

## Photon and Neutron Ontologies from design to implementation



The study of what exists

Modern usage is the use of computer logic to represent knowledge in a certain domain

A cornerstone of the semantic web and modern knowledge representation

Photon and neutron PaN ontologies

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## ExPaNDS Task 3.2: Develop EU Photon and Neutron Ontologies

Lead partner: DLS, Contributors: ALBA, DESY, HZB, MaxIV, PSI, Soleil, SFTC

**Develop ontologies** for main application domains of Photon and Neutron science to standardise the metadata used in **metadata catalogues** based on requirements defined in WP2. This will ensure that federated EOSC metadata catalogues are not only based on a common syntax, but also on a **common semantics**.

For physical parameters we have NeXus.

Development of the ontology will be closely linked to the existing **NeXus file format**...

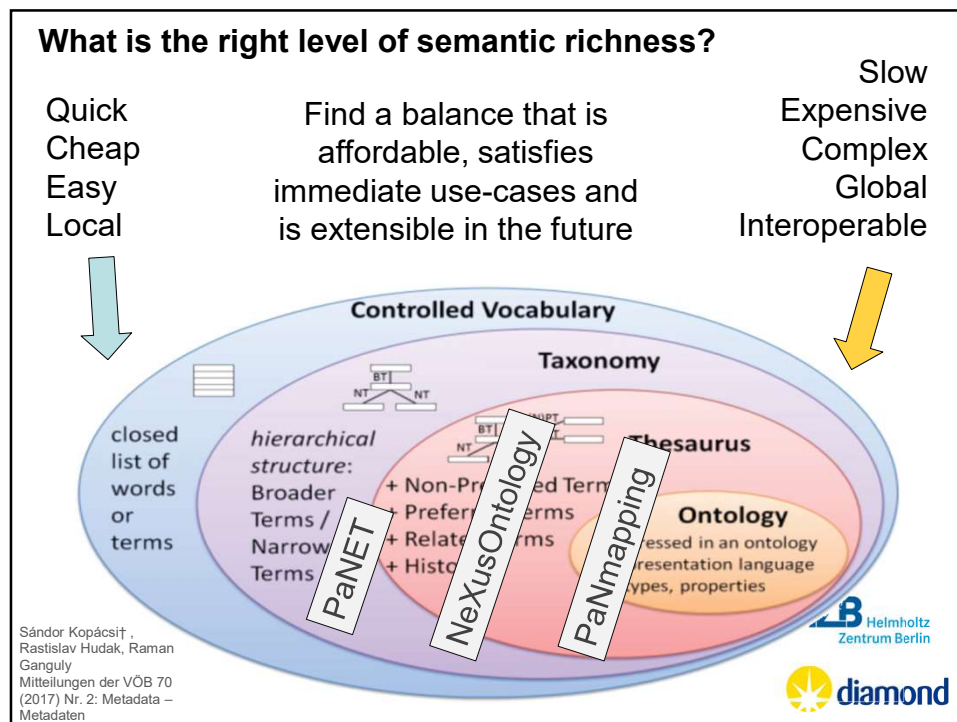


**panosc**  
photon and neutron  
open science cloud

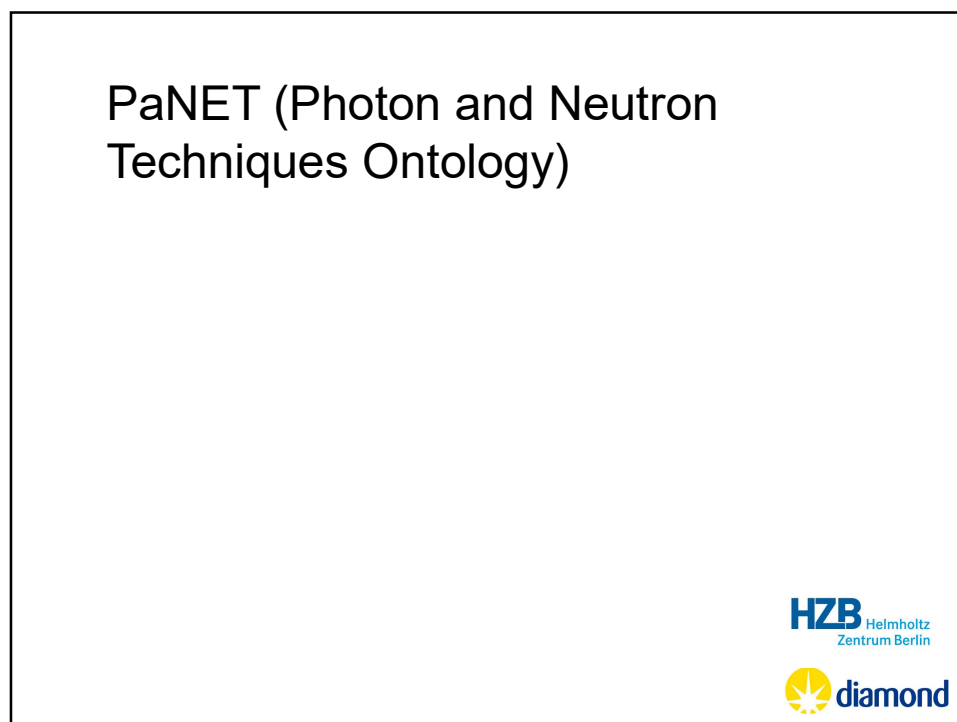
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### **Purpose:** PaNET (Photon and Neutron Techniques Ontology)

- An ontology to support **catalogue services** (i.e. Findability)
- Provide a controlled vocabulary of technique names with **Global Persistent Identifiers**
- Provide **alternate names** and annotation (e.g. Wikipedia entries)
- Provide class/**subclass** relationships
- Allow **semantic mapping** to similar or equivalent concepts in other vocabularies

Example: Tagging a dataset with 'MAD' should label it as 'multiwavelength anomalous diffraction'. It will then be found by searches including 'x-ray probe', 'macromolecular crystallography', 'single crystal diffraction', 'atomic core excitation' *etc.*



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### **Design Principles:** PaNET (Photon and Neutron Techniques Ontology)

- Keep as simple as possible for current use-case while building in extensibility and community engagement
- Express as OWL
- Everything in the ontology is a PaN Technique
- Techniques are classes in the ontology
- Techniques are defined as being subclasses of multiple technique classes
- Start off with a small set of (almost) orthogonal basic high-level concepts and create trees of subclasses
- These correspond to 'implied' object properties that can be formalized later (but are not required for the immediate purpose).

photon and neutron technique  
defined by experimental probe  
photon probe  
x-ray probe  
defined by experimental physical process  
defined by functional dependence  
defined by purpose

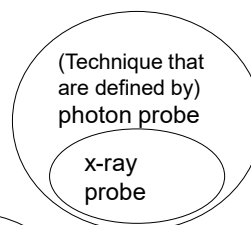


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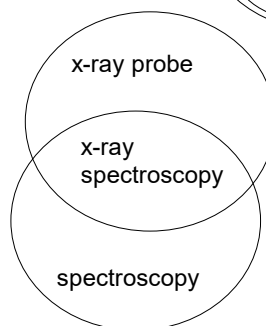
## Design Principles: PaNET (Photon and Neutron Techniques Ontology)

### Defining techniques by their (multiple) superclasses

- Refine by using subclasses (subsets):



- Refine by using multiple superclasses (set intersection):



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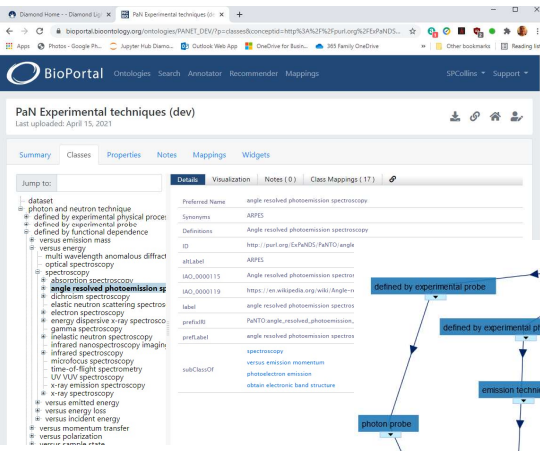
## Implementation: PaNET (Photon and Neutron Techniques Ontology)

- Definitions entered on a **spreadsheet** (superclasses, name, alternate names, comment, Wikipedia reference etc)
- **ROBOT** tool creates an OWL ontology automatically
- Ontology reasoner creates **inferred subclass** relations
- Ontology uploaded to **NCBO Bioportal** ontology repository (an EOSC service), supporting SPARQL endpoint and REST API
- Ontology also accessible via **Github** (simple Python script will find information about a term)
- Ontology terms (i.e. techniques) directly resolvable via **WIDOCO** tool by typing their IRI into a web browser

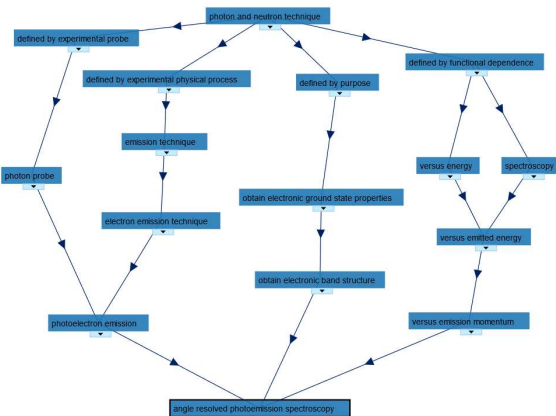
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**BioPortal: Look up Angle Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy**





Catalogues search: A dataset tagged with 'Angle Resolved Photoemission Spectroscopy' will be found by searching for any of these 15 terms and their alternate names.


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## Community update and Development: PaNET (Photon and Neutron Techniques Ontology)

- Techniques are defined in a spreadsheet – very easy to share
- New techniques and modifications will be via a github workflow
- We invite the community to gradually add techniques, standard references etc to build a valuable resource for PaN science

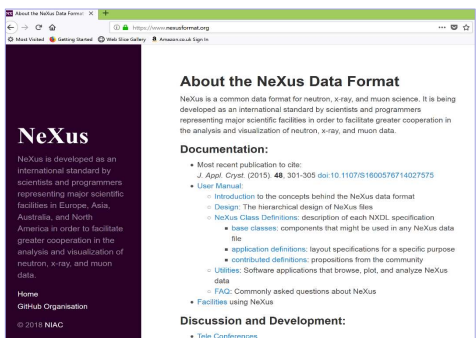



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And now, for something completely different...

## NeXusOntology: An ontology of NeXus definitions



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### Purpose: NeXusOntology

- An ontology to support **catalogue services** (i.e. Findability)
- Flatten the NeXus class-by-class dictionaries into a single **controlled vocabulary**
- Provide NeXus terms with Global **Persistent Identifiers**
- A tool to visualize and **explore** the structure of NeXus classes, fields and attributes with NeXus annotations and links to NeXus documentation.
- Allow **mapping** to similar or equivalent concepts in other vocabularies

e.g. the NeXus field 'name' within the NeXus base class 'NXuser' is given a label 'NXuser-name' and a Global PID

<http://purl.org/nexusformat/definitions/NXuser-name>

(This is then mapped to `foaf:name` by our PaNmapping ontology)

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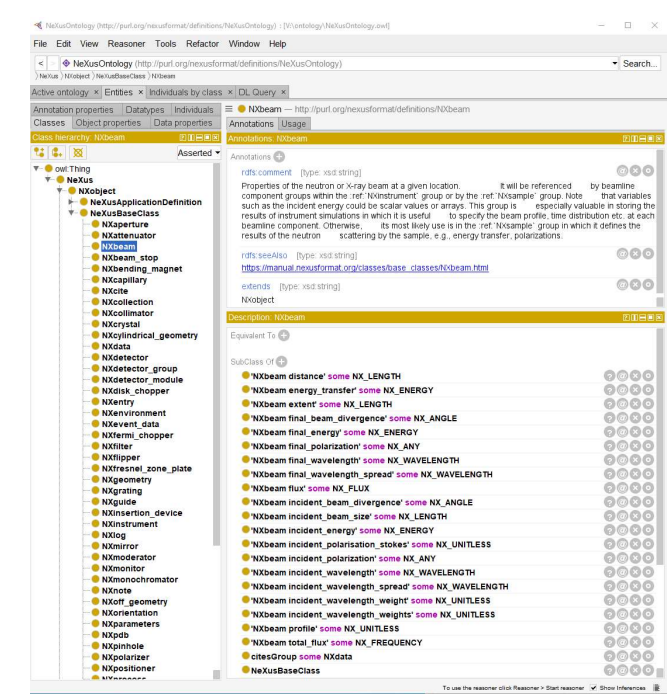


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## Design Principles: NeXusOntology

- NeXus ontology is an ontology of **NeXus definitions** (not an ontology of beamlines *etc.*, or a representation of a NeXus file)
- The ontology formalizes NeXus definitions and (deliberately) does not introduce **new semantics**
- Because the only input to the ontology are the NeXus NXDL XML definition files, creation of the ontology is **automatic**
- We make explicit the **relationships** between Base Classes and fields *etc.*
- **Persistent identifiers** are derived from NeXus names
- We expose NeXus **documentation** strings and provide links to individual fields in the NeXus on-line manual
- The ontology is essentially 'owned' by the **NeXus International Advisory Committee (NIAC)**

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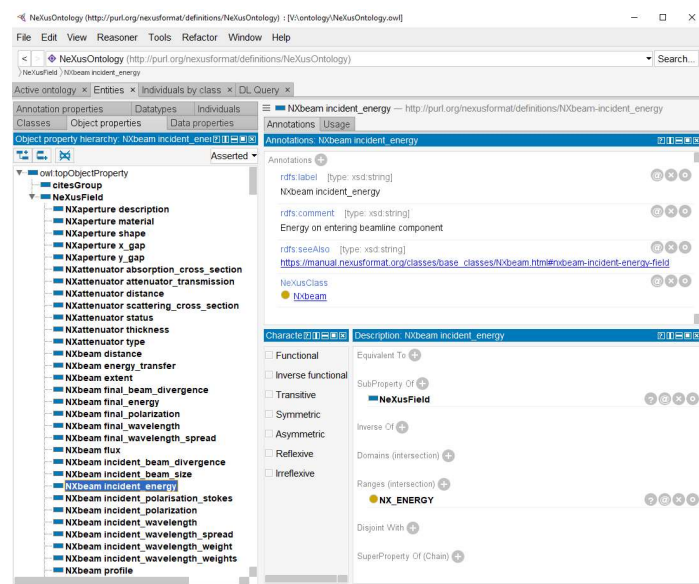


NeXusOntology  
viewed in  
Protégé: NeXus  
base classes  
(expressed as  
OWL classes)



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**diamond**

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NeXusOntology  
viewed in  
Protégé: NeXus  
fields  
(expressed as  
OWL object  
properties)

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## Implementation: NeXusOntology

- A **Python script** parses the NXDL XML files and creates an OWL ontology using the owlready2 Python module
- A **purl.org** namespace is used for persistent identifiers
- A new version of the ontology is created each time the NeXus **NIAC** release a new version of NeXus definitions on the nexusformat github site
- The ontology can (in the future) be uploaded to an **ontology service** and documentation tools such as WIDOCO can allow machine-resolvable terms

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## Community update and Development: NeXusOntology

- Community maintenance is via the NeXus International Advisory Committee (**NIAC**)



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## PaN mapping v0.1

Aligning existing PaN-ontologies

### Purpose

In the PaN-community different ontologies like the NeXus ontology, the CSMD of the ICAT and the PaNET have been created. All these ontologies are having there special usage scenarios nevertheless parts of the used concepts overlap. These concepts need to be related to each other.

In order to integrate these existing ontologies within the wider EOSC landscape, the existing ontologies need to be integrated with existing catalogue standards as e.g. DCAT v2 but also DublinCore, FOAF, PROV-O, and schema.org.

### Caveats

This ontology is the very first version of integrating these ontologies. Contributors of the related ontologies might have other opinions of the relations and there might be changes in the future.



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## PaN mapping v0.1 - continued

### Semantic tools

Simple Knowledge Organisation System (SKOS)

- skos:broader/skos:narrower for creating hierarchies
- skos:mappingRelation, skos:closeMatch, skos:exactMatch, skos:broadMatch, skos:narrowMatch, or skos:relatedMatch

Web Ontology Language (OWL)

owl:equivalentClass

Resource Description Framework (RDF)

rdfs:subClassOf

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<b>NXuser</b>	equivalentTo, skos:exactMatch	csmd:User
	subClassOf	prov:Person, schema:Person, foaf:Person
NXuser:address	equivalentTo	schema:address
NXuser:affiliation	equivalentTo	schema:affiliation
NXuser:email	equivalentTo	schema:email, foaf:mbox
NXuser:fax_number	equivalentTo	schema:faxNumber

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The screenshot displays the Protégé ontology editor interface. On the left, the 'Class hierarchy' pane shows a tree of classes, with 'NXUser' highlighted. The right pane shows the 'NXUser' class details, including its URI (http://purl.org/nexusformat/definition/), annotations, and usage. The usage section indicates that NXUser is a subclass of 'schema:Person', 'foaf:Person', and 'prov:Person', and is equivalent to 'User'. It also shows that NXUser has a domain of 'NXUser' for the 'address' property and an 'affiliation' property.

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## Ten Simple Rules for Making a Vocabulary FAIR - evaluation

Rule 1. Determine the governance arrangements and custodian of the legacy vocabulary

NeXus → NIAC will be custodian

PaNET → DLS will be custodian

PaN-mapping → HZB will be custodian

all: changes by community via github

Rule 2. Verify that the legacy-vocabulary license allows repurposing, and agree on the license for the FAIR vocabulary

NeXus → GNU license

PaNET → CC-BY 4.0 license

PaN-mapping → CC-0 license

Rule 3. Check term and definition completeness and consistency in the legacy vocabulary

NeXus → The term definitions refer to NeXus documentation and annotation.

PaNET → All the terms have a label, and some have definitions.

PaN-mapping → No new terms have been created.

Rule 4. Establish a technical maintenance environment for the FAIR vocabulary

NeXus → NeXusOntology is auto-generated from NeXus NXDL definition files.

PaNET → Ontology development and maintenance processes are using GitHub.

PaN-mapping → Development and maintenance processes are using Protégé and GitHub.

Rule 5. Assign a unique and persistent identifier to (a) the vocabulary and (b) each term in the vocabulary

NeXus → Using purl.org for the ontology and term IRIs.

PaNET → Using purl.org for the ontology and term IRIs.

PaN-mapping → Using purl.org for the ontology and no new terms have been created.

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## Ten Simple Rules for Making a Vocabulary FAIR - evaluation

Rule 6. Create machine readable representations of the vocabulary terms

NeXus →  
 PaNET → all: usage of RDF and OWL encoding  
 PaN-mapping →

Rule 7. Add vocabulary metadata

NeXus → License, Version, Creators/Contributors, Creation date added.  
 PaNET → License, Version, Creators/Contributors, Creation date added.  
 PaN-mapping → License, Version, Creators/Contributors, Creation date added.

Rule 8. Register the vocabulary

NeXus → Might be registered in the NCBO BioPortal to make it findable.  
 PaNET → The vocabulary has been registered in the NCBO BioPortal to make it findable.  
 PaN-mapping → not registered.

Rule 9. Make the vocabulary accessible for humans and machines

NeXus → Vocabulary is accessible via the GitHub interfaces and PURL redirection.  
 PaNET → Vocabulary is accessible via the GitHub interfaces and PURL redirection.  
 PaN-mapping → Vocabulary is accessible via the GitHub interfaces and PURL redirection.

Rule 10. Implement a process for maintaining the FAIR vocabulary

NeXus → Evolvment of the ontology is linked to the evolvment of the NeXus standard.  
 PaNET → Issue templates have been created to enable the community to submit.  
 PaN-mapping → Github issues can be created for maintainance.

