

FAIR Data in Energy Systems Analysis

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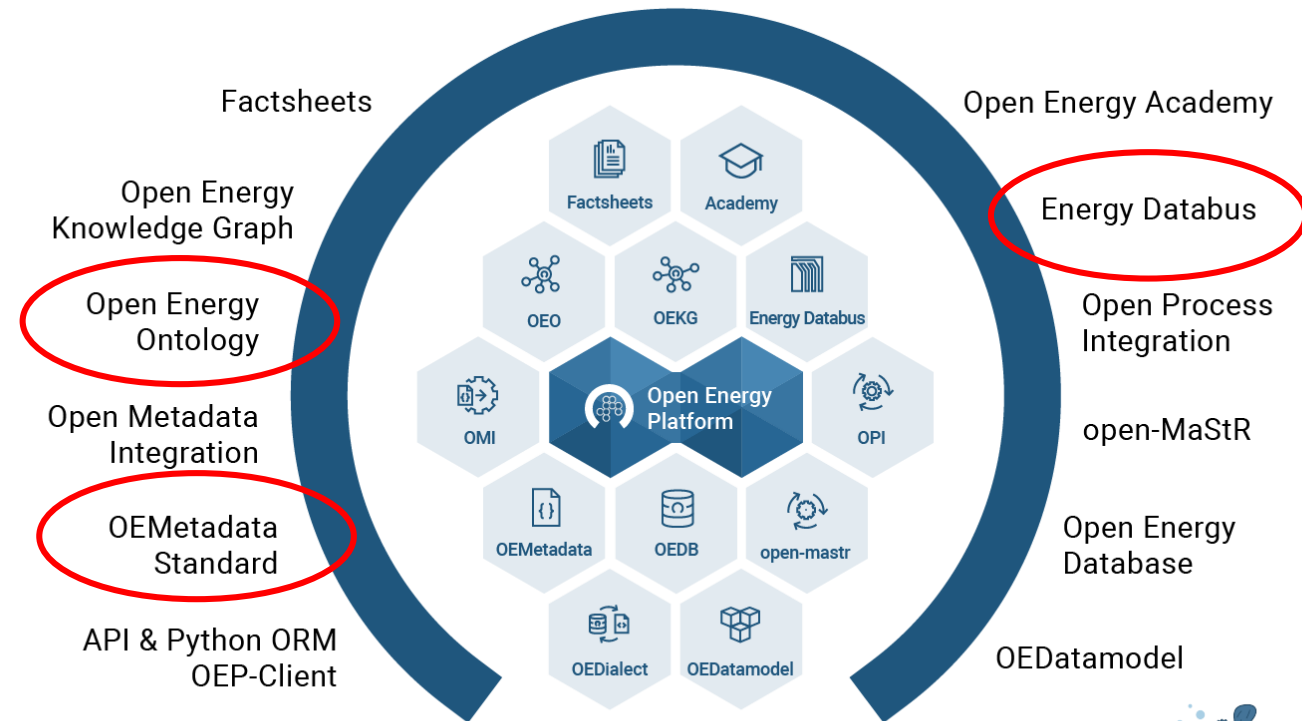
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Open Energy Family

- › The **Open Energy Family** is an initiative for open and FAIR data in the domain of energy systems research
- › Development of a FAIR infrastructure within the Open Energy Family

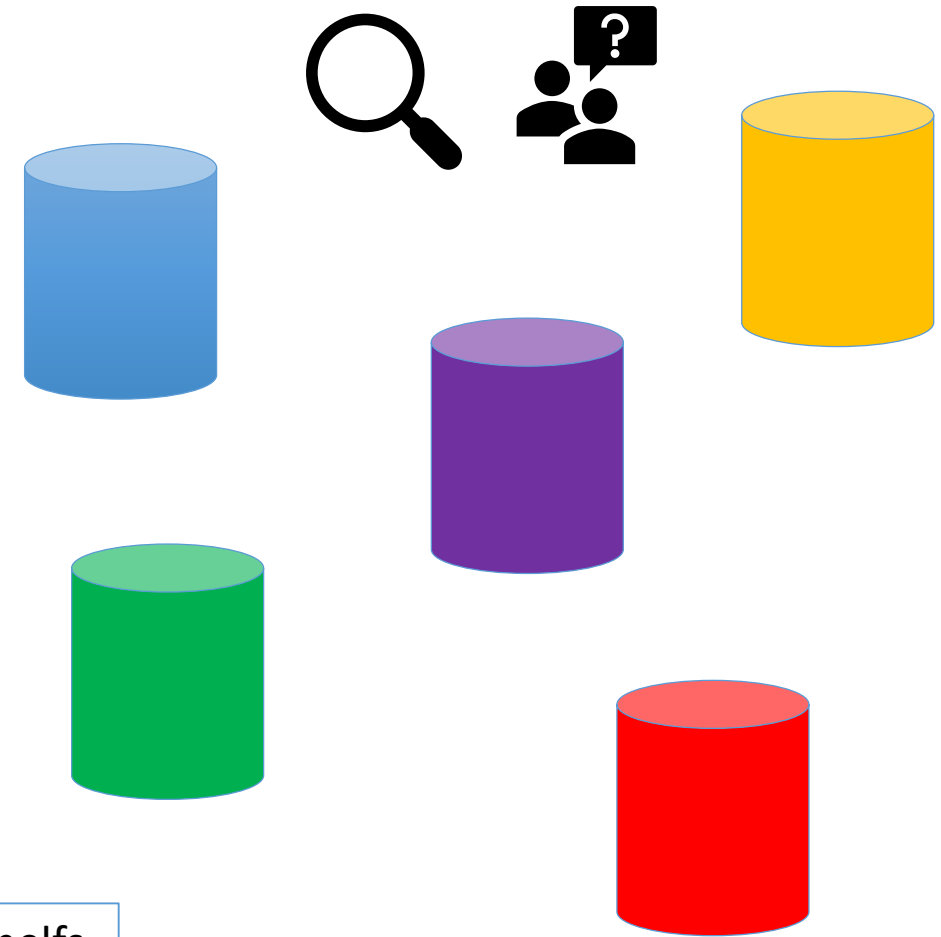


Open Energy Family



Challenges I: Finding and Accessing Data

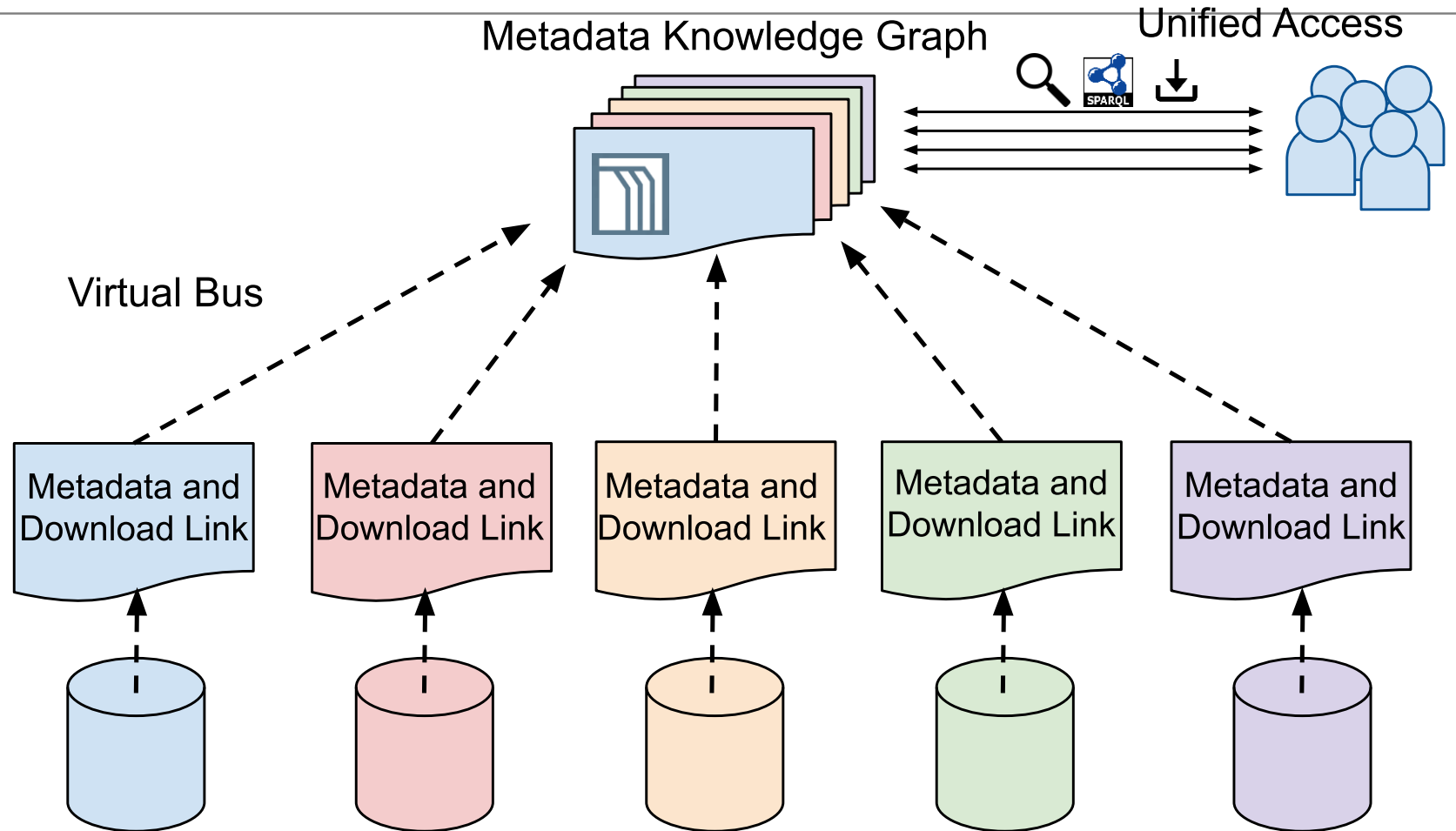
- › Many data bases exist, each in its own flavor
 - › Data access
 - › Data format
 - › Data licenses (if at all)
 - › Sometimes hard to find
- › Data collection is a labor intensive task
- › Data cleaning, aggregation, etc.
is repeated by many researchers with different results
- › Data quality is often unknown



Imagine a library without a catalog and systematic numbers on the shelves

Solution I: A Metadata Catalog

- › A metadata catalog harvests the (rich) metadata from the available data sources
- › The catalog can be used to discover data
- › The metadata contains a URI to the actual data
- › In case of data bases possibly also an API/Interface description



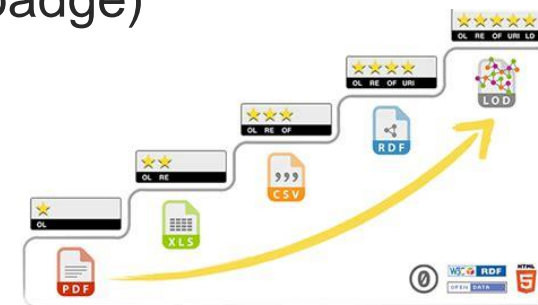
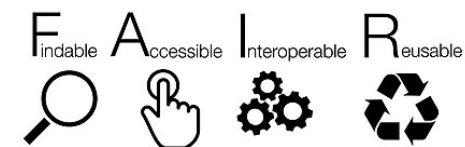
The domain uses the OEP Metadata string: <https://openenergy-platform.org/tutorials/jupyter/OEMetadata/>

Findable: OEMetadata

- › A metadata standard for „energy related data“
- › Based on existing technologies and standards as “Frictionless Data” and “DataCite”
- › Implemented as JSON-LD to be human and machine readable
- › Latest release (v1.5.1) is “ontology ready”
- › Target: 5-star Linked Open Data

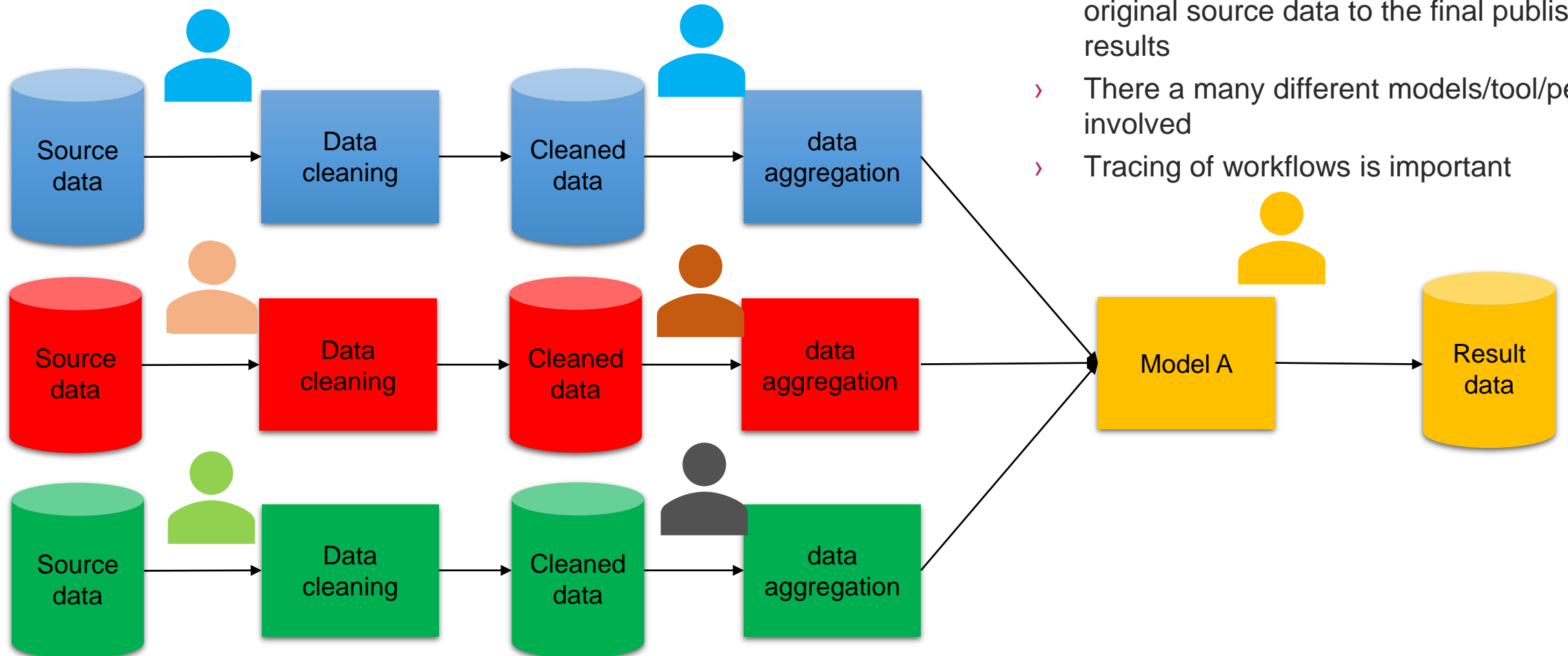
Categories

- › **General** (name, title, description)
- › **Context** (homepage, funding, contact)
- › **Spatial** (location, extent, resolution)
- › **Temporal** (referenceDate, timeseries)
- › **Source** (origin, licenses)
- › **Provenience** (contributors)
- › **Resource** (schema, fields, type, description)
- › **Review** (context and badge)



<https://github.com/OpenEnergyPlatform/oemetadata>

Challenge II: Who has done what to the data?



- › There are many processing steps from the original source data to the final published results
- › There are many different models/tool/persons involved
- › Tracing of workflows is important

PROV-O as a W3 Standard

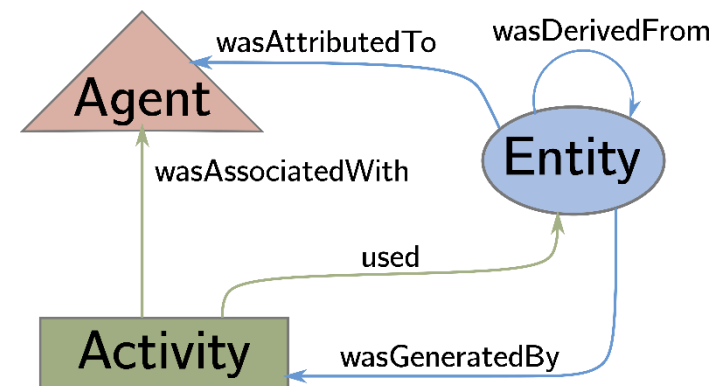
Entities	Digital, physical or conceptual (.e.g. data sets or files)
Activities	Use or generate entities, e.g. algorithms or workflows
Agents	Have control over activities or own entities, e.g. persons, organizations, software

Entities, Activities and **Agents** are related through **relations** with each other.

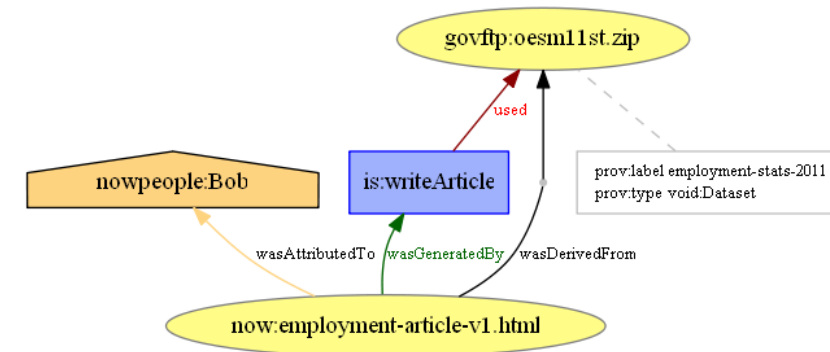
Provenance Information can be collected automatically and visualized in graphs, e.g. with ProvStore

A record **of who (Agent)** processed with which **Tools (Activity)** which **data (Entities, input and output)**

Schematic:

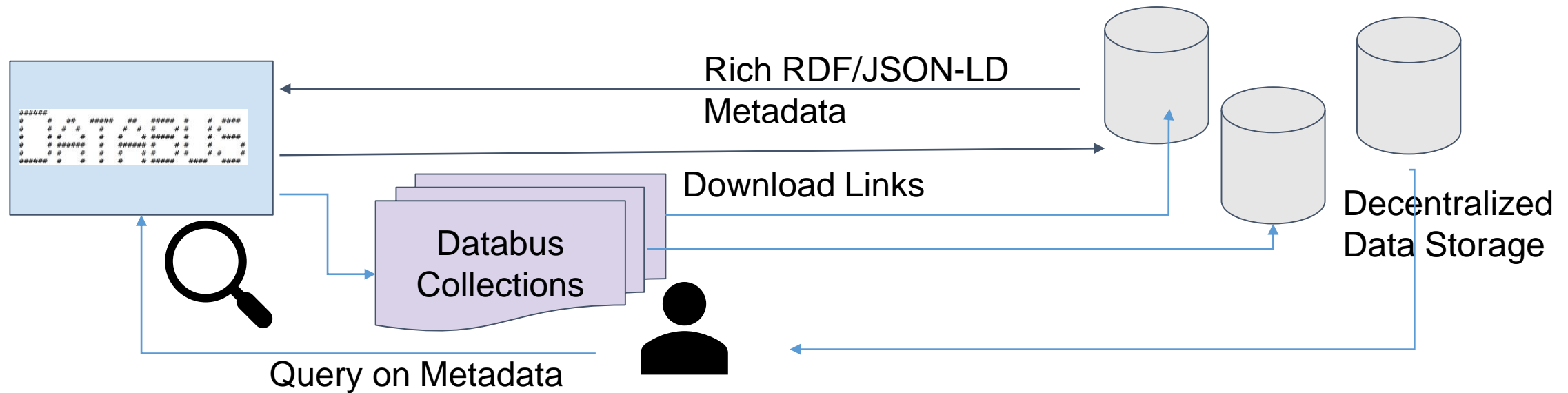


Example:



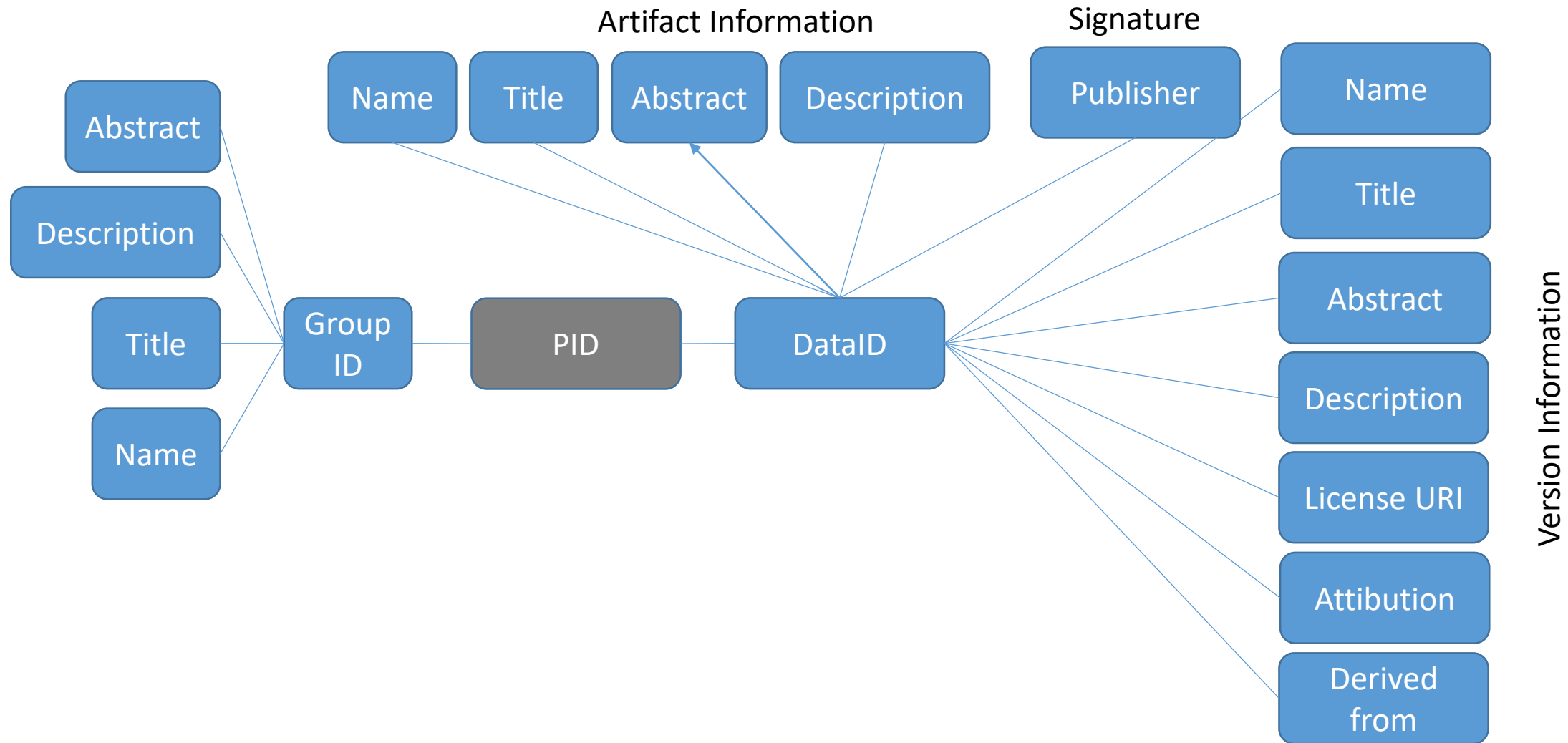
Findable & Accessible: The Open Energy Databus

Databus is a virtual bus. It can address files on the web and coordinate dataflows based on DataID metadata. No actual data is uploaded to the bus.

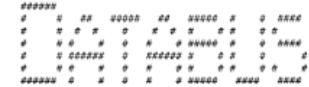


- Unique and persistent data identifiers (PID) are created by the Databus
https://databus.openenergyplatform.org/account_name/group/artifact/version/
- Data sets are linked to their source data through the data ids
- Incremental modifications to data (e.g. people can reuse cleanings or aggregations someone else has done before)

Databus Metadata

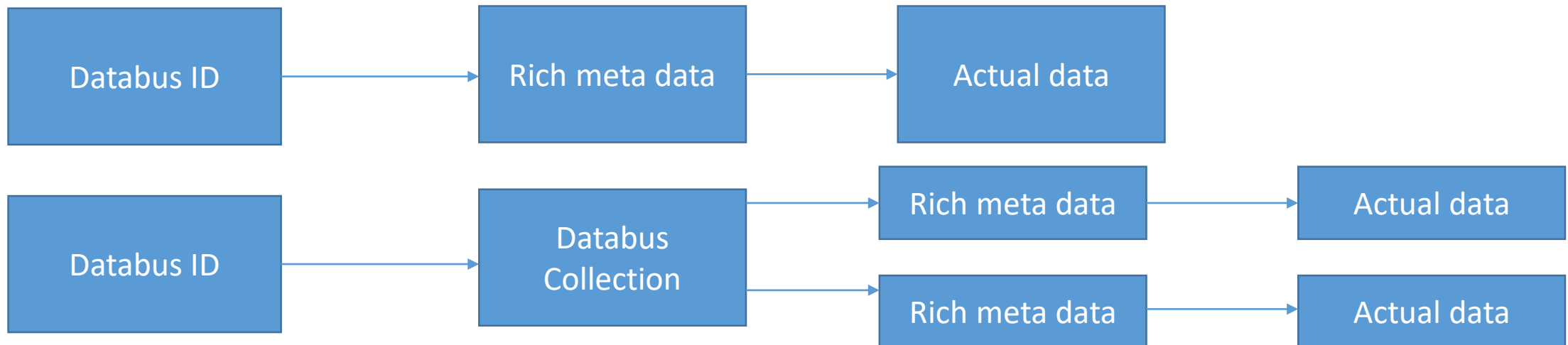


Supported by:

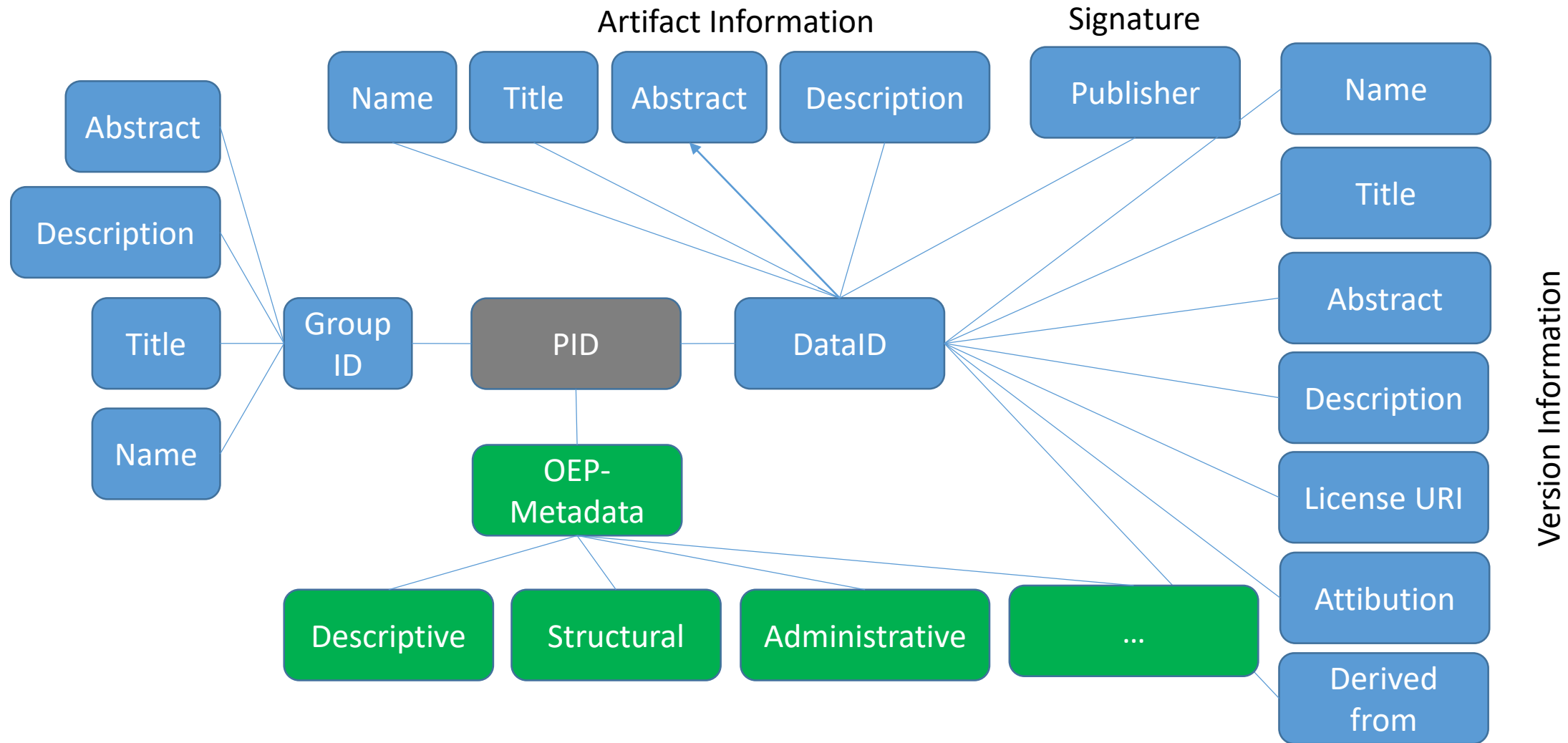


Databus as PID / Fair Digital Object (FDO) provider

- › Uploading meta data to the Databus creates a unique ID for the data set which can be used as a persistent data identifier (PID) to cite and share the data
- Databus URI (PID): https://databus.openenergyplatform.org/account_name/group/artifact/version/
 - › Databus collections can be used to group data
 - › The actual data is linked within the meta data
- › Databus ID can be used to access all necessary information
- › Databus ID is a pointer to a (FAIR) digital object
- › **Persistent ID to make data citable**



Enhancing the databus graph with OEMetadata



Interoperable: The Open Energy Ontology



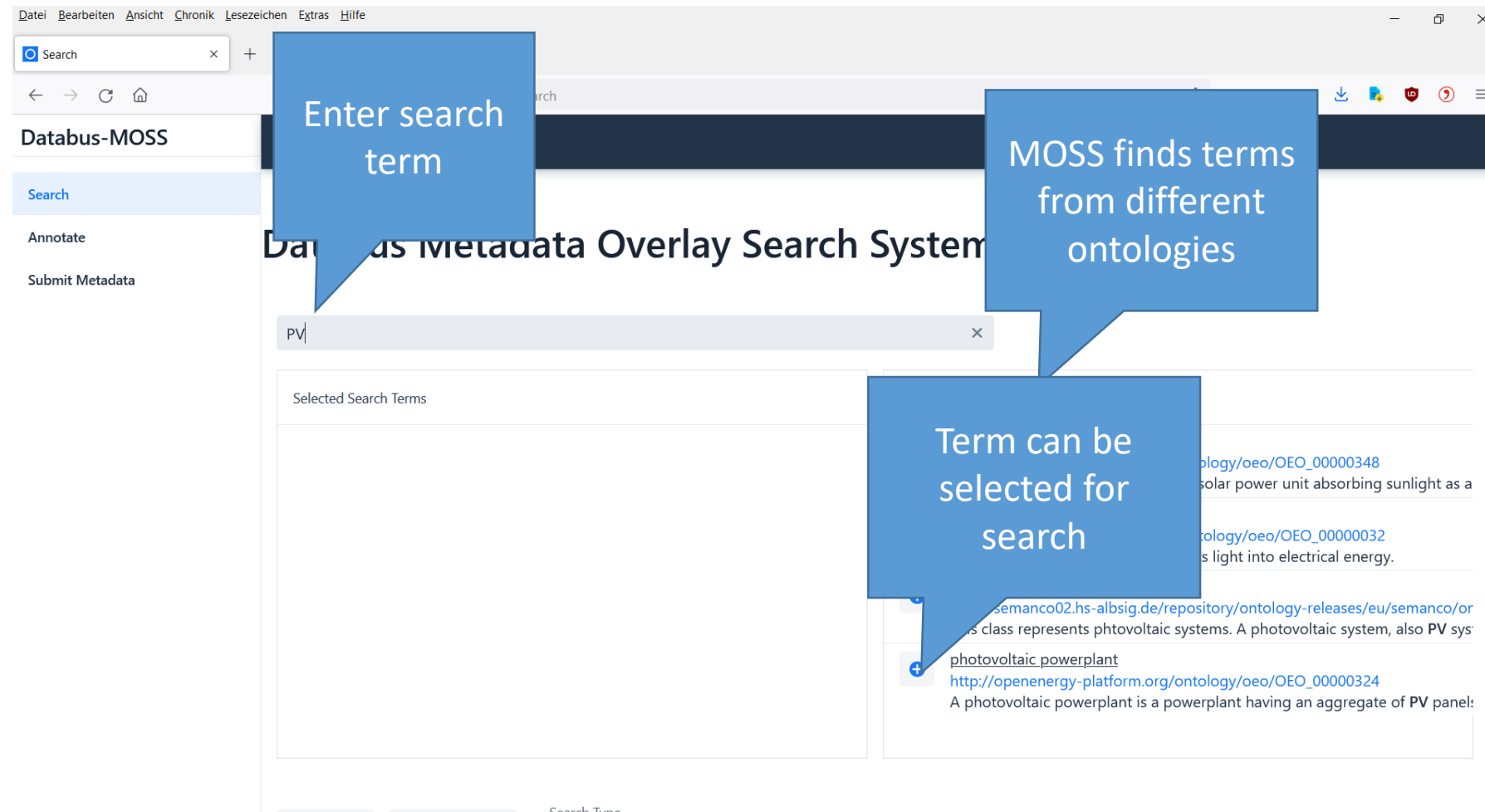
- › Each data source comes with its own annotation
- › Example from solar meteorology:
 - › **GHI:** Global Horizontal Irradiation (Energy) or Irradiance (Power)
 - › **Global:** Could also be Global Horizontal Irradiation or Irradiance
 - › **Surface downward irradiation:** The usual term in climate science for what we usually call GHI
- › **Taxonomies** or **ontologies** create a **data language** to annotate data
- › Ontologies can describe relations: *direct radiation is a part of the global irradiation reaching the surface*
- › Ontologies make data interpretable, also by machines and algorithms
- › **Good ontologies are created on a consensus building and open development process within the community.**
 - › We use the 'Open Energy Ontology', <https://openenergy-platform.org/ontology/>,
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.egyai.2021.100074>
- › Data sets can be annotated with the “**Subject**” tag, individual columns in the resource section with “**Is about**” within the JASON-LD metadata

- ## CO₂-Emissions of cement production in Germany 2020-2050 in a THG 80 scenario



Open Energy Platform
<https://openenergy-platform.org/>

Searching data with the MOSS (Metadata Overlay Search System)



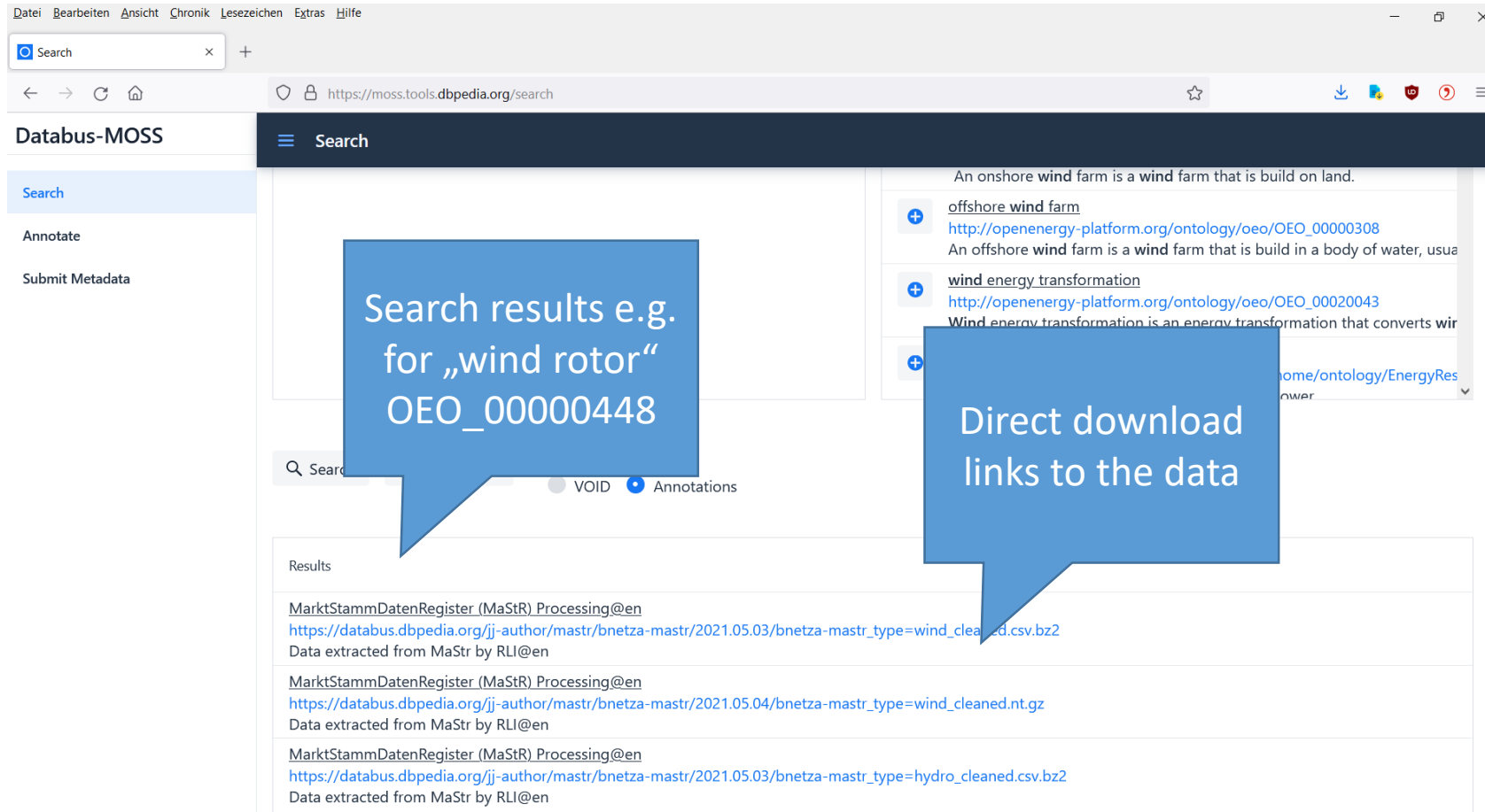
The screenshot shows the Databus-MOSS web application. The interface includes a top navigation bar with a 'Search' button and a sidebar with options like 'Search', 'Annotate', and 'Submit Metadata'. The main content area displays the title 'Databus Metadata Overlay Search System' and a search input field containing 'PV'. Below the input field, a section titled 'Selected Search Terms' is visible. Three blue callout boxes provide additional information: the first points to the search input field with the text 'Enter search term'; the second points to the search results area with the text 'MOSS finds terms from different ontologies'; and the third points to a specific search result with the text 'Term can be selected for search'.

Enter search term

MOSS finds terms from different ontologies

Term can be selected for search

Searching with MOSS



The screenshot shows the Databus-MOSS search interface. The browser address bar displays <https://moss.tools.dbpedia.org/search>. The left sidebar contains the 'Databus-MOSS' logo and navigation links: 'Search', 'Annotate', and 'Submit Metadata'. The main content area shows search results for 'wind rotor' with the annotation 'OEO_00000448'. A blue callout box points to the search results, stating: 'Search results e.g. for „wind rotor“ OEO_00000448'. Another blue callout box points to the direct download links, stating: 'Direct download links to the data'. The results list includes three entries, each with a direct download link to a CSV file extracted from MaStr by RLI@en.

Search results e.g. for „wind rotor“
OEO_00000448

Direct download links to the data

Results

- MarktStammDatenRegister (MaStr) Processing@en
https://databus.dbpedia.org/jj-author/mastr/bnetza-mastr/2021.05.03/bnetza-mastr_type=wind_cleaned.csv.bz2
Data extracted from MaStr by RLI@en
- MarktStammDatenRegister (MaStr) Processing@en
https://databus.dbpedia.org/jj-author/mastr/bnetza-mastr/2021.05.04/bnetza-mastr_type=wind_cleaned.nt.gz
Data extracted from MaStr by RLI@en
- MarktStammDatenRegister (MaStr) Processing@en
https://databus.dbpedia.org/jj-author/mastr/bnetza-mastr/2021.05.03/bnetza-mastr_type=hydro_cleaned.csv.bz2
Data extracted from MaStr by RLI@en

Conclusion

- › The databus offers
 - › a service to manage and search registered metadata
 - › Persistent identifies for tracing data processing and citing data
 - › Databus as pointers to digital objects
- › **Reusable:** Data licenses are an obligatory part of the DataID and OEMetadata and are linked to dalicc.net to be machine actionable.
- › The databus supports the implementation of FAIR principles in the Domain of Energy Systems Analysis
- › The developed architecture in conjunction with the use of the Open Energy Ontology enables semantic searches for data in the domain of energy systems analysis
- › **The developed architecture with distributed repositories, common metadata and schema descriptions, an ontology and a data catalog already forms some kind of open data cloud with the domain of energy systems analysis.**
- › Further resources:
 - › <https://zenodo.org/communities/lod-geoss>
 - › [Recommendations on Data Licensing](#)
 - › [Demonstration and Best Practices](#)
 - › <https://databus.openenergyplatform.org/>
 - › <https://github.com/OpenEnergyPlatform/ometadata>
 - › <https://openenergy-platform.org/ontology/>
 - › <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.egyai.2021.100074>
 - › <https://moss.tools.dbpedia.org/search>
 - › <https://github.com/LOD-GEOSS/databus-snippets>

Contact us

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Energy Systems Analysis

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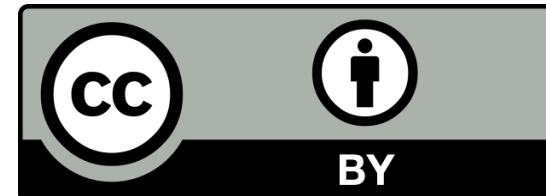
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