

Guide for Building the Standard Vocabulary
Dictionary of Materials Research Data

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Speciality Committee for Materials Research Data
Standardization

Contents

Rule for Standard Vocabulary Dictionary -----	2
(Appendix) List of Units Permitted -----	5
(Appendix) Example of Material R&D Data -----	8

The rules for creating the vocabulary dictionary

1. The standard vocabulary dictionary for material data defines the structure of material data and the keywords used in material data using the JSON format.
2. Each data keyword contains the following information.
 - eng_definition : English definition of keyword
 - alias : Terms used with the same meaning as the keyword
 - data_type : The data type corresponding to the keyword
 - data_unit : the unit of data corresponding to the keyword
 - data_example : Example of the data corresponding to the keyword

(Important) The platform is built based on the information parsed from the vocabulary dictionary using these terms. Therefore, these terms must be used in the vocabulary dictionary without any errors.

3. To integrate with international standard vocabulary, all keywords must use English terms.
4. All keywords used in this dictionary must be written in lowercase, except for proper nouns.

Ex) chemical information: Czochralski growth method

Note) In the Korean Material Data System, internal variables are generated and used based on keyword names. The internal variables use the exact words and spelling of the standard vocabulary keywords, but each word's first letter is capitalized, and the words are combined without spaces.

ex) "structural property" → StructuralProperty

"Czochralski growth method" → CzochralskiGrowthMethod

5. The area indicated in parentheses in the keyword is replaced by the corresponding keyword in the actual database. Repeated keywords of the same nature are marked with "_ (n)" at the end. In the actual database, "(n)" is replaced by an integer number.

Ex)

keyword in dictionary	examples in real data
(process)	"chemical synthesis"
(analysis)	"optical microscopy"
(unit)	"g/mole"
materials_(n)	"materials_1"
precursor_(n)	"precursor_3"

6. The following are examples of data types.
 - * string : String data
 - * numeric : Numeric data
 - * numeric array : Tabular numeric data
 - * list : [data_1, data_2, data_3,...,data_n]
 - * dictionary : {key_1:data_1, key_2:data_2, , key_n:data_n}
7. The data_unit for all numeric data should be indicated based on the "Appendix: List of Units Permitted"
8. All numeric data can include both a value and an uncertainty. The uncertainty is provided as an absolute uncertainty, expressed in the same unit as the value.
Ex)

```

▼ melting temperature : {
  eng_definition : temperature at the materials melt
  alias : value
  ▼ value : {
    eng_definition : data value
    data_type : numeric
    data_unit : K
    data_example : 2500
  }
  ▼ uncertainty : {
    eng_definition : uncertainty of the value
    data_type : numeric
    data_unit : same as value
  }
}

```

9. Numeric array data should be described using the format specified in the "Numeric Data Expression" section under "Numeric Array Data/Format."
10. For dictionary data types, each key and its corresponding data type must be defined.
Ex)

```

▼ composition : {
  eng_definition : constituent of materials
  alias : value
  ▼ value : {
    eng_definition : data value
    data_type : dictionary
    {constituent:constituent_quantity,...,unit:string,uncertainty:
    uncertainty value}
    data_example : {Pt:56.0, Ni:34.7, unit:at.%, uncertainty:0.1};
                  {Fe2O3:97.8, Y2O3:2.2, unit:wt.%, uncertainty:0.2}
  }
}

```

11. Examples in data_example are separated by semicolons (;). Multiple aliases are also separated by semicolons (;).
Ex) annealed INCONEL625 plate; Al7075-T6; Al10Si5Mg; Fe; TiO2 on CNT

12. Data examples presented as arrays contain one item from the provided list as the data. Therefore, the platform implements a selection menu based on these data examples.

ex)

```
▼ data example [4]
0 : interstitial
1 : substitutional
2 : vacancy
3 : cluster
```

13. Units are displayed using superscripts only.

ex)

$$\begin{array}{ll} V/m \rightarrow V\, m^{-1} & m^2/s^2V \rightarrow m^2\, s^{-2}\, V^{-1} \\ m/s \rightarrow m\, s^{-1} & m^3/C \rightarrow m^3\, C^{-1} \\ A/m^2 \rightarrow A\, m^{-2} & m^{1/3}/C \rightarrow m^{1/3}\, C^{-1} \\ mm/year \rightarrow mm\, year^{-1} & \end{array}$$

14. Special symbols and formulas follow LaTeX notation.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Displaying_a_formula#Alphabets_and_typefaces

ex)

<code>\alpha</code>	<code>\mu</code>	<code>\epsilon</code>	<code>\theta</code>	<code>\lambda</code>	<code>\sigma</code>	<code>\cdot</code>	<code>\log</code>	<code>\ANGSTROM</code>
α	μ	ϵ	θ	λ	σ	\cdot	\log	\AA

(Appendix) List of Units Permitted

The list is based on the 7 SI base units, but the use of units widely used in the field of materials science is also permitted.

red = 7 SI base units

Time		Length		Mass	
year	year	m	meter	kg	kilogram
d	day	cm	centi meter	g	gram
h	hour	mm	milli meter	mg	mili gram
min	minute	{Wmu m}	micro meter	m_{e}	electron mass
s	second	nm	nano meter	Da	dalton
ms	mili second	WANGSTROM	Angstrom		
{Wmu s}	micro second				
ns	nano second				
fs	femto second				

Electricity		Thermodynamic Temperature / Energy / Power		Amount	
A	Ampere	eV	electron volt	mol	mole
mA	milli Ampere	keV	kilo electron volt		
{Wmu A}	micro Ampere	meV	mili electron volt		
nA	nano Ampere	J	Joule		
pA	pico Ampere	kJ	kilo Joule		
V	volt	pJ	pico Joule		
kV	kilo volt	W	watt		
mV	millivolt	K	kelvin degree		
{Wmu V}	micro volt	kW	kilo watt		
C	coulomb	MeV	mega electron volt		
{Wmu C}	micro Coulomb	mW	mili watt		
pC	pico Coulomb	{Wmu W}	micro watt		
e	charge of an electron				
S	conductance (Siemens)				
Ohm	resistance				
F	Faraday				

Luminous Intensity		Force / Pressure		Others	
cd	candela	N	Newton	at. %	atomic per cent
		{Wmu N}	micro Newton	wt. %	weight per cent
		kN	kilo Newton	ppm	part per million
		kgf	kilo gram force	%	per cent
		gf	gram force	HR	Hardness scale
		Pa	pascal	HB	
		MPa	mega pascal	HV	
		GPa	giga pascal	HK	
		Torr	Torr	Jones	specific detectivity
		bar	Bar	Hz	Hertz
		atm	atmosphere	kHz	kilo Hertz
				revolution	revolution, rotation
				degree	geometric angle
				L	liter
				mL	milli liter
				cycle	number of repeat
				T	tesla
				{Wmu L}	micro liter
				GHz	giga Hertz

r

(부록) 소재 데이터의 예 (가상의 데이터)

```
▼ 0 {4}
  ► meta {5}
  ► material_1 {5}
  ► material_2 {2}
  ► system {4}
```

각각의 데이터는 meta, materials_n, system 데이터 군으로 구성된다.

```
▼ meta {5}
  data ID : DOI:111.222.333.444
  data name : Pt3Ni particle on graphite support data 1
  ▼ contributor {2}
    name : Jung Hoon Lee
    affiliation : Computational Science Center, KIST
  data generation date : 2020-04-28
  note on data : information of material_2 comes from Aldrich
                  catalog\n10.1021/nl401881z
  ► material_1 {5}
  ► material_2 {2}
  ► system {4}
```

탄소를 지지체로 하는 Pt-Ni 나노입자 촉매 시스템의 데이터. meta 정보군 (meta) 과 두 개의 재료 정보군 (material_1 및 materials_2) 그리고 촉매시스템 정보군 (system) 으로 구성되어 있다.

Meta 정보군은 이 데이터에 관한 정보로서 data ID, data name, contributor, data generation date, note on data로 구성된다.


```

▼ meta {5}
  data ID : DOI:111.222.333.444
  data name : Pt3Ni particle on graphite support data 1
  ► contributor {2}
  data generation date : 2020-04-28
  note on      : information of material_2 comes from Aldrich
  data        : catalog\n10.1021/nl401881z
▼ material_1 {4}
  name : Pt3Ni
  ► chemical information {2}
  ► process [3]
  ► property {1}
▼ material_2 {2}
  name : C
  ► chemical information {1}
► system {4}

```

material_1과 material_2는 각각 Pt3Ni 나노입자 물질의 정보와 탄소 지지체 정보를 가진다. 각각의 재료는 화학 정보 (chemical information), 합성 공정 (process) 그리고 재료의 특성 (property)를 가지고 있다. 위의 예에서 materials_1은 화학 정보, 공정정보 그리고 재료 특성을 데이터로 갖고 있고, material_2는 화학 정보만을 갖고 있다.

```

▼ material_1 {4}
  name : Pt3Ni
  ▼ chemical information {2}
    ► composition {3}
    ► crystallography {3}
  ► process [3]
  ► property {1}
▼ material_2 {2}
  name : C
  ▼ chemical information {1}
    ► composition {2}

```

material_1의 화학 정보에는 조성 (composition)과 결정구조 (crystallography) 정보를 가지고 있고, materials_2는 조성 정보 만을 가지고 있다.

```

▼ material_1 {4}
  name : Pt3Ni
  ▼ chemical information {2}
    ▼ composition {3}
      Pt   : 75
      Ni   : 25
      unit : at.%
    ► crystallography {3}
  ► process [3]
  ► property {1}
▼ material_2 {2}
  name : C
  ▼ chemical information {1}
    ▼ composition {2}
      C    : 100
      unit : at.%

```

material_1의 조성은 Pt 75 at.%, Ni 25 at.% 이다. material_2의 화학조성은 100 at.% 탄소이다.

```

▼ material_1 {4}
  name : Pt3Ni
  ▼ chemical information {2}
    ► composition {3}
    ▼ crystallography {3}
      Bravis lattice : cubic
      ▼ lattice parameter {1}
        a : 3.897
      ▼ measurement [2]
        ▼ 0 {1}
          ▼ X-ray diffraction {2}
            instrument : PANalytical X'Pert PRO Alpha-1
                        diffractometer
            image : image_xrd.png
          ▼ 1 {1}
            ▼ TEM {2}
              instrument : JEOL ARM200F microscope
              image : image_tem.png
        ► process [3]
        ► property {1}
  ▼ material_2 {2}
    name : C
    ▼ chemical information {1}
      ► composition {2}
  ► system {4}

```

material_1의 결정구조는 cubic이며 lattice parameter는 3.897 Angstrom이다. 결정구조와 lattice parameter는 X-ray diffraction과 TEM으로 측정하였다. 다수의 측정조건은 measurement의 array로 저장된다. 측정의 조건과 미세조직 사진 혹은 spectrum은 각 분석데이터의 공통어휘에 맞추어 추가된다.

```

▼ material_1 {4}
  name : Pt3Ni
  ► chemical information {2}
  ▼ process [3]
    ▼ 0 {1}
      ► solvothermal {8}
    ▼ 1 {1}
      ► heat treatment {10}
    ▼ 2 {1}
      ► centrifugation {5}
  ► property {1}
▼ material_2 {2}
  name : C
  ▼ chemical information {1}
    ► composition {2}
  ► system {4}

```

material_1은 solvothermal 공정으로 합성한 뒤 열처리 공정과 원심분리 공정을 거쳐 만들어 진다. 각 공정 object는 재료공정 공통어휘에 맞추어 작성되며, 공정 순서대로 process의 array로 저장된다.

```

▼ material_1 {4}
  name : Pt3Ni
  ► chemical information {2}
  ► process [3]
  ▼ property {1}
    ▼ structural property {3}
      ▼ morphology {1}
        ▼ particle {3}
          shape : octahedron
          ▼ size {1}
            ▼ diameter {2}
              value : 9
              uncertainty : 0.03
            ▼ measurement {1}
              ► TEM {2}
          ▼ 1D defect {5}
            type : edge dislocation
            Burgers vector : 1/3[110]
            ▼ density {2}
              value : 100000000
              uncertainty : 1000
            ▼ velocity {2}
              value : 9.2
              uncertainty : 0.05
            ▼ measurement {1}
              ► TEM {2}
          ► impurity {3}

```

material_1은 두 가지의 구조적 특성 데이터, 형상 (morphology)과 1차원 결함 (1D defect: dislocation) 및 impurity 데이터를 갖는다. 형상은 입자로서 octahedron 모양의 지름 9nm이며 TEM으로 관찰한 결과이다. 1D defect는 edge dislocation으로서 버거스벡터 1/3[100], 밀도 $1e8/m^2$, 이동속도 9.2 m/sec 이다. 역시 TEM으로 관찰한 결과이다. 측정값의 불확도가 있는 경우에는 불확도 정보를 동반한다.

```

▼ material_1 {4}
  name : Pt3Ni
  ► chemical information {2}
  ► process [3]
  ▼ property {1}
    ▼ structural property {3}
      ► morphology {1}
      ► 1D defect {5}
      ▼ impurity {3}
        0 : 0.34
        unit : ppm
        uncertainty : 0.001
  ▼ material_2 {2}
    name : C
    ▼ chemical information {1}
      ► composition {2}
  ► system {4}

```

Materials_1의 impurity는 산소 0.34 ppm이 존재하며, 측정값의 불확도는 0.001 ppm이다.

```

▼ meta {5}
  data ID : DOI:111.222.333.444
  data name : Pt3Ni particle on graphite support data 1
  ► contributor {2}
  data generation date : 2020-04-28
  note on      : information of material_2 comes from Aldrich
  data         : catalog\n10.1021/nl401881z
  ► material_1 {4}
  ► material_2 {2}
▼ system {4}
  description : Pt3Ni/C catalyst system for CO2 reduction
  ► configuration {3}
  ► process [3]
  ► performance {1}

```

material system 정보는 description, configuration, process 그리고 performance로 구성된다. description에서는 materials system에 대한 간략한 설명을 포함한다. configuration은 material_1와 material_2가 어떻게 material system을 구성하는지를 기술한다. process는 재료의 공정과 마찬가지로 material system을 구축하는 공정을 순차적으로 기술한다. performance는 재료 시스템의 성능을 기술한다. configuration과 performance 정보군은 관찰하고자 하는 재료의 활용조건에 따라 고유한 구조와 어휘를 가진다.

```

▼ system {4}
  description : Pt3Ni/C catalyst system for CO2 reduction
  ▼ configuration {3}
    active material : Material_1
    amount of active material : 0.003
    support material : Material_2
  ► process [3]
  ► performance {1}

```

이 시스템의 active material은 Material_1 (Pt3Ni) 이고 support material은 Material_2 (carbon) 이다. 이 시스템에서 active material 대 support material의 비율은 0.003이다.

```

▼ system {4}
  description : Pt3Ni/C catalyst system for CO2 reduction
  ► configuration {3}
  ▼ process [3]
    ▼ 0 {1}
      ► sonication {4}
    ▼ 1 {1}
      ► centrifugation {4}
    ▼ 2 {1}
      ► rinsing {3}
  ► performance {1}

```

이 시스템의 제조를 위해 sonication, centrifugation 그리고 rinsing 공정이 사용되었다. 각 공정의 데이터는 소재공정 공통어휘에 맞추어 구성되었다. (아래 참조)

```

▼ process [3]
  ▼ 0 {1}
    ▼ sonication {4}
      ▼ material mix {2}
        Material_1 : 0.02
        Material_2 : 0.03
        solvent : toluene
        temperature : 298
        time : 3
      ▼ 1 {1}
        ▼ centrifugation {4}
          revolutions per minute : 12000
          time : 10
          temperature : 333
          ▼ additive_1 {2}
            name : acetic acid
            amount : 0.02
        ▼ 2 {1}
          ▼ rinsing {3}
            temperature : 343
            time : 0.5
          ▼ additive_1 {1}
            name : ethanol

```



```

▼ system {4}
  description : Pt3Ni/C catalyst system for CO2 reduction
  ► configuration {3}
  ► process [3]
  ▼ performance {1}
    ▼ electrochemical {1}
      ▼ ORR {3}
        ► area-specific activity {3}
        ► mass-specific activity {3}
        ► Faradaic efficiency {3}

```

촉매로서의 electrochemical 성능의 측정은 ORR 데이터를 제공한다. area-specific activity, mass-specific activity 그리고 Faradaic efficiency 데이터를 제공하며 각 데이터는 데이터 값과 측정 조건 데이터를 가진다. 측정조건 데이터는 분석방법 공통어휘에 맞추어 작성된다. (아래 참조)

```

▼ performance {1}
  ▼ electrochemical {1}
    ▼ ORR {3}
      ▼ area-specific activity {3}
        value : 49
        uncertainty : 0.1
      ▼ measurement {1}
        ▼ electrochemical activity {5}
          instrument : CHI 730C potentiostat
          temperature : 298
          voltage : 0.9
          graph image : image_electro_chem.png
          analysis method : potentiostat
      ▼ mass-specific activity {3}
        value : 0.4
        uncertainty : 0.001
      ▼ measurement {1}
        ▼ electrochemical activity {5}
          instrument : CHI 730C potentiostat
          temperature : 298
          voltage : 0.9
          graph image : image_electro_chem.png
          analysis method : potentiostat
      ▼ Faradaic efficiency {3}
        value : 90
        uncertainty : 0.5
      ▼ measurement {1}
        ▼ gas chromatography {6}
          instrument : CHI 730C potentiostat
          flow rate : 5
          temperature : 298
          voltage : 0.9
          graph image : image_electro_chem.png
          analysis method : gas chromatography

```