



Facilitating Wiki/Repository Communication with Metadata

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Outline

- Background Information
 - NSDL & MatDL Pathway
- Rational
 - User Centric
 - Service Centric
- Technical Details
- Concluding Remarks



National Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics Education Digital Library

*The National Science Foundation's online
library of resources for education and
research ...*

...established to catalyze and support continual
improvements in STEM education at all levels
(K-12, Higher Education, and Lifelong
Learning).





Materials Digital Library Pathway

- Domain - Materials Science
 - Study of materials structure & processing-property relations to improve products
- Audience – MS research & education community
 - Undergraduate and above
- Goals
 - Implement an information infrastructure as part of NSDL
 - Disseminate information generated by government-funded efforts in materials
 - Provide content and services to support the integration of research and education in materials



NSDL Materials Digital Library Pathway

<http://matdl.org/matdlwiki>

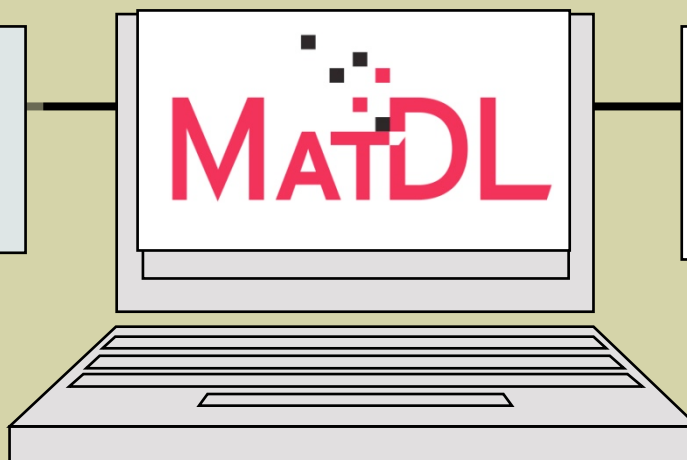
**NSF MS Initiatives
(NIRTs, MRSECs, IMIs)**
• Soft Matter Wiki

<http://matdl.org/virtuallabs>

Virtual Labs
• Intro to Solid State Chem
• Intro to Bio Physics
• Modern Chemistry

**Teaching Resource
Development**
• MS Teaching Archive

<http://teaching.matdl.org>



Stewardship
• MatDL Repository

<http://matdl.org>

Code Development
• Matforge
• NIST FiPy
• CMU
• DOE CMSN

<http://matforge.org>



Wiki/Repository Communication

- Enable 2-way resource integration between Services: Soft Matter Wiki and MatDL Repository
 - Developed Wiki2Fedora
 - Developing Search Results plug-in



MatDL Repository

- Repository for stewardship of significant content
 - Fedora/Fez Installation
 - Private/public collection space
 - Externally funded resources
- Multiple purposes
 - Disseminate research & education resources
 - Support reuse & repurposing of gov't funded resources





Image Preview (click the image for a larger/higher quality version)

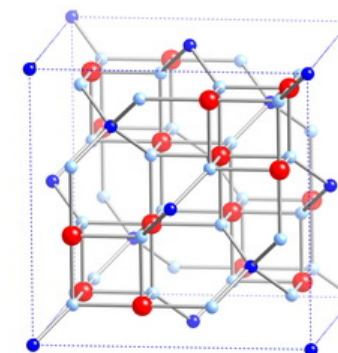
View Conference Proceedings: Integrating Informatics with First Principle Calculations: Building a Materials Genome Project

Citation: Rajan, Krishna (2007) Integrating Informatics with First Principle Calculations: Building a Materials Genome Project. In *The Third International Workshop on DFT Applied to Metals and Alloys, 2007-05-02-2007-05-04, , Oran, Algeria.*

Collection: Combinatorial Sciences & Materials Informatics

Attached Files

| Name | Description | MIMEType | Size | Downloads |
|--|---|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| A_list_of_references_for_spinel_nitrides.htm | The uploaded file is a list of references used to create a dataset of "spinel nitrides." | text/html | 50.49KB | 0 |
| Description_of_spinel_variables.pdf | The uploaded file is a description of variables of "spinel nitrides" in the spinel data (excel file). | application/pdf | 148.99KB | 0 |
| Oran-MatDL_slides.ppt | The uploaded file contains a powerpoint slides presented at the said conference. | application/msword | 3.62MB | 0 |
| SiTi2N4.jpg | The uploaded file is a image of crystal structure of SiTi2N4, one of the "spinel nitrides." | image/jpeg | 174.80KB | 0 |
| SiTi2N4.mov | The uploaded file is a movie file of crystal structure of SiTi2N4, one of the "spinel nitrides." | FFF6 0xFFFO audio/X-HX-AAC-ADTS | 174.80KB | 0 |





Soft Matter Wiki

- Website for use by the Soft Matter Community
 - MediaWiki Installation
 - Low-barrier collaborative authoring
 - Expert community-driven
- Multiple purposes
 - Reference resource: research lab assistants
 - Education resource: undergrad/graduate students



Soft Matter Wiki-Overview of Contents

[Contents](#) [\[show\]](#)

Soft Matter Wiki

[\[edit\]](#)

Soft materials are materials such as [polymers](#), [biomolecules](#), [liquid crystals](#), [surfactants](#), and [proteins](#) that are typically organic and can be melted and processed at moderate temperatures as compared with inorganic materials like [metals](#) and [ceramics](#). Typically, soft materials have weak interactions among molecular or supramolecular components and are often either amorphous or can [self-assemble](#) from the liquid state. There are often many levels of complexity with hierarchical, supramolecular structures that can be cooperative and far from equilibrium. We are most often concerned with the structural arrangements, viscoelastic rheology, and/or mechanical behavior of these materials. Within these pages, you will find information pertinent to soft matter and nanomaterials, with a specific focus on computational methods and modeling.



[\[edit\]](#)

Course Materials

- [Computational Nanoscience of Soft Matter](#), ChE/MSE 557 University of Michigan (Authentication Required).

[\[edit\]](#)

Overview of Contents

Interactions:

[\[edit\]](#)

Non-bonded Interactions:

[\[edit\]](#)

- [The Lennard-Jones Potential](#)
- [Weeks-Chandler-Andersen Potential](#)
- [Hard Sphere Potential](#)
- [Dzugutov Potential](#)
- [Yukawa Potential](#)
- [van der Waals interaction](#)
- [Electrostatic interaction](#)

Bonded Interactions:

[\[edit\]](#)

- [Harmonic Spring](#)
- [FENE Spring](#)
- [Bond Stretching](#)
- [Angle Bending](#)
- [Bond Rotation](#)

Simulation:

[\[edit\]](#)

Simulation Methods:

[\[edit\]](#)

- [Basic Dynamical Simulation Methodology](#)
- [Molecular Dynamics Simulation \(MD\)](#)
- [Brownian Dynamics Simulation \(BD\)](#)

The Lennard-Jones Potential

The Lennard-Jones potential (LJ) is used to model the excluded volume interactions and [van der Waals](#) attraction of neutral atoms. The commonly used 6-12 form of the potential is as follows:

$$U_{LJ}(r) = 4\epsilon \left[\left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^6 \right]$$

Where ϵ is the well depth, σ is the characteristic diameter (typically the diameter of the smallest particle), and r is the radial separation of the two atoms.

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van der Waals Attraction

[\[edit\]](#)

In theory, the [van der Waals interaction](#) for atoms with similar ionization frequencies and where the dispersion (London) interactions are dominant is proportional to $-\left(\frac{\alpha_{01}\alpha_{02}}{r^6}\right)$ where α_{01} and α_{02} are the

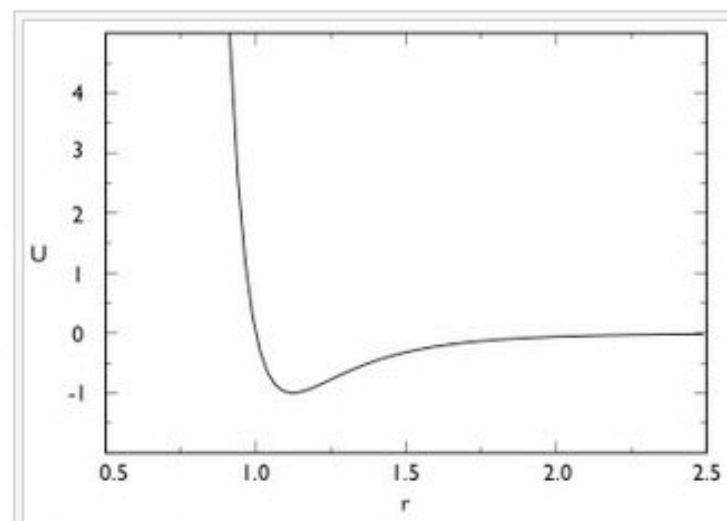
polarizabilities of atom 1 and atom 2 respectively. Again, this assumes that dispersion (London) forces are dominant and that there are no permanent dipoles (Keesom forces) or induced dipoles (Debye forces). In the

LJ construction, the term $\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^6$ is used to describe this attractive [van der Waals interaction](#).

Excluded Volume Interaction

[\[edit\]](#)

As the separation distance between atoms decreases, the electron clouds will eventually overlap, resulting in a very strong repulsion that rapidly increases as interatomic spacing is further decreased. In the LJ construction, the term $\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)^{12}$ describes this repulsive interaction. The 12th power is used for two main reasons: it is very steep, rapidly becoming dominant as r is small and it is also a multiple of the 6th power allowing for efficient computation.



The Lennard-Jones Potential.





Rationale: User Centric

User:

- Contributes to service providing most benefit
 - Supports user's research & teaching
- Incorporates service fitting easily into workflow
 - Easy to do and part of user's normal work
- Doesn't duplicate efforts
 - Maximizes user's time & contributions



Rationale: Service Centric

Services:

- Accommodate user as much as possible
 - Encourages growth
- Support complex digital objects
 - Useful for research & teaching
- Describe individual objects
 - more granular, more routes of discovery
- Establish connections between services
 - Maximizes gains for user & services



Wiki → Repository: Wiki2Fedora

- Wiki (MediaWiki)
- Repository (Fedora/Fez)
- Wiki2Fedora application
 - Runs at scheduled intervals
 - Identifies new/changed Wiki file uploads
 - Extracts available metadata from Wiki
 - Converts to DC metadata
 - Ingests datastream into Fedora



Wiki → Repository: Wiki2Fedora

- Post-processing
 - FEZ Administration function
 - Index new objects into Fez
 - Send items to review area for manual editing /augmenting

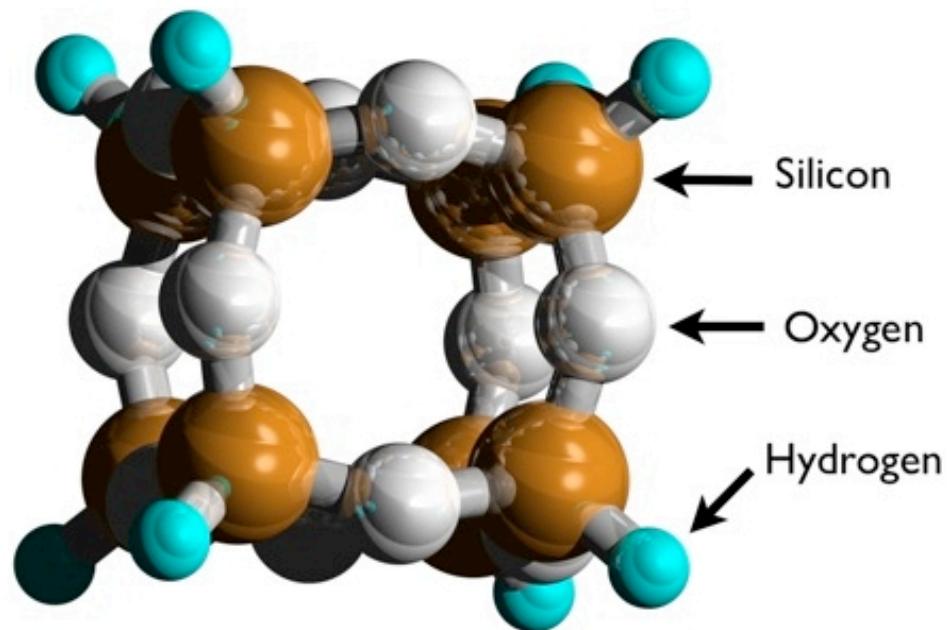


Wiki → Repository: Wiki2Fedora

| MediaWiki | DC element |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| filename | DC:title |
| comments | DC:description |
| file upload date | DC:date |
| user name→full name | DC:creator |
| general rights statement | DC:rights |
| affiliation | DC:publisher |
| links | links |

Image:POSS.jpg

[Image](#) [File history](#) [Links](#)



Wiki Image & Metadata Display

No higher resolution available.

POSS.jpg (451 × 299 pixel, file size: 43 KB, MIME type: image/jpeg)

Schematic of a **POSS** cage

File history

Click on a date/time to view the file as it appeared at that time.

| | Date/Time | User | Dimensions | File size | Comment |
|--|--------------------------|---|------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| (delete all) (current) | 16:21, 23 September 2006 | Cri (Talk contribs block) | 451×299 | 43 KB | Schematic of a POSS cage |

■ [Upload a new version of this file](#)

■ [Edit this file using an external application](#)

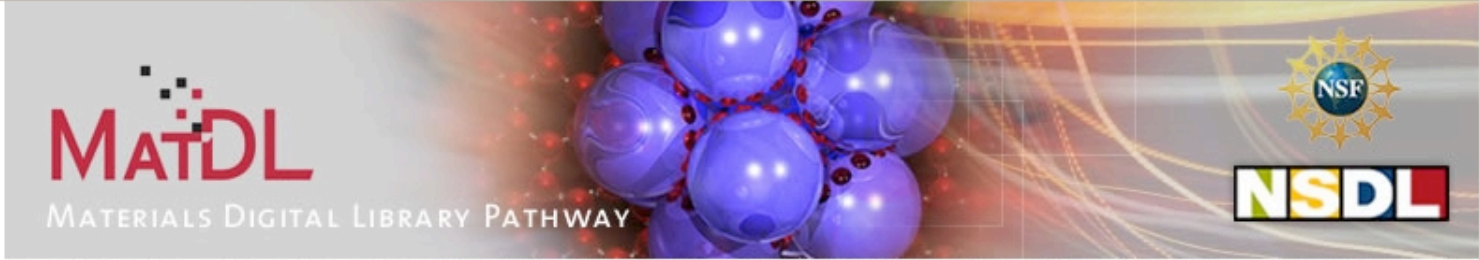
See the [setup instructions](#) [for more information](#).

Links

The following pages link to this file:


■ [softmatter:POSS](#)

POSS - Fez NSDL Materials Digital Library Soft Mat...



Guest - March 27, 2008 Administration | Browse Communities | Register | Logout | Help





 **View Image: POSS**

Workflows: 

Citation: Chris Iacovella (2006). POSS. Glotzer group. Depts of Chemical Engineering, Materials Science & Engineering, Macromolecular Science, and Physics, University of Michigan.

Collection: [Lab for Computational Nanoscience and Soft Matter Simulation \(2006 - Present\)](#)

Attached Files

| Name | Description | MIMeType | Size | Downloads |
|--|-------------|------------|---------|-----------|
|   wiki2fez2462.jpg   | POSS.jpg | image/jpeg | 43.36KB | 0 |

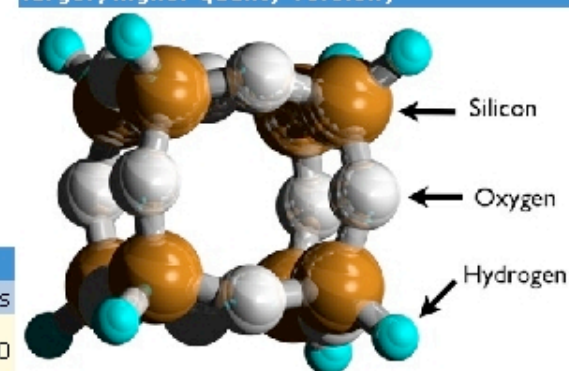
NOTE: This record is not published.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Title | POSS |
| Creator(s) | Chris Iacovella |
| Abstract/Summary | Schematic of a POSS cage |
| Publisher | Glotzer group. Depts of Chemical Engineering, Materials Science & Engineering, Macromolecular Science, and Physics, University of Michigan |
| Date | 2006-09-23 |
| Source | Soft Matter Wiki |
| Rights | http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/ |

Related Links

| Link | Description |
|---|---------------------|
|  http://matdl.org/matdlwiki/index.php?title=softmatter:POSS | referring wiki page |

Image Preview (click the image for a larger/higher quality version)



Repository Image & Metadata Display



Repository → Wiki: Search Results Plugin

- Displays Repository search results in Wiki
- MediaWiki markup extended
- Parameters <fez>
 - Query terms
 - Display
- Uses existing Fez search function



Repository → Wiki: Search Results Plugin

75,117,236,145 talk for this ip log in / create account

article discussion edit history

Brownian Dynamics Simulation (BD)

Brownian dynamics (BD) is a mesoscale simulation method commonly used to study solute-solvent systems without explicitly considering the solvent particles. When using BD it is assumed that solvent particles are small as compared to solute particles. To avoid explicitly calculating solvent interactions, the solvent particles are treated as a viscous medium. To account for the Brownian motion and dissipative losses that occur as a result of collisions with large numbers of solvent particles a stochastic force and a drag force are implemented into the simulation. The result is that larger systems and longer time scales are accessible to BD over traditional methods such as Molecular Dynamics Simulation.

Contents [hide]

- 1 Method
- 2 Integrating the equations of motion
- 3 Examples
- 4 References

Method

Similar to Dissipative Particle Dynamics, BD obeys Newton's equations of motion. The trajectory of each Brownian particle is governed by the Langevin equation[1, 2]:

$$m_i \ddot{\mathbf{r}}_i(t) = \mathbf{F}_i^C(\mathbf{r}_i(t)) + \mathbf{F}_i^R(t) - \gamma \mathbf{v}_i(t)$$

where m_i is the mass of bead i , \mathbf{r}_i , \mathbf{v}_i , and \mathbf{F}_i are the position, velocity, and force acting on bead i , respectively, γ represents the friction coefficient acting on the beads. The force acting on a particle can again be broken into three components, a conservative, random, and dissipative force respectively. It is assumed that there are no temporal or spatial correlations in the drag force and the random force is assumed to be stationary, Markovian, and Gaussian with zero mean. The variance of the random force obeys the fluctuation dissipation theorem and must satisfy the following conditions[3].

$$\langle \mathbf{F}_i^R(t) \rangle = 0$$
$$\langle \mathbf{F}_i^R(t) \mathbf{F}_j^R(t') \rangle = 6\gamma k_B T \delta_{ij} \delta(t - t')$$

MatDL Repository Matches for *brownian* (Showing 1 - 4 of 25)

- Brownian Dynamics simulation of a nanoparticle-aggregating tethered nanosphere: cylindrical micelles
- Brownian Dynamics simulation of a nanoparticle-aggregating tethered nanosphere: double gyroid
- Brownian Dynamics simulation of a nanoparticle-aggregating tethered nanosphere: lamellar bilayers
- Brownian Dynamics simulation of a nanoparticle-aggregating tethered nanosphere: lamellar bilayers

MatDL Repository Matches for *Brownian*

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- Brownian Dynamics simulation of a nanoparticle-aggregating tethered nanosphere: lamellar bilayers



Concluding Remarks

- Provide services to support collaboration & to hold authoritative scientific content
- Better integrate services
 - Avoid duplication of effort
 - Increase discovery
 - Capitalize on strengths of individual services
- Extend wiki/repository communication to other wiki software



Thank you & Questions?

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MatDL Repository

<http://matdl.org>

Soft Matter Wiki

<http://matdl.org/matdlwiki>

The NSDL Materials Digital Library Pathway is supported by the National Science Foundation DUE-0532831 and the Virtual Labs by DUE-0632726. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of NSF.