

RDM - from Theory to Practice:

An Application Example based on Measurement Data gained by Ultrasonic Pulse Transmission Tests

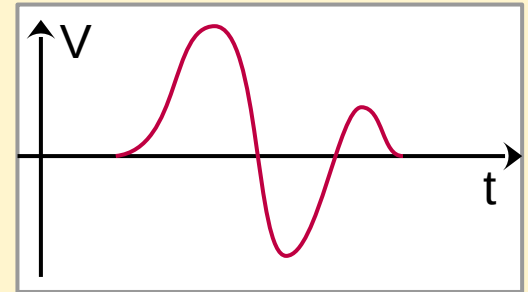
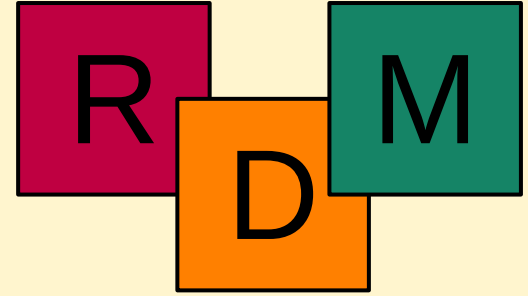
Table of Contents

Introduction to RDM

- Data Lifecycle
- FAIR Data Principles
- Data Management Plans
- Metadata Standards
- Publish data

Application example

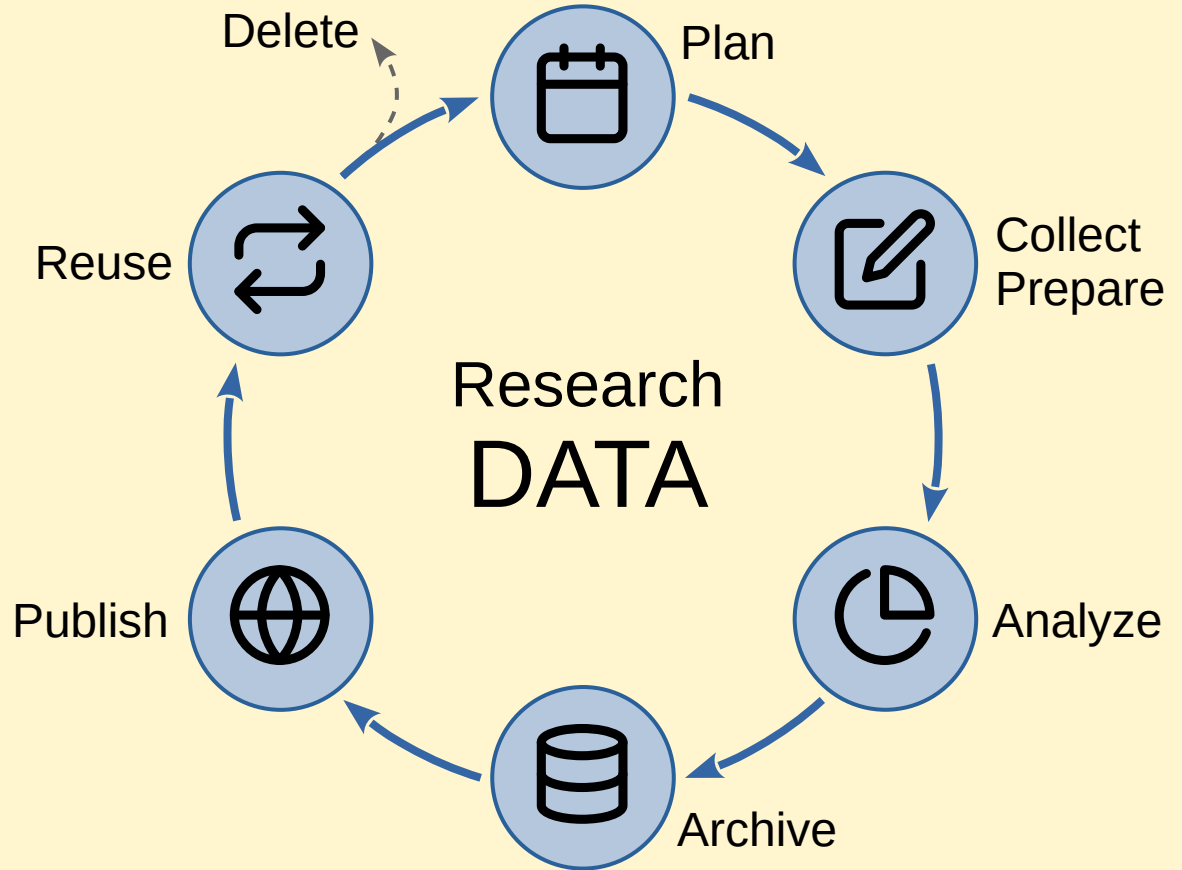
- Measurement data and metadata
- Build data set
- Reuse data set
- Show-case



Data Lifecycle

Data are „living objects“

- Livetime
- Resources
- Description



FAIR & CARE

- **F**indable ... Example
 - ... available on repository, indexed data
- **A**ccessible ... free download, no paywall, long term storage
- **I**nteroperable ... common and open file formats
- **R**eusable ... well documented, metadata available

- **C**ollective benefit ... open access, publish data
- **A**uthority to control ... right to data erasure, anonymization of data
- **R**esponsibility ... consider impact on personal rights
- **E**thics ... rules to handle personal/patient data, good scientific practice

What is a DMP?

- How to deal with data
- Enable subsequent use
- Prevent loss of data
- Considerations:
 - Responsibilities
 - Human and financial resources
 - Metadata and data formats

Goal and benefit of DMP's

- More clarity in data handling
- Make data long-term
- Make data comprehensible and adaptable
- Make data handling more efficient

What is Metadata?

- Describe data
- Provided along with the data
- Required for subsequent use
- General standards
 - DataCite
 - Dublin Core
 - ...
- Discipline specific standards
 - Many standards available

Answer the 5 “W”-questions!

- **W**ho?
- **W**here?
- **W**hat?
- **W**hen?
- **W**hat for?

„Data without metadata
is NOT research data!“

[Jakob Harden, 2023]

Why?

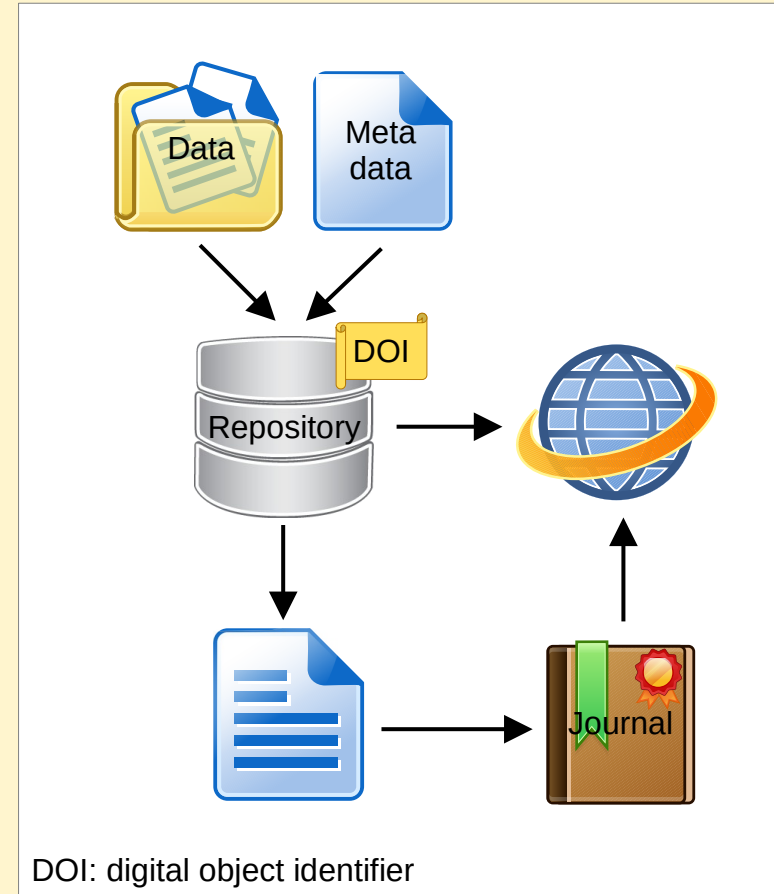
- Make your work more visible
- Increase impact of your research
- Collective benefit for the scientific community

Where?

- Repositories
e.g. TU Graz, Zenodo, ResearchGate, ...

How?

- Record on repository (DOI)
- Data paper (data journal)
e.g. Science Data Journal (Nature Publishing Group)

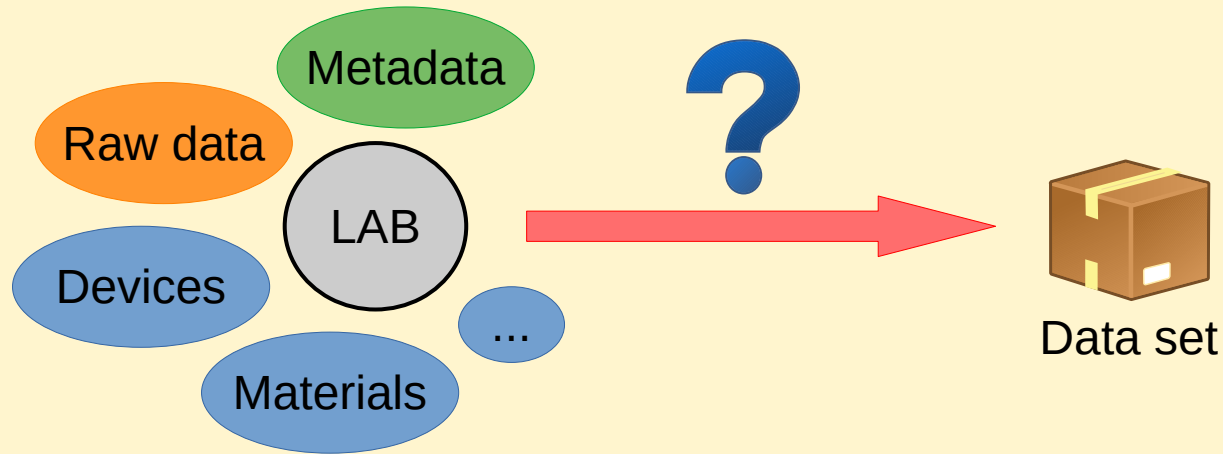




Laboratory test data

Ultrasonic pulse transmission tests on cement pastes at early stages

- **Metadata:** test series information (author, name, start-date, end-date, ...)
- **Metadata:** test information (author, name, description, ...)
- **Metadata:** supplementary information (devices, materials, mix recipe, specimen, ...)
- **Raw data:** different sources (device output, lab notes)
- **Raw data:** different file formats (plain text files, spreadsheet)

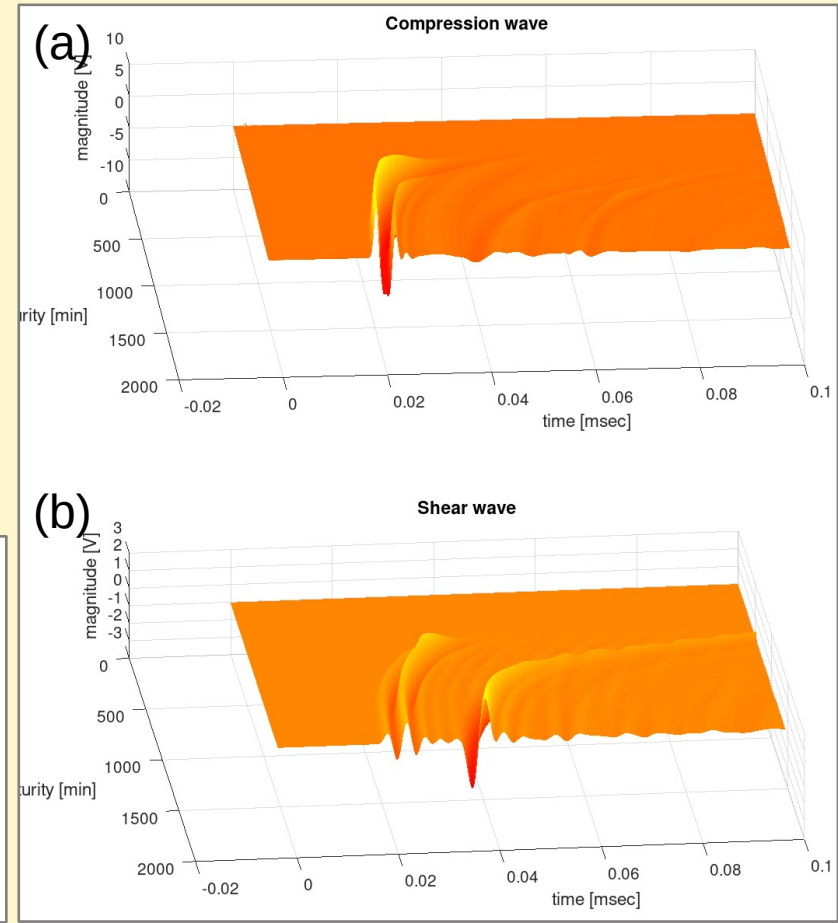
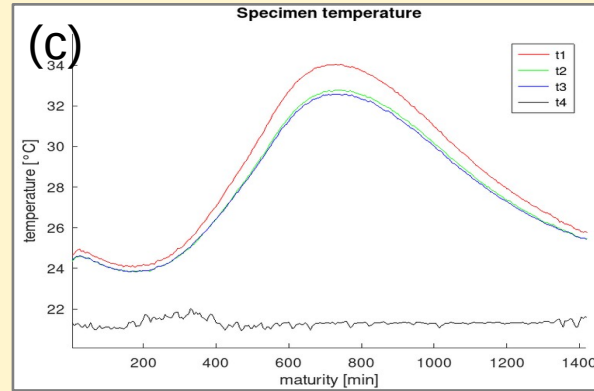




Laboratory test data

Raw data

- US test I, compression waves, 290 text files (a)
- US test II, shear waves, 290 text files (b)
- Specimen temperature, text file (c)
- Specimen size (lab notes)
- Fresh paste density (lab notes)
- Solid specimen density (lab notes)
- Environment temperature (lab notes)

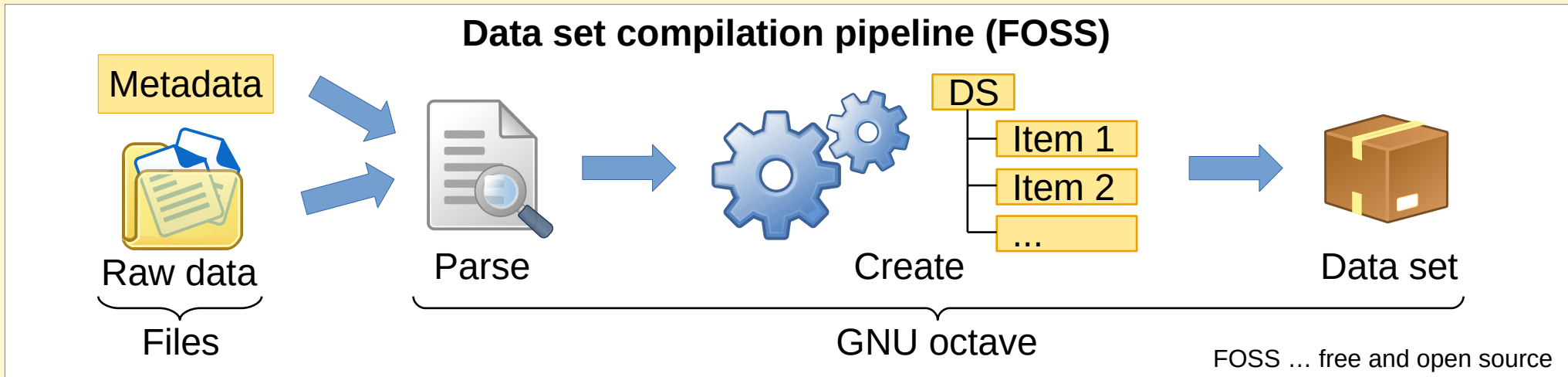




Data set compilation

From raw data to data set

- Device data and lab notes (text files, spreadsheets)
- Metadata (test series, devices, materials, mixture recipe, specimen, location, license...)
- Parse files (GNU octave file parser)
- Create data structure (GNU octave import script)
- Save **data set** (GNU octave binary file)





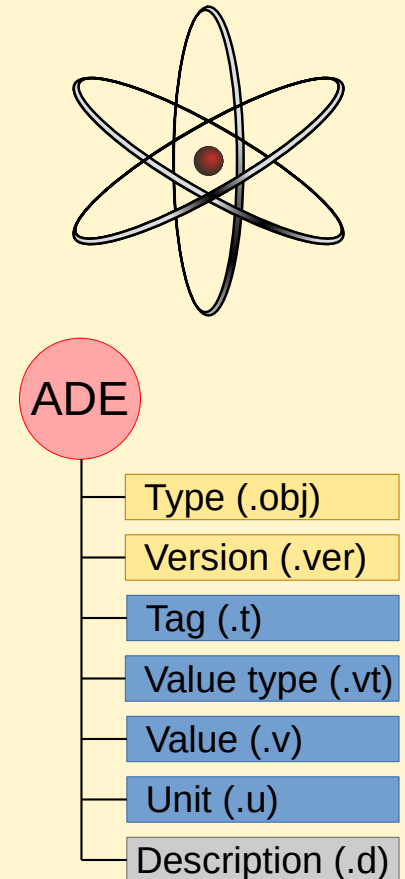
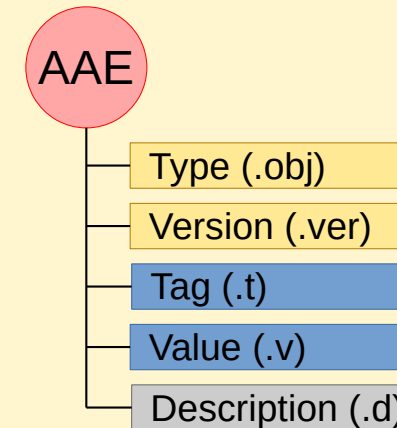
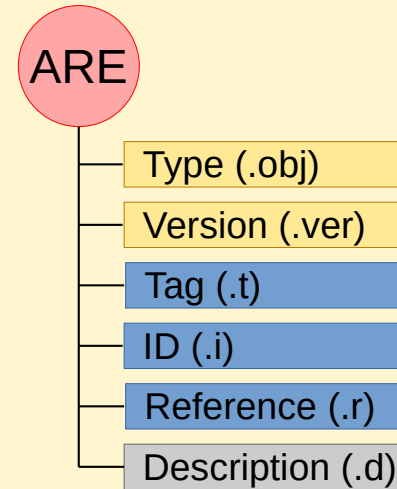
Hierarchical data structure

Hierarchical data structure

- C-like structure type
- Consists of substructures
- Made of simple base elements (atomic)

Atomic structure elements

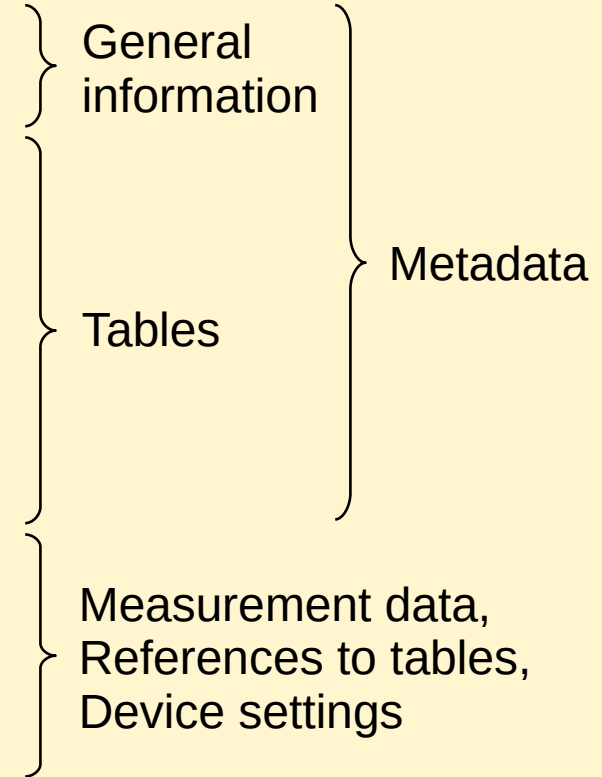
- Used to store data, attributes, references
- Fields: type, version, tag, value, ...
- Atomic data element (ADE)
- Atomic reference element (ARE)
- Atomic attribute element (AAE)





Hierarchical data structure

Content	Level	Type	Path
Dataset	0	Structure root	ds
Test series metadata	1	Substructure	ds.meta_ser
Data set metadata	1	Substructure	ds.meta_set
Author information	1	Substructure	ds.aut
Location information	1	Substructure	ds.loc
Device information	1	Substructure	ds.dev
Material information	1	Substructure	ds.mat
Specimen information	1	Substructure	ds.spm
...	1	Substructure	ds. ...
Test collection	1	Substructure	ds.tst
Solid specimen density I	2	Substructure	ds.tst.s02
US test I	2	Substructure	ds.tst.s06
...	2	Substructure	ds.tst. ...





Hierarchical data structure

Content	Level	Type	Path
Author info	1	Substructure	ds.aut
Object type	2	Structure field	ds.aut.obj
Object version	2	Structure field	ds.aut.ver
Author ID	2-3	ADE	ds.aut.d01
Author name	2-3	AAE	ds.aut.a01
...	ds.aut. ...

Example: author information

ds.tst.s06.r01.i

1

ds.tst.s06.d12.v

1	0.1231
2	0.1232
3	0.1233
4	0.1235

ds.tst.s06.d12.u

"sec"

ds.tst.s06.r01.r

{"aut"}

Content	Level	Type	Path
US test I	2	Substructure	ds.tst
Object type	3	Structure field	ds.tst.s06.obj
Object version	3	Structure field	ds.tst.s06.ver
Related author(s)	3-4	ARE	ds.tst.s06.r01
Signal time array	3-4	ADE	ds.tst.s06.d12
Signal magn. array	3-4	ADE	ds.tst.s06.d13
...	ds.tst.s06. ...

Example: ultrasonic pulse transmission test, specimen I

"struct_test_utt"

[1, 0]

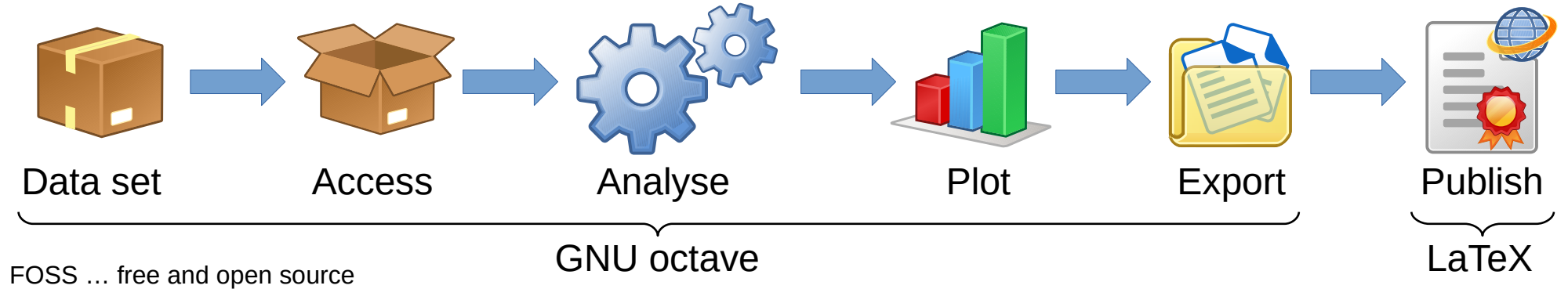


Reuse data set

From data set to publication

- Access data (GNU octave structure handling)
- Analyse data (GNU octave analysis script)
- Plot data (GNU octave plot functions)
- Export data (GNU octave TeX export script)
- Publish data (LaTeX, TeX compiler)

Data analysis and publishing pipeline (FOSS)





Reuse data set

Access data set and plot data set content

Load dataset, access structure elements

```
> ds = load(, /path/to/file.oct').dataset;  
> us1_t_v = ds.tst.s06.d12.v;  
> us1_t_u = ds.tst.s06.d12.u;  
> us1_m_v = ds.tst.s06.d13.v;  
> us1_m_u = ds.tst.s06.d13.u;
```

GNU octave CLI

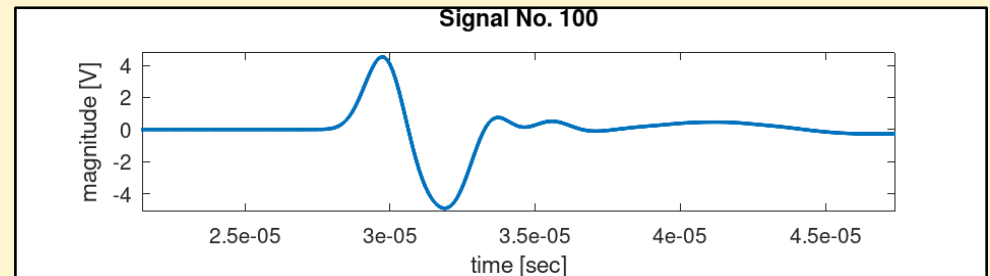
```
→ struct  
→ „sec”  
→ [0.1; 0.2; 0.3; 0.4; ...]  
→ [[0.1; 0.2; ...], [0.3; 0.4; ...]; ...]  
→ „V”
```

Output

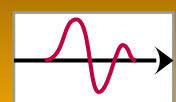
Plot signal

```
> figure();  
> plot(us1_t_v, us1_m_v(:, 100));  
> xlabel(sprintf(„time [%s]”, us1_t_u));  
> ylabel(sprintf(„magnitude [%s]”, us1_v_u));  
> title(„Signal No. 100”);
```

GNU octave CLI



Output



Reuse data set

Export and publish data set content

Export variable to TeX file

```
> s = sprintf("\\def\\myunit{%s}", ds.us1_t_u);  
> fid = fopen("./path/to/myexport.tex");  
> fprintf(fid, "%s\n", s);  
> fclose(fid);
```

GNU octave CLI

```
→ s = '\def\myunit{sec}'  
→ ./path/to/myexport.tex
```

Output

Integrate TeX file in LaTeX code

```
\document{standalone}  
\input{myexport}  
\begin{document}  
    The signal sample time unit is \myunit.  
\end{document}
```

LaTeX document

The signal sample time unit is sec.

Output



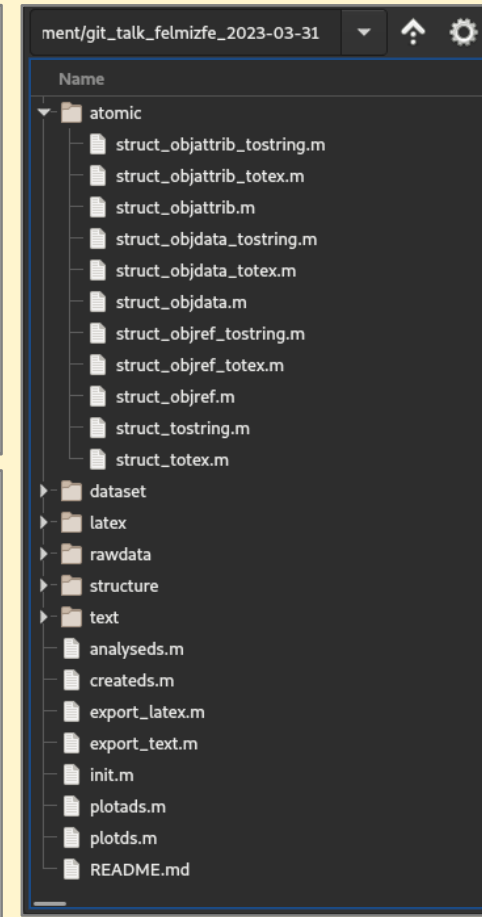
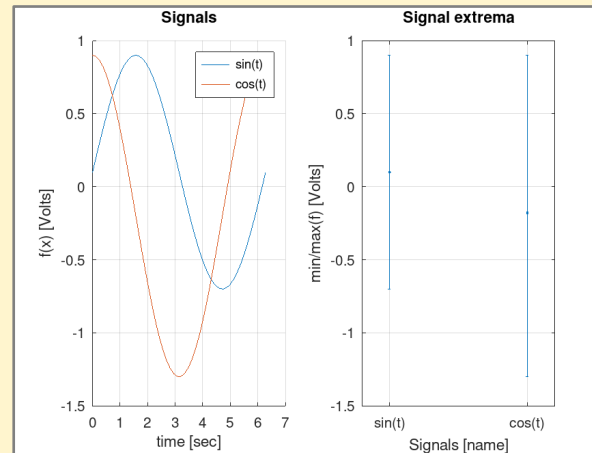
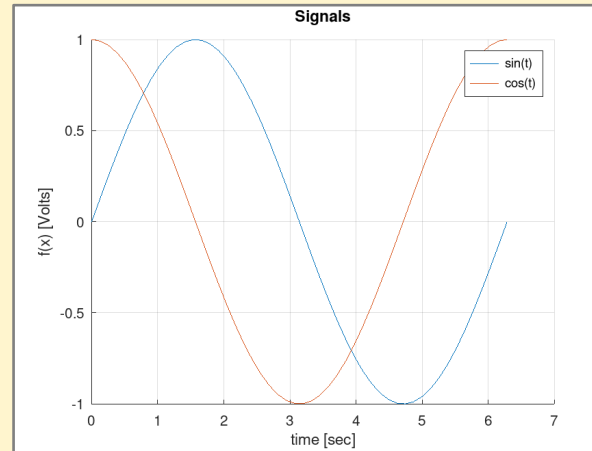
Show-case

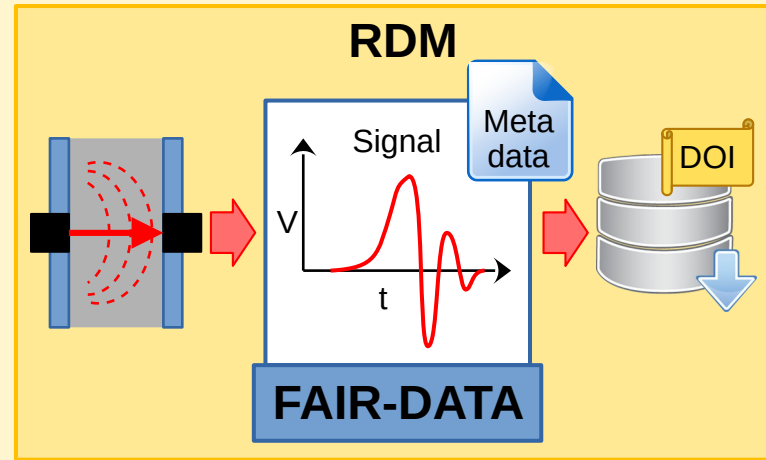
RDM workflow

- Compile data set from raw data
- Analyse data
- Plot data
- Export data to plain text file
- Export data to TeX file
- Publish data with LaTeX

Code available

- DOI: [10.3217/58jhw-1b343](https://doi.org/10.3217/58jhw-1b343)
<https://repository.tugraz.at/>





Thank you for your attention!

RDM, FAIR & CARE principles, data lifecycle

- TU Wien: <https://rdm.univie.ac.at/research-data-management/>
- TU Graz: <https://www.tugraz.at/sites/rdm/home>

Data management plans

- TU Graz: <https://www.tugraz.at/sites/rdm/dmps/data-management-plans>

Metadata

- Metadata Standards Directory: <https://rd-alliance.github.io/metadata-directory/standards/>
- fairsharing.org: <https://fairsharing.org/>
- Datacite: <https://datacite.org/>
- Dublin Core: <https://www.dublincore.org/>

Repositories

- TU Graz: <https://repository.tugraz.at/>
- Zenodo: <https://zenodo.org/>
- ResearchGate: <https://www.researchgate.net/>



Data journals

- Forschungsdaten.org: https://www.forschungsdaten.org/index.php/Data_Journals (list of journals)
- Science Data: <https://www.nature.com/sdata/> (Nature Publishing Group)

Hierarchical data formats

- hdfgroup.org: <https://hdfgroup.org/solutions/hdf5> (HDF5)
- ASDC: <https://asdc.larc.nasa.gov/documents/tools/hdf.pdf> (HDF5)
- GNU octave: https://docs.octave.org/v4.0.3/Simple-File-I_002fO.html#Simple-File-I_002fO
- Matlab: https://de.mathworks.com/help/matlab/import_export/supported-file-formats-for-import-and-export.html
- Unidata: <https://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/> (netCDF)

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