



Forum for Operational
Oceanography

New Advanced Computing Research Infrastructures to support Operational Oceanography

Roger Proctor & Ben Evans

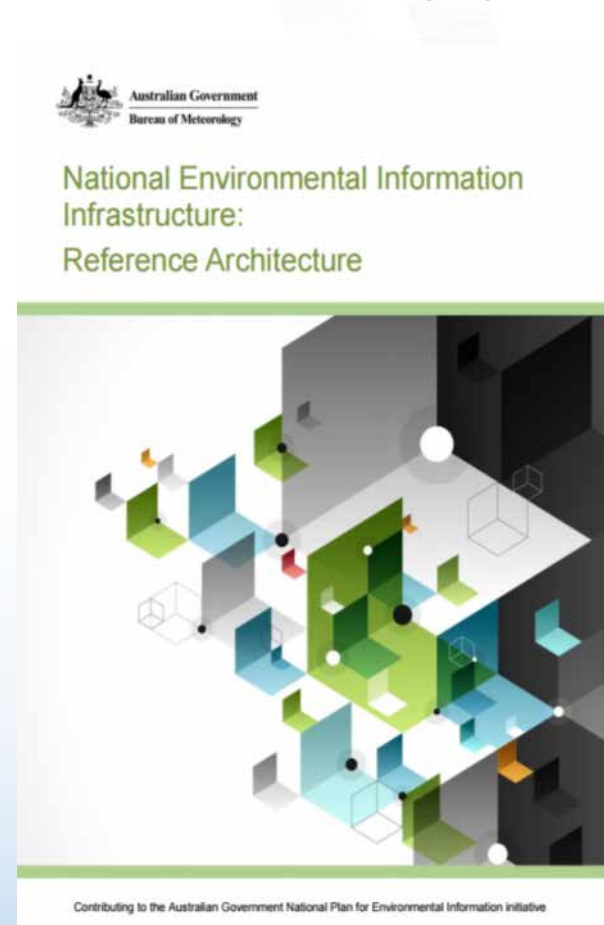


Although environmental information is abundant, potential users are typically hampered by an inability to discover, access, and use the information. Information often exists only within individual agencies to support internal business requirements, or within individual environmental domains. As a result, enabling discovery, access, and use across domains (e.g., air, land, oceans and water) remains challenging.

Environmental information difficult to obtain

Where data can be found, gaining access can introduce new challenges because not all agencies are equipped to provide data or outreach services; data may utilize proprietary file formats; or increasing data volumes makes delivering data challenging. And, finally, the absence of standards introduces a major challenge when users attempt to use information and lack the domain specific understanding to make informed decisions around data quality and its fitness-for-purpose.

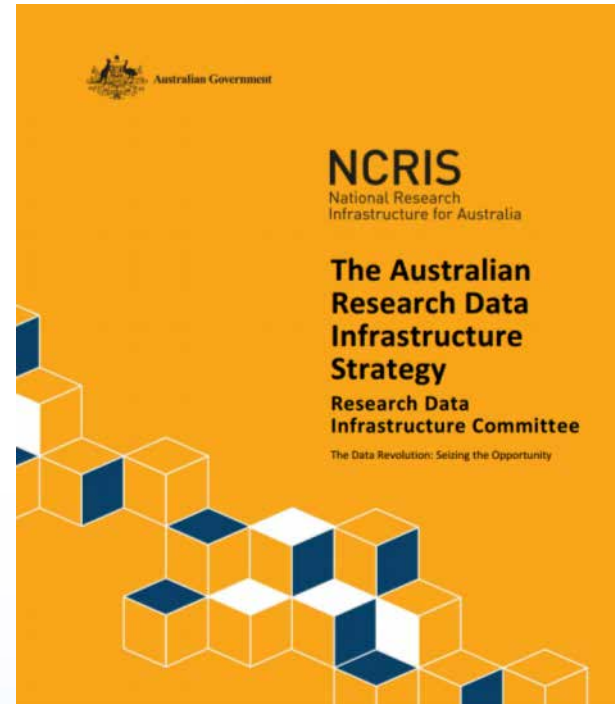
Environmental information difficult to use



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TARDIS

An Australian research data infrastructure system that collects data systematically and intentionally, organises data to make it more valuable, and uses data insightfully many times over



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More from the NEII ...

Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDI) allow a network of datasets to be federated and interoperable by conforming to common data models, exchange formats, and standard network protocols, and by providing centralised catalogues of uniform metadata descriptions.

The SDI architecture represents state-of-the-art in large-scale environmental information systems and represents a low-risk path to realising an initial NEII capability.



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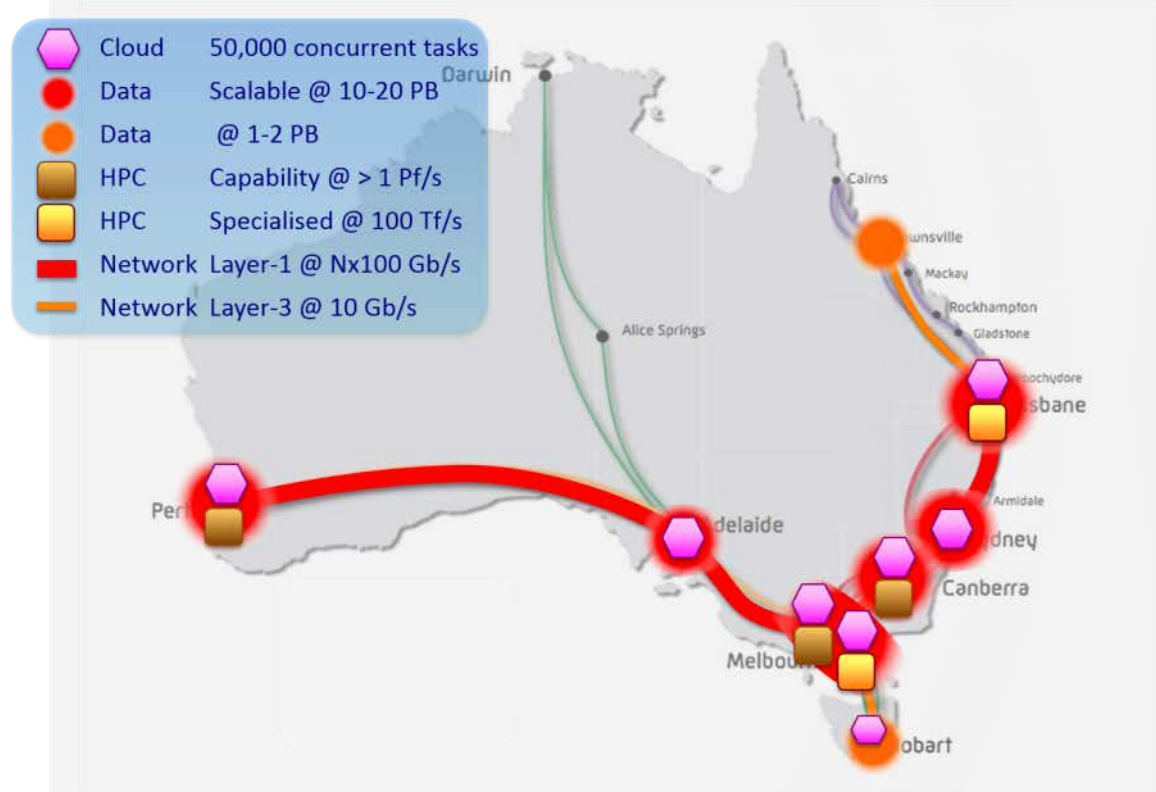
We are close to achieving this now ...

We have a backbone architecture enabling large scale data collections to be located next to large compute facilities

We have two centres which focus on environmental and climate data

- NCI, Canberra
- TPAC, Hobart

National e-research infrastructure



Providing Trusted Science Platforms:

- Trusted and stable release
- flexible approach to technology change
- Both Test/Dev/Ops and patches/rollback become BAU
- Sharable bundles
- Can tag release of software stacks
- Precondition for trusted software stacks
- Provenance - Scientific / gov policy scrutiny



Packages and analytics

Virtual labs

NERDIP

Software mgmt Infr.

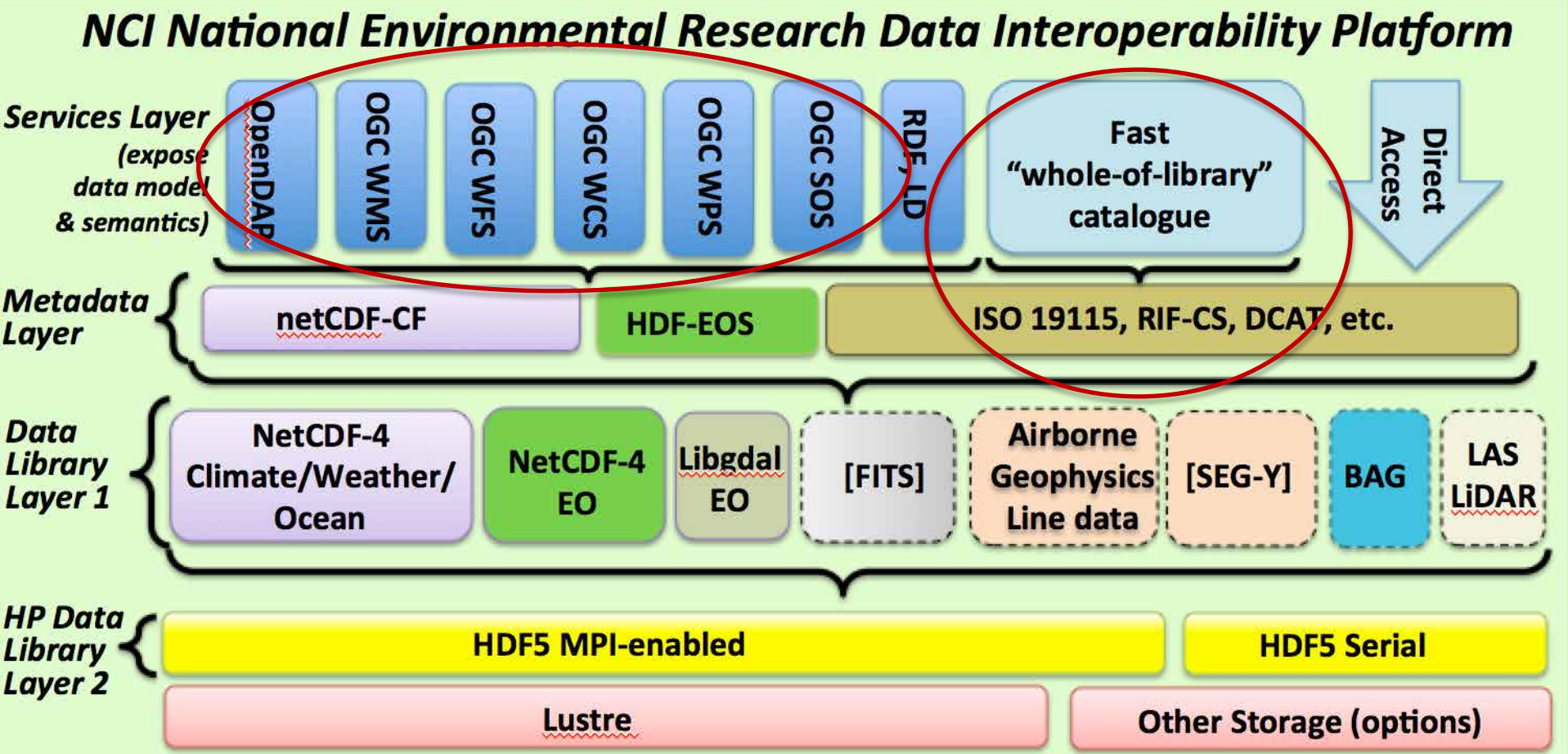
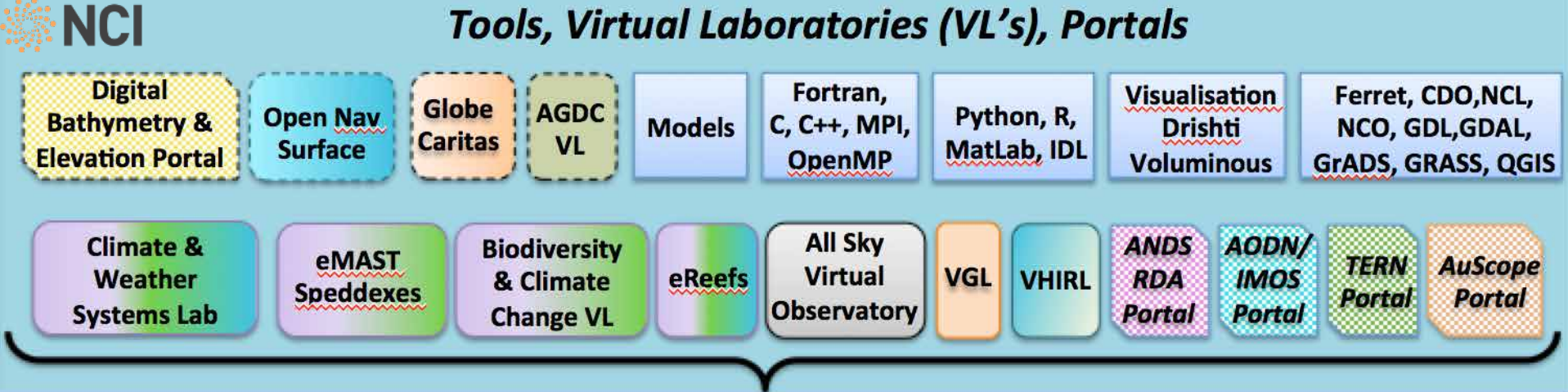
NCI Puppet Bundles

HDF5

Raijin - Supercomputer

Tenjin - OpenStack

Lustre



National Environment Data Collections

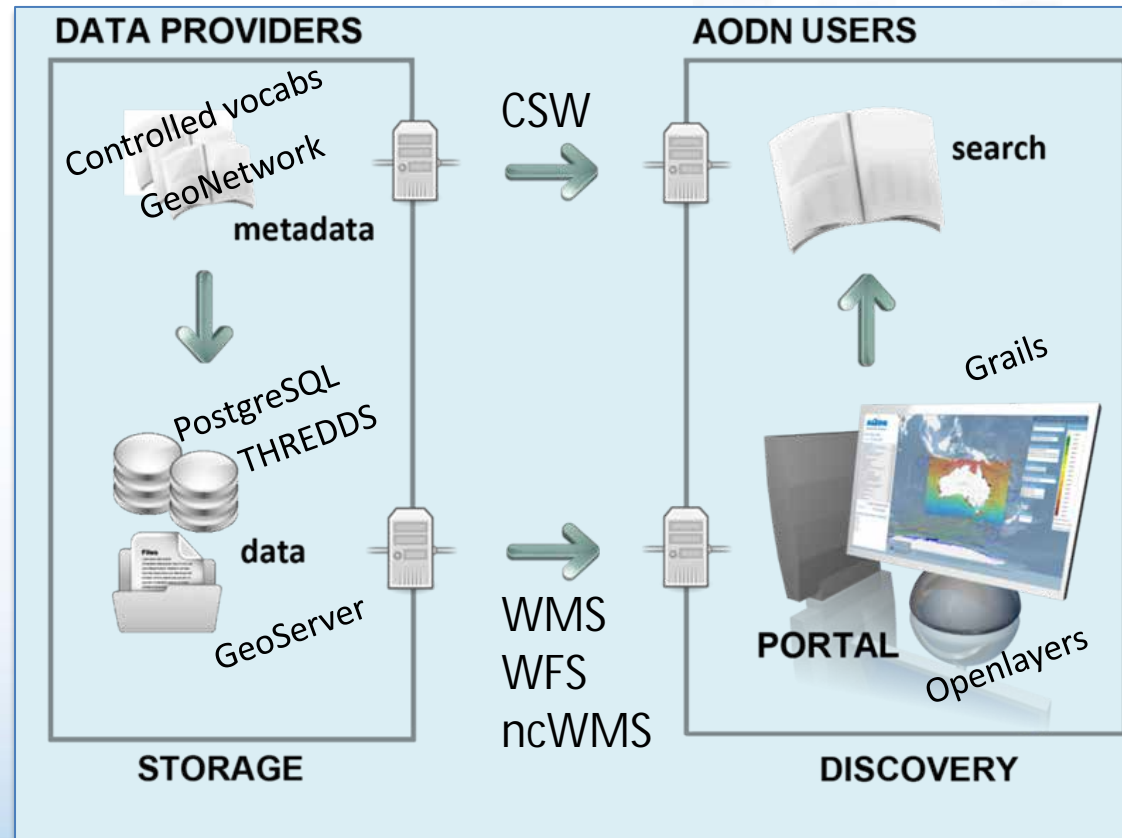
1. Climate/ESS Model Assets and Data Products
2. Earth and Marine Observations and Data Products
3. Geoscience Collections
4. Terrestrial Ecosystems Collections
5. Water Management and Hydrology Collections

Data Collections	Approx. Capacity
CMIP5, CORDEX	~3 Pbytes
ACCESS products	2.4 Pbytes
LANDSAT, MODIS, VIIRS, AVHRR, INSAR, MERIS	1.5 Pbytes
Digital Elevation, Bathymetry, Onshore Geophysics	700 Tbytes
Seasonal Climate	700 Tbytes
Bureau of Meteorology Observations	350 Tbytes
Bureau of Meteorology Ocean-Marine	350 Tbytes
Terrestrial Ecosystem	290 Tbytes
Reanalysis products	100 Tbytes

Australian Ocean Data Network

- Metadata standards
 - ISO compliant (19115-MCP2.0)
- Metadata exchange
 - Catalog services for the web (CSW)
- Controlled vocabularies
- Data format
 - NetCDF convention
 - Database guidelines
- Data visualisation
 - Web map service (WMS)
- Data download
 - Web feature service (WFS)
 - OPeNDAP
- Legal standards
 - Creative Commons

An online network of marine and coastal data resources delivered via standards



IMOS Ocean Portal

The screenshot displays the IMOS Ocean Portal interface, which is divided into three main steps: Step 1: Select, Step 2: Create a Subset, and Step 3: Download. The interface features a dark header with the IMOS logo and the text "Open Access to Ocean Data". A red circle highlights a "Login" button in the top right corner of the header. The main content area is divided into three sections, each with a corresponding step number and title. The first section, "Step 1: Select", shows a list of measured parameters (Physical-Water, Temperature) and a table of geographic boundaries. The second section, "Step 2: Create a Subset", shows a form for selecting a data collection (IMOS - AATAMS Facility Satellite Rela) and a table of spatial extent coordinates. The third section, "Step 3: Download", shows a "Download as..." dropdown menu with options for CSV, Un-subsetted NetCDFs, and List of URLs. The interface also includes a "Next >>" button at the bottom left and a "Previous <<" button at the bottom right.

Step 1: Select

Measured parameter

- Physical-Water
- Temperature
- Temperature

Organisation

Platform

- Mooring (19)
- Ship (12)
- Biological platform
- Glider (2)
- AUV (1)
- Float (1)
- Fixed station (1)

Date (UTC)

Geographic Boundary

-23.5546875	107.138671875
-32.87109375	93.955078125
-42.01171875	113.994140625
-36.73828125	128.408203125

Step 2: Create a Subset

1 Select a Data Collection

IMOS - AATAMS Facility Satellite Rela

Subset Info Styles

Spatial Extent

polygon

-23.5546875	107.138671875
-32.87109375	93.955078125
-42.01171875	113.994140625
-36.73828125	128.408203125

Time

From

To

Age Class

Deployment State/Country

Deployment Site

Device ID

Step 3: Download

1 Select a Data Collection | 2 Create a Subset | 3 Download

IMOS - Argo Australia Profiles

Download as...>

- CSV
- Un-subsetted NetCDFs
- List of URLs

Max extent of polygon: left-bottom=(93.955078125,-42.01171875) right-top=(128.408203125,-23.5546875)
Oxygen Sensor = true

[View metadata record](#) [Argo User's Manual](#)

Shelf seas in-situ S and T 1995-2015– preparing for ANSR



Salinity and temperature measurements from many different sources have been assembled into a common data structure in a relational database.

Quality Control flags mapped to a common scheme and associated to each measurement.

Data Base
~25 million measurements

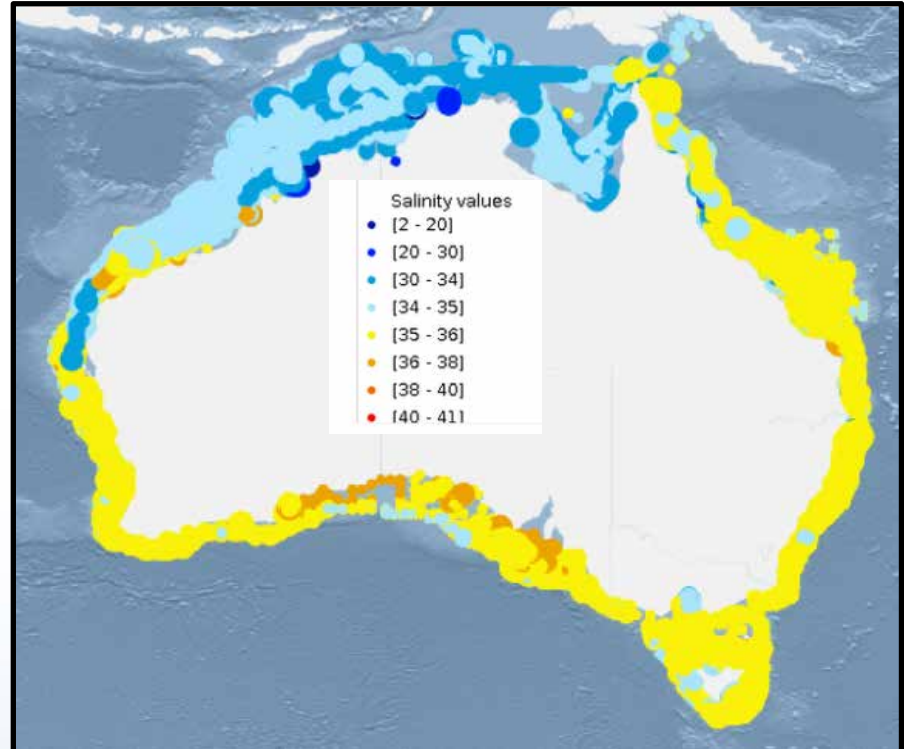
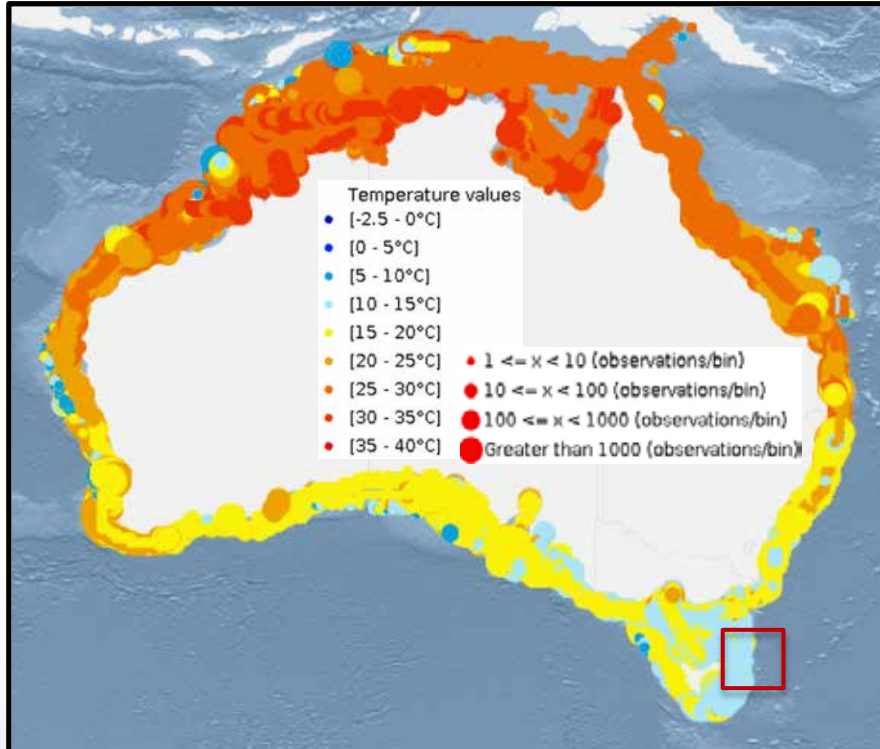
Data Atlas
¼ degree, 10 m vertical bins, monthly

- The Integrated Marine Observing System (IMOS)
 - Seals CTD profiles
 - Argo profiles
 - Glider deployments
 - Moorings
 - AUV deployments
 - Sensor networks in the Great Barrier Reef
 - Ship underway
 - CTD casts performed at National Reference Station
 - Real-time data collected at National Reference Station
- Royal Australian Navy (RAN)
 - Sea Surface Temperature measurements on the NSW coast
- The Australian Institute of Marine Science (AIMS)
 - CTD casts
- Defence Science and Technology Organisation
 - Glider deployments
- Charles Darwin University – Xavier Hoenner PhD study
 - Hawksbill turtles
- CSIRO Ocean and Atmosphere
 - Moorings
 - Trajectory
 - Ship underway
- Marine National Facility
 - Ship underway
- World Ocean Database 2013 (WOD) – Standard depth data products
 - XBT profiles (XBT)
 - CTD casts (CTD)
 - Surface only data (SUR)
 - Undulating Oceanographic Recorder (UOR)



Shelf seas in-situ S and T 1995-2015– preparing for ANSR

Salinity and temperature WMS layers created in the IMOS portal, granule data accessible by WFS



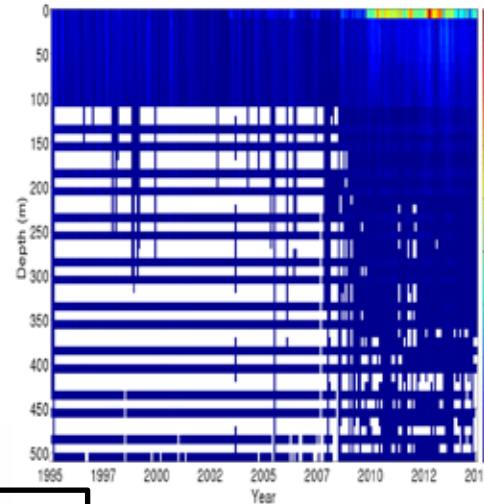
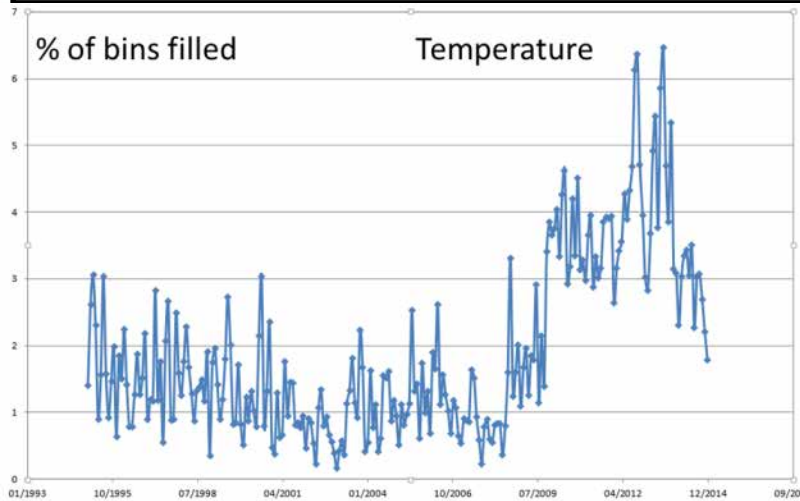
Example WFS request for S & T data between Oct 2010 and Jan 2011 at 20m depth

[http://geoserver-123.aodn.org.au/geoserver/imos/ows?service=WFS&version=1.0.0&request=GetFeature&typeName=imos:marv3_atlas_data&cql_filter=INTERSECTS\(geom_bin,POLYGON\(\(148-43,149-43,149-41.5,148-41.5,148-43\)\)\)andTIME_bin>='2010-10-01'andTIME_bin<='2011-01-31'andDEPTH_bin=20&outputFormat=csv](http://geoserver-123.aodn.org.au/geoserver/imos/ows?service=WFS&version=1.0.0&request=GetFeature&typeName=imos:marv3_atlas_data&cql_filter=INTERSECTS(geom_bin,POLYGON((148-43,149-43,149-41.5,148-41.5,148-43)))andTIME_bin>='2010-10-01'andTIME_bin<='2011-01-31'andDEPTH_bin=20&outputFormat=csv)

Shelf seas in-situ Salinity and Temperature Atlas

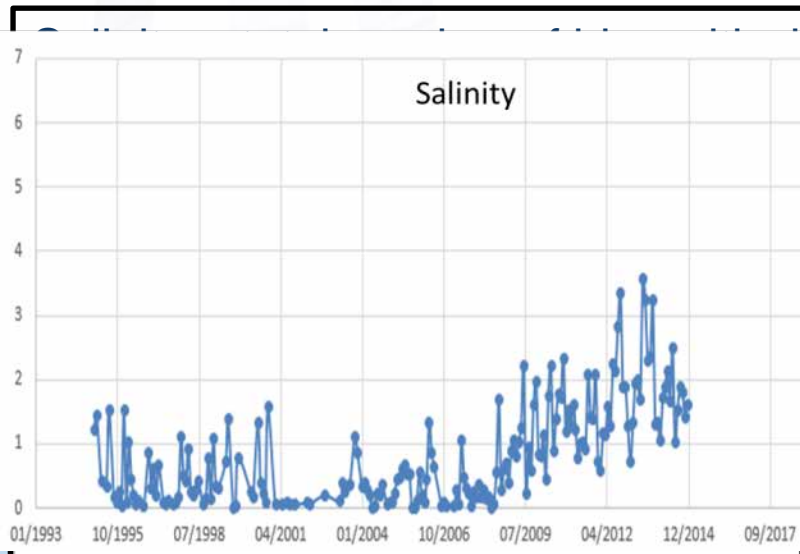
Bins: $\frac{1}{4}$ degree, 10 m depth (0-500m), monthly
Statistics: mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum

Temperature – total number of bins with data

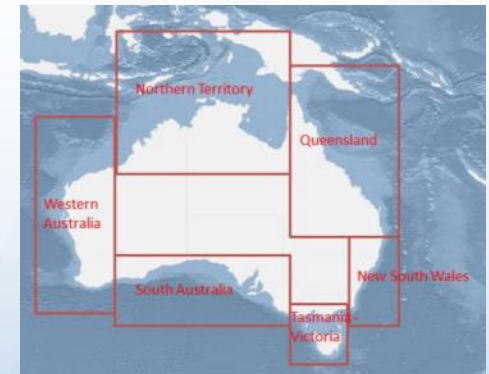
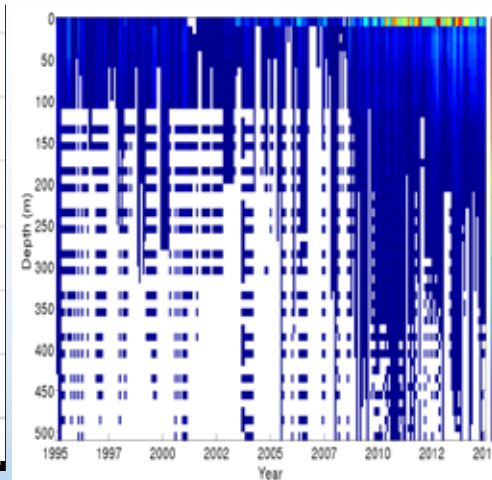


Impact of IMOS clearly seen from 2009 onwards

Impact varies from region to region, greater in QLD, SA & Tas-Vic

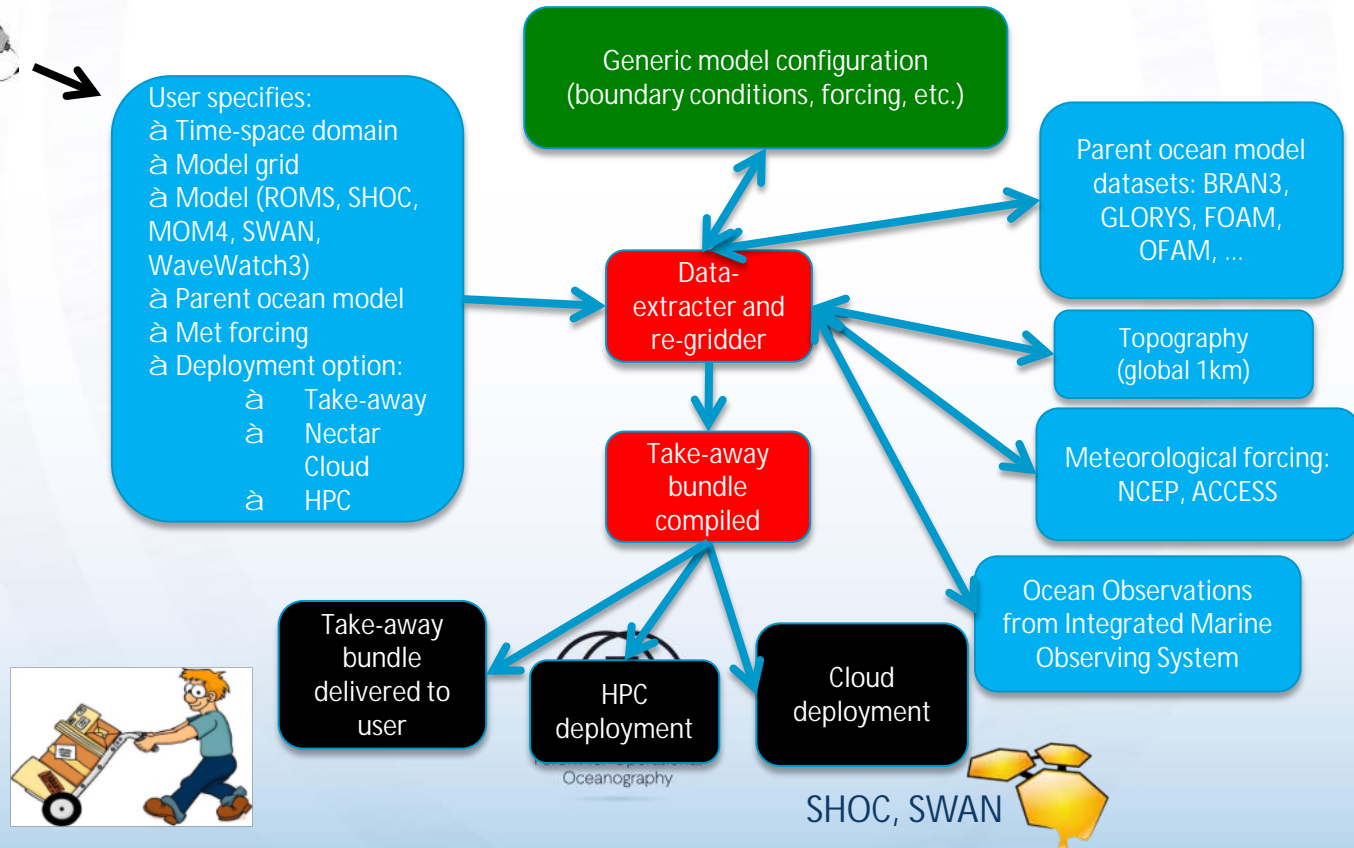


ata



The Marine Virtual Laboratory

MARVL allows a non-specialist, through a web browser, to configure and run a model, automating many of the modelling preparation steps needed to bring the researcher faster to the stage of simulation and analysis.



Grid Definition

Origin is large white circle, Longitude and Latitude are WGS84



Temporal Extent and Forcing Data

Set the temporal extent and

Successfully submitted. Run id is 44

Temporal Extent:

Zoom Reset

Global Atmospheric

access-a-surface (client)

ncep (client)

Global Oceanic Data

bran3p5 (client)

brt_anal (client)

foam1-an (client)

gloys (client)

ofam2-1-an (client)

ofam2-an (client)

Submit

Run Name:

Scheduling:

Now

Create

At:

Summary

Model:

- Name: shoc2_vrf
- Privileges:
 - allow_copy
 - allow_view
 - allow_data

Grid:

- Type: geographic-rectangle
- N: 50
- NJ: 80
- X-Origin: 114
- Y-Origin: -34

Forcing:

Stream	Dataset
global-atmos	access-a-surface
global-atmos	access-a-surface
global-ocean	ofam2-1-an
global-ocean	ofam2-1-an
global-ocean	ofam2-1-an
global-ocean	ofam2-1-an

Parameters:

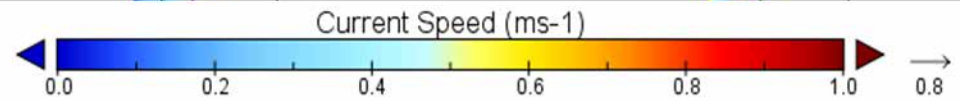
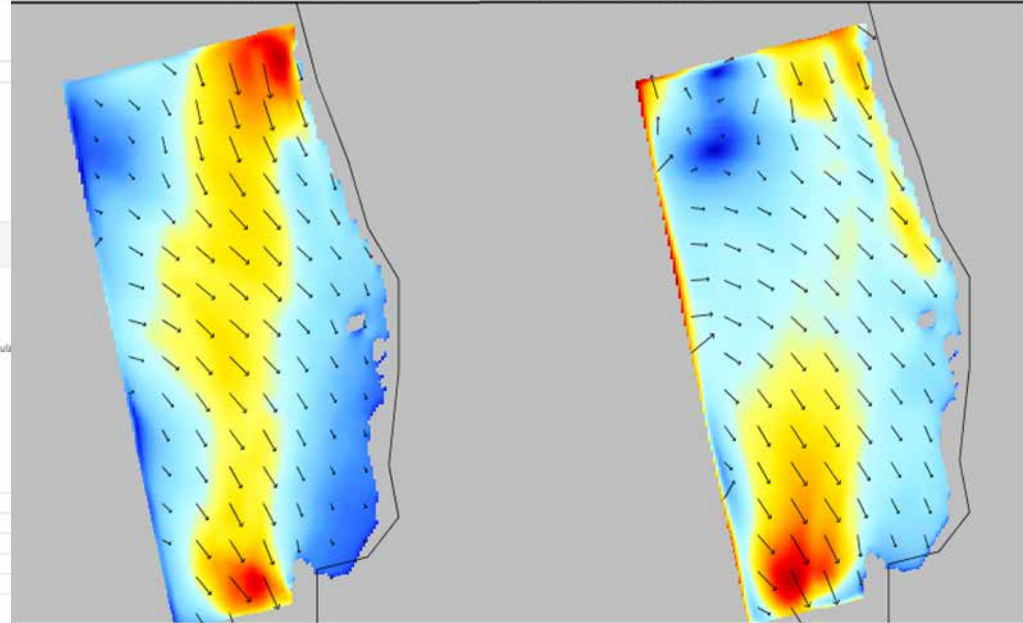
BATHYMAX: Maximum depth in metres. Positive values a

Surface Currents - 3 days

Glorys + NCEP

Surface Currents - 3 days

Oceanmaps + Access



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Climate and Weather lab

The Climate & Weather Science Laboratory (CWSLab) is an innovation in climate data analysis enabled at NCI – <http://cwslab.nci.org.au/>



ACCESS
modelling



Data
services



Computational
infrastructure

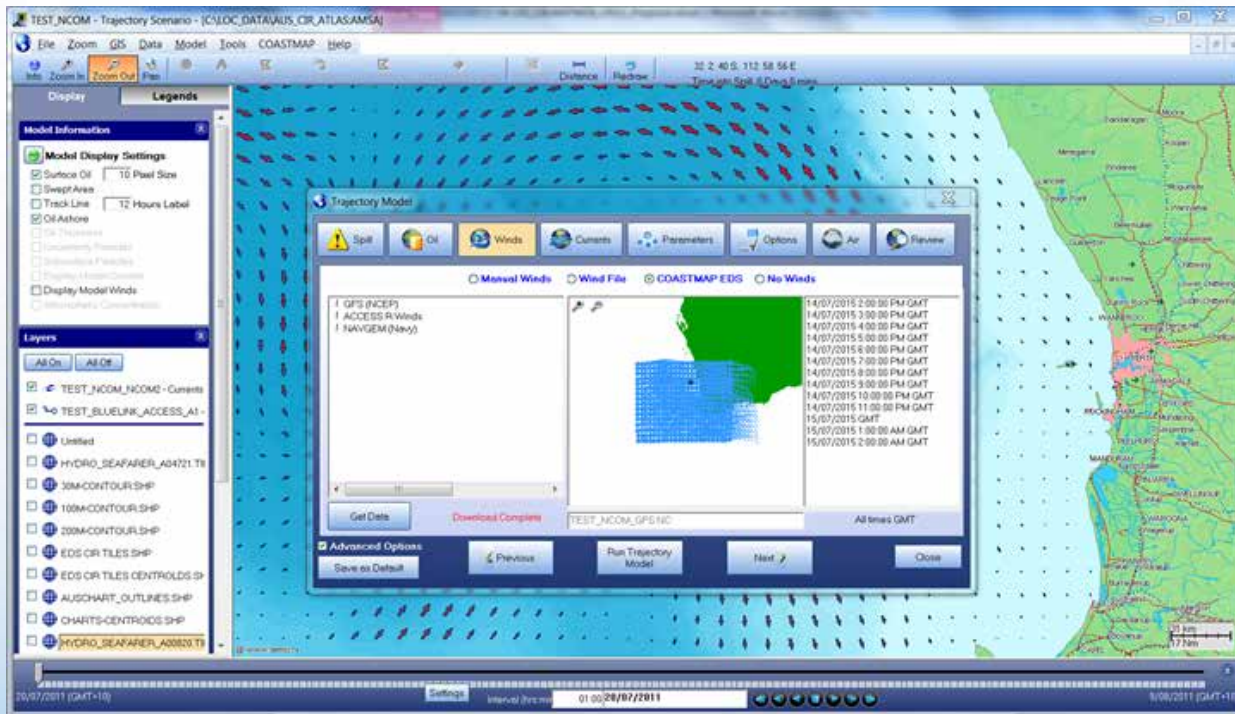


Climate
analysis

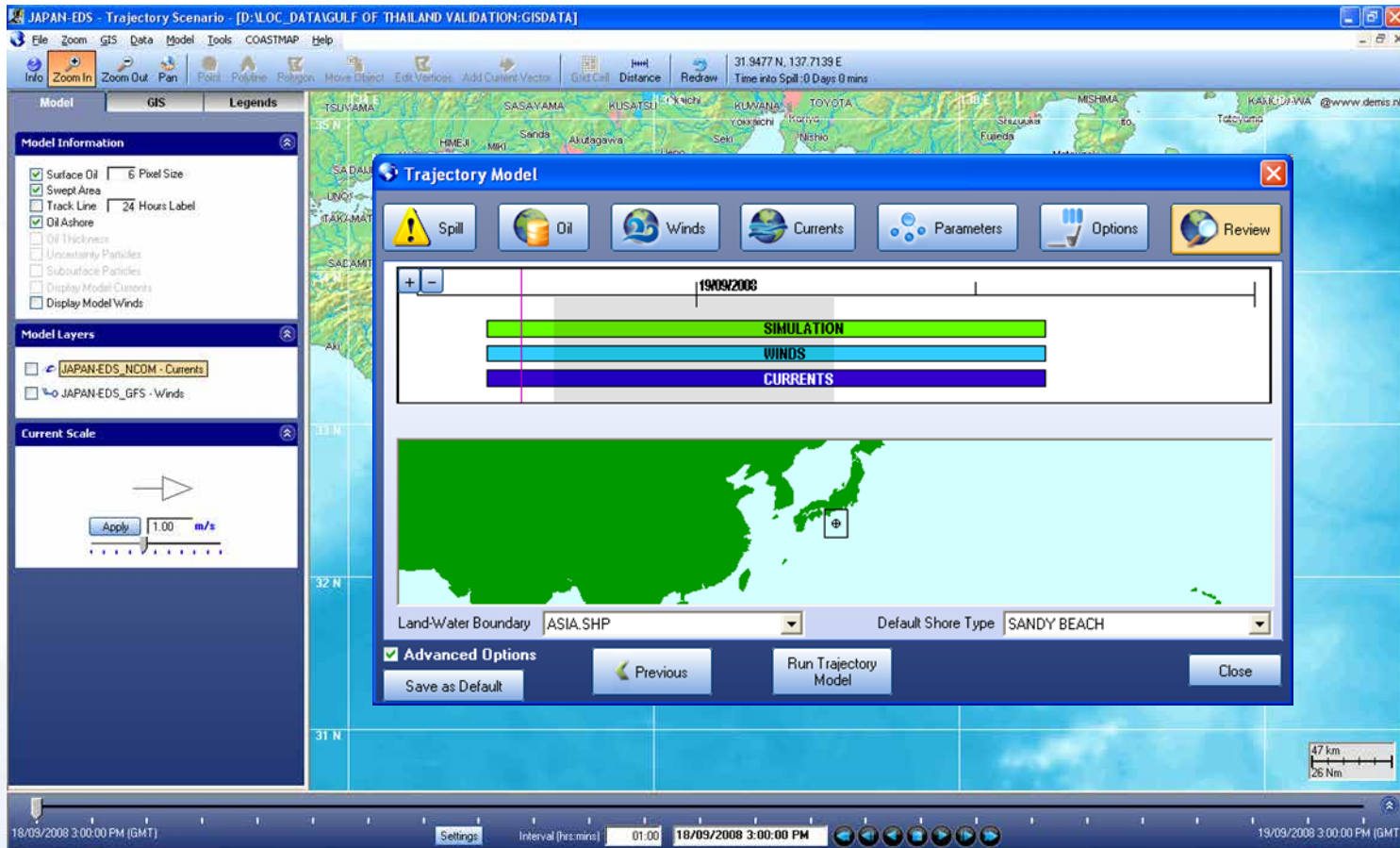
COASTMAP-EDS

(Environmental Data Server)

ASA's dedicated emergency marine response system (OILMAP, CHEMMAP, SARMAP) connects to on-line, daily updated (live) forecasting systems using the COASTMAP Environmental Data Server (EDS) that integrates observation data (in-situ meters, sea surface radar, etc.) and global, national, and regional weather forecasts.

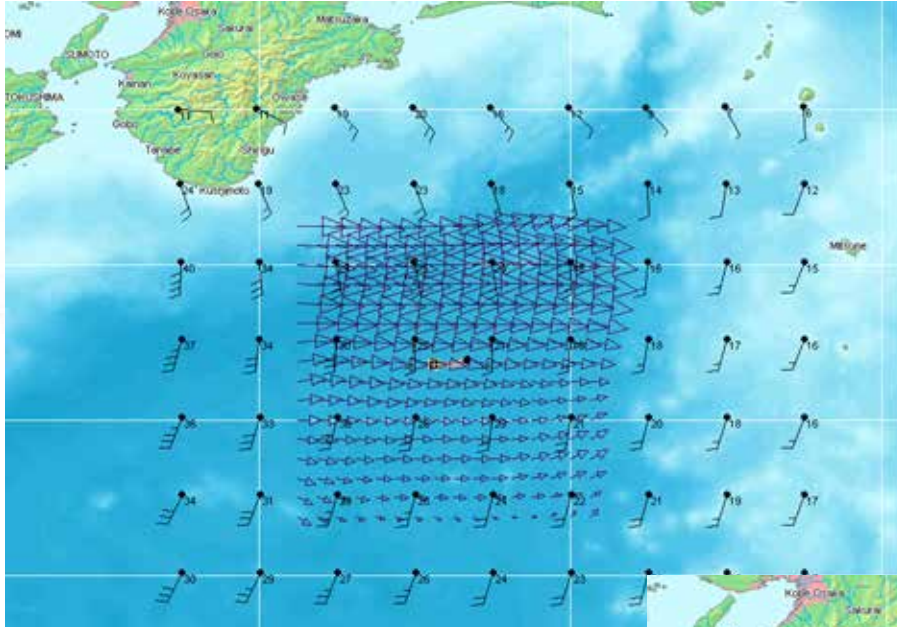


EDS has options for downloading different forcings and tides, and ensuring synchronisation



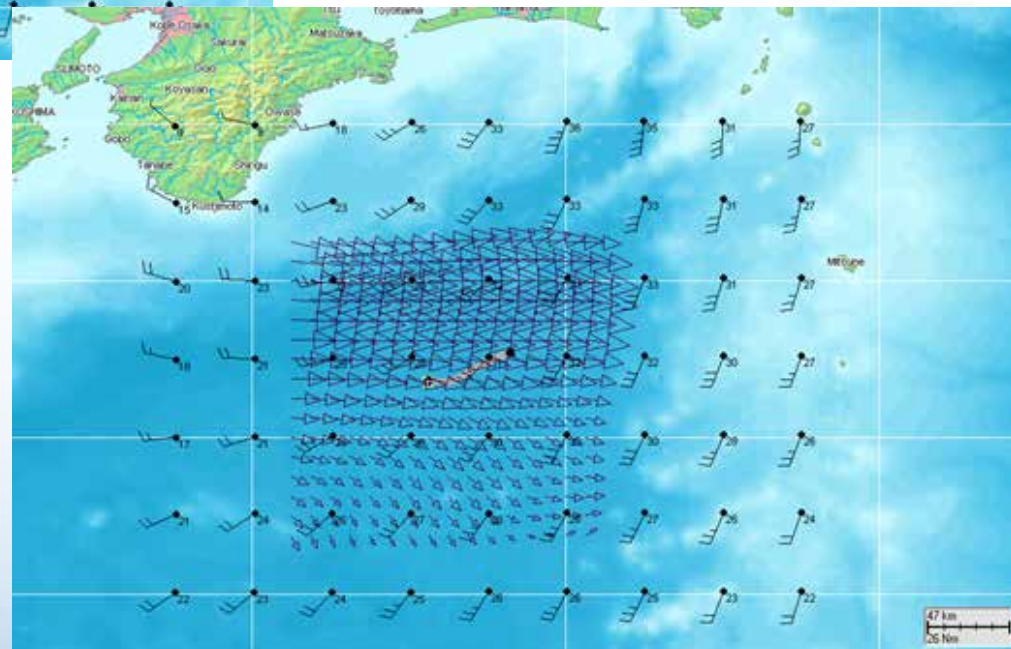
End-user can then choose to run, for example, a trajectory simulation

+ 12 hrs drift



This is very fast and allows the user to make a prediction in a matter of minutes without needing to manually enter data

+ 24 hrs drift



The data are now useful for some practical purpose eg drift prediction

Where is the world headed? Interoperability

Projects and forums are many for developing common approaches to data structures and metadata conventions

- ∅ Ocean Data Interoperability Platform (ODIP, www.odip.eu)
 - EU-US-AUS project developing prototypes of interoperability for mutual activities

- ∅ Earth Science Information Partners (ESIP, www.esipfed.org)
 - 200 organisations developing interoperable solutions

- ∅ Research Data Alliance (RDA, <https://rd-alliance.org>)
 - Building the social and technical bridges that enable open sharing of data through Interest Groups and Working Groups; 3000 individuals from 102 countries

- ∅ OGC, W3C, ...



Where is Australia headed?

- Recognised the importance of adopting international standards – working with international communities
- Recognised the need for seamless interconnected large data stores and compute infrastructure – a national backbone
- Enabling search, discovery and access to standardized collections within compute environments – virtual laboratory examples
- These attributes emphasised in the Bureau Marine Strategy and the new National Marine Science Plan (release August 2015)

All providing important stepping stones for developing Operational Oceanography in Australia



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Thanks for listening

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