

Smaller Hadron and Nuclear Communities

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Open Data Workshop

February 11, 2021

**Particles, Universe,
NuClei and Hadrons
for the NFDI**

A consortium in the NFDI.



- ▶ **Types and Sizes of Data**
- ▶ **Storing and Safeguarding of Data**
- ▶ **FAIRness of Data**
- ▶ **Data Publication and Repositories**
- ▶ **Support for Data Management**
- ▶ **Expectations**

special thanks to Hannah Elfner and Jan Mayer for their thoughts
here: only my personal view, no specific projects

- ▶ very diverse range of topics:
nuclear/hadronic structure and reactions, nuclear astrophysics, plasma, laser and atomic physics
- ▶ heterogeneous types of data:
numeric data (different encoding schemes), software, handwritten notes/drawings, notebooks, logbooks, photos, texts, ...
- ▶ experiments
 - ▶ huge amount of raw data (typically 1 TB per experiment)
 - ▶ much smaller size after analysis
 - ▶ large archive of data from older experiments (several hundred TB)
- ▶ theory
 - ▶ often insignificant size
 - ▶ larger output from simulations (several 10 to 100 GB per run)
- ▶ data size small as compared to 'big' communities, but expected to increase

- ▶ raw data
 - ▶ mostly on local servers of individual institutes
 - ▶ often only short-term preservation
 - ▶ theory/simulations: reliance on reproducibility with codes and workflows
- ▶ analyzed data
 - ▶ local storage (sometimes accessible through web pages)
 - ▶ publication in journals (main article, supplementary material)
 - ▶ repositories (individual communities, university owned, special institutions)
- ▶ responsibilities
 - ▶ group leaders, PIs, system administrators
 - ▶ often no control mechanism
- ▶ long-term maintenance big unresolved issue
- ▶ meet requirements by funding agencies



- ▶ Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reuseable
 - ▶ no systematic identification (DOI, ...)
 - ▶ very specific modes of access, if at all possible (often only by direct contact to authors)
 - ▶ heterogeneous systems of storage/hardware/software
 - ▶ only partly formalized meta data
 - ▶ numerical data, software, description of equipment at different places
- ▶ software
 - ▶ not all codes publicly available, openness vs. individual ownership
 - ▶ evolution and versioning, git repositories
- ▶ older data
 - ▶ F & A: enormous efforts required
 - ▶ I & R: unrealistic



- ▶ largest part of data remain at institutes, mostly publication of highly processed data only
- ▶ rules of (international) collaborations to be followed
- ▶ types of repositories
 - ▶ local topical collections of particular data (operated by individuals)
 - ▶ university provided general repositories (sometimes not suitable)
 - ▶ special institutions (IAEA, NNDC@BNL, . . . , partly outdated)
- ▶ access to repositories
 - ▶ often no automated queries possible
 - ▶ no general standards



- ▶ data management relies on available equipment, financial/human resources
- ▶ operation of local systems/daily tasks
 - ▶ local IT people, postdocs, doctoral, master students
 - ▶ lack of specialists in data management
- ▶ sometimes involvement of university computing centers using centralized services
 - ▶ archiving, publication, citing, preparation of data management plans
- ▶ software tools
 - ▶ local installations of applications for sharing/synchronizing data/codes
 - ▶ use of commercial products (Github, Overleaf, ...)
- ▶ enforcement of policies by group heads (how seriously considered?)
- ▶ data management more and more integral part of specific projects (collaborative research centers, ...)

- ▶ development of reasonable and realizable methods for data management with limited resources
- ▶ unlocking of so far inaccessible data
- ▶ realisation of FAIR principles
- ▶ unification of software and tools for easy access, storing/sharing of data and data analysis (e.g. Bayesian statistical analysis)
- ▶ practical guides for users
- ▶ education of people on all levels
- ▶ raising awareness for data management

⇒ many challenges ahead of us



Thank you for your attention!