

L'océan digital : un océan de données au service d'une communauté d'utilisateurs.



CLS web site

Module de cours : L'IA. COMPRENDRE, QU'ATTENDRE POUR DEMAIN



Marilaure Grégoire

20 octobre 2025



Plan de l'exposé

- Contexte international
- Importance de l'océan dans la régulation du climat de la Terre
- Observation des océans: un nouveau paradigme
- Prédiction des océans: des modèles toujours plus précis
- Les grands sets de données en océanographie
- Rôle de l'Intelligence artificielle en océanographie
- L'océan digital: une priorité pour l'Europe
- Opportunités et menaces

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Contexte international

- L'océan est une priorité de l'agenda politique au niveau européen et international

Cadre européen:

- ❑ EU politiques: Green Deal, Digital Strategy, Mission Ocean, MSFD, MSP, Coastal, International Ocean Governance

Cadre International:

- ❑ Décennie des océans, G7 FSOI, UN/SDG, GEO, IPCC, UNFCCC, CBD, Sendai





1998



2014



FULL, FREE AND OPEN
ACCESS TO DATA



-  ATMOSPHERE MONITORING
-  MARINE ENVIRONMENT MONITORING
-  LAND MONITORING
-  CLIMATE CHANGE
-  EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
-  SECURITY



 **Copernicus**
Europe's eyes on Earth

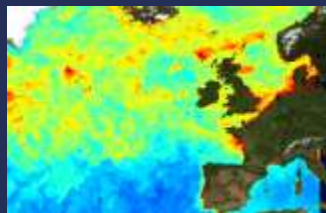
COPERNICUS MARINE SERVICE PORTFOLIO

Satellite observation data

- **L3** – daily composite products, single/multi sensor (Along Track or gridded product)



- **L4** – daily interpolated and weekly/monthly composites



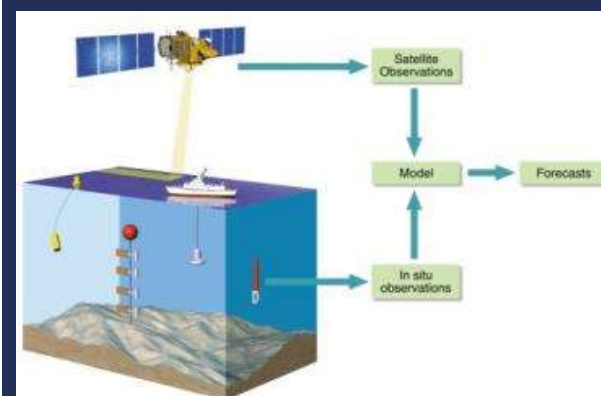
In-Situ observation data

Réseaux d'observations



Model data

Modèle numérique tri-dimensionnel





BLUE OCEAN

Currents, temperature,
waves, sea level, ...



WHITE OCEAN

Ice coverage, velocity,
concentration, Icebergs ...



GREEN OCEAN

CO₂, nutrients, oxygen,
primary production, ...

Copernicus Marine Service in COPERNICUS 2 :

Continuity of the Blue/White/Green Offer

+ a series of major evolutions developed depending on priorities & budget

Coastal



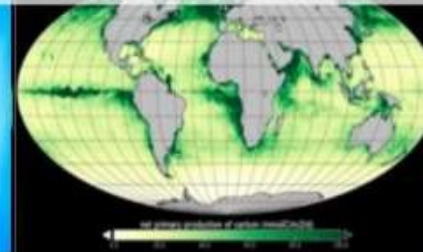
Arctic



Marine Biology



Ocean Climate



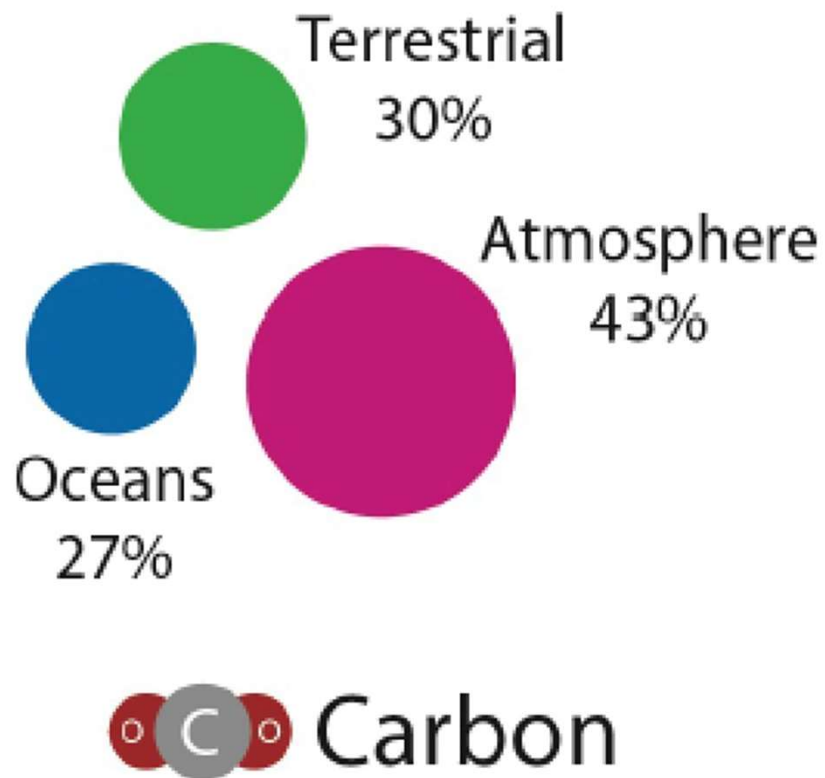
Digital services



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L'océan absorbe un quart des émissions de gaz à effet de serre.



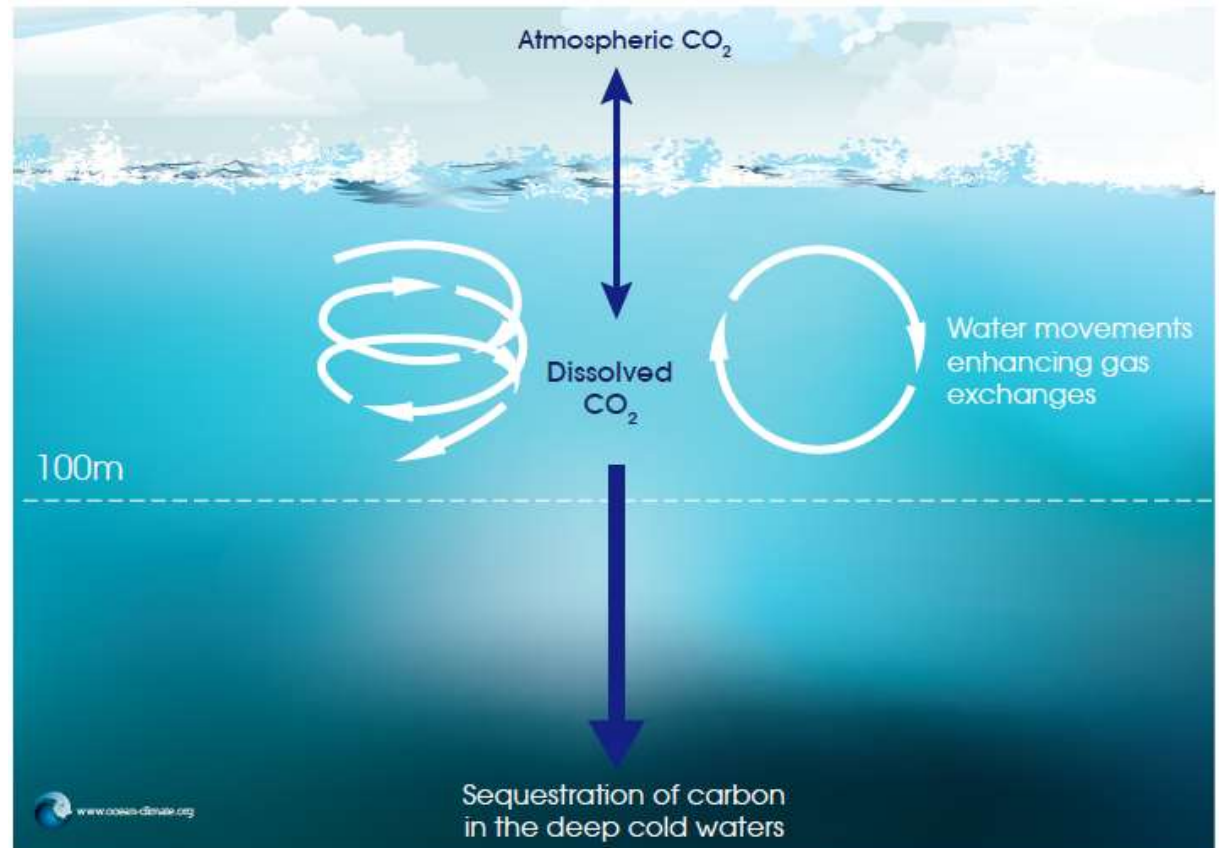
L'océan représente un puits de carbone important : Il a absorbé **155 milliards de tonnes de carbone depuis 1750, soit 30%** des émissions liées à la combustion des réserves fossiles et à la déforestation.

Mécanismes

- Mécanismes physiques: la dissolution
- Mécanismes biologiques

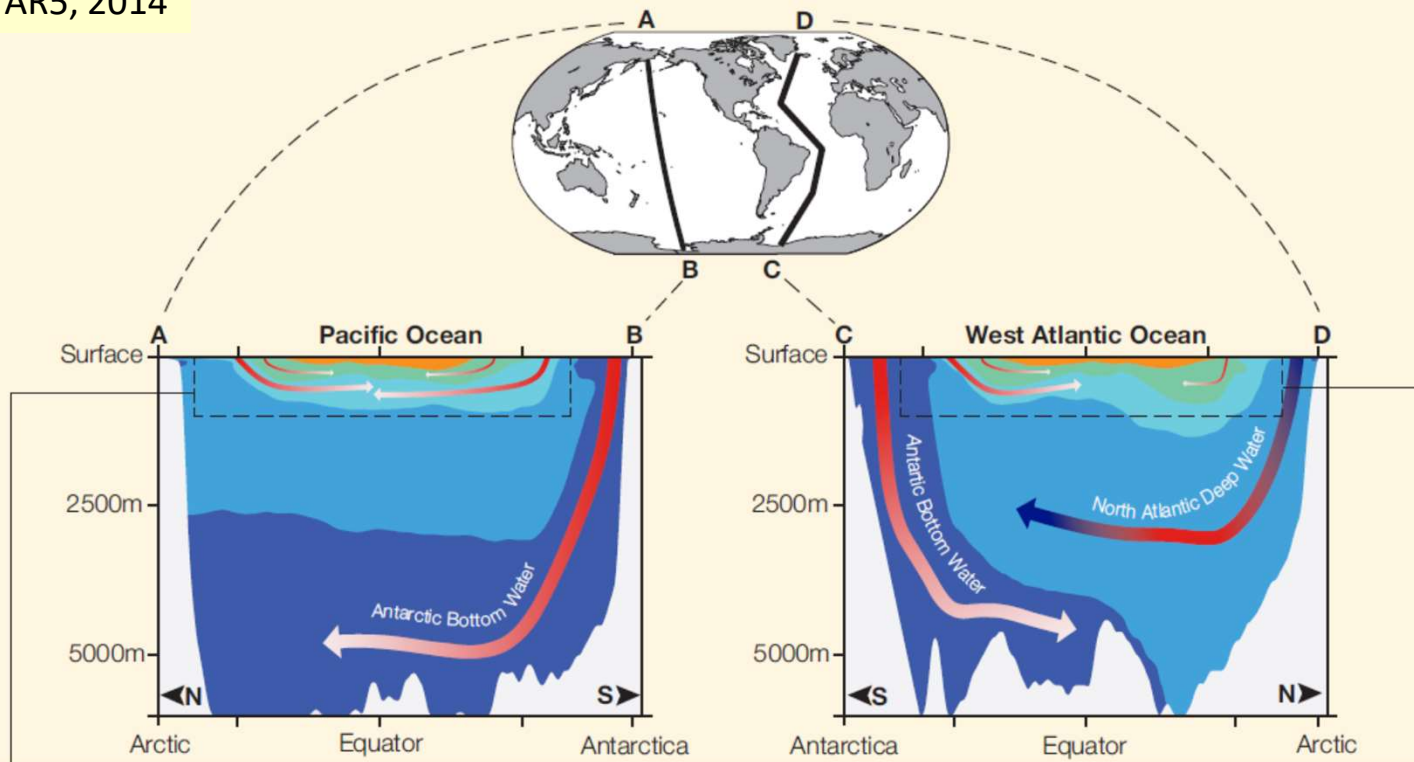
La pompe physique

- Dissolution du CO₂ atmosphérique dans la couche de surface océanique
- Transport du CO₂ dissous des eaux de surface vers les eaux profondes par les mouvements verticaux.
- Piégeage du CO₂ dissous dans les eaux profondes

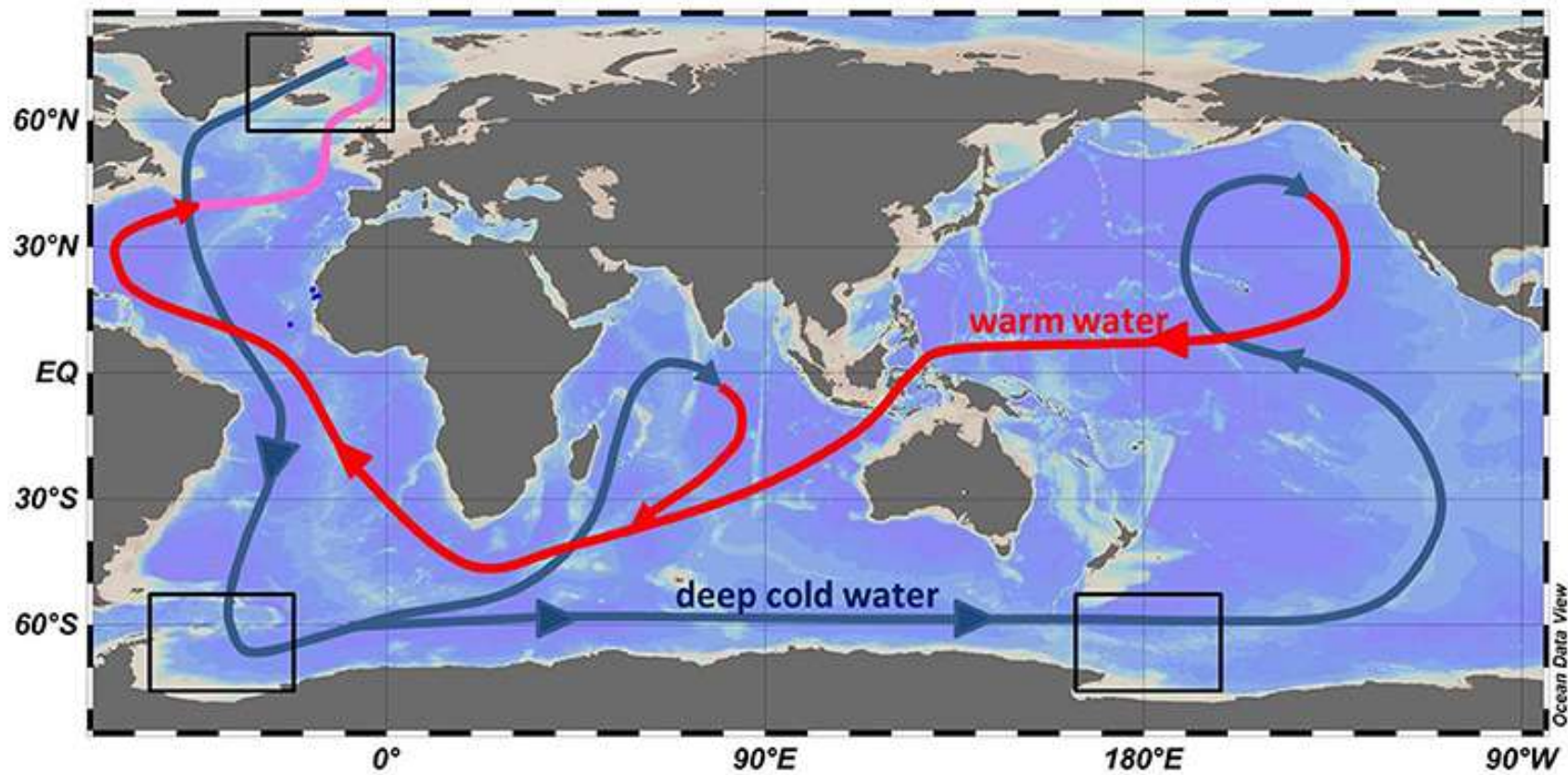


Régions de formation des eaux profondes

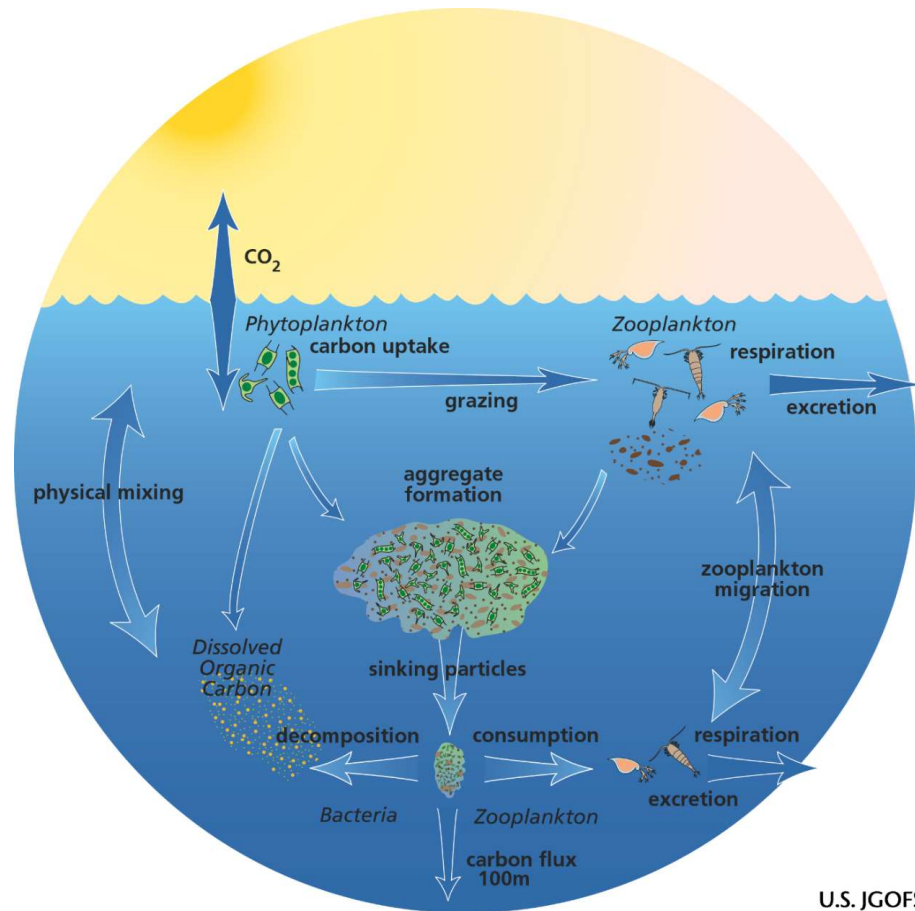
IPCC, AR5, 2014



Circulation thermohaline globale.



La pompe biologique



Rôle de l'océan dans la régulation du climat

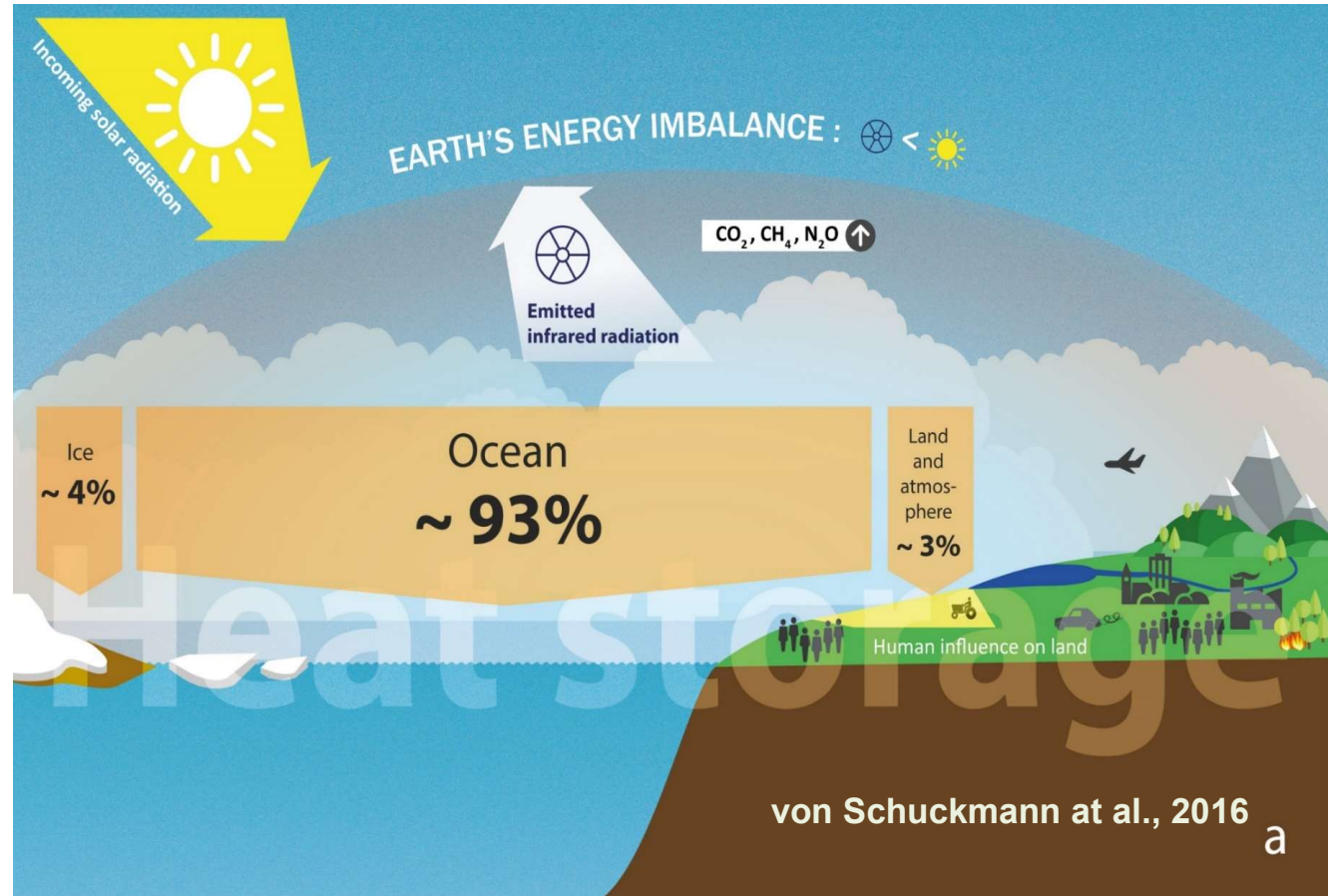
L'océan absorbe un quart des émissions de CO₂

L'océan a absorbé ~93 % de l'excès d'énergie thermique anthropogénique accumulée dans le système Terre

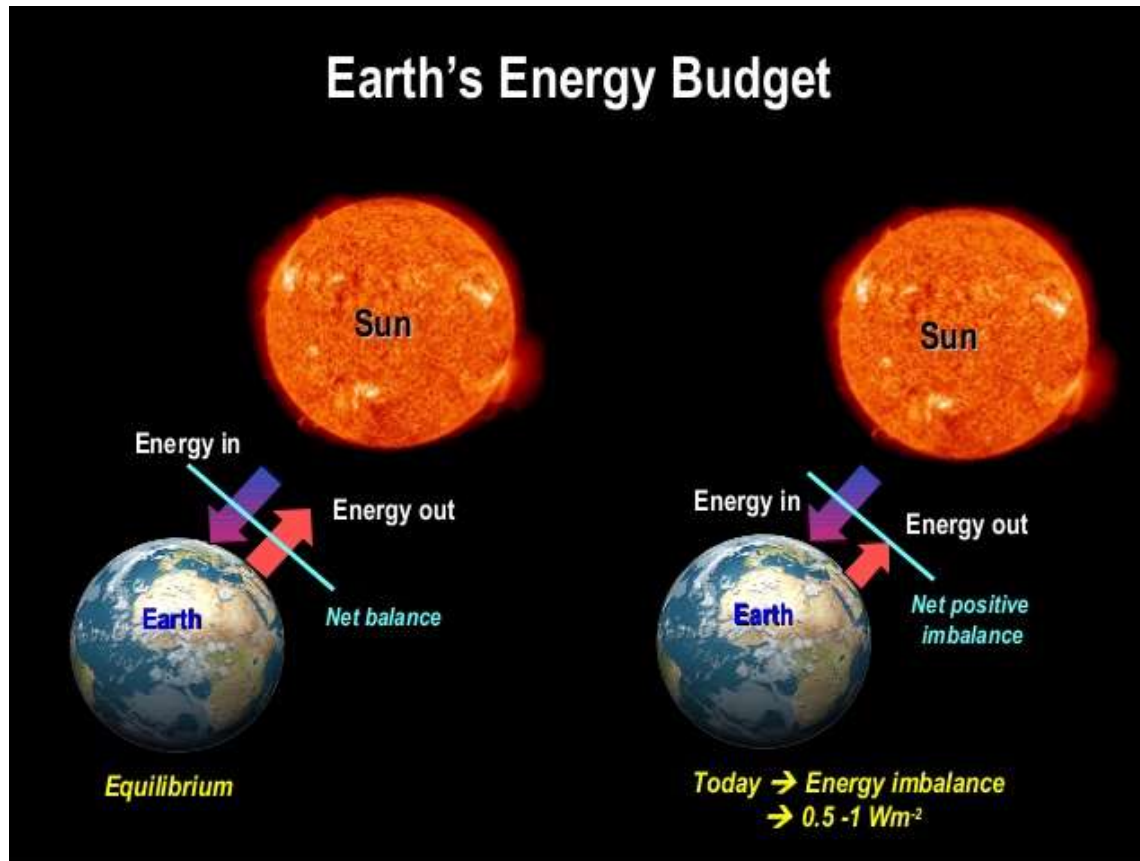
L'océan absorbe 93% de la chaleur anthropogénique

Masse de l'océan
~300 fois masse de
l'atmosphère

Capacité thermique
de l'océan ~4 fois plus
grande que celle de
l'atmosphère



Déséquilibre radiatif du système Terre.

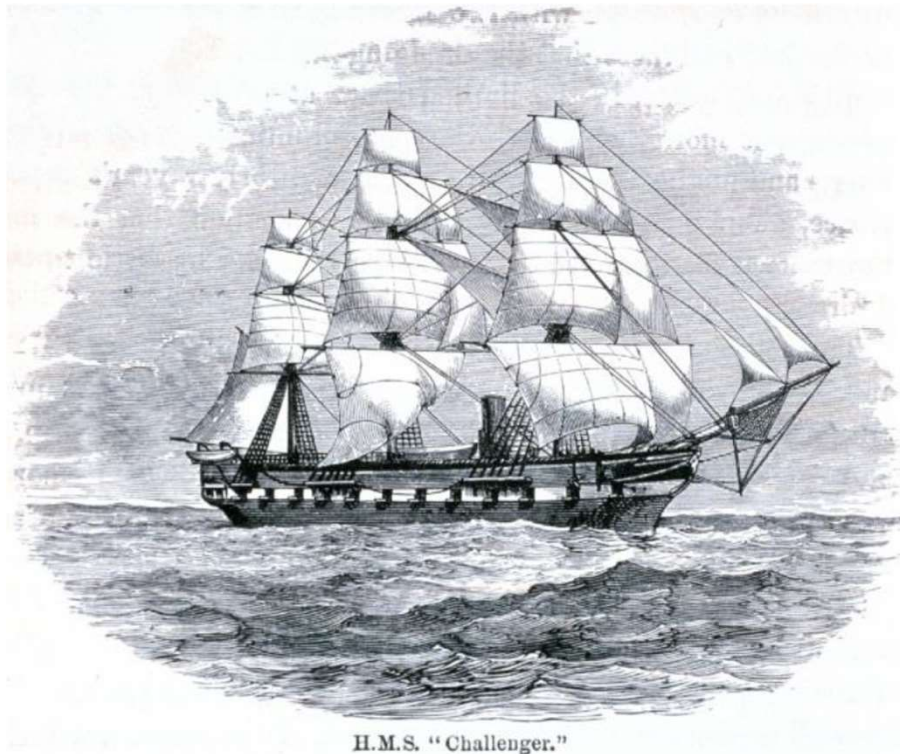


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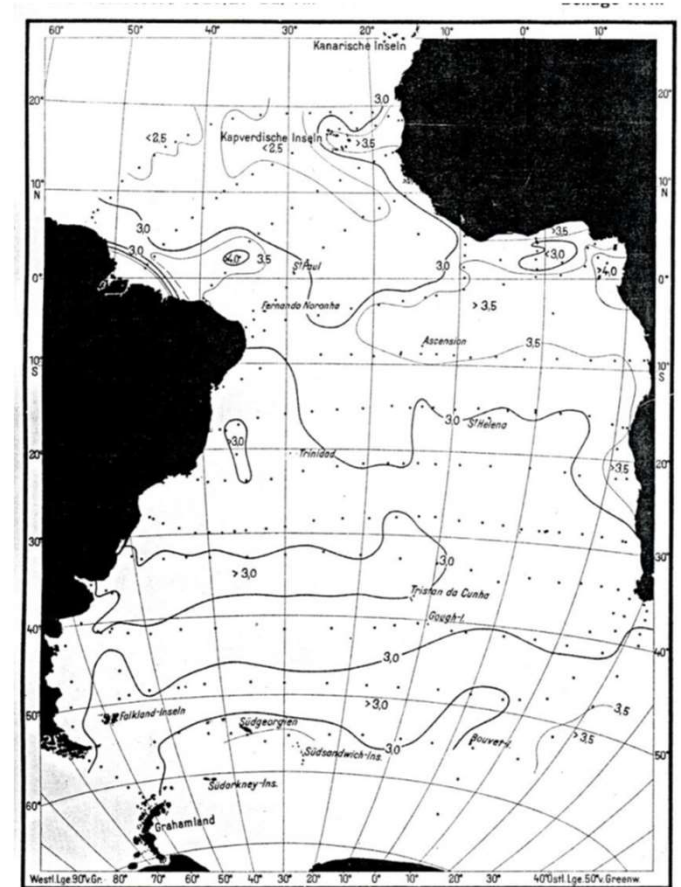
Observation des océans: un nouveau paradigme

D'un océan sous-échantillonné...

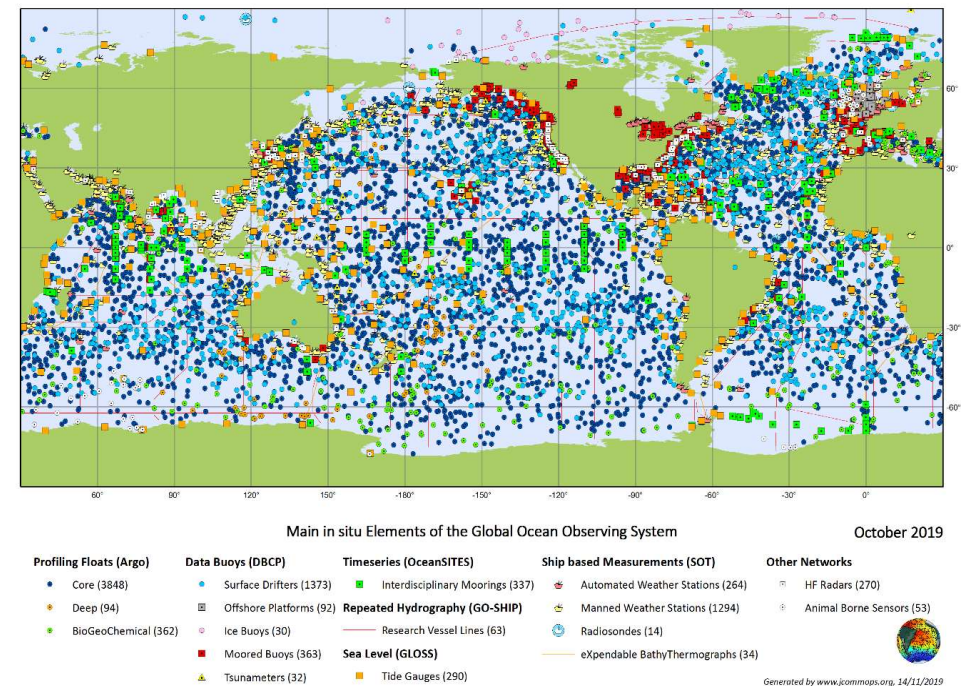


H.M.S. "Challenger."

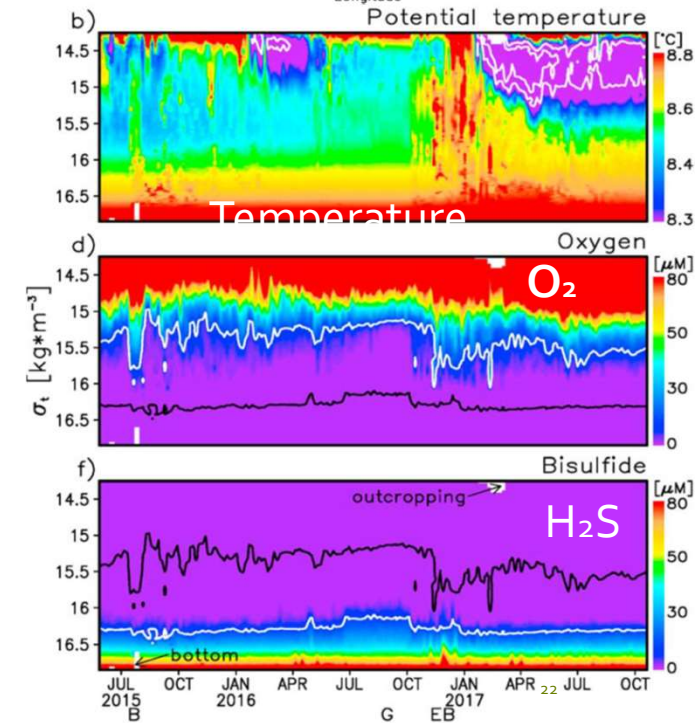
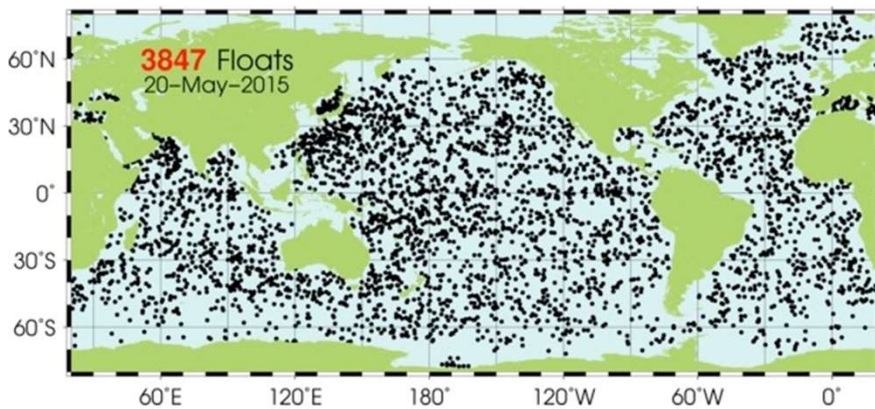
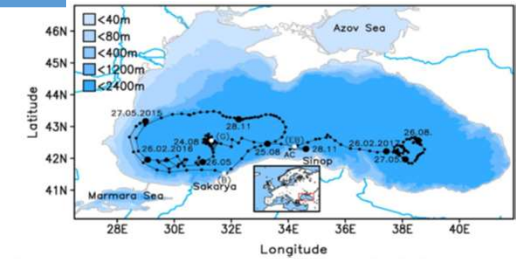
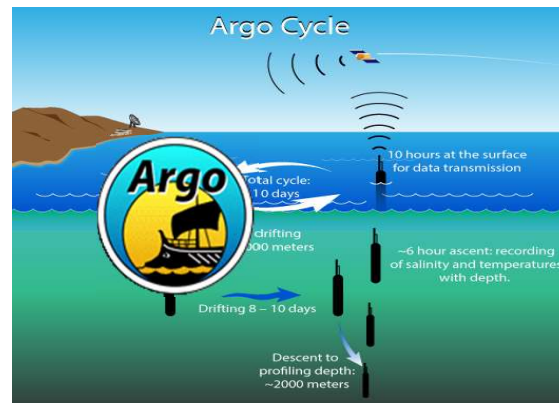
Challenger Expedition, 1872-1876



Observation des océans: un nouveau paradigme

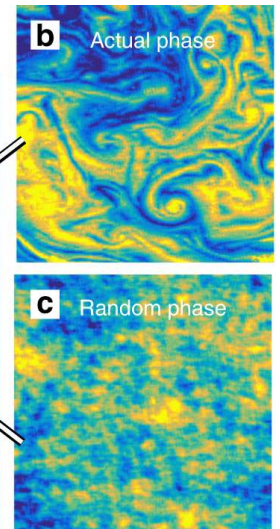
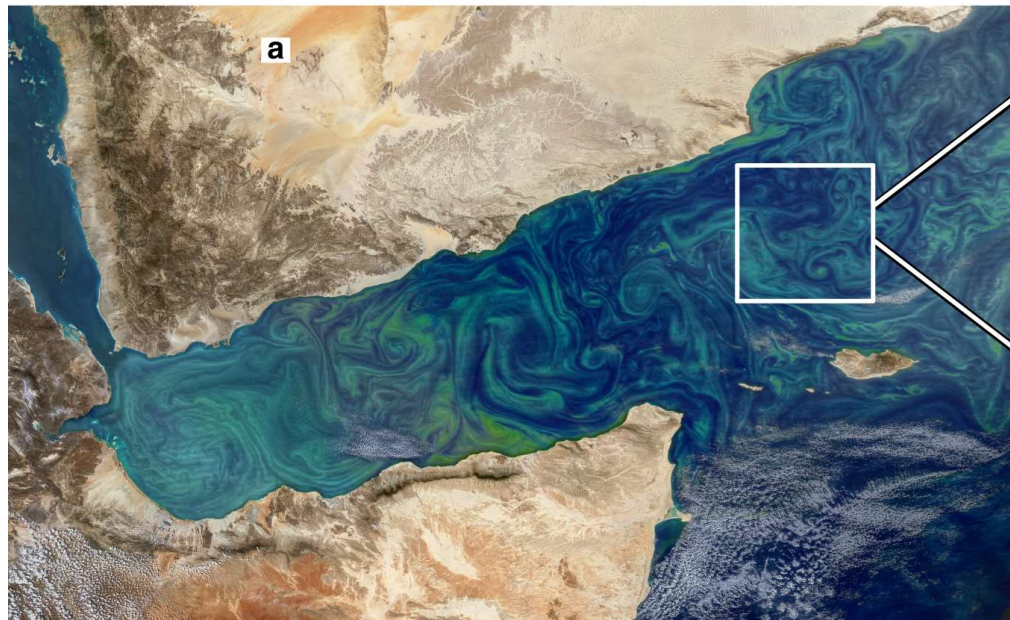
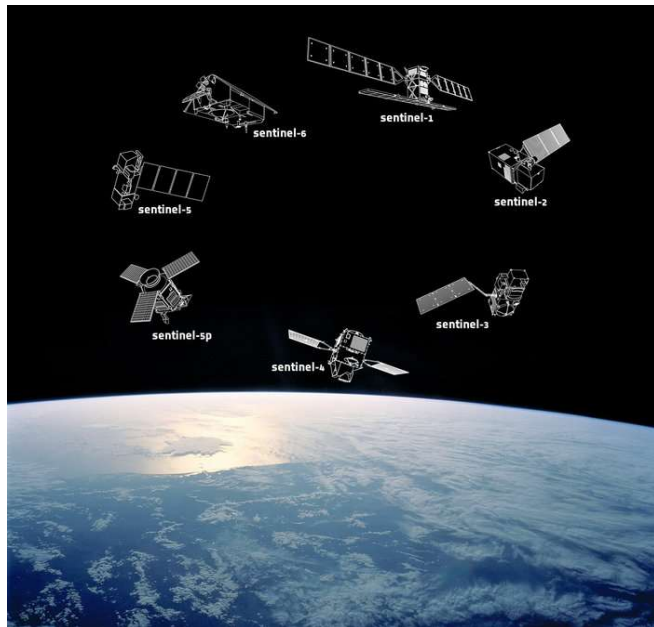


Observation des océans: le programme ARGO



Observation des océans: un nouveau paradigme

.. A un ocean vu à l'échelle de quelques dizaines de mètres

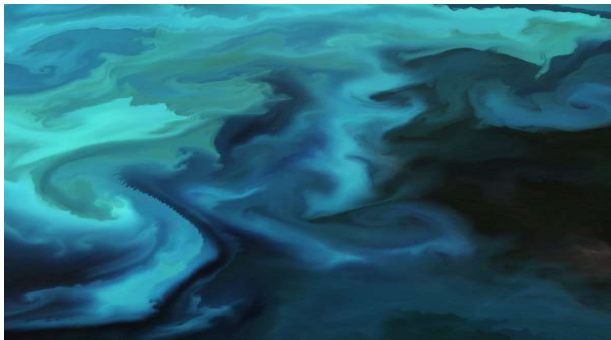


Copernicus: Programme Européen d'observation de la Terre. 14 satellites (2014-2029)

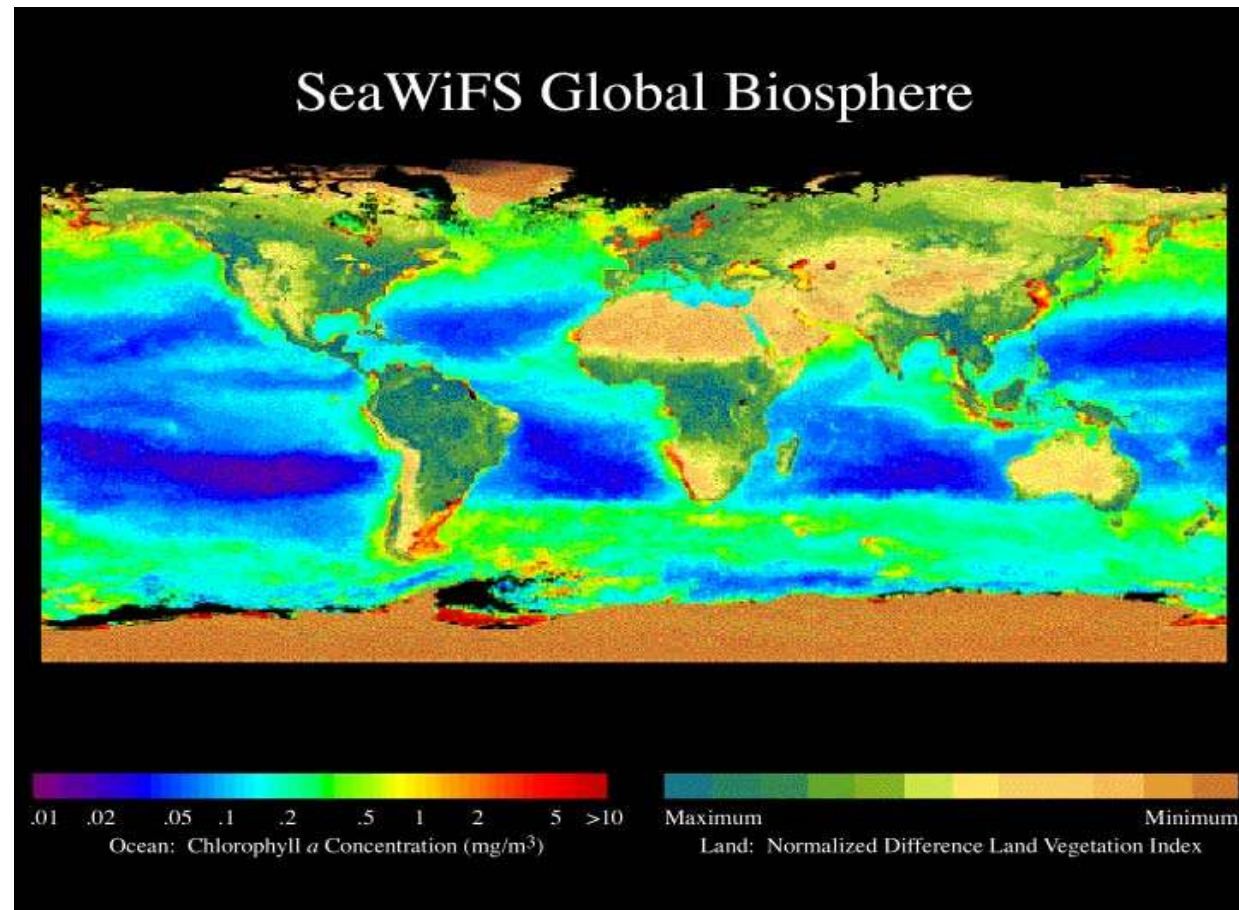
Océans: Température, Elévation de la surface de la mer, les algues, la glace, la salinité, ..

La couleur de l'eau

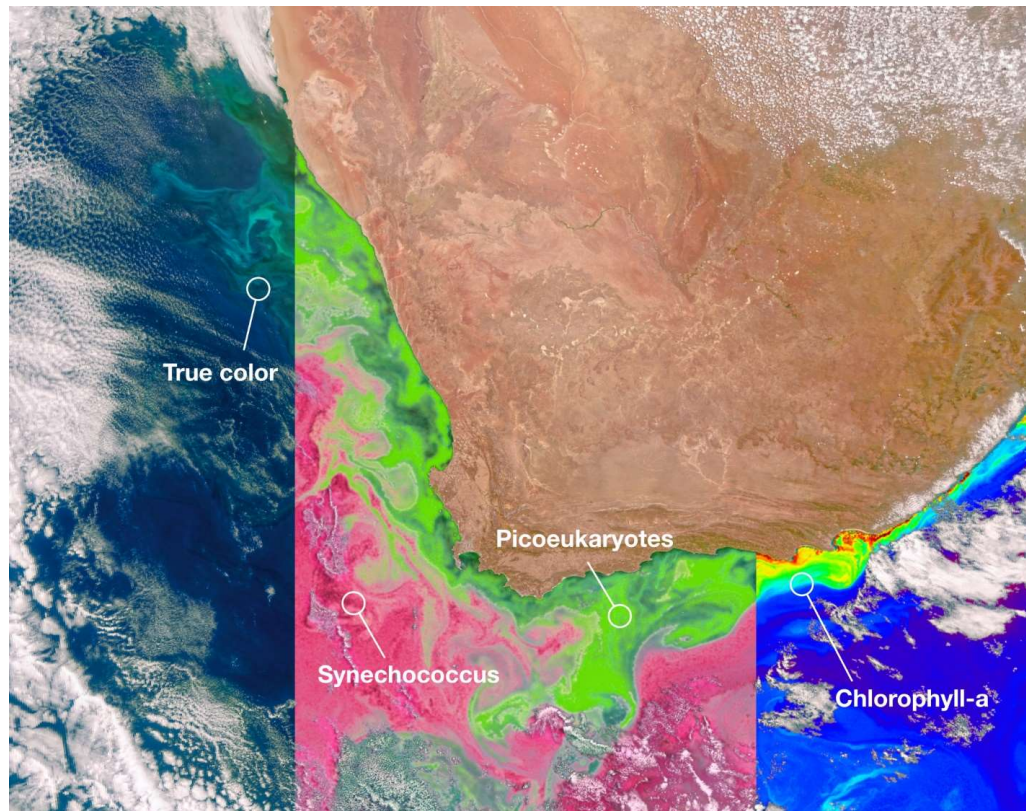
Chlorophylle de surface



An unprecedented spectral and spatial resolution in space and spectral
Sentinel 3: 300 m resolution (21 spectral bands)



Les données hyperspectrales



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

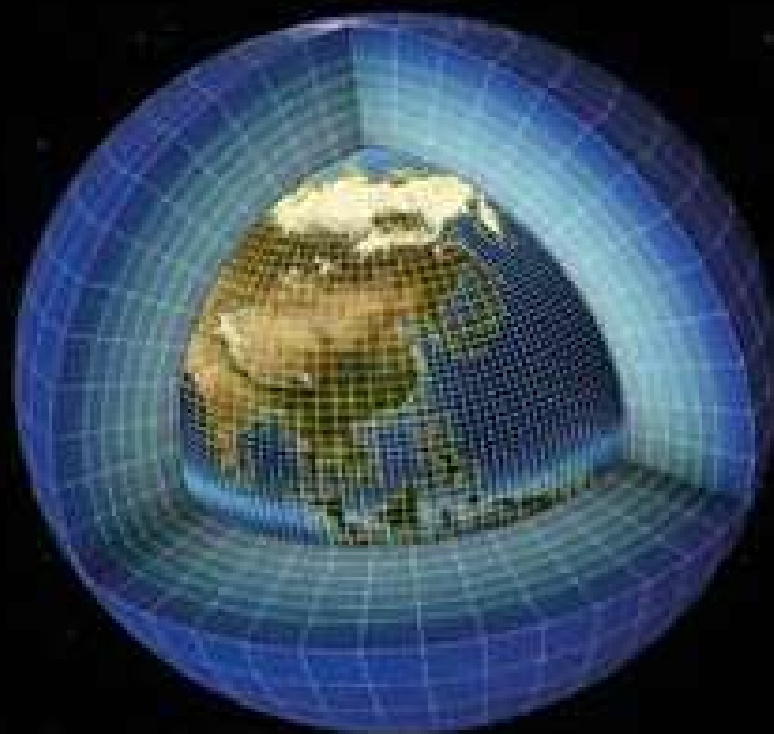
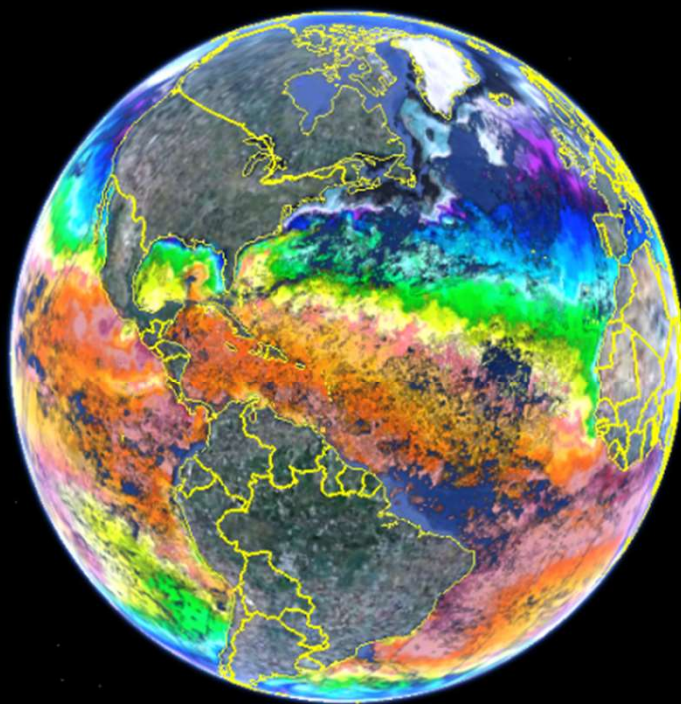


Credit: Nasa

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DE L'OCÉAN OBSERVÉ À L'OCÉAN MODÉLISÉ



<https://podaac.jpl.nasa.gov>

Prédiction des océans: l'océan numérique

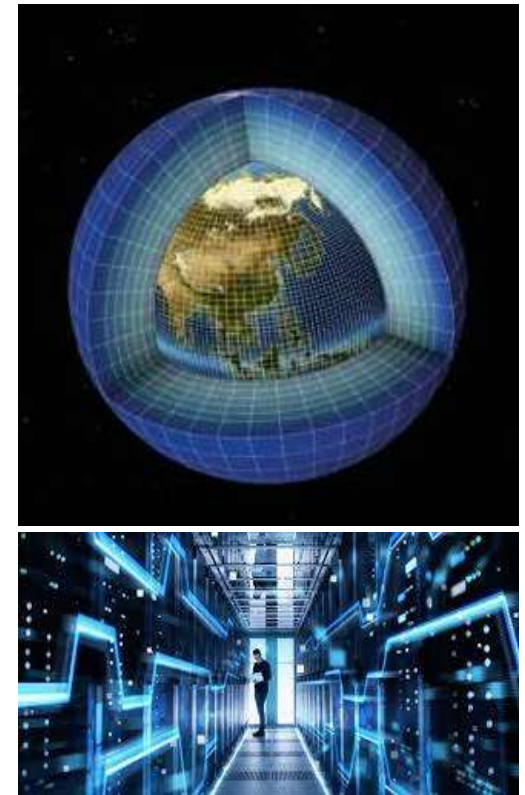
« *La prédiction est très difficile, surtout s'il s'agit du futur* », Nils Bohr, prix Nobel de physique

Principes généraux de prédiction de l'océan:

Les lois de la physique + connaissance de l'état initial du système.

*Connaitre l'état initial de manière aussi précise que possible

* Déterminer l'évolution de l'état du système en utilisant des équations d'évolution.

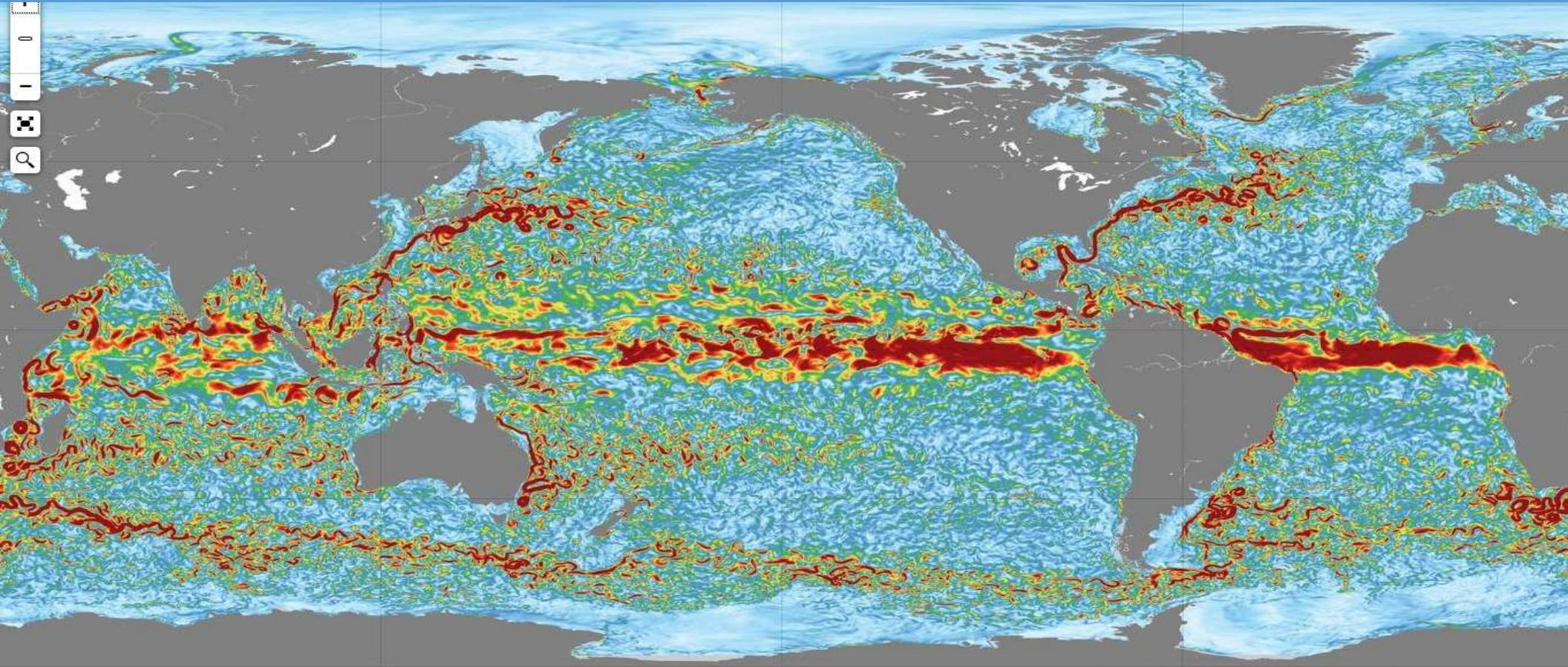


Super-calculateurs, Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles

L'océan numérique: les équations différentielles d'évolution

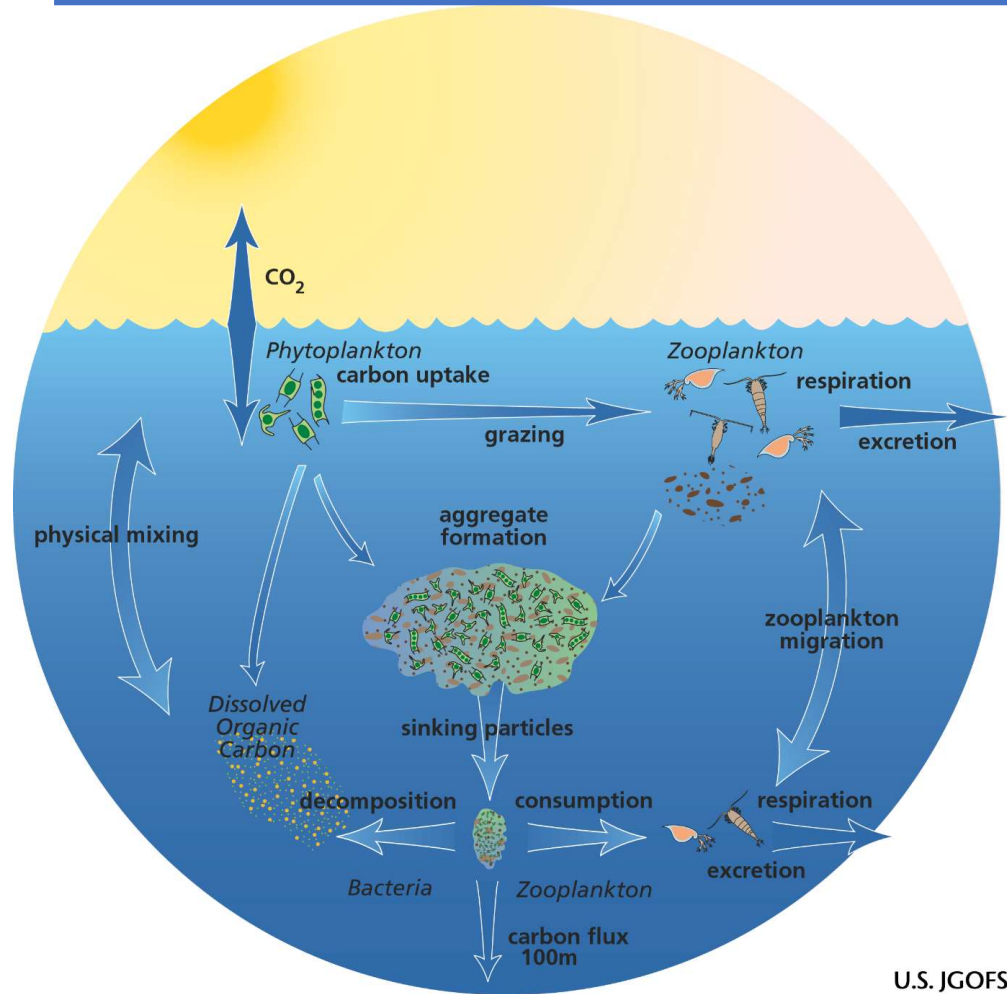
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \underbrace{\underline{\nabla}_H \cdot (\underline{u}y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}(wy)}_{\text{horizontal and vertical advection}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}(w_y^s y)}_{\text{sedimentation}} = \underbrace{Q^y}_{\text{production/destruction}} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}(\tilde{\lambda} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_3}) + \lambda_H \nabla_H^2 y}_{\text{horizontal and vertical diffusion}}$$

MOI today capabilities : global ($1/12^\circ$), regional ($1/36^\circ$), physics
incl. sea ice and biogeochemistry

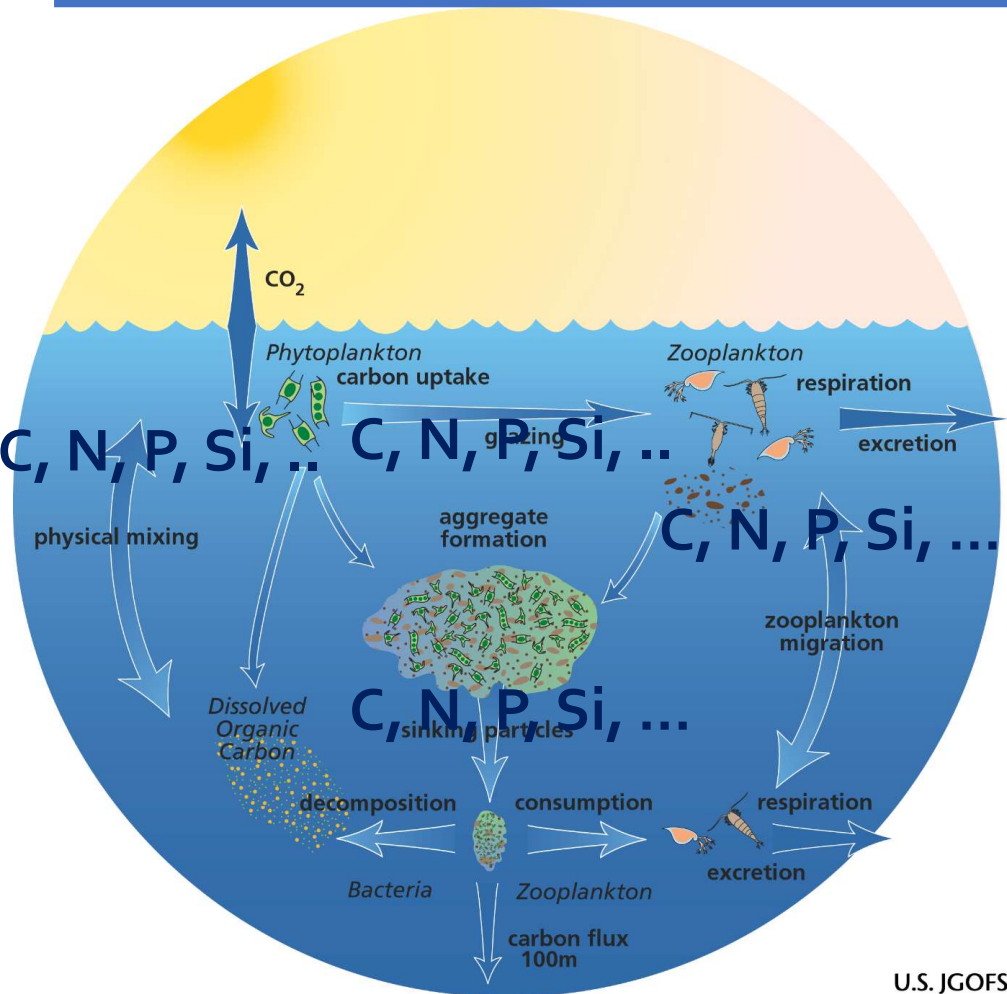


Surface currents -7 day forecast - December 17, 2019- Mercator Ocean $1/12^\circ$ DA System
Assimilated data sets : altimeters, satellite SSTs, in-situ (Argo, moorings, gliders, ships, marine mammals)

La prediction de la biogéochimie

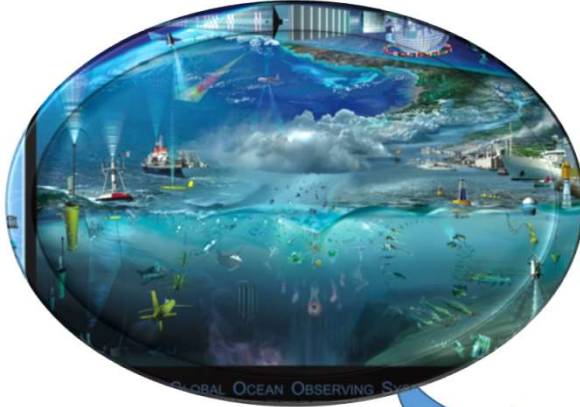


La prediction de la biogéochimie

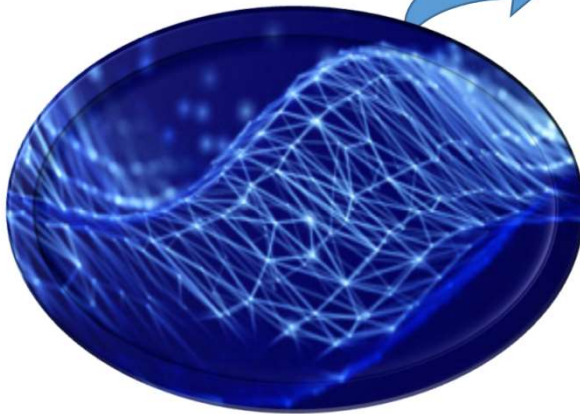


L'océanographie prévisionnelle

Observation



Modélisation





Copernicus
Marine Service

BLUE, WHITE, GREEN PARAMETERS

BLUE OCEAN

Physics: currents, temperature, salinity, sea level

GREEN OCEAN

Biogeochemistry: carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, primary production, chlorophyll.

WHITE OCEAN

Sea Ice: ice coverage, icebergs, ..



PROGRAMME OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION



implemented by



MERCATOR
OCEAN
INTERNATIONAL



Copernicus
Marine Service

COPERNICUS MARINE- Products

COPERNICUS MARINE REGIONAL OCEAN PRODUCT DIVISIONS

- ① Global Ocean
- ② Arctic Ocean
- ③ Baltic Sea
- ④ European North West Shelf Seas
- ⑤ Iberian Biscay Ireland Seas
- ⑥ Mediterranean Sea
- ⑦ Black Sea



MULTI-YEAR
10 to 45 years

REAL-TIME
Daily, hourly

FORECAST
2 to 10 days

ESSENTIAL MARINE VARIABLES

BLUE OCEAN



Physics

WHITE OCEAN



Sea Ice

GREEN OCEAN



Biogeochemistry

OBSERVATIONS
In-situ & satellites

NUMERICAL MODELS
& data assimilation



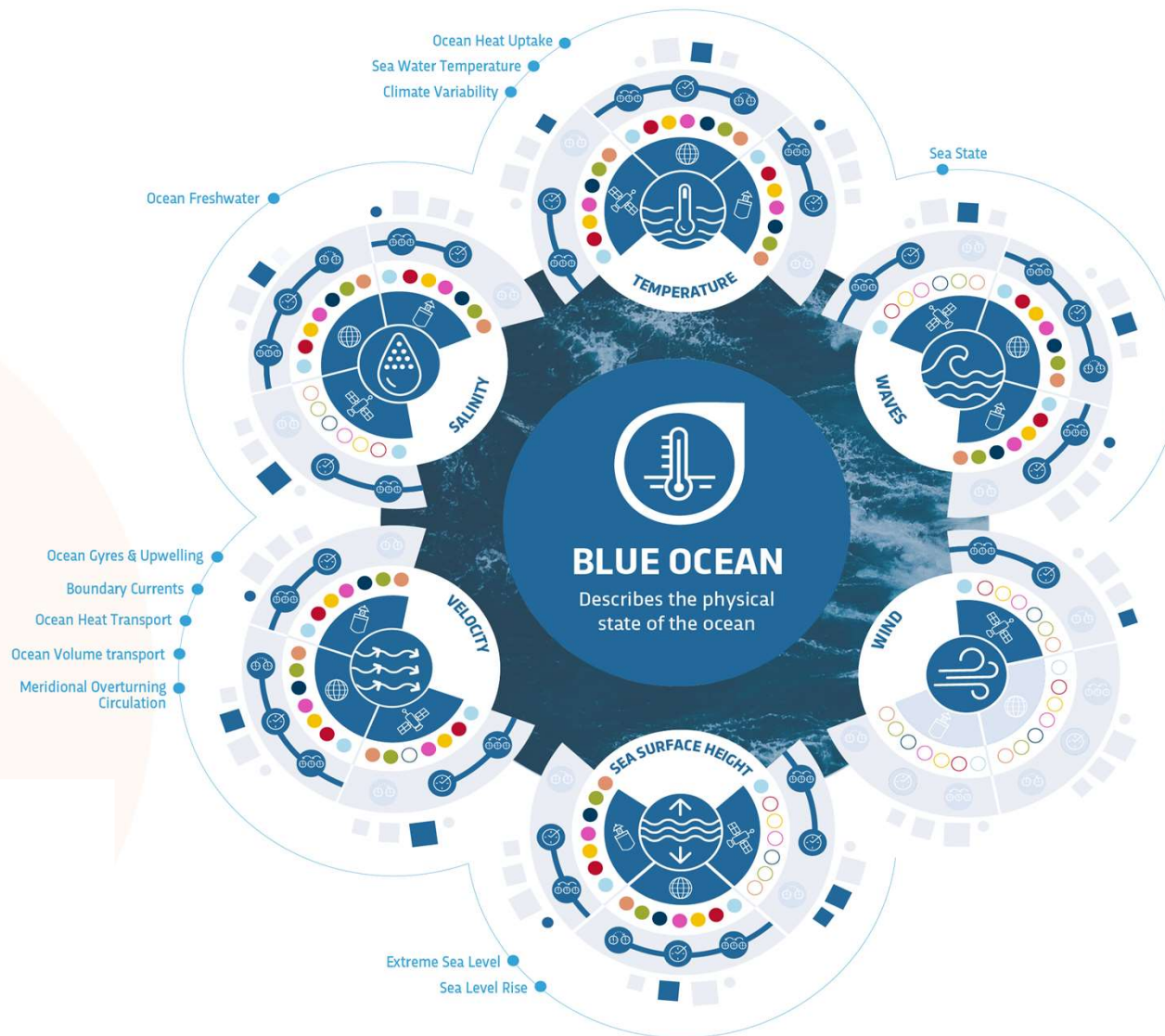
PROGRAMME OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION



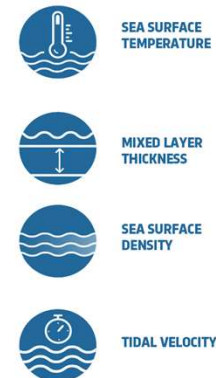
implemented by



**MERCATOR
OCEAN**
INTERNATIONAL



EXAMPLES OF OTHER VARIABLES INCLUDED IN OUR PORTFOLIO:



2 to 25 km

**Hourly
Daily
Monthly
Mean**

**10-day Forecast
every day**

**30 years
Past Time series**

Daily update



EXAMPLES OF OTHER VARIABLES INCLUDED IN OUR PORTFOLIO:



REFLECTANCE



PHOTOSYNTHETICALLY ACTIVE RADIATION



PHYTOPLANKTON SIZES CLASS TYPES



DISSOLVED ORGANIC CARBON

100m to 25 km

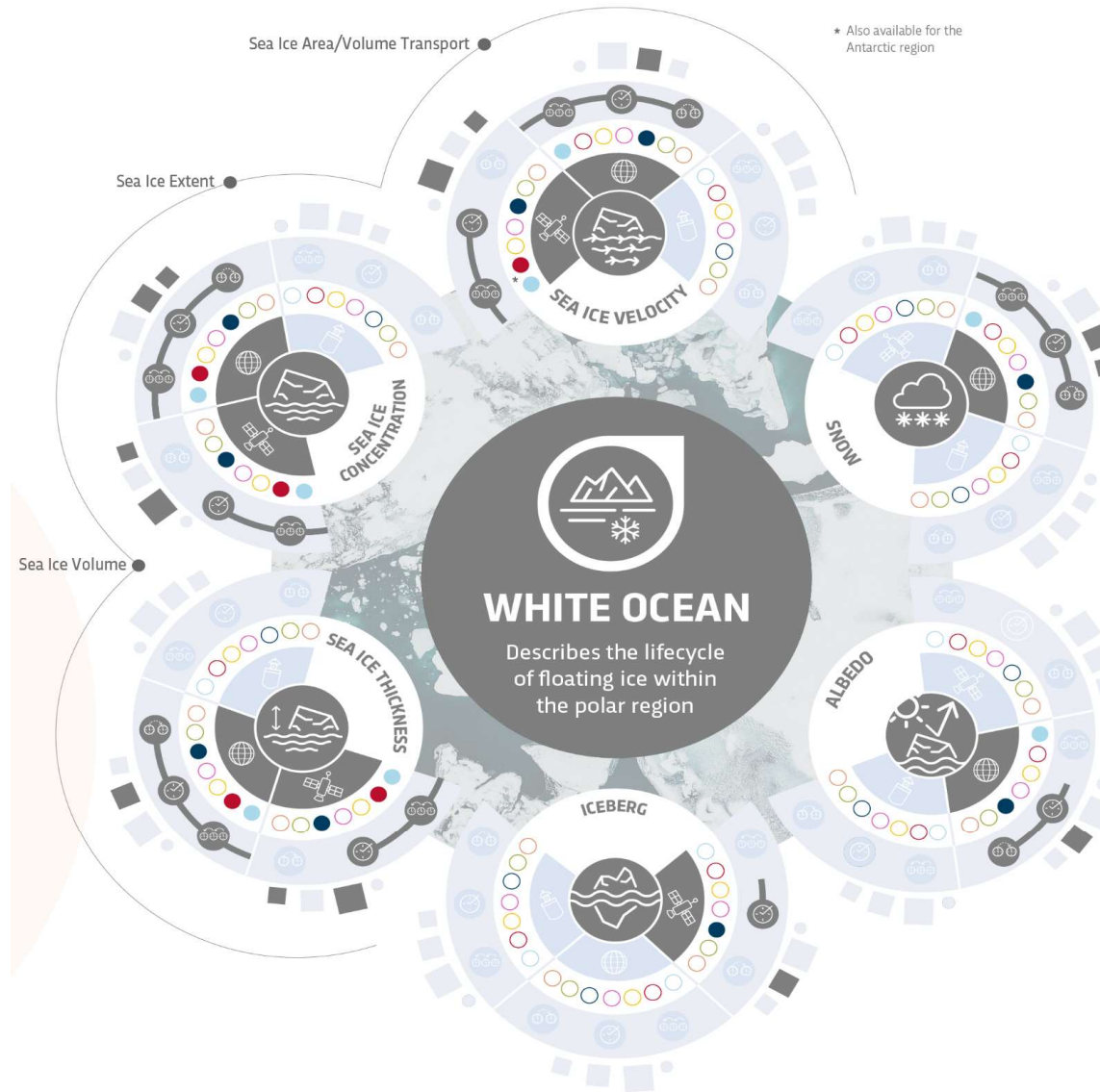
**Hourly Daily
Monthly
Mean**

**10-day Forecast
every day**

**30 years
Past Time series**

Daily update

- 2 to 25 km
- Hourly Daily Monthly Mean
- 10-day Forecast every day
- 30 years Past Time series
- Daily update



EXAMPLES OF OTHER VARIABLES INCLUDED IN OUR PORTFOLIO:

-  SEA ICE EDGE
-  ICE SURFACE TEMPERATURE
-  SEA ICE AGE

Plan de l'exposé

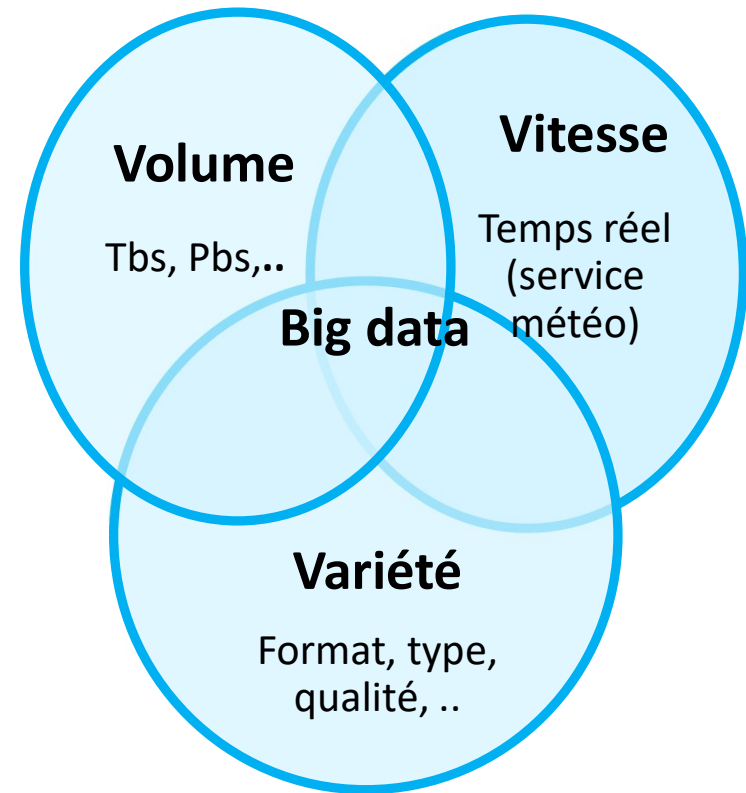
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Peut-on parler du “Big Data” en océanographie?

- Sources multiples: Observations de terrain, satellites et modèles
- Réseaux de plateformes autonomes
- Disponibilité des données en temps réel, longue série de données.
- Très haute résolution, incertitudes
- Hétérogénéité des formats, nouvelles variables
- Copernicus: 11,7 Pb, plus de 7milliards de demandes, 2000-4000 utilisateurs/jour

On parle de Big data avec les défis liés au traitement des grands sets de données

- Capacité d'analyse et de traitements
- Mise à échelle de l'infrastructure
- Sécurité



L'intelligence artificielle au service des sciences marines

- Problème de fermeture
- Prédiction de l'état
- Assimilation de données
- Rendre les outils plus accessibles

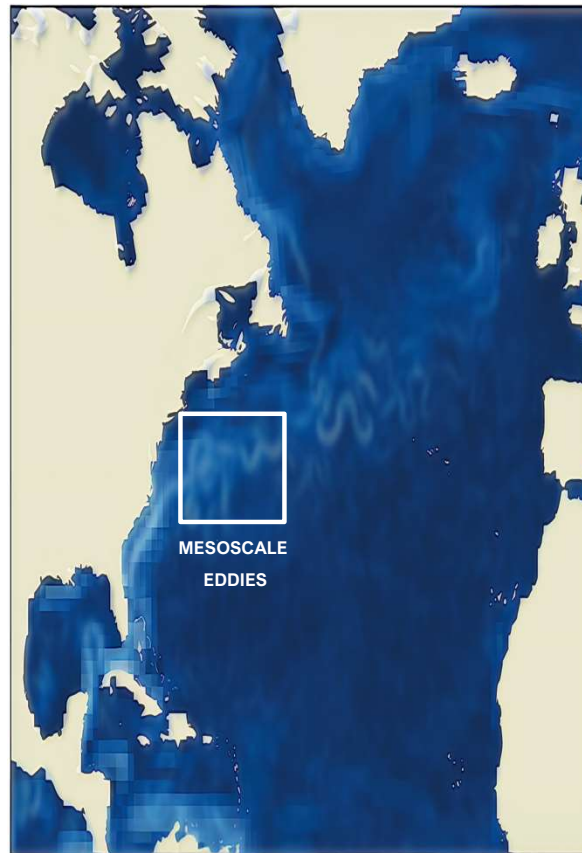
Problème de fermeture

Dynamique océanique

Résolution spatiale des modèles est limitée par les ressources informatiques.

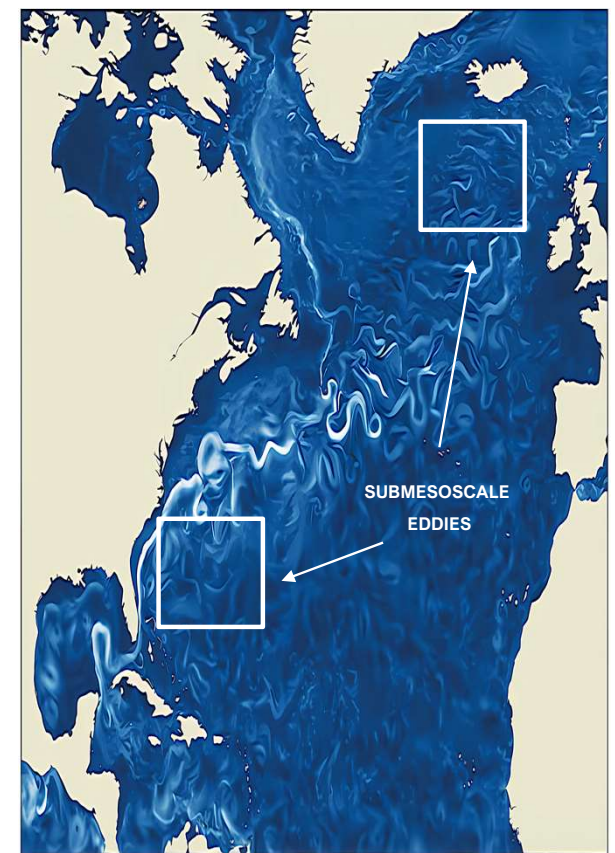
Les processus des petites échelles ont des conséquences globales importantes

MESO-ECHELLE (~ 10 km)



mercator-ocean.eu

SOUS MESO-ECHELLE (~ 1 km)



Problème de fermeture: effet sous-maille

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}}_{\text{TIME EVOLUTION}} + \underbrace{(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \phi}_{\text{ADVECTION}} + \underbrace{\nabla_z(w\phi)}_{\text{SEDIMENTATION}} = \underbrace{Q}_{\text{SOURCE \& SINK}} + \underbrace{\nabla^2(\lambda \phi)}_{\text{MIXING}}$$

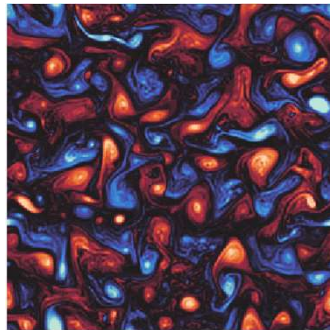


Problème de fermeture: effet sous-maille

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HIGH-RESOLUTION

(~300m)



Submesoscale



Computational time

(1-year simulation = 128000H CPU time)

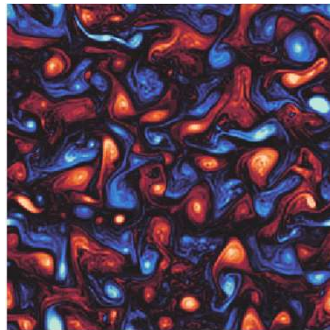


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HIGH-RESOLUTION

(~300m)



Submesoscale

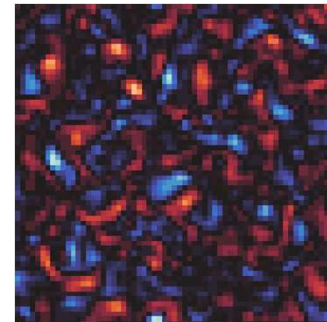


Computational time

(1-year simulation = 128000H CPU time)

LOW-RESOLUTION

(~3km)



Submesoscale

Computational time ÷ 25

(1-year simulation = 5120H CPU time)

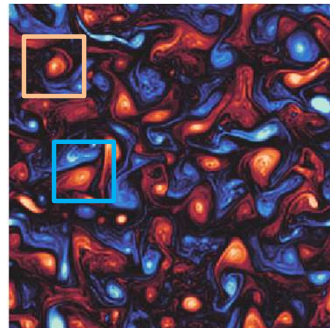


Problème de fermeture: effet sous-maille

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}}_{\text{TIME EVOLUTION}} + \underbrace{(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \phi}_{\text{ADVECTION}} + \underbrace{\nabla_z(w\phi)}_{\text{SEDIMENTATION}} = \underbrace{Q}_{\text{SOURCE \& SINK}} + \underbrace{\nabla^2(\lambda \phi)}_{\text{MIXING}} + \underbrace{S}_{\text{MISSING CONTRIBUTIONS}}$$

HIGH-RESOLUTION

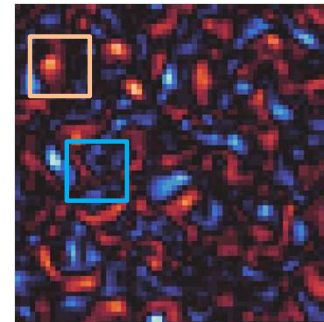
(~300m)



- ✓ Submesoscale
- ✗ Computational time
(1-year simulation = 128000H CPU time)

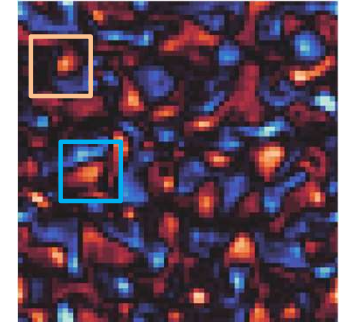
LOW-RESOLUTION

(~3km)



- ✗ Submesoscale
- ✓ Computational time ÷ 25
(1-year simulation = 5120H CPU time)

LOW-RESOLUTION using PARAMETERIZATION



- ✓ Submesoscale
- ✓ Computational time ÷ 25
(1-year simulation ≈ 5120H CPU time)

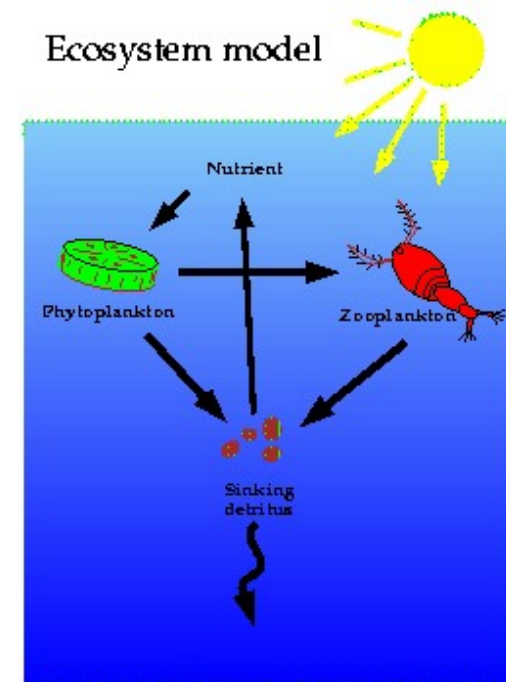
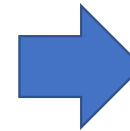
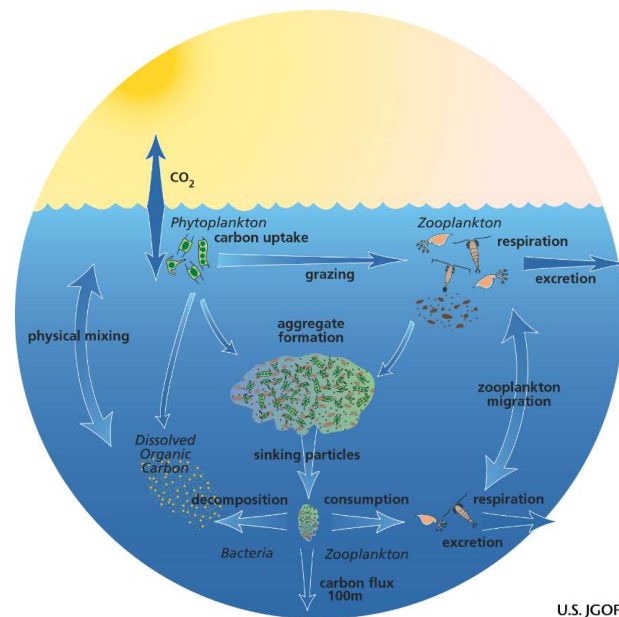
Simplification des systems dynamiques complexes

Simplification des modèles

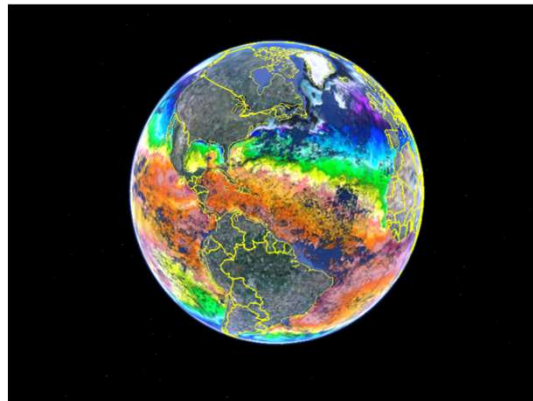
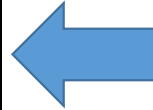
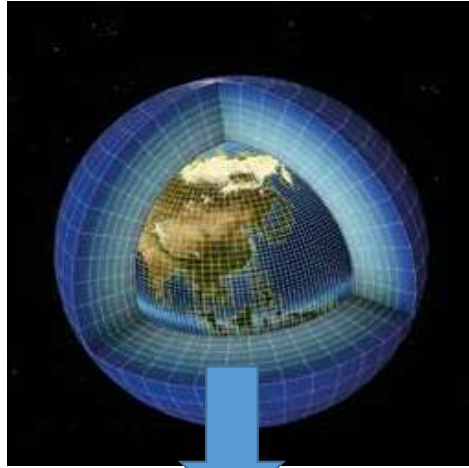
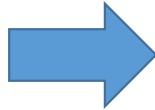
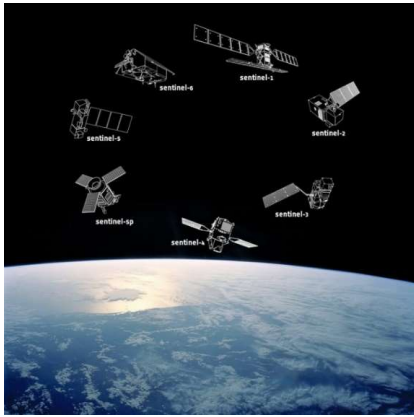
Comment représenter les variables et processus non-modélisés?



Utilisation de l'IA en utilisant un modèle complexe comme référence.

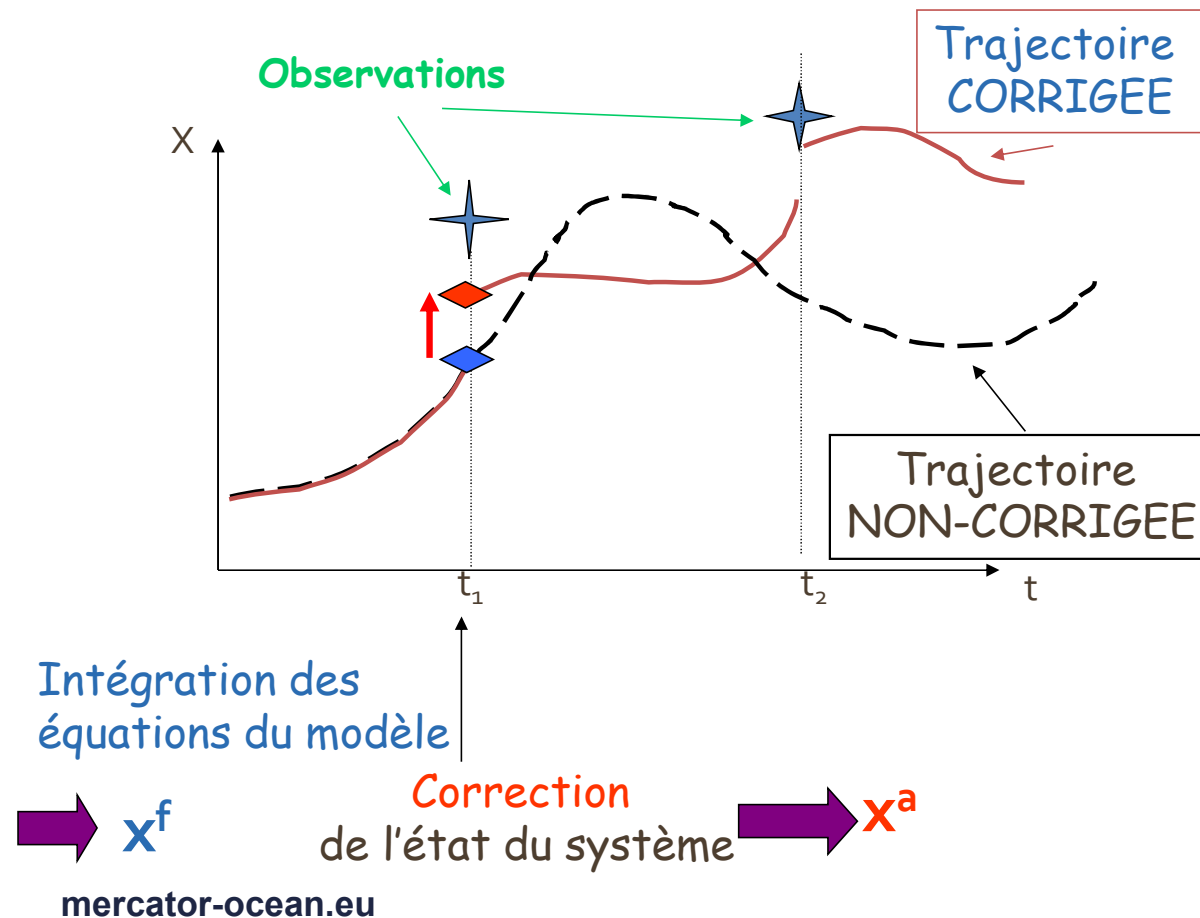


L'assimilation de données



L'assimilation de données

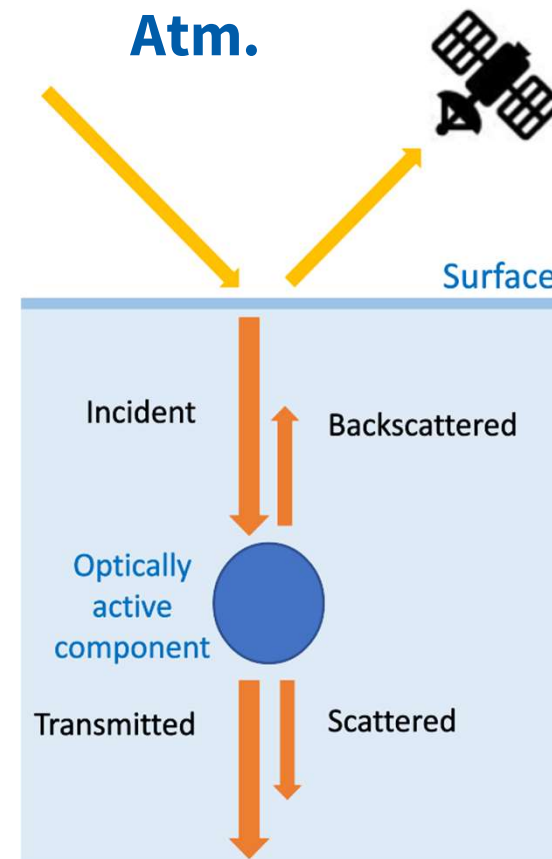
Gauss, 1809 : ... "since our observations are nothing more than approximation to the truth,... we need ... a suitable combination of all observations and theory to approximate as much as possible the truth".



L'assimilation de données

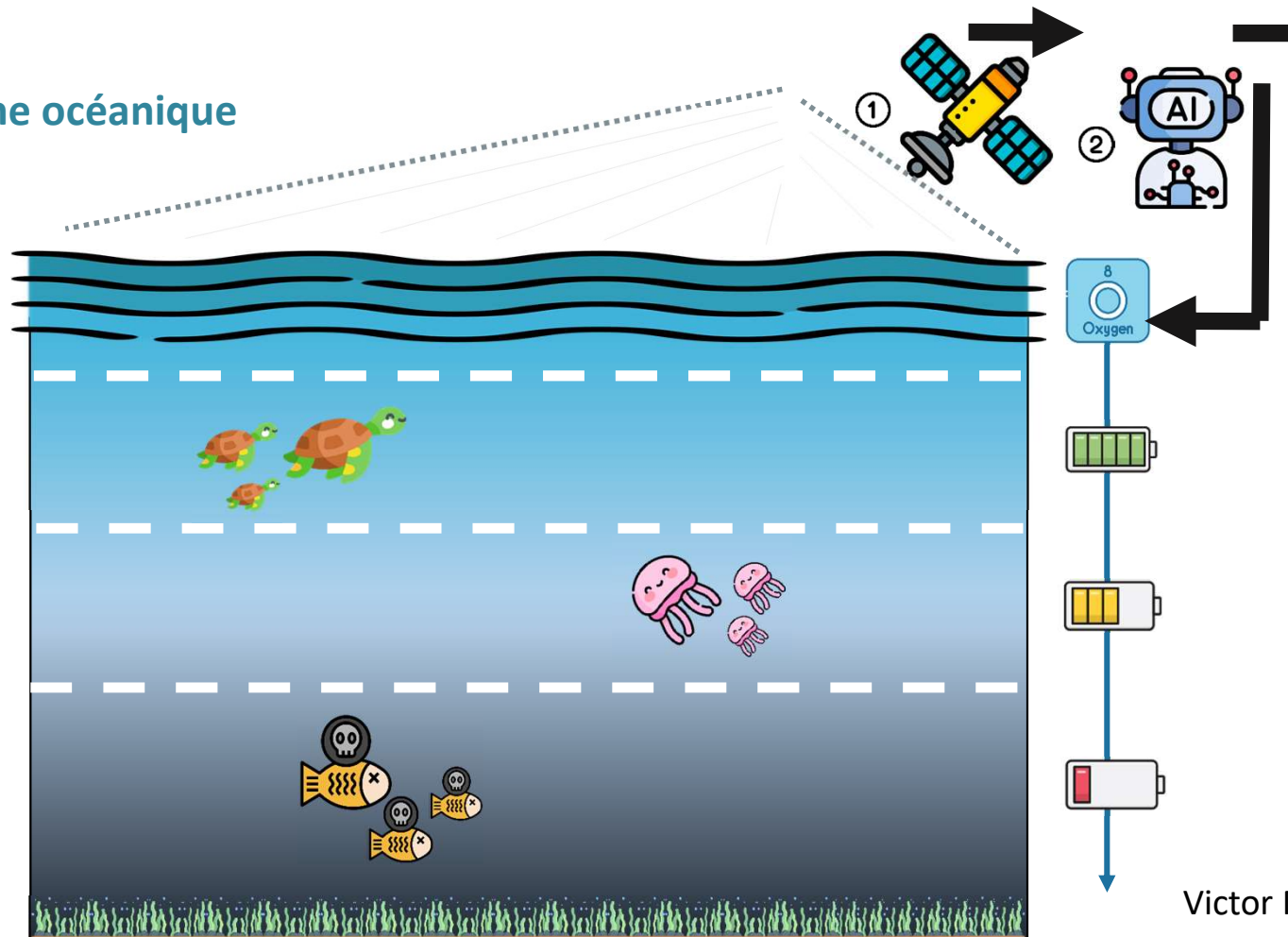
Hyper/multi spectral

- Le satellite mesure la radiation réfléchiée par l'océan, la réflectance.
 - MAIS le modèle ne simule pas la réflectance.
 - Comment corriger le modèle?
- 
- Utilisation de l'IA pour lier la réflectance mesurée par le satellite à des variables du modèle.

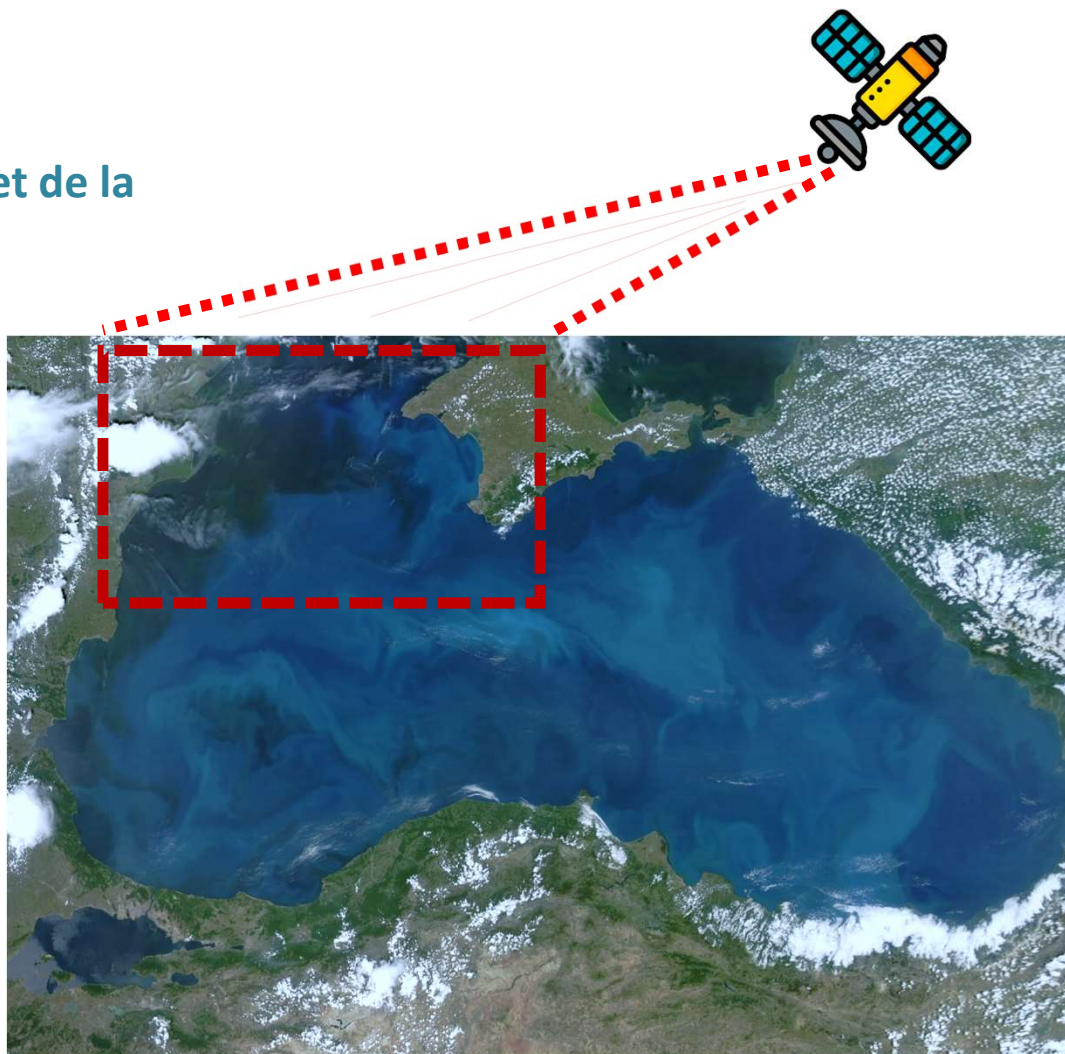


Prédire la désoxygénation des océans depuis l'espace

Peut-on prédire l'oxygène océanique
avec de l'IA ?



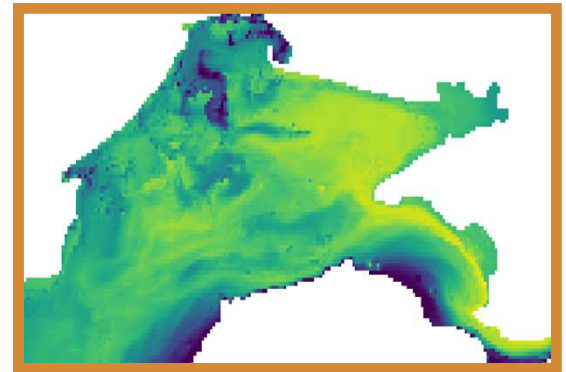
Prenons l'exemple concret de la
mer Noire !



Victor Mangeleer



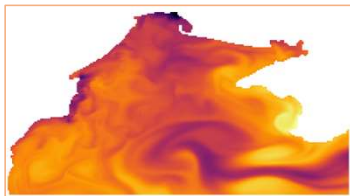
Et essayons de prédire l'**oxygène**
dans son fond !



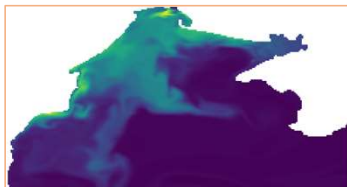
Victor Mangeleer

① Récoltons des **observations**
satellites de sa surface.

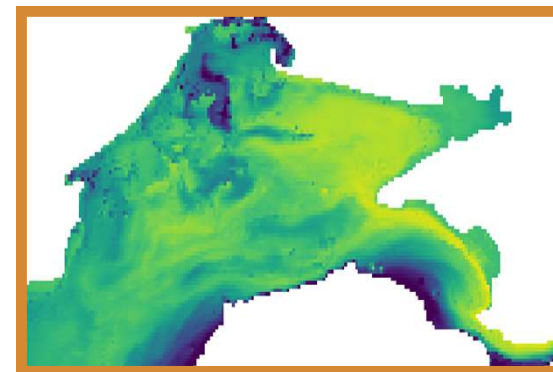
TEMPERATURE



CHLOROPHYLLE

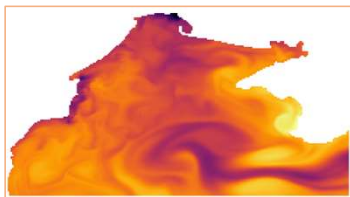


HAUTEUR D'EAU

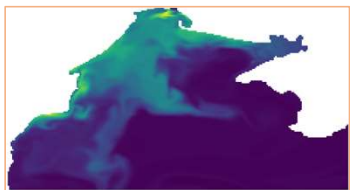


② Les **observations** sont mangées par
un **réseau de neurones (AI)**.

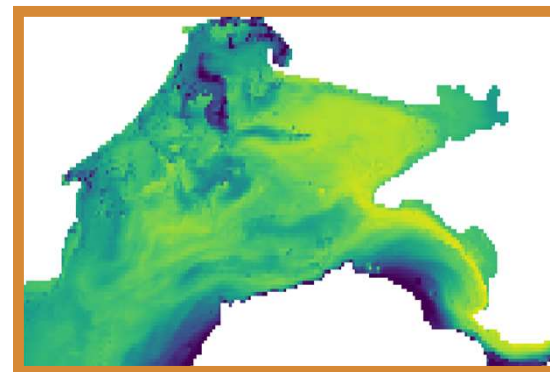
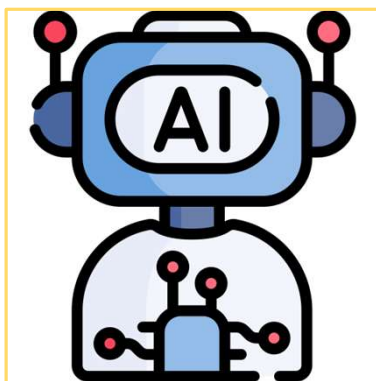
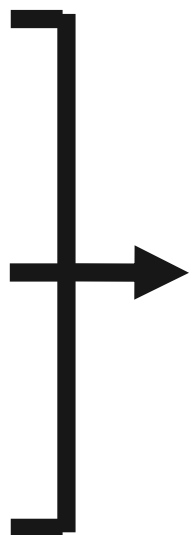
TEMPERATURE



CHLOROPHYLLE

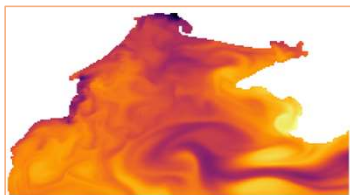


HAUTEUR D'EAU

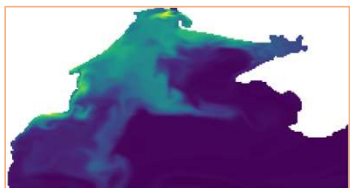


③ Le réseau de neurones (AI) prédit
l'oxygène dans le fond !

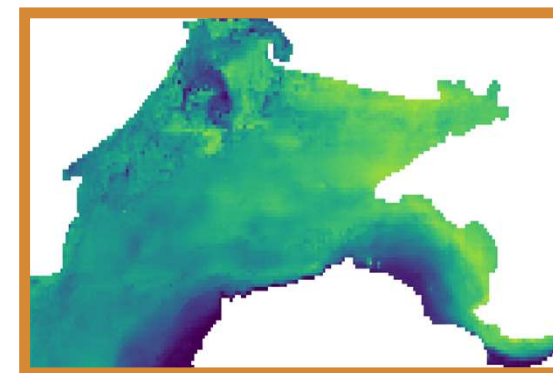
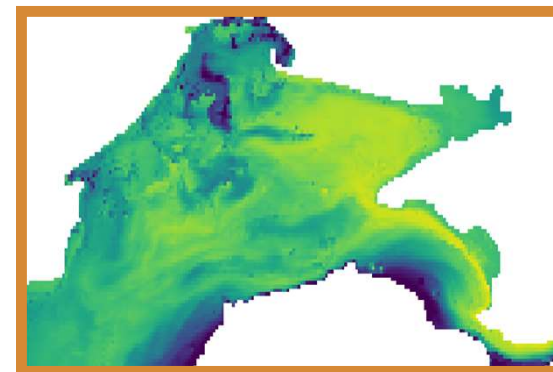
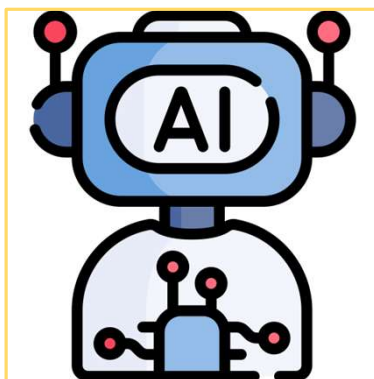
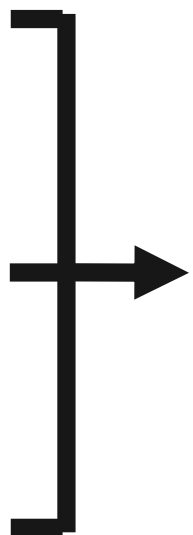
TEMPERATURE



CHLOROPHYLLE

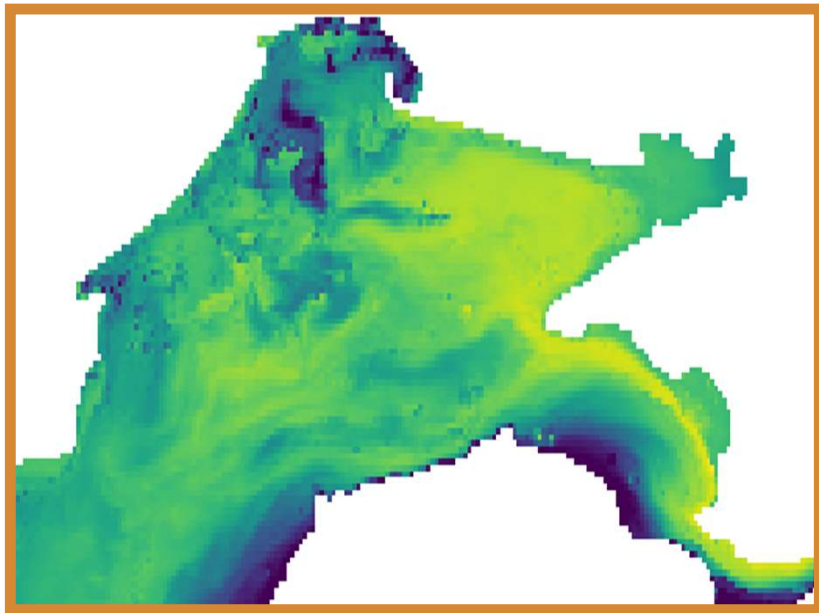


HAUTEUR D'EAU

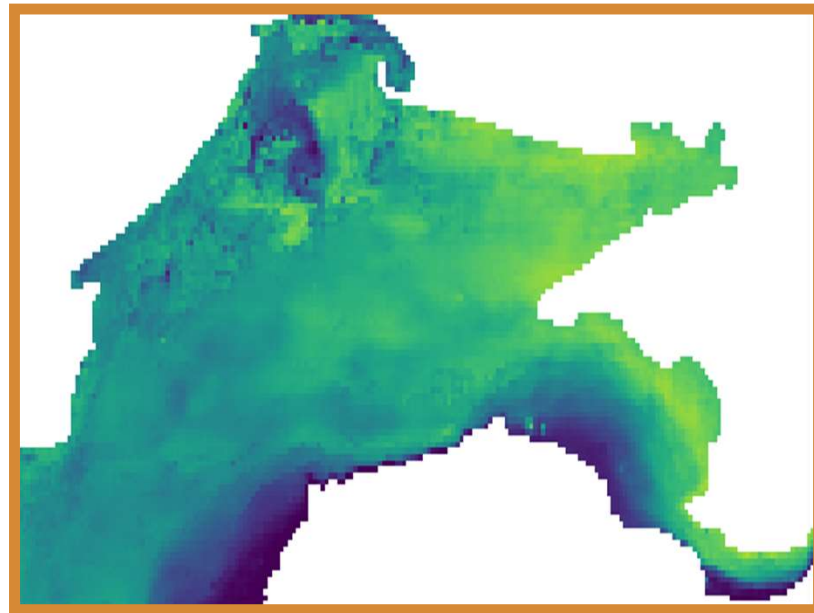


C'est une vraie prédiction d'un vrai
réseau de neurones, pas mal non ?

OXYGEN



PRÉDICTION

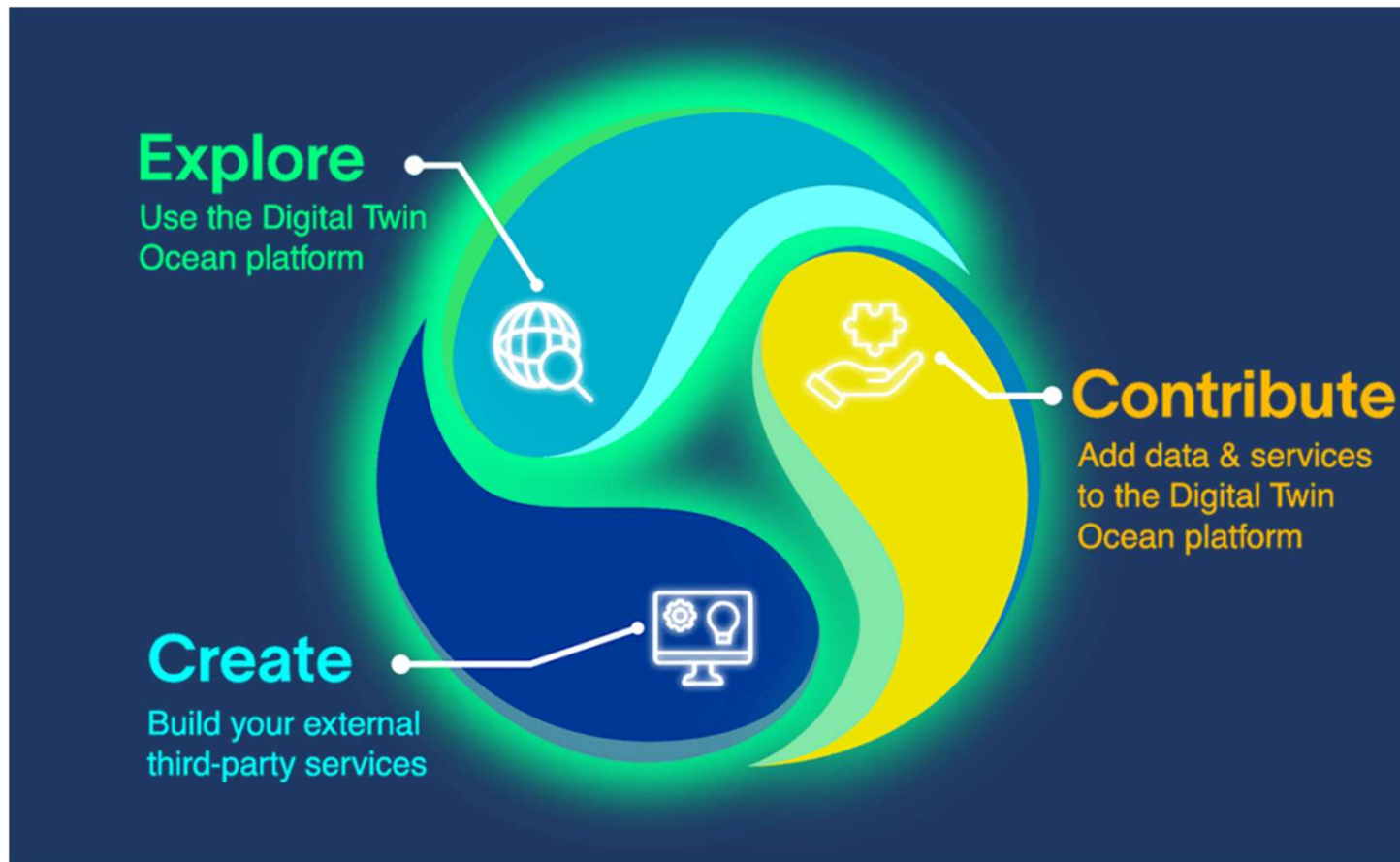


Victor Mangeleer

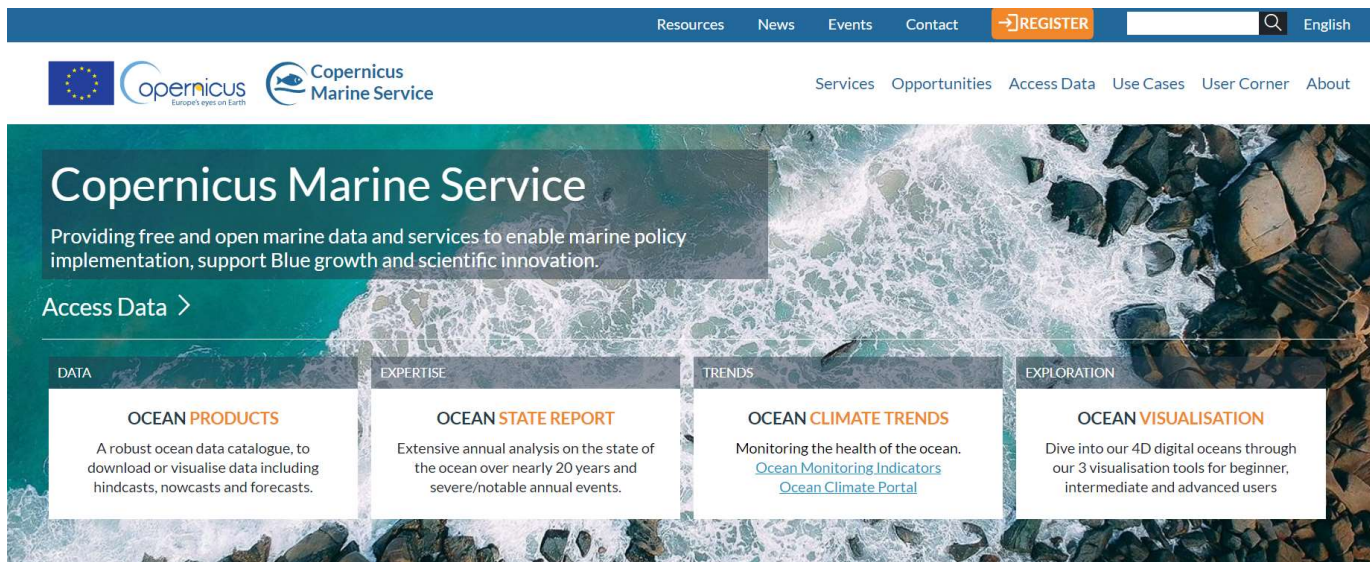
Plan de l'exposé

- Contexte international
- Importance de l'océan pour la régulation du climat de la Terre
- Observation des océans: un nouveau paradigme
- Prédiction des océans: des modèles toujours plus précis
- Les grands sets de données en océanographie
- Rôle de l'Intelligence artificielle en océanographie
- **L'océan digital: une priorité pour l'Europe**
- Opportunités et menaces

L'océan digital



Key aspects— Copernicus Marine Service



The screenshot shows the Copernicus Marine Service website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Resources, News, Events, Contact, a REGISTER button, a search bar, and a language selector set to English. Below the navigation bar, the Copernicus logo and the Copernicus Marine Service logo are displayed. The main header area features the text 'Copernicus Marine Service' and a sub-header 'Providing free and open marine data and services to enable marine policy implementation, support Blue growth and scientific innovation.' Below this, there is a section titled 'Access Data' with a right-pointing arrow. Under 'Access Data', there are four columns: DATA (OCEAN PRODUCTS), EXPERTISE (OCEAN STATE REPORT), TRENDS (OCEAN CLIMATE TRENDS), and EXPLORATION (OCEAN VISUALISATION). Each column contains a brief description of the service and links to related resources.

Catalogue online
marine.copernicus.eu

Open and free access

>275 products + OMIs
(scientifically validated)

Common format (NetCDF)

Quick Links



User corner

All the info you need as a new or experienced user. Get trained, get support and more.



Policy tools

Learn about EU and international maritime policies and how the Copernicus Marine Service supports them.



Services

See Copernicus Marine Use Cases, the blue markets we support, and the wide range of free and open support and services we provide.



User learning services

Find all the information you need to harness our service through workshops, trainings and online resources.

User Driven



PROGRAMME OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION



implemented by



Copernicus Marine Data Store

Home > Marine Data Store

Filters

FREE-TEXT SEARCH

Free text

FAVOURITES ★ 0

TIME RANGE ▲

jj/mm/aaaa

Covering full interval

WITH DEPTH 37

DEPTH RANGE ▲

UNIVERSE ▲

Blue Ocean 191

White Ocean 40

Green Ocean 78

MAIN VARIABLES ▲

Carbonate system 19

Mixed layer thickness 17

Nekton 1

Nutrients 16

Optics 41

Organic carbon 2

Oxygen 26

Plankton 73

Salinity 38

Sea ice 37

Sea surface height 50

Surface density 2

Temperature 90

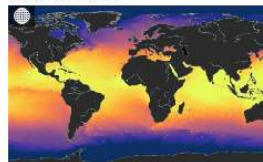
Velocity 54

Wave 38

Wind 6

Products 277

MOST POPULAR



Global Ocean Physics Analysis and Forecast

GLOBAL_ANALYSISFORECAST_P... 001_024

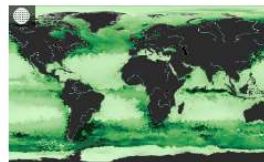
Models

Global, 0.083° × 0.083° × 50 levels

1 Jan 2019 to 14 Jun 2024, hourly, daily,...

Temperature, salinity, sea surface height,

velocity, mixed layer thickness, wave, sea ice...



Global Ocean Biogeochemistry Analysis and Forecast

GLOBAL_ANALYSISFORECAST_B... 001_028

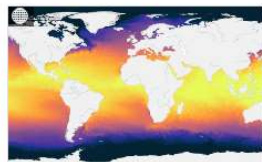
Models

Global, 0.25° × 0.25° × 50 levels

1 Oct 2021 to 7 Jun 2024, daily, monthly

Plankton, nutrients, oxygen, carbonate

system, optics



Global Ocean Physics Reanalysis

GLOBAL_MULTIYEAR_PHY_001_030

Models

Global, 0.083° × 0.083° × 50 levels

1 Jan 1993 to 27 Feb 2024, daily, monthly

Temperature, salinity, sea surface height,

velocity, mixed layer thickness, sea ice



Global Ocean Physics Reanalysis

GLOBAL_ANALYSISFORECAST_P... 001_024

Models

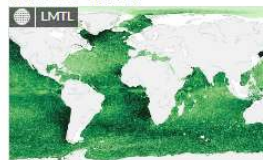
Global, 0.083° × 0.083° × 50 levels

1 Oct 2021 to 7 Jun 2024, daily, monthly

Temperature, salinity, sea surface height,

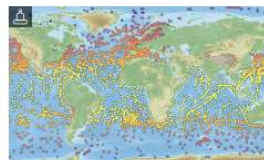
velocity, mixed layer thickness, sea ice

RECENTLY VIEWED



Global ocean low and mid trophic levels biomass content hindcast

GLOBAL_ANALYSISFORECAST_P... 001_024



Global Ocean- In-Situ Near-Real-Time Observations

GLOBAL_ANALYSISFORECAST_P... 001_024



Nutrient and carbon profiles vertical distribution

GLOBAL_ANALYSISFORECAST_P... 001_024



Global Ocean Physics Reanalysis

GLOBAL_ANALYSISFORECAST_P... 001_024

Filters

FREE-TEXT SEARCH

Free text

FAVOURITES ★ 0

TIME RANGE ▲

jj/mm/aaaa

Covering full interval

WITH DEPTH 37

DEPTH RANGE ▲

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Green Ocean 78

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Organic carbon 2

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Plankton 73

Salinity 38

Sea ice 37

Sea surface height 50

Surface density 2

Temperature 90

Velocity 54

Wave 38

Wind 6

AREA ▲

Global Ocean 102

Antarctic Ocean 4

Arctic Ocean 30

Atlantic: Iberia-Biscay-Ireland 42

Atlantic: NW European Shelf 34

Atlantic: North 60

Baltic Sea 57

Black Sea 41

Europe 4

Mediterranean Sea 46

INDICATORS & TRENDS ▼

FEATURE TYPE ▼

TEMPORAL RESOLUTION ▲

Instantaneous 23

Sub-hourly 6

Hourly 36

Daily 117

Weekly 7

Monthly 85

Yearly 39

Multi-yearly 30

Irregular 5

SOURCE ▲

Numerical models 93

In-situ observations 56

Satellite observations 162

PROCESSING LEVEL ▼

EU DIRECTIVE ▼

BLUE MARKETS ▼

ORIGINATING CENTRE ▼

COPERNICUS DATA STORE



COPERNICUS MARINE PRODUCT CATALOG

Global Ocean Physics Analysis and Forecast



Home > Marine Data Store > Product

General information to describe the products (the geographical and temporal coverage, the variables, processing level, temporal resolution...)

Download services with different possibilities and protocols available

Associated documentation:

Product User Manual + Quality Information Document + Synthesis Quality Overview

Visualisation Tool:

Access to the Product via the visualisation tool

- Description
- Notifications
- Data access
- Contact

DOCUMENTATION

- User Manual
- Quality Information Document
- Synthesis Quality Overview
- Licence
- How to cite

DOI

10.48670/moi-00016

Overview

The Operational Mercator global ocean analysis and forecast system at 1/12 degree is providing 10 days of 3D global ocean forecasts updated daily. The time series is aggregated in time in order to reach a two full year's time series sliding window.

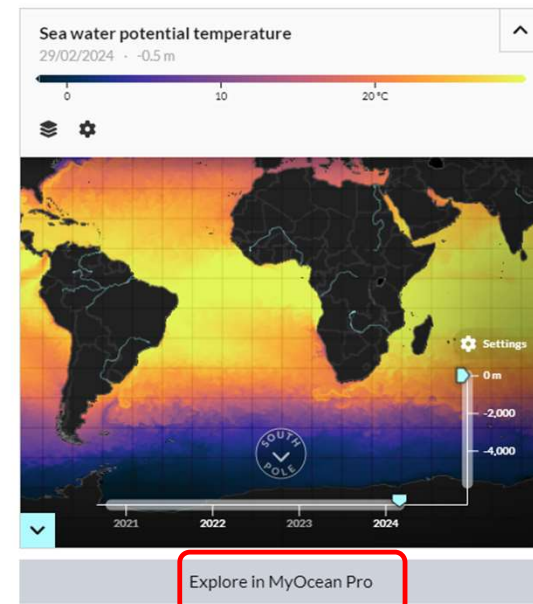
This product includes daily and monthly mean files of temperature, salinity, currents, sea level, mixed layer depth and ice parameters from the top to the bottom over the global ocean. It also includes hourly mean surface fields for sea level height, temperature and currents. The global ocean output files are displayed with a 1/12 degree horizontal resolution with regular longitude/latitude equirectangular projection.

50 vertical levels are ranging from 0 to 5500 meters.

This product also delivers a special dataset for surface current which also includes wave and tidal drift called SMOC (Surface merged Ocean Current).

DOI (product):

<https://doi.org/10.48670/moi-00016>



PROGRAMME OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION



implemented by



Documentation: PUM, QUID, and SQO

Global Ocean Physics Analysis and Forecast

Home > Marine Data Store > Product

Description

Notifications

Data access

Contact

DOCUMENTATION

Quality Information Document

User Manual

Synthesis Quality Overview

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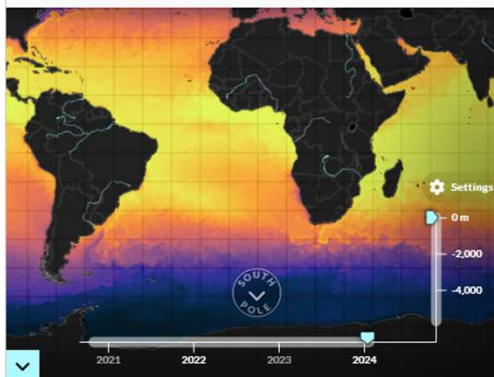
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<https://doi.org/10.48670/moi-00016>

Sea water potential temperature

17/01/2024 · -0.5 m



Explore in MyOcean Pro

Information on the product and data quality:

- Quality Information Document (QUID)
- Synthesis Quality Overview (SQO)

Technical information about the product and its datasets:

- Product User Manual (PUM)

To cite the product

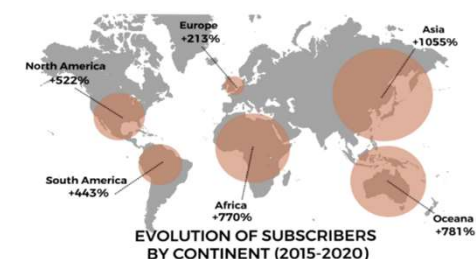
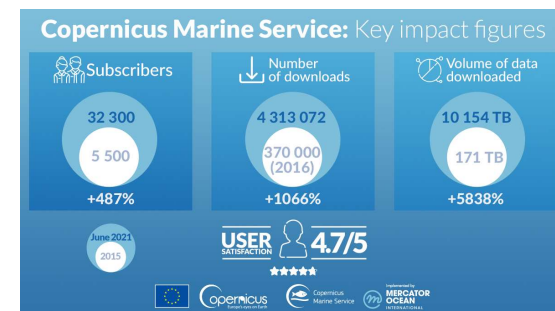
Users, application and user uptake

39 000 subscribers (+ 30% per year)

450 000 single visitors/year on the web portal.

A wide range of applications (environment, society, economy)

Support to EU policies (Green Deal)



Plan de l'exposé

- Contexte international
- Importance de l'océan pour l'Homme
- Observation des océans: un nouveau paradigme
- Prédiction des océans:
- Les grands sets de données en océanographie
- Rôle de l'Intelligence artificielle en océanographie
- L'océan digital: une priorité pour l'Europe
- **Opportunités et menaces**

Opportunités et menaces

	Opportunités	Menaces
Ressources informatiques	Quantité	Quantité
Observations	Qualité, quantité, diversité	Financement
Intelligence Artificielle	Modèle de substitution, paramétrisation, assimilation	Attitude critique
Développement des outils	Ressources de calculs, données	Manque de temps
Connexion aux utilisateurs	Océan digital	Focus sur ce qui sera utilisé directement.