

Workshop on Open Science practices in Nuclear Physics, 5-6 December 2022

# Path to Open Science (a) AGATA

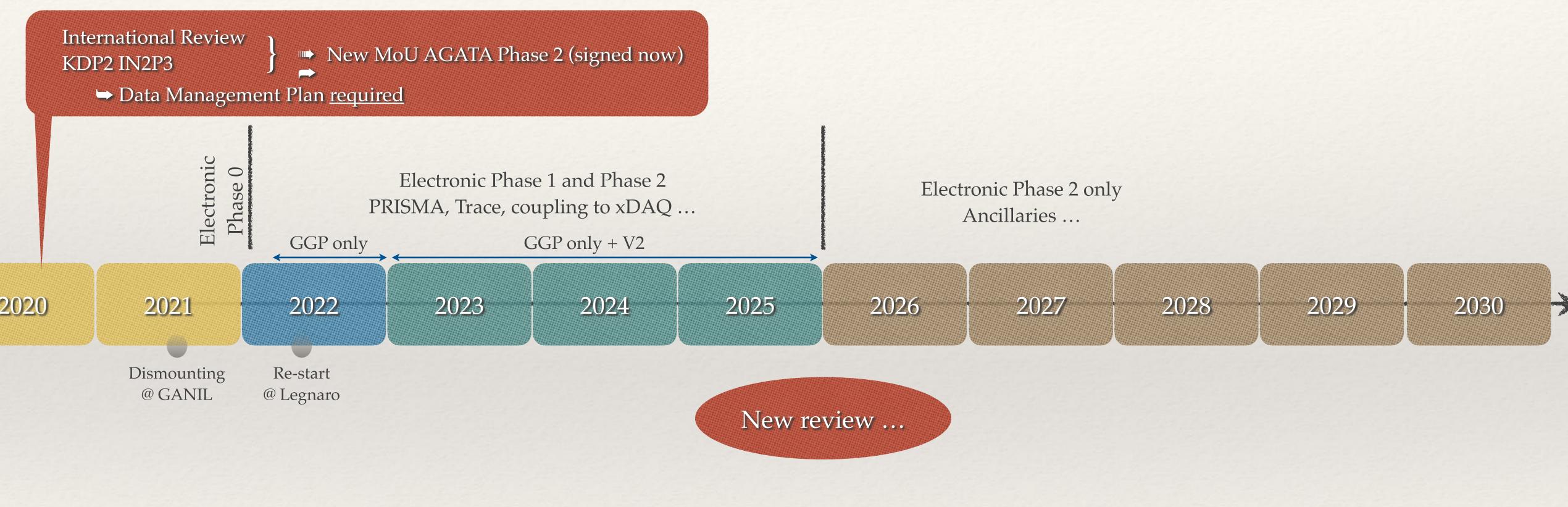
O.Stézowski, as member of the AGATA Collaboration

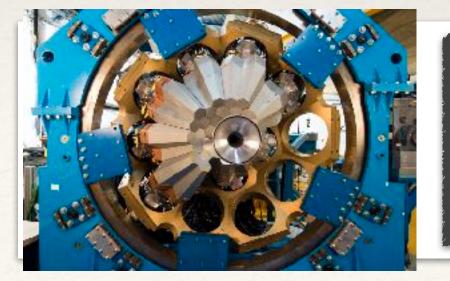
Many thanks to the AGATA Data Processing Team

G.Baulieu, N.Dosme, J.Dudouet, S. Elloumi, Ph. Gauron, A. Goasduff, M.Gulmini, A. Korichi,

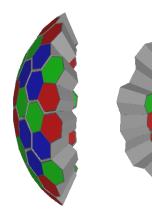
J. Jacob, V. Lafage, E. Legay, P. Lejeannic, J. Ljungvall, G. Philippon, R. Molina, M. Roetto, M. Tauriga-Quere, N. Toniolo

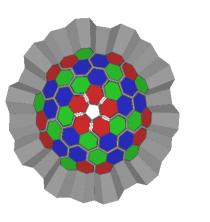
## The Data Processing « Phase 2 » Time Line



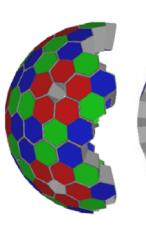


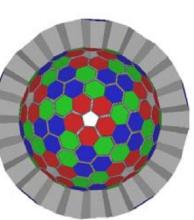
4PI/3 60 Ge 20 TC



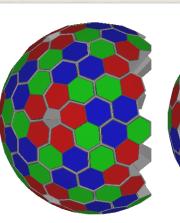


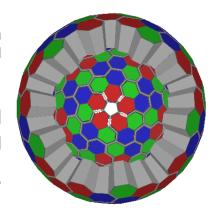
2PI 90 Ge 30 TC



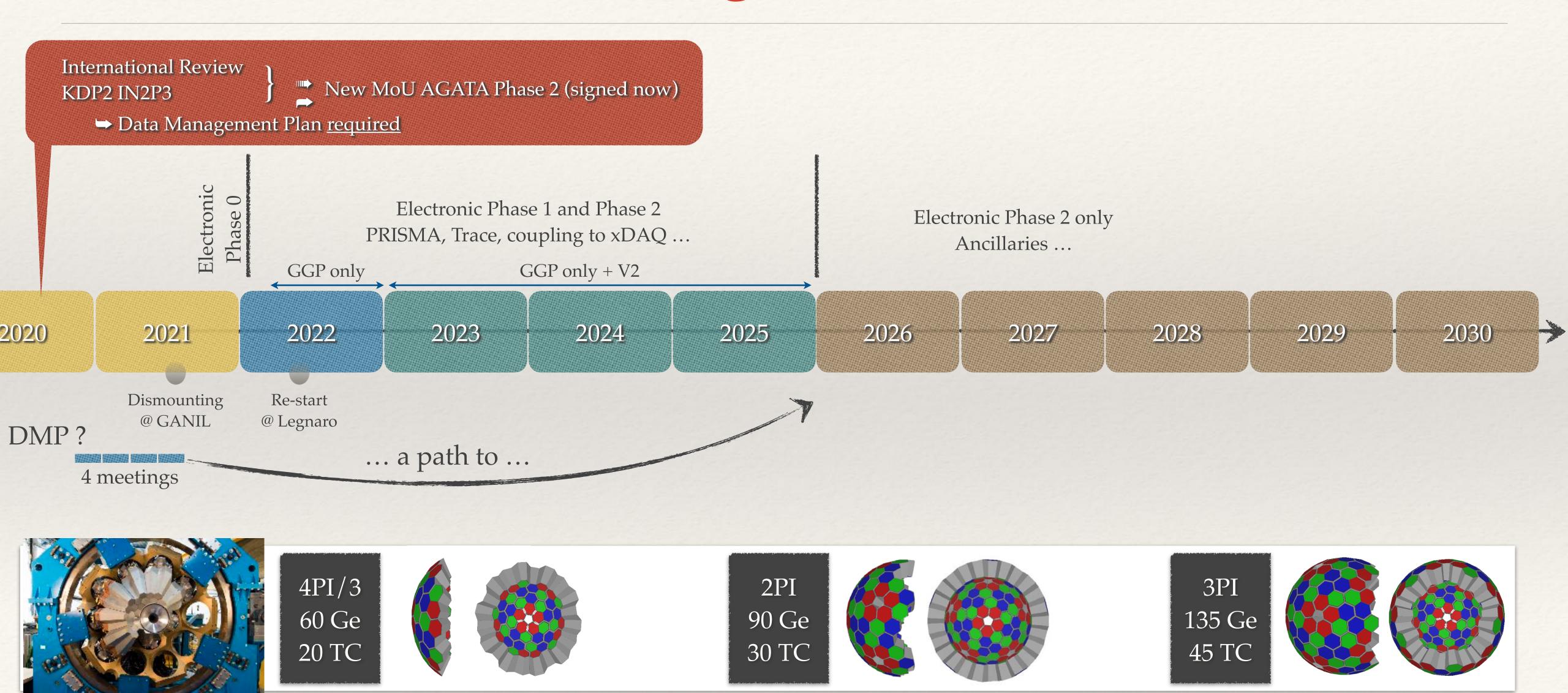


3PI 135 Ge 45 TC





# The Data Processing « Phase 2 » Time Line

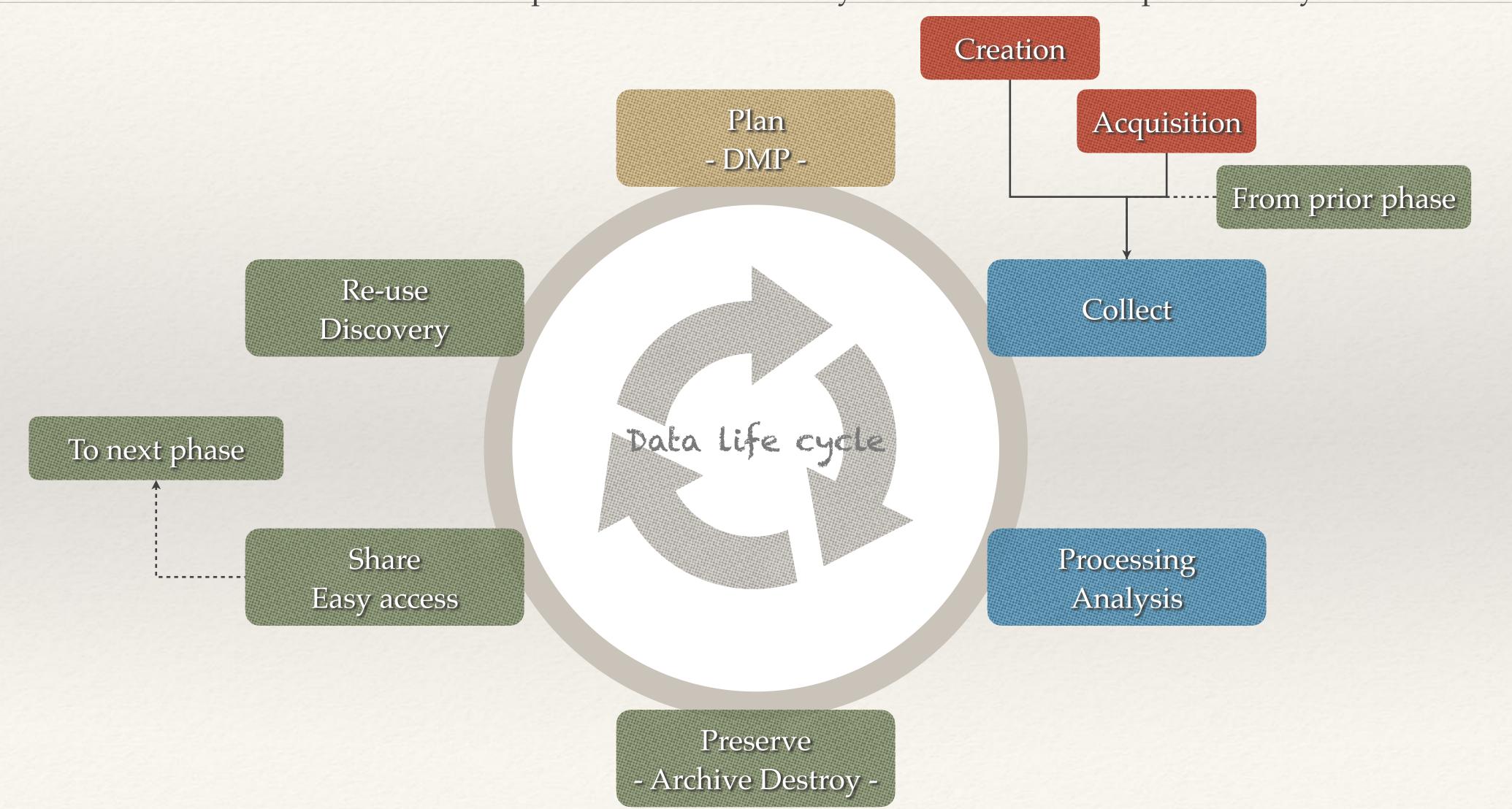


### What is behind the 'DMP' door? Open Data - Open Science Path ...

Not only Papers! Our researches are almost fully funded by public agencies! Open Peer All the products from such funds have to be given back to the society Methods Review 4 meetings Open Data Education Open Access Results of our discussions 6 2 documents on ATRIUM Step#n: Open Science **Current Practices** (Personal wiew) Building a level scheme What to be changed? in his internet browser citizen **DMP** Step#i: Open Data Open sources Step# 0 : Where we are Open methods « data scientists » A colleague playing with « my » data Step#1: DMP AGATA Collaboration Council (decisions) actor along the path

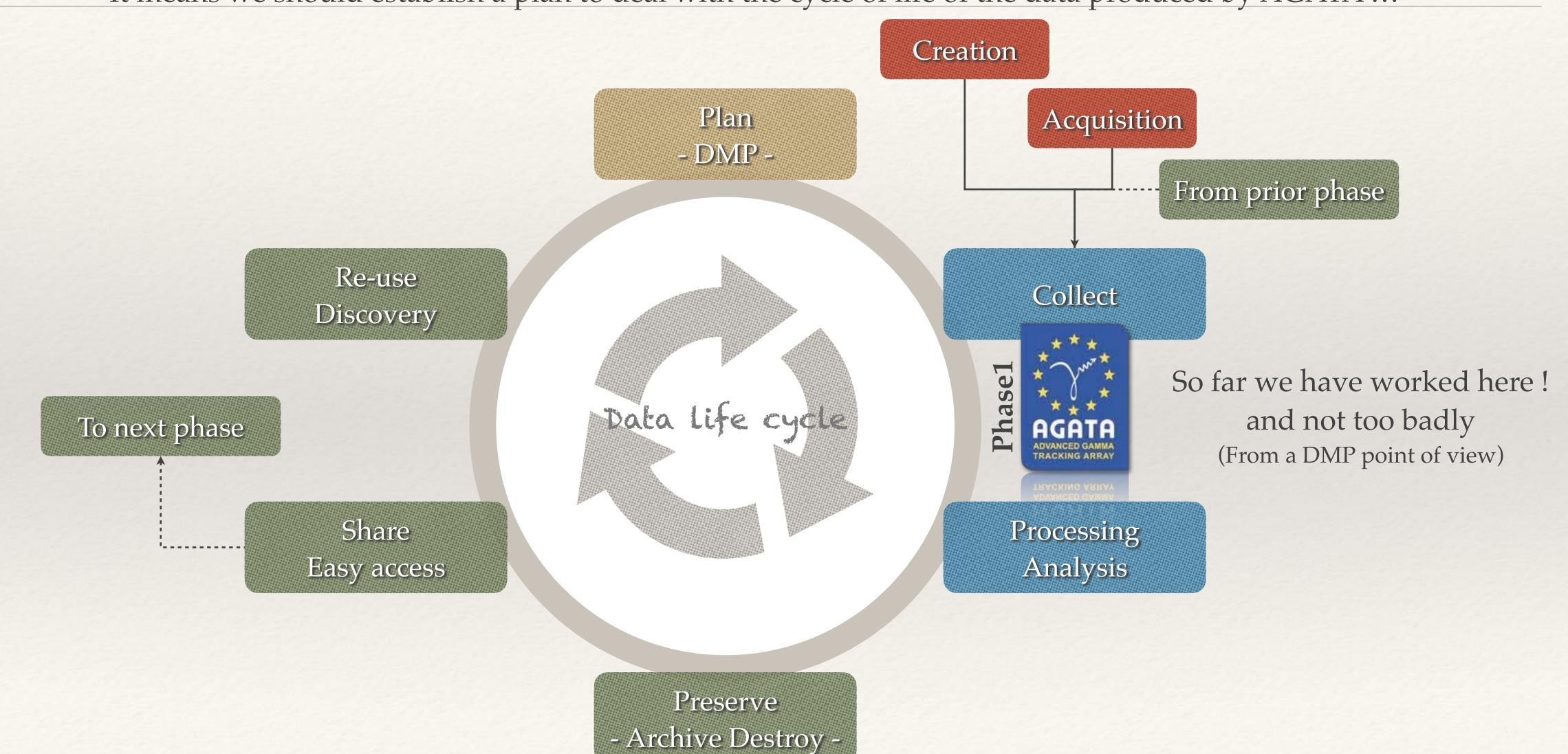
### Step #1: what is a DMP?

It means we should establish a plan to deal with the cycle of life of the data produced by AGATA ...



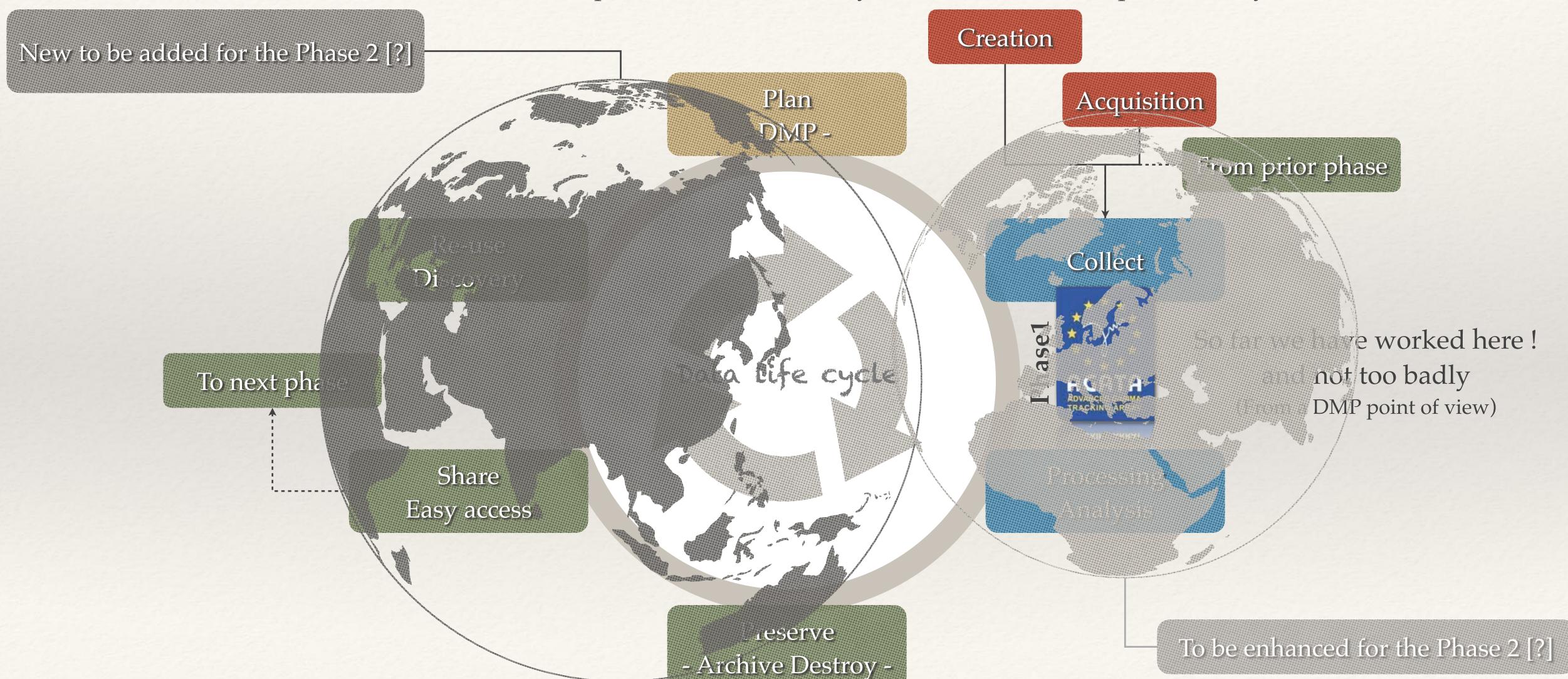
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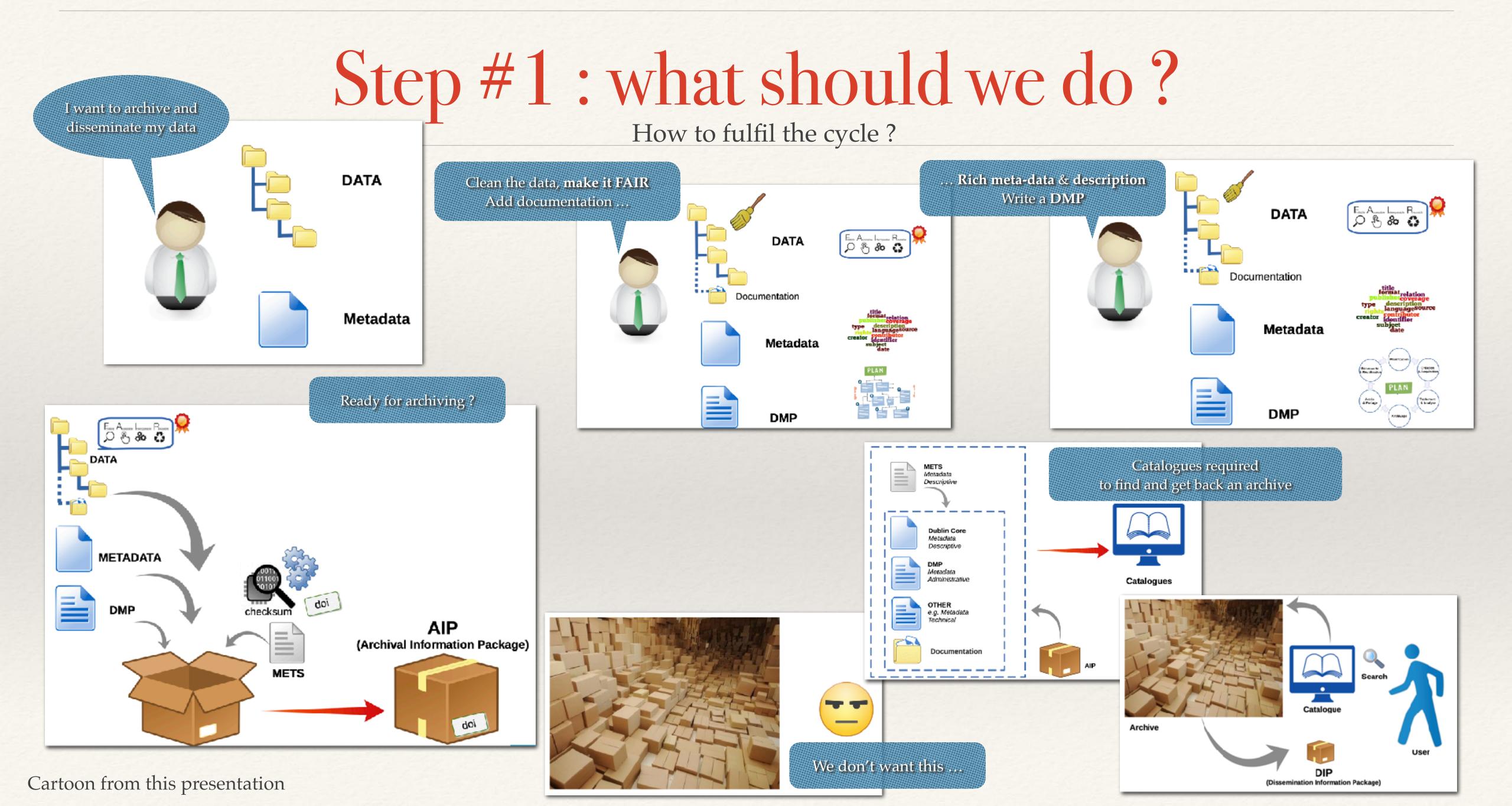
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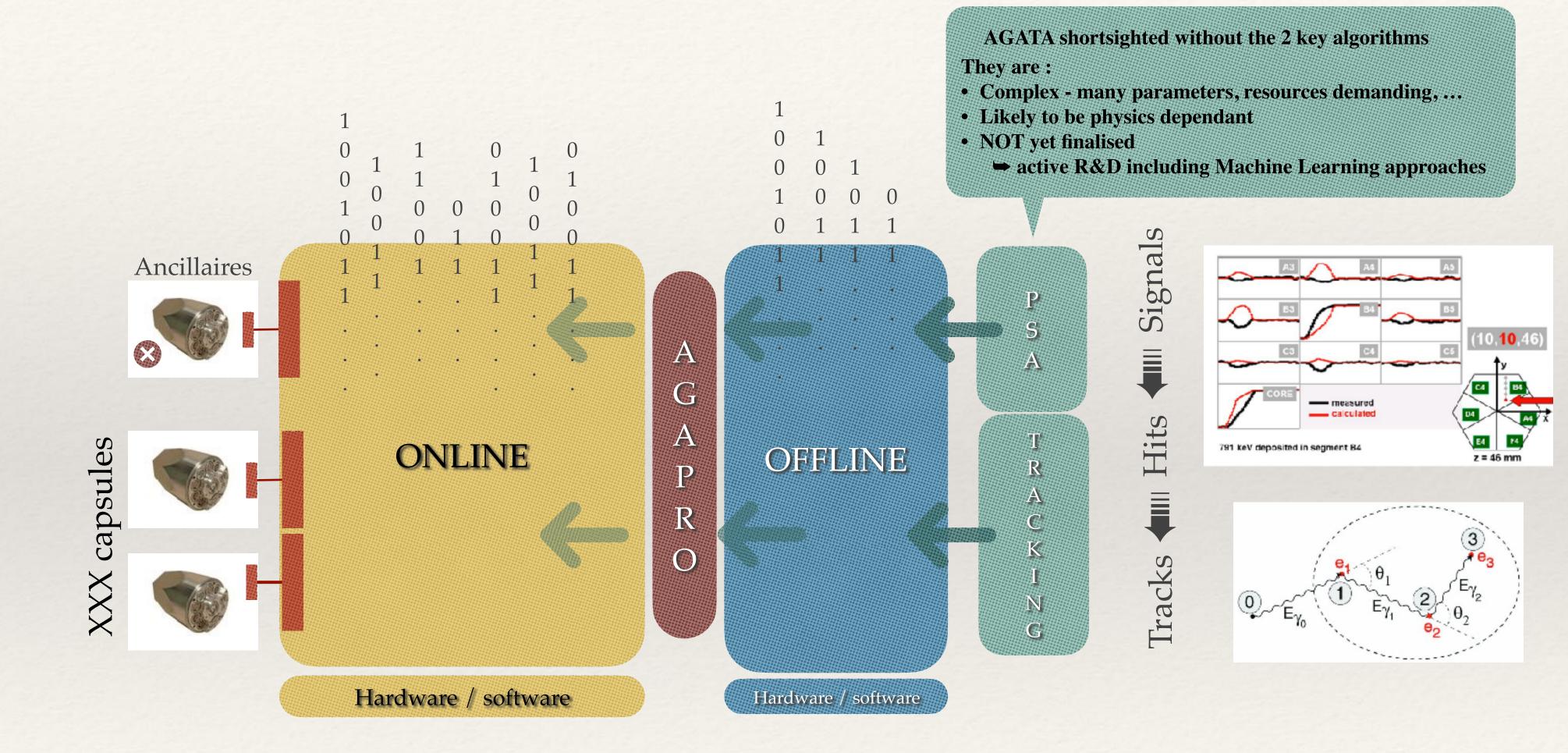
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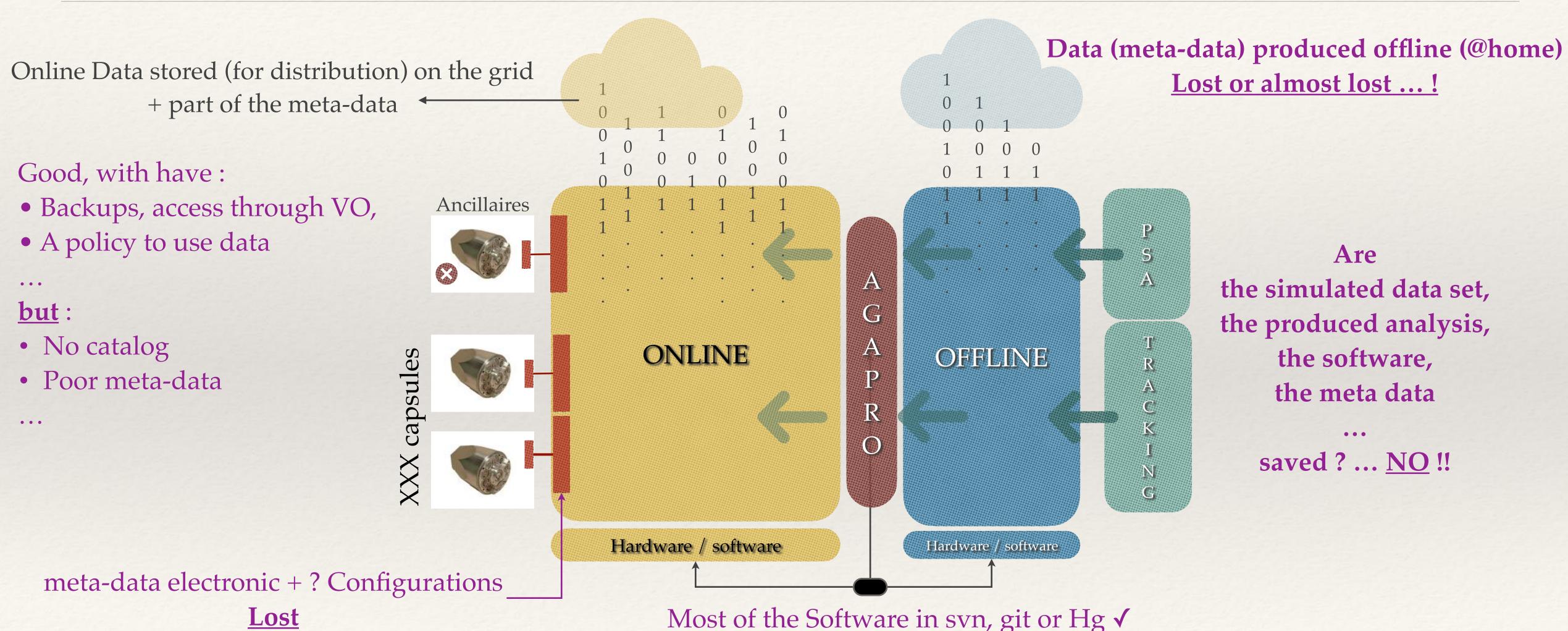
### What AGATA produced as Data?

Schematic view of the Data Production



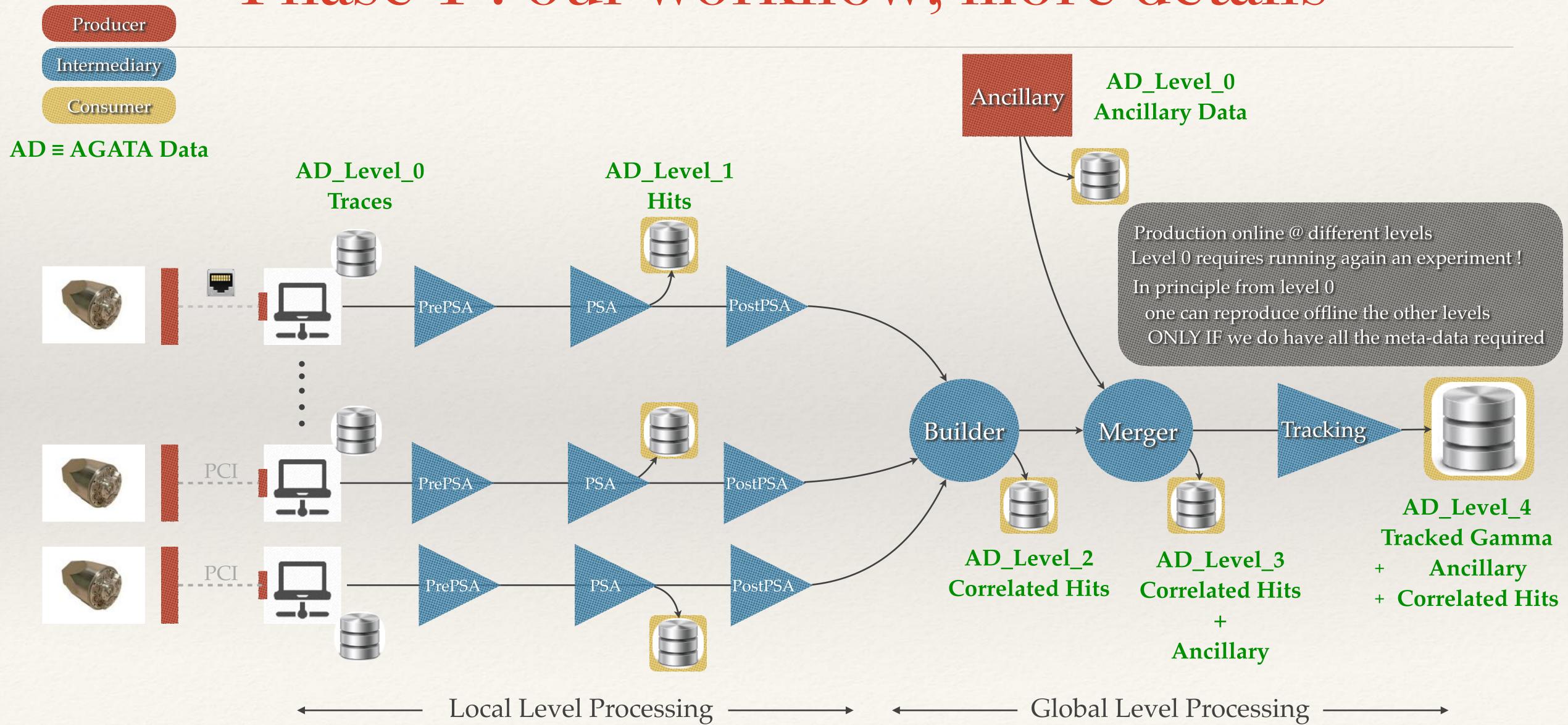
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Schematic view of the Data Production

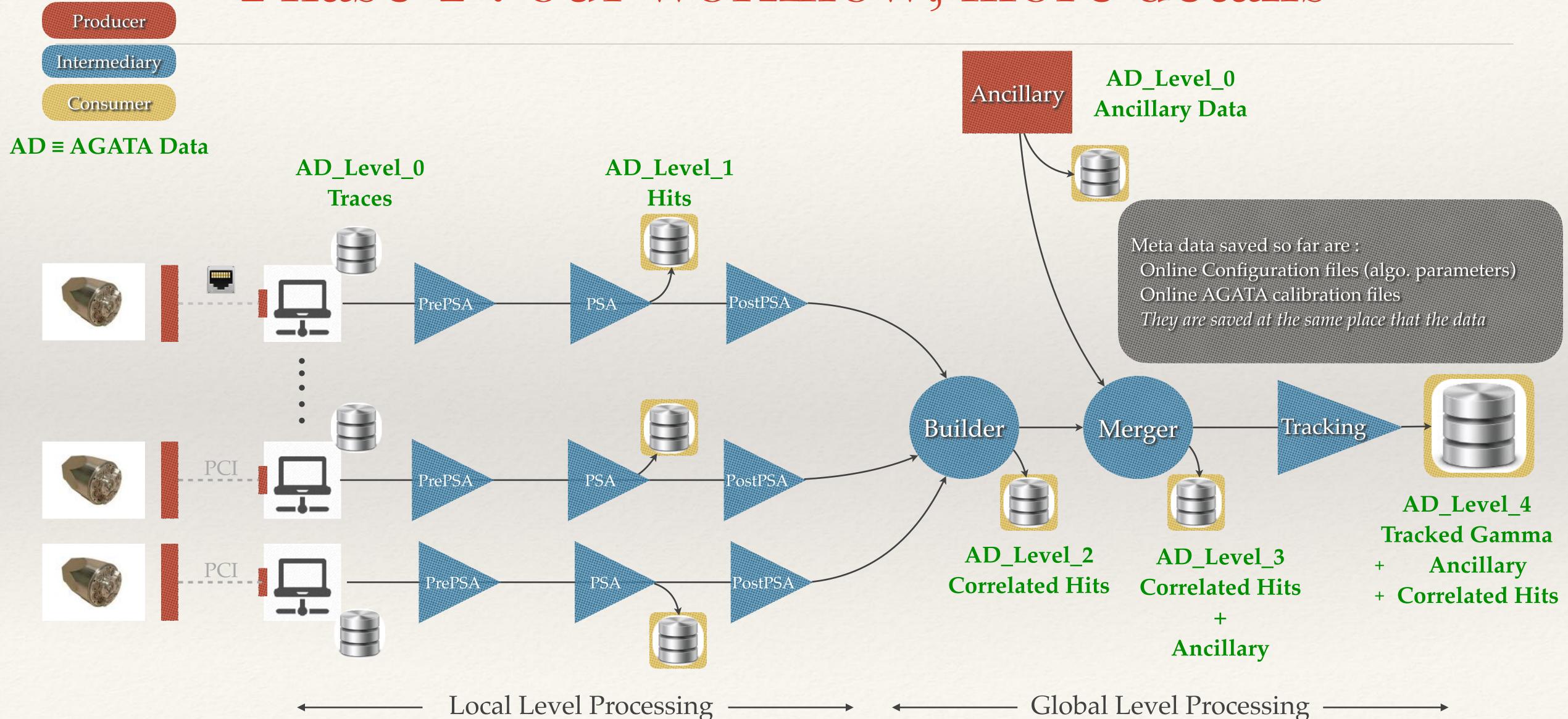


... but are the version used to produce a particular data set saved?

### Phase 1: our workflow, more details

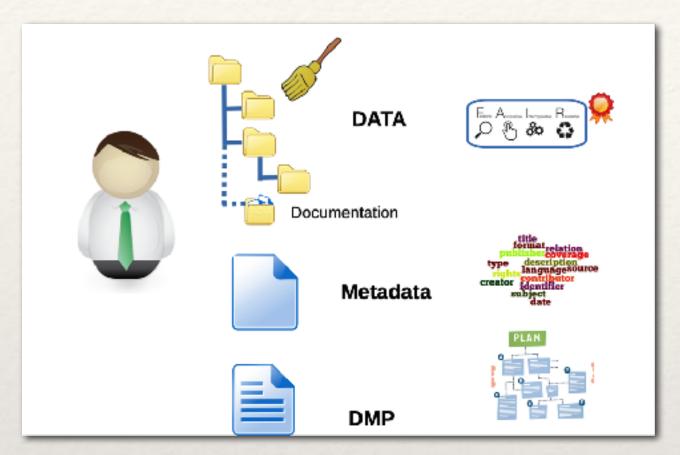


### Phase 1: our workflow, more details



### First step toward a DMP for the Phase 2

**FAIRification Process !!!** 



Cleaning, documentation ... ok ... but what means FAIR ???
FAIR means Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability, Reusability

- → FAIRification process, make sure the data (+meta) produced are FAIR
  - ⇒ likely to have an impact on the way we produce, store etc ... our data!
- → There are guidelines for that (see for instance <a href="https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/">https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/</a>)
- ⇒ let's have a look at some recommandations to be FAIR

#### Findable

- F1. Data (and meta-data) are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier (PID)\*
- F2. Data are described with rich meta data
- F3. Meta data clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data they described
- F4. (Meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource
  - \* an example of PID is DOI. PID ≡ web page stored in a repository (See for instance zenodo)

- F1. Obviously not the case
- it might be good to start with at least a standard name for AGATA experiments
- F2. We have only a minimal amount of meta data <u>and</u> only for online data
- F3. Our meta data are stored inside the data ...
- → metadata and data should be separated, see also A2

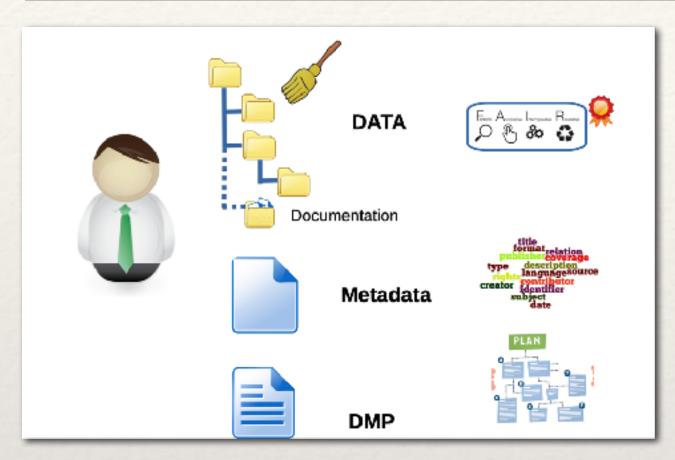


- F4. Obviously not the case (see again zenodo)
- **⇒** searchable by humans and computers!
- $\Rightarrow$  Ex of a search: try and find all the data set produced at GANIL with NEDA?



### First step toward a DMP for the Phase 2

FAIRification of the data (see also the document called ADP-Part2, to be sent to the ACC)



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#### Accessible

A1. (Meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardised communication protocol A1.1. The protocol is open, free and universally implementable

A1.2.The protocol, where necessary, allows for an authentification & authorisation procedure

A2. Metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available

#### A1. Grid access

→ difficult to retrieve a particular data set without browsing all

#### A1.1 Grid access

→ Not completely universal, heavy for the collaboration, time to simplify if possible

#### A1.2 AGATA Virtual Organisation

→ *is this enough?* 

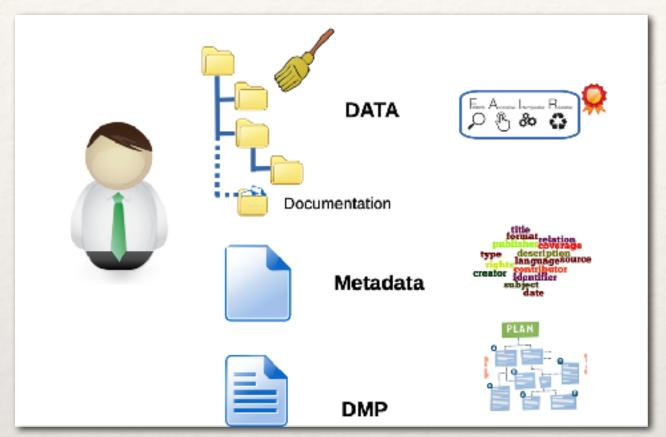
#### A2. Obviously not the case

→ AGAIN meta data should be separated from data

Phase1

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FAIRification of the data (see also the document called ADP-Part2, to be sent to the ACC)



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#### Interoperable

- I1.(meta)data use a normal, accessible, shared and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation
- I2. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- I3. Meta-data qualified references to other (meta)data

This is for integration of AGATA data with other data ... Almost nothing done so far to help in that path ...

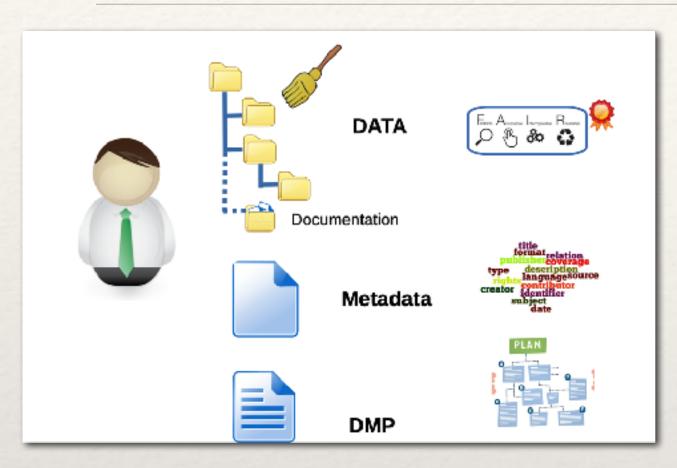
#### Re Usable

- R1. (Meta)data are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevante attributes
- R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible usage licence
- R1.2. (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance
- R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards

This is 'others' to play with AGATA data ...

Almost nothing done so far to help in that path ...

### We do have a first DMP written...



Many guidelines to really write a DMP
Here from the French ANR agency
All are quite similar
Moving from one to another one should be easy

#### 1. Data description and collection, re-use of existing data

- A. How will new data be collected or produced and/or how will existing data be re-used?
- B. What data (for example the kinds, formats, and volumes) will be collected or produced?

#### 2. Documentation and data quality

- A. What metadata and documentation (for example the methodology of data collection and way of organizing data) will accompany data?
- B. What data quality control measures will be used?

#### 3. Storage and backup during research process

- A. How will data and metadata be stored and backed up during the research process?
- B. How will data security and protection of sensitive data be taken care of during the research?

#### 4. Legal and ethical requirements, codes of conduct

- A. if personal data are processed, how will compliance with legislation on personal data and on data security be ensured?
- B. How will other legal issues, such as intellectual property rights and ownership, be managed? What legislation is applicable?
- C. How will possible ethical issues be taken into account, and codes of conduct followed?

#### 5. Data sharing and long-term preservation

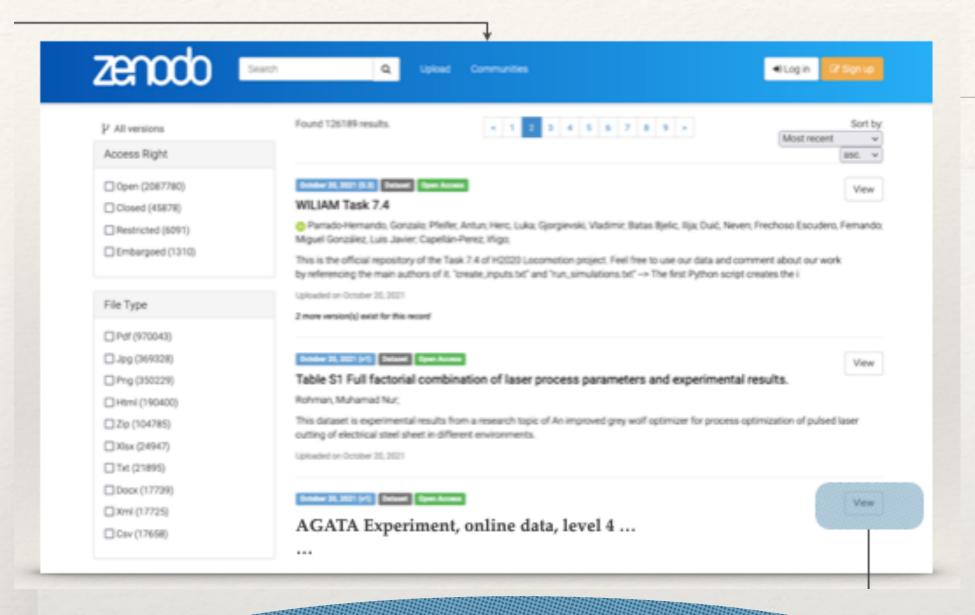
- A. How and when will data be shared? Are there possible restrictions to data sharing or embargo reasons?
- B. How will data for preservation be selected, and where will data be preserved long-term (for example a data repository or archive)?
- C. What methods or software tools will be needed to access and use the data?
- D. How will the application of a unique and persistent identifier (such as a Digital Object Identifier (DOI)) to each data set be ensured?

#### 6. Data management responsibilities and resources

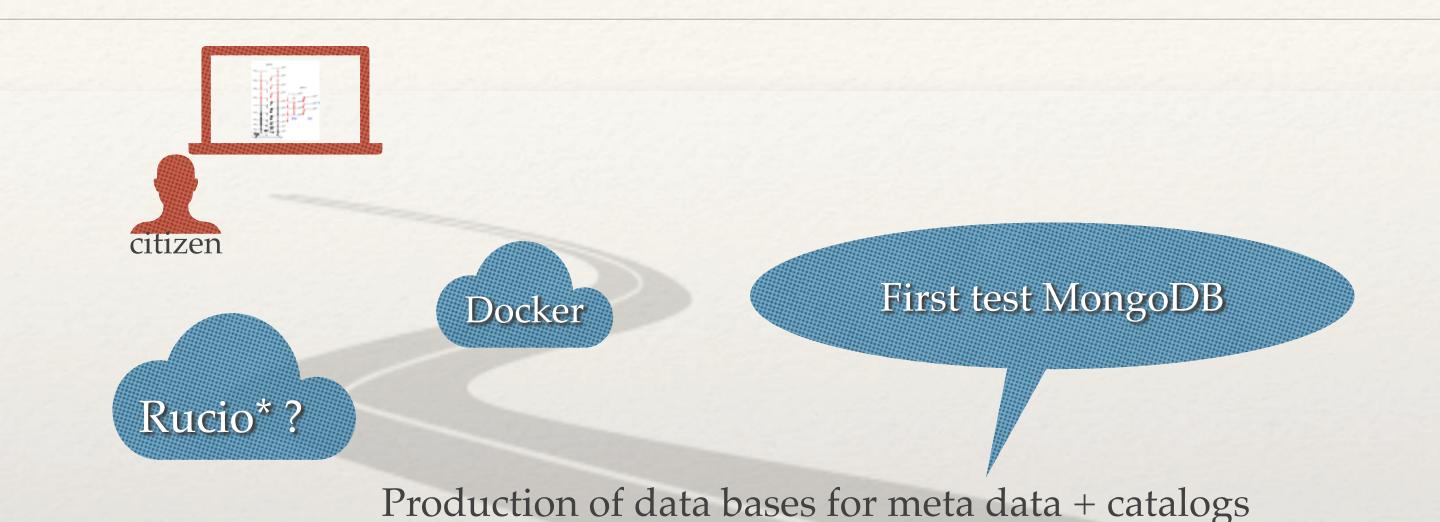
- A. Who (for example role, position, and institution) will be responsible for data management (i.e. the data steward)?
- B. What resources (for example financial and time) will be dedicated to data management and ensuring that data will be FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Re-usable)?



### Conclusions



Json instead of user's format



Meta-data work: move to standard file format

- We need to draw it using the DMP (A DMP is regularly modified)
  We do not start from 0, we have identified good / bad practices
  progressive modification (FAIRification) of our way to work
- We are at the beginning of the 'open' path

# Thank you for listening

Questions?

Phase 1: our practices so far... + femul on grid R&D PSA - Tracking Ancillaires DMP Emulator [femul] - Offline 'infrastucture' - NO REAL TIME PC Physique Zone Partagée Analyses de Tracking **PSA** Ancillaire DAQ BOX [DCOD] - online 'infrastructure' - REAL TIME Cluster Electonique AGATA Host laboratory network PSA / Tracking Many Ancillaries