

Photon **a**nd Neutron **O**pen Science **C**loud

WP2 - Data Policy + Stewardship

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1. Definition and **harmonisation** of PaN specific **data policies**
2. Definition and **adoption** of **common open standards** for interoperability.
3. **Registering** with and citing of these **standards** by standards bodies and **publishers**.
4. **Stewardship** of data handled by the involved research infrastructures **according** to the **FAIR** principles.
5. **Citing** of PaN **data repositories** and data descriptors by **publishers**.
6. Produce **guidelines** for **best practices** based on experience of those PaN partners who already have Open Data data policies.
7. Develop **guidelines** for dealing with typical PaN issues like **huge data sets** will be dealt with by exploring **data reduction** and **compression** schemes which reduce the burden on the data infrastructure.

- 1. Task 2.1: Lessons learned and FAIR Definitions (M1-M6)**
Leader: CERIC-ERIC. Contributors: ESRF, ILL, XFEL.EU, ESS, ELI
- 2. Task 2.2: Updated PaNOSC Data Policy framework (M6-M18)**
Leader: ESS. Contributors: ESRF, ILL, XFEL.EU, ESS, ELI
- 3. Task 2.3: Approve Data Policy framework (M9-M36)**
Leader: CERIC-ERIC. Contributors: ESRF, ILL, XFEL.EU, ESS, ELI
- 4. Task 2.4: Create Best Practices Guidelines (M1-M24)**
Leader: ESRF. Contributors: ESS, ELI, XFEL.EU, CERIC-ERIC
- 5. Task 2.5: Implement DMP template (M12-M36)**
Leader: ESS. Contributors: ILL, CERIC-ERIC
- 6. Task 2.6: Validation of Data Policy implementation (M12-M36)**
Leader: CERIC-ERIC. Contributors: ELI

- 1. Deliverable 2.1** PaNOSC data policy framework updated
M18, ESRF (R, PU)
- 2. Deliverable 2.2** DMP Template for facility users published
M36, ESS (R, PU)
- 3. Deliverable 2.3** Guidelines on best practices implementing the PaNOSC data policy framework published.
M24, ESRF (R, PU)
- 4. Deliverable 2.4** Integration of the policy in the User Access and facility information systems
M36, CERIC (R, DEC)

Before PaNOSC (2018)

	ILL	ESRF	CERIC	XFEL	ELI	ESS
Data Policy	2011	2016	2014 (3/8)	2017	In Progress	2017

After PaNOSC (2023)

	ILL	ESRF	CERIC	XFEL	ELI	ESS
Effort (PMs)	10	17	12	3	20	14
Common Framework Data Policy	2011	2016	2019	2017	2019	2017
Data Archiving	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
DOIs	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Open Data	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
DMP templates	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

1. GO-FAIR
2. OpenAire-Advanced
3. R3data



The Open Science Pillar of EOSC



re3data.org
REGISTRY OF RESEARCH DATA REPOSITORIES



International Union of
CRYSTALLOGRAPHY

- **IUCr Committee on Data (CommDat) advises on:**

- Raw data and its metadata preservation and their digital object identifiers

- Data mining within individual and across two or more databases

- Data and software development

- Data and instrumentation

- Data policy drivers as received from policy makers (e.g. funding agencies)

- Data type domains (discrete *versus* diffuse, i.e. continuum scattering)

- Data and eScience

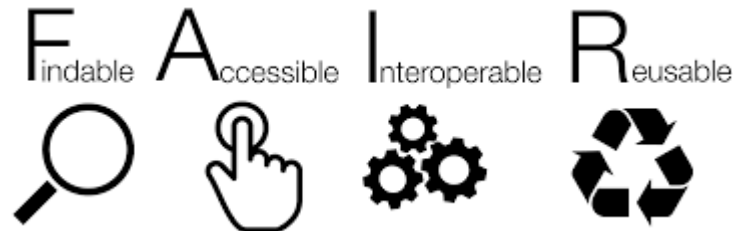
- Data and data publishing [*IUCrData*; recommendation of editors for *IUCrData*;
linking of data to articles in IUCr publications; new article categories involving data]

- Data repositories



To be **Findable**:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and eternally persiste
- F2. data are described with rich metadata.
- F3. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource.
- F4. metadata specify the data identifier.



To be **Accessible**:

- A1 (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol.
- A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable.
- A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary.
- A2 metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available.

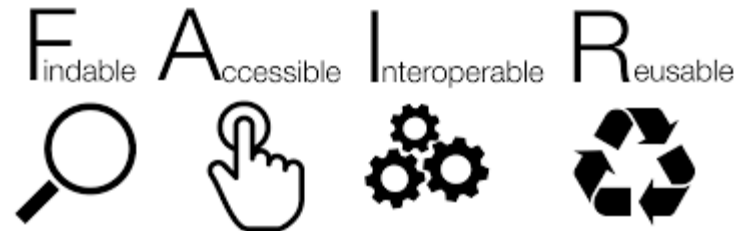
To be **Interoperable**:

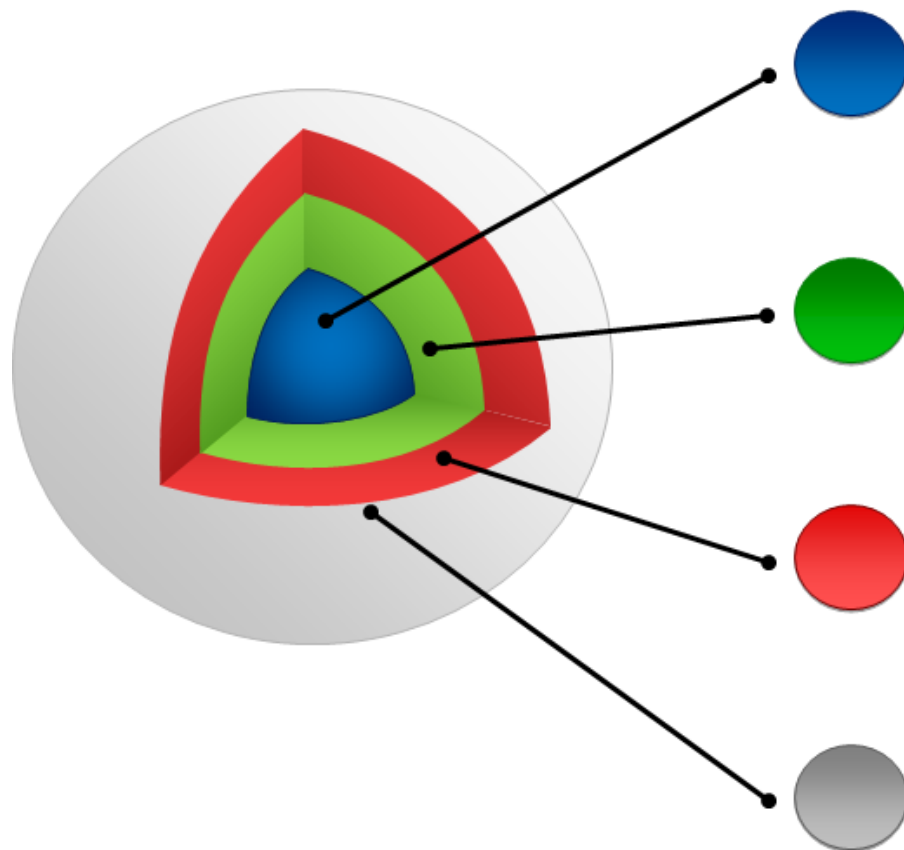
- I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles.
- I3. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data.

To be **Re-usable**:

- R1. meta(data) have a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes.
- R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license.
- R1.2. (meta)data are associated with their provenance.
- R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards.

- Compare current **Data Policies** with latest FAIR principles
- Consult with **FAIR experts** (GO FAIR, OpenAire, B2FIND)
- Define **KPIs** for FAIR data and measure
- **Train** scientists how to create + use FAIR data





DATA

The core bits

At its most basic level, data is a bitstream or binary sequence. For data to have meaning and to be FAIR, it needs to be represented in standard formats and be accompanied by Persistent Identifiers (PIDs), metadata and code. These layers of meaning enrich the data and enable reuse.

IDENTIFIERS

Persistent and unique (PIDs)

Data should be assigned a unique and persistent identifier such as a DOI or URN. This enables stable links to the object and supports citation and reuse to be tracked. Identifiers should also be applied to other related concepts such as the data authors (ORCIDs), projects (RAIDs), funders and associated research resources (RRIDs).

STANDARDS & CODE

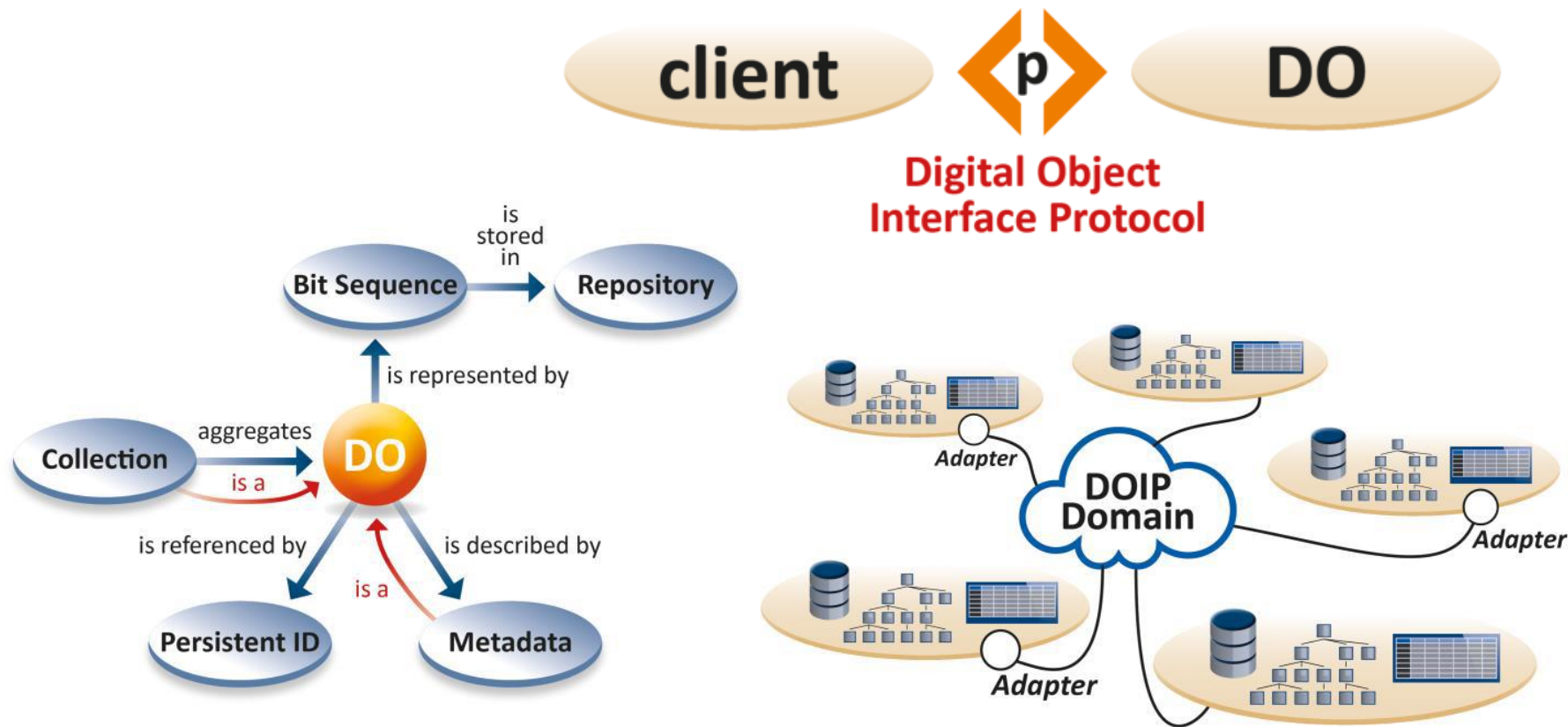
Open, documented formats

Data should be represented in common and ideally open file formats. This enables others to reuse the data as the format is in widespread use and software is available to read the files. Open and well-documented formats are easier to preserve. Data also need to be accompanied by the code used to process and analyse the data.

METADATA

Contextual documentation

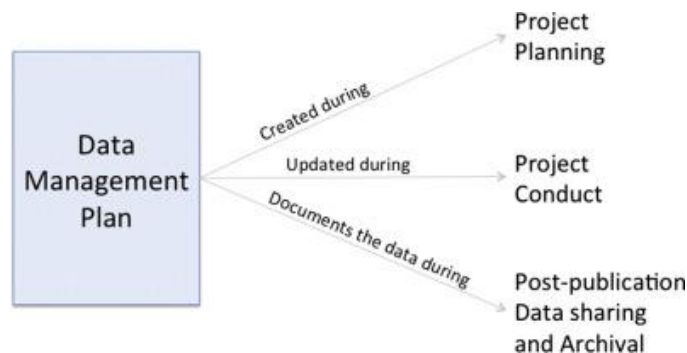
In order for data to be assessable and reusable, it should be accompanied by sufficient metadata and documentation. Basic metadata will enable data discovery, but much richer information and provenance is required to understand how, why, when and by whom the data were created. To enable the broadest reuse, data should be accompanied by a 'plurality of relevant attributes' and a clear and accessible data usage license.



A data management plan or DMP is a formal document that outlines how data are to be handled both during a research project, and after the project is completed.

A number of online services exist which we plan to re-use

Adapt / customize existing services to help users fill in DMPs





- **Number of datasets cited in publications**
- **Number of publications NOT citing datasets**
- **Number of datasets really re-used**
- **Number of DMPs generated by PaNOSC DMP tool**
- **Number of data policies adopting the PaNOSC framework**

- **How to reference users profiles e.g. Orcid ?**
- **How to include additional material e.g. videos, files, ... ?**
- **How to publish reduced / analysed data ?**
- **How to generalize the use of e-logbooks as rich metadata ?**
- **Should the embargo be shorter / longer ?**
- **Should we propose a different licence ?**

- **FAIR principles** are the **de facto standard** for **Open Data**
- **PaNdata/PaNOSC Data Policies** needs to be **updated + adopted**
- **Large body of expertise** out there to **consult** and **re-use**
- Need to **train scientists** on **FAIR data**
- Need to **demonstrate Open Data use + re-use**