

BUFR decoding

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User Support

Content

- What is BUFR
- BUFR tools
- BUFR format
- BUFR decoding
- Practical examples

What is BUFR

- Binary representation of meteorological data or **Binary Universal Form for data Representation.**
- Continuous bit stream made of sequence of octets.
- Table driven code.
- Self descriptive code.
- Machine independent.
- Compression available for improved transmission speed.

BUFR tools – data validation

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the ECMWF BUFR validator. The URL is apps.ecmwf.int/codes/bufr/validator/. The page title is "ECMWF > BUFR validator". The main content area is titled "BUFR validator" and contains a message about the validator's purpose: "The purpose of the validator is to verify the compliance of data in BUFR format with the specifications in the [WMO Manual on Codes](#)". Below this is a section for uploading a BUFR file, with a "Browse..." button and a "Validate" button. A note states: "The file size is limited to 2 megabytes." A success message indicates: "The file bufr_file has been validated. It contains 1 message." A tree view shows "Header" and "Data" sections, with "Data" expanded. The data details are as follows:

Parameter	Value	Percent Confidence
subsetNumber	1	70 %
blockNumber	3	70 %
stationNumber	955	70 %
stationType	1	70 %
year	2011 a	70 %
month	3 mon	70 %
day	4 d	70 %
hour	12 h	70 %
minute	0 min	70 %

At the bottom, the Windows taskbar shows the search bar, pinned icons for Edge, File Explorer, and others, and the system tray with battery status, network, and date/time (12:19 PM, 2/20/2016).

BUFR data examiner - metview

File Edit View Profiles Help

Key profile: mv System::Default

File: IUSD40_OKLI.bufr
Permissions: -rw-r----- Owner: usl Group: us Size: 8.0KB Modified: 2011-03-07 14:39
Total number of messages: 4

Using BUFRDC

Go to message: 3 Go to subset: 1 (Number of subsets: 1)

Index	Typ	Sut	C	Ssc	Date	Time	Lat1
1	2	0	89	1	2007-11-20	18:00	N/A
2	2	0	89	1	2007-11-20	12:00	N/A
3	2	0	89	1	2007-11-20	06:00	N/A
4	2	0	89	1	2007-11-20	00:00	N/A

Section 0-3 Data Data, bitmaps expanded

Section	Name	Value
Section 0	LENGTH OF SECTION 0 (BYTES)	8
Section 0	TOTAL LENGTH OF BUFR MESSAGE (BYTES)	1286
Section 0	BUFR EDITION NUMBER	3
Section 1	LENGTH OF SECTION 1 (BYTES)	18
Section 1	BUFR EDITION NUMBER	3
Section 1	ORIGINATING SUB-CENTRE	0
Section 1	ORIGINATING CENTRE	89
Section 1	UPDATE SEQUENCE NUMBER	0
Section 1	FLAG (PRESENCE OF SECTION 2)	0
Section 1	BUFR MESSAGE TYPE	2
Section 1	BUFR MESSAGE SUBTYPE	0
Section 1	VERSION NUMBER OF LOCAL TABLE	0
Section 1	YEAR	7

\$ metview -e bufr ~trx/bufr_decode/bufr_file

Status: OK

BUFR tools - ecCodes

\$ bufr_ls

List content of BUFR files printing values of some keys.
It does not fail when a key is not found.

\$ bufr_dump

Dump the content of a BUFR file in different formats.

\$ bufr_compare

Compare BUFR messages contained in two files.

\$ bufr_filter

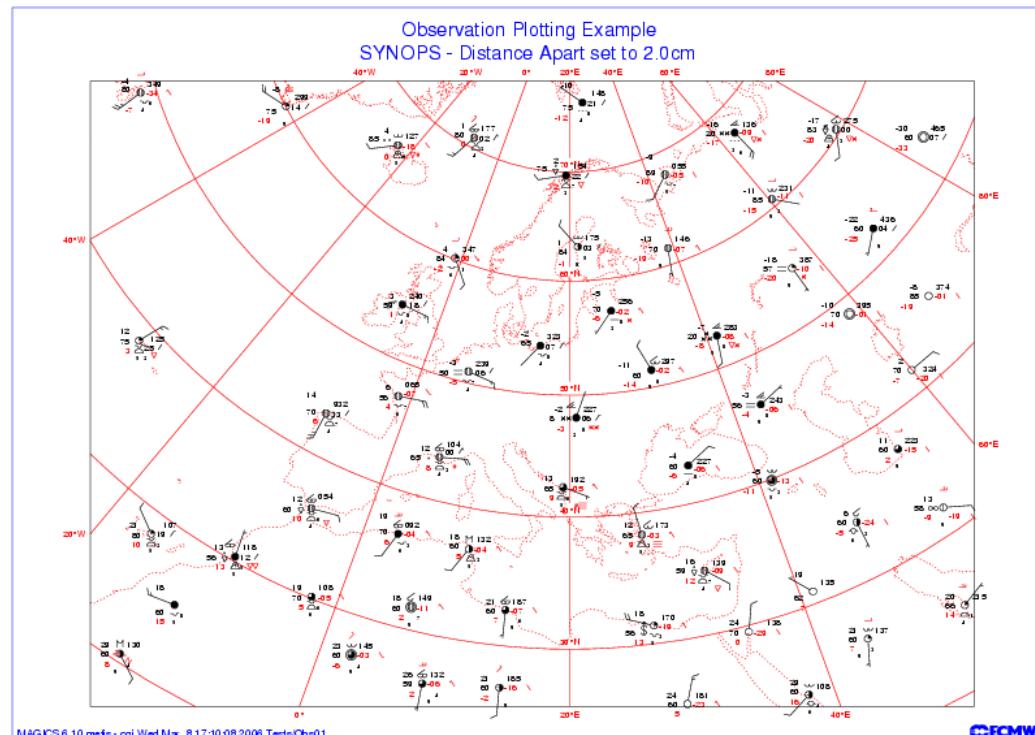
Apply the rules defined in rules_file to each BUFR message
in the BUFR files provided as arguments.

BUFR format

- Section 0: Indicator section
- Section 1: Identification section
- Section 2: Optional section
- Section 3: Data description section
- Section 4: Data section
- Section 5: End section
 - All sections are padded with “0”s if needed to occupy even number of octets.

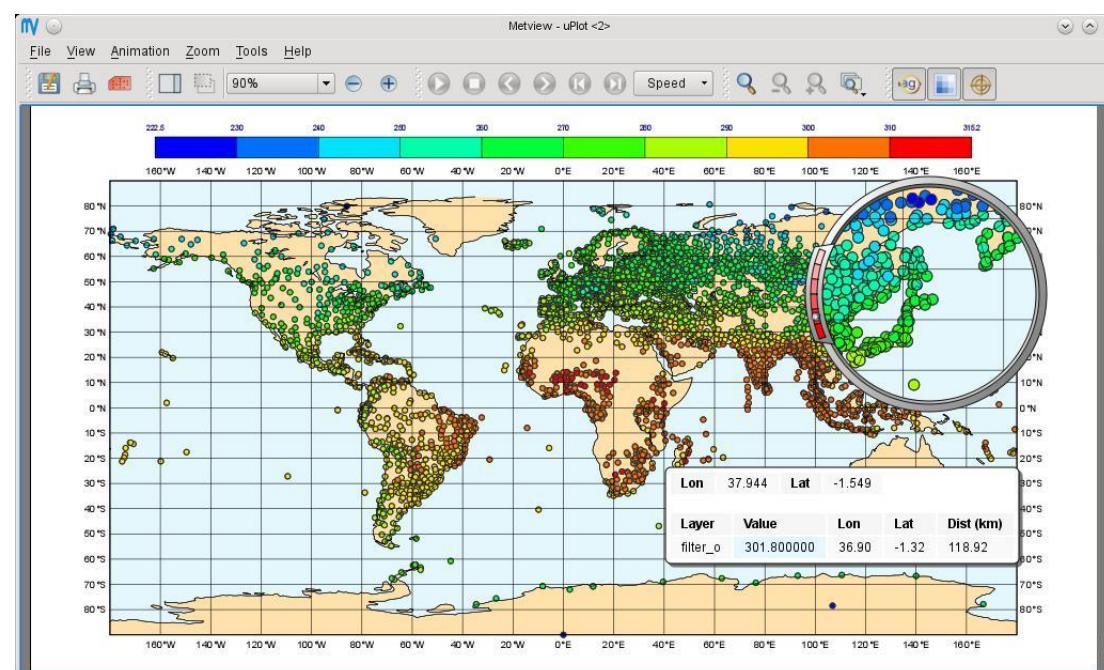
Section 0 - Indication section

- 4 characters 'BUFR'
- Length of message
- Edition Number



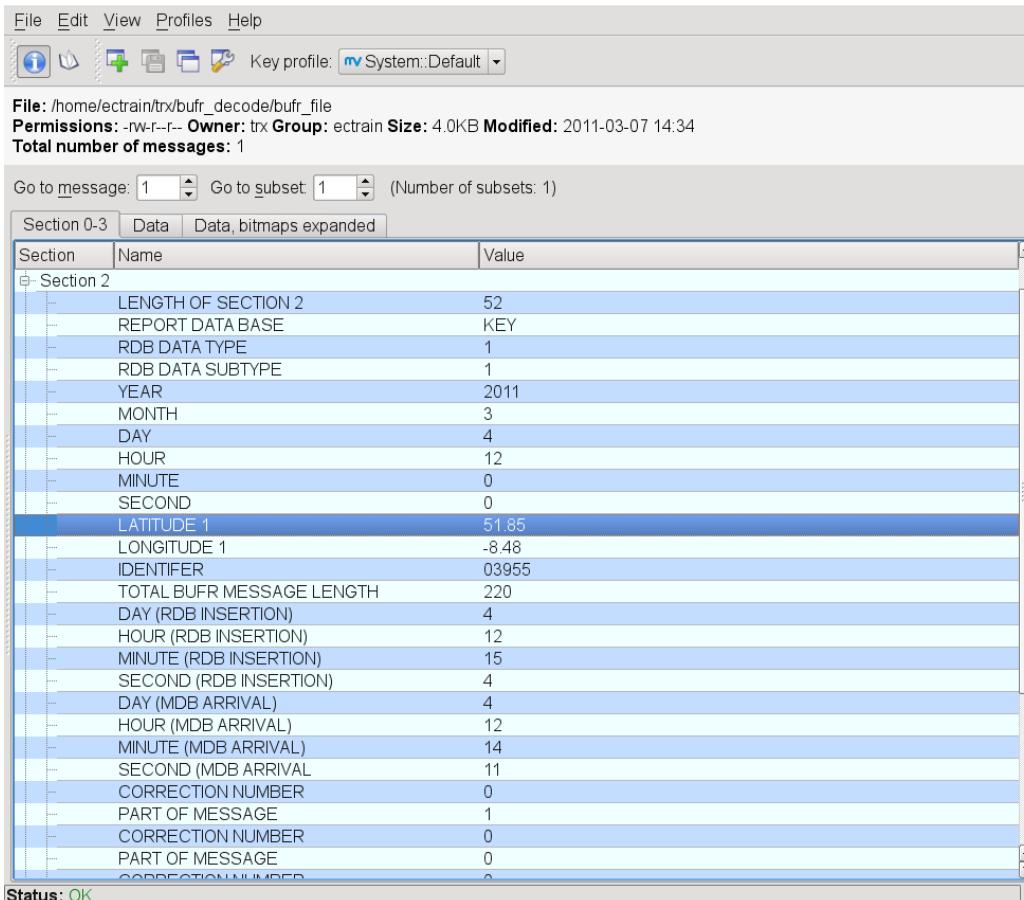
Section 1 - Identification section

- Originating Centre
- Data Category (Table A) and sub-category
- Version number of tables
- Date and time



Section 2 – Optional section

- At ECMWF, section 2 contains data used by MARS.

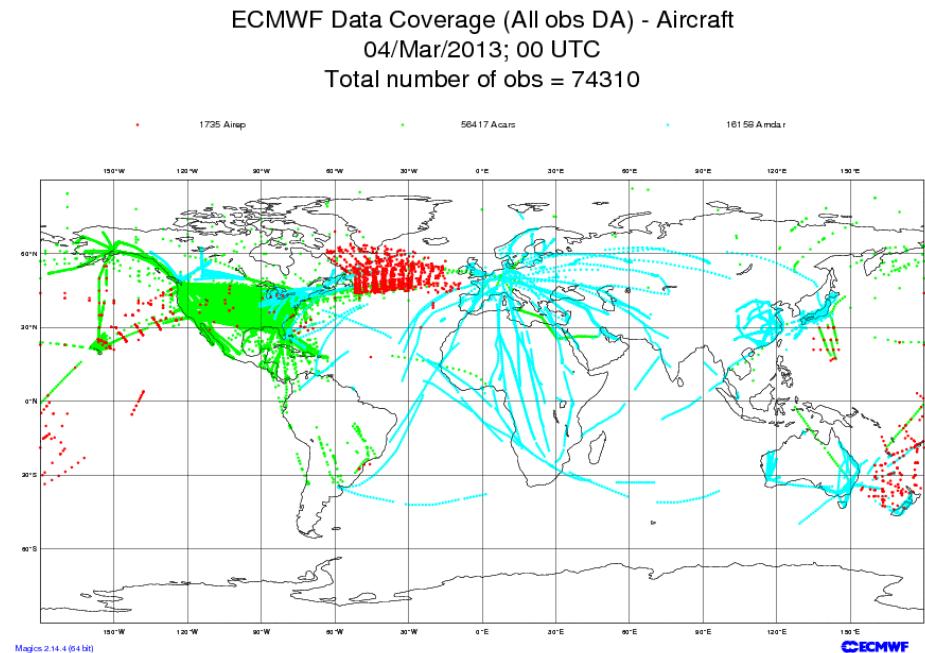


The screenshot shows a software interface for decoding BUFR files. The window title is 'File: /home/ecstrain/trx/bufr_decode/bufr_file'. The status bar at the bottom says 'Status: OK'.

Section	Name	Value
Section 2	LENGTH OF SECTION 2	52
	REPORT DATA BASE	KEY
	RDB DATA TYPE	1
	RDB DATA SUBTYPE	1
	YEAR	2011
	MONTH	3
	DAY	4
	HOUR	12
	MINUTE	0
	SECOND	0
	LATITUDE 1	51.85
	LONGITUDE 1	-8.48
	IDENTIFIER	03955
	TOTAL BUFR MESSAGE LENGTH	220
	DAY (RDB INSERTION)	4
	HOUR (RDB INSERTION)	12
	MINUTE (RDB INSERTION)	15
	SECOND (RDB INSERTION)	4
	DAY (MDB ARRIVAL)	4
	HOUR (MDB ARRIVAL)	12
	MINUTE (MDB ARRIVAL)	14
	SECOND (MDB ARRIVAL)	11
	CORRECTION NUMBER	0
	PART OF MESSAGE	1
	CORRECTION NUMBER	0
	PART OF MESSAGE	0
	CORRECTION NUMBER	0

Section 3 – Data description section

- Number of data subsets
- Flag for compression
- Data descriptors



Section 3 – Data descriptors

F type	X category	Y entry
2 bits	6 bits	8 bits

- F = 0 Element Descriptor – Bufr table B
- F = 1 Replication descriptor
 - X = number of descriptors to repeat
 - Y = number of times the descriptors are repeated
- F = 2 Operator Descriptor – “Bufr table C”
- F = 3 Sequence Descriptor – Bufr table D

Section 4 - Data section

- Binary data

Section 5 - End section

- 4 digits '7777'

BUFR Tables

- Table A - Data category
- Table B - Classification of elements
- Code and flag table
- Table C - Data Descriptor operators
- Table D - List of common sequences

http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/www/WMOCodes/WMO306_v12/LatestVERSION/LatestVERSION.html

Table A - Data category

- Used in the Section 1 (element 9) of the BUFR message
- Example:

<u>Code figure</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
0	Surface data - land
1	Surface data – sea
2	Vertical soundings (not satellite) ...
31	Oceanographic data

Table B - Classification of elements

Element Name	Unit	Scale	Reference	#bits
• 005001 Latitude (high accuracy)	Degree	5	-9000000	25
• 007003 Geopotential	$\text{m}^{**2}/\text{s}^{**2}$	-1	-400	17
• 002019 Satellite instruments	Code table	0	0	11
• 008001 Vertical sounding signifi	Flag Table	0	0	7
• 001006 Aircraft flight number	CCITTIA5	0	0	64
• 011012 Wind speed at 10m	m/s	1	0	12
– (obs. * $10^{**\text{scale}}$ – Reference) is encoded into #bits bits				
– For coded or flagged values, the element descriptor indicates the number of the table describing the codes/flags.				
• 0 - Table B entry				
– 05 - Location (horizontal 1) class				
– 01 - Identification				
– 08 - Significance qualifiers				

Code and flag tables

- 0 20 003 – Present Weather

<u>Code figure</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
0	Cloud development not observed or not observable
1	Clouds generally dissolving or becoming less developed
...	
10	Mist
11	Patches of shallow fog or ice fog
...	
61	Rain, not freezing, continuous; slight at time of obs.
...	
171	Snow, slight
172	Snow, moderate
173	Snow, heavy
...	
511	Missing

Table C - Data Descriptor operators

- 201yyy
 - Change data width
- 202yyy
 - Change scale
- 203yyy
 - Change reference value
- 222000
 - Quality information

This table is internal to the BUFR software.
See:

http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/www/WMOCodes/WMO306_v12/LatestVERSION/LatestVERSION.html

Table D - List of common sequence

- Table D can contain sequences of table B entries, Table D entries and Operators. It is not needed but saves a lot of space.
 - 301027 301001 WMO block and station
 - 002011 Radiosonde type
 - 002012 Radiosonde computational method
 - 301011 Date
 - 301012 Time
 - 301022 Lat/Long and station height

See [Bufr templates](#) giving common sequences for some observations.

BUFR decoding - ecCodes

- ecCodes: GRIB and BUFR decoding software
 - Fortran 90, C and python interfaces.
 - BUFR tools.
 - The same API for decoding GRIB and BUFR data.
- Beta-released in 2015, fully released in 2016.
- ecCodes has to be loaded with ‘module’:

```
$ module swap grib_api eccodes
```

<https://software.ecmwf.int/wiki/display/ECC/ecCodes+Home>

BUFR decoding - ecCodes

Sample fortran code

```
call codes_open_file(ifile,'syno_multi.bufr','r')
```

I/O routines

```
! the first bufr message is loaded from file  
! ibufr is the bufr id to be used in subsequent calls  
call codes_bufr_new_from_file(ifile,ibufr,iret)
```

...

```
! we need to instruct ecCodes to expand all the descriptors  
! i.e. unpack the data values  
call codes_set(ibufr,"unpack",1);
```

decoding routine

```
call codes_get(ibufr,'typicalDate',typicalDate)  
write(*,*) ' typicalDate:',typicalDate
```

BUFR decoding - ecCodes

- Hints for decoding:
 - Attributes of a key: operator ‘->’
"key" : "blockNumber",
"code" : "001001"
'blockNumber->code'
 - Accessing keys by rank: operator '#'
Subset number or replicated descriptors
'#2#pressure'

BUFR decoding - ecCodes

- Hints for encoding
 - Cloning a message:
`call codes_clone(ibufr, obufr)`
 - Using a sample message:
`call codes_bufr_new_from_sample(ibufr, 'BUFR4')`
See 'codes_info' for samples directory.
 - Using 'bufr_dump –E<format>':
`bufr_dump –Epython synop.bufr > synop.py`

Note: Bufr messages created with ecCodes will be syntactically correct, but may be semantically incorrect.

BUFR decoding - BUFRDC

- Included within EMOSLIB, loadable with ‘modules’:
`$ module load emos`
- Old Fortran 77 code, difficult to maintain.
- Fortran API.
- Oriented to the sections of the BUFR format.
- One main routine to decode, called BUFREX.
- Indirect access to the meteorological data via the expanded data descriptors.
- Software no longer developed. Bufr tables are updated.

<https://software.ecmwf.int/wiki/display/BUFR/BUFRDC+Home>

BUFR Tables

- ecCodes
 - The BUFR tables are part of the definition files of ecCodes (see ‘codes_info’) and have been reorganized, e.g.
 - [eccodes/definitions/bufr/tables/0/wmo/6/codetables](#)
 - [eccodes/definitions/bufr/tables/0/wmo/6/element.table](#)
 - [eccodes/definitions/bufr/tables/0/wmo/6/sequence.def](#)
 - One can access customized tables by defining the env. variable `ECCODES_DEFINITION_PATH`.
- BUFRDC
 - text files name like, e.g., `B0000000000098013001.TXT` included with the distribution of EMSOLIB.
 - One can point to a customised version of these tables using the env. variable called `BUFR_TABLES`.

Where to find more about BUFR

- BUFR format
<http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/www/WMOCodes.html>
- ecCodes software
<https://software.ecmwf.int/wiki/display/ECC/ecCodes+Home>
- ecCodes BUFR API examples
<https://software.ecmwf.int/wiki/display/ECC/BUFR+examples>
- BUFRDC software
<https://software.ecmwf.int/wiki/display/BUFR/BUFRDC+Home>

Practical examples

- Copy files across ...

```
$ cd $SCRATCH
```

```
$ tar xvf ~trx/bufr_decode/practicals.tar
```

```
$ cd bufr_decode
```

- Familiarise yourself with the bufr examiner in metview, e.g.

```
$ metview -e BUFR synop.bufr
```

- You can now move on to using ecCodes.

```
$ module swap grib_api eccodes # not needed with training IDs.
```

Practical examples

- Use the ‘bufr’ tools (bufr_ls and bufr_dump) to list the content of the file bufr_file. E.g.:
`$ bufr_dump -O synop.bufr`
`$ bufr_dump -ja synop.bufr`
- Other bufr files are also available. Some are compressed, some include multiple subsets.
- The source code file bf_ecodes_extract.f90 uses ecCodes to extract some meteorological data from a BUFR message:

```
$ make bf_ecodes_extract  
$ ./bf_ecodes_extract
```

Practical examples

- The python script bf_ecodes_extract.py does the same as bf_eccodes_extract.90 :
`$ python bf_eccodes_extract.py`

- The source code file in bfextract.f90 will do the same as bf_eccodes_extract.90, but using BUFRDC:

```
$ make bfextract  
$ ./bfextract
```

- You can use ‘bufr_dump [-D|E]<format>’ to generate a sample code to decode or encode a BUFR message:

```
$ bufr_dump -Efortran temp.bufr > create_temp.f90  
$ gfortran -o create_temp create_temp.f90 $ECCODES_INCLUDE $ECCODES_LIB  
$ create_temp
```