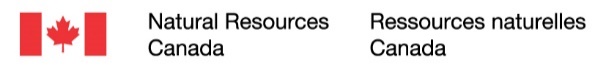
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**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA**

**OPEN FILE XXXX**

**Loop3D GeoScience Ontology Reference**

**B. Brodaric and S.M. Richard**

**2021**



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**B. Brodaric**1 **and S.M. Richard**2

1 Geological Survey of Canada

2 US Geoscience Information Network

**2021**

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Table of Contents

[1. Introduction 4](#_Toc63343194)

[2. GSO Common 5](#_Toc63343195)

[3. GSO Geology 8](#_Toc63343196)

[4. GSO Modules 14](#_Toc63343197)

[5. Examples 17](#_Toc63343198)

[References 23](#_Toc63343199)

[Appendix 1. SPARQL Queries 24](#_Toc63343200)

List of Figures

[Figure 1: GSO Github 5](file:///C:\Users\brodaric\Documents\GitHub\In%20Progress\GSO_OFR_Feb2021.docx#_Toc63256560)

[Figure 2: GSO Particular 5](file:///C:\Users\brodaric\Documents\GitHub\In%20Progress\GSO_OFR_Feb2021.docx#_Toc63256561)

[Figure 3: GSO Endurant 6](file:///C:\Users\brodaric\Documents\GitHub\In%20Progress\GSO_OFR_Feb2021.docx#_Toc63256562)

[Figure 4: GSO Perdurant 6](file:///C:\Users\brodaric\Documents\GitHub\In%20Progress\GSO_OFR_Feb2021.docx#_Toc63256563)

[Figure 5: GSO Feature 7](file:///C:\Users\brodaric\Documents\GitHub\In%20Progress\GSO_OFR_Feb2021.docx#_Toc63256564)

[Figure 6: GSO Situation 7](file:///C:\Users\brodaric\Documents\GitHub\In%20Progress\GSO_OFR_Feb2021.docx#_Toc63256565)

[Figure 7: Geological material endurants 8](file:///C:\Users\brodaric\Documents\GitHub\In%20Progress\GSO_OFR_Feb2021.docx#_Toc63256566)

[Figure 8: Geological perdurants 9](file:///C:\Users\brodaric\Documents\GitHub\In%20Progress\GSO_OFR_Feb2021.docx#_Toc63256567)

[Figure 9: Geological features 10](file:///C:\Users\brodaric\Documents\GitHub\In%20Progress\GSO_OFR_Feb2021.docx#_Toc63256568)

[Figure 10: Rock material and role example 19](#_Toc63256569)

[Figure 11: Geological unit, role, and rock material example 20](#_Toc63256570)

[Figure 12: Rock sample example 22](#_Toc63256571)

[Figure 13. Partial results from SPARQL query for geological time units 25](#_Toc63256572)

List of Tables

[Table 1. GSO geological feature examples 11](#_Toc63256959)

[Table 2: GSO Geology types 12](#_Toc63256960)

[Table 3: GSO Modules 14](#_Toc63256961)

# Introduction

The GeoScience Ontology (GSO) is a systemized representation of core geoscience knowledge. It consists of a three-layer framework including a foundational layer applicable to any discipline, a geological layer forming the root for any aspect of geology, as well as detailed modules that can be refined or supplemented as required for specific purposes:

(1) For its topmost foundational layer, GSO it is inspired by existing foundational ontologies, primarily DOLCE (Masolo et al., 2003; Borgo and Masolo, 2010), Basic Formal Ontology (BFO; Arp *et al*., 2015), and Unified Foundational Ontology (UFO; Guizzardi & Wagner, 2010), adapting key items and integrating them in a unique way.

(2) For its middle layer - the root geoscience layer – GSO builds on the NADM (NADM 2004) and GeoSciML (Raymond *et al*., 2012; CGI Data Model Working Group, 2012) initiatives, extending them conceptually to form a geological superstructure. This superstructure aims to be a comprehensive foundation for representing any aspect of geology, including entities such as geological objects, materials, structures, settings, qualities, roles, processes, events, geologic time, and geologic relations.

(3) The final layer consists of geoscience modules that extend the geological superstructure, such as kinds of geological structures (e.g. various faults), specific time scales (e.g. ICS 2017), or kinds of rock materials (e.g. CGI Simple Lithology). This modularized approach enables the substitution or addition of modules for specific needs, allowing for the development of customized extensions for distinct organizations or systems.

Although intended for general geoscience usage, a driving use-case for GSO is knowledge management for 3D geological modelling. This requires GSO to be easily deployable in internet-free environments, such as remote mining and field camps, and to be readily coupled with 3D modelling software. Compactness and efficiency are thus priorities, as is logical consistency to promote effective reasoning. For these reasons, GSO is a stand-alone product that does not import other ontologies. However, many modules consist of contents adapted from existing ontologies and exchange formats, with links to original sources added as annotations, e.g. some GeoSciML vocabularies are converted from SKOS to GSO and OWL. This adapt, versus import, approach not only avoids unnecessary bloat, but also addresses difficult challenges of conceptual misalignment between imports. Another factor is the strong research emphasis: in addition to its goal of being an operational and useful knowledge structure, GSO is also a vehicle for developing and testing new ontological ideas with application to geology.

GSO is represented in UML, using the Sparx Enterprise Architect tool, and in OWL, using a combination of raw text editing and tools such as the TopQuadrant TopBraid Composer and Protégé. The OWL representation is serialized using Turtle notation. The Turtle files (.ttl) have been tested to open in TopBraid Composer Free Edition and Protégé v.5.

## Terminology

Types are generalizations that broadly include things such as classes, kinds and categories, e.g. Rock or Event. Instances are individuals the conform to a types, e.g. this rock or that event. Individuals cannot be instantiated (this rock has no instances), and entity and thing are used synonymously.

## GitHub Repository

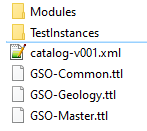
The top two GSO layers are serialized as distinct files, using the Turtle ‘ttl’ serialization (Beckett and Berners-Lee, 2011): ‘GSO-Common.ttl’ for the non-geological foundational layer, and ‘GSO-Geology.ttl’ for the geological layer. The modules comprising the third GSO layer are also distinct ttl files, one for each particular geological aspect. The number of modules is currently growing as various aspects are added, initially by GSO creators and eventually by other users. The GSO package also includes a GSO-Master.ttl file that imports all original modules to create a complete model that is used for instance data.

Figure : GSO Github

GSO lives in a [GitHub repository](https://github.com/Loop3D/GKM/tree/master/Loop3D-GSO) structured as per Figure 1. The Common, Geology, and Master files are in the main directory. Each folder contains an OASIS catalog file (e.g. catalog-v001.xml), providing a mapping from GSO URIs to file locations in the repository, which is required by OWL editors to resolve import URIs locally when GSO is unavailable online.

# GSO Common

GSO Common consists of the topmost non-geological entities in GSO.

## Particular

**Particular** is the top type in GSO and has individuals as instances, e.g. this rock or that event are instances of Particular. There are four types of particulars: endurants, perdurants, features and situations (Figure 2). An **Endurant** is fully present at any time it exists – it endures -- and has endurant parts only. Unlike endurants, a **Perdurant** unfolds in time – it persists – and is not fully present at any timepoint, e.g. an earthquake, and has perdurant parts only. Processes and events are key types of perdurants. A **Feature** is a derived entity dependent on two or more other particulars, e.g. a fault depends on at least two host rock bodies to exist. Any feature is also an endurant, perdurant, or situation – features overlap with these types, e.g. a fault is also an endurant, as it wholly exists at any timepoint. A **Situation** is a fragment of the world, such as some geological setting, and consists of a grouping of particulars, possibly including endurants, perdurants, features, and other situations.

Figure : GSO Particular

: Particular

## Endurant

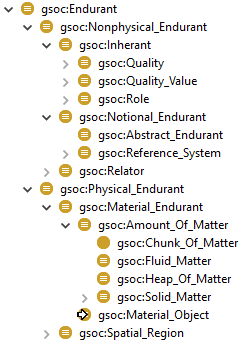
Endurants are either physical or nonphysical (Figure 3). Physically endurants occupy space directly or are the space being occupied, and non-physical endurants do not occupy space directly. A **Material Endurant** is then a physical endurant directly occupying a **Spatial Region**, a chunk of 0-3 dimensional space, and it is either a **Material Object** (e.g. a rock formation) or an **Amount of Matter** (e.g. a rock material). An amount of matter (e.g. some sandstone) constitutes a material object(e.g. a rock formation), and may be constituted by other matter, such as granular material, minerals, and elements; however, a material object itself never constitutes any matter. Amounts of matter are solid (**Solid Matter**) or fluid (**Fluid Matter**), and are chunks (**Chunk Of Matter**) or heaps (**Heap Of Matter**): chunks are unified single objects, e.g. an amount of sandstone, and heaps are not unified, e.g. the collection of sand grains and matrix/cement in the sandstone, or grains of sand in a beach (after Lowe, 1998). A **Nonphysical Endurant** is an aspatial entity: it does not directly occupy space, but might indirectly occupy it via related entities, e.g. a thickness indirectly occupies space by virtue of its physical bearer, such as a rock body. A nonphysical endurant is an **Inherant**, **Notional Endurant**, or **Relator**. Inherants (e.g. a thickness, color) and relators (e.g. a meeting, marriage, employment) might occupy space indirectly, but notional endurants do not occupy space at all, neither directly nor indirectly (e.g. a number). Inherants and relators are distinguished by inherence and dependence: an inherent inheres-in and depends-on a single thing, its bearer (e.g. a thickness on a rock body) while a relator depends on multiple things, without inhering in them (e.g. a meeting depends on the participants that meet, but does not inhere-in them - it is not fully *in* each of them). The three kinds of inherent are **Quality**, **Quality Value**, and **Role**. Qualities are traits such as thickness, which can have quality values within reference systems that change in time, such as thick, 1 m, or 1-2m; these values are temporal parts of the quality. While qualities and their values inhere-in and depend-on a single thing, their bearer, a **Role** inheres-in (is played-by) one thing, but depends on multiple things: the role of clast is played by a rock material within a rock object, and depends on both the material and object. This is due to roles (in GSO) occurring in the context of a relation, such as the rock material constituting the rock object, with the role played by one entity in the relation, but dependent on all entities in the relation.

Figure : GSO Endurant

Like roles, a **Relator** is also relational: it is an object reified from a relation, e.g. the *meeting* entity reified from the *x meets y* relation. Relators may or may not occupy space, and if so only indirectly, that is, only if some of the related things occupy space directly, e.g. a meeting occupies space indirectly by virtue of its human participants. In contrast, a **Notional Endurant** cannot occupy space at all, neither directly nor indirectly, e.g. mathematical entities such as numbers or reference systems. However, some notional endurants may occupy time (indirectly), while **Abstract Endurant**s do not occupy time at all: e.g. numbers are atemporal and aspatial, but some mathematical reference systems are in fact temporal, e.g. those dependent on a physical entity such as a spatial coordinate system for the Earth, which could not pre-exist nor post-exist the Earth.

## Perdurant

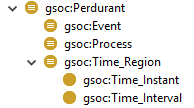
A **Perdurant** can be an **Event**, **Process**, or **Time Region** (Figure 4). Events and Processes persist in time by accumulating different temporal parts, so they are only partially present at any timepoint they exist. Events and processes differ from endurants insofar as they are things that happen (persist), while endurants are things that just are (endure). Specifically, processes are *how* things happen (e.g. ground shaking, deposition process), while events are *what* happens (e.g. earthquake, deposition of a formation). Processes constitute events analogous to how amounts of matter constitute physical objects, e.g. the earthquake is constituted by the ground shaking, and the deposition event is constituted by the deposition process. Both processes and events must have at least some endurant participants – an event or process cannot happen unless it is happening to something, e.g. the earthquake shakes the ground, and some material is deposited. **Time Regions** are chunks of time, analogous how spatial regions are chunks of space. Similarly, time regions can be directly occupied by perdurants, and indirectly occupied by related endurants, such as participants in processes or events. A **Time Instant** is a point of time, and a **Time Interval** is a span of time between instants. Time regions, together with features, are the basis for geological time scales.

Figure : GSO Perdurant

## Feature

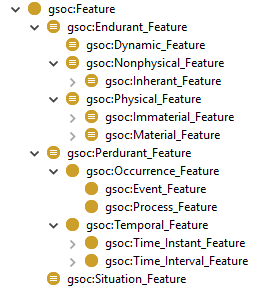
A **Feature** is a derivative entity generically dependent on multiple other entities, and emerging from a relation linking these entities. Examples of features are holes, boundaries, and geological structures. A hole is derived from the containment of a space by an object. Boundaries derive from the relation between an object’s external and internal parts. Geological structures derive from the relation between rock bodies or their constituents, e.g. a contact derives from a 'touching' relation between rock bodies.

Figure : GSO Feature

Each entity in the feature-emergence relation is either a host for, or part of, the feature. Hosts are entities on which a feature depends, but are not necessarily part of the feature: e.g. the object containing the hole or having a boundary, or the rock bodies that touch. The remaining entities in the relation are essential parts of the feature. They can be proper parts comprising the feature entirely, such as the complete space of a hole, the thin veneer of material fully bounding an object, or the total immaterial surface between rock bodies. They can also change over time, e.g. when an object moves the hole comprises a different space, when an object shrinks the boundary comprises different material, and as rock bodies move the contacts between them comprise different surfaces in space.

In GSO, features are categorized by type of part (Figure 5). An **Endurant Feature** has endurant essential parts, a **Perdurant Feature** has perdurant essential parts, and a **Situation Feature** has situations as essential parts. Then, a **Nonphysical Feature** has nonphysical endurant parts, such as a shape quality, e.g. a fold, a **Physical Feature** has physical endurant parts, e.g. a material boundary or a hole, and a **Dynamic Feature** has essential endurant parts, but is hosted by a perdurant, e.g. an ocean wave. A perdurant feature is either an **Occurrence Feature** having processes or events as essential parts, e.g. a winning goal or peak ground shaking, or is a **Temporal Feature** having time region essential parts, e.g. a pause in a process or event, a gap between them, or their start or end times (their temporal boundaries). These feature types will also appear as subtypes of Endurant, Perdurant, or Situation.

## Situation

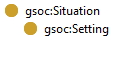
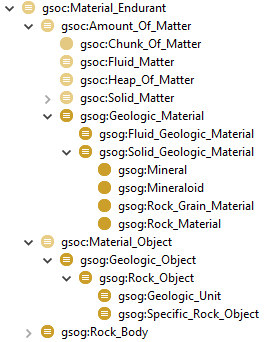
A **Situation** is a fragment of the world that has other particulars as parts, with no specific unifying criteria (Figure 6). Situations can thus comprise a mixture of endurants and perdurants, possibly unrelated in an essential way, e.g. not all endurants in a situation need participate in perdurants in the situation. Because of this mixture, **Situation** is not a type of endurant nor perdurant, as it can have both as parts. However, some situations are endurants, i.e. those consisting entirely of endurants, and others are likewise perdurants. Situations might then occupy space and time directly or indirectly, as per the nature of their parts. A **Setting** is a situation unified by some relation to a specific individual, such that the setting serves as a context for the individual. For example, geological settings are typically causal contexts for a variety of specific individuals, with a focus on how the individual came to be.

Figure : GSO Situation

# GSO Geology

The GSO Geology layer contains the topmost geological entities, with each top geological entity specializing a common entity (i.e. from GSO Common), either Endurant, Perdurant, Feature, Situation or their subtype.

## Geological Endurants

A geological physical endurant (Figure 7) is either a **Geologic Material** or **Geologic Object**. Geological materials are produced by geological processes or events, and are solid (**Solid Geologic Material**) or fluid (**Fluid Geologic Material**), or categorized as **Geologic Material** if it is constituted by significant solid and fluid components. Solid Geologic materials include **Rock Material** (e.g. granite, sandstone), **Rock Grain Material** (e.g. the feldspar grains in a granite, or quartz grains in a sandstone), **Mineral** (e.g. quartz), or **Mineraloid** (e.g. obsidian, amber, opal). As with all matter, geological materials can be unified as a chunk of matter, or not unified as a heap of matter: a distinct sandstone body in a formation is unified (it is distinctly cohesive and identifiable), but the sand grains in the formation, considered individually, are not cohesive and too numerous to be identifiable at the scale of the formation. A chunk of matter made of granular particles will thus always be constituted by some heap of matter. A specific classification of rock materials is a module in GSO, with GSO supplying a default module derived from the IUGS CGI simple lithology vocabulary.

Geologic objects are differentiated from rock objects and rock bodies (Fig 7). Geologic objects are material objects constituted by any mixture of geological solids or fluids, e.g. a petroleum basin might be considered a geological object having rock material and fluid material as distinct constituents, as well as having the related objects as parts: the reservoir as the solid part, and the gas or liquid bodies as the remaining parts. A **Rock Object** is then a specialized geological object constituted by solid geological materials only, e.g. a geological formation may then contain fluids (in its pores), but is not constituted by the contained fluids nor has them as parts, so is distinct from them. Rock objects and their materials are differentiated by constitution: rock objects are constituted by some amount of solid geological material, but materials are only constituted by other materials (i.e. amounts of matter). In contrast to rock objects and related materials, a **Rock Body** is a hybrid entity, as it can be either an amount of solid geological material or a rock object, and is thus a useful means to refer to a rock mass without distinguishing it as object or material.

Figure : Geological material endurants

GSO further delineates two types of rock objects: **Specific Rock Object** and **Geologic Unit**. A specific rock object is a single self-connected entity constituted by a (singe) chunk of solid geological material. It is not contextual, as it can be moved to another location and retain identity, e.g. a crystal, boulder, concretion, or material fossil. These could all be relocated to Mars and remain the same entity. Conversely, a geologic unit is not a specific rock object, both because it can be fragmented into pieces (e.g. by faulting) and maintain identity, and because it is contextual and cannot be relocated without losing identity. For example, a formation might fragmented into pieces and furthermore cannot be relocated to Mars and be the same formation, because its relations to surrounding rocks would differ and its reliance on specific processes or events would differ.

GSO Geology does not contain nonphysical geological endurants, but other modules do: e.g. the Geologic Role module specifies various roles such as rock sample, clast, inclusion, and protolith, and the Geologic Quality module specifies qualities such as bedding thickness, various orientations (e.g. Azimuth, Dip, Plunge), and metamorphic grade. Other specialized modules also include pertinent roles and qualities, such as those directly relevant to folds or faults.

## Geological Perdurants

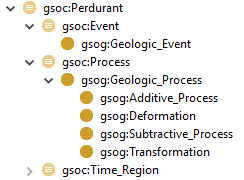
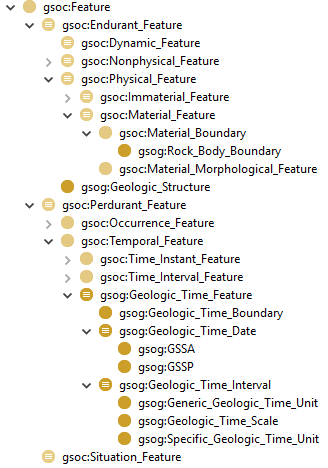
A geological perdurant is either a **Geologic Process** or **Geologic Event** (Figure 8). Geologic events are not further delineated in GSO, but geological processes are differentiated by their effect on a rock body’s material (after Perrin *et al.* 2005): a **Subtractive Process** removes material (e.g. erosion), an **Additive Process** adds material (sedimentation), a **Deformation Process** deforms and/or shifts the material (e.g. ductile deformation or faulting), and a **Transformation Process** alters the material to another material (e.g. metamorphism). As with their generic counterparts, geologic events are constituted by geologic processes, e.g. the earthquake by the ground shaking, the depositional event by the depositional process. Geologic time regions are also perdurants, but indirectly via being features; they are discussed below in the Geological Features section.

Figure : Geological perdurants

## Geological Features

Geological features include geological structures, physical rock boundaries (e.g. the top or bottom part of a geological unit), physical voids (e.g. porespace or a drill hole), geological time regions (e.g. Jurassic Period) and their temporal boundaries (e.g. end of the Jurassic Period). Ain the ontology **, Rock\_Body\_Boundary,**

Geological structures are a subset of the things that are geological features. A geological structure is a derivative entity that depends on at least one rock body as host or part, as well as on some other things, with the rock body and those other things related in a specific way. For example, a contact is a spatial region located where rock bodies touch: the contact is hosted by the rock bodies, has a low-dimensional spatial region (surface, line, point) as essential part, and emerges from the relation in which the rock body boundaries touch and are coincident with that spatial region. Table 1 sketches a GSO description of several geological features, including some representative geological structures.

Material features derive from physical parts made of matter. Examples include a fault zone derived from the rock body between or beside faults, or a rock body boundary at the top of a rock body derived from its uppermost material portion. Immaterial features derive from physical parts that are not made of matter, so from spatial regions: e.g. a contact or fault derived from the surface between rock bodies, pore space derived from the microscopic spaces between constituents within a rock body, or a drill hole derived from a macroscopic, cylindrical space penetrating a rock body from its exterior.

In contrast, inherent features derive from nonphysical parts, which are neither material nor spatial. The most prominent types of inherent features are derived from qualities or relators (i.e. patterns). An example of a quality-based geologic feature is a fold, which is derived from the value of the shape quality carried by a host rock body. The shape value is an essential part, but can change over time in that as the fold stretches or contracts in time, each stretched or contracted shape value will be the fold at that time.

A relator-based geologic feature is a pattern inhering in a rock body, such as a fabric. The pattern reflects a certain relation between the rock body’s parts (e.g. rock layer pattern) or constituents (e.g. mineral pattern). However, because a pattern is an object, while a relation is not, the relation must be reified into an object (i.e. into a relator instance) to be a feature. For example, a linear arrangement of things is reified into a lineation relator instance, which becomes a mineral lineation when hosted by a rock body and having mineral amounts as parts. Note the essential parts of a pattern feature are not any of the things being related, such the minerals in mineral lineation, rather the relator instances themselves are the parts – this reflects the fact that a pattern is a non-physical entity and cannot have physical things as parts, such as minerals or other rock bodies. For example, when a group of minerals adds members in time to cause elongation, the essential parts of the lineation are not the groups of minerals at distinct times. The parts are, in fact, the different linear patterns hosted by the various mineral groups at distinct times. Foliations are then planar patterns in a rock body’s parts or constituents, bedding is a stratified pattern of a rock body’s parts, and fabric is generally any pattern in a rock body.

Figure : Geological features

Table . GSO geological feature examples

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Feature** | **Type** | **Host** | **Essential Part** | **Relation** |
| fault zone | Material Feature | faults | rock body | rock body between/beside faults |
| rock body top | Material Feature | rock body | rock body part (boundary) | topmost part of a rock body |
| contact | Immaterial Feature | rock bodies | low-dimensional spatial region (surface, point, line) | adjacent rock bodies meet |
| fault | Immaterial Feature | rock bodies | low-dimensional spatial region (surface, point, line) | offset adjacent rock bodies meet |
| drill hole | Immaterial Feature | rock bodies | spatial region (volume) | space intruding a rock body |
| fabric | Inherant Feature | rock body | relator: pattern in parts or constituents of host | arrangement of parts or constituents of host |
| lineation | Inherant Feature | rock body | relator: linear pattern in parts or constituents of host | linear arrangement of parts or constituents of host |
| foliation | Inherant Feature | rock body | relator: planar pattern in parts or constituents of host | planar arrangement of parts or constituents of host |
| bedding | Inherant Feature | rock body | relator: stratified pattern in parts or constituents of host | stratified arrangement of parts of host |
| fold | Inherant Feature | rock body | shape quality | shape inheres in a rock body |
| geologic time interval | Time Interval Feature | rock body | time interval or geologic time interval | time interval occupied indirectly by a rock body (e.g. chronostrat unit) |
| geologic time scale | Time Interval Feature | rock body | geologic time interval | time interval occupied indirectly by a rock body (e.g. all Earth rocks) |
| geologic time boundary | Temporal Boundary | geologic time interval | geologic time date | beginning or end of a geologic time interval |
| GSSA | Time Instant Feature | rock body or geologic process or event | time instant | time instant occupied by some rock body or geologic event |
| GSSP | Time Instant Feature | contact and geologic event | time instant | time instant occupied a certain event that created the contact |

A **Geologic Time Feature** derives from a rock body indirectly occupying a time region through its participation in the event that formed the rock body at that time. The rock body hosts the feature, and the time region is an essential part of the feature. There are two views of geological time interval features (e.g. Jurassic Period). In one view it is a time interval occupied by the event that formed some rock body, e.g. a chronostratigraphic unit (e.g. Jurassic System). Alternatively, a time interval feature can be defined as the time interval between events that formed two rock-body boundaries. This second view is the one taken by the International Commission on Stratigraphy (ICS) (Remane et al. 1996) in the current definition of the Geologic Time Scale. The rock-body boundaries that formally define the ICS Geologic Time Scaleare 'Global Boundary Stratotype Section and Points' (**GGSP**). A **Geologic Time Date** is the time instant occupied by an event that forms a rock body boundary. The ICS defines 'Global Standard Stratigraphic Age' (GSSA) time instants to bound Geologic Time Scale eras in the Precambrian. These are loosely derived from events recognized in the Precambrian geologic record that do not have an identifiable particular rock body boundary.

A **Geologic Time Boundary** (e.g. start of the Jurassic Period) is a time instant hosted by both a rock body and a geologic time interval – it could not exist without the interval (e.g. Jurassic Period) nor without the rock body that hosts the time instant (e.g. GSSP). Geologic time intervals are delineated into time units and scales, using the type of essential part as discriminating criteria. A **Specific Geologic Time Unit** (e.g. Jurassic 2017) has a non-geologic time interval as static part (e.g. 201 Ma – 145 Ma), which cannot change – if it changed (i.e. if either of its boundaries alters) it would no longer be e.g. Jurassic 2017. A **Specific Geologic Time Unit** is derived from particular definitions of its rock body boundaries and estimation of the temporal position of those boundaries. A **Generic** **Geologic Time Unit** is defined by its position between other time units, without necessarily specifying bounding time instants. A Generic Geologic Time Unit (e.g. Jurassic Period) has specific geologic time intervals as non-static essential parts (which can change over time. This means that ontologically, the Jurassic Period is the sum of all its different manifestations, such as Jurassic 2010, 2017, 2020. At any one time, there might be multiple specific units (ideally one) accepted by the community as the best specific time unit manifesting a generic time unit. A **Geologic Time Scale** is a collection of either specific or generic geologic time units, which are its static parts – i.e. if a time unit changes then the altered collection becomes a different time scale. A time scale in this sense is essentially (1) tied to a specific rock body (e.g. the Earth’s rock mass), and (2) an interval of time subdivided into other geological time units. In general, this approach aligns with prior work on geologic time (Cox & Richard, 2014), while providing a new ontological interpretation grounded in the notion of temporal features.

## Geological Situations

Geological situations are typically causal settings, that is, they are a causal context for a particular geological entity, such as for a geological unit or rock material. The setting thus consists of a collection of things influencing what the entity is and how it came to be. Examples include **Marine Setting** or **Alluvial Fan Setting**. Specific setting types are not included in the geology layer, but are specified in modules, with a default geological setting module provided by GSO.

Table 2 lists and briefly describes all types in the GSO geology layer.

Table : GSO Geology types

| **GSO-Geology Type** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| Additive Process | A process that adds material to some geologic material or object. |
| Deformation | A process that deforms the material of some geologic material or object. Includes strain and translation. |
| Fluid Geologic Material | Includes all forms of geologic fluids such as lava, molten rock, or gases. |
| Generic Geologic Time Unit | A geologic time interval (e.g. Jurassic Period) with components (essential parts) that are specific geological time units (e.g. Jurassic 2017). |
| Geologic Event | When something happens, events are the ‘what’ of the happening, and processes are the ‘how’. E.g. the Trans-Hudson Orogeny event caused by a subduction process. The relation between events and processes is constitution: events are constituted by processes, and processes constitute events. Geologic processes and events have at least one geologic endurant as participant, i.e. a happening cannot occur unless it happens to something (e.g. to rock bodies in the Trans-Hudson region). Events can only have events as parts. |
| Geologic Material | An amount of matter primarily (dominantly) having parts created by geologic processes. Can include minor parts that are not of geologic origin, such as organic material. |
| Geologic Object | A material object constituted by some geological material and generically dependent on some process or event – i.e. it cannot exist without some geologic process or event. |
| Geologic Process | Processes are the ‘how’ of a happening (see Geologic Event above). A geological process typically has input and output participants that are geologic. Processes can only have other processes as parts. |
| Geologic Structure | A pattern in a rock body (foliation, fold), or a feature occurring between rock bodies (contact, fault, fracture). |
| Geologic Time Boundary | A boundary for a geologic time interval, e.g. end of the Jurassic Period. |
| Geologic Time Date | A point in time hosted by a rock object. Can be (1) a GSSP if it is associated with a location in a particular stratigraphic section, or (2) a GSSA if it is arbitrarily assigned. |
| Geologic Time Feature | A temporal feature dependent on (hosted by) a rock object. |
| Geologic Time Interval | A temporal feature dependent on a rock body, and having parts that are (geologic) time intervals. |
| Geologic Time Scale | A collection of geological time intervals (excluding time scales) hosted by a rock body (e.g. the Earth’s rock mass) and following a certain topology. A time scale is itself an interval of time, indeed it could be the complete container for time associated with a certain rock mass. |
| Geologic Unit | A rock object that is not a specific rock object - it is dependent on its surroundings and can be fragmented. Geologic units are identified not only by geometric, compositional and internal structural characteristics, but also by topology, i.e. spatio-temporal relations to other rock bodies. |
| GSSA | Global Standard Stratigraphic Age: a geologic time date defined by the International Stratigraphic Commission, based on assertion of a time point and loosely affiliated with some rock body related to e.g. an age date or a field observation. |
| GSSP | Global Boundary Stratotype Section and Point: a geologic time date defined by the International Stratigraphic Commission, hosted by a stratigraphic point (on a contact) and section, and a global event. |
| Mineral | An amount of mineral. |
| Mineraloid | An amount of amorphous material produced by rapid cooling of melted material. Includes natural glasses and extraterrestrial material, as well as anthromophomorphic manufactured material. |
| Rock Body | A material endurant, either a rock object or a solid geologic material. |
| Rock Body Boundary | A material boundary hosted by a rock body and composed of the exterior-facing material of the rock body. |
| Rock Grain Material | A rock body constituent consisting of particles that share a set of characteristics, e.g. genesis, particle size (distribution), mineralogy, shape. |
| Rock Material | Lithological material constituting a rock object. |
| Rock Object | A material object constituted by only solid geological materials. |
| Solid Geologic Material | A geologic material primarily (dominantly) having parts that are solid. |
| Subtractive Process | A process that removes material from some geologic material or object. |
| Specific Geologic Time Unit | A geologic time interval (e.g. Jurassic 2017) with absolute (numeric) boundaries (e.g. 201 Ma – 145 Ma). |
| Specific Rock Object | A rock object that is not spatio-temporally dependent, i.e. can be moved from its surroundings and retain identity; is a single un-fragmented body. |
| Subtractive Process | A process that removes material from some geologic material or object. |
| Transformation | A process that changes the material of some geologic material or object. Includes metamorphism, metasomatism, alteration, weathering. |

# GSO Modules

Each module is dependent on (imports) at least GSO-Common, with the geology modules additionally dependent on GSO-Geology and possibly a small number of other modules. This modularization enables select modules to be used as needed for a particular application. GSO comes with 27 distinct modules in this initial release. These are described below in Table 3 and grouped under headings for geological endurants, geological features, geological perdurants, geological settings, geological relations, and non-geological entities; note the gso: prefix stands for <http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/>. In most cases, contents are incomplete and are included as (1) seeding for future expansion and (2) a template for user-specific module design. However, some framework modules, such as for minerals, elements, and units of measure, are adapted from mature efforts and have significant and well-developed content.

Many modules are seeded from [CGI vocabularies](http://resource.geosciml.org/vocabulary/cgi/2016/), converted from SKOS to owl as follows:

* skos:Concept 🡪 owl:Class
* skos:broader 🡪 rdfs:subClassOf
* skos:prefLabel 🡪 rdfs:label
* skos:description 🡪 rdfs:comment
* dcterms:modified with current date
* skos:topConceptOf 🡪 rdfs:subClassOf
* remove all skos:inScheme triples and skos:Collection classes
* skos:ConceptScheme 🡪 owl:ontology

Table : GSO Modules

| **Module Name** | **Prefix** | **URI** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Geologic Endurants*** |  |  |  |
| Geologic Granular Material | gsgm | gso:granularmaterial/ | Types of Rock\_Material constituent that are particles sharing a set of characteristics, e.g. genesis, particle size (distribution), mineralogy, shape, sorting, and qualities for specifying size and shape. Based on the CGI vocabulary. |
| Geologic Mineral | gsmin | gso:mineral/ | Specifies ~4600 mineral species extracted from the RRUFF database with URIs in the GSO namespace. Further enhanced with links mined from the Wiki­Data mineral list (~3600 species). Includes original qualities as annotations, and mapping to http URLs from mindat, handbook of mineralogy and webmineral.. Additional work required to identify sub-groupings useful for (1) rock description, and (2) 3D models. |
| Geologic Quality | gsgq | gso:geologicquality/ | Types of geologic qualities common to multiple modules, such as those for orientation. Module-specific qualities are typically specified in the module. |
| Geologic Reference System | gsrs | gso:geologicreferencesystem/ | Types of conventions used to report measurement data. Currently, mainly for field measurement, e.g. right-hand-rule or dip-dip-direction for reporting planar orientation. |
| Geologic Rock  Material | gsrm | gso:rockmaterial/ | Types of rock materials (lithologies) from the CGI vocabulary, and related qualities and quality values, such as various degrees of consolidation. |
| Geologic Rock Object | gsro | gso:rockobject/ | Types for geologic objects (e.g. core, crust, mantle) and specific rock objects (e.g. crystal, fossil object, concretion); excludes geologic units. |
| Geologic Role | gsor | gso:geologicrole/ | Types of geologic roles, such as those played by historical rock bodies (protolith), rock body parts (clast) or minerals (xenocryst). |
| Geologic Unit | gsgu | gso:geologicunit/ | Types of material geologic units, delineated into stratigraphic and non-stratigraphic. Includes material unit ranks such as Formation (for lithostratigraphic units) or Stage (for chonostratigraphic units). |
| ***Geologic Features*** |  |  |  |
| Geologic Feature | gsgf | gso:geologicfeature/ | Types of geologic features that are not geologic structures nor geologic time features, such as those for voids (e.g. porespace, drill hole), material boundaries (e.g. rock body top, outcrop), or material objects (e.g. fault zone). |
| Geologic Structure | gsos | gso:geologicstructure/ | General types of geological structures, with specializations and qualities specified in additional modules. Includes various fabrics, sedimentary structure, and fracture. |
| Geologic Structure Contact | gscn | gso:geologiccontact/ | Types of contacts from the CGI vocabulary. |
| Geologic Structure Fault | gsfa | gso:geologicfault/ | Types of faults from the CGI vocabulary, and related qualities, such as movement magnitude and sense. |
| Geologic Structure Fold | gsfd | gso:geologicfold/ | Types of folds from the CGI vocabulary, and related qualities, such as amplitude and shape. |
| Geologic Structure Foliation | gsfo | gso:geologicfoliation/ | Types of foliations from the CGI vocabulary. Includes primary (e.g., sedimentary and igneous) and deformation-related (e.g., metamorphic and tectonic) planar fabrics. |
| Geologic Structure Lineation | gsol | gso:geologiclineation/ | Types of lineations from the CGI vocabulary. |
| Geologic Time | gst | gso:geologictime/ | Instances of generic geologic time units, such as Jurassic Period, and related boundaries, such as the Base of the Jurassic Period. |
| Geologic Time Ischart | gstime | gso:ischart/ | Instances of specific geologic time units, such as Jurassic 2017, and related time scales, e.g. ICS 2017. GSO includes specific time units 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>). Note that specific time units are re-used across time scales, with a new time unit introduced only if there is a change to its boundary definition or the estimated temporal position (date) of the boundary. For example, Jurassic in the 2004 and 2010 ICS time charts is the same specific geologic time unit, but Jurassic in the 2004 and 2017 ICS time charts are different specific geologic time unit, as they have different boundary dates. However, changes to boundaries of internal subdivisions do not trigger a new unit. For example, the temporal boundaries defining the Miocene and Oligocene are the same in the 2004, 2017 and 2020 versions, even though certain subdivisions change, e.g. the date estimates for the boundaries of the Serravallian Age of the Miocene are different in the 2004 and 2017 ICS time scales. |
| ***Geologic Perdurants*** |  |  |  |
| Geologic Process | gspr | gso:geologicprocess/ | Types of geologic processes, with augmentations to the CGI Event Process vocabulary, as well some anthropogenic or biologic processes that impact geology. |
| Geologic Event | gsev | gso:geologicevent/ | Types of geologic events, currently with subtypes only for extra-terrestrial impacts and magnetic field reversals. |
| ***Geologic Settings*** |  |  |  |
| Geologic Setting | gsen | gso:geologicsetting/ | Types of geological settings mainly from the CGI Event Environment vocabulary, construed broadly to include the physical environment causally affecting a geological entity, typically an event. Includes surface settings driven by climate, tectonics, physiography or geography, subsurface settings driven by pressure, temperature, and chemical environment, and tectonic and extra-terrestrial settings. |
| ***Geologic Relations*** |  |  |  |
| Geologic Relation | gsrl | gso:geologicrelation/ | Specifies a small number of geological relations, such as cross-cuts, overlies, and overprints. Requires expansion. |
| ***Non-geological*** |  |  |  |
| Element | gsel | gso:element/ | Types of chemical elements, extracted from WikiData with local URIs defined in the GSO namespace. Qualities (as owl:annotation) for each element include atomic number, abbreviation, WikiData URI, CHEBI URI and Encyclopedia Britannica link. Does not include isotopes. |
| Feature | gsof | gso:feature/ | Adds features as subtypes to core entities of endurant, perdurant and situation, to respect the fact that e.g. a hole is not only an immaterial feature but also a spatial region, a material boundary is also a material endurant, and a temporal boundary is also a time region. |
| Hydrology | gsoh | gso:hydrology/ | Placeholder for hydrologic entities, currently limited to Hydrologic Process and Hydrologic Event. |
| Perdurant | gspd | gso:perdurant | Types of perdurants unrelated to geology or the environment. Currently, contains types of events that determine how some entity is discovered, identified or verified: assertion, inference, observation, or calculation, with the latter broadly construed to be algorithmic in some sense, including mathematical, simulated or modelled. |
| Quality | gsoq | gso:quality/ | Types of common qualities and values not included in GSO-Common, such as intensity, colour, density, displacement, and orientation. |
| Unit of Measure (UOM) | gsuom | gso:uom/ | Units of measure ontology, adapted from QUDT by Nichohas Carr. |

# Examples

The examples described in this section are encodings of instances of types specified above. They are taken from real-world examples found in the geological literature or provided by GSO collaborators.

## Quality Pattern

Bearers of qualities are bound to their qualities via the gsoc:hasQuality relation, and qualities to their bearers via the gsoc:isQualityOf relation. Importantly, qualities such as Thickness can have categorical values such as Thin, Thin to Thick, or quantitative measurement values such as 1.2m, 1.2m-4.3m. Qualities are bound to their values via the hasValue relation. Values are subclasses of gsoc:Quality\_Value. In an instance, qualities and quality values are also instances and typically specified a using blank node: in the example below, a blank node is used to specify the type of quality (gsgq:Metamorphic\_Grade), and another blank node is used to specify the medium metamorphic grade value.

con:XmRockBody

a gsgu:Complex ;

gsoc:hasConstituent [

a gsrm:Gneiss ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsgq:Metamorphic\_Grade ;

gsoc:hasValue [ a gsgq:Medium\_Metamorphic\_Grade ]

] ;

] ;

Importantly, qualities can bear qualities to form complex qualities, such as colour bearing the hue, saturation, and brightness qualities. Units of measure is also a quality, one carried by another appropriate quality.

## Example 1: Geologic Unit

Jurassic formation has lower and upper parts.

ejs:JsFormation

a gsog:Formation ;

gsoc:hasDirectTemporalLocation [

a gsog:Geologic\_Time\_Interval ;

gsoc:timeStartedBy gstime:LowerJurassic2017 ;

gsoc:timeFinishedBy gstime:LowerJurassic2017 ;

rdfs:label "Lower Jurassic Age"@en ;

] ;

gsoc:hasPart ejs:JsFormation-lower ;

gsoc:hasPart ejs:JsFormation-upper ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsgq:Metamorphic\_Grade ;

gsoc:hasValue [ a gsgq:Not\_Metamorphosed ] ;

rdfs:label "not metamorphosed"@en ;

] ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsgq:Bedding\_Thickness;

gsoc:hasValue [ a gsoc:Named\_Value;

gsoc:hasDataValue "Thin to medium Bedded"@en ] ;

rdfs:label "thin to medium bedded"@en ;

] ;

rdfs:comment "Several surfaces are not elucidated as parts in this example, but are referenced in the Contact instances below. These surfaces would participate in intrusion and also ?contact metamorphism? processes"@en ;

rdfs:comment "clasts of Cb Quartzite are abundant in the lower part of the unit. The lower part is a fining-upward sequence from conglomeratic sandstone to fine-grained sandstone. There is a marker bed that is a tuff in the upper part of the lower clastic interval. Upper part is massive limestone with abundant ammonites"@en ;

rdfs:label "Js Formation"@en ;

.

ejs:JsFormation-lower

a gsgu:Stratigraphic\_Part ;

gsrl:underlies ejs:JsFormation-upper ;

rdfs:comment "underlies, upper Js"@en ;

.

ejs:JsFormation-upper

a gsgu:Stratigraphic\_Part ;

rdfs:comment "massive limestone with abundant ammonites in a micrite matrix";

gsoc:hasConstituent [

a gsrm:Limestone;

gsoc:hasConstituent [

a gsgm:Micrite;

gsoc:hasRole gsptr:Sedimentary\_Matrix;

gsoc:hasConstituent [ a gsmin:calcite ] ];

gsoc:hasConstituent [

a gsgm:Material\_Fossil\_Particle\_Material ;

gsoc:hasRole gsor:Floating\_Clast;

gsoc:isProducedFrom [a <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ammonitida> ] ] ] .

## Example 2: Geologic Event

Cretaceous dike intrusion event is younger than granitoid intrusion:

evn1:Cretaceous\_dike\_intrusion

a gsog:Geologic\_Event ;

gsoc:occupiesTimeDirectly evn1:Cretaceous90Ma ;

gsoc:hasConstituent [ a gspr:Intrusion\_Process ] ;

gsoc:hasSetting [ a gsen:Upper\_Continental\_Crust\_Setting ] ;

gsrl:intrudes evn1:Kg\_Intrusion ;

rdfs:label "90 Ma Dike Intrusion"@en ;

.

evn1:Cretaceous90Ma

a gsoc:Time\_Instant ;

rdfs:label "90 +/- 8 Ma"@en ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsoc:Time\_Instant\_Location ;

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsoc:Time\_Numeric\_Value

unit:MegaYR

unit:MegaYR

;

c hasDataValue

]

] .

evn1:Kg\_Intrusion

a gsog:Geologic\_Event ;

gsoc:occupiesTimeDirectly [

a gsoc:Time\_Instant ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsoc:Time\_Instant\_Location ;

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsoc:Time\_Numeric\_Value ;

cDataValue

gsoc:hasUOM [ a unit:MegaYR ] ;

gsoc:determinedBy evn1:upbconcordantanalysis ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsoc:Simple\_Uncertainty ;

gsoc:hasDataValue "3"^^xsd:decimal ;

gsoc:hasUOM [ a unit:MegaYR ]

]

]

] ;

gsoc:hasConstituent [ a gspr:Intrusion\_Process ] ;

gsog:hasSetting [ a gsen:Middle\_Continental\_Crust\_Setting ]

.

## Example 3: Rock Object and Role

Pluton Z contains pendants of metasedimentary rock derived from Formation X.

rol:plutonz

a gsog:Rock\_Object ;

rdfs:label “Pluton Z” @en ;

gsoc:hasPart [

a gsrm:Granite ;

gsoc:hasRole [ a gsor:Main\_Body] ;

];

gsoc:hasPart [

a gsrm:Metasedimentary\_Rock

gsoc:hasRole [ a gsor:Pendant ] ;

gsoc:isProducedFrom rol:formationx;

gsog:isRoleObjectFor [

a gsoc:Protolith;

gsoc:hasRolePlayer rol:formationx ]

;

rdfs:comment “Formation X is the protolith for the metasedimentary rock in the pendant”

] .

rol:formationx

a gsgu:Formation

rdfs:label “Formation X” @en .

## Example 4: Rock Material and Role

A Rhyolite contains phenocrysts of Sanidine (Figure 10).

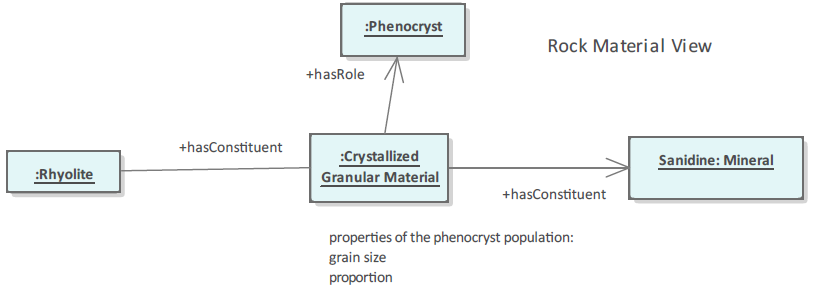


Figure : Rock material and role example

A more complete description of the rhyolite would probably include other phenocrysts, a description of the groundmass, and if applicable description of flow-banding fabric, lithophysae, etc.

rol:rhyoliteoftubac

a gsrm:Rhyolite ;

rdfs:label "Rhyolite of Tubac" @en ;

rdfs:comment "Contains 15% 1-3 mm euhedral sanidine phenocrysts " @en ;

gsoc:hasConstituent [

a gsgm:Single\_Crystal\_Particle\_Material ;

a ] ;

[

a o

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsoc:Proportion ;

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsoc:Numeric\_Value ;

gsoc:hasDataValue "15"^^xsd:decimal ;

gsoc:hasUOM [ a unit:PERCENT ]

] ] ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsoc:Shape ;

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsoc:Measure\_Value ;

gsoc:hasDataValue "euhedral" ] ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsgm:Grain\_Size ;

rdfs:label "1-3 mm diameter crystals";

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsoc:Range\_Value ;

gsoc:hasEndValue [

a gsoc:Numeric\_Value;

gsoc:hasDataValue "3"^^xsd:decimal ;

gsoc:hasUOM [ a unit:MilliM ] ;

rdfs:label "3 mm maximum" ] ;

gsoc:hasStartValue [

a gsoc:Numeric\_Value ;

gsoc:hasDataValue "1"^^xsd:decimal ;

gsoc:hasUOM [ a unit:MilliM ] ;

rdfs:label "1 mm minimum" ;

]

] ] ] .

### Example 5: Geologic Unit, Role, and Rock Material

A geologic unit is composed of conglomerate that contains clasts of granite and diorite (Figure 11).

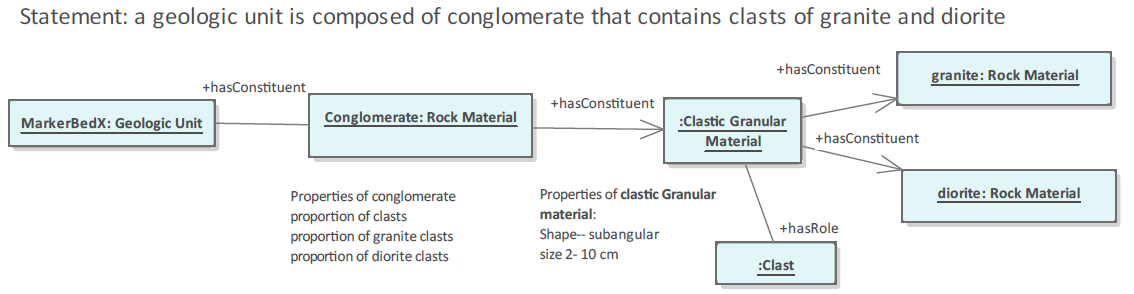


Figure : Geological unit, role, and rock material example

Example of nested hasConstitutent and hasRole relations to represent complex composition of a heterogeneous rock.

rol:markerbedx

a gsgu:Marker\_Bed ;

rdfs:label "Marker bed X"@en ;

gsoc:hasConstituent [

a gsrm:Clastic\_Sandstone ;

rdfs:label "sandstone matrix between clasts"@en ;

gsoc:hasRole [

a gsog:Matrix ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsoc:Proportion ;

rdfs:label "proportion of matrix is 20%";

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsoc:Numeric\_Value;

gsoc:hasDataValue "20"^^xsd:decimal ;

gsoc:hasUOM [ a unit:PERCENT ]

] ]

]

] ;

gsoc:hasConstituent [

a gsrm:Clastic\_Conglomerate ;

rdfs:label "Marker bed X conglomerate"@en ;

rdfs:comment "clast-supported conglomerate, 80 percent clasts"@en ;

gsoc:hasRole [

a gsog:Main\_Body ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsoc:Proportion ;

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsoc:Numeric\_Value ;

gsoc:hasDataValue "80"^^xsd:decimal ;

gsoc:hasUOM [ a unit:PERCENT ]

] ]

];

gsoc:hasConstituent [

a gsgm:Lithic\_Epiclastic\_Particle\_Material ;

rdfs:label "60 percent of clasts are sub-rounded diorite, 6-15 cm diameter"@en ;

gsoc:hasConstituent [a gsrm:Diorite ] ;

gsoc:hasRole [

a gsor:Framework\_Clast ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsoc:Proportion ;

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsoc:Numeric\_Value;

gsoc:hasDataValue "60"^^xsd:decimal ;

gsoc:hasUOM [ a unit:PERCENT ]

] ];

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsgm:Particle\_Shape ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsgm:Grain\_Roundness;

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsgm:sub\_rounded ;

rdfs:label "Sub-rounded"@en ;

]

]

];

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsgm:Grain\_Size ;

rdfs:label "60-150 mm diameter clasts";

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsoc:Range\_Value ;

gsoc:hasEndValue [

a gsoc:Numeric\_Value;

gsoc:hasDataValue "150"^^xsd:decimal ;

gsoc:hasUOM [ a unit:MilliM ] ;

rdfs:label "150 mm maximum"@en ;

] ;

gsoc:hasStartValue [

a gsoc:Numeric\_Value ;

gsoc:hasDataValue "60"^^xsd:decimal ;

gsoc:hasUOM [ a unit:MilliM ] ;

rdfs:label "60 mm minimum"@en ;

] ]

]

]

] ;

gsoc:hasConstituent [

a gsgm:Lithic\_Epiclastic\_Particle\_Material ;

rdfs:label "40 percent of clasts are well rounded granite, 3-8 cm diameter"@en ;

gsoc:hasConstituent [

a gsrm:Granite ;

] ;

gsoc:hasRole [

a gsor:Framework\_Clast ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsoc:Proportion ;

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsoc:Numeric\_Value ;

gsoc:hasDataValue "40"^^xsd:decimal ;

gsoc:hasUOM [ a unit:PERCENT ]

]

];

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsgm:Particle\_Shape ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsgm:Grain\_Roundness;

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsgm:well\_rounded ;

rdfs:label "Well rounded"@en ;

] ]

];

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsgm:Grain\_Size ;

rdfs:label "30-80 mm diameter crystals";

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsoc:Range\_Value ;

gsoc:hasEndValue [

a gsoc:Numeric\_Value ;

gsoc:hasDataValue "80"^^xsd:decimal ;

gsoc:hasUOM [ a unit:MilliM ] ;

rdfs:label "80 mm maximum"@en

] ;

gsoc:hasStartValue [

a gsoc:Numeric\_Value ;

gsoc:hasDataValue "30"^^xsd:decimal ;

gsoc:hasUOM [ a unit:MilliM ] ;

rdfs:label "30 mm minimum"@en

] ]

] ];

]

] .

### Example 6: Rock Sample

SMR2011-12-16-01 is sample of Formation Z (Figure 12).

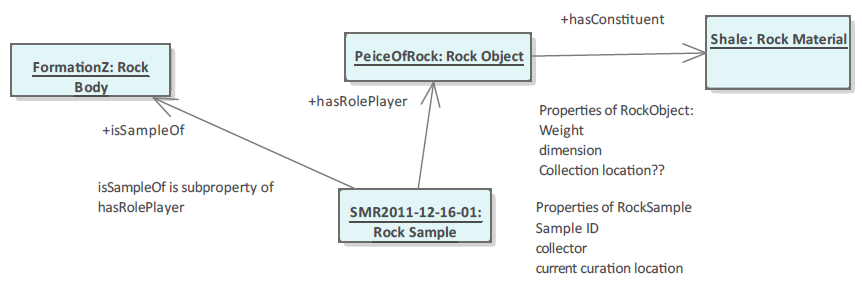


Figure : Rock sample example

Note that the encoding below starts with the rock object and uses the inverse of hasRolePlayer (hasRole) to link the rock object to the sample. Subclasses of rock object for different kinds of samples would probably be useful.

rol:SMR2011-12-16-01

a gsog:Rock\_Object;

gsoc:hasConstituent [a gsrm:shale ] ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

gsoq:Diameter ;

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsoc:Numeric\_Value ;

gsoc:hasDataValue "100"^^xsd:decimal;

gsoc:hasUOM [ a unit:MilliM ]

] ];

gsoc:hasRole [

a gsor:Rock\_Sample ;

gsoc:isSampleOf rol:formationZ ;

gsoc:determinedBy [

a gspd:Determining\_Event;

rdfs:label "event of obtaining the sample in the field." @en ;

rdfs:comment "constituent processes could be used to document the sampling procedure. Consider importing SOSA or PROV vocabularies for better sample description." @en ;

gsoc:occupiesSpaceIndirectly [

a gsoc:Spatial\_Region;

rdfs:label "Sampling location";

rdfs:comment "location of sampling event is indirect, anchored in the location of the sampling site" @en ;

gsoc:hasQuality [

a gsoc:Spatial\_Location ;

gsoc:hasValue [

a gsoc:WKT\_Value;

gsoc:hasDataValue "<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/OGC/1.3/CRS84> POINT (144.359002125 -38.167672488)" ;

]

] ] ]] .

## Example files

GSO example files, created for demonstration and testing purposes, are listed and briefly described in Table 4.

Table 4. GSO example files

| **Example file** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| GSO-ComplexContacts.ttl | Imports GSO-ExampleFormationJs.ttl and describes internal contacts within the unit and contacts with various other units. Js is a Jurassic age sedimentary unit that has a lower clastic part with an internal tuff marker bed, and an upper limestone part. The unit unconformably overlies tilted Paleozoic strata that overly Early Proterozoic metamorphic rocks; it is intruded by a Cretaceous granite, and the granite and Js are intruded by a Cretaceous diorite dike. After the igneous activity, a period of exhumation and erosion removed the cover on the Jurassic sediment and Cretaceous igneous rocks, and Late Miocene sediment covered this unconformity. |
| GSO-Events1.ttl | Describes series of depositional and intrusive events, with their ages and relationships |
| GSO-ExampleBritishColumbiaStrat-v2.ttl | Example encoding density and magnetic susceptibility for some RockMaterial Classes. The rock material in a formation is an instance of the material class that is 'partOf' the 'body' of that kind of material in the region, which is also an instance of the material class. E.g. the wacke constituent in the Tezzeron Sequence is an instance of gsrm:Wacke that is part of the 'wacke in British Columbia', which is an instance of gsrm:Wacke. |
| GSO-ExampleFault2.ttl | Describes sequence of deformation in a multiply faulted terrane, with various kinds of faults. |
| GSO-ExampleFaultKannaV4Model.ttl | Describes a set of crosscutting fault relationships from the Kanna V4 model. Data from Eric de Kemp, GSC |
| GSO-ExampleFold.ttl | Describes simple fold with amplitude, axial surface and axial surface orientation. |
| GSO-ExampleFormationJs.ttl | Describes formation with several members, ages and some lithology description. |
| GSO-ExampleGeosciAustraliaStratUnit.ttl | Description of two units from GA strat lexicon, mapped to GSO from GeoSciML. |
| GSO-ExampleHistory.ttl | Example history representation, based on geology shown in EasternRinconMountainsXSec.png figure in the Loop3D-GSO.TestInstances directory on GitHub |
| GSO-ExampleIsleOfWightStrat-pm1.ttl | Age, basic lithology, and stratigraphic relations for units on the Isle of Wight. Data from Rachel Heaven, BGS. |
| GSO-ExampleLaTojizaPluton.ttl | Description of pluton, pluton phase, intrusive relationships, based on descriptions in A. ARANGUREN, J. CUEVAS, J. M. TUBI´A, T. ROMA´ N-BERDIEL, A. CASAS-SAINZ, & A. CASAS-PONSATI, 2003, Granite laccolith emplacement in the Iberian arc: AMS and gravity study of the La Tojiza pluton (NW Spain): Journal of the Geological Society, London, Vol. 160, 2003, pp. 435–445. DOI: 10.1144/0016-764902-079 |
| GSO-ExamplePetrophysicalProperties\_v2.ttl | Magnetic susceptibility and density data for units in GSO-ExampleBritishColumbiaStrat-v2.ttl; imports that ontology. |
| GSO-ExampleRockMaterialBolsaQuartzite.ttl | Example encoding of a lithology description for a formation; description of rock material constituents of Bolsa Quartzite Formation |
| GSO-ExampleRoles.ttl | Example rock sample, pluton pendant, and phenocryst as roles. |
| GSO-ExampleVocabularyExtension-Alteration\_Type-BC.ttl | Extend CGI alteration type vocabulary to account for alteration reported in British Columbia Geological Survey, 2008, Rock Properties Database |
| GSO-LardeauGroup.ttl | Stratigraphy of Lardeau group, British Columbia. |

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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 intervals, their lower boundary age assigned per version, and labels for the type of Geochronologic boundary defined (if there is one defined).

QUERY:

prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>

prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>

prefix gstime: <http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/ischart/>

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

prefix gsoc: <http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/common/>

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

**WHERE** {

?tconcept gsoc:isPartOf gstime:isc2004-04.

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

?tconcept rdfs:label ?label.

**OPTIONAL** {?tconcept gsoc:timeStartedBy ?boundary .

?boundary gsoc:isPartOf gstime:isc2004-04 ;

a gsog:Geologic\_Time\_Boundary ;

gsoc:hasEssentialPart/gsoc:hasStaticPart ?timeinst .

?timeinst a gsoc:Time\_Instant ;

gsoc:hasQuality/gsoc:hasValue/gsoc:hasDataValue ?date .

**OPTIONAL** { ?boundary gsoc:hasEssentialPart/gsoc:staticHostedBy ?sp.

?sp rdfs:label ?reflabel } } }

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

RESULTS (Figure 13):

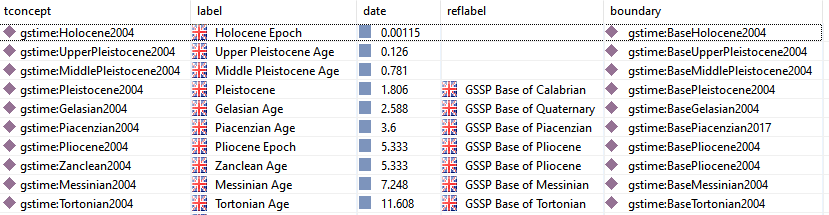


Figure . Partial results from SPARQL query for geological time units

## Get physical properties for rock types in British Columbia Database

This query pulls physical properties from the GSO-ExamplePetrophysicalProperties\_v2.ttl example file, which imports stratigraphic descriptions from GSO-ExampleBritishColumbiaStrat-v2.ttl.

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

prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>

prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>

prefix gsoc: <http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/common/>

prefix gsrm: <http://loop3d.org/GSO/ontology/2020/1/rockmaterial/>

**SELECT** ?formationname ?rocktype ?qualType ?val ?uncer ?inst

**WHERE** {

?formation gsoc:hasConstituent ?rock ;

rdfs:label ?formationname .

?rock rdf:type ?rocktype ;

gsoc:hasQuality ?qual.

?qual a ?qualType ;

gsoc:hasValue/gsoc:hasDataValue ?val .

**OPTIONAL** {?qual gsoc:hasValue/gsoc:hasUncertainty ?uncer . }

**OPTIONAL** {?qual gsoc:hasValue/gsoc:determinedBy/gsoc:hasConstituent/rdfs:label ?inst . }

}

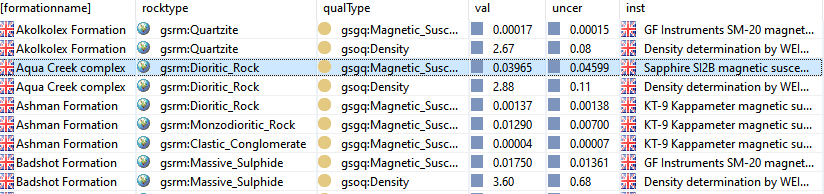


Figure 14. Partial results from SPARQL query for petrophysical properties