



## *ISTI Technical Reports*

# Data Model description of the OpenAIRE Research Graph

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Keywords: Data Model, Research Graph, OpenAIRE.

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# Data Model description of the OpenAIRE Research Graph

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Imagine a vast collection of research products all linked together, contextualised and openly available. For the past years OpenAIRE has been working to gather this valuable record. It is a massive collection of metadata and links between scientific products such as articles, datasets, software, and other research products, entities like organisations, funders, funding streams, projects, communities, and data sources.

As of today, the OpenAIRE Graph aggregates around 450Mi metadata records with links collecting from 2K data sources trusted by scientists, including:

- Open Access journals registered in DOAJ
- Crossref
- Unpaywall
- ORCID
- Microsoft Academic Graph
- Datacite

And repositories registered in OpenDOAR, re3data.org, FAIRSharing.org, and the EOSC Service Catalogue. Among these, prominent repositories such as:

- UKPubMed
- ArXiv
- HAL
- Zenodo
- Figshare
- Dryad
- Repec

After cleaning, deduplication, enrichment and full-text mining processes, the graph is analysed to produce statistics for the [OpenAIRE MONITOR](#), the [Open Science Observatory](#), made discoverable via the [OpenAIRE EXPLORE](#) and programmatically accessible via [OpenAIRE Public APIs](#). Last but not least, the Graph data are openly available and can be used by third-parties to create added value services.

This technical Report describes the public data model adopted by the OpenAIRE Graph.

## Data model

The OpenAIRE Graph comprises several types of entities and relationships among them. The latest version of the JSON schema can be found on the [Downloads](#) section.

## Entities

The main entities of the OpenAIRE Graph are listed in the following paragraph.

## Result

Results are intended as digital objects, described by metadata, resulting from a scientific process. In this page, we describe the properties of the `Result` object.

Moreover, there are the following sub-types of a `Result`, that inherit all its properties and further extend it:

- Publication
- Dataset
- Software
- Other Research Product

`id`

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

Main entity identifier, created according to the [OpenAIRE entity identifier and PID mapping policy](#).

**"id": "50|doi\_dedup\_\_\_::80f29c8c8ba18c46c88a285b7e739dc3"**

`type`

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

Type of the result. Possible types:

- publication
- dataset
- software
- other

as declared in the terms from the [dnet:result typologies vocabulary](#).

**"type": "publication"**

`originalId`

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

Identifiers of the record at the original sources.

**"originalId": [**  
    **"oai:pubmedcentral.nih.gov:8024784",**

```
"50048733321000305",  
"10.1016/j.respol.2021.104226",  
"3136742816"
```

```
]
```

maintitle

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

A name or title by which a scientific result is known. May be the title of a publication, of a dataset or the name of a piece of software.

**"maintitle": "The fall of the innovation empire and its possible rise through open science"**

subtitle

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

Explanatory or alternative name by which a scientific result is known.

**"subtitle": "An analysis of cases from 1980 - 2020"**

author

*Type: Author • Cardinality: MANY*

The main researchers involved in producing the data, or the authors of the publication.

```
"author": [  
  {  
    "fullname": "E. Richard Gold",  
    "rank": 1,  
    "name": "Richard",  
    "surname": "Gold",  
    "pid": {  
      "id": {  
        "scheme": "orcid",  
        "value": "0000-0002-3789-9238"  
      },  
      "provenance": {  
        "provenance": "Harvested",  
        "trust": "0.9"  
      }  
    }  
  },  
  ...  
]
```

bestaccessright

*Type: BestAccessRight • Cardinality: ONE*

The most open access right associated to the manifestations of this research results.

```
"bestaccessright": {
  "code": "c_abf2",
  "label": "OPEN",
  "scheme": "http://vocabularies.coar-repositories.org/documentation/acc
ess_rights/"
}
```

contributor

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

The institution or person responsible for collecting, managing, distributing, or otherwise contributing to the development of the resource.

```
"contributor": [
  "University of Zurich",
  "Wright, Aidan G C",
  "Hallquist, Michael",
  ...
]
```

country

*Type: ResultCountry • Cardinality: MANY*

Country associated with the result because it is the country of the organisation that manages the institutional repository or national aggregator or CRIS system from which this record was collected Country of affiliations of authors can be found instead in the affiliation rel.

```
"country": [
  {
    "code": "CH",
    "label": "Switzerland",
    "provenance": {
      "provenance": "Inferred by OpenAIRE",
      "trust": "0.85"
    }
  },
  ...
]
```

coverage

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

dateofcollection

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

When OpenAIRE collected the record the last time.

```
"dateofcollection": "2021-06-09T11:37:56.248Z"
```

description

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

A brief description of the resource and the context in which the resource was created.

```
"description": [  
  "Open science partnerships (OSPs) are one mechanism to reverse declining efficiency. OSPs are public-private partnerships that openly share publications, data and materials.",  
  "There is growing concern that the innovation system's ability to create wealth and attain social benefit is declining in effectiveness. This article explores the reasons for this decline and suggests a structure, the open science partnership, as one mechanism through which to slow down or reverse this decline.",  
  "The article examines the empirical literature of the last century to document the decline. This literature suggests that the cost of research and innovation is increasing exponentially, that researcher productivity is declining, and, third, that these two phenomena have led to an overall flat or declining level of innovation productivity.",  
  ...  
]
```

embargoenddate

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

Date when the embargo ends and this result turns Open Access.

```
"embargoenddate": "2017-01-01"
```

indicators

*Type: Indicator • Cardinality: ONE*

The indicators computed for this result; currently, the following two types of indicators are supported: impact indicators and usage statistics indicators.

```
"indicators": {  
  "impactMeasures": {  
    "influence": {  
      "score": "123",  
      "class": "C2"  
    },  
    "influence_alt": {  
      "score": "456",  
      "class": "C3"  
    },  
    "popularity": {  
      "score": "234",  
      "class": "C1"  
    },  
    "popularity_alt": {  
      "score": "345",  
      "class": "C5"  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```

    },
    "impulse": {
      "score": "987",
      "class": "C3"
    }
  },
  "usageCounts": {
    "downloads": "10",
    "views": "20"
  }
}

```

Instance

*Type: Instance • Cardinality: MANY*

Specific materialization or version of the result. For example, you can have one result with three instances: one is the pre-print, one is the post-print, one is the published version.

```

"instance": [
  {
    "accessright": {
      "code": "c_abf2",
      "label": "OPEN",
      "openAccessRoute": "gold",
      "scheme": "http://vocabularies.coar-repositories.org/documenta
tion/access_rights/"
    },
    "alternateIdentifier": [
      {
        "scheme": "doi",
        "value": "10.1016/j.respol.2021.104226"
      },
      ...
    ],
    "articleprocessingcharge": {
      "amount": "4063.93",
      "currency": "EUR"
    },
    "license": "http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0",
    "pid": [
      {
        "scheme": "pmc",
        "value": "PMC8024784"
      },
      ...
    ],
    "publicationdate": "2021-01-01",
    "refereed": "UNKNOWN",
    "type": "Article",
    "url": [
      "http://europepmc.org/articles/PMC8024784"
    ]
  }
]

```



```
    },  
    ...  
  ]  
language
```

*Type: Language • Cardinality: ONE*

The alpha-3/ISO 639-2 code of the language. Values controlled by the [dnet:languages vocabulary](#).

```
"language": {  
  "code": "eng",  
  "label": "English"  
}
```

lastupdatetimestamp

*Type: Long • Cardinality: ONE*

Timestamp of last update of the record in OpenAIRE.

```
"lastupdatetimestamp": 1652722279987
```

pid

*Type: ResultPid • Cardinality: MANY*

Persistent identifiers of the result. See also the [OpenAIRE entity identifier and PID mapping policy](#) to learn more.

```
"pid": [  
  {  
    "scheme": "pmc",  
    "value": "PMC8024784"  
  },  
  {  
    "scheme": "doi",  
    "value": "10.1016/j.respol.2021.104226"  
  },  
  ...  
]
```

publicationdate

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

Main date of the research product: typically the publication or issued date. In case of a research result with different versions with different dates, the date of the result is selected as the most frequent well-formatted date. If not available, then the most recent and complete date among those that are well-formatted. For statistics, the year is extracted and the result is counted only among the result of that year. Example: Pre-print date: 2019-02-03, Article date provided by repository: 2020-02, Article date provided by Crossref: 2020, OpenAIRE will set as date 2019-02-03, because it's the most recent among the complete and well-formed dates. If then the repository updates the metadata and set a complete date

(e.g. 2020-02-12), then this will be the new date for the result because it becomes the most recent most complete date. However, if OpenAIRE then collects the pre-print from another repository with date 2019-02-03, then this will be the “winning date” because it becomes the most frequent well-formatted date.

**"publicationdate": "2021-03-18"**

publisher

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The name of the entity that holds, archives, publishes prints, distributes, releases, issues, or produces the resource.

**"publisher": "Elsevier, North-Holland Pub. Co"**

Source

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

A related resource from which the described resource is derived. See definition of Dublin Core field dc:source.

```
"source": [  
  "Research Policy",  
  "Crossref",  
  ...  
]
```

Subjects

*Type: Subject • Cardinality: MANY*

Subject, keyword, classification code, or key phrase describing the resource.

```
"subjects": [  
  {  
    "provenance": {  
      "provenance": "Harvested",  
      "trust": "0.9"  
    },  
    "subject": {  
      "scheme": "keyword",  
      "value": "Open science"  
    }  
  },  
  ...  
]
```

Sub-types

There are the following sub-types of Result. Each inherits all its fields and extends them with the following.

## Publication

Metadata records about research literature (includes types of publications listed [here](#)).

### **container**

*Type: Container • Cardinality: ONE*

Container has information about the conference or journal where the result has been presented or published.

```
"container": {  
  "edition": "",  
  "iss": "5",  
  "issnLinking": "",  
  "issnOnline": "1873-7625",  
  "issnPrinted": "0048-7333",  
  "name": "Research Policy",  
  "sp": "12",  
  "ep": "22",  
  "vol": "50"  
}
```

## Dataset

Metadata records about research data (includes the subtypes listed [here](#)).

### **size**

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The declared size of the dataset.

```
"size": "10129818"
```

### **version**

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The version of the dataset.

```
"version": "v1.3"
```

### **geolocation**

*Type: GeoLocation • Cardinality: MANY*

The list of geolocations associated with the dataset.

```
"geolocation": [  
  {  
    "box": "18.569386 54.468973 18.066832 54.83707",  
    "place": "Tübingen, Baden-Württemberg, Southern Germany",  
    "point": "7.72486 50.1084"
```

```
    },  
    ...  
]
```

Software

Metadata records about research software (includes the subtypes listed [here](#)).

### **documentationUrl**

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

The URLs to the software documentation.

```
"documentationUrl": [  
  "https://github.com/openaire/iis/blob/master/README.markdown",  
  ...  
]
```

### **codeRepositoryUrl**

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The URL to the repository with the source code.

```
"codeRepositoryUrl": "https://github.com/openaire/iis"
```

### **programmingLanguage**

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The programming language.

```
"programmingLanguage": "Java"
```

Other research product

Metadata records about research products that cannot be classified as research literature, data or software (includes types of products listed [here](#)).

### **contactperson**

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

Information on the person responsible for providing further information regarding the resource.

```
"contactperson": [  
  "Noémie Dominguez",  
  ...  
]
```

### **contactgroup**

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

Information on the group responsible for providing further information regarding the resource.

```
"contactgroup": [  
  "Networked Multimedia Information Systems (NeMIS)",  
  ...  
]
```

## **tool**

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

Information about tool useful for the interpretation and/or re-use of the research

## Data source

OpenAIRE entity instances are created out of data collected from various data sources of different kinds, such as publication repositories, dataset archives, CRIS systems, funder databases, etc. Data sources export information packages (e.g., XML records, HTTP responses, RDF data, JSON) that may contain information on one or more of such entities and possibly relationships between them.

For example, a metadata record about a project carries information for the creation of a Project entity and its participants (as Organization entities). It is important, once each piece of information is extracted from such packages and inserted into the OpenAIRE information space as an entity, for such pieces to keep provenance information relative to the originating data source. This is to give visibility to the data source, but also to enable the reconstruction of the very same piece of information if problems arise.

### The DataSource object

id

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The OpenAIRE id of the data source, created according to the [OpenAIRE entity identifier and PID mapping policy](#).

```
"id": "10|issn__print::22c514d022b199c346e7f29ca06efc95"
```

originalId

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

The list of original identifiers associated to the datasource.

```
"originalId": [  
  "issn__print::2451-8271",
```

```
    ...  
  ]
```

pid

*Type: ControlledField • Cardinality: MANY*

The persistent identifiers for the datasource.

```
"pid": [  
  {  
    "scheme": "DOI",  
    "value": "10.5281/zenodo.4707307"  
  },  
  ...  
]
```

datasourcetype

*Type: ControlledField • Cardinality: ONE*

The datasource type; see the vocabulary [dnet:datasource typologies](#).

```
"datasourcetype": {  
  "scheme": "pubsrepository::journal",  
  "value": "Journal"  
}
```

openairecompatibility

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The OpenAIRE compatibility of the ingested results, indicates which guidelines they are compliant according to the vocabulary [dnet:datasourceCompatibilityLevel](#).

```
"openairecompatibility": "collected from a compatible aggregator"
```

officialname

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The official name of the datasource.

```
"officialname": "Recent Patents and Topics on Medical Imaging"
```

englishname

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The English name of the datasource.

```
"englishname": "Recent Patents and Topics on Medical Imaging"
```

websiteurl

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The URL of the website of the datasource.

**"websiteurl": "http://dspace.unict.it/"**

logourl

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The URL of the logo for the datasource.

**"logourl": "https://impactum-journals.uc.pt/public/journals/26/pageHeaderLogoImage\_en\_US.png"**

dateofvalidation

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The date of validation against the OpenAIRE guidelines for the datasource records.

**"dateofvalidation": "2016-10-10"**

description

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The description for the datasource.

**"description": "Recent Patents on Medical Imaging publishes review and research articles, and guest edited single-topic issues on recent patents in the field of medical imaging. It provides an important and reliable source of current information on developments in the field. The journal is essential reading for all researchers involved in Medical Imaging."**

subjects

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

List of subjects associated to the datasource

```
"subjects": [  
  "Medicine",  
  "Imaging",  
  ...  
]
```

languages

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

The languages present in the data source's content, as defined by OpenDOAR.

```
"languages": [  
  "eng",  
  ...  
]
```

contenttypes

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

Types of content in the data source, as defined by OpenDOAR

```
"contenttypes": [  
  "Journal articles",  
  ...  
]
```

releasestartdate

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

Releasing date of the data source, as defined by re3data.org.

```
"releasestartdate": "2010-07-24"
```

releaseenddate

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

Date when the data source went offline or stopped ingesting new research data. As defined by re3data.org

```
"releaseenddate": "2016-03-28"
```

accessrights

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

Type of access to the data source, as defined by re3data.org. Possible values: { open, restricted, closed }.

```
"accessrights": "open"
```

uploadrights

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

Type of data upload, as defined by re3data.org; one of { open, restricted, closed }.

```
"uploadrights": "closed"
```

databaseaccessrestriction

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

Access restrictions to the research data repository. Allowed values are: { feeRequired, registration, other }.

This field only applies for re3data data source; see [re3data schema specification](#) for more details.

```
"databaseaccessrestriction": "registration"
```

datauploadrestriction

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*



Upload restrictions applied by the datasource, as defined by re3data.org. One of { feeRequired, registration, other }.

This field only applies for re3data data source; see [re3data schema specification](#) for more details.

**"datauploadrestriction": "feeRequired registration"**

versioning

*Type: Boolean • Cardinality: ONE*

Whether the research data repository supports versioning: yes if the data source supports versioning, no otherwise.

This field only applies for re3data data source; see [re3data schema specification](#) for more details.

**"versioning": true**

citationguidelineurl

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The URL of the data source providing information on how to cite its items. The DataCite citation format is recommended (<http://www.datacite.org/whycitedata>).

This field only applies for re3data data source; see [re3data schema specification](#) for more details.

**"citationguidelineurl": "https://physionet.org/about/#citation"**

pidsystems

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The persistent identifier system that is used by the data source. As defined by re3data.org.

**"pidsystems": "hdl"**

certificates

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The certificate, seal or standard the data source complies with. As defined by re3data.org.

**"certificates": "WDS"**

policies

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

Policies of the data source, as defined in OpenDOAR.

journal

*Type: [Container](#) • Cardinality: ONE*

Information about the journal, if this data source is of type Journal.

```
"container": {  
  "edition": "",  
  "iss": "5",  
  "issnLinking": "",  
  "issnOnline": "1873-7625",  
  "issnPrinted": "2451-8271",  
  "name": "Recent Patents and Topics on Imaging",  
  "sp": "12",  
  "ep": "22",  
  "vol": "50"  
}
```

missionstatementurl

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The URL of a mission statement describing the designated community of the data source. As defined by re3data.org

```
"missionstatementurl": "https://www.sigma2.no/content/nird-research-data-archive"
```

## Organization

Organizations include companies, research centers or institutions involved as project partners or as responsible of operating data sources. Information about organizations are collected from funder databases like CORDA, registries of data sources like OpenDOAR and re3Data, and CRIS systems, as being related to projects or data sources.

---

The Organization object

id

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The OpenAIRE id for the organization, created according to the [OpenAIRE entity identifier and PID mapping policy](#).

```
"id": "20|openorgs____::b84450f9864182c67b8611b5593f4250"
```

legalshortname

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The legal name in short form of the organization.

```
"legalshortname": "ARC"
```

legalname

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The legal name of the organization.

```
"legalname": "Athena Research and Innovation Center In Information Communi-  
cation & Knowledge Technologies"
```

alternativenames

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

Alternative names that identify the organization.

```
"alternativenames": [  
  "Athena Research and Innovation Center In Information Communication &  
  Knowledge Technologies",  
  "Athena RIC",  
  "ARC",  
  ...  
]
```

## Project

Of crucial interest to OpenAIRE is also the identification of the funders (e.g. European Commission, WellcomeTrust, FCT Portugal, NWO The Netherlands) that co-funded the projects that have led to a given result. Projects are characterized by a list of funding streams (e.g. FP7, H2020 for the EC), which identify the strands of fundings. Funding streams can be nested to form a tree of sub-funding streams.

The Project object

id

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

Main entity identifier, created according to the [OpenAIRE entity identifier and PID mapping policy](#).

```
"id": "40|corda__h2020::70ea22400fd890c5033cb31642c4ae68"
```

code

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The grant agreement code of the project.

```
"code": "777541"
```

acronym

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

Project's acronym.

```
"acronym": "OpenAIRE-Advance"
```

title

Type: *String* • Cardinality: *ONE*

Project's title.

```
"title": "OpenAIRE Advancing Open Scholarship"
```

callidentifier

Type: *String* • Cardinality: *ONE*

The identifier of the research call.

```
"callidentifier": "H2020-EINFRA-2017"
```

funding

Type: [Funding](#) • Cardinality: *MANY*

Funding information for the project.

```
"funding": [  
  {  
    "funding_stream": {  
      "description": "Horizon 2020 Framework Programme - Research and Innovation action",  
      "id": "EC::H2020::RIA"  
    },  
    "jurisdiction": "EU",  
    "name": "European Commission",  
    "shortName": "EC"  
  }  
]
```

granted

Type: [Grant](#) • Cardinality: *ONE*

The money granted to the project.

```
"granted": {  
  "currency": "EUR",  
  "fundedamount": 1.0E7,  
  "totalcost": 1.0E7  
}
```

h2020programme

Type: [H2020Programme](#) • Cardinality: *MANY*

The H2020 programme funding the project.

```
"h2020programme": [  
  {  
    "code": "H2020-EU.1.4.1.3.",  
    "description": "Development, deployment and operation of ICT-based"
```

```
e-infrastructures"  
  }  
]
```

keywords

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

```
"keywords": [  
  "Open Science",  
  ...  
]
```

openaccessmandatefordataset

*Type: Boolean • Cardinality: ONE*

```
"openaccessmandatefordataset": true
```

openaccessmandateforpublications

*Type: Boolean • Cardinality: ONE*

```
"openaccessmandateforpublications": true
```

startdate

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The start year of the project.

```
"startdate": "2018-01-01"
```

enddate

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The end year of the project.

```
"enddate": "2021-02-28"
```

subject

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

The subjects of the project

```
"subject": [  
  "Data and Distributed Computing e-infrastructures for Open Science",  
  ...  
]
```

summary

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

Short summary of the project.

"summary": "OpenAIRE-Advance continues the mission of OpenAIRE to support the Open Access/Open Data mandates in Europe. By sustaining the current successful infrastructure, comprised of a human network and robust technical services, it consolidates its achievements while working to shift the momentum among its communities to Open Science, aiming to be a trusted e-Infrastructure within the realms of the European Open Science Cloud. In this next phase, OpenAIRE-Advance strives to empower its National Open Access Desks (NOADs) so they become a pivotal part within their own national data infrastructures, positioning OA and open science onto national agendas. The capacity building activities bring together experts on topical task groups in thematic areas (open policies, RDM, legal issues, TDM), promoting a train the trainer approach, strengthening and expanding the pan-European Helpdesk with support and training toolkits, training resources and workshops. It examines key elements of scholarly communication, i.e., co-operative OA publishing and next generation repositories, to develop essential building blocks of the scholarly commons. On the technical level OpenAIRE-Advance focuses on the operation and maintenance of the OpenAIRE technical TRL8/9 services, and radically improves the OpenAIRE services on offer by: a) optimizing their performance and scalability, b) refining their functionality based on end-user feedback, c) repackaging them into products, taking a professional marketing approach with well-defined KPIs, d) consolidating the range of services/products into a common e-Infra catalogue to enable a wider uptake. OpenAIRE-Advance steps up its outreach activities with concrete pilots with three major RIs, citizen science initiatives, and innovators via a rigorous Open Innovation programme. Finally, via its partnership with COAR, OpenAIRE-Advance consolidates OpenAIRE's global role extending its collaborations with Latin America, US, Japan, Canada, and Africa."

websiteurl

Type: String • Cardinality: ONE

The website of the project

"websiteurl": "https://www.openaire.eu/advance/"

## Community

Research communities and research initiatives are intended as groups of people with a common research intent and can be of two types: research initiatives or research communities:

- Research initiatives are intended to capture a view of the information space that is “research impact”-oriented, i.e. all products generated due to my research initiative;
- Research communities the latter “research activity” oriented, i.e. all products that may be of interest or related to my research initiative.

For example, the organizations supporting a research infrastructure fall in the first category, while the researchers involved in a discipline fall in the second.

The Community object

id

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The OpenAIRE id for the community/research infrastructure, created according to the [OpenAIRE entity identifier and PID mapping policy](#).

**"id": "00|context\_\_\_\_::5b7f9fa40bdc12072249204cedfa7808"**

acronym

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The acronym of the community.

**"acronym": "covid-19"**

description

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

Description of the research community/research infrastructure

**"description": "This portal provides access to publications, research data , projects and software that may be relevant to the Corona Virus Disease ( COVID-19). The OpenAIRE COVID-19 Gateway aggregates COVID-19 related records, links them and provides a single access point for discovery and navigation. We tag content from the OpenAIRE Graph (10,000+ data sources) and additional sources. All COVID-19 related research results are linked to people, organizations and projects, providing a contextualized navigation."**

name

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The long name of the community.

**"name": "Corona Virus Disease"**

subject

*Type: String • Cardinality: MANY*

The list of the subjects associated to the research community (only applies to research communities).

**"subject": [**  
    "COVID19",  
    "SARS-CoV",  
    "HCoV-19",  
    ...  
**]**

type

*Type: String • Cardinality: ONE*

The type of the community; one of { Research Community, Research infrastructure }.

```
"type": "Research Community"
```

zenodo\_community

Type: *String* • Cardinality: *ONE*

The URL of the Zenodo community associated to the Research community/Research infrastructure.

```
"zenodo_community": "https://zenodo.org/communities/covid-19"
```

## Relationships

A relationship in the graph is represented by the following data type, which aims to model a directed edge between two nodes, providing information about the semantic of the relation, its provenance and validation.

### The Relationship object

source

Type: [Node](#) • Cardinality: *ONE*

Represents the source node in the relation.

```
"source": {
  "id": "20|openorgs____::1cb75a3ad756e4c83e455e3e7347643b",
  "type": "organization"
}
```

target

Type: [Node](#) • Cardinality: *ONE*

Represents the target node in the relation.

```
"target": {
  "id": "10|doajarticles::022409068174087a003647ff46070f7f",
  "type": "datasource"
}
```

reltype

Type: [RelType](#) • Cardinality: *ONE*

Represent the semantics of the relation between two nodes of the graph.

```
"reltype": {
  "name": "provides",
  "type": "provision"
}
```



provenance

Type: [Provenance](#) • Cardinality: ONE

Indicates the process that produced (or provided) the information.

```
"provenance": {  
  "provenance": "Harvested",  
  "trust": "0.900"  
}
```

validated

Type: Boolean • Cardinality: ONE

Indicates whether or not the relation was validated.

```
"validated": true
```

validationDate

Type: String • Cardinality: ONE

Indicates the validation date of the relation - applies only when the validated flag is set to true.

```
"validationDate": "2022-09-02"
```

---

## The Node object

The Node data type contains the minimum information needed to identify a graph node, its identifier and entity type.

id

Type: String • Cardinality: ONE

OpenAIRE identifier of the node in the graph.

```
"id": "10|doajarticles::022409068174087a003647ff46070f7f"
```

type

Type: String • Cardinality: ONE

Graph node type.

```
"type": "datasource"
```

## The RelType object

The RelType data type models the semantic of the relationship among two nodes.

type

Type: String • Cardinality: ONE

Relation category, e.g. affiliation, citation, see table Relation typologies.

**"name": "provides"**

name

Type: String • Cardinality: ONE

Further specifies the relation semantic, indicating the relation direction, e.g. Cites, isCitedBy.

**"type": "provision"**

## Relationship types

The following table lists all the possible relation semantics found in the graph dump.

Note: the labels used to specify the semantic of the relationships are (for the large) inherited from the [DataCite metadata kernel](#), which provides a description for them.

#	Source entity type	Target entity type	Relation name / inverse	Provenance
1	<a href="#">Project</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	produces / isProducedBy	Harvested, Inferred by OpenAIRE, Linked by user
2	<a href="#">Project</a>	<a href="#">Organization</a>	hasParticipant / isParticipant	Harvested
3	<a href="#">Project</a>	<a href="#">Community</a>	IsRelatedTo / IsRelatedTo	Linked by user
4	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsAmongTopNSimilarDocuments / HasAmongTopNSimilarDocuments	Inferred by OpenAIRE
5	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsSupplementTo / IsSupplementedBy	Harvested
6	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsRelatedTo / IsRelatedTo	Harvested, Inferred by OpenAIRE, Linked by user
7	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsPartOf / HasPart	Harvested
8	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsDocumentedBy / Documents	Harvested
9	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsObsoletedBy / Obsoletes	Harvested
10	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsSourceOf / IsDerivedFrom	Harvested
11	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsCompiledBy / Compiles	Harvested
12	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsRequiredBy / Requires	Harvested
13	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsCitedBy / Cites	Harvested, Inferred by OpenAIRE
14	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsReferencedBy / References	Harvested
15	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsReviewedBy / Reviews	Harvested

16	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsOriginalFormOf / IsVariantFormOf	Harvested
17	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsVersionOf / HasVersion	Harvested
18	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsIdenticalTo / IsIdenticalTo	Harvested
19	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsPreviousVersionOf / IsNewVersionOf	Harvested
20	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsContinuedBy / Continues	Harvested
21	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Result</a>	IsDescribedBy / Describes	Harvested
22	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Organization</a>	hasAuthorInstitution / isAuthorInstitutionOf	Harvested, Inferred by OpenAIRE
23	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Data source</a>	isHostedBy / hosts	Harvested, Inferred by OpenAIRE
24	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Data source</a>	isProvidedBy / provides	Harvested
25	<a href="#">Result</a>	<a href="#">Community</a>	IsRelatedTo / IsRelatedTo	Harvested, Inferred by OpenAIRE, Linked by user
26	<a href="#">Organization</a>	<a href="#">Community</a>	IsRelatedTo / IsRelatedTo	Linked by user
27	<a href="#">Organization</a>	<a href="#">Organization</a>	IsChildOf / IsParentOf	Linked by user
28	<a href="#">Data source</a>	<a href="#">Community</a>	IsRelatedTo / IsRelatedTo	Linked by user
29	<a href="#">Data source</a>	<a href="#">Organization</a>	isProvidedBy / provides	Harvested

## PIDs and identifiers

One of the challenges towards the stability of the contents in the OpenAIRE Graph consists of making its identifiers and records stable over time. The barriers to this scenario are many, as the Graph keeps a map of data sources that is subject to constant variations: records in repositories vary in content, original IDs, and PIDs, may disappear or reappear, and the same holds for the repository or the metadata collection it exposes. Not only, but the mappings applied to the original contents may also change and improve over time to catch up with the changes in the input records.

### PID Authorities

One of the fronts regards the attribution of the identity to the objects populating the graph. The basic idea is to build the identifiers of the objects in the graph from the PIDs available in some authoritative sources while considering all the other sources as by definition “unstable”. Examples of authoritative sources are Crossref and DataCite. Examples of non-authoritative ones are institutional repositories, aggregators, etc. PIDs from the authoritative sources would form the stable OpenAIRE ID skeleton of the Graph, precisely because they are immutable by construction.

Such a policy defines a list of data sources that are considered authoritative for a specific type of PID they provide, whose effect is twofold: \* OpenAIRE IDs depend on persistent IDs when they are provided by the authority responsible to create them; \* PIDs are included in the graph according to a tight criterion: the PID Types declared in the table below are considered to be mapped as PIDs only when they are collected from the relative PID authority data source.

PID Type	Authority
doi	<a href="#">Crossref</a> , <a href="#">Datacite</a>
pmc, pmid	<a href="#">Europe PubMed Central</a> , <a href="#">PubMed Central</a>
arXiv	<a href="#">arXiv.org e-Print Archive</a>

There is an exception though: Handle(s) are minted by several repositories; as listing them all would not be a viable option, to avoid losing them as PIDs, Handles bypass the PID authority filtering rule. In all other cases, PIDs are included in the graph as alternate Identifiers.

### Delegated authorities

When a record is aggregated from multiple sources considered authoritative for minting specific PIDs, different mappings could be applied to them and, depending on the case, this could result in inconsistencies in the attribution of the field values. To overcome the issue, the intuition is to include such records only once in the graph. To do so, the concept of “delegated authorities” defines a list of datasources that assigns PIDs to their scientific products from a given PID minter.

This “selection” can be performed when the entities in the graph sharing the same identifier are grouped together. The list of the delegated authorities currently includes

Datasource delegated	Datasource delegating	Pid Type
<a href="#">Zenodo</a>	<a href="#">Datacite</a>	doi
<a href="#">RoHub</a>	<a href="#">W3ID</a>	w3id

### Identifiers in the Graph

OpenAIRE assigns internal identifiers for each object it collects. By default, the internal identifier is generated as `sourcePrefix::md5(localId)` where:

- `sourcePrefix` is a namespace prefix of 12 chars assigned to the data source at registration time
- `localId` is the identifier assigned to the object by the data source

After years of operation, we can say that:

- `localId` are generally unstable
- objects can disappear from sources
- PIDs provided by sources that are not PID agencies (authoritative sources for a specific type of PID) are often wrong (e.g. pre-print with the DOI of the published version, DOIs with typos)

Therefore, when the record is collected from an authoritative source:

- the identity of the record is forged using the PID, like `pidTypePrefix::md5(lowercase(doi))`
- the PID is added in a `pid` element of the data model

When the record is collected from a source which is not authoritative for any type of PID: \* the identity of the record is forged as usual using the local identifier \* the PID, if available, is added as `alternateIdentifier`

Currently, the following data sources are used as “PID authorities”:

PID Type	Prefix (12 chars)	Authority
doi	doi_____	Crossref, Datacite, Zenodo
pmc	pmc_____	Europe PubMed Central, PubMed Central
pmid	pmid_____	Europe PubMed Central, PubMed Central
arXiv	arXiv_____	arXiv.org e-Print Archive
handle	handle_____	any repository

OpenAIRE also perform duplicate identification (see the dedicated section for details). All duplicates are **merged** together in a **representative record** which must be assigned a dedicated OpenAIRE identifier (i.e. it cannot have the identifier of one of the aggregated record).

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