# Introduction of activity of dataset collection, acceptance, and processing along with overall data handling workflow

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# Atlas of Ocean Microplastics; AOMI 青海 (blue ocean)

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# **Kyushu University, JAPAN**





https://aomi.env.go.jp/

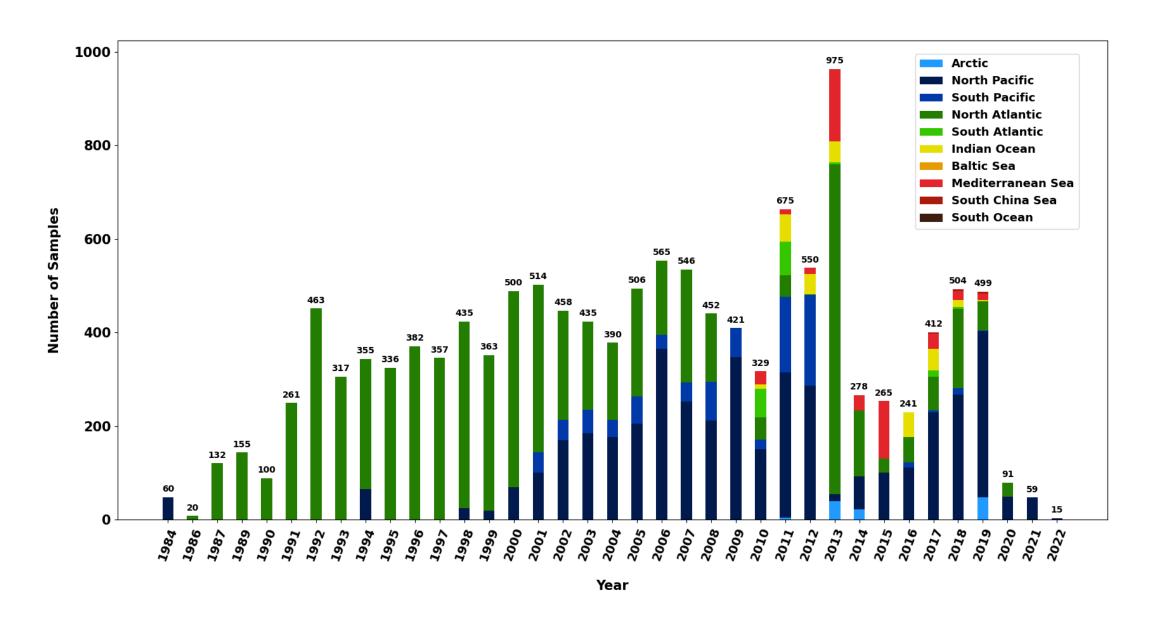


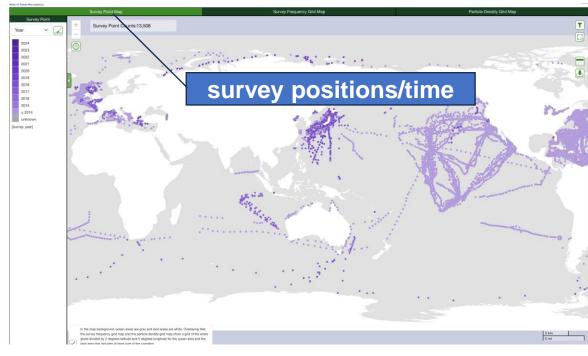
#### Background

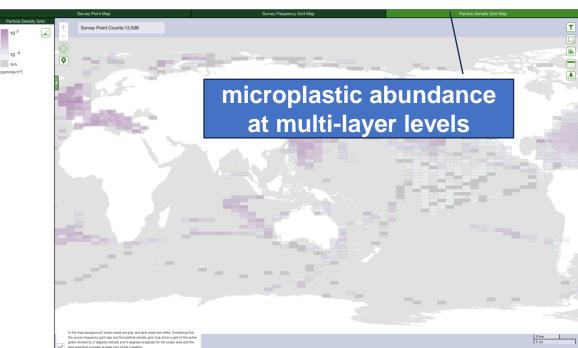
To combat marine plastic pollution, collecting monitoring data on ocean surface microplastics and sharing microplastic distribution globally.

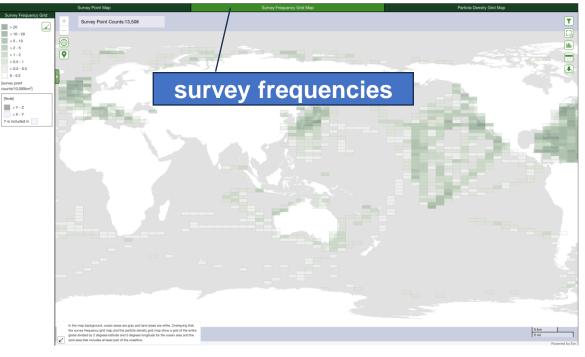


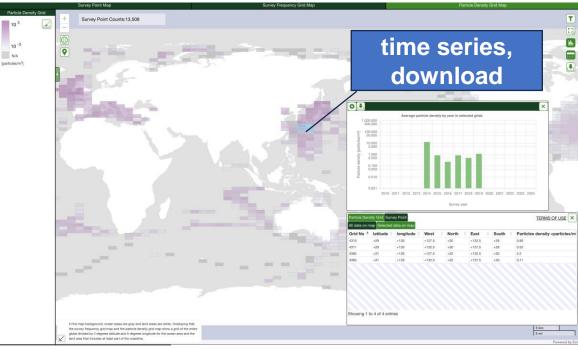
# Latest update of AOMI database



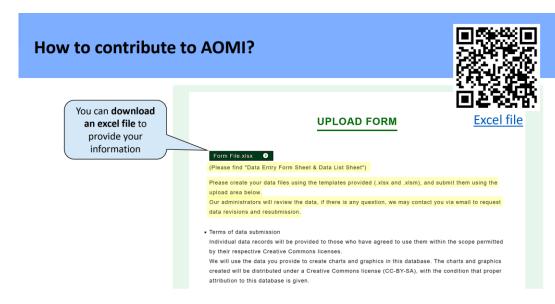


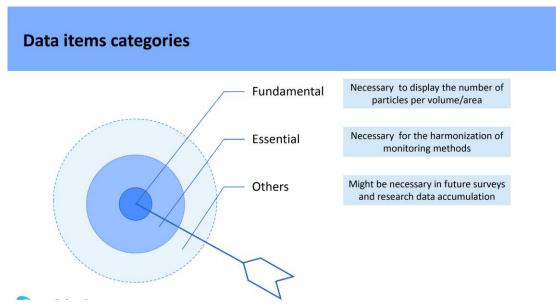


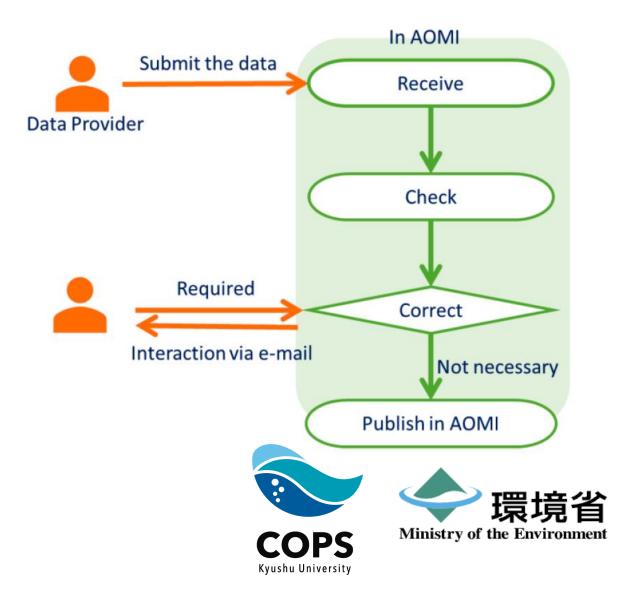




# **Uploading to AOMI database**







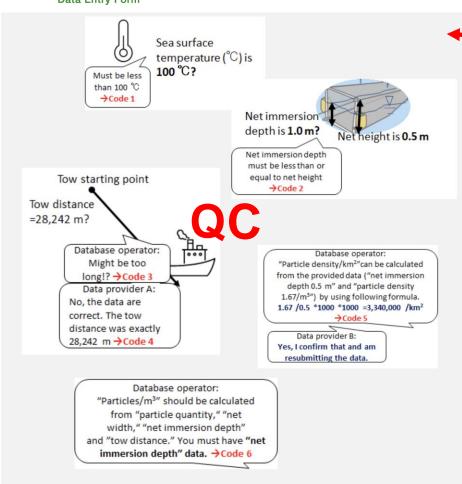


Terms of use



HOME > DATA SUBMITTION

#### **Data Entry Form**



#### **UPLOAD FORM**

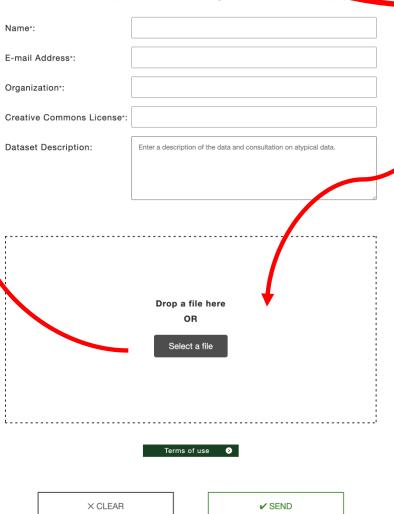
#### Form File.xlsx >>

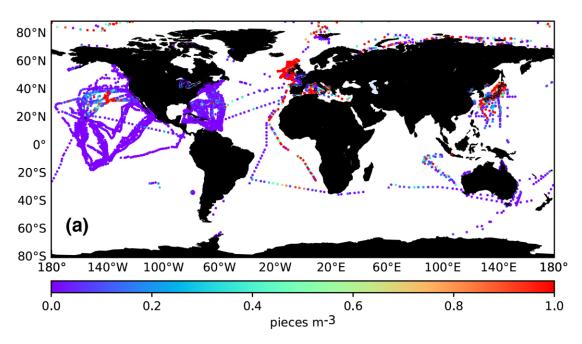
Please create your data files using the "<u>Data Entry Form set & Data List Sheet</u>" provided (.xlsx and .xlsm), and submit them using the upload area below.

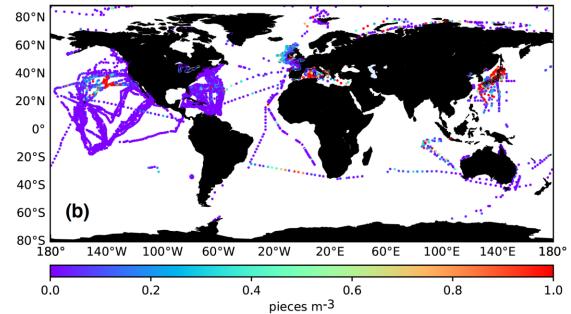
(How to input data is contained in the sheet.)

Our administrators will review the data, if there is any question, we may ontact you via email to request data revisions and resubmission.

Terms of data submission
 Individual data records will be provided to those who have agreed to use them within the scope.







particle count per unit volume

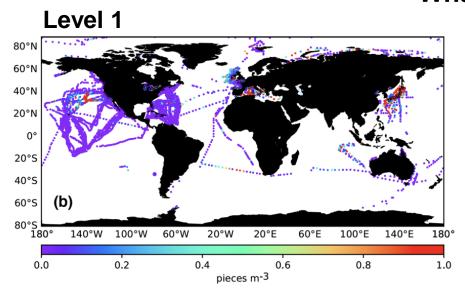
**LEVEL 0** 



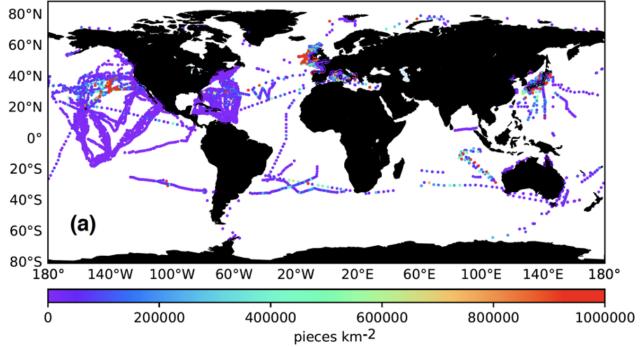
without fibrous microplastics

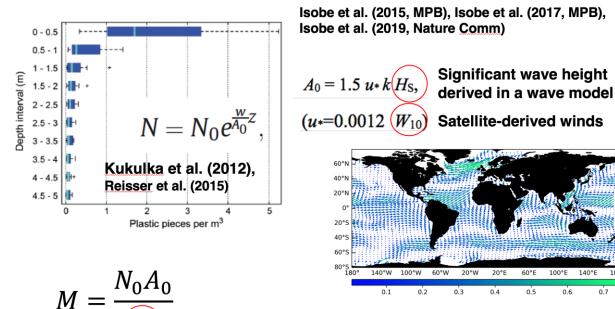
LEVEL 1









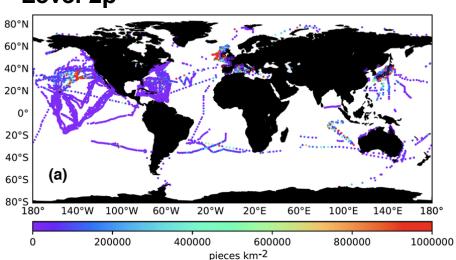


upward terminal velocity of microplastics (e.g., 5.3 mm/s in

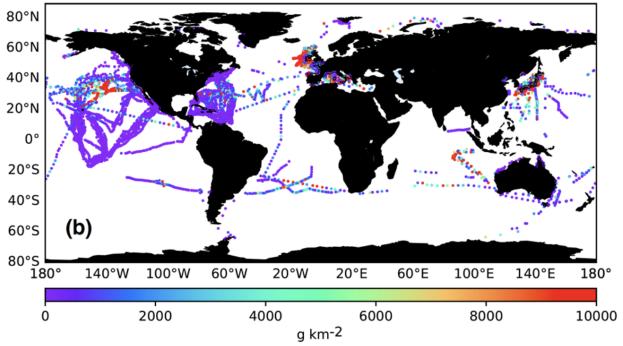
Data processing to reduce influences of oceanic turbulences induced by winds and waves

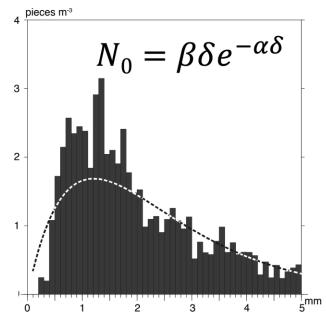
Reisser et al., 2015)

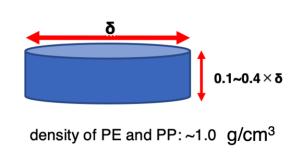




## weight per unit area LEVEL 2w

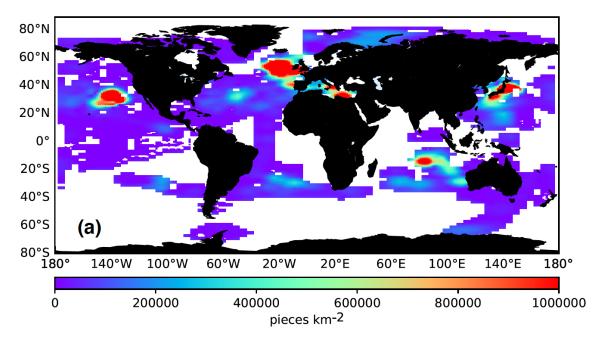


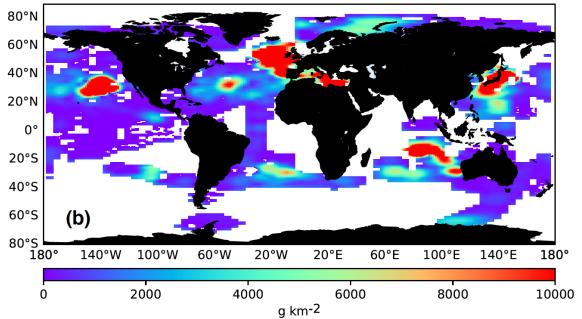




Isobe et al. (2019, Nature Comm)

Data processing to concert particle counts to weight to bridge the gap between units used in field surveys (hence, numerical models) and laboratory-based studies by ecotoxicologists and environmental chemists.





# particle count per unit area LEVEL 3p

Optimum Interpolation Method (Kako et al., 2011)

$$A_g = B_g + \sum_{i=1}^N (O_i - B_i) W_i,$$

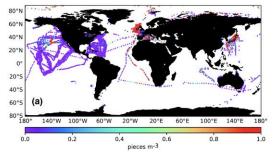
$$\sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mu_{ij}^{B} + \mu_{ij}^{O}) W_{i} = \mu_{ig}^{B},$$

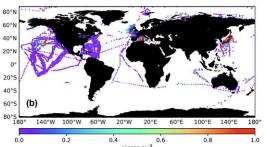
$$\mu^{B}=e^{\left(-rac{r_{m}^{2}}{L_{m}^{2}}-rac{r_{z}^{2}}{L_{z}^{2}}
ight)},$$

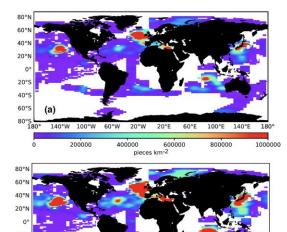
# weight per unit area LEVEL 3w

 $1000 \text{ km} \times 500 \text{ km}$ 

# **Data Processing to multi-layer database**







#### particle count per unit volume

LEVEL 0



#### without fibrous microplastics

LEVEL 1



#### particle count per unit area LEVEL 3p

Optimum Interpolation Method (Kako et al., 2011)

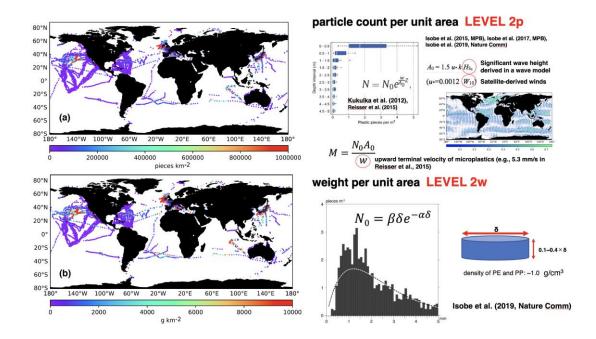
$$A_g = B_g + \sum_{i=1}^{N} (O_i - B_i) W_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\mu_{ij}^{B} + \mu_{ij}^{O}) W_{i} = \mu_{ig}^{B},$$

$$\mu^B = e^{\left(-\frac{r_m^2}{L_m^2} - \frac{r_z^2}{L_z^2}\right)},$$

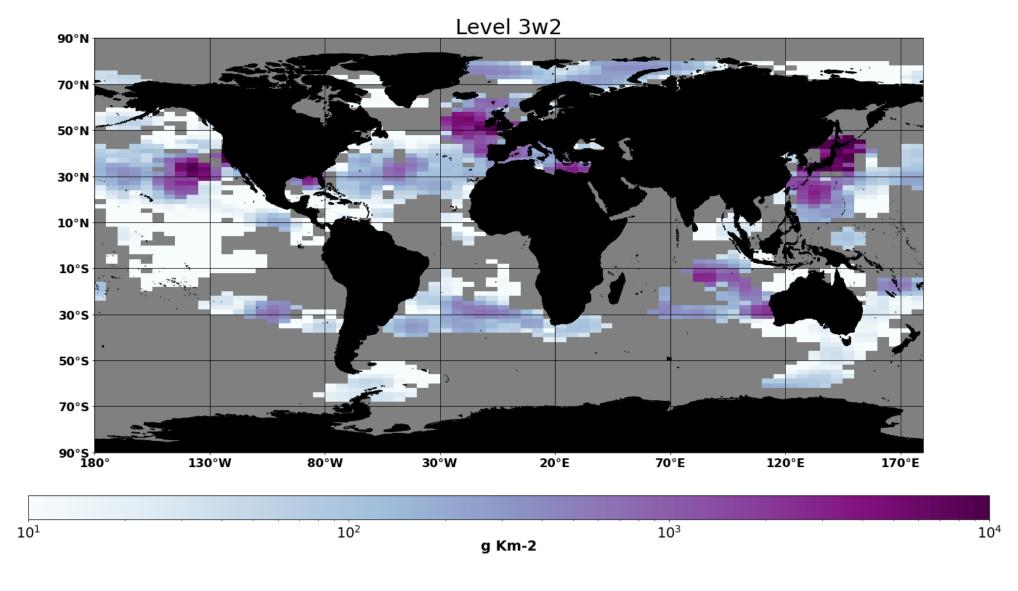
#### weight per unit area LEVEL 3w

1000 km × 500 km



- ✓ Ecotoxicologists and/or environmental chemists who set up laboratory-based studies regarding "toxicity" of microplastics in realistic situations.
- ✓ Physical Oceanographers who set up numerical modeling approaches to reproduce and/or forecast the ocean microplastic abundance
- ✓ Oceanographers and/or NPOs who set up field surveys to collect microplastics efficiently





< 10% over the world's oceans