



OOI and IOOS Collaborative Efforts

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IWGOO and ORRAP Ocean Observing
Sub-Panel Meeting
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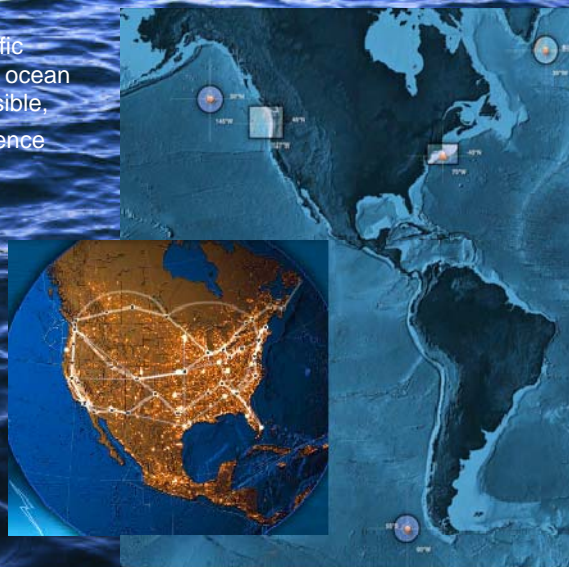


Ocean Observatories Initiative (OOI)



Launching an era of scientific discovery across and within the ocean basins, utilizing widely accessible, scalable, interactive telepresence

- > Multi-disciplinary sensor suites
- > Interactive sensors and fixed and mobile platforms
- > Multi-scale infrastructure
- > Relocatable assets
- > Cutting-edge cyberinfrastructure
- > Open data for all

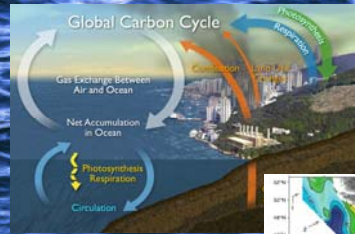




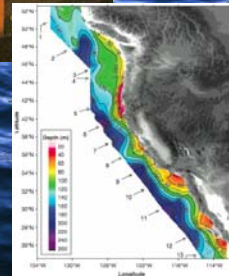
OOI - Driven by research needs



Ability to investigate: ocean circulation, water mass formation & mixing; air-sea exchange



Ability to examine: ocean acidification; ocean's role in global carbon cycle; climate change, human activity & coastal ecosystem health



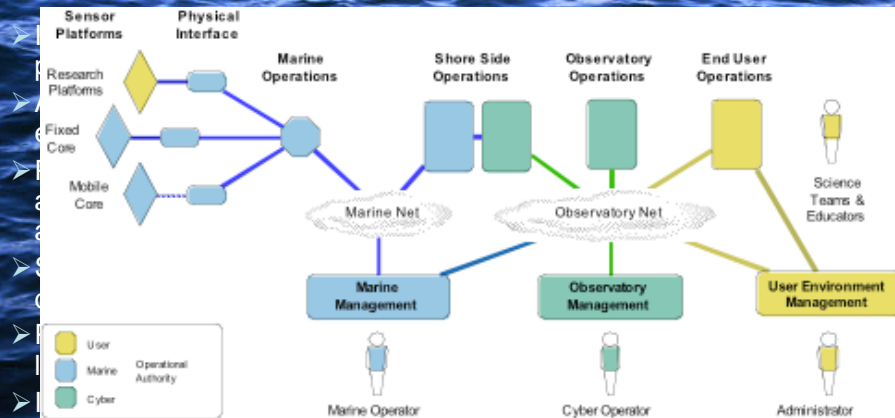
Ability to assess: methane hydrate flux and connectivity to global carbon cycle; sub-seafloor fluid flow; earthquake formation, transmission & impacts



OOI - Cyberinfrastructure (CI)



Links and binds OOI marine assets into a coherent "system of systems"



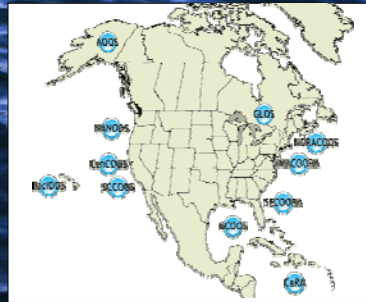
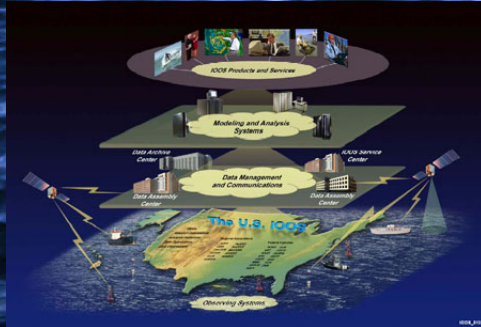
assets
➢ Operation and management of integrated observatory infrastructure

Virtually unlimited capacity to scale computing power and data storage to meet user demand

Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS)

IOOS® Development Plan defines:

- 1) Global Component
- 2) Coastal Component
- 17 Federal Agencies
- 11 Regional Associations



3 subsystems: Observing, Data Management and Communication, Modeling and Analysis;
2 cross cuts: Research and Development; Education



IOOS-Driven by societal needs



Societal Challenges

- The global climate is not well understood
- Coastal populations are at risk from weather, climate & natural hazards
- Our ocean, coastal and Great Lakes ecosystems are complex; many are at risk
- Expanding the Marine Transportation System

Information Needs

- Characterize the state of the global climate system and its variability
- Improved models (e.g., hurricane intensity, coastal inundation, and harmful algal bloom model)
- Improved ecosystem assessments
- Updated management approaches
- Improved access to data, and scientific information

IOOS Variables

- Temperature
- Salinity
- Sea Level
- Surface currents
- Ocean color
- Bathymetry
- Surface waves
- Ice distribution
- Contaminants
- Dissolved nutrients
- Fish species
- Fish abundance
- Zooplankton species
- Optical properties
- Heat flux
- Bottom character
- Pathogens
- Dissolved O₂
- Phytoplankton species
- Zooplankton abundance
- Winds*

NOAA Decision Tools

- Hurricane Intensity Model
- Coastal Inundation Model
- Harmful Algal Bloom Model
- Integrated Ecosystem Assessment

Integration
Long-term data series, coordinated in space and time

Data Integration Framework (DIF)

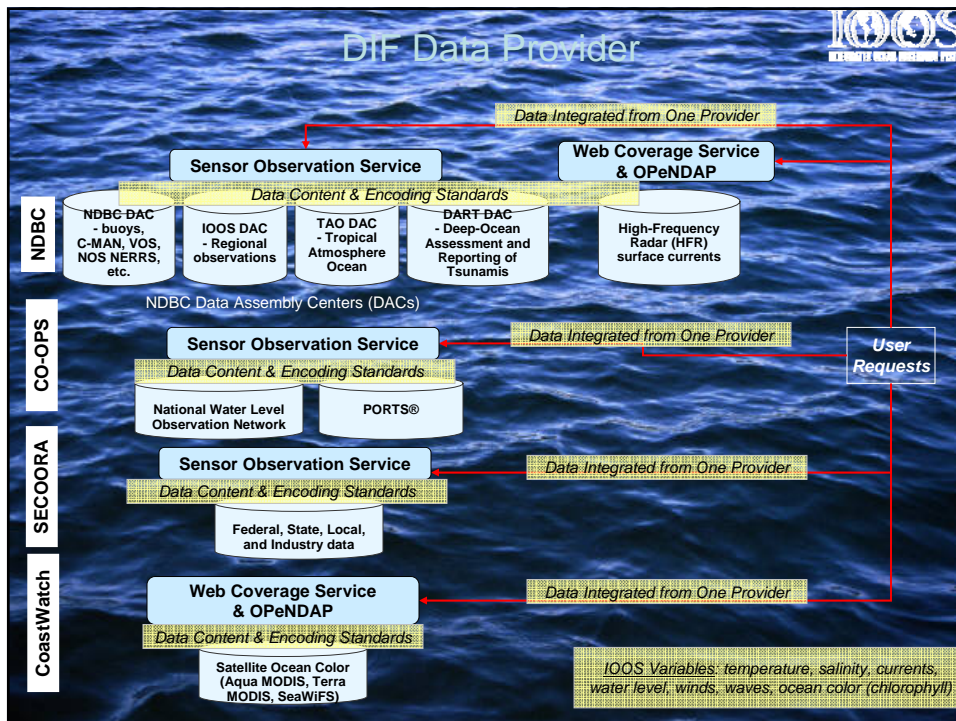


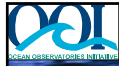
Formalize a standards-based common data sharing infrastructure to facilitate and improve integration of ocean variables

- First spiral of IOOS development- limited scope proof-of-concept - evaluate in 2010
- Standardize small number of services and encodings (e.g., Sensor Observation Service, OPeNDAP)
- Implement at selected provider and customer sites
- Start with several core variables
 - Currents; Temperature; Salinity;
 - Water level; Winds; Waves;
 - Ocean Color (chlorophyll)

Integrated Ocean Observing System
 Data Integration Framework

DIF Data Provider





OOI and IOOS - Synergies



OOI

- NSF
- Supports basic research
- Structure defined by science requirements
- Adaptive sensing capability
- Relocatable nodes
- Primary stakeholder is the basic research community

Areas of Integration

- New sensing technology
- Improved data management
- Improved forecast (discovery, distribution, models integration)
- Ocean climatology
- Enhanced scalability and extensibility of information systems
- Atmospheric forcing functions

IOOS

- Consortium of Federal and State agencies, Academia, industry, and NGOs
- Supports societal needs
- Structure defined by product requirements
- Designed for operational, long-term, sustained observations
- Stakeholders include management, policy, and industry



Management and Collaborations



- Federal level
 - JSOST- "Facilitate coordination of disciplinary and interdisciplinary ocean research, ocean technology and infrastructure development, and **national ocean observation programs**"
 - IWGOO- "covers an end-to-end concept of ocean observations that includes: development of plans, strategies, tools, techniques, and systems to observe the ocean both *in situ* and remotely, for **both research and practical applications**"
 - IWGOO-recent assumption of Ocean.US responsibilities including management of DMAC
- Regional collaborations - Regional associations
 - Institutional
 - PI





Coordinated Planning

- Data Management and Communications (DMAC): Committed to the identification of appropriate standards-based, best available practices and technical solutions for interoperable interfaces within a service component architecture
- DMAC-Steering Team
 - Purpose:
 - **Provide a community forum** for relevant NOPP agencies and other stakeholder groups and organizations;
 - Provide technical expertise and leadership;
 - Provide a mechanism for broad stakeholder involvement;
 - Liaise with other IOOS elements and other organizations;
 - Determine and document the interoperability infrastructure required to realize the seven IOOS societal goals
 - Current tasking: guiding the adoption of the standards, protocols and best practices needed to make IOOS DMAC a reality
 - Current membership: NOAA, OOI CI, USGS, USACE, Academia, UCAR, EPA, MMS, USN, NASA

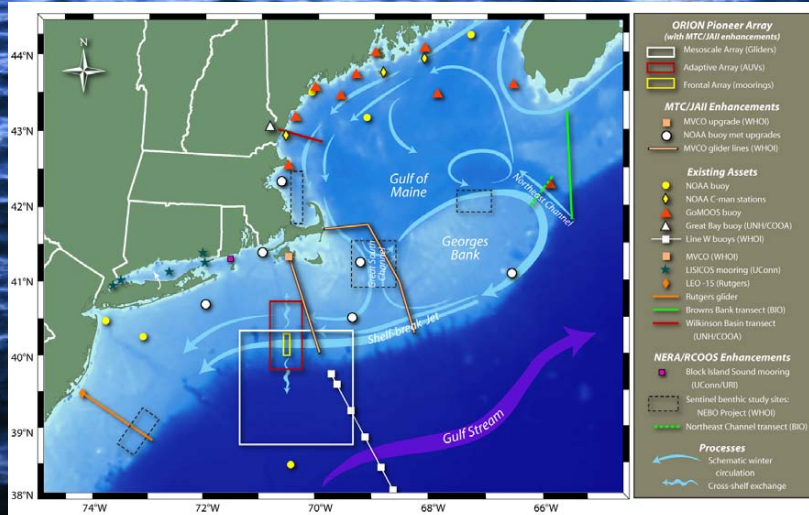


Coordinated Activities

- Data Access Integration effort
 - Goal: Provide an operational prototype of a resilient, high performance, national scale, data exchange environment
 - Based on existing community-accepted OPeNDAP protocol and associated technologies
 - Combined with OOI scalable, self-healing cloud computing network infrastructure
 - To be provided for a select set of modeling communities to assess the viability of the OOI data distribution and application deployment models as the basis of the IOOS-OOI integration strategy
 - Executed by SIO, supported by NOAA
 - Stakeholders: IOOS, UCAR, SCCOOS, CORDC, OOI CI, NOAA Fisheries (SFSC), USGS
 - Status
 - Data Distribution Network (DDN) released for multi-month community test
 - Prototype available on Amazon's Elastic Computing Cloud (<http://regapp.ooci.net>)



Connectivity: Mid-Atlantic Bight



Ocean Observatories Initiative

http://www.oceanleadership.org/ocean_observing

Integrated Ocean Observing System

<http://ioos.noaa.gov/>