SeaDataCloud

DIVA software and the ☁

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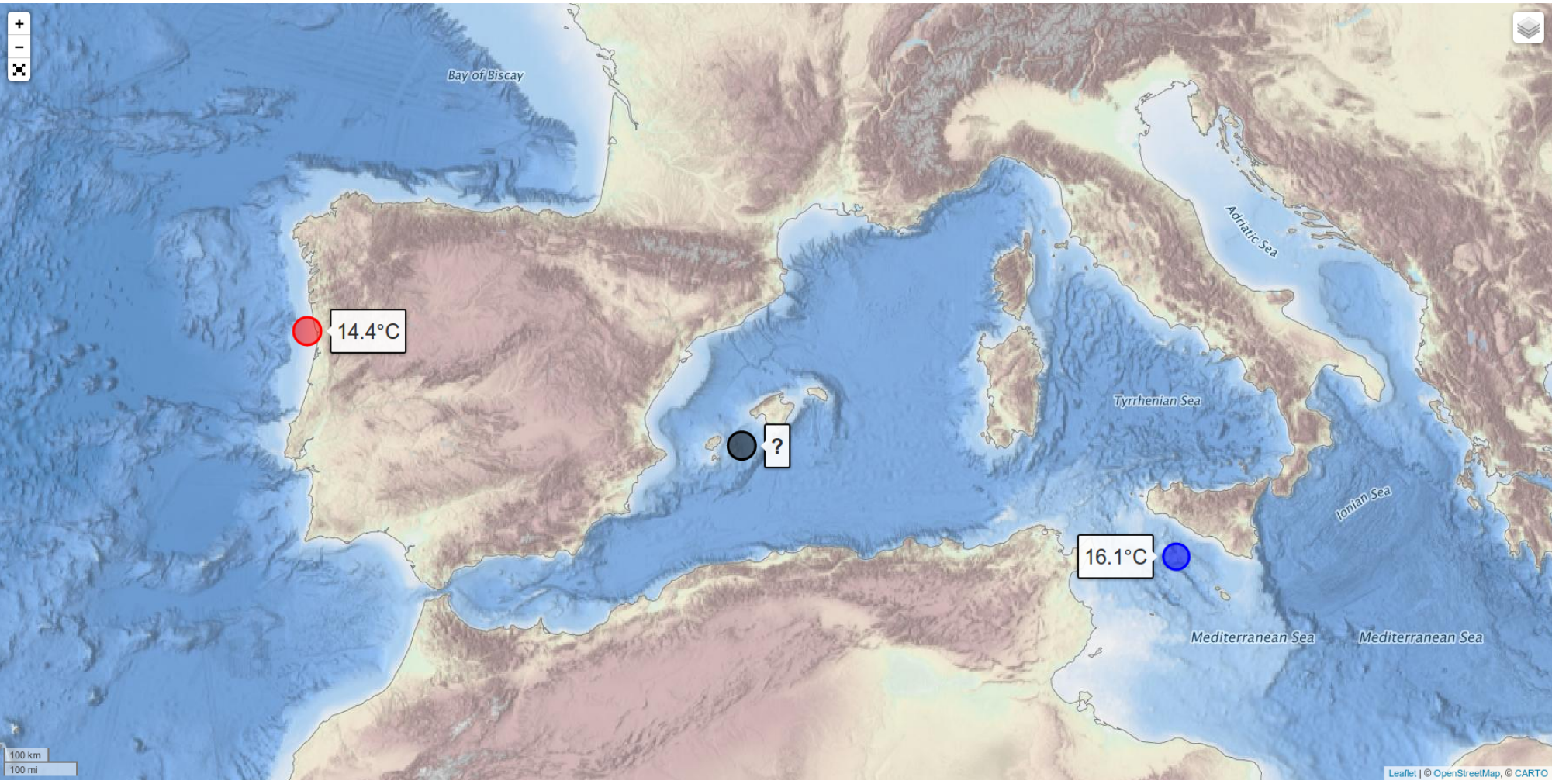
Can you guess the temperature at the "?"



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Spatial interpolation: Why is it needed?

Ocean observation is expensive and complex

Credit: www.socib.es

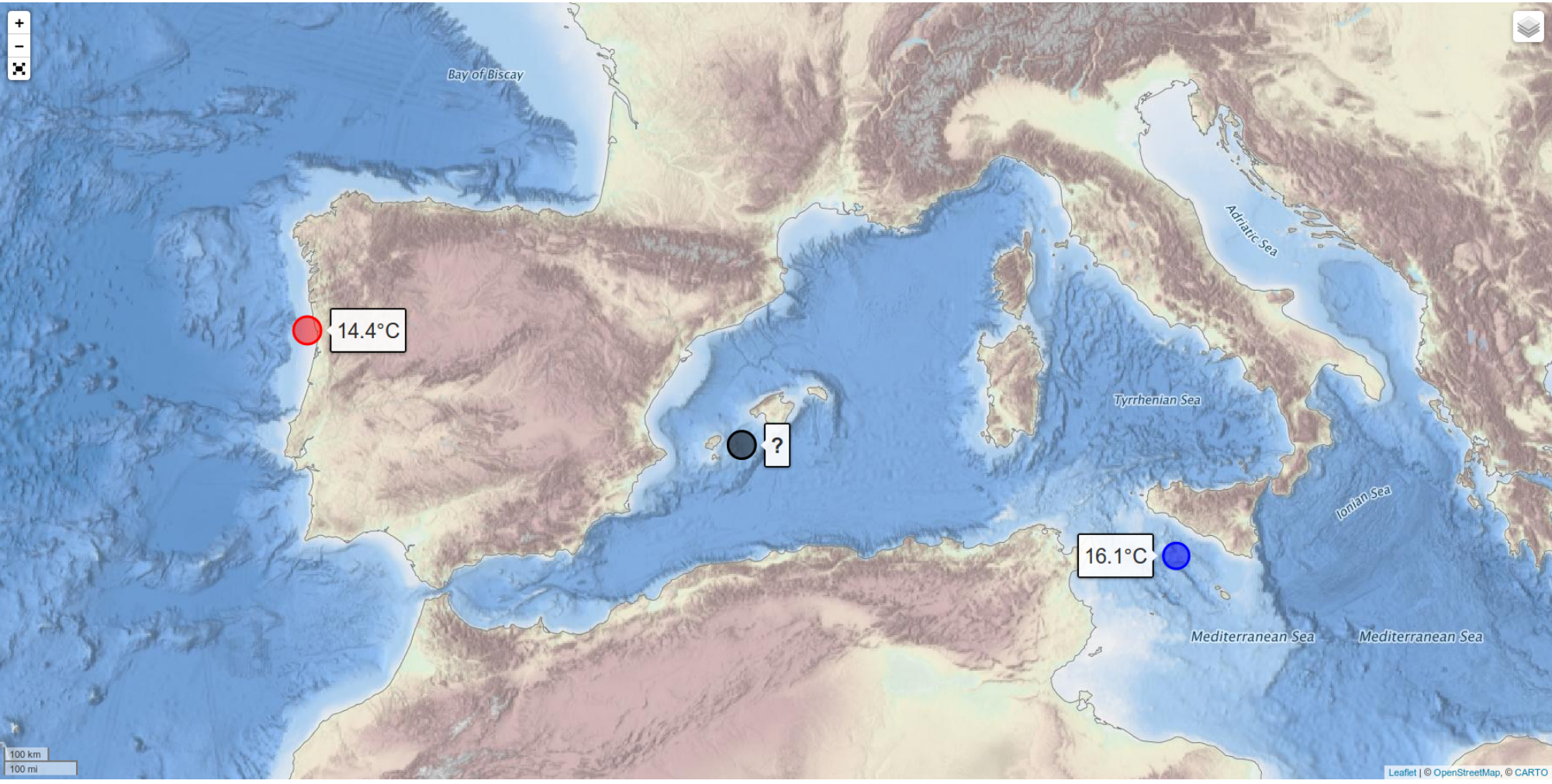
Ocean observation is expensive and complex

"*A measurement not made is a measurement lost forever*"

"*Collect once, use many times*"

Can you guess the temperature at the "?"

$$\frac{14.4 + 16.1}{2} = 15.25°\mathrm{C} \qquad ??$$



Can you guess the temperature at the "?"

$$\frac{14.4 + 16.1}{2} = 15.25°\mathrm{C} \qquad ??$$

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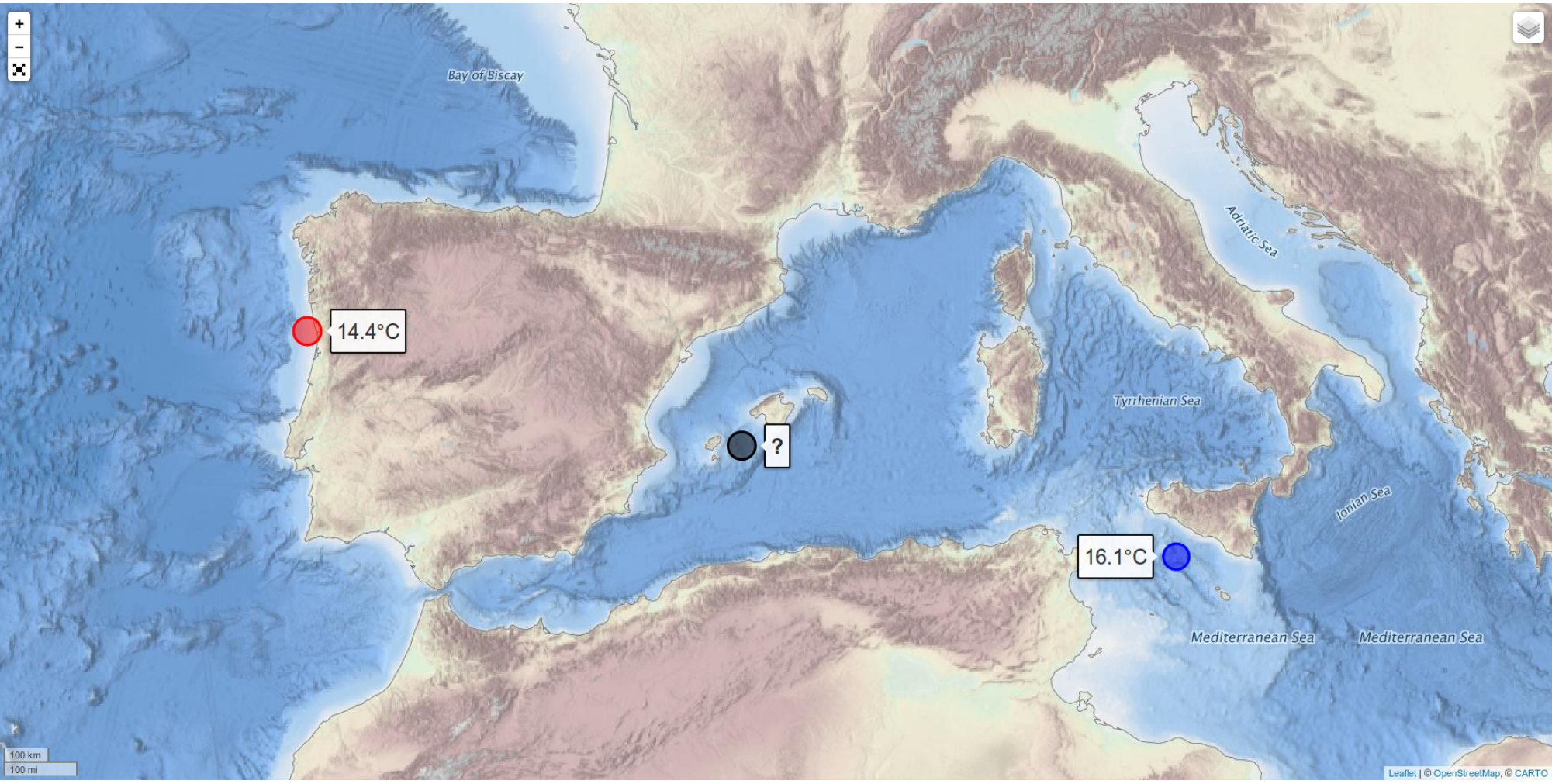
6 reasons why

spatial interpolation

is not so easy

1 Synopticity error

Measurements not collected at the same time

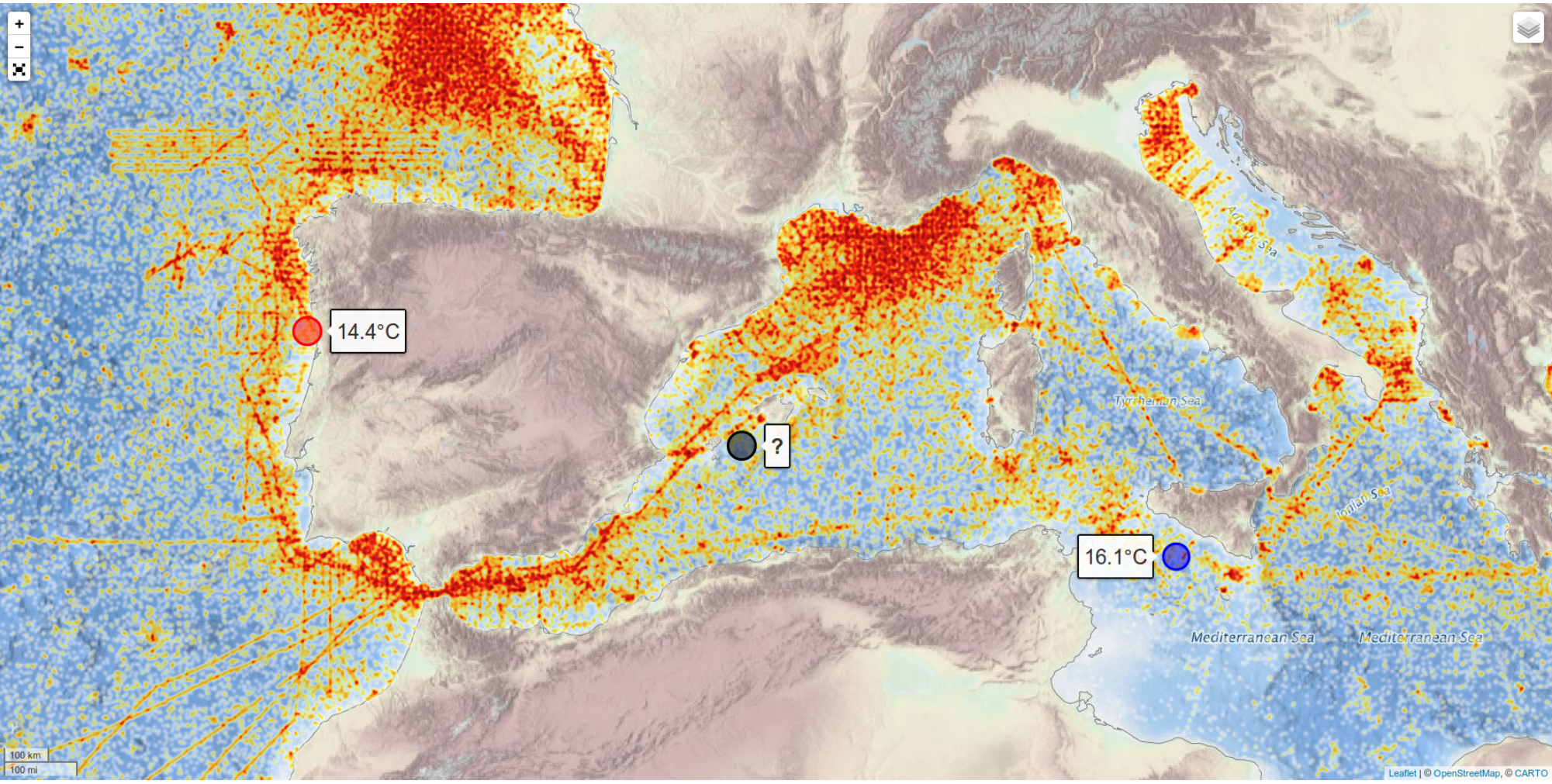


2 Representativeness error

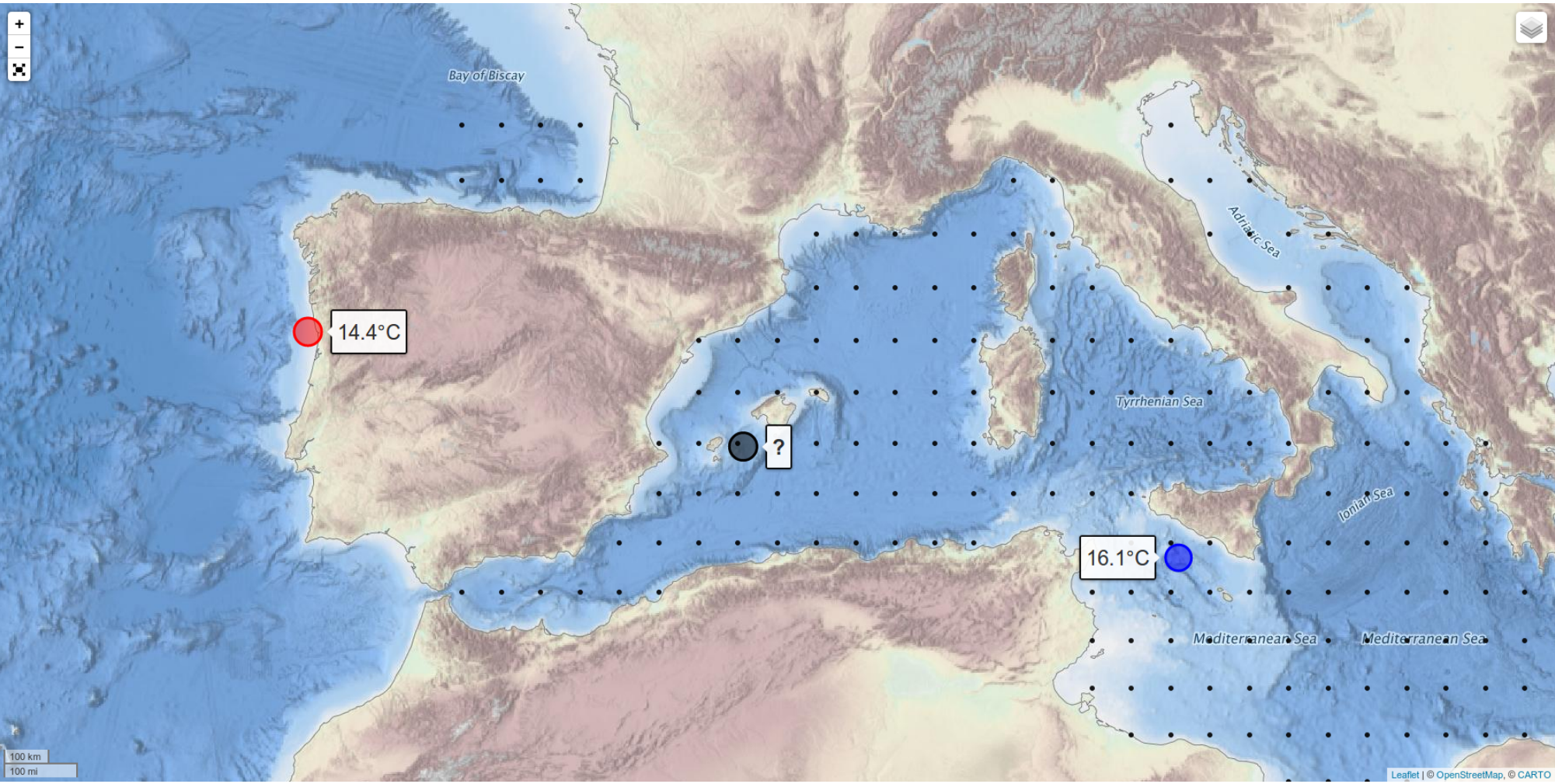
What we measure is not always
what we intend to analyse

Example: I want the mean annual temperature off Porto
but ships are only at sea when the weather is good

3 A lot of observations, but not everywhere



4 Need to interpolate at many locations



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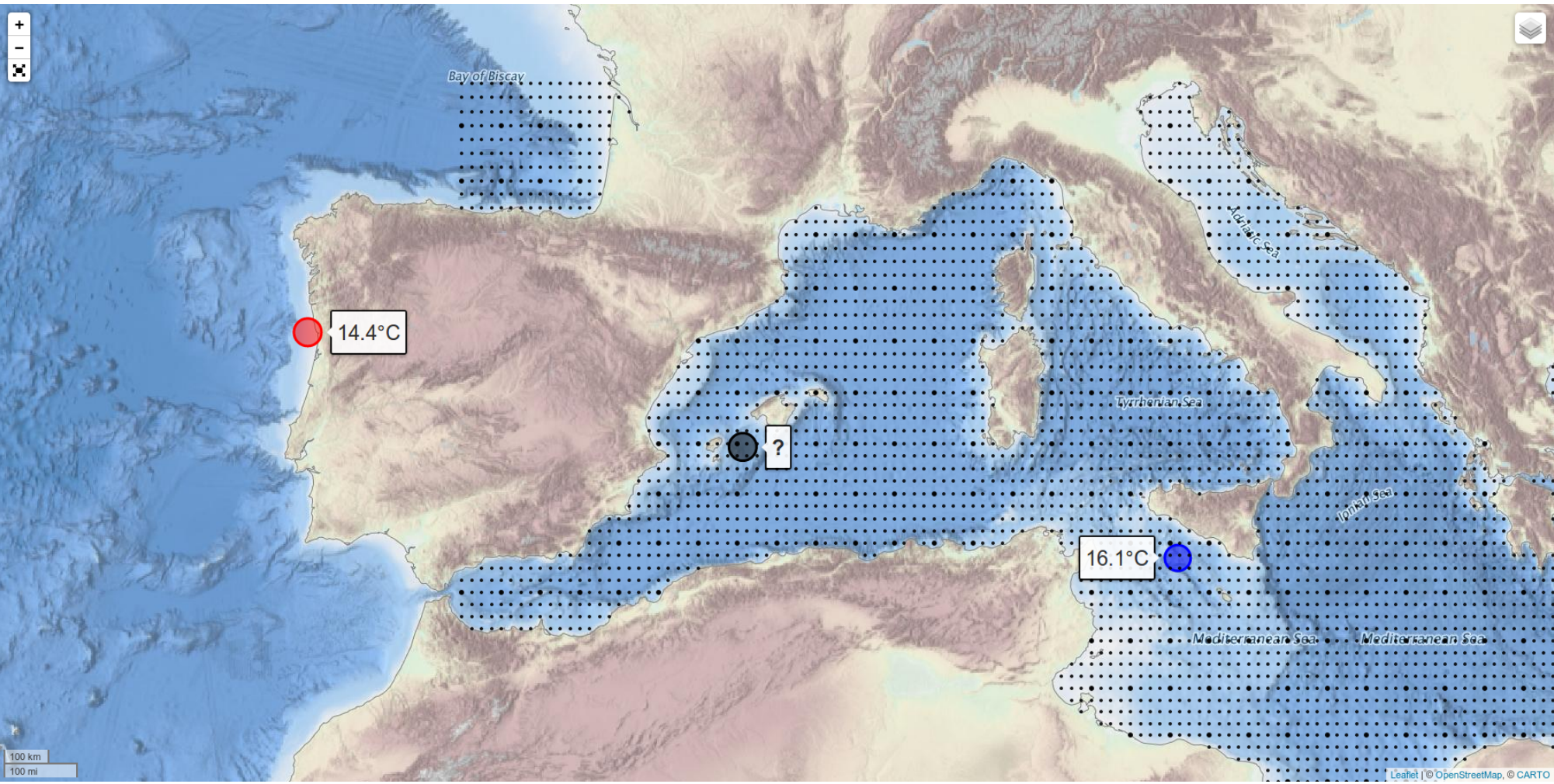
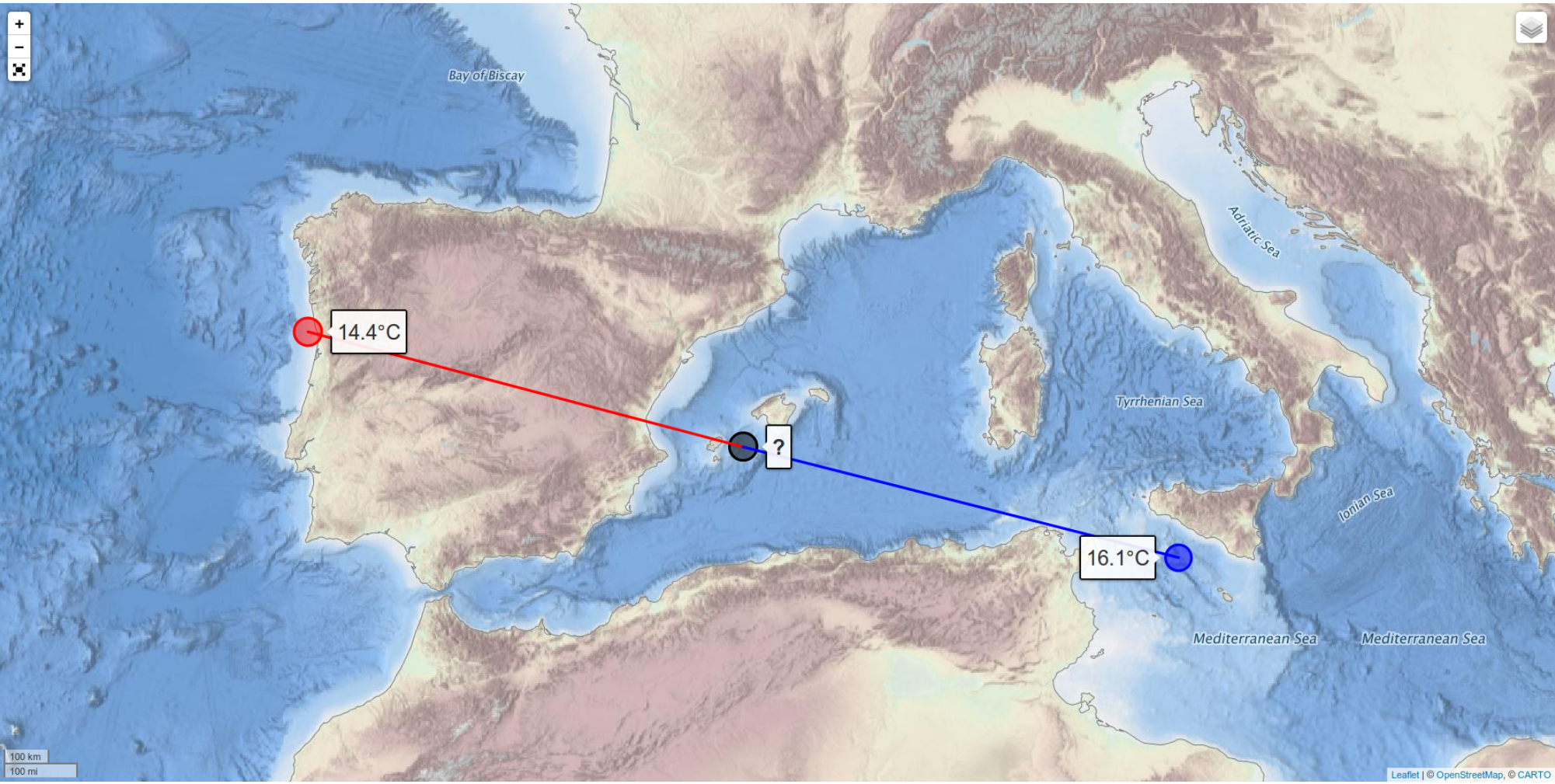
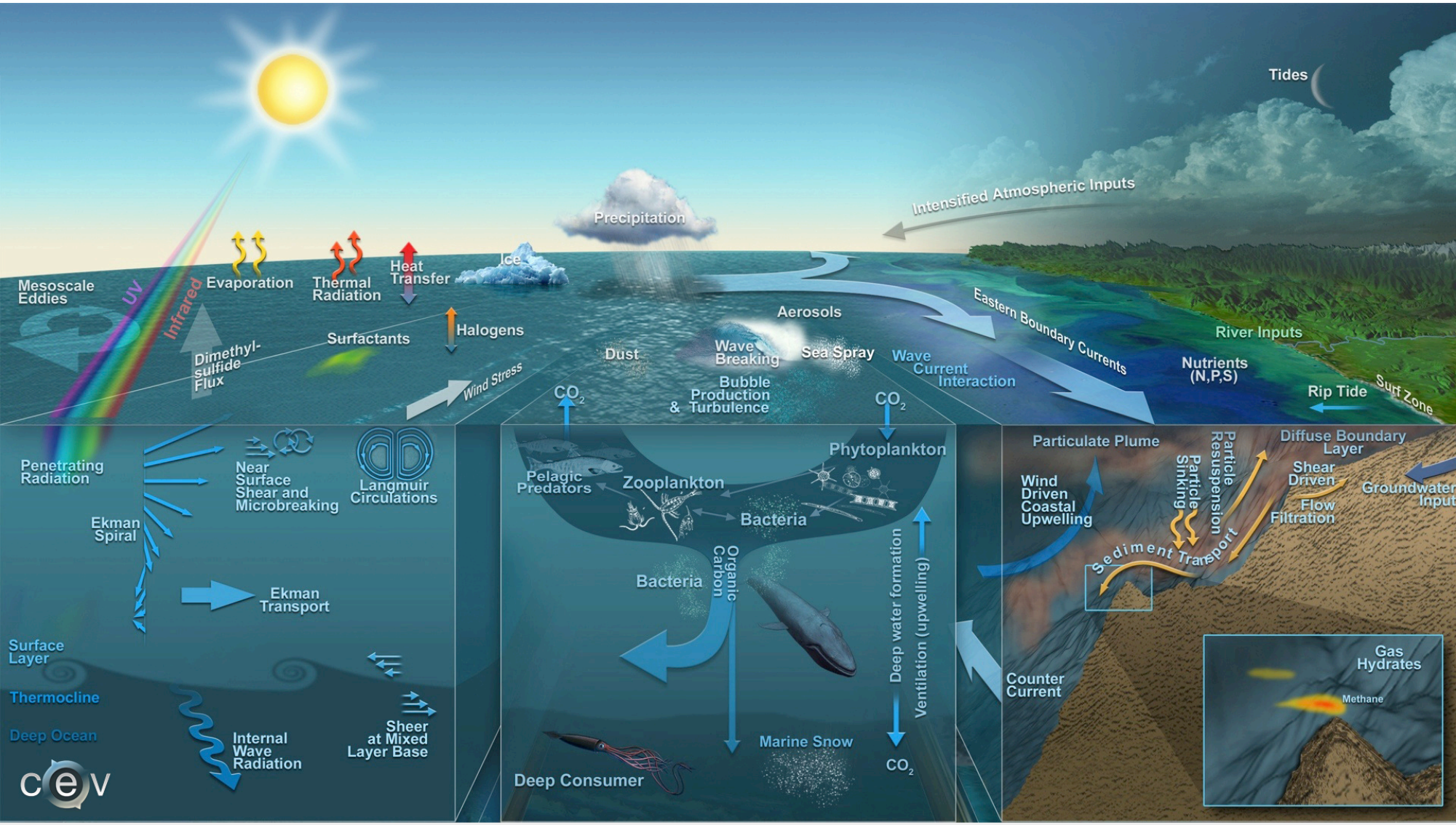


Land acts as a physical barrier



6 A lot of processes taking place...



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How do we do it?

Data-Interpolating Variational Analysis

Minimisation of a cost function taking into account:

1. Closeness to the observations
2. Regularity/smoothness of the solution

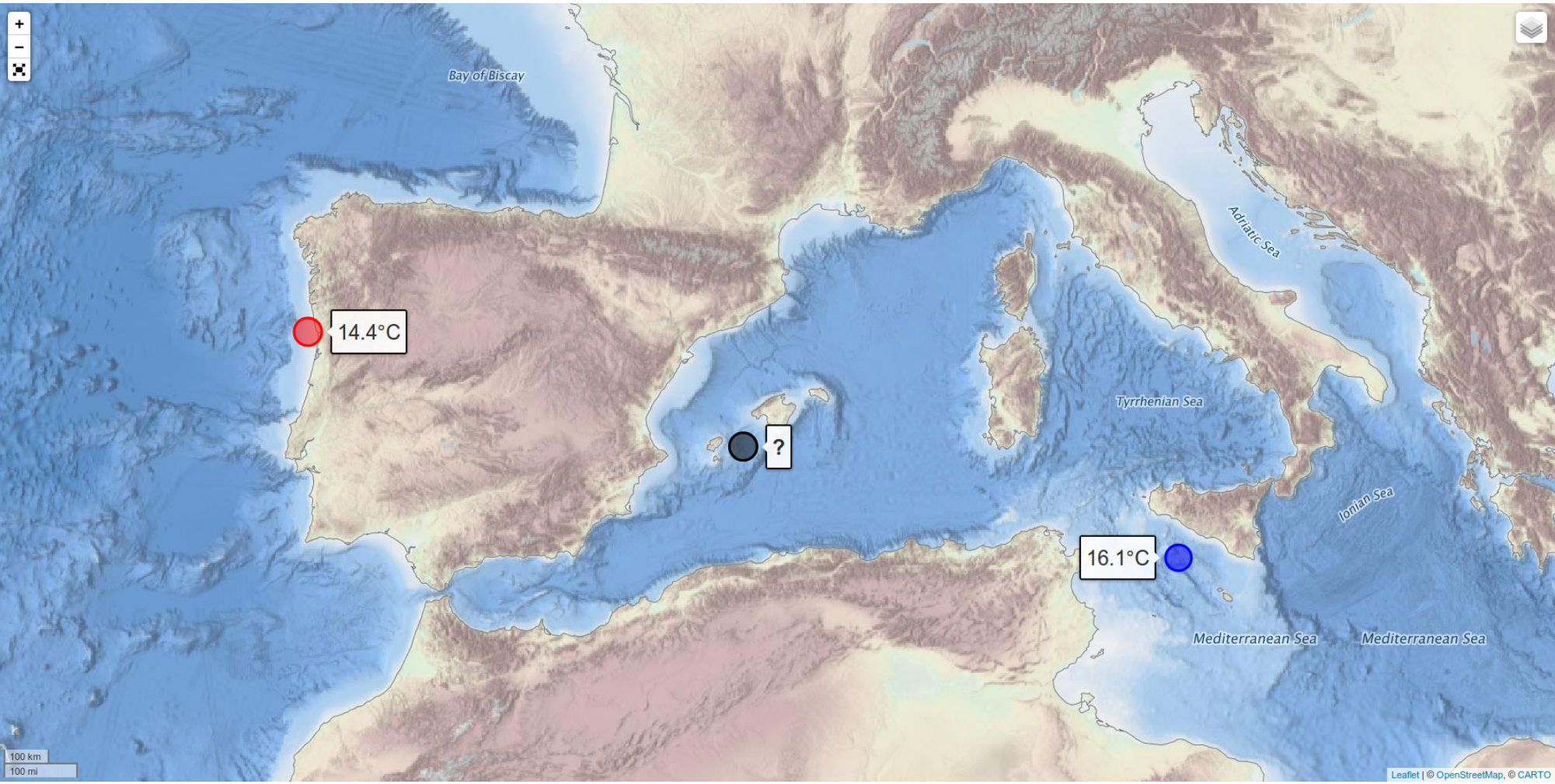
$$
\begin{aligned}
J[\varphi] &= \sum_{i=1}^{N} \mu_i \left[d_i - \varphi(x_i, y_i) \right]^2 \\
&+ \int_D \left(\boldsymbol{\nabla}\boldsymbol{\nabla}\varphi : \boldsymbol{\nabla}\boldsymbol{\nabla}\varphi + \alpha_1 \boldsymbol{\nabla}\varphi \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla}\varphi + \alpha_0 \varphi^2 \right) \mathrm{d}D,
\end{aligned}
$$

solved by a finite-element technique

Data-Interpolating Variational Analysis

https://github.com/gher-ulg/DIVA

DOI 10.5281/zenodo.836727



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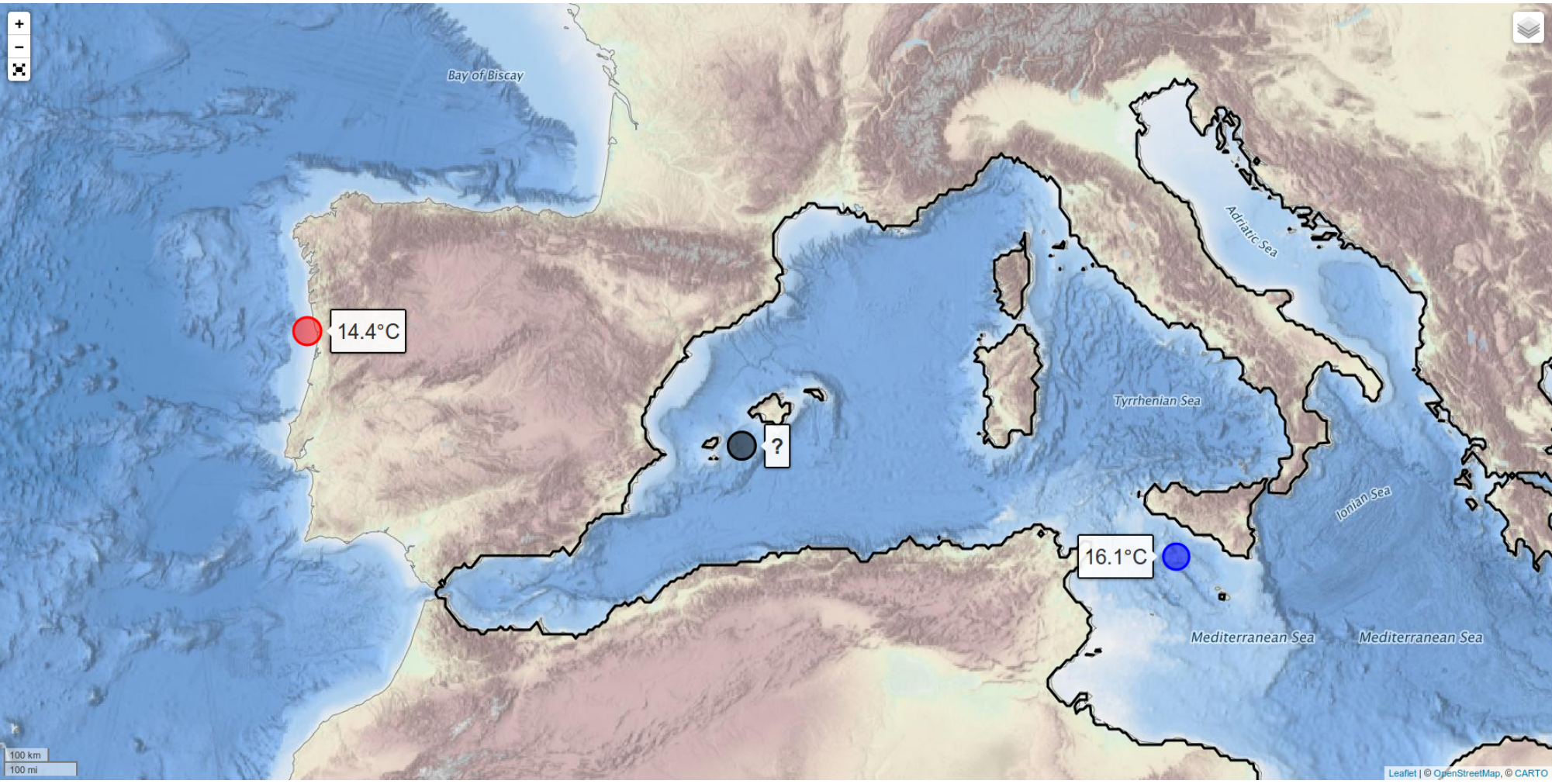

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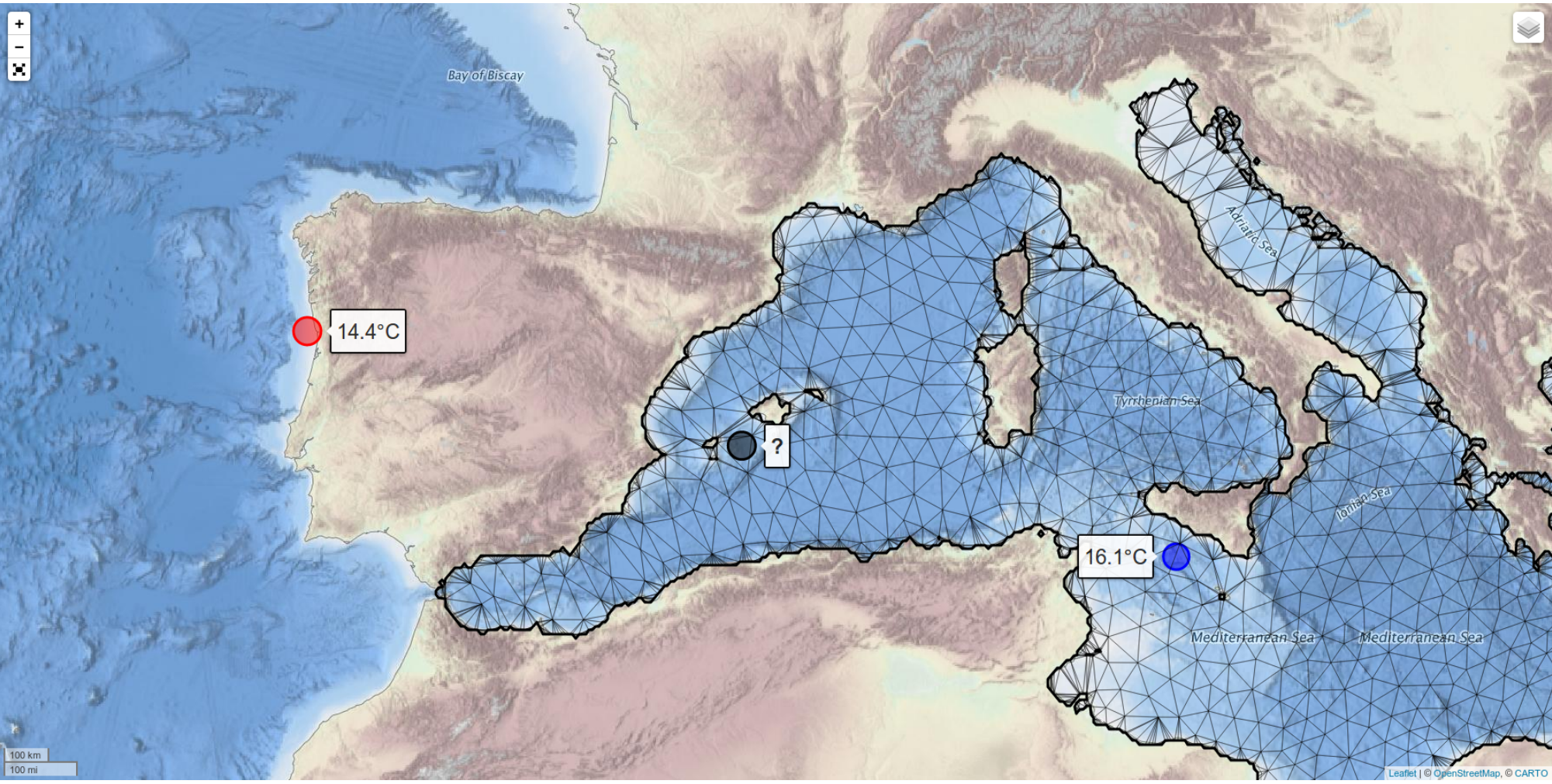

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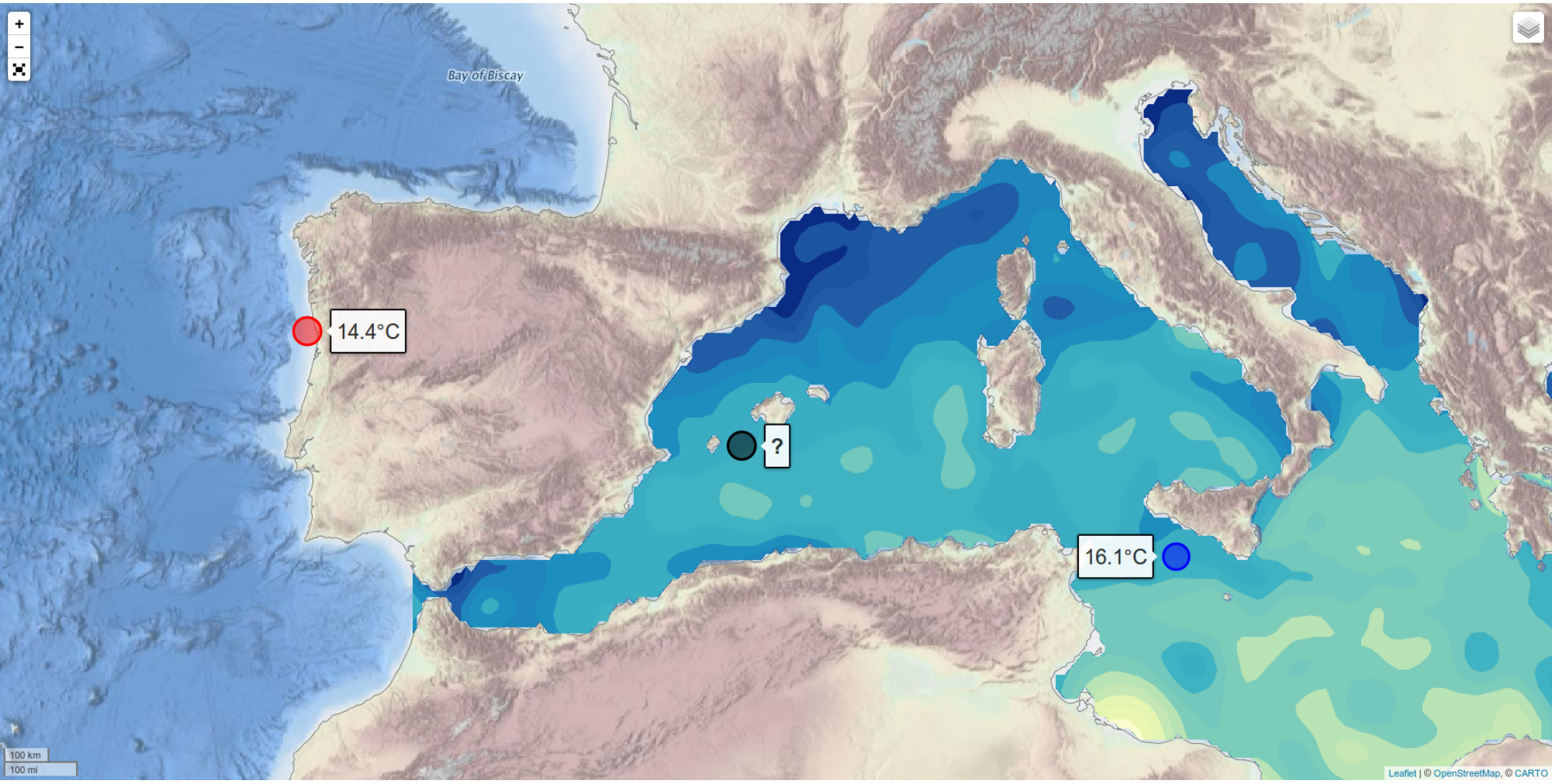

DIVAnd: generalised, n-dimensional interpolation

2013: GNU Octave or MATLAB

2016: julia

faster, better, stronger

divand-1.0: *n*-dimensional variational data analysis for ocean observations

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[4]CIIMAR, University of Porto, Porto, Portugal

[*] *Invited contribution by A. Barth, recipient of the EGU Arne Richter Award for Outstanding Young Scientists 2010.*

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Received: 7 June 2013 – Published in Geosci. Model Dev. Discuss.: 23 July 2013
Revised: 18 October 2013 – Accepted: 12 December 2013 – Published: 29 January 2014

https://www.geosci-model-dev.net/7/225/2014/gmd-7-225-2014.pdf

https://github.com/gher-ulg/divand.jl

DIVAnd: generalised, n-dimensional interpolation

$$
\begin{aligned}
& K^{n,m}(r) \\
= \quad & c^{n,m} \frac{(2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}}}{2(1-m)} r^{\frac{2-n}{2}} \int_0^\infty \mathrm{J}_{\frac{n-2}{2}}(kr) k^{\frac{n-2}{2}} \frac{d}{dk} \left(\frac{1}{(1+k^2)^{m-1}} \right) dk \\
= \quad & c^{n,m} \frac{(2\pi)^{-\frac{n}{2}}}{2(m-1)} r^{\frac{4-n}{2}} \int_0^\infty \mathrm{J}_{\frac{n-4}{2}}(kr) k^{\frac{n-4}{2}} \frac{k}{(1+k^2)^{m-1}} dk \\
= \quad & \frac{1}{4\pi(m-1)} \frac{c^{n,m}}{c^{n-2,m-1}} K^{n-2,m-1}(r)
\end{aligned}
$$

where

n is the dimension

m is the highest derivative

$K^{n,m}$ is the Kernel

$J_\nu(r)$ is the Bessel function of first kind or order ν

Problem	Solution in DIVA
1 Synopticity error	Regularity constrain in cost function
2 Representativeness error	
3 Many observations	Numerical cost (almost) independent on the number of data points
4 Interpolate at many locations	Finite-element solver
5 Anisotropy	Finite-element solver
6 Currents	Advection included in the cost function

Notebooks: user-interface

1. Documentation, including equations and export to pdf
2. Code fragments for different steps of the interpolation
3. Figures illustrating the data or intermediate results

In [2]:
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

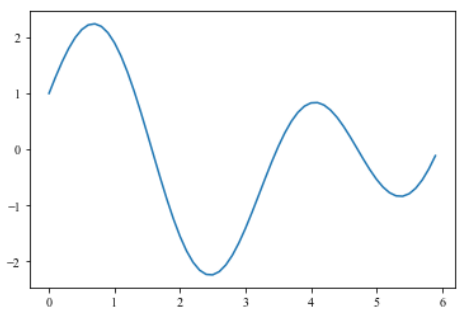
Data

Let's create a simple function.

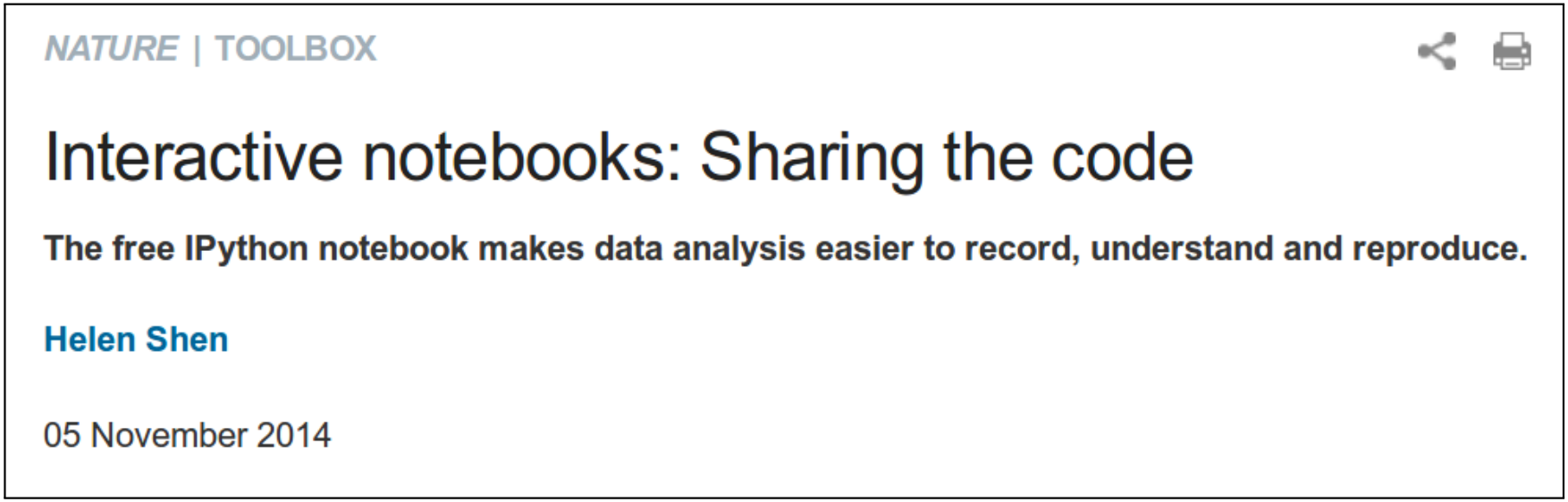
In [6]:
```
x = np.arange(0, 6, .1)
y = np.cos(x) + 1.5 * np.sin(2 * x)
```

Make a simple plot

In [7]:
```
plt.plot(x, y)
plt.show()
```



Notebooks: workflow description



NATURE | TOOLBOX

Interactive notebooks: Sharing the code

The free IPython notebook makes data analysis easier to record, understand and reproduce.

Helen Shen

05 November 2014

http://www.nature.com/news/interactive-notebooks-sharing-the-code-1.16261

Notebooks: workflow description

Provide the jupyter-notebooks
along with the data product (interpolation)

Easy to share: `http://nbviewer.jupyter.org/`,
`http://github.com/`

Make easier the **reproducibility** and peer-review

SeaDataCloud

Why do we need

irtual

esearch

nvironments?

Computational resources

Storage and inversion of huge matrices

Typical case:

Horizontal grid: 500×500

Vertical levels: 50 depth levels

Time periods: 20

Better access to SeaDataCloud data and tools

People connect, access the data, and work!

Installed/deployed once, used many times

Installing is sometimes much harder than running the code...

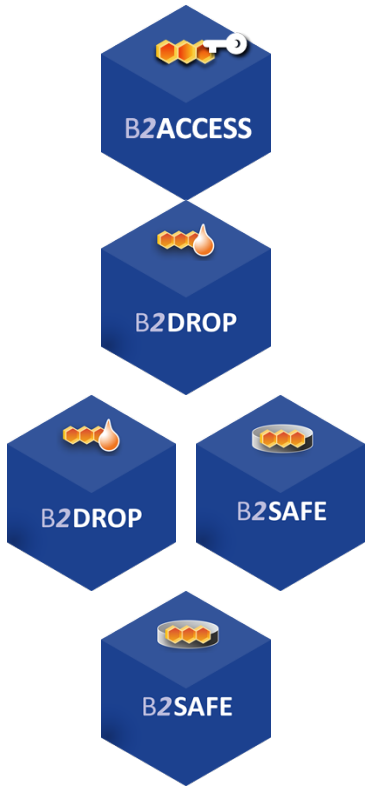
DIVAnd in the VRE with jupyterhub

Management of multiple instances
of the single-user Jupyter notebook server

https://github.com/jupyterhub/jupyterhub
Demo available at https://hub-test.oceanbrowser.net/
(deployed at CINECA via Docker)

Authentication

MarineID or



Inputs: CDI data and user data

Results of the interpolation

Outputs: data products, climatologies, gridded fields

Summary

✓ Spatial interpolation is a **frequent**
but **not trivial** operation in ocean sciences

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- ✓ **Specific** tools (DIVA, DIVAnd) have been designed for data interpolation

Summary

- ✓ Spatial interpolation is a **frequent** but **not trivial** operation in ocean sciences
- ✓ **Specific** tools (DIVA, DIVAnd) have been designed for data interpolation
- ✓ With a VRE, **more** users can access **more** easily SeaDataCloud resources (metadata, data & tools)

Thanks for your attention

Tools	Leaflet DIVA DIVAnd
Map layers	EMODnet Bathymetry Earth At Night 2012
MedSea observations	Temperature and salinity observation collection V1.1

The temperature at the "?"