



Deliverable

Portal, Version 2

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1 INTRODUCTION

The EGDI platform and its component have been extended through the GIP project and are still being extended.

The platform consists of the following main components:

- The EGDI web GIS platform
 - The EGDI administration module
- The EGDI metadata catalogue (MIcKA)
- The EGDI harvesting tool
- The EGDI document repository
- The EGDI advanced search module
- The EGDI repository search module

Of these systems the development of the metadata catalogue is finalised. The web GIS platform and the harvesting tool are up and running but new functionalities are being added. The administration module is up and running and a new version with support for adding data to the document repository are currently under test and extension together with the repository search component. The search module is currently under development and initial testing at the EGDI test platform.





2 IMPROVED USABILITY AND DESIGN

During the previous phase of the GIP-project, the EGDI web GIS has continuously been extended with better usability and a more intuitive design.

Major improvements include a new distance and area measuring tool allowing users to access local areas of interest by drawing on the map and receiving distance and/or area measurements. Another improvement is the ability to access data products and data sets as WMS and WFS for embedding EGDI data in users' own desktop GIS software. Finally, a client-side layer search tool has been included. Now users can more easily find data products and data sets without knowing which group it belongs to. This feature will later probably be replaced with a more versatile search tool.

The three new improvements highlighted:



In the works is a complete overhaul of the user GIS tools available on the map. Currently, all tools and options are embedded within the map area. In a future version, a top navigation bar will be introduced where tools and options can be more intuitively explained and selected. This will reduce the map area but at the same time clear the map of hard-to-understand symbols and features. In the next version, the layer details will be extended with more layer-specific functionality. The tabular representation of content will disappear and be replaced with list of functions easier to extend.

Among the minor improvements bugs were corrected in the display of legends from WMS sources. When users moved the WMS layer shown, the legend and metadata would not adjust accordingly. Similarly, the embedded metadata view has been adapted to the new MICKA API.

2.1 Administration module

The administration module is where spatial data are uploaded to EGDI, where services are registered and where documents and files are uploaded to the document repository. The Administration module is also where the users upload spatial data to the platform, upload files to the document repository, register services and sets up layers and define maps. It is also in the administration module that data sets are linked to data set





metadata in the metadata catalogue and where metadata are added to files in the document repository.



Upload shape files

Search and create data sets (advanced)

The administration module is still under development and testing and it will be extended with more functionality for example to upload 3D models and to register documents by DOI.





3 HARVESTING TOOL

The EGDI harvesting tool is made for harvesting data delivered by services from many data providers who all contribute to one single dataset.

The harvesting is done in order to ensure that all data are available at the EGDI platform and overcome the fact that if all the data providers have an uptime for their individual services at 95% the combined dataset will very often not be complete.

The harvesting tool is in production but a new version to handle some new features described in the GIP-P report D3.2.2, paragraph 12 including the updated data model for MIN4EU database is under development





4 SEARCHING TOOLS

The search tools being developed for the EGDI platform will be more advanced than promised in the project description. It will be possible to

- Search metadata directly from the metadata catalogue
- Search through the data in the document repository (including searching inside uploaded pdf-documents)
- Combined search through metadata, documents and data

4.1 Metadata search through the EGDI metadata catalogue



Figure 1: Through the EGDI metadata catalogue you can search through all the metadata.

http://www.europe-geology.eu/metadata/

4.2 **Repository search**

The repository search is made especially for searching through the EGDI document repository and only through this. The document repository supports the following formats:

- Documents pdf
- Documents by reference DOI





- Pictures jpeg, jpg, png and tiff
- Tabular data CSV (comma separated files)

The 'EGDI document repository search' thematic application is the single-entry point through which the user interacts with the repository search system and makes his search(es). It is an application that runs in the users' browser, and which makes specific calls to different backend services to make the users search possible. It enables users to perform a detailed (searching through different metadata fields of a document including searching through document content), thematic (search by related keywords) and ranked (results get evaluated based on the evaluation criteria) search through documents that are uploaded into the document repository through the EGDI admin portal. The application is currently available https://www.geo-zs.si/db/egdi-search/ (but it is planned to be moved to a europe-geology.eu domain). When you go to that URL you get the home page of the EGDI Repository Search platform.



In the navigation bar of the application, the user can <u>optionally</u> set the following options in the settings menu:

- Language of the autosuggested keywords list
 - English (default) predefined
 - Current language of the user's browser

1	Select a language for aut	osuggested keywords:	
	Oefault (English)	○ Browser language: en (English)	

Figure 3

• Language(s) for the semantic search





elect a language(s) for ser	nantic search:	Deutsch (de)
🗆 eesti keel (et)	ελληνικά (el)	English (en)
🗌 español (es)	🗌 français (fr)	🗆 hrvatski (hr)
🗌 íslenska (is)	🗌 italiano (it)	🗌 lietuvių kalba (lt)
🗌 magyar (hu)	Nederlands (nl)	norsk (no)
🗆 polski (pl)	🗌 português (pt)	🗌 română (ro)
🗌 slovenčina (sk)	🗌 slovenščina (sl)	🗆 suomi (fi)
🗆 svenska (sv)	🗌 українська мова (uk)	

Figure 4

- Collections from which to get the search results
 - o egdi-images
 - o egdi-documents

9

o egdi-data

Collections Languages
Select a collection(s): Select All / None egdi-documents i egdi-documents-spatial-test i egdidocs i egditest i egditest i egditest-attachments i egditest-fieldupdate i egeologija-clanki i geoeratest i openkm i
□ spatialsearch-test i

Figure 5

- Type of search (to be implemented)
 - o basic search
 - \circ semantic search
 - advanced search (to be implemented)
- Spatial search (to be implemented)
 - $\circ \quad \text{on/off and} \quad$
 - o contains/intersects buttons

In the navigation there is also the help information available on mouse HOVER.





1.a.1 Input search box

The user then starts entering the characters of the search term in the input search box. As he starts typing, the autosuggested keywords box pops up with suggestions.

geothermal
deep geothermal energy potential
geothermal cooling
geothermal energy
geothermal gradient
geothermal heat exchangers borehole
geothermal heating
geothermal plays
geothermal potential
near surface geothermal energy
shallow geothermal energy (SGE)
Basic Search Semantic Search

Figure 7

The user can then click on the specific word from the autosuggested keywords list or confirms the word with [Enter]. We plan to enable searching by multiple keywords (see Figure 8)

88/ ··· 8

Figure 8 (this type of search is not implemented yet in version 1.3.2)





Then the user performs the search with a click on the Search button. Based on the search type, additional HTTP GET requests are executed under the hood.



Example of a Basic search:

- User types the searched word(s) and presses Search button.
- The searched word(s) are displayed and highlighted in the results which are grouped and displayed to the user.

	GeoERA
	EGDI Repository Search platform (test version 1.3.1)
	rock
	Basic Search Semantic Search
Searched word: rock	
egdi-documents (8)	•
ß	Physical Geology - 2nd Edition score: 146 content: from Robson Glacier drains into Berg Lake in the bottom right. There are many geological features portrayed here. The sedimentary rock that these mountains are made of formed in ocean water over 500 attachments (5) full data
ß	Score: 127 The Alpine-Carpathian-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectonic units score: 127 content: rock associations and is extremely beterogeneous. It comprises tectonic elements, some of which can be traced along strike over long distances; they often define important sutures and/or important straced attachments (1) full data full data full data
ß	20 Methodologies and Technologies for Mitigation of Undesired CO2 Migration in the Subsurface content: fractures in cement; and f) between cement and rock (from Gasda et al., 2004)





Figure 10

Example of a Semantic search:

- User types the searched word(s) and presses Search button.
- The searched word and related terms for a specific language are displayed and highlighted in the results which are grouped and displayed to the user.

	GeoERA
	EGDI Repository Search platform (test version 1.3.1)
	Pleistocene
	Basic Search Semantic Search
Searched word: Pleistocen	o Semantically related keywords: Gelasian Calabrian Middle Pleistocene Upper Pleistocene Quaternary
egdi-documents (2)	•
ß	Physical Geology - 2nd Edition score: 411 content: * in Ma. The Pleistocene glacial epoch began at about 2.6 Ma, which is equivalent to half the thickness of the thin grey line at the top of the yellow bar marked "Cenozoic." Most other time scales have attachments (5) full data full data full data full data
ß	The Alpine-Carpathian-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectonic units content: and Scyth- ian platforms are considered as "undeformed foreland". Only minor reactivation along faults shown by thick black lines in Plate 1 occurred in Miocene-Quaternary times (Tărăpoancă et al attachments (1) full data

Figure 11

Example of Advanced search:

- User can type specific Filter query parameters, e.g.:
 - Author: "Nina Rman" search returns only the documents where one of the authors is "Nina Rman"
 - Bottled AND mineral water (boolean operator) search returns only the documents which contain both terms. Other boolean operators include OR, NOT.





EGDI Repository Search platform (test version 1.3.1) jurassic OR pleistocene Searched word: jurassic OR pleistocene Gedi-documents (2) Searched word: jurassic OR pleistocene Physical Geology - 2nd Edition Score 411 Content* "In Ma, The Pleistocene glacial epoch began at about 2.6 Ma, which is equivalent to half the thickness of the thin grantic Creation (Content* "In Ma, The Pleistocene glacial epoch began at about 2.6 Ma, which is equivalent to half the thickness of the thin grantic Creation (Content* "In Ma, The Pleistocene glacial epoch began at about 2.6 Ma, which is equivalent to half the thickness of the thin grantic Creation (Content* Content* Creation and evolution of tectoric units Content* The Alpine Carpathlan-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectoric units Content* The Alpine Carpathlan-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectoric units Content* The Alpine Carpathlan-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectoric units Content* The Alpine Carpathlan-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectoric units Content* The Alpine Carpathlan-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectoric units Content* The Alpine Carpathlan-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectoric units Content* The Alpine Carpathlan-Dinaridic orogen		GeoERA
Jurassic OR pleistocene Basic Search Semantic Search Searched word: jurassic OR pleistocene egdl-documents (2) Searched Basic Search Physical Geology - 2nd Edition Source 411 Content: " in Ma. The Pleistocene glacial epoch began at about 2.6 Ma, which is equivalent to half the thickness of the thin grey line at the top of the yellow bar marked "Cenozoic." Most other time scales have attachments (3) Lull data The Alpine Carpathian-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectonic units content: Triassic heats of Notesthys (Meliata-Maine) are preserved only as ophiolitic. The dayine Starbus obducted juristic Meeting (Vadar) ophiolitis. The opening of the Alpine Tetry's was largely content attachments (7)		EGDI Repository Search platform (test version 1.3.1)
Basic Search Semantic Search Searched word: jurassic OR pleistocene egdi-documents (2) formatic static formatic static stat		jurassic OR pleistocene
Searched word: jurassic OR pleistocene egdi-documents (2) score 411 Whysical Geology - 2nd Edition score 411 consent " in Ma. The Pleistocene glacial epoch began at about 2.6 Ma, which is equivalent to half the thickness of the thin grey line at the top of the yellow bar marked "Cenozoic." Most other time scales have attachments (5) full.data The Alpine Carpathian-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectonic units content: Triassic havior of Neotenthys (Meliata-Malica) are preserved only as ophiolitic mélanges present below obducted attachments (1)		Basic Search Semantic Search
egdi documents (2) score 411 Image: Solution in the pleisoncene glacial epoch began at about 2.6 Ma, which is equivalent to half the thickness of the thin grey line at the top of the yellow bar marked "Cenozoic." Most other time scales have attachments (5) full data Image: The Alpine Carpathian-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectonic units content: Triassic parts of Neotethys (Meliata-Maliac) are preserved only as ophiolitic mélanges present below obducted attachments (1) score 411	Searched word: jurassic O	R pleistocene
Physical Geology - 2nd Edition score 411 Content: " in Ma. The Pleistocene glacial epoch began at about 2.6 Ma, which is equivalent to half the thickness of the thin grey line at the top of the yellow bar marked "Cenozoic." Most other time scales have attachments (5) Full data The Alpine-Carpathian-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectonic units content: Triassic parts of Neotethys (Meliata-Maliac) are preserved only as ophiolitic mélanges present below obducted attachments (1)	egdi-documents (2)	
content* in Ma. The Pleistocene glacial epoch began at about 2.6 Ma, which is equivalent to half the thickness of the thin grey line at the top of the yellow bar marked "Cenozoic." Most other time scales have attachments (5) full data The Alpine-Carpathian-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectonic units content: Triassic parts of Neotethys (Meliata-Maliac) are preserved only as ophiolitic mélanges present below obducted attachments (1) Content: Triassic parts of Neotethys (Meliata-Maliac) are preserved only as ophiolitic mélanges present below obducted attachments (1)		Physical Geology - 2nd Edition score: 411
attachments (3) full data The Alpine-Carpathian Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectonic units content: Triasic parts of Neotethys (Meliata-Maliac) are preserved only as ophiolitic mélanges present below obducted jurassic Neotethyn (Vada) ophiolites. The opening of the Alpine Tethys was largely conten attachments (1)		content:" in Ma. The Pleistocene glacial epoch began at about 2.6 Ma, which is equivalent to half the thickness of the thin grey line at the top of the yellow bar marked "Cenozoic." Most other time scales have
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content: Triassic parts of Neotethys (Meliata-Maliac) are preserved only as ophiolitic mélanges present below obducted Jurassic Neotethyan (Vardar) ophiolites. The opening of the Alpine Tethys was largely contem attachments (1)		full data
attachments (1)		full data The Alpine Carpathian-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectonic units
TUU GATA	ß	full data The Alpine-Carpathian-Dinaridic orogenic system: correlation and evolution of tectonic units content: Triassic parts of Neotethys (Melata-Maliac) are preserved only as ophiolitic mélanges present below obducted jurassic Reotethyna (Nardar) ophiolites. The opening of the Alpine Tethys was largely contem

Figure 12





The user interface will also implement the geographically aware type of search in combination with the three types of searches mentioned above. The user will be able to choose the area of interest in the web map and then cross examine this area with conjunction to input field values.

4.3 Advanced search

The advanced search system is a multilingual web application which can find geoscientific information available in the European area and, especially, the products generated by other projects of the GeoERA. This application includes a complex search that will allow users to:

- Find relevant resources based on the metadata from Micka (the EGDI and GeoERA metadata catalogue).
- Access the resources through the available links (distributions). For example, the URL of a WMS service associated to the resource or the URL of a viewer where to visualize the resource, etc.
- Access to thematic applications is also included. These applications are specialized web application to facilitate concrete thematic capabilities to query, display and analyse a resource. They are, therefore, outstanding distributions. The GeoERA Document Repository, an application with specific functionality for document searching, is an example of thematic application.
- View basic metadata of those resources and access to the full metadata record in Micka.
- Select subsets of elements in a resource (e.g. documents in the document repository, mines or mineral occurrences in Minerals4EU, points in a water database, etc.) and view their main attributes and location on a map. Searches can be made inside all available resources, as long as a connector (feature distribution) is developed to allow the system to launch the search.

The search tool allows the users to perform:

- Full text search.
- Spatial search area.
- Filter by topic category.
- Filter by resource type.
- Filter by format.







Figure 2: Overview of the advanced search system where the search criteria and the list of results can be viewed.

A large number of elements are used to establish the order in which the datasets are displayed in the result list: similarity between the search text and the dataset metadata, the relevance of the dataset, the dataset relevance for the selected topics and similarity between the area of the search polygon and the area of the dataset boundary. Before performing the search, the query string is enriched with the narrower, broader and related terms or translations for them in the search string found in the GeoERA thesaurus. When establishing the similarity between the search text and the dataset metadata, different weights are used. For example, if the similarity is made with a main term or a translation of it, the weight is greater than if it is made with a narrower, broader term. As can be expected, the similarity with the dataset title has also more weight than the one with the dataset description or keywords. These weights will be adjusted so that the proposed results are in the order that is most appropriate to the search performed.





For each of the results listed, the system offers all the online access possibilities for the dataset: existing web applications to facilitate concrete thematic capabilities to query, display and analyse the dataset; URLs to access the dataset in certain formats (e.g. CSV, SHP); services to display or query the dataset (e.g. WMS, WFS); metadata details (e.g. ISO 19115).

In addition to display a ranked list of results that meet the query specified by the user, one of the most important features of the system is that using the search criteria, besides searching for datasets through their metadata, it searches inside datasets to get and display records from a database, documents in a document repository o concepts from a project vocabulary.



Figure 2: List of results details. Basic metadata, available distributions and the number of selected features is displayed for a resource. By clicking on the number of results of selected features it is possible to display selected features in a viewer.





5 3D VIEWER

The 3D viewer currently attached to the EGDI platform reads geological models directly from the 3D database (part of the EGDI backend) and is capable of viewing geological models stored in the EGDI 3D model database. The viewer is web based and the user needs no plugin a 3'd party tools in order to see the models.



Figure 2: A geological model of the Vienna area

It is still being investigated if it is possible to use other tools to visualise the models.