Office of Science Data Management and Sharing Plan requirements

Basic Energy Science Advisory Committee Meeting
DOE Public Access Plan and Data Management Panel Discussion

Alexander Hexemer, Advanced Light Source, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Nicholas Schwarz, Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Laboratory

Stuart Campbell, National Synchrotron Light Source II, Brookhaven National Laboratory

Vivek Thampy, Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource, SLAC

Jana Thayer, Linac Coherent Light Source, SLAC

Argonne NATIONAL LABORATORY

BERKELEY LAB

Brookhaven National Laboratory

SLAC NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY

Advances in BES Light Sources

Computing addresses rapid data increases

More complex experiments

- Multi-modal experiments combine data from multiple samples, techniques, and facilities
- *In situ* and *in operando* experiments require real-time feedback and autonomous control
- Spectroscopy with 1000's of scans in just a few seconds.

Sources—orders-of-magnitude brighter

- Facility upgrades:
  • NSLS-II • LCLS-II • APS-U • ALS-U • LCLS-II HE

Detectors—orders-of-magnitude faster

- Faster readout
- Larger arrays

Analyze and reconstruct massive multimodal data volumes

Identify and classify features and patterns across modes

Merge simulation & experiment data to drive experiments and new results

Execute experiments dynamically using real-time reduction and AI/ML

Scale of the Data Volume

In 5 years, DOE light sources are projected to

– generate 1 exabyte of data/year

– 10s-of-petaflop/s to 1-exaflop/s, peak computing power

1 exabyte/y = 1.5 million movies every day

- *Analyze every frame* in near real time; guide experiments
- Hundreds of experiment types require custom solutions

1 exaflop/s = 500,000 servers

- Fast networks (multiple Tbps)
- Storage
- Analysis infrastructure

Changing Landscape for Facilities and Users

compounding the computational and data challenges

The **user community is diverse**: a wide variety of backgrounds and domains

- Varying expectations on types and scales of computing capabilities & services provided by the facilities

There is an **increasing digital divide** within the scientific user community

- Currently, few user groups have the ability to manage/process their data. This challenge will only increase.

Increased interest in **FAIR, open data,** and **data interoperability**

- The role of the facilities is unclear: facilities do not have the infrastructure in place to consistently collect, curate, archive, and disseminate data and metadata at the anticipated scale required

What does this mean for users?

- New science opportunities
- Take advantage of the wealth of facility data to augment your own science
- Develop & test new algorithms on open and shared data
- Train ML models on large shared data sets
- Use existing ML models to accelerate knowledge extraction from data
- Make data FAIR

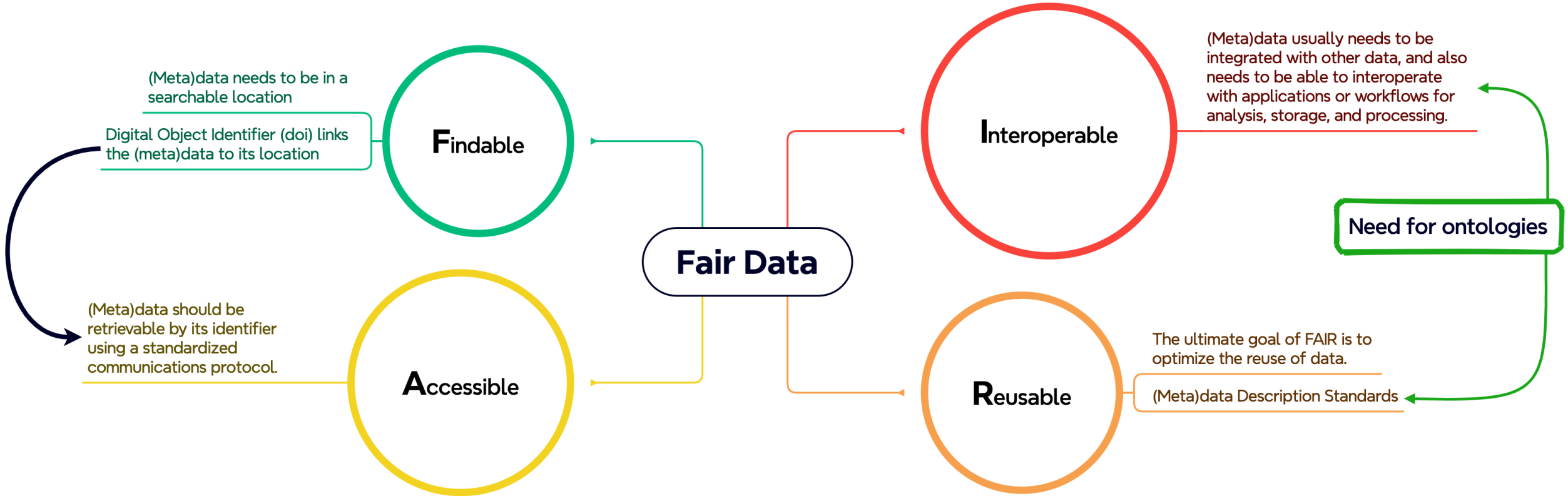
FAIR Data

Findable: Data and supplementary materials have sufficiently rich metadata and a unique and persistent identifier.

Accessible: (Meta)data are understandable to humans and machines. Data is deposited in a trusted repository.

Interoperable: (Meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.

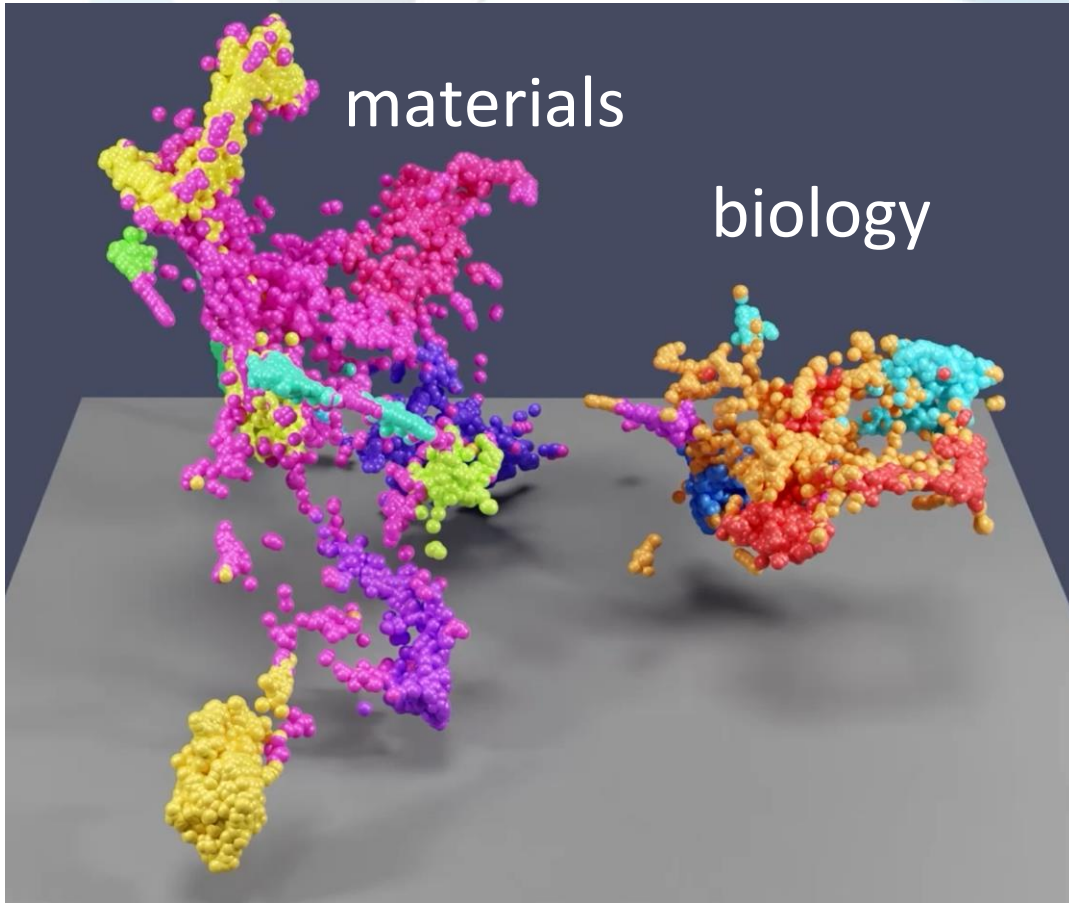
Reusable: Data and collections have a clear usage licenses and provide accurate information on provenance.



Challenges with FAIR data

(a scientific user facility perspective)

- The **ontology** in each field must be well-structured and precise to ensure clear communication and data interoperability.
- Not all the **metadata** of an experiment is available to the user facilities (e.g., material synthesis)
- Data sets can be ***very*** **large** & difficult to handle, stored and served
- (Meta)data of a single study can be spread across **multiple facilities**
- What are the implications of **data deletion** (raw or derived data)?
- **Authentication** and authorization challenges across facilities
- Increased **complexity** of working with data



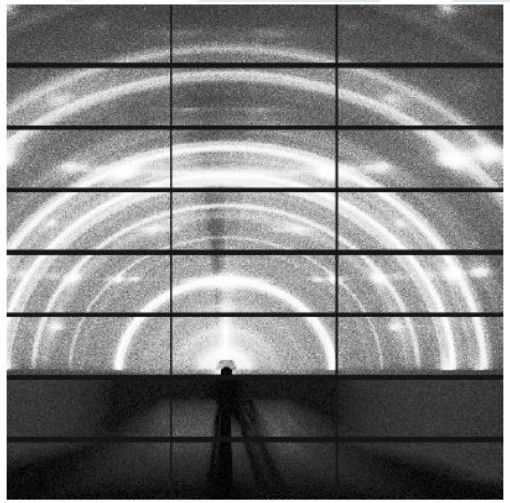
Clustering of ALS publications using a LLM and UMAP to show the wealth of information and diversity of research areas

Opportunities using FAIR data

(a scientific user facility perspective)

- Data reusability
- Reproducibility of experimental results & analysis
- Development and testing of new algorithms on well-described data
- Common ontologies allows for better cross-facility collaboration
- Seamless integration of data with (HPC) compute resources
- Improved training data quality for ML models with AI ready data
- Opportunity to share data and trained ML models
- Opportunities for Unsupervised and Semi-Supervised Learning
- Using generative AI to create data sets specific to a given experiment

GIWAXS
Experimental data



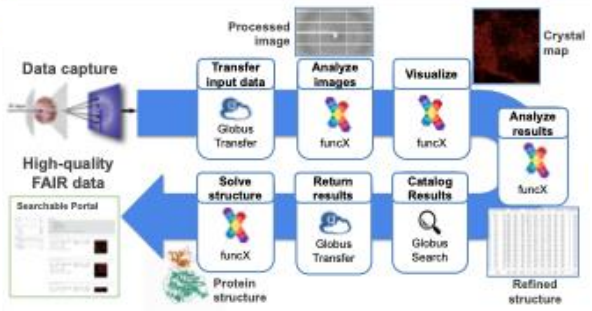
GIWAXS
AI-generated data

prompt:
"GIWAXS data with rings and peaks"

Data Portals and Access across Light Sources

APS Argonne NATIONAL LABORATORY

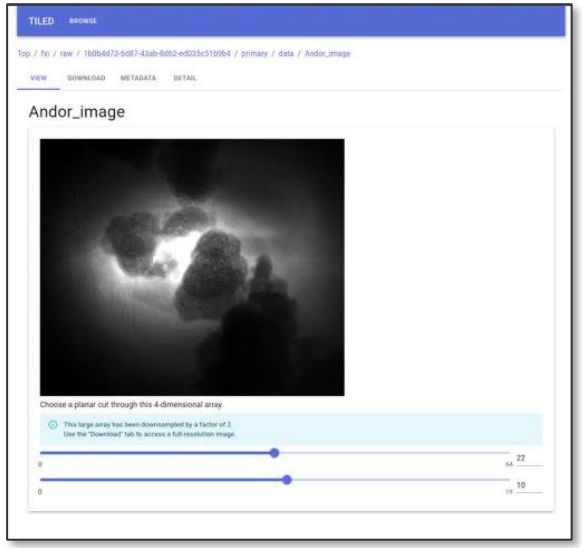
globus bluesky



NSLS II Brookhaven National Laboratory

bluesky

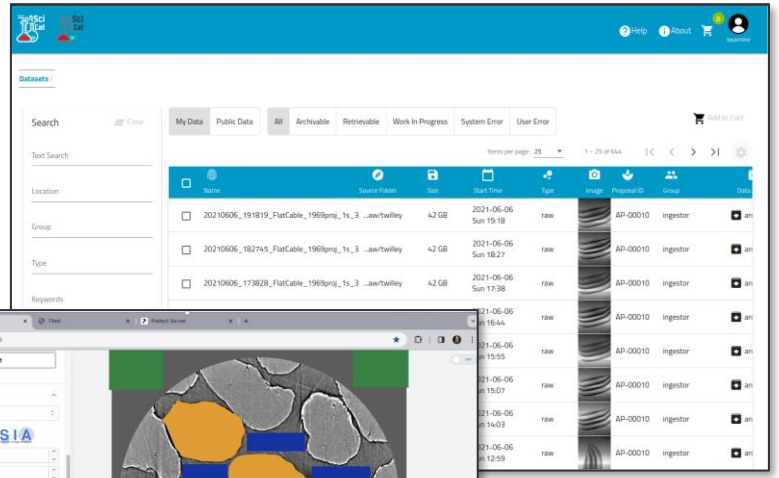
globus tiled

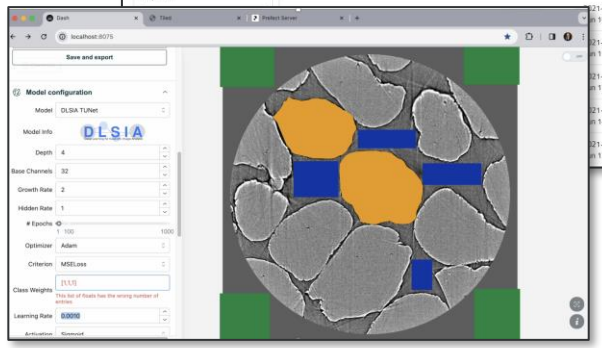


ALS BERKELEY LAB

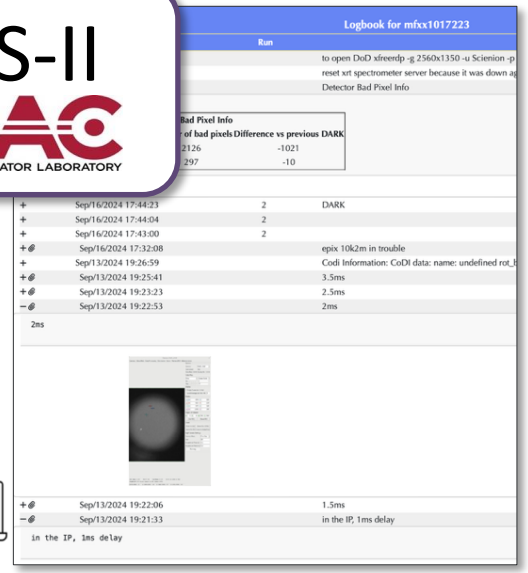
tiled

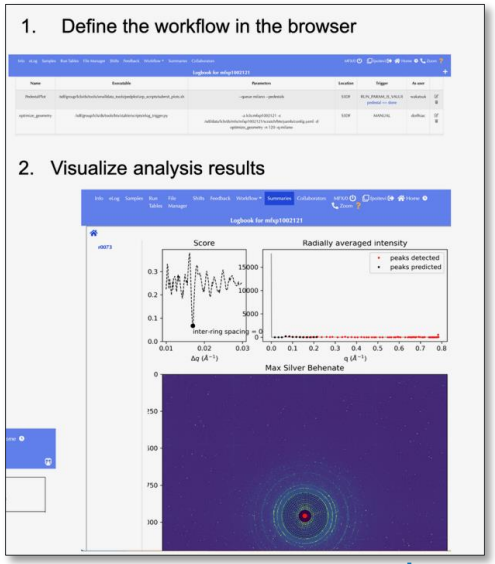
globus SciCat bluesky





LCLS-II SLAC NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY



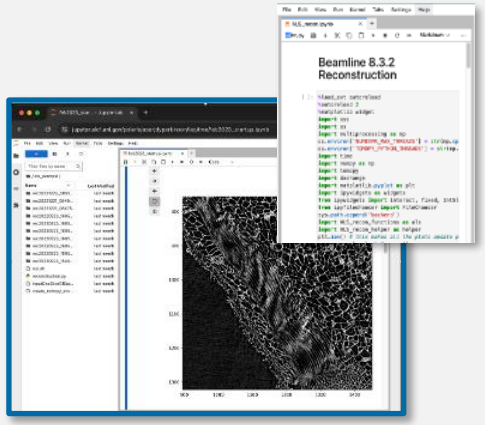


LCLS

eLog

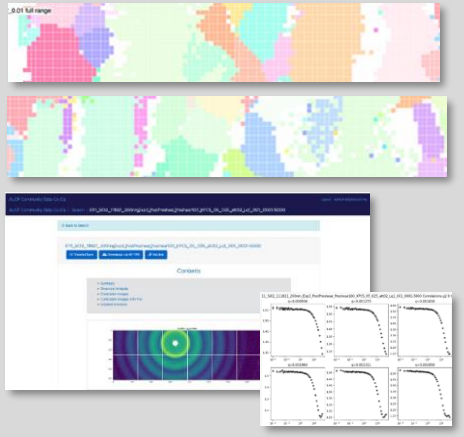
Working Together Across BES & ASCR Facilities

ALS Reconstructions: **ALCF & NERSC**



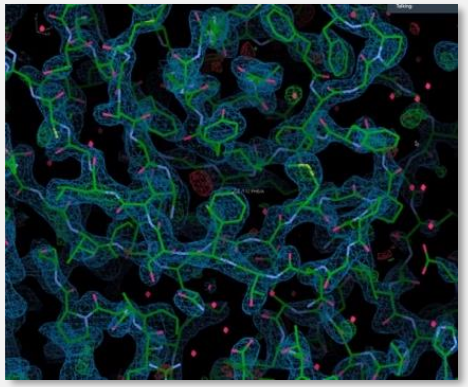
- Globus Transfer between ALS, NERSC and ALCF
- Tomography reconstruction on NERSC and using Globus Compute on ALCF
- Results are transferred back to ALS or NERSC

APS On-Demand Workflows: **ALCF**



- ALCF Polaris system: continuous on-demand data processing
- Operational workflows for over 10 techniques
- Globus tools provide workflow and web portal services

LCLS Data Analytics: **NERSC, ALCF, OLCF**



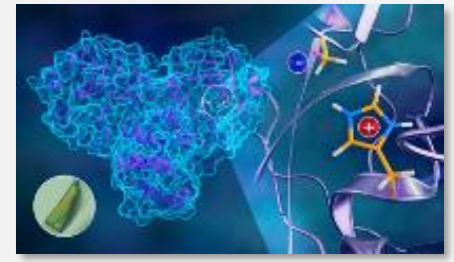
- Automated SFX pipeline at NERSC; demonstrated during COVID-19 LCLS experiments
- AI training on OLCF Summit+
- Prototype ptychography workflow demonstrated on ALCF Polaris

NSLS-II Prototype Pipeline: **ALCF**

jupyter bluesky tiled

- Export to file, transfer using Globus
- Processing XPCS using Jupyter Notebooks on ALCF using Globus Flows
- Next, integrate with bluesky/tiled for data access and output

SNS/HFIR Data Processing: **OLCF**

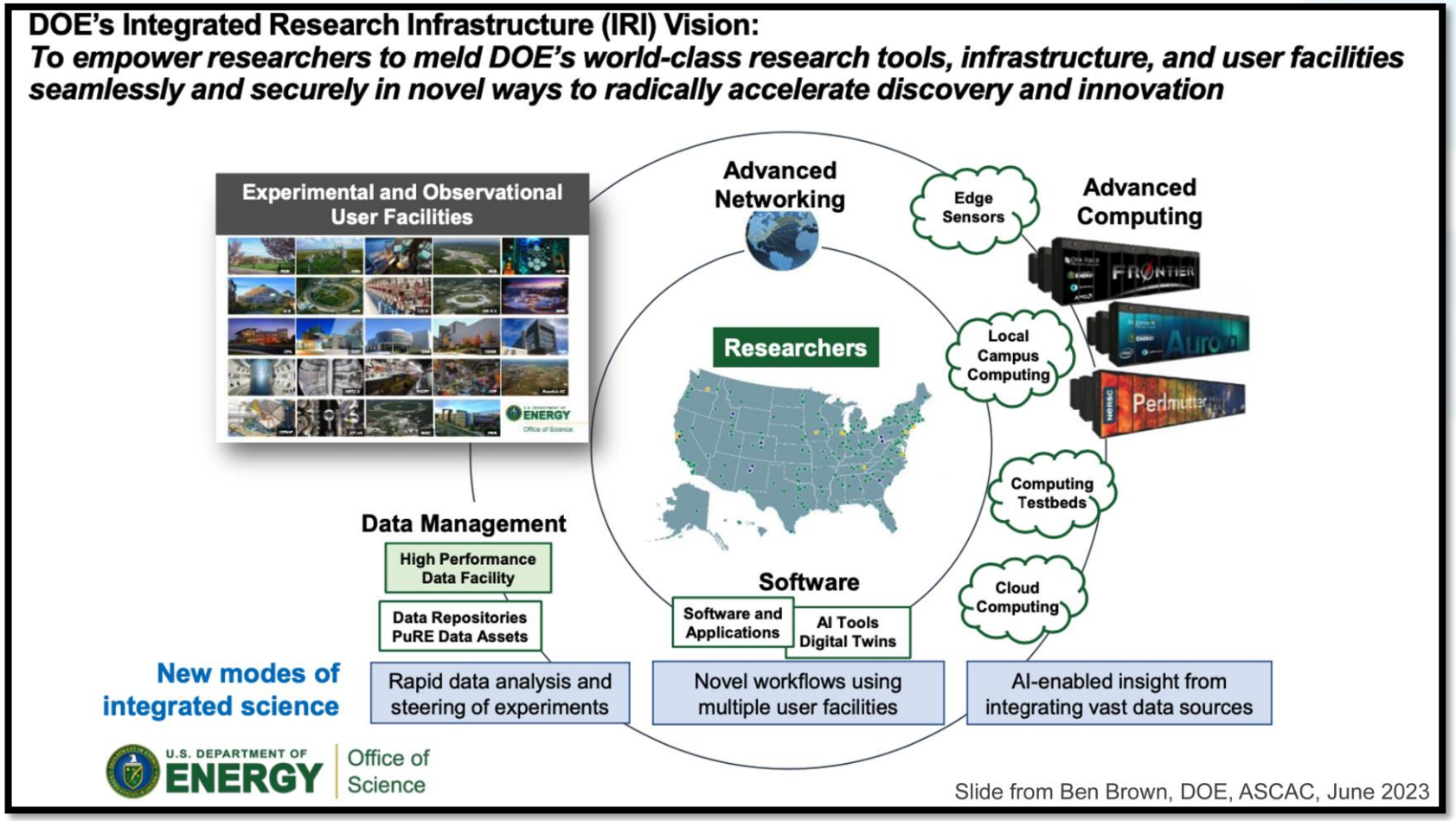


- Web-based data platform, integration with OLCF
- Neutron users perform calculations as part of an analysis workflow
- Intra-experiment training to predict protonation states of active protein sites for neutron MX

Integrated Research Infrastructure (IRI)

The BES Light Sources are one of the initial *Pathfinder* projects

- The ALS, APS and NSLS-II are a single combined pathfinder
- Target beamlines and techniques are being finalizes



Summary of High-Priority Computing Developments across Light Sources

1. **Data management and workflow tools** that integrate beamline instruments with computing & storage, for use during experiment, as well as facile user access for post-experiment analysis.

2. **Real-time data analysis capabilities** to significantly reduce data volumes and provide feedback during experiments, improving data quality and driving autonomous experiments.

3. **On-demand utilization of computing environments** to enable quasi-real-time data processing

4. **Data storage and archival resources** to house the increasing amounts of valuable scientific data produced by the BES Light Sources in a common, smart data portal.

5. **Easy-to-use** solution to provide an inclusive environment for researchers at SUFs