FDSN recommendations for seismic network DOIs and related FDSN services

Preamble and overview

There is a clear and growing need to ensure that (permanent) seismic networks and other instrument deployments by individuals, groups or institutions are reliably identified in citations by researchers or monitoring networks that make use of their data.

With this in mind, the IRIS (now known as EarthScope) and EIDA data centers initiated in 2014 a pragmatic discussion aiming at proposing methods for the generation, maintenance, and promotion of unique identifiers for seismic networks using the existing and widely used Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) both within and external to the FDSN, for all networks using FDSN-assigned network codes. This document is the second version of the original FDSN proposal to mint and manage DOIs for seismic networks (2014, doi:10.7914/D11596), which was the result of the former initiative.

In our view, a seismic network is an entire collection of sensor data, including the seismic metadata associated with it, such as station details, instrument types, and response data. During the discussion several options were explored including using various persistent identifier (PID) types. These support better attribution by maintaining "bibliographic" metadata about objects. DOIs were found to be the most suitable type of identifier to properly acknowledge seismic networks, because existing resolution services and familiarity make them more easily accepted by publishers as standard procedure at least as a starting point to get the community involved. Nevertheless, the system as currently designed/proposed is also able to accommodate other PIDs; this will be necessary as the community begins to move towards reproducibility of the data sets. Note that this proposal is for PIDs for seismic networks only. Efforts to assign PIDs to particular selections (e.g. user-defined time windows for selected streams) are ongoing, but outside the scope of this document.

The remainder of this document is divided in three parts:
1. **FDSN recommendations for metadata fields, citation format and landing page**: starting from the DataCite model, recommendations are given in this section for mandatory and recommended fields. A standard citation format and guidelines for landing pages have been also provided.

2. **Services provided by FDSN**: in order to foster the usage of seismic network DOIs, FDSN will offer DOI mapping and management services. Within this section the implemented services related to DOI at FDSN, including minting and landing pages, will be described.

3. **Link from StationXML to DOI:** within this section we see how to better interlink DOIs and other persistent identifiers into the technical data describing the networks.

FDSN recommendations for metadata fields, citation format and landing page

FDSN Metadata Field Recommendations

FDSN provides public recommendations regarding the content of DOI metadata fields, and will follow these recommendations for DOIs that it generates ("FDSN-minted DOIs" described in the following section). FDSN member network operators self-minting DOIs are also requested to follow these recommendations while minting their DOIs.

DataCite is a leading organisation devoted to promoting better access to research data. The fields listed here come from the DataCite model for metadata describing citable datasets (https://schema.datacite.org/meta/kernel-4.4/doc/DataCite-MetadataKernel_v4.4.pdf). At present, DataCite uses DOIs to identify multiple types of digital objects. This is one of a number of alternative metadata schemes such as Dublin Core. FDSN will strongly encourage all DOI minters to use the DataCite model. In this metadata scheme, five items are required and there are several optional items.

Mandatory (Citation) Fields
All DOI metadata schemes require a common set of fields, which are used to automatically generate citation text. Considering how these fields will be used in the citation (see below) could be helpful to understand how to fill them.

The typical citation format is:

> Creator (Year): Title [Data set]. Publisher. ResourceType. DOI

FDSN recommendations should result in citations that conform with audience expectations.

Creator
The principal investigator(s), or the organization(s) operating the network. This is the entity who should receive "primary" credit for producing the data set: the main researcher(s) involved in producing the data, in priority order. Assigning this value is the right of the network operator.

In the DataCite metadata, the creator should be identified by its ORCID[1] number and a ROR[2] for the corresponding affiliation if it is a person, or a ROR[2] identifier (otherwise DOI, or other relevant identifier) in case of an institution. We encourage the use of the "familyName" and "givenName" subproperties for individuals, when these are known.

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[1] https://orcid.org/
[2] https://ror.org/

When an affiliation should be specified, a ROR (or DOI, etc) identifier should be used in the "affiliation" subproperty when these are known, and omitted if unknown.

In cases in which the contributor can be a person or an institution, you may use the nameType="Personal" or nameType="Organizational" attributes to qualify creatorName and contributorName elements.

Thus an individual should appear like this:

```
<creator>
    <creatorName nameType="Personal">Smith, John</creatorName>
    <givenName>John</givenName>
    <familyName>Smith</familyName>
    <nameIdentifier nameIdentifierScheme="ORCID"
schemeURI="https://orcid.org/">0000-0001-2345-6789</nameIdentifier>
    <affiliation affiliationIdentifier="https://ror.org/04z8xx394"
affiliationIdentifierScheme="ROR" schemeURI="https://ror.org">Geological Research
Center</affiliation>
    ...
    [Additional creator(s)]
</creator>
```

Or in case of an organization it appears like this:

```
<creator>
    <creatorName nameType="Organizational">Helmholtz Centre Potsdam - GFZ German
Research Centre for Geosciences</creatorName>
    <nameIdentifier nameIdentifierScheme="ROR"
schemeURI="https://ror.org">https://ror.org/04z8jg394</affiliation>
    ...
    [Additional creator(s)]
</creator>
```

Title
This should be about 5-10 words naming the seismic network, similar to the descriptions found in StationXML[3] and elsewhere. It is not necessary to include the FDSN network code, as the DOI network code mapping is maintained by the FDSN DOI registration service, and the network code will be available on the landing page. Examples: "PUNA Project, Western Argentina 1997", "Serbian Seismic Network".

Publisher
The institution (or data centre) responsible for making the data (seismic waveforms and related metadata) permanently available. The DataCite model allows for only one publisher. This is defined as the entity that holds, archives, publishes prints, distributes, releases, issues or produces the resource. As a general rule, this will usually be the organization that mints the DOI.

FDSN-minted DOIs will default to identifying FDSN as the publisher, but allow the network operator to override this to identify a different organization.

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[3] https://docs.fdsn.org/projects/stationxml/en/latest/reference.html#description

Publication Year

DataCite recommends using the "year when the data was or will be publicly made available." However in seismology, changes in access policy plus uncertain embargo end dates introduce ambiguity, so **the publication year should be the first year of data collection by the network** rather than the first year of unrestricted access. Embargo dates may be shown using the Dates fields described below.

Resource Type

Primary type should be "Dataset", while the subtype should be "Seismic Network".

Example:
```
<resourceType resourceTypeGeneral="Dataset">Seismic
   Network</resourceType>
```

Recommended Fields

These fields are not strictly required, but should be included in all DOIs.

Description

A short summary of the network, no more than 200-300 words in length. This should include the number, location, and types of sensors, and the type of data collected. Permanent networks frequently gain or lose stations, so there is little sense in being too specific concerning these. Suggested components: Description, aim and scope, Geodynamic setting (for temporary networks), Geographical coverage, Instrument types, (number of stations for temporary networks), Data policy (e.g. fully open/restricted/embargoed), Any peculiarities of the network.

The DataCite descriptionType should be "Abstract".

Format

The two standard formats provided by a network are miniSEED and StationXML. Therefore, we suggest:

```
<formats>
    <format>application/vnd.fdsn.mseed</format>
    <format>application/xml</format>
</formats>
```

Rights

In this field you should include any rights information for this dataset. The property may be repeated to record complex rights characteristics. The most important information to store here are the license and information about a potential embargo if applicable. Use the complete title of a license and include version information if applicable.

Example for open data:
```
<rightsList>
  <rights rightsIdentifier="CC-BY-4.0"
     rightsIdentifierScheme="SPDX"
     rightsURI="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legal
```

```
      code" schemeURI="https://spdx.org/licenses/">Creative
      Commons Attribution 4.0 International
    </rights>
  </rightsList>
```

Example for embargoed data:
```
  <rightsList>
    <rights
      rightsURI="https://vocabularies.coar-repositories.org/access
      _rights/c_f1cf/">
      embargoed access
    </rights>
    <rights
      rightsIdentifier="CC-BY-4.0" rightsIdentifierScheme="SPDX"
      rightsURI="https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legal
      code" schemeURI="https://spdx.org/licenses/">
      Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International
    </rights>
  </rightsList>
```

Optional Fields

Contributor

For DataCite a contributor is an "institution or person responsible for collecting, managing, distributing or otherwise contributing to the development of the data set". We suggest that data centres be included as contributors, with a contributorType of "DataCollector", "DataManager", "Distributor", "Sponsor", "ContactPerson", or the type that seems more appropriate. As expressed previously, it should be identified by means of an ROR, or a similar Persistent Identifier.

In the Datacite documentation one can find the following definitions of different types of contributors.

- **ProjectLeader:** Person officially designated as head of project team or sub- project team instrumental in the work necessary to development of the resource.
- **ContactPerson:** Person with knowledge of how to access the dataset, or who can solve issues related to it.
- **DataCollector:** Person/institution responsible for finding or gathering/collecting data under the guidelines of the author(s) or Principal Investigator (PI).
- **DataCurator:** Person tasked with reviewing, enhancing, cleaning, or standardizing metadata and the associated data submitted for storage, use, and maintenance within a data centre or repository. The DataCurator's role encompasses quality assurance focused on content and metadata. DataCurator responsibilities include: checking completeness of the submitted dataset against the content as described by the submitter; verifying standard metadata according to the applicable system or schema; adding or verifying specialized metadata to add value and ensure access across disciplines; and determining how the metadata might map to search engines, database products, and automated feeds. Repository managers fall usually within this category.
- **DataManager:** Person (or organisation with a staff of data managers, such as a data centre) responsible for maintaining the finished resource. The work done by this person or organisation ensures that the resource is periodically "refreshed" in terms

of software/hardware support, is kept available or is protected from unauthorized access, is stored in accordance with industry standards, and is handled in accordance with the records management requirements applicable to it.

- **RightsHolder**: Person or institution owning or managing property rights, including intellectual property rights over the resource.
- **Sponsor:** Person or organisation that issued a contract or under the auspices of which a work has been written, printed, published, developed, etc. Includes organisations that provide in-kind support, through donation, provision of people or a facility or instrumentation necessary for the development of the resource, etc.

Example of Project Leader:

```
<contributors>
  <contributor contributorType="ProjectLeader">
    <contributorName>Starr, Joan</contributorName>
    <givenName>Joan</givenName>
    <familyName>Starr</familyName>
    <nameIdentifier schemeURI="http://orcid.org/"
     nameIdentifierScheme="ORCID">0000-0002-785-02X</nameIdentifie
     r>
    <affiliation affiliationIdentifier="https://ror.org/03yrm5c26"
        affiliationIdentifierScheme="ROR"
        schemeURI="https://ror.org/">California Digital Library
    </affiliation>
  </contributor>
</contributors>
```

Examples:

GE network: GFZ physically holds the archive data for the GE network, storing it offline, and makes it available on the Internet, so it appears as "HostingInstitution". GFZ is responsible for maintaining the finished data set, so also appears as "DataManager":

```
<contributor contributorType="HostingInstitution">
  <contributorName>Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum
  GFZ</contributorName>
  <nameIdentifier nameIdentifierScheme="ROR"
    schemeURI="https://ror.org/">https://ror.org/04z8jg394
  </nameIdentifier>
</contributor>
<contributor contributorType="DataManager">
  <contributorName>GEOFON Data Centre</contributorName>
</contributor>
<contributor contributorType="ContactPerson">
  <contributorName>geofon@gfz-potsdam.de</contributorName>
</contributor>
```

5E network(20112013): GFZ's GIPP owns, maintains, and loans the instruments used for this temporary deployment, so appears as a "Sponsor" in this case:

```
<contributor contributorType="Sponsor">
  <contributorName>
    Geophysical Instrument Pool Potsdam (GIPP)
```

```
        </contributorName>
    </contributor>
```

The integral metadata records in XML format for these networks are available at the following links:
GE: https://commons.datacite.org/doi.org/10.14470/TR560404
5E: https://commons.datacite.org/doi.org/10.14470/ab466166

Location

This can be specified in any of four forms:
1. A bounding box (pair of latitude/longitude coordinates) containing all stations. This is the
recommended format in most cases.
2. A list of latitude/longitude coordinates, one for each station. This is recommended only for networks with just a few stations.
3. A more or less complex geographical polygon defined by a set of vertex points. This is recommended for dense networks covering a complex geographical area.
4. A free text geographic location name (e.g. "Chile" or "global"). This is recommended only for global networks, or networks whose bounds cannot easily be represented in any other form.

Size

For a completed deployment, such as a temporary network, the total amount of data in GB. For an ongoing or permanent network, this is difficult, but a rough measure of the amount of new data available per day may be suitable e.g. "500 MB/day".

Date

There are several types of dates available. If possible, metadata should clearly show the date range covered by the data.
- DateCollected:
  ○ For a permanent network, use this for the first day for which data was available, with a trailing slash to indicate an open date range, e.g. "1993-04-01/".
  ○ For a temporary deployment, DateCollected should be a range as YYYYMMDD/YYYYMMDD in the RKMS-ISO8601 standard e.g. "2011-10-01/2013-05-31".
- DateAvailable: If there is an embargo on the data, this should be used to indicate when the embargo period ends. The date is expected to be included as soon as it is known. If the dataset is still under embargo, this date will be in the future.

Example:
```
<dates>
  <date dateType="Collected">2011-01-01/2013-12-31</date>
  <date dateType="Issued">2013-09-10</date>
  <date dateType="Submitted">2013-09-10</date>
  <date dateType="Created">2013-09-16</date>
  <date dateType="Accepted">2013-09-16</date>
  <date dateType="Available">2017-01-01</date>
</dates>
```

Related Identifier

Where other resources (published publications, scientific/technical reports, data, etc.) related to the seismic network have globally unique identifiers (DOI, Handle, PURL etc.) , these should be included in the DOI metadata for the network.

As the number of identifiers can grow indefinitely when the dataset becomes popular, only the relationships to articles or reports describing the dataset (e.g. "isDocumentedBy") are expected to be mentioned here, not the ones using it.

Suggested use:

```
<relatedIdentifiers>
  <relatedIdentifier relatedIdentifierType="DOI"
  relationType="IsDocumentedBy">
    10.5072/example-full
  </relatedIdentifier>
  < relatedIdentifier relatedIdentifierType="DOI"
  relationType="IsDocumentedBy">
    10.4401/ag-4196
  </relatedIdentifier>
</relatedIdentifiers>
```

Citation Format

DOI metadata may be used to generate citations, which may be rendered in a number of formats. The preferred format is:

```
Creator (PublicationYear): Title. Publisher. ResourceType. DOIName
```

The DOI system currently provides a limited form of publicly accessible citation formatting via the CrossCite content negotiation system (see https://citation.crosscite.org/docs.html#sec-4-1). This system allows the global DOI resolution service to return citation data in various formats based on a requested HTTP content type. This standard is not yet fully mature – currently the only widely supported content type is "xbibliography" which returns a plain text citation, and none of the available citation styles exactly matches the preferred format shown above (see https://github.com/crosscite/citeprocdoiserver/issues/3). For now, the "apa" style is suggested as a close alternative:

```
$ curl LH "Accept: text/xbibliography; style=apa"
http://dx.doi.org/10.7909/C3RN35SP
MASE. (2007). Meso America Subduction Experiment. Caltech.
doi:10.7909/C3RN35SP
```

FDSN provides a citation tool (https://www.fdsn.org/networks/citation/) allowing users to easily retrieve citations for one or more networks. This tool is simply a frontend to the CrossCite system, and will depend on the network's DOI registrar to return the proper data and formatting.

Here is a citation examples in the text:

The GEOFON global seismic network presently consists of XX high-quality stations (GEOFON Data Centre, 1993).

and in the Reference section:

GEOFON Data Centre. (1993). GEOFON Seismic Network [Data set]. Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ. https://doi.org/10.14470/TR560404

Self-minted DOIs

Permanent network GE: only one organisation creates and publishes data, they mint the DOI and host landing page.

GEOFON Data Centre (1993): *GEOFON Seismic Network* [Data set]. Deutsches GeoForschungsZentrum GFZ. https://doi.org/10.14470/TR560404

Temporary network 5E: PI of a temporary network is the creator, chooses their own institution to be publisher.

Asch, G., Tilmann, F., Schurr, B., & Ryberg, T. (2013). *Seismic network 5E: MINAS Project (2011/2013)* [Data set]. GFZ Data Services. https://doi.org/10.14470/ab466166

FDSN-minted DOIs

Permanent network II: operator chooses to use the FDSN DOI-minting service.

Scripps Institution of Oceanography. (1986). *Global Seismograph Network - IRIS/IDA* [Data set]. International Federation of Digital Seismograph Networks. https://doi.org/10.7914/SN/II

Temporary Network XQ: PI chooses to use the FDSN DOI minting service.

Alan Levander. (2007). Seismic and Geodetic Investigations of Mendocino Triple Junction Dynamics [Data set]. International Federation of Digital Seismograph Networks. https://doi.org/10.7914/SN/XQ_2007

Landing Page

The network DOI will point to a "landing page" URL. DOIs are typically "linked" via a global resolver (e.g. https://doi.org/10.7909/C3RN35SP) which redirects to this page.

For FDSN-minted DOIs this URL will be on the FDSN site (e.g. https://www.fdsn.org/networks/detail/II/) and FDSN will assume responsibility for maintenance of the page.

For DOIs minted through other systems, the network operator assumes responsibility for creating and maintaining this page (e.g. https://geofon.gfz-potsdam.de/doi/network/GE). FDSN will not maintain landing pages for networks with DOIs that are registered by other groups but will only store the self-minted DOI and provide the mapping to the network (see DOI mapping service).

All landing pages should include a minimal set of information including:

- The FDSN network code for the seismic network.
- A description of the network's temporal and spatial coverage (if available), such as a list of stations.
- Links to access data from the network (if available).
- A sample citation text as in "Citation Format" above.

Other suggested information includes:
- Terms of use.
- State of data processing (e.g. gap filling).
- Links to related scientific technical reports.

Information in the HEAD section

We recommend defining a link to the DataCite API in the landing page in order to have a pointer to the description of this dataset in Datacite format. For instance, if the DOI is 10.XX/YY define it as

```
<link rel="describedby"
href="https://api.datacite.org/dois/application/vnd.datacite.data
cite+xml/10.XX/YY" type="application/vnd.datacite.datacite+xml"
/>
```

Add a machine-readable link to the community-standard FDSN StationXML metadata, which is offered by some fdsnws-station web services. For example,

```
  <link rel="item"
href="/fdsnws/station/1/query?net=8F&level=response&start=2018-01
-01&end=2019-12-31" type="application/xml" />
```

Landing pages maintained at FDSN (for FDSN-minted DOIs) will be designed according to these recommendations. FDSN member network operators maintaining their own landing page (self-minted DOIs) are requested to follow these recommendations while preparing their landing page.

DOI services to be offered by FDSN

Identifier Mapping Service

DOI Mapping is a basic service that FDSN will provide for every member network, which stores a DOI name (which may be created and managed by any organization) for each network and provides a look-up service for this mapping. At first, this will not support persistent identifiers other than DOIs.

In order to maximize flexibility, the basic service that FDSN will offer is nothing beyond a "lookup service", mapping network codes (together with a year for temporary network codes) to DOIs.

Single Value Lookup
The primary use case is the retrieval of a single DOI using a known network identifier:

```
Request: GET http://www.fdsn.org/networks/doi/II
Response: II,doi:10.7914/SN/II

Request: GET http://www.fdsn.org/networks/doi/GE
Response: GE,doi:10.14470/TR560404
```

For permanent networks, the network code alone is sufficient to identify the network, but network codes are reused for temporary networks, so in this case the identifier will also include the start year (as appears in the "startDate" attribute in the network's StationXML record), separated from the network code by an underscore, e.g.:

```
Request: GET http://www.fdsn.org/networks/doi/ZU_2009
Response:ZU_2009,10.7914/SN/ZU_2009
```

Temporary Network Listing
Because the inclusion of the year is not currently standard practice (there is no accepted way to uniquely identify a temporary network) the start year associated with a particular temporary network may not be universally known. For example, suppose an experiment was set up in 2008 but did not begin collecting data until 2009. In order to support this case, temporary networks can also be accessed using just the network code. In this case, a list of all networks using that code will be returned.

```
Request: GET http://www.fdsn.org/networks/doi/ZU
Response: ZU_2009,doi:10.1029/2012GC004201
ZU_2008,doi:10.7914/SN/ZU_2008
```

Note that the year is still considered part of the unique identifier of the network even if the ZU_2009 network was in operation through 2010, it could be addressed as ZU_2010; a request for http://www.fdsn.org/networks/doi/ZU_2010 would return no results.

Full Data Retrieval
If no identifier is given, the service will return the complete set of mapping data. Example:

```
Request: GET http://www.fdsn.org/networks/doi/
XQ_2007,doi:10.7914/SN/XQ_2007
TO,doi:10.7909/C3RN35SP
GE,doi:10.14470/TR560404
II,doi:10.7914/SN/II
5E_2011,doi:10.14470/ab466166
...
```

Virtual Networks
Virtual networks will not initially be supported.

Data Storage
To implement this service, FDSN will create and manage an internal database storing this mapping information.

FDSN will not provide (or commit to storing) any data about the network beyond the DOI name itself; the DOI name can be resolved to a landing page (target URL) using a resolution service (e.g.http://dx.doi.org/10.7909/C3RN35SP), so the landing page and the DOI metadata are responsible for providing any additional network information.

Usage
Network operators will submit a web based form supplying their network identifier and a DOI name. This request will be reviewed manually by an FDSN representative and then added to the database.

DOI Generation and Management Service ("FDSN-minted DOIs")
Through this optional service, FDSN will offer to mint and manage the DOI for a network. Such a DOI will then be owned by FDSN and the network operator will not have full or direct control over the DOI metadata record.

This service is provided entirely on top of the core mapping service described above once FDSN mints a DOI it is added to the mapping database, and within the web service described above there is no functional distinction between an FDSN-minted DOI and any other DOI.

DOI Naming Convention
The DOI name will be generated within a "namespace" owned by FDSN, thus FDSN is responsible for ensuring that the DOI name is unique. Because FDSN is already committed to ensuring a unique identifier for each network (used for the mapping service), it will incorporate this identifier into a semantic DOI name:
● Permanent networks: based on network code (10.1234/SN/CO)
● Temporary networks: based on network code and start year (10.1234/SN/XE_2007)

Landing Page
FDSN will host the DOI landing page (as described in Landing page) on the https://www.fdsn.org site. Because FDSN is responsible for ensuring a valid landing page, network operators will not have the option to change this.

Data Provenance from fdsnws-station
Much of the information shown on the landing page (for example, a list of the network's stations and their locations) is expected to be harvested dynamically using the fdsnws-station web service. Since some networks maintain more complete or canonical metadata at a particular data center, the FDSN DOI-minting service will allow a network operator to select a preferred fdsnws-station service URL. If a network's data is not available via any fdsnws-station service, the network may still use an FDSN-minted DOI, but the landing page will omit the relevant components, such as the station map.

Self-Service Data Management
Currently, network operators submit a form at https://www.fdsn.org giving network information when requesting a new network code, and can subsequently submit updates to this information. The FDSN DOI-minting service will be integrated into this self service data management process:

● When requesting a new network code, or updating information for an existing network that has no registered DOI, the network operator will be invited to either provide a self-minted DOI or elect to have FDSN mint and manage a DOI for the network.
● If the network operator chooses to use an FDSN-minted DOI, the DOI metadata will be generated and updated based on the internal FDSN record of the network; thus the information submitted in these forms applies to both the FDSN record and the DOI. For example, if a network uses an FDSN-minted DOI, and the operator updates the network name through the https://www.fdsn.org/ form, both the FDSN network data and the DOI "title" field will be updated.

Submitted data is always manually reviewed before FDSN data is updated, but once the FDSN data is updated the related DOI record will be updated automatically.

Because DOIs are immutable, a network operator should decide at the outset whether to use this system or to mint a DOI through some other mechanism. Network operators should avoid creating duplicate DOIs for their network.

Link from StationXML to DOI

In order to better integrate DOIs into network data, support should be added to the StationXML schema (http://www.fdsn.org/xml/station/fdsnstation1.2.xsd). Operators should then ensure that the DOI is included in StationXML produced by data centers.

To support future use cases in which alternative identifier systems are used in addition to DOI, StationXML is able to support multiple identifiers of different types. For example, here a network has a DOI identifier as well as an ARK (Archival Resource Key) identifier:

```
<Network code="CO">
  <Identifier type="DOI">doi:10.1341/abcde</Identifier>
  <Identifier type="ARK">ark:12341515</Identifier>
  ...
</Network>
```

Summary of changes (compared to 1st version)

- Use resourceTypeGeneral="dataset".
- Use ORCID and ROR where available.
- <formats> with two <format> elements.
- Updated citation examples in "Citation Format".
- Landing page suggestions.
- Updates to reflect that FDSN DOI services are operating and that StationXML has been updated.