

Brings together

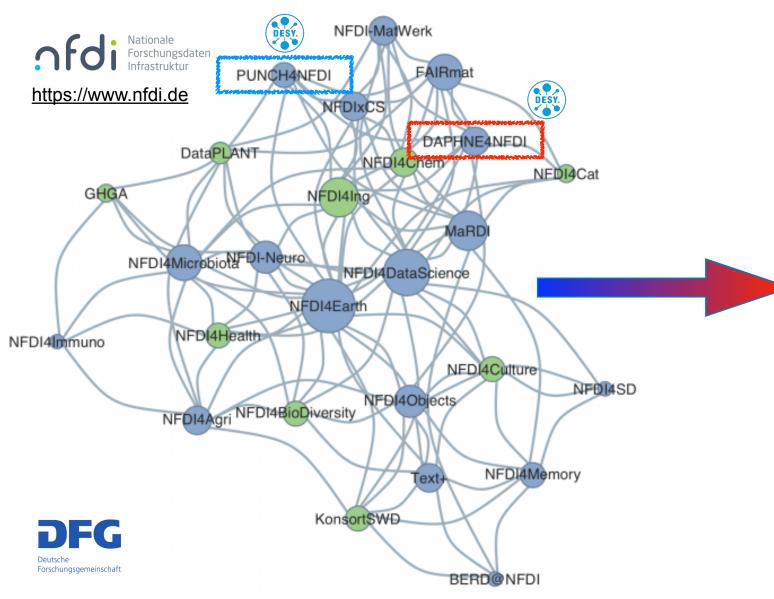
- KFS and KFN
- Large-scale photon and neutron research facilities
- Universities
 - Research institutions
- Wider community

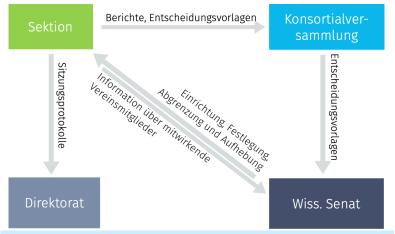




The NFDI is a network of consortia across many areas

A network of common cross-consortia sections and topics spanning diverse research topics





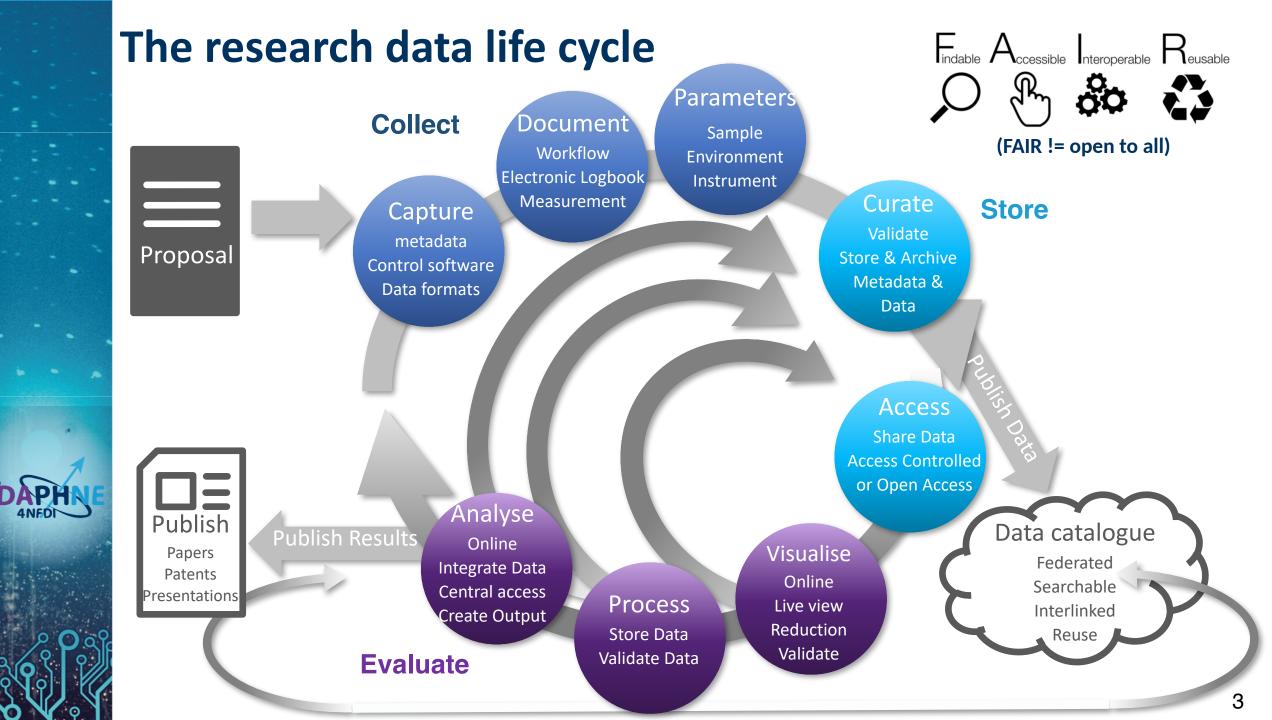
Section Common Basic Infrastructure:

- Long term archiving
- Identity management
- Federated cloud
- Research Software Engineering
- Data integration
- AI / ML

Section Metadata:

- Persistent identifiers
- Semantic interoperability and terminology services
- Ontology harmonisation and mapping
- Provenance verification

Section Ethical and legal issues... Section training and education...



The research data life cycle

Cor

TA1: Managing data production

Key products:

- Electronic log books
- SampleID database
- Integration to instrumentation

Data formats

TA3: Infrastructure for data and software reuse

Key products:

Evaluate

Proposal

Publish

Papers

Patents

Presentations

- Sustainable and reusable software ecosystem
- Power user software deployed on facility infrastructure

Store Data Validate Data alise

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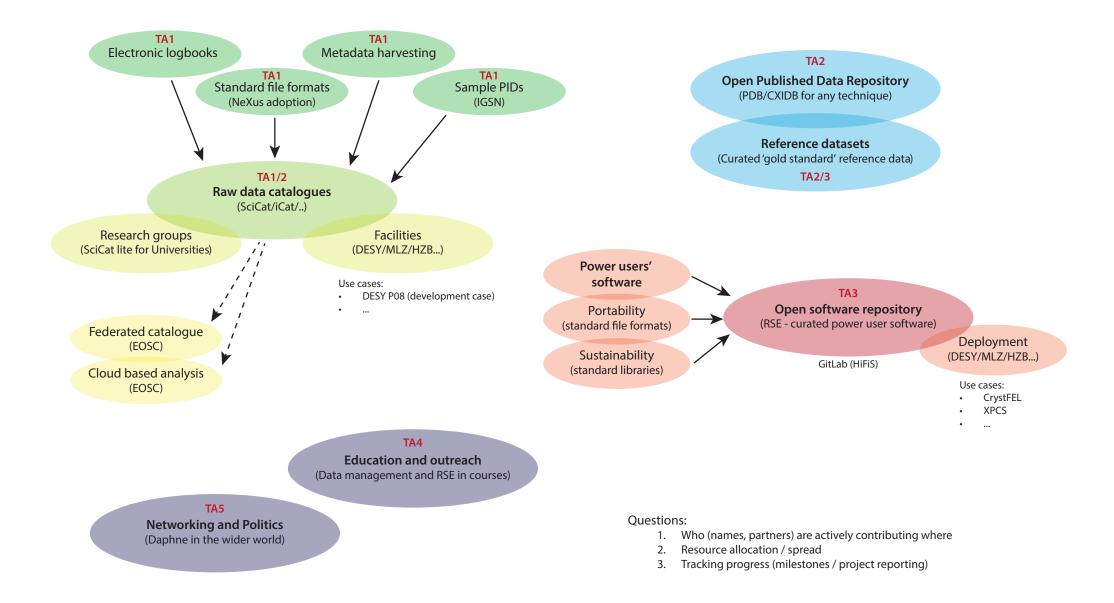
Reduction

Validate

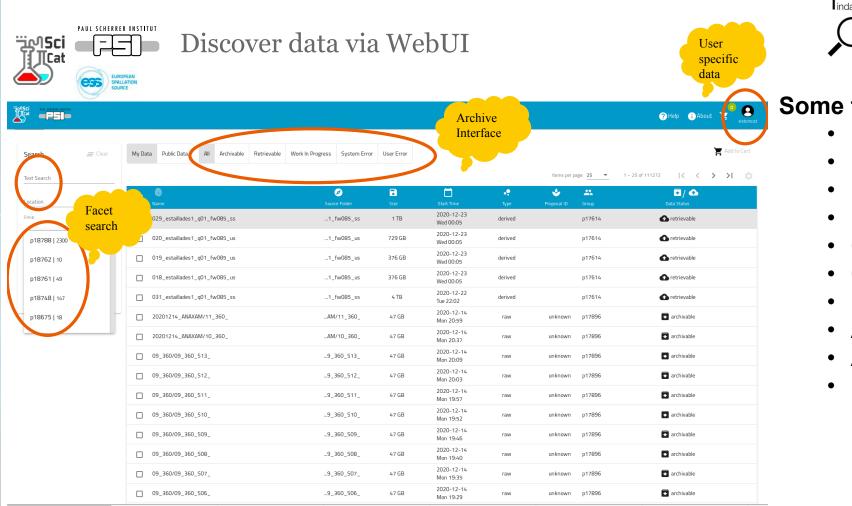
view

Findable Accessible Interoperable Curate Store Validate **TA2: Data repositories and catalogues Key products:** Repositories of raw data and processed data linked to publications Searchable catalogues Share Data **Access Controlled** or Open Access Data catalogue Federated Searchable Interlinked Reuse

Daphne work program



1. SciCat database as a catalogue foundation



Findable Accessible Interoperable Reusable

Some features:

- Data browsing
- Data search
- Data download
- Metadata collection
- Online logbooks
- Online chat session
- DataDOI generation
- Archiving interface
- Analysis previews
- 'Data lake' for
 - simulations
 - LK-II data
 - reference datasets



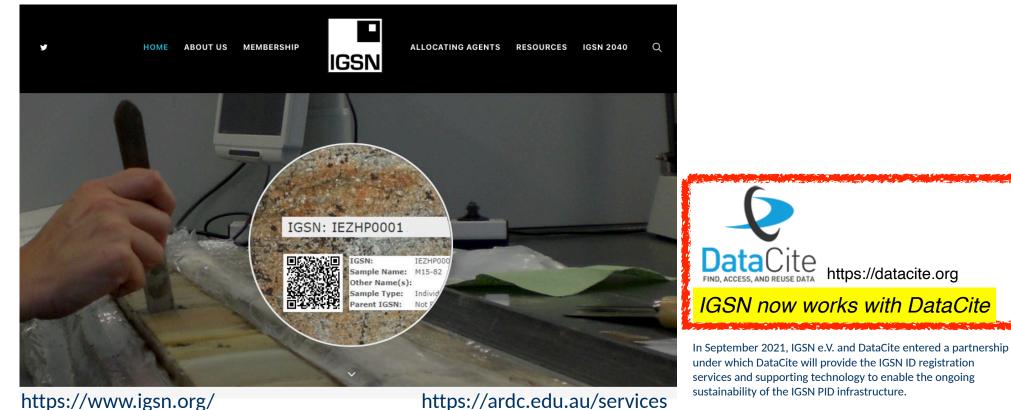


2. IGSN as a unique sample identifier

Challenge:

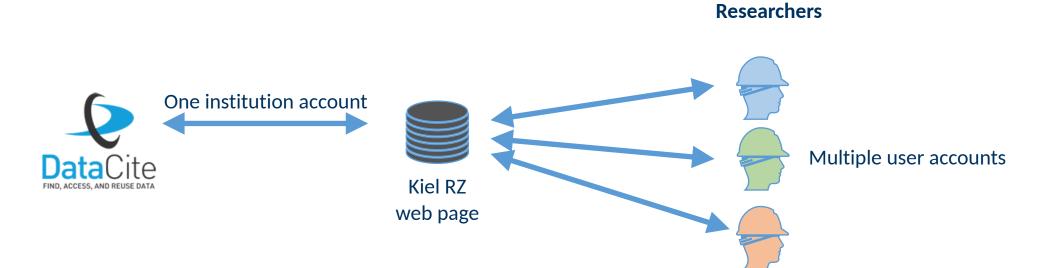
- Uniquely identify samples so that they can be tracked through logbooks and datasets
- The identifier itself should be unique and persistent even though samples themselves are not always persistent
- Should be simple, cheap and easy to use (and not a minefield of paperwork)

Solution?



https://ardc.edu.au/services

2. IGSN as a unique sample identifier



Lightweight to issue unique IDs ID resolves to page at RZ with user info and 'light' metadata Registered in DataCite only if requested

(Philipp - Kiel?)

3. Standardising ontologies and vocabularies

Standard file formats

- Nexus adoption is a starting point
- What about downstream data?

Standard metadata

- Community languages
- Essential for interoperable catalogues

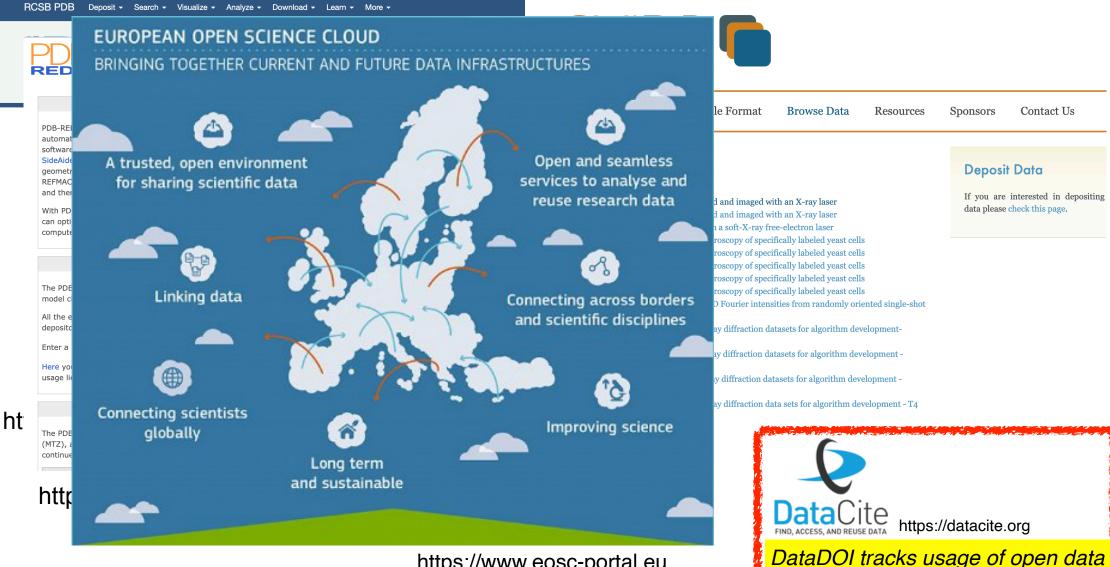
Interoperability validators and libraries

• eg: PDB check

Daphne brings communities and facilities together

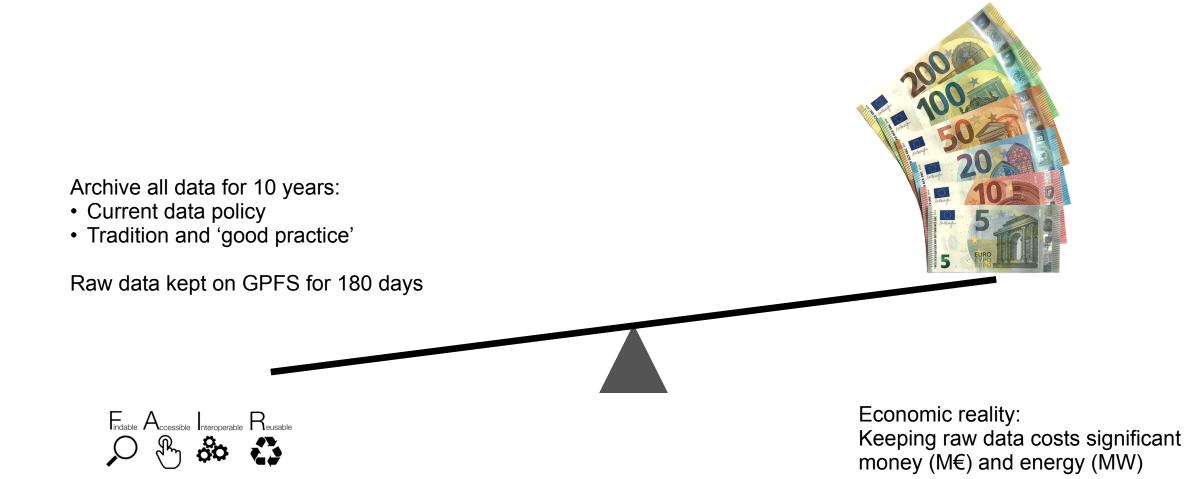
4: Community open data repository (or repositories)

A place to find published data - and in some cases the ability to reprocess data

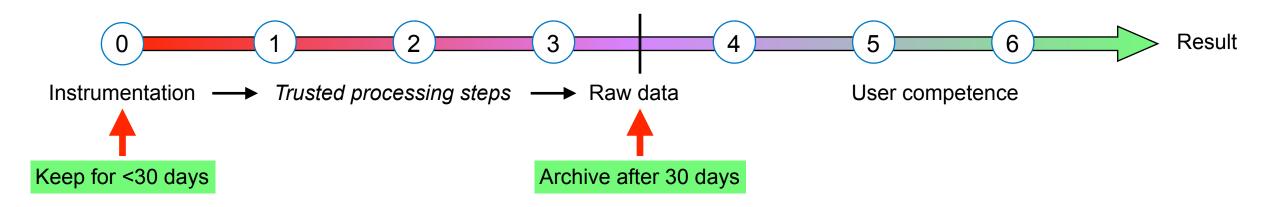


https://www.eosc-portal.eu

5. Managing overwhelming data volumes in the FAIR data era



5. Managing overwhelming data volumes in the FAIR data era



What is raw data anyway?

- 1. Develop trusted and validated analysis pipelines to efficiently deliver results to users.
- 2. Keep all data for a 'safety period' of only 30 days during which low lying problems can be corrected
- 3. Standard pipeline output becomes the raw data we keep (and the product we give to the users).
- 4. After 30 days the low level data is deleted (policy, exceptions are possible)
- 5. Focus on the high data rate instruments