

Joined-up planetary information: in the cloud and on devices.

Matthew J. Smith (Matthew.Smith@Microsoft.com, @JungleTeuch)

<http://research.microsoft.com/science/tools>
www.fetchclimate.org

Planetary Intelligence

Matthew J. Smith (Matthew.Smith@Microsoft.com, @JungleTeuch)

<http://research.microsoft.com/science/tools>
www.fetchclimate.org



COMPUTER MODELS

Coming Soon to a Lab Near You: Drag-and-Drop Virtual Worlds

Researchers at Microsoft hope to convince scientists that transparent, easy-to-tweak numerical simulations are as straightforward as clicking a mouse

CAMBRIDGE, UNITED KINGDOM—Techies love to hate Microsoft. They curse the “blue screen of death” that appears when a com-

and his colleagues plan to share their wares freely with the academic scientific community. But Emmott's vision is now in full gear.

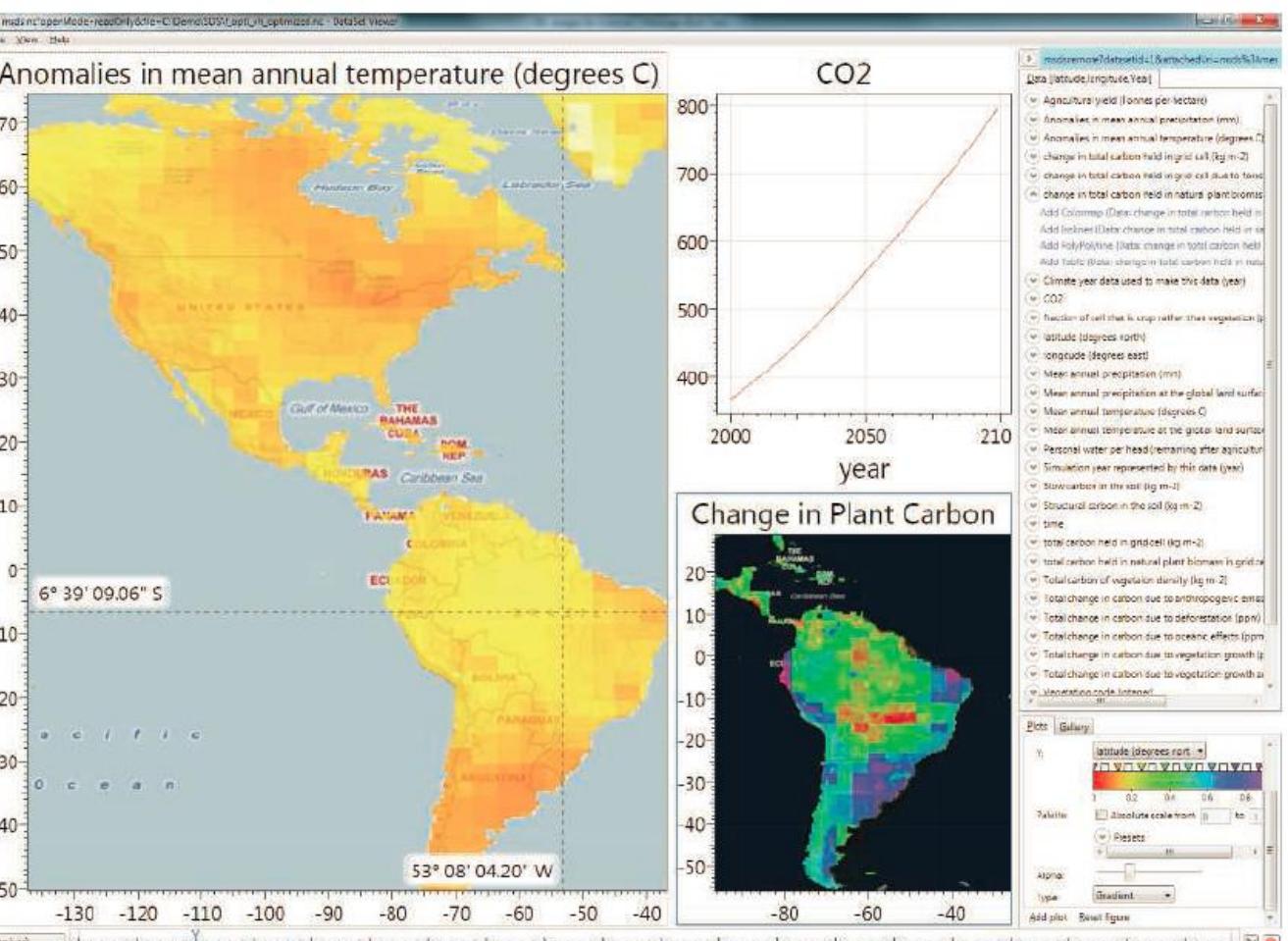
Model builder. "I'm interested in tools that change the way science is done," Stephen Emmott says.

Model builder. "I'm interested in the way science is done," Stephen

Prototype versions of several tools are now up and running through their paces by researchers. One program, currently in soft Computational Science, contains components that are able to disparate types of data, quickly put them into a model, and visualize the results. Other packages help biologists simulate DNA circuits for biocomputers and manage wireless sensor networks for tracking animal behavior. An ecologist at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, says she has used several packages produced by academics to build models and visualize complex models. She began working with Microsoft's Climate Research package to investigate how future climate scenarios might affect agriculture around the globe. "It's the slickest software I've ever seen," she says.

Capturing complexity

So why is a computer software known primarily for its operating business software mucking around with the global carbon cycle a way to understand the human immune system? In his ground-floor office from the University of Cambridge Cavendish Laboratory where he discovered the electron and James



But the Cambridge team's new software languages and models could bring such work—which now requires heavy lifting by highly specialized labs—within reach of a far broader audience. If so, their stock among scientists could be on the rise.

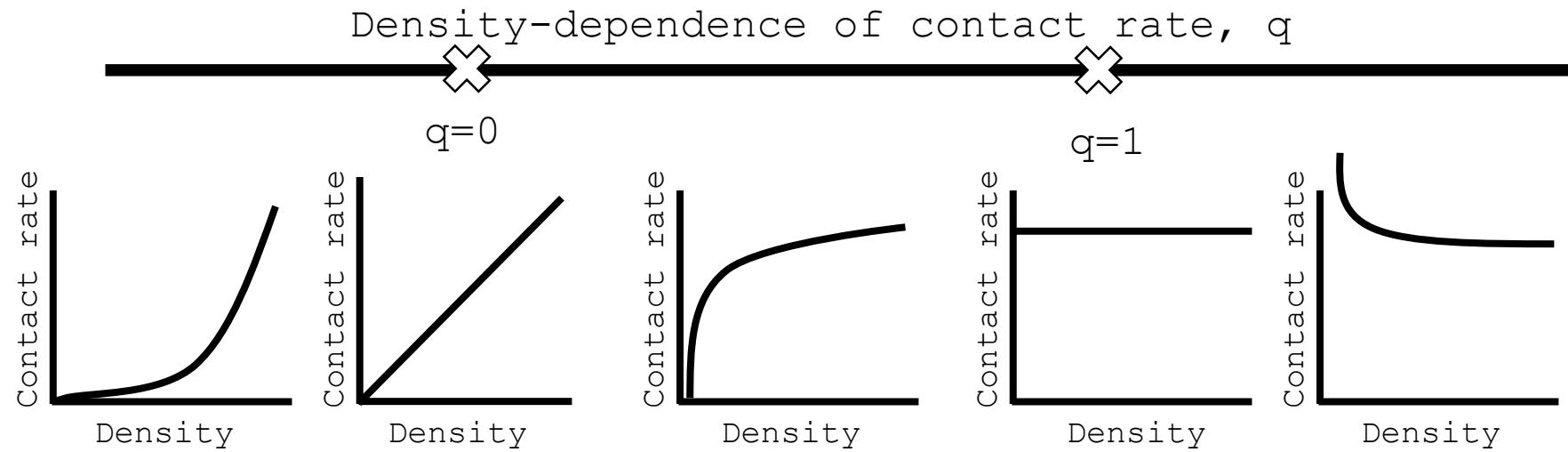
"The promise of the cloud is that every individual and organization has unlimited access to information."

Satya Nadella, CEO of Microsoft





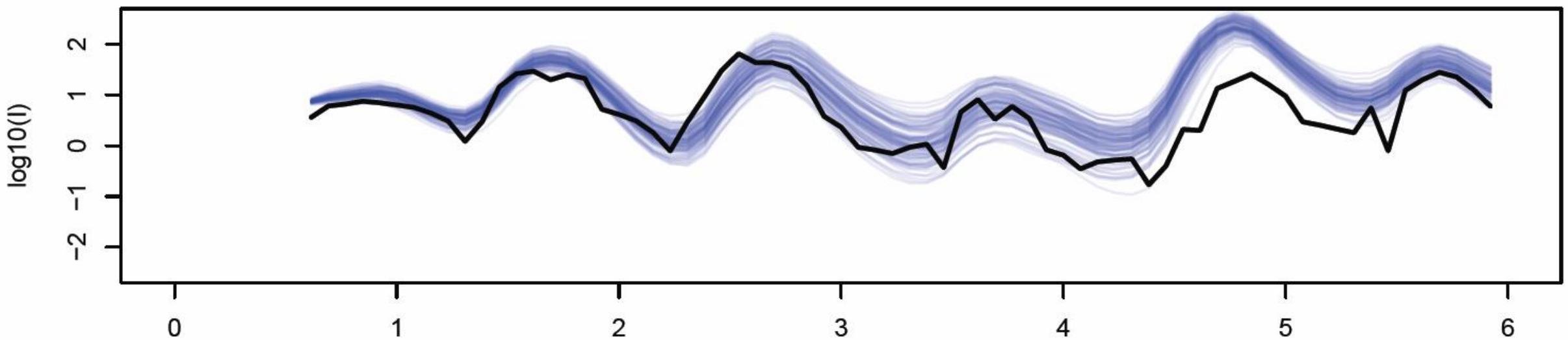




$$c = \kappa \left[\frac{N(t)^{(1-q)}}{A} \right]$$

$$\text{Infection rate} = \kappa \left[\frac{N(t)^{(1-q)}}{A} \right] v S(t) \left[\frac{I(t)}{N(t)} \right] = \frac{\beta_{qD} S(t) I(t)}{N(t)^q} = \frac{\beta K^q S(t) I(t)}{N(t)^q}$$

$$\frac{dI(t)}{dt} = \frac{\beta K^q S(t) I(t)}{N(t)^q} - M(1 + \alpha \sin(2\pi(t - \Delta))) I(t)$$

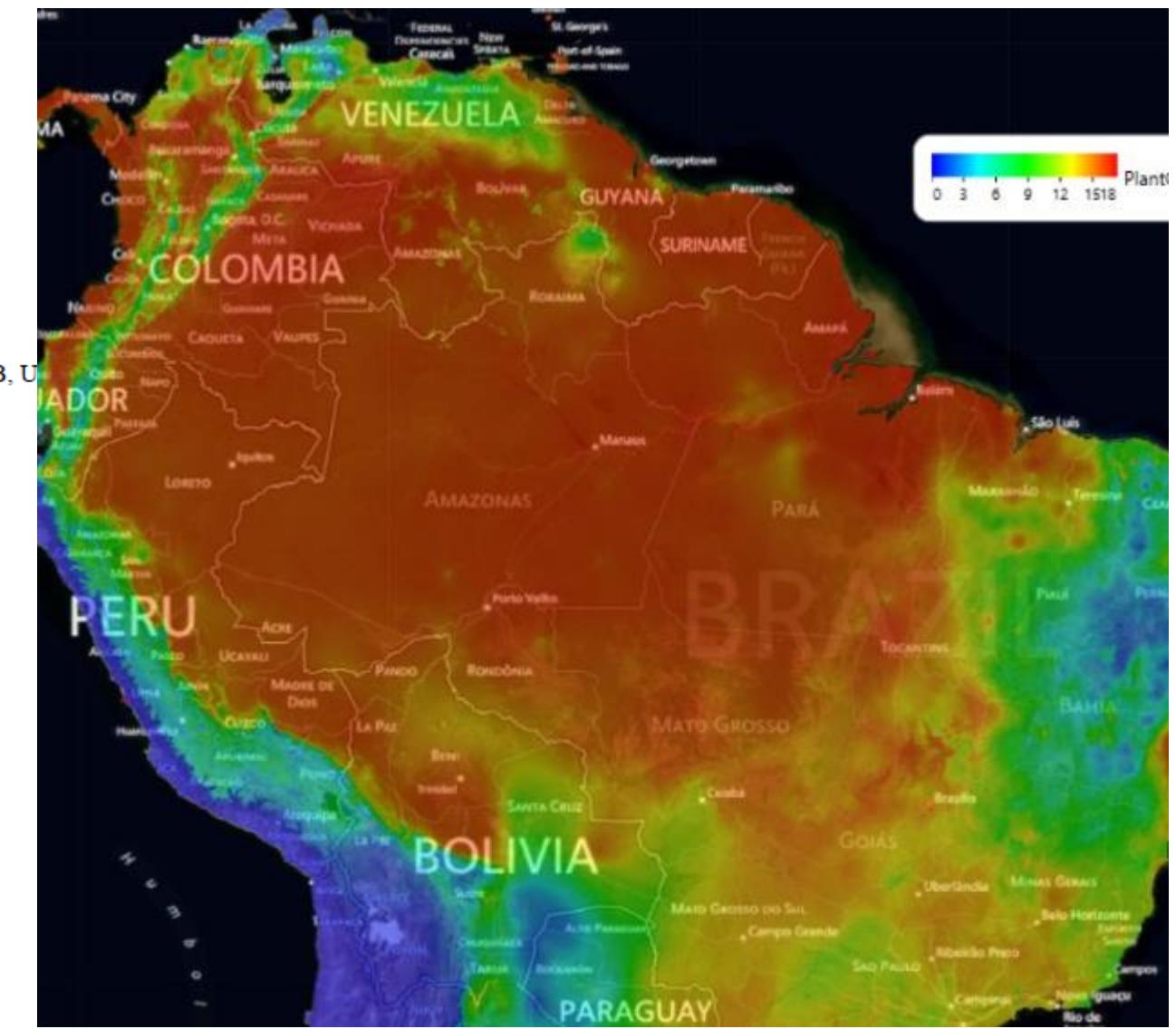
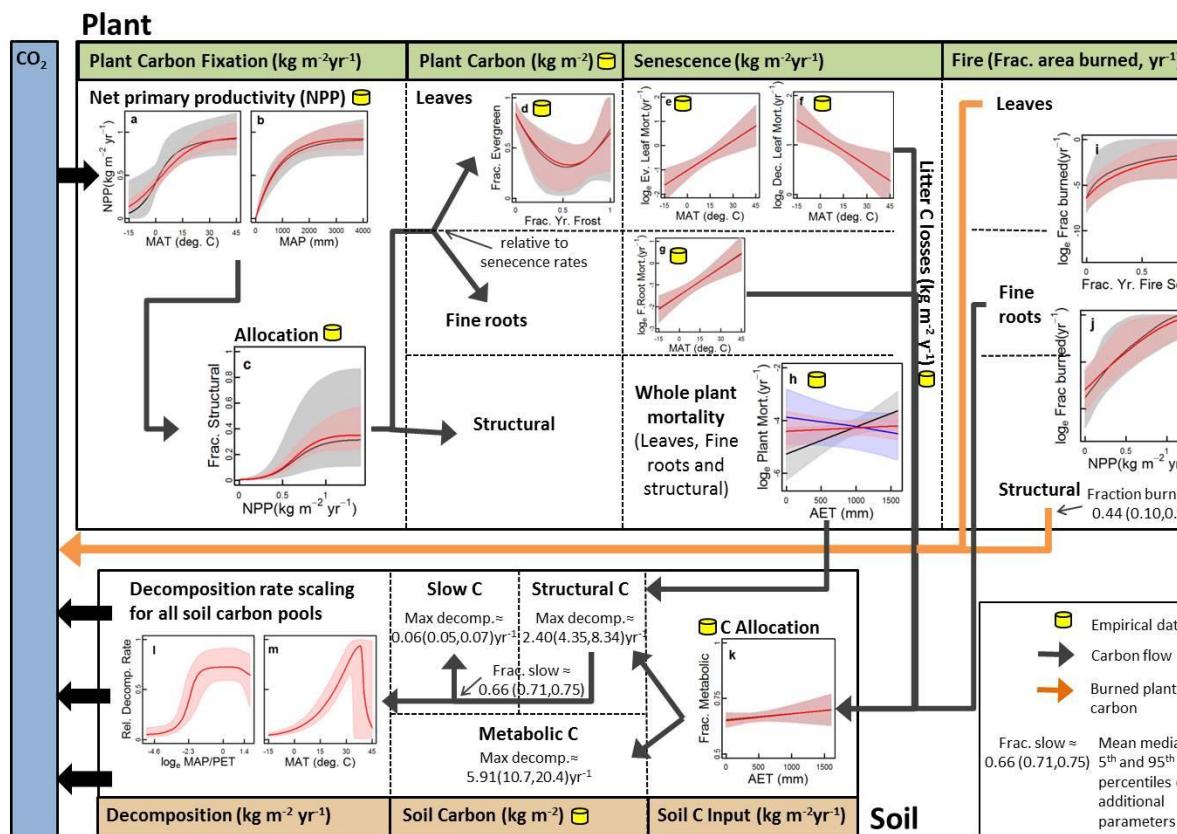


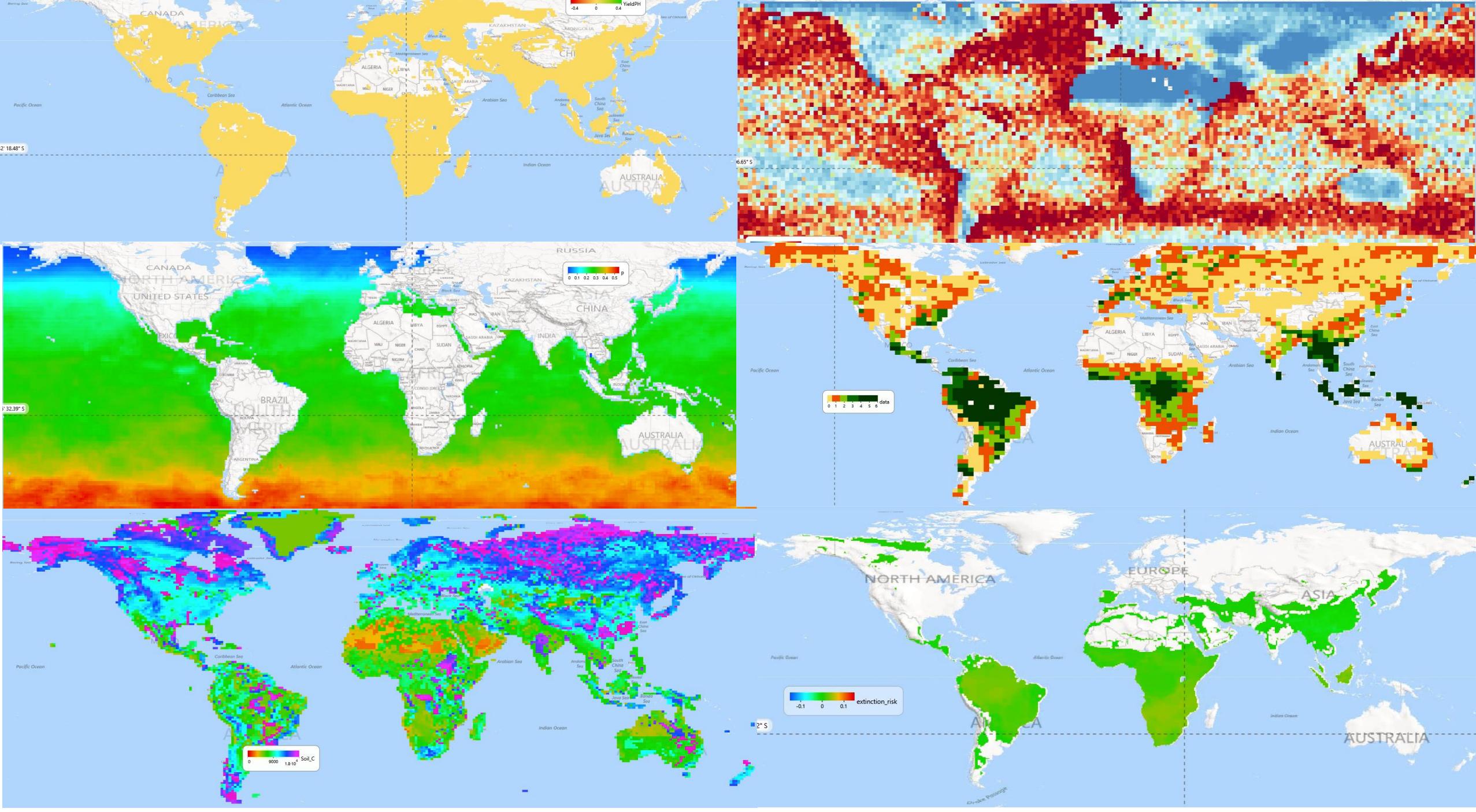


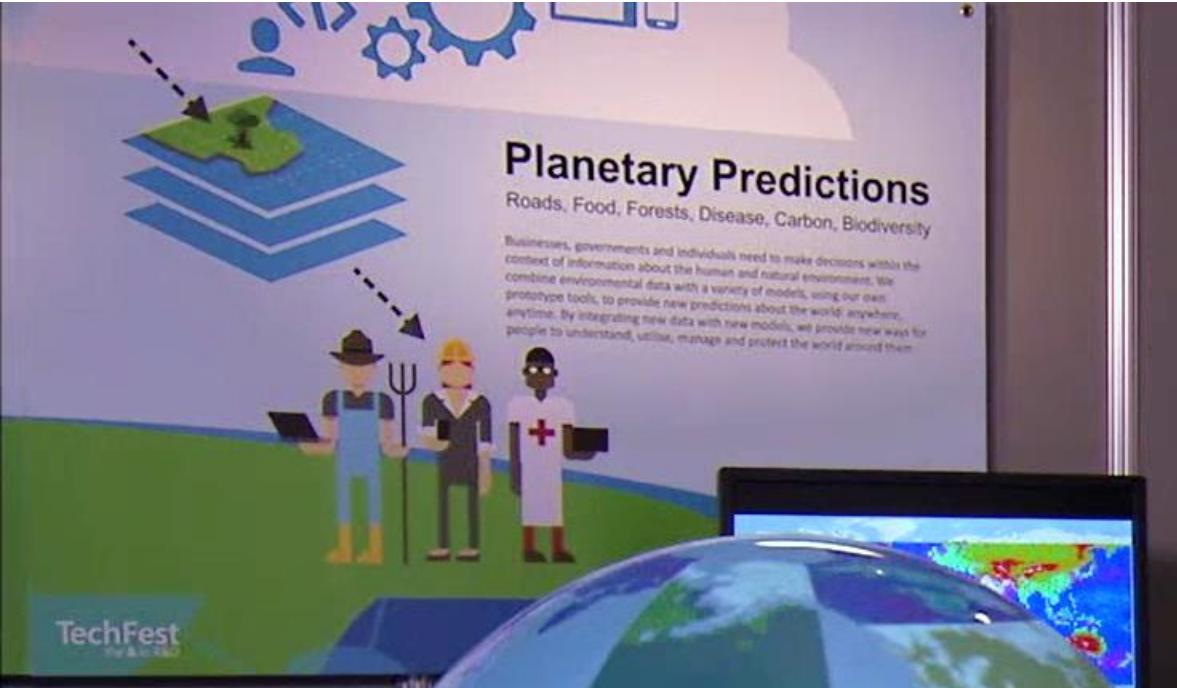
The climate dependence of the terrestrial carbon cycle, including parameter and structural uncertainties

M. J. Smith, D. W. Purves, M. C. Vanderwel, V. Lyutsarev, and S. Emmott

Computational Science Laboratory, Microsoft Research Cambridge, 21 Station Road, Cambridge, CB1 2FB, UK





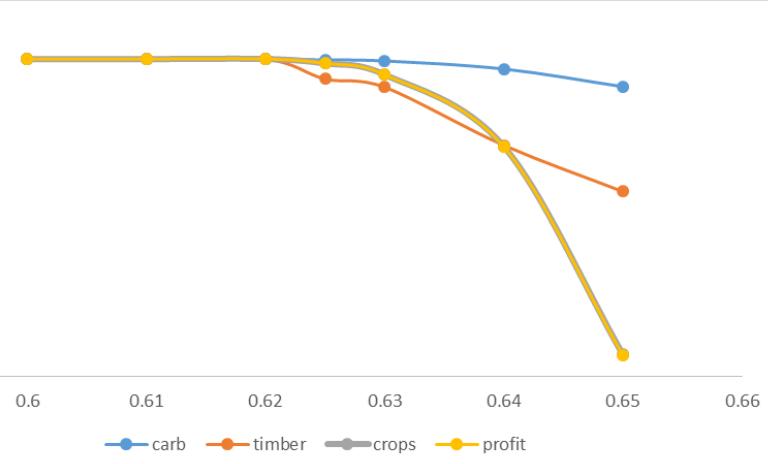
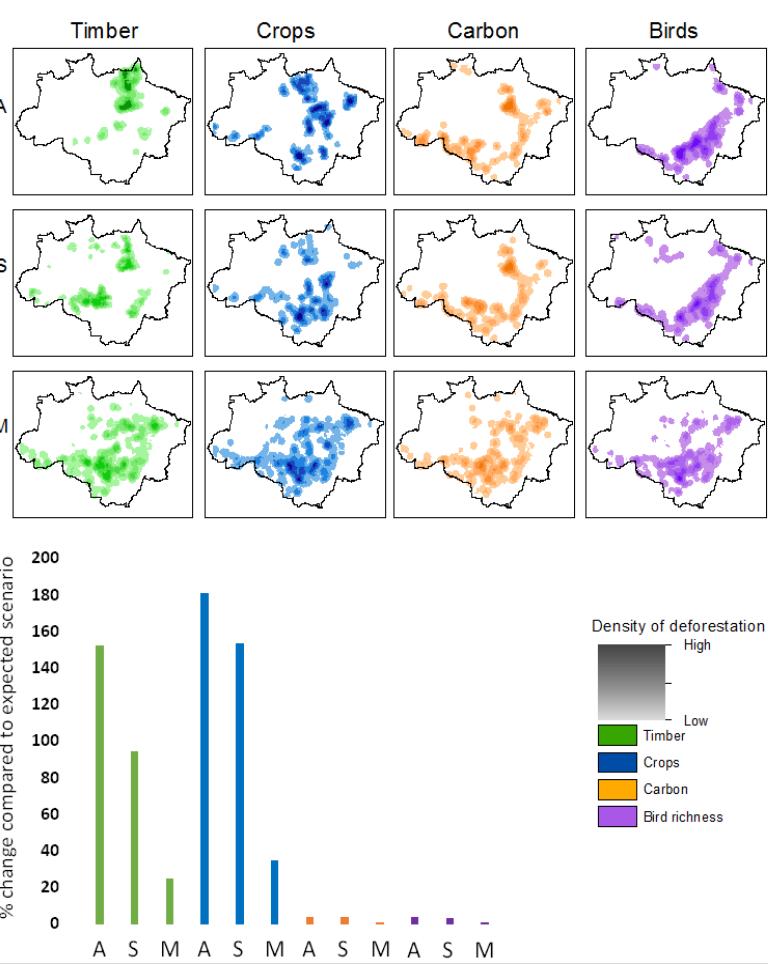
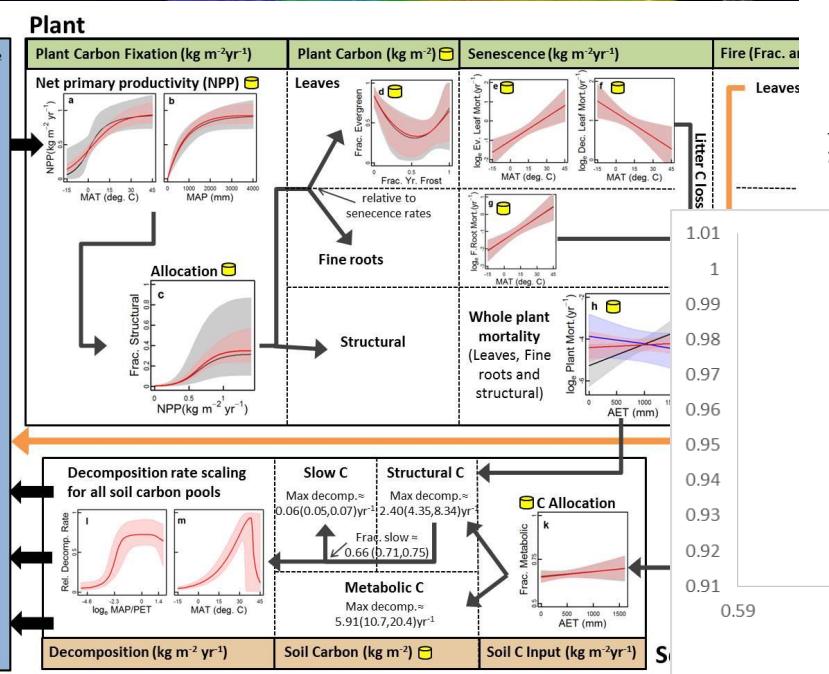
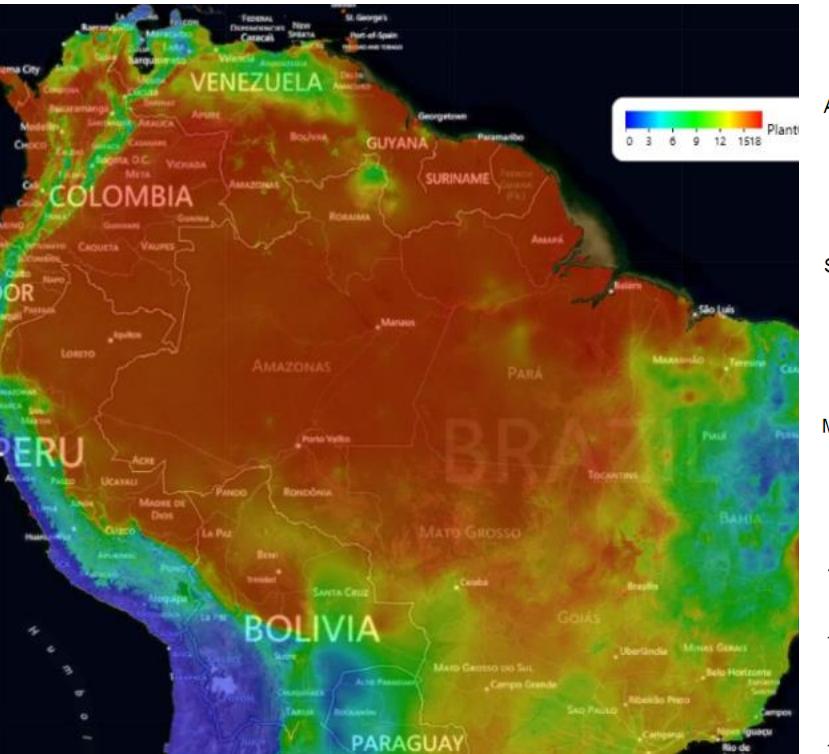


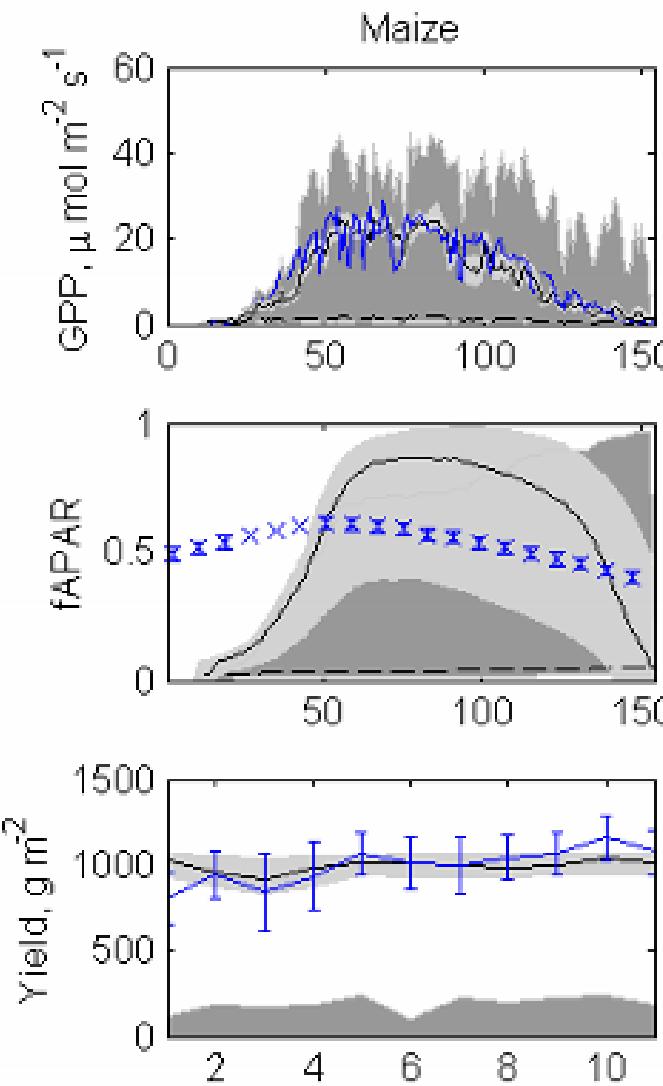
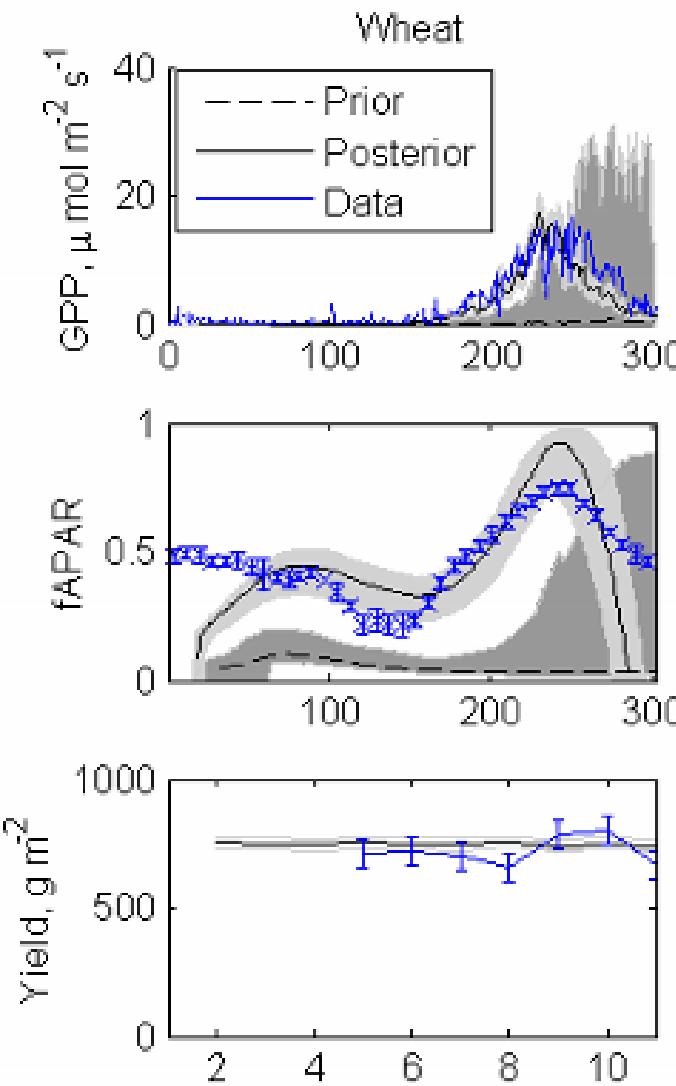
00:00:14



00:02:33







<- carbon flux
Eddy covariance data

<- greenness
MODIS – MOD15a product

<- county and
country level yield

The future of food and farming: 2050s

By 2050, climatic impacts on food security will be unmistakable. There are likely to be 9 billion people on the planet, most people will live in cities and demand for food will increase significantly.



Widespread impacts on food and farming are highly likely

Average decline in yields for eight major crops across Africa and South Asia

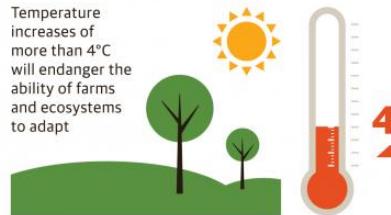


Marine fisheries will also be affected



Heat and water may pass critical thresholds

Temperature increases of more than 4°C will endanger the ability of farms and ecosystems to adapt



Water cycles will be very different and less predictable



Changes in the intensity, frequency and seasonality of precipitation

Sea level rises and melting glaciers

Changes in groundwater and river flows

We will need major innovations in how we eat and farm

To cope with climatic changes, we may need to consider:



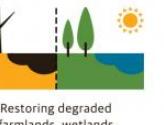
Completely different diets



Shifting production areas for familiar crops, livestock and fisheries



New approaches to managing waste, water and energy in food supply chains



Restoring degraded farmlands, wetlands and forests

SOURCES: Porter, J. R., Xie, L., Challinor, A., Cochrane, K., Howden, M., Iqbal, M. M., Lobell, D., Travassos, M. I. 2014. Food Security and Food Production Systems. In: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. <http://www.ipcc-wg2.gov/> With data from Cheung et al 2010, Cochrane et al 2009, Knox et al 2012

CLIMATE | PRO

Field-level insights powered by data science

- Weather
- Notifications
- Scouting
- Nitrogen Advisor
- Field Health Advisor

Find a Dealer

Learn More



CLIMATE | PRO

CLIMATE | BASIC

CLIMATE INSURANCE

CLIMATE | PRO

- ✓ Set your plan for the season with confidence
- ✓ Anticipate problems in each field before they reduce yield
- ✓ Optimize your response to events as they happen
- ✓ Enroll your first 250 acres for free (a \$750 value)
- ✓ Enroll The Whole Farm for \$1,500



Find a Dealer

Learn More



Download the app now



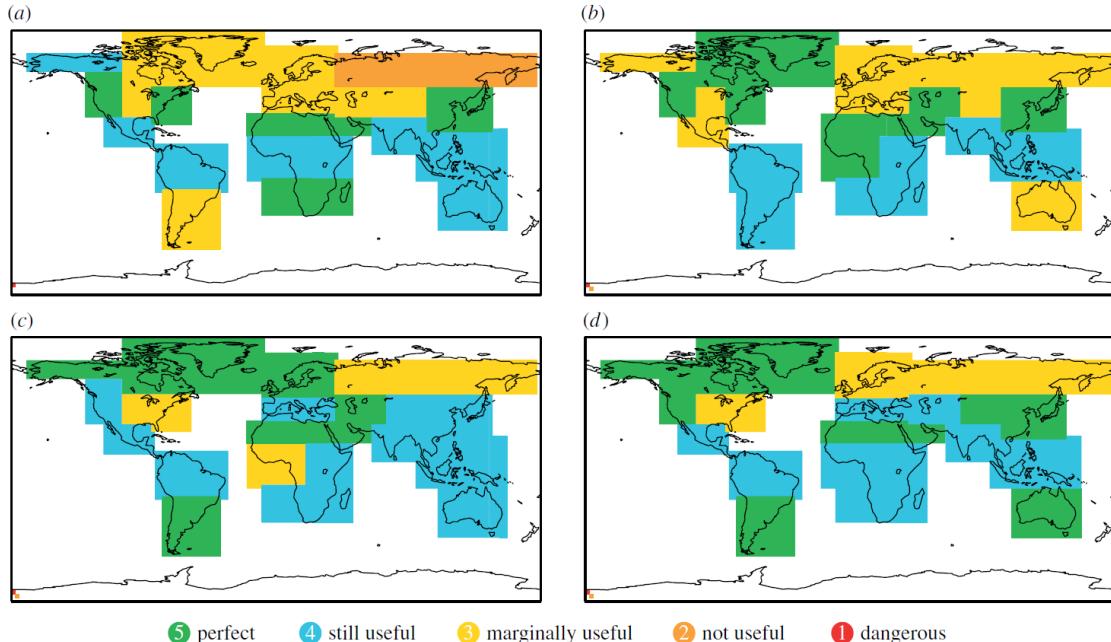
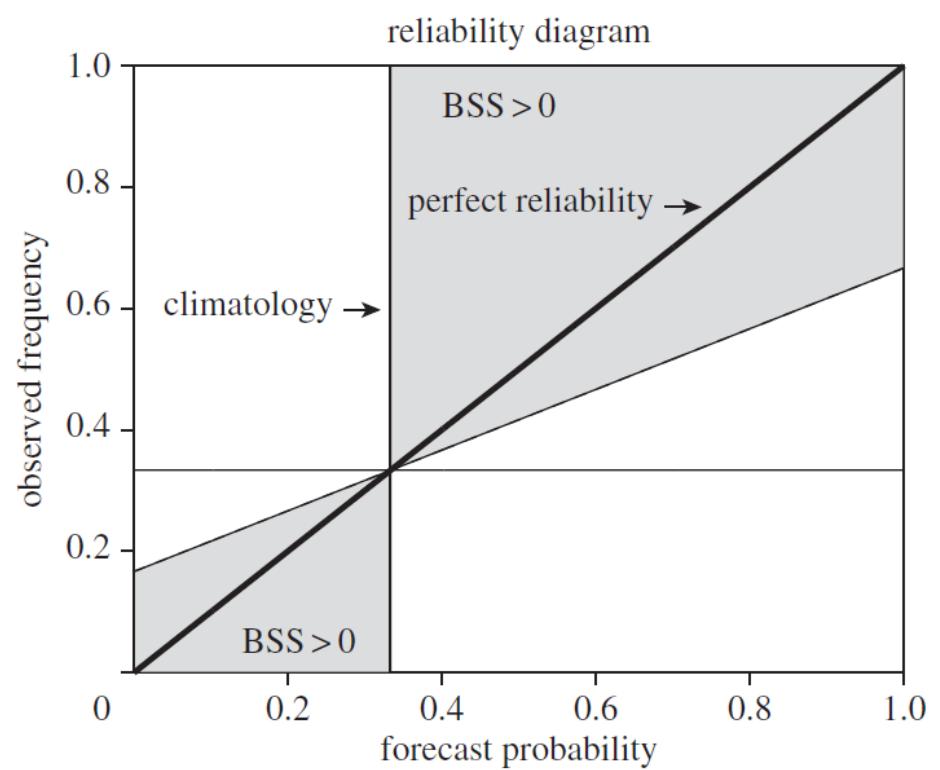


figure 4. Reliability of System 4 seasonal forecasts for 2 m temperature. (a) Cold DJF, (b) warm DJF, (c) cold JJA and (d) warm JJA.

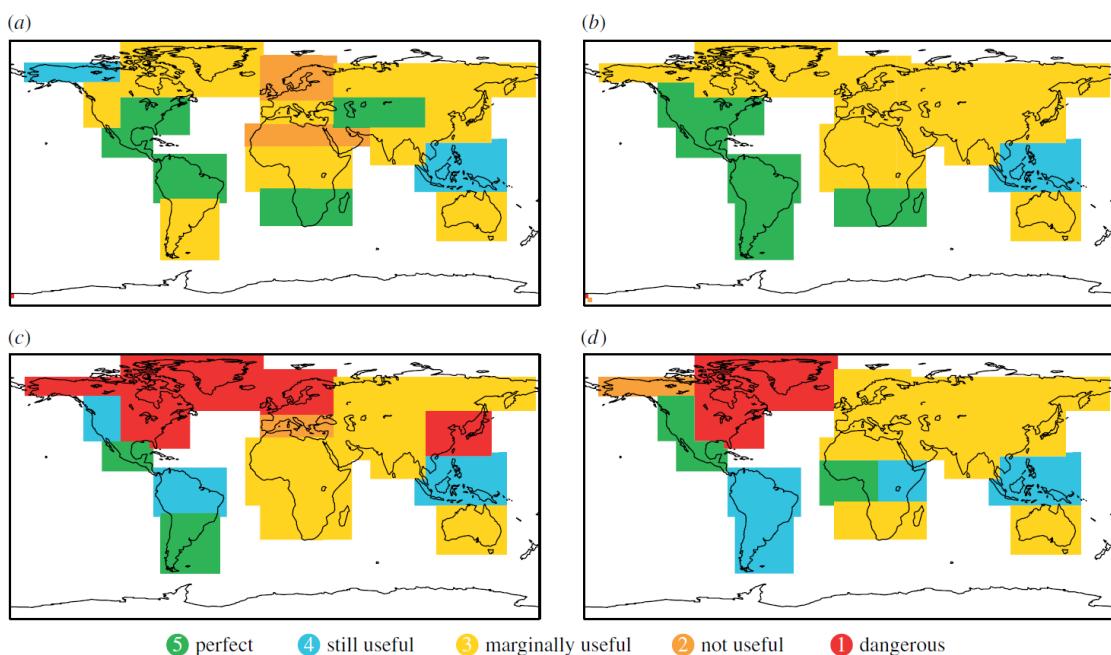


figure 5. Reliability of System 4 seasonal forecasts for precipitation. (a) Dry DJF, (b) wet DJF, (c) dry JJA and (d) wet JJA.



"The promise of the cloud is that every individual and organization has unlimited access to information."

Satya Nadella, CEO of Microsoft



Select geography

create new

objects 17 items

- chart simulateNPZData 3/21/2014 10:21:55 AM
- data ParameterSummaries 3/14/2014 7:23:39 AM
- module ParameterSummaries 3/14/2014 7:17:27 AM
- data NPZRates 3/13/2014 6:05:35 PM
- chart NPZRates 3/13/2014 6:05:35 PM
- chart AverageAnnualDynamics 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- data AverageAnnualDynamics 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- chart PlotKnockOuts 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- data simulateNPZData 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- make chart NPZRates 3/13/2014 6:05:35 PM
- make data NPZRates 3/13/2014 6:04:52 PM
- make chart... 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- chain NPZModel 3/13/2014 5:58:46 PM
- data PdataTimeSeries 3/13/2014 5:47:12 PM
- code NPZModel 3/13/2014 5:47:12 PM
- file ShatSynthesis.csv 3/13/2014 5:46:58 PM
- module NPZCode 3/13/2014 5:33:23 AM
- module ProduceAnnualAverages 3/13/2014 4:50:15 AM
- modula ReportNPZRates 3/12/2014 7:11:28 AM
- modula TimeSeriesProcessor 3/12/2014 6:04:26 AM

actions 17 items

- F# compile F# NPZCode 3/21/2014 10:21:27 AM
- make data ParameterSummaries 3/14/2014 7:25:39 AM
- compile F# ParameterSummaries 3/14/2014 7:17:32 AM
- make chart NPZRates 3/13/2014 6:05:35 PM
- make data NPZRates 3/13/2014 6:04:52 PM
- make chart... 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- make chart simulateNPZData 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- make chart PlotKnockOuts 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- make data... 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- make data simulateNPZData 3/13/2014 5:58:46 PM
- estimate parameters NPZModel 3/13/2014 5:47:12 PM
- import file ShatSynthesis.csv 3/13/2014 5:46:58 PM
- constrain code NPZModel 3/13/2014 5:46:58 PM
- compile F#... 3/13/2014 7:28:45 AM
- F# make data PdataTimeSeries 3/13/2014 5:46:58 PM
- F# constrain code NPZModel 3/13/2014 5:46:58 PM
- F# compile F# TimeSeriesProcessor 3/13/2014 7:22:38 AM
- F# compile F# ReportNPZRates 3/12/2014 9:21:53 PM

Timber Crops Carbon Birds

A S M

Tools

BETA

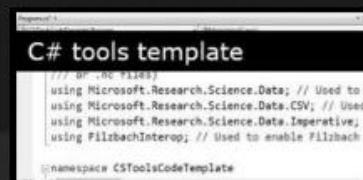
new tools
for new science

Tools home

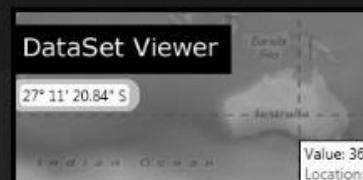
Computational Science



Unify biological hypotheses with models and experiments



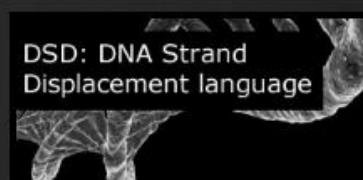
Dmitrov, Filzbach and Fetchclimate combined in C# to facilitate fitting models to data



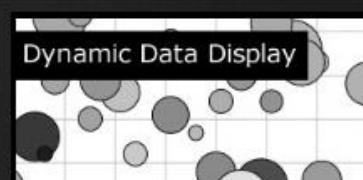
Easy visualization of scientific data: drag, drop, filter, slide, view, zoom, share



Easily work with multidimensional datasets: NetCDF, text, memory or remote, all from within your code



A language for designing and simulating computational devices made of DNA



Visualize your data over the web and add complex dynamic graphs and maps to your web applications



Retrieve climatic and environmental information with the click of a button or a few lines of code



Fit complex models to heterogeneous data: Bayesian and likelihood analysis made easy



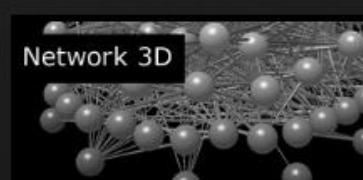
A language for designing and simulating genetic devices to reprogram cell behaviour



Changing our understanding of animal behaviour: novel hardware, analysis and software tools

Maximum entropy tutorial	
Table 2	
2	Env 3
0.7215	Model likelihood
0	Penalised likelihood
0	0.120792
0	0.009837

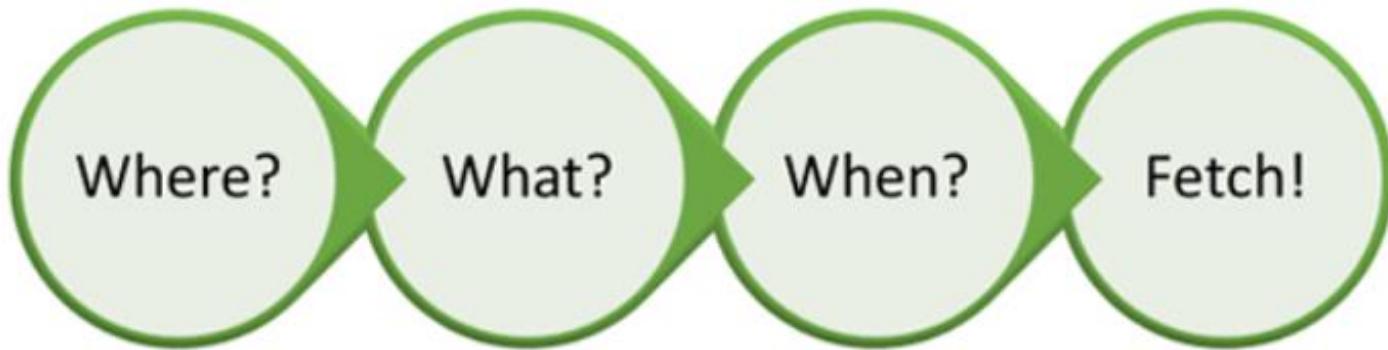
Learn Maximum Entropy species distribution modelling. Using Excel!



Visualizing and Modelling Food Webs and other Complex Networks

FetchClimate

Get environmental information in four easy steps



FetchClimate provides ready access to complex geographical data.

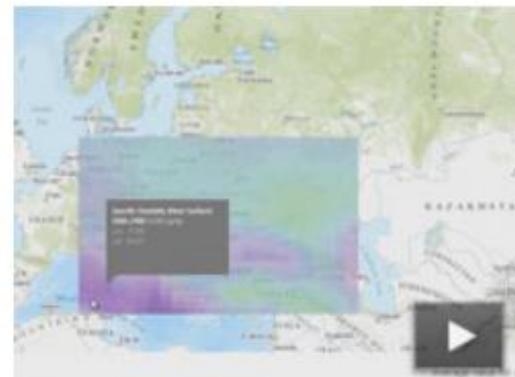
FetchClimate provides ready access to complex geographical information including, but not limited to, climatological information. On accessing the FetchClimate Azure web service, you simply need to perform four steps to find what you are looking for:

1. Draw the location on the Earth via points or grids (Where?)
2. Specify the data of interest (What?)
3. Set the timeframe, including future predictions, and a combination of averages over—or steps through—years, days, and hours (When?)
4. Fetch and view your results.

Related links

- [Try FetchClimate online](#)
- [Download the FetchClimate user guide \(PDF, 2.24 MB\)](#)
- [Download the FetchClimate deployment guide \(PDF, 1.16 MB\)](#)
- [Deploy your own instance of FetchClimate on Microsoft Azure](#)
- [Visit the FetchClimate landing page](#)
- [Download the FetchClimate client](#)
- [Watch the latest tutorial video](#)

Videos



[FetchClimate: a tutorial](#)

FetchClimate

Find: science Previous Next Options

Select geography

Region 1

Min position
Lat: 36.006 Lon: -124.816

Max position
Lat: 40.079 Lon: -116.477

Cell resolution:
Lat: 50 Lon: 50

Region 1

http://fetchclimate2.cloudapp.net

http://fetchclimate2.cloudapp.net/#page=geography&dm=values&t=years&v=prate(423,432,426,424)&yc=1991,2010&d

FetchClimate2

Find: science

Previous Next | Options ▾

Select info layers

Filter ×

Air temperature near surface CRU CL 2.0 GHCNv2 NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis 1 (regular grid) WorldClim 1.4 × i	Absolute air humidity g/m ³ i	Air temperature near surface Degrees C i	Air temperature near surface (land only area) Degrees C i	Air temperature near surface (ocean only area) Degrees C i
Air temperature near surf... i	Depth below sea level (ocean only area) meters i	Diurnal air temperature rate Degrees C i	Elevation above sea level meters i	Elevation above sea level (land only area) meters i
Precipitation rate i	Frost days frequency days/month i	Potential evapotranspiration mm/month i	Precipitation rate mm/month i	Relative humidity percentage i
Precipitation rate i	Relative humidity (land only area) percentage i	Soil moisture mm/m i	Sunshine fraction Percent of maximum possible sunshine i	Water vapour pressure hPa i
Water vapour saturation pressure hPa i	Wet days frequency days/month i	Wind speed at 10m m/s i		

Fetch Climate

http://fetchclimate2.cloudapp.net/#page=geography&dm=values&t=years&v=prate(423,432,426,424)&yc=1991,2010&d

FetchClimate2

Find: science

Previous Next Options

Select info layers

Filter

Air temperature near surf...

- CRU CL 2.0
- GHCNv2
- NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis 1...

Precipitation rate

- CRU CL 2.0
- GHCNv2
- NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis 1 (Gauss T62)
- WorldClim 1.4

Air temperature near surface > Sources

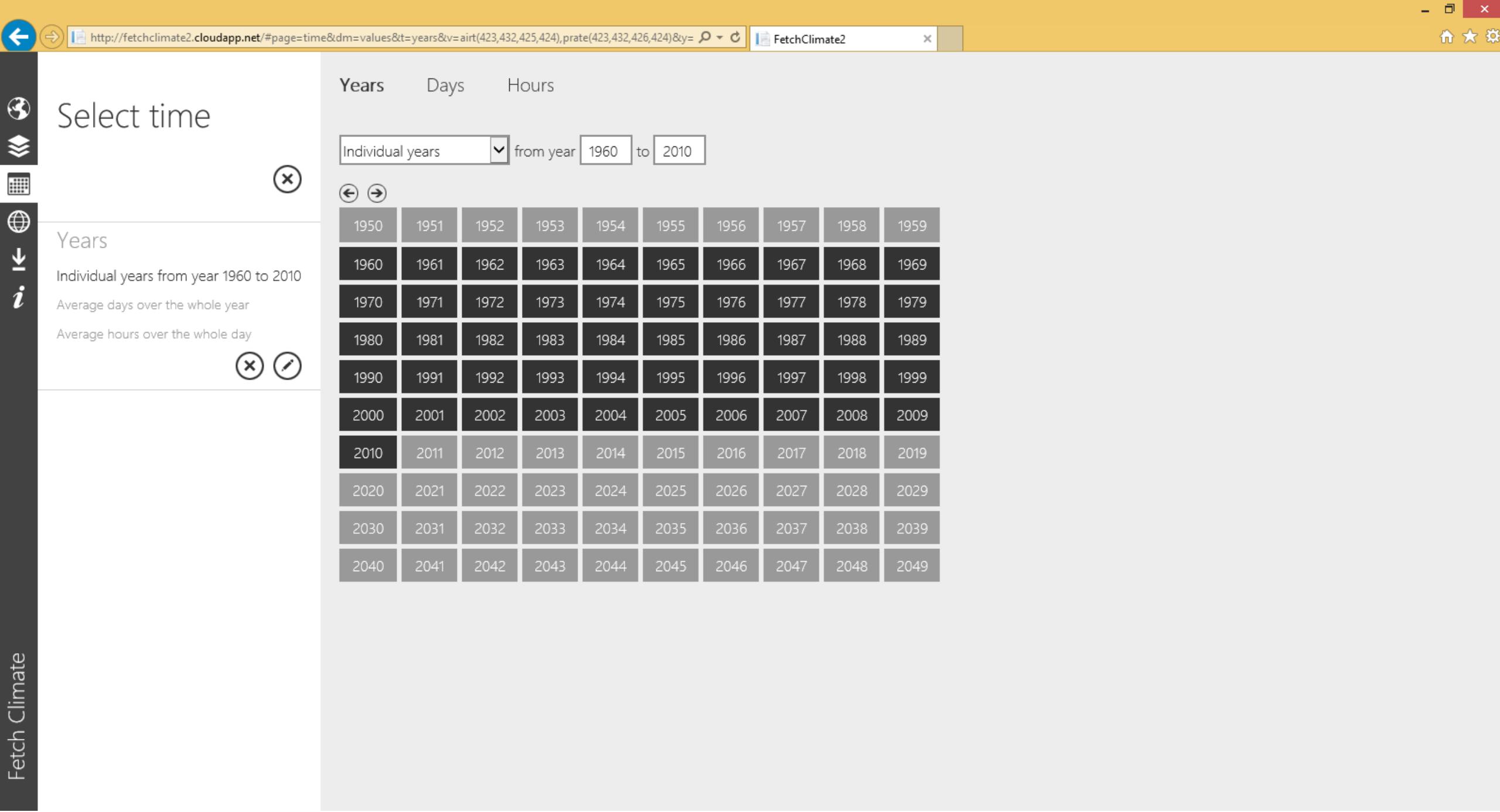
CRU CL 2.0 ✓

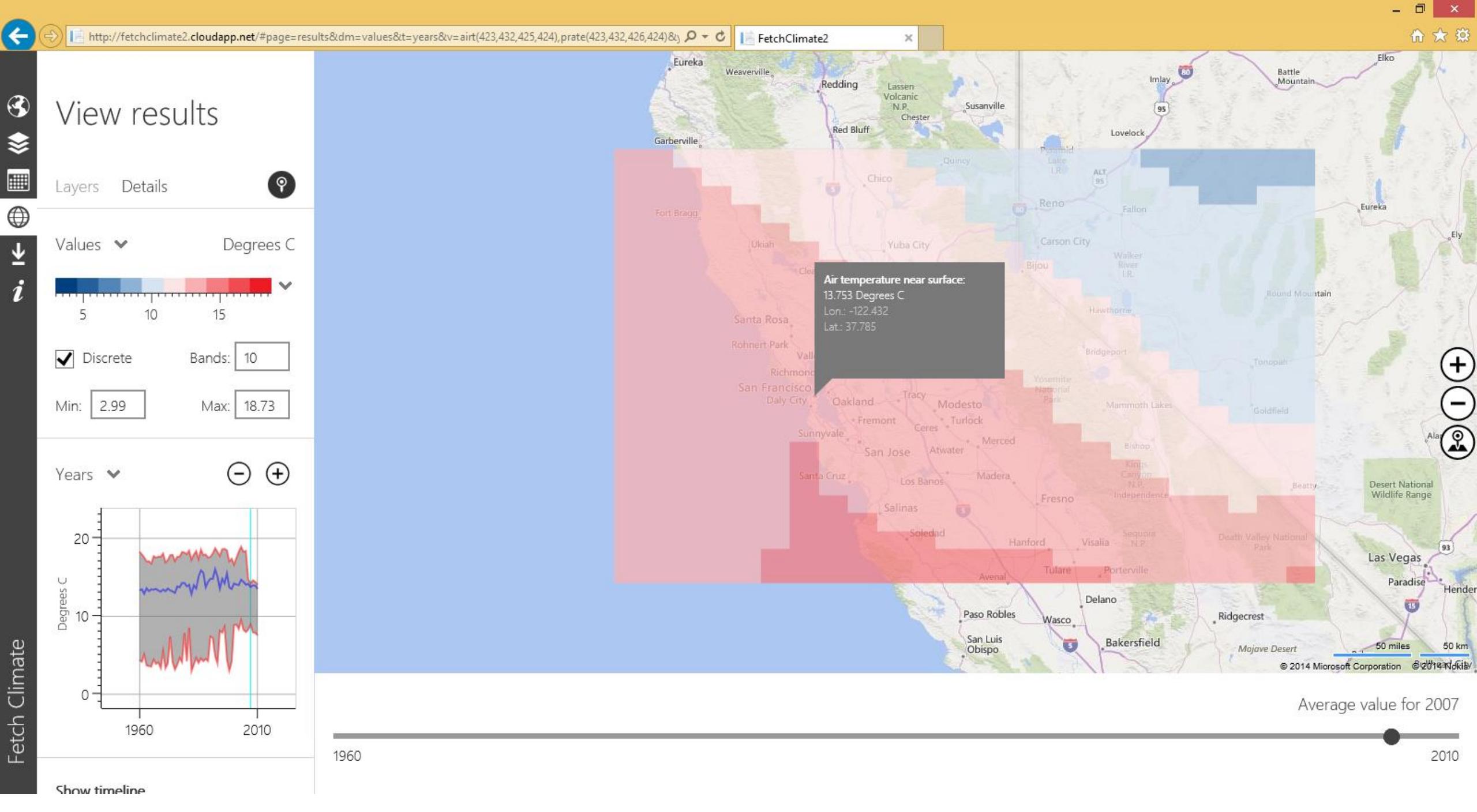
GHCNv2 ✓

NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis 1... ✓

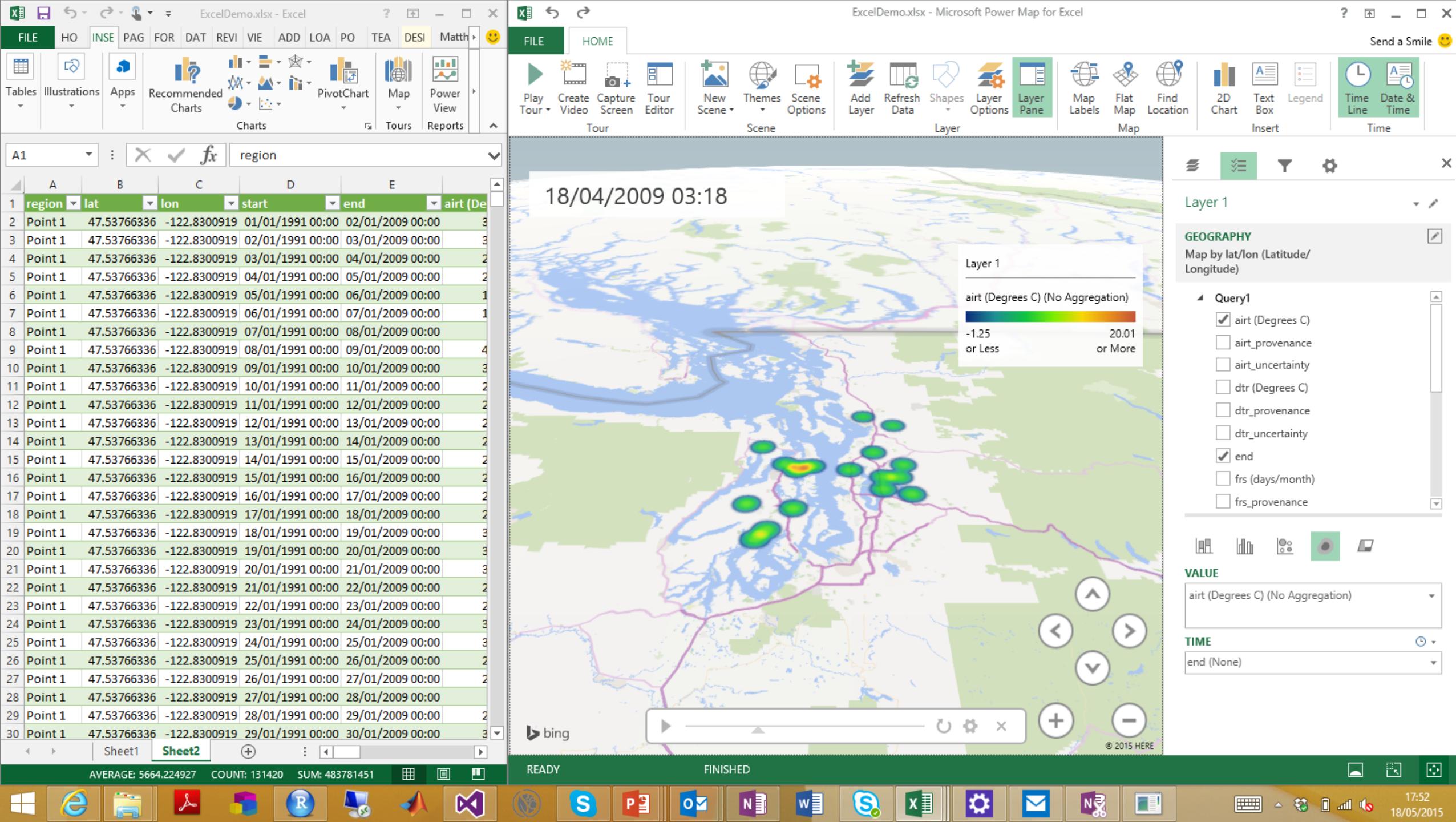
The NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis 1 project is using a state-of-the-art analysis/forecast system to perform data assimilation using past data from 1948 to the present

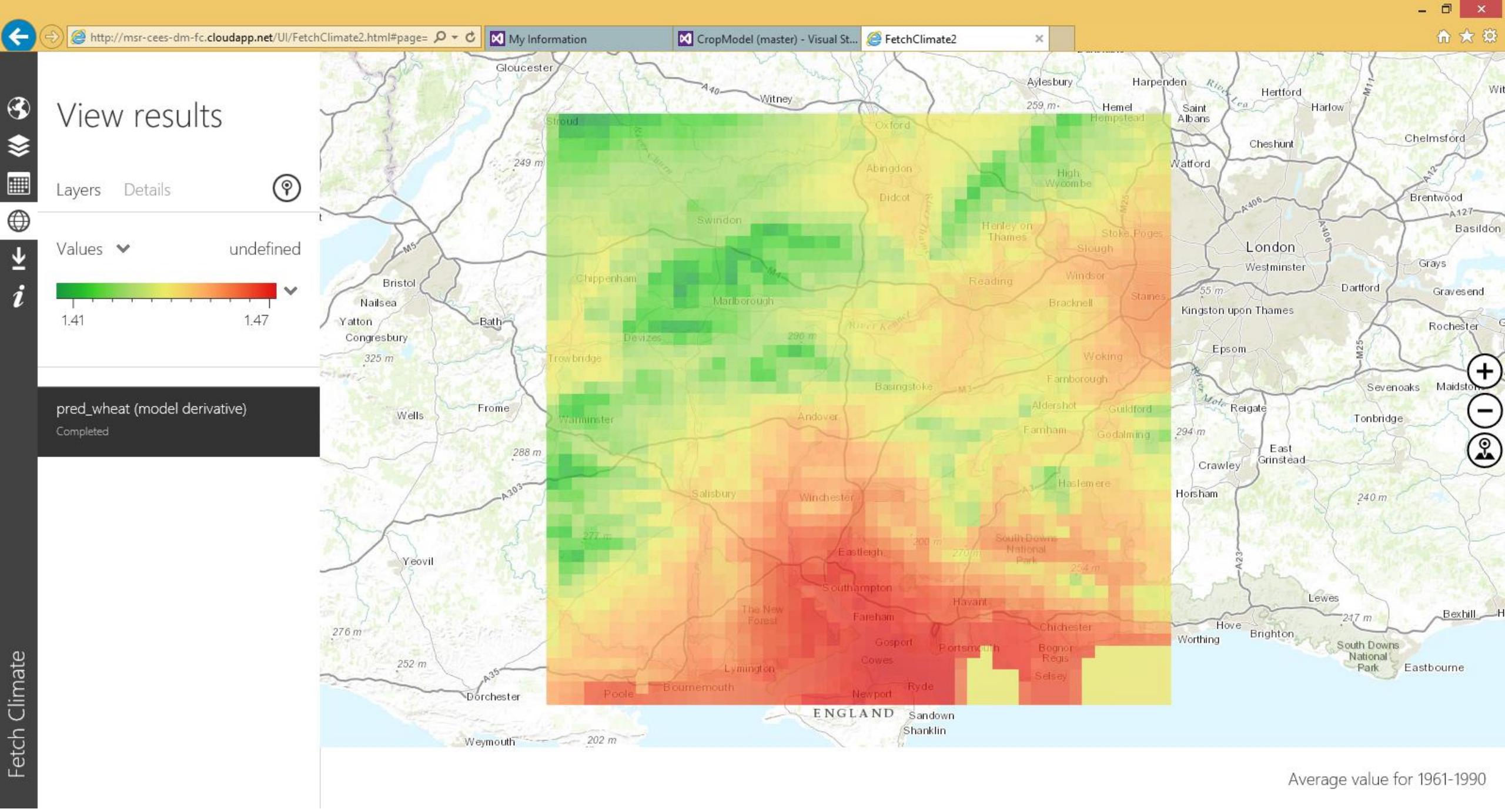
Variables: airt
Copyright: NCEP Reanalysis data provided by the NOAA/OAR/ESRL PSD, Boulder, Colorado, USA, from their Web site at <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/>





```
africaJulyTemp <- fcGrid(variable="airt",  
latitudeFrom=-35, latitudeTo=35, latitudeBy=1,  
longitudeFrom=-20,longitudeTo=60,longitudeBy=1,  
firstDay=182,lastDay=212, #July  
firstYear=1950,lastYear=2000)
```





http://matthewsmithnodeatlas.azurewebsites.net/#/ Node Atlas

NODE ATLAS

road aerial birdseye

QUERY

Add a query layer... (X)

RECTANGLE (X)

RESULTS List All 162

- Ancient Woodland 16 >
- Built Up Area Subdivision 5 >
- Environmentally Sensitive 1 >
- Hydrogeological Unit 62 >
- Local Area District 4 >
- Local Nature Reserve 3 >
- Rail Line 20 >

EXCLUDED 0

SEARCH

1860 1868 1872 1876 1880 1884 1888 1892 1896 1900 1904 1908 1912 1916 1920 1924 1928 1932 1936 1940 1944 1948 1952 1956 1960 1964 1968 1972 1976 1980 1984 1988 1992 1996 2000 2004 2008 2012 2016

10 miles 10 km

© 2015 Microsoft Corporation © 2015 HERE

The map displays a complex network of administrative boundaries, likely representing local government units or similar subdivisions. Overlaid on these are major roads, many labeled with their names and route numbers. The highlighted area, bounded by a blue rectangle, covers parts of Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, centered on the Fenland region around King's Lynn and Wisbech. The purple arrow suggests a specific point of interest or a target location within this highlighted area.

http://matthewsmithnodeatlas.azurewebsites.net/#/ Node Atlas

road aerial birdseye

NODE ATLAS

QUERY

Add a query layer...

RESULTS List All 162

- Ancient Woodland 16 >
- Built Up Area Subdivision 5 >
- Environmentally Sensitive... 1 >
- Hydrogeological Unit 62 >
- Local Area District 4 >
- Local Nature Reserve 3 >
- Rail Line 20 >

EXCLUDED 0

SEARCH

- +

- +

road aerial birdseye

- +

AW13384_na

Type: Ancient Woodland

Location: POINT (0.5545402303959...

DateTimeSpan:

Keywords:

name	na
AW OBJECTID	13384
AW THEME	ancient woodland
AW THEMENAME	Ancient Replanted Woo...
AW THEMID	1412878
AW STATUS	PAWS

EDIT DELETE

250 feet 100 m

© 2015 Microsoft Corporation © 2015 HERE

1860 1868 1872 1876 1880 1884 1888 1892 1896 1900 1904 1908 1912 1916 1920 1924 1928 1932 1936 1940 1944 1948 1952 1956 1960 1964 1968 1972 1976 1980 1984 1988 1992 1996 2000 2004 2008 2012 2016

+ -

http://matthewsmithnodeatlas.azurewebsites.net/#/ Node Atlas

NODE ATLAS

QUERY

- road
- aerial
- birdseye

Add a query layer...

AW13384_na

RESULTS

List All 5

- Ancient Woodland 1 >
- Hydrogeological Unit 2 >
- Local Area District 1 >
- UK Admin 1 >

EXCLUDED

0

Hydro Unit 12195

Type: Hydrogeological Unit
 Location: POLYGON ((0.58523284...))
 DateTimeSpan:
 Keywords:

VERSION	HydrogeologyUK_IoM_v5
OBJECTID	12195
ROCK UNIT	UPPER GREENSAND F...
CHARACTER	Moderately productive a...
FLOW MECHA	Significant intergranular...
SUMMARY	Glaucconitic sands yieldi...

1 miles 1 km

1860 1868 1872 1880 1888 1892 1896 1900 1904 1908 1912 1916 1920 1924 1928 1932 1936 1940 1944 1948 1952 1956 1960 1964 1968 1972 1976 1980 1984 1988 1992 1996 2000 2004 2008 2012 2016

+ -

action

provenance

module
Crop_Model

23.05.2014 06:07:25

Working for sim but now
trying to get to work for
inference

unsaved work



<no comment>

...

compile F# Crop_Model



delete



search



home

⬇ metadata

⬇ action

```

1 type generalModelPars = {
2     sowDate:int // prescribed
3     harvDate:int // prescribed
4     n0:float // inferred
5     mSeed0:float // prescribed
6     r:float // target C:N ratio
7     rtot:float // inferred
8     theta:float /// Nitrogen uptake efficiency
9     lma:float // inferred
10    trans:float // inferred
11    germLim:float // inferred
12    tBGerm:float // inferred
13    mc:float
14    cFrac:float
15    fr:float
16 }
17
18 type farquharModelPars = {
19     pc02:float // prescribed
20     v25:float // inferred
21     pSynthType:int //prescribed
22 }
23
24 type allocDumbModel = {
25     par1:float // prescribed
26     par2:float // prescribed
27 }
28
29 type site = {
30     lat:float // prescribed
31     lon:float // prescribed
32     harvDate:int // prescribed
33     sowDate:int // prescribed
34 }
35

```

module
Crop_Modelcode
Simulatordata
Simulationchart
Simulationcode
Crop_Model

tand(r : float) : float

acosd(r : float) : float

cosd(r : float) : float

sind(r : float) : float

quadratic(a : float, b : float, c :
float) : float[]

action

provenance

 code
NPZModel2Site

 chain
NPZModel2Site

07.04.2015 18:14:13

Updating outputs

unsaved work



<no comment>

...

estimate parameters NPZModel2Site3



delete



search



home

metadata

action

model code

code NPZModel2Site3

random seed

1989432283

burn-in

50000

sampling

100000

The model contains the following parameters

K	(scalar)	Scale	0.25	4
Q	(scalar)	Scale	0.5	8
al	(scalar)	Scale	2.5	40
alpha	(scalar)	Scale	0.01	0.16
c1	(scalar)	Scale	0.25	4
f	(scalar)	Scale	0.125	1
g	(scalar)	Scale	0.0175	0.28
j	(scalar)	Scale	0.125	2
k	(scalar)	Scale	0.025	0.4
l	(scalar)	Scale	0.03	0.48
m	(scalar)	Scale	0.75	12

chain
NPZModel2Site3

code
PropModel2Site3

data
PropModel2Site3

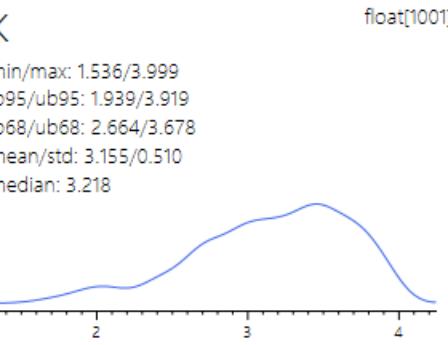
chart
PosteriorSimulationSite3

data
AnAvS3M2

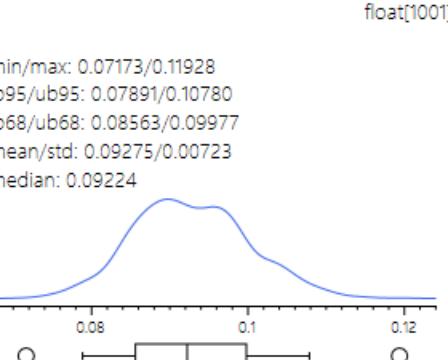
data S3M2Test

K

min/max: 1.536/3.999
lb95/ub95: 1.939/3.919
lb68/ub68: 2.664/3.678
mean/std: 3.155/0.510
median: 3.218



min/max: 0.07173/0.11928
lb95/ub95: 0.07891/0.10780
lb68/ub68: 0.08563/0.09977
mean/std: 0.09275/0.00723
median: 0.09224



[extra](#)[provenance](#)

13.11.2014 13:31:00

Fixed aako 3

unsaved work



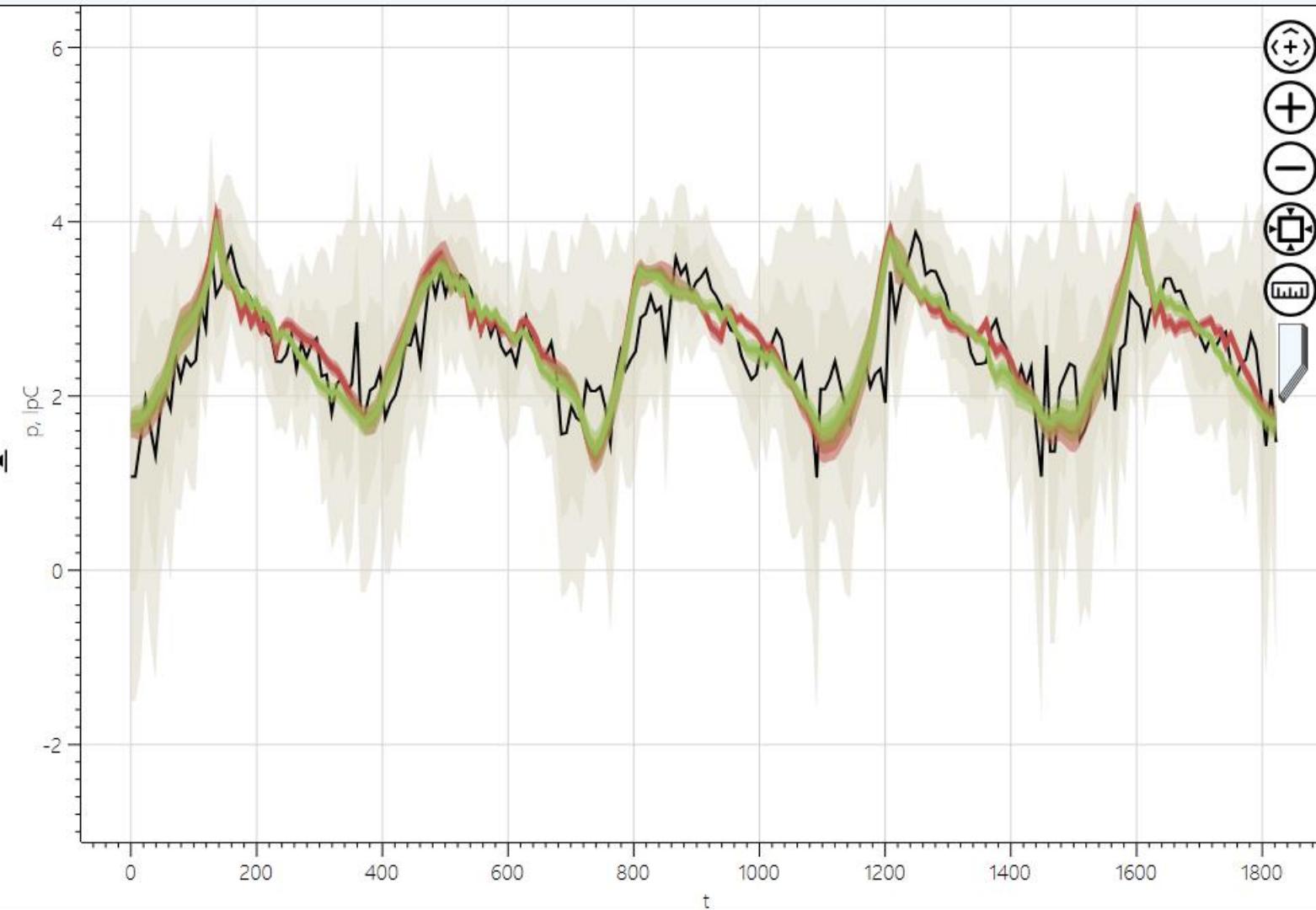
<no comment>

...

◀ chart DemonstrateSite5Training

[metadata](#)[values](#)

- p@input 3(t) eye
- p@input 2(t) eye
- |pC(t)| eye



action

provenance



23.05.2014 06:07:25

Working for sim but now
trying to get to work for
inference

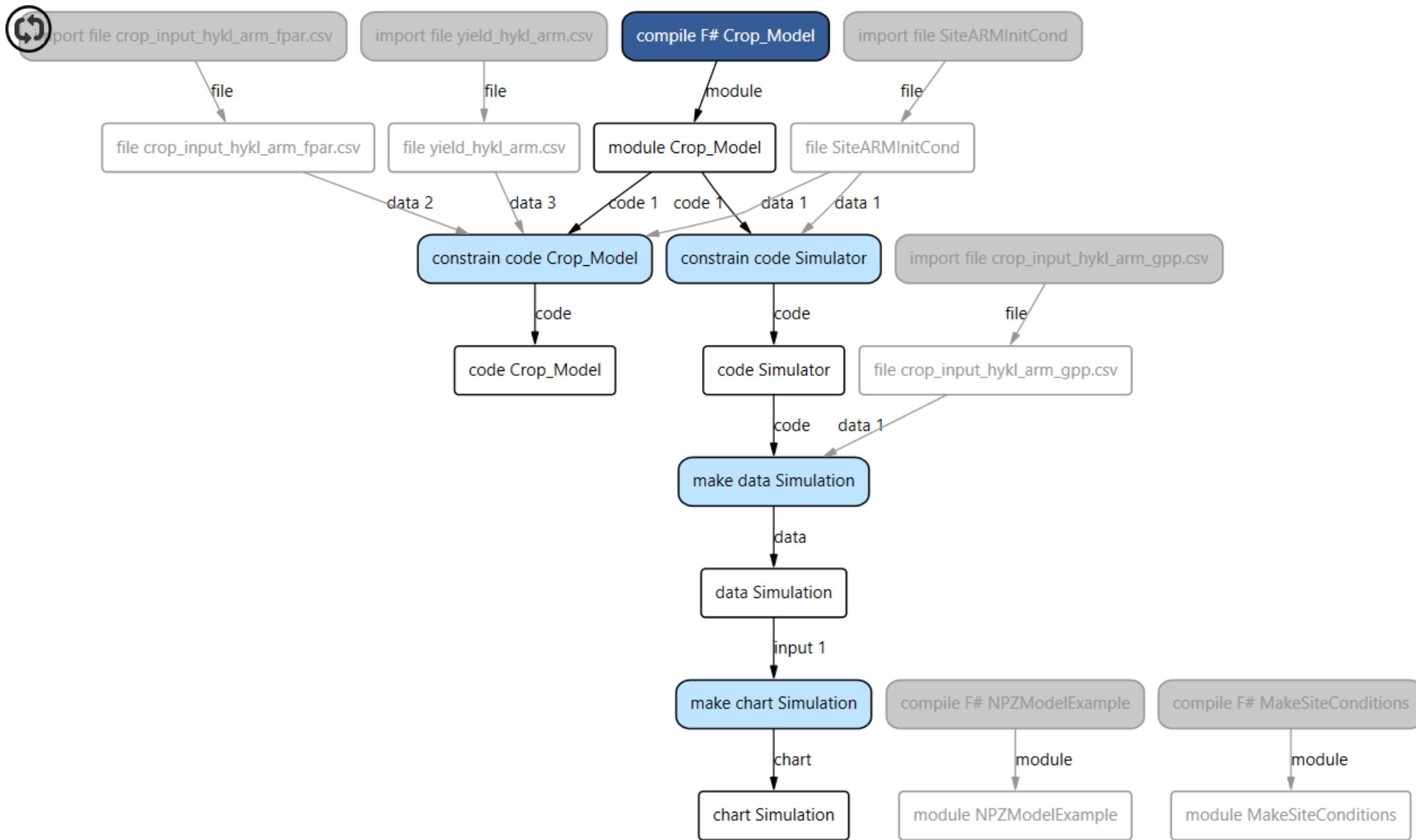
unsaved work

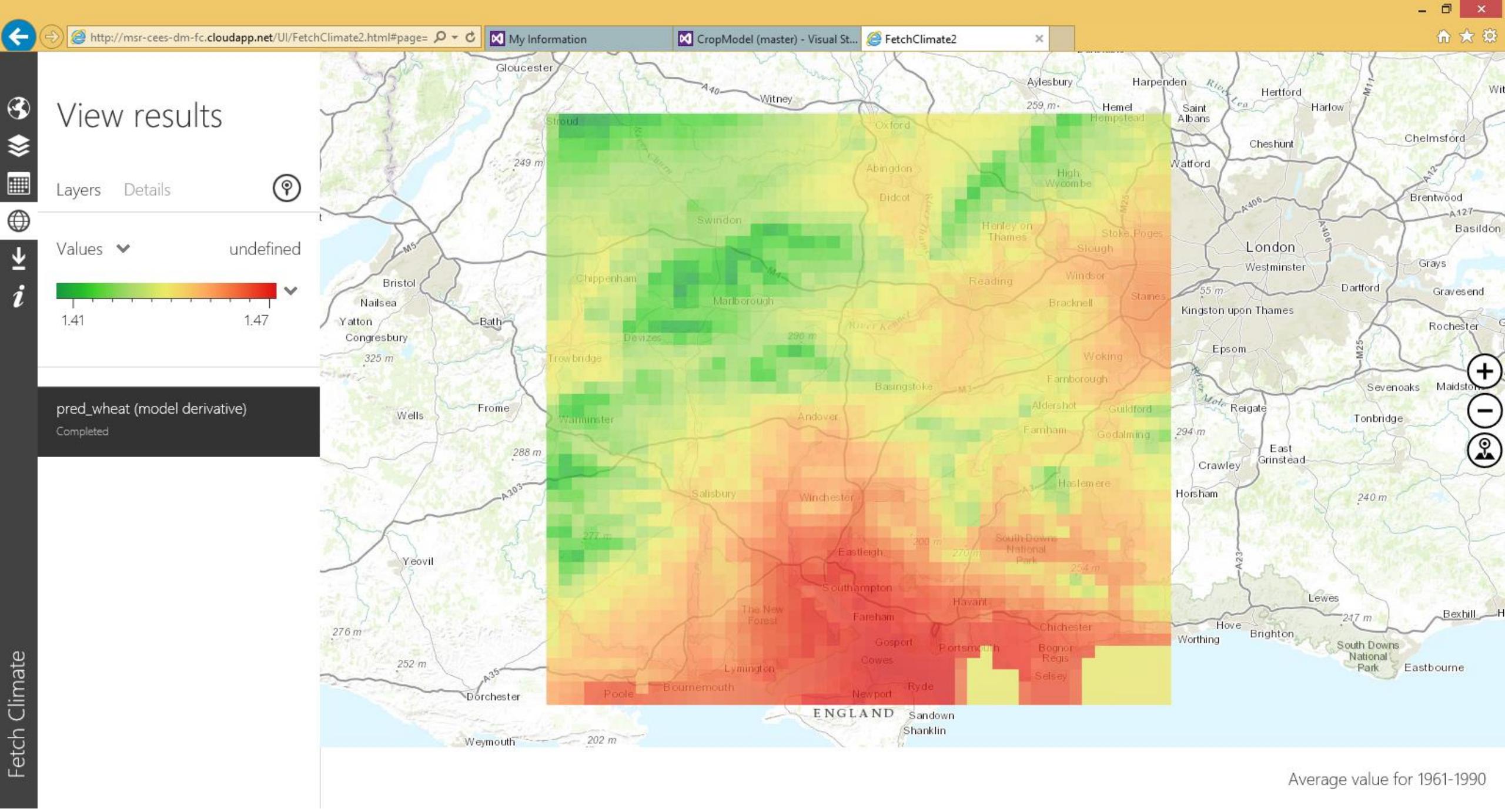


<no comment>

...

Provenance for compile F# Crop_Model





Select geography

create new

objects 17 items

- chart simulateNPZData 3/21/2014 10:21:55 AM
- data ParameterSummaries 3/14/2014 7:23:39 AM
- module ParameterSummaries 3/14/2014 7:17:27 AM
- data NPZRates 3/13/2014 6:05:35 PM
- chart NPZRates 3/13/2014 6:05:35 PM
- chart AverageAnnualDynamics 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- data AverageAnnualDynamics 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- chart PlotKnockOuts 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- data simulateNPZData 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- make chart NPZRates 3/13/2014 6:05:35 PM
- make data NPZRates 3/13/2014 6:04:52 PM
- make chart... 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- chain NPZModel 3/13/2014 5:58:46 PM
- data PdataTimeSeries 3/13/2014 5:47:12 PM
- code NPZModel 3/13/2014 5:47:12 PM
- file ShatSynthesis.csv 3/13/2014 5:46:58 PM
- module NPZCode 3/13/2014 5:33:23 AM
- module ProduceAnnualAverages 3/13/2014 4:50:15 AM
- modula ReportNPZRates 3/12/2014 7:11:28 AM
- modula TimeSeriesProcessor 3/12/2014 6:04:26 AM

actions 17 items

- F# compile F# NPZCode 3/21/2014 10:21:27 AM
- make data ParameterSummaries 3/14/2014 7:25:39 AM
- compile F# ParameterSummaries 3/14/2014 7:17:32 AM
- make chart NPZRates 3/13/2014 6:05:35 PM
- make data NPZRates 3/13/2014 6:04:52 PM
- make chart... 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- make chart simulateNPZData 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- make chart PlotKnockOuts 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- make data... 3/13/2014 6:00:55 PM
- make data simulateNPZData 3/13/2014 5:58:46 PM
- estimate parameters NPZModel 3/13/2014 5:47:12 PM
- import file ShatSynthesis.csv 3/13/2014 5:46:58 PM
- constrain code NPZModel 3/13/2014 5:46:58 PM
- compile F#... 3/13/2014 7:28:45 AM
- F# make data PdataTimeSeries 3/13/2014 5:46:58 PM
- F# constrain code NPZModel 3/13/2014 5:46:58 PM
- F# compile F# TimeSeriesProcessor 3/13/2014 7:22:38 AM
- F# compile F# ReportNPZRates 3/12/2014 9:21:53 PM

Timber Crops Carbon Birds

A S M



"At our core, Microsoft is the productivity and platform company for the mobile-first and cloud-first world. We will reinvent productivity to empower every person and every organization on the planet to do more and achieve more."