

Tsunamis constitute a significant hazard for European coastal populations, and the impact of tsunami events worldwide can extend well beyond the coastal regions directly affected.

Understanding the complex mechanisms of tsunami generation, propagation, and inundation, as well as managing the tsunami risk, requires multidisciplinary research and infrastructures that cross national boundaries.

The EPOS TCS TSUNAMI coordinates efforts of the European tsunami research community to build, within the EPOS infrastructure, a family of standardized services and APIs providing access to various tsunami related information resources. TCS TSUNAMI aims to become an integration gateway for tsunami researchers and stakeholders, and the general public.

The TCS TSUNAMI organizes its work within four thematic Pillars each representing a specific family of DDSS (Data, Data-products, Services and Softwares) elements:

Pillar 1: Support to Tsunami Service Providers

Pillar 2: Tsunami Data

Pillar 3: Numerical Models

Pillar 4: Hazard and Risk Products



Tsunamis belong by fact to multi-hazard cascades; as being typically triggered by earthquakes, landslides or volcanic eruptions. This strong interdisciplinarity fosters a natural interaction with other EPOS TCS, such as Seismology, Near-Fault Observatories, Volcano Observations, or GNSS Data and Products, and in turn, contributes to reinforcing the multi-hazard and multi-risk characteristics of EPOS ERIC itself.

The traditionally rich portfolio of TSUNAMI stakeholders like researchers, the private sector, civil protection agencies, tsunami early warning centers, and policymakers, helps to strengthen the societal impact of EPOS.

EPOS, the **European Plate Observing System**, is a multidisciplinary, distributed research infrastructure that facilitates the integrated use of data, data products, and facilities from the solid Earth science community in Europe. EPOS ensures the long-term access to Solid Earth science data and services, with the goal of answering some of the most pressing societal questions concerning geo-hazards and those geodynamic phenomena relevant to the environment and human welfare.

