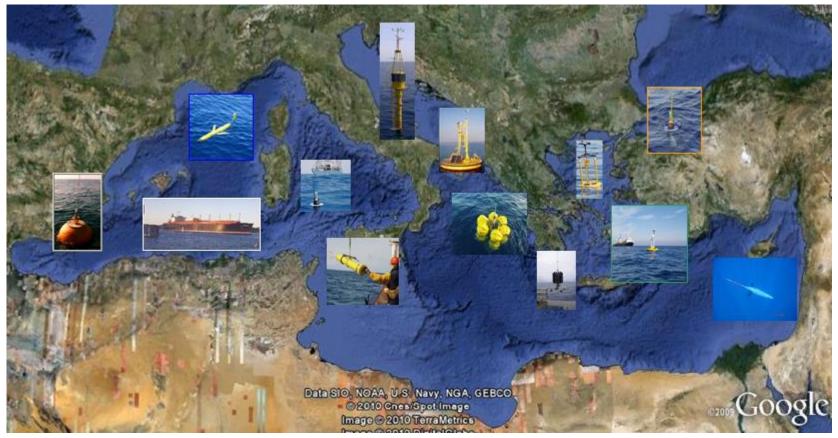
The Mediterranean (MonGOOS) Data Center

SeadataNet 2, Third Plenary meeting, Split, 24-25 September 2014



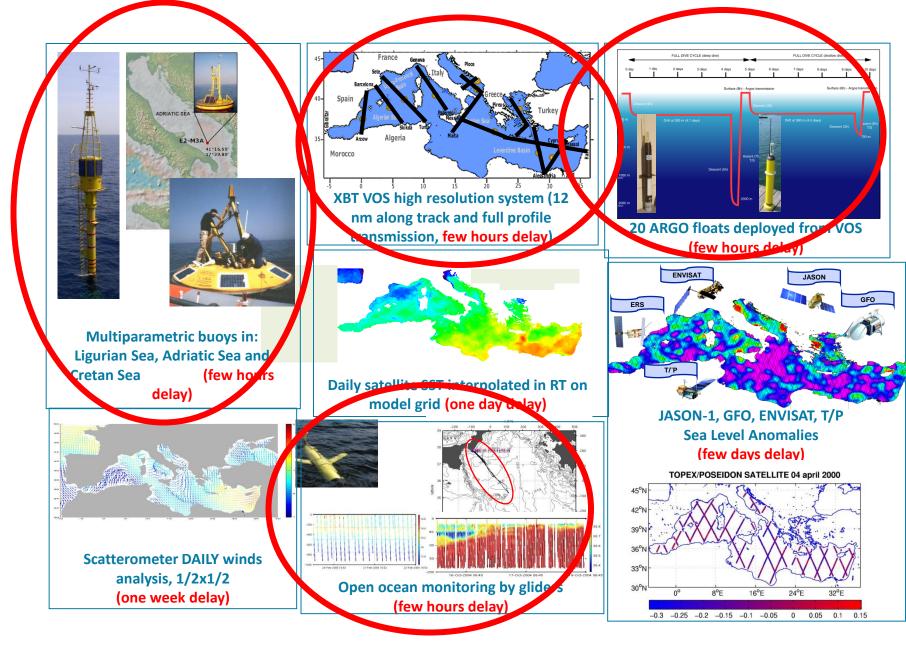
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Background on the data collection, processing and distribution in the Mediterranean: Platform-oriented data centers

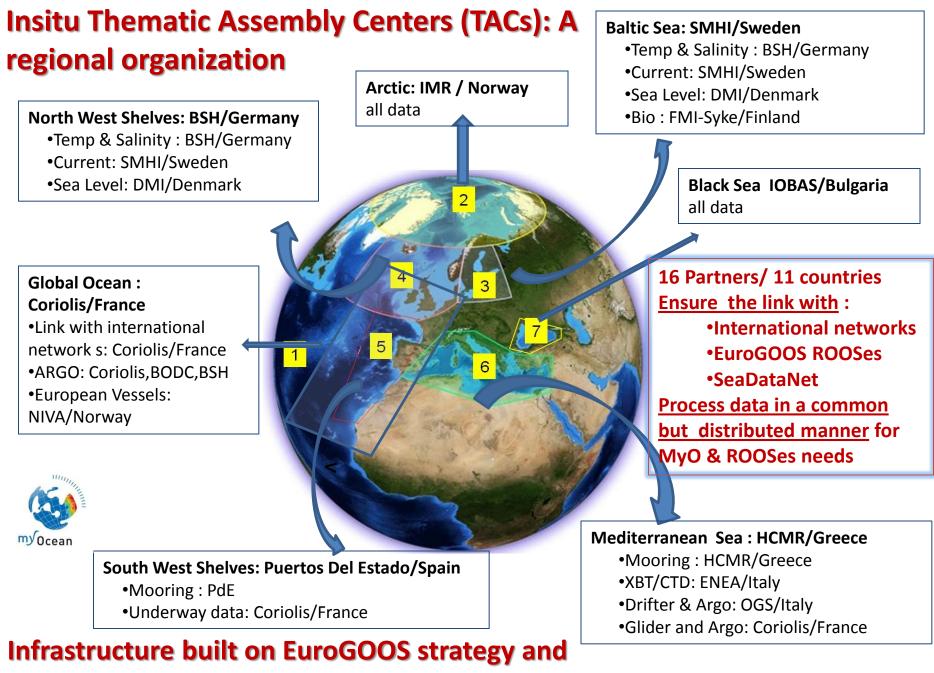


- Collects and process data from Insitu platforms in the Mediterranean Sea
- The regional node for the Insitu component of the Copernicus Marine Core Service (MCS)
- Single point access for data provision to Med Marine Forecasting Center (MFC)
- Distributes added value (quality controlled) data in a unique format
- Built through MyOcean I&II, but it supports the Mediterranean observing component of major EU projects in Operational Oceanography (Jerico, Perseus, FixO3).
- Continuously expanded in terms of capacity in order to gather all the available data from the insitu platforms in the Med.









supported through MyOcean I&II projects

The core tasks for the Insitu TACs

Define common distribution means: vocabularies, formats, organization, monitoring tools,...

Build a reliable distributed architecture for in-situ data delivery to Marine Forecasting Centers (MFCs) and to the users

<u>Converge</u> on <u>common</u> quality control procedures and flag conventions

- <u>Enhance the T&S basin scale consistency methods</u> for global ocean and adapt them to regional scales, if possible
- <u>Develop methods for Quality Control of biogeochemical data</u> both in real time and delayed mode and provide recommendations for acquisition of biogeochemical data from various platforms

Turn into operation enhanced calibration/validation methods

The Role of Mediterranean Insitu TAC

Required by MyOcean

Number of parameters:

- Physical: T&S, current, sea level
- Biogeochemical: Chlorophyll/Fluorescence, Oxygen, Nutrients
- Atmospheric: Air Temperature, Wind, Air Pressure
- Sea State: Waves (Significant Height, Direction, Period)
- Any additional parameters that may be available (radiation, sound data, etc.)

Integrate in-situ data in product accessible through global and regional portals

- Common format
- Common NRT QC
- Common Quality flags
- Common distribution tools
- Single access point

Ensure a minimum level of quality on the data delivered

- In Near real time (24h to a week)
- In delayed mode

Assessment of the products at basin scale

The Insitu TAC relies on close collaboration with:

EuroGOOS – Coordination of the observing networks in European scale

JCOMM - Coordination of the international observing networks

SeaDataNet which consolidates the NODC network and provides delayed mode products

Data acquisition

Main steps:

- Direct connection is established (usually through ftp protocol) between the Med portal and the data provider
- Information is provided about the required metadata that should be supplied together with data (*ex. station position, date, frequency of measurement, platform name, depth of each sensor, contact person, PI, etc.*)
- Guidance is also provided on how the required daily and monthly files should be created.
- Information exchanged about the QC procedures
- Data are provided in the originator's native format, no need for conversion to NetCDF. This procedure is performed by the IT staff of Med Data Center.

Real Time QC Function :

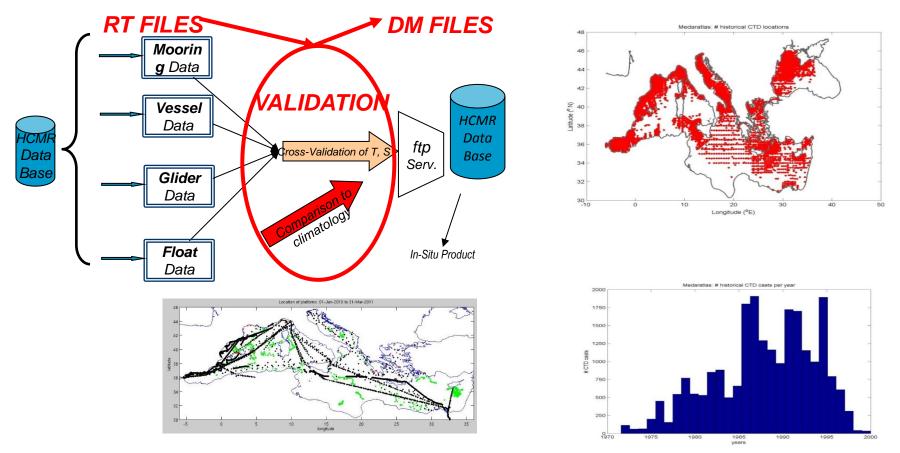
Quality Control procedures are applied in:

- Temperature and Salinity
- Sea Level
- Current from drifters or Current from moorings
- Bio-geochemical (Still under development)

Implementation

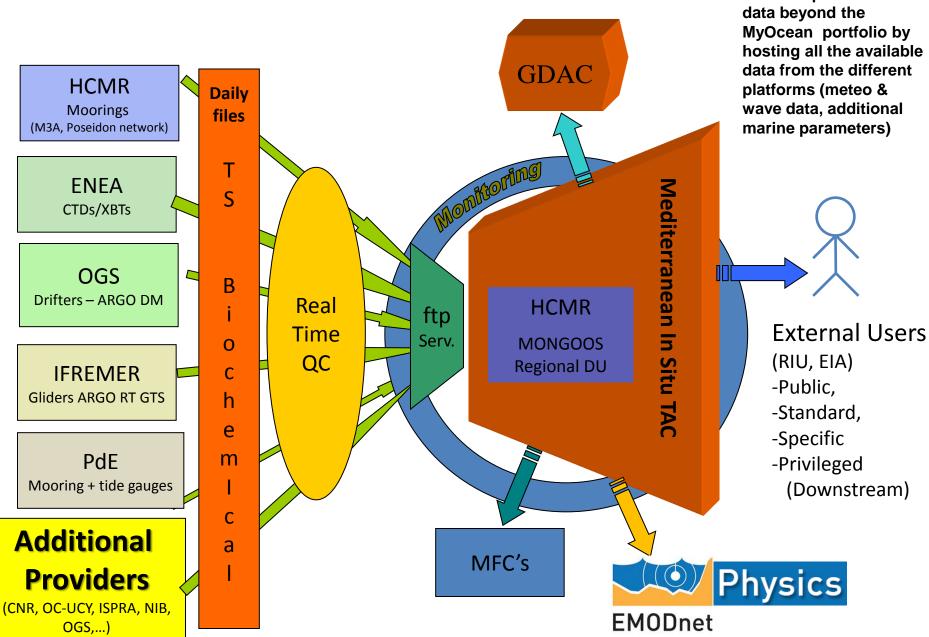
- automated procedure that should avoid flagging good data
- applied through an agreement with the primary Production Unit
- In most cases minor corrections are applied to the flags that have already been assigned by the Production Unit

Validation/Assessment for Temperature and Salinity data



Assess the consistency of the data over a period of time in an area. The aim is to detect possible incoherencies with nearby data that could not be detected by automatic QC.

The Mediterranean Data Center – Production line



The Med portal contains data beyond the MyOcean portfolio by hosting all the available data from the different platforms (meteo & wave data, additional



Data availability on 22nd of September 2014 (1990-now)



198 profilers 56 active



31 Gliders 3 active



78 moorings 52 active



1295 drifters 15 active



184 XBTs 3 active



122 CTDs



146 Thermosalinographs 7 active

2054 unique platforms

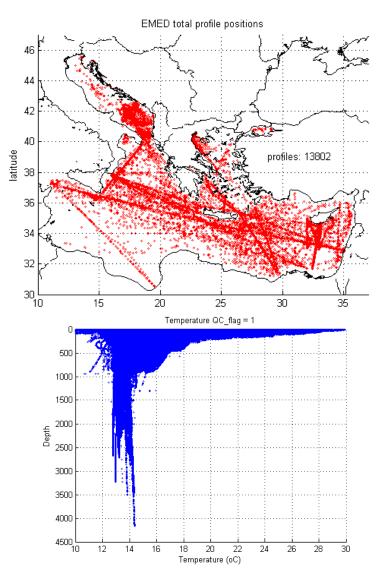


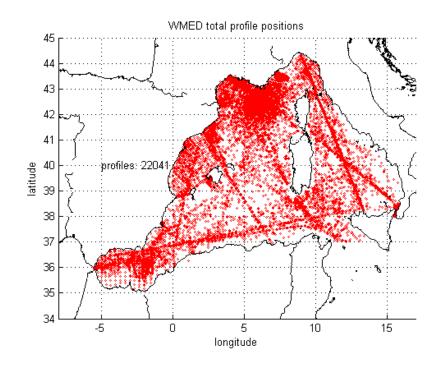






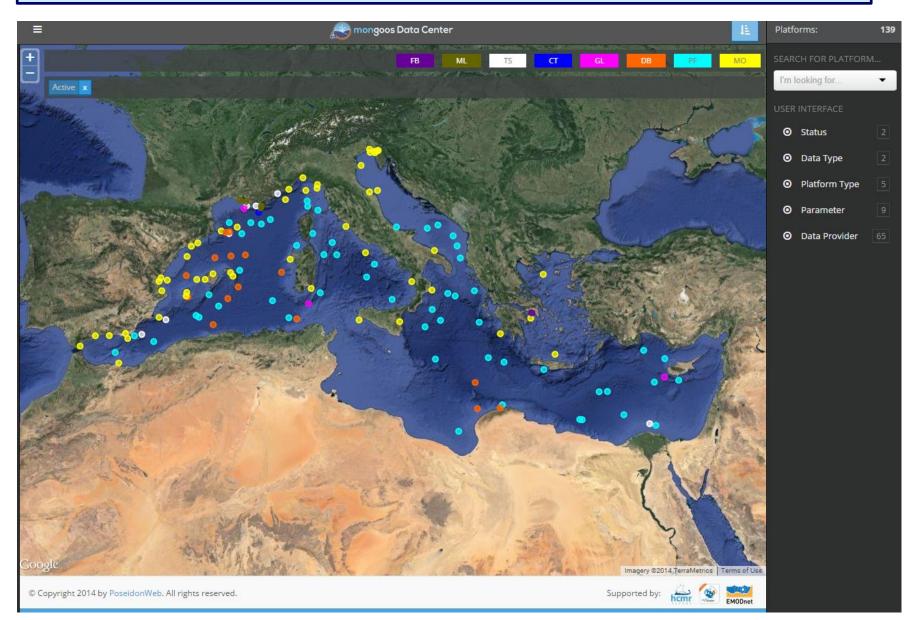
Data aggregation from SeaDataNet





1600 cruises (1990-2012) from SeaDataNet : 35332 T&S casts Assessment of historical data set

The Mediterranean Data Center has it own web portal now



Data availability on 22/9/2014 – 139 active platforms

Platform Information

Institution

Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche - Istituto di Studi sui Sistemi Intelligenti per l Automazione (CNR-ISSIA) - Italy

Platform code / WMO platform code

Platform Code: W1M3A WMO platform code: N/A

Pl name

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Author / Contact

Author: Sara Pensieri (sara.pensieri@ge.issia.cnr.it), Med ROOS data center (HCMR) Contact: Roberto Bozzano (roberto.bozzano@cnr.it), myoceanservice@ath.hcmr.gr

First Transmission Date - Last Transmission Date (UTC)

2013-09-01 00:00:00 - 2014-09-20 18:00:00

Location of Latest Transmission

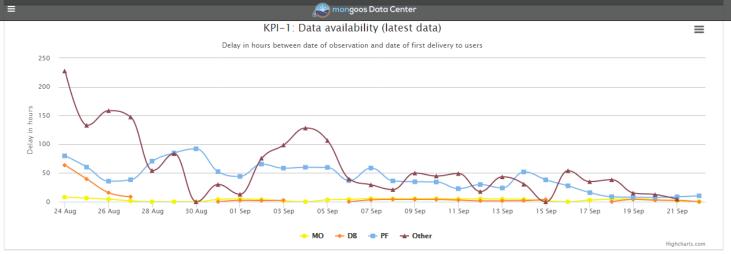
Latitude: 43.8264 - Longitude: 9.1117

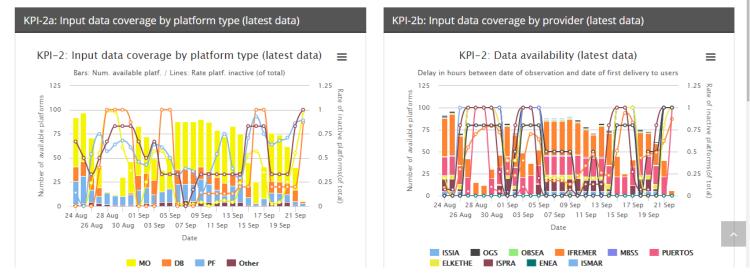
Available Parameters

Atmospheric

ATMS: atmospheric pressure at sea level (hectopascal) DRYT: air temperature in dry bulb (degree_Celsius) GSPD: gust wind speed (meters/second) LINC: long-wave incoming radiation (watt/m2) PRRT: hourly precipitation rate (millimeter/hour) RDIN: incident radiation (W/m^2) RELH: Relative humidity (%) WDIR: wind from direction relative true north (degree) WSPD: horizontal wind speed (meters/second) Sea-Temperature TEMP: sea temperature (degree_Celsius) Salinity-Conductivity PSAL: practical salinity (psu) Waves VAVH: AVER. HEIGHT HIGHEST 1/3 WAVE (meter) VDIR: wave direction rel. true north (degree) Sea-Level PRES: sea pressure (decibar) Optical TUR6: turbidity (milliF.T.U Formaz Turb Unit) Biochemical FLU2: Fluorescence (milligram/m3) OSAT: Oxygen saturation (%)

Monitoring performance





Daily recording of several indicators regarding data capacity, quality of information and timely update of the portal from the data originators

Known gaps in spatial coverage

Western Mediterranean

SOCIB/IMEDEA platforms in Balearic Sea - Data aggregation on going

Adriatic Sea

- OGS (E2M3A, coastal stations in Gulf of Trieste) Data aggregation on going
- CNR ISMAR offshore stations Data aggregation on going
- Croatian stations

Corsica/Sicily

- Offshore platforms operated by CNR-ISMAR is missing Data aggregation on going *Malta*
- Coastal stations are missing (T&S, sea level)

Cyprus

- Missing coastal stations (T&S, sea level) Data aggregation on going
- Data from glider missions is included

Turkey

- Data from Mediterranean platforms is missing Agreement with METU *Israel*
- Coastal stations (T&S, sea level) are missing

Northern African coast

• No data is available – Limited knowledge about capacity

Future plans under EMODENT support

Data capacity

- Engage more partners to contribute their data in the portal Filling the known gaps.
- Coordinated actions are planned in order to gather and disseminate the missing data to the marine community.
- Building stronger connections with Northern African countries. Next MonGOOS meeting will be held in Morocco, 26-28 of November 2014

Development

- Complete support for the data conversion from any kind of input to OceanSites NetCDF format.
- Enhance QC system
- Add downloading capabilities in the MonGOOS web portal.

Summarizing

- Built as the regional node for the insitu component of the Copernicus Marine Core Service (MCS).
- It's the integrated forward step from the platform-oriented data centers that exist in the Med.
- It is established in compliance with EuroGOOS regional implementation strategy, enhancing the MyOcean capacity by engaging new partners and hosting additional parameters.
- It supports all the major Operational Oceanography projects in the Mediterranean increasing the data interoperability and prevents unnecessary duplication of efforts.
- It is one of the main components of the EMODNET
- A survey for aggregation of missing data will be supported by EMODNET Physics
- Collecting the missing data will complete the real-time marine information of the Mediterranean enhancing also the forecasting products that are delivered through various centers along the basin