EPOS

EUROPEANPLATEOBSERVINGSYSTEM

EPOS, the European Plate Observing System, is a multidisciplinary research infrastructure that facilitates the long-term integration of data, services and facilities for solid Earth science in Europe.

EPOS seeks to ensure sustainable and universal use and re-use of solid Earth science data and products. Using a comprehensive and collaborative approach, EPOS helps to give answers to societal questions concerning the geodynamic phenomena relevant to the environment and human welfare.

Solid Earth scientists study the planet's solid surface, including ocean basins, and its interior, in order to wholly understand its inner and outer workings. Comprehensive knowledge of the Earth's processes, from its seismic and volcanological manifestations to satellite positions or geomagnetic shifts, will help society to understand how to maintain the Earth a safe, prosperous, and habitable planet.

Scientists, national research infrastructures, technology experts, decision-makers, and the public work together under EPOS' common framework to develop new concepts and tools in different domains of the solid Earth.

The Four Elements of EPOS Architecture

NATIONAL RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURES (NRIs) provide access to data and services for communities at a national level. European NRIs include geophysical networks, laboratories, and modelling facilities for solid Earth studies.

THEMATIC CORE SERVICES (TCS) are transnational entities that represent different domains of the solid Earth. Each TCS integrates data, products and services from NRIs into the EPOS framework.

INTEGRATED CORE SERVICES (ICS) represent the e-infrastructure giving access to multidisciplinary data, products, and services to various users, both inside and outside the scientific community.

EPOS ERIC is the legal framework that governs EPOS complex landscape.
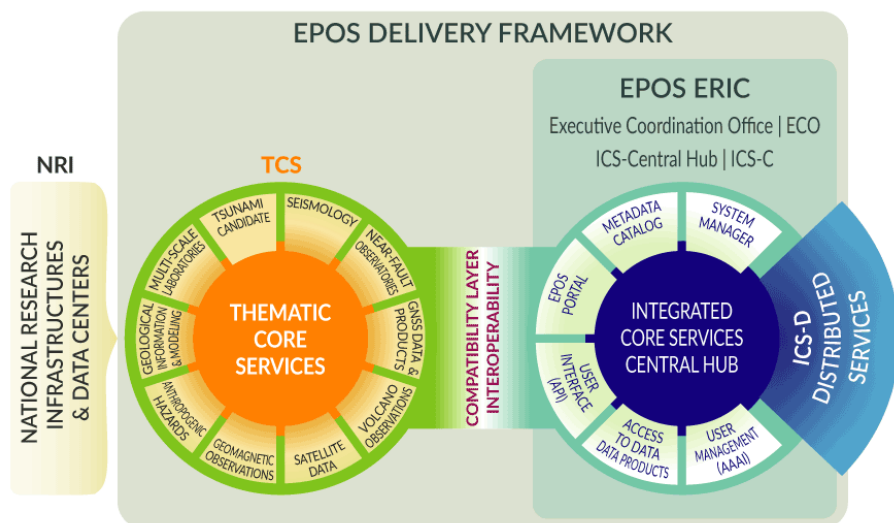
EPOS provides open and easy access to high-quality data, following FAIR - Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reusability - principles to data and metadata management.