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1st CMEMS MED User & Training Workshop

In Situ TAC

Charles Troupin

SOCIB

La Spezia, 4 December 2015

1. Introduction

2. How to get the data?

3. How to work with the data?

4. Ocean Data View

5. Python

1. Introduction

1.1– Data quality

1.2– About the material

2. How to get the data?

3. How to work with the data?

3.1– Inspection

3.2– Visualisation

3.3– Processing

4. Ocean Data View

4.1– Objective 1: time series

4.2– Objective 2: CORA dataset

5. Python

5.1– ipython notebooks

5.2– Example 1: plotting

*”Without sufficient observations,
useful prediction will likely never be
possible.”*

*"Models will evolve and improve,
but, without data, will be untestable,
and observations not taken today are
lost forever."*

C. Wunsch et al. (2010) PNAS

Why in situ data?



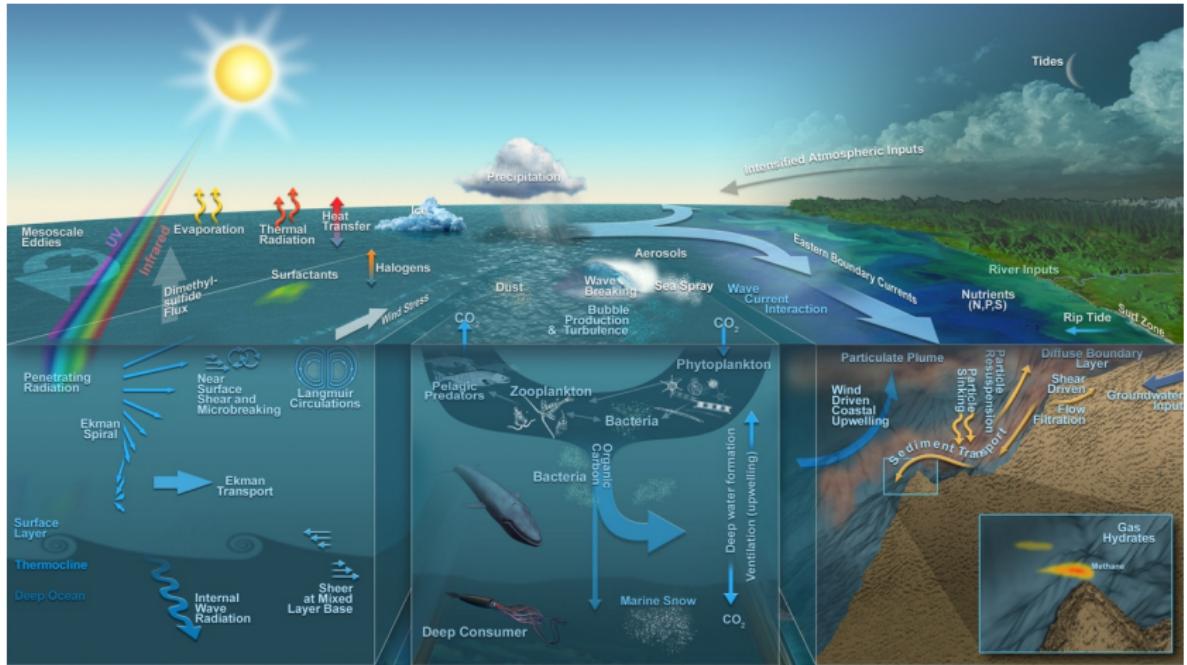
1. Model initialisation
2. Model validation
3. Data assimilation

models are idealisation of the reality

”Without data assimilation, any attempt to produce reliable forecasts is almost certain to end in failure.”

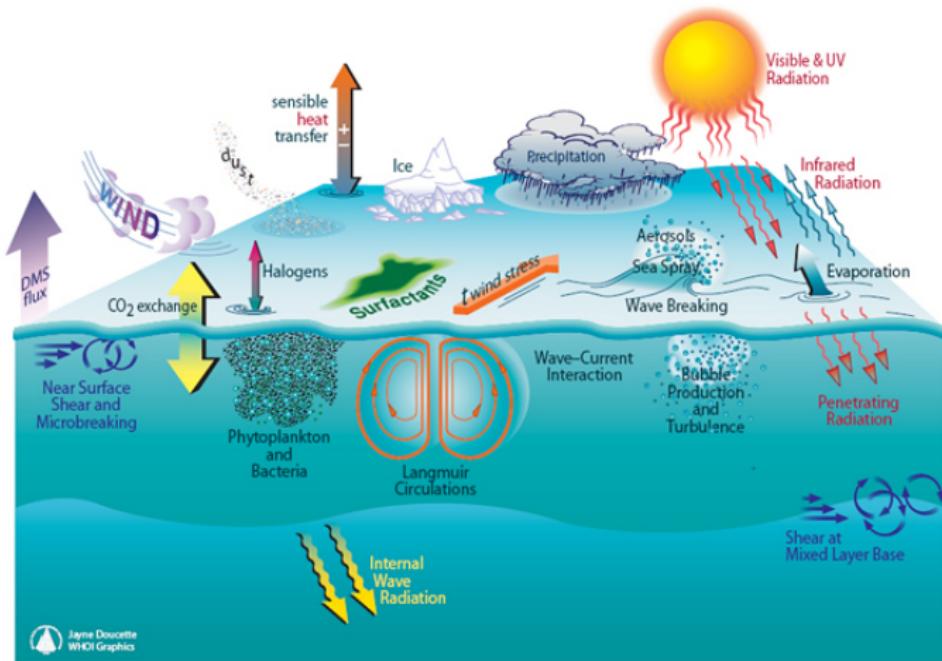
<http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/learning/science/first-steps>

The ocean is complex



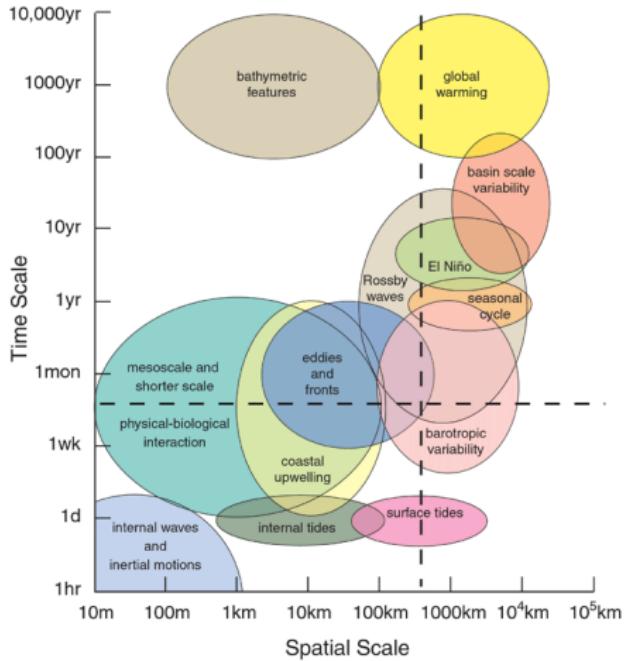
Many processes

The ocean is complex



Many processes

The ocean is complex



Many processes and many scales

A multi-platform approach is essential



“We must be able to document conditions and measure fluxes within the volume of the ocean, simultaneously and in real time, over many scales of time and space, regardless of the depth, energy, mobility, or complexity of the processes involved.”

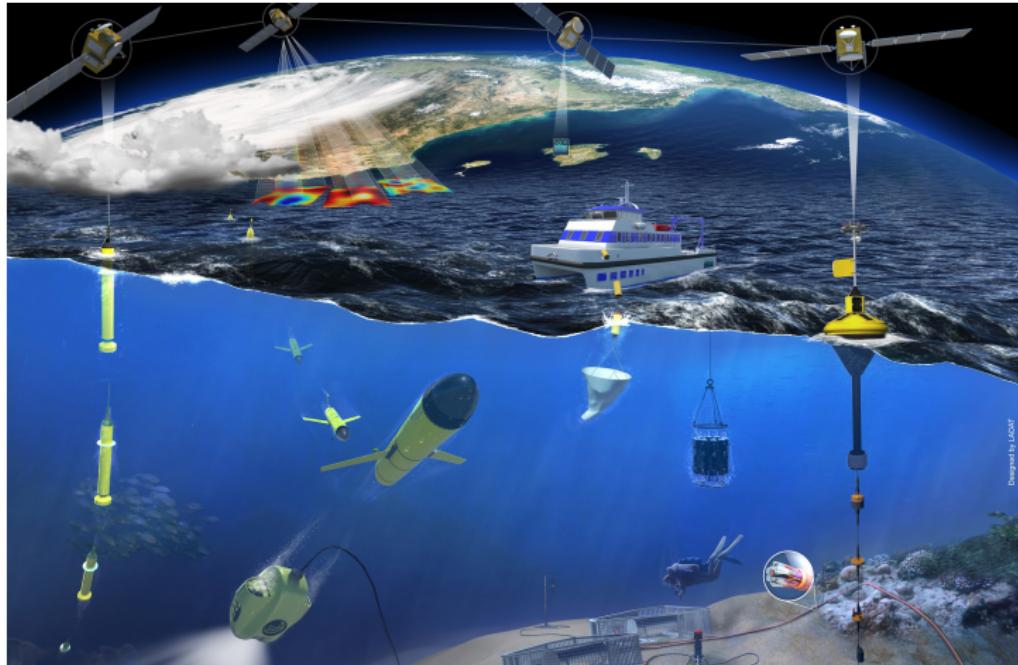
Delaney and Bargas (2009)

A multi-platform approach is essential



Credit: Global Ocean Observing System Office (IOC-GOOS)

A multi-platform approach is essential



Designed by SOCIB

Balearic Islands Coastal Ocean Observing and Forecasting System
www.socib.es

A multi-platform approach is essential



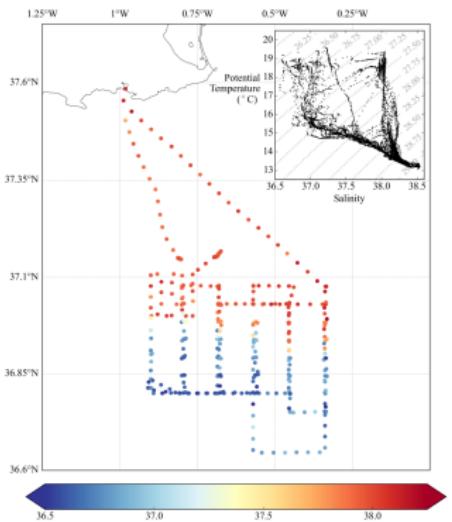
Coastal Observing System for Northern and Arctic Seas
<http://codm.hzg.de/codm/>

Types of in situ data

Research Vessel

temperature, salinity, currents, oxygen, ...

Feature type: trajectory of profiles for CTD
trajectory for thermosalinograph

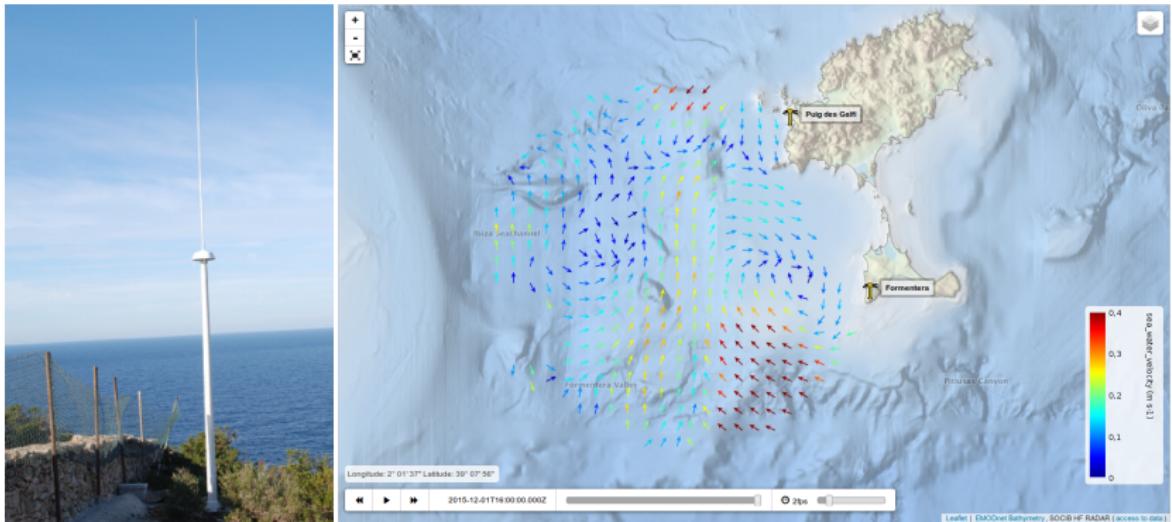


Types of in situ data

Coastal HF Radar

Current speed and direction

Feature type: grid



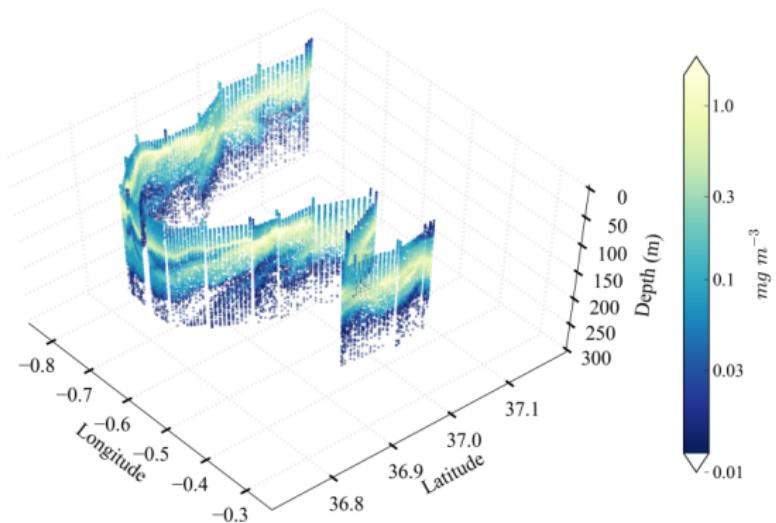
Types of in situ data

Glider

Feature type: trajectory



Temperature, salinity, currents, chlorophyll, ...



Types of in situ data

Drifting buoys and profilers

Temperature, salinity, currents, ...

Feature type: trajectory and trajectory of profiles

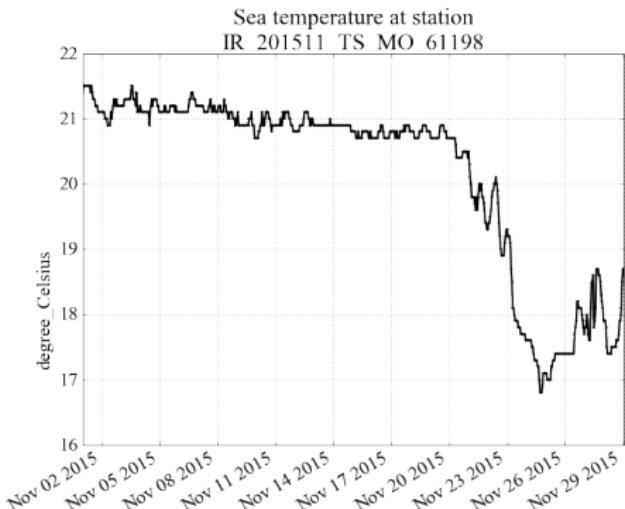


Types of in situ data

Fixed stations

Sea-level, weather/water column variables

Feature type: time series



Data quality

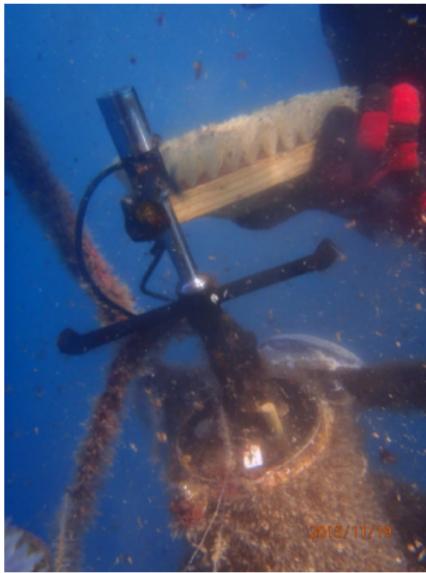
Why data are not always good?



Why data are not always good?



Why data are not always good?



QC processing



1. variety of instruments
→ different precision, accuracy and methods
2. a given variable should undergo common QC with testing depending on the instrument/platform
3. needs for standards indicating reliability
4. needs for easily found documentation of the test procedures
5. original values must be preserved
6. problems found by users → reported back to the provider

Quality flags are stored in the netCDF files

Example: temperature from a profiler:

```
...  
float TEMP(TIME, DEPTH) ;  
TEMP:long_name = "Sea temperature" ;  
TEMP:standard_name = "sea_water_temperature" ;  
TEMP:units = "degree_Celsius" ;  
TEMP:_FillValue = 9.96921e+36f ;  
byte TEMP_QC(TIME, DEPTH) ;  
TEMP_QC:long_name = "quality flag" ;  
TEMP_QC:conventions = "OceanSites reference table 2" ;  
TEMP_QC:_FillValue = -128b ;  
TEMP_QC:valid_min = 0b ;  
TEMP_QC:valid_max = 9b ;  
TEMP_QC:flag_values = 0b, 1b, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5b, 6b, 7b, 8b, 9b ;  
TEMP_QC:flag_meanings = "no_qc_performed good_data probably_good_data  
bad_data_that_are_potentially_correctable bad_data value_changed  
not_used nominal_value interpolated_value missing_value" ;  
...
```

Quality flag meaning

QF value	Meaning
0	no QC performed
1	good data
2	probably good
3	bad data that are potentially correctable
4	bad data
5	value changed
7	nominal value
8	interpolated value
9	missing value

Quality flag meaning

QF value	Meaning
0	no QC performed
1	good data
2	probably good
3	bad data that are potentially correctable
4	bad data
5	value changed
7	nominal value
8	interpolated value
9	missing value

In most situations: only use data with flag=1

Real-time vs. delayed mode quality control



Real-time QC cannot detect all the anomalies

- ▶ Real-time QC automatic tests thresholds are a compromise between:
 1. letting bad data going through and
 2. stopping good data
- ▶ Delayed mode QC implies visual inspection by an operator

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles

- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles

- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles

- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles

- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles

- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles

- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles

- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test
- ▶ Pressure Increasing Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles

- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test
- ▶ Pressure Increasing Test
- ▶ Spike Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Gradient Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test
- ▶ Pressure Increasing Test
- ▶ Spike Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test
- ▶ Pressure Increasing Test
- ▶ Spike Test
- ▶ Gradient Test
- ▶ Digit Rollover Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test
- ▶ Pressure Increasing Test
- ▶ Spike Test
- ▶ Gradient Test
- ▶ Digit Rollover Test
- ▶ Stuck Value Test

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test
- ▶ Pressure Increasing Test
- ▶ Spike Test
- ▶ Gradient Test
- ▶ Digit Rollover Test
- ▶ Stuck Value Test
- ▶ Density Inversion

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test
- ▶ Pressure Increasing Test
- ▶ Spike Test
- ▶ Gradient Test
- ▶ Digit Rollover Test
- ▶ Stuck Value Test
- ▶ Density Inversion
- ▶ Grey List

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
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- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
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- ▶ Regional Range Test
- ▶ Pressure Increasing Test
- ▶ Spike Test
- ▶ Gradient Test
- ▶ Digit Rollover Test
- ▶ Stuck Value Test
- ▶ Density Inversion
- ▶ Grey List
- ▶ Gross salinity or temperature sensor drift

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test
- ▶ Pressure Increasing Test
- ▶ Spike Test
- ▶ Gradient Test
- ▶ Digit Rollover Test
- ▶ Stuck Value Test
- ▶ Density Inversion
- ▶ Grey List
- ▶ Gross salinity or temperature sensor drift
- ▶ Frozen profile

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Tests applied on Argo vertical profiles



- ▶ Deepest Pressure Test
- ▶ Platform Identification
- ▶ Impossible Date Test
- ▶ Impossible Location Test
- ▶ Position on Land Test
- ▶ Impossible Speed Test
- ▶ Global Range Test
- ▶ Regional Range Test
- ▶ Pressure Increasing Test
- ▶ Spike Test
- ▶ Gradient Test
- ▶ Digit Rollover Test
- ▶ Stuck Value Test
- ▶ Density Inversion
- ▶ Grey List
- ▶ Gross salinity or temperature sensor drift
- ▶ Frozen profile
- ▶ Visual QC

More details: doi:[10.13155/33951](https://doi.org/10.13155/33951)

Summary



1. Various types of platforms available

Summary



1. Various types of platforms available
2. Quality flags assigned to the measurements

Summary



1. Various types of platforms available
2. Quality flags assigned to the measurements
3. In situ data are essential for numerical model

Summary

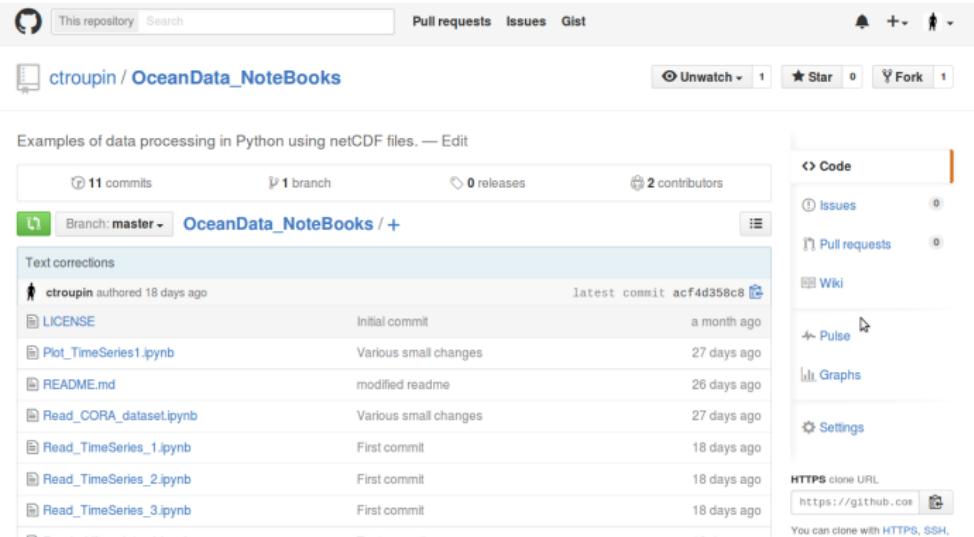


1. Various types of platforms available
2. Quality flags assigned to the measurements
3. In situ data are essential for numerical model
4. In situ observations are scarce

Training material

Training material

ipython notebooks distributed in github 
https://github.com/ctroupin/OceanData_NoteBooks



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'OceanData_NoteBooks'. The repository has 11 commits, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 2 contributors. The 'master' branch is selected. The repository contains several files and notebooks, including 'LICENSE', 'Plot_TimeSeries1.ipynb', 'README.md', 'Read_CORA_dataset.ipynb', 'Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb', 'Read_TimeSeries_2.ipynb', and 'Read_TimeSeries_3.ipynb'. The latest commit is 'acf4d358c8' by 'ctroupin' 18 days ago. The repository has 1 star, 0 forks, and 0 pull requests. The sidebar on the right includes links for Code, Issues, Pull requests, Wiki, Pulse, Graphs, and Settings.

This repository | Search | Pull requests | Issues | Gist

ctroupin / **OceanData_NoteBooks** Unwatch 1 Star 0 Fork 1

Examples of data processing in Python using netCDF files. — Edit

11 commits 1 branch 0 releases 2 contributors

Branch: master OceanData_NoteBooks / +

File	Description	Time Ago
LICENSE	Initial commit	a month ago
Plot_TimeSeries1.ipynb	Various small changes	27 days ago
README.md	modified readme	26 days ago
Read_CORA_dataset.ipynb	Various small changes	27 days ago
Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb	First commit	18 days ago
Read_TimeSeries_2.ipynb	First commit	18 days ago
Read_TimeSeries_3.ipynb	First commit	18 days ago

Code Issues Pull requests Wiki Pulse Graphs Settings

HTTPS clone URL https://github.com/ctroupin/OceanData_NoteBooks

You can clone with **HTTPS**, **SSH**,

Why ipython notebooks?



IP[y]: IPython
Interactive Computing

- ▶ User-friendly
- ▶ Free, easy to write, easy to read
- ▶ Code and results visible online via <http://nbviewer.ipython.org>

Why github?



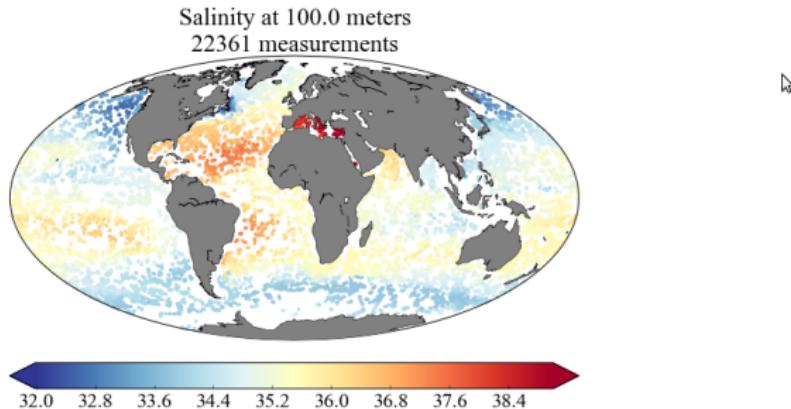
- ▶ Public access, easy to download
- ▶ Collaborative development
- ▶ Bug tracking, feature request, wikis, ...



How does it looks like?

Finally, the colorbar will be placed below the map.

```
In [157]: fig = plt.figure(figsize=(10,8))
m.scatter(lon_p, lat_p, s=10, c=salinity_atdepth_masked, edgecolor='None', cmap=cmap, norm=norm)
plt.colorbar(scat, extend='both', orientation='horizontal', pad=0.05)
m.fillcontinents(color='gray', lake_color='white')
m.drawcoastlines(linewidth=0.5)
plt.title('Salinity at ' + str(mydepth) + ' meters \n' + str(goodmeasurements) + ' measurements')
plt.show()
```



Even with this type of scatter plot, we can see interesting characteristics of the salinity field.

How to get the
data?

Getting CORA dataset



<http://marine.copernicus.eu>: click on ONLINE CATALOGUE

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MARINE ENVIRONMENT MONITORING SERVICE
Providing PRODUCTS and SERVICES for all marine applications

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Search and download your datasets!

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Select your:

AREA
PARAMETERS
TIME COVERAGE
OBSERVATIONS/MODELS

SHORT-CUT TO SERVICES

REGISTER NOW

VALIDATION STATISTICS

ONLINE TUTORIALS

COLLABORATIVE FORUM

2015 OCT

LATEST NEWS FLASH
CMEMS-3211
Issue with upstream data [SST OSTIA | Degraded]
Resolved

28 MONDAY
EVENTS AGENDA

PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

FOCUS ON

TRAINING AGENDA

COLLOQUIUM - 23/27 MAY 2016 - THE 48TH INTERNATIONAL LIÈGE COLLOQUIUM ON OCEAN DYNAMICS

Submesoscale Processes: Mechanisms, Implications and new Frontiers

This colloquium aims to advance our collective understanding of submesoscale processes, their mechanistic functioning, relevance, and implications across a range of oceanic disciplines. Discussions will include observational, modeling and theoretical

[READ MORE](#)

scale Processes: Mechanisms, Implications and new Frontiers
International Liège Colloquium on Ocean Dynamics
Liège, Belgium
23rd - 27th May 2016

Getting CORA dataset

Select "Global Ocean" and type "CORA" in search box

ONLINE CATALOGUE

[NEW SEARCH](#)

AREA

- All areas
- Global Ocean (3)
- Arctic Ocean (0)
- Baltic Sea (0)
- European North-West Shelf Seas (0)
- Iberia-Biscay-Ireland Regional Seas (0)
- Mediterranean Sea (0)
- Black Sea (0)

PARAMETER

- All parameters
- Ocean Temperature (3)
- Ocean Salinity (3)
- Ocean Currents (1)
- Sea Ice (1)
- Sea Level (1)
- Winds (0)
- Ocean Optics (0)
- Ocean Chemistry (0)
- Ocean Biology (0)
- Ocean Chlorophyll (0)

TIME COVERAGE

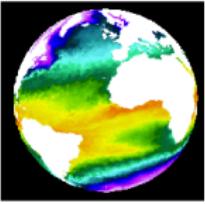
[CATALOGUE PDF](#) FIRST VISIT? [MY CART](#) 0

[SEARCH](#)

GLOBAL OCEAN PHYSICS REANALYSIS GLORYS2V3 (1993-2013)

Numerical-model, Sea-ice, Currents, Sea-level, Salinity, Temperature, Multi-year, Global-ocean

You can find here the new Mercator Ocean (Toulouse, FR) GLORYS2v3 (1993-2013) global ocean reanalysis (i.e. one of the four global ocean reanalysis GLOBAL_REANALYSIS_PHYS_001_009, 010, 011 and 017) for the Global Ocean and Sea Ice Physics : monthly means of Temperature, Salinity, Currents, Sea Surface Height and Sea Ice Parameters, at 1/4 degree horizontal resolution, with 75 vertical levels, forced by ERA-Interim atmospheric variables and covering the 1993-2013 time period, with SEEK/IAU Data Assimilation of Temperature and Salinity profiles as well as Sea Level Anomalies, Sea Ice Concentration and Sea Surface Temperature. It also provides with daily means of surface or near surface fields (Sea Surface Temperature, Sea Surface Salinity, Sea Surface Height, currents at depth 0 m and 15 m, sea ice variables) and 2D diagnostics of mixed layer depth (computed using 3 different criteria) over the 1993-2013 time period.



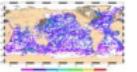
[MORE INFO](#) [ADD TO CART](#)

GLOBAL OCEAN- CORA- IN-SITU OBSERVATIONS YEARLY DELIVERY IN DELAYED MODE (1950-2013)

In-situ-observation, Salinity, Temperature, Multi-year, Global-ocean

INSITU_GLO_TS REP. OBSERVATIONS_013_00
1_b

For the Global Ocean- In-situ observation yearly delivery in delayed mode. The In Situ delayed mode product designed for reanalysis purposes integrates the best available version of in situ data for temperature and salinity measurements. These data are collected from main global networks (Argo, GOSUD, OceanSITES, World Ocean Database) completed by European data provided by EUROGOOS regional systems and national system by the regional INS TAC components. It is updated on a yearly basis. The time coverage has been extended in the past by integration of EN4 data for the period 1950-1990.



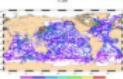
[MORE INFO](#) [ADD TO CART](#)

Getting CORA dataset

Download product

GLOBAL OCEAN- CORA- IN-SITU OBSERVATIONS YEARLY DELIVERY IN DELAYED MODE (1950-2013)

Metadata provided by CMEMS
Credits: Copernicus Marine Service



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[DOCUMENTATION](#)

[SERVICES](#)

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER INSITU_GLO_TS_REP_OBSERVATIONS_013_001_b

OVERVIEW

For the Global Ocean- In-situ observation yearly delivery in delayed mode. The In Situ delayed mode product designed for reanalysis purposes integrates the best available version of in situ data for temperature and salinity measurements. These data are collected from main global networks (Argo, GOSUD, OceanSITES, World Ocean Database) completed by European data provided by EUROGOOS regional systems and national system by the regional INS TAC components. It is updated on a yearly basis. The time coverage has been extended in the past by integration of EN4 data for the period 1950-1990.

[FULL OVERVIEW](#)

VARIABLES sea_water_salinity
sea_water_temperature

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE


Areas: global-ocean

-180.0 90.0 180.0 -90.0

Getting CORA dataset



Use your username & password

DATA ACCESS

MY CART

INSITU_GLO_TS_REP_O
BSERVATIONS_013_001
_b

DATA ACCESS

Fill your login/password and click on LOGIN to download data.

USERNAME

PASSWORD

If you are not registered yet click on REGISTER

Thank you for using Copernicus Marine Service products

If you have trouble logging in, make sure your browser is set to accept cookies.

For security reasons, please Exit your web browser when you quit services requiring authentication!

Getting CORA dataset



FTP access (username & password)

DATA ACCESS

BACK TO SEARCH

MY CART

INSITU_GLO_TS_REP_O
BSERVATIONS_013_001
_b

DOWNLOAD

BACK TO DATASET SELECTION

FTP

Filtering is not applicable for "FTP Access" (no criteria taken into account).
You can connect to the FTP server with your Copernicus Marine Service credentials
to select dataset files.

FTP ACCESS

A screenshot of a web-based data access interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with "MY CART" containing a shopping cart icon and a list of dataset names. The main area has a blue header bar with "DOWNLOAD" and "BACK TO DATASET SELECTION" buttons. Below this is a section titled "FTP" with explanatory text. At the bottom right of this section is a yellow-outlined button labeled "FTP ACCESS" with a folder icon.

Getting CORA dataset

OA directory

Index of [ftp://ftp1.ifremer.fr/
Core/INSITU_GLO_TS REP_OBSERVATIONS_013_001_b/CORIOLIS-GLOBAL-
CORA04.0-OBS/](ftp://ftp1.ifremer.fr/Core/INSITU_GLO_TS REP_OBSERVATIONS_013_001_b/CORIOLIS-GLOBAL-CORA04.0-OBS/)

[Up to higher level directory](#)

Name	Size	Last Modified
 OA		12/30/2013 12:00:00 AM
 RAW		03/20/2014 12:00:00 AM
 gzip		01/31/2014 12:00:00 AM
 readme.txt	2 KB	01/23/2014 12:00:00 AM

Getting CORA dataset

data directory

Index of ftp://ftp1.ifremer.fr/Core/INSITU_GLO_TS REP_OBSERVATIONS_013_001_b/CORIOLIS-GLOBAL-CORA04.0-OBS/OA/

[Up to higher level directory](#)

Name	Size	Last Modified
 data		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 field		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM

Getting CORA dataset

Select year of interest

Index of <ftp://ftp1.ifremer.fr>

/Core/INSITU_GLO_TS_Rep_OBSERVATIONS_013_001_b/CORIOLIS-GLOBAL-CORA04.0-OBS/OA/data/

[Up to higher level directory](#)

Name	Size	Last Modified
 1990		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 1991		01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
 1992		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 1993		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 1994		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 1995		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 1996		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 1997		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 1998		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 1999		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 2000		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 2001		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 2002		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 2003		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 2004		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 2005		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 2006		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 2007		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 2008		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 2009		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 2010		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 2011		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM
 2012		01/21/2014 12:00:00 AM

Getting CORA dataset



Select month and variable

Index of <ftp://ftp1.ifremer.fr>

/Core/INSITU_GLO_TS REP_OBSERVATIONS_013_001_b/CORIOLIS-GLOBAL-CORA04.0-OBS/OA/data/2012/

[▲ Up to higher level directory](#)

Name	Size	Last Modified
OA_CORA4.0_20120115_dat_PSAL.nc	140850 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120115_dat_TEMP.nc	151762 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120215_dat_PSAL.nc	137051 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120215_dat_TEMPnc	152575 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120315_dat_PSAL.nc	140596 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120315_dat_TEMP.nc	157491 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120415_dat_PSAL.nc	145290 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120415_dat_TEMPnc	158519 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120515_dat_PSAL.nc	146845 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120515_dat_TEMPnc	159215 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120615_dat_PSAL.nc	148416 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120615_dat_TEMP.nc	162869 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120715_dat_PSAL.nc	153579 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120715_dat_TEMPnc	166300 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120815_dat_PSAL.nc	163225 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120815_dat_TEMP.nc	177919 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120915_dat_PSAL.nc	167766 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20120915_dat_TEMPnc	181738 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20121015_dat_PSAL.nc	166023 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20121015_dat_TEMPnc	179268 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20121115_dat_PSAL.nc	157182 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20121115_dat_TEMPnc	172260 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20121215_dat_PSAL.nc	107337 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM
OA_CORA4.0_20121215_dat_TEMPnc	116967 KB	01/22/2014 12:00:00 AM

How to work
with the data?

Quick inspection: ncdump

Home page: <https://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/docs/netcdf/ncdump.html>

What is does: text representation of a netCDF dataset (header information, variables, ...)

ncdump applied on a file

```
ncdump -h 20140628_d=OC_CNR=L3=CHL-MedOC3_A_1KM=MED-DT=v02.nc
```

```
netcdf \20140628_d=OC_CNR=L3=CHL-MedOC3_A_1KM=MED-DT=v02 {
dimensions:
    time = 1 ;
    lat = 1580 ;
    lon = 3308 ;
variables:
    int time(time) ;
        time:long_name = "reference time" ;
        time:standard_name = "time" ;
        time:axis = "T" ;
        time:calendar = "Gregorian" ;
        time:units = "seconds since 1981-01-01 00:00:00" ;
    ...
    "SUBSAMP=1\n",
    "OUTMODE=0\n",
    "" ;
}
```



Home page: <http://www.ferret.noaa.gov/Ferret/>

What is does: visualization and analysis environment

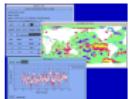
Ferret to get basic info on file

```
ctroupin@SCBD046 ~/Desktop $ ferret_c
NOAA/PMEL TMAP
FERRET v6.62
Linux(gfortran) 2.6.9-89.0.20.ELsmp - 07/06/13
25-Nov-15 12:23

yes? SET DATA 20140628_d-OC.CNR-L3-CHL-MedOC3_A_1KM-MED-DT-v02.nc
yes? SHOW DATA
      currently SET data sets:
 1> 20140628_d-OC.CNR-L3-CHL-MedOC3_A_1KM-MED-DT-v02.nc ( default )
      name      title          I          J          K          L
      CHL      Mediterranean Sea Daily Chlorop 1:3308      1:1580      ...
      QI       Quality Index of Mediterranean   1:3308      1:1580      ...
                                         ...           ...           ...

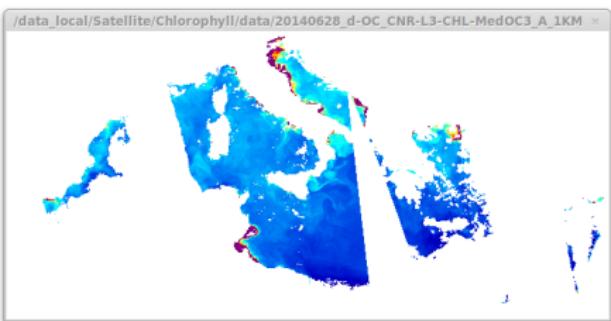
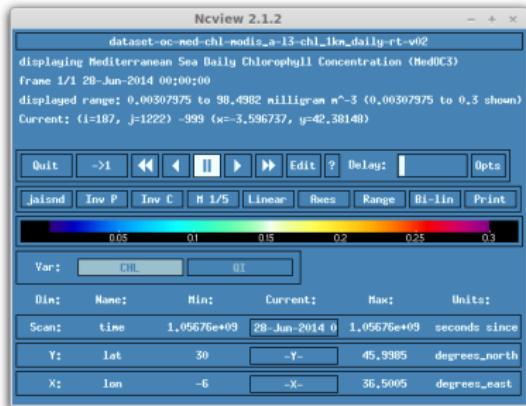
yes?
```

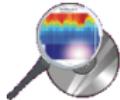
ncview



Home page: http://meteora.ucsd.edu/~pierce/ncview_home_page.html

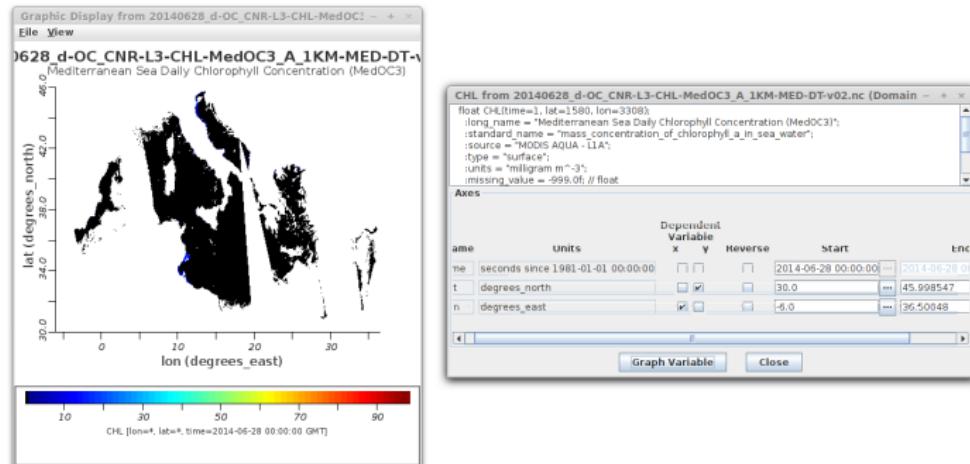
What it does: quick visualisation of 3-4D fields





Home page: <http://www.epic.noaa.gov/java/ncBrowse/>

What it does: interactive graphical display

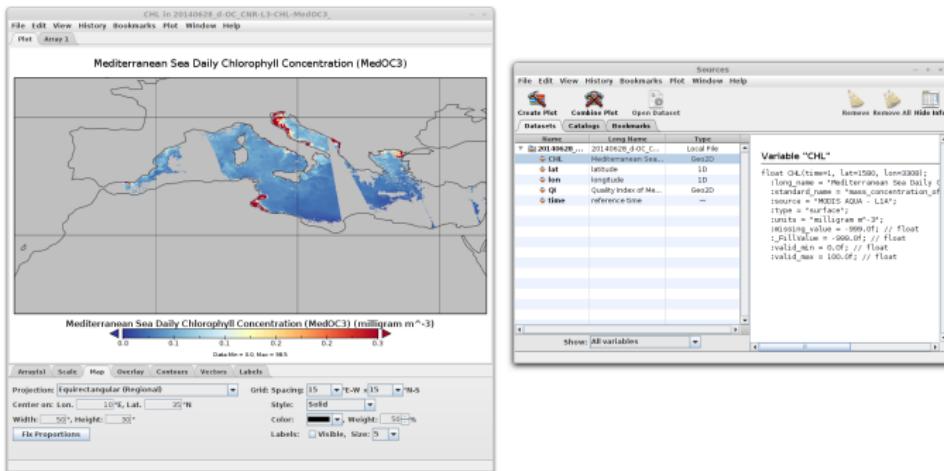


Panoply



Home page: <http://www.giss.nasa.gov/tools/panoply/>

What it does: plot, slice, combine, overlay, ...



cdo – Climate Data Operators



Home page: <https://code.zmaw.de/projects/cdo>

What is does: manipulate (merging, averaging) netCDF files (+other formats)

Examples:

- ▶ Basic info (min, max, avg, size, ...):

```
cd0 info input.nc
```

- ▶ Compute standard deviation:

```
cd0 fldstd input.nc output.nc
```

NCO – netCDF Operators



Home page: <http://nco.sourceforge.net/>

What is does: command line operations on netCDF files

Examples:

- ▶ Average variable over domain:

```
nawa -O -a lon, lat input.nc output.nc
```

- ▶ Extract subregion:

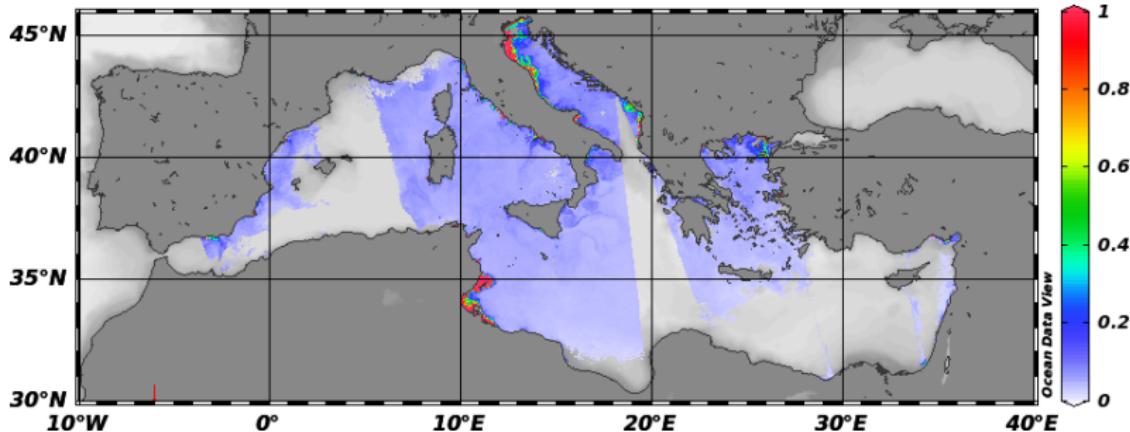
```
ncks -d lon,13.,18.0 -d lat,33.0,36.0  
input.nc output.nc
```

ODV – Ocean Data View



Home page: <http://odv.awi.de/en/home/>

What is does: interactive exploration, analysis and visualization of oceanographic data



Wanna know more? Click [here](#)



High-level functions to read/write data from/to a netCDF file:

<http://octave.sourceforge.net/netcdf/overview.html>

<http://es.mathworks.com/help/matlab/network-common-data-form.html>

Example with Octave

```
nc = netcdf('input.nc','r'); % open netcdf file in read-only  
CHL = nc{'CHL'}(:,); % retrieve variable  
CHL_units = nc{'CHL'}.units; % retrieve the attribute units  
CHL_valid_range = nc{'CHL'}.valid_range; % retrieve the attribute valid_range  
global_history = nc.history; % retrieve the global attribute history
```

Python



Python interface to the netCDF C library:
<http://unidata.github.io/netcdf4-python/>

Example with ipython

```
In [1]: import netCDF4
In [2]: nc = netCDF4.Dataset('20140628_d-OC_CNR-L3-CHL-MedOC3_A_1KM-MED-DT-v02.nc')
In [3]: print nc
<type 'netCDF4._netCDF4.Dataset'>
root group (NETCDF3_CLASSIC data model, file format UNDEFINED):
    Conventions: CF-1.4
    title: dataset-oc-med-chl-modis_a-l3-chl_1km_daily-rt-v02
    references: R. Santoleri ,G. Volpe , S. Marullo and B. Buongiorno Nardelli (2008),
    ...
In [4]: CHL = nc.variables['CHL'][:]
In [5]: nc.close()
```

Wanna know more? Click [here](#)

Ocean Data View

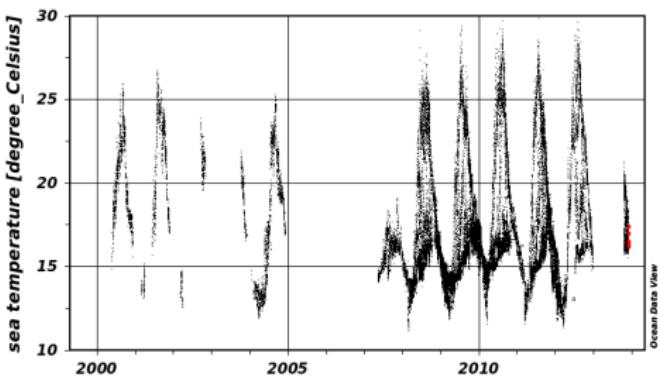
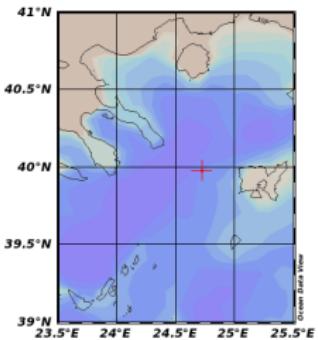


> 40000 registered users
Data analysis + visualisation
Almost every format supported

Working with ODV on Time Series

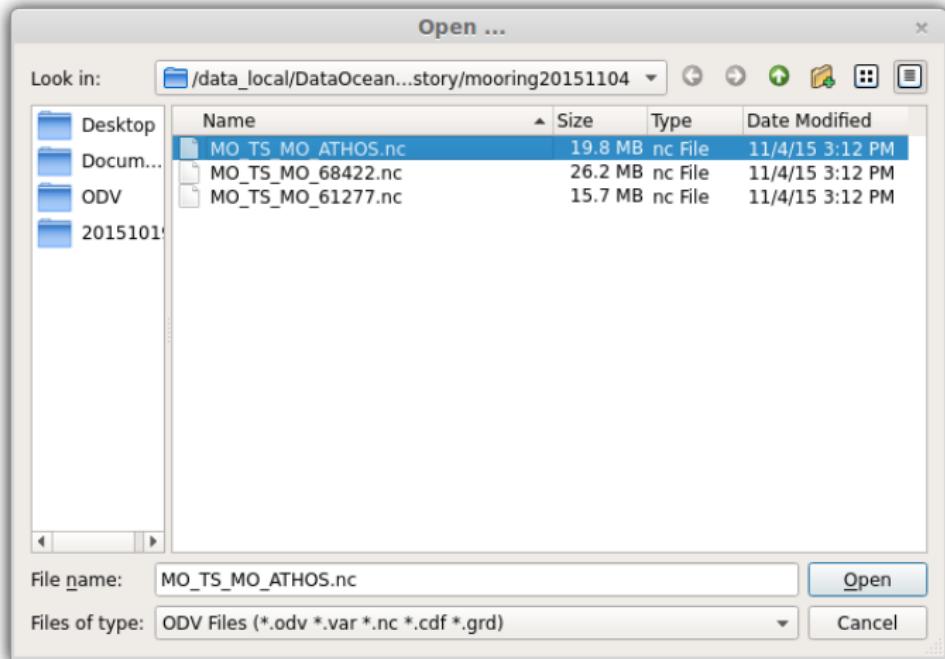
Objective: plotting time series

Temperature at mooring Athos



Opening the netCDF file

File → Open → netcdf





Opening the netCDF file

Dimension and variables : Next

NetCDF Setup Wizard

Select Dimensions (Step 1 of 4)

NetCDF dimensions

- TIME[36552]
- LATITUDE[36552]
- LONGITUDE[36552]
- POSITION[36552]
- DEPTH[6]

All 5 dimensions selected

View NetCDF Header

Corresponding netCDF variables

- time [days since 1950-01-01T00:00:00Z]; var=TIME
- Latitude of each location [degrees_north]; var=LATITUDE
- Longitude of each location [degrees_east]; var=LONGITUDE
- quality flag; var=POSITION_QC
- GPS Latitude of each location [degrees_north]; var=GPS_LAT
- GPS Longitude of each location [degrees_east]; var=GPS_LC
- quality flag; var=GPS_POSITION_QC
- Depth of each measurement [meter]; var=DEPTH
- sea pressure [decibar]; var=PRES
- sea temperature [degree_Celsius]; var=TEMP
- practical salinity [psu]; var=PSAL
- horizontal current speed [meter/second]; var=HCSP
- current to direction relative true north [degree]; var=HCDT
- atmospheric pressure at sea level [hectopascal]; var=ATMS
- air temperature in dry bulb [degree_Celsius]; var=DRYT

< Back Next > Finish Cancel

Opening the netCDF file

Variable association : Next

NetCDF Setup Wizard

Associate Meta Variables (Step 2 of 4)

NetCDF variables

- * 1: time [days since 1950-01-01T00:00:00Z]; var=TIME
- * 3: Latitude of each location [degrees_north]; var=LAT
- * 4: Longitude of each location [degrees_east]; var=LONGITUDE
- 5: quality flag; var=POSITION_QC
- 6: GPS Latitude of each location [degrees_north]; var=GPS_LATITUDE
- 7: GPS Longitude of each location [degrees_east]; var=GPS_LONGITUDE
- 8: quality flag; var=GPS_POSITION_QC
- 9: Depth of each measurement [meter]; var=DEPTH
- 12: sea pressure [decibar]; var=PRES
- 15: sea temperature [degree Celsius]; var=TEMP
- 18: practical salinity [psu]; var=PSAL
- 21: horizontal current speed [meter/second]; var=HCS
- 24: current to direction relative true north [degree]; var=CDR
- 27: atmospheric pressure at sea level [hectopascal]; var=PSL

3 of 24 variables used

Meta variables

- Cruise
- Station
- Type
- * Longitude [degrees_east]
- * Latitude [degrees_north]
- * Year
- * Month
- * Day
- * Hour
- * Minute
- * Second

>>

Associate Convert Set Default Undo

8 of 11 variables associated

Help < Back Next > Finish Cancel

✍ Quality Control variables not visible at this stage

Opening the netCDF file



Primary variables : Next

NetCDF Setup Wizard

Select Primary Variable (Step 3 of 4)

Available netCDF dimensions

- time [days since 1950-01-01T00:00:00Z]**
- quality flag
- quality flag
- POSITION
- DEPTH

Use selected variable

Use decimal date/time (header)

Use dummy variable

Help < Back Next > Finish Cancel

Opening the netCDF file

Subset dimensions : Finish

NetCDF Setup Wizard

Subset Dimensions (Step 4 of 4)

36552 stations. You can reduce the number of stations by subsetting one or more dimensions or by zooming into the map.

NetCDF dimensions

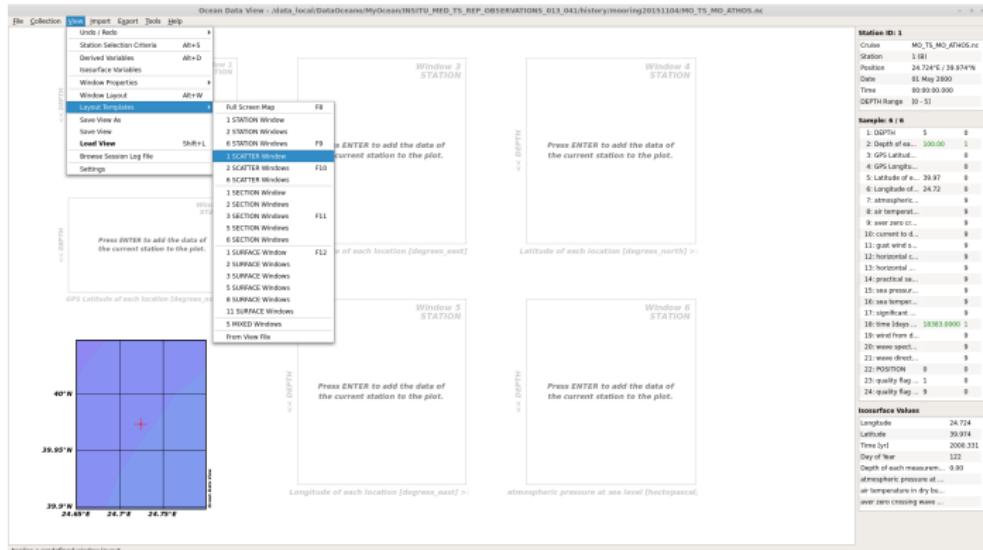
```
TIME[36552] use[0:1:36551]
LATITUDE[36552] use[0:1:36551]
LONGITUDE[36552] use[0:1:36551]
POSITION[36552] use[0:1:36551]
DEPTH[6] use[0:1:5]
```

Subset Dimension Zoom into Map Full Domain

< Back Next > **Finish** Cancel

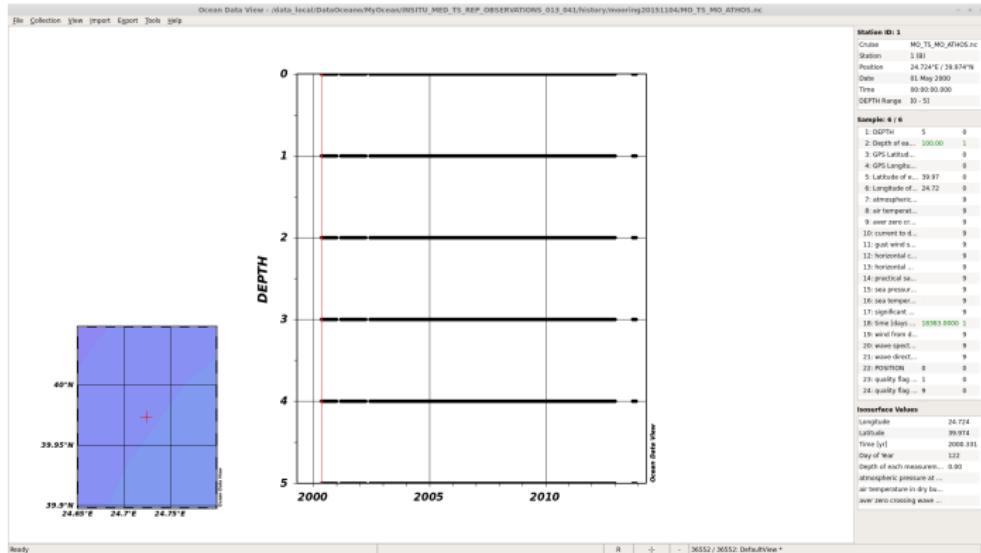
Plot the time series

View → Layout template → Scatter window



Plot the time series

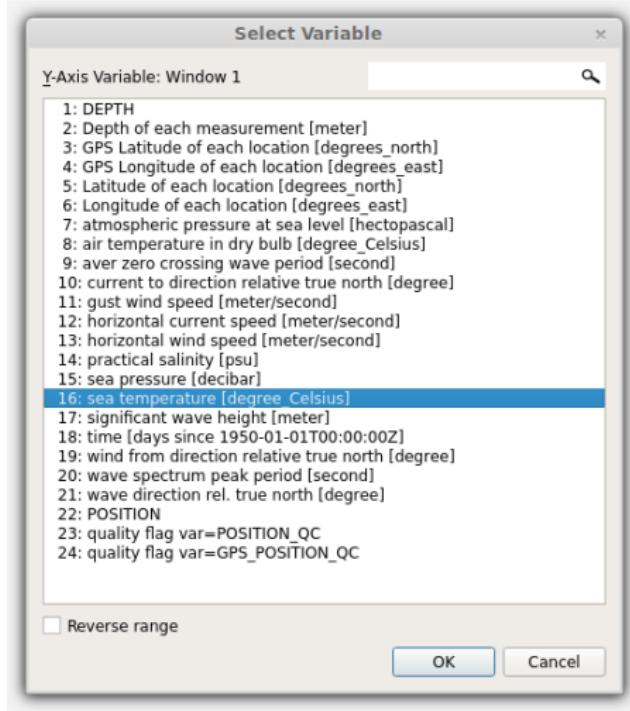
Right-click on plot:
Change X and Y variable (temperature vs. time)



Plot the time series

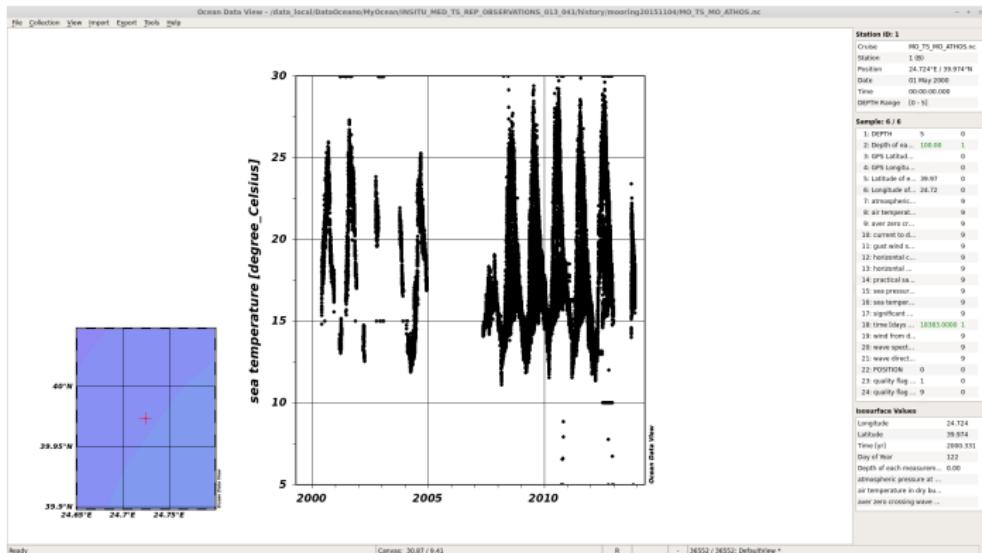
Right-click on plot:

Change X and Y variable (temperature vs. time)



Plot the time series

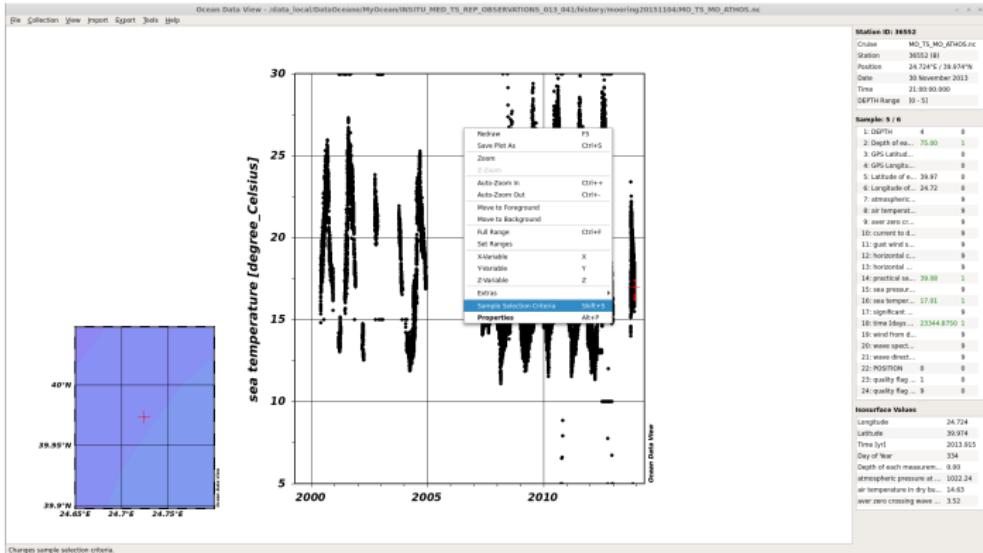
- Right-click on plot:
Change X and Y variable (temperature vs. time)



 Bad values: will be treated later

Plot the time series

- Right-click on plot: Sample Select Criteria
 → depth range



Plot the time series



- Right-click on plot: Sample Select Criteria
→ depth range

Sample Selection Criteria

Range Quality

Variable
DEPTH

Acceptable Range
2 - 2

Relax this range filter Relax all range filters

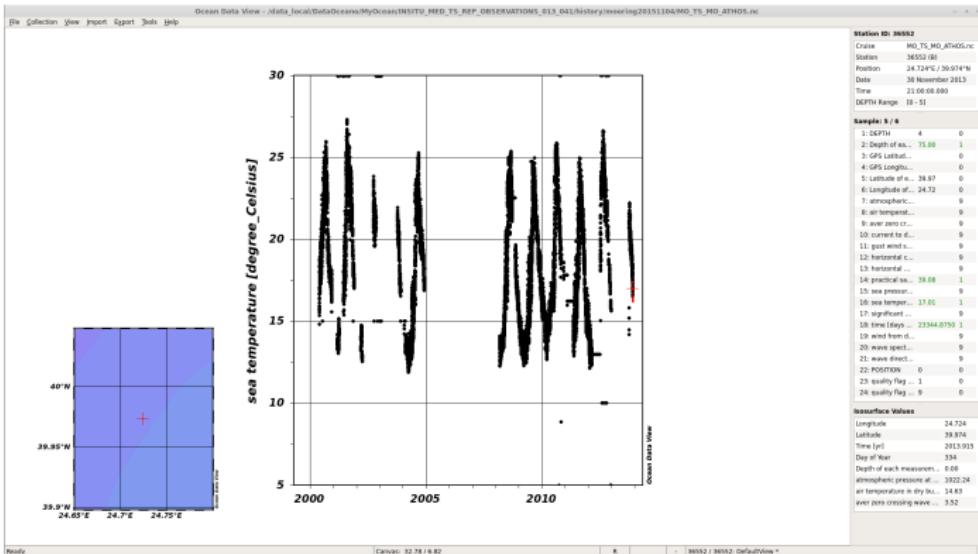
0 of 24 variables range filtering
0 of 24 variables quality filtering

Apply these sample selection criteria globally

Help OK Cancel

Plot the time series

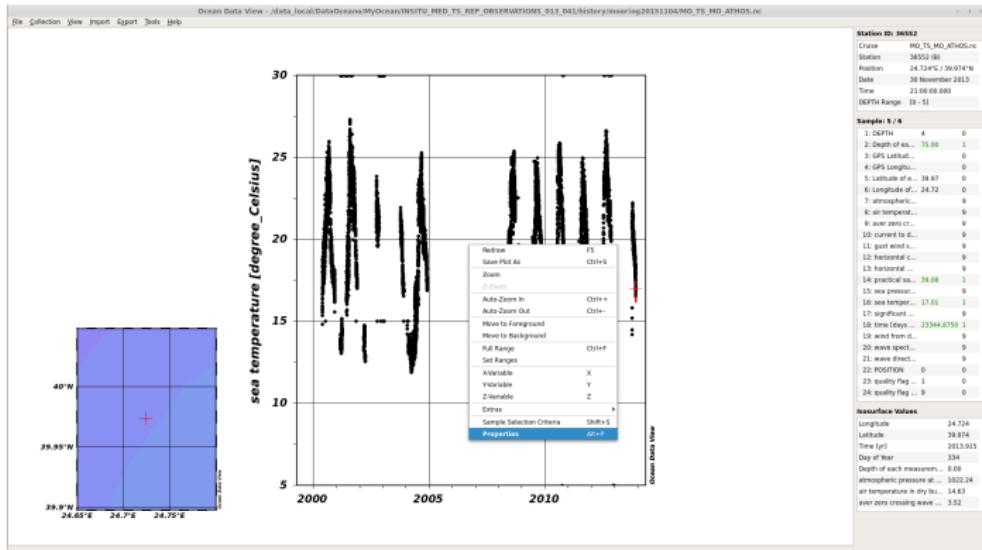
- Right-click on plot: Sample Select Criteria
→ depth range



Now we have the series at 2 depth

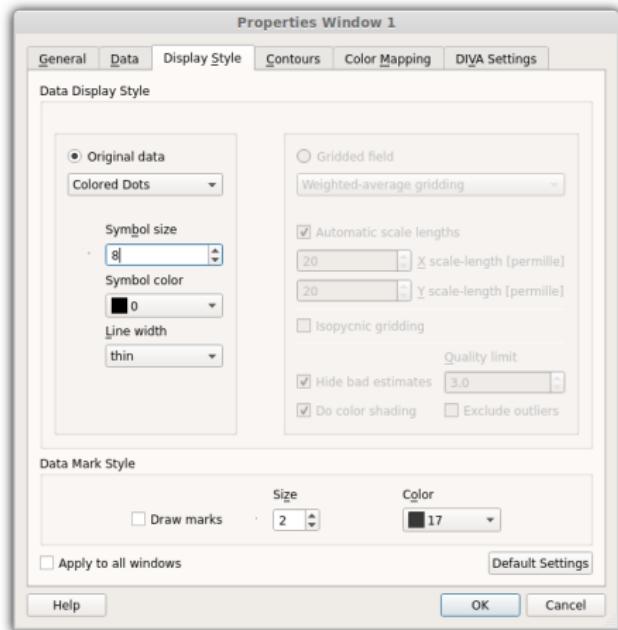
Improve the plot

Right-click on plot: Properties



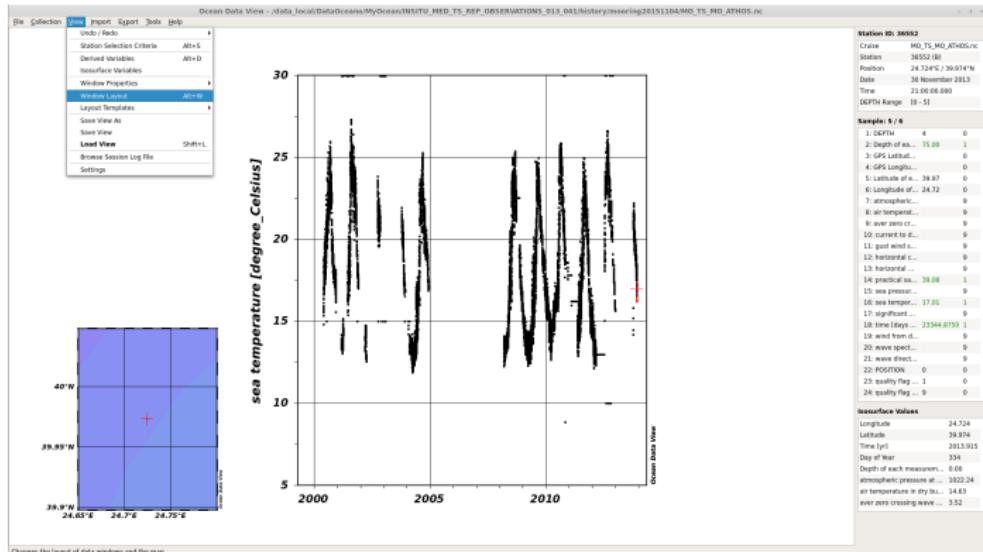
Improve the plot

Display Style: modify Symbols Size



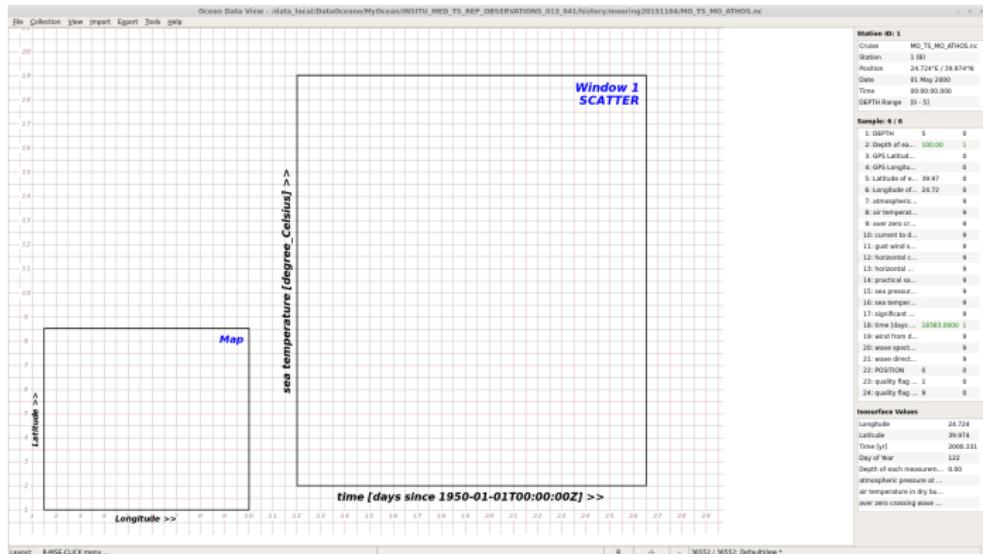
Improve the plot

View → Window Layout



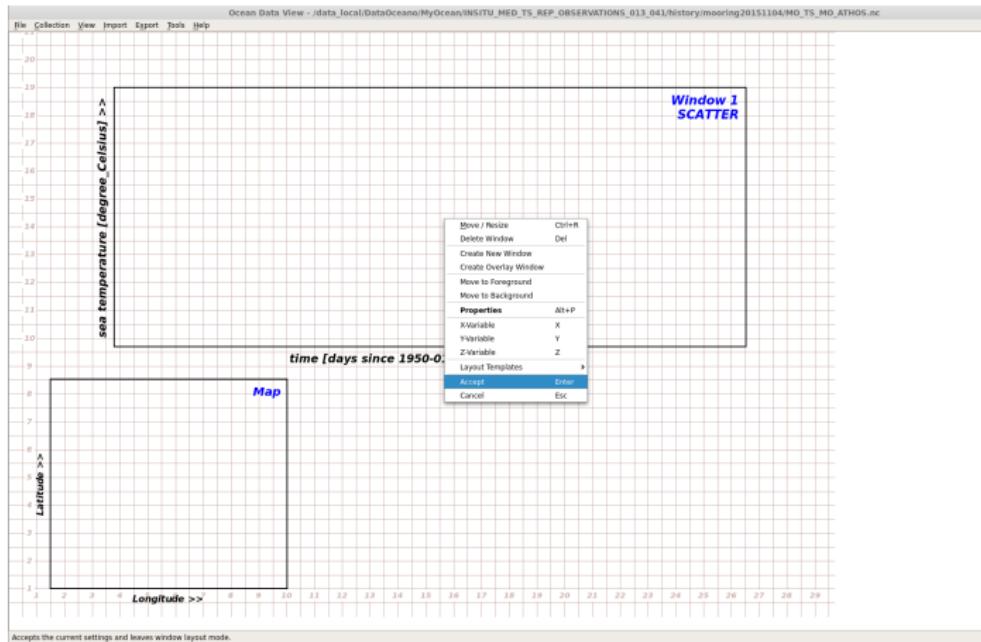
Improve the plot

Adapt size of the Scatter window



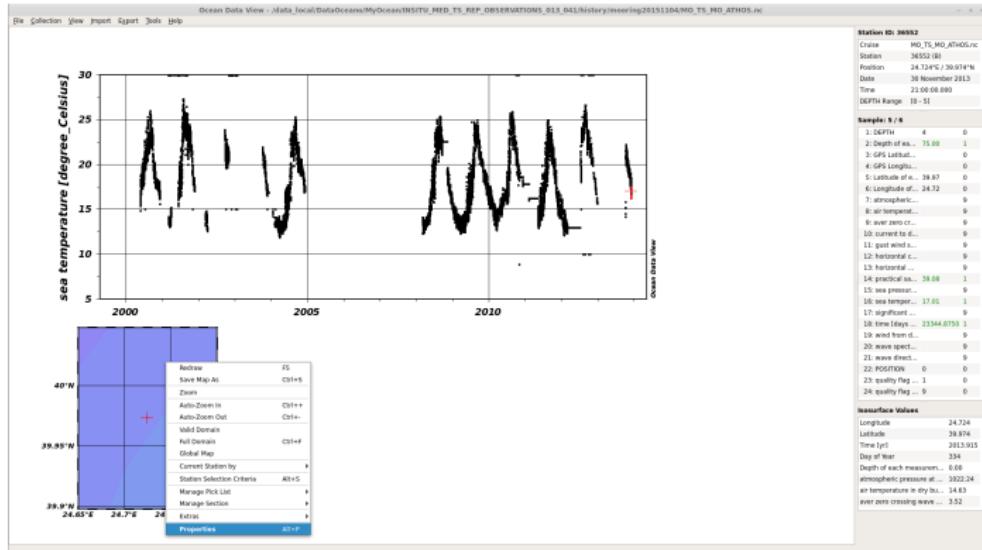
Improve the plot

Accept the change (Enter )



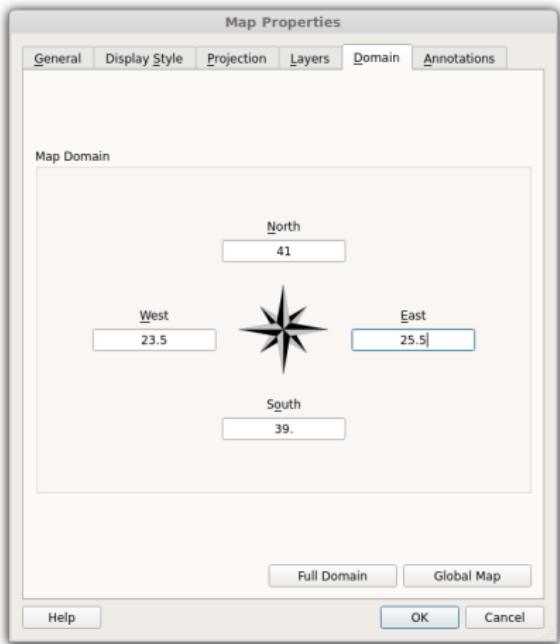
Improve the plot

Right-click on plot: Properties → Domain



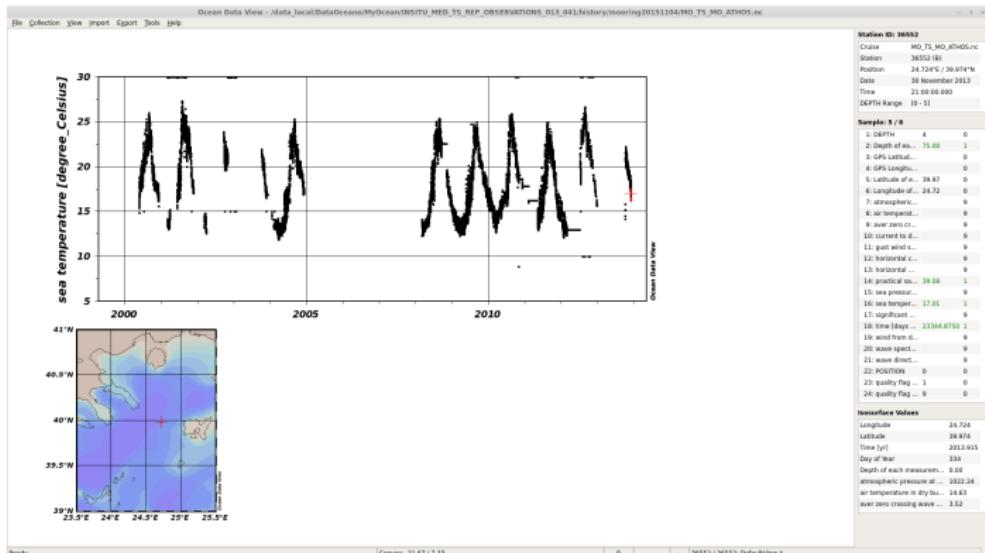
Improve the plot

Enlarge the map domain



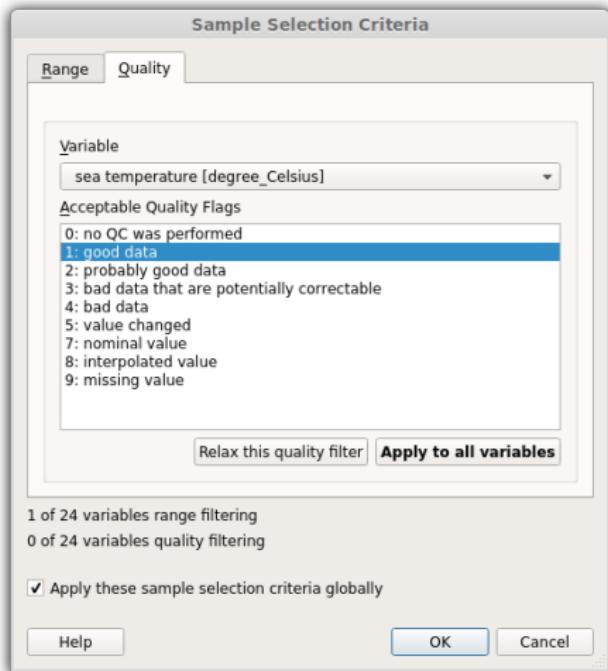
Improve the plot

Enlarge the map domain



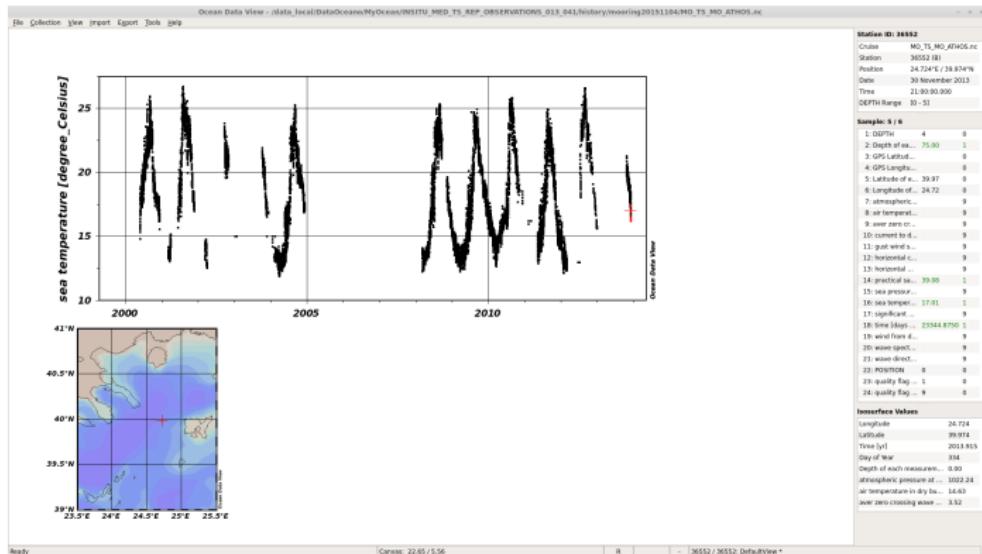
Apply quality flags

- Right-click on plot: Sample Select Criteria → depth range
Select good data only



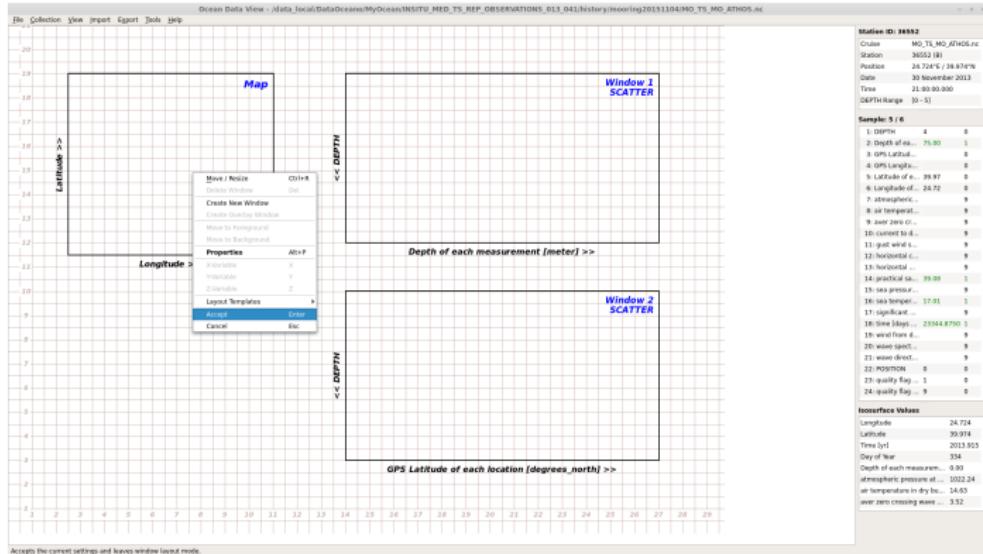
Apply quality flags

Right-click on plot: Sample Select Criteria → depth range
 Select good data only



Apply quality flags

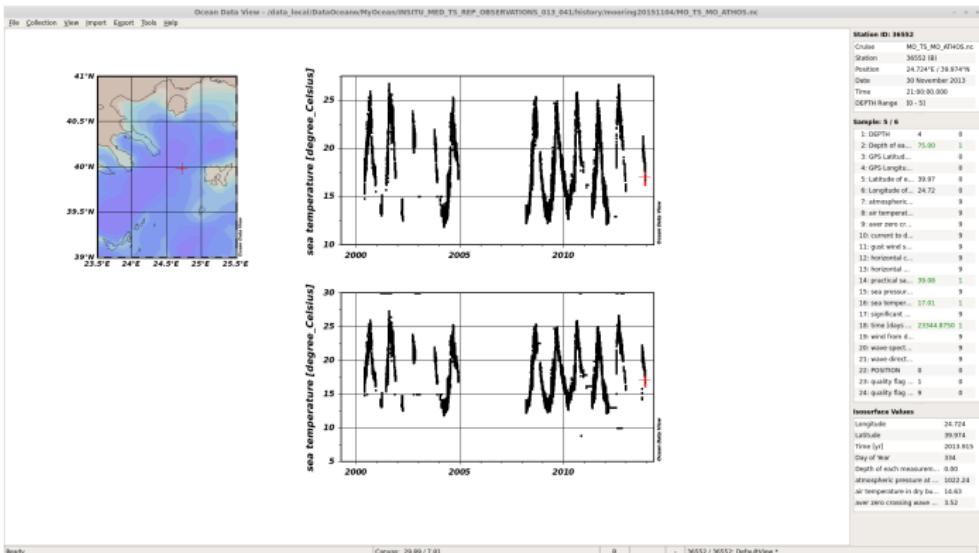
Configure Window Layout to have the 2 time series
(with and without QC)



Accepts the current settings and leaves window layout mode.

Apply quality flags

Configure Window Layout to have the 2 time series
(with and without QC)



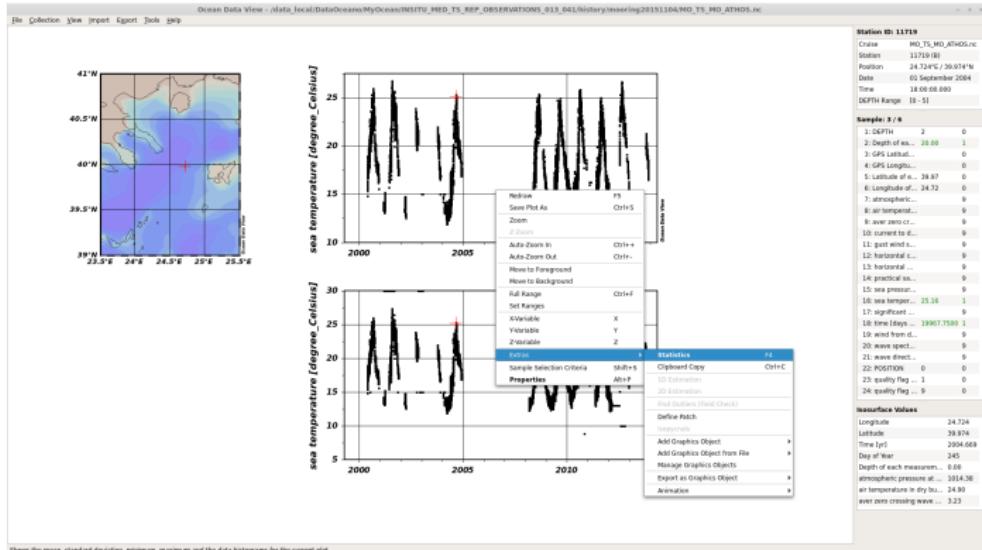
Extreme values are removed

Apply quality flags



Compare histograms:

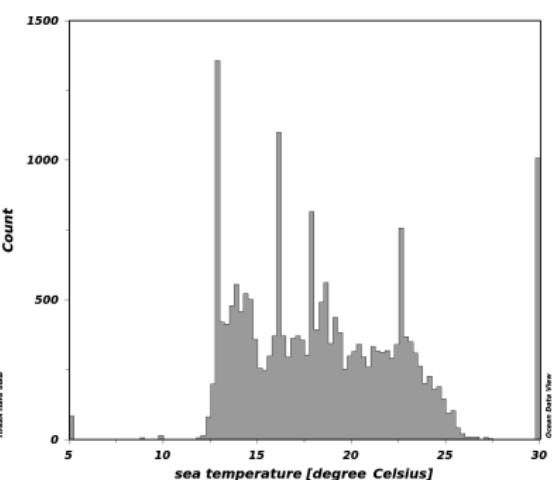
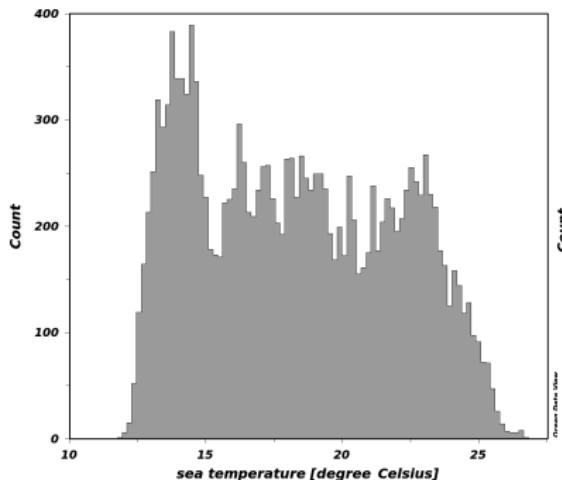
Right-click on plot → Extra → Statistics



Apply quality flags

Compare histograms:

- Right-click on plot → Extra → Statistics

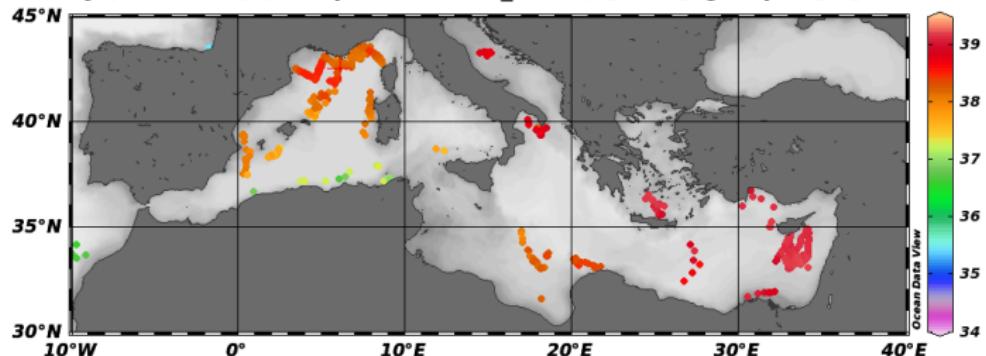


 Distribution is improved

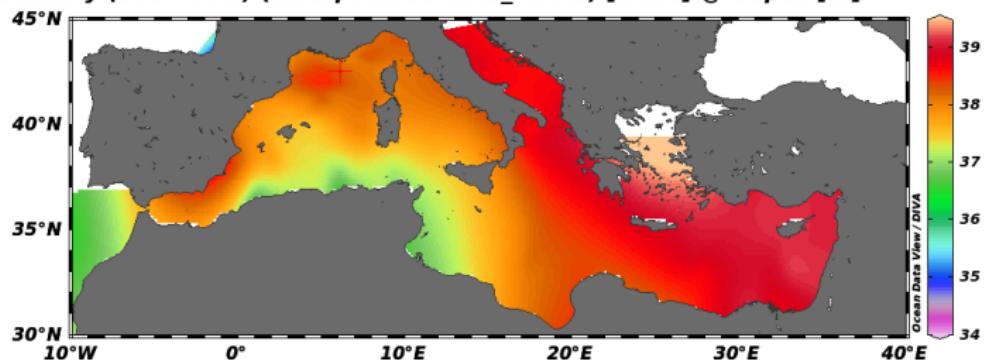
Working with ODV on CORA data set

Objective: process CORA dataset

Salinity (S78 - PSS) (interpolated on Z_levels) [none] @ depth [m]=0

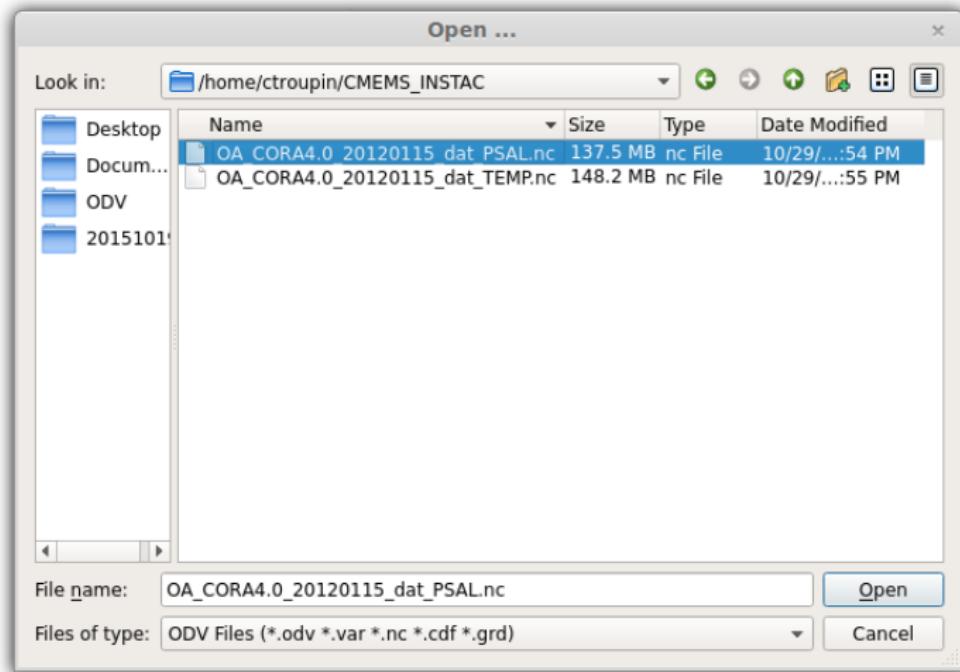


Salinity (S78 - PSS) (interpolated on Z_levels) [none] @ depth [m]=0



Opening the netCDF file

File → Open → Select the netCDF file



Opening the netCDF file

Dimension and variables : Next

NetCDF Setup Wizard

Select Dimensions (Step 1 of 4)

NetCDF dimensions

N_PROF[36038]
N_LEVELS[152]

All 2 dimensions selected

View NetCDF Header

Corresponding netCDF variables

Cycle number; var=CYCLE_NUMBER
Julian day (UTC) relative to REFERENCE_DATE_TIME [days since
Latitude of the station, best estimate [degree_north]; var=LAT
Longitude of the station, best estimate [degree_east]; var=LO
depth [m]; var=DEPTH
profile processing level; var=PSAL_PROC
Quality flag on interpolated variable; var=PSAL_QC
Salinity (S78 - PSS) (interpolated on Z_levels) [none]; var=PSA
Climatology mean for profile [none]; var=PSAL_CLMN
Climatology standard deviation for profile [none]; var=PSAL_C
Measurement error [none]; var=PSAL_ERME
Error from unresolved scales [none]; var=PSAL_ERUR
Residual [none]; var=PSAL_RESI
N_PROF; var=N_PROF
N_LEVELS; var=N_LEVELS

< Back Next > Finish Cancel

Opening the netCDF file

Variable association : Next

NetCDF Setup Wizard

Associate Meta Variables (Step 2 of 4)

NetCDF variables

- 3: Cycle number; var=CYCLE_NUMBER
- * 11: Julian day (UTC) relative to REFERENCE_DATE_TIME
- * 12: Latitude of the station, best estimate [degree_north]
- * 13: Longitude of the station, best estimate [degree_east]
- 14: depth [m]; var=DEPTH
- 15: profile processing level; var=PSAL_PROC
- 16: Quality flag on interpolated variable; var=PSAL_QC
- 17: Salinity (S78 - PSS) (interpolated on Z_levels) [none]
- 18: Climatology mean for profile [none]; var=PSAL_CL
- 19: Climatology standard deviation for profile [none];
- 20: Measurement error [none]; var=PSAL_ERME
- 21: Error from unresolved scales [none]; var=PSAL_ERF
- 22: Residual [none]; var=PSAL_RESI
- 23: N_PROF; var=N_PROF

3 of 15 variables used

Meta variables

- Cruise
- Station
- Type
- * Longitude [degrees_east]
- * Latitude [degrees_north]
- * Year
- * Month
- * Day
- * Hour
- * Minute
- * Second

>>

Associate Convert Set Default Undo

8 of 11 variables associated

Help < Back Next > Finish Cancel

Opening the netCDF file



Primary variables : Next

NetCDF Setup Wizard

Select Primary Variable (Step 3 of 4)

Available netCDF dimensions

- Cycle number
- Julian day (UTC) relative to REFERENCE_DATE_TIME [days]
- Latitude of the station, best estimate [degree_north]
- Longitude of the station, best estimate [degree_east]
- depth [m]
- profile processing level
- N PROF
- N LEVELS**

Use selected variable

Use decimal date/time (header)

Use dummy variable

< Back **Next >** Finish Cancel

Opening the netCDF file



Subset dimensions : Finish

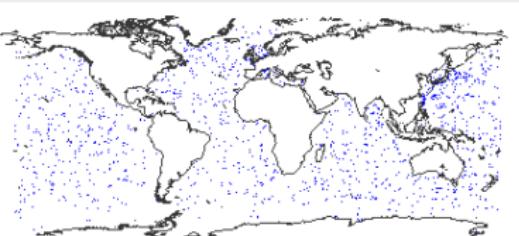
NetCDF Setup Wizard

Subset Dimensions (Step 4 of 4)

36038 stations. You can reduce the number of stations by subsetting one or more dimensions or by zooming into the map.

NetCDF dimensions

```
N_PROF[36038] use[0:1:36037]  
N_LEVELS[152] use[0:1:151]
```

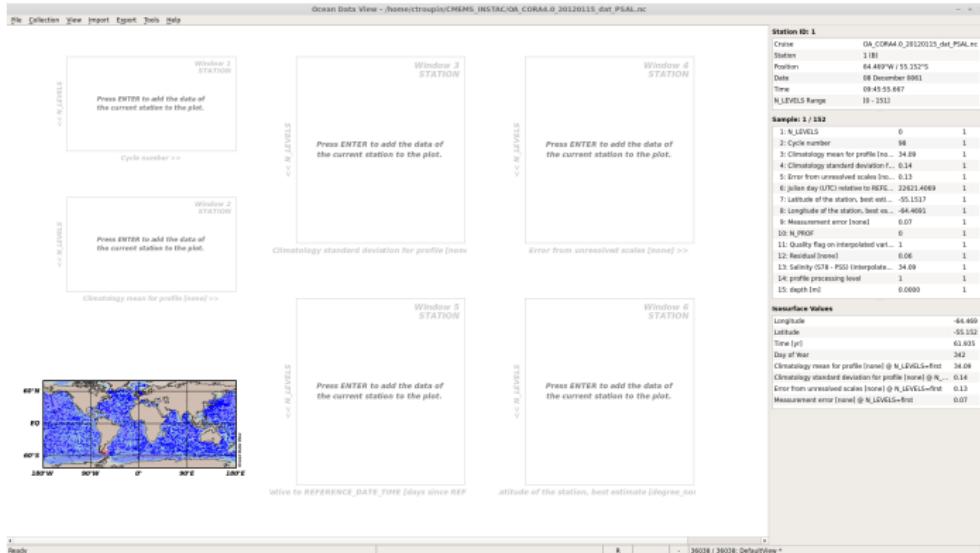


Subset Dimension Zoom into Map Full Domain

< Back Next > **Finish** Cancel

Opening the netCDF file

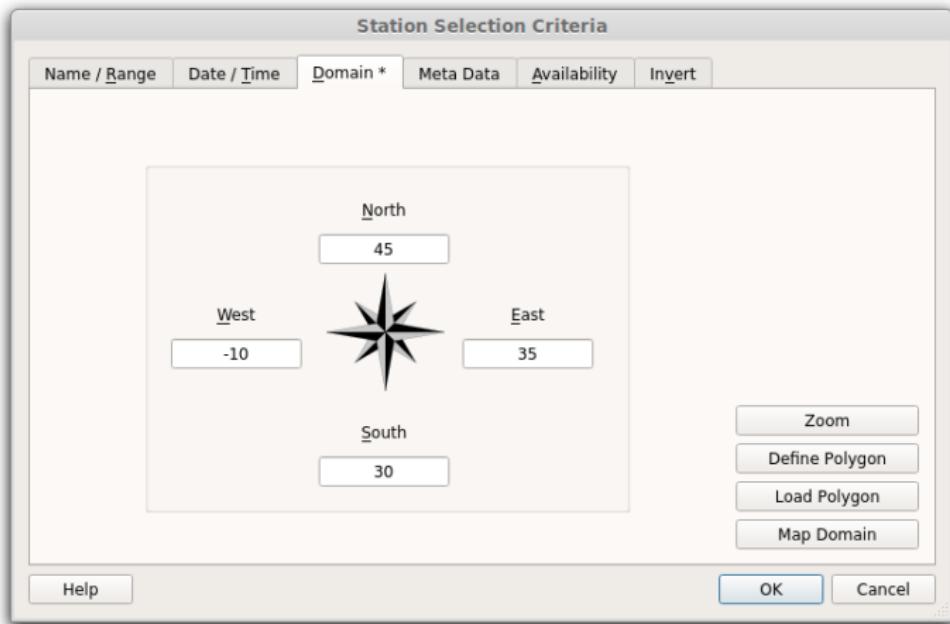
We get this window



Region selection and basic statistics

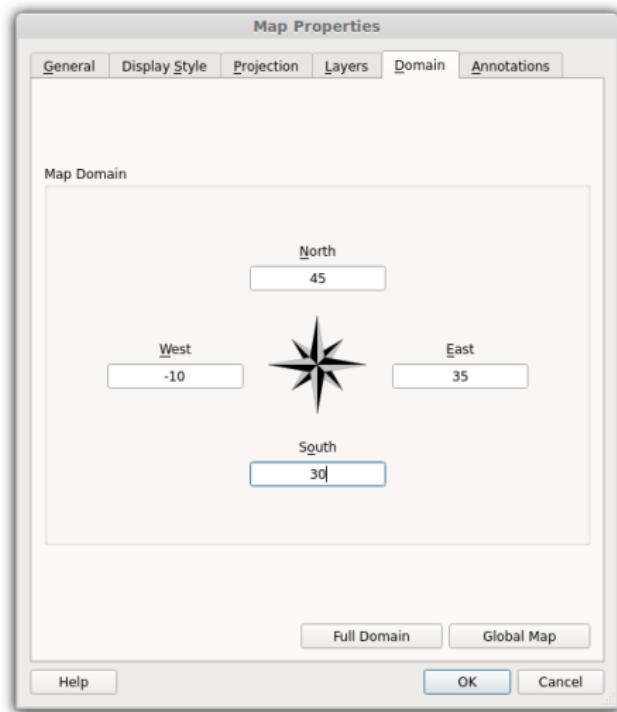


Right-click on image → Station Selection Criteria → Domain



Region selection and basic statistics

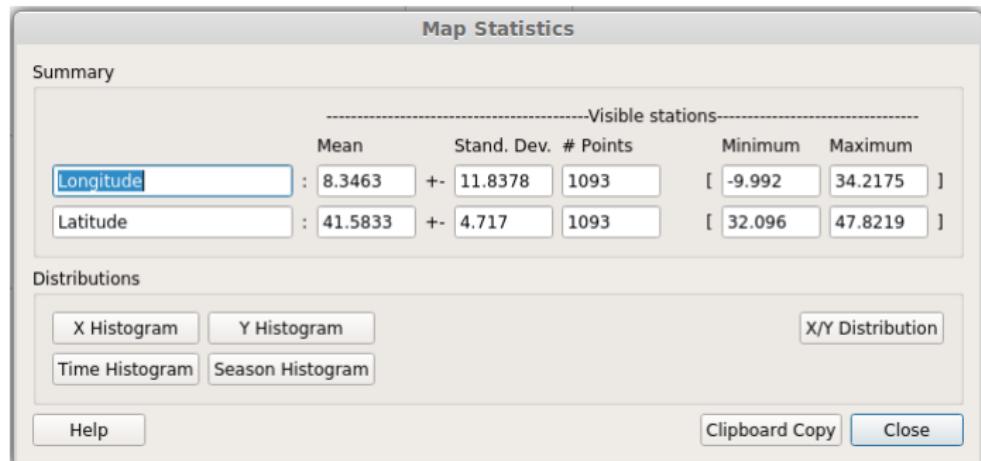
- Right-click on image → Properties → Domain



Region selection and basic statistics

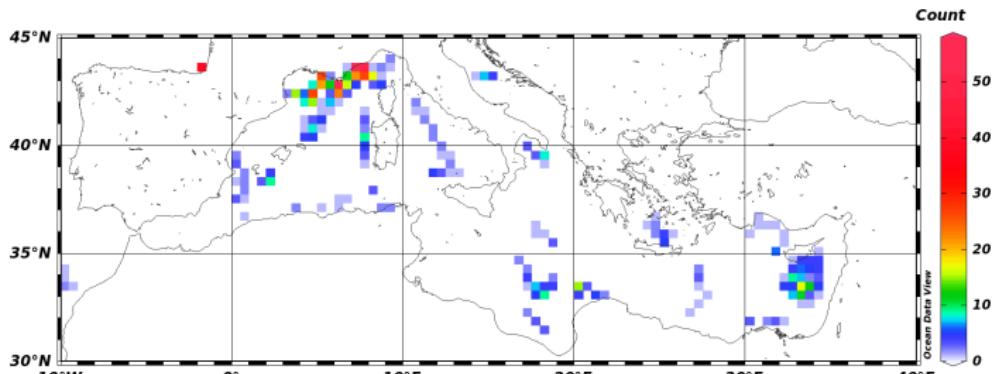


Right-click on image → Extra → Statistics



Region selection and basic statistics

Figure → X/Y Distribution



☒ Data scarcity and inhomogeneous distribution

Map improvement

Right-click on map → **Properties**

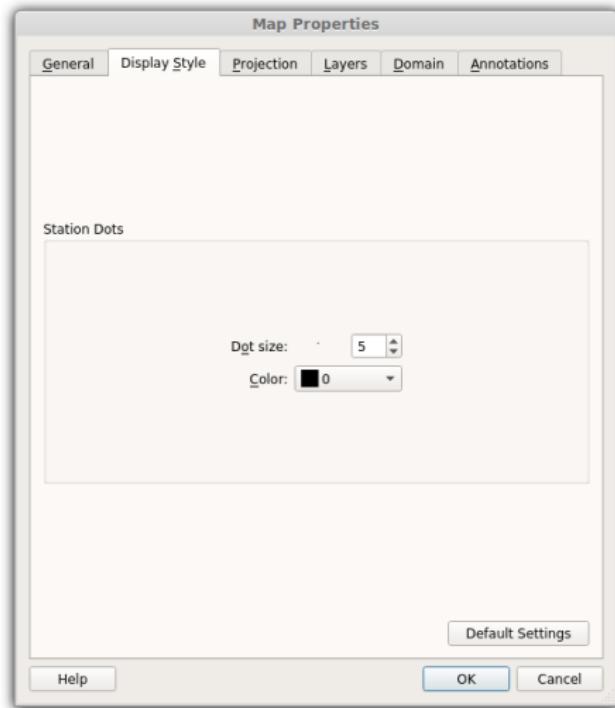
General: palette, colors etc



Map improvement

Right-click on map → **Properties**

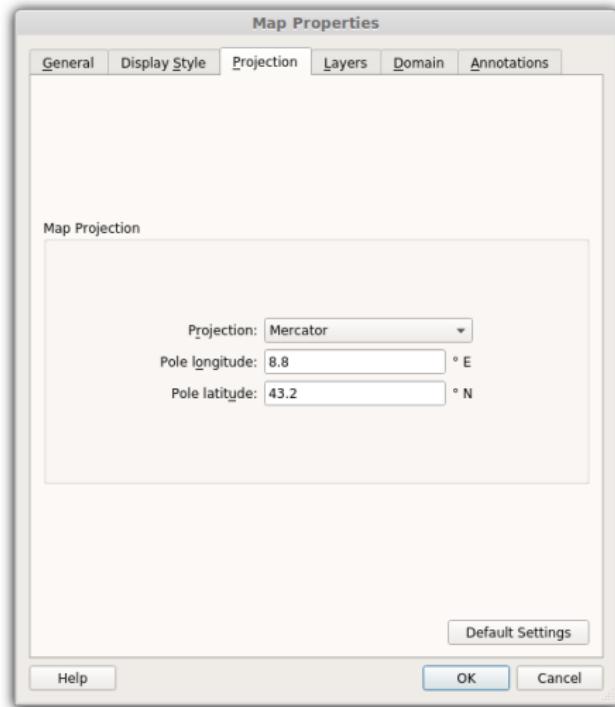
Display style: increase dot size, change color



Map improvement

Right-click on map → **Properties**

Projection: modify according to preference



Map improvement

Right-click on map → **Properties**

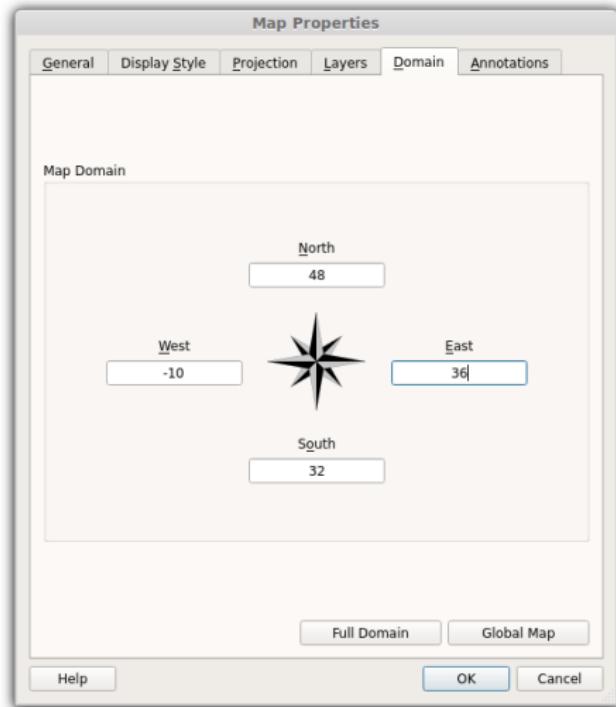
Layers: bathymetry + coastlines



Map improvement

Right-click on map → **Properties**

Domain: adjust limits (already done)



Map improvement



↷ Right-click on map → **Properties**

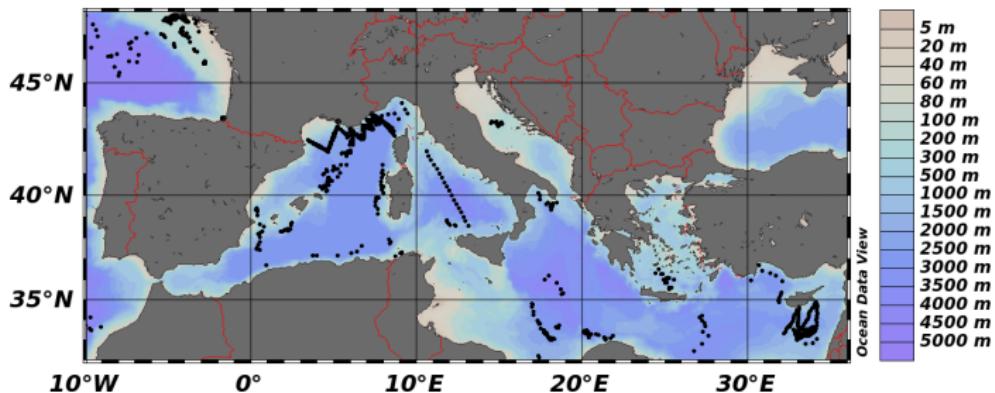
Annotations: not necessary



Map improvement

Right-click on map → **Properties**

View → Layout template → Full Screen Map F8



Station window

View → Layout template → Station window

Ocean Data View - /home/trospin/CNRM5_INSTAC/OC_CORAO_20120115_dat_PSL.nc

File Collection View Import Export Tools Help

Units / Reds

Derived Variables **Alt+s**

Horizontal Variables **Alt+d**

Vertical Variables **Alt+v**

Window Properties **W**

Window Layout **Alt+w**

Layout Templates **Alt+L**

Save View As

Save View

Load View **Shift+l**

Browse Session Log File

Settings

Window 3: STATION

Full Screen Map F9

3 STATION Windows F9

2 STATION Windows F9

6 STATION Windows F10

1 SCATTER Window F11

2 SCATTER Windows F11

3 SCATTER Windows F11

4 SCATTER Windows F11

5 SCATTER Windows F11

6 SCATTER Windows F11

1 SURFACE Window F12

2 SURFACE Windows F12

3 SURFACE Windows F12

4 SURFACE Windows F12

5 SURFACE Windows F12

6 SURFACE Windows F12

11 SURFACE Windows F12

5 MIXED Windows F12

Frame View File

Press ENTER to add the data of the current station to the plot.

Window 4: STATION

Press ENTER to add the data of the current station to the plot.

Window 5: STATION

Press ENTER to add the data of the current station to the plot.

Window 6: STATION

Press ENTER to add the data of the current station to the plot.

relative to REFERENCE_DATE_TIME [days since REF]

altitude of the station, best estimate [degree, rad]

Applies a predefined window layout.

Station ID: 1

Create: OC_CORAO_0_20120115_d...

Station: 1

Position: 1.61°S 42.42°E

Date: 05 December 0851

Time: 17:18:53.089

N_LV... - 18-1531

Sample 1 / 152

1: N_LV4515	0	1
2: Cycle number	0	1
3: Climatology	-	1
4: Climatology...	-	1
5: Grav from...	-	1
6: Julian day (J...)	22818.7159	1
7: Latitude (lat...)	42.4851	1
8: Longitude (lon...)	-1.6133	1
9: Name...	-	1
10: N_PROF	394	1
11: Quality Flag	9	1
12: Residual (r...)	-	1
13: Salinity (S...)	-	1
14: prof pref...	1	1
15: depth (d)	0.0000	1

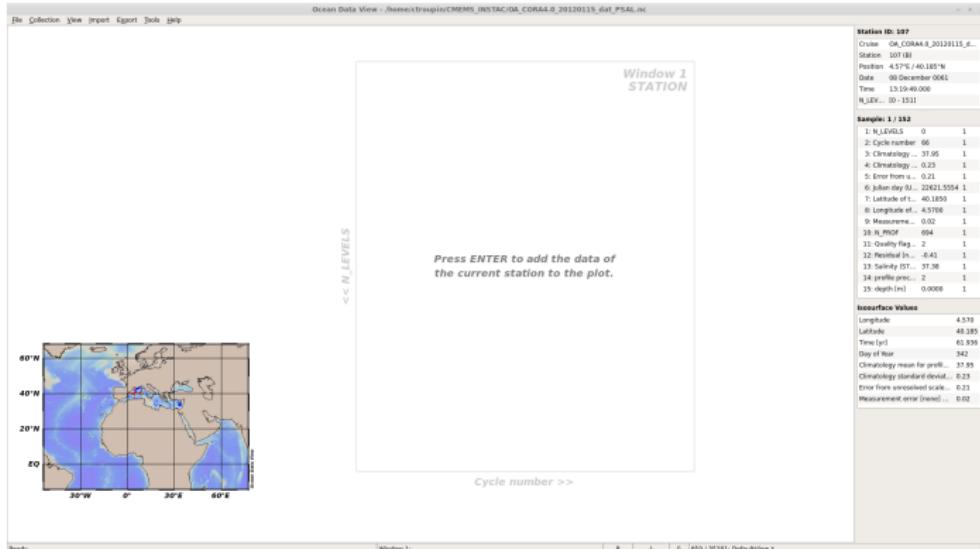
Parameter Values

Longitude	42.4851
Latitude	-1.6133
Time (t)	61.4336
Day of Year	339

Climatology mean for prof...
 Climatology standard deviat...
 Error from unrescaled isolas...
 Measurement error (isola...)

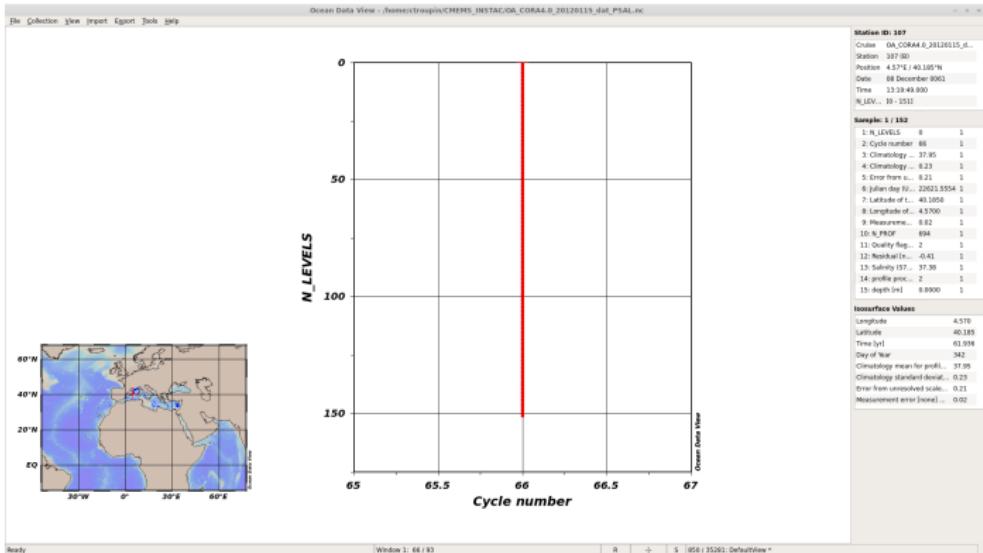
Station window

View → Layout template → Station window



Station window

Enter 

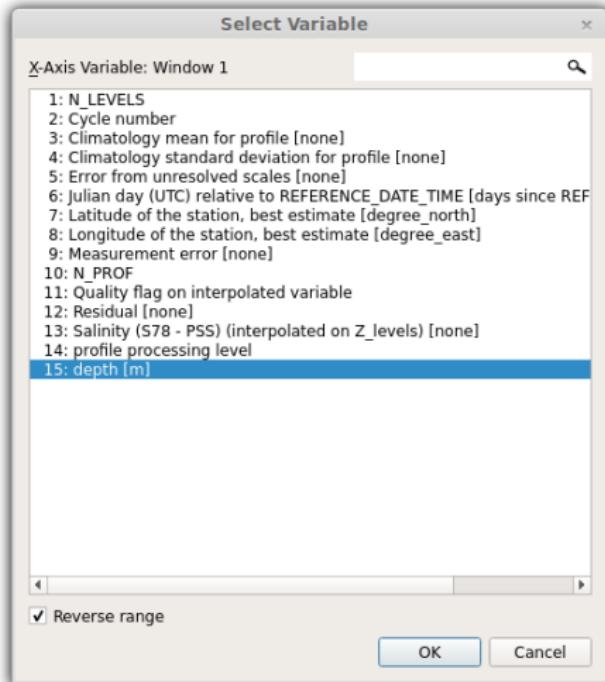


Station window

Right-click on map:

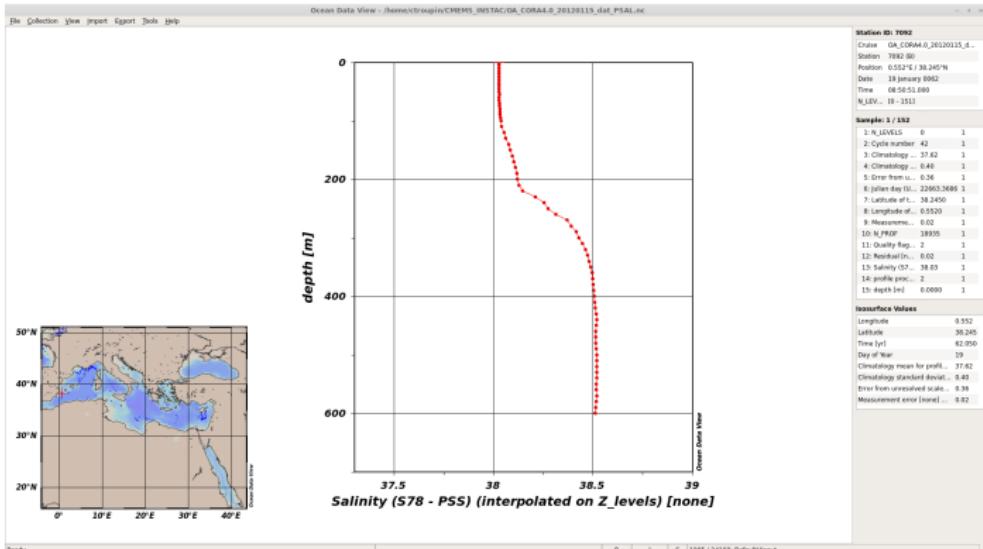
Change X and Y variable (salinity vs. depth)

Y variable → Check the reverse range box



Station window

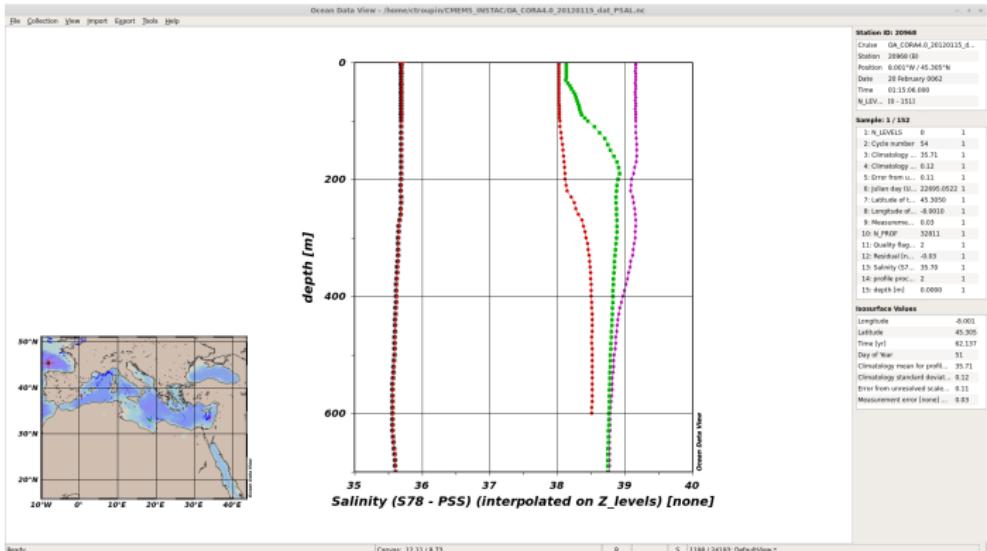
Double click on the map (left) to get profiles at different locations



- ✉ Very different properties according to the basin
- ✍ Maybe needed to adjust range, otherwise not visible

Station window

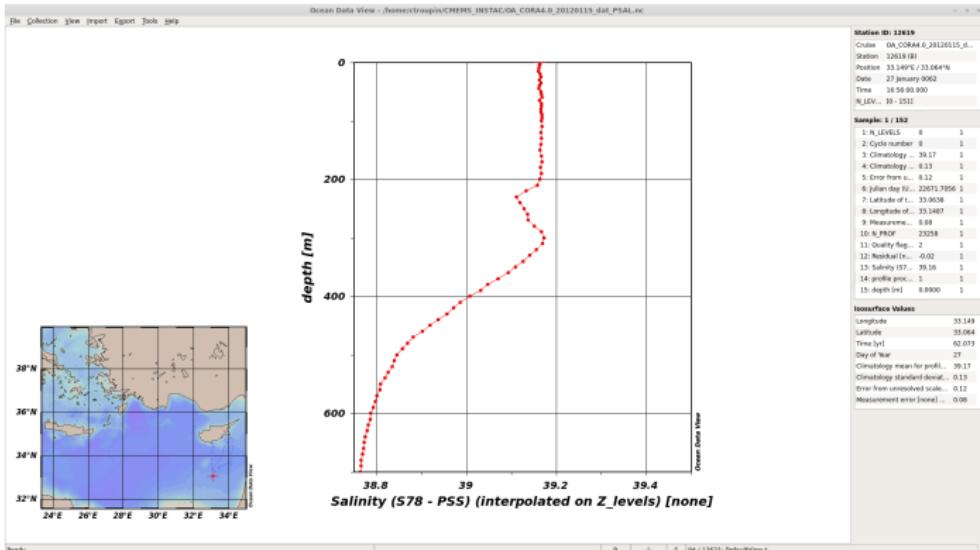
Compare profiles in different sub-regions



To remove stations: Manage Pick List → Remove all Stations

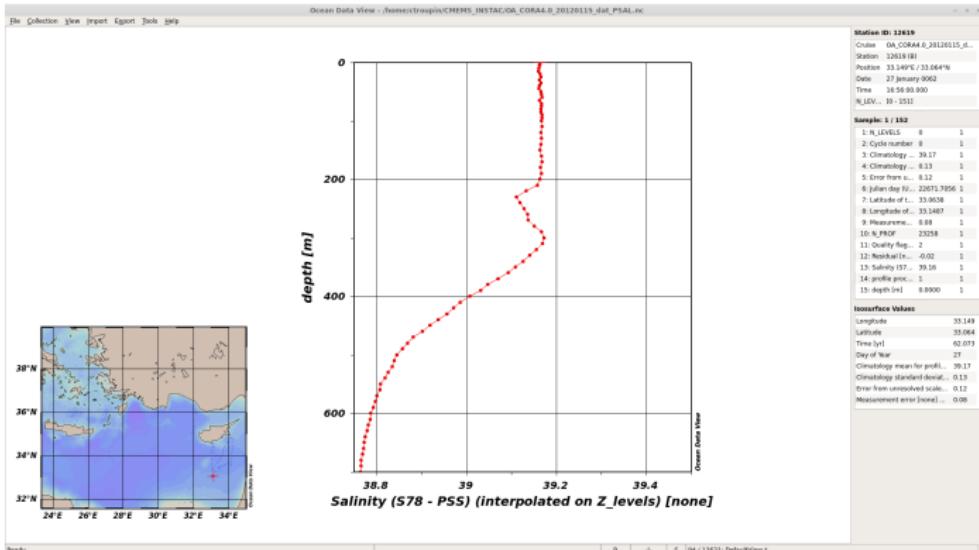
Station window

What happens with this profile south of Cyprus?



Station window

What happens with this profile south of Cyprus?



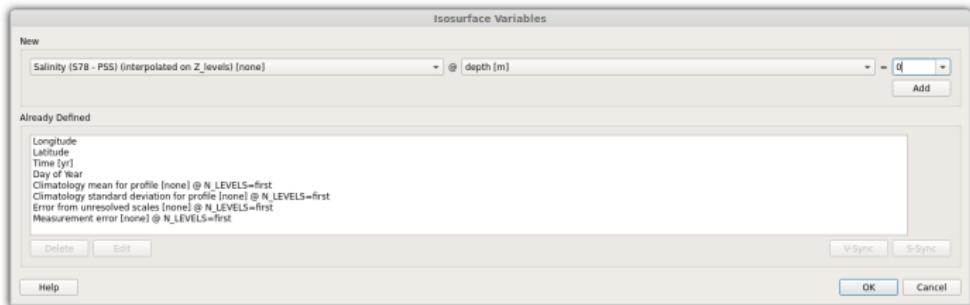
✉ Mixed-layer depth

Surface window

Define new isosurface variables:

View → Isosurface Variables → salinity at depth = 0

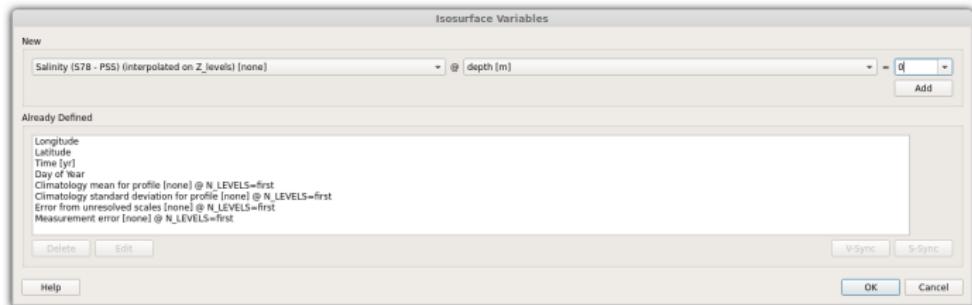
Click on "Add"



Surface window

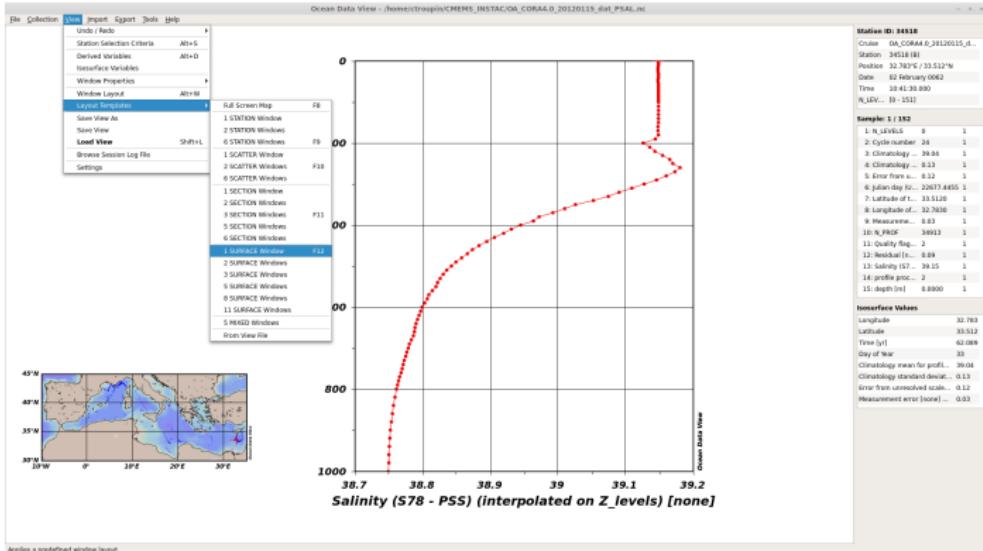


Define new isosurface variables:
Same at depth = 200



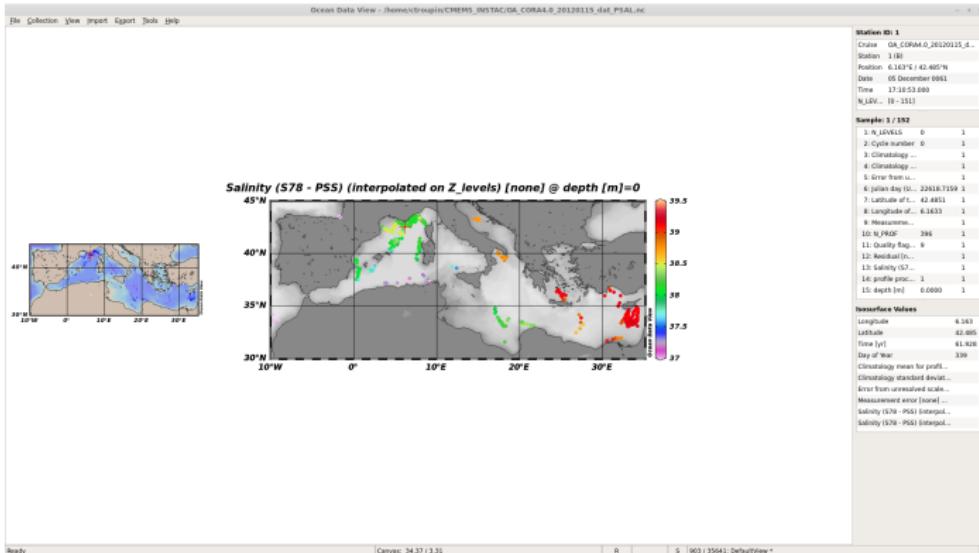
Surface window

View → Layout Template → SURFACE Window



Surface window

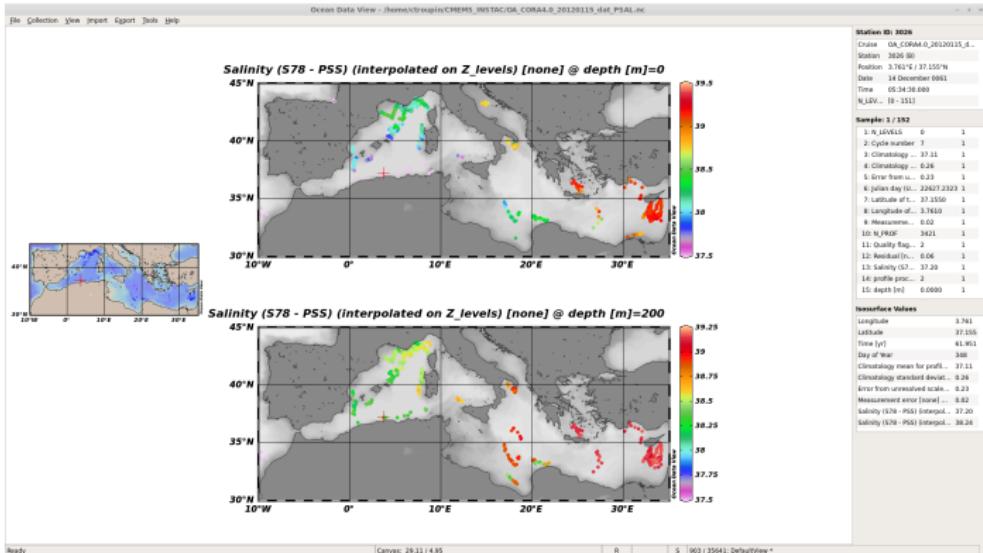
- Right-click Z-variable → select newly created variable



- higher salinity values in the Eastern Basin
- Adapt the range for the selected variable

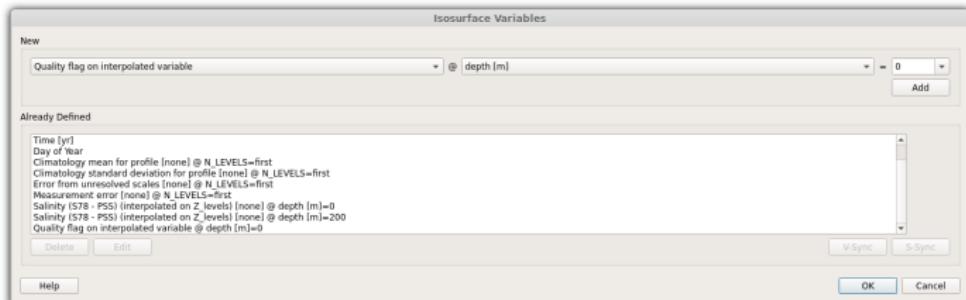
Surface window

Also possible to have several Surface Windows



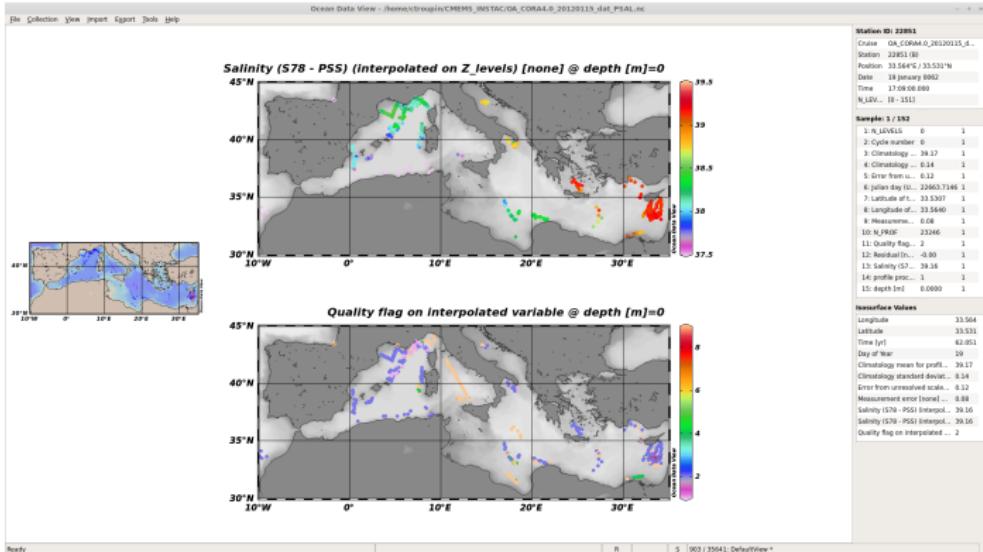
Surface window: quality flag

View → Isosurface Variables → Quality flag on interpolated variable at depth = 0



Surface window: quality flag

Quality flag: integer value reflecting the confidence in the observations



Surface window: quality flag

CORA Quality flags:

- 1 good
- 2 rather good
- 3 quite good
- 4 acceptable
- 5 bad quality interpolation
- 6, 7, 8 not used
- 9 not interpolated

 ODV definitions for the flags are different!

Surface window: quality flag

- Right-click Sample Selection Criteria → Quality → Accepted
quality flags = 1

Sample Selection Criteria

Range Quality

Variable
* Salinity (S78 - PSS) (interpolated on Z_levels) [none]

Acceptable Quality Flags

0: good quality
1: unknown quality
4: questionable quality
8: bad quality

Relax this quality filter **Apply to all variables**

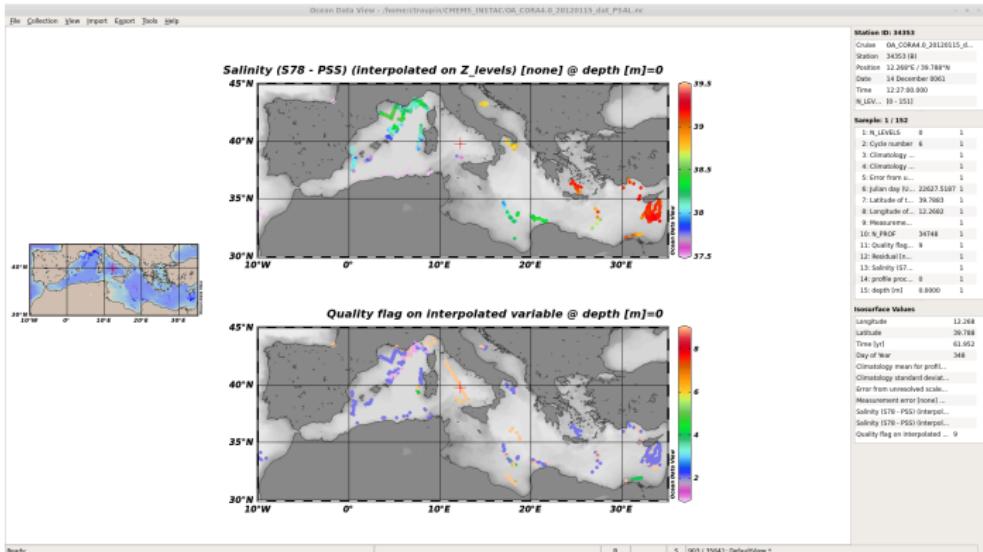
0 of 15 variables range filtering
All 15 variables quality filtering

Apply these sample selection criteria globally

Help OK Cancel

Surface window: quality flag

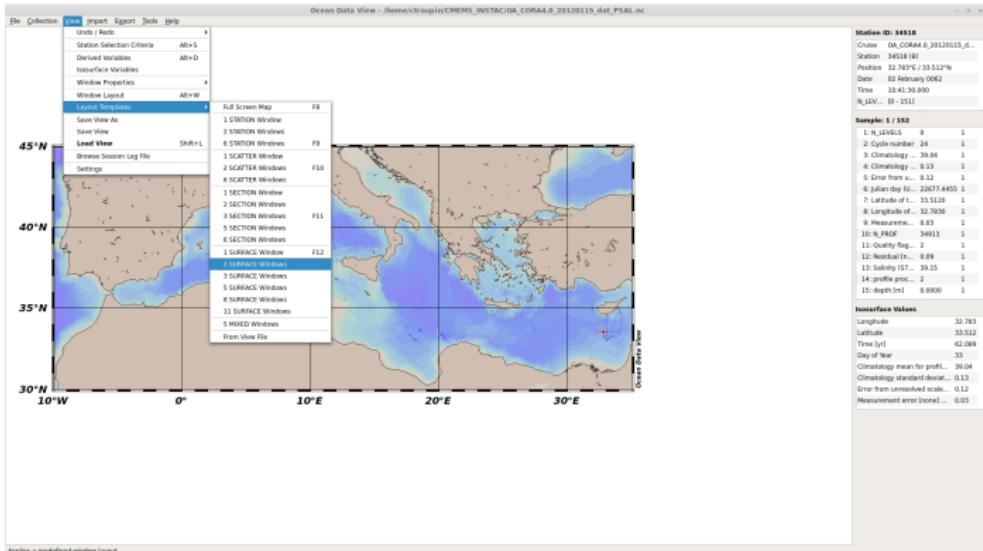
- Right-click Sample Selection Criteria → Quality → Accepted
quality flags = 1



- higher salinity values in the Eastern Basin

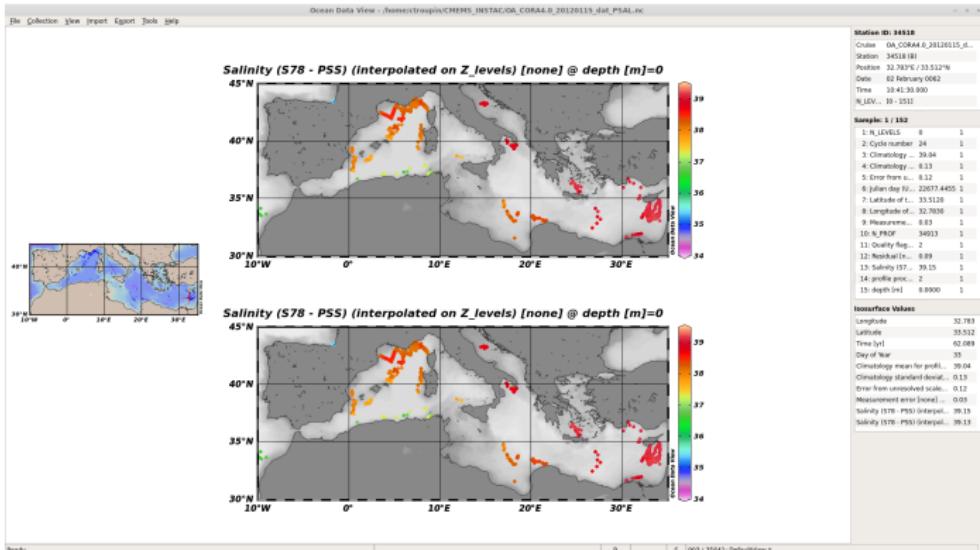
Surface window: gridding

View → Layout Template → SURFACE Window (x 2)



Surface window: gridding

Set Z variable to be Salinity at 0 m



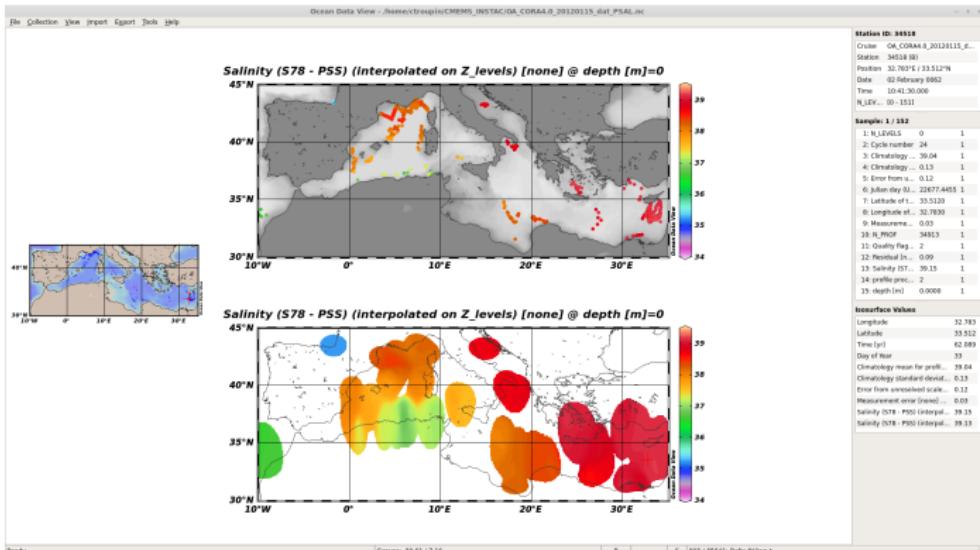
Surface window: gridding

Right-click Properties → Display style → Gridded → Weighted-Average gridding (default parameters 20 X 20)



Surface window: gridding

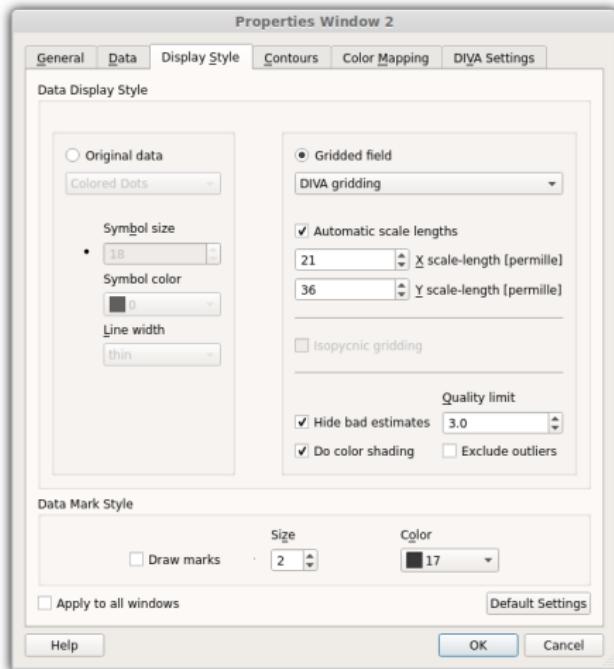
Gridded field of salinity



 Normal interpolation does not consider boundaries!

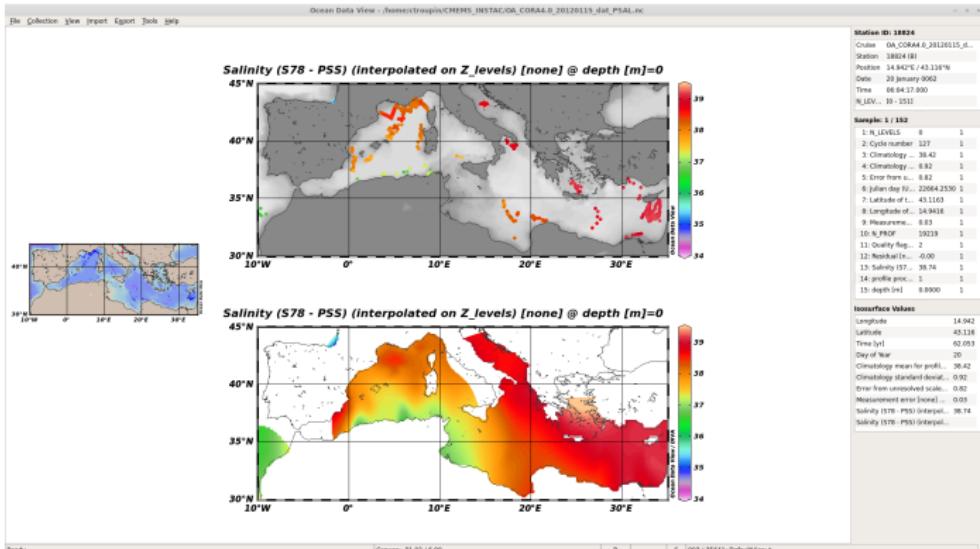
Surface window: gridding

Change Griddin method to DIVA Gridding



Surface window: gridding

DIVA gridded field of salinity

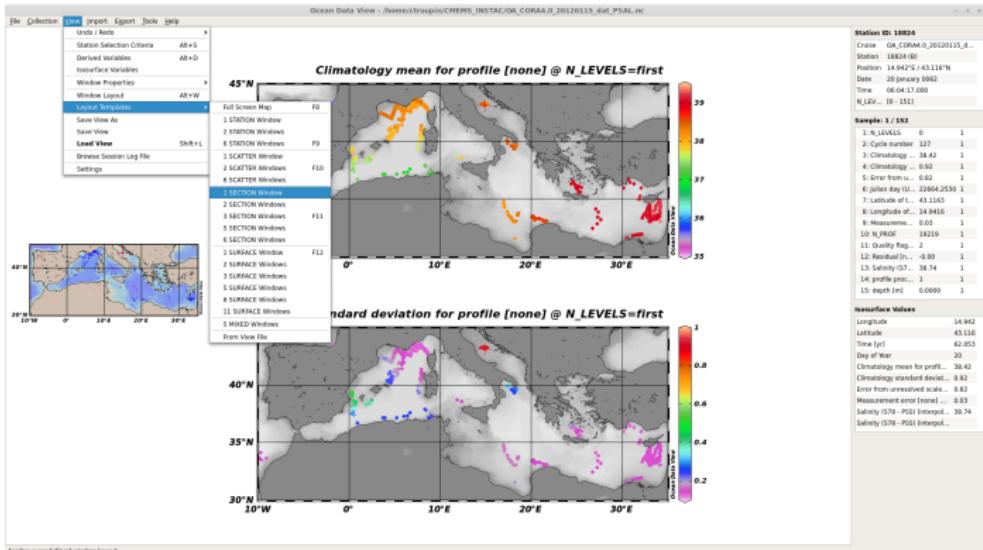


✍ Field with error above threshold is masked

✉ Interpolation technique is crucial with in situ data

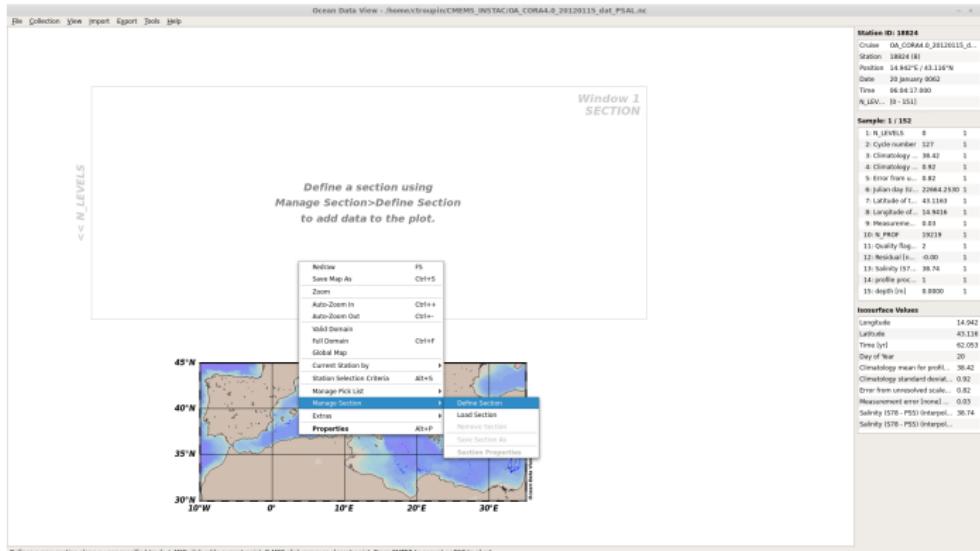
Section window

View → Layout Template → SECTION Window



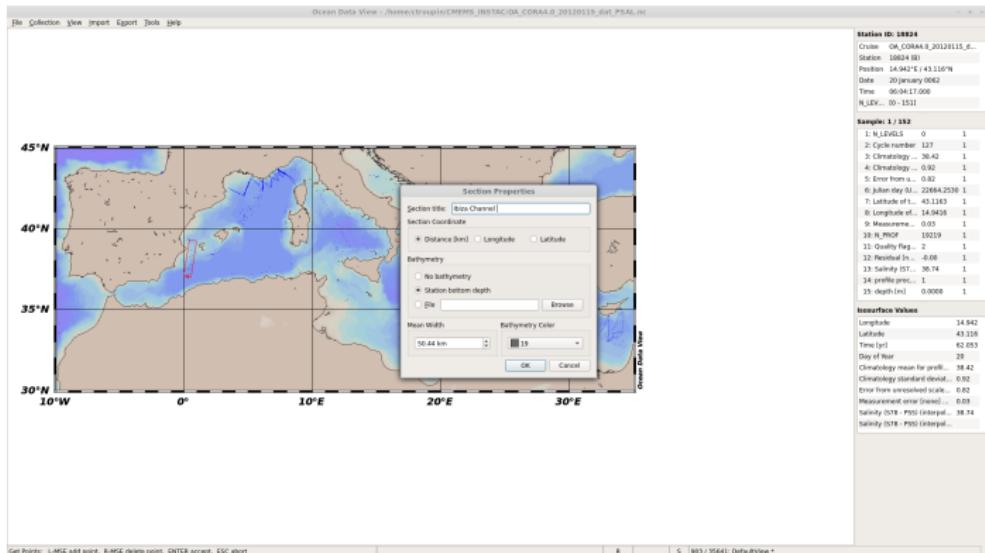
Section window

- Right-click Manage Section → Define Section
- Draw line along section



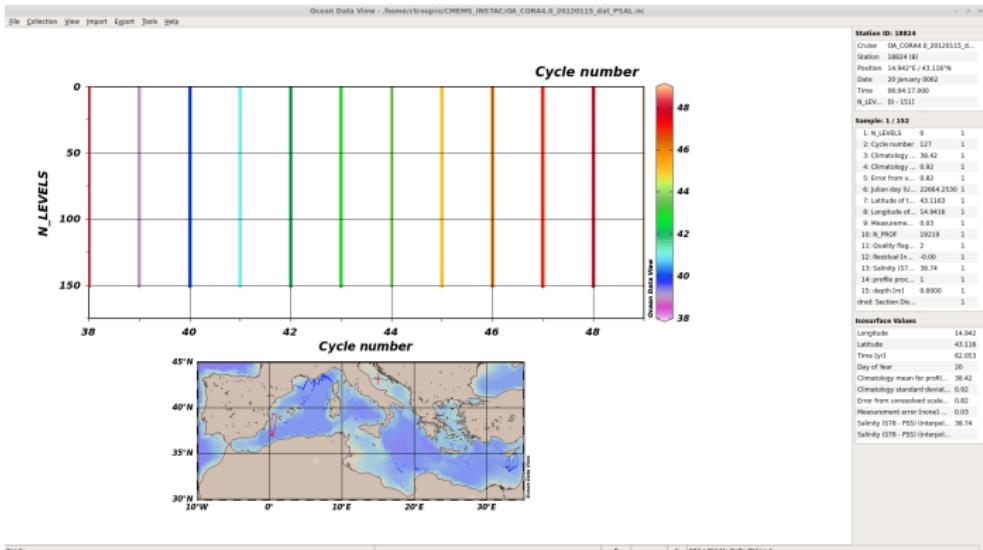
Section window

Edit Section Properties



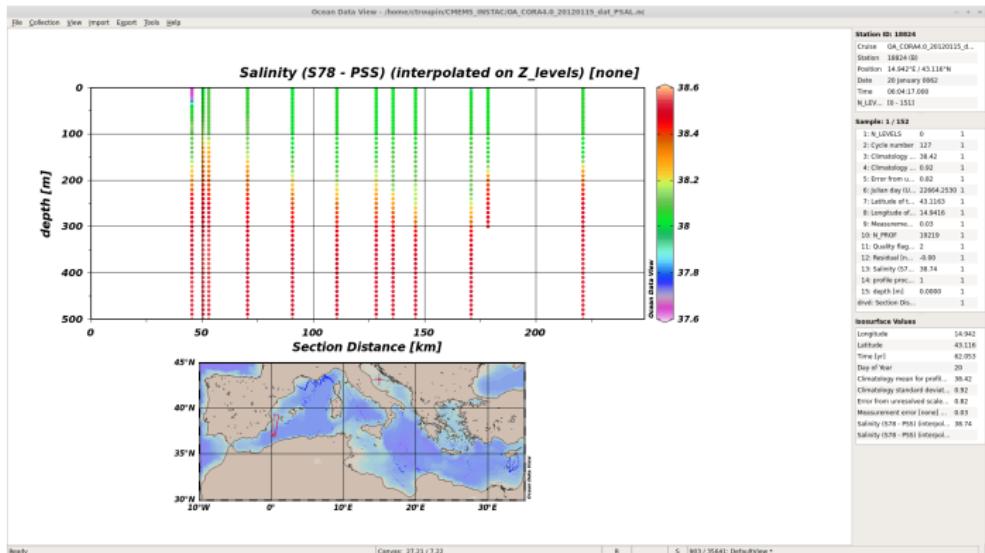
Section window

Change X, Y and Z variables
 → Distance, Depth and Salinity



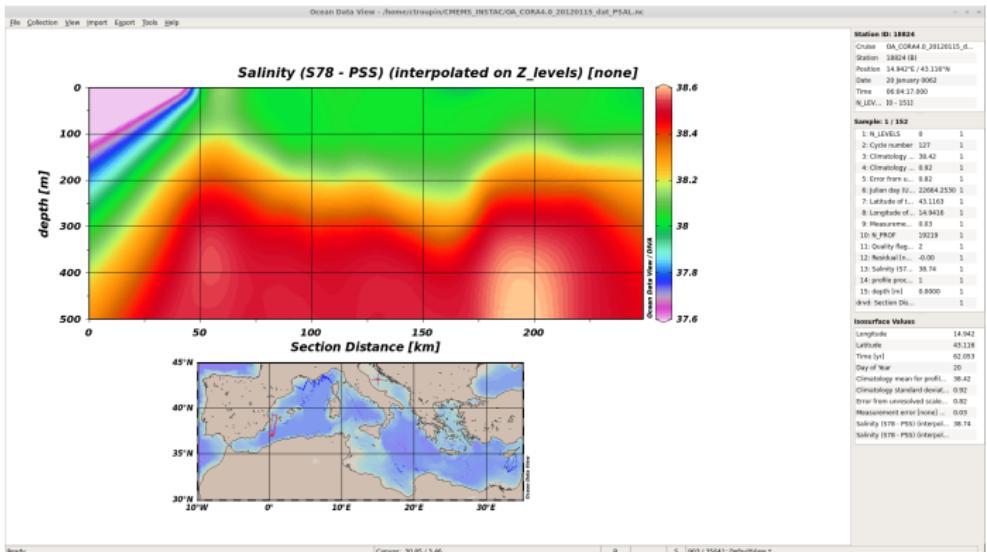
Section window

Set Z range between 0 and 500 m



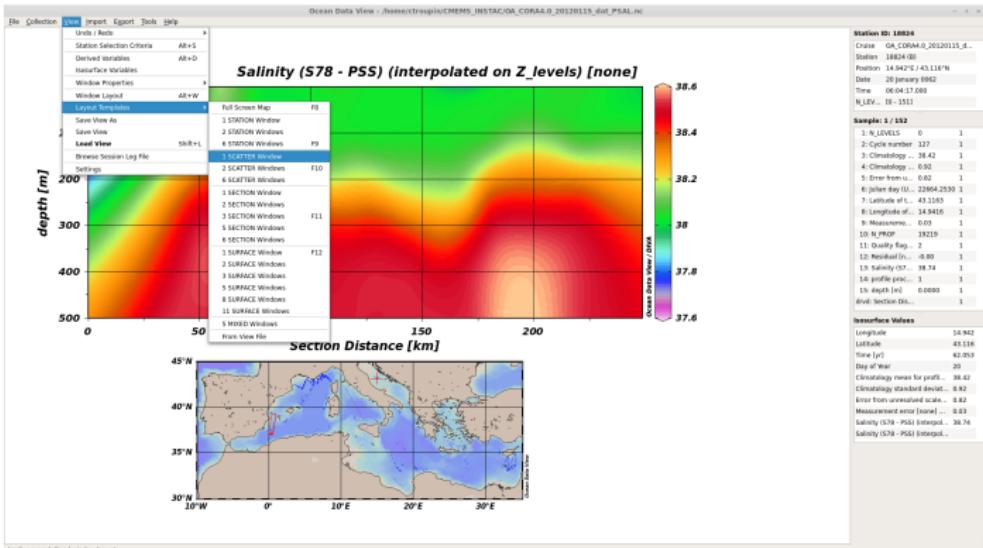
Section window

Grid using DIVA interpolation



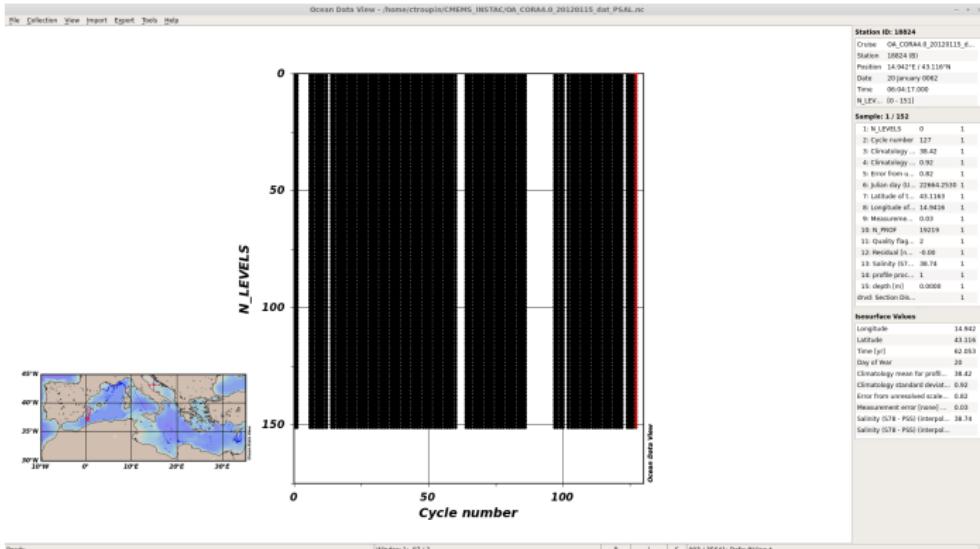
Scatter window

View → Layout Template → SECTION Window



Scatter window

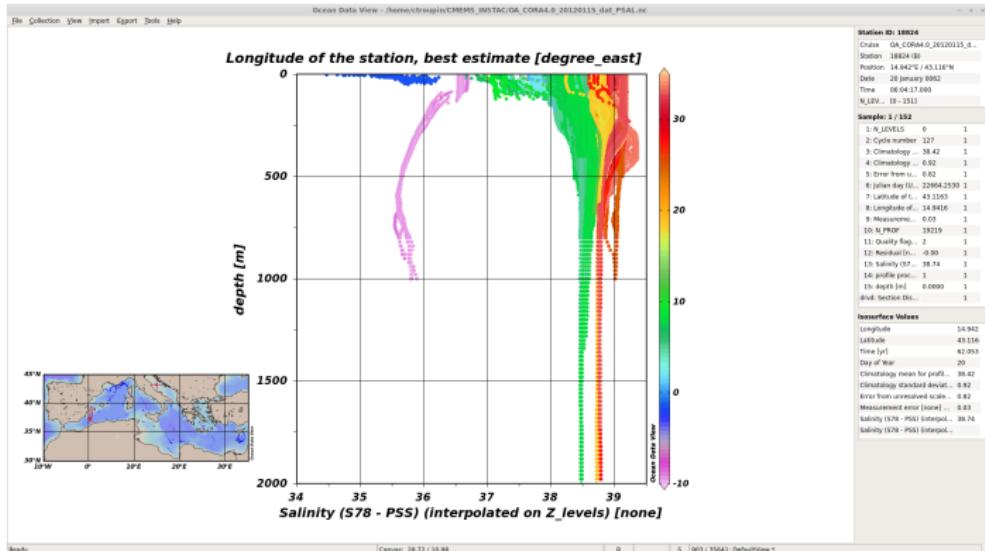
Change X, Y and Z variables



- ✉ Usually: Salinity vs. Temperature (*T-S diagram*)

Scatter window

Scatter plot: Salinity, Depth and Longitude



☒ Lower salinity near Atlantic

Working on data
using Python

What is an ipython notebook?



Python: high-level programming language
<https://www.python.org/>

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IPython notebook: web-based interactive computational environment
combining code, text, figures, ...
<http://ipython.org/notebook.html>

How to get the code?



The code is made available through github:

https://github.com/ctroupin/OceanData_NoteBooks



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Examples of data processing in Python using netCDF files. — Edit

12 commits 1 branch 0 releases 2 contributors

Branch: master OceanData_NoteBooks / +

ctroupin	Modified text	Latest commit d01b7de on Sep 22
LICENSE	Initial commit	3 months ago
Plot_TimeSeries_1.ipynb	Various small changes	3 months ago
README.md	modified readme	3 months ago
Read_CORA_dataset.ipynb	Modified text	2 months ago
Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb	First commit	2 months ago
Read_TimeSeries_2.ipynb	First commit	2 months ago
Read_TimeSeries_3.ipynb	First commit	2 months ago
Read_drifter_data_1.ipynb	Text corrections	2 months ago
Read_drifter_data_2.ipynb	First commit	2 months ago
Read_drifter_data_3.ipynb	First commit	2 months ago

Code Issues Pull requests Wiki Pulse Graphs Settings

SSH clone URL git@github.com:ctroupin/OceanData_NoteBooks.git You can clone with HTTPS, SSH, or Subversion.

Download ZIP

README.md

OceanData_NoteBooks

Examples of data processing with python notebooks using netCDF files.

How to get the code?



1. Download the zipped archive on your computer
(in `~/CMEMS_INSTAC_Training`)

How to get the code?



1. Download the zipped archive on your computer
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2. Extract the archive

```
unzip OceanData_NoteBooks-master.zip
```

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1. Download the zipped archive on your computer
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2. Extract the archive

```
unzip OceanData_NoteBooks—master.zip
```

3. Go in the main directory

```
cd ~/CMEMS_INSTAC_Training/OceanData_NoteBooks—master/
```

How to run a notebook?



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4. In a terminal, type

```
ipython notebook Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb
```

How to run a notebook?

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ipython notebook Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb
```

You should obtain something like that:



Structure of a notebook

jupyter Read_TimeSeries_1 (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help

Cell Toolbar: None

The goal is to see how we can read the data contained in a netCDF file. Several possibilities will be examined.

1. Reading a local file

Let's assume we have downloaded a file from [CMEMS](#). We define the directory and the file name. `datafile` have to be adapted according to your case.

```
In [1]: datafile = "/home/ctroupin/Data/ocean/MyOcean/INSITU_MED_NRT_OBSERVATIONS_013_035/history/mooring/IR_TS_MO_61198.nc"
```

To read the file we need the [netCDF4 interface](#) for python.

```
In [2]: import netCDF4  
ds = netCDF4.Dataset(datafile, 'r')
```

where the first argument of the files and Y indicates that it's open for reading ('w' would be used for writing). `nc` contains all the information about the dataset:

- Metadata (global attributes)
- Dimensions
- Variables

1.1 Metadata

```
In [3]: ds
```

```
Out[3]: <type 'netCDF4._netCDF4.Dataset'>
root group (NETCDF3 CLASSIC data model, file format UNDEFINED):
    data_type: OceanSITES time-series data
    format_version: 1.2
    platform_code: 61198
    date_update: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z
    institution: Puertos del Estado (Spain)
    institution_edmo_code: 2751
    site_code:
    wmo_platform_code: 61198
    source: Mooring observation
    history: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z: Creation
    data_mode: R
    quality_control_indicator: 6
```

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Run current cell

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 institution: Puertos del Estado (Spain)
 institution_edmo_code: 2751
 site_code:
 wmo_platform code: 61198
 source: Mooring observation
 history: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z: Creation
 data mode: R
 quality_control_indicator: 6

Run current cell
Add a new cell

Structure of a notebook

jupyter Read_TimeSeries_1 (autosaved)

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where the first argument of the files and Y indicates that it's open for reading ('w' would be used for writing). `nc` contains all the information about the dataset:

- Metadata (global attributes)
- Dimensions
- Variables

1.1 Metadata

```
In [3]: ds
```

```
Out[3]: <type 'netCDF4.Dataset'>  
root group (NETCDF3 CLASSIC data model, file format UNDEFINED):  
    data_type: OceanSITES time-series data  
    format version: 1.2  
    platform code: 61198  
    date update: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z  
    institution: Puertos del Estado (Spain)  
    institution_edmo_code: 2751  
    site_code:  
    wmo_platform code: 61198  
    source: Mooring observation  
    history: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z: Creation  
    data mode: R  
    quality_control_indicator: 6
```

Run current cell
Add a new cell
Select type of cell

Structure of a notebook

jupyter Read_TimeSeries_1 (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help

Cell Toolbar: None

The goal is to see how we can read the data contained in a netCDF file. Several possibilities will be examined.

1. Reading a local file

Let's assume we have downloaded a file from [CMEMS](#). We define the directory and the file name. `datafile` have to be adapted according to your case.

```
In [1]: datafile = "/home/ctroupin/Data/ocean/MyOcean/INSITU_MED_NRT_OBSERVATIONS_013_035/history/mooring/IR_TS_MO_61198.nc"
```

To read the file we need the [netCDF4 interface](#) for python.

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In [2]: import netCDF4  
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- Run current cell
- Add a new cell
- Select type of cell
- Code cell
- Text cell

Structure of a repository



In the directory containing the notebooks, type:

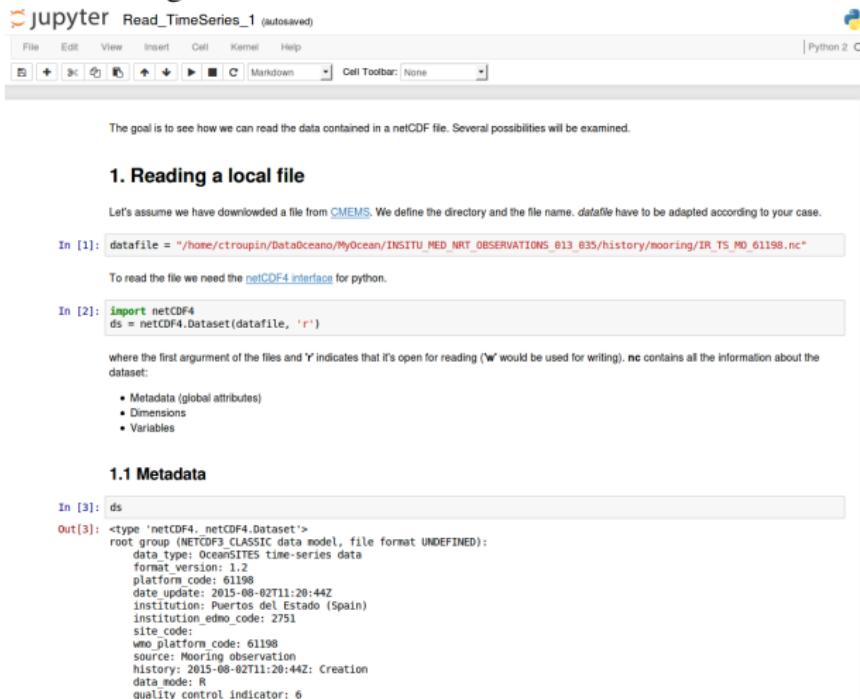
```
ipython notebook
```

Structure of a repository

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```
ipython notebook
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You should get:



The goal is to see how we can read the data contained in a netCDF file. Several possibilities will be examined.

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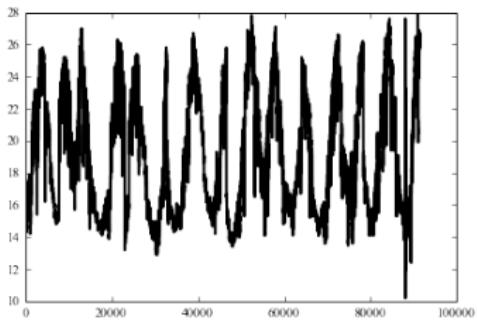
```
In [3]: ds
```

```
Out[3]: <type 'netCDF4.netCDF4.Dataset'>  
root group (NETCDF3 CLASSIC data model, file format UNDEFINED):  
    data type: OCEANSITES time-series data  
    format version: 1.2  
    platform code: 61198  
    date update: 2015-08-02T11:20:44Z  
    institution: Puertos del Estado (Spain)  
    institution_edmo_code: 2751  
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What's inside the repository?



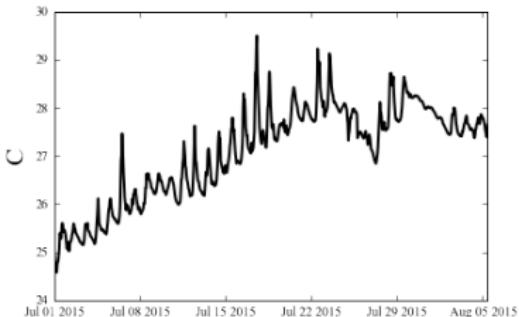
[Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb](#): reading a local netCDF file



What's inside the repository?

Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb: reading a local netCDF file

Read_TimeSeries_2.ipynb: reading a remote netCDF using OPeNDAP protocol

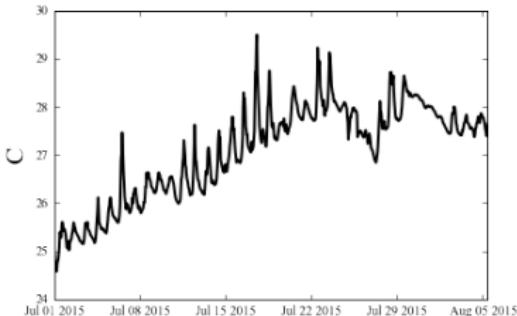


What's inside the repository?

`Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb`: reading a local netCDF file

`Read_TimeSeries_2.ipynb`: reading a remote netCDF using OPeNDAP protocol

`Read_TimeSeries_3.ipynb`: reading a netCDF using the CF module



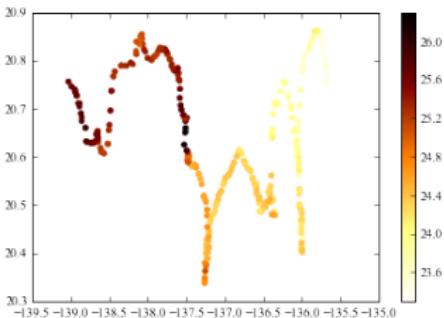
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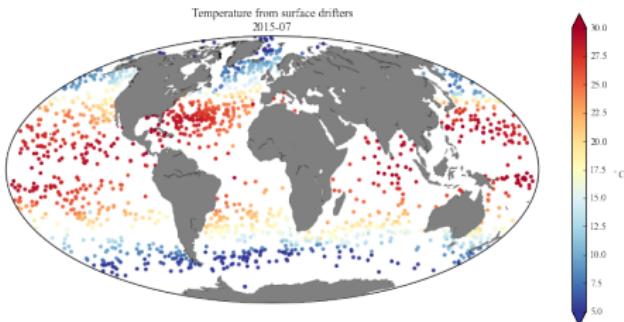
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What's inside the repository?

Read_TimeSeries_1.ipynb: reading a local netCDF file

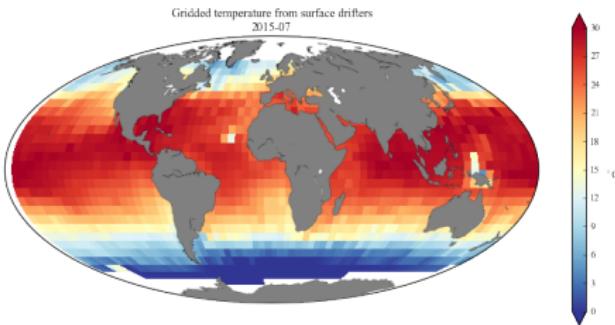
Read_TimeSeries_2.ipynb: reading a remote netCDF using OPeNDAP protocol

Read_TimeSeries_3.ipynb: reading a netCDF using the CF module

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Read_drifter_data_2.ipynb: plotting temperature observations from drifters

Read_drifter_data_3.ipynb: gridding temperature observations from drifters



What's inside the repository?

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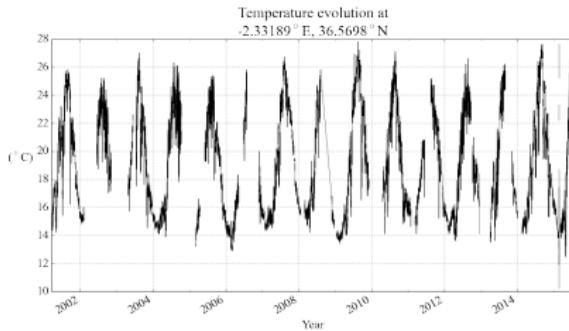
Read_TimeSeries_3.ipynb: reading a netCDF using the CF module

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Plot_TimeSeries1.ipynb: plotting temperature from a mooring



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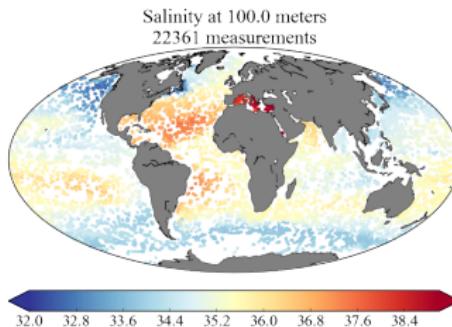
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Plot_TimeSeries1.ipynb: plotting temperature from a mooring

Read_CORA_dataset.ipynb: reading and plotting data from CORA dataset



Example: plotting a time series

Notebook file: Plot_TimeSeries1.ipynb

Product: Mediterranean Sea near real-time observations
(INSITU_MED_NRT_OBSERVATIONS_013_035)

Data file: IR_TS_MO_61198.nc Mooring managed by Puertos del Estado (Spain)

Example: plotting a time series

Notebook file: Plot_TimeSeries1.ipynb

Product: Mediterranean Sea near real-time observations
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- Objectives:
1. Read a netCDF file
 2. Apply the quality flags to the observations
 3. Generate high-quality plot

Example: plotting a time series

Notebook file: Plot_TimeSeries1.ipynb

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