

WOML-Quantity

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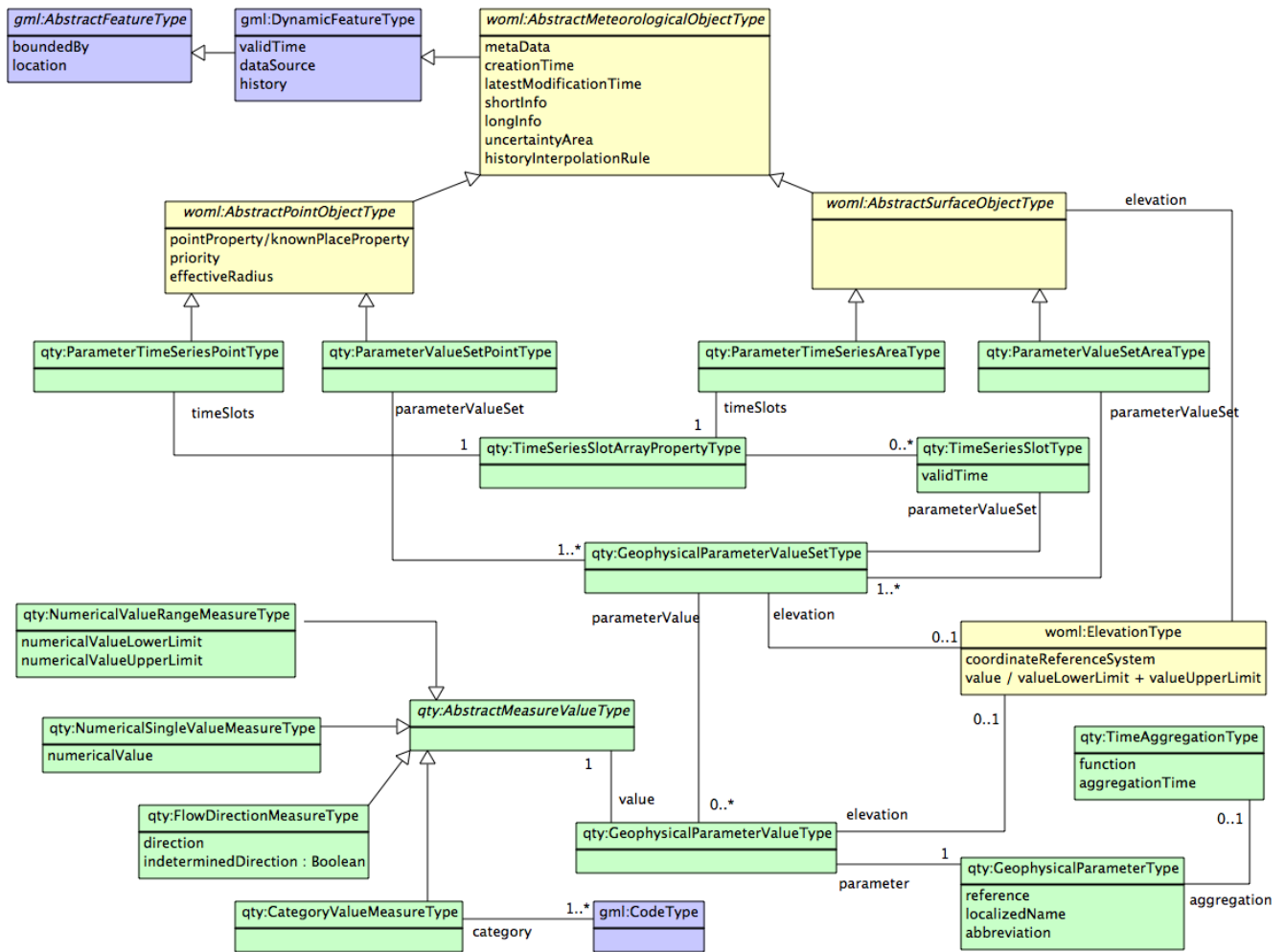
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WOML-Quantity introduces four meteorological geospatial objects: `ParameterValueSetPointType`, `ParameterValueSetAreaType`, `ParameterTimeSeriesPointType` and `ParameterTimeSeriesAreaType`. First two can be used to describe significant values of geophysical parameters at a single location or inside a specified area for one time. The latter two "time series" types allow describing several time slots at one location or area, each with it's own set of parameter values.

All these features types have the same way of binding a a set of parameter values: the property "parameterValueSet" contains (or refers to) an object of type `GeophysicalParameterValueSetType`.



WOML Quantity feature types and related other types (as of version 2011/06/15). For details of `AbstractPointObjectType` and `AbstractSurfaceObjectType` see the [documentation of WOML-SWO](#)

Each `GeophysicalParameterValueSet` may contain zero or more parameter values with define a value for one geophysical parameter (like temperature). The actual values may be single numerical values of value ranges, flow directions (wind direction, sea current direction) or a pre-defined category (like cloudy).

Elevations of the values can be given both at the set level or separately for each `parameterValue`. This has been enabled for more efficient grouping of several values from one elevation. An example would be weather observations from a mast with sensors at several vertical levels: The `ParameterValueSetPoint` element for the mast observations at a single time would contain one `parameterValueSet` for each of the vertical levels, and each set would then contain one `parameterValue` for each of the measured geophysical parameters (temperature, pressure, wind speed, wind direction etc.). Aggregated measurements (like average or maximum wind speed over the last 10 minutes) are defined by using the `aggregation` property of the `GeophysicalParameterType`.

The WOML-Quantity objects can be used for presenting observation or forecast parameter values as geospatial objects. However, in most cases it is much more efficient to used gridded coverage data types and formats for encoding large volumes of meteorological data. The objects if WOML-Quantity are primarily used for highlighting certain interesting data values in human-generated weather forecasts or analyses. A forecaster might include a geographic area of surface temperature being between -1 and 4 degrees celsius for the next night's weather forecast.

Releases

- [Version 2010/05/28](#)
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Issues for the next versions

No issues found