

NOMAD: Data & Pipelines

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Data & Pipelines

- Raw Data
 - Zip archives (Bag it format)
 - Text or binary data in various formats
- Parsed Data
 - Json or HDF5
 - Metadata representation
- Normalized Data
 - (Json) HDF5 (+ Parquet?)
 - Metadata representation
- Parsing
 - Raw Data → Parsed Data
- Normalization
 - Parsed Data → Normalized Data
- Query
 - Normalized Data → Query result

Metadata

- ~dictionary, ontology, schema
- Unique name for each entry
- Sections
 - Collect values that belong together (Dictionary)
 - Nested (form a tree)
- Concrete values
 - Multidimensional array of
 - Boolean, string, int/long, real/float
 - Or reference to a section (relational model)

MetaData

Values: Data
Structure
 and names: Metadata

section_run

program_name FHI-aims

program_version 081912

section_system

simulation_cell [[1.4e-9 ...]]

atom_positions [[0.0, ...] ...]

atom_labels ["Cu", ...]

section_method

basis_set fhi_aims_tight

XC_method DFT_GGA_PBE

section_single_configuration_calculation

section_scf_iteration

energy_total_scf_iteration -1.326e-20

section_scf_iteration

energy_total_scf_iteration -1.344e-20

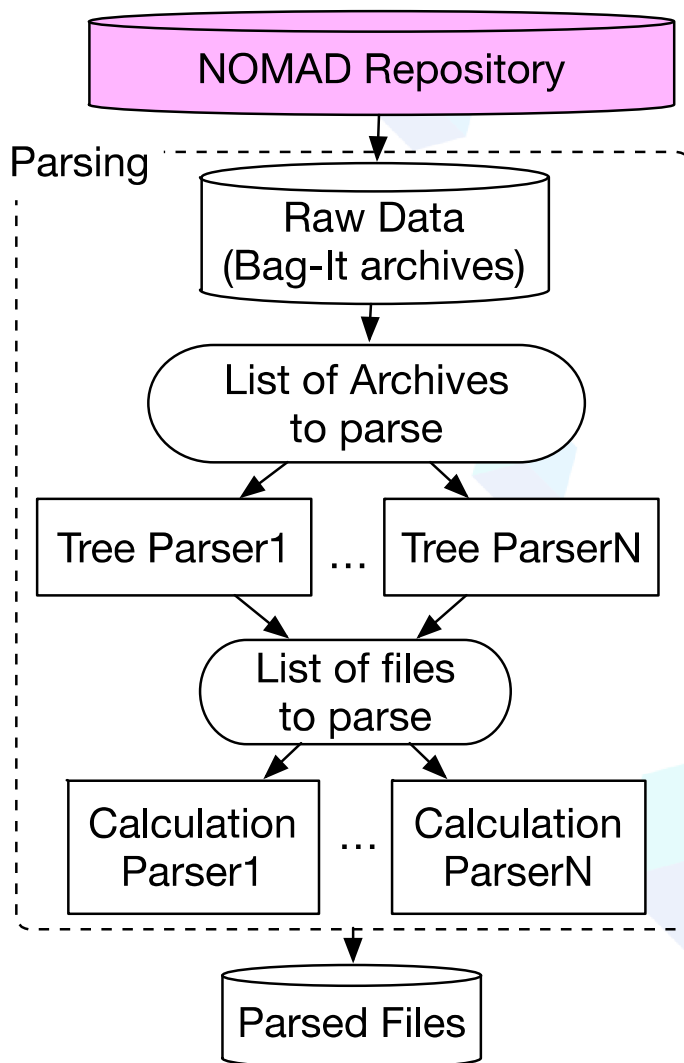
energy_total -1.344e-20

SI Units:

- lengths: m
- energies: J
- ...

- Open Section
 - Close Section
 - Add Value
-
- Partially ordered
 - Fully ordered

Parsing



- Parsers **interpret** all calculation data
- **Organize** it according to the metadata structure
- Data not extracted is invisible
- Writing a parser cannot be automatized and requires a person with *scientific knowledge*
- **Parallel** execution
 - *Tree Parser* identifies the files
 - *Calculation Parser* performs the parsing and generates the parsed files
- Parsing is **pure**: the same version on the same data should give the same result



Parser Developers

NOVEL MATER



Mikkel Strange



Micael Oliveira



Martina Stella



Massimo Riello



Wael Chibiani



Franz Knuth



Aliaksei Mazheika



Adam Fekete



Andrea Droghetti



Honghui Shang



Sebastian Alarcón Villaseca



Daria Tomecka



Lorenzo Pardini



Fawzi Mohamed



Carl Poeiking



Adriel Dominguez



Rosendo Valero



Ask Hjorth Larsen



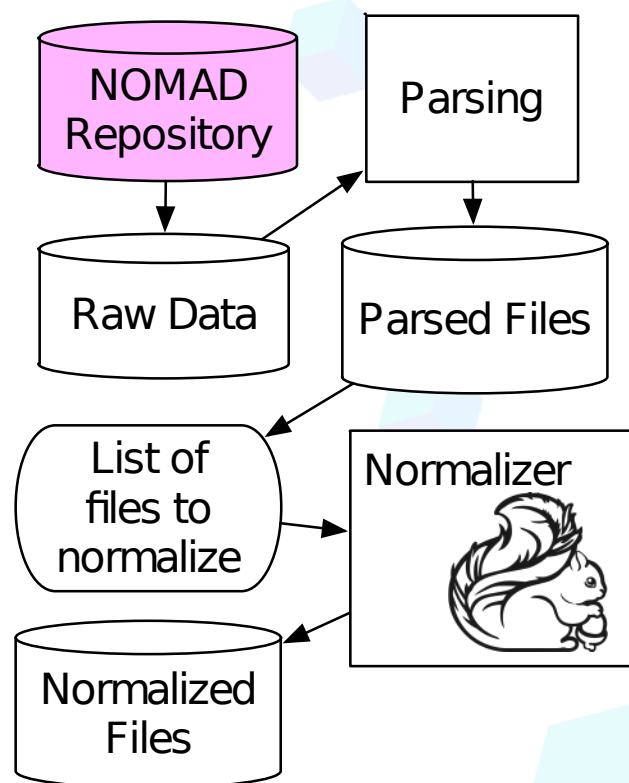
Lauri Himannen



Sami K. Kivisto



Henning Glawe



Standardization

- Parsers standardize the data,
- avoid the loss of information

Normalization

- The work packages define **derived quantities** (normalized representations,...)
- These can be generally useful for analysis or visualization
- Normalization is an infrastructure to apply automatically some transformations and store their result along with the parsed data

NOMAD Archive in Numbers

generated parsing

corresponding to

Normally the content of the zip archives are repetitive text files

with excellent

This produces

with data classified using

3761 Zip Archives

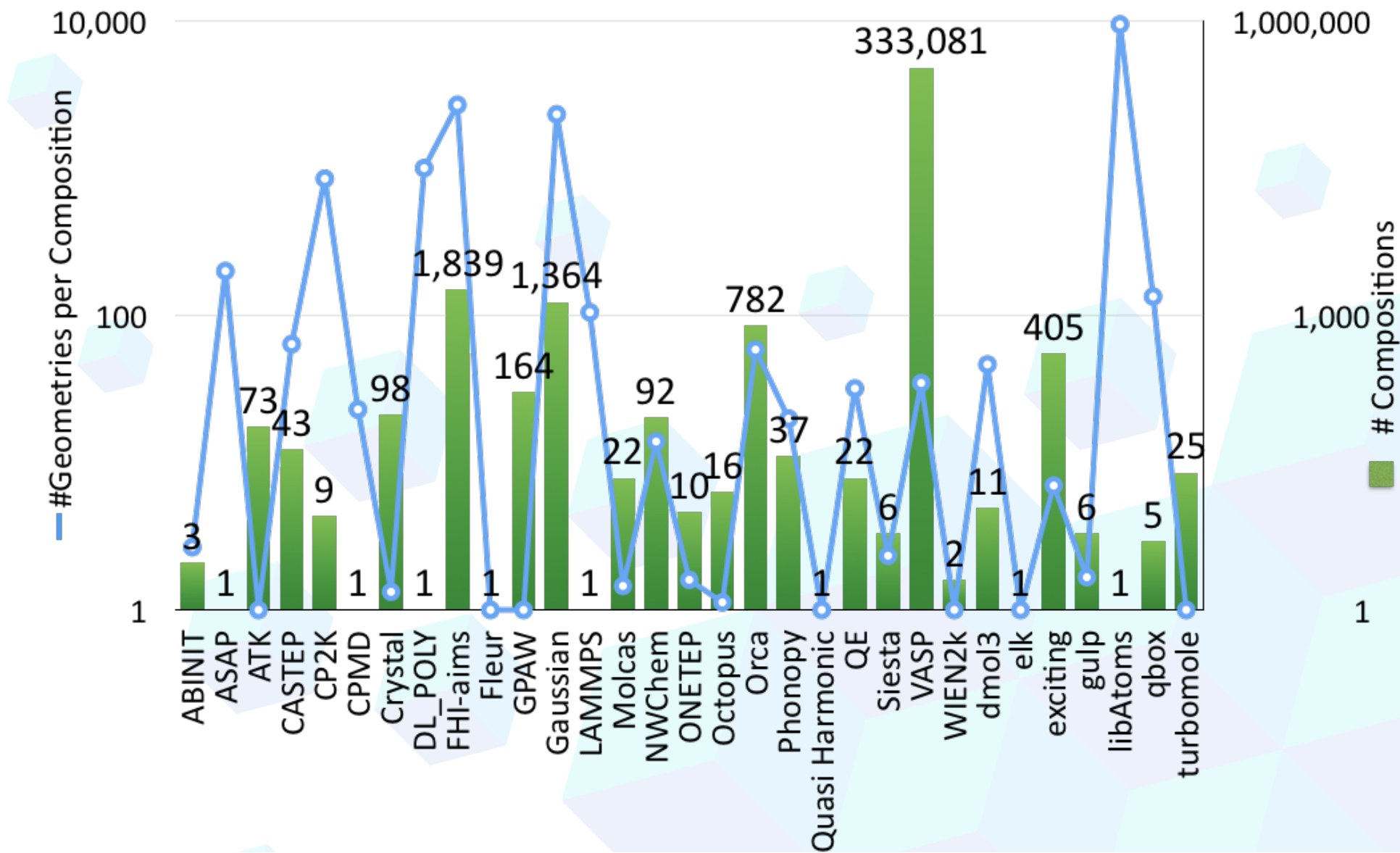
8 TeraBytes of compressed data.

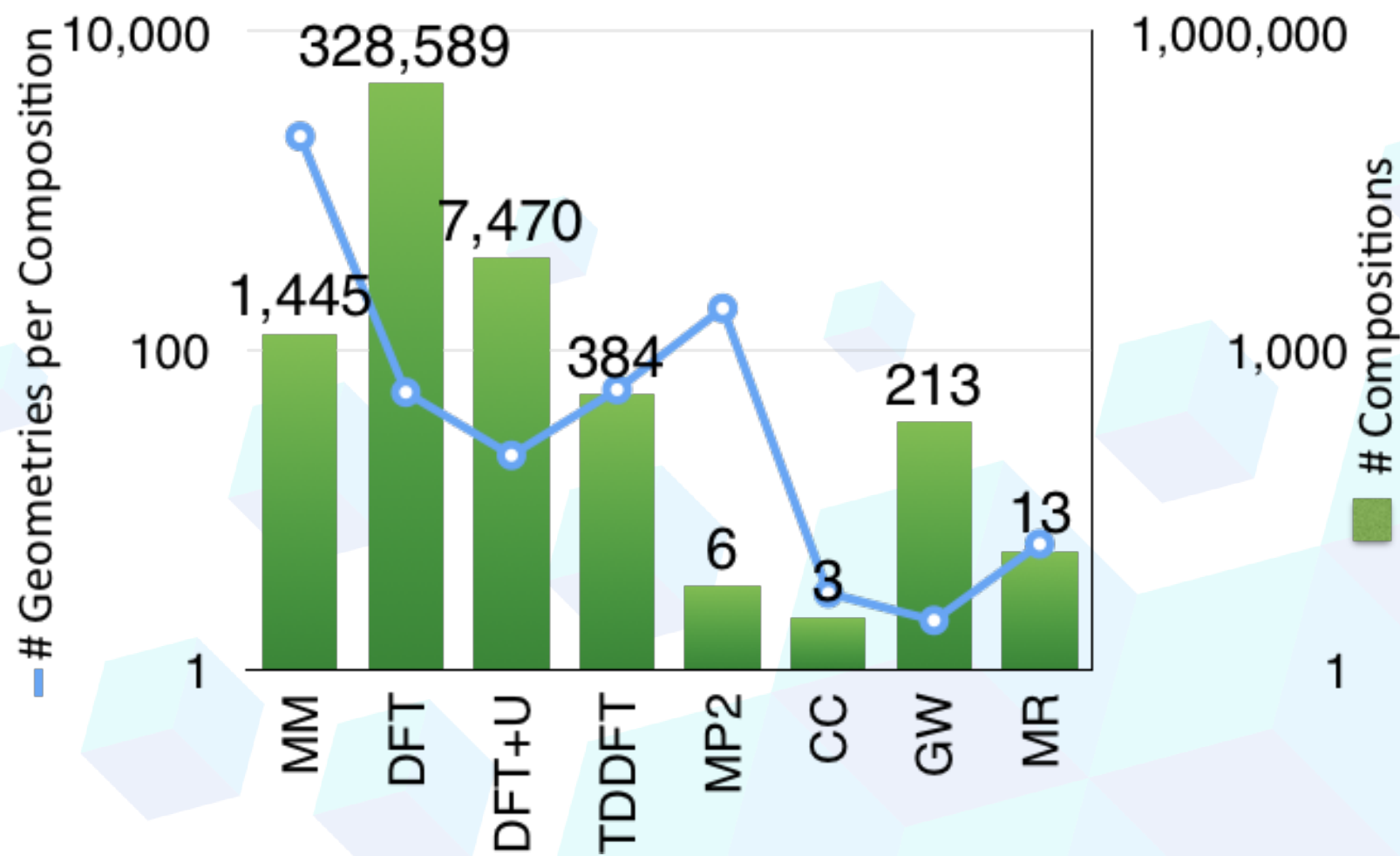
compression ratio **60-80%**.

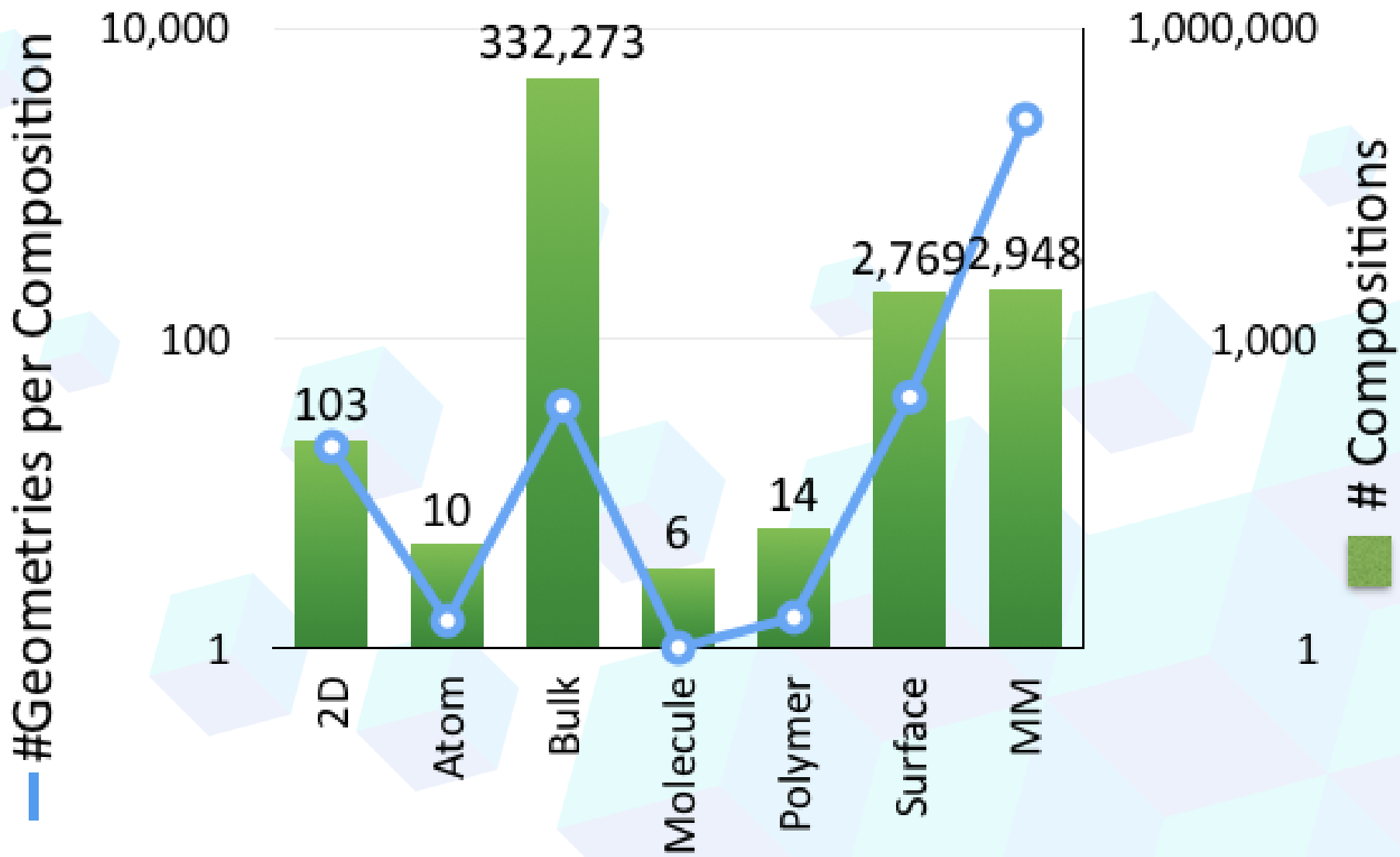
2.7 TeraBytes of parsed Hdf5 files

279 public metadata

1736 code specific metadata







Next Steps

- HDF5 python interface
- Support when analysis is preformed (Bug fixing)
- 10 extra Parsers April 2018 (M30)
- James Kermode (TINKER, NAMD, AMBER, Gromos, Gromacs, CHARMM)
- Aiida
- LM Suite (TB-LMTO-ASA) (KCL?),
- WEST

Metadata:

279 public metadata

1736 code specific metadata

ESCDF

HJSON

NIST, EMMC

OPTIMADE REST API

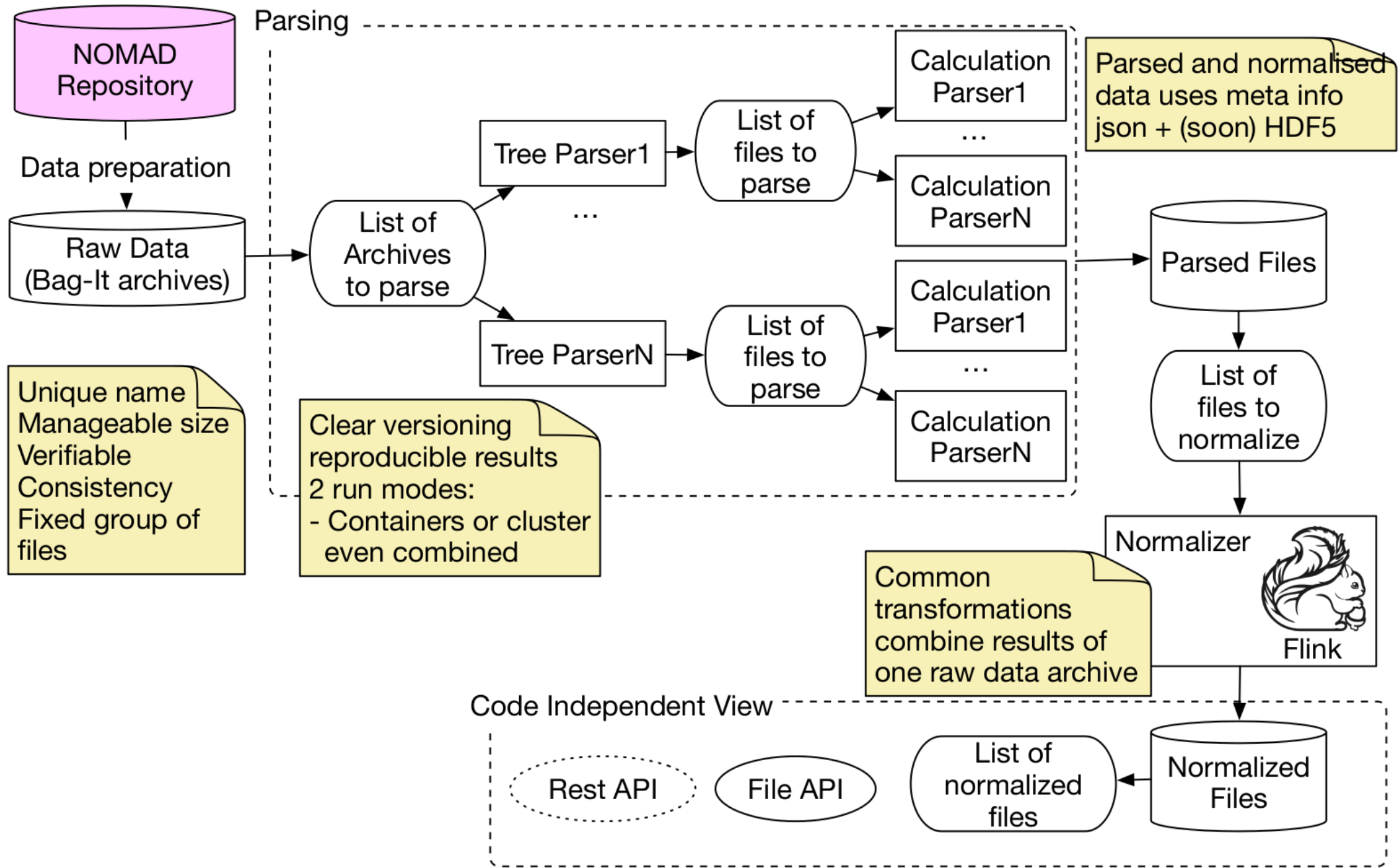
Normalization

Normalization

- Messy part, might have dependencies

Example:

- Checksum for geometry
 - Connection to repository
 - Statistics
- Loop on archives/calculations/single point/goemetries
 - Apply transformation
 - Store result
 - OpenContext/closeContext event



Query

- Read only
- Loop on data, select subset
- Return nomad uri + data table