Loop3D GeoScience Ontology

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# Introduction

The Loop3D Geoscience Ontology is intended to enable implementation of a 3-D geologic data system in a linked data environment that can be integrated with other national and global environmental and geoscience information systems. The model was developed first in UML using the Sparx Enterprise Architect tool, and then implemented in OWL using a combination of text editing and the TopQuadrant TopBraid Composer tool. The OWL implementation is serialized using Turtle notation. The Turtle files have been tested to open in TopBraid Composer Free Edition and Protégé v.5.5. One of the design goals is to harmonize the [NADM C1 model](https://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2004/1334/) and the [GeoSciML v3.2](http://geosciml.org/doc/geosciml/3.2/documentation/html/) conceptual model, with a high-level ontology framework based on parts of DOLCE and BFO. The scope of the model includes Earth Materials, Geologic Units, Geologic Structure, and Geologic Relationships.

The ontology implementation is modularized to enable development of application-specific profiles that bring a minimum of unneeded classes and properties. There are two top-level ontologies: ‘Common’ for high-level cross domain concepts mostly based on DOLCE (Masolo et al., 2003, Borgo and Masolo, 2010) with some Basic Formal Ontology (BFO, Arp et al., 2015) modifications; and ‘Geology’, which contains the basic framework for geoscience concepts. The foundation of the Geology model is the NADM C1 (2004) and GeoSciML v3.2 (Raymond et al., 2012, CGI Data Model Working Group, 2012). A collection of modules are implemented to extend the content of the base modules. The modules add detailed subclasses, properties of classes in the top level ontologies, and bind properties to classes. Vocabularies that define terminology for some property values have been adopted from the [CGI Geoscience Terminology](http://resource.geosciml.org/) vocabularies by converting SKOS representations to OWL. The vocabularies are loosely coupled to the modules, allowing profiles to use of different terminology. Much of the detailed content in the extensions is based on Geo­SciML v3.2.

The intention is that any Loop3D dataset would set up a ‘profile ontology’ file that imports the Common and Geology base ontologies, along with the modules and vocabularies that are needed for that profile. The package of owl files in the Version 1 delivery includes a ‘Master’ ontology that imports all modules and vocabularies to enable the entire model, and this is the profile used to implement the included example instances.

# Modules:

Figure . Github repository layout.

The Ontology is being developed in a [GitHub repository](https://github.com/Loop3D/GKM/tree/master/Loop3D-GSO), with the sub directories and files shown in Figure 1. The ‘.ttl’ extension is used to indicate that the file is rdf encoded using the Turtle serialization (Beckett and Berners-Lee, 2011). The Common and Geology ontology files are at the top level, along with the Master import file that brings all the components together. The Modules folder contain the thematic modules and a subdirectory ‘ComponentVocabs’ that contains the ontology files for the property value terminology. Each of the main folders contains an OASIS catalog file (catalog-v001.xml in Figure 1), which provides a mapping from ontology URIs used in import statements to the file locations in the repository. This is necessary because the URIs do not currently resolve on the Web, but must be accessed locally; the OWL editor applications (Top Braid Composer, Protégé) use the catalog file to find the imports.

# Ontology Classes

The following sections present the main classes in the ontology with some explanation of the logical approach and semantics of the classes.

## Top Level Classes

‘Particular’ is a top level concept that corresponds to 'thing' or 'entity' in other schemes. An Endurant is a Particular that is wholly present at any time at which it exists, and can change in time. An Endurant can survive the loss and/or replacement of parts. A Feature is an Endurant that is ontologically dependent on at least one host Endurant, and also on a focal entity. The host and focal entities are related by some essential relation A Physical Endurant is an endurant having a direct physical (at least spatial) quality. Inherent subclasses are concepts that specify some aspect that inheres in instances of some Particular, including Quality (or Property), and Role. A Situation is a notional place that might be defined with parts that are endurants or perdurants, and also with particular qualities/properties. Perdurants (AKA occurrences) have temporal parts and can have spatial parts. Subclasses in this model include Event, Processes, and Time\_Regions

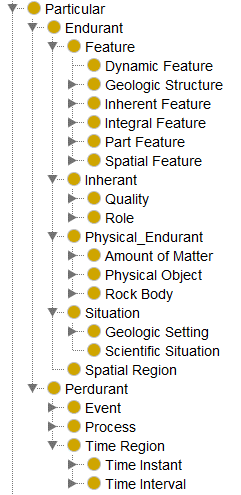


Figure . Top Level Classes.

## Physical Endurant

Physical Endurants are a subclass of Endurant that have some spatial location. ‘Amount of Matter’ includes endurants with no unity - 'stuffs' referred to by mass nouns like 'gold', 'iron', 'wood', 'sand'. Physical\_Object is an endurants with a unity property. In contrast to ‘Amount of Matter’, most physical objects can change some of their parts while keeping their identity; they can have temporary parts. ‘Rock Body’ is an endurant in which some Matter inheres, either as ‘Rock Material’— disembodied amount of matter), or as a Rock Object. Geologic Unit is a subclass of Rock Object representing an identifiable part of the Earth.

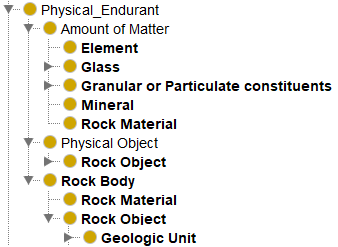


Figure . Subclasses of 'Physical Endurant' Class

[[1]](#footnote-1)[[2]](#footnote-2)

## Feature

A Feature is an endurant that is specifically dependent on some host endurant. Different subclasses are defined depending on the kind of host. The Geologic Structure subclass is defined because of its relevance to geologic data, but all its subclasses map into one of the other more abstract Feature Subclasses. Dynamic Features are features for which the host participates in some perdurant (e.g. a wave). Inherent features are defined by a quality inhering in the host; that quality is the focal; includes morphologic features like fold structures and geomorphic features. Integral features are composed of proper parts that are aspects of the host, and the arrangement of parts (the focals) defines feature. (e.g. knot, smile, wood grain, foliation); rock fabrics are the principle geologic subclass. Part features are defined by a proper part of the host that is the focus (e.g. forehead, mountain top, boundary as a material entity). A spatial feature is a feature for which the host is involved in some essential spatial relation, e g. adjacency, containment, intersection, contact; includes place, void, shear zone, contact.

## Perdurant

Perdurants, or occurrences, comprise events, processes, and time regions. They have temporal parts and can have spatial parts; Perdurants extend in time by accumulating different temporal parts, so that, at any time they are present, they are only partially present. The Event subclass represents an occurrence that involves a change in state of some system, something that occurs in a certain place during a particular interval of time1. Process subclass represents a series of events to produce a result 2; in BFO a process has temporal (proper) parts, and always depends on some material (continuant) entity (Arp et al., 2015, p. 121)

Any Particular has a determinedBy relationship to a ‘Determining Event’, which is a hook to provenance metadata for how a class instance was determined. The Geologic process subclasses shown are functional categories based on whether the process adds, removes, transforms, or deforms material in a model. The process module defines additional biological and anthropogenic process, as well as grouping additional geologic processes in more familiar igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic, tectonic groups.

Time Region represents intervals or instants of time, including the standard geologic time scale as well as geochronologic age dates

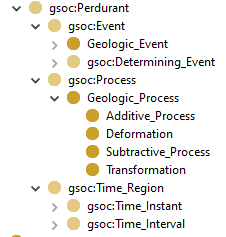


Figure . Subclasses of Top-Level Perdurant class

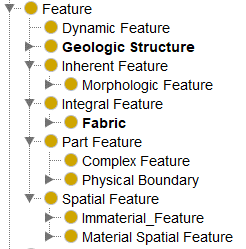
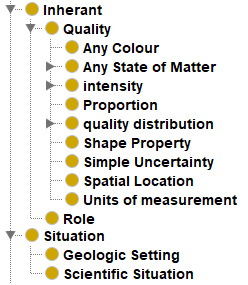


Figure . Subclasses of Feature



## Inherent and Situation

Geologic Settings included in the model are sedimentary or tectonic environments that are the context in which geologic processes operate. The detailed hierarchy of settings is defined in the Physical Setting module (GSO-Physical\_Setting.ttl). Qualities are classes representing properties that characterize (inhere in) geologic entities. Quality subclasses shown here are shared across multiple modules. The Quality hierarchy is elucidated below (Figure 7).

Figure . Subclasses of Top-Level Situation and Property

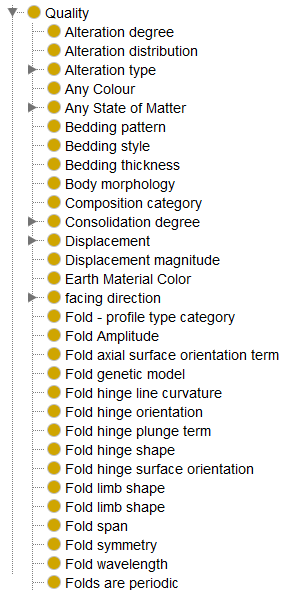
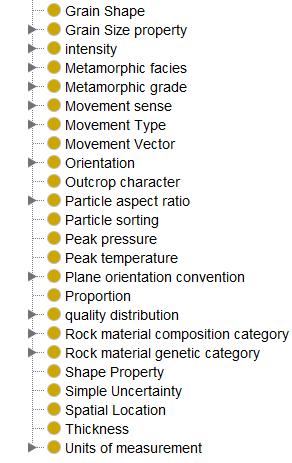


Figure . Quality classes.

# Geology Modules

## Qualities

Figure 7 is a list of qualities aggregated from the modules in version 1 of the Loop3D model. Most of these are properties based on the GeoSciML v3.2 conceptual model. One of the advantages of an RDF implementation of a geoscience model is the open world assumption, which allows introduction of other qualities as necessary. In order to preserve interoperability between different model instances, some governance of the quality subclasses and associated vocabularies used to specify quality instances is necessary. Qualities currently have values that are subclasses of the quality; values are free text if a controlled vocabulary is not available, or decimal numeric values.

The detailed geoscience model is packaged in a set of modules that have dependencies only on the top level Common (GSO-Common.ttl) and Geology (GSO-Geology.ttl) ontologies. They can thus be imported as necessary depending on the requirements of a particular application.

## Geology Base.

This is the core geology module, serialized in GSO-Geology.ttl.

Table . Classes defined in GSO-Geology (gsog: namespace)

| **Label** | **parent** | **comment** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Age (time scale rank) | gsog:Geologic\_Time\_Interval | most granular geochronologic time interval; one or more Ages are grouped into an Epoch |
| Bedding Package | gsoc:Integral\_Feature | A sub-map scale sequence of strata, e.g. bouma sequence, fining-upward sequence, interbedded sandstone and mudstone... |
| Chronostratigraphic unit | gsog:Geologic\_Unit | A body of rocks that includes all rocks, layered or unlayered, formed during a specific interval of geologic time, and only those rocks formed during that time span. Chronostratigraphic units are bounded by synchronous horizons. The rank and relative magnitude of the units in the chronostratigraphic hierarchy are a function of the length of the time interval that their rocks subtend, rather than of their physical thickness. (http://www.stratigraphy.org/upload/bak/chron.htm). |
| Complex | gsog:Lithostratigraphic\_Unit | A lithostratigraphic unit composed of diverse types of any class or classes or rocks (sedimentary, igneous, metamorphic) and characterized by irregularly mixed lithology or by highly complicated structural relations. |
| Contact | gsog:Geologic\_Structure, gsoc:Low\_Dimension\_Feature | A surface that separates geologic units. Very general concept representing any kind of surface separating two geologic units, including primary boundaries such as depositional contacts, all kinds of unconformities, intrusive contacts, and gradational contacts, as well as faults that separate geologic units. (CGI ContactType vocabulary, adapted from Jackson, 1997, page 137, NADM C1 2004). Contact (CT): Feature hosted by 2 or more rock bodies that touch; not a part of any of the touching rock bodies. A contact is realizedBy 2 Rock Body Surfaces; each is a part of a different Rock Body host that is in contact. Contact(x) <--> exists y,z [host(y,x) ^ host(z,x) ^ touches (y,z) ^ RBS (y) ^ RBS (z)] |
| Ductile Shear Zone | gsog:Geologic\_Structure, gsoc:Material\_Spatial\_Feature | a broadly planar zone of shear displacement within which deformation has occurred without loss of material continuity |
| Epoch | gsog:Geologic\_Time\_Interval | An Epoch may be subdivided into Ages. Epochs are grouped into Periods. Example epochs: Eocene, Pleistocene |
| Fault | gsog:Geologic\_Structure, gsoc:Low\_Dimension\_Feature | A discrete surface, or zone of discrete surfaces, with some thickness, separating two rock masses across which one mass has slid past the other and characterized by brittle deformation. |
| Fault Zone | gsoc:Material\_Spatial\_Feature | A material spatial feature that contains one or more fault surfaces as well as deformed rocks related to the faults located between and adjacent to the fault traces |
| Fold | gsog:Geologic\_Structure, gsoc:Morphologic\_Feature | A curve or bend of a planar structure, such as rock strata, bedding planes, foliation or cleavage. A fold is usually the product of deformation, involving the compression of strata, but may include primary structures, as its definition is descriptive, not genetic. |
| Foliation | gsog:Geologic\_Structure, gsoc:Integral\_Feature | Fabric defined by the planar arrangement of textural or structural features (fabric elements). |
| Geochronologic Boundary | gsog:Geologic\_Time\_Date | a time instant that represents an event recorded by a reference physical statigraphic point |
| Geologic Age Instant | gsog:Geologic\_Age | A Geologic age that is specified by either a numeric temporal coordinate or correlation with a stratigraphic point via GeochronologicBoundary/isRealizedBy/StratigraphicPoint |
| Geologic Event | gsoc:Event | If an event is caused by a process, then any restrictions on participants of the process also apply to participants of the event causedBy (x,y) ^ GeologicEvent (x) ^ GeologicProcess (y) --> forall z [participates(z,x) --> participates (z,y)] |
| Geologic Process | gsoc:Process | A process that has inputs and or outputs that are part of the Earth System |
| Geologic Structure | gsoc:Physical\_Feature | A pattern in a rock body (foliation, fold), or a feature occurring between rock bodies (contact, fracture). GeoSciML 3.2: A configuration of matter in the Earth based on describable inhomogeneity, pattern, or fracture in a Rock Body. The identity of a GeologicStructure is independent of the material that is the substrate for the structure. Includes sedimentary structures. |
| Geologic Time Date | gsoc:Time\_Instant | A temporal coordinate value, located either by a point position (with uncertainty) on a time line, specified by a numeric coordinate (generally MYPB, but definitions of 'present' vary). Can be a GeochronologicBoundary if it is associated with a location in a particular stratigraphic section, or a GSSA if the numeric time coordinate is arbitrarily assigned. Probably should specify a Temporal Reference System used to assign coordinate values. |
| Geologic Time Interval | gsoc:Time\_Interval | A time interval that defined by its position between other time intervals, without necessarily specifying the bounding time instant temporal coordinates. |
| Geologic Time Scale | gsoc:Temporal\_Region | A collection of Geochronologic Age entities that obey a special topology (Cox and Richard, 2010). |
| Geologic Unit | gsog:Rock\_Body, gsoc:Physical\_Object | A body of material in the Earth whose complete and precise extent is inferred to exist, or a classifier used to characterize parts of the Earth (e.g. lithologic map unit like 'granitic rock' or 'alluvial deposit', surficial units like 'till' or 'old alluvium'). (GeoSciML v3.2) |
| Granular Material | gsoc:Amount\_Of\_Matter | A rock body constituent consisting of particles that share a set of characteristics, e.g. genesis, particle size (distribution), mineralogy, shape. For example. the sand that is a constituent in a sandstone, or the feldspar phenocrysts that are a constituent in a granite. |
| GSSA | gsog:Geologic\_Time\_Date | A Geologic Time Date defined by the International Stratigraphic Commission, based on fiat assertion of a time coordinate. |
| GSSP | gsog:Stratigraphic\_Point | A stratigraphic point that is hosted by a top and bottom segment of adjacent chronostratigraphic units. The top and bottom are part of an outcrop and part of a stratotype (type section) for the unit. |
| Lineation | gsog:Geologic\_Structure, gsoc:Integral\_Feature | Nongenetic term for a penetrative linear structure. |
| Lithosome | gsog:Rock\_Object | A kind of rock object that has multiple occurrences in a single geologic unit. A mass of rock of uniform character, characterized by geometry, composition, and internal structure. (http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/CompositionPartRoleValue/lithosome) |
| Lithostratigraphic Unit | gsog:Geologic\_Unit | Geologic unit defined on the basis of observable and distinctive lithologic properties or combination of lithologic properties and stratigraphic relationships. Denotes a particular body of rock. |
| Mineral | gsoc:Amount\_Of\_Matter | A mineral is an element or chemical compound that is normally crystalline and that has been formed as a result of geological processes. Nickel, Ernest H. (1995), The definition of a mineral, The Canadian Mineralogist. 33 (3): 689–90. |
| Pendant | gsog:Rock\_Body\_Role | a mass of country rock that is entirely surrounded by an igneous intrusion such as a batholith or other pluton. |
| Rock Body | gsoc:Physical\_Endurant | An endurant in which some Rock Material inheres, either as an 'amount of matter' (disembodied matter), or as a geologic unit. |
| Rock Body Bottom | gsog:Rock\_Body\_Boundary | Rock Body Bottom (RBB): The bottom surface of a rock body. RBT (x) <--> RBD (x) ^ exists z forall y [isPartOf (y,z) ^ hasHost (z,x) -> above (y,x) v isPartOf (y,x)] |
| Rock Body Boundary | gsoc:Physical\_Boundary | a physical boundary hosted by a rock body. RBD (x) <--> SF (x) ^ exists y [RB (y) ^ hosts (y,x)] The exterior-facing material of a rock body. |
| Rock Body Top | gsog:Rock\_Body\_Boundary | Rock Body Top (RBT): The top surface of a rock body. RBT (x) <--> RBD (x) ^ exists z forall y [(isPartOf (y,z) ^ hasHost (z,x)) -> (below (y,x) v isPartOf (y,x))] |
| Rock Body Void | gsoc:Physical\_Void | an open space in a rock body, filled with gas or fluid |
| Rock Material | gsoc:Amount\_Of\_Matter, gsog:Rock\_Body | A material consisting of an aggregation of particles composed of mineral, glass, or other rock material. General concept for any rock, sediment, or other solid constituent of the Earth. |
| Outcrop | gsog:Rock\_Body\_Boundary | A boundary between a rock body and the Earth's atmosphere or a water body. |
| Stratigraphic Point | gsog:Contact | A spatially restricted part of a Contact feature, typically located by a point location. Could be thought of as an instance of a Contact, or a sample of a Contact. |
| Stratigraphic Section | gsog:Rock\_Body\_Part | A rock object that represents a continuous strip of rock material that includes a sequence of stratified layers |
| Subtractive Process | gsog:Geologic\_Process | A process that removes matter from the scope of an Earth Model. |
| Supereon | gsog:Geologic\_Time\_Interval | high ranking geochronlogic time interval, direct parts are eons |
| Transformation Process | gsog:Geologic\_Process | process that changes the characteristics of matter within the model space |

## Geologic Structure Modules

Geologic structure classes are implemented in five separate sub modules.

* GSO-Structure-Contact.ttl contains the CGI contact type classes. No properties specific to contacts are currently defined.
* GSO-Structure-Fault.ttl contains the CGI Fault Type, Fault Movement Sense and Fault Movement Type classes, and defines the Displacement property and its components Fault\_Movement\_Magnitude, Fault\_Movement\_Sense, Fault\_Movement\_Type, and Fault\_Movement\_Vector.
* GSO-Structure-Fold.ttl defines a set of properties and classes for describing Folds, Fold Systems, and Fold Hinge and Fold Limb as parts of a fold. Physical properties defined and bound here include: Fold\_Amplitude, Fold\_Axial\_Surface\_Orientation, Fold\_Genetic\_Model, Fold\_Hinge\_Orientation, Fold\_Hinge\_Plunge, Fold\_Hinge\_Surface\_Orientation, Fold\_InterLimb\_Angle, Fold\_Limb\_Shape, Fold\_Profile\_Type, Fold\_Span, Fold\_Symmetry, Fold\_Wavelength, Hinge\_Line\_Curvature, Hinge\_Shape, and Is\_Periodic. Vocabularies for the terminological properties are not currently implemented, and property values are specified as free text.
* GSO-Structure-Foliation defines classes for planar fabrics in rocks, as defined by the IUGS Commission for Geoscience Information (CGI) Geoscience Terminology Working Group CGI foliationtype SKOS vocabulary 2018-08-03. Includes primary (e.g., sedimentary and igneous) and deformation-related (e.g., metamorphic and tectonic) planar fabrics. No foliation-specific properties are defined.
* GSO-Structure-Lineation defines classes for linear fabrics in rocks, as defined by the IUGS Commission for Geoscience Information (CGI) Geoscience Terminology Working Group CGI lineationtype SKOS vocabulary 2016-11-21. No lineation-specific properties are defined.

## Rock material

This module includes classes for rock type categories modified from CGI SimpleLithology SKOS vocabulary, along with properties based on GeoSciML v3.2 conceptual model. Scope includes gsog:Rock\_Material and gsog:Granular Material. GSO granular material is analogous to GeoSciMLv3.2 compound material particle geometry description. Physical Properties defined include Consolidation\_Degree, Grain\_Shape, Grain\_Size\_Average, Grain\_Size\_Min, Grain\_Size\_Max, Particle\_Aspect\_Ratio\_Category, Particle\_Sorting\_Category, Rock\_Material\_Color, Rock\_Material\_Composition\_Category, Rock\_Material\_Genetic\_Category. This module imports component vocabulary modules for consolidation degree, composition category, genetic category, metamorphic facies, metamorphic grade, particle shape, and particle type.

## Elements

An ontology module defining URIs for Chemical elements. Extracted from WikiData via SPARQL query, with local URIs defined in the <http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/> space. Properties for each element include atomic number, abbreviation, WikiData URI, CHEBI URI and Encyclopedia Britannica link.

## Minerals

An ontology module defining URIs in the <http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/> for some 4600 mineral species extracted from the RRUFF database. Content has been enhanced with links mined from Wiki­Data mineral list, which only yielded about 3600 species. Properties on each species include a list of elements present in the mineral (chemistryelements), the crystal system, Fleischer’s Group classification, a URL link to the handbook of mineralogy, the IMA chemical formula (html encoded), the IMA mineral number, IMA status, IUPAC chemical name, the Mindat.org ID number, URL link to Mindat.org, the RRUFF chemical formula (HTML encoded), the RRUFF name (with extended character set), RRUFF name html encoded, RRUFF name plain (plain ASCII characters substituted for special characters), status notes, structural group (provided by RRUFF), Strunz (version 10) class code, Label for the Strunz class, URL for mineral in WebMineral, and adoption date from Wikipedia. Not all fields are populated for all species. Some subclass relations were added in this ontology for feldspars and clay minerals to facilitate rock mineralogy descriptions. Additional work needs to be done to define useful mineral groups for rock description, and also to select a reduced set of perhaps 500 minerals that are likely to show up in actual 3-D model descriptions.

## Geologic Process

This ontology defines classes for geologic processes, as well some anthropogenic or biologic processes that impact geology. It is based on terms and definitions from the 2016 SKOS-RDF version of the CGI Event Process vocabulary, but some revisions have been made in the hierarchy, along with mapping to the functional process categories additive, subtractive, transformation, and deformation.

## Physical Setting

This ontology contains terms and definitions based on the 2016 SKOS-RDF version of the IUGS Commission for Geoscience Information (CGI) Geoscience Terminology Working Group Event Environment vocabulary to describe the physical setting within which a GeologicEvent takes place. GeologicEnvironment is construed broadly to include physical settings (places) on the Earth surface specified by climate, tectonics, physiography or geography, and settings in the Earth’s interior specified by pressure, temperature, chemical environment, or tectonics.

## Geologic Unit

The Geologic Unit module extends the base unit types Chronostratigraphic Unit and Lithostratigraphic unit defined in the Geology Base module with additional subclasses for kinds of geologic units, as defined in the IUGS Commission for Geoscience Information (CGI) Geoscience Terminology Working Group Geologic Unit type vocabulary. Properties for Geologic Units defined based on GeoSciML 3.2 include Bedding\_Pattern, Bedding\_Style, Bedding\_Thickness\_Category, Geologic\_Unit\_Body\_Morphology, Geologic\_Unit\_Composition\_Category, and Geologic\_Unit\_Outcrop\_Character. Vocabularies for these properties have not been implemented, so property values are currently specified as free text. The Alteration type, Metamorphic Facies and Metamorphic Grade component vocabularies are imported.

## Geologic Time Interval

This ontology is an adaptation of the Cox and Richard (2014) OWL implementation of the Geologic Time Scale, simplified to minimize import dependencies. Named time intervals from the time scale are instances of the Geologic\_Time\_Interval subclasses like Eon, Era, Period, as appropriate. The bounding time positions for the named time ordinal eras are implemented as Geochronologic\_Boundary instances or as GSSA instances, with time coordinates in million years before present (abbreviated Ma).

In this ontology the geologic time periods are represented as time intervals, which are a subclass of Perdurant. As such they are considered chronometric entities whose identity is defined by the time coordinates (dates) of the interval boundaries. This is in contrast to a chronostratigraphic view of the time scale in which an actual physical manifestation (stratotype) in the rock record is the anchor that defines a geologic time interval. The time coordinates (dates) assigned to the interval boundaries vary across versions of the International Chronostratigraphic Chart from the International Commission on Stratigraphy as geochronologic data improve to refine our understanding of the temporal position of the interval boundary. The practical implication of this difference for implementing a representation of the time scale is that in the chronometric view, each geologic time interval (gsog:Geologic\_Date\_Interval) has a unique time coordinate (gsog:Geologic\_Time\_Date) for its younger and older boundary. If a new estimate for the time of either boundary is adopted, then an new instance of gsog:Geologic\_Date\_Interval is created. The Geologic\_Time\_Date references the corresponding Stratigraphic\_Point that anchors it. In an implementation of the chronostratigraphic view, each geologic time interval would be associated with a unique stratigraphic point for its younger and older boundary. New time interval instances would be created if a new definition of either boundary stratigraphic point is adopted, e.g. when a GSSP is ratified. The stratigraphic point might have multiple Time\_Instant values corresponding to different estimations of its temporal position.

The ontology binds a set of geologic time interval instances to a particular version of the geologic time scale using ‘isPartOf’ relationships. The ontology currently includes definitions for intervals from the ISC2004 time scale (Gradstein et al., 2004), the ISC2017-02 time scale (<https://stratigraphy.org/icschart/ChronostratChart2017-02.pdf>) and the ISC2020-01 time scale (<https://stratigraphy.org/icschart/ChronostratChart2020-01.pdf>). If the temporal position of the boundaries does not change, then the same interval would be used in all time scale versions for which those boundary coordinates are valid. A new interval instance is not defined if boundaries of subdivisions of the interval change. For example the boundary temporal positions defining the Miocene and Oligocene are the same in the 2004, 2017 and 2020 versions, so the same owl instance of time interval (an gstime:Epoch in this case) is used.

## Quality

This ontology includes some physical properties that are used in multiple other modules, mostly related to orientation and metamorphic description. The metamorphic descriptions apply to rock material or to rock body.

## Hydrology

This module includes hook classes for hydrology classes. Currently it only defines hydrologic event and hydrologic process as subclasses of Perdurant.

# Namespaces

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Abbrev. | Namespace URI | Scope |
| dcterms | http://purl.org/dc/terms/ | Dublin core metadata vocabulary |
| gsel | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/element/ | Classes for each element by atomic number. Isotopes not distinguished. |
| gsen | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/eventenvironment | Event Environment Classes; SubClass from gsoc:Physical\_Setting |
| gsfa | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/geologicstructure/fault/ | Classes and properties for describing faults |
| gsfo | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/geologicstructure/foliation/ | Classes and properties for describing foliation, including sedimentary bedding and tectonic foliation |
| gsgu | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/geologicunit/ | Classes and properties for describing geologic units |
| gslth | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/lithology/ | Classes and properties for describing Earth materials including gsog:Rock\_Material and gso:Granular\_Material. Includes CGI simple lithology categories as sub-class of Rock\_Material |
| gsmin | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/mineral/ | Classes and properties for describing Minerals. Properties mostly inherited from RRUFF database. Includes Mineral species from RRUFF as classes. |
| gsoc | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/common/ | objectProperties and high level classes that apply globally, based on DOLCE |
| gsog | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/geologicfeature/ | High level classes and properties that are used in multiple thematic modules, and provide the framework for geoscience representation. |
| gsol | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/geologicstructure/lineation/ | Classes and properties for describing lineation, both primary and tectonic. |
| gsoq | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/geologicquality/ | Properties for base geology namespace, shared with multiple modules. |
| gspr | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/geologicprocess/ | Classes for geologic processes, subClass from gsoc:Process or gsog:Geologic\_Process. Based on CGI geologic process vocabulary |
| gssf | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/geologicstructure/fold/ | Classes and properties for describing fold structures |
| gstime | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/ischart/ | Classes for the International Commission on Stratigraphy geologic time scale |
| gsuom | http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/uom/ | Classes for units of measure. |

# Vocabularies

[CGI vocabularies](http://resource.geosciml.org/vocabulary/cgi/2016/) were converted from SKOS to owl with the following mapping:

* skos:Concept 🡪 owl:Class
* skos:broader 🡪 rdfs:subClassOf
* skos:prefLabel 🡪 rdfs:label
* skos:description 🡪 rdfs:comment
* Add dcterms:modified with current date,
* skos:topConceptOf 🡪 rdfs:subClassOf {the class for the gsoc:Abstract/gsoc:Physical\_Region representing the concept space
* remove all skos:inScheme triples, and skos:Collection class
* skos:ConceptScheme 🡪 owl:ontology

# Quality (Property) Pattern

Properties are defined as subclasses of the Top Level Quality class defined in the Common module. Quality and Role are subclasses of ‘Inherent’, a high-level concept for things that depend for their existence on some other independent particular that is its bearer. An Inherent is associated with the bearer via the 'inheresIn' property (or one of its subproperties). An Inherent is an Endurant because it is present in its totality at any time that it exists. Properties that are not specific to geoscience, having a global scope, are defined in the Common module. Properties with domains spanning multiple geoscience modules are defined in the Property module. Other properties are defined in modules that correspond to the scope of a particular property domain. Properties specific to the theme of a module are defined in that module.

Properties (Qualities) are bound to classes using the owl:ObjectProperty gsoc:hasQuality. Many of the properties associated with the geologic classes are optional. These are implemented in the ontology as restrictions on the domain of the property.

The definition of Quality in Common is like this:

gsoc:Quality

a owl:Class ;

rdfs:label "Quality"@en ;

rdfs:subClassOf gsoc:Endurant ;

rdfs:subClassOf [

a owl:Restriction ;

owl:allValuesFrom gsoc:Quality ;

owl:onProperty gsoc:hasValue ;

] ;

rdfs:subClassOf [

a owl:Restriction ;

owl:allValuesFrom xsd:anySimpleType ;

owl:onProperty gsoc:hasDataValue ;

] ;

…(Not all triples shown here)….

A Quality instance can thus have a ‘hasValue’ property, whose value is a Property instance, or a ‘hasDataValue’ property whose value is an xml simple type (e.g. text, decimal, date). We plan on implementing SHACL rules to test that only one of these property value types is used at a time. In a data instance (e.g. ejs: ), values are typically assigned using blank nodes:

con:XmRockBody

a gsog:Complex ;

gsoc:hasConstituent [

a gslth:gneiss ;

gsoc:hasProperty [

a gsop:Metamorphic\_Grade ;

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsmg:medium\_metamorphic\_grade

]

] ;

] ;

Note that the blank node has a rdf:type (‘a gsop:Metamorphic\_Grade’) that specifies the property, and a gsoc:hasValue that is another blank node specifying the metamorphic grade property value.

A specific, identified MetamorphicGrade instance could be implemented if specific information about a metamorphic grade were available for example mineral assemblages or P-T conditions, but these details are not implemented in the current model.

# URI pattern

The base host name for namespaces is:

{base host name}= <http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1>

the terminal /1 part indicates a version, and should be incremented for non-backward compatible versions that are released.

To build up a URI, additional segments are added on the URI path:

{base host name}/{theme} where theme is the subject of a module.

{base host name}/{theme}/{vocabulary} where {vocabulary} is the name of a vocabulary used as the value space (range) for a property in that module

{base host name}/{vocabulary} – where {vocabulary} is a vocabulary used in more than one module.

# Test Instances

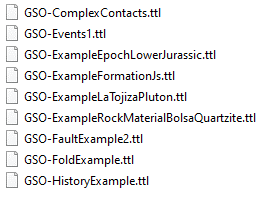


Figure . Example instances included in the version one package.

A set of example instances has been constructed in parallel with development of the ontology to test the implementation patterns used. These should be reviewed to evaluate the implementation.

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# Appendix 1. SPARQL Queries

## Get all the time ordinal eras in a version of the Geologic time scale

Three versions of the International Chronostratigraphic Chart from the International Commission on Stratigraphy have been implemented in the GSO-Geologic\_Time\_Interval.ttl module as a proof of concept. These are the 2020 (gstime:isc2020-01), 2017 (gstime:isc2017-02) and 2004 (gstime:isc2004-04) versions. The following query will generate a table with all the named eras, their lower boundary age assigned in that version, and labels for the type of Geochronologic boundary defined (if there is one defined).

prefix dc: <http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>

prefix gts: <http://resource.geosciml.org/ontology/timescale/gts#>

prefix skos: <http://www.w3.org/2004/02/skos/core#>

prefix time: <http://www.w3.org/2006/time#>

prefix ts: <http://resource.geosciml.org/vocabulary/timescale/>

prefix gsog: <http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/geologicfeature/>

**SELECT** **DISTINCT** ?tconcept ?label ?date ?reflabel ?boundary

**WHERE**

{

?tconcept gsoc:isPartOf gstime:isc2004-04.

?tconcept rdf:type/rdfs:subClassOf\* gsog:Geologic\_Date\_Interval.

?tconcept rdfs:label ?label.

**OPTIONAL** {?tconcept gsog:hasOlderDate ?boundary .

?boundary gsoc:isPartOf gstime:isc2004-04.

?boundary gsog:hasDate ?date .

**OPTIONAL** { ?boundary gsoc:hasReference [rdfs:label ?reflabel] }

}

}

**ORDER** **BY** ?date

1. <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/event> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://wikidiff.com/event/process> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)