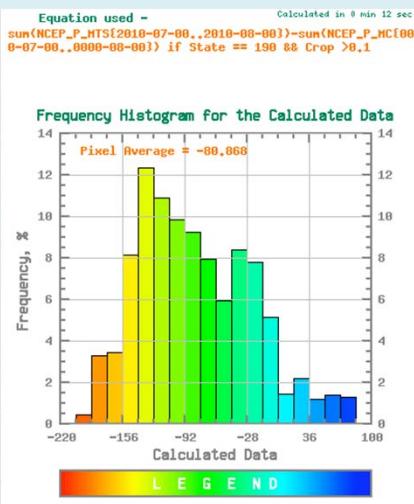
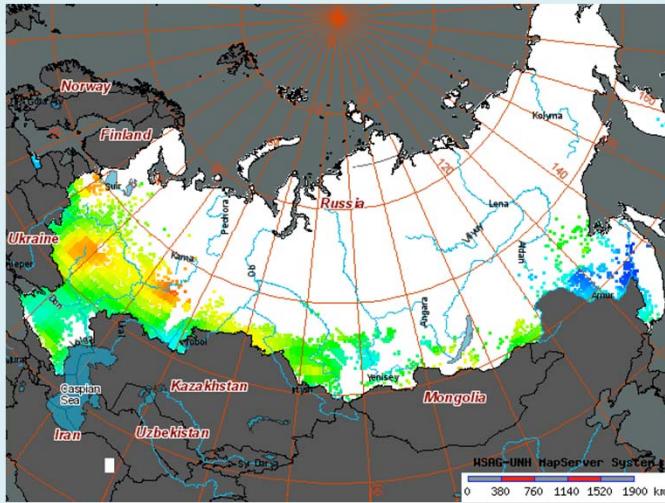


Anomalies of over 1985-2010



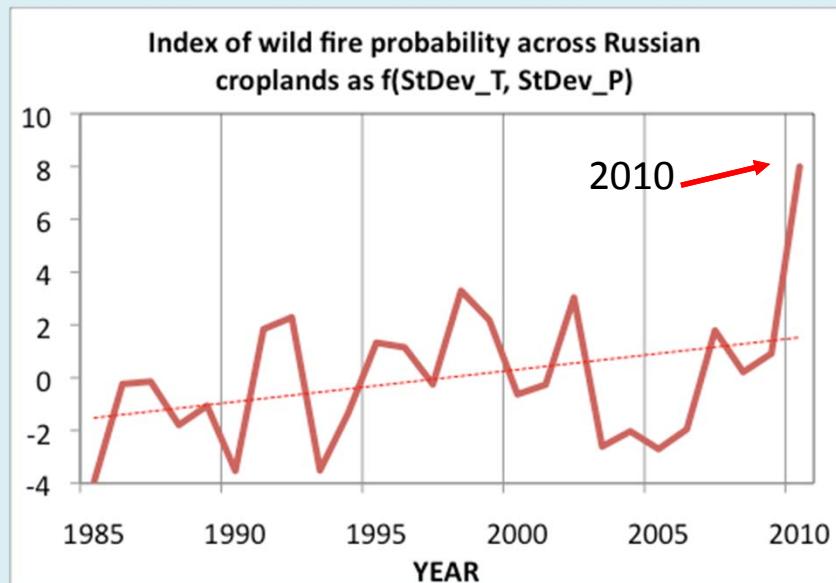
## Precipitation

Anomalies of summer 2010 from LTM

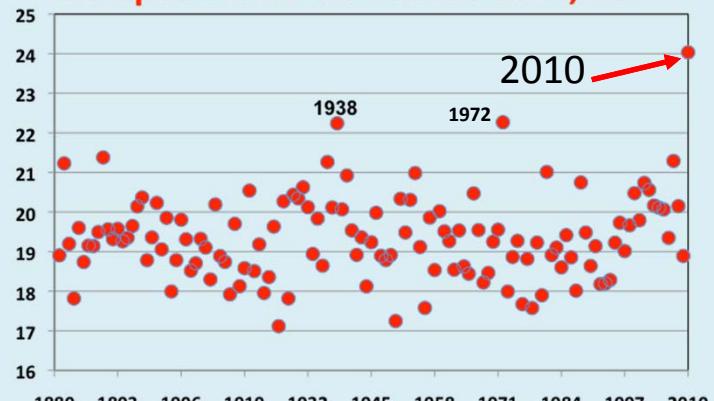


2010 wheat yield in Russia was ~40% less than in 2008, 2009

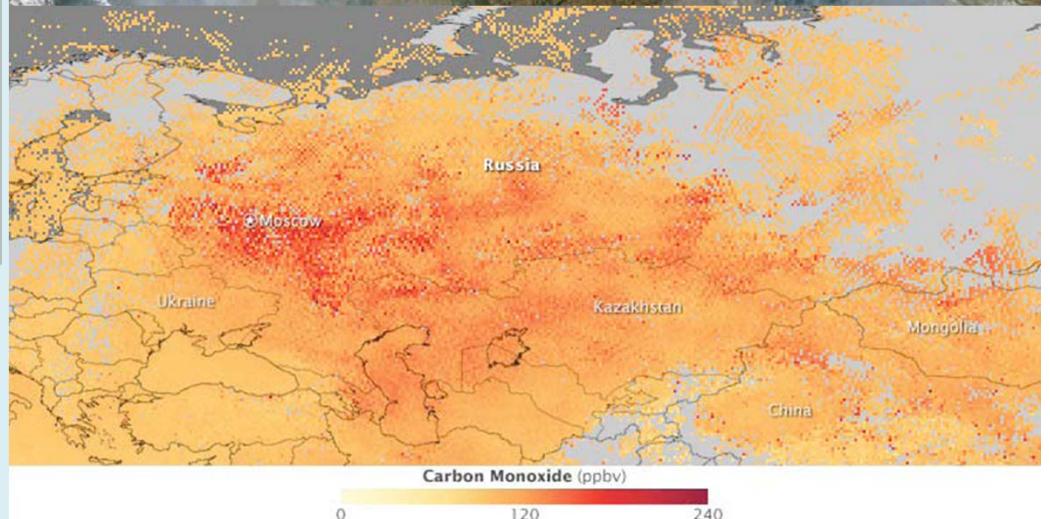
Using air temperature and precipitation data in NEESPI RIMS we evaluated index of wild fire probability for summer months from 1985 to 2010



**July-August surface air temperatures, over European Russia south of 60°N, °C**



Anomalies from the mean for the 1961-1990 period were used for area-averaging with the following restoration of actual values; GHCN-v2 data (NCDC 2010)



Carbon monoxide concentrations in the atmosphere between 2 and 8 km above Russia as recorded from 1 to 8 August 2010 by NASA (MOPITT). Ground concentrations of this dangerous gas are reported to be much higher, causing people to report headaches, dizziness, and other more serious conditions.