





Exchange event between the European phenomic community and industry

Towards implementation of FAIR principles for Plant Phenotyping

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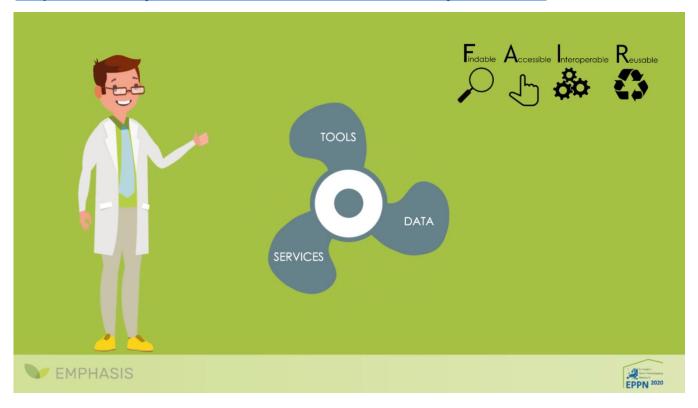






Let's watch a short video...

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rXKBy7DOPrY













Plant Phenomics Experimentations

- Expensive, require a lot of resources and often very hard
- Cannot be reproduced
- Huge and complex datasets
- Strong needs of transparence: reproducibility for data analytics

Save time, make data valuable!

But re-analyses, meta-analyses and new analyses

→ impossible without rich metadata





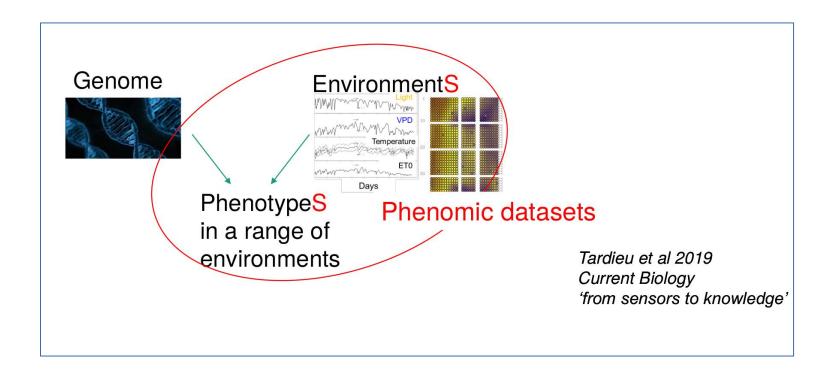






EMPHASIS Information systems

- Environmental conditions are PART of the phenomic information
- We need the time courses of environmental variables, at the exact time (minutes) when data were collected
- And the precise x-y-z position of sensors of measured plants/plots







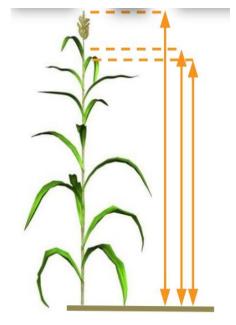




- Metadata in file names (low and very poor metadata)
- Ambiguous ID
- Variable naming same name for several variables, not well defined, no ID, no schema,...
- Data are stored on personal computer
- Unstable data files (non-automatisable processing)
- Context, faults are not described
- No data links
- Missing data representation
- No licence



Plot566 in 2016



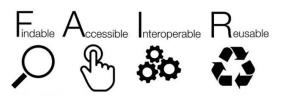
Plot566 in 2017











Findable: Persistent ID, indexed in portals, standardized and relevant metadata



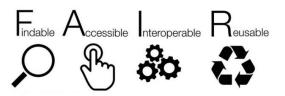


FAIR Data - Accessible



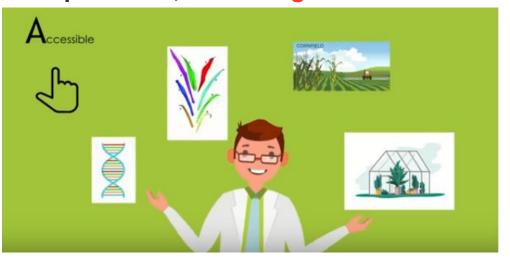






Findable: PID, indexed in portals, standardized and relevant metadata

Accessible: open and standardized protocols, license rights



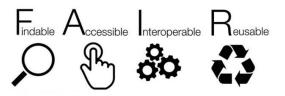


FAIR Data -Interoperable









Findable: PID, indexed in portals, standardized and relevant metadata

Accessible: open and standardized protocols, license rights

Interoperable (technology, syntax, semantic): shared standardized formats, vocabularies and formal languages for knowledge representation



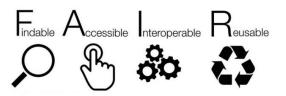


FAIR Data - Reusable









Findable: PID, indexed in portals, standardized and relevant metadata

Accessible: open and standardized protocols, license rights

Interoperable (technology, syntax, semantic): shared standardized formats, vocabularies and formal languages for knowledge representation

Reusable: provenance, relevant metadata for understanding across disciplines











How?

Based on 2 key elements:

- → Identification and Naming convention
 - → Objects: plants, plots, experiments, sensors, events, etc
 - → Persistent, unambiguous, resolvable, globally unique
- → Semantic and tagging (based on ontologie set)
 - → Controlled vocabulary
 - → Formalized relationships between entities
 - → Data annotation and enrichment (search engine friendly)





Identification and naming convention







Identification

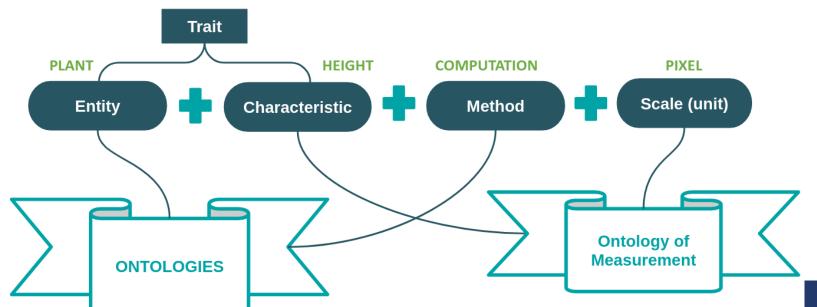
URI: Uniform Resource Identifier

- Standardized, Unambigous, Actionable
- **Generated by tools** under responsability of scientific coordinator
- Use URI for every objects

URI of plant <m3p:arch/2017/c17000118> URI of pot: <m3p:arch/2013/pc13001542> URI of cart: <m3p:arch/2013/ct1300123> URI of cabin: <m3p:arch/2018/ac180015> URI of camera: <m3p:arch/2018/ac180019>

Variable naming

- Use URI for unambiguous name (in global context)
- Reuse existing variable if available
- Use **standardized/shared representation schema** for formalisation of new variable



Identification and naming convention in **Emphasis**





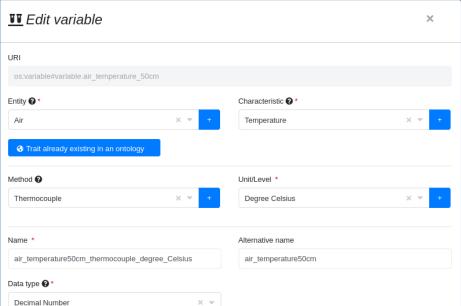


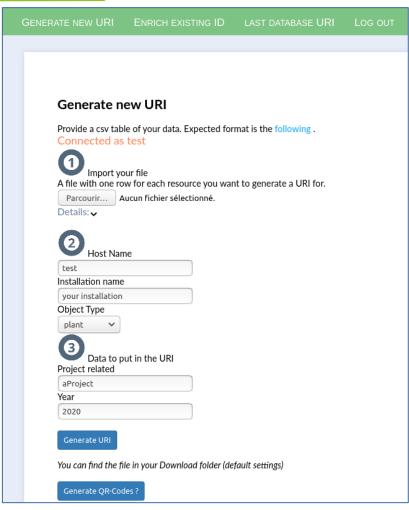
Identification

- Local infrastructure use URIs for all objects
- Information systems implemented in nodes
- Automatic generation of URIs : ID Generator

Variable naming

- Environmental and phenotypic variables named
- Variable names with quadruple definition
 Entity Characteristic Method Unit
- Web Interface to share and declare variables





http://138.102.159.36:8082/app/

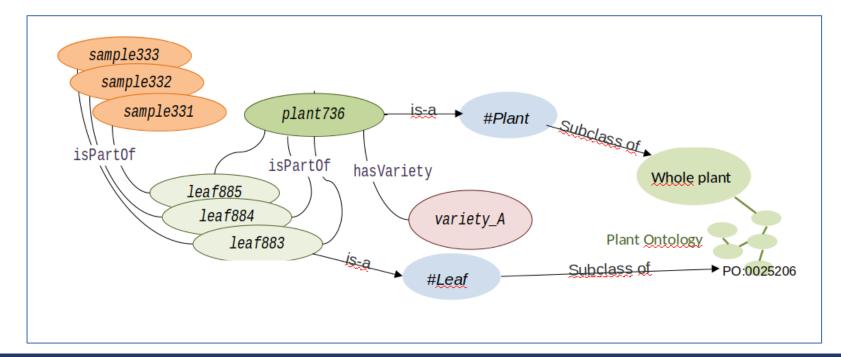






Metadata / ontologies provide the meaning of data:

- → Link each data element with a controlled, shared and machine readable vocabulary
- Structure the data in a graph
- → Reference ontologies (Agrovoc, Plant Ontology, PATO, etc.)
- → Application ontologies (scientific objects, events, ...)









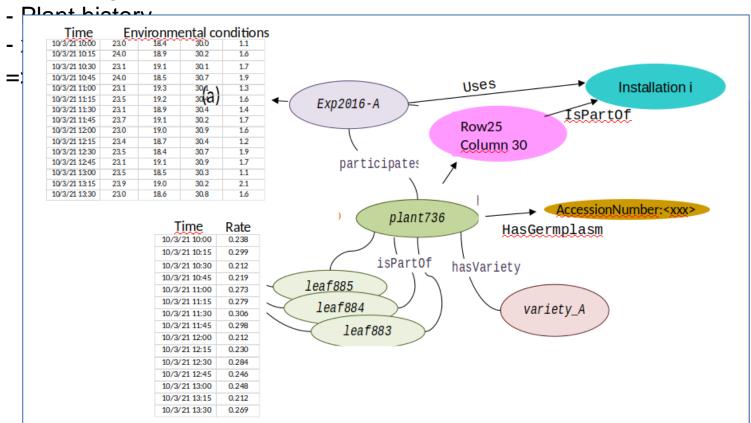




Data are structured by a set of ontologies

What is kept in **EMPHASIS-compatible information systems** (e.g. PHIS) :

- Genotype,
- Accession,
- Sampling time,





Local Layer Architecture

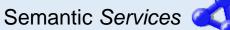
















Rrdf4j

Web Service **LAYER**







Data LAYER





Distributed storage system

e-infrastructure LAYER

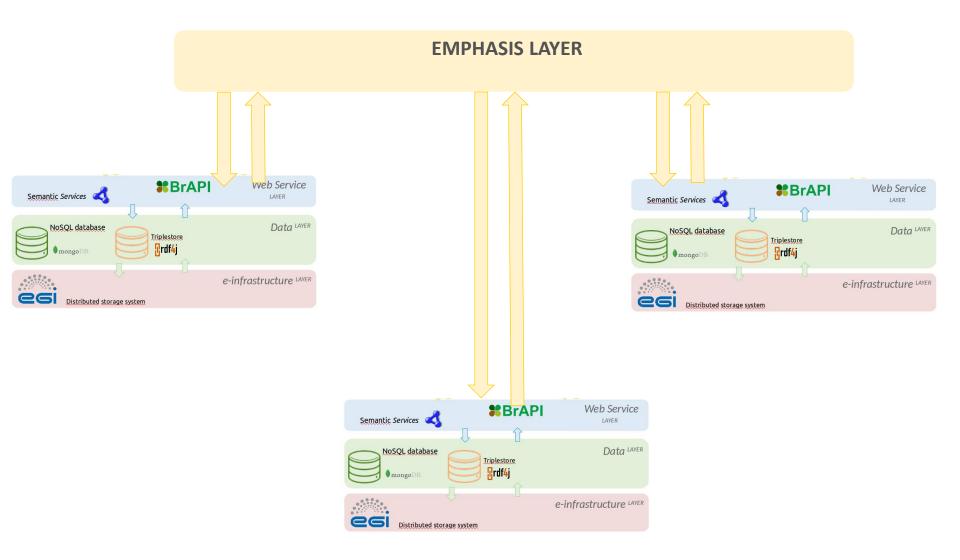




















PHIS Interfaces allow management of

Scientific Organization

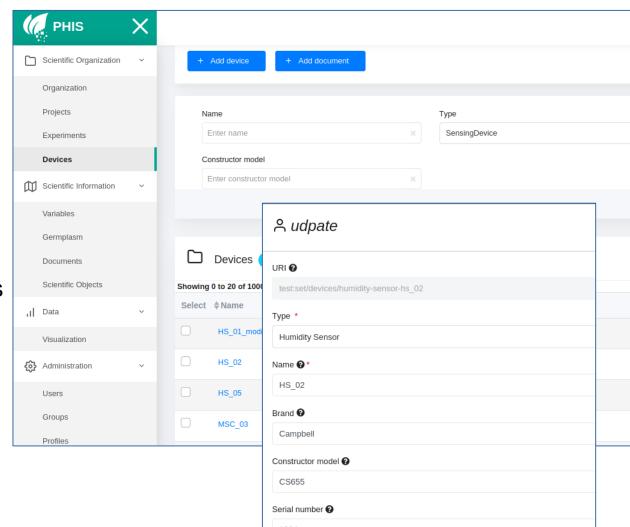
- Project information
- Experiment
- Facilities
- Sensors

Scientific Information

- Variables
- Scientific objects
- Germplasm
- Experimental factors

Data

- Data visualization
- Data provenance











- ✓ Data management needs time and work at first but...
 - Will save you time!
 - Allows you to handle large and heterogenous data sets
 - Allows you to do analyses previously impossible
 - Allows teams and communities a better formalization of concepts and data

✓ FAIR data requires training and support

