

Approaching SciCat from a University Group Perspective

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- Brief introduction of the DAPHNE4NFDI consortium
- Use cases of SciCat within DAPHNE
- SciCat related developments in DAPHNE
 - Web-Frontend for ingestion
 - Metadata schema management
 - Schema validation

National Research Data Infrastructure

The aim of the NFDI is to systematically manage scientific and research data, provide long-term data storage, backup and accessibility, and network the data both nationally and internationally. The NFDI will bring multiple stakeholders together in a coordinated network of consortia tasked with providing science-driven data services to research communities.

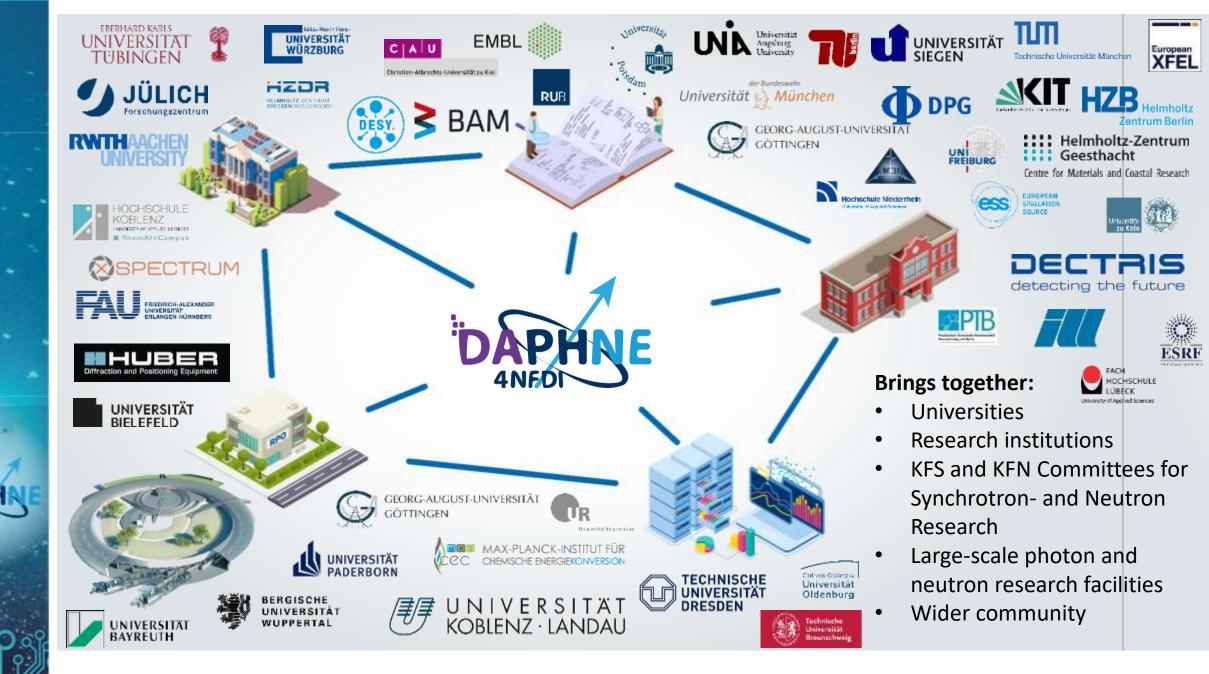
DAPHNE is a NFDI consortium that focuses on research with photons and neutrons at large-scale research facilities.







NFDI brings multiple stakeholders together in a coordinated network of consortia tasked with providing science-driven data services to research communities.



- The goal of DAPHNE is to make the growing volume of valuable measured data FAIR for the DAPHNE community, for the whole NFDI and the scientific community.
- The key objectives to be achieved within DAPHNE are:
 - Collection of metadata so that the measured data is reusable
 - Searchable curated databases of raw, intermediate and processed data
 - Develop a curated repository of managed software >> re-use the data
 - Develop a multidisciplinary data platform for NFDI cross-consortia actions;
 - Education and training in research data management.



NEW in DAPHNE: Universities are on board as well!

Data Catalogues in DAPHNE

Facilities

 Either have already chosen a data catalogue solution or look at solutions that specifically fit to the institution



Universities (research groups organised in DAPHNE)

- Usually do not have data catalogues yet
- Have specific needs that differ from those of large-scale facilities
- Less IT support







Statement DAPHNE4NFDI Executive Board – Test and Evaluation of SciCat

The DAPHNE4NFDI Executive board recommends that the DAPHNE participants test and evaluate SciCat at their home labs in universities and at facilities - if possible.

They should provide feedback and indicate where further collective development is required - including deployment and integration.

30/05/2022



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Use-case specific extensions to SciCat





Universität Tübingen Institute of Applied Physics Prof. Frank Schreiber



SciCat use-case in our research group

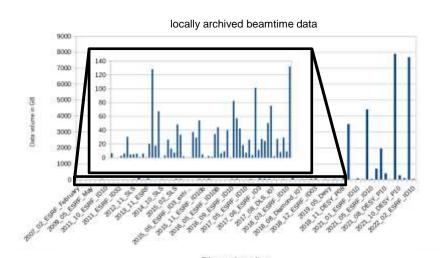


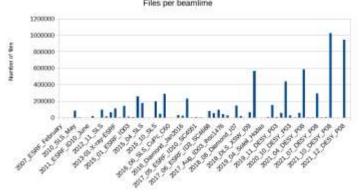
Aims:

- Make beamtime data available for internal reuse
- Develop schema to store metadata for machine learning (ML)
- Collection of annotated datasets for training & testing of ML-codes

Obvious differences to original SciCat use-case:

- Only few users in parallel
- Manual or `semi-manual` data ingestion
- Simple user account and access right management







What did we do?



Provide prototype of an "Ingestion Frontend"

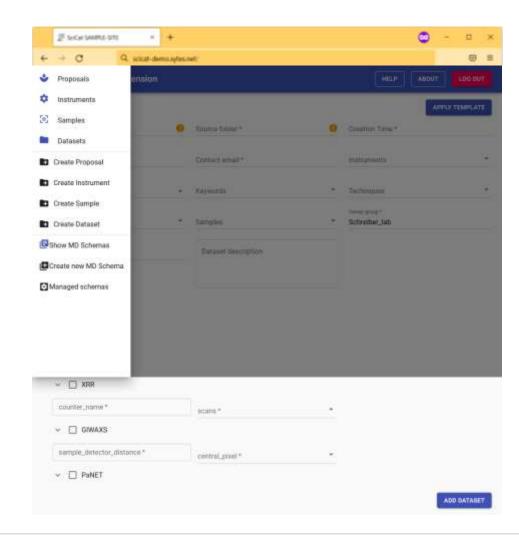
Create datasets through web interface

Add schema management for Scientific Metadata to SciCat

 Add some validatable structure to metadata groups

Started to work on a simple, container-based production deployment

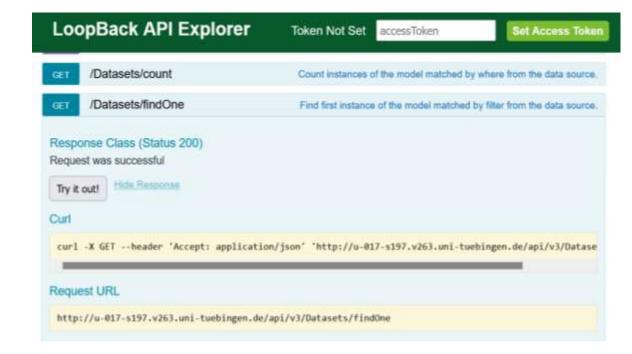
Docker-compose based solution





SciCat features that we rely on

- - Data structure: Proposal / Sample / Dataset
 - The SciCat frontend to explore data
 - Scientific Metadata management
 - Handling of raw and derived datasets
 - Search box
 - Rest API
 (machine readable web-interface)
 - Underlying database (mongodb)



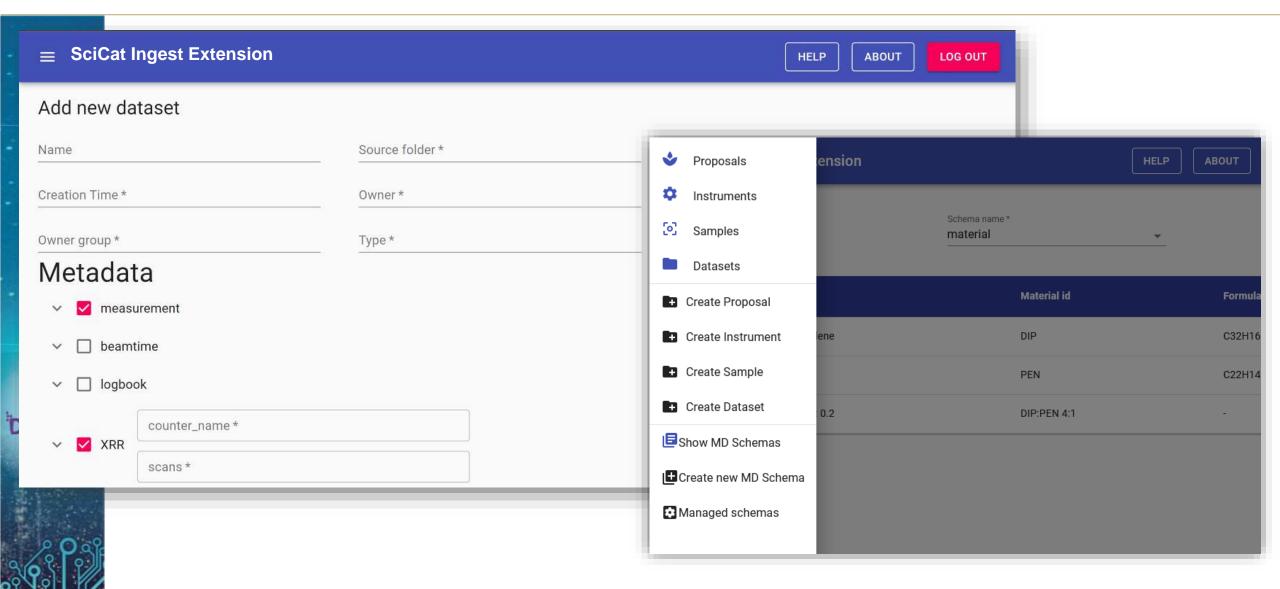




Features that SciCat does not provide out-of-the-box

- Graphical interface to ingest data
- Standardization and validation of metadata schemas
- Production-ready, easy-to-use deployment option for university hardware without dedicated IT support

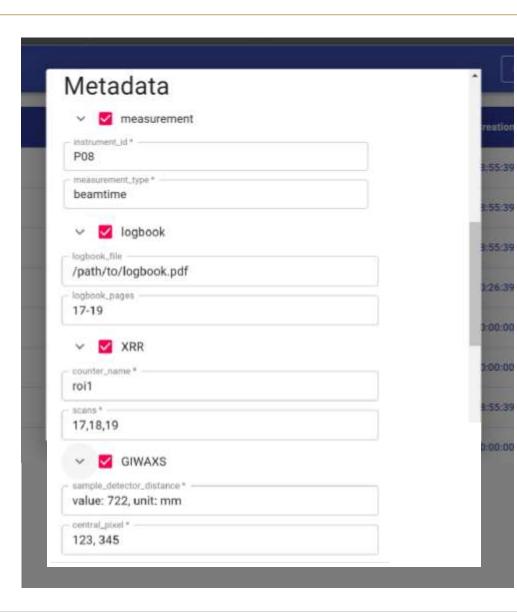






Modular meta data schemas

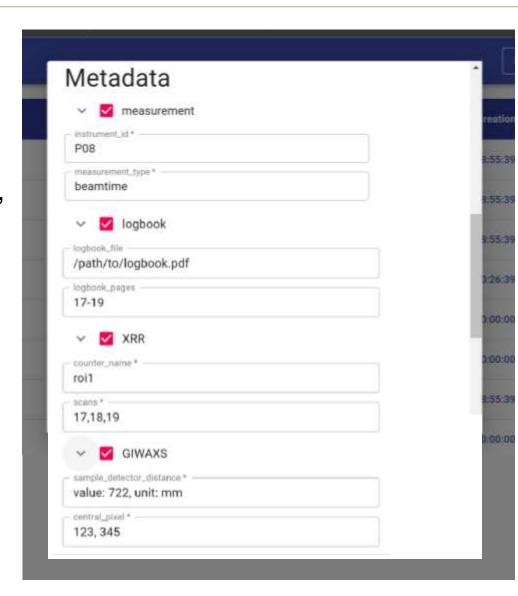






Modular meta data schemas

- Ideally: Structure metadata following a community standard e.g. an ontology or NeXus definitions
- not directly achievable for new actors in the "meta-data game", that can not anticipate a final, suitable metadata structure and therefore need some flexibility to find a structure that suits the needs.
- Pragmatic approach: Organize metadata in modular categories to assure data consistency and allow modifications at run-time
- → use self-defined, small meta data schemas
- → in a way inspired by AMARCORD
- → schema approach also used in SampleDB





Adding Schemas to Scientific Metadata

Exemplary metadata schema:

schema_name: GIWAXS
schema_type: dataset

keys:

- key_name: sample_detector_distance

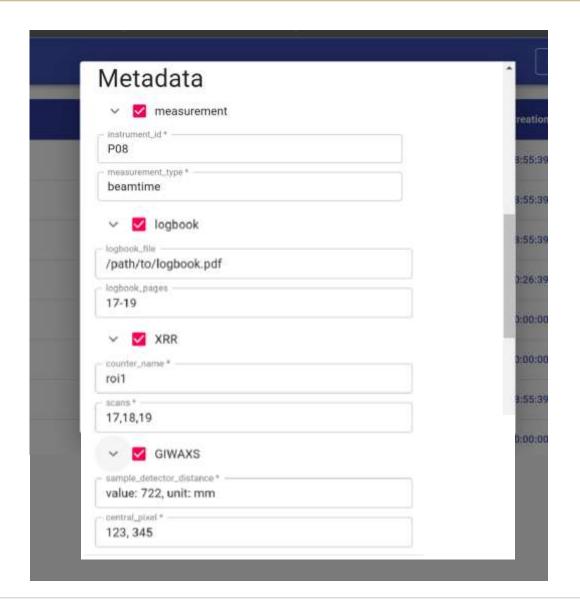
type: number
unit: "mm"

- key name: central pixel

type: list
schema:

- type: number

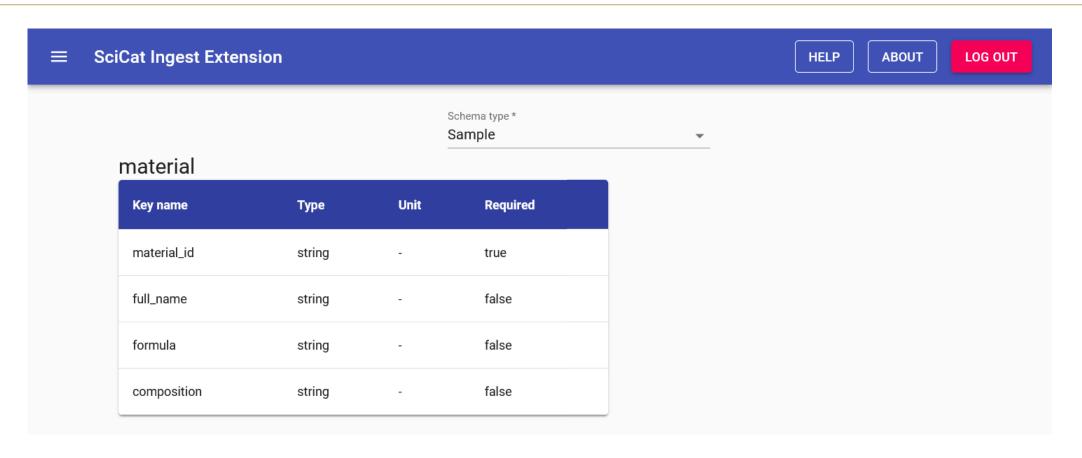
- New schemas can be defined through the web-interface
- Schema can e.g., be specific for the type of experiment or a technique)
- There is a validation step to verify that the provided metadata is in good shape













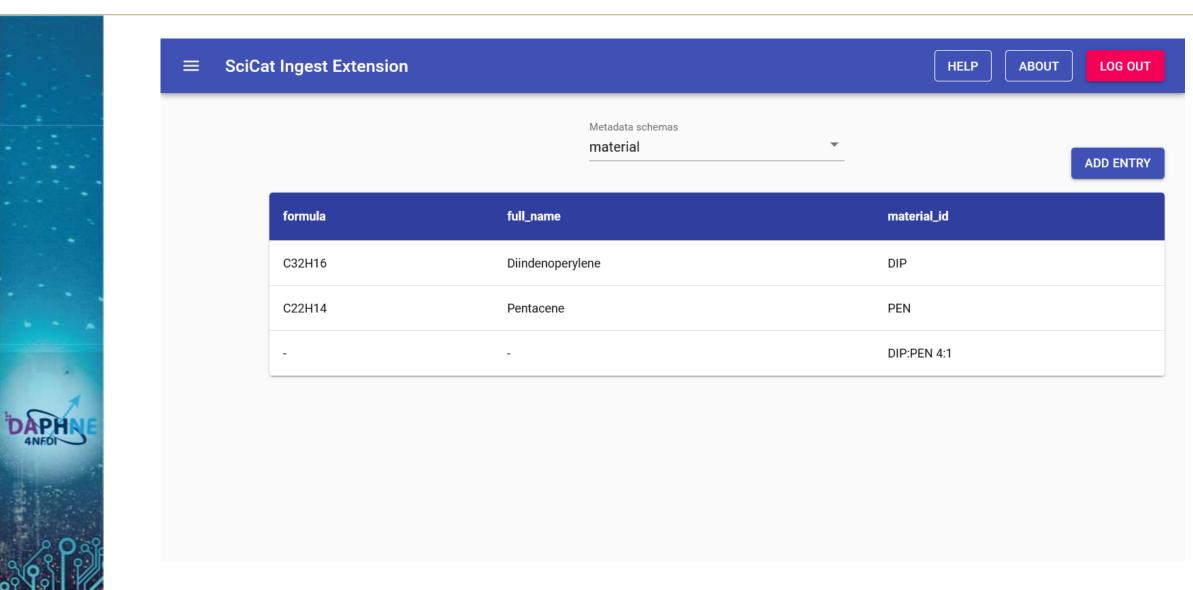




=	SciCat Ingest Extension		HELP ABOUT LOG OUT
		Metadata schemas material ———————————————————————————————————	ADD ENTRY
	formula	Add new entry for material	d_id
	C32H16	material_id *	
	C22H14	full_name	
		formula	N 4:1
		composition	
		CANCEL ADD ENTRY	

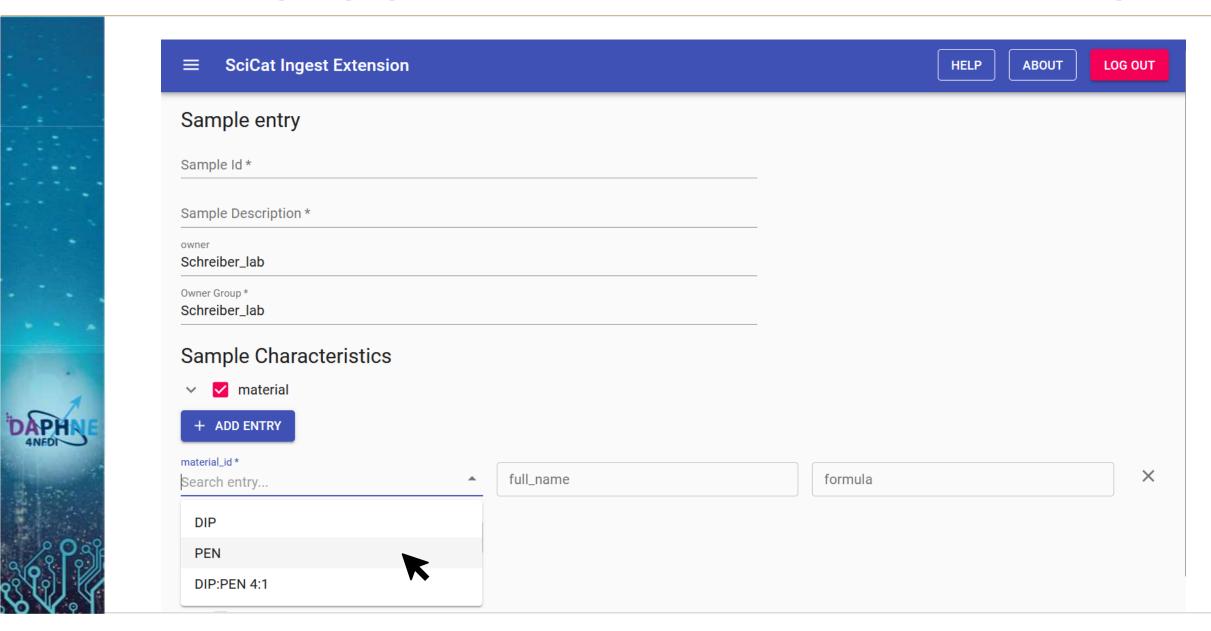














Wrap-up



Summary:

- Development of SciCat deployment strategies for university-lab size installation
- Prototype for data **ingestion web-interface**
- Strategies for pragmatic but nevertheless systematic metadata organisation using schemas.

Outlook:

- Provide `real` use cases especially around machine learning in near future
- Looking forward to share and collaborate on this project within DAPHNE

Acknowledgments

- Anastasiia Pylypenko (Uni Tübingen, frontend development)
- SciCat Project Team (Max, Carlo, Tobias, Stephan...)
- Ingo Breßler (BAM)



Documentation

https://schreiber-lab.github.io/SciCat4daphne/

https://github.com/schreiber-lab/scicat4daphne

Illustration: https://www.ontotext.com/knowledgehub/fundamentals/metadata-fundamental/