

Moving towards supporting real time analysis and manipulation on a molecular level

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Shoaib Sufi, Glen Drinkwater, Louisa Casely-Hayford, Brian Matthews - STFC

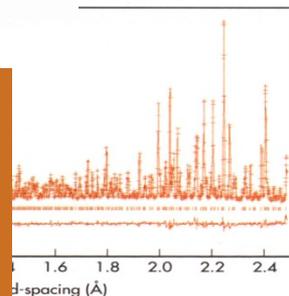
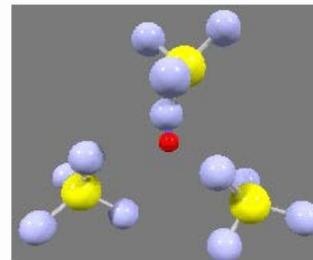
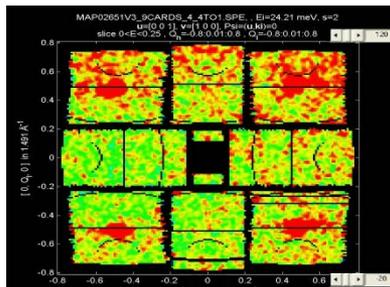
October 2010



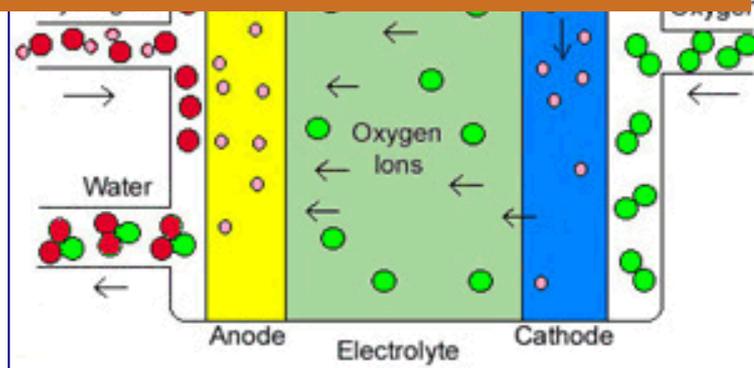
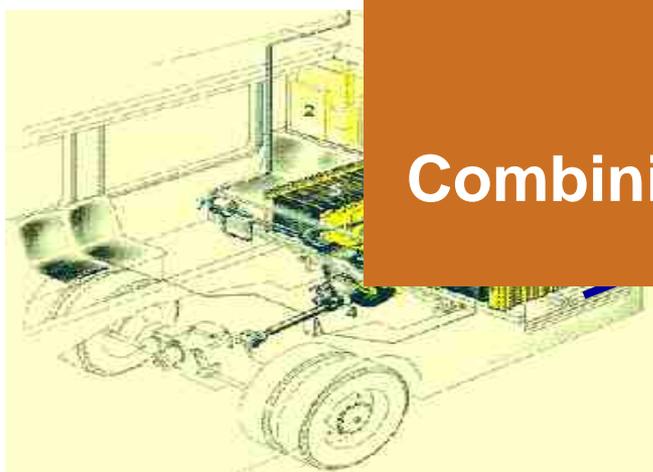
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Science needs to answer complex Questions



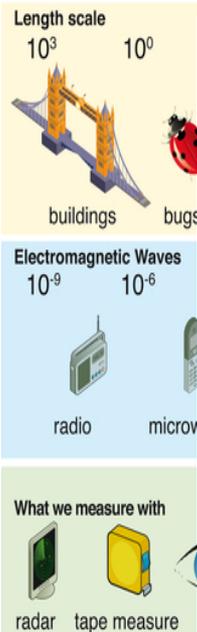
Making it Happen
Many People –
Combining complementary Expertise



Investigative Methods

Methods

The many **colours** of light



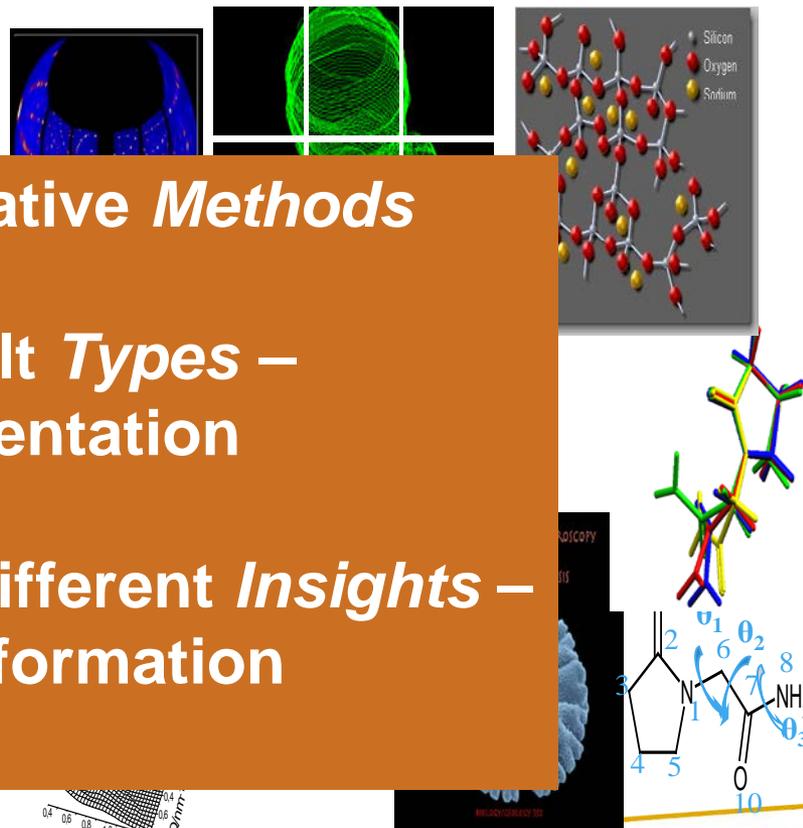
Many different investigative *Methods*

Many different result *Types* –
Scale and Representation

Different methods deliver different *Insights* –
more detail, new information

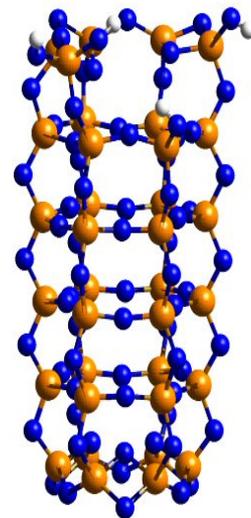
DIAMOND Light Source UK, 2010

Result Representation



Motivation

- ▶ **Enabling improved analysis through more complete information, facilitated by allowing users to get rapid access to current and past data, related projects, publications etc.**
- ▶ **Enabling rational design and synthesis of new chemical, biological, and materials systems through integrated molecular scale imaging technologies, real time analysis and manipulation.**



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Capturing Data and Making it Accessible



**Science & Technology
Facilities Council**



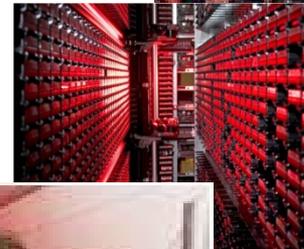
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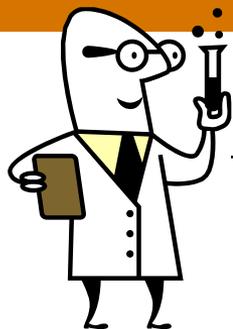
UK Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC)

STFC (formerly CCLRC) facilitates the access to large scale experimental and computational facilities for the UK research community, both through subscriptions to international institutions and by operating a range of world class facilities e.g.:

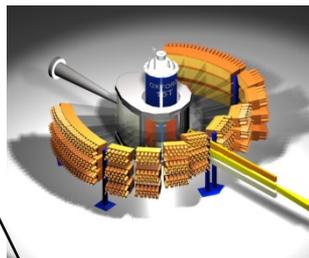
- **ISIS Neutron and Muon Facility**
- **Daresbury Laboratory Synchrotron**
- **DIAMOND Light Source**
- **Central Laser Facilities**



Integrated e-Infrastructure



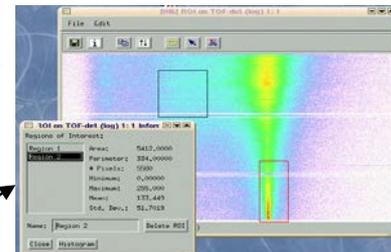
Experiment



Data Acquisition System

Data

Analysis



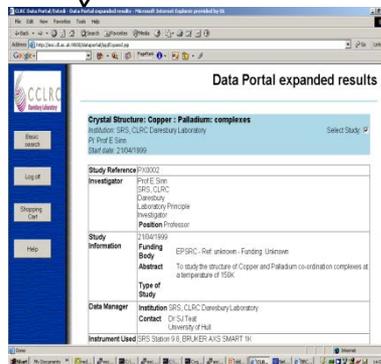
Proposal

All Data and Metadata Capture is automated.

Publication



Information



Proposal System

Metadata Catalogue

Secure Storage

E-Pubs
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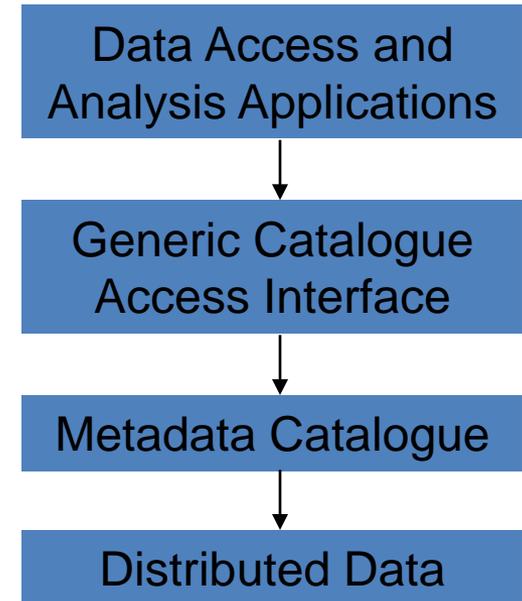
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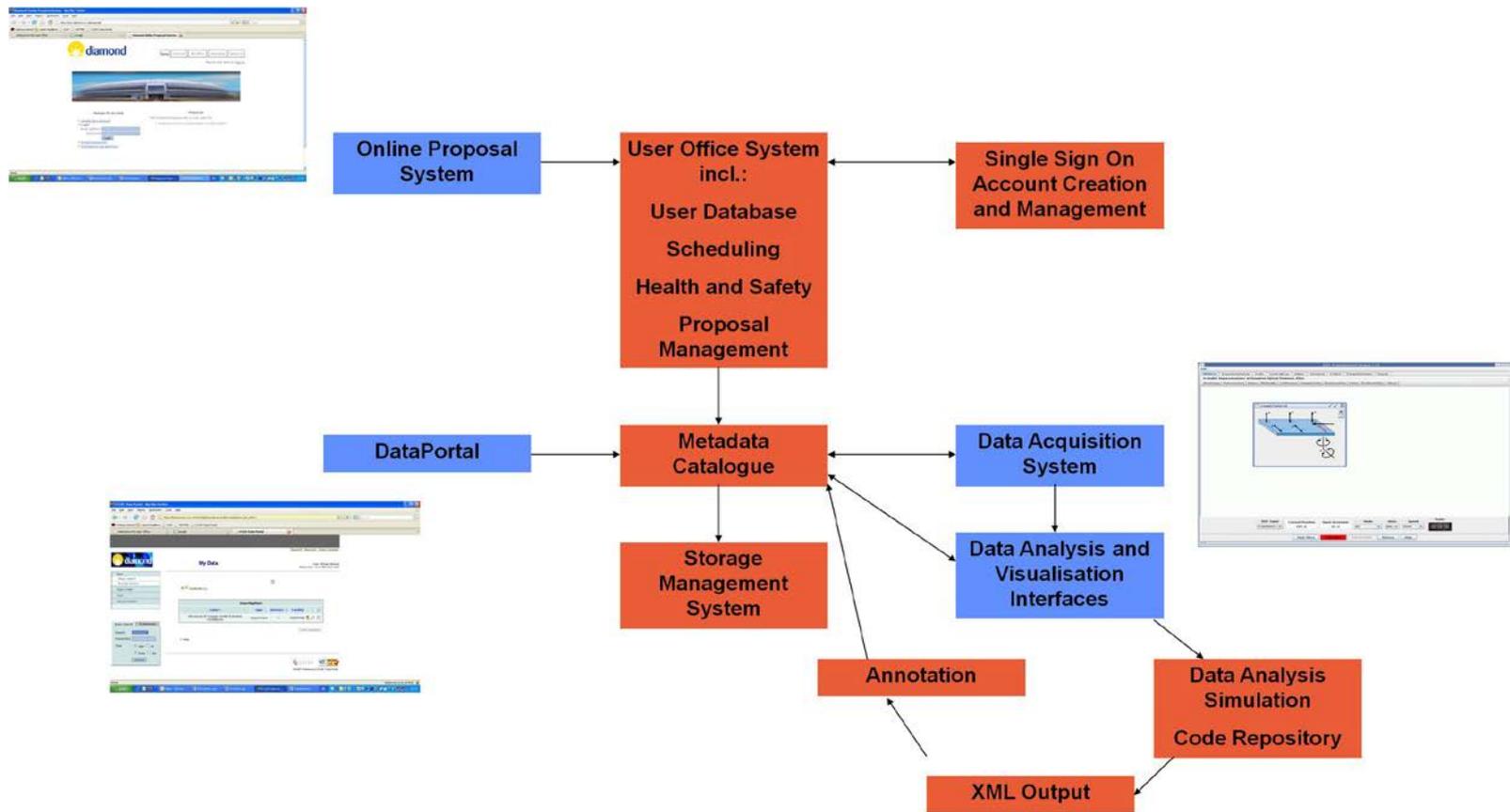
Science & Technology
Facilities Council

ICAT Software Suite

- ▶ **The ICAT software suite centrally catalogues all experiment related information and extracts key results.**
- ▶ **Where ever possible information is gathered automatically through integration with existing IT systems such as proposal systems or data acquisition.**
- ▶ **The catalogue and the data it references are accessible via a well defined API for easy embedding into any applications.**

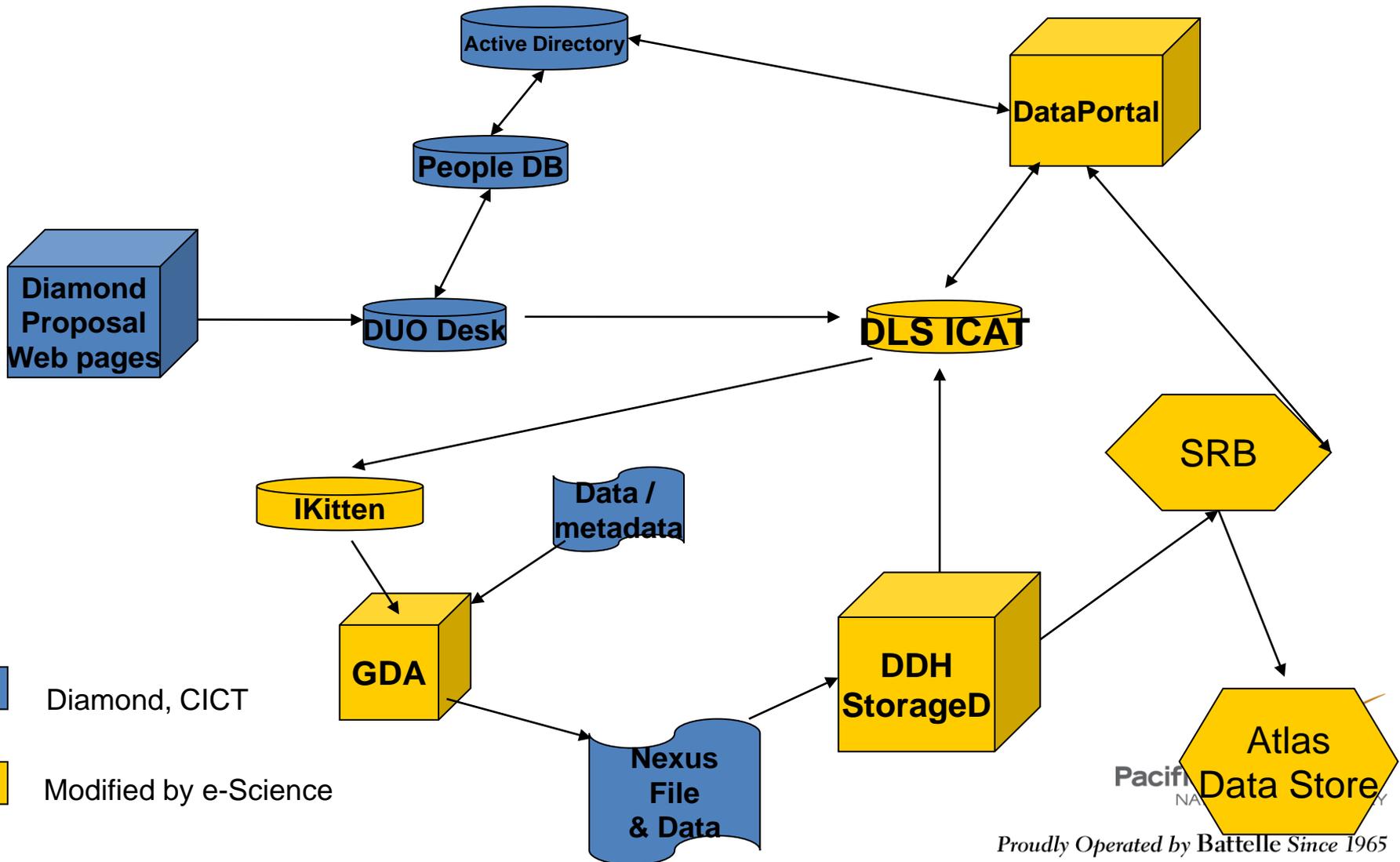


Integrated Infrastructure Architecture

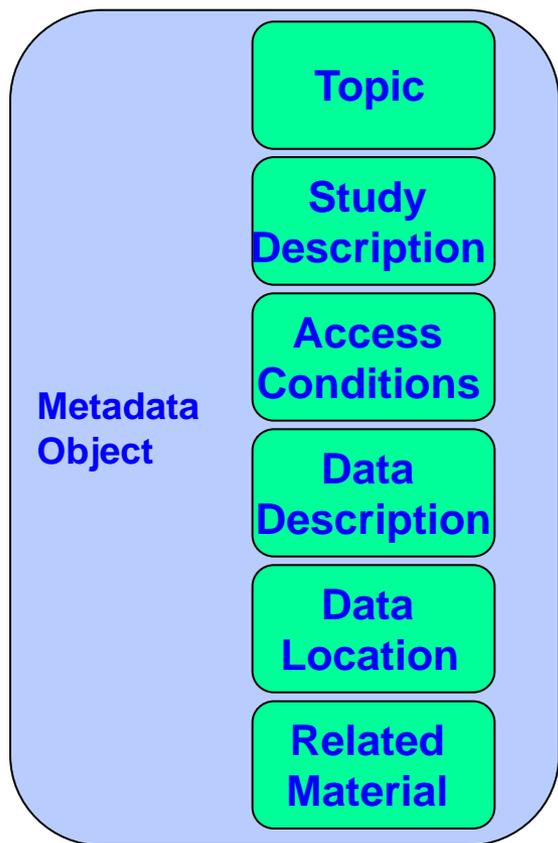


CCLRC Integrated e-Infrastructure for Facilities

DIAMOND Implementation



Metadata Model



Keywords providing a index on what the study is about.

Provenance about what the study is, who did it and when.

Conditions of use providing information on who and how the data can be accessed.

Detailed description of the organisation of the data into datasets and files.

Locations providing a navigational to where the data on the study can be found.

References into the literature and community providing context about the study.



Ontology Support

- **1,700,000 distinctive keywords ISIS ICAT**
- **These keywords are used to index experimental studies**
- **The creation of ontology's at ISIS aids the mapping of familiar terms in one domain as well as related concepts in different domains.**
- **Facilitates searching of data by category and grouping of data into keywords across studies. Faster results and enabling of cross facility search.**

- ▼ ● Instrument
 - LAD
 - GEM
 - POLARIS
 - HiPr
 - HRPD
 - SXD

- owl:Thing
 - DataFileName
 - ▶ ● Instrument
 - ▶ ● InvestigationTitle
 - ▶ ● Investigator
 - ▶ ● Year
 - ▶ ● ISISExperiment





[Search Results](#)

My Data Search Results

User: *kk44*
 Expire time: 18:09 PM 04.08.2008

[Search](#) ▶
[User Preferences](#)
[Log out](#)



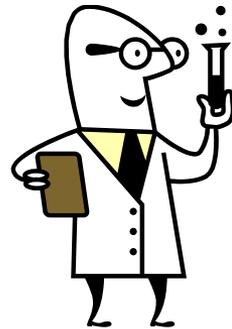
Investigations							
#	Rb Number	Title ▲	Type	Instrument	Investigator	Run Range	Year
1	720378	Authentication of a bronze figure from the Florence's National Museum of Archaeology	experiment	ENGINX			
2	14995	Bronze Geth=1MeV Bipar+TFA	experiment	EVS	GG,CA,MT,EP,AP,RS - UNIMIB, UNITOV	10661-10662	2004
3	720582	The manufacturing of Middle and Late Bronze Age Ceremonial Weapons .	experiment	ENGINX			

3 Investigations found, displaying 3, from 1 to 3. Page 1 / 1

Keyword **Advanced** ISIS
 Keyword(s):
 Auto Case

[> Help](#)

Infrastructure – Access to Multiple Facilities



CSL - Canada



SNS - ORNL



Data Portal



ISIS – TS1 + 2



DLS



SRS + ERLP



CLF

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What was achieved by 2008

Agreed common metadata and data formats and single sign on allow scientist to have rapid access at any stage of their work to:

- Present and past projects at STFC.
- Publications
- Raw data from DLS, ISIS and CLF.
- Advanced Analysis Software and High Performance and High Throughput Computing
- Advanced Visualisation

Created a Knowledge Repository:

- A 20 year back catalogue of ISIS raw data is available
- All future data collected at STFC Facilities and DLS will be curated and made available for reuse now and in the future



Initial Hurdles

- ▶ Existing catalogues were not as metadata rich as expected – existing metadata poor in quality
- ▶ No Provenance Information linked to the stored data (who, what when and why)
- ▶ Data stored insecurely partly on decaying media
- ▶ Data was not externally accessible – off-line, unorganized etc.
- ▶ ‘Not invented here’ syndrome
- ▶ Reliability



Lessons Learned

▶ Address Early on:

- Resolve institutional and/or personal issues in dealing with mistrust and the use of the data collected
- Developing agreements, policies and procedures for data

Don't lose sight of the final goal – Create an environment to enable better science!

▶ Design:

- Metadata is the key enabling technology
- Automation and reliability of processes are vital
- Interfaces should be as familiar as possible
- Close integration into existing scientific processes
- Step wise progression to take users 'along'

MyEMSL 2010



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EMSL

Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory:
A national user facility integrating experimental and
computational resources for discovery and technological
innovation



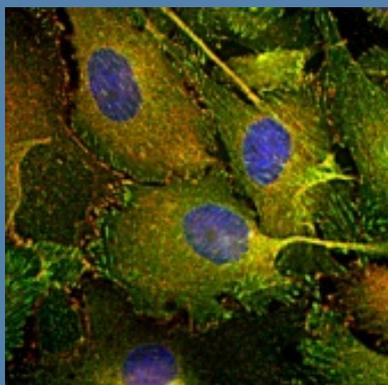
www.emsl.pnl.gov


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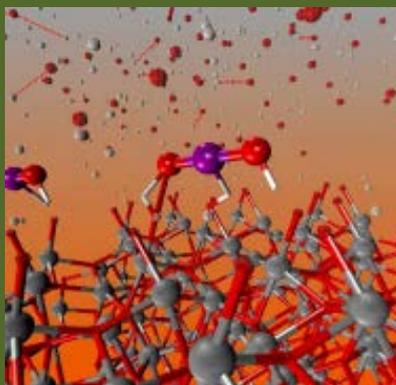
The user program is focused on three science themes

Biological Interactions and Dynamics



Understanding and optimizing the response of biological systems to their environment.

Geochemistry/Biogeochemistry & Subsurface Science



Unraveling molecular-level phenomena to determine their impact on contaminant migration and transformation.

Science of Interfacial Phenomena

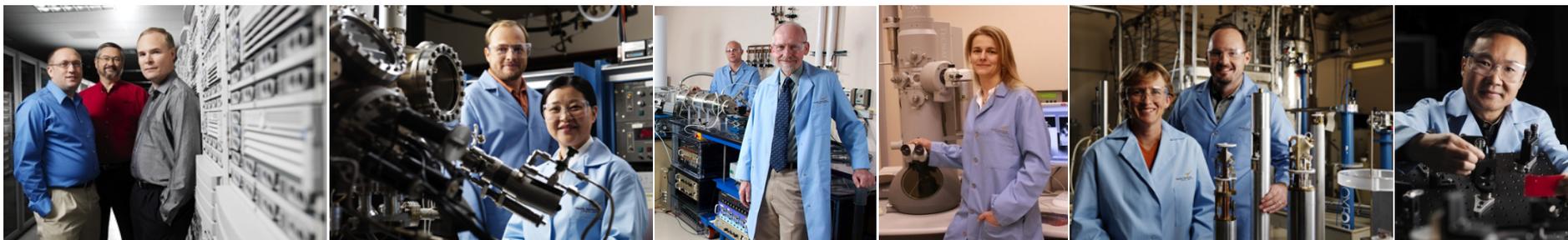
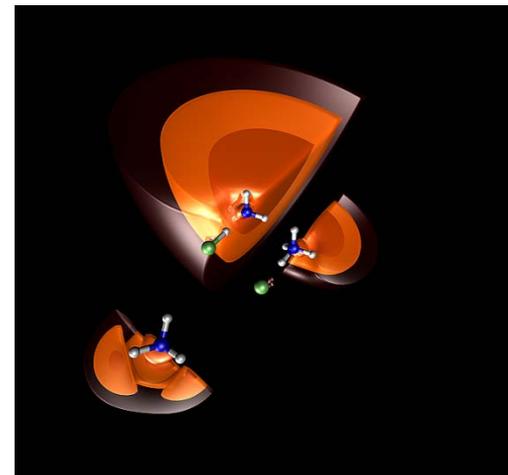


Developing & verifying predictive models for interfacial processes and advancing understanding of structure-function relationships in complex systems.

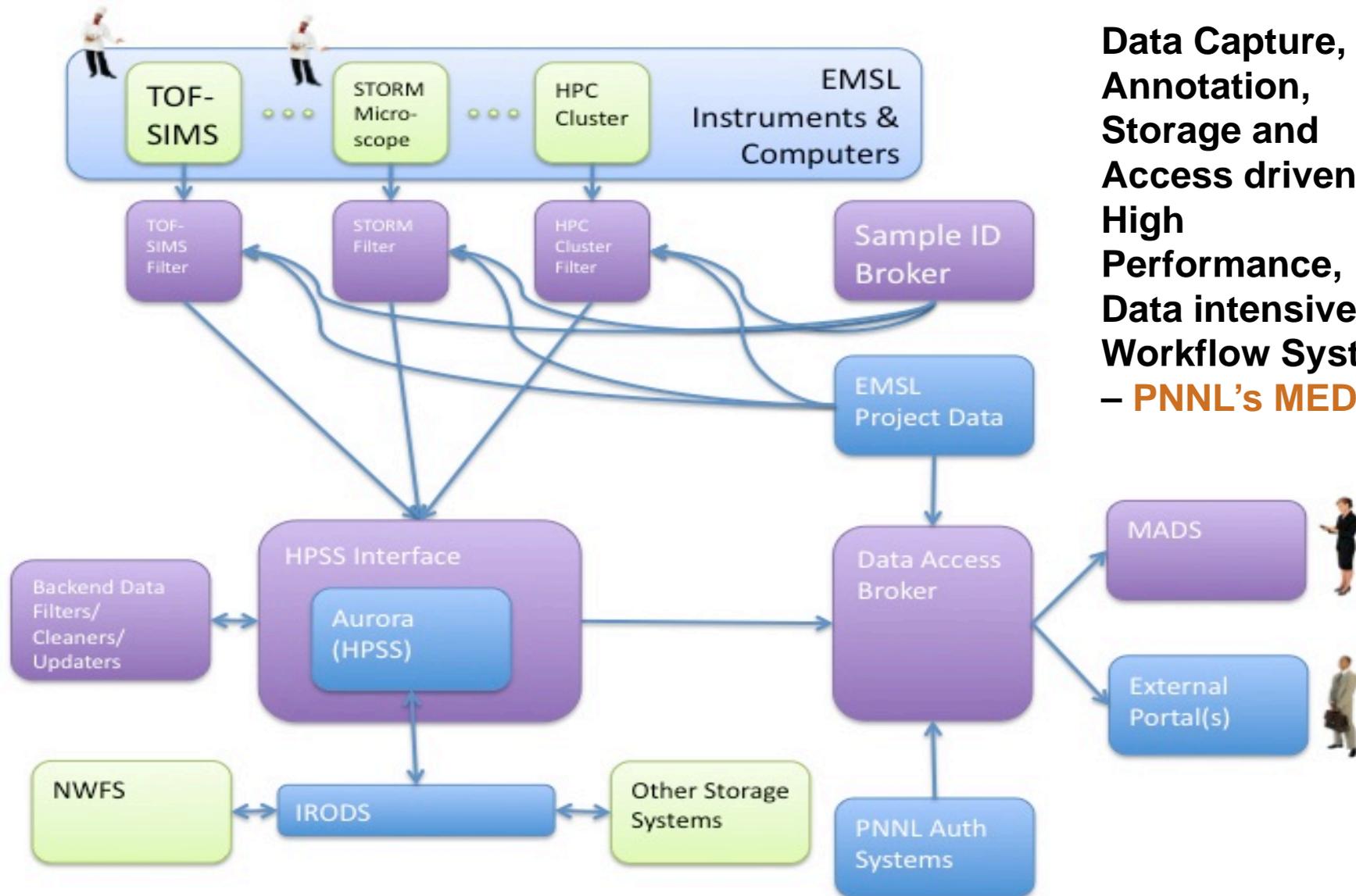
Capabilities

EMSL houses an unparalleled collection of state-of-the-art capabilities that are used to address scientific challenges:

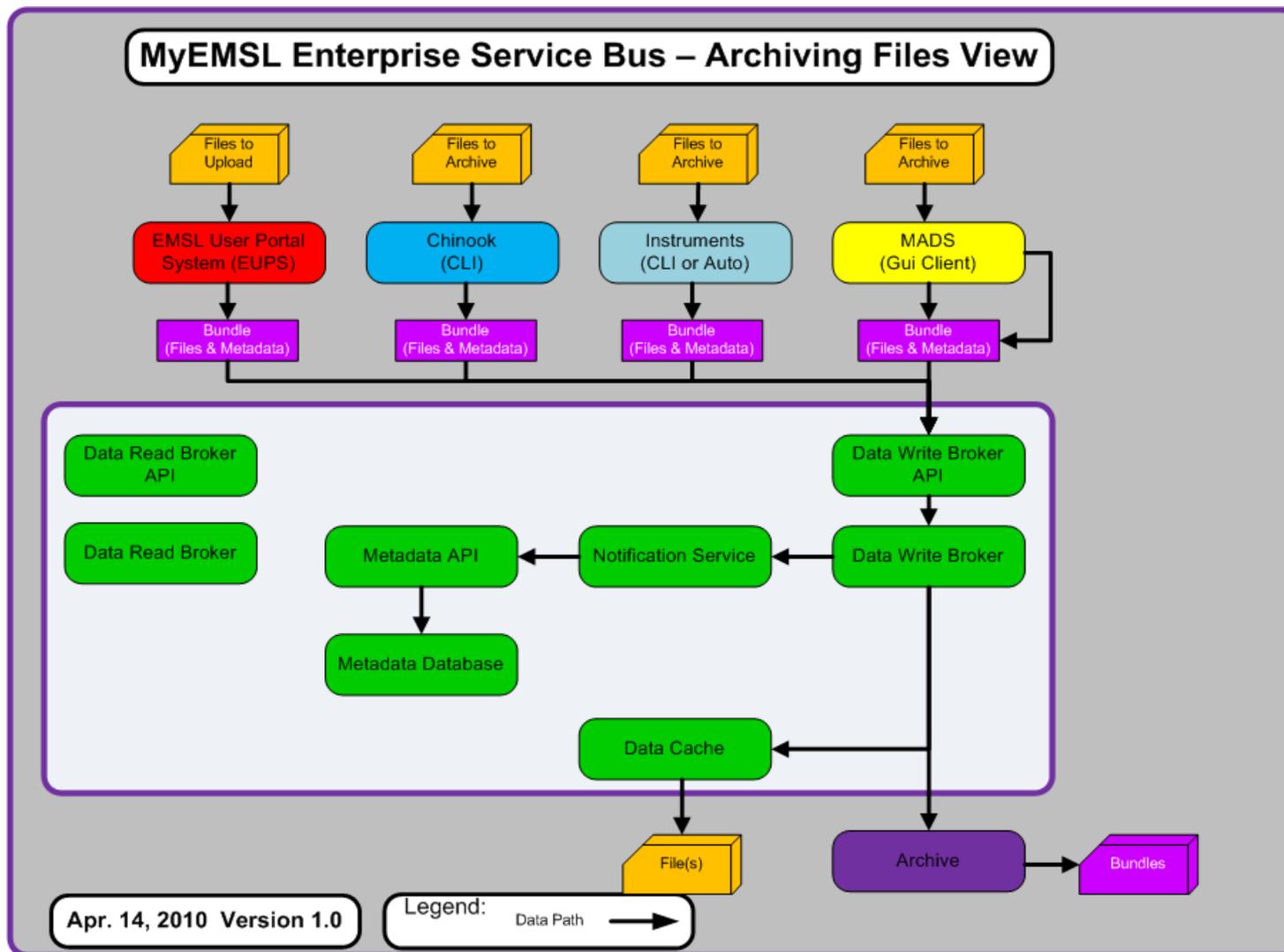
- Molecular Science Computing
- Deposition and Microfabrication
- Kinetics and Reactions
- Mass Spectrometry
- Microscopy
- NMR and EPR
- Spectroscopy and Diffraction
- Subsurface Flow and Transport



MyEMSL Architecture



**Data Capture,
Annotation,
Storage and
Access driven by
High
Performance,
Data intensive
Workflow System
– PNNL's MEDICI**

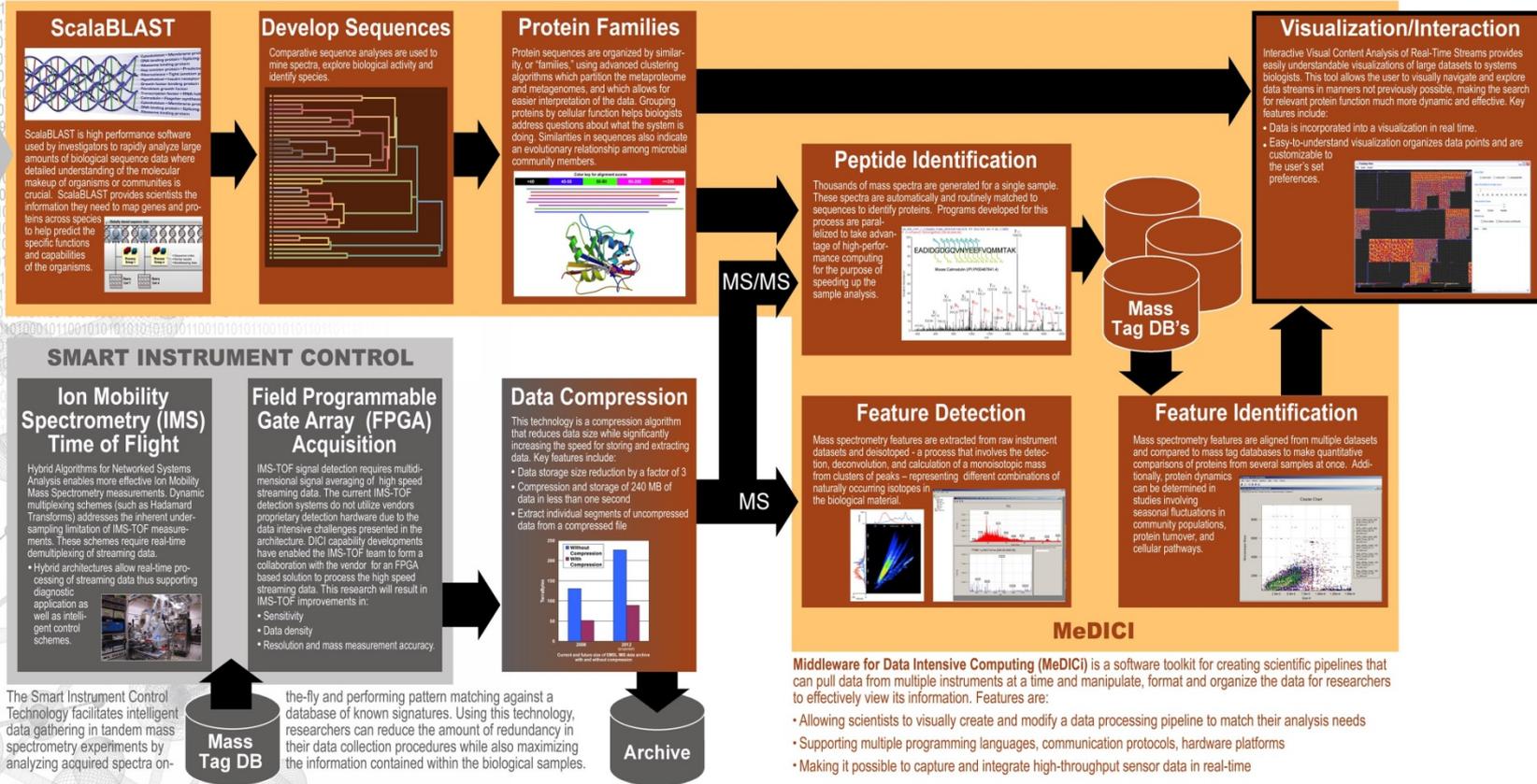


Next Generation Proteomics Pipeline

Data Intensive Computing Research Enables Next Generation Proteomics Analysis Pipeline

Researching highly complex biological systems – such as microbial communities responsible for carbon uptake in our oceans – requires the development of complex experiments and the generation and evaluation of huge volumes of data.

PNL's *Next Generation Proteomics* technologies provide the capability to address this scale of problem, which in itself presents significant computational challenges. Our data intensive computing capabilities are advancing the scientific discovery process.



PNNL Chemical Imaging Initiative

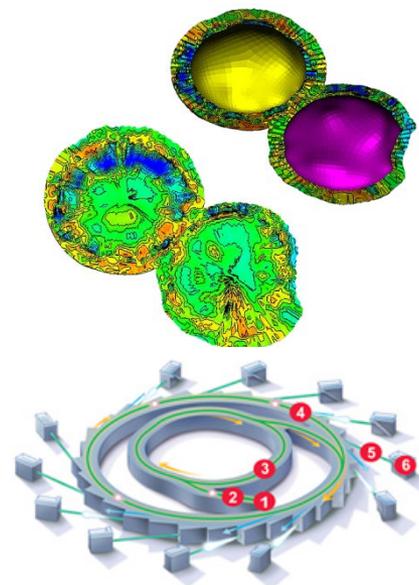
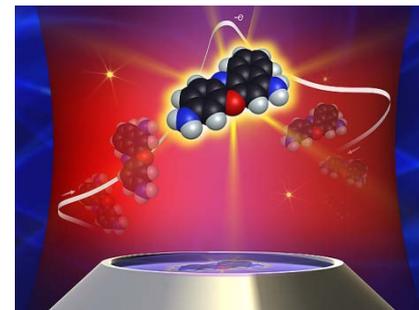


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Real-World Manipulation on a Molecular Level

- ▶ **Purpose:** This initiative will deliver a suite of unique tools with nanometer scale resolution and element specificity that will allow researchers to go from model system observation to real-world manipulation on a molecular level.
- ▶ **Approach:** We will build signature, *in-situ* capabilities in
 - Light source based x-ray and VUV probes coupled with laboratory based imaging capabilities for 3D tomographic, structural, and element specific interrogation at the molecular level
 - Coupled optical, electron, ion, mass, and scanned probe microscopies to understand chemical and biological transformations and mechanisms
 - Integrative hardware and software applications for image reconstruction, feature extraction and information integration

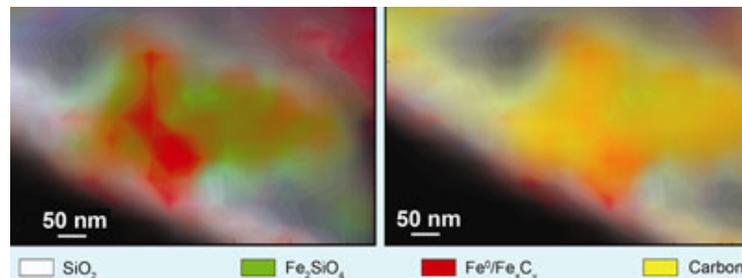



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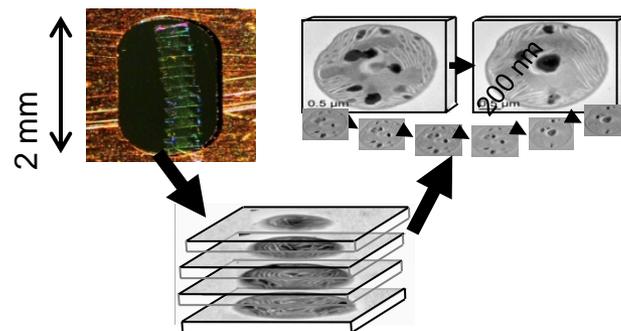
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What will allow us to go from model system observation to real world manipulation of *in situ* interfaces on a molecular level?

- ▶ **Direct visualization of chemical, material, and biological transformations are essential to achieve a confident level of control over complex systems**
 - e.g: the scanning tunneling microscope transformed surface science because of its visualization power
- ▶ **Most of our ability to control matter today is through inference and interpretation of spectroscopic and structural data and modeling**
- ▶ **Direct Observation: With molecular scale imaging tools and concomitant data handling methods we can achieve the level of control enabling rational design and synthesis of new chemical, biological, and materials systems.**



Chemical map of a FT catalyst – proto molecular movie



3D EM tomography of Cyanobacteria Cell



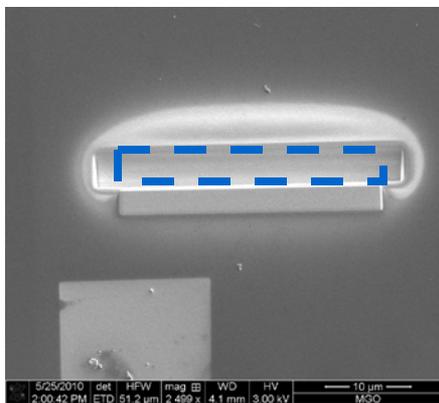
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Integrated Sample Preparation and Analysis Platform for Comprehensive 3-D Chemical Imaging

Challenges:

- ▶ Determining 3-D positions and chemical identity of individual atoms in any materials system, analysis across different imaging techniques



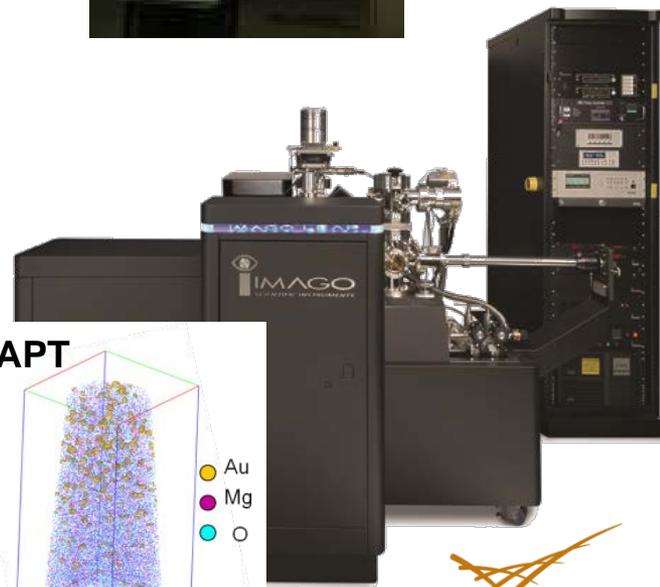
DB-FIB



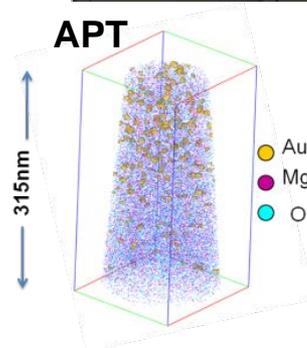
TEM



APT

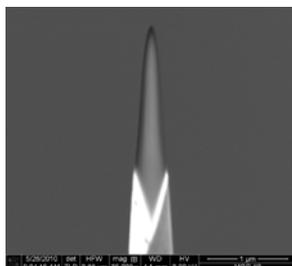


APT



Mg: Orange
O: Blue
Au: Green

DB-FIB



STEM

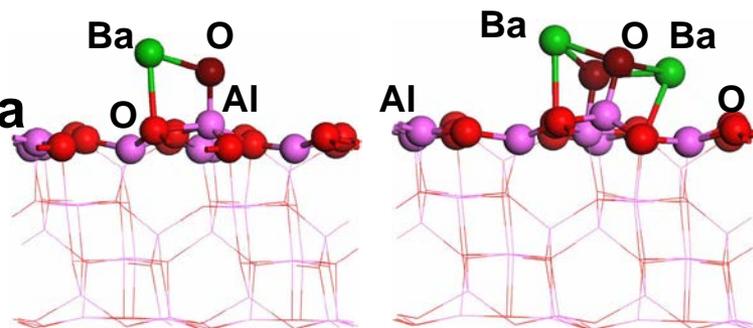


Atomic and Electronic Structure of Catalysts by Combination of In-situ and Ex-situ Imaging

Challenges:

► Oxide nanoclusters supported by gamma alumina

- Physical structure and chemical state of elements
- Electronic structure
- Influence of these in catalytic properties



BaO monomer and dimer on a dehydroxylated γ - $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(100)$ surface

Kwak et al, Journal of Catalysis 261, 17-22, 2009

Approach:

- Class of TMO (e.g., WO_3 , MO_3 , V_2O_5) and TM (e.g., Pt, Cu) supported by γ - Al_2O_3 substrate are important
- Combination of in-situ and ex-situ aberration corrected TEM, STEM-HAADF imaging, EDS and EELS spectroscopy
- Integration of high energy resolution EELS measurements with light source XAS
- Integration of experimental data with DFT calculations



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Understanding Chemical and Structural Changes in Battery Materials

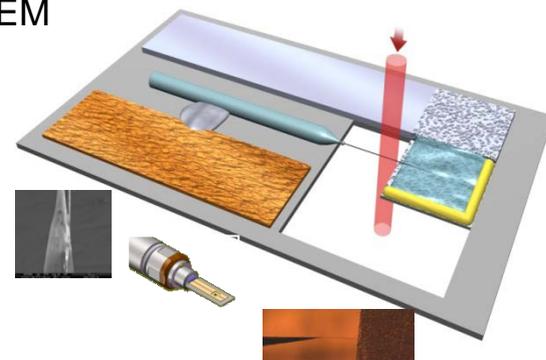
Challenges:

- ▶ **Discovering new materials with high capacity**
 - Less volume expansion
 - Enhance charging and discharging rate
 - Less irreversible microstructure formations

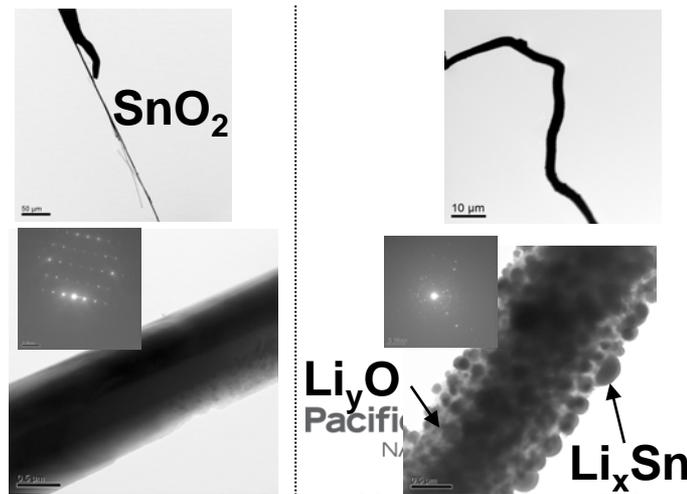
Approach:

- Combination of nanomaterials and in-situ structural and electrochemical measurements
- Combination of TEM, STEM and APT
- Integration of high energy resolution EELS measurements with light source XAS techniques – chemical state charge transfer information
- Integration of experimental data with calculations (DFT and MD)

Basic conceptual design of battery using a single nanowire for in-situ TEM



Microstructural evolution of SnO₂ anode upon initial charging



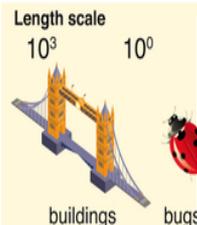
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Investigative Methods

Methods

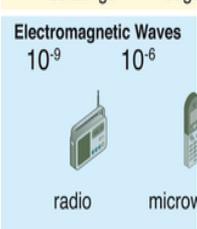
The many **colours** of light

Length scale
 10^3 10^0



buildings bugs

Electromagnetic Waves
 10^{-9} 10^{-6}



radio microwave

What we measure with



radar tape measure

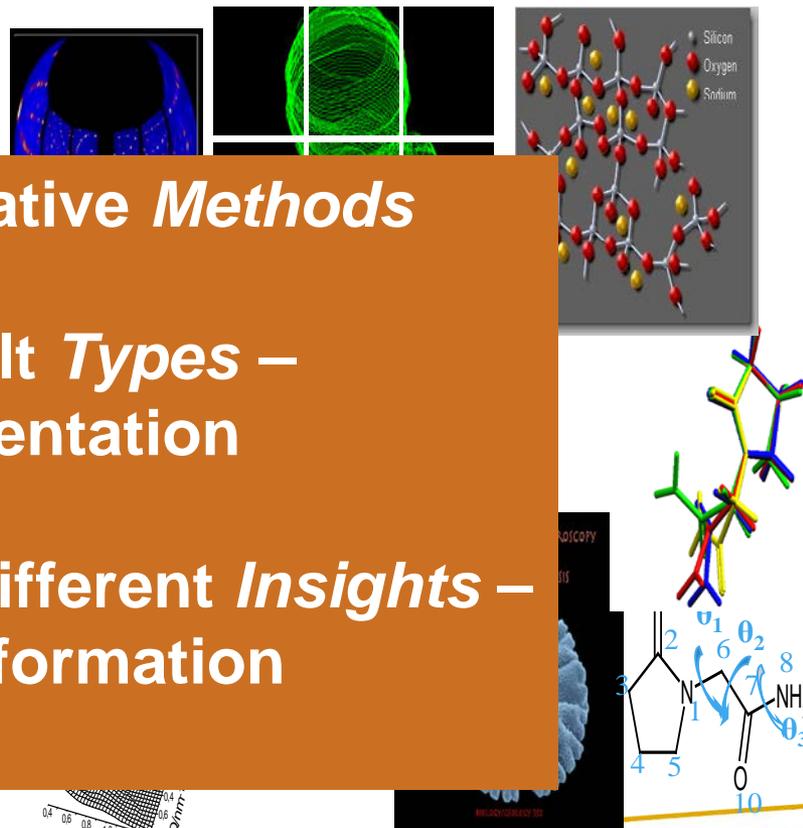
Many different investigative *Methods*

Many different result *Types* –
Scale and Representation

Different methods deliver different *Insights* –
more detail, new information

DIAMOND Light Source UK, 2010

Result Representation



Legend: Silicon (grey), Oxygen (red), Sulfur (yellow)

Labels: ν_1 , θ_2 , θ_3 , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10

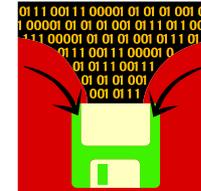
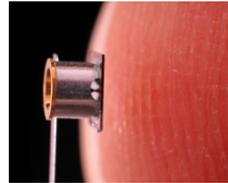
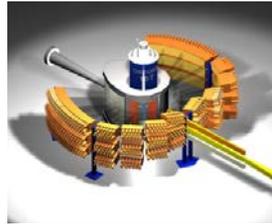
Axis labels: ω (ps⁻¹), Δ (nm⁻¹)

Context sensitive, flexible Framework



Methods

- Describe
- Map
- Classify



We need a flexible framework that allows scientists to integrate, compare and contrast results from different investigative methods – and presents the results in a context that they are familiar with

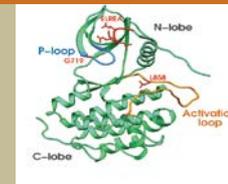
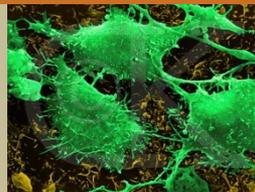
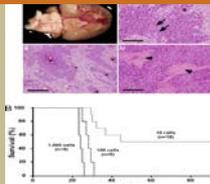
Different Components



Framework Relating
Comparing
Combining
Synthesizing



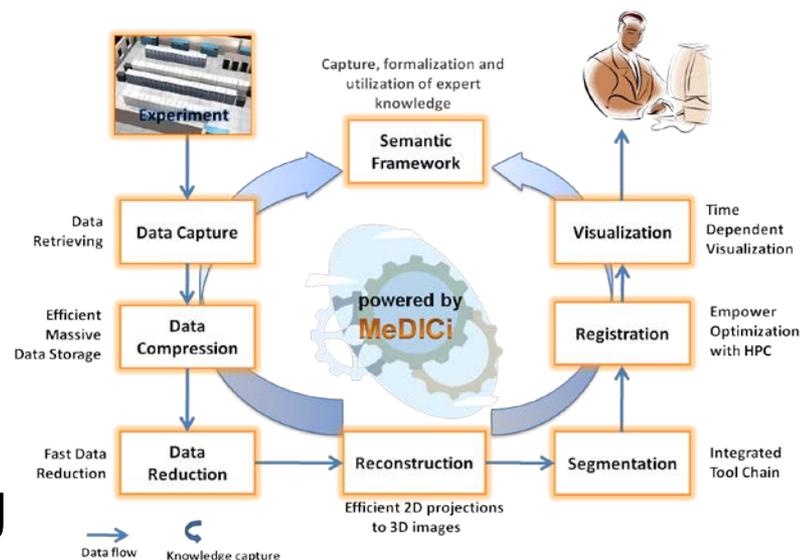
Different View Points –
Shared Knowledge



Pacific

Develop synergistic integration of multiple imaging, characterization, and simulation techniques

- ▶ **Phase 1:** In collaboration with Thrust Areas 1+2 establish basic data analysis and handling framework
- ▶ **Phase 2:** Develop integrative analysis methods across different chemical imaging technologies with support of the wider community
- ▶ **Phase 3:** Evolve data handling and analysis methods to meet the real time and high data volume requirements of the new chemical imaging capabilities



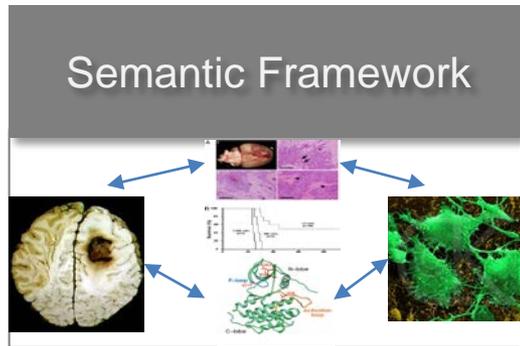
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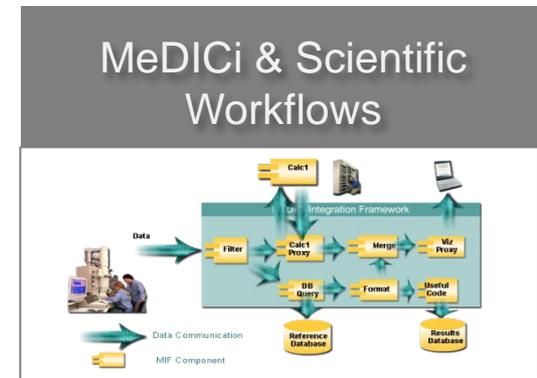
Key Challenges

Challenge	Today	Tomorrow	Technologies
High Data Rate	5PB / Year LHC	3.5 PB / Day XFEL	Storage / Movement/ Analysis
Real Time Analysis	After Experiment -18 hours for 3D TEM reconstruction	Experimental Steering through real time analysis during experiment	Real Time, Parallel, Data Intensive Computing HW + SW
Integration across different Imaging Technologies	One off integration of 2 techniques	100's of combinations possible	Conceptual Relation, real time integration
Integrating across scales	On related scales only	Nano to Macro	Conceptual Relation
Geographical distribution of experimental sources to be integrated	None	10's – flexibly combined	Distributed Computing Paradigm

Proposed Core Framework Development (1)

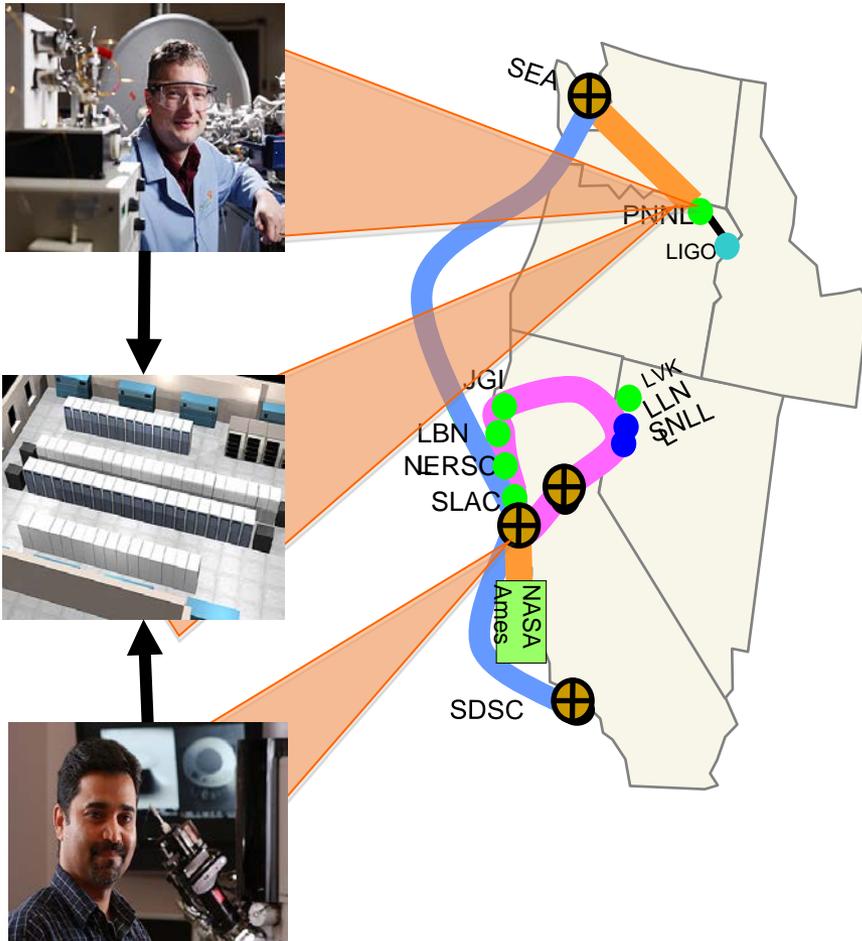


- ▶ **Formal characterizations of the methods, instruments, samples, analysis processes and associated data products.**
- ▶ **Formalized topology of the methods, their contribution and constraints.**
- ▶ **Flexible creation of data intensive workflows.**
- ▶ **Managing complex and intensive data exchange as well as rapid integration of data sets spanning different spatial and temporal scales**



Proposed Core Framework Development

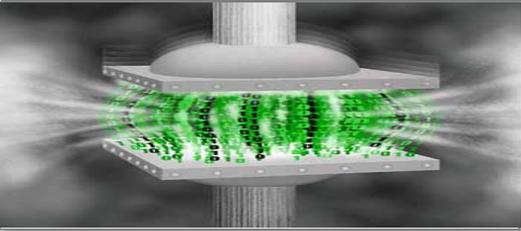
Data Capture and Distributed Computing
Empowered by MeDICI



- ▶ **Leveraging MyEMSL framework providing workflow, data capture, metadata capture, a central data repository, and tools for data discovery.**
- ▶ **High volume data transfers.**
- ▶ **Taking analysis to the data via distributed computing.**

Proposed Example Components (1)

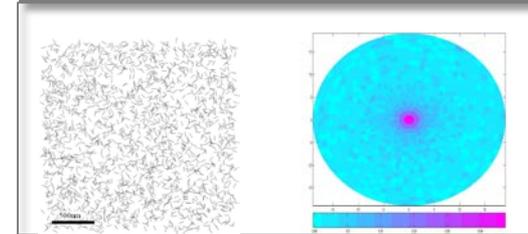
Data Compression



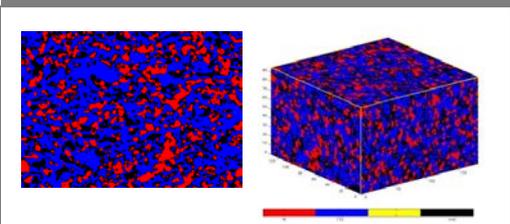
- ▶ **Appropriate lossless and lossy compression algorithms**
- ▶ **High compression ratio with low computational overhead**

- ▶ **Reduce noise and smooth data**
- ▶ **Reconstructions will contain the most significant information, are feature-accentuated**

Data Reduction



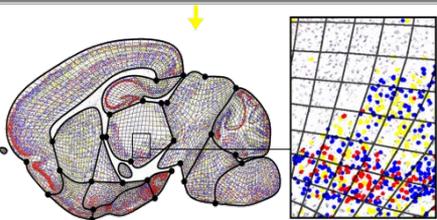
Reconstruction



- ▶ **Accurate re-construction of high volume data in real time**
- ▶ **Combine correlation functions with parallelized filtered back projection**

Proposed Example Components(2)

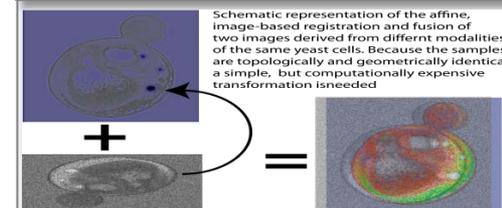
Segmentation & Feature Association



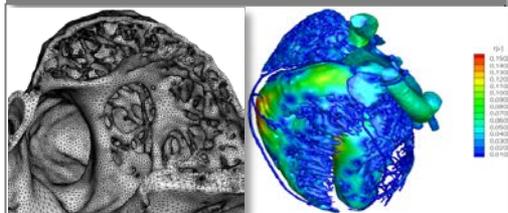
- ▶ **Scalable differential operators and primitives that can be combined at run time for application-specific chemical signature and feature recognition**

- ▶ **Enabling accurate localized comparisons between experimental datasets from different chemical imaging techniques at high resolutions**

Registration



Visualization & Analysis



- ▶ **Real time, remote, in-situ, high data volume 3+4D visualization**

Questions ?

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