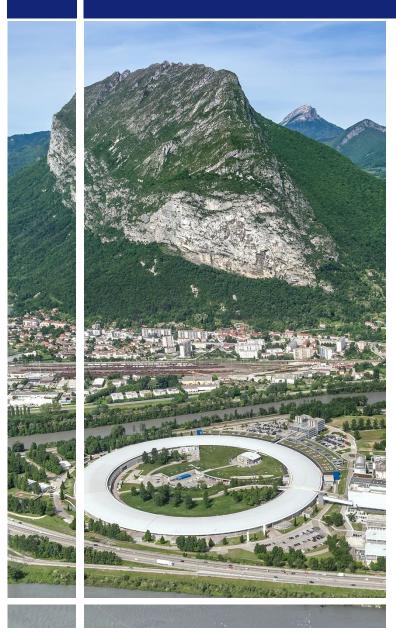


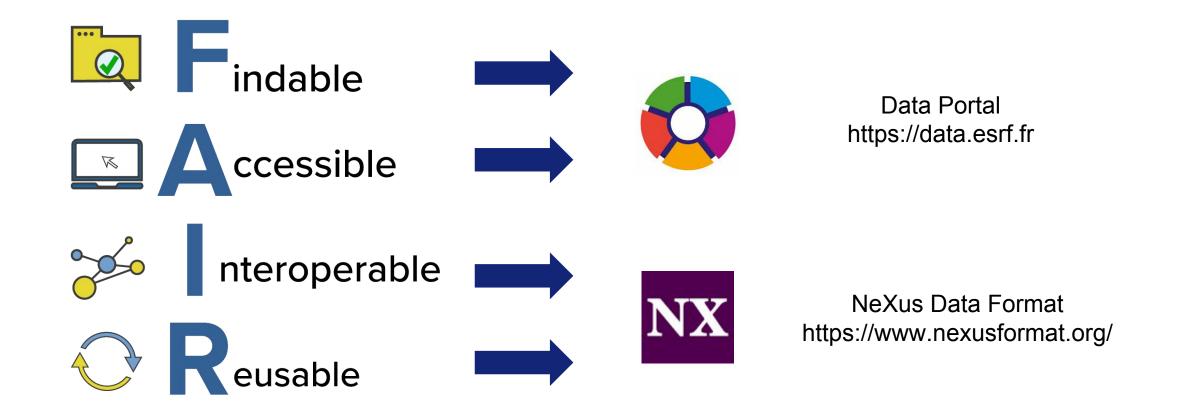
ESRF The European Synchrotron



FAIR data, ontologies and Open Science for Photons and Neutrons

Wout De Nolf and Andy Götz

FAIR: provide meaning to data



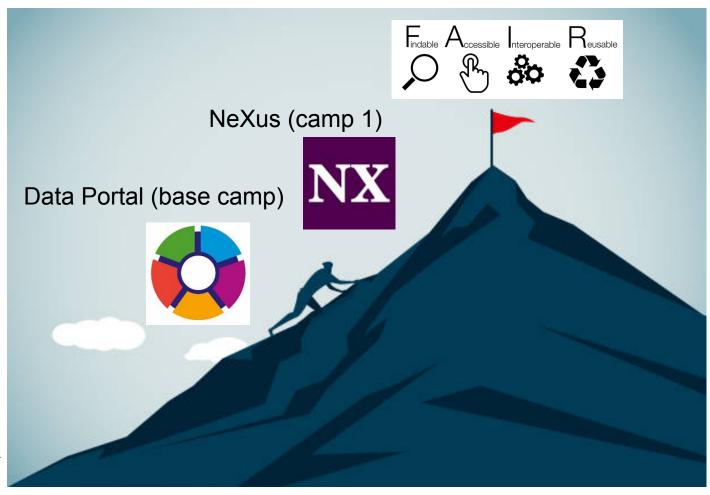
The infrastructure is in place but the "metadata" is missing



Provide meaning to data: climbing Mount FAIR

Why are we here?

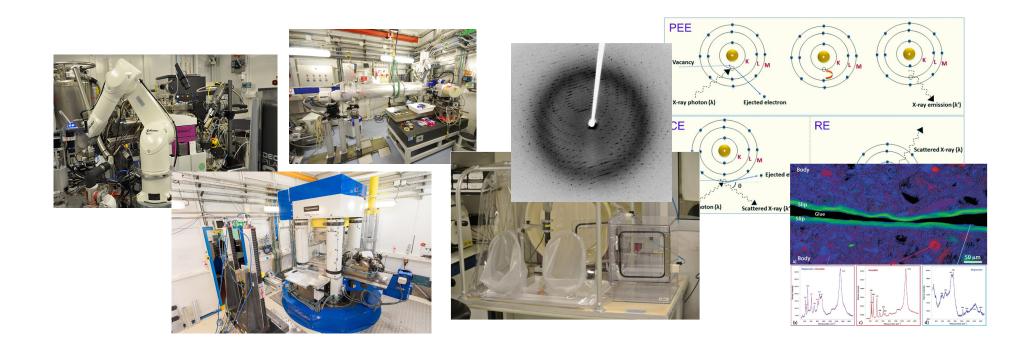






Why are we here?

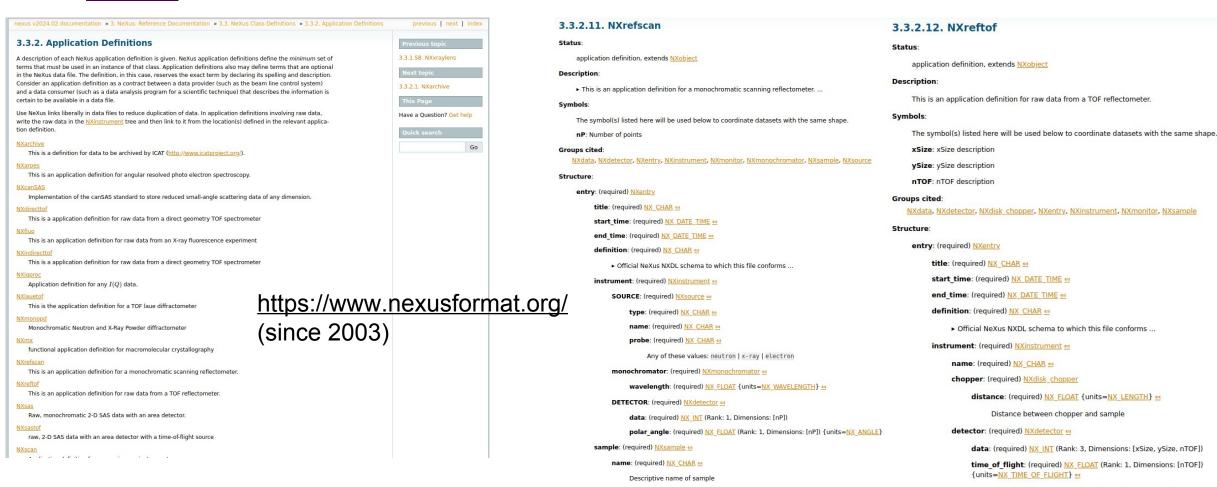
Sense of **dread** when thinking about metadata covering instrumentation, sample preparation/origin, data acquisition, data processing, ...





Why are we here?

The NeXus Data Format provides the infrastructure to define metadata



rotation angle: (required) NX FLOAT (Rank: 1, Dimensions: [nP]) {units=NX ANGLE} \

· Array of time values for each bin in a time-of-flight .

So how do you start climbing Mount FAIR?

Start by reducing the scope in which to define metadata.

In other words, start by **defining** techniques.

Provide meaning to data: experimental techniques

Option 1: Flat list of technique names per beamline and per facility

- ESRF PaNET Instrument Mapping Introduction General comments & questions ID01 - Microdiffraction imaging ID02 Time-Resolved Ultra Small-An... ID03 - Hard X-ray Microscopy bea... ID06 Large Volume Press ID09 - White Beam Station - Time-r... ID10 - Soft interfaces and coherent... ID11 Materials science beamline ID12 ID13 ID15A Materials Chemistry and Mat... ID15B - High Pressure Diffraction B... ID16B - Nano-analysis Beamline ID16A - Nano-imaging Beamline BM18 Beamline for hierarchical pha.. ID17 Riomedical Reamline ID20 ID21 - X-ray Microscopy Beamline ID24 - ED ID24 - DCM ID26 ID18 Nuclear Resonance Beamline BM05

ID19 Microtomography beamline

ESRF PaNET Instrument Mapping

Introduction	2
General comments & questions	2
ID01 - Microdiffraction imaging	2
ID02 Time-Resolved Ultra Small-Angle X-Ray Scattering	3
ID03 - Hard X-ray Microscopy beamline	4
ID06 Large Volume Press	4
ID09 - White Beam Station - Time-resolved Beamline	4
ID10 - Soft interfaces and coherent scattering beamline	6
ID11 Materials science beamline	6
ID12	7
ID13	7
ID15A Materials Chemistry and Materials Engineering	8
ID15B - High Pressure Diffraction Beamline	8
ID16B - Nano-analysis Beamline	9
ID16A - Nano-imaging Beamline	10
BM18 Beamline for hierarchical phase-contrast tomography	11
ID17 Biomedical Beamline	11
ID20	12
ID21 - X-ray Microscopy Beamline	13
ID24 - ED	15
ID24 - DCM	15
ID26	16
ID18 Nuclear Resonance Beamline	16
BM05	16
ID19 Microtomography beamline	17
ID23-1: Gemini - Macromolecular Crystallography	19
ID23-2: Gemini - Macromolecular Crystallography	19
ID29 SMX - Serial Macromolecular Crystallography	19
BM29 BioSAXS	20
ID30A-1 / MASSIF-1	21
ID30A-2 / MASSIF-2	21
ID30A-3 / MASSIF-3	21
ID30B / MAD	21
Techniques references	22

<u>ID24 - ED</u>

Current names	PANET	Missing techniques or remarks
EXAFS - extended X-ray absorption fine structure	EXAFS https://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PANET/?p=classes&conceptid=http%3AW2F %2Fpurl.org%2Fpan-science%2FPaNET%2FPaNET011988jump_to_nav=true	
FTIR - Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy/microsc opy	FTIR https://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PANET/?p=classes&conceptid=http9/3A%2F 962Fpurt.org%2Fpan-science%2FPaNET%2FPaNET01320&jump_to_nav=true	
XANES - X-ray absorption near-edge structure	XANES https://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PANET/?p=classes&conceptid=http%3A%2F%2Fpurl.org%2Fpan-science%2FPaNET%2FPaNET01199&jump_to_nav=true	
XAS - X-ray absorption spectroscopy	XAS https://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PANET/?p=classes&conceptid=http%3A%2F %2Epurt.org%2Epan-science%2EPaNET%2EPaNET011968jump_to_nav=true	
XMCD - X-ray magnetic circular dichroism	XMCD https://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PANET//2p=classes&conceptid=http9/s3A%2F %2Fpurl.org%2Fpan-science%2FPaNET912FPaNET01137&jump_to_nav=true	

ID24 - DCM

Current names	PaNET	Missing techniques or remarks
EXAFS - extended X-ray absorption fine structure	EXAFS https://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PANET/7p=classes&conceptid=http%3A%2E %2Epurl.org%2Epan-science%2EPaNET%2EPaNET01198&jump_to_nav=true	
FTIR - Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy/microsc opy	FTIR https://bioportal.bioentology.org/ontologies/PANET/?p=classes&conceptid=http%3A%2F %2Fpurl.org%2Fpan.science%2FPaNET%2FPaNET0320&jump_to_nav=true	
MicroXANES - micro X-ray absorption near-edge structure	XANES https://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PANET/?p=classes&conceptid=http%3A%2E %2Epurl.org%2Epan-science%2EPaNET%2EPaNET01199&jump_to_nav=true	missing micro ?
XAS - X-ray absorption spectroscopy	XAS https://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PANET/?p=classes&conceptid=http%3A%2E %2Epurl.org%2Epan-science%2EPaNET%2EPaNET01196&jump_to_nav=true	
XMCD - X-ray magnetic circular dichroism	XMCD https://bioportal.bioontology.org/ontologies/PANET/?p=classes&conceptid=http963A%2E 962Fpunl.org%2Fpan-science%2FPanET%2FPaNET01137&jump_to_nav=true	

No meaning, just technique names

HR-XRPD at ESRF-ID22 may not be the same as at other beamlines.

You cannot relate techniques to each other and with other scientific fields.



Provide meaning to data: context of the experimental techniques

photon and neutron technique defined by experimental physical process absorption technique dispersive technique emission technique force measurement interferometry technique magnetism technique nonlinear interaction propagation technique reflection technique ellipsometry polarised reflectivity reflectometry neutron reflectometry polarized neutron reflectometry x-ray reflectivity refraction technique resonance phenomenon scattering technique defined by experimental probe defined by functional dependence defined by purpose

Option 2: **Taxonomy**, define techniques with a structured and hierarchical classification

The PaNET ontology provides a taxonomy and thesaurus of photon and neutron (PaN) experimental techniques (developed in ExPaNDS context).

A tree of subclasses relates techniques without actually specifying what this relation is. In other words, it still does not contain enough meaning.

Option 3: Ontology, where we can:

- Use basic building blocks to compose/define techniques just like building castles, boats, cars etc. with LEGO blocks.
- Relationships between techniques are automatically inferred (Reasoning based on Description-Logic) and can guide the creation of building blocks.
- Techniques need to be defined only to the extent that they can be distinguished from other techniques (Differential meaning).
- Utilize/connect to PaNET and other relevant ontologies in the domains of materials, physics etc. (relations provide meaning)

Provide meaning to data: developing an ontology

Techniques

Building blocks













Knowledge engineer + scientist

Try to building your techniques with existing blocks.

Create new blocks when needed. I want to build a truck but I don't have wheels.

Techniques need to be defined only to the extent that they can be distinguished from other techniques.

The first person who makes a ship does not need to think about frigates, battleships, cogs, ...

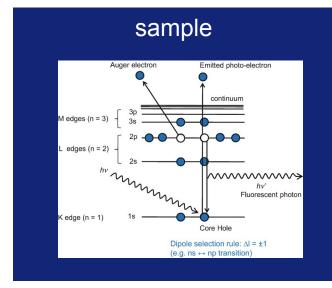


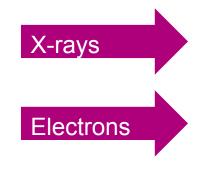
Provide meaning to data: developing an ontology

Laser-driven shock compression X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy

(for sake of illustration only)







Detection:
Fluorescence, transmission, auger electrons, total electron yield, ...
High-resolution, energy-dispersive, ...

Sample input:

X-rays

Laser

Lasers

Process:

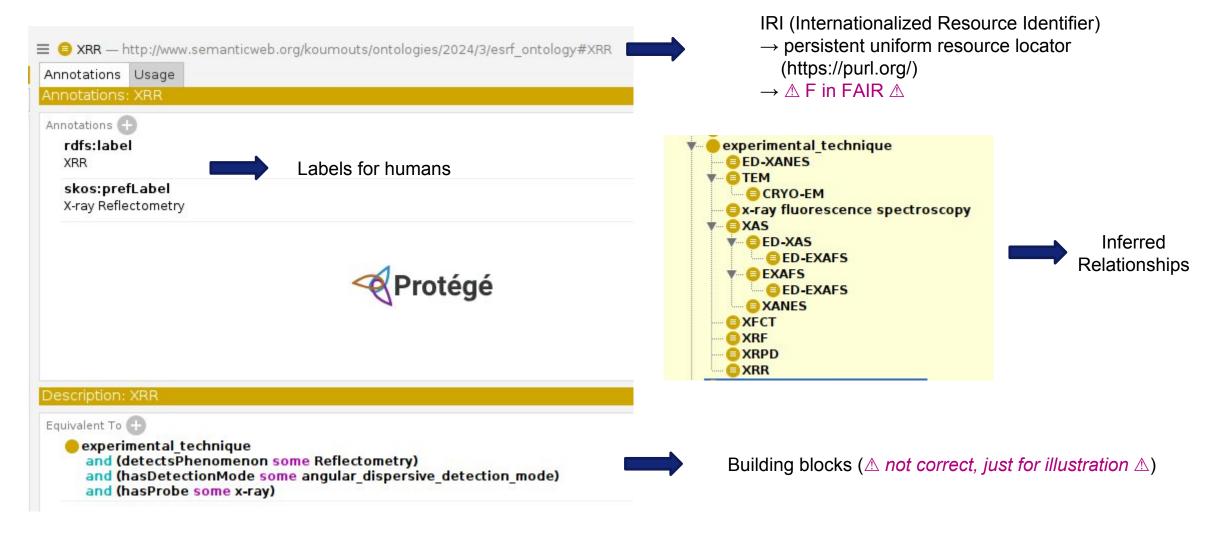
- X-ray absorption
- Compression

Space/Time:

- As a function of the energy (**spectroscopy**)
- Different projections (tomography)
- Pulsed (time-resolved)



Provide meaning to data: reflectrometry building blocks



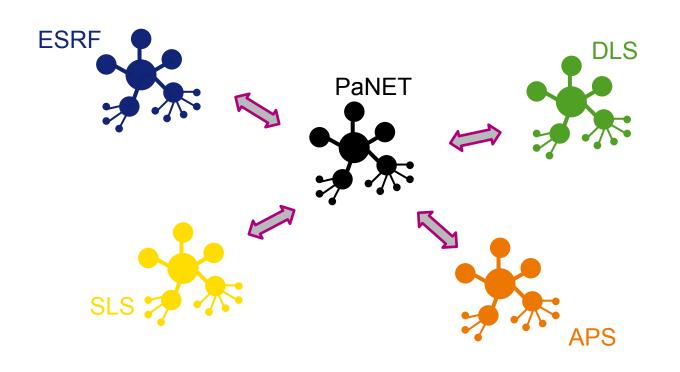
Courtesy: Ioannis Koumoutsos



Provide meaning to data: developing an ontology

Define a **common strategy/roadmap** on how to build and maintain ontologies at each institute and influence/connect to a central ontology (PaNET).

A common vocabulary and meaning arises from the connections.





NeXus is also defining an ontology