



Designing and deploying a FAIR-by-design data pipeline and platform for electron microscopy laboratories

Research thesis in Data Management

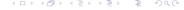
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Outline

- 1 Data management challenges in electron microscopy
- 2 A possible solution: FAIR principles
- 3 Our infrastructure: LAME and ORFEO
- 4 Pipeline and platform design



Electron microscopy and its data challenges

- ► Electron microscopy (EM): probe matter at the nanometer scale.
- ► Techniques: TEM (internal), SEM (surface), STEM (combo + spectroscopy).
- ► Produces huge datasets: images, diffraction patterns, spectra.
- ► Issues:
 - Terabytes per session, proprietary formats, poor metadata.
 - $\bullet \ \ \mathsf{Manual} \ \mathsf{handling} \to \mathsf{lost} \ \mathsf{context}.$
 - Hard to share and reuse.

Question: how to keep EM data usable and shareable in the long run?



A possible solution: FAIR principles

► FAIR =

- **Findable**: unique identifiers, searchable metadata.
- Accessible: stored on shared infrastructure, retrievable without manual copies.
- Interoperable: common formats and vocabularies.
- Reusable: provide context and metadata so data remain useful over time.
- NeXus: international standard on top of HDF5 for structured scientific data.
- NXem: NeXus application definition for electron microscopy.





From principles to practice: NFFA-DI

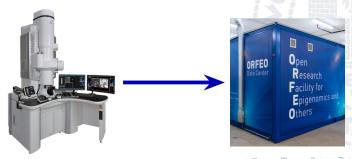
- NFFA-DI = Nano Foundries and Fine Analysis - Digital Infrastructure.
- National initiative linking nanoscience labs across Italy.
- Mission: FAIR data practices, open access to advanced instruments, shared compute.
- My work contributes to this broader infrastructure effort.



Source: https://nffa-di.it/en/

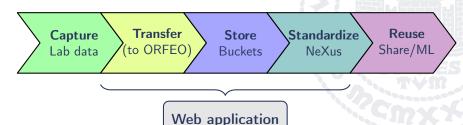
Our infrastructure: LAME and ORFEO

- ► LAME: advanced EM lab (opened 2022), with TEM/STEM and SEM; affiliated with NFFA-DI.
- ► ORFEO: datacenter providing storage, HPC, identity services. Core of the NFFA-DI digital infrastructure.
- ► Current gap: local storage, manual transfers, no smooth link to ORFEO.



Practical solution: a FAIR-by-design pipeline

- ▶ Bridges LAME lab practices with ORFEO infrastructure.
- Ensures data move smoothly from capture to reuse, without manual gaps.
- ► FAIRification happens at the **standardization step**.
- ▶ A web application orchestrates transfer, standardization, and storage.



Designing the web application

The infrastructure

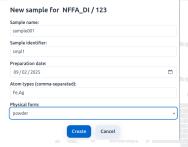
- ► Authentik: an open-source identity provider used for single sign-on (SSO)
- Storage: Ceph, a distributed storage system with the RADOS Gateway interface that organizes data as objects inside buckets.

The application

- Built with Django and PostgreSQL, modeling research workflow as: Project / Proposal / Sample / Experiment / Measurement.
- Manages user identities through Authentik.
- ► Interacts with Ceph via the Amazon S3 API.
- ► Runs background tasks (NeXus conversion).

Using the web application

- 1 Log in with credentials.
- 2 Create a project, add samples and experiments.
- 3 Upload raw data files.



Proposals / samples / experiments



Testing & deployment: VirtualOrfeo

VirtualOrfeo is a lightweight digital twin of the ORFEO datacenter. It consists of multiple **virtual machines** and configuration files, simulating:

- storage
- identity
- compute nodes

The Django web application is packaged as a **container** and deployed inside the **Kubernetes** (K3s) cluster, integrated with storage and identity services as in production.

Conclusions

- ▶ Pipeline: from lab capture to FAIR data in ORFEO.
- Webapp: practical tool for projects, uploads, and NeXus conversion.
- ► Validation: tested end-to-end on VirtualOrfeo.
- ▶ Impact: reusable design for NFFA-DI and other labs.
- Modularity: the app can interact with external services (e.g. machine learning analysis, data management plan tools) through APIs, all testable within VirtualOrfeo.

Thank you!

Questions welcome.

