# Integrating Research Information:
# Requirements of Science Research

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# The science we do

# Some Integration Drivers

# Metadata for integration

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# The science we do

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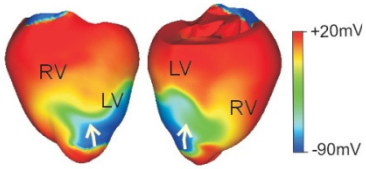
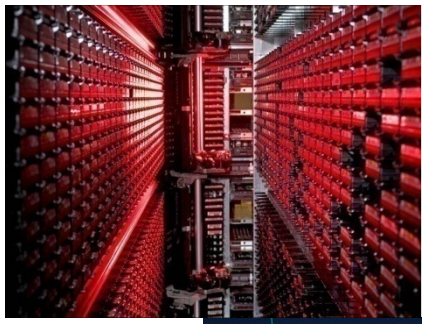
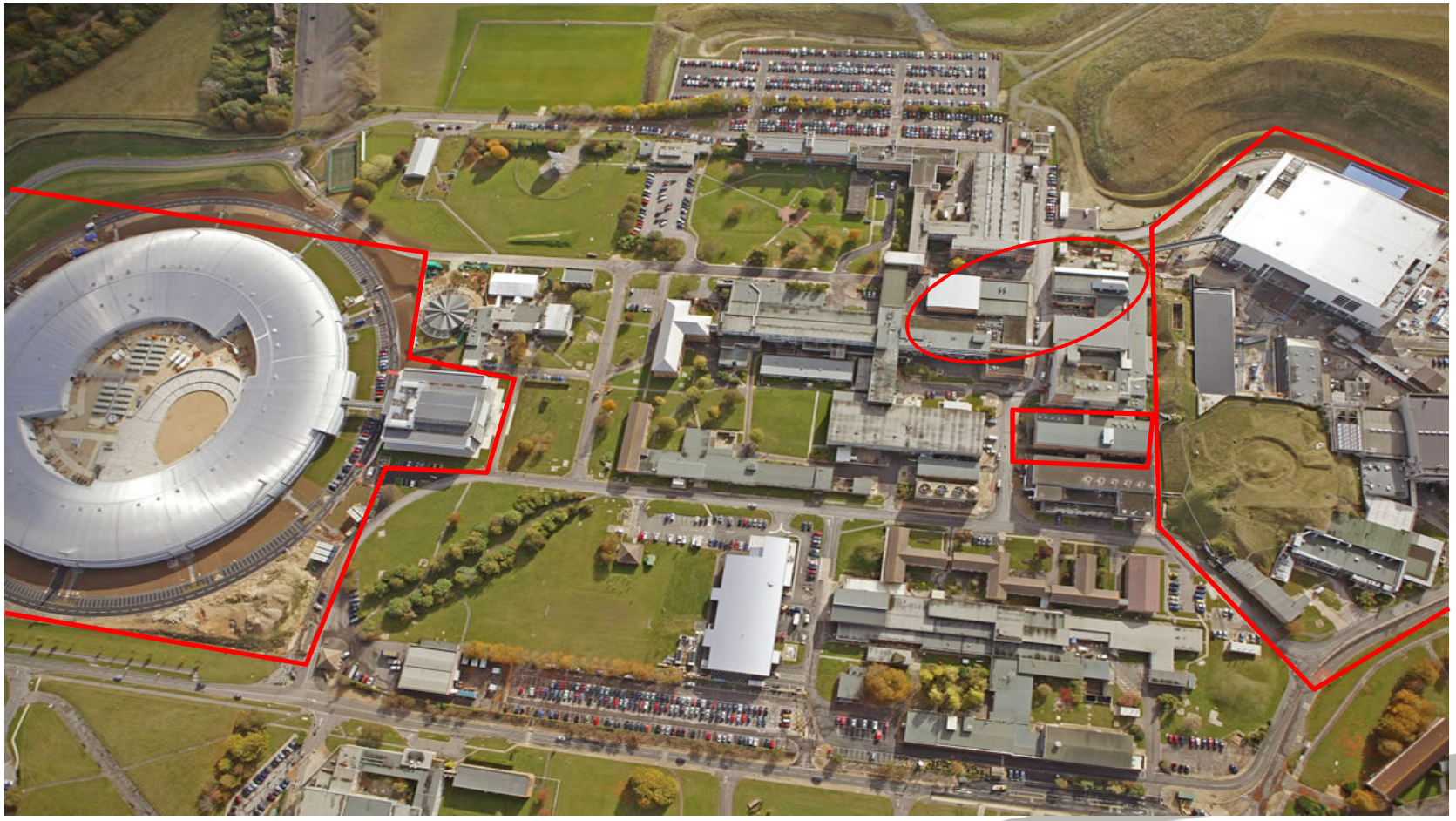



- Provide large-scale scientific facilities for UK Science
  - particularly in physics and astronomy
  - ISIS and Diamond Light Source facilities



- E-Science Centre
  - Provides advanced IT development and services to the STFC Science Programme
  - Strong role in management of our science data

# Large-Scale Facilities



***Big Facilities for Small Science***

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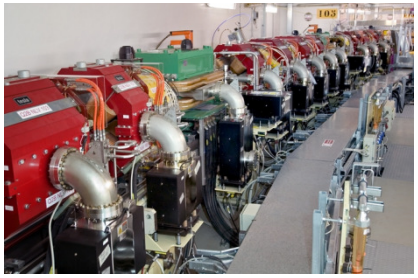
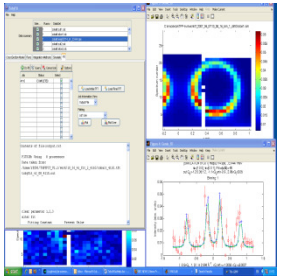
# The Science we do - Structure of materials

Visit facility on research campus

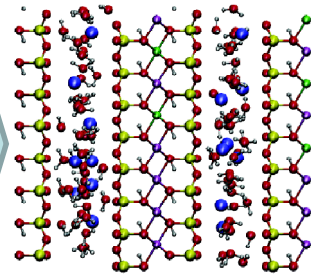


Place sample in beam

Diffraction pattern from sample



Fitting experimental data to model

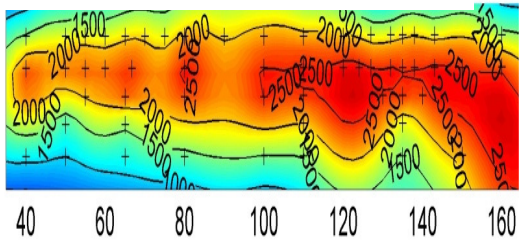


Structure of cholesterol in crude oil

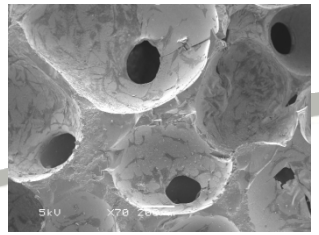
- ~30,000 user visitors each year in Europe:
  - physics, chemistry, biology, medicine,
  - energy, environmental, materials, culture
  - pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, microelectronics

- Billions of € of investment
  - c. £400M for DLS
  - + running costs
- Over 5.000 high impact publications per year in Europe
  - But so far no integrated data repositories
  - Lacking sustainability & traceability

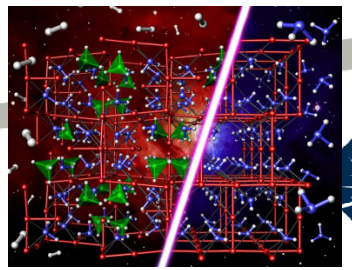
Longitudinal strain in aircraft wing



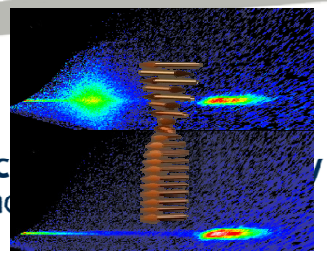

Bioactive glass for bone growth



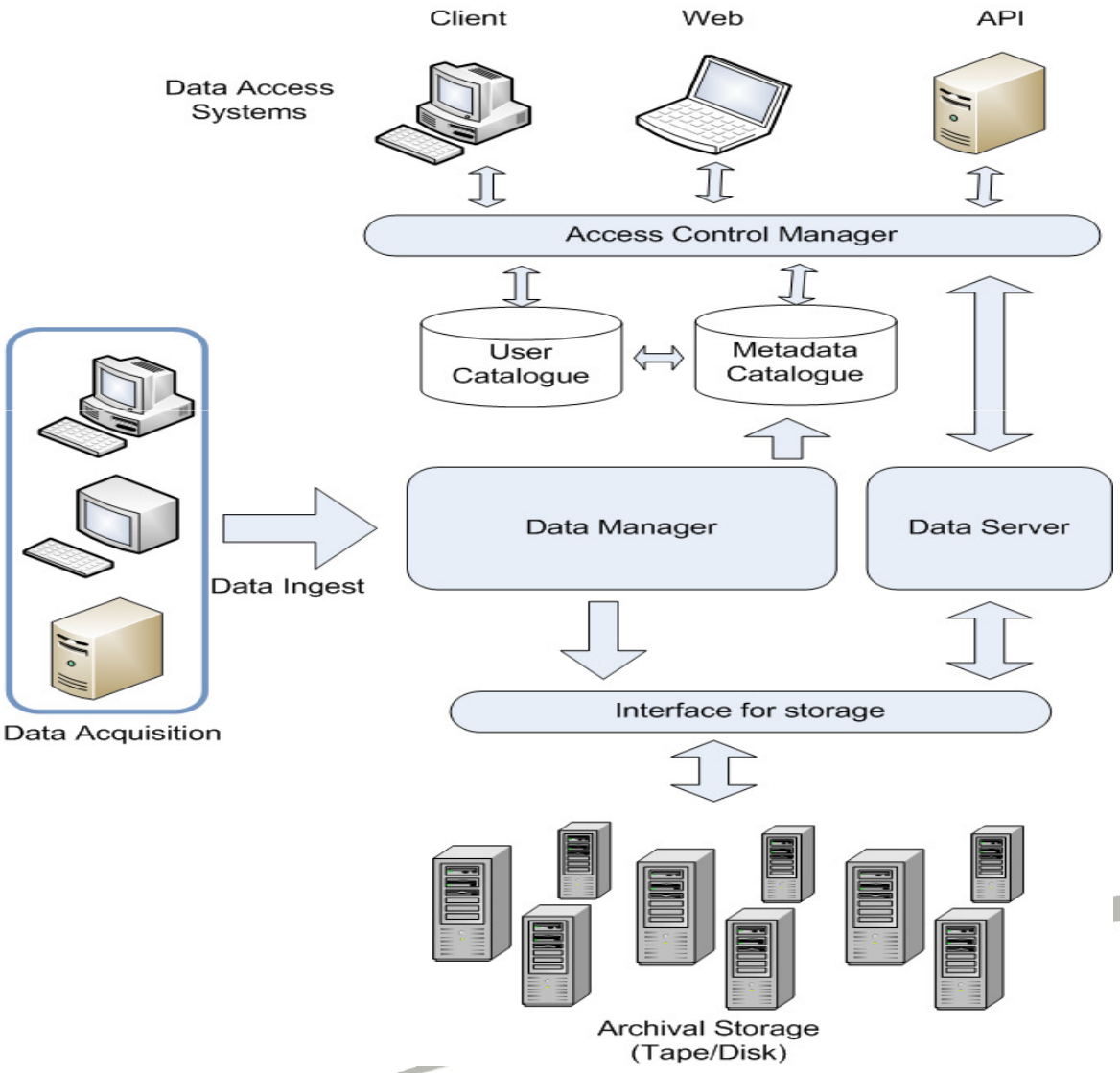
Hydrogen storage for zero emission vehicles



Magnetic moments in electronic storage



# A Data Management Architecture




- Generic
  - Can be applied to different customers
- Robust
  - Can be monitored and maintained
- Fast
  - Manages large rates of data ingest
- Scalable
  - Manages the storage of very large amounts of data
- Secure
  - Allows role-based access control to be applied
- Integrity
  - Data Verification at ingest
  - Does not lose or mis-identify data over time
- Monitoring
  - Must generate reports

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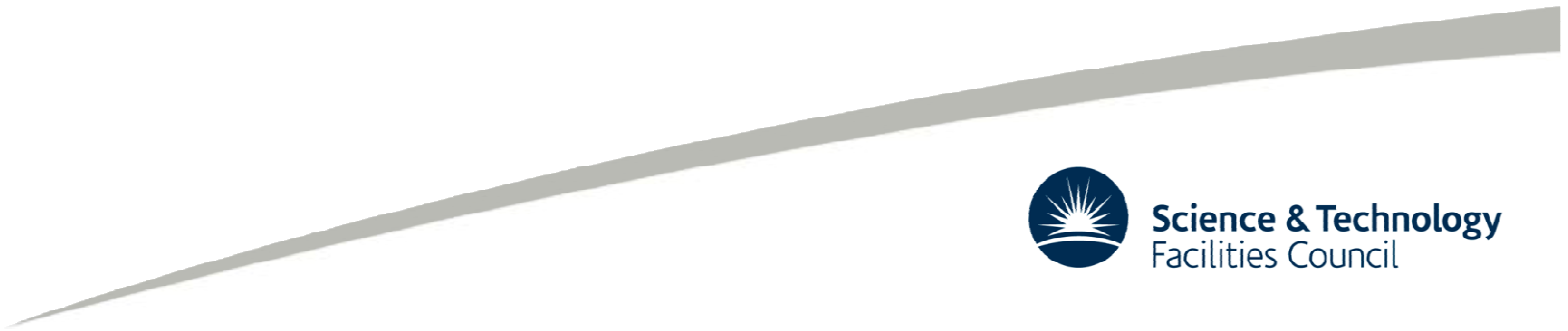
# Integration Drivers



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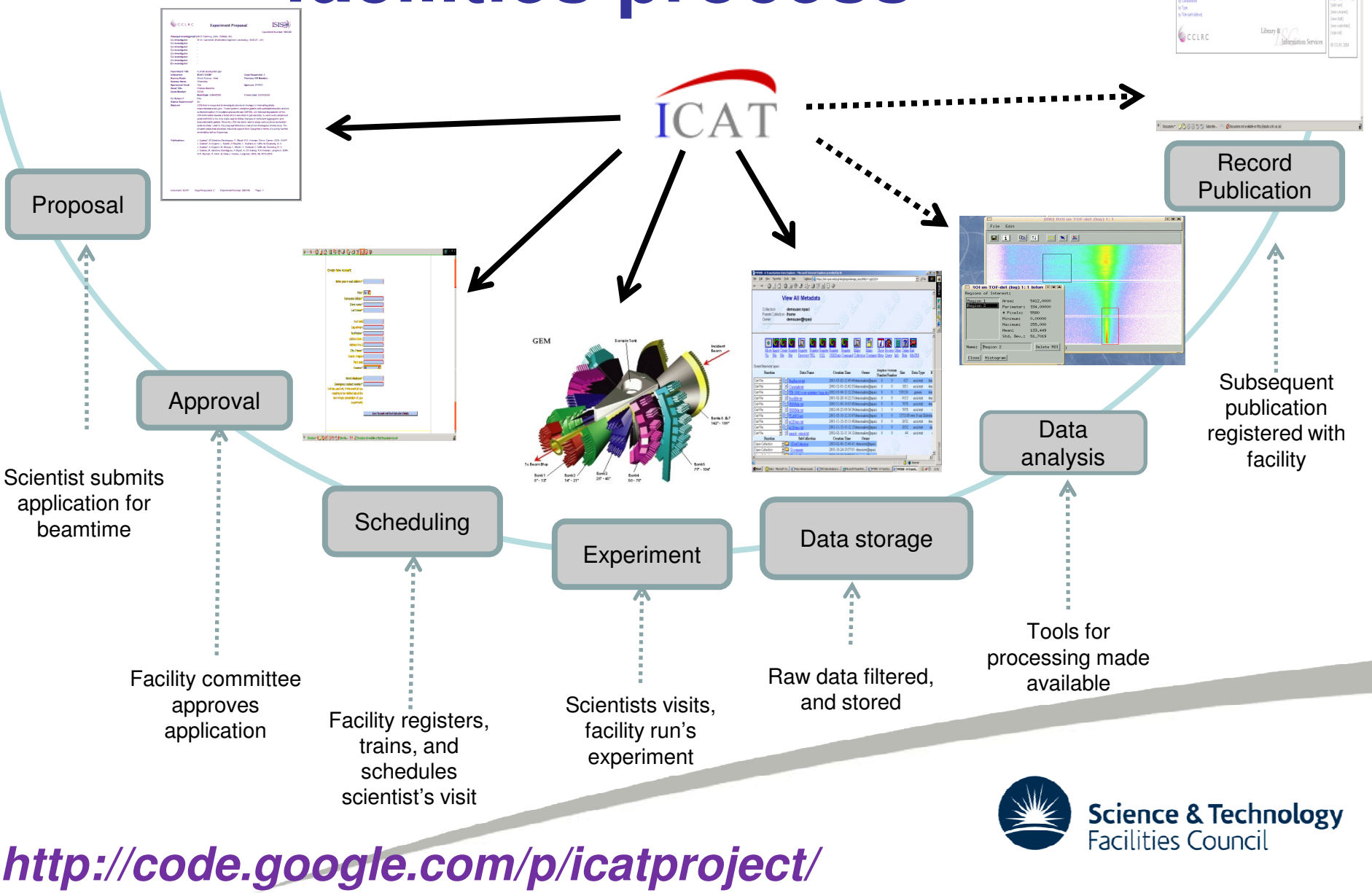
# Driver 1: integrating facilities process




http://code.google.com/p/icatproject/

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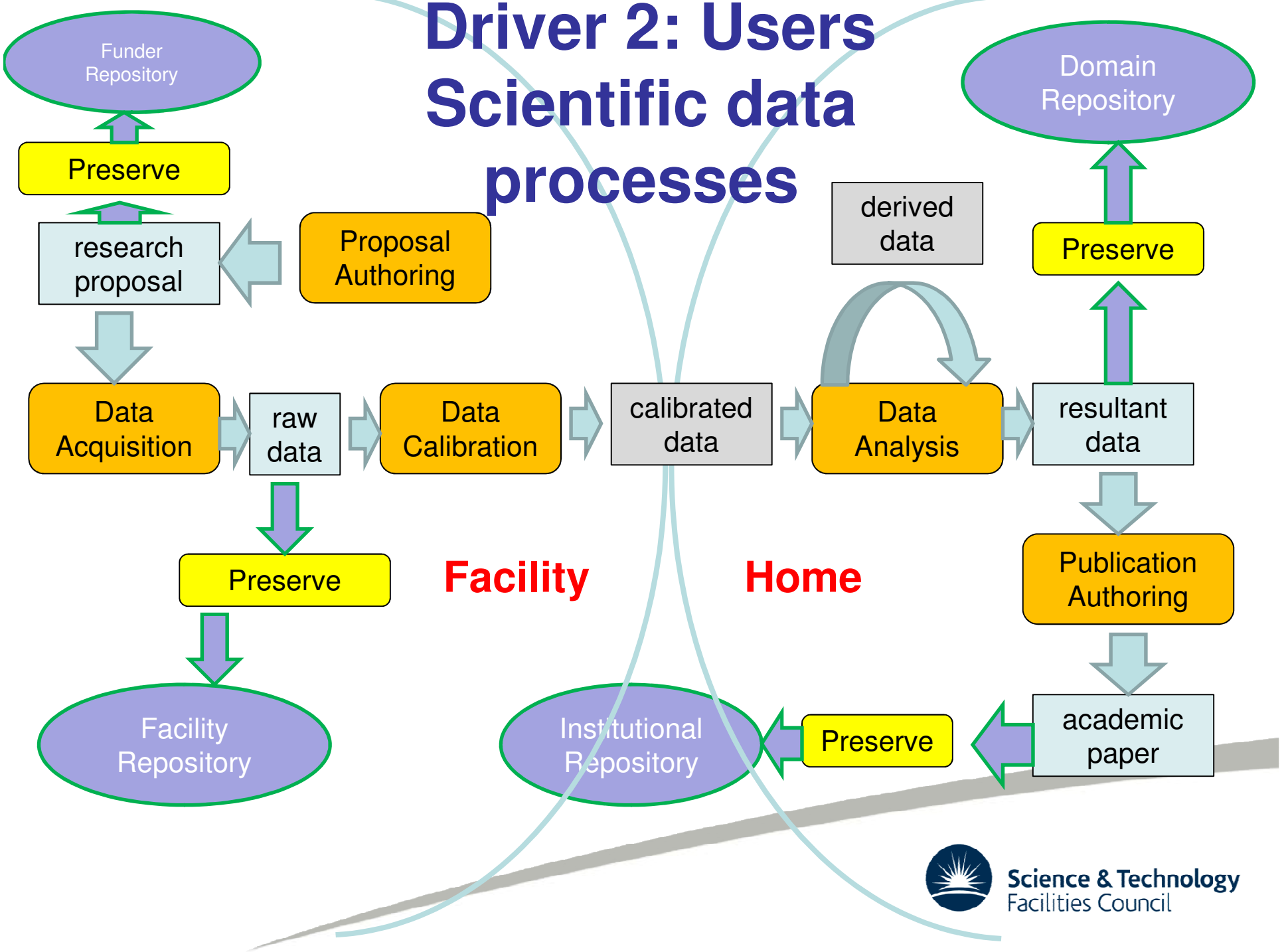
# Driver 2: Users Scientific data processes

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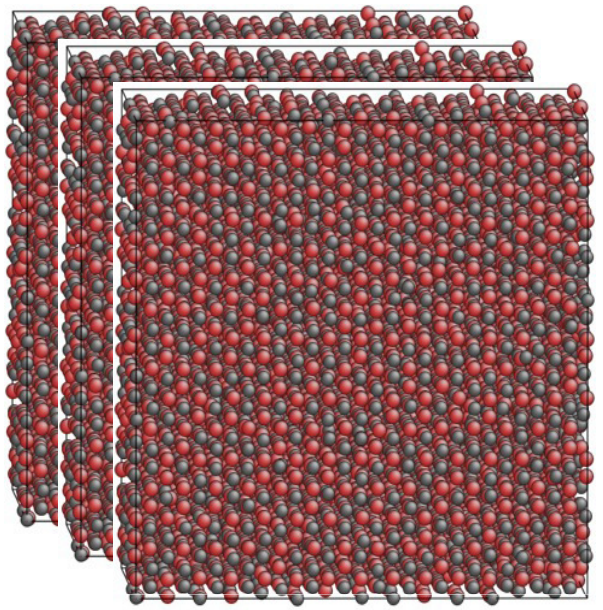
# Case Study: Earth Sciences, Cambridge



- Seeking construct large scale atomic models of matter that best match experimental data
  - Reverse Monte-Carlo Simulation techniques

- Experiment and data collection conducted at ISIS (SGEM)

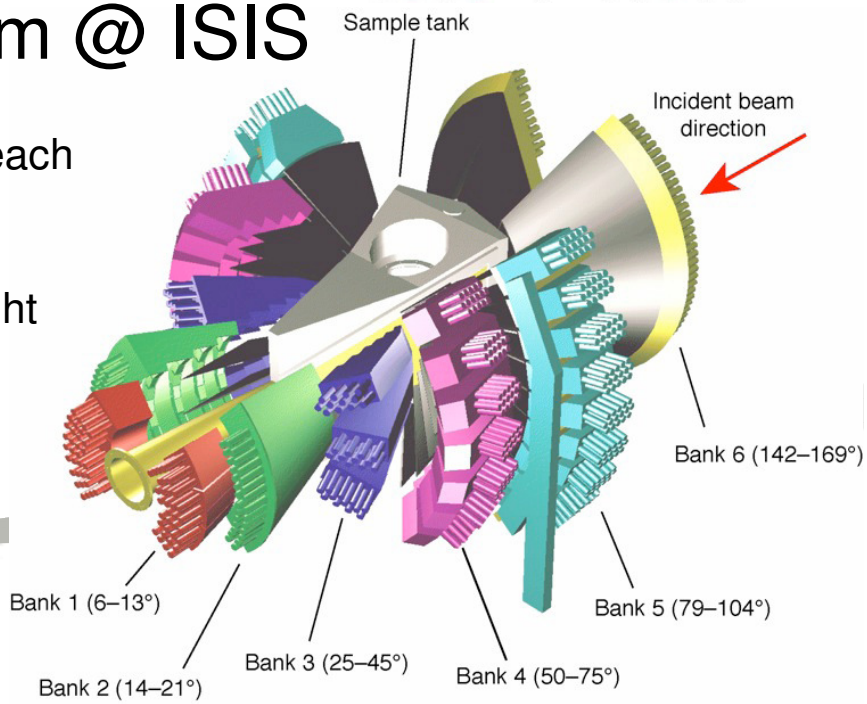
  - ~4000 detectors

  - Each experiment produces a histogram for each detector

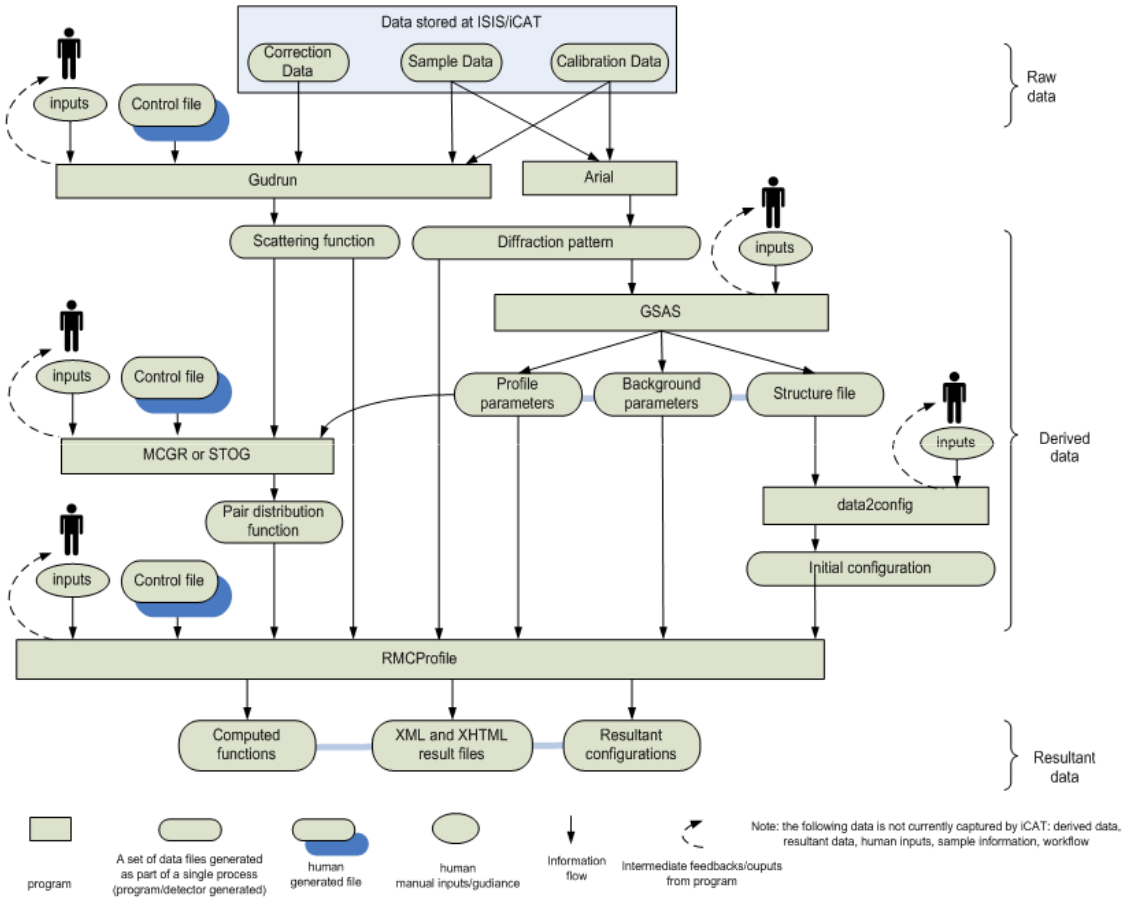
  - Each histogram is a binning of all neutron flight times per pulse, summing all pulses

- The data reduction process has to convert these histograms into meaningful data

Gem @ ISIS



# Earth Sciences: typical workflow




- Processing dependent on specialised software
  - Sustainability issues
- Context not routinely captured
- Main analysis is reliant on scientist's knowledge and experience
  - selecting parameters and interpreting data
  - recorded in a lab note book
- Actual workflow not recorded
- Distributed Data - Little shared infrastructure
  - Raw and reduced data stored at ISIS
  - Other data on his/her laptop or WebDAV

Martin Dove & Erica Yang

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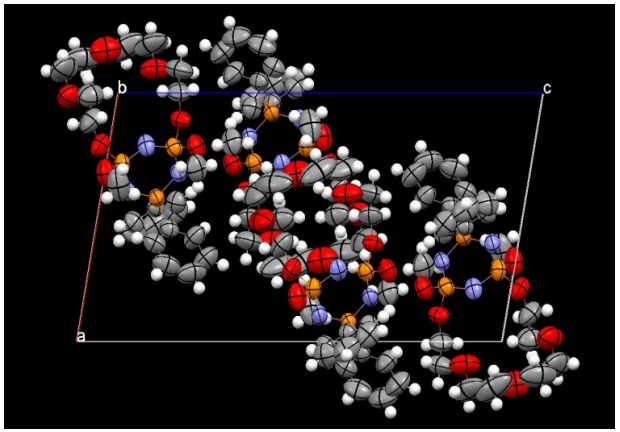
# Driver 3: Publishers

Crystallography Journals Online

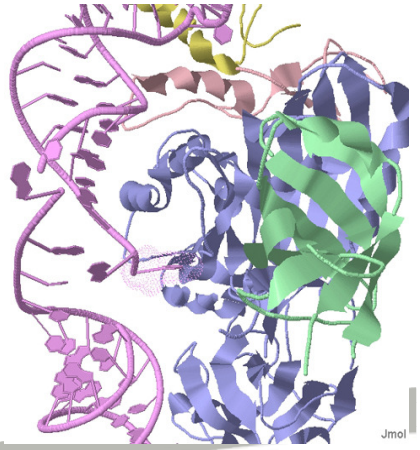
IUCr journal policy - "data" either

- must be supplied in CIF format as an integral part of article submission and are freely available for download or

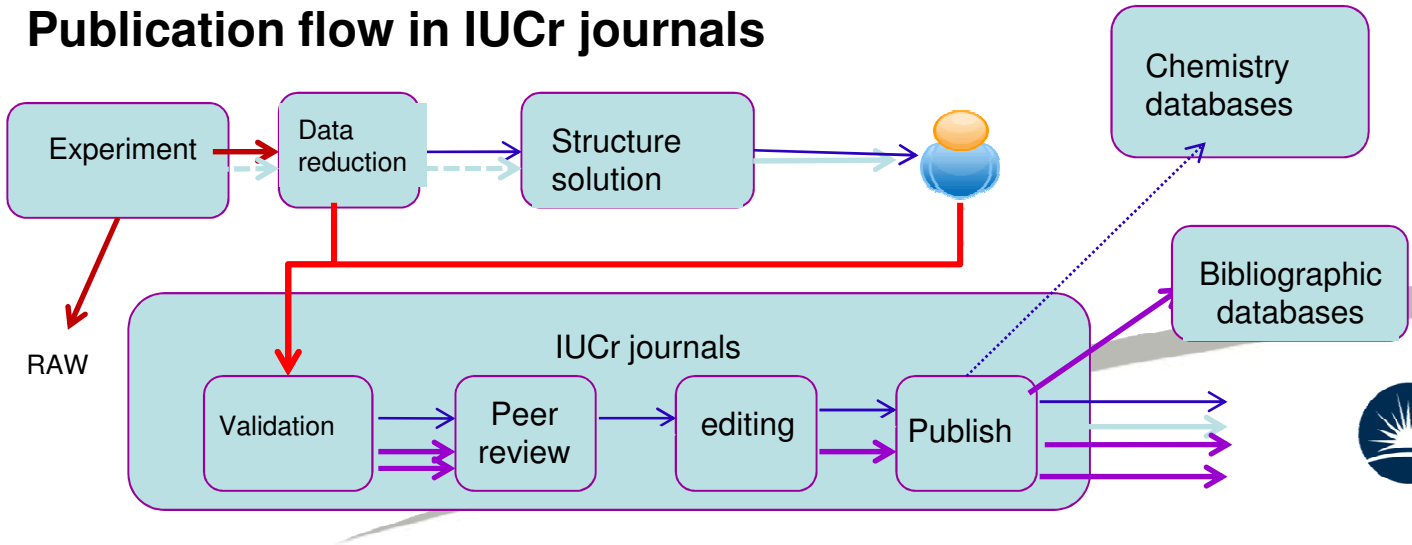
- must be deposited with the Protein Data Bank before or in concert with article publication; the article will link to the PDB deposition using the PDB reference code




*Thanks to Brian MacMahon, IUCr*




**Publication flow in IUCr journals**

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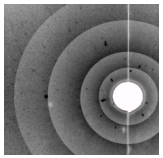
# Driver 4: Interoperability across Facilities

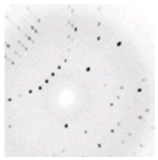
**PaN-data ODI**– an Open Data Infrastructure for European Photon and Neutron laboratories

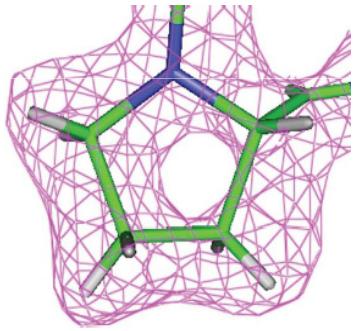
**... to construct and operate a shared data infrastructure for Photon and Neutron laboratories...**

**Neutron diffraction**



**X-ray diffraction**





**High-quality structure refinement**

- Common data catalogue
- Integration of users data from different facilities
- Track provenance of data through analysis stages
- Deploy standards for long-term curation
- Support scalability through parallelisation
- Deploy infrastructure in three different techniques

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NEUTRONS FOR SCIENCE Institut Laue-Langevin

DESY

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT PSI

HELMHOLTZ ZENTRUM BERLIN für Materialien und Energie

ALBA

ESRF

diamond

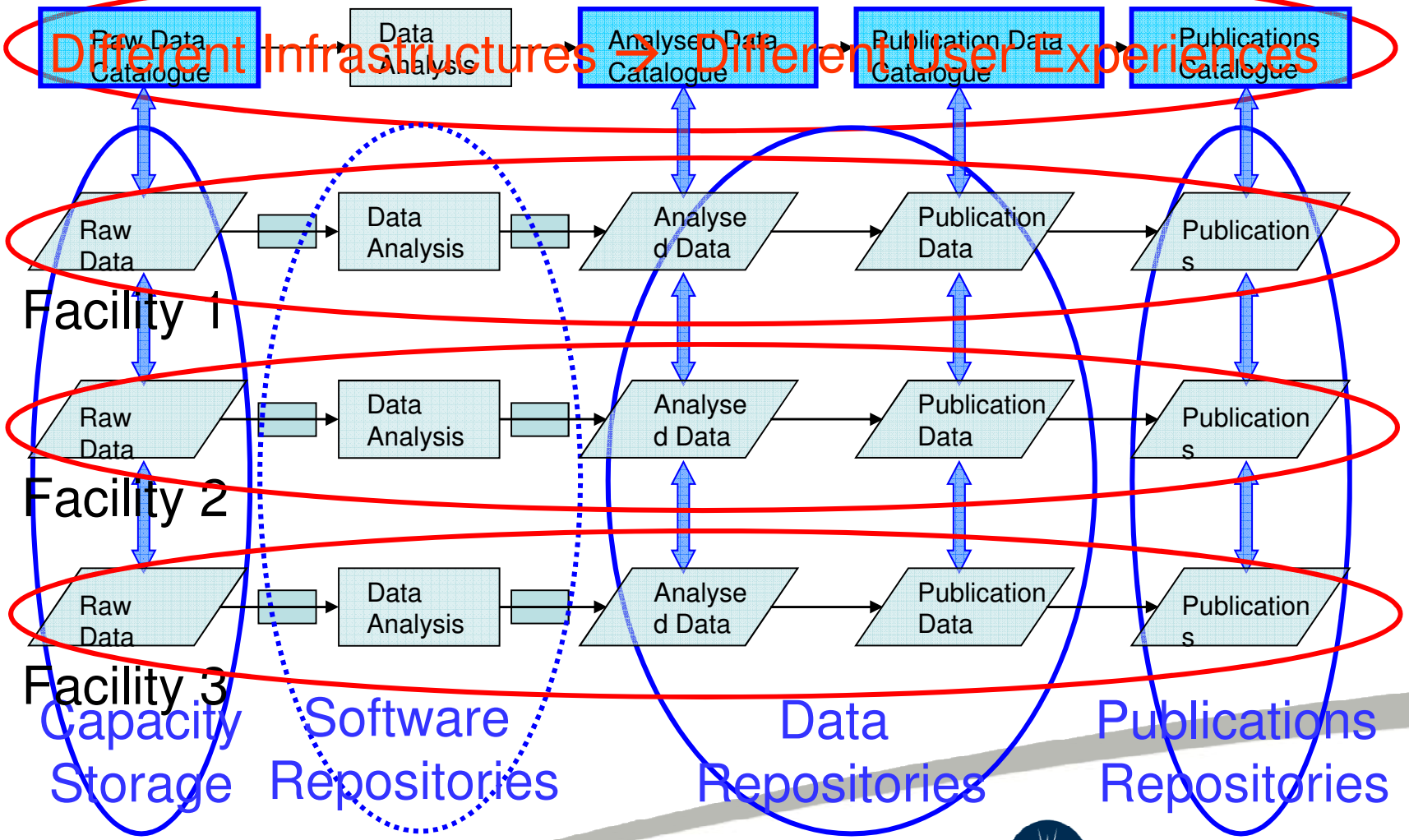
elettra

SOLEIL SYNCHROTRON

Orphée Laboratoire Léon Brillouin

# PaN-Data Vision

Single Infrastructure → Single User Experience

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# Why capture the lifecycle?

From our Drivers (and others) :

- Maintain consistency
  - Don't need to type stuff in more than once
- Easy for the scientists
  - Infrastructure in university labs is "ad hoc"
  - they lose stuff!
- Provide the evidential basis for research
  - Validate and verify publications
  - Safeguard against error or fraud
- Measure the impact of science
  - E.g. Measure value to service providers, funders and researchers
  - Influence the policy makers
- Reuse of data
  - Get new science from old data
  - Non-repeatable results
  - Value for money
  - Teaching material
  - Comparative studies

# Metadata for Integration

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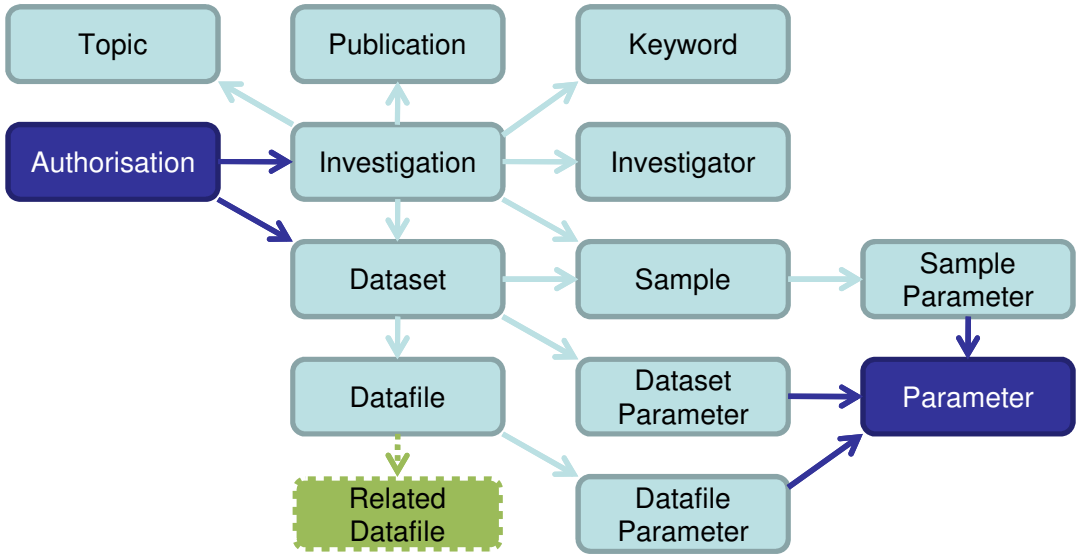
# CSMD

- CSMD: Core Scientific MetaData model

- Designed to describe facilities based experiments in Structural Science

- Forms the information model for ICAT, a production data management infrastructure employed by STFC

- Forms the basis for extensions:
  - To derived data
  - To laboratory based science
  - To secondary analysis data
  - To preservation information
  - To publication data

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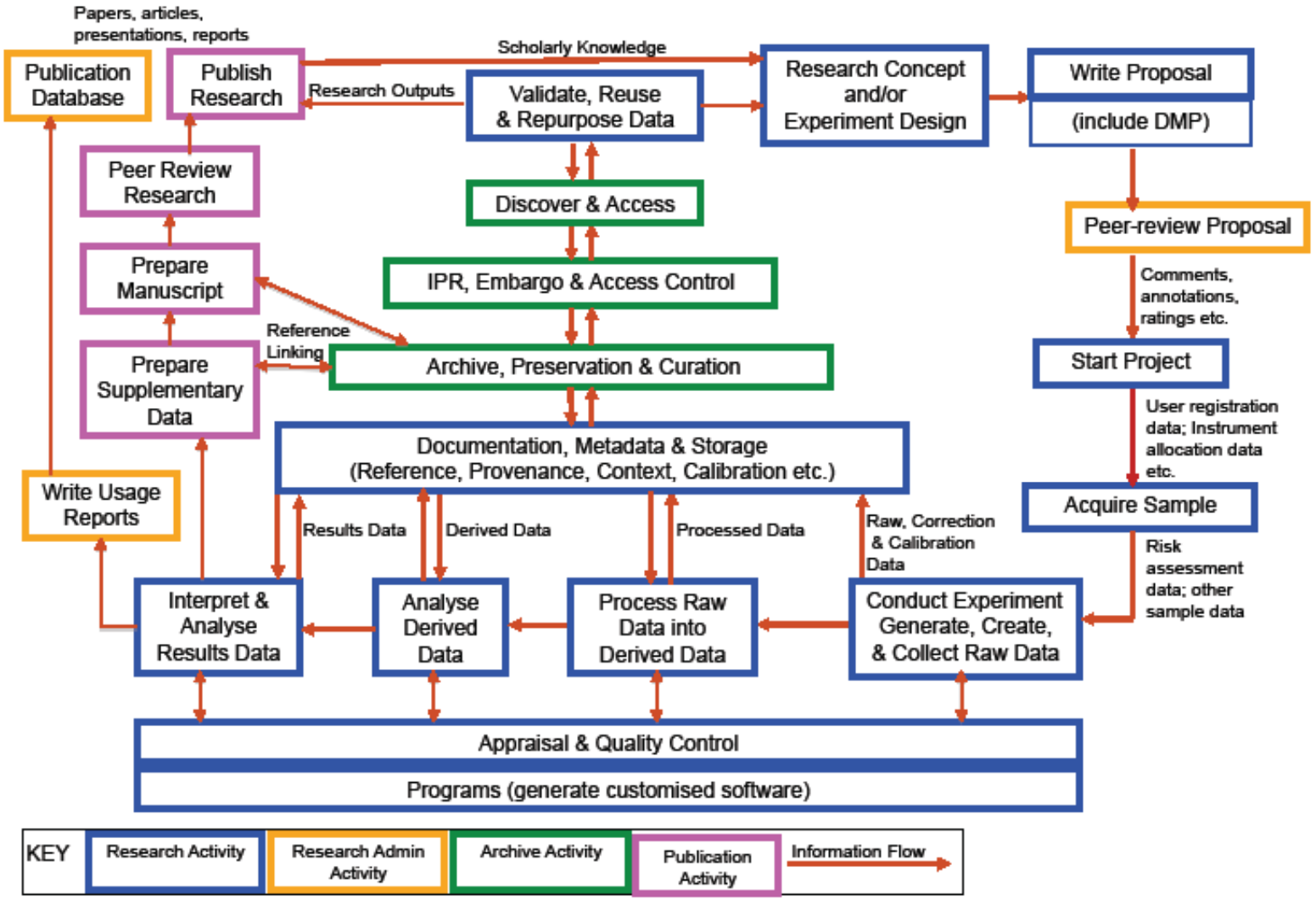
# An Idealised Scientific Research Data Lifecycle Model




I2S2
Infrastructure for Integration in Structural Sciences

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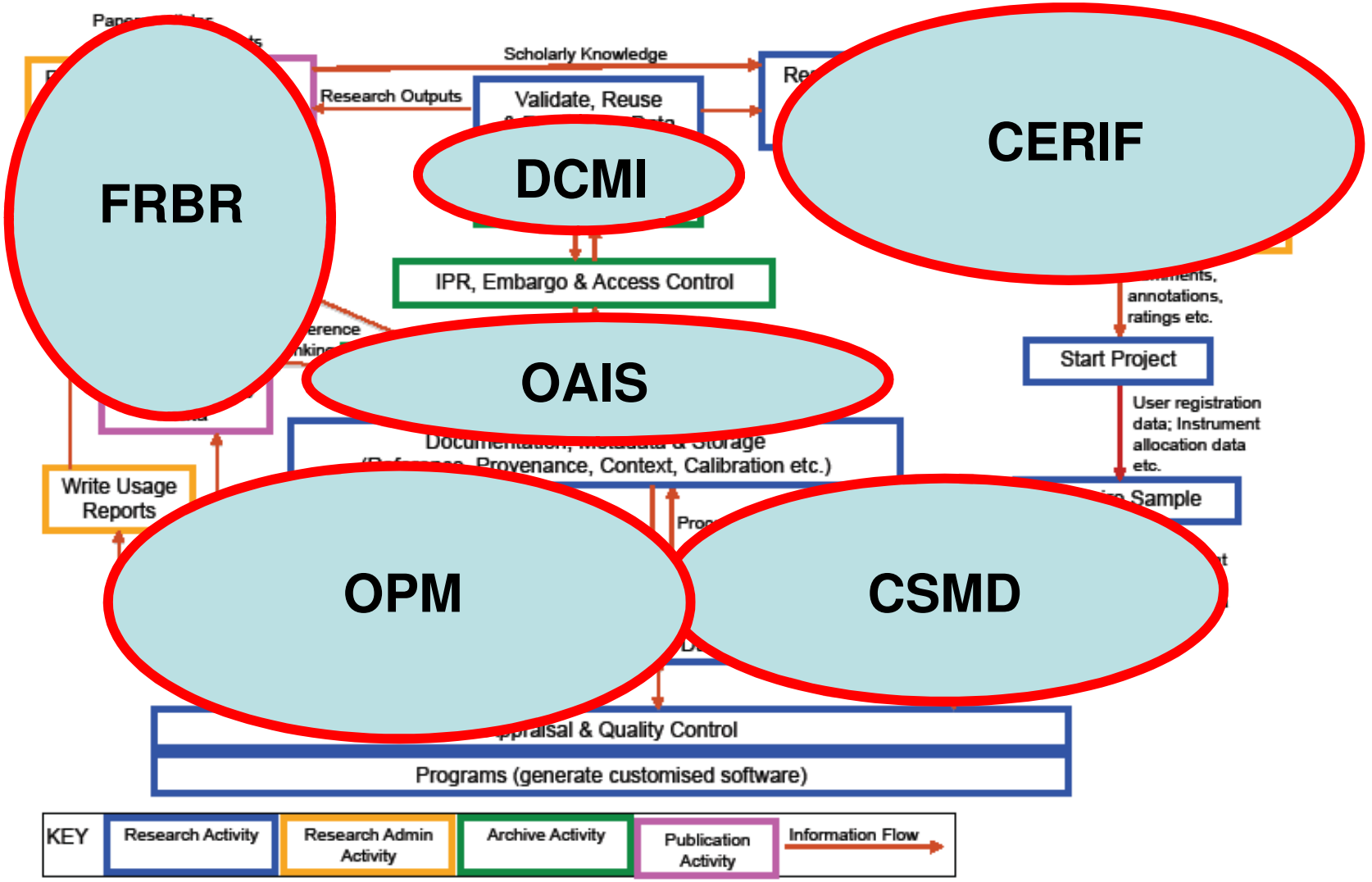
# An Idealised Scientific Research Data Lifecycle Model




I2S2
Infrastructure for Integration in Structural Sciences

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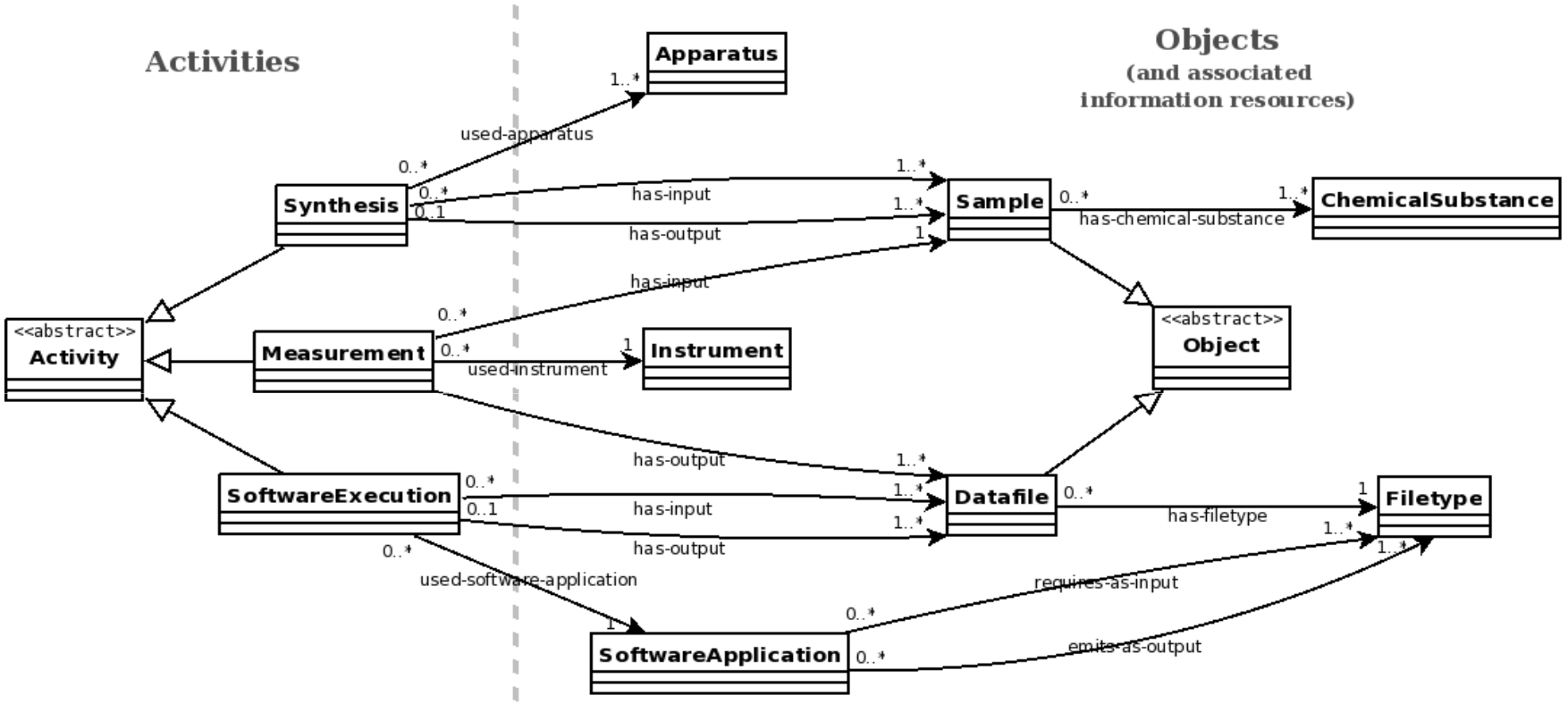
# Research Activity Model




A notion of a research activity – a step in the lifecycle model

- Can define different types of activity.

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# Interoperability via metadata

The world is Heterogeneous

- different software, formats, metadata

- Metadata standards for integration
  - In formats (e.g. RDF) and APIs (e.g. Web services)
  - Though not universal – in domains at best

- Need ways of “joining them up”
  - Core standards e.g. DC, CERIF, FRBR
  - Base concepts  e.g. “People”
  - Key concept relationships e.g. Owl:EquivalentClass
  - Abstract models to chain metadata together e.g. OPM, RAM
  - Metadata extension e.g. Clarin

# Thank You

# Questions?

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