



STRABOEXPERIMENTAL

USER GUIDE

September 3, 2025

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1 Introduction

1.1 What is StraboSpot

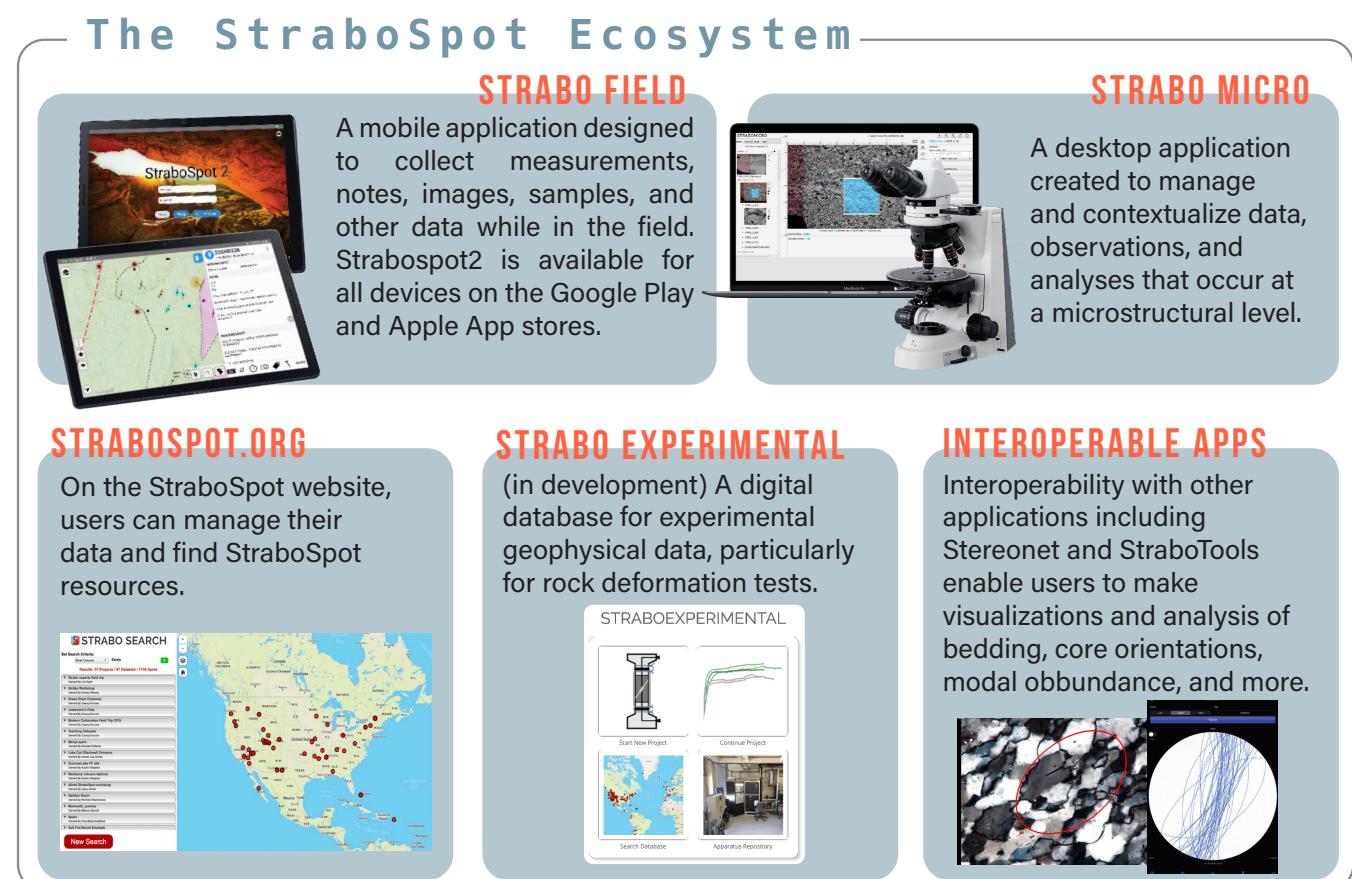
The StraboSpot ecosystem is a network of interconnected applications and software designed to facilitate the collection, management, integration, and sharing of field and laboratory data in the Geologic Sciences. The goal of StraboSpot is to make these data consistent with FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) principles and to integrate multidisciplinary field and laboratory geologic data types into one shared data system. Through community input and development, StraboSpot now incorporates structural geology, petrology, sedimentology, and tephra volcanology workflows. The use of controlled vocabularies developed by these communities promotes the standardization of data collection and increases the findability of data.

StraboSpot not only provides a shared data repository, but also the tools to collect and manage data and images. The data system uses the concept of spots, observations that apply over a specified spatial dimension, to nests observations from the regional to microscopic scale and to group data and images as chosen by the user (see below). This approach allows users to connect geologically complex relationships throughout their workflow.

1.2 How StraboSpot is Organized

A Spot is the basic element of data collection. It is an observation, relation, analysis, age, or anything that the geologist determines. Spots are fully hierarchical in that a Spots can contain Spots that contain Spots....

The StraboSpot Ecosystem



STRABO FIELD
A mobile application designed to collect measurements, notes, images, samples, and other data while in the field. Strabospot2 is available for all devices on the Google Play and Apple App stores.

STRABO MICRO
A desktop application created to manage and contextualize data, observations, and analyses that occur at a microstructural level.

STRABOSPOT.ORG
On the StraboSpot website, users can manage their data and find StraboSpot resources.

STRABO EXPERIMENTAL
(in development) A digital database for experimental geophysical data, particularly for rock deformation tests.

INTEROPERABLE APPS
Interoperability with other applications including Stereonet and StraboTools enable users to make visualizations and analysis of bedding, core orientations, modal obbundance, and more.

Datasets are the next organizational unit. Datasets contain Spots, and for most workers, will correspond to a map area, restricted location, outcrop, or thin section.

A Project in Strabo contains Datasets and Spots. A Project holds Datasets and is made up of a single, or multiple Datasets. The Project contains all the Datasets, vocabulary and custom features associated with the Datasets.

The User Account is the largest element. It allows the User to manage all Projects and Datasets. This management is somewhat limited on the Mobile app, but is fully supported on the Online version (strabospot.org).

1.3 About This Manual

This manual describes the basic functionality and features of StraboExperimental. It is based on the prototype version as published and initially presented at AGU 2023. The manual will be continuously updated to accommodate future changes in the site repository. LAPS StraboExperimental is a project partly funded by NSF (Award 1948453) and is supported by the Experimental Geophysics Community.

1.4 StraboExperimental Introduction

StraboExperimental Overview

StraboExperimental is a digital database designed to manage and archive experimental geophysical data, with a particular focus on rock deformation experiments. In its envisioned final form, StraboExperimental will serve as a critical component of the broader Strabo System, enabling seamless integration across experimental, microstructural, and field data.

Projects entered through StraboExperimental can be linked to datasets within the larger Strabo ecosystem, including microstructural imagery from the *StraboMicro* application and geologic field data collected using *StraboMobile*. The platform is built to offer experimentalists a comprehensive, intuitive, and extensible environment for managing, storing, and sharing experimental results.

Key Features and Benefits

- **Open-source, publicly funded, and free to use**
- **Comprehensive metadata capture**, including apparatus configuration, operating procedures, sensor details, sample properties, and more
- **Public apparatus repository** to encourage reproducibility and collaboration
- **Granular access control**, allowing users to manage visibility and permissions for datasets
- **Advanced search and presentation tools** to explore and visualize data effectively
- **Full metadata import/export** in standardized JSON format
- **Reusable templates** for efficient and consistent data entry
- **Public REST API** for automated access and integration with external tools

1.5 The StraboExperimental Philosophy

The primary objective of this project is to establish a practical and flexible standard for documenting experimental geophysical data. This includes implementing the standard within an accessible online digital repository and developing tools that enable researchers to apply these standards efficiently in laboratory settings.

While experimental datasets can vary greatly in complexity and volume, StraboExperimental is designed to support a wide range of use cases—from highly detailed, multi-parameter experiments to simple, single-variable tests—making it a valuable tool for researchers across disciplines and levels of expertise.

1.6 A Metadata Standard for Experimental Data

Experimental data is rarely self-explanatory. As both experiments and modeling techniques become increasingly intricate, the role of contextual information—metadata—becomes critical for interpreting results accurately.

A well-defined and comprehensive set of metadata serves multiple purposes. It can be used to assess the quality and reliability of an experiment or to determine its relevance to a theoretical framework. Metadata can help explain unexpected outcomes and is essential for enabling others to find, reproduce, and build upon prior work. Public access to both data and metadata allows for direct comparison across laboratories, thereby improving reproducibility and data quality. It also fosters transparency, facilitates downstream data processing, and supports long-term data preservation.

Despite its importance, experimental geophysics currently lacks a standardized approach for storing data and metadata. Most laboratories rely on proprietary workflows and internal conventions for data collection and storage. When publishing results, researchers are typically responsible for uploading their data and metadata—often in ad hoc digital formats—to public repositories. Without a consistent structure, this process is frequently inefficient, error-prone, and time-consuming.

Establishing a community-driven metadata standard is therefore essential to streamline data management, promote interoperability, and enhance the scientific value of experimental geophysical research.

2 The StraboExperimental Prototype

In recent years, the Strabo Team has synthesized key components from a variety of experimental workflows and parameters to develop a structured schema for data entry and storage. Particular emphasis was placed on ease of use and compatibility with existing public repositories, drawing on the experiences and needs of the experimental geophysics community.

The underlying schema of the StraboExperimental database reflects a typical workflow for a single experimental test. It follows a logical sequence—from equipment selection and sample preparation to experimental procedures and data collection—ensuring that all relevant parameters are documented and stored in a consistent and organized manner. While only a minimal set of metadata fields is required, users are encouraged to include additional contextual information as needed.

A central goal of the prototype is to reduce data fragmentation within projects. Although entering metadata for each experiment may initially seem repetitive, storing data and metadata together is essential for long-term usability, data discoverability, and compatibility with emerging tools such as machine learning models. Importantly, the storage overhead for complete metadata is negligible (typically less than 1 MB) compared to most experimental datasets (e.g., images or data files).

To streamline data entry, the web application offers reusable templates and the ability to import/export metadata from prior datasets. This functionality is especially beneficial for projects involving a series of experiments conducted under similar conditions. Metadata can be exported and imported as human-readable JSON files, allowing integration with existing lab workflows and enabling template sharing across research groups and institutions.

2.1 Description of Data

The data structure used in StraboExperimental and LAPS defines a standardized set of metadata required to document geophysical rock deformation experiments. All data are organized within **projects**, each identified by a name and description. A project may contain one or more **experiments**, with each experiment encompassing all necessary information for others to interpret the results, including equipment, setup, and procedures.

Each experiment is structured into thematic sections (schemata):

1. Facility and Experimental Apparatus
2. Digital Data Acquisition (DAQ)
3. Sample Information
4. Experimental Setup
5. Data

2.2 StraboExperimental and LAPS Interoperability

Recognizing the need to manage and store data locally, LAPS tools allow for offline data preparation. It presents a simple and exemplary workflow that may be employed to guarantee that data and metadata can later be seamlessly published to StraboExperimental. LAPS makes use of the JupyterLab environment and Python.

3 The Landing Page

StraboExperimental is accessible at <https://strabospot.org/experimental/>. To use the platform, users must create an account by providing their name, address, and institutional affiliation. Please contact the Strabo site administrator for access or account support.

Upon logging in, users are directed to the main **Projects Landing Page**, which includes the following sections:

- Start a New Project
- Continue Project

- Search Database
- Apparatus Repository

STRABOEXPERIMENTAL

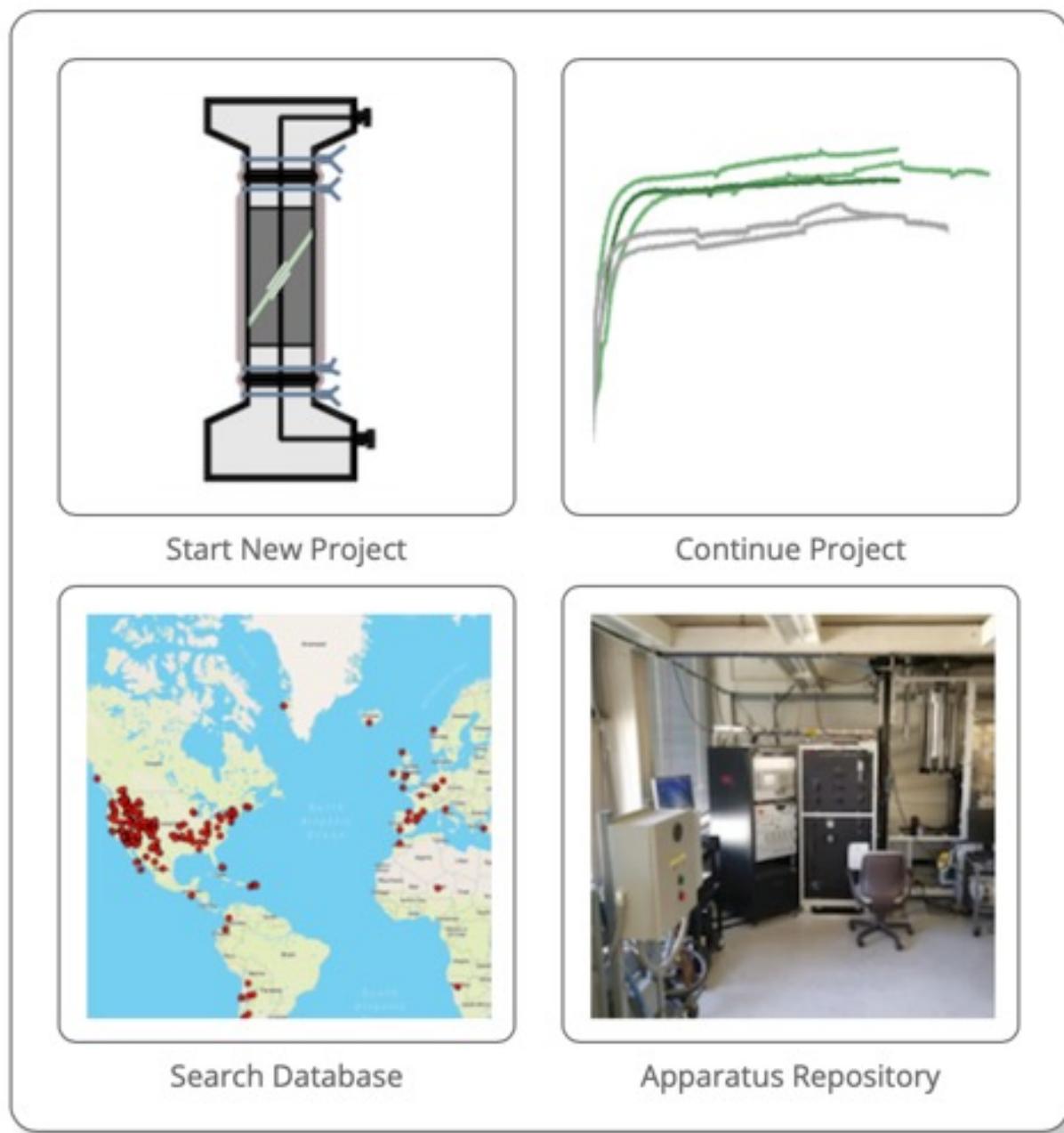


Figure 1: StraboExperimental Landing Page

3.1 Start a New Project

Creating a new experimental project is the first step in the StraboExperimental workflow. Projects serve as containers for individual experiments. A new project can be initiated from the landing page or via the Project Management interface.

NEW EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT

PROJECT INFO

Project Name *

Description

Cancel Submit

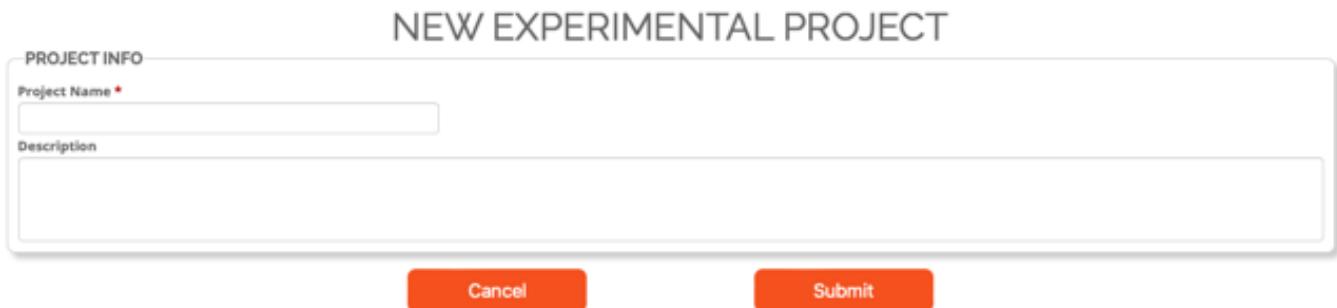


Figure 2: Creating a New Experimental Project

The only required field is the **project name**. Once saved, the project will appear in the user's project list. Users can create and manage multiple projects.

3.2 Continue Project

This section lists all existing projects and their associated experiments, accessible only to the registered user unless explicitly made public. Each project entry includes the Experiment ID, Apparatus Type, and recorded metadata sections. New projects can also be added directly from this page.

Available options per project include:

- **New Experiment** – Add a new experiment with full metadata
- **Delete** – Permanently delete the project and all associated experiments
- **JSON** – View or download the full project metadata as a JSON file
- **Plot Data** – Filter and visualize time series data
- **Public** – Toggle project visibility (private/public)

Once an experiment is created, users can **view**, **edit**, **delete**, or **download** its metadata. Note: currently, only metadata is downloadable; associated files are referenced by their server ID. Full data download functionality will be added in a future release.

3.3 Search Database

The **Search Database** button redirects to <https://strabospot.org/fullsearch/>, which allows users to search all public projects across StraboSpot, including field, microstructural, and experimental datasets.

The search supports keyword-based queries and allows multiple terms to refine results. Users can view search results in list or map view (for georeferenced field projects) and sort by creation date, last update, number of spots, or number of images. Filters are available by project type (field, micro, experimental).

For experimental datasets, clicking **View** opens the project viewer, where users can explore metadata, uploaded files, and associated images.

My StraboExperimental Projects: [\(Add Project\)](#)

test 3

Last Modified: September 20, 2023, 06:34:28 pm EDT | [New Experiment](#) | [Delete](#) | [JSON](#) | [Plot Data](#) | [Public?](#)

	Experiment ID	Apparatus Type	Test Features	Data Entered	Last Modified
View	Edit	Download	Delete		
	test3 experiment	Paterson Apparatus	N/A	Facility, Apparatus, Sample, Data	September 20, 2023, 06:34:28 pm EDT

Yield Point Study Carrara Marble

Last Modified: October 18, 2023, 04:26:50 pm EDT | [New Experiment](#) | [Delete](#) | [JSON](#) | [Plot Data](#) | [Public?](#)

	Experiment ID	Apparatus Type	Test Features	Data Entered	Last Modified
View	Edit	Download	Delete		
	MIT-Paterson+DAQ (Std)	Paterson Apparatus	N/A	Facility, Apparatus, DAQ	August 16, 2023, 01:28:07 pm EDT
	MIT-Paterson+DAQ-Sample	Paterson Apparatus	N/A	Facility, Apparatus, DAQ, Sample	August 16, 2023, 01:37:10 pm EDT
	Paterson+DAQ+Sample+Procedure	Paterson Apparatus	Loading, Unloading, Heating, Cooling, High Pressure, Elastic Moduli, Yield Strength, Strength, Permeability, Drained/Undrained Pore Fluid, Triaxial Stress/Strain, Differential Stress, Acoustic Velocity, Acoustic Events, P-Wave Velocity	Facility, Apparatus, DAQ, Sample, Experiment	August 16, 2023, 01:48:06 pm EDT
	test	Paterson Apparatus	Loading, Unloading, Heating, Cooling, High Pressure, Elastic Moduli, Yield Strength, Strength, Permeability, Drained/Undrained Pore Fluid, Triaxial Stress/Strain, Differential Stress, Acoustic Velocity, Acoustic Events, P-Wave Velocity	Facility, Apparatus, DAQ, Sample, Experiment, Data	August 16, 2023, 04:28:16 pm EDT
	test2	Paterson Apparatus	N/A	Facility, Apparatus, DAQ	October 18, 2023, 04:26:50 pm EDT

test

Last Modified: October 18, 2023, 04:07:30 pm EDT | [New Experiment](#) | [Delete](#) | [JSON](#) | [Plot Data](#) | [Public?](#)

No experiments found for test. Click [here](#) to add experiment.

The Klein Experiments

Last Modified: August 18, 2023, 04:57:29 pm EDT | [New Experiment](#) | [Delete](#) | [JSON](#) | [Plot Data](#) | [Public?](#)

	Experiment ID	Apparatus Type	Test Features	Data Entered	Last Modified
View	Edit	Download	Delete		
	seven up	Paterson Apparatus	N/A	Facility, Apparatus	November 13, 169239, 12:00:00 am EST

My StraboSpot Projects: *

No Projects Found. Click [here](#) to add project.

Figure 3: Project Management Interface

3.4 Apparatus Repository

The **Apparatus Repository** provides a publicly accessible directory of experimental equipment used in rock physics. Maintained collaboratively by facility and laboratory managers, this repository allows registered lab managers to add and update their own equipment listings.

The repository benefits both equipment providers and external researchers seeking laboratory access. It also supports broader community engagement and may guide equipment design through access to technical specifications and documentation.

Apparatus listings are grouped by facility and display the name and type of each device. While lab managers can add, edit, or delete equipment entries, general users may only browse the directory. Search functionality based on apparatus specifications will be introduced in a future update.

3.4.1 Facility

To begin contributing, lab managers must first create a facility entry, providing the facility name (e.g., laboratory or research group), facility type, and institutional affiliation. Additional fields (e.g., contact name, email) are optional but recommended. Multiple facilities under one institution are supported.

3.4.2 Apparatus

Each facility can list one or more apparatuses. Descriptions should be clear, concise, and free of proprietary details. To add new equipment, click **Add Apparatus** within the facility page.

Required fields include:

- **Name*** – Equipment name
- **Type*** – Category or classification of the apparatus

Optional fields allow users to specify equipment capabilities and modifications. The **Parameters** section includes technical limits (e.g., pressure, temperature, stress, dimensions), helping users locate equipment suited for specific experimental conditions.

Supporting documents—such as manuals, schematics, and photos—may be uploaded. If available in the public domain, design drawings are also welcome.

4 Add Experiment

The second step in the StraboExperimental Workflow is to add an experiment to a project. This page provides access to all core functionality and metadata for a specific experiment. Users can enter data through multiple methods:

ADD EXPERIMENT

Experiment ID*

Load All Data from Previous Experiment **Load All Data from JSON File**

FACILITY AND APPARATUS INFO

Enter Data: **Manually** **From Previous Experiment** **From JSON File** **From Apparatus Repository**

DAQ INFO

Enter Data: **Manually** **From Previous Experiment** **From JSON File**

SAMPLE INFO

Enter Data: **Manually** **From Previous Experiment** **From JSON File**

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP INFO

Enter Data: **Manually** **From Previous Experiment** **From JSON File**

DATA

Enter Data: **Manually** **From Previous Experiment** **From JSON File**

Cancel **Save**

Figure 4: Add Experiment Interface

Data Import Options

Load All Data from Previous Experiment: This is the fastest way to replicate a dataset. Selecting this option opens a list of all projects and experiments in the user's database. The selected experiment's data and metadata will be duplicated under the current project. Note: Data files will retain references to their original paths. Update these references as needed.

Load All Data from JSON File: To provide greater flexibility, users may import metadata from a local JSON file. If editing the file, ensure compliance with the schema structure. You may download an existing dataset to use as a template. Only metadata is uploaded—no data files. Existing references to server files will only work if proper access permissions exist.

Metadata Sections:

- Facility Information
- Apparatus Information
- Digital Data Acquisition (DAQ)
- Sample Information
- Experimental Setup and Procedure
- Data

Each section can be populated individually using data from a previous experiment or via JSON import. Facility and Apparatus Information can also be imported from the public Apparatus Repository. Any changes made here will not alter repository records.

4.1 Digital Data Acquisition (DAQ)

DAQ details are optional and mainly intended for laboratory managers or advanced users. While DAQ is typically tied to the apparatus, external devices or unique configurations may vary by experiment.

A **DAQ Group** describes a complete measurement system, including all sensors and actuators. A group name and DAQ type are required.

Each DAQ group includes one or more **DAQ Devices**. Devices contain:

- Sensors/Actuators (Channels)
- Channel Headers and Specifiers (Units, location, etc.)
- Electrical and signal processing settings (range, gain, filters)
- Calibration templates (input/output data, date)

The header list is under development and subject to change. Users can attach documents describing DAQ configurations in detail.

4.2 Sample Information

All sample properties are entered in the Sample Form. A unique combination of **Sample Name***, **IGSN**, **ID***, and **Description** is required. Parent sample IDs may also be added to document sample lineage.

Material Section: Covers all physical sample properties except geometry and preparation, which are recorded in the Experimental Setup. Material types (e.g., rock types, minerals) are listed for convenience. Future versions aim to integrate standard geological databases.

Mineralogy: Allows entry of phase composition, grain size, and fractional abundance.

DAQ INFO

DAQ INFO

DAQ Group Name * Standard DAQ Type * Standard Location E54-715

Description This is the standard DAQ configuration. It is built into the Paterson#5 Apparatus. Other Configuration may contain external AE sensors and digitizers.

DAQ DEVICES

Device Name * National Instrument PCI-MIO-16XE-10

DEVICE (DAQ) CHANNELS Add Channel

0 - Load

1 - Displacement
2 - Displacement
3 - Displacement
4 - Pressure
5 - Pressure
6 - Load
7 - Pressure
14 - Temperature
0 - Other
1 - Displacement
0 - Pressure
0 - Time

Channel Header

Load Specifier A Axial Specifier B Sample Other Specifier Unit KN

Channel Information

Channel # 0 Type Analog Input Configuration Differential Note Internal Axial Load

Res (bit) 16 Min 0 Max 10 Rate 1kHz Filter Gain x1

Sensor/Actuator Information

IEEE Sensor Template Select... Sensor/Actuator Capacitive Load Cell

Type Active Manufacturer ID Model #

Version Letter Version # Serial #

Calibration Information

Data can be entered as Pairs: Calibration Table-Input/Unit; Linear Regression Input@0:Input/Unit; Linear Regression@2 u=bx^a+ax^b; Polynomial-Base:Exponent@; Frequency Response Table-Frequency/Amplitude

Template Input Unit Excitation

Input@0:Input/Unit Volt kN 10V

Date 30/10/2023 Note 100kN max

DATA Add Data A: B:

DEVICE DOCUMENTS Add Document

Figure 5: DAQ Group Interface

Provenance: Documents sample origin, including formation and stratigraphic details.

Texture: Describes features such as bedding, foliation, and faults. Supporting documents (e.g., images) are encouraged.

Sample Parameters: Includes weight, porosity, permeability, density, and other conditions (e.g., fluid saturation, prestress). Geometry is documented in the Experimental Setup.

4.3 Experimental Setup and Protocol

Users enter the experiment's title, ID, description, and start/end dates here. The associated project name is automatically retrieved via the API.

Test Features: Specify procedures performed during the test. These differ from Apparatus features and must be explicitly selected.

Author: Enter the name and email address of the responsible experimentalist.

SAMPLE INFO

Sample Name *	IGSN	Sample ID *	Description
Carr#1		Carr#1_1234	Another Carrara Marble sample
Parent Sample Name	Parent IGSN	Parent Sample ID	Parent Description
Block 1234		Carr1234	Core#1234

MATERIAL

Material Type *	Standards	State	Note
Lab Standard *	Carrara Marble	Homogeneous	

MINERALOGY

Add Phase	Calcite	Mineral *	Fraction	Grain Size [µm]	Unit
		Calcite	0.99	150	Vol%

PROVENANCE

Formation Name	Member Name	Sub Member Name	Source
Carrara (Italy)			Quarry

LOCATION

Street + Number	Building - Apt	Postal Code	City
Lombardia	Italia	Latitude	Longitude

TEXTURE

Bedding	Lineation	Foliation	Fault
---------	-----------	-----------	-------

PARAMETERS

Add Parameter	Weight	Variable *	Value	Unit	Prefix
	Density	Weight	23.7	g	-
	Humidity				
	Fluid Saturation				
Note (Measurement and Treatment)					

DOCUMENTS

Add Document

Cancel **Save**

Figure 6: Sample Information Interface

Geometry: Define the physical arrangement of the sample and supporting components (jackets, spacers, blocks). Most common rock testing geometries (e.g., cylindrical, dog bone) are supported.

Protocol: A step-by-step sequence defining the test. Steps correspond to selected test features and include:

- Objective
- Description
- Parameters (e.g., Pressure, Temperature, Load)

Steps can be reordered to reflect the actual test sequence.

Documents: Upload any files supporting the setup or test objectives.

X

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP INFO

EXPERIMENT INFO

Title * Carrara Deformation Test

Experiment ID * Paterson+DAQ+Sample+Procedure

Start Date 31/10/2023

End Date 31/10/2023

Experiment Description Just another Carrara Marble Test

TEST FEATURES

Loading Unloading Heating Cooling High Temperature Ultra-High Temperature Low Temperature Sub-Zero Temperature High Pressure
 Ultra-High Pressure Hydrostatic Tests HIP Synthesis Deposition/Evaporation Mineral Reactions Hydrothermal Reactions Elasticity Local Axial Strain
 Local Radial Strain Elastic Moduli Yield Strength Failure Strength Strength Extension Creep Friction Frictional Sliding Slide Hold Slide
 Stepping Pure Shear Simple Shear Rotary Shear Torsion Viscosity Indentation Hardness Dynamic Tests Hydraulic Fracturing
 Hydrothermal Fracturing Shockwave Reactive Flow Pore Fluid Control Pore Fluid Chemistry Pore Volume Compaction Storage Capacity Permeability
 Steady-State Permeability Transient Permeability Hydraulic Conductivity Drained/Undrained Pore Fluid Uniaxial Stress/Strain Biaxial Stress/Strain
 Triaxial Stress/Strain Differential Stress True Triaxial Resistivity Electrical Resistivity Electrical Capacitance Streaming Potential Acoustic Velocity
 Acoustic Events P-Wave Velocity S-Wave Velocity Source Location Tomography In-Situ X-Ray Infrared Raman Visual Other

AUTHOR

First Name	Last Name	Affiliation
Ulrich	Mok	Lab Manager
Email	Phone	Website
u_mok@mit.edu	6175154745	
ORCID		
user_id		

Figure 7: Experimental Setup Information

GEOMETRY Add Geometry

Sample #1	Geometry #	Material	Type	Geometry
Jacket #2	1	Sample	Sample	Cylinder

DIMENSIONS Add Dimension

Variable	Value	Unit	Prefix	Note
Length	20	mm	-	
Diameter	10	mm	-	

PROTOCOL Add Step

Step	Objective
Loading	Initial pressurizing
Description	

PARAMETERS Add Parameter

Variable	Value	Unit	Note
Confining Pressure	10	MPa	
Temperature T	23	degC	

DOCUMENTS Add Document

Cancel **Save**

Figure 8: Sample and Assembly Geometry

4.4 Experimental Data

This section is for uploading all relevant experimental results, including pre- and post-test images, data files, and supporting documentation. Data is organized into **datasets**, each defined by:

- Data Type
- ID
- File Format
- Description
- Estimated Data Quality

The screenshot shows a software interface titled 'EXPERIMENTAL DATA'. At the top left is a 'DATASETS' tab and a 'Add Dataset' button. Below this is a 'Parameters' section with fields for 'Data*', 'Data Type', 'Choose File', 'Data ID', 'File Format', 'Data Quality', and a large 'Description' text area. Below the parameters is a 'PARAMETER LIST' section with a 'Data' dropdown set to 'Weight', a 'Value' input field containing '20', and other fields for 'Error', 'Unit' (mg), 'Prefix', and 'Note'. At the bottom are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

Figure 9: Experimental Data Upload Interface

4.4.1 Structured Data Types

Parameters: Manual entry of discrete measurements (e.g., sample length, permeability).

Pore Fluid: Define fluid phases with fractional composition and chemistry (ions, activity).

Time Series: Supports time-dependent measurements (e.g., pressure, strain, temperature). Files must be tabular text with column headers that match predefined formats.

4.4.2 Data Header Nomenclature

Each data column includes:

- **Main Header:** Type of measurement (e.g., Time, Pressure)
- **Specifier A:** Context (e.g., Sample, Room, Furnace)
- **Specifier B:** Location details (e.g., Top, Average)
- **Additional Descriptor:** Optional, for custom notes

Units follow SI conventions. Custom headers not listed can be added with descriptors.

5 JSON Import and Export

StraboExperimental provides optional capabilities for importing and exporting experiment metadata using human-readable JSON files. These files follow the same schema used by the API, ensuring compatibility while offering a convenient format for users to view, edit, and reuse experimental data.

Overview

The JSON export includes all metadata entered through the web interface, organized hierarchically according to the predefined schema. Only valid JSON files that conform to this schema may be used for re-import. Users may modify these files using a text editor, provided the schema structure is preserved. Offline editing tools, including schema validation, will be available through LAPS in future versions.

Usage Options

Option 1: Download from the Project Page

Navigate to your **Project Page**, select an existing experiment, and click Download. This will export the experiment in JSON format. You can download experiments at any stage of the workflow and use the resulting file as a:

- Backup of the experiment
- Template for future experiments

Templates can include Apparatus, DAQ, Sample, and Test information. For repeated experiments, uploading a saved template and updating specific values (e.g., sample name, sensor calibration) greatly accelerates data entry.

Option 2: Download JSON from Experiment View

In the **Project Page**, click View on a selected experiment. A **Download Project JSON** button is available at the top-right corner of the page. This allows users to either download the full JSON or copy it to the clipboard for use elsewhere.

Best Practices

- Always validate your edited JSON files before upload.
- Use JSON templates to ensure consistency across similar experiments.
- Update references to data files or IDs when copying templates.

The JSON Import/Export functionality is a powerful tool for improving workflow efficiency, ensuring reproducibility, and enabling collaboration across research teams.

```

{
  "facility": {
    "address": {
      "street": "77 Massachusetts Avenue",
      "building": "Bldg.54-715",
      "postcode": "02139",
      "city": "Cambridge",
      "state": "MA",
      "country": "USA",
      "latitude": "42.3601",
      "longitude": "71.0942"
    },
    "contact": {
      "firstname": "Matej",
      "lastname": "Pec",
      "affiliation": "Professor",
      "email": "mpec@mit.edu",
      "phone": "617-324-7279",
      "website": "https://mpec.scripts.mit.edu/peclab/",
      "id": ""
    },
    "institute": "Massachusetts Institute of Technology",
    "department": "Earth and Planetary Sciences (EAPS)",
    "name": "Rock Physics Laboratory",
    "type": "University Lab",
    "id": "ETH_54_715",
    "website": "https://eapsweb.mit.edu/",
    "description": "",
    "uuid": "38232802-67d9-4547-a473-dab048f66393",
    "created_timestamp": "Wed, May 17 2023 20:02:44 UTC",
    "modified_timestamp": "Wed, May 17 2023 20:18:15 UTC"
  },
  "apparatus": {
    "name": "Paterson Rig #5",
    "type": "Paterson Apparatus",
    "location": "E54-715",
    "id": "Pat_#5",
    "description": "This apparatus is capable of reaching confining pressures up to 500 MPa and temperatures up to 1300\u00b0C with Argon gas serving as the confining medium. It was designed by Prof. Mervyn Paterson and is one of 13 existing apparatus of this type world-wide. This apparatus is uniquely suited for high-resolution deformation experiments of relatively large samples up to 15 mm in diameter and 30 mm in length thanks to its internal load cell and compensated piston design which eliminates any seal friction from load measurements. The apparatus has a three-zone furnace with temperature gradients of <1 \u00b0C/mm and a hot-zone ~40 mm in length. Furthermore, it is equipped with a pore pressure system which allows for permeability measurements during deformation as well as introduction of various fluids into the deforming rocks at high pressures and temperatures. Recently the Paterson Apparatus was upgraded to allow acoustic velocity and acoustic emission (AE) measurements. Currently we are limited to low temperature experiments (<300\u00b0C) for AE measurements.",
    "features": [
      "Loading",
      "Unloading",
      "Heating",
      "High Temperature",
      "HIP"
    ]
  }
}

```

Figure 10: Export JSON from Project Page

The screenshot shows the 'EXPERIMENT: TEST3 EXPERIMENT' view. It includes sections for APPARATUS INFO, DAQ INFO, SAMPLE INFO, EXPERIMENTAL SETUP INFO, and DATA. A prominent orange 'Download JSON' button is located in the top right corner of the main content area.

APPARATUS INFO		
	Apparatus Name Paterson Rig #5	Apparatus Type Paterson Apparatus
	Institute Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Department Earth and Planetary Sciences (EAPS)

DAQ INFO		
No DAQ Data.		

SAMPLE INFO		
	Sample Name test sample	IGSN Not provided.
		Sample ID testsample1

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP INFO		
No Experiment Setup Data.		

DATA		
	Dataset Id ssss	Data Source Parameters
		Data Type Data

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Figure 11: Download JSON Button in Experiment View



Figure 12: Download Options for JSON Export