



Carlo Minotti:: Paul Scherrer Institut

SciCat Present and Future

NOBUGS 2022

Paul Scherer Institute, Villigen, Switzerland

• The role of SciCat

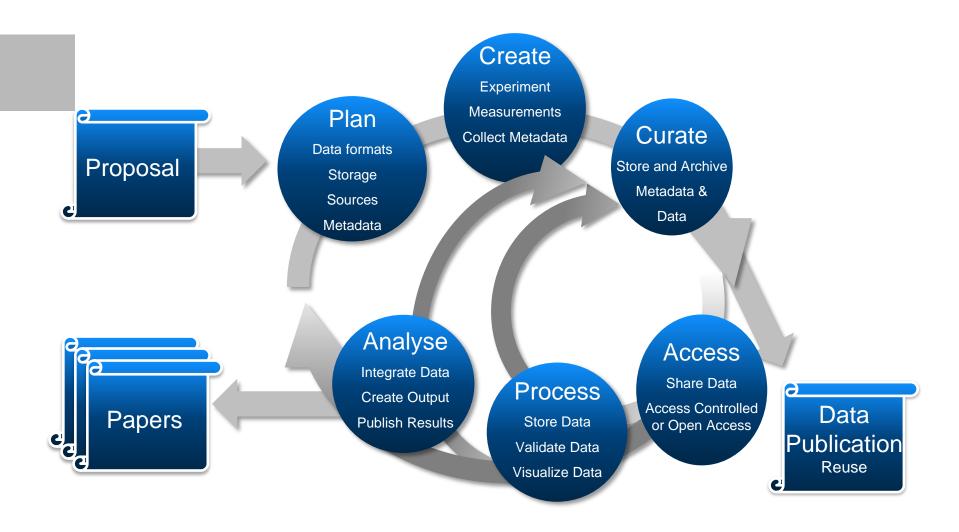
The user's perspective

The developer/maintainer's perspective

The beamline scientist/ingestor's perspective

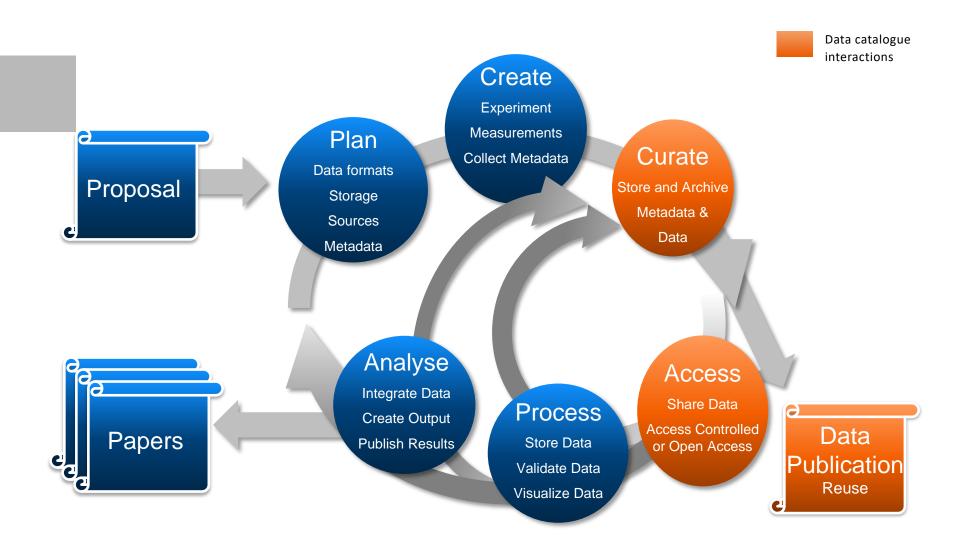


A typical user journey





Interactions with the data catalogue





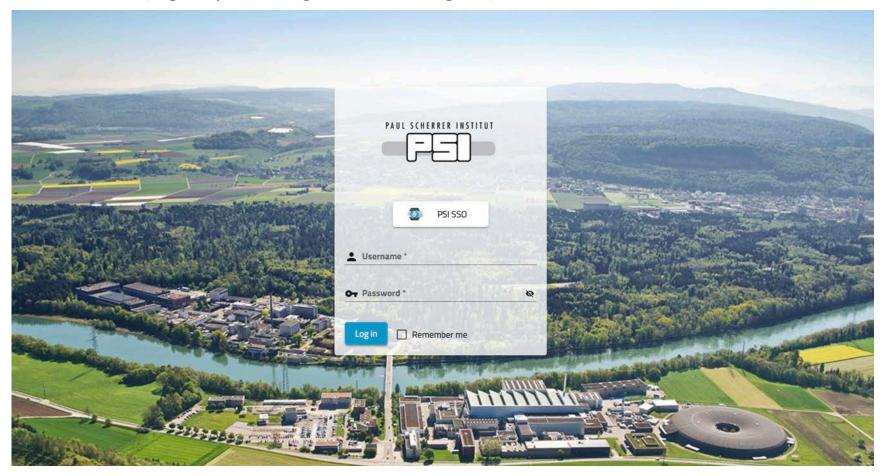
Where does SciCat help the Scientists?

- Organize the scientific data into datasets
- Annotate the Datasets with administrative and flexible scientific metadata
- Make the data searchable/discoverable
- Provides the infrastructure for publishing the data,
 DOI generation
- Can be used as frontend for longterm storage (Archive) solutions of mass data (PB regime)
- Supports both open access and embargoed data



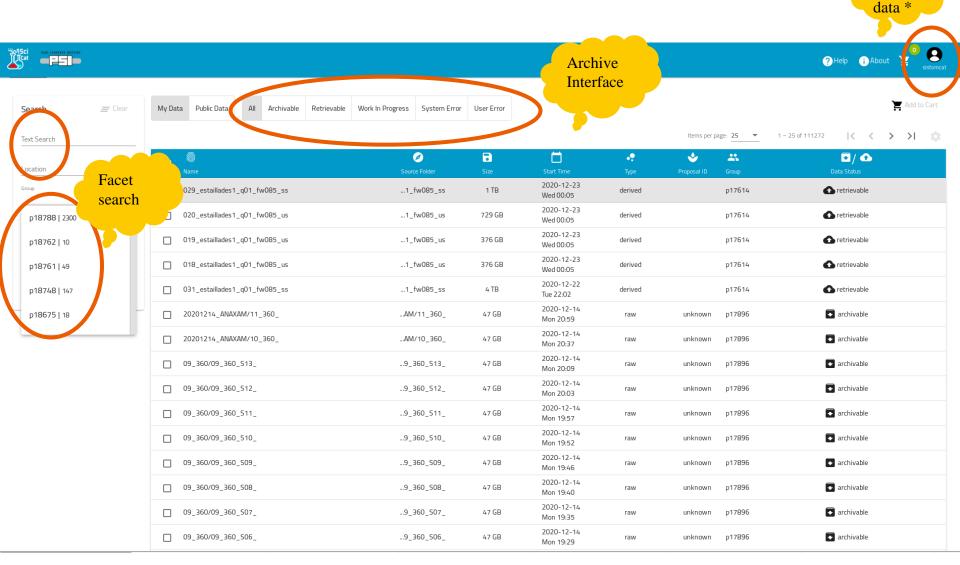
User authentication

- Supported authentication methods:
 - Default accounts
 - LDAP
 - ODIC (e.g. Keycloak/Sign in with Google...)





Discover data via WebUI

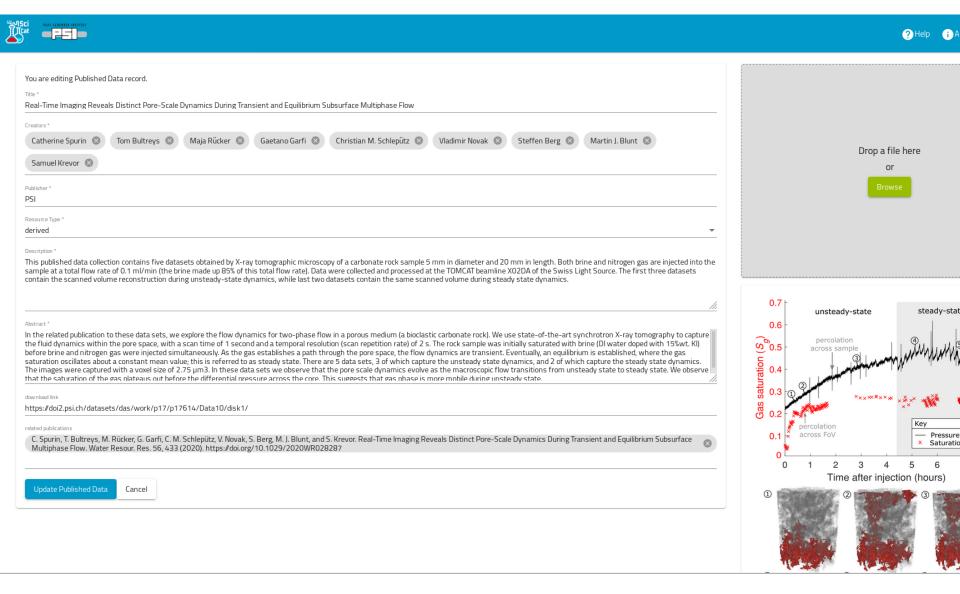


User specific

^{*} User authorisation is handled based on group membership which is checked against the ownership of datasets. Group membership can come from external systems (e.g. DUO).

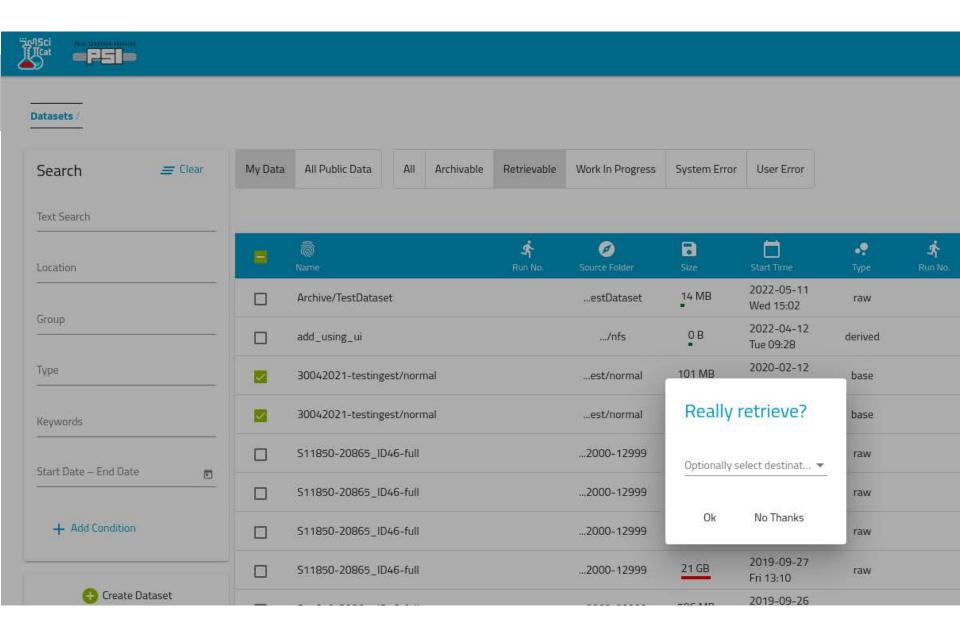


Editing of Metadata





Retrieving data from tape



Published Data = List of Datasets + Metadata + DOI

Real-Time Imaging Reveals Distinct Pore-Scale Dynamics During Transient and Equilibrium Subsurface Multiphase Flow

Catherine Spurin, Tom Bultreys, Maja Rücker, Gaetano Garfi, Christian M. Schlepütz, Vladimir Novak, Steffen Berg, Martin J. Blunt, Samuel Krevor; PSI (2021)

Abstract

In the related publication to these data sets, we explore the flow dynamics for two-phase flow in a porous medium (a bioclastic carbonate rock). We use state-of the-art synchrotron X-ray tomography to capture the fluid dynamics within the pore space, with a scan time of 1 second and a temporal resolution (scan repetition rate) of 2 s. The rock sample was initially saturated with brine (DI water doped with 15%wt. KI) before brine and nitrogen gas were injected simultaneously. As the gas establishes a path through the pore space, the flow dynamics are transient. Eventually, an equilibrium is established, where the gas saturation oscillates about a constant mean value; this is referred to as steady state. There are 5 data sets, 3 of which capture the unsteady state dynamics, and 2 of which capture the steady state dynamics. The images were captured with a voxel size of 2.75 µm3. In these data sets we observe that the pore scale dynamics evolve as the macroscopic flow transitions from unsteady state to steady state. We observe that the saturation of the gas plateaus out before the differential pressure across the core. This suggests that gas phase is more mobile during unsteady state.

DOI https://doi.org/10.16907/46a4d882-4dec-4097-8289-8f6311a4aa36

Resource Type

Related Publications C. Spurin, T. Bultreys, M. Rücker, G. Garfi, C. M. Schlepütz, V. Novak, S. Berg, M. J. Blunt, and S. Krevor. Real-Time Imaging Reveals Distinct Pore-Scale Dynamics During Transient and Equilibrium Subsurface Multiphase Flow. Water Resour. Res. 56, 433 (2020).

https://doi.org/10.1029/2020WR028287

Datasets

This published data collection contains five datasets obtained by X-ray tomographic microscopy of a carbonate rock sample 5 mm in diameter and 20 mm in length. Both brine and nitrogen gas are injected into the sample at a total flow rate of 0.1 ml/min (the brine Description made up 85% of this total flow rate). Data were collected and processed at the TOMCAT beamline X02DA of the Swiss Light Source. The first three datasets contain the scanned volume reconstruction during unsteady-state dynamics, while last two datasets contain the same scanned volume during steady state dynamics.

20.500.11935/64af1e80-c539-4a90-a051-b7db5e6e714d

20.500.11935/e151f4d6-198a-47e7-ac63-0b258ef36ed3

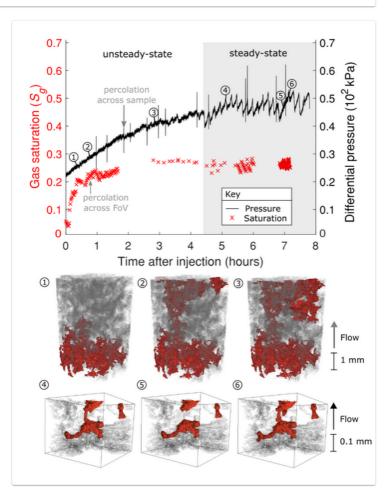
20.500.11935/441fdcd9-fa0c-491c-b102-d114cc841609

20.500.11935/b9782901-be3b-40fe-91d0-3e0a784337c4

20.500.11935/5899a0eb-7e3b-451f-b01e-17ddfc0d0938

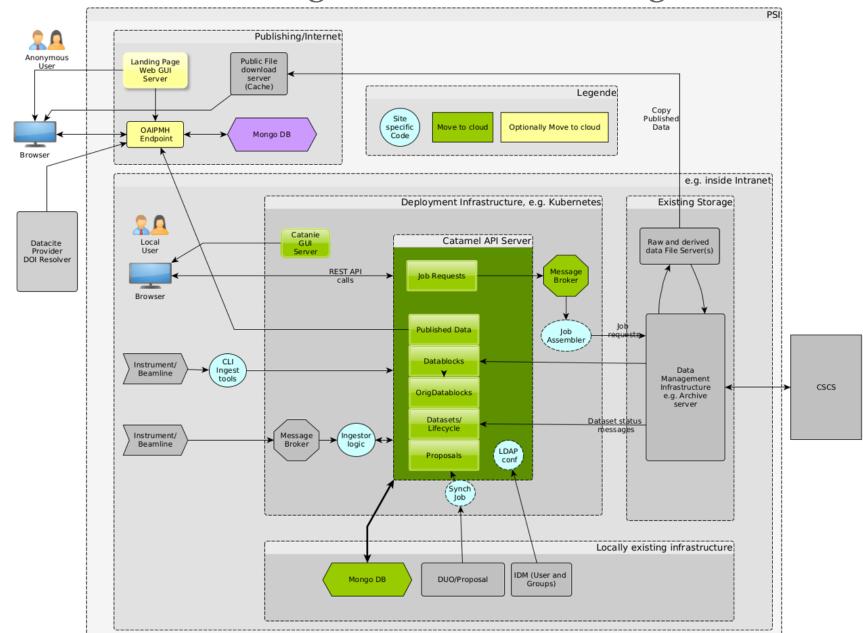
ciated with this DOI click below and follow the instructions

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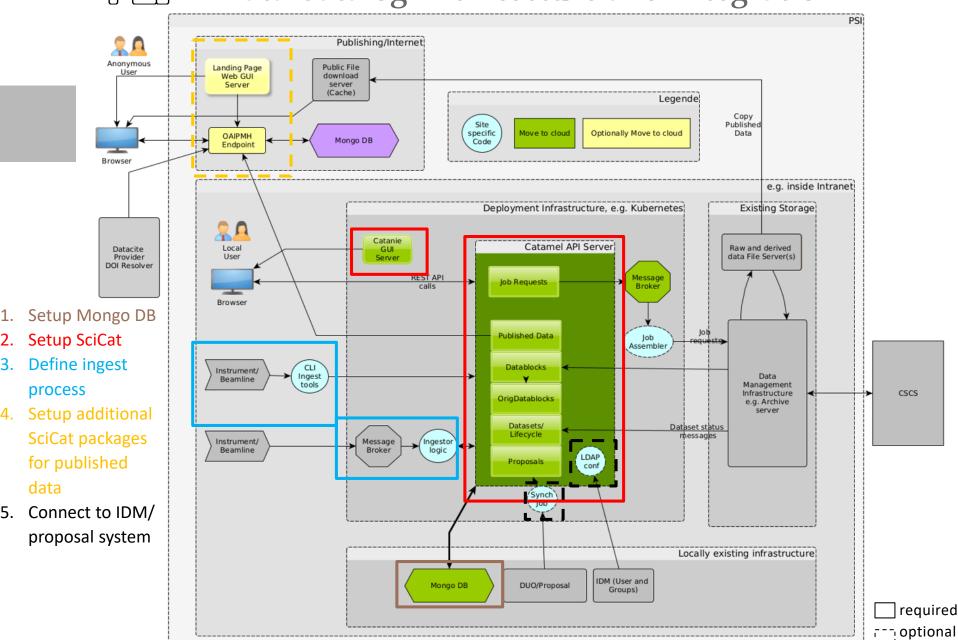
Data Catalog Architecture and Integration





data

Data Catalog Architecture and Integration



One-click Reference Installation

0

SciCat

Files for running SciCat with docker-compose.

Steps

1. Clone the repository

```
git clone https://github.com/SciCatProject/scicatlive.git
```

2. Run with the following command inside the directory

```
docker-compose up -d
```

3. SciCat will now be available on http://localhost. The Loopback API explorer of catamel is available at http://localhost/explorer/, the one for the search-api at http://localhost/panosc-explorer/.

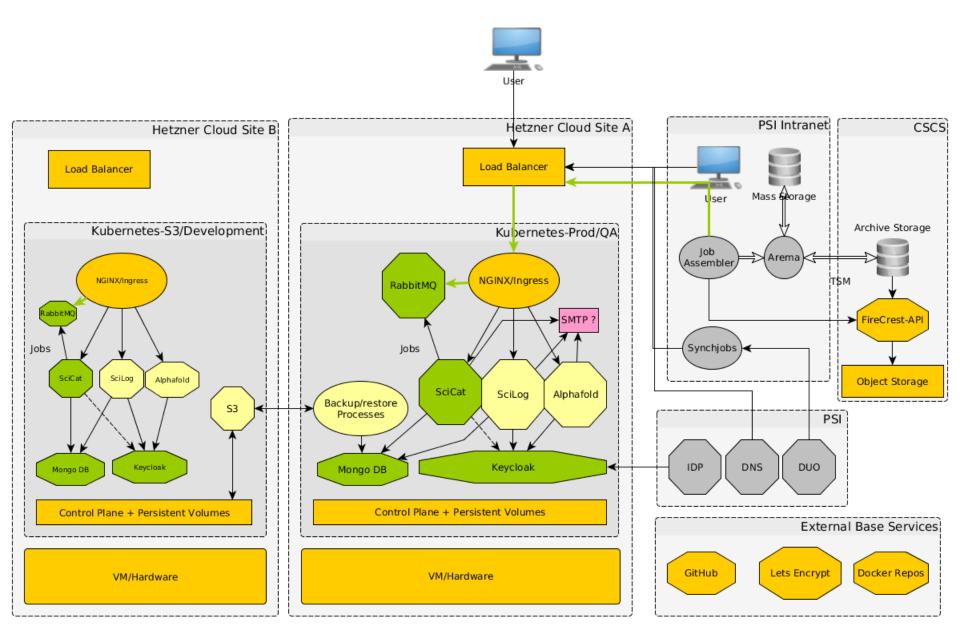
Add Your Local Configuration

- 1. Add your local configuration to config.local.js
- Uncomment the volumes: line and the line containing config.local.js in the catamel service section in docker-compose.yaml (if commented)
- 3. Restart the docker containers

https://github.com/SciCatProject/scicatlive



Cloud architecture and connections to PSI

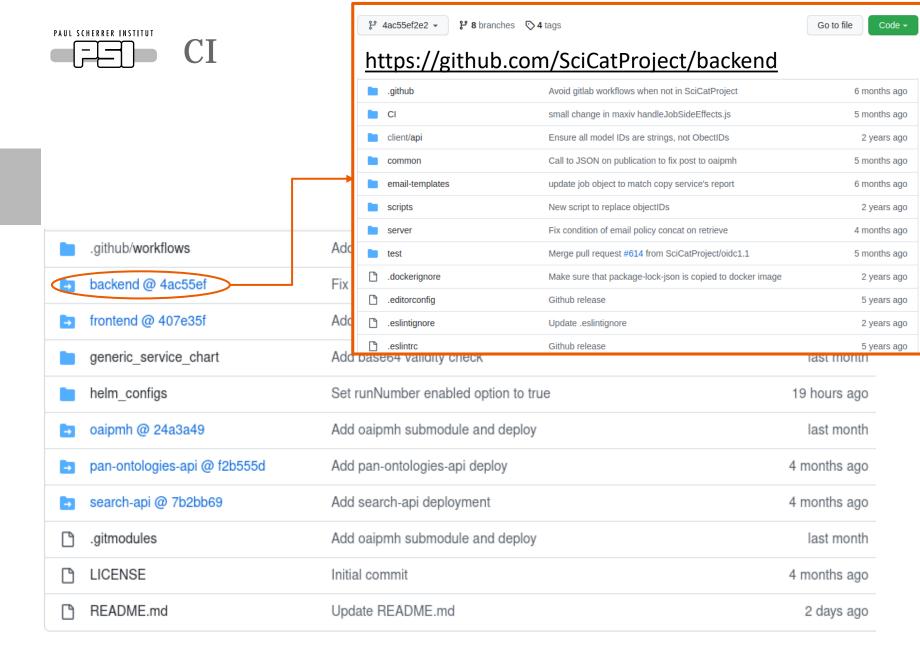




CI: deployment of SciCat microservices

https://github.com/paulscherrerinstitute/scicat-ci

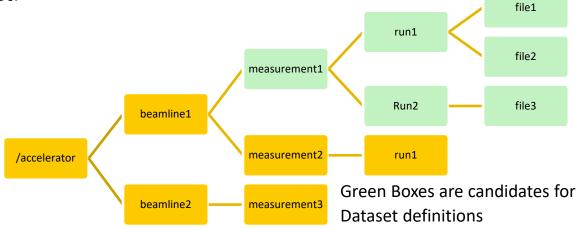
.github/workflows	Add oaipmh sub Set runNumber enabled option to true	last month
backend @ 4ac55ef	Fix condition of email policy concat on retrieve	2 months ago
frontend @ 407e35f	Add frontend submodule	4 months ago
generic_service_chart	Add base64 validity check	last month
helm_configs	Set runNumber enabled option to true	19 hours ago
oaipmh @ 24a3a49	Add oaipmh submodule and deploy	last month
pan-ontologies-api @ f2b555d	Add pan-ontologies-api deploy	4 months ago
search-api @ 7b2bb69	Add search-api deployment	4 months ago
	Add oaipmh submodule and deploy	last month
LICENSE	Initial commit	4 months ago
☐ README.md	Update README.md	2 days ago





Metadata ingestion: 1. start e.g. from existing folder structure to define Datasets

- Datasets are the smallest unit for archiving, retrieving and publication
- Create them by defining a list of files, e.g. for raw data list all the files that logically belong to a measurement/data taking run, or any other criteria. For example: define all the files in the same directory (e.g. measurement1) as part of one dataset.



• In addition to "raw" Datasets you can create "derived" datasets containing the results of your analysis derived from the raw data. This ingest step is usually done by the user pursuing the analysis



2. Define Scientific Metadata

- The definition of scientific meta data is fully flexible.
- Ideally following a standard if it exists, e.g. NeXus based HDF5 files, extracted from instrument.
- Example:

```
"scientificMetadata": {
 "beamlineParameters": {
     "monostripe": "Ru/C",
     "ring_current": {
         "value": 0.402246,
         "units": "A"
     "beam_energy": {
         "value": 22595,
         "units": "eV"
 "detectorParameters": {
     "objective": 20,
     "scintillator": "LAG 20um",
     "exposure_time": {
         "value": 0.4,
         "units": "s"
 }...
```

- Migration to a new backend technology
- More granular permission model
- Increased configurability in tables in UI
- Kubernetes deployment manifests



Sites using or planning to use SciCat and contact information

- European Spallation Source (Sweden/Denmark)
- Paul Scherrer Institut (Switzerland)
- MaxIV Laboratory (Sweden)
- Advanced Light Source micro-CT (USA)
- Bundesamt für Materialwirtschaft (Germany)
- Rosalind Franklin Institute (United Kingdom)
- Shanghai Facility SSRF (China)
- Beijing High Energy Photon Source (China)
- Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron PETRA (Germany)
- SOLEIL (France)
- Several of the sites contribute actively to the SciCat codebase
- Fortnightly developers'/operators' meetings + internal chat channel
- Please get in contact for questions about SciCat onboarding at this email address:
 scicat-operator@lists.psi.ch
- Documentation for users and operators



Thanks to all contributors!

