

Earth science data policy in Latin America

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2022-07-12



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THE EPOS SP project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 871121

Latin America

- → We are talking about many countries and territories;
- → Divided into active and passive tectonic environments;
- → Share complicated political and economical history that can be associated to a past or current influence from well developed countries;





CERESIS and LACS

CERESIS is an initiative to integrate **South America**, focused on seismic engineering



LACSC is a IASPEI commission to integrate **Latin America** in seismological efforts and discussion

<table-cell-rows> 🔶 IASPEI

Latin American and Caribbean Seismological Commission

Scope

The IASPEI "Latin American and Caribbean Seismological Commission" was proposed during a Seismology Symposium held in Lima, Peru, in September 2012, and was formally approved by the IASPEI Council in its General Assembly held in Gothenburg in July 2013.

The LACSC mission is to promote the science of Seismology in Latin America and Caribbean by encouraging research studies, by extending and enhancing scientific co-operation and by facilitating training of young scientists. The organization of the biannual IASPEI Regional Assembly is one of its main tasks.

Data Policy >> reflects on FAIR

FI

- > (Meta)data should talk for itself
- > 3 levels considered:
 - Metadata (MDA) not findable (not declared)
 - Metadata findable and restricted
 - Metadata findable and data *possible* accessible
- Used IRIS¹ infrastructure that should receives updates from all know registered FDSN data centers

ISN.	Internat	tional Federation of Digital Seism	nograph Networks	
DSN	Home / Da	ata Centers	Sign in	
	Data Cer	Data Centers		
	The FDSN data which data sets	The FDSN data center registry contains a listing of data centers, which services are offered, and optionally which data sets are available from each.		
	Data centers m	Data centers maintain their own entries. With a login account, one may register a new data center.		
	The registry can be browsed from this page, or be accessed programmatically through a web service API (web			
	service docume	entation).		
	For more inform	nation, see the help pages.		
Reference	Name	Full Name	Website	
Groups	AusPass	The Australian Passive Seismic Server at ANU	http://auspass.edu.au	
h FDSN	BGR	BGR Data Centre	https://www.bgr.bund.de	
ict us	EMSC	European-Mediterranean Seismological Centre	https://www.emsc-csem.org/	
	ETH	ETH Data Centre	https://www.ethz.ch	
	GEOFON	GEOFON Program	https://geofon.gfz-potsdam.de/	
	ICGC	ICGC Data Centre	https://www.icgc.cat/en/terratremols	
	IESDMC	Institute of Earth Sciences, Academia	http://batsws.earth.sinica.edu.tw/fdsnws/	

¹ <u>http://ds.iris.edu/gmap/</u>



Seismological Stations (all time)

- → Seismological stations at IRIS
 (- RASPISHAKE network) from 1990 to today;
- → Most covering the active boundary and South regions of Brazil
- → Amazon region show lower density of stations
- → Panama, Honduras, Argentina and Peru are great voids of information
- Countries on active areas focus on that





Seismological Stations (permanent)

- → Pattern does not change much.
- → Some countries / regions do have stations that are not show here.
- → Large gap between the active margin and continent interior









Today Picture





With the increase availability of technical solutions and bandwidth for data sharing, some national networks share their data in a peer-to-peer style.

They don't broadcast into the federated level.

Continental countries & territories

Mexico Guatemala Honduras El Salvador Nicaragua Costa Rica Panama



Caribbean

- → More than 20 countries/territories alone
- → Some networks are shared between countries/territories (like TR and WI) those are normally indicated as OPEN
- → Some countries/territories have more than one net / some open / some restricted
- → Normally well developed networks



International

> Networks:

- Continental: II, IU, G, GT
- Caribbean: TR, WI and CU
- Longest operating times.
- Were in many cases responsible for the creation of seismology groups in different countries





CTBTO

- Policies imposed by CTBTO \rightarrow
- CTBTO has agreements with many different \rightarrow countries, although there is a possibility to access data between signataries, CTBTO ways of working is not effective.
 - Non standard tools and formats
 - CTBOT does not share data, but rely on operators to do it.

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Other data



→ Examples are:

- Brazilian Network of Continuous Monitoring (GNSS) - RBMC
- GNSSChile
- Accelerometric networks



Santi



Final remarks

- → Data policy should affect data and not metadata, this is something that has been discussed (*Chile, 2015*)
- → Parametric data is also data, so a policy should be set
 - When you set a policy you are forced to think about sharing
- → Many of those catalogs contains a bare location, time and magnitude information, lacking phase readings and other important information.
 - Is this enough for the future?





Final remarks

- > What are we doing with the historic data?
 - lower seismic rates = higher importance of historical data in building plans for the future
- > Registered Data Centers
 - USP is the only listed datacenter in Latin America but ...
 - Maybe we are missing something while moving from a centralized to a distributed datacenter technology and policy.
 - IRIS does not have data for many listed stations, or only lists old (+5 years) data.



Thank you!



THE EPOS SP PROJECT HAS RECEIVED FUNDING FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION'S HORIZON 2020 RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME UNDER GRANT AGREEMENT N° 871121