

Earth and Planetary Research Centre



AI AND BIG DATA CHALLENGES IN SCIENCE:

Examples from Marine Science

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AI in Oceanography

1. Oceanographic Data Analysis and Quality Check
2. Climate Change and Ocean Health Monitoring
3. Marine Ecosystem Monitoring
4. Pollution and Environmental Monitoring
5. Extreme Weather Prediction
6. Underwater Exploration and Mapping
7. Fisheries and Resource Management
8. Ocean Energy Development
9. Marine Safety and Navigation
10. Ocean-Atmosphere Interactions
11. Autonomous Vehicles and Robotics
12. Data Integration and Modeling
13. Ocean Science Education and Awareness



Heterogeneity to interoperability

Semantics

Community specific vocabularies and concepts, ontology (share concepts)

Schema

Domain specific markup languages, data schema, community profiles

Syntax

File format (shp, dxf), languages (sql, xml, gml, sensorML, O&M, rdf, owl, json, NetCDF)

Systems

Transfer protocol (FTP, HTTP) and services (WMS, WFS, WCS, CS-W, SOS, WSDL, etc.)

The FAIR guiding principles

Findable:

- F1. globally unique and persistent identifier
- F2. rich metadata
- F3. metadata include the identifier of the data
- F4. data indexed in a searchable resource

Accessible:

- A1. (meta)data are retrievable by PID
 - A1.1 the protocol is open and free
 - A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication
- A2. metadata are accessible eternally

Interoperable:

- I1. formal language for data and knowledge
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies
- I3. (meta)data use URI to other (meta)data

Reusable:

- R1. meta(data) described with relevant attributes
 - R1.1. (meta)data released with usage license
 - R1.2. (meta)data with detailed provenance
 - R1.3. (meta)data meet community standards

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The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

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The FAIR guiding principles and more

FAIR Principles (Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, Reusability)

The FAIR principles focus on improving the usability and management of data, ensuring it is handled in a way that facilitates discovery, sharing, and reuse, especially in research and scientific communities.

CARE Principles (Collective Benefit, Authority Control, Responsibility, Ethics)

The CARE principles were developed to complement FAIR, addressing the ethical and social dimensions of data, particularly for Indigenous and marginalized communities. They emphasize a human-centered approach to data governance.

TRUST Principles (Transparency, Responsibility, User focus, Sustainability, Technology)

The TRUST principles were designed to support digital repositories in their efforts to provide reliable, secure, and sustainable data storage and access. They focus on building confidence in data stewardship. TRUST principles aim to ensure that repositories are reliable stewards of data, building trust in their services and fostering collaboration.

1. Volume
2. Velocity
3. Variety

Doug Laney's 3 V's

4. Variability
5. Veracity
6. Visualisation
7. Value

Mark van Rijmenam

Veracity, Validity, Volatility, **Venture**

Sources:

- **Satellites**
- **Underwater Sensor Networks**
- **Autonomous Underwater Vehicles (AUVs)**
- **Acoustic Systems**
- **Oceanographic Cruises**
- **Citizen Science and IoT**
- **Historical and Modeled Data**

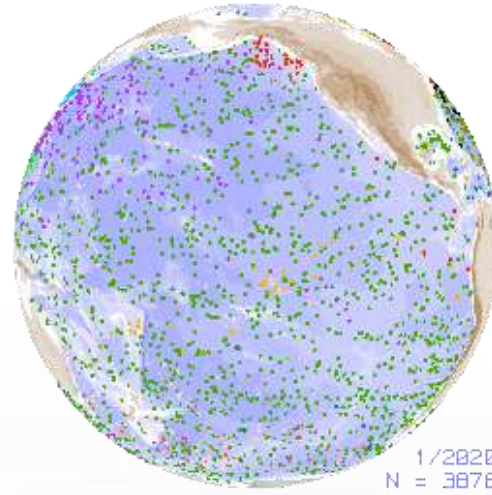
Future Prospects

- 1.Real-Time Ocean Observation:** Enhanced integration of IoT devices for continuous global monitoring.
- 2.Predictive Analytics:** Improved accuracy in forecasting climate events, marine migrations, and human impacts.
- 3.Global Collaboration:** Unified data platforms such as Copernicus Marine Service and the Ocean Data Platform to share insights.
- 4.AI-Driven Insights:** Leveraging deep learning to uncover hidden patterns in ocean data.

Big Data in oceanography holds immense potential for advancing scientific knowledge, supporting sustainable development, and addressing global challenges like climate change and biodiversity loss.

BigData in Oceanography

- Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS)
- Argo Program: An Array of Profiling Floats Observing the Ocean in Real-Time
- NOAA National Data Buoy Center (NDBC)
- Ocean Biodiversity Information System (OBIS)
- GEBCO (General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans)
- Global Ocean Acidification Observing Network (GOA-ON)



[Database](#)

Oceanographic Data and Information System eCUDO.pl

The project consists of increasing of the digital availability and usability of public sector information in connection to the digital access to oceanology science (data) resources, which is justified for the development of science, scientific research and development works.

[Read more](#)

https://odis.ecudo.pl



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A coastal landscape featuring a sandy dune in the foreground with tall, green and brown grasses. The ocean is visible in the background with waves breaking on the shore under a clear blue sky. The text "Thank you!" is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Thank you!