



NFDI for Catalysis-Related Sciences

Catalysis Research Data: Structures, Workflows, and Repositories

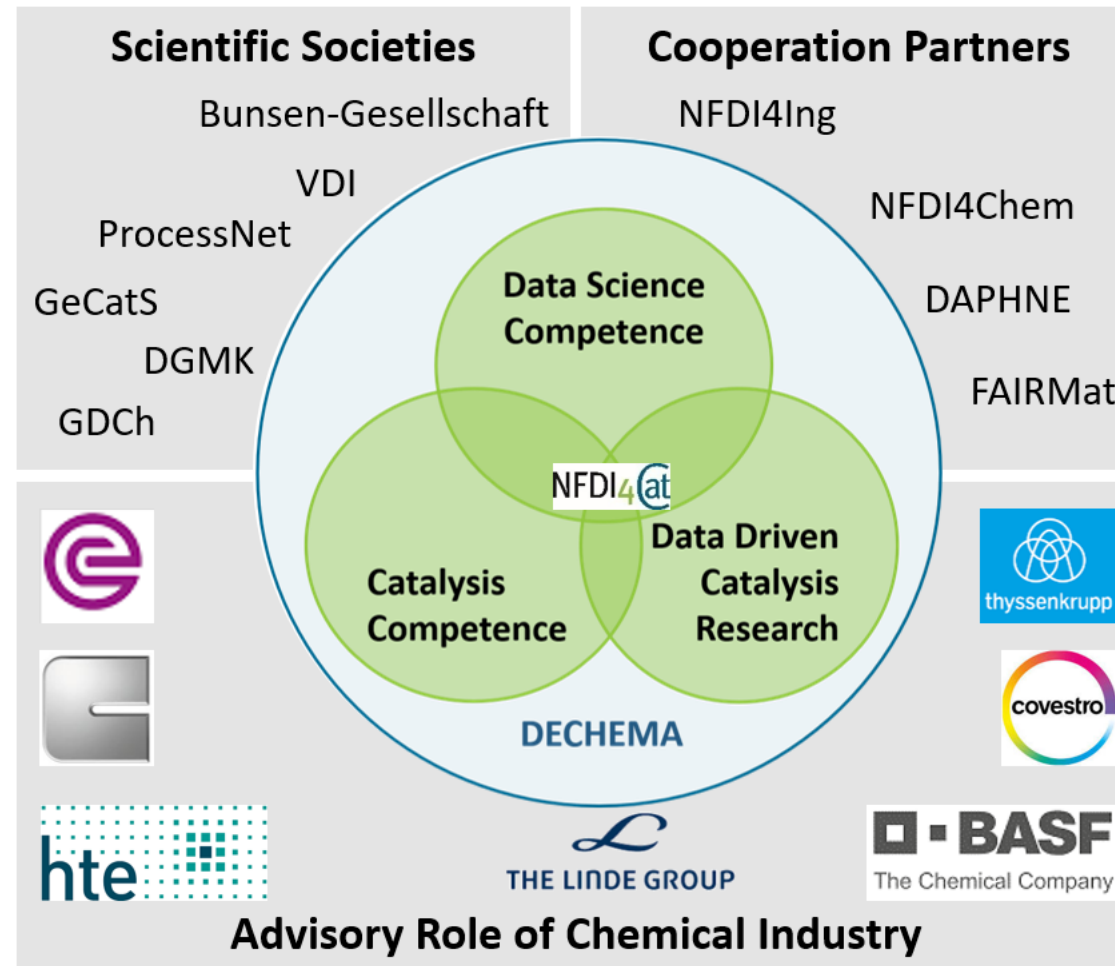
Results TA1 – TA4

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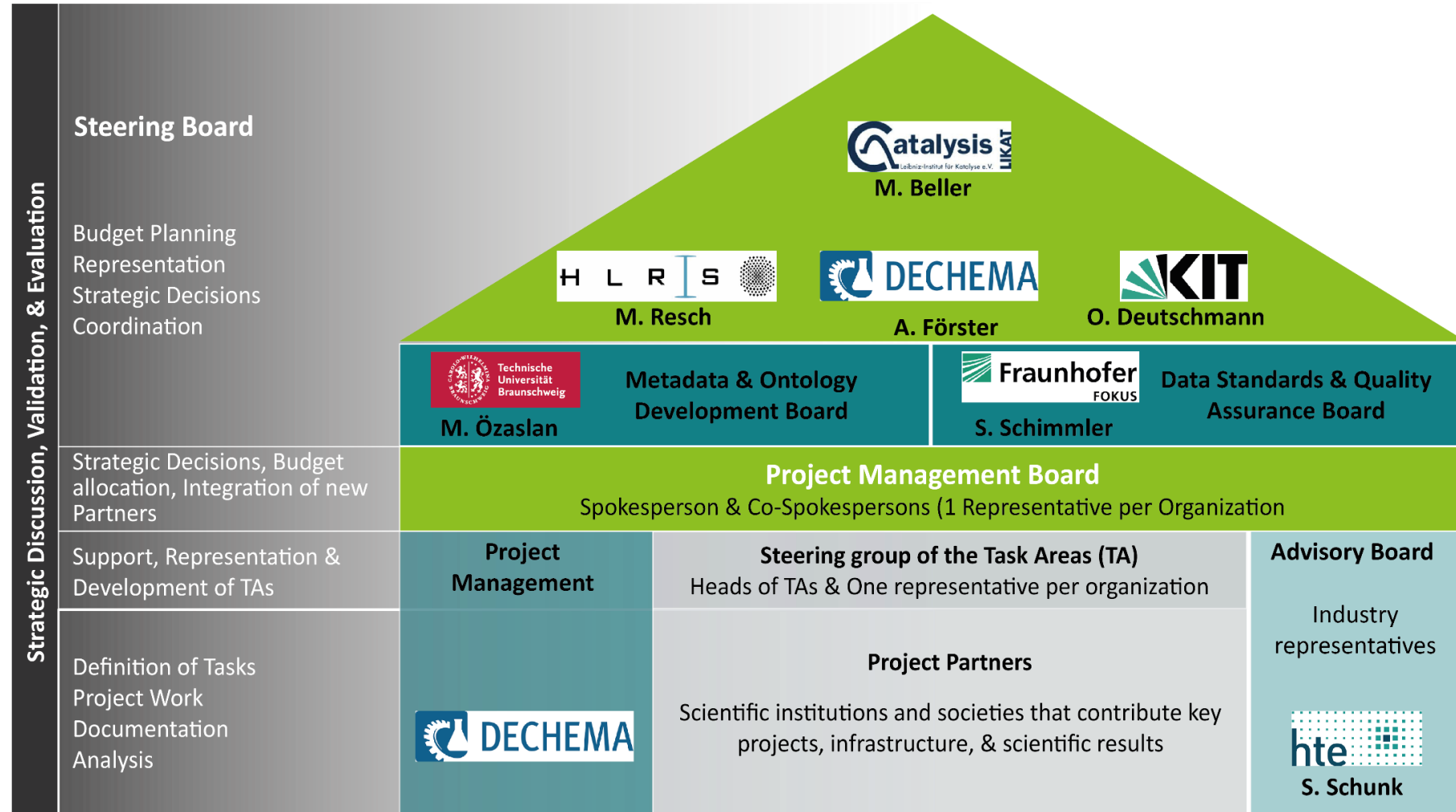
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The NFDI4Cat Consortium



The NFDI4Cat Consortium Governance



Core Development Topics of NFDI4Cat

- **TA1: Ontology Development and Metadata Standards**
- **TA2: Data Standards, Data Collection, Interfaces**
- **TA3: Data Analysis, Quality Management and Re-Use**
- **TA4: Linked Extensible Infrastructure and Access Management**
- **TA5: Dissemination and Outreach/ Training**
- **TA6: Networking with NFDIs, SFBs and International**
- **TA7: Intellectual Property and Confidentiality, Licences and Reward models**
- **TA8: Management**

Data & Meta Data Standards

Data Science &
Information Infrastructure Design

Community &
User-related Aspects

Task Area 4



TA4: Linked Extensible Infrastructure and Access Management



- Requirements analysis
 - Requirements elicitation, based on stakeholder interviews
 - Requirements document
- Next steps
 - Architecture document,
 - Software evaluation, pilot system

TA4: Agenda and Overview

■ Measures

1. Initial phase

1. Requirements Analysis

2. Software Evaluation

3. Pilot System

2. Development phase

4. Repository Layer

5. Presentation Layer

6. Additional Services

7. User Access & User Management

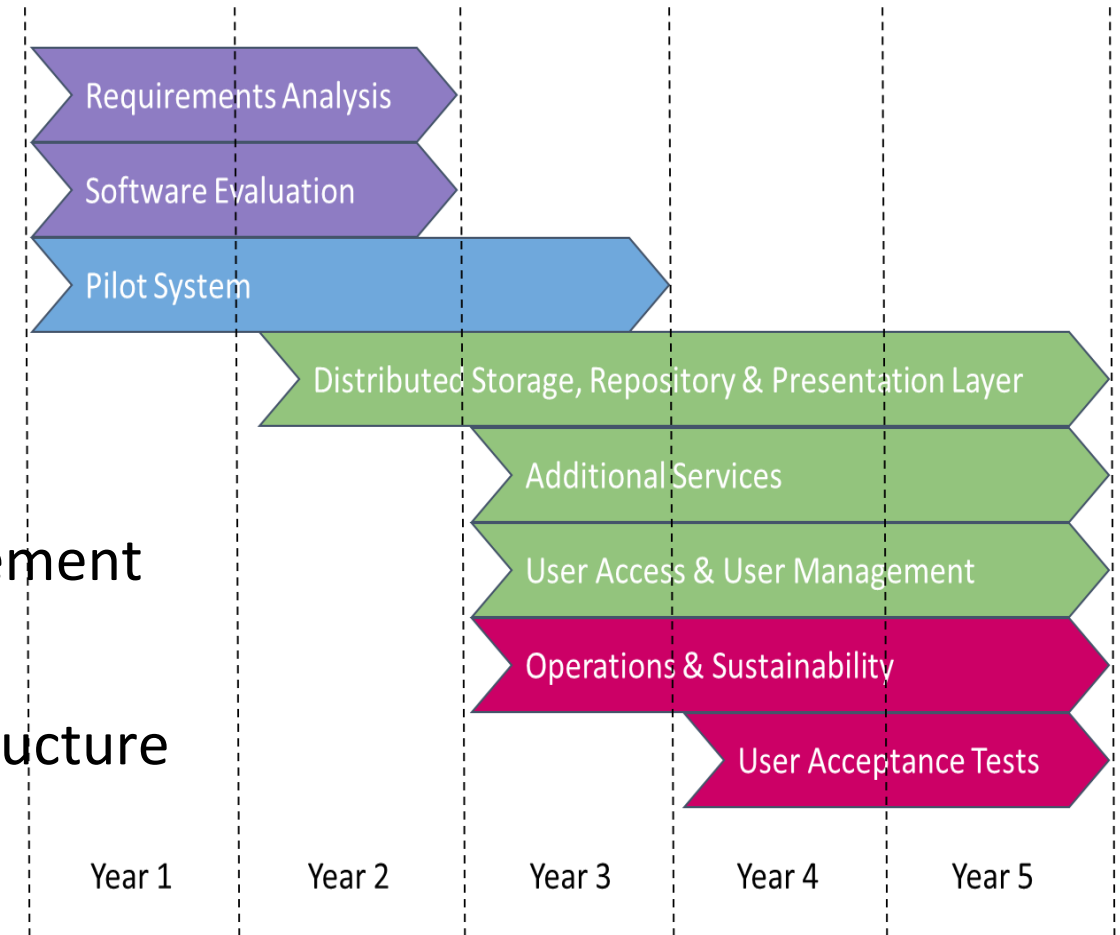
3. Evaluation phase

8. Operations

9. Sustainability of the Infrastructure

10. Specification Review &

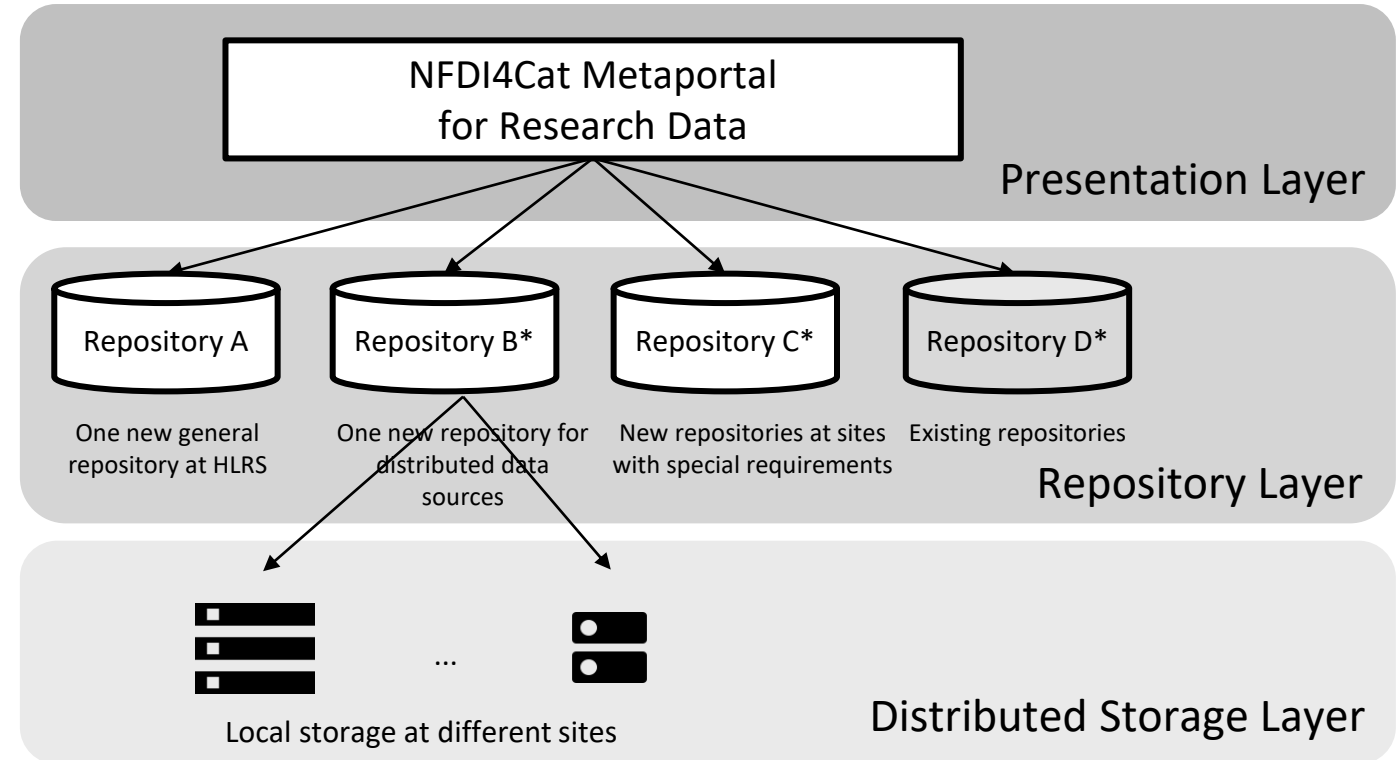
11. User Acceptance Tests



Requirements Elicitation & Analysis

Proceeding

- Requirements elicitation
 - Interviews with partners
 - Definition of personas, epics and user stories
- Requirements analysis
 - Requirements document
 - Architecture document



Excerpt of the Proposal of NFDI4Cat

Requirements Elicitation

User Interviews

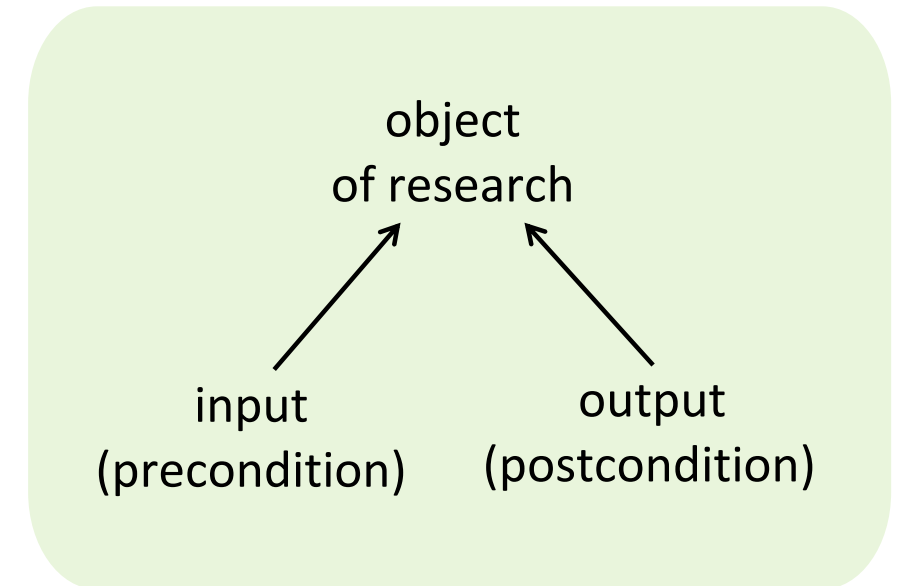
- Interviews of 30 minutes each were conducted with internal prospective users.

Representative research workflows

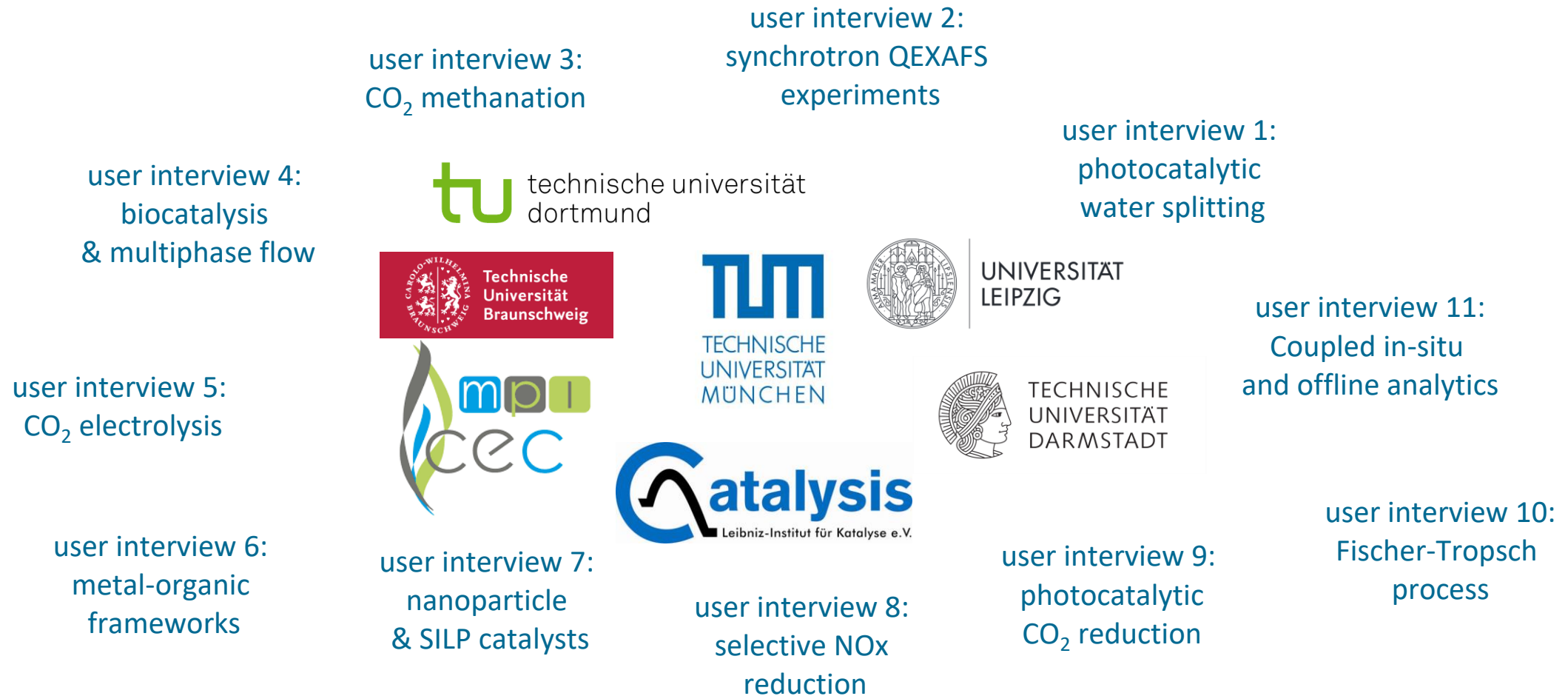
- For each research step, we jointly identified:
 - **input**, *i.e.*, all that needs to be present in advance (including equipment);
 - **output**, *i.e.*, all that is generated as an outcome of the research step.

Competency questions

- Useful for deriving requirements and for TA1 ontology development and metadata standards.



User Interviews (I)



Representative research workflows

User Interviews (II)

user interview 21:
modelling, simulation,
optimization of fixed
bed reactors

user interview 20:
homogeneous catalysis

user interview 12:
syngas-to-ethanol catalyst
characterization



MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE
FOR DYNAMICS OF COMPLEX
TECHNICAL SYSTEMS
MAGDEBURG

user interview 19:
synthesis and characterization
of high temperature cells

user interview 13:
syngas-to-ethanol catalyst
performance



user interview 18:
syngas-to-ethanol
data science

user interview 14:
RDM for enzyme
activity data

UNIVERSITÄT GREIFSWALD
Wissen lockt. Seit 1456



user interview 15:
on-line GC /oligomerization
reaction

user interview 16:
Water-gas shift
reaction

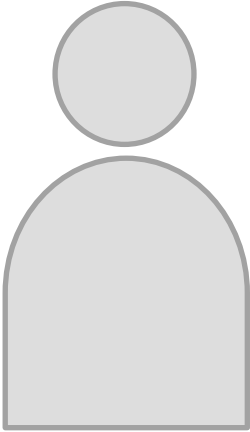
user interview 17:
FURTHRmind

Representative research workflows

Requirements Analysis – Personas

Personas

- To represent the user groups of the platform
- Characterized by name, age, profession, their overall aim and frequency in using the platform, and their proficiency in using computers and software

Role: Scientific Data Officer	
	Name: Julia Huber
	Age: 32
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– scientific data officer– proficient in using software– no intent on scientifically using the platform– uses the platform for managing confidentiality restrictions and is involved in the clearance process of research data through the platform

Scientist
Local Administrator
Developer
Scientific Data Officer
Externals

Requirements Analysis – Epics and User Stories

User stories

- A user story is a concept from software development that describes a “functionality that will be valuable” for the user in an actionable way.

Epics

- Some user stories describe a very complex functionality which can be divided into multiple smaller user stories and are called epics.

As a [description of user], I want [functionality] so that [benefit].

Requirements Analysis – Epics Map

Meta Portal	Repository	Storage Harvester	Repository Harvester	Data Security	Metadata	Non-functional Requirements	Components
GUI	FAIR Data Preservation	Data Ingest	Agreement on APIs	Permission Management Tool	Standardized Annotation	Teaching Materials	Epics
Exploration Tools	Multipurpose Storage and Processing	Unified API for Data Accessing	Harvester API	Technical Security Measures	Standardized Formats and (Meta)Data Schemas	Crediting Researchers	
Analysis Tools	Versioning	Interoperation with various Software Tools		Separation of confidential Data	In-depth Documentation	Performance	
Community Tools	GUI and API			Legal Constraints	Support complex Asserions and Queries	GUI Usability	
Interactive Dashboard	Central Storage			Cool-off- and Data-ownership-models	Providing additional Information	Seamless Integration into Workflow	
Quality Assessement Tool	Data Export				Quality Assurance Tools		
Reward System	Data Publishing	Analysis and Visualization Tools			Userfriendly way of providing metadata		
	Data Managment	Data Exploration Tools					
	API for Management of preexisting Data Servers	Working Spaces					

Requirements Document

Following an agile approach

- Iterative extension of requirements document by incorporating user feedback
- Total of ~ 230 epics and user stories



Current publications

Requirements Analysis – TA1 - TA4

As a *scientist*,
I want *that metadata standards support an in-depth documentation of data sets*
so that *other researchers can work with my data*.

**TA1: Ontology
Development and
Metadata Standards**

**TA2: Data Standards,
Data Collection,
Interfaces**

As a *developer*,
I want *an interface that provides access to the available data sets*
so that *I can harvest the content*.

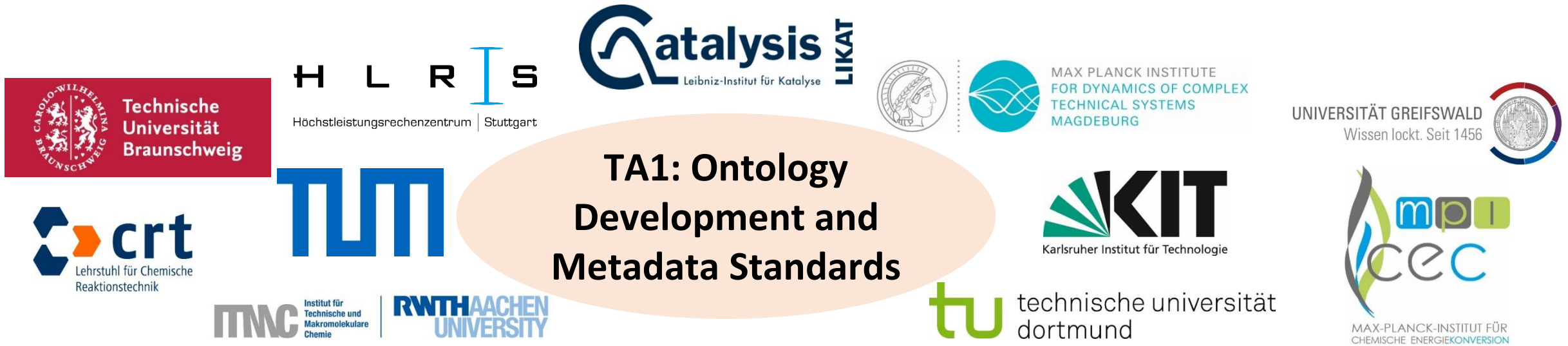
As a *scientific data officer*,
I want *algorithms for the automatic evaluation of the quality of data sets*
so that *I can facilitate data quality assurance*.

**TA3: Data Analysis,
Quality Management
and Re-Use**

**TA4: Linked Extensible
Infrastructure and
Access Management**

As a *scientist*,
I want *a meta data portal that provides access to different repositories*
so that *I can easily search for specific data sets*.

Task Area 1



- overview about existing ontologies
- workflow to match existing ontologies

next steps

- workflow to extend ontologies from existing metadata standards
- gathering shared vocabularies

Task Area 1: Work Plan / Partners

Develop/extend ontologies for (M1-6)

Metadata standards for (M8-12)

catalyst synthesis data
catalyst performance data
reactor engineering
catalysis-specific characterisation data
operando data
process engineering

Development of basic pilot (M1)

Development of extended pilot (M2)

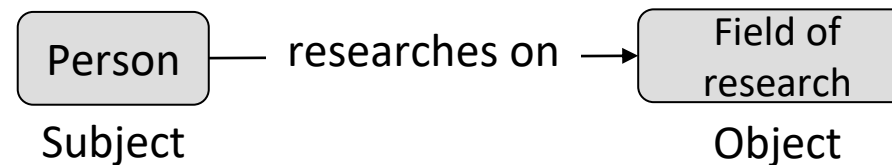
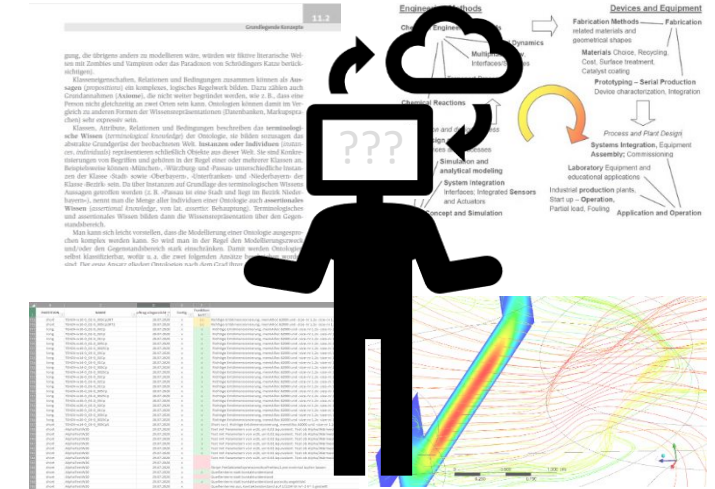
for consolidated metadata standards

Partners (Year 1)

- HLRS
- KIT
- LIKAT
- MPI-CEC
- MPI-DCTS
- FAU
- RWTH
- TUBS
- TUDO
- TUM
- UHGW

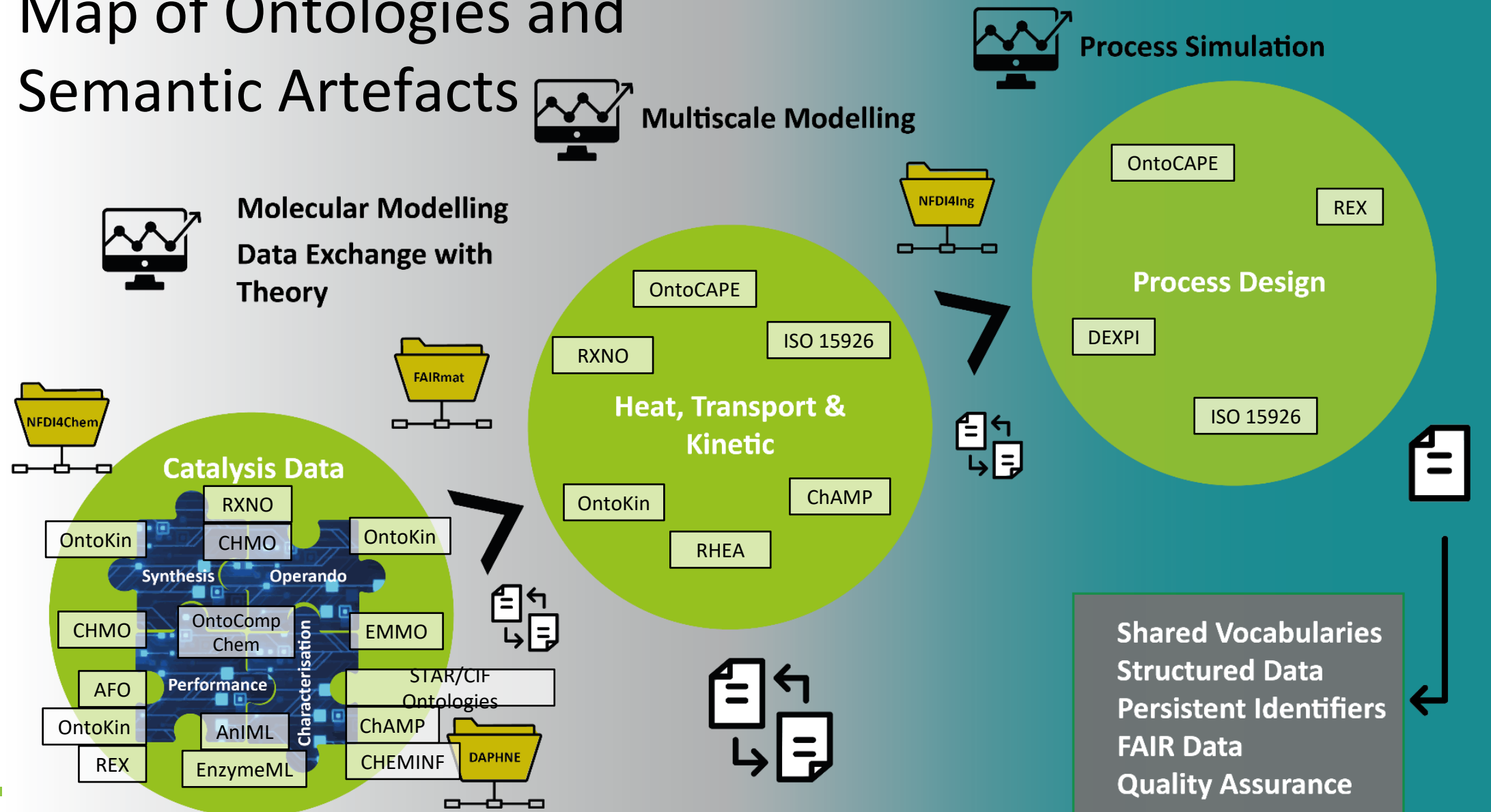
Ontologies – How can we use them?

- Ontologies consist of a network of information with logical relations
- Interconnect (meta) data
- Different data types readable for humans
- Aim: Machine- and human-readable (meta) data
- Information in triplets



➔ Unified data formats through *ontologies* and standardized *metadata schemes*

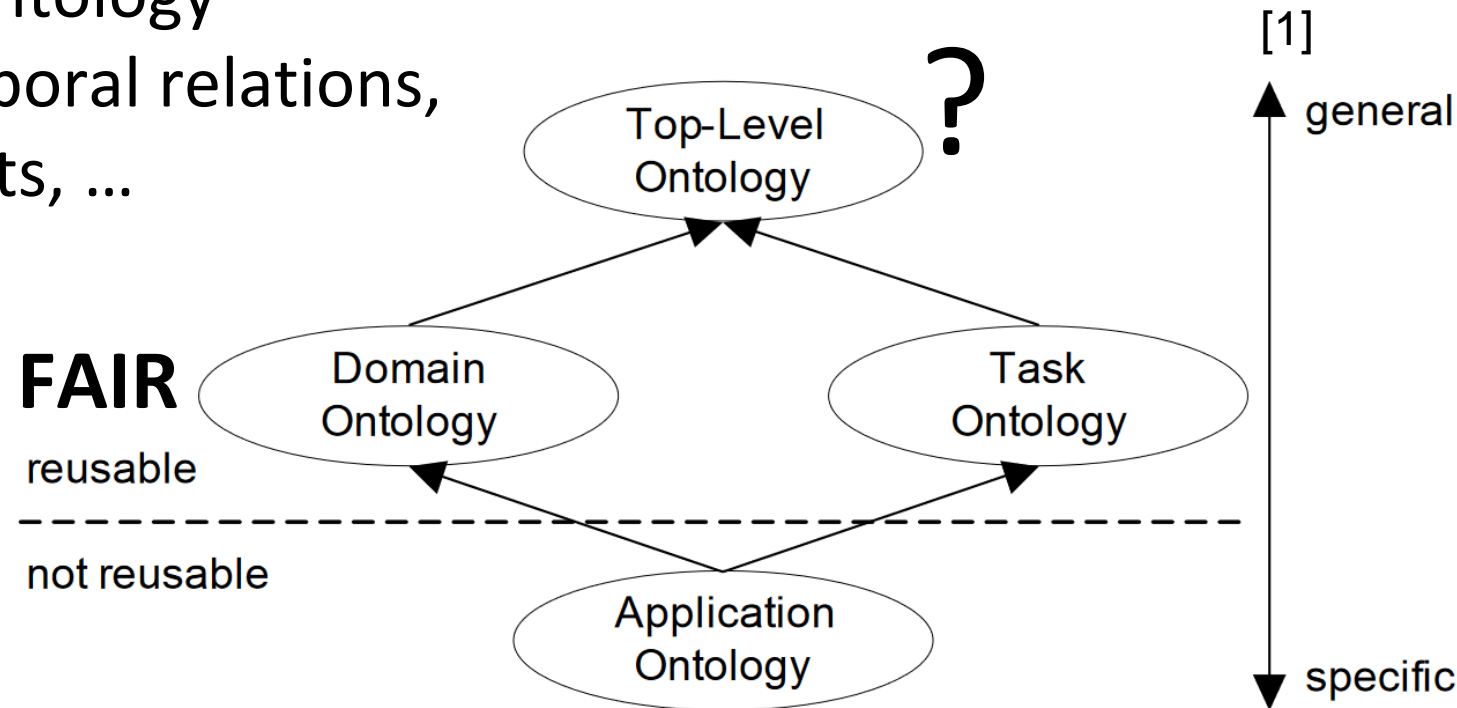
Map of Ontologies and Semantic Artefacts



Quest of top-level ontology

- Domain and task unspecific ontology, i.e. does not contain any chemical, physical, etc. specific terms
- Most abstract layer of an ontology
- Define e.g. spatial and temporal relations, physical and abstract objects, ...

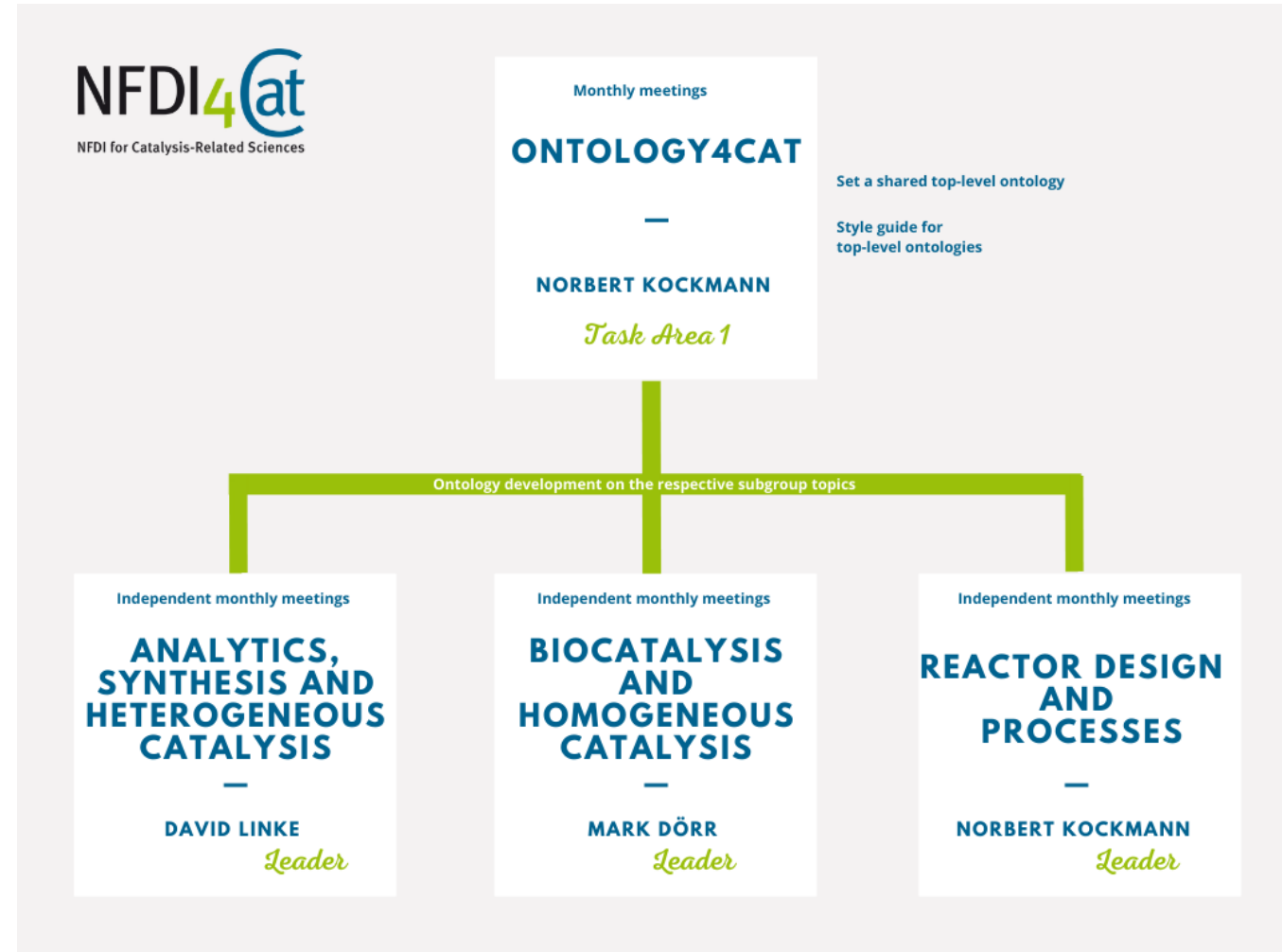
→ Top-level ontologies allow for reuse, interoperability, matching



Subgroups for Ontology Development

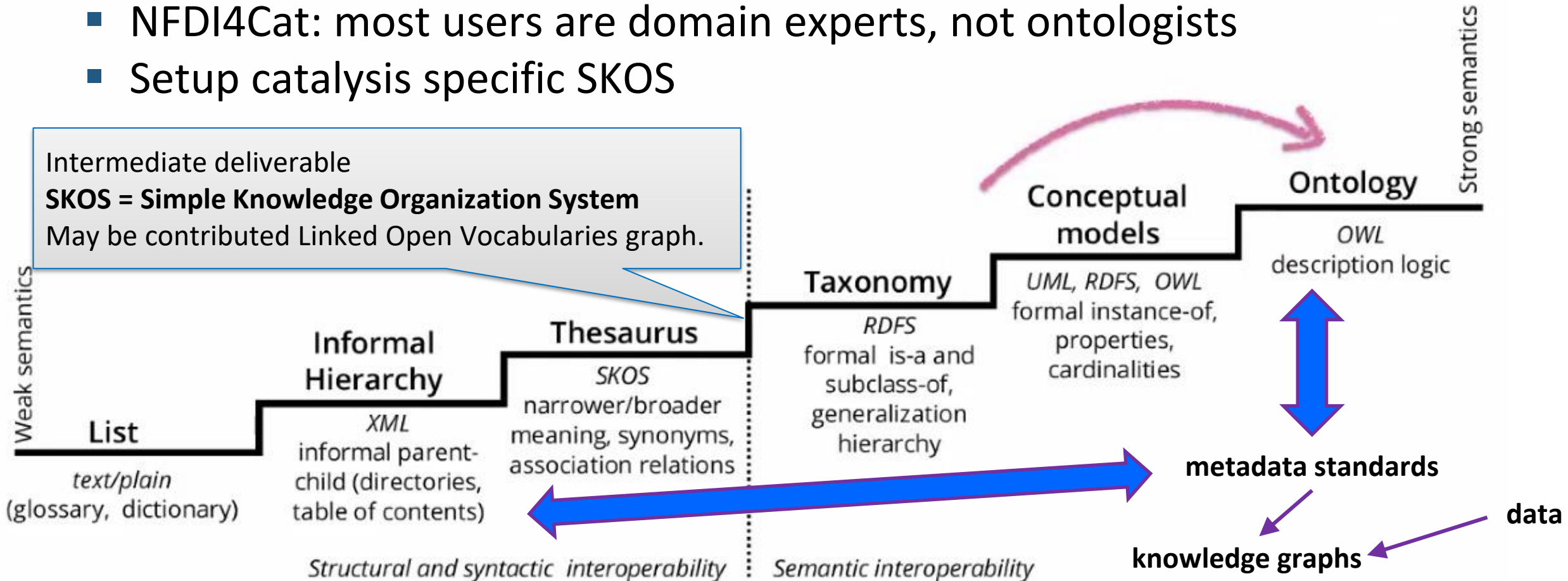
- Ontology development and refinement of core ontologies in three subgroup topics

➔ Determination of core domain and top-level ontologies important

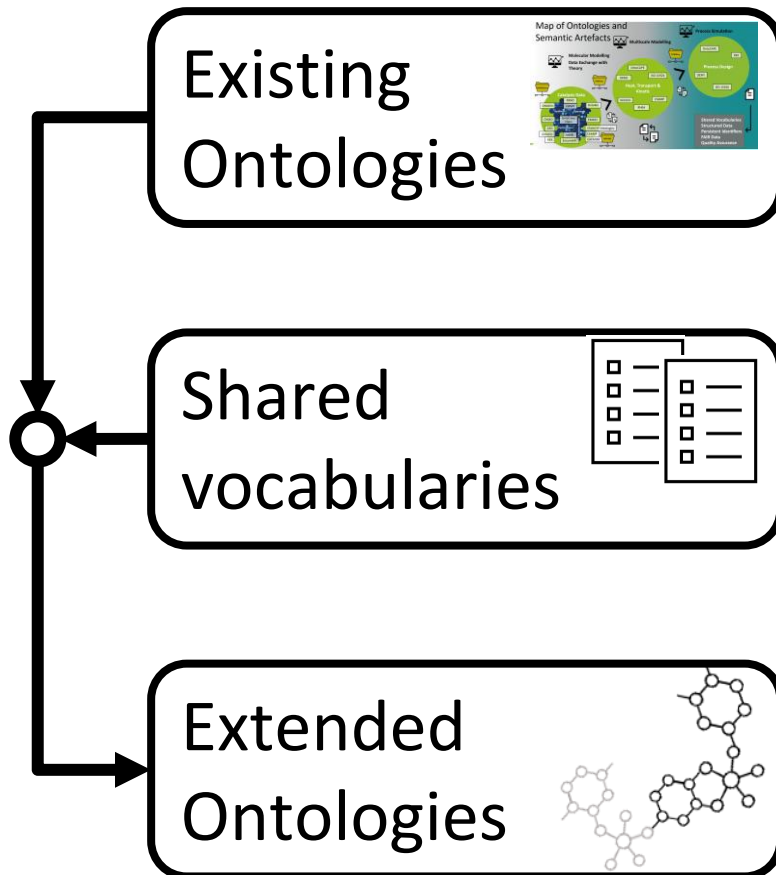


The way to ontologies

- Many steps with domain and IT knowledge
- NFDI4Cat: most users are domain experts, not ontologists
- Setup catalysis specific SKOS



Current workflow of NFDI4Cat – TA1



- ✓ Existing ontologies gathered
- ✓ Clustered by topics of catalysis research
- Template for domain experts (similar to VocExcel)
- Workflow for automating SKOS generation
- Ontologies for catalysis research
- Extended by concepts of community

Ontology collection

- Now as website containing short introduction to ontologies!
- Link to ontology documentation and files
- Sort Ontologies by tags relevant to digital value chain in catalysis



<https://nfdi4cat.org/services/ontology-collection>

Introduction to ontology design

Knowledge has different forms such as scientific papers, raw data, and even images. In most cases, knowledge can only be fully understood if the context is clear. For example, a table with concentrations in a reactor is only useful if the user knows the reactor and the substances used. Often there is no general, formal conceptualization of the knowledge presented. As a result, the data can only be understood in the context of its presentation.

An ontology is an explicit specification of a conceptualization. Thus, ontologies are used to represent relationships between concepts and provide a more detailed representation of relationships between concepts.

In order to work with ontologies, we proceed with the most fundamental steps.

In the first step, the domain of interest is delimited. This is necessary to make sure the ontology is well defined and the borders of the domain are clear.

Then the most important concepts to describe the desired domain are gathered and sorted by many domain experts (step two). This shows an idea of the hierarchical structure of the domain.

Because there are already many ontologies, it is advised to first search those existing or concepts gathered in step two. Here the web Ontology Lookup Service or BioPortal can be used either searching manually or utilizing an API.

Then, the ontology with most common concepts is extended by the needed concepts defined in step two.

Finally, wrap up and dissemination of the ontology. Make sure to distribute the ontology to other scientists along the FAIR principles.

All in all this is a highly recursive process. Iteration in general and for each step is highly advised until the ontology is sufficient for use.

Onto4Cat

Wollen Sie als Wissenschaftlerin oder Wissenschaftler mit Ontologien arbeiten? Dies ist ein praktisches Diagramm, wie Sie vorgehen können.

Die Domäne klären, welcher Teil eines Fachbereiches durch die Ontologie abgedeckt werden soll

SCHRITT 01

Begriffe sammeln

Die wichtigsten Begriffe, die die Ontologie abdecken soll. Wichtigkeit mit Zahlen bewerten

SCHRITT 02

SHOW ALL

TOP LEVEL ONTOLOGY

SYNTHESIS DATA

OPERANDO DATA

PERFORMANCE DATA

CHARACTERISATION DATA

HEAT, TRANSPORT AND KINETIC DATA

PROCESS DESIGN

ENERGY AND COST DATA

ISO 15926

ISO 15926 interoperability standard

Heat, Transport and Kinetic Data

Process Design

Energy and Cost Data

The full title of ISO15926 is "Industrial Automation Systems and Integration of Life-cycle Data for Process Plants, including Oil and Gas Production Facilities." It is about the standardization of the flow of information. The word "Integration" in the title means that by using ISO 15926 all applications can exchange information with each other without having to modify the applications in any way.

Website | [Link to Ontology file](#)

Utilizes Top level Ontology: [ISO 15926-14](#)

CAO

Chemical Analysis Ontology

Characterisation Data

Heat, Transport and Kinetic Data

The Chemical Analysis Ontology (CAO) is organized using the BFO framework with entries primarily under concepts (not complete by any means), material entities, information content entities (data items), roles, and processes. Currently, the ontology is more of a vocabulary in that development of predicates (ontology properties) that relate subjects to objects has not been a focal point.

Website | [Link to Ontology file](#)

Utilizes Top level Ontology: [BFO](#)

OSMO

Ontology for simulation, modelling, and optimization

Operando Data

Heat, Transport and Kinetic Data

Process Design

Energy and Cost Data

OSMO is an ontologization and extension of MODA, a workflow metadata standard that constitutes a mandatory requirement within a number of European calls and projects in the context of materials modelling. OSMO was developed within the Horizon 2020 project VIMMP (Virtual Materials Marketplace) and is part of a larger effort in ontology engineering driven by the European Materials Modelling Council, with the European Materials and Modelling Ontology (EMMO) as its core.

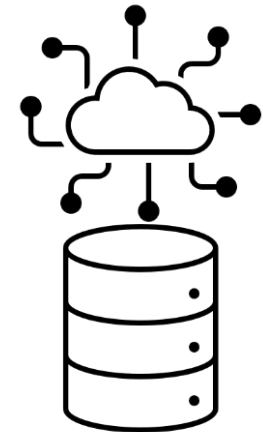
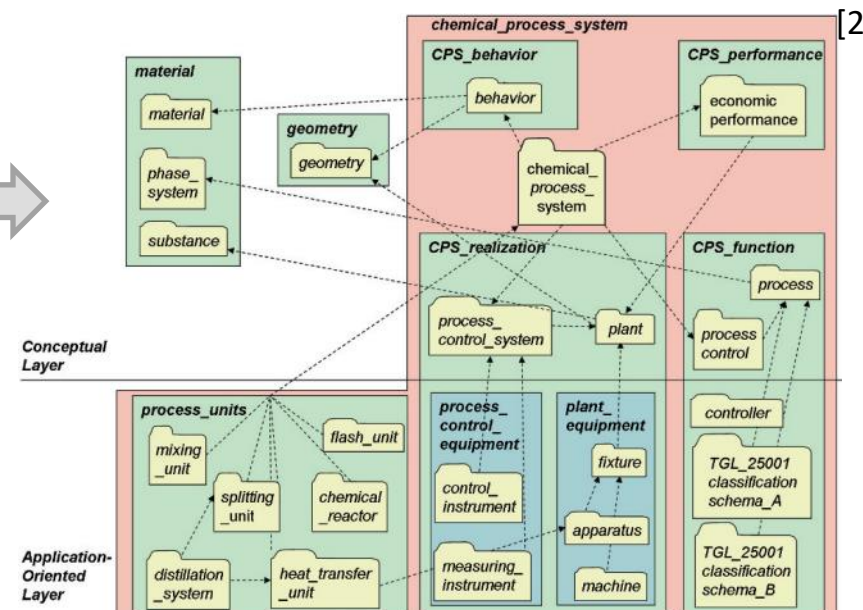
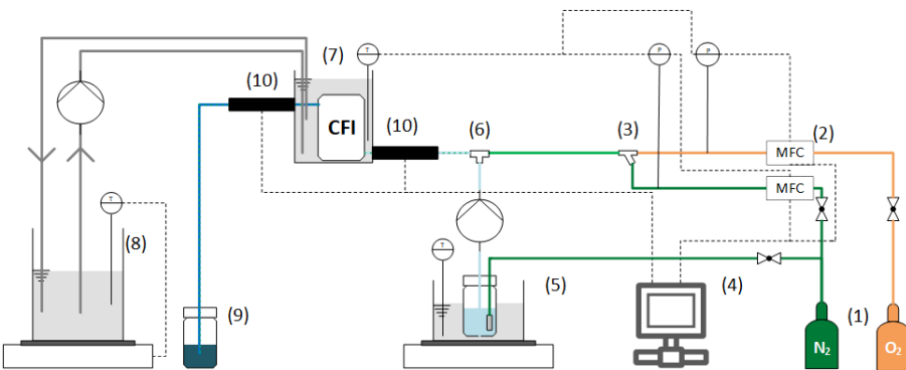
Website | [Link to Ontology file](#)

Utilizes Top level Ontology: [EMMO](#)

First Example of an Ontology Extension

- Laboratory trials investigating Biocatalysis
- Extension of existing Ontologies by needed concepts
- Knowledge graph with raw experimental data in Database

[1]

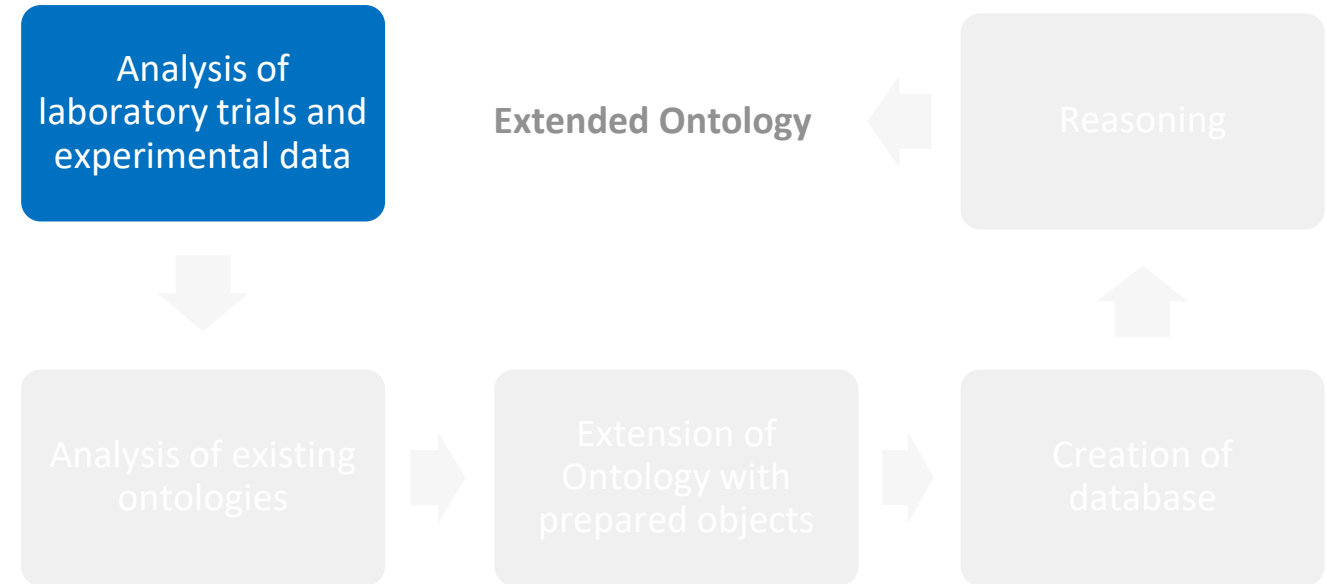


[1] Eroglu, Masterthesis, AG Apparatedesign, Technische Universität Dortmund, 2021

[2] Marquardt W, Morbach J, Wiesner A, Yang A. OntoCAPE. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg; 2010

Workflow – Analysis of data

- Collecting of objects and concepts to be modelled
- Analysis of lab trials
 - Physical components of experimental setup
 - Functional aspects of experiment
 - Classes, Relations, Individuals



Experiments to be Modelled

- 2 different CFI geometries
- 2 different enzyme concentrations
- 3 different oxygen concentration

Parameter	Unit	Value 1	Value 2	Value 3 ^[1]
$n_{\text{turns}}/n_{\text{bends}}$	-	3/13	-	10/3
C_{laccase}	g/l	0,2	-	0,8
C_{O_2}	%	3	7	10

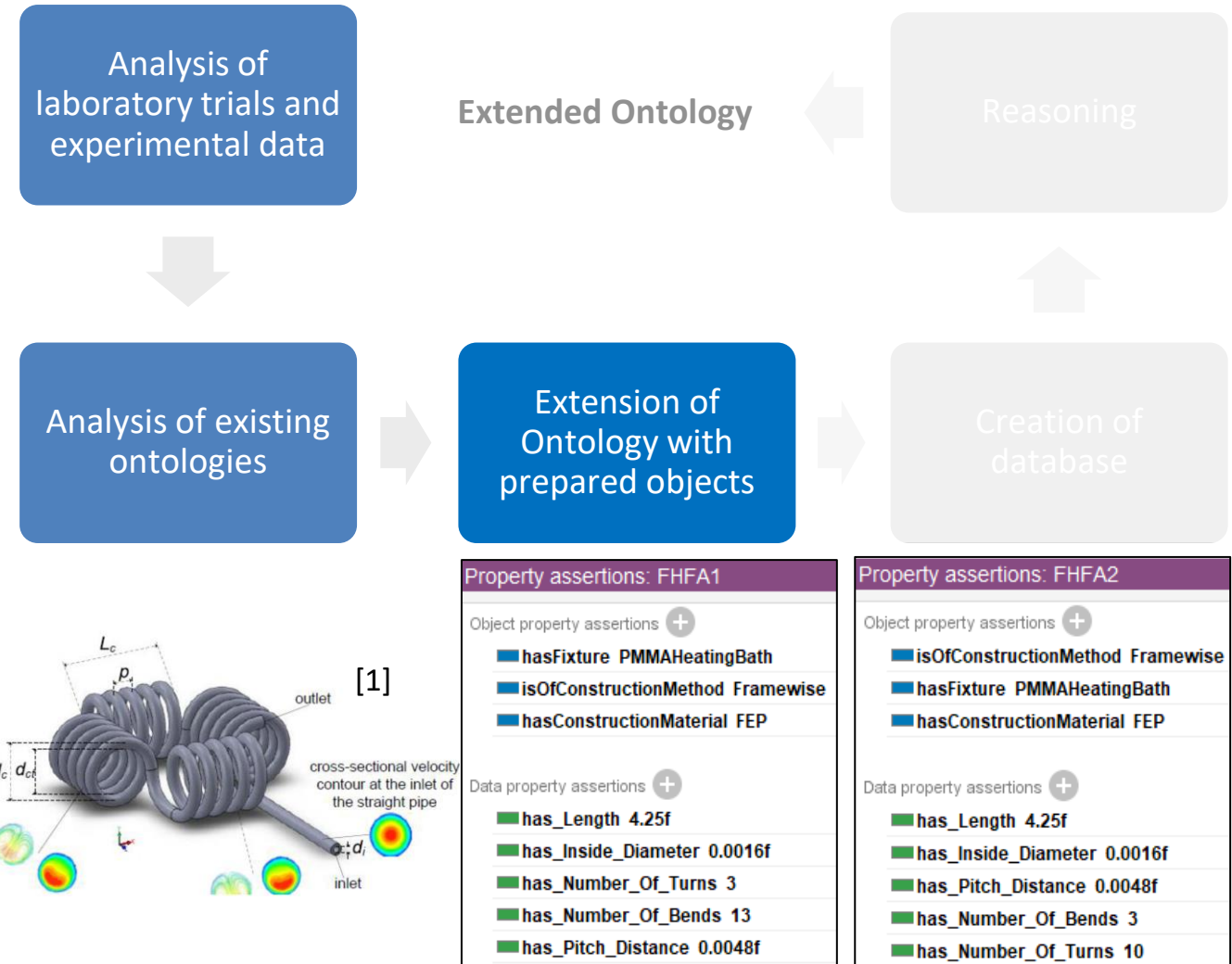
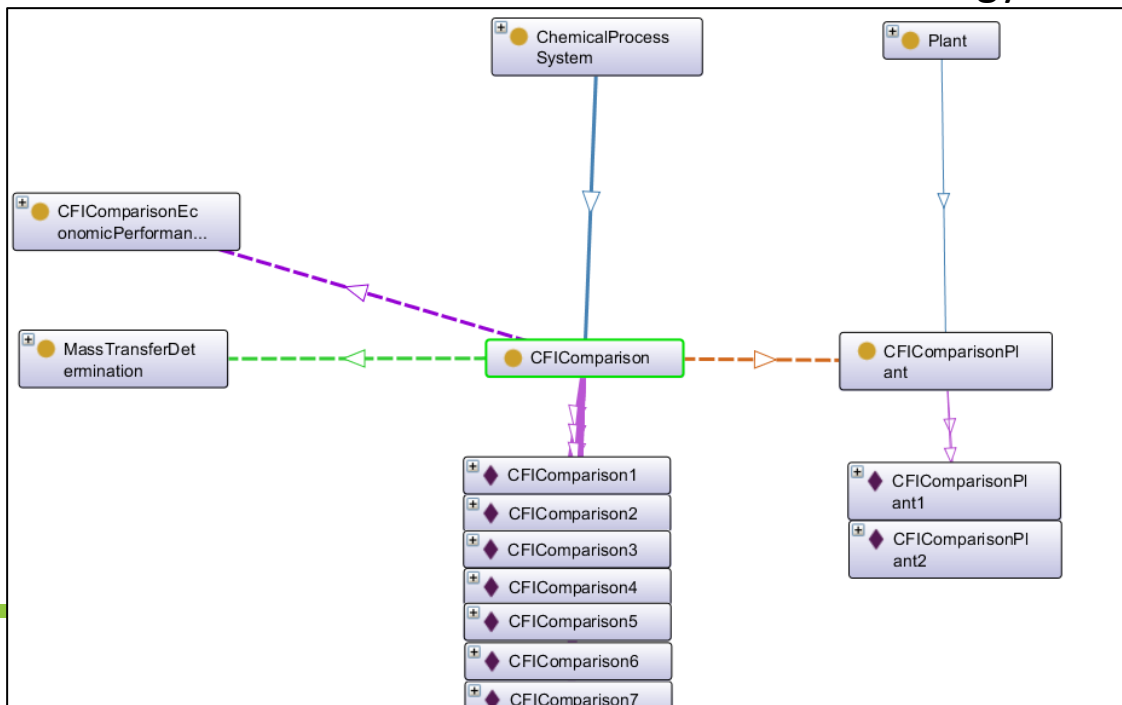
→ 12 different experiments

Trial	n_{turns} [-]	C_{laccase} [g/l]	C_{O_2} [%]
1	3	0,2	3
2	10	0,2	3
3	3	0,8	3
4	10	0,8	3
5	3	0,2	7
6	3	0,2	10
7	10	0,2	7
8	10	0,2	10
9	3	0,8	7
10	3	0,8	10
11	10	0,8	7
12	10	0,8	10

Workflow – Extension of ontologies

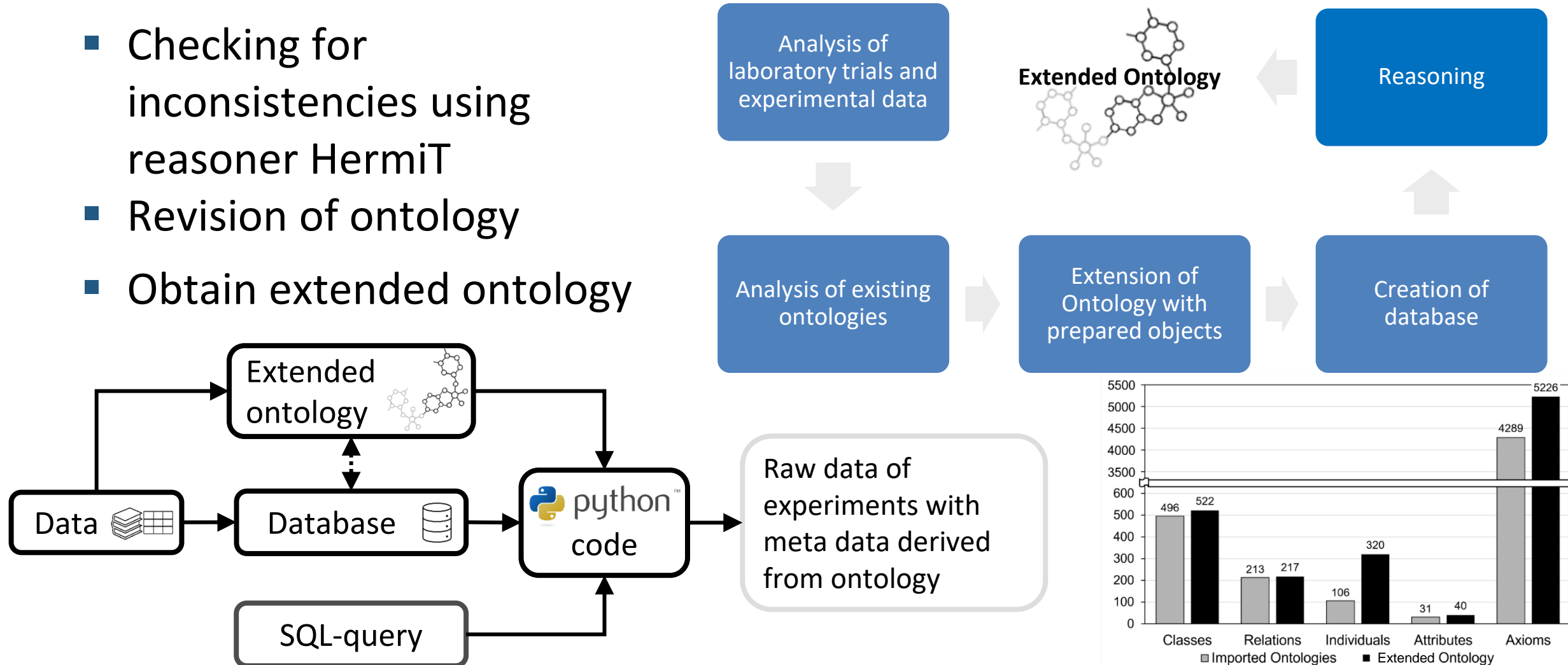
- Extension with classes, individuals, relations and attributes modelling the experiments

New classes and individuals added to ontology

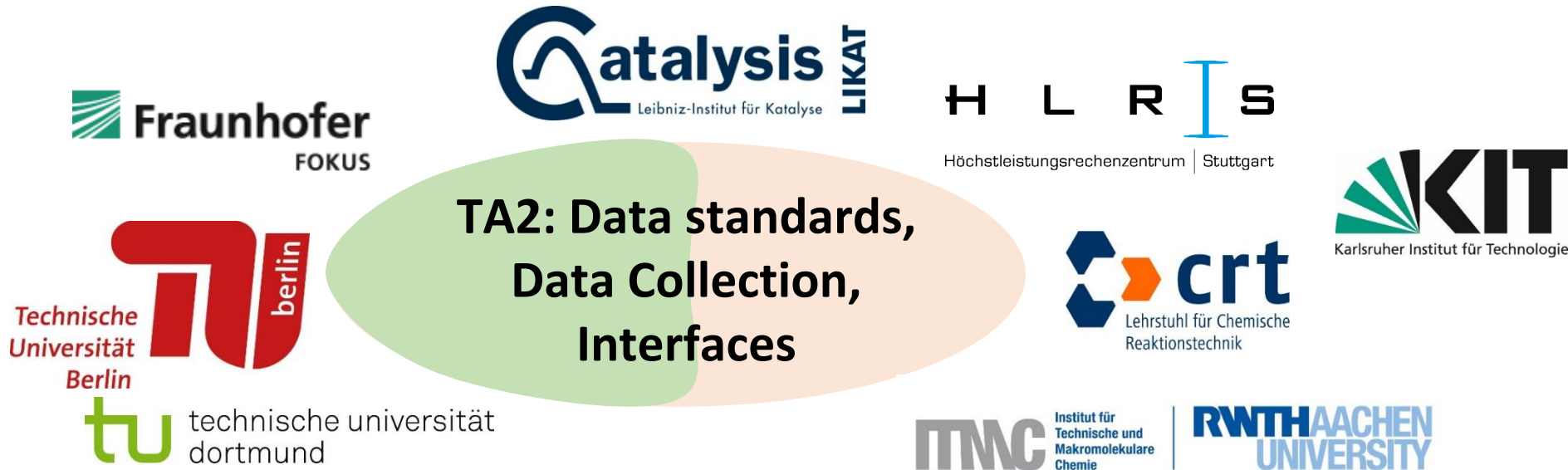


Workflow – Reasoning

- Checking for inconsistencies using reasoner HermiT
- Revision of ontology
- Obtain extended ontology



Task Area 2



- definition of data standards for catalyst performance data
- development of data connections tools
- evaluation of different ELNs
- next steps:
 - coupling ELNs and data connections tools

Task Area 2: Work Plan / Partners

Data standards (M1-6)

Data collection tools (M8-12)

Development of local pilots (M13-17)

Interface specification for local repositories (M7)

catalyst synthesis data
catalyst performance data
reactor engineering
catalysis-specific characterisation data
operando data
process engineering

specific pilots, cross-cutting pilots

Partners (Year 1)

- FOKUS
- HLRS
- KIT
- LIKAT
- FAU
- RWTH
- TUB
- TUDo

M1-6 Data standards: ELNs Task Force Overview

- Purpose:
 - To understand and document the requirements, user concerns and organizational concerns in implementing an ELN for catalysis research
- Activities:
 - Monthly meetings
 - Distribute and analyze user surveys
 - Organize ELN testing
 - Discuss with organizations who already use ELNs

M1-6 Data standards: ELNs from the User's Perspective

User Stories

- As a researcher, I want:
 - easy to use tool
 - link experiments with results
 - find prior research
 - access from anywhere
 - work collaboratively
 - find chemicals quickly

User Concerns

- *'Will I need to change the way I work?'*
- *'Will this ELN be supported long term?'*
- *'Can I access the notes if I move to a new organization?'*

M2 Data standards for catalyst performance data: Archiving of Catalyst Data including Metadata

Experimentally measured catalyst performance data including metadata

- Fixed bed flow reactor
- Tubular flow reactor
- Monolithic flow reactor

- Data archive
- Extraction of metadata for setting up input files for models and simulation

Reactor data

Performance

EXPERIMENT	Parameter	Value	Unit
	type of experiment	*	end-of-pipe
FIXED BED	length	1.07E-01	m
	diameter	8.00E-03	m
	total mass	0.5	g
	bed porosity	38.1	%
	particle shape	sphere	
	particle length		
	particle diameter	6.30E-04	m
	particle thermal conductivity		W/m K
	radial thermal conductivity	1*	W/m K
	surface area to volume ratio		1/m
	material density		kg/m ³
WALL	wall temperature		K
	wall thickness		m
	wall thermal conductivity	1*	W/m K
	outside heat transfer coeff		W/m ² K
	overall heat transfer coeff	2*	W/m ² K
	heat flux	3*	W/m ²
CATALYST	active catalyst/metal	*	Ni
	metal loading	*	20
	particle porosity		%

T	H2	CO2	CO	CH4	H2O
405.098	0.051253	0.041878	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00
481.252	0.050993	0.041886	0	0	0
545.448	0.047249	0.040464	0	0.001178	0.002785
609.20	0.033378	0.037254	0.001188	0.003323	0.007493
632.301	0.029937	0.033865	0.001901	0.005651	0.013151
688.944	0.023335	0.031192	0.003335	0.007264	0.018335
746.846	0.025841	0.029769	0.006376	0.005662	0.017805
806.007	0.032097	0.027811	0.011739	0.002632	0.016918
863.909	0.035317	0.024959	0.016209	0	0.017281
929.364	0.034966	0.022644	0.019073	0.000323	0.019073
986.007	0.0339	0.021043	0.020686	0	0.020686
1048.944	0.032299	0.019442	0.022299	0	0.022299
1114.399	0.031234	0.017663	0.024627	0	0.023734

```

cases:
-
  title: Fan et al. (CO2) thermal decomposition, 10% Ni/HgAl2O3
  data: ./data_Fan_thermal
  view:
    label:
      x: TWall / K
      y: outlet mole fractions
    configuration:
      driver: detchem_channel
      output: ./mole_fractions
      # output: ./conversions
    parameters:
      pressure: 1e5
      inlet:
        temperature: ($data: T)
        gas_velocity: ($data: u)
        mole_fractions:
          CO2: 0.16
          H2: 0.64
          N2: ""
      channel:
        length: 1.2e-2
        radius: 1.68e-4
        wall_temperature: ($data: T)
        # f_cat_geo: 10000
        f_cat_geo: 280.4
      chem_surf:
        initial_integration_step_size: 1e-10
        integration_time: 1
        absolute_tolerance: 1e-20
        relative_tolerance: 1e-6
        max_integration_step_size: 1e-4
      solver:
        initial_integration_step_size: 1e-10
        max_integration_step_size: 1e-4
      grid:
        radial_points: 18
  
```



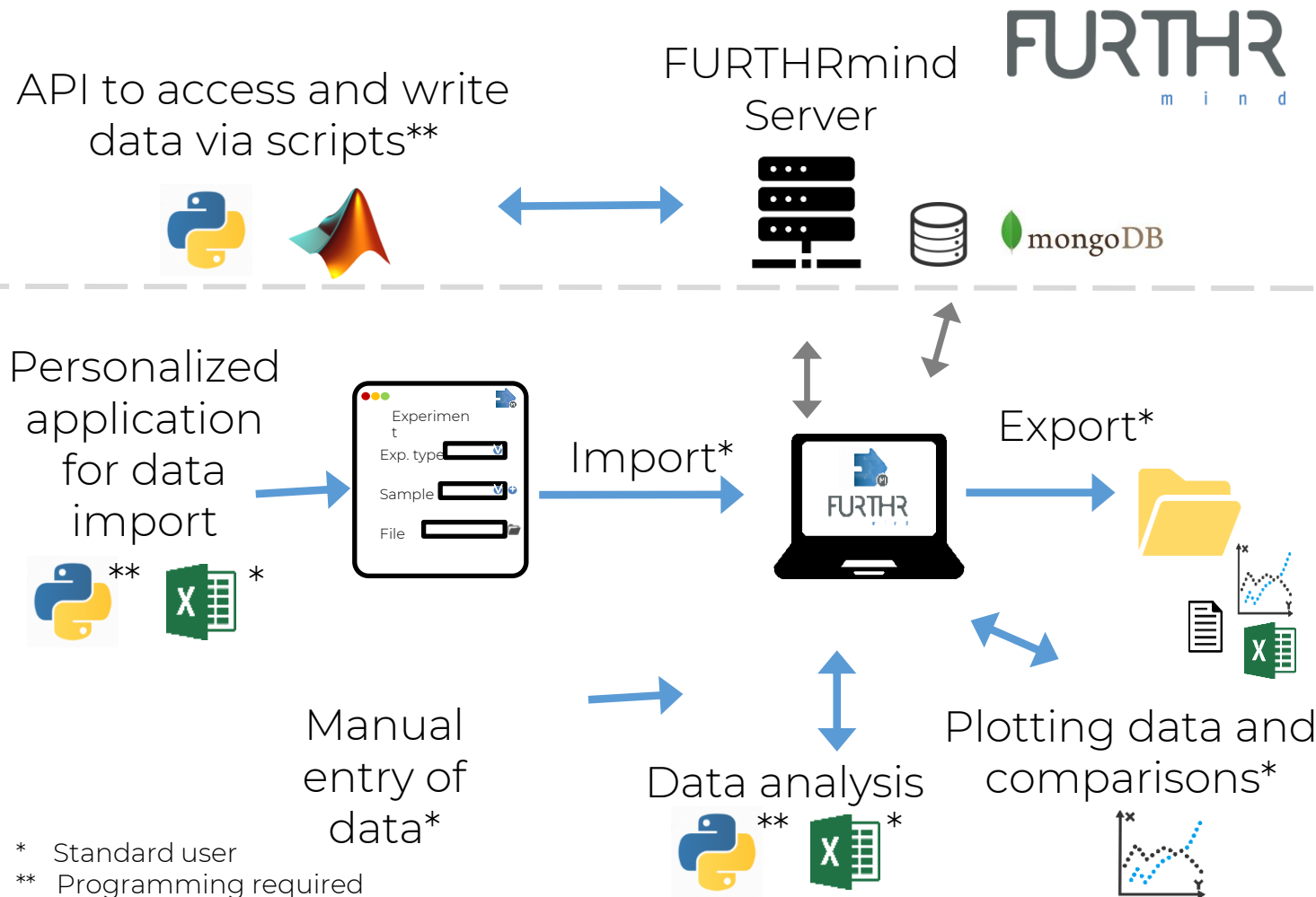
M9 Data collection tool for catalyst performance data

Monitor and document processing of original data including analytics and catalyst information



H. Gossler et al., PhysChemChemPhys 20 (2018) 10857; Catalysts 9 (2019) 227.

M8-M12 Data Workflow



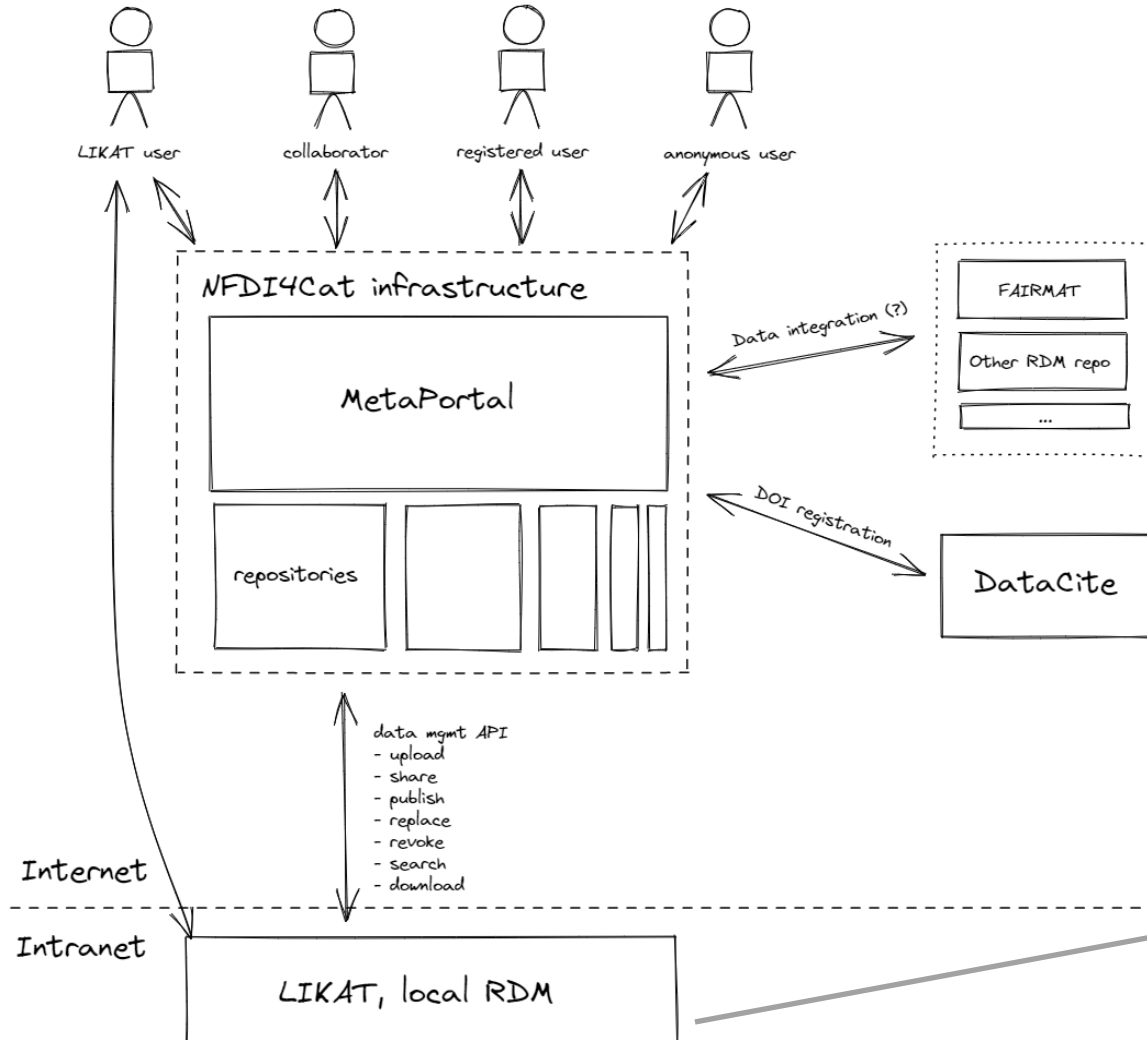
Targets:

- Find a suitable ELN
- Testing in the working group
- Accessibility
- Automatisisation

Sub-targets:

- Training of students
- Get a „feeling“ for data
- Make it attractive

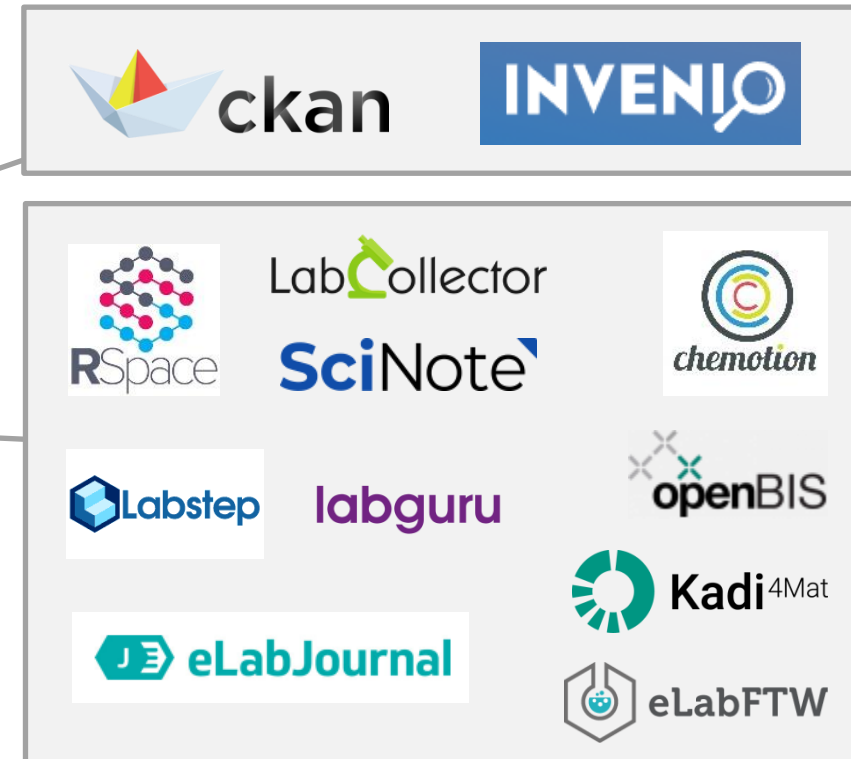
M14 Develop basic local cross-cutting pilots



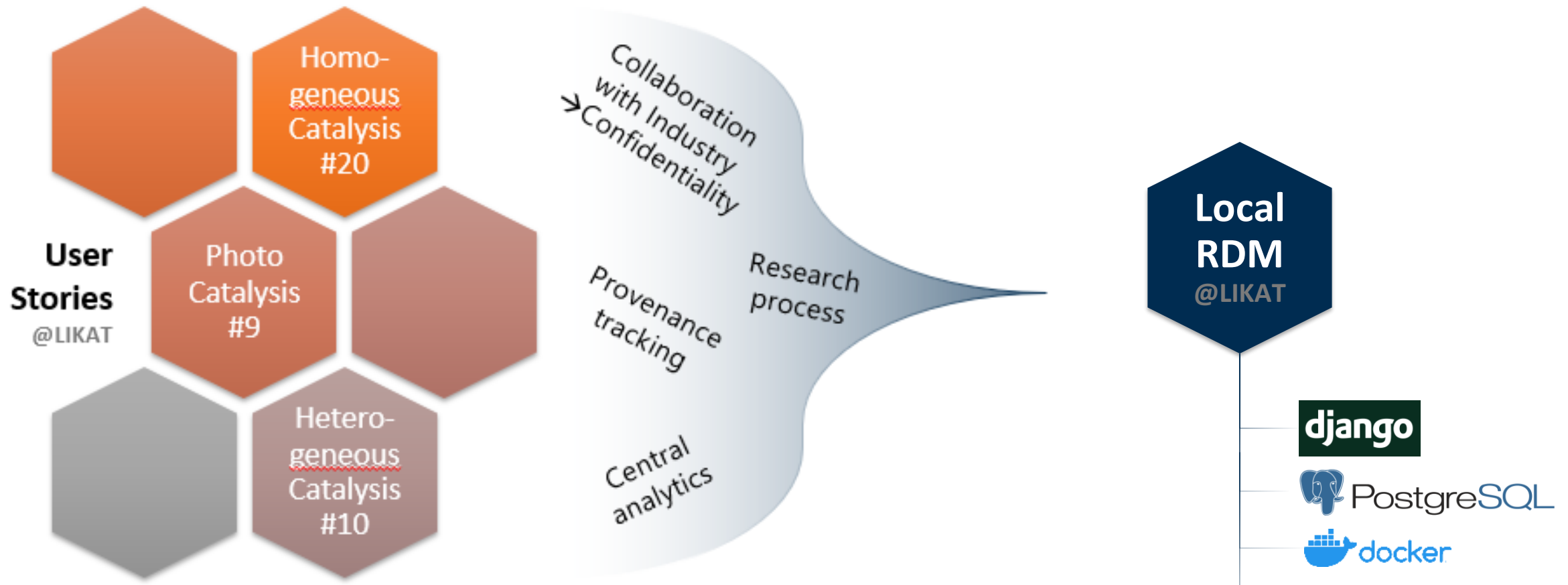
- Scope:
 - A system to support researchers of different catalysis sub-disciplines to locally handle their data
- Goals:
 - Provide benefits to users in daily research routine
 - Linked-data compatible FAIR data storage
 - Enable sharing & publishing via NFDI4Cat meta portal
 - Support complex access control schemes

M14 Local cross-cutting pilots: LIKAT's approach

- ✓ LIKAT internal cross-cutting user survey
- ✓ Collection of user stories
- ✓ Review & evaluation of tools landscape
 - Data-repository software
 - ELN and LIMS systems
 - Data formats
 - Web development technology stacks
- ✓ Decision about technical basis
- Implementation ongoing



M13-17: Development of local pilots: Intranet web application for local RDM

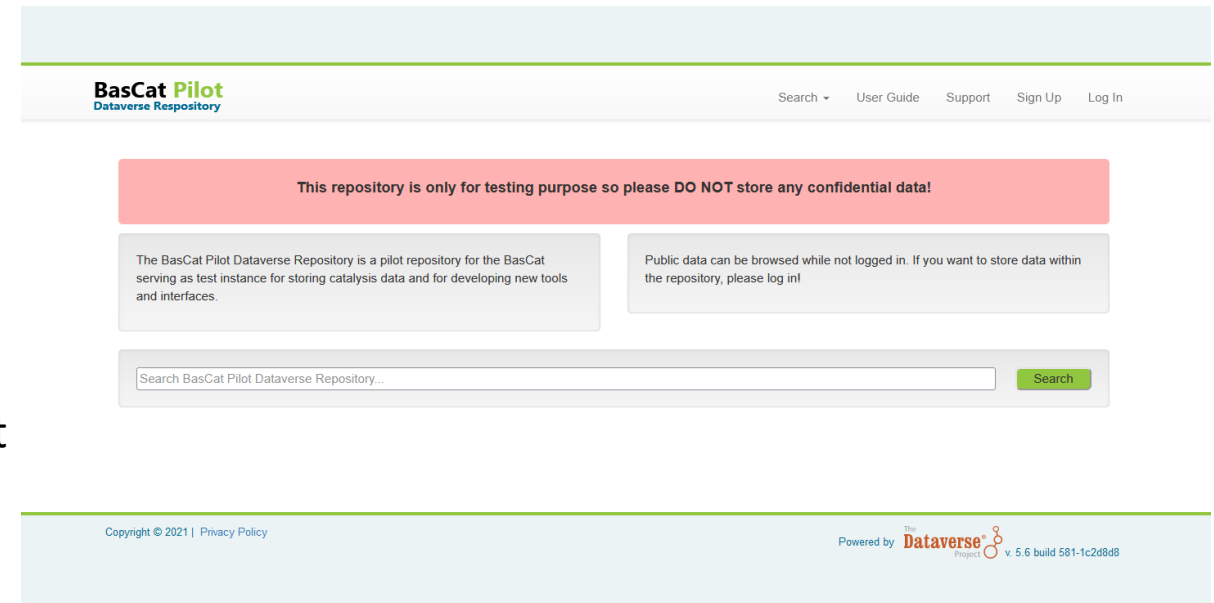


M13-17: Development of local pilots:

BasCat Pilot

General Goals

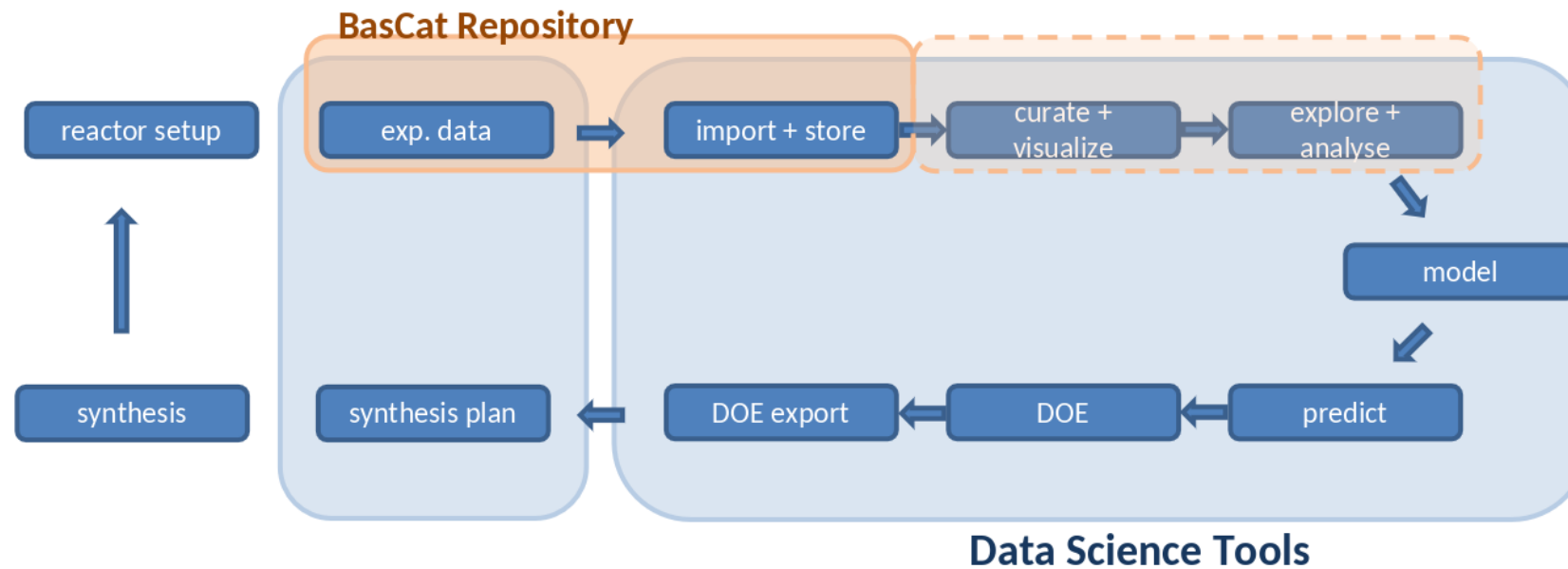
- Pilot will address the conversion of synthesis gas (CO + hydrogen) into larger hydro carbons and oxygenates.
 - Development of methods and software tools for heterogeneous catalysis that support the whole data work flow from defined experimental data, data import, data storage as well as further data processing in terms of curation and visualization.
- Instance of repository for BasCat at FOKUS
- **First step:**
 - Exploration of in-built functionalities:
 - Data import (GUI, API)
 - Data storage
 - Data publishing and permission management
 - Data exploration



M13-17: Development of local pilots:

BasCat Pilot

- Import of performance data for storage in BasCat repository (explore import/export functionality)
- Embedding of BasCat tools for processing of performance data (explore data science methods)
- Setting up pilot of NFDI4Cat meta dataportal (piveau)
- Connection of BasCat repository
- Stepwise extension of pilot to cover steps within the work flow (synthesis, characterization, catalytic tests)



Task Area 3



**TA3: Data Analysis,
Quality Management
and Re-Use**



- Overall data workflow concept developed for heterogeneous catalysis research
- Data tools developed as proof-of-concept with local data
- First link established BasCat, CaRMeN, local pilot
- Use case data measured and documented for heterogeneous catalysis

Task Area 3: Work Plan / Partners

Novel algorithms (M1-3)

integrate existing tools into basic pilots
algorithms to rate data quality

Tool development (M4-10)

tools for data analysis and re-use
tools for quality monitoring

Connecting the tools (M11-14)

interface external repositories

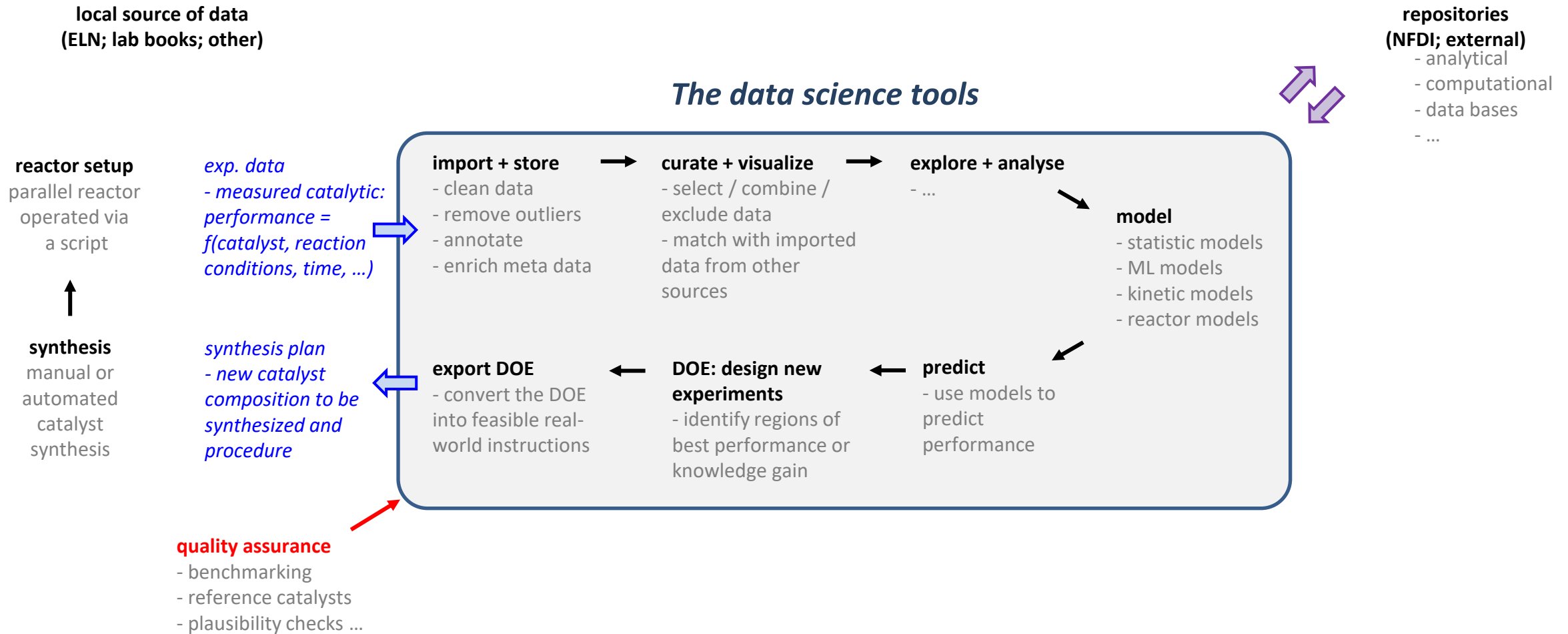
Use cases (M15-18)

use cases in heterogeneous catalysis

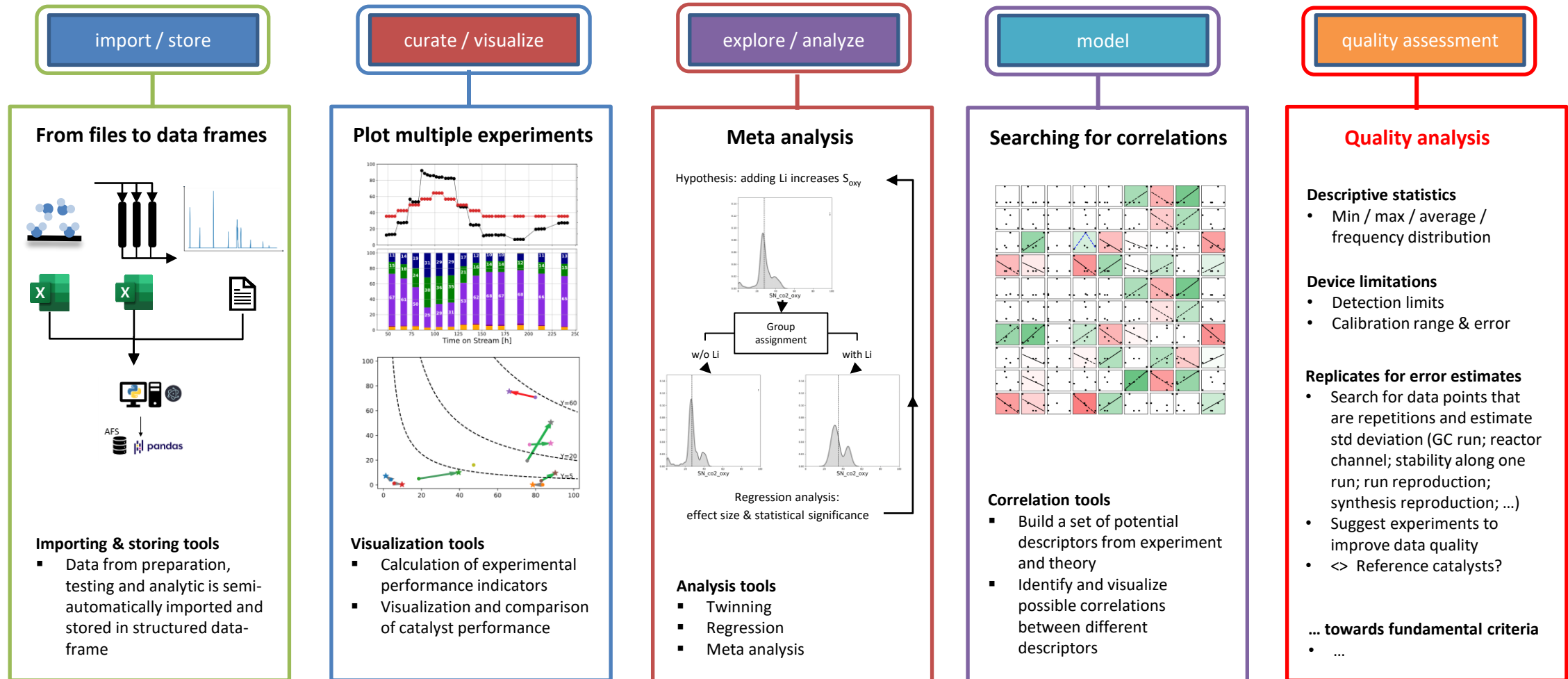
Partners (Year 1)

- TU Berlin
- KIT

The overall data workflow concept



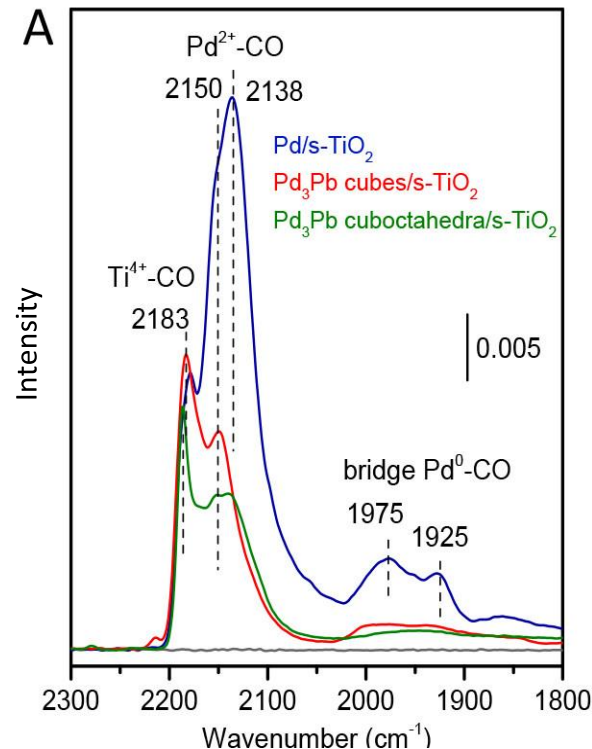
Tool development as proof-of-concept



Connecting the tools

Experimentally measured IR Spectrum

- catalyst
 - state of catalyst (e.g. prereduced)
 - temperature/pressure
 - inlet gas composition
-
- IR Spectrum
 - adsorption orientation
 - vibrational mode



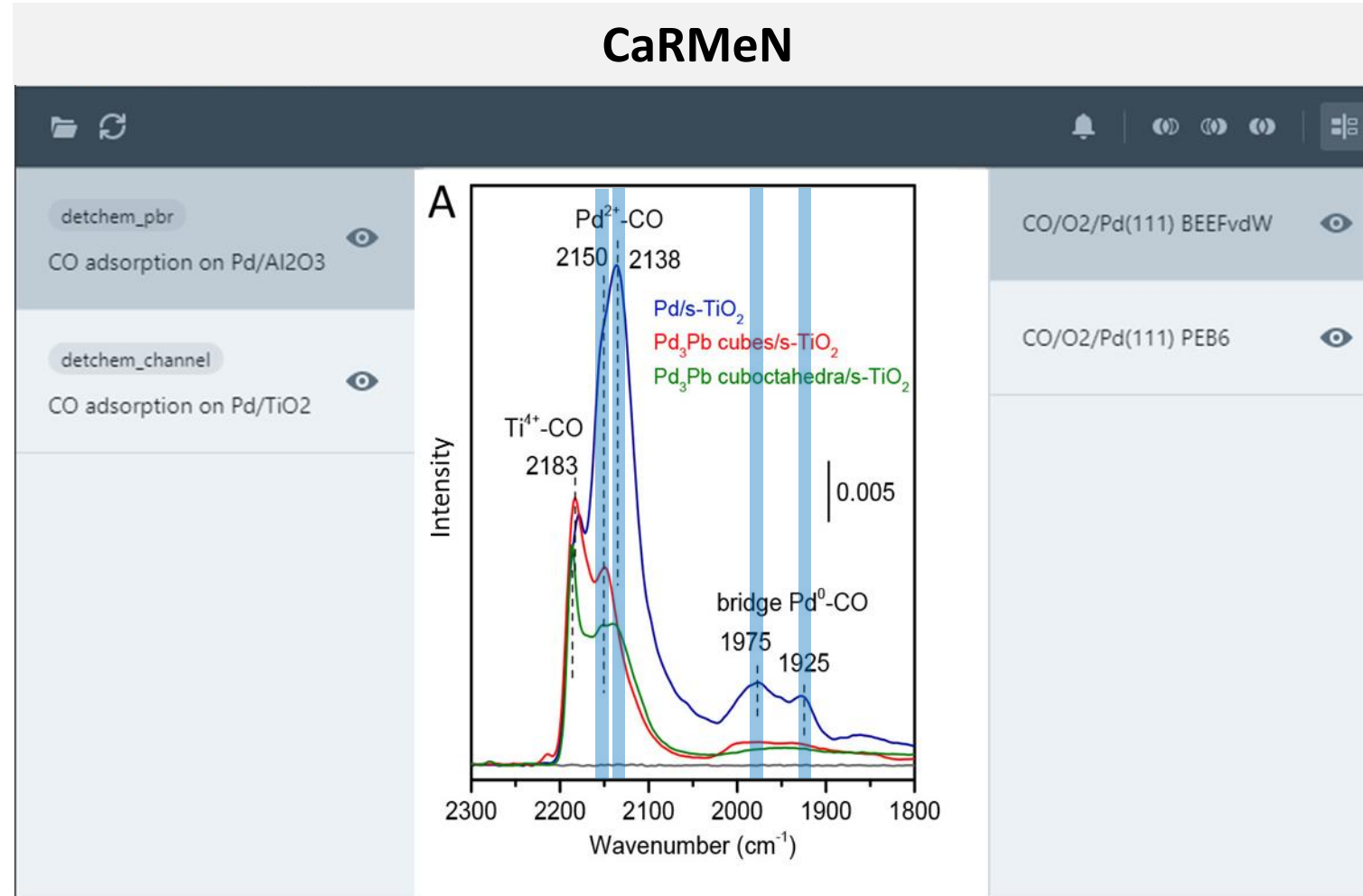
DFT calculations

- model surface (facet, xyz file)
 - state of surface
 - temperature/pressure
 - inlet gas composition
-
- Vibrational frequencies for CO adsorption
 - adsorption orientation
 - vibrational mode

V. R. Naina, S. Wang, D. I. Sharapa, M. Zimmermann, M. Hähsler, L. Niebl-Eibenstein, J. Wang, C. Wöll, Y. Wang, S. K. Singh, F. Studt and S. Behrens, *ACS Catal.*, 2021, **11**, 2288–2301.

Connecting the tools

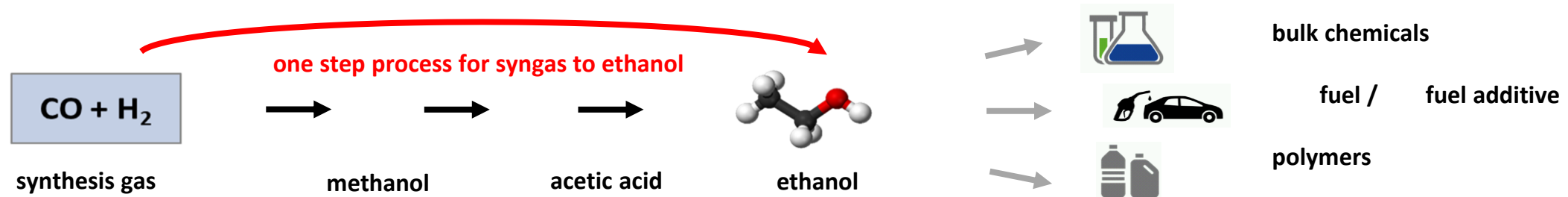
- Experimental data/metadata in .yaml and .csv data packages



- theoretical data/metadata in the form of lines (if intensity is not known)
- Development of drivers to connect to simulation software (e.g. VASP, TURBOMOLE)

V. R. Naina, S. Wang, D. I. Sharapa, M. Zimmermann, M. Hähsler, L. Niebl-Eibenstein, J. Wang, C. Wöll, Y. Wang, S. K. Singh, F. Studt and S. Behrens, *ACS Catal.*, 2021, **11**, 2288–2301.

Use case: CO hydrogenation on Rh/X/SiO₂

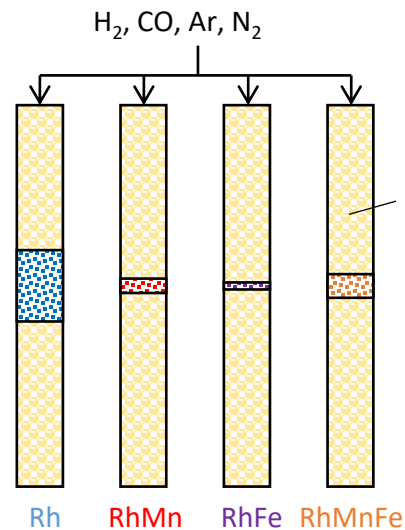


industrially relevant conditions

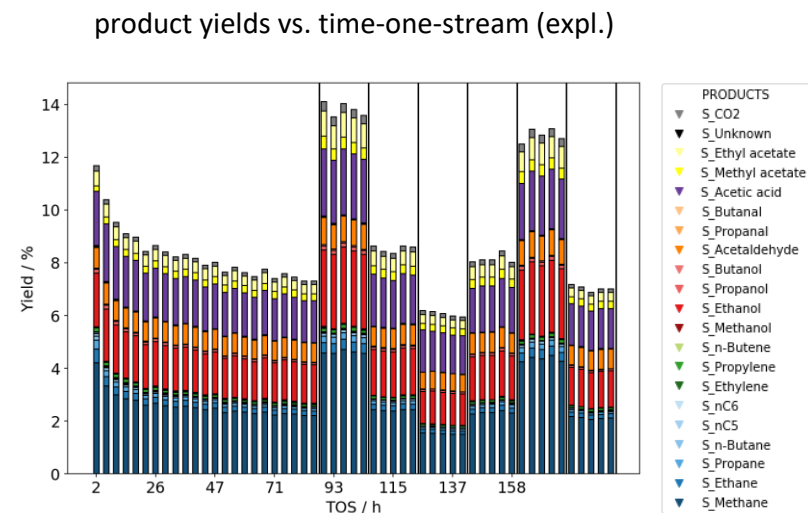


H₂, CO, Ar, N₂, CO₂
1 - 80 bar
180 – 500 °C
0.2 - 8 ml catalyst
~GHSV 200 – 35000 h⁻¹

parallel reactor technology



complex product spectrum



current scope of data

- detailed synthesis protocols
- performance data of catalytic testing
- analytical data: ICP-OES, TPRed, TGA, CHN, FTIR, electron microscopy

P. Preikschas, J. Bauer, K. Knemeyer, R. Naumann d'Alnoncourt, R. Kraehnert, and F. Rosowski, Catal. Sci. Technol. 2021, 11, 5802-5815

Next steps

- **Overall data workflow concept developed applicable to heterogeneous catalysis research**
 - extend the concept (higher complexity, other fields of catalysis)
- **Data tools developed as proof-of-concept with local data**
 - expand the tools (heat and mass transfer, kinetics, design-of-experiments)
 - integrate into local and overarching pilots
- **First link established BasCat, CaRMeN, local pilot**
 - connect with ELNs, other repositories and data sources
- **Use case data measured and documented for heterogeneous catalysis**
 - develop ontologies and meta data standards based on this example
 - transform the data into the new standardized structures and formats
 - use for development and testing of ELN, local pilots, overarching infrastructure

Task Area 4



TA4: Linked Extensible Infrastructure and Access Management



- Requirements analysis
 - Requirements elicitation, based on stakeholder interviews
 - Requirements document
- Next steps
 - Architecture document
 - Software evaluation, pilot system

Agenda and Overview

■ Measures

1. Initial phase

1. Requirements Analysis

2. Software Evaluation

3. Pilot System

2. Development phase

4. Repository Layer

5. Presentation Layer

6. Additional Services

7. User Access & User Management

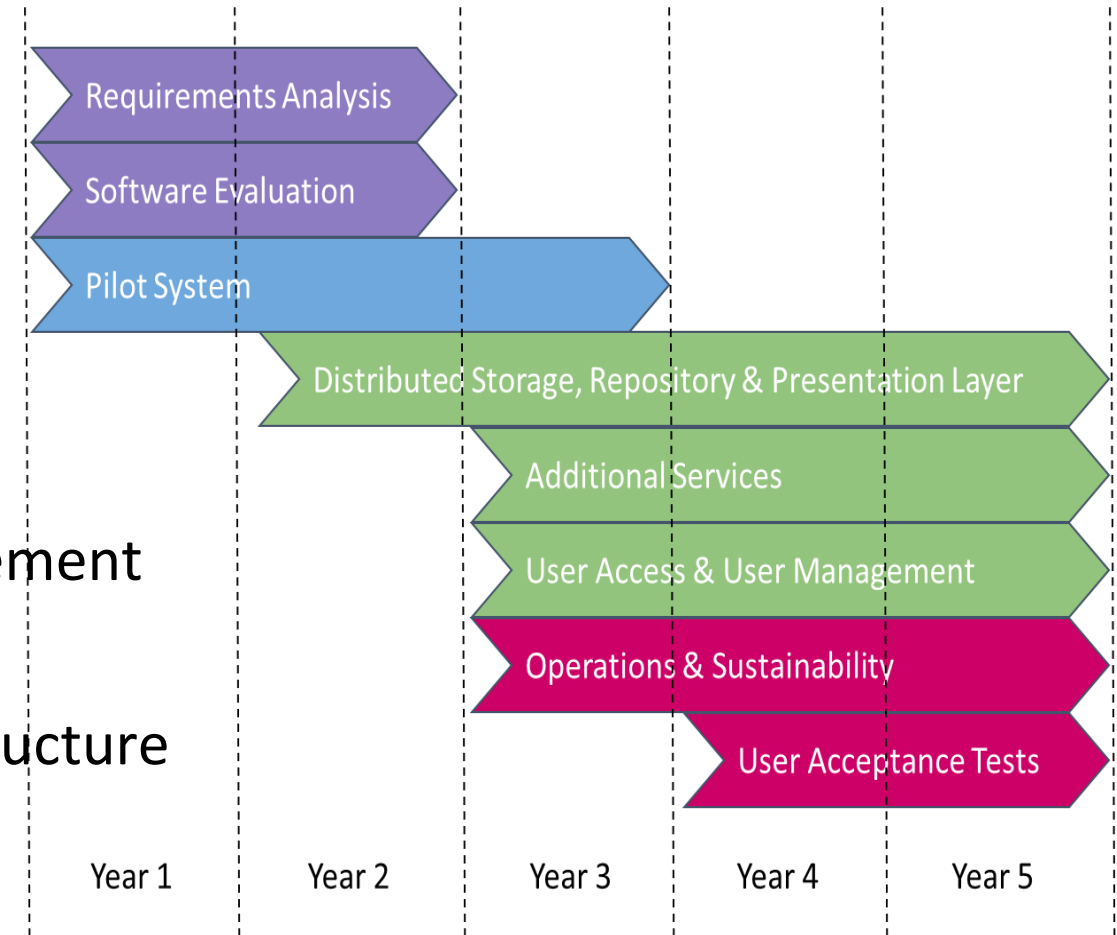
3. Evaluation phase

8. Operations

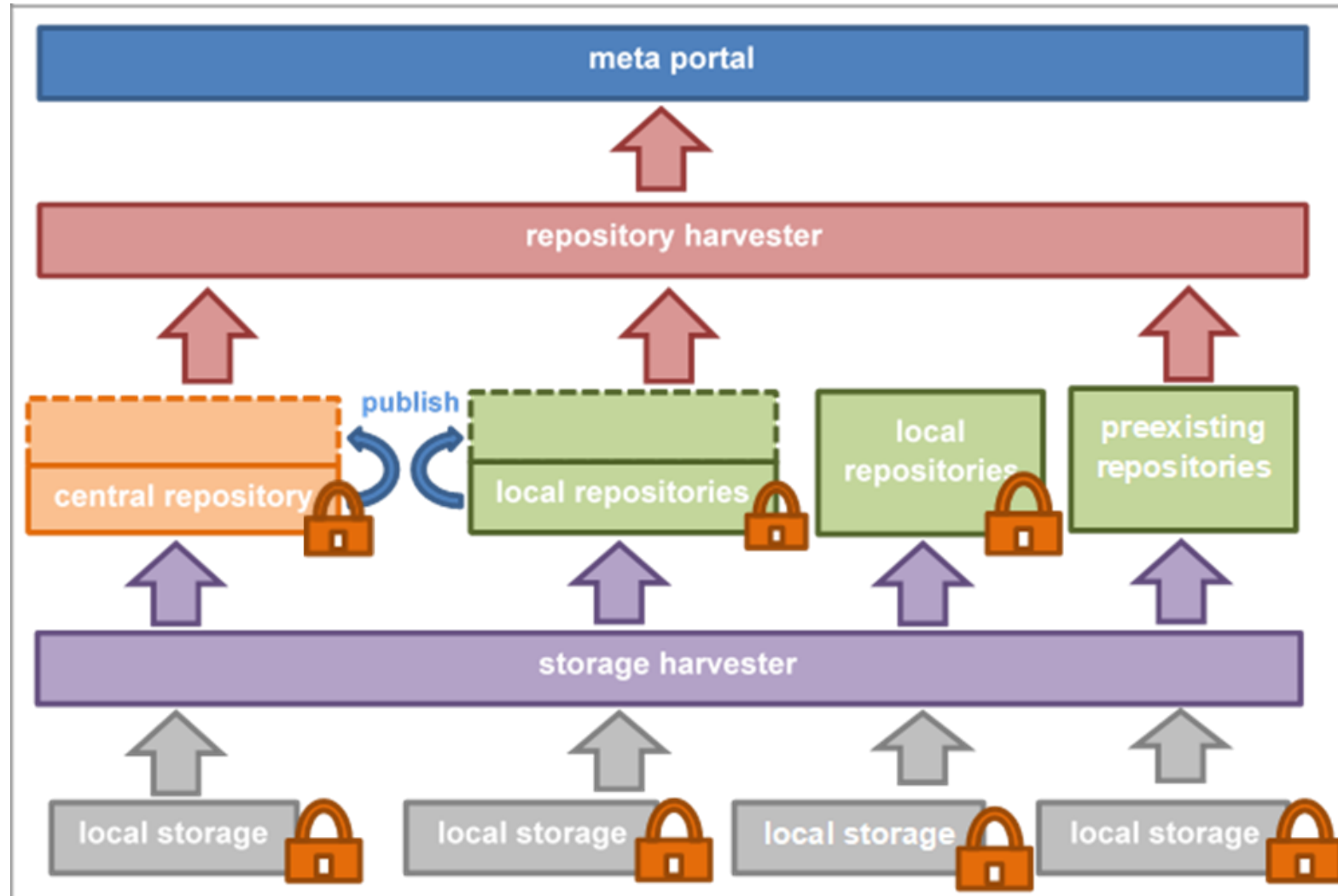
9. Sustainability of the Infrastructure

10. Specification Review &

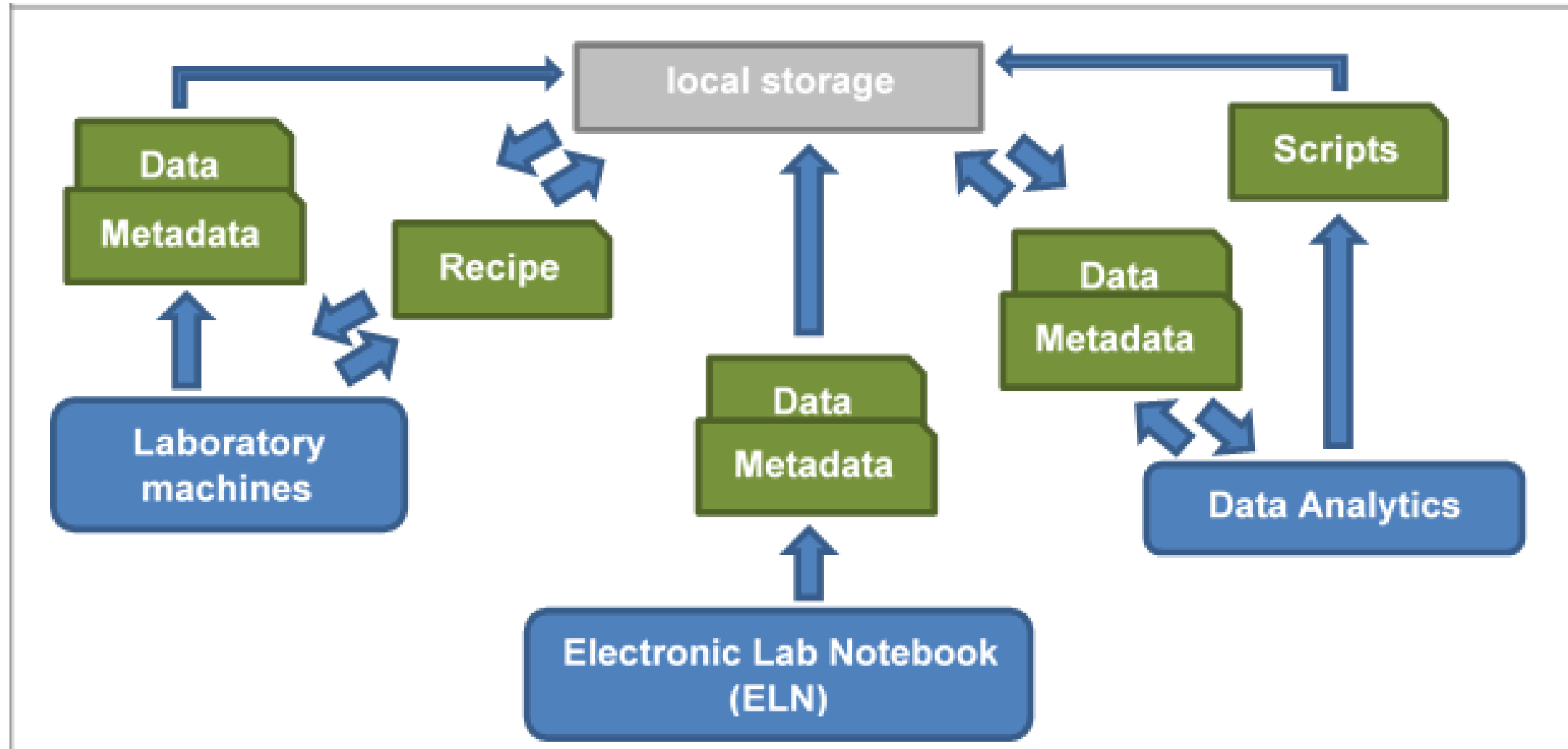
11. User Acceptance Tests



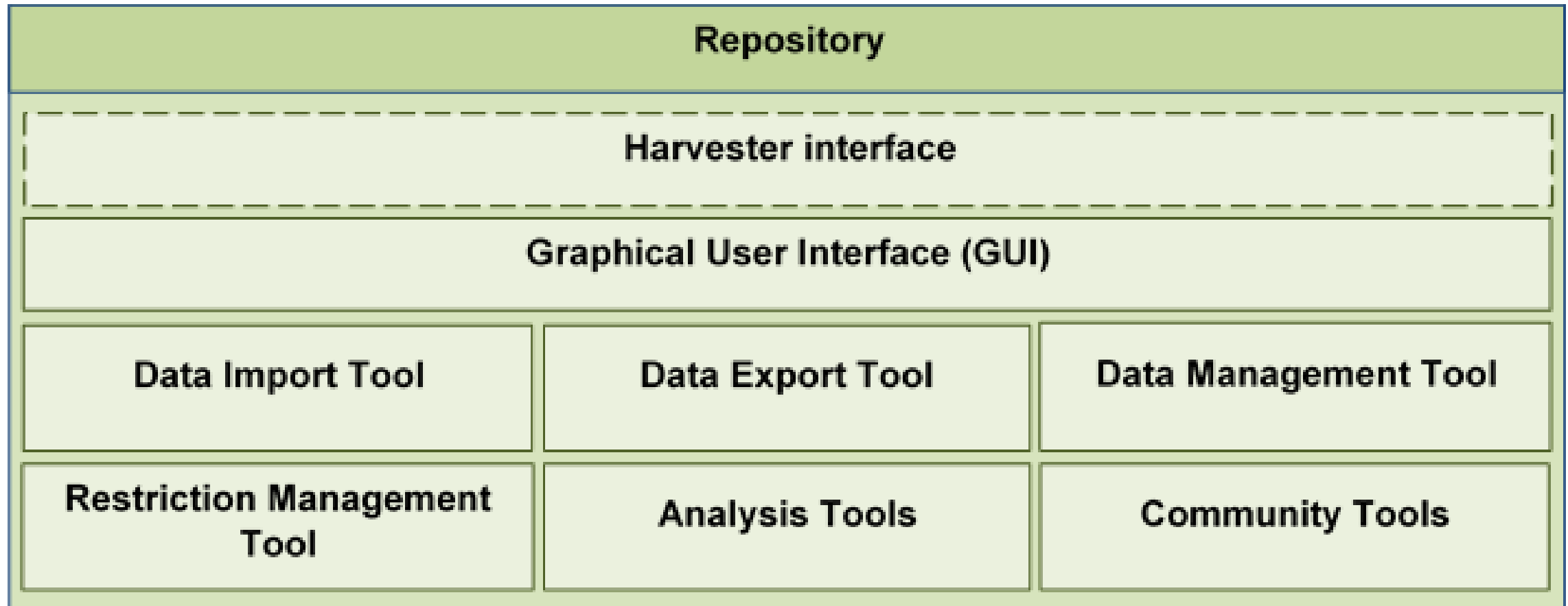
NFDI4Cat Research Data Infrastructure



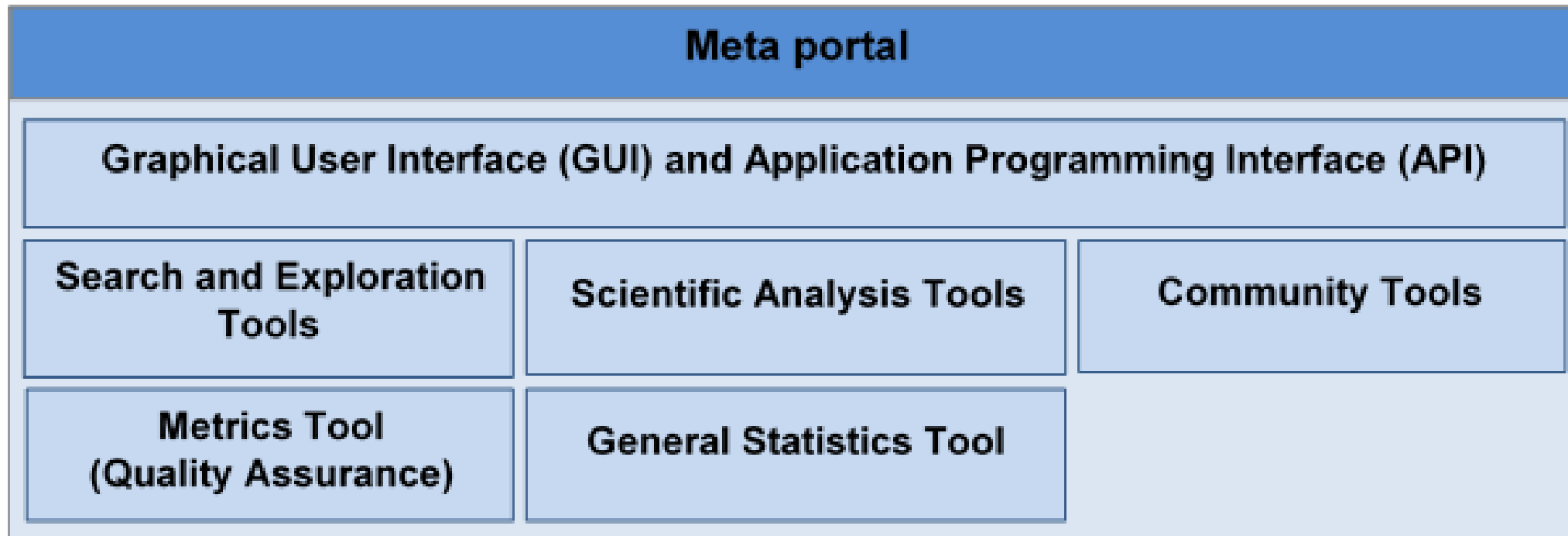
NFDI4Cat Local Data Storage



NFDI4Cat Repository



NFDI4Cat Portal



Architecture Document

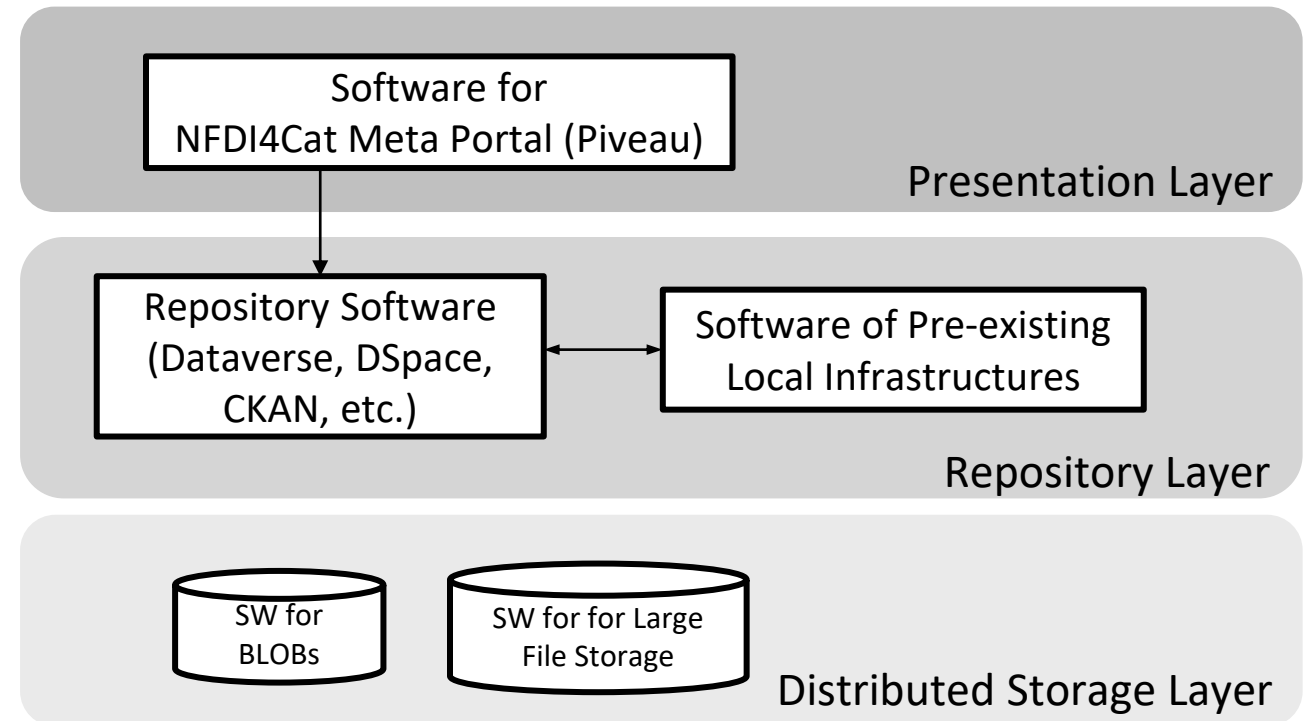
- concretization of planned architecture
- detailed description of architecture's components and interfaces based on the collected requirements from the requirements document and open questions which arised during the feedback round of the requirements analysis
- also agile approach
- similar to requirements document iteration of document through partners
- -> extension and improvement of document

Measure 2: Software Evaluation

- In the initial phase, HLRS and FOKUS concentrate on evaluating:

Tools for Repositories & Metadata
semantic-logical layer
triple stores
PID generation

Tools for Lab
electronic lab notebooks



Measure 3: Pilot System (with TA2/3)

- Pilot system at BasCat@TU Berlin
 - Covers a wide range of aspects
 - Will serve as a blueprint
- Further pilot systems at other institutions
 - May (further) develop their own components
 - May reuse components later on



Finally

- Requirement analysis with User Stories as starting point
- Ontologies are the key for FAIR data principles
- Electronic Laboratory Notebooks are a main data source
- Data Standards are important for research
- Data Analysis needs integrated quality management
- Repository Infrastructure and Interfaces for Data Access

