



# ARCTIC PASSION

## Deliverable 2.1 *Data Management Plan*

Version 0.6, 2024-06-11: Detailed information on datasets added, methodology for updates established



**Project**

Arctic PASSION

**EU Horizon 2020 grant agreement**

101003472

**Work package 2**

Bringing the Arctic Data System into action

**Lead beneficiary**

1 - FMI

**Lead author**

Matias Takala (FMI)

**Contributors**

Øystein Godøy (MET)

**Status**

Coordinator accepted

**Dissemination level**

PU

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No. 101003472



# Table of Contents

1. Data summary

2. FAIR data

2.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata

2.2. Making data openly accessible

2.3. Making data interoperable

2.4. Making data reuseable

3. Allocation of resources

4. Data security

5. Ethical aspects

6. Other issues

7. References

Appendix A: Datasets

3

4

5

7

7

8

8

8

9

9

9

10

# 1. Data summary

The purpose of the data management plan is to document how the data generated by the project Arctic PASSION are handled during and after the project. It describes the basic principles for data management within the project. This includes standards for documentation at discovery and data levels as well as data sharing and preservation including life cycle management of datasets.

## IMPORTANT

This document is addressing datasets (e.g. observations of conditions in the ocean, atmosphere, cryosphere). In addition the project is collecting information on activities that are generating data like research cruises, field work activities etc. This type of information is not covered by this document, but the information model used for the data catalogue allows linking data with further information about the mechanisms used to collect data.

This document is a living document that will be updated on a regular basis during the project. Updates will be made when deemed necessary, but updates will at least be made in relation with the Arctic PASSION reporting periods, which are currently scheduled for December 2022, June 2024 and June 2025. Arctic PASSION is following the principles outlined by the Open Research Data Pilot and The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship (Wilkinson et al. 2016). The data management plan is based on the [OpenAIRE guidelines](https://www.openaire.eu/how-to-create-a-data-management-plan) [https://www.openaire.eu/how-to-create-a-data-management-plan].

The Arctic PASSION project is described in more detail in the project website which is available at <https://arcticpassion.eu/>. The purpose of Arctic PASSION is creation and implementation of a coherent, integrated Arctic observing system. This implies integrating already existing observing systems in a systems of systems approach as well addressing gaps in the current observing system. Arctic PASSION will generate data through the project implementation, but equally important is to map and establish access to already existing datasets in support of the pilot services and other activities of Arctic PASSION.

Arctic PASSION will promote the use of self-explaining file formats (e.g. NetCDF, HDF/HDF5, DwCA) combined with semantic and structural standards like the Climate and Forecast Convention for data documentation. The default format for Arctic PASSION datasets in the geoscientific domain is NetCDF following the Climate and Forecast Convention (feature types grid, timeseries, profiles and trajectories if applicable). For data in the biological domain Darwin Core Archive is promoted. If none of these formats are suitable other formats can be used, but a detailed product manual following a template has to be prepared to ensure proper reuse of the data in the future.

Arctic PASSION will exploit existing data in the region. In particular operational meteorological data made available through WMO Global Telecommunication System (GTS) will be important for the model experiments. No full overview of third party data that will be used is currently available. An overview of the third party data that are planned to be used by the pilot services and that need some sort of handling within the Arctic PASSION data catalogue will be provided in subsequent updates of this plan based on input from the pilot services. Essentially this will e.g. include data from the World Meteorological Organisation, Copernicus services in Europe, data already generated by project partners and data found when harvesting discovery metadata from relevant data centres.

If deemed necessary (required by the scientific community in Arctic PASSION) metadata describing relevant third-party observations will be harvested and ingested in the data management system and

through this simplifying the data discovery process for Arctic PASSION scientists. If specifically needed by one of the pilot services of Arctic PASSION, data may also be cached to ensure interoperable data that can be used by the web based services of the pilot services<sup>[1]</sup>.

Arctic PASSION will rely on data generated by project partners during the duration of the project, legacy data and observing systems of the partners and third party data available through data centres not part of Arctic PASSION.

An overview of the data generated (or used) by the project is available in [Appendix A](#). The tables shown there are continuously updated and are used to check availability of datasets through the [searchable catalogue](#) [<https://data.arcticobservation.org/>]. The latter is still under development and relies in particular on the interaction with Work Package 1. The first table is just a coarse overview based on the Description of Work, while the second is updates submitted by partners during the project. [Table 2](#) lists datasets that are already available by external data providers, but that Arctic PASSION is planning to actively use in pilot services.

IMPORTANT	<p><a href="#">Table 1</a> is vaguely populated and will be populated in more detail in the subsequent versions of the data management plan following interaction with the data generating work packages (in particular WP 1 and 3) of Arctic PASSION. This will be done through replacing <a href="#">Table 1</a> with <a href="#">Table 3</a>, but this process relies on interaction with data providers and repeated requests to data providers to provide information.</p>
NOTE	<p>A mechanism for interaction with data producing work packages and data providers has been established, but requires repeated requests to data providers for information. This mechanism has been adopted for usage against the pilot services of Work Package 4 as well.</p>

There is currently no estimate for the expected volume of the data. Such volume estimates only make sense for the data actively managed by Arctic PASSION. These estimates will be generated when a better overview of the exact datasets is available. However it is expected that it will be in the order to several Terabytes.

Arctic PASSION aims to *bring the Arctic data into action*. Thus data can be relevant for many communities. Internally the primary purpose of the data is to serve the needs of the project’s pilot services.

NOTE	<p>It is not the intention to use the Data Management Plan as a catalogue service, all datasets Arctic PASSION is generating should be available through the SAON Data Portal which is used as the catalogue service.</p>
------	---

## 2. FAIR data

## 2.1. Making data findable, including provisions for metadata

Arctic PASSION will use the SAON data portal (Figure 1), for the time being accessible through <https://data.arcticobserving.org/> <sup>[2]</sup>, to serve data consumers with both human and machine interfaces. Human and machine interfaces relies on a data catalogue that is generated using an information mode that is in use for multiple projects and activities. This is the [MET Norway Metadata Format Specification \(MMD\)](https://htmlpreview.github.io/?https://github.com/metno/mmd/blob/master/doc/mmd-specification.html) <sup>[3]</sup> [https://htmlpreview.github.io/?https://github.com/metno/mmd/blob/master/doc/mmd-specification.html]. This is developed to be compliant with GCMD DIF and ISO19115 and is widely used for mapping harvested metadata into a unified data model. Mappings to DCAT is in progress.

The SAON Data Portal doesn't host datasets, but harvest information about datasets from a number of data repositories <sup>[3]</sup> and integrates this information in a unified search interface.

IMPORTANT	Arctic PASSION require that data generated in the project are published in a data centre that allows machine access using standard interfaces and information objects for discovery metadata.
IMPORTANT	Arctic PASSION require that data generated in the project are published with a project tag populated with the text "Arctic PASSION" in both the short and long name for the project. This is used to group Arctic PASSION datasets in the SAON Data Portal.

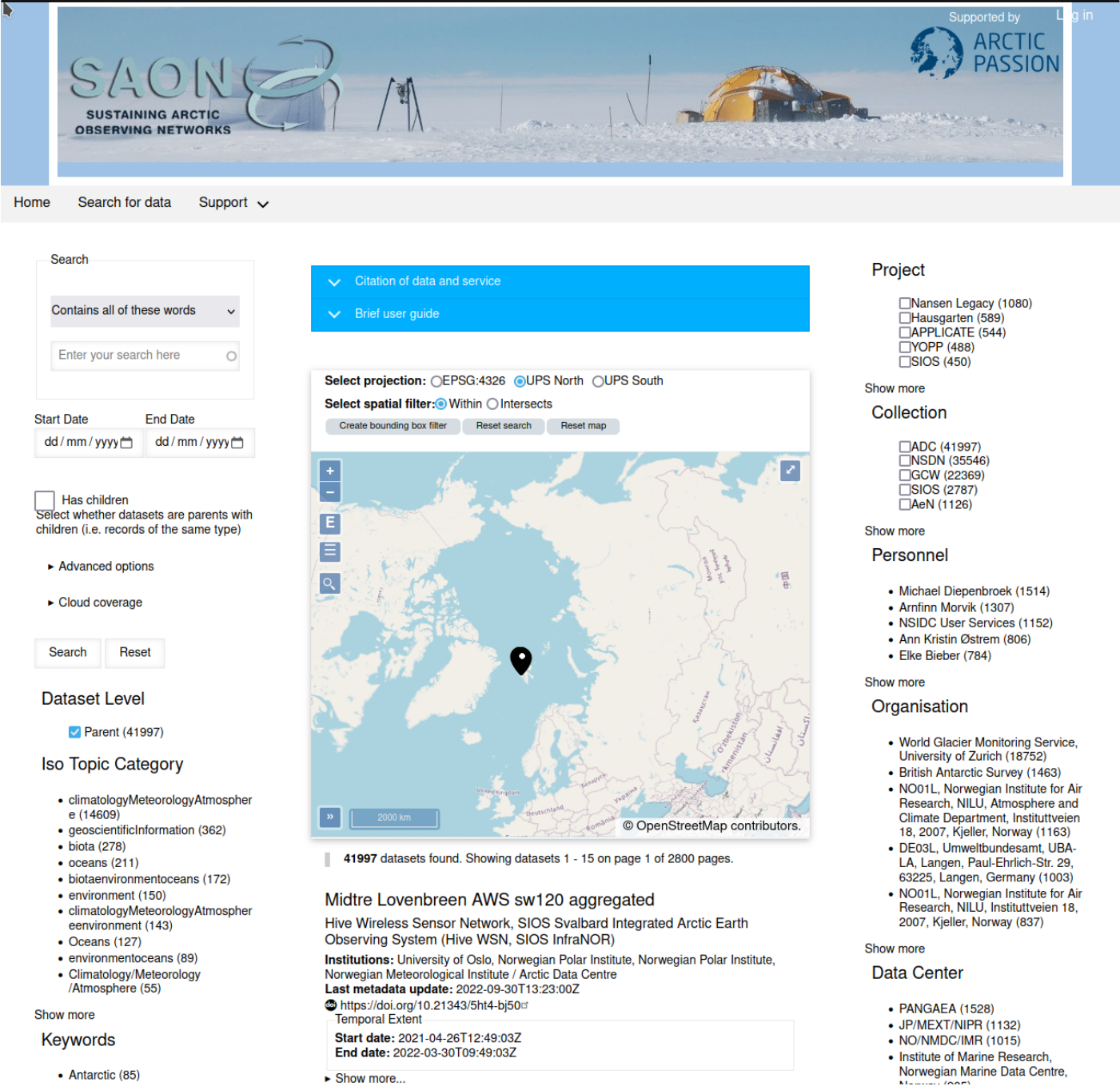


Figure 1. Screenshot of the SAON Data Portal (for the time being available through <https://data.arcticobserving.org/>) which Arctic PASSION supports the development of.

NOTE

Although Arctic Council has suspended all *official meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies until further notice*, no information is received to suspend operation of the SAON Data Portal. The SAON Data Portal is an in kind contribution from the Norwegian Meteorological Institute.

When data are served using self-describing file formats like NetCDF according to the [Climate and Forecast Conventions](https://cfconventions.org/) [https://cfconventions.org/] with global attributes according to the [Attribute Convention for Dataset Discovery](https://wiki.esipfed.org/Attribute_Convention_for_Data_Discovery_1-3) [https://wiki.esipfed.org/Attribute\_Convention\_for\_Data\_Discovery\_1-3] (ACDD)<sup>[4]</sup> and served through OPeNDAP, discovery metadata can be directly generated from the data files. A similar set up is possible to achieve with [Darwin Core Archives](http://tools.gbif.org/dwca-assistant/) [http://tools.gbif.org/dwca-assistant/] (DwC-A), which also have metadata embedded. However, the procedure for extracting this information is yet not operational in the context of Arctic PASSION. The workflow for CF-NetCDF is currently in testing. The workflow for

DwC-A is still under development. In essence application of CF-NetCDF and DwC-A addresses both the perspectives of making data findable and interoperable.

#### IMPORTANT

Sensitive data generated by community based monitoring will be handled in a separate system and only aggregated information will be made available in the data catalogue. However, this data Management Plan will also be developed to cover the sensitive data.

## 2.2. Making data openly accessible

Data will be served from the host data centre wherever possible. Datasets that are needed by a pilot service, but are not openly available although the data license allows open access, will be cached by MET during the project duration and made available for potential users internally and externally.

Selected datasets are preserved for the future through PANGAEA and FMI who will also provide discovery metadata and online access to these datasets.

MET offers limited (large volumes may be too costly) hosting support for "homeless data" that are important for the project deliverables. If data providers have funding to support hosting of large datasets, this can be discussed with MET.

## 2.3. Making data interoperable

Arctic PASSION will primarily rely on self describing, standardised file formats for data encoding. These standardised formats also have semantic frameworks for annotation of the data. This simplifies integration of data across data providers and communities and is in line with efforts undertaken in large data exchange activities, like operational data exchange through the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) working with atmospheric, oceanographic and hydrological data and the [Global Biodiversity Information Facility](https://www.gbif.org/) [https://www.gbif.org/] (GBIF). The specific standards that will be promoted by Arctic PASSION include:

### CF-NetCDF

NetCDF adhering to the [Climate and Forecast Conventions](http://cfconventions.org/index.html) [http://cfconventions.org/index.html] is widely used, both in the oceanographic community, in the Earth System Grid Federation, in Copernicus services, by ESA and EUMETSAT for Sentinel data provision and WMO is developing WMO specific profiles of the standard. By adding the [Attribute Convention for Dataset Discovery](https://adc.met.no/node/4) [https://adc.met.no/node/4]<sup>[4]</sup>, discovery level metadata can be embedded in the datasets.

### Darwin Core Archive

According to the [Darwin Core Archive Assistant](http://tools.gbif.org/dwca-assistant/) [http://tools.gbif.org/dwca-assistant/] *Darwin Core Archive (DwC-A) is a Biodiversity informatics data standard that makes use of the Darwin Core terms to produce a single, self contained dataset for species occurrence or taxonomic (species) data. It is the preferred format for publishing data to the Global Biodiversity Information Facility. You export your data as a set of one or more text (CSV) files. A simple XML descriptor file (called meta.xml) is required to inform others how your files are organized.*

Data that doesn't fit into these categories will be accompanied by a detailed product manual providing



guidance to data consumers. These data will require some more human effort to utilise. Both CF and DwC-A standards are managed in well defined governance processes and the standards are used widely beyond the original user communities.

IMPORTANT	The template for the product manual is to be developed.
IMPORTANT	Guidance on how to use the standards mentioned above will be made available through <a href="https://data.arcticobserving.org/apguidance">https://data.arcticobserving.org/apguidance</a> .

## 2.4. Making data reuseable

A very important requirement for reuseable data is that data are released using a clear data license. Arctic PASSION will promote the usage of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) [https://spdx.org/licenses/CC-BY-4.0.html] license.

The standards for use metadata that are promoted by Arctic PASSION, i.e. [Climate and Forecast Conventions](http://cfconventions.org/index.html) [http://cfconventions.org/index.html] and [Darwin Core](https://www.gbif.org/darwin-core) [https://www.gbif.org/darwin-core] ensures self describing data according to a shared terminology.

As noted in the previous chapter, not all data fits in these formats. These data will not follow rich metadata standards and will require human effort to properly reuse.

When data are documented according to the standards mentioned above, reuse is simplified as standardised tools and services will offer support out of the box. CF-NetCDF and DwC-A is e.g. widely used within many data exchange frameworks.

While CF-NetCDF have been widely used in many communities for a long time, the standard is pretty wide and the degrees of freedom sometimes makes it hard to maintain software support for all options, not least when integrating data across providers. WMO has recognised this and trough interaction with the CF governance, WMO has included CF-NetCDF as part of the [WMO Information System](https://public.wmo.int/en/wmo-information-system-wis) [https://public.wmo.int/en/wmo-information-system-wis] (WIS) governance through a dedicated [Task Team on CF-NetCDF](https://community.wmo.int/governance/commission-membership/commission-observation-infrastructure-and-information-systems-infcom/commission-infrastructure-officers/infcom-management-group/standing-committee-information-management-and-technology-sc-int/expert-team-data-standards-1) [https://community.wmo.int/governance/commission-membership/commission-observation-infrastructure-and-information-systems-infcom/commission-infrastructure-officers/infcom-management-group/standing-committee-information-management-and-technology-sc-int/expert-team-data-standards-1] which will develop WMO profiles of the CF standard for specific WMO purposes.

## 3. Allocation of resources

Arctic PASSION Work Package 2, Bringing the Arctic Data System to action, has allocated resources for cataloguing, serving and preserving data within the project period. Handling of sensitive data from Community Based Monitoring is done in Work Package 4. Overall responsibility for the Data Management Plan lies with Work Package 2.

## 4. Data security

Most of the data generated by Arctic PASSION is open. Arctic PASSION is working to establish secure

connections between data centres and data consumers to ensure that correct decisions can be made using data. However, data from third parties will also be made available, for these data there is limited room for Arctic PASSION to ensure integrity and security of data.

IMPORTANT	Arctic PASSION promotes the application of secure transport protocols between data centres and data consumers.
IMPORTANT	For the discovery metadata harvested into the Arctic PASSION data catalogue, translation rules have been developed that rely on well defined document standards and controlled vocabularies/terminologies. This is further described in the project deliverable (D2.3) which describes the website.

Data from Community Based Monitoring that could be of sensitive nature will not be publicly available, only aggregated non sensitive information will be available through the Arctic PASSION data catalogue.

## 5. Ethical aspects

As mentioned above, sensitive information from Community Based Monitoring is handled in a separate system adhering to the ethical and legal regulations for such data. There could be other information that has constraints for ethical reasons (e.g. species information or breeding areas), but identification of these will be part of the further development of the data management plan and in particular [Table 1](#).

IMPORTANT	Data within Arctic PASSION will be handled according to the principle of "as open as possible, as closed as necessary".
-----------	---

## 6. Other issues

A major challenge when working with scientific communities is to raise the awareness of interoperability at the data level. Often data are published and shared in the form of spreadsheets or in other unstructured forms, which complicates efficient reuse of the data in decision support systems. Arctic PASSION is actively working to change this, but it is a task that is tedious and time consuming since the cost for scientists to overcome the threshold of using FAIR compliant file formats is substantial and the benefit is not evident immediately.

## 7. References

Wilkinson, M., Dumontier, M., Aalbersberg, I. et al. The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship. Sci Data 3, 160018 (2016). <https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2016.18>

# Appendix A: Datasets

Table 1. Overview of datasets generated within Arctic PASSION. Dataset definitions are preliminary and high level. Each record will materialise in many discovery metadata records.

#	Dataset	Description	Responsible	Generated	Published	Comment
1	CTD-data	CTD casts taken during regular cruises in the Arctic and surrounding areas				Details are still being investigated.
2	Mooring-data	Information from long-term ocean moorings of temperature, current etc.				Details are still being investigated.
3	CBM climate data	Climate information from Community Based monitoring				Details are still being investigated.
4	Aerosol-data	Information on Arctic Aerosols.	CNR			Details are still being investigated..
5	Surface irradiance measurements	Information on the short- and longwave surface irradiance.				Details are still being investigated.
6	Surface weather stations					Details are still under investigation, based on relations to INTERACT
7	Terrestrial data	Information on terrestrial features, including biodiversity and snow etc.				Details are still being investigated.

#	Dataset	Description	Responsible	Generated	Published	Comment
8	Permafrost data	Depth profiles of temperature in the permafrost.				Details are still being investigated.
9	Ice mass balance buoys					Details are still being investigated.
10	In situ observations of sea ice	Information received from ships in the ice through the IceWatch activity.				Details are still being investigated.
11	Arctic Land Ice from satellite					Details are still being investigated.
12	Airborne snow and ice data					Details are still being investigated.
13	Ice-Thethered Ice Observatories					Details are still being investigated.
14	Numerical simulations	Supporting observation impact studies, including climate at different temporal scales.				Details are being investigated.
15						

Table 2. Overview of datasets to be actively used by Arctic PASSION services. Pilot service numbers are explained below the table.

#	Pilot Service	Title	URL	Source	Method of integration	Comment
1	PS5	EEA PM10 timeseries (in situ measurements)	<a href="https://discomap.eea.europa.eu/map/fme/AirQualityExport.htm">https://discomap.eea.europa.eu/map/fme/AirQualityExport.htm</a>	EEA	Downloaded dataset - local copy of remote dataset	EEA and FMI PM10 data obtained from monitoring stations (for Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland) are used with CAMS PM10 analysis and forecast data as input for our Neural Network model which provides PM10 forecast. CAMS PM10 wildfires only forecast and CAMS Wildfire flux of total particulate matter data are planned to be shown on our PS platform and provided daily to INFRA service.
2	PS5	FMI PM10 timeseries (in situ measurements)	<a href="https://en.ilmatieteenlaitos.fi/download-observations">https://en.ilmatieteenlaitos.fi/download-observations</a>	FMI	Downloaded dataset - local copy of remote dataset	EEA and FMI PM10 data obtained from monitoring stations (for Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland) are used with CAMS PM10 analysis and forecast data as input for our Neural Network model which provides PM10 forecast. CAMS PM10 wildfires only forecast and CAMS Wildfire flux of total particulate matter data are planned to be shown on our PS platform and provided daily to INFRA service.

#	Pilot Service	Title	URL	Source	Method of integration	Comment
3	PS5	PM10 - CAMS European air quality analysis and forecast	<a href="https://ads.atmosphere.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/dataset/cams-europe-air-quality-forecasts?tab=form">https://ads.atmosphere.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/dataset/cams-europe-air-quality-forecasts?tab=form</a>	CAMS	Downloaded dataset - local copy of remote dataset	EEA and FMI PM10 data obtained from monitoring stations (for Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland) are used with CAMS PM10 analysis and forecast data as input for our Neural Network model which provides PM10 forecast. CAMS PM10 wildfires only forecast and CAMS Wildfire flux of total particulate matter data are planned to be shown on our PS platform and provided daily to INFRA service.
4	PS5	PM10, wildfires only - CAMS European air quality analysis and forecast	<a href="https://ads.atmosphere.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/dataset/cams-europe-air-quality-forecasts?tab=form">https://ads.atmosphere.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/dataset/cams-europe-air-quality-forecasts?tab=form</a>	CAMS	Downloaded dataset - local copy of remote dataset	EEA and FMI PM10 data obtained from monitoring stations (for Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland) are used with CAMS PM10 analysis and forecast data as input for our Neural Network model which provides PM10 forecast. CAMS PM10 wildfires only forecast and CAMS Wildfire flux of total particulate matter data are planned to be shown on our PS platform and provided daily to INFRA service.

#	Pilot Service	Title	URL	Source	Method of integration	Comment
5	PS5	Wildfire flux of total particulate matter - CAMS global biomass burning emissions based on fire radiative power	<a href="https://ads.atmosphere.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/dataset/cams-global-fire-emissions-gfas?tab=overview">https://ads.atmosphere.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/dataset/cams-global-fire-emissions-gfas?tab=overview</a>	CAMS	Downloaded dataset - local copy of remote dataset	EEA and FMI PM10 data obtained from monitoring stations (for Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland) are used with CAMS PM10 analysis and forecast data as input for our Neural Network model which provides PM10 forecast. CAMS PM10 wildfires only forecast and CAMS Wildfire flux of total particulate matter data are planned to be shown on our PS platform and provided daily to INFRA service.
6	PS2	Pan-Arctic Visualization of Landscape Change (2003-2022)	<a href="https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.964814">https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.964814</a>	Arctic PASSION	Direct integration visual representation through e.g. OGC WMS	Multispectral Landsat-5 TM, Landsat-7 ETM+, and Landsat-8 OLI imagery. This is also a dataset generated for Arctic PASSION and will be listed in the appropriate table.
7						
8						

- PS1** Arctic Service ‘Event Database of CBM Using Oral Histories, Indigenous Knowledge and Local Knowledge’
- PS2** Pan-Arctic requirements-driven Permafrost Service
- PS3** State of the Arctic Environment’ service

- 
- PS4** Integrated Fire Risk Management (INFRA)’ Service
  - PS5** Local Atmospheric Pollutant Forecast’ Service
  - PS6** Improving Safety for Shipping in the Polar Seas’ Service
  - PS7** CBM for Arctic marine climate change, noise pollution & impacts on marine living resources’
  - PS8** Lake Ice Service for Arctic Climate and Safety
-



**NOTE**

[Table 3](#) is based on a webform that has more information than shown in the table and the information shown is also truncated for some columns as they exceed the height of the page. The information is processed automatically, thus the table can contain typos and similar. Work is in progress to address these issues and also to map details to the data catalogue. Some datasets have been published, but not in repositories where discovery metadata can be harvested into the catalogue. How to address this is under evaluation, but the fallback solution is manual registration of datasets using a webform (already available, but not deployed).

*Table 3. Overview of datasets Arctic PASSION will generate and initial plans for publication. Some datasets have more information than shown in the table. BBox is bottom left and upper right as minimum longitude/latitude and then maximum longitude/latitude.*

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Temperature of air, snow, ice and seawater from drifting buoys in the Eurasian Basin and Fram Strait	Data from drifting sea ice buoys deployed in the interior Arctic Ocean, allowing for determination of thickness of snow cover and sea ice.	In Work	Mats Granskog	Norwegian Polar Institute	<a href="https://data.npolar.no/home/">NPI/NPDC</a> [https://data.npolar.no/home/]	2025-06-30	Unprocessed data (temperature of air, snow, ice and seawater) are also made available in near-real time at meereisportal.de  The data set will contain data from multiple buoys deployed at different locations in different years. Data from individual buoys will be published as soon as they are processed, i.e at different times depending on their deployment date and duration of drift in sea ice.

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
High-Resolution Svalbard Calving Front Dataset from 1972-2023	Using a novel deep learning model, we have produced a new high-resolution glacier calving front data product for Svalbard from different optical and radar satellite sensors between 1972 and 2023.	In Work	Jonathan Bamber	University of Bristol			Double check that this is not a duplicate of the dataset from Tian Li later.
Raw data from thermistor string ice mass balance buoy 2021M31	Raw data from thermistor string sea ice mass balance buoy. Raw data, no quality control. Data files (csv) are in zip file. Deployment card (pdf) is also attached to the data set.	Complete	Mats Granskog	Norwegian Polar Institute	<a href="https://data.npolar.no/home/">NPI/NPDC</a> [ <a href="https://data.npolar.no/home/">https://data.npolar.no/home/</a> ]	2022-12-07	<a href="https://doi.org/10.21334/npolar.2022.1037bd1e">https://doi.org/10.21334/npolar.2022.1037bd1e</a>  <a href="https://data.meereisportal.de/relaunch/buoy.php?lang=en&amp;active-tab1=method&amp;active-tab2=buoy&amp;singlemap&amp;buoyname=2021M31">https://data.meereisportal.de/relaunch/buoy.php?lang=en&amp;active-tab1=method&amp;active-tab2=buoy&amp;singlemap&amp;buoyname=2021M31</a>  Data is published as a collection.

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Data from ice mass balance buoy 2022T95	Ice mass balance buoy 2022T95 deployed near North Pole in summer 2022	Planned	Mats Granskog	Norwegian Polar Institute	AWI/PAN GAEA [https://pangaea.de/]	2023-12-31	<a href="https://data.meereisportal.de/relaunch/buoy.php?lang=en&amp;active-tab1=method&amp;active-tab2=buoy&amp;singlemap&amp;buoyname=2022T95">https://data.meereisportal.de/relaunch/buoy.php?lang=en&amp;active-tab1=method&amp;active-tab2=buoy&amp;singlemap&amp;buoyname=2022T95</a>  These data are yet not in the data catalogue, but are available online.  Data is published as a single collection (most likely).
Data from ice mass balance buoy 2022T97	Data from buoy 2022T97 deployed in the western Amundsen basin in summer 2022	Planned	Mats Granskog	Norwegian Polar Institute	AWI/PAN GAEA [https://pangaea.de/]	2023-12-31	<a href="https://data.meereisportal.de/relaunch/buoy.php?lang=en&amp;active-tab1=method&amp;active-tab2=buoy&amp;singlemap&amp;buoyname=2022T97">https://data.meereisportal.de/relaunch/buoy.php?lang=en&amp;active-tab1=method&amp;active-tab2=buoy&amp;singlemap&amp;buoyname=2022T97</a>  These data are yet not in the data catalogue, but are available online.  Data is published as a single collection (most likely).

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Sea ice mass balance from autonomous measurements	Sea ice parameters derived from autonomous measurements. The data set comprises sea ice thickness, snow depth, sea ice temperatures and further derived physical properties from sea ice mass balance buoys. We mainly deployed thermistor-string buoys (type SIMBA) on sea ice drifting across the Arctic (and Antarctic) ocean. All data may be found already on data.meereisportal.de	In Work	Andras Preusser and Marcel Nicolaus	AWI	<a href="#">AWI/PAN GAEA</a> [https://pangaea.de/]	2023-05-09	Find more details here: <a href="https://data.meereisportal.de/relaunch/buoy.php?lang=en">https://data.meereisportal.de/relaunch/buoy.php?lang=en</a>  One data set per buoy plus collections of several buoys, e.g. by expedition.
Hydrography and currents from ocean mooring in the Western Amundsen Basin, Arctic Ocean	Time-series of water temperature, salinity and current profiles from ocean mooring in the Western Nansen Basin, Arctic Ocean	In Work	Arild Sundfjord	Norwegian Polar Institute	<a href="#">NPI/NPDC</a> [https://data.npolar.no/home/]	2024-12-20	Additional data from partner instruments on the same mooring may be added at a later time  The data set will contain all data from different instruments located on the same mooring for the full two-year deployment

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Hydrography and currents from ocean mooring in the Western Amundsen Basin, Arctic Ocean	Time-series of water temperature, salinity and current profiles from ocean mooring in the Western Amundsen Basin, Arctic Ocean	In Work	Arild Sundfjord	NPI - Norsk Polarinstitutt (NO)	NPI/NPDC -https://data.npolar.no/home/	2024-12-20	Additional data from partner instruments on the same mooring may be added at a later time  The data set will contain all data from different instruments located on the same mooring for the full two-year deployment

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
pan-Arctic coastal meltwater discharge	<p>Daily MAR 5.5 km resolution runoff (both ice and tundra) is statistically downscaled (using adaptive local vertical runoff gradients) to 250 m.</p> <p>The downscaled runoff is integrated for every surface drainage basin (obtained using surface DEMs and hydrological routing tools) in the Arctic (i.e. ice covered regions of the Canadian Arctic, Greenland, Iceland, Svalbard, Russian Arctic)</p> <p>Outflow points of these drainage basins at the coastlines (and the basins themselves) are provided.</p> <p>The basin specific daily downscaled runoff data is stored in a relational database and can be obtained by using the basin/outflow ID.</p>	Complete	Jonathan Bamber	University of Bristol	<a href="https://thegeohub.org/">Ghub</a> [https://thegeohub.org/]	2023-12-31	<p>Dataset is complete, publication is in progress (10/05/2023)</p> <p>Single dataset (relational database + supplementary data) for each included Randolph Glacier Inventory region (RGI3-CanadaN; RGI4-CanadaS; RGI5-Greenland, RGI6-Iceland; RGI7-Svalbard; RGI9-RussiaN)</p> <p>This dataset is not in the data catalogue and will need metadata to be added through manual input in a webform.</p>

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Atmospheric vertical profiles of temperature and Humidity	Profiles of Atmospheric temperature and Humidity obtained from continuous recording microwave radiometer	In Work	Nuncio Murukesh	NCPOR	<a href="https://npdc.ncaor.gov.in/">National Polar Data Centre</a> [https://npdc.ncaor.gov.in/]		

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Upwelling and downwelling visible radiation measurements of the autonomous ice-tethered OptiCAL 'pp' buoy (LT-ITO) deployed on drifting sea ice in the "North Pole sea ice station" during Arctic Ocean 2022 cruise.	Optical Chain And Logger (OptiCAL) systems capture PAR-like data at 12 logarithmically-spaced levels down to 50 m depth, and, along with positional data, transmit these data hourly via Iridium. The PAR sensors have a wide dynamic range, able to detect PAR from $5 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{Mol s}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2}$ to $100 \mu\text{Mol s}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2}$ and thereby graph a wide range of light behaviour from winter to summer and from surface to depth. Sampling at the 12 levels is accomplished by resin-containment 'nodes' located along a power and communication cable that hangs vertically from the underside of the surface spar-buoy. The nodes are at nominal depths of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 21, 32, and 50m. Each node has six 'PAR' sensors, three detecting downwelling light and three upwelling light. Two of each set of three sensor sets have simple optical filters: one transmitting 'orange' the other 'blue'. The third	In Work	Jørgen Berge	UiT	NIRD (cached at MET/ADC)		<p>To convert from mHz to the expected SI unit of <math>\mu\text{mol s}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2}</math> requires a conversion function.</p> <p>This work is (as of May 2023) still in preparation, but will be published as "Development and calibration of a high dynamic range and autonomous ocean-light instrument (OptiCAL) to measure sub-surface profiles in ice-covered waters": Bernhard Schartmüller<sup>1</sup>, Phil Anderson, David McKee, Stacey Connan-McGinty, Tomasz Piotr Kopec, Malin Daase, Geir Johnsen and Jørgen Berge.</p> <p>The LT-ITO “pp” was deployed on 2022-07-31, and recorded data hourly to 2022-10-19.</p> <p>Some data has been received for publication and are integrated in the catalogue.</p>



Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Upwelling and downwelling visible radiation measurements of the autonomous ice-tethered OptiCAL 'qq' buoy (LT-ITO) deployed on drifting sea ice in the "North Pole sea ice station" during Arctic Ocean 2022 cruise.	Optical Chain And Logger (OptiCAL) systems capture PAR-like data at 12 logarithmically-spaced levels down to 50 m depth, and, along with positional data, transmit these data hourly via Iridium. The PAR sensors have a wide dynamic range, able to detect PAR from $5 \times 10^{-4} \mu\text{Mol s}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2}$ to $100 \mu\text{Mol s}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2}$ and thereby graph a wide range of light behaviour from winter to summer and from surface to depth. Sampling at the 12 levels is accomplished by resin-containment 'nodes' located along a power and communication cable that hangs vertically from the underside of the surface spar-buoy. The nodes are at nominal depths of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 21, 32, and 50m. Each node has six 'PAR' sensors, three detecting downwelling light and three upwelling light. Two of each set of three sensor sets have simple optical filters: one transmitting 'orange' the other 'blue'. The third	In Work	Jørgen Berge	UiT			Some data is received for publication and are already in the catalogue.

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Data from downward looking Acoustic zooplankton and fish profiler (AZFP) deployed on drifting sea ice in the "North Pole sea ice station" during Arctic Ocean 2022 cruise.	<p>Bioacoustic data from an Acoustic Zooplankton Fish Profiler (AZFP) deployed in Central Arctic Ocean. Raw data from the four AZFP frequencies (38, 125, 200 and 455kHz) are published. This echosounder was deployed on 2022-07-30, data were downloaded retrieved on 2023-01-18, after 193 days of operation.</p> <p>The AZFP was connected to the surface buoy with a 5 m long umbilical cable and acoustic beam of the echosounder was pointed downward.</p> <p>An independent GPS tracker of the type XEOS Rover was attached to the AZFP and its GPS track is also part of this data set.</p>	In Work	Jørgen Berge	UiT			<p>The ITO is still drifting and collecting data. Last known position (as for 2023-05-11) is 59.9724, -48.6922.</p> <p>For the AZFP data, the initial and final deployment (.DPL) and configuration (.XML) files are included. these describe the instrument configuration and sampling plan. The bioacoustics data sets (.01A,.01B, ..., .02A,...) are consecutive, divided hourly. The first two digits describe the phase of the sampling program being used when the file was created while the letter B and C are for files generated within a same hour when the process is interrupted, for example, when backing up the data from the echosounder. The file names contain the date and time of each file.</p> <p>Some data is received, details to be checked.</p>

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Data from an automated weather station (AWS) deployed on drifting sea ice in the "North Pole sea ice" station during Arctic Ocean 2022 cruise.	This data set includes meteorological data (air temperature, air relative humidity, atmospheric pressure accompanied with datetime and geographical position) obtained from an automated weather station (AWS-ITO) deployed in Central Arctic Ocean on 2022-07-29 at 89.82N, 26.28W. Data was collected until 2023-01-20 when the last message was delivered from 73.43N, 13.90W.	In Work	Jørgen Berge	UiT			

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Temperature and heating induced temperature difference measurements from the sea ice mass balance buoy SIMBA 02-02 deployed on drifting sea ice in the "North Pole sea ice station" during Arctic Ocean 2022 cruise.	<p>Sea ice mass balance buoy measures snow and sea ice thickness (ice growth and loss). The SIMBA-ITO is equipped with a thermistor string about 5 meter long (240 temperature sensors placed at 2cm intervals: thermistors 0 to 239). The instrument is estimating snow and ice thickness by measuring thermal conductivity of the media (the sensor chain is heated daily, and temperature changes are measured after 30 and 120 seconds from heating the sensor chain).</p> <p>This ITO is also equipped with one in-air temperature sensor, deployed ~1m above the surface (thermistor 240).</p> <p>In addition a GPS track is a supplementary part of this data set.</p> <p>The ITO was sending data till late September 2022. After that data packets were arriving only</p>	In Work	Jørgen Berge	UiT			Data is received for publication, but sensors are dead.

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Temperature and heating induced temperature difference measurements from the sea ice mass balance buoy SIMBA 02-02 deployed on drifting sea ice in the "North Pole sea ice station" during Arctic Ocean 2022 cruise.	<p>Sea ice mass balance buoy measures snow and sea ice thickness (ice growth and loss). The SIMBA-ITO is equipped with a thermistor string about 5 meter long (240 temperature sensors placed at 2cm intervals: thermistors 0 to 239). The instrument is estimating snow and ice thickness by measuring thermal conductivity of the media (the sensor chain is heated daily, and temperature changes are measured after 30 and 120 seconds from heating the sensor chain).</p> <p>This ITO is also equipped with one in-air temperature sensor, deployed ~1m above the surface (thermistor 240).</p> <p>In addition a GPS track is a supplementary part of this data set.</p> <p>After around two weeks of operation temperature measurements stopped coming.</p>	In Work	Jørgen Berge	UiT			

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Terrestrial climate and cryosphere data from Toolik field station	Parameters added to monitoring through Arctic PASSION funding include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Soil moisture</li><li>• Soil temperatures</li><li>• Soil heat flux</li></ul>	In Work	Syndonia Bret-Harte	INPO - INTERACT	<a href="https://www.uaf.edu/toolik/edc/monitoring/abiotic/met-data-query.php">https://www.uaf.edu/toolik/edc/monitoring/abiotic/met-data-query.php</a>		
Terrestrial climate and cryosphere data from Western Arctic Research Center (WARC)	Parameters added to terrestrial monitoring through Arctic PASSION funding include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Air temperature</li><li>• Air humidity</li><li>• Air pressure</li><li>• Short wave incoming and outgoing radiation</li><li>• Long wave incoming and outgoing radiation</li><li>• Net radiation</li><li>• Soil moisture</li><li>• Soil temperature</li></ul>	In Work	Erika Hille	INPO - INTERACT			Work is ongoing to integrate data through INTERACT data management.

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Terrestrial climate and cryosphere data from CEN Whapmagoostui-Kuujuarapik Station, Canada	<p>Parameters added to terrestrial monitoring through Arctic PASSION funding include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Air temperature</li><li>• Air humidity</li><li>• Short wave incoming and outgoing radiation</li><li>• Long Wave incoming and outgoing radiation</li><li>• Wind velocity</li><li>• Wind direction</li><li>• Snow depth</li><li>• Ground/permafrost temperature</li></ul>	In Work	Mickael Lemay	INPO - INTERACT			Work is in progress to integrate data through collaboration with CCADI

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Terrestrial climate and cryosphere data from Arctic Station, Greenland Denmark	Parameters added to terrestrial monitoring through Arctic PASSION funding include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air temperature</li> <li>• Air humidity</li> <li>• Air pressure</li> <li>• Short wave incoming and outgoing radiation</li> <li>• Long wave incoming and outgoing radiation</li> <li>• Precipitation</li> <li>• Permafrost/ground temperature</li> </ul>	In Work	Morten Rasch	INPO - INTERACT	<a href="https://data.gem.dk/">https://data.gem.dk/</a>		<p>The GEM data management system is not integrated in harvesting yet. Work is in progress.</p> <p>Need to check if data are tagged as Arctic PASSION using the project element.</p>
Terrestrial climate and cryosphere data from Zackenberg Station, Greenland Denmark	Parameters added to terrestrial monitoring through Arctic PASSION funding include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permafrost/Ground temperature</li> </ul>	In Work	Torben R. Christensen	INPO - INTERACT	<a href="https://data.gem.dk/">https://data.gem.dk/</a>		The GEM data management system is not integrated in harvesting yet. Work is in progress.
Terrestrial climate and cryosphere data from Kevo Station, Finland	Parameters added to terrestrial monitoring through Arctic PASSION funding include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permafrost/Ground temperature</li> </ul>	In Work	Otso Suominen	INPO - INTERACT			Work is in progress to integrate data directly through GEM using schema.org served through INTERACT



Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
CNR Arctic Station “Dirigibile Italia”, Svalbard, Norway	Parameters added to terrestrial monitoring through Arctic PASSION funding include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Soil moisture</li><li>• Air temperature</li><li>• Air humidity</li><li>• Permafrost/Ground temperature</li><li>• Snow depth</li></ul>	In Work	Mauro Mazzola	INPO - INTERACT	<a href="https://iadc.cnr.it/cnr/">CNR/IADC</a> [https://iadc.cnr.it/cnr/]		Data from IADC are actively harvested into the catalogue.  Need to check if data are tagged with Arctic PASSION.
Terrestrial climate and cryosphere data from Rif field station, Iceland	Parameters added to terrestrial monitoring through Arctic PASSION funding include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Permafrost/Ground temperature</li><li>• Snow depth</li><li>• Net radiation</li><li>• Short wave incoming and outgoing radiation</li><li>• Long wave incoming and outgoing radiation</li><li>• Soil heat flux</li></ul>	In Work	Pedro Rodrigues	INPO - INTERACT			

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Terrestrial climate and cryosphere data from NIBIO Svanhovd research station, Norway	Parameters added to terrestrial monitoring through Arctic PASSION funding include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Permafrost/Ground temperature</li><li>• Incoming and outgoing short wave radiation</li><li>• Incoming and outgoing long wave radiation</li><li>• Net radiation</li><li>• Heat flux</li></ul>	In Work	Cornelya Klutsch	INPO - INTERACT – International Network for Terrestrial Research and Monitoring in the Arctic - INPO (SE)			Data are currently not tagged as Arctic PASSION, some of these are being processed in MET/ADC.

Title	Description	Status	Principal Investigator	Affiliation	Expected Data Center	Expected publication date	Comments
Terrestrial climate and cryosphere data from Churchill Northern Studies Centre, Canada	Parameters added to terrestrial monitoring through Arctic PASSION funding include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Air temperature</li><li>• Air humidity</li><li>• Short wave incoming and outgoing radiation</li><li>• Long wave incoming and outgoing radiation</li><li>• Wind speed</li><li>• Wind direction</li><li>• Air pressure</li></ul>	In Work	Joni Reimer	INPO - INTERACT			//// Double check that this is not a duplicate of the Bamber dataset listed above. ////
Calving Front Dataset for Marine-Terminating Glaciers in Svalbard 1985-2023	This is a new high-resolution calving front dataset of 149 marine-terminating glaciers in Svalbard, comprising 124919 glacier calving front positions during the period of 1985-2023. This dataset was generated using a novel automated deep learning framework and multiple optical and SAR satellite images from Landsat, Terra-ASTER, Sentinel-2, and Sentinel-1 satellite missions.	Complete	Tian Li	University of Bristol	AWI/PAN GAEA		

[1] This could be necessary to establish an Arctic Window of Copernicus or when data are available through third party data centres but not in standardised and interoperable form.

[2] The service will also respond to the original address of <https://saon.met.no/> until further notice.

[3] Details to be provided.

[4] More detailed information on how to format the ACDD global attributes to ensure the best possible discovery metadata being generated is available at <https://adc.met.no/node/4>.

---