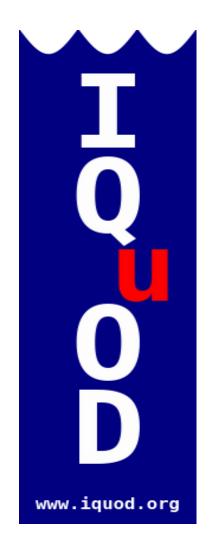
A new world ocean temperature profile product



The Internationally Q_uality-Controlled Ocean Database v0.1

(IQuOD v0.1)







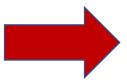


Outline

- Background: Who is IQuOD? What, Why, How
- First interim product release: IQuOD v0.1
- What is in the pipeline?
- Invitation to join us

Quality (meet requirements)

Data



Knowledge

Subsurface Ocean Temperature

EOV & ECV

Challenges

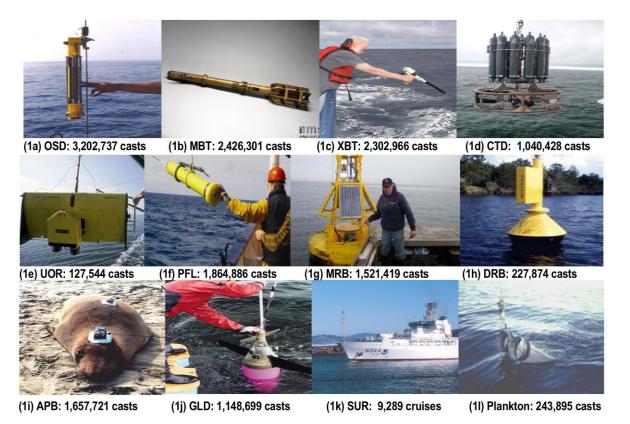
Society: climate change

Observ.: most stringent quality

- Weather and climate prediction services
- Ocean climate variability and change (timeline + natural/human induced)
- Earth's energy, sea level and water budgets
- Constrain climate projections
- Adaptation and mitigation (policymaking)

World Ocean Database:

World's largest publicly available oceanographic profile database



Courtesy: Tim Boyer

Highly heterogeneous temperature obs. taken for various purposes, not all climate quality. No coordination: not necessarily the most efficient QC methods & duplication of efforts

IQuOD in a nutshell

To maximize the quality, consistency and completeness of the long-term world's ocean subsurface temperature database subsurface profiles (intelligent) metadata | uncertainty

Through international coordination of resources and expertise into a single best practice community effort.

Supported by:

- IQuOD is a high priority activity of the Global Panel (GSOP): WCRP CLIVAR Science Plan for 2015-2025
- The <u>IODE-IQuOD</u> project was established by IODE-XXIII (2015) through <u>Recommendation IODE-XXIII.3</u>
- SCOR WG 148 IQuOD: http://www.scor-int.org/Annual%20Meetings/2015EC/IQuOD.pdf



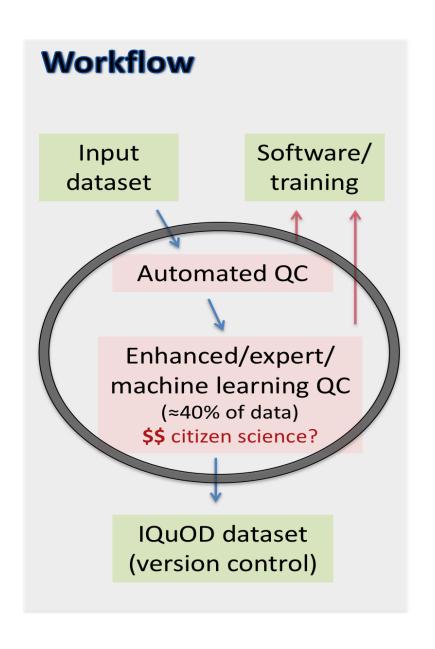


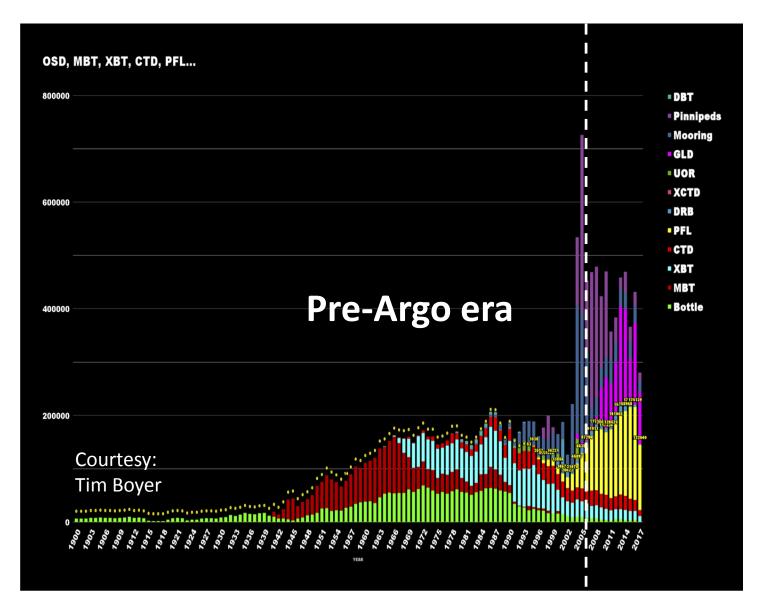


IQuOD team: globally diverse (17 nation members)



Close collaboration among experts and users (data quality and management, data assimilation, modelers and the broader climate community)





WORLD OCEAN DATABASE (n.obs/ year)

IQuOD v0.1: released 16th March 2018

- ✓ I-metadata: "first cut" algorithms for unknown XBTs, building on from Cowley et al. (2013) and recoded into open-source Python (Palmer et al. 2018, J. Atm. Oc. Tech.)
- ✓ Uncertainty: "first cut" random error attached to each discrete observation (Cowley et al. draft in preparation)
- ✓ Format: ASCII and netCDF ragged array (CF compliant)
- ✓ GDAC: distribution via US NCEI

 (in progress: UK MetOffice, Japan ODC, French Coriolis, Chinese ODC and Australian IMOS, SOOSmap/EMODNET (via Pip Bricher))



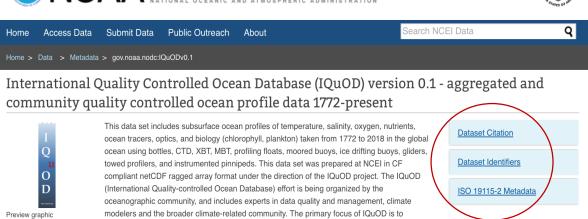


IQuOD v0.1

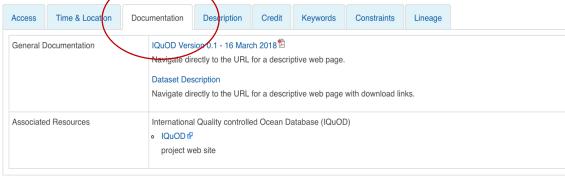
NATIONAL CENTERS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Show more ..



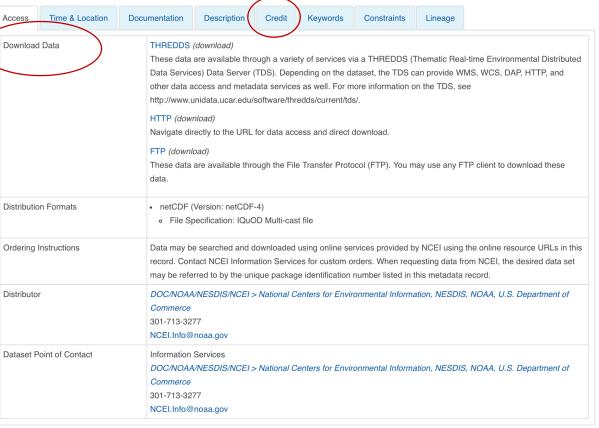


the highest quality and complete single ocean profile repository.



Last Modified: 2018-10-24T22:43:23

For questions about the information on this page, please email: NODC.DataOfficer@noaa.gov



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What is in the pipeline?

D

Do

Die

Or

| | |

D

Tasks in progress/to be implemented

- ✓ Format: ASCII and netCDF ragged array (CF compliant). Implementation of feedback from users (data assimilation community)
- ✓ **Duplicates**: exact duplicates flagged. Implementation of Guillaume Maze's machine learning algorithm for detection of duplicates.
- ✓ I-metadata: moving from a deterministic to a probabilistic/neural networks approaches for XBTs
- ✓ Uncertainty: refinements in random error assessments

I-metadata XBT: deterministic approach

Number of known & unknown XBT profiles per year

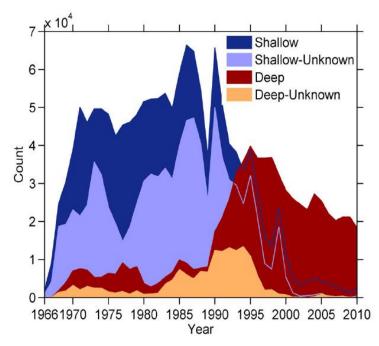
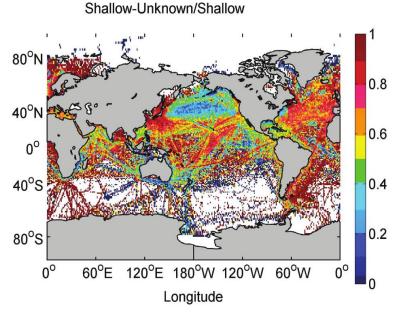
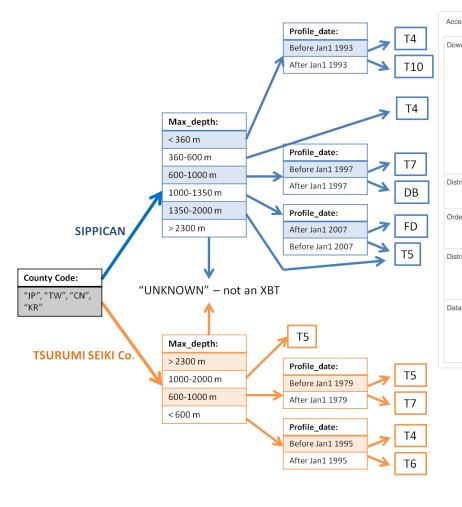


Figure 2. Total number of shallow (dark blue) and deep (deep red) XBT profiles per year and the number of these for which the type is unknown (shallow=light blue; deep=orange).

Proportion of unknown XBT profiles (shallow)



Abraham et al. (2013)



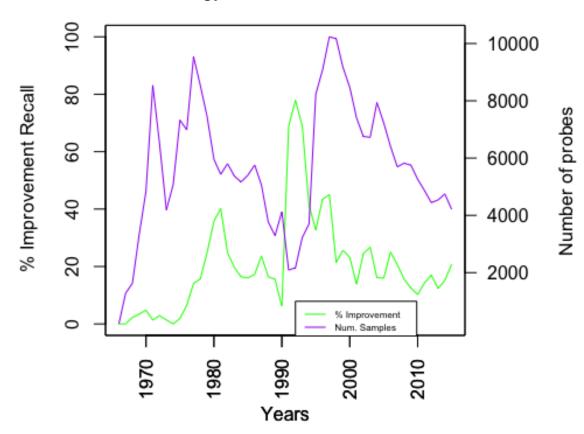
http://www.informaticslab.co.uk

"Using Neural Networks to Correct Historical Climate Observations"

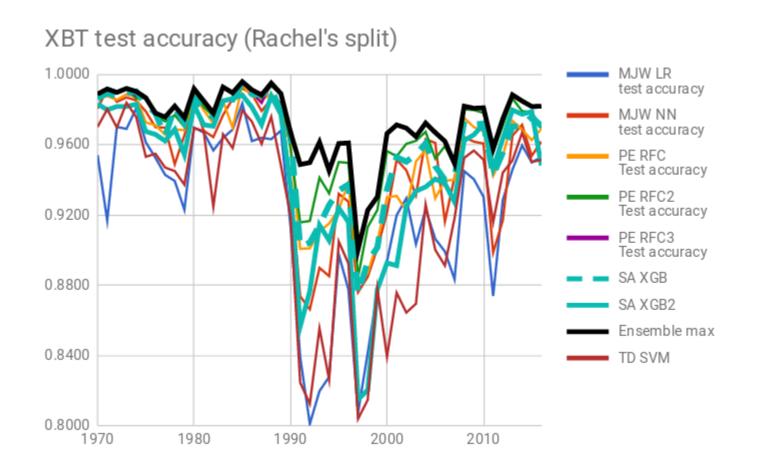
T.P. Leahy, F. Pons Llopis, M.D. Palmer and N.H. Robinson

submitted to Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology

- Substantial improvements on v0.1 iMeta algorithm
- However: more in-depth work needed on training and validation datasets
- Potential for overconfidence in classification of unknown probes



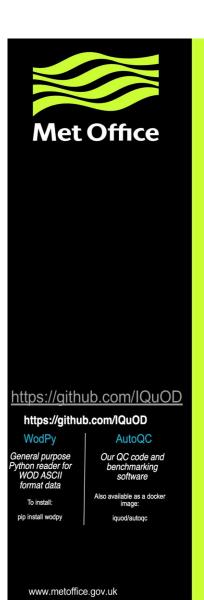
Comparison of Machine Learning



- ALL machine learning methods yield an accuracy of 80% or better
- Even better accuracy may be possible using an ensemble approach

I-metadata where to next?

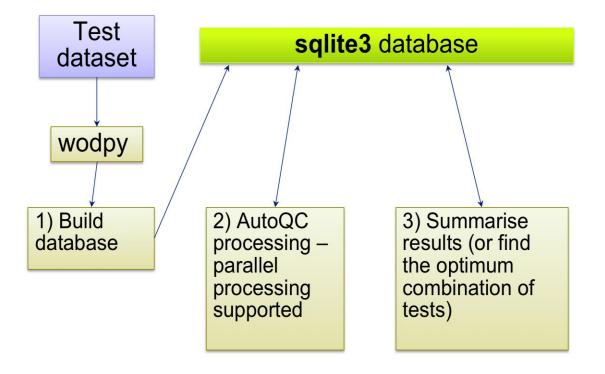
- More discussion / insights into emergent relationships in the ML methods
- Which predictor variables add skill? How to best formulate the "cost function"?
- Development of probe type probabilities to generate rate a Monte Carlo of probe + manufacturer assignment
- Investigate the impact of iMeta Data assignments on estimates of historical ocean heating rates

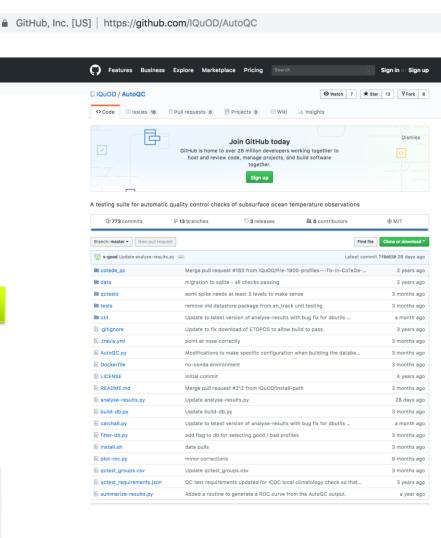


The AutoQC processor

Finding the set of most effective automatic quality control tests

Updated: 2018.04.16

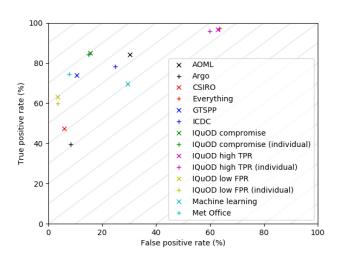




Benchmarking: 55 AQC tests

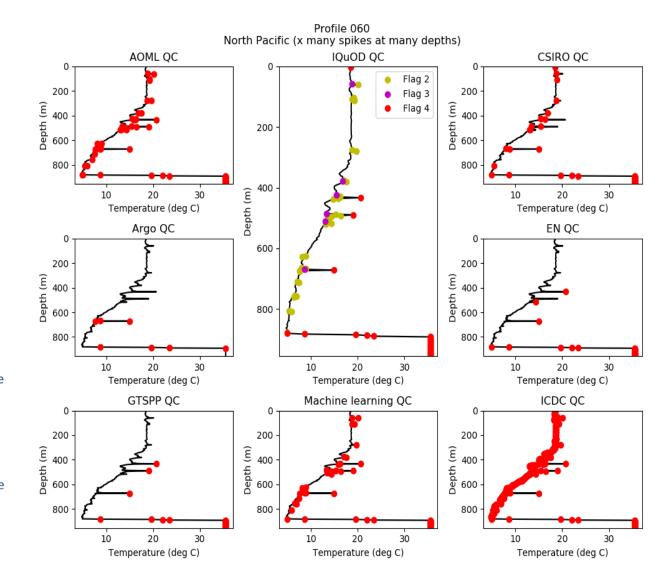
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AQC tests performance



Our idea is to have three sets of QC tests. These will be used to set QC flags as follows:

- Flag 1 good data.
- Flag 2 rejected by our 'High true positive rate' QC set this was generated to find the
 maximum amount of bad data that we can find, but with the drawback that there will be
 a decent amount of good data flagged also.
- Flag 3 rejected by our 'Compromise' QC set this tries to strike a balance between finding a lot of bad data without rejecting too much good data.
- Flag 4 rejected by our 'Low false positive rate' QC set emphasises reducing flagging of good data to a minimum but some bad data are missed.
- o Difference applications may have different sensitivity to bad data and this flagging scheme will allow users to select the balance between TPR and FPR that they want.



Benchmarking: 55 AQC tests

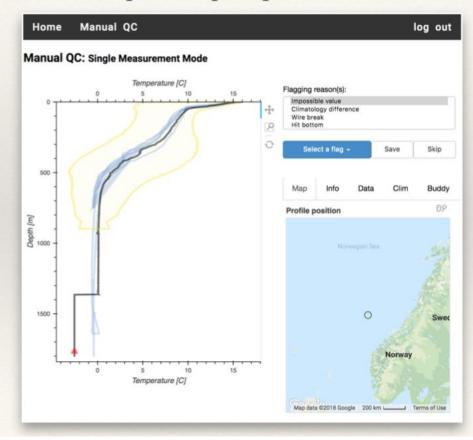
Future AQC work

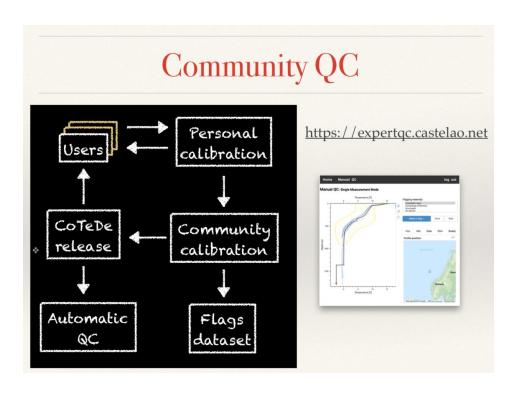
Future aims would include:

- Use the QC sets in a future IQuOD data release.
- Identify why some profiles are not flagged by any test and develop methods for detecting those bad data.
- Work on optimising tests e.g. it looks like there may be benefit from optimising climatology checks.
- Use these metrics to monitor improvements in the performance of the machine learning algorithms achieved via the crowd source approach discussed at the workshop.

Expert QC user interface

https://expertqc.castelao.net





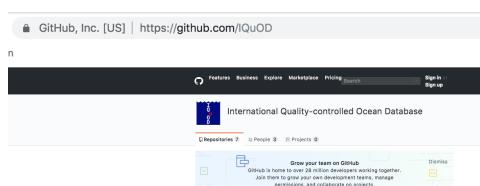
Products

- * Close the cycle by returning the calibrated CoTeDe to the community
- Provide open access to the flagging dataset, so it can be used to calibrate other techniques

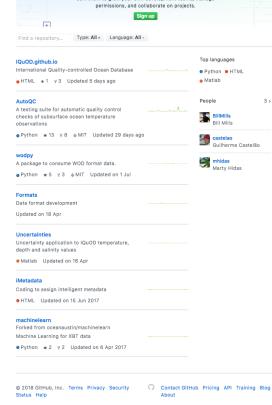
Expert QC

Future work

- * Recruit, engage, and learn from QC experts (in progress);
- * Employ advanced/alternative techniques for specific problems:
 - Wire break/Hit bottom for XBT (Rebecca Cowley- CSIRO);
 - Pattern identification (Ruth Musgrave WHOI)
- Anonymize human flags and make them open access;
- * Propose a procedure for (cross-)validation of experts (trainees);
- * Training/educational: Teach new quality controllers to identify patterns;



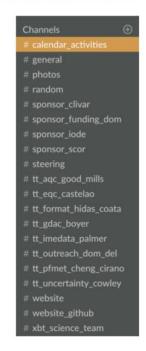
GitHub





Join by clicking at:

https://ioin.slack.com/t/iquod/shared_invite/enQtMzQ5NTEwNzAwNTMyLTBIZTNIMiliYidiY2E4ZDdjYThl ZTk0MzQ3ZDZiNiZkZjc1MzYxMmE2MikwM2NINiI2ZTI5ZDg1NGVhZDNIYWE



www.iquod.org (being updated)

Workshop reports: http://iquod.github.io/documents.html

We would like to expand our IQuOD team & diversity

Task team leaders:

GDAC: Tim Boyer

FORMAT: Marty Hidas, Christine Coatanoan

Duplicates: Ed King

• I-metadata: Matt Palmer, Toru Suzuki, Shoichi Kizu

Uncertainty: Bec Cowley

AQC: Simon Godd, Bill Mills

EQC: Gui Castelao

Crowdsourcing: Allison Macdonald, Steve Diggs

• Performance metrics/User interface: Lijing Cheng, Mauro Cirano

Funding/Outreach/Sponsors: Catia Domingues, Janet Sprintall, Bec Cowley



Join us!

Email: iquod@outlook.com



Many ways to contribute:

User/feedback, regional ocean expertise, include original data/metadata (via NCEI), AQC/EQC/Duplicates codes, Python programming, reference datasets, instrumentation and/or bias correction expertise, spread the word! etc.

Join us!





















































