

European Plate Observing System (EPOS): A FAIR Research Infrastructure

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A Simple Scenario

A researcher wishes to understand the relationships between a volcanic eruption and its effect on human and animal life, health, water supply, power supply, transport, agriculture....

This requires interoperation across geosciences, environmental sciences, and onward to health sciences, civil sciences, agricultural science.....

But the relevant assets are hard to **Find, Access, Interoperate and Re-use (FAIR)**

Location, description, rights, formats, language.....



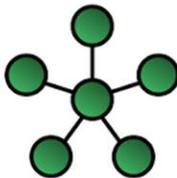
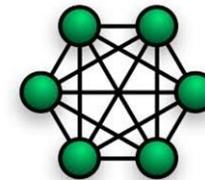
Common problem: Heterogeneous Metadata

- Asset descriptions in many formats, languages
- Same asset described differently multiple times
- Many assets not described adequately (or at all)
- Asset descriptions with different and more-or-less formal syntax
- Asset descriptions with different and more-or-less formal semantics



2 approaches:

- Broker between any pair of asset metadata descriptions
means $n*(n-1)$ brokers
- A canonical rich metadata format and convert to it from each asset description
means n brokers (convertors)



FAIR Principles

Findable:

- F1.** (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and eternally persistent identifier.
- F2.** data are described with rich metadata.
- F3.** (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource.
- F4.** metadata specify the data identifier.

Accessible:

- A1.** (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol.
 - A1.1** the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable.
 - A1.2** the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary.
- A2.** metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available.

Interoperable:

- I1.** (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- I2.** (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles.
- I3.** (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available.

Re-usable:

- R1.** meta(data) have a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes.
 - R1.1.** (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license.
 - R1.2.** (meta)data are associated with their provenance.
 - R1.3.** (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards.

Fair Guiding principles

Main concepts:

Findable:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a **globally unique and eternally persistent identifier**.
- F2. data are described with **rich metadata**.
- F3. (meta)data are **registered or indexed in a searchable resource**.
- F4. metadata **specify** the data identifier.

Accessible:

- A1. (meta)data are **retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol**.
 - A1.1 the protocol is **open, free, and universally implementable**.
 - A1.2 the protocol allows for an **authentication and authorization procedure**, where necessary.
- A2. metadata are **accessible**, even when the data are no longer available.

Interoperable:

- I1. (meta)data use a **formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language** for knowledge representation.
- I2. (meta)data use **vocabularies that follow FAIR principles**.
- I3. (meta)data include **qualified references** to other (meta)data. **metadata are accessible**, even when the data are no longer available.

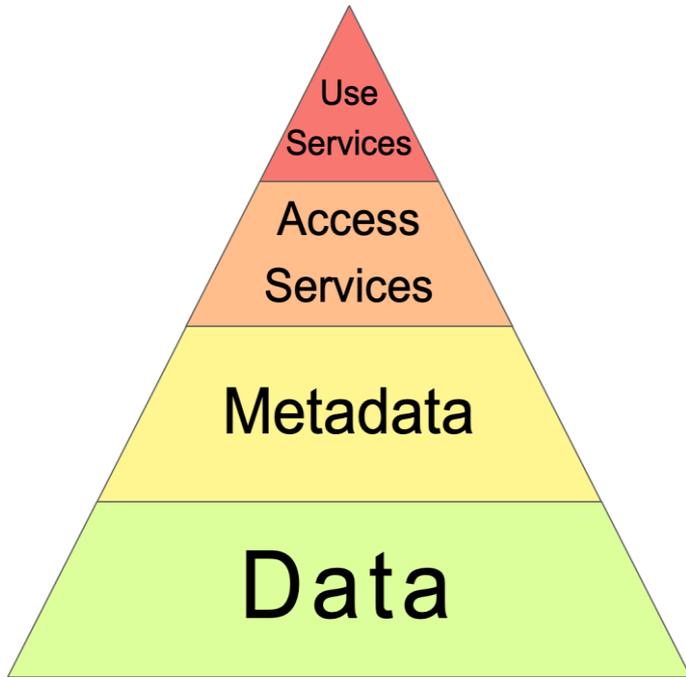
Re-usable:

- R1. meta(data) have a **plurality of accurate and relevant attributes**.
 - R1.1. (meta)data are released with a **clear and accessible data usage license**.
 - R1.2. (meta)data are associated with their **provenance**.
 - R1.3. (meta)data **meet domain-relevant community standards**.

Data
Metadata
Identifiers
Protocols
AAAI
Standards
Semantics

policy &
provenance

FAIRness Maturity and Implementation



(Bailo et al., 2020)

Stage	FAIR principle	Technological Solution
Services for use		Processing facilities
		Workflows
		Analysis or visualization tools
Services for access	F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource.	Search/discovery service
	A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol.	SOA, web services
	A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable.	Standard communication Protocols
	A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary.	Authentication, Authorisation services
Metadata	F2. data are described with rich metadata.	Rich metadata
	F3. metadata specify the data identifier.	
	I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.	Ontologies and Vocabularies
	I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles.	
	I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data.	
	R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards.	Serialisation
	F1. Metadata are assigned a globally unique and eternally persistent identifier.	Persistent Identifier
	R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license.	License handling

FAIR principles related to each IT component of the pyramid

Metadata catalogs must have

- **Compliance with FAIR principles**
 - Work on how to achieve FAIRness from GO-FAIR, FAIR'sFAIR ... and domain-specific projects e.g. FAIR4Health, ENVRIFAIR
 - Indicators of FAIRness developed by RDA FAIR Data Maturity WG
- **Sufficient information for intended use**
 - Discovery, contextualisation (relevance, quality, permissions), action
- **Formal syntax and declared semantics**
 - for autonomic processing
- **Referential and functional integrity**
 - For reliable processing

FAIR and SERVICES

- **FAIR** originally designed for **DATA** not **SERVICES**
 - Problem: Implicit download
 - compare taking out a library book
 - Increasingly impractical (size, network latency)
 - Problem: processing associated with the data
 - Locality of data relative to computing resources, processing software and user
 - Resources required (computing, sensor networks, lab equipment)
 - Legalistics (permissions, security, privacy, liability)
- **FAIR** for **SERVICES**
 - If **FAIR** is applied to **services** which provide the **data**
 - **Services** intrinsically offer resources required
 - **Services** may be moved to the **data** (lower network latency)
 - **Services** may reduce the data (data management or analytics) for network transport
 - But...Metadata for **services** is different from metadata for **data**

Key Characteristics Required for Implementation

Identity: Resolvable Universal Unique Persistent Identifier (RUUPID)

Identity is not the same as address (e.g. URL) but can resolve to a URL

Rich metadata: “plurality of attributes”

Sufficient to use the metadata to discover the relevant asset (using the resolvable RUUPID or address in the metadata record).

For automation: formal syntax and declared semantics.

For representativity: referential and functional integrity

Vocabulary: formal accessible, shared for knowledge representation

Involved in qualified references (as role)

Licence: Need to represent as authorisation assertions to control access

Provenance:

Used for contextualisation (relevance, quality) – needs to be integrated in catalog

Related to logs and audit

Related to curation (versions, partitions)

EPOS: European Plate Observing System

Research Infrastructures and e-science for data and observations on geo-hazards and geo-resources



**European
Tectonic Plate**
covers a
considerable
geographical
area

EPOS RI
provides
monitoring of
the European
Plate through
distributed
sensor-networks
and laboratories



What is EPOS?

EPOS is a **long-term plan for the integration** of research infrastructures for solid Earth Science in Europe

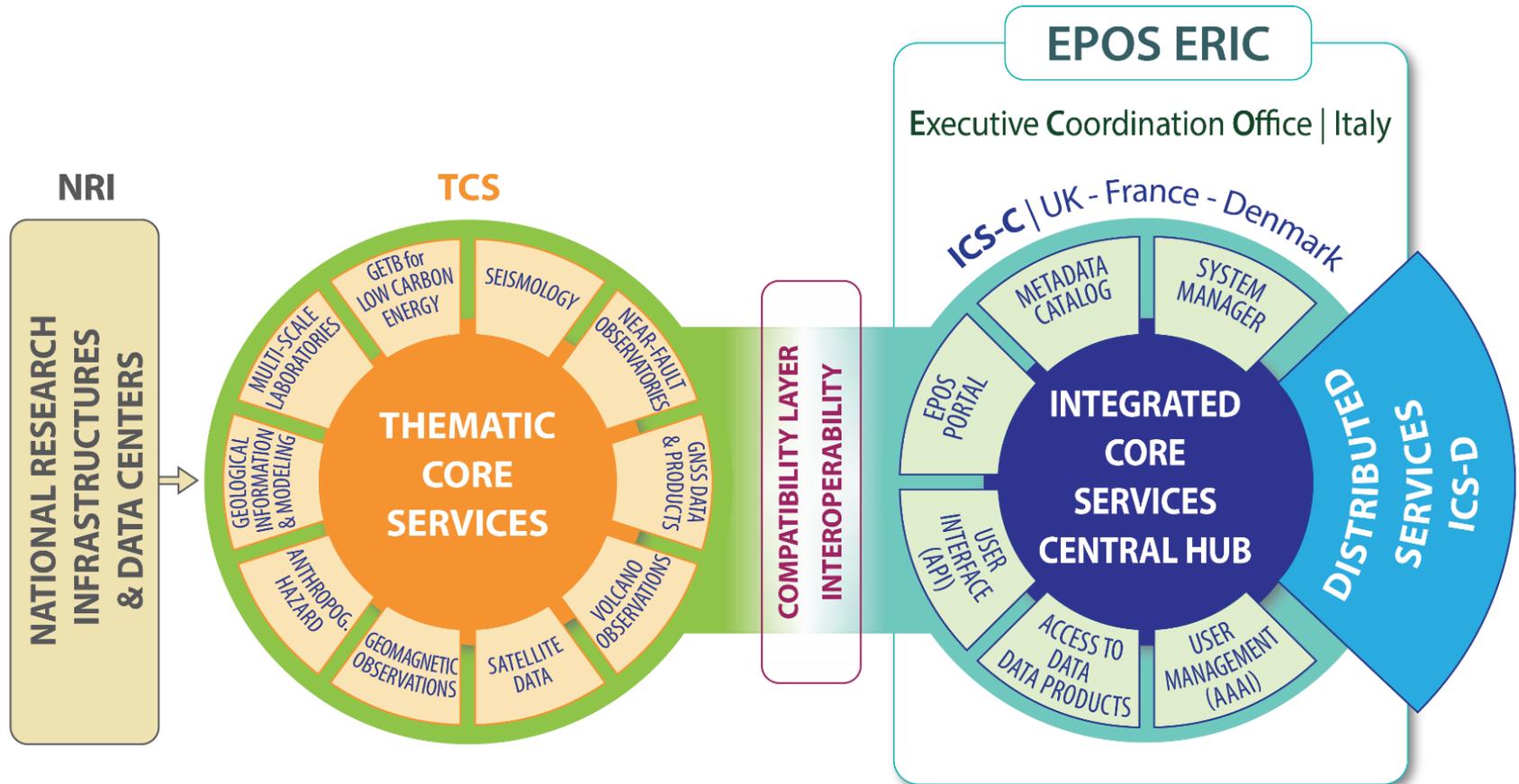
EPOS integrates the **existing (and future)** advanced European facilities into **a single, distributed, sustainable infrastructure** taking full advantage of new **e-science opportunities**



Several PetaBytes of solid Earth Science data will be available

Several thousands of users expected to access the infrastructure

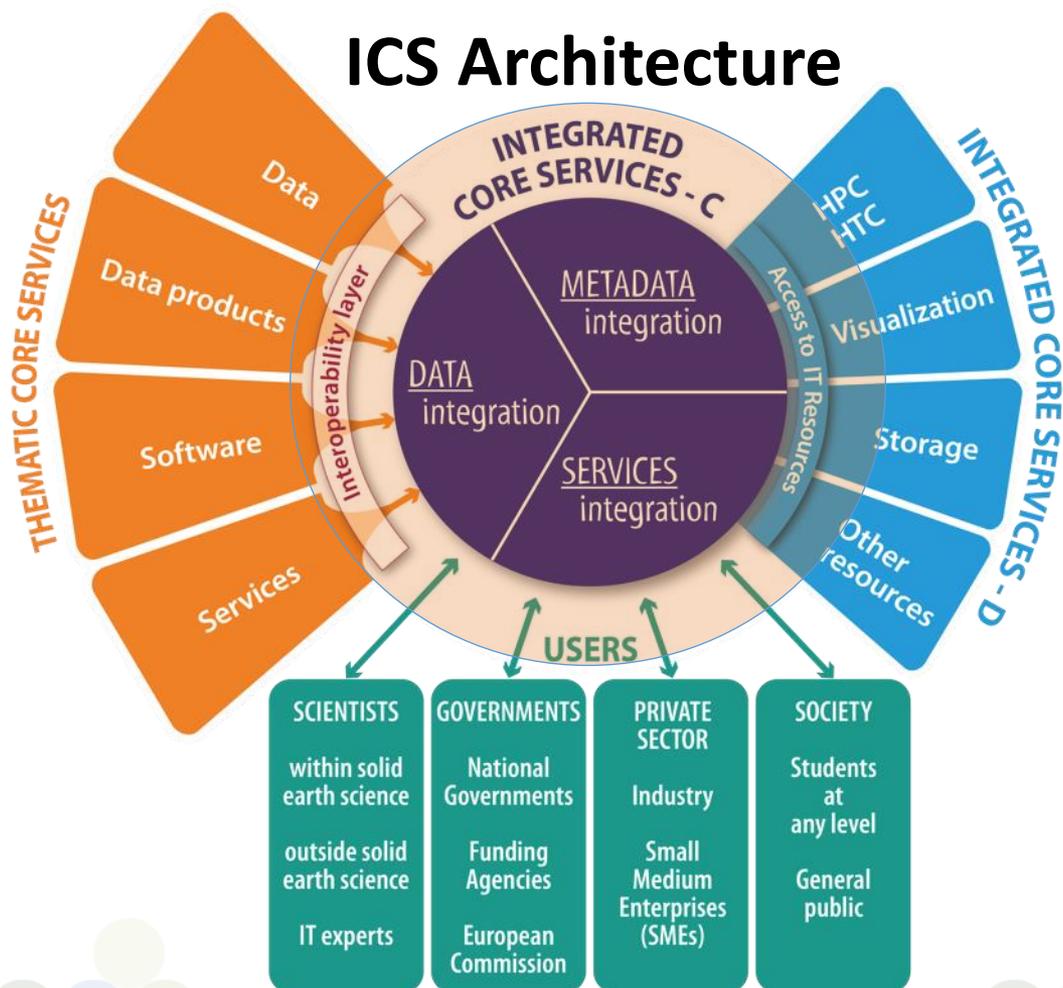
EPOS Architecture



Main elements of the EPOS Architecture, the Integrated Core Services Central Hub (ICS-C) and the Executive and Coordination Office (ECO) belong to the EPOS-ERIC legal subject.

EPOS Integrated Core Services (ICS-C)

- Building new **Integrated Core Services** to foster **innovation** and **excellence** in science



ICS-C Portal



EUROPEAN PLATE OBSERVING SYSTEM



Access to scientific data from the community

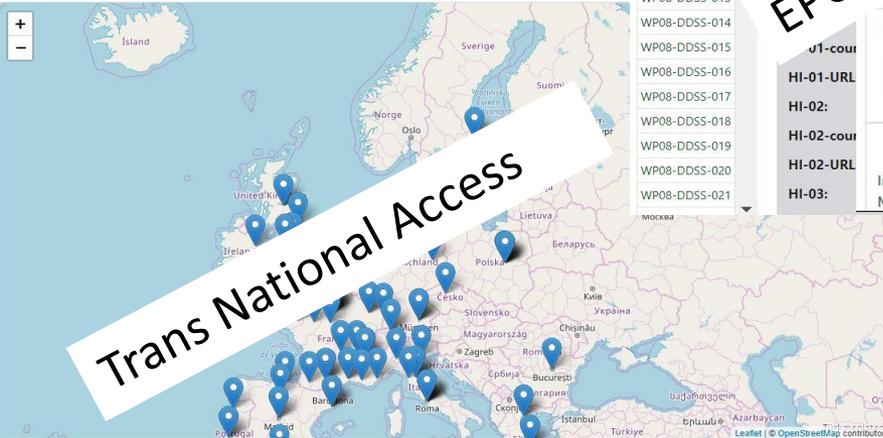


Access to information about Research Infrastructure to users organization and users

ICS Entry Page

Facilities

Map View Table View



Trans National Access

Introduction DDSS Master Table Country Work Package Entries Profile

Work Package SEIS NFO GNSS VOLC SAT GEOM MSL GETB

Element ID

- WP08-DDSS-001
- WP08-DDSS-002
- WP08-DDSS-003
- WP08-DDSS-004
- WP08-DDSS-005
- WP08-DDSS-006
- WP08-DDSS-007
- WP08-DDSS-008
- WP08-DDSS-009
- WP08-DDSS-010
- WP08-DDSS-011
- WP08-DDSS-012
- WP08-DDSS-013
- WP08-DDSS-014
- WP08-DDSS-015
- WP08-DDSS-016
- WP08-DDSS-017
- WP08-DDSS-018
- WP08-DDSS-019
- WP08-DDSS-020
- WP08-DDSS-021

Number: WP08-DDSS-001

WP-Name: EPOS

WP-IT con: Observatory of Athens (NOA)

HG numbe: EIDA Wfcatalog - Swiss Seismological Service

DDSS Cate: Seismology

DDSS Elem: Service

DDSS Type: Service

Pillar Nam: Seismology

Box: EIDA routing - Swiss Seismological Service at ETH Zurich

HI-01-cou: EPOS TCS

HI-01-URL: Geological Information and Modelling index

HI-02: EPOS TCS

HI-02-cou: Geological Information and Modelling index

HI-02-URL: Geological Information and Modelling index

HI-03: EPOS TCS

Id: ...

Description: Returns the complete ...

Web Service

DDSS Element

Web Service

Service Provider

Person

Organization

Consortium

EPOS Research Infrastructures

SEISMOLOGY

NEAR-FAU OBSERVATORY

GEO-ENERGY TEST BEDS FOR LOW CARBON ENERGY

MULTI-SCALE LABORATORIES

EPOS EUROPEAN PLATE OBSERVING SYSTEM

THE TCS

GNSS DATA AND PRODUCTS

GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION AND MODELING

VOLCANO OBSERVATIONS

SATELLITE DATA

GEOMAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS

TCS Community Portals

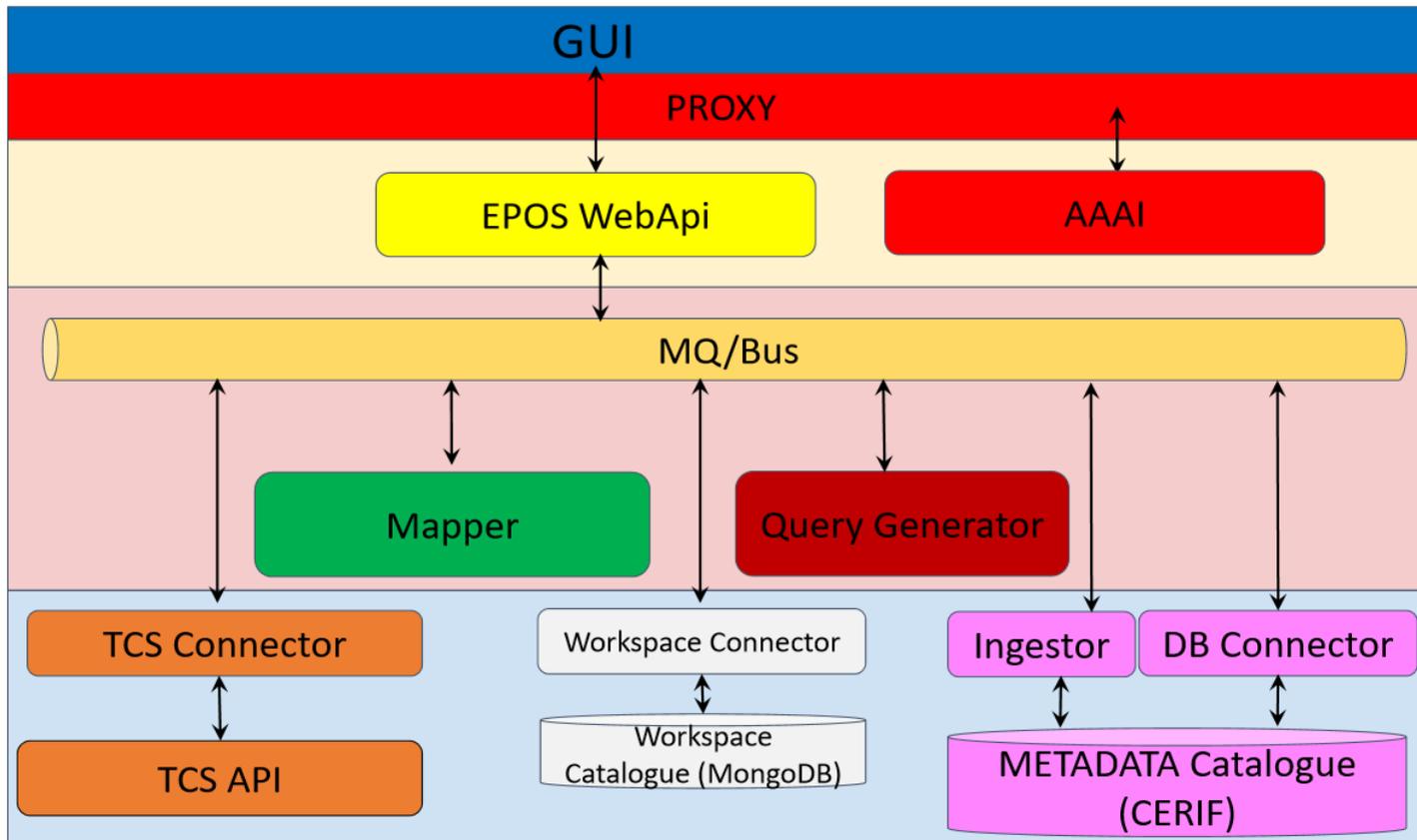
<http://ics-c.epos-ip.org/>

ICS-C Data Portal

The screenshot displays the ICS-C Data Portal interface. At the top, there are navigation controls for map orientation (North, South, East, West) and search filters. The main map shows a geographical view of Europe with numerous colored dots representing earthquake epicenters. A sidebar on the left contains a search bar and a list of results under 'Results (19)'. The results are categorized into 'Seismology (8)', 'Seismological products (8)', 'Historical earthquakes (6)', 'AHEAD Event Data (2)', 'AHEAD OGC WFS (4)', 'Macroseismic data (1)', and 'AHEAD Macroseismic Data'. A red banner is overlaid on the map, stating: 'There is now a functional FAIR EPOS ICS-C Portal (ICS) with 281 services representing 186 different types of data and data products'. At the bottom, a 'Details' panel shows information for 'AHEAD event data distribution (OGC WMS)', including its description: 'The OGC WMS web service providing a raster layer with epicentres for historical earthquakes from AHEAD, the European Archive of Historical Earthquake Data'.

<https://www.ics-c.epos-eu.org/>

EPOS ICS-C Architecture



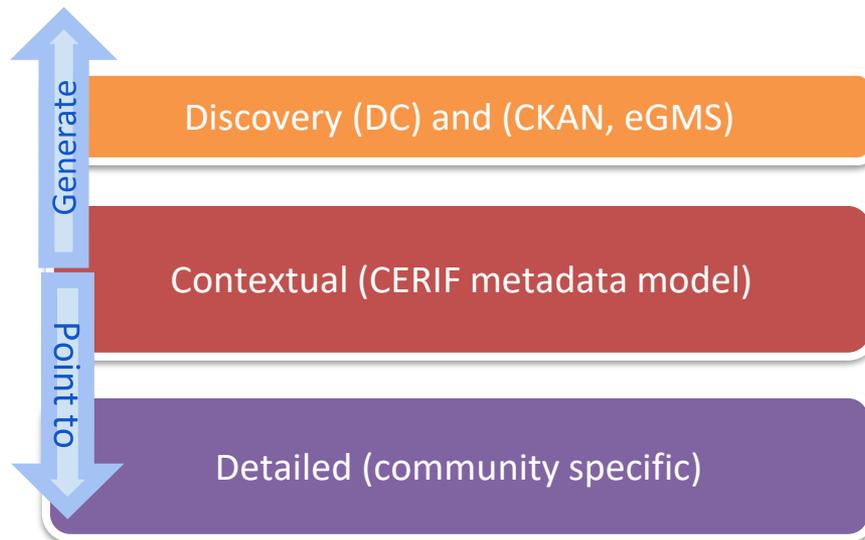
ICS-C Provides:

- Search/find/access
- Select/download
- Workspace with selected data
- Work-flows for advanced visualization and processing in ICS-D
- Microservices oriented
- New services easy to plug
- ICS-D ready
- Debugged
- TCS connectors

EPOS - FAIR implementation (1)

Compliant with A1, I3

Three layer metadata model

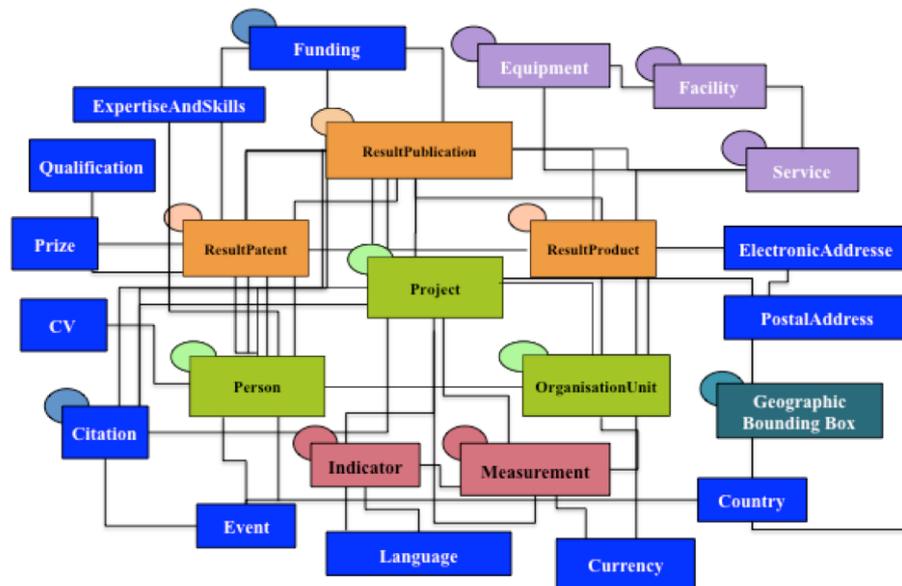


- Map & match only contextualized metadata
- Pointers to detailed metadata
- Export metadata in any standard

EPOS - FAIR implementation (2)

Compliant with F2, F3, F4, R1.3

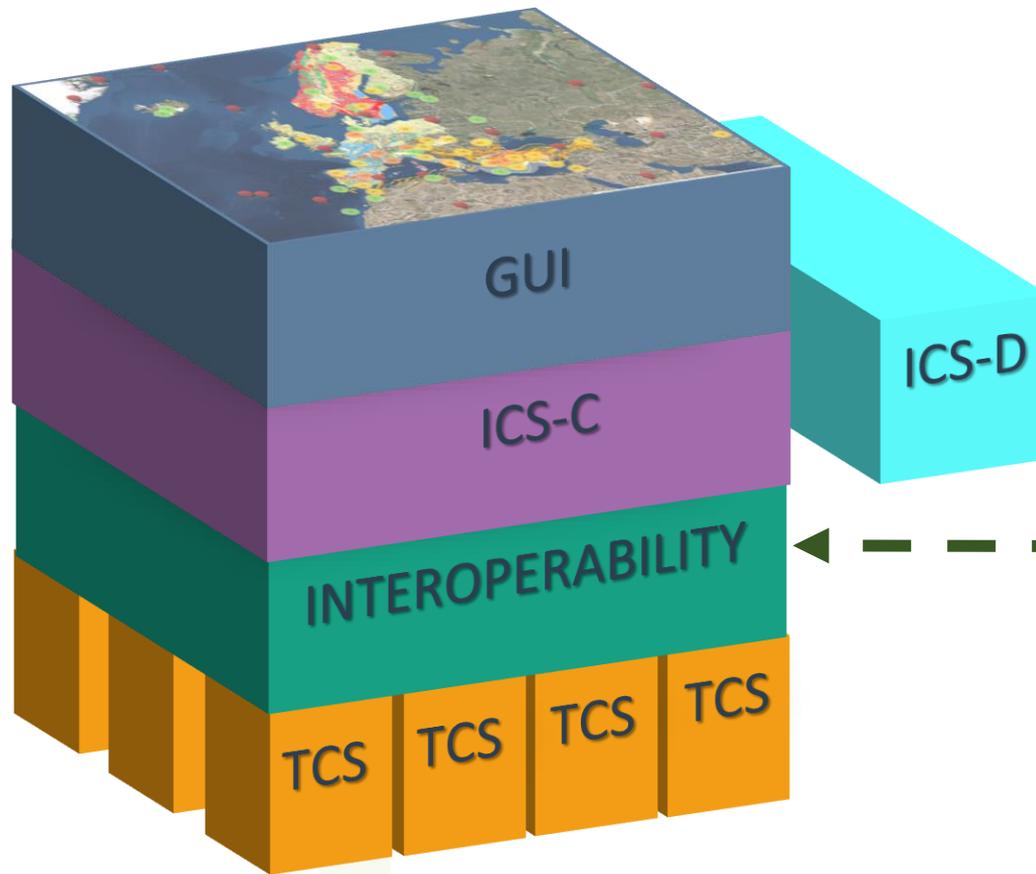
Rich metadata model



- Supports several concepts
- Superset of many metadata standards
- Referential integrity
- Formal syntax, declared semantics

EPOS - FAIR implementation (3)

Compliant with A1.1



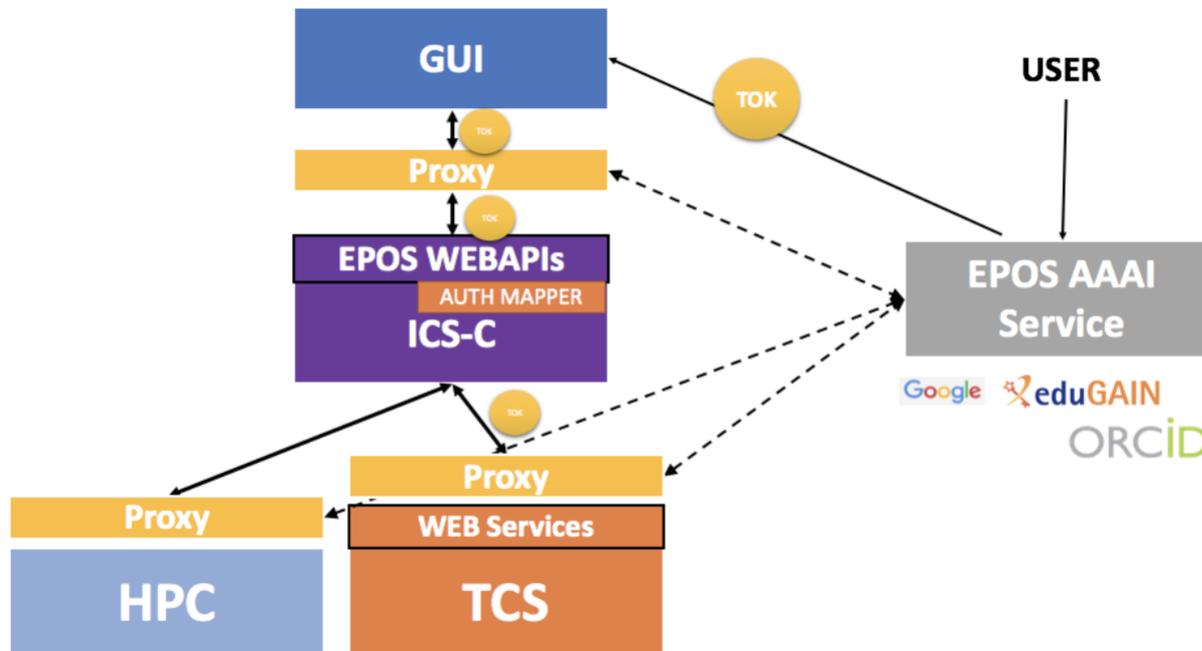
Multi layer approach

Web-API based
(standard protocols)

EPOS - FAIR implementation (4)

Compliant with A1.1, A1.2

AAAI integration system



References for FAIR-EPOS

- Jeffery, K.G., Bailo, D., Atakan, K., and Harrison, M. (2019). EPOS: European Plate Observing System: Challenges being addressed. *International Journal on Advances in Systems and Measurements*, Vol. 12 No. 3&4, 2019 (SysMea19v12n34), pp. 225-235.
http://www.iariajournals.org/systems_and_measurements/sysmea_v12_n34_2019_paged.pdf
- Bailo, D., Paciello, R., Sbarra, M., Rabissoni, R., Vinciarelli, V., & Cocco, M. (2020). Perspectives on the Implementation of FAIR Principles in Solid Earth Research Infrastructures. *Frontiers in Earth Science*, 8, 3.
<https://doi.org/10.3389/feart.2020.00003>
- Jeffery, K.G., Bailo, D., Atakan, K., and Harrison, M. (2020). EPOS: A FAIR Research Infrastructure. In: Eds. Rückemann, C-P, Doytsher, Y., and Ritz, T. *Proceedings of the GEOProcessing 2020: The 12th International Conference on Advanced Geographic Information Systems, Applications, and Services*, 21-25 Nov.2020, Valencia, Spain. IARIA, ISSN: 2308-393X, ISBN:978-1-61208-762-7, pp. 9-15, available at
https://www.thinkmind.org/index.php?view=article&articleid=geoprocessing_2020_1_20_30023

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Thank you for your attention!