

QUAREP-LiMi



Imaging-PHD: Persistent Identification and Citable Hardware Description of Microscope Configurations

Caterina Strambio-De-Castilla



Anita Bandrowsky



James Chambers



David Grunwald



Nate Herzog



Josh Moore



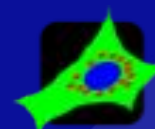
Judith Lacoste



Adrian Zai



2023-09-13-15
FAIR Facilities and
Instruments



Outline

1. Why the persistent identification and citable description of microscopes is important
2. The importance of leveraging community work to engage microscope users, custodians and manufacturers
3. What we are planning to do
4. How we are planning to do it

Quality, Rigor and Reproducibility

- Pharmaceutical Companies know the impact of low quality data and lack of rigor.
- In this 2011 paper, they show only 18% of Phase II clinical trails are successful.
- One major reason is insufficient validity of targets.
- Billions of research dollars wasted every year.
- Slows development of new life saving treatments.



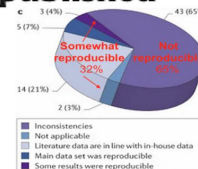
Believe it or not: how much can we rely on published data on potential drug targets?

Florian Prinz, Thomas Schlange & Khusru Asadullah [✉](#)

Nature Reviews Drug Discovery 10, 712 (2011) | [Cite this article](#)

112k Accesses | 1137 Citations | 964 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

A recent report by Arrowsmith noted that the success rates for new development projects in Phase II trials have fallen from 28% to 18% in recent years, with insufficient efficacy being the most frequent reason for failure (Phase II failures: 2008–2010. *Nature Rev. Drug Discov.* 10, 328–329 (2011))¹. This indicates the limitations of the predictivity of disease models and also that the validity of the targets being investigated is frequently questionable, which is a crucial issue to address if success rates in clinical trials are to be improved.



<https://www.nature.com/articles/nrd3439-c1>

Quality, Rigor and Reproducibility

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Reproducibility in Cancer Biology: Challenges for assessing replicability in preclinical cancer biology

Timothy M Errington [✉], Alexandria Denis, Nicole Perfito, Elizabeth Iorns, Brian A Nosek
Center for Open Science, United States; Science Exchange, United States; University of Virginia, United States
Feature Article · Dec 7, 2021
Center for Open Science, United States; Science Exchange, United States; University of Virginia, United States
Cite as: eLife 2021;10:e67995 DOI: 10.7554/eLife.67995

22 0 27 0

Florian Prinz, Thomas Schlange & Khusrul Asadullah [✉]



Replication Study: Biomechanical remodeling of the microenvironment by stromal caveolin-1 favors tumor invasion and metastasis

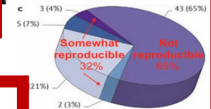
Mee Rie Sheen, Jennifer L Fields, Brian Northan, Judith Lacoste, Lay-Hong Ang, Steven Fiering, Reproducibility Project: Cancer Biology [✉]
Department of Microbiology and Immunology, United States; MIA Cellavie Inc, Canada; Harvard Medical School, United States

Replication Study · Dec 17, 2019

Cite as: eLife 2019;8:e45120 DOI: 10.7554/eLife.45120

12 0 11 0

published



Inconsistencies
Not applicable
Structure data are in line with in-house data
Main data set was reproducible
Some results were reproducible
...ment projects in
efficacy being the
Drug Discov. 10,
...se models and also
...e, which is a crucial

Quality, Rigor and Reproducibility

- Pharmaceutical Companies know the impact of low quality data and lack of rigor.
- In this 2011  **Reproducibility in Cancer Biology: Challenges for assessing replicability in preclinical cancer biology**
- One major
- Billions of r

“Differences in imaging instruments is another source of variability that could affect the outcomes between studies. The implementation of standardization procedures for equipment performance (e.g. International Organization for Standardization/Draft International Standard for confocal microscopes currently under development [ISO/DIS 21073]) could provide metrics to compare one instrument to another, facilitating reproducibility.”

Mee Rie Sheen, Jennifer L Fields, Brian Northan, Judith Lacoste, Lay-Hong Ang, Steven Fiering, Reproducibility Project: Cancer Biology 
Department of Microbiology and Immunology, United States; MIA Cellavie Inc, Canada; Harvard Medical School, United States

Replication Study · Dec 17, 2019

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le, which is a crucial



SCIENCE FORUM

Imaging methods are vastly underreported in biomedical research

Abstract A variety of microscopy techniques are used by researchers in the life and biomedical sciences. As these techniques become more powerful and more complex, it is vital that scientific articles containing images obtained with advanced microscopes include full details about how each image was obtained. To explore the reporting of such details we examined 240 original research articles published in eight journals. We found that the quality of reporting was poor, with some articles containing no information about how images were obtained, and many articles lacking important basic details. Efforts by researchers, funding agencies, journals, equipment manufacturers and staff at shared imaging facilities are required to improve the reporting of experiments that rely on microscopy techniques.

GUILLERMO MARQUÉS*, THOMAS PENGO AND MARK A SANDERS

Journal (articles with imaging/total articles, percentage)	Imaging figures (%)	Imaging methods (%)	Pass methods quality (%)
Developmental Biology (29/30, 99%)	79	4.2	3.4
Development (28/28, 100%)	75	7.0	14.3
Developmental Cell (32/32, 100%)	69	4.8	9.4
J Cell Biology (29/30, 97%)	72	10.1	37.9
Nature Immunology (18/29, 62%)	22	5.5	11.1
J Immunology (17/31, 55%)	21	2.3	5.9
J Neuroscience (18/30, 60%)	37	7.8	7.1
Biophysical Journal (14/30, 47%)	28	10.2	50.0
Total developmental biology (89/90, 99%)	74	5.2	9.0
Total immunology (35/60, 58%)	21	4.6	8.6
Total (185/240)	52	6.7	16.7 ^(*)

Methods for imaging experiments are described briefly, if at all

Few articles contain the information required to replicate the imaging experiments

Image processing and analysis are rarely described in detail



SCIENCE FORUM

Imaging methods are vastly underreported in biomedical research

Abstract A variety of microscopy techniques are used by researchers in the life and biomedical sciences. As these techniques become more widely used, it is important to ensure that articles containing images obtained with these techniques provide sufficient information about the methods used to obtain the image. To explore the reporting of imaging methods in biomedical research, we analyzed 240 articles published in eight journals. We found that 11% of articles containing no information about the imaging methods used, and 41% of articles containing important basic details. Efforts by researchers and staff at shared imaging facilities are required to improve the reporting of imaging methods on microscopy techniques.

GUILLERMO MARQUÉS*, THOMAS

Journal (articles with images)	Number of articles	Percentage of articles with imaging methods quality (%)	Percentage of articles with imaging methods quality (%)
Developmental Biology (29/30)	29	74	5.2
Development (28/28)	28	75	3.6
Developmental Cell (29/30)	29	74	5.2
J Cell Biology (29/30)	29	74	5.2
Nature Immunology (17/31)	17	71	4.7
J Immunology (17/31)	17	71	4.7
J Neuroscience (18/31)	18	74	5.2
Biophysical Journal (18/31)	18	74	5.2
Total developmental biology (89/90, 99%)	89	74	5.2
Total immunology (35/60, 58%)	35	21	4.6
Total (185/240)	185	52	6.7

Methods for imaging experiments are described briefly, if at all

Few articles contain the information required to replicate the imaging experiments

Imaging methods quality (%)

Authors need to improve their understanding of the imaging techniques they use in their research, and reviewers and editors need to insist that enough information is given to evaluate and replicate experimental imaging data.

Mandatory deposit of original image files (including accurate metadata; Linkert et al., 2010) in a repository would be a step in the right direction.

52 6.7 16.7^(*)



Sharing Value - Accelerates Science

International Neuroimaging Data-sharing Initiative

- Increased the **scale of scientific studies** conducted by data contributors
- Recruits **scientists from outside the consortium**
- Recruit scientists from a **broader range of disciplines**
- **Dispel myth** that scientific findings using shared data cannot be published in high-impact journals
- **913 publications, 20,297 citations**

- 50 countries across 6 continents
- 81% Peer Reviewed Journals
- Data published in mathematics, computer science, physics, and engineering journals

Article | [Open Access](#) | [Published: 19 July 2018](#)

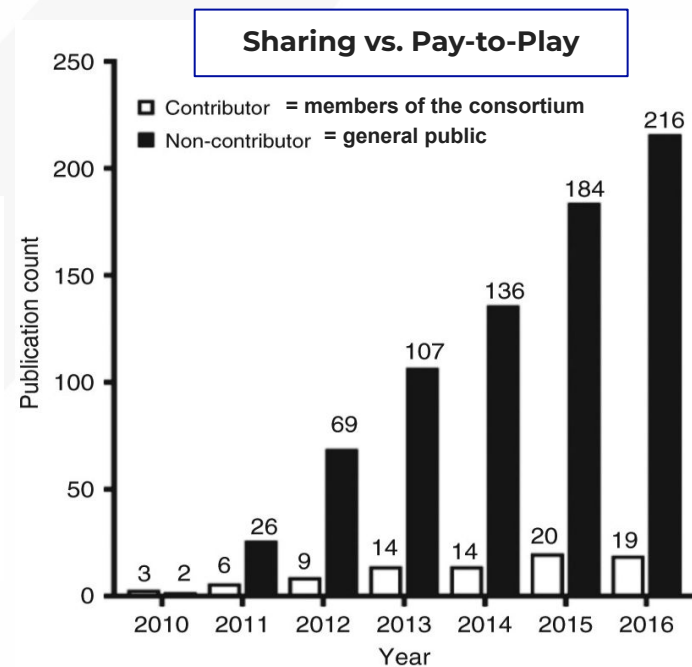
Assessment of the impact of shared brain imaging data on the scientific literature

[Michael P. Milham](#) , [R. Cameron Craddock](#), [Jake J. Son](#), [Michael Fleischmann](#), [Jon Clucas](#), [Helen Xu](#), [Bonhwang Koo](#), [Anirudh Krishnakumar](#), [Bharat B. Biswal](#), [F. Xavier Castellanos](#), [Stan Colcombe](#), [Adriana Di Martino](#), [Xi-Nian Zuo](#) & [Arno Klein](#)

[Nature Communications](#) **9**, Article number: 2818 (2018) | [Cite this article](#)

5367 Accesses | **40** Citations | **81** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-018-04976-1>



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Sharing vs. Pay-to-Play

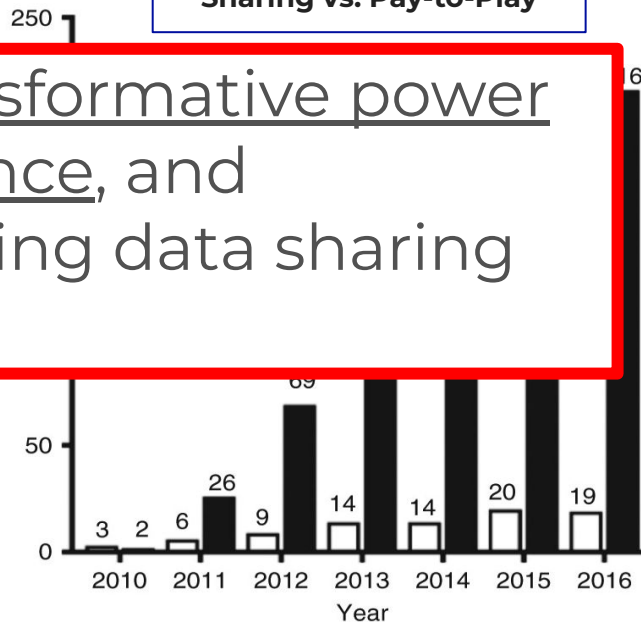
“These findings [...], suggest the transformative power of data sharing for accelerating science, and underscore the need for implementing data sharing universally.”

[Di Martino, Xi-Nian Zuo & Arno Klein](#)

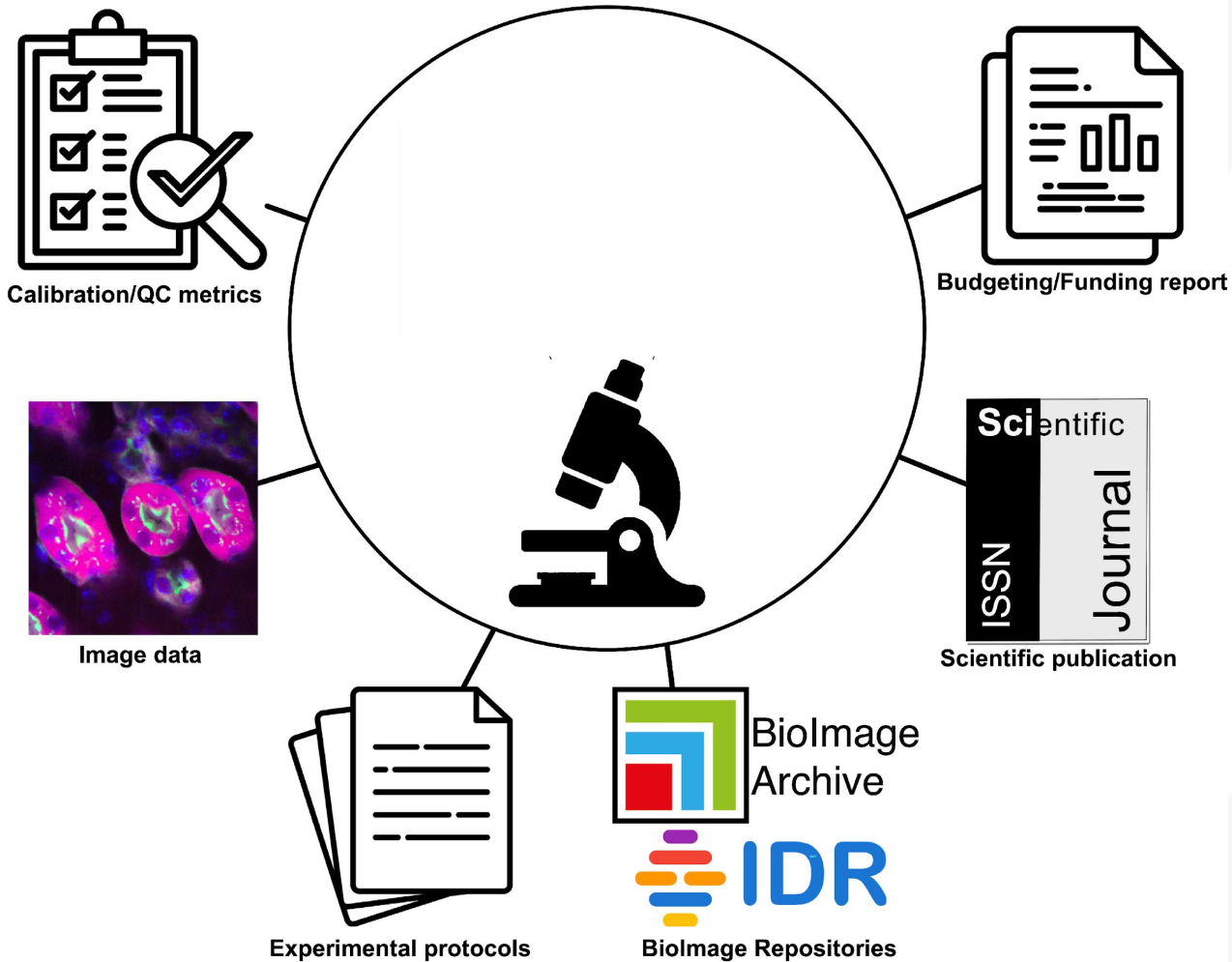
[Nature Communications](#) **9**, Article number: 2818 (2018) | [Cite this article](#)

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<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-018-04976-1>



Imaging - Persistent Hardware Descriptors (PHD) project



WHY there is a need for the Persistent Identification and Citable Description of Microscopes Hardware

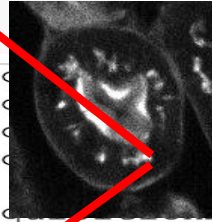
1. Educate users on the technical characteristics of instruments
2. Helping users select microscopes that meet their experimental needs
3. Link microscopes with QC metrics
4. Link microscopes with the image data they produce
5. Report microscope hardware configuration in scientific manuscripts
6. Empower core-facility by tracking instrument utilization in manuscripts /proposals /financial reports

Image Data

Kidney, 1.5
microns

11866 levels of gray

2119 levels of gray



- Multi-dimensional (XYZCT)
- TB to PB
- VISUALIZATION is mandatory
- METADATA is essential
- COMPUTING POWER and SPEED necessary for:
 - 3D VISUALIZATION
 - PROCESSING and ANALYSIS

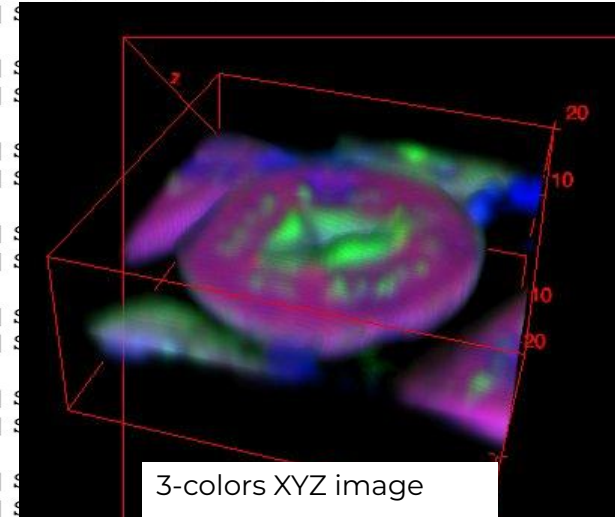
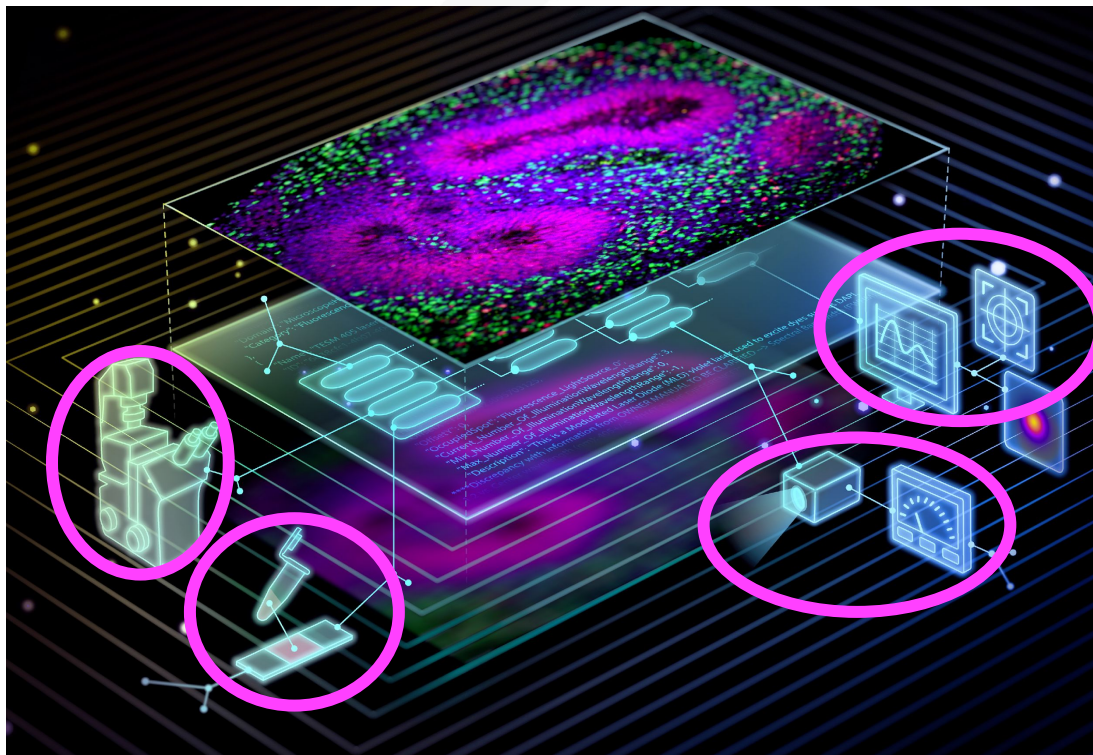


Image Metadata



All information that is needed to interpret, evaluate the quality reproduce and share microscopy images

- Sample preparation
- Image Acquisition
 - Hardware configuration
 - Acquisition setting
 - Quality Control
- Image data processing and analysis

© Thao Do (Allen Institute, Seattle, WA, USA)

Nature Methods FOCUS issue on Reporting and Reproducibility in Microscopy:

<https://www.nature.com/collections/djicjhhjh>



Data and metadata from a lab notebook to publication methods

2014-11-05-Capsid visualization synchronized infection

Project ID 752: 2014-Capsid visualization in cells
 Dataset ID 1053: 2014-11-06-Synchronized infection_IF
 Dataset ID 1103: 2014-11-06-Synchronized infection_IF-reacquisition
 Original images are on big4/rvecchiett/TESM/2014/20141119
 In this experiment TZMbl have been infected with virus made with a three part vector.
 We tried to keep under control the infection event. After adding the virus to the samples. The plates have been

11/05/14
 seed with HIV-1 capsid (IF) visualization
 cells small

cells	1.00E+05	MOI to use	320
viral RTU	10.00	3.12E+06	17
SWT #1	3.07E+07	10.00	3.22E+07
SWT #2	4.96E+07	10.00	5.21E+07
PBS (no virus)	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	10
			0.00E+00

we will follow the protocol as
 as experiment of 20/4/14 (page 1st of this book)

but we change the infection concentration and is not rabbit control
 we use infection 1/300 (as before)
 we use infection 1/500 (this change)

samples
 0h → no env
 VCS
 6h → no env
 VCS

anti-p24 1/100 → overnight incubation
 anti-mouse 1/1000 → 1h incubation
 sense washed using anti-tigle
 or detected on confocal experiment
 previous infection and small amount
 performed double as
 lanes 405 → 0.02 ml
 451 → 0.05 ml
 660 → 0.5 V

2014/09/24 experiment
 is pret y good

is pret y good

Only the samples for virus for use
 have a low quality pattern.
 maybe the virus is during growth
 to low quality pattern
 so while some dirty: used to clean and
 reprepare samples

Metadata:

- author name
- date
- page number
- project name
- description
- comment
- sample name
- antibody name
- fluorophore
- acquisition conditions
- file name
- file location

Metadata??

Data:

- cell counts
- quality scores
- gel image



Data and metadata from a lab notebook to... publication methods

2014-11-11

Project ID: 7
Dataset ID:
Dataset ID:
Original time
In this exper
We tried to

cells	1.00E+05	MOI to use	320		
viral RTU	10.00	1.0E+06	17		
ESWT II	3.07E+07	10.00	1.0E+06	17	5.22E+07
noenv 2	4.96E+07	10.00	1.0E+06	10	5.21E+07
PBS (no virus)	0.00E+00	10.00	1.0E+06	10	0.00E+00

we will follow the protocol as
an experiment at 20/10/14 (page 14)

but we change the conditions
we use antibodies 1/300 (as before)
we use antibodies 1/500 (this is
samples

- 0h
 - no env
 - RTS
 - VECS
- 6h
 - no env
 - RTS
 - VECS

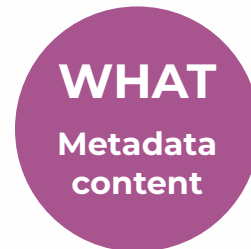
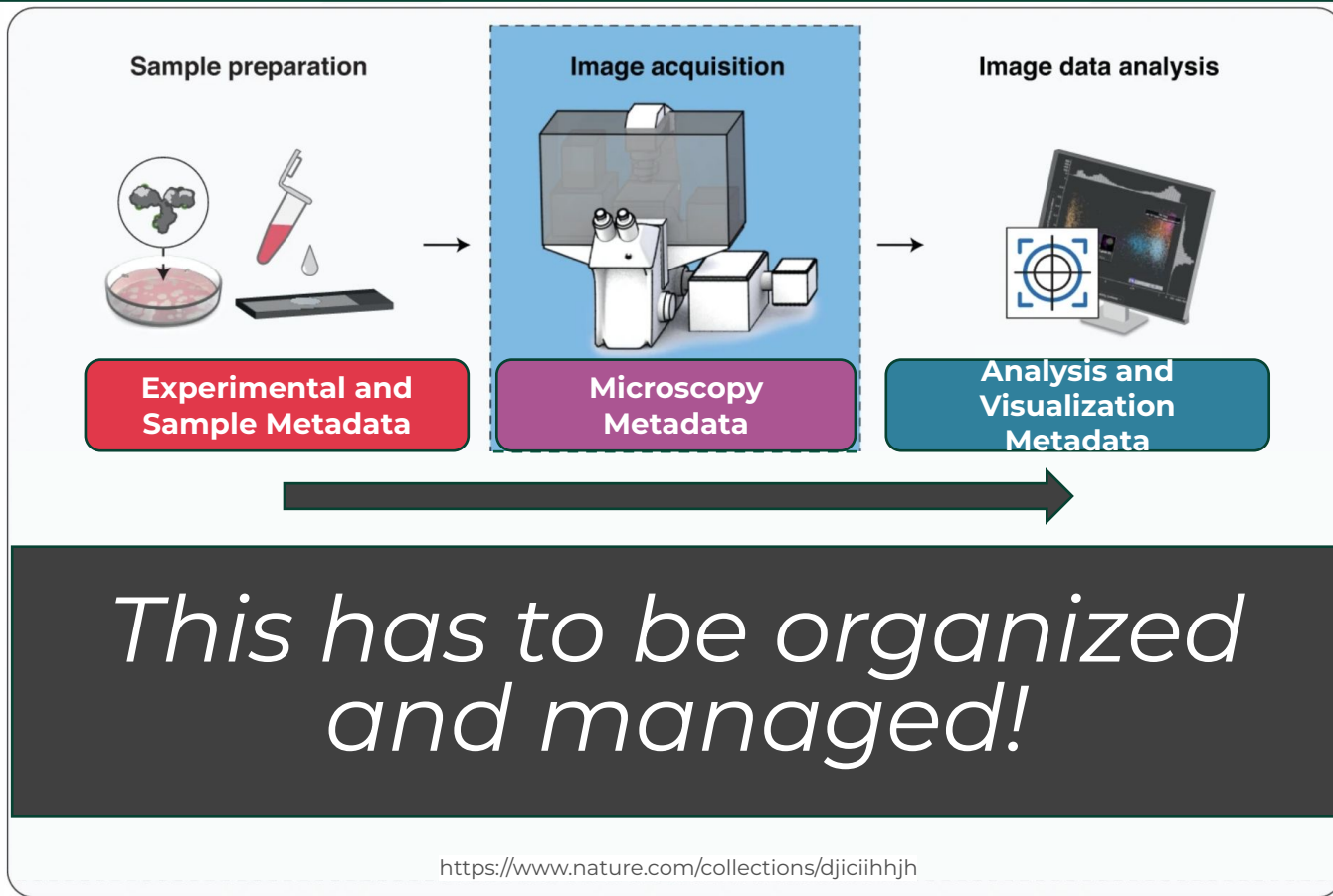
Methods
how to...

Metadata:

- author name
- date
- page number
- project name
- description
- comment
- sample name
- antibody name
- fluorophore
- acquisition conditions
- file name
- file location
- cell counts
- quality scores
- gel image



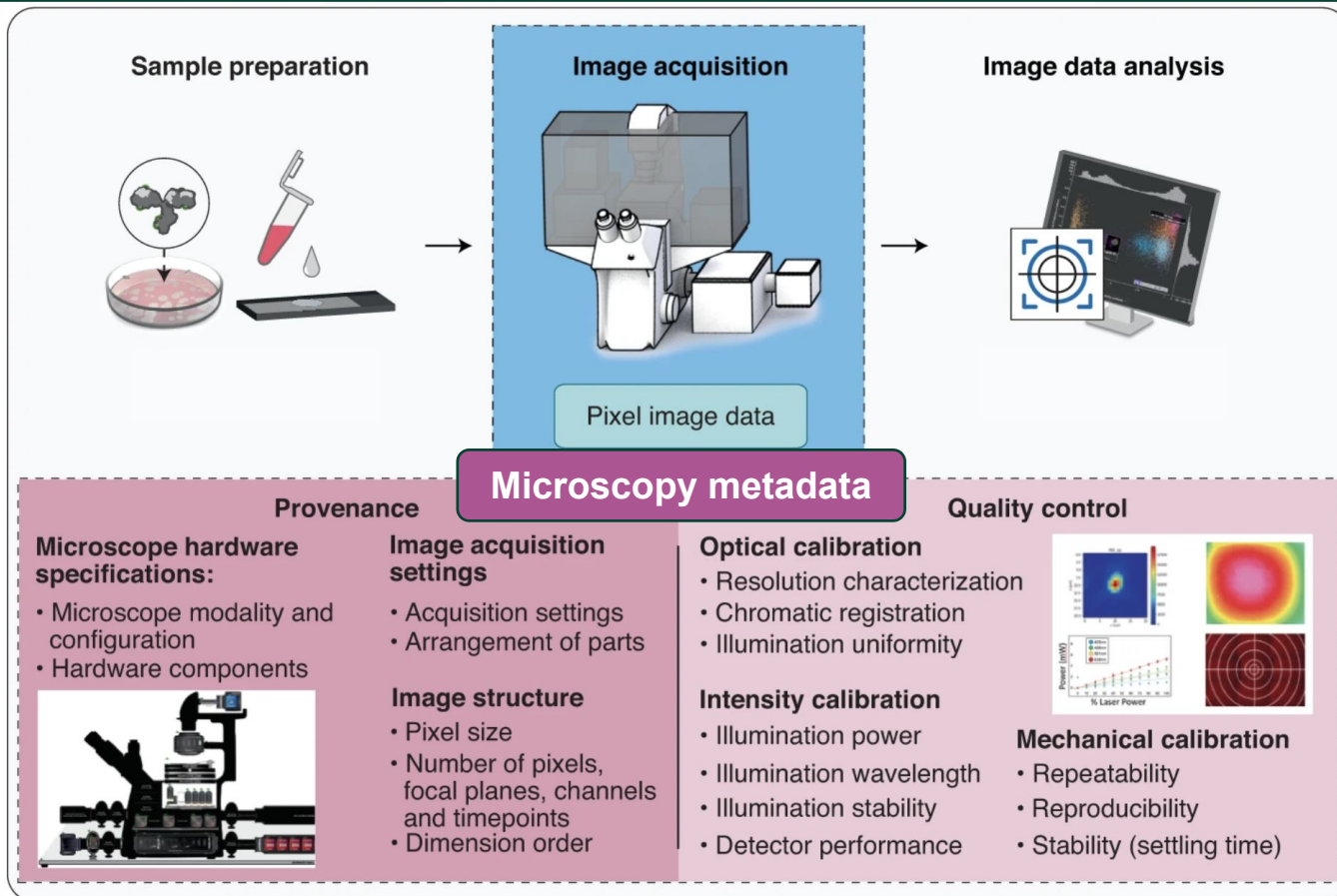
The life-cycle of image data: from Sample Preparation to Image Acquisition, Analysis and Publication



QUAREP-LiMi

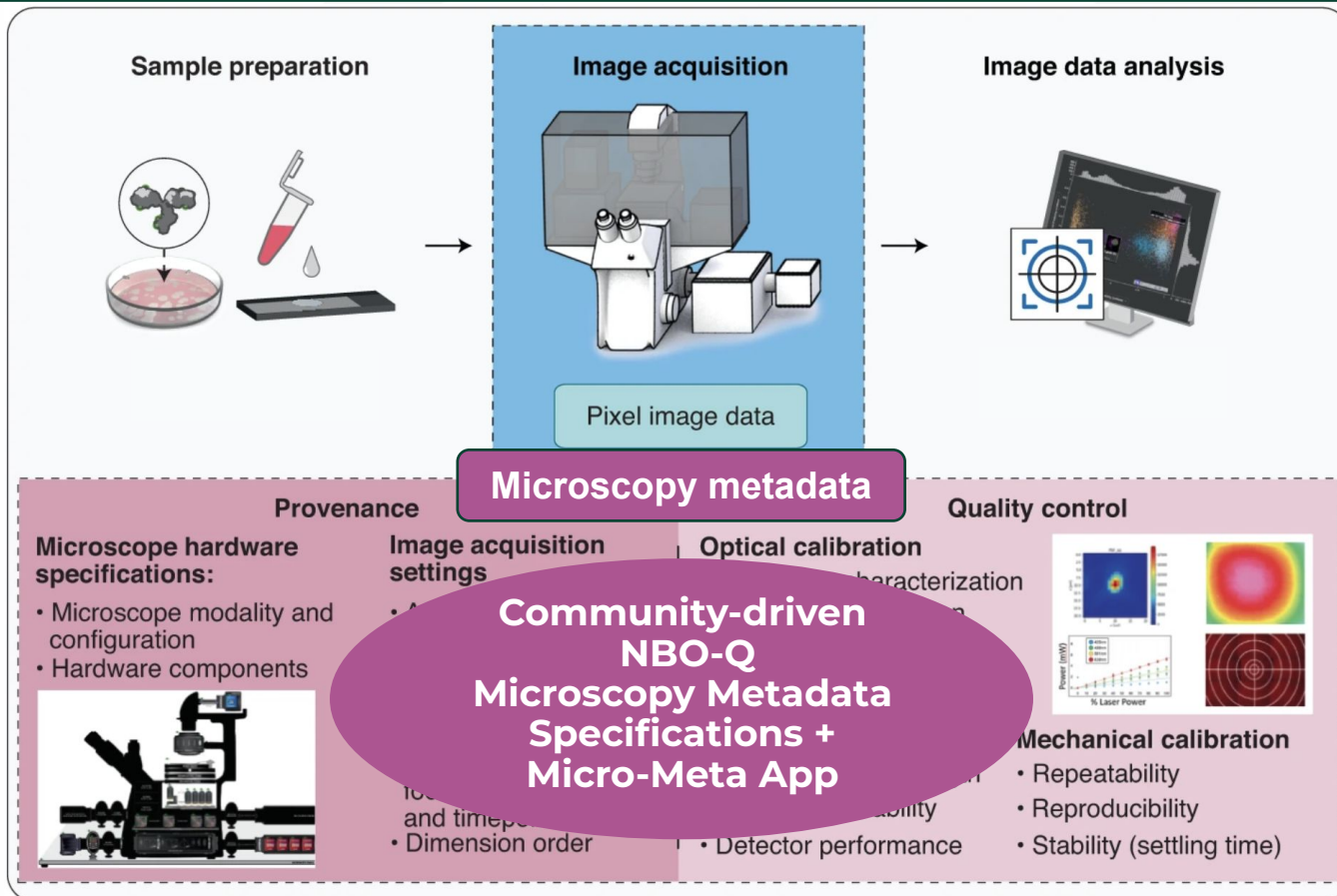


Experiment metadata can be captured in user-friendly ways...



WHAT
Metadata
content

Experiment metadata can be captured in user-friendly ways...



WHAT
Metadata content

Global partnerships are essential to find shared consensus that empower all community members

QUAREP-LiMi
www.quarep.org

Quality assessment and Reproducibility in Light Microscopy

Standards Organizations
AIST, NPL, BAM, ISO, NIST, DIN

Manufacturers
ZEISS, Leica, EVIDENT, OLYMPUS, Nikon, APE, ARGOLIGHT, BRUKER, Chromacity, COHERENT, amiron, OXFORD, ANDOR, OXFORD, IMARIS, pco., Confocal.nl, CoolLED, GATTA, HAMAMATSU, ybidi, lumencor, MARZHAUSER, PRIOR, PSFcheck, Scientifica, THORLABS, TELETYPE PHOTOMETRICS, TOPICA

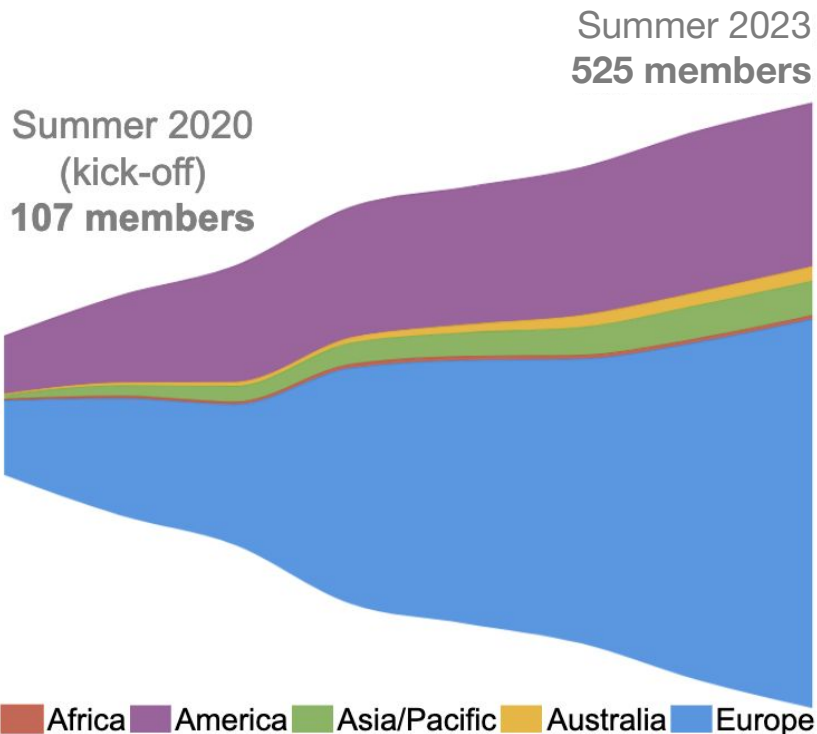
Industry Board
EUROBIOMAGING

Global Bioimaging Partners:
4D Nucleome, CBI BIC, LNMA, Latin Amer Bioimaging, OME, RMS, BiImagingUK, NVvM, EMBL-EBI, German Biolmaging, ABIS, 13D:bio, China Bioimaging, India Bioimaging, Singapore Bioimaging Consortium, A*STAR, National Imaging Facility, MICROSCOPY AUSTRALIA, EURO-BIOIMAGING, GLOBAL BIOIMAGING

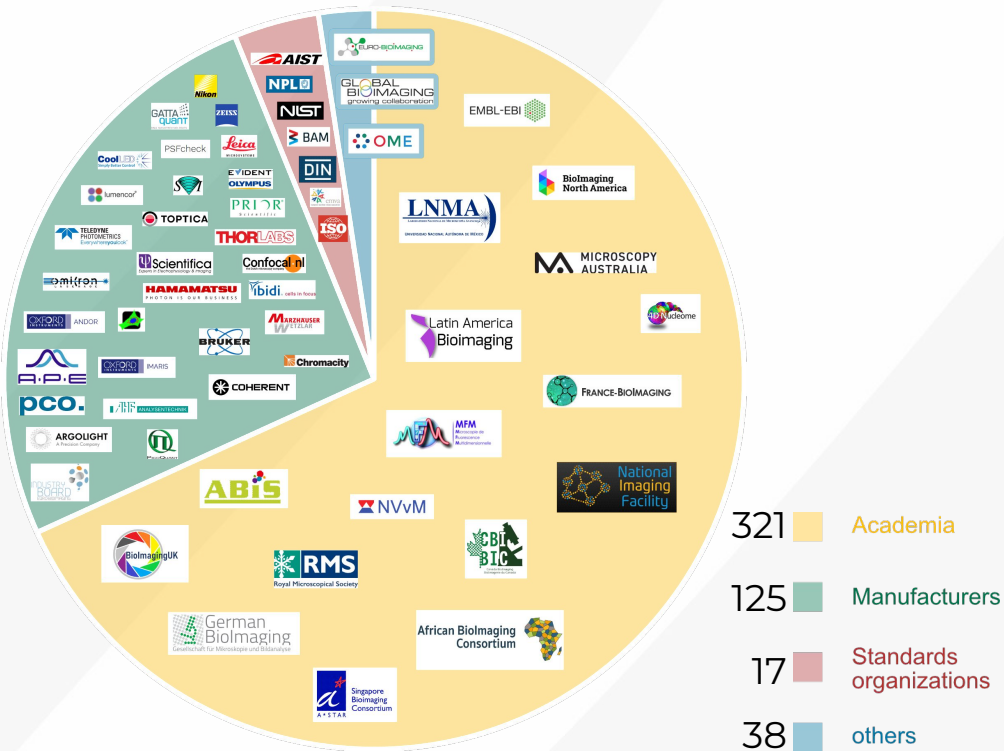
QR Codes:
A QR code in the bottom left corner and another in the bottom right corner.

QUAREP-LiMi: gathering industry and academia to promote quality, reproducibility and sharing-value

Membership growth



Membership composition



Building momentum: Nature Methods FOCUS issue and Nature Methods Editorials

nature methods

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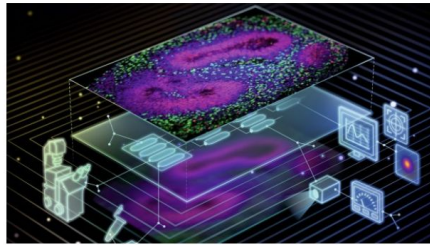
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nature > nature methods > focus

Focus 03 December 2021

Reporting and reproducibility in microscopy

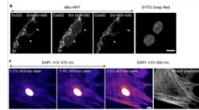
This Focus issue features a series of papers offering guidelines and tools for improving the tracking and reporting of microscopy metadata with an emphasis on reproducibility and data re-use.



Best practices and tools for reporting reproducible fluorescence microscopy methods

Comprehensive guidelines and resources to enable accurate reporting for the most common fluorescence light microscopy modalities are reported with the goal of improving microscopy reporting, rigor and reproducibility.

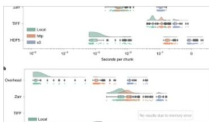
Paula Montero Llopis, Rebecca A. Senft ... Michelle S. Itano



OME-NGFF: a next-generation file format for expanding bioimaging data-access strategies

OME's next-generation file format (OME-NGFF) provides a cloud-native complement to OME-TIFF and HDF5 for storing and accessing bioimaging data at scale and works toward the goal of findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable bioimaging data.

Josh Moore, Chris Allan ... Jason R. Swedlow



A global view of standards for open image data formats and repositories

Imaging technologies are used throughout the life and biomedical sciences to understand mechanisms in biology and diagnosis and therapy in animal and human medicine. We present criteria for globally applicable guidelines for open image data tools and resources for the rapidly developing fields of biological and biomedical imaging.

Jason R. Swedlow, Pasi Kankaanpää ... Shuichi Onami

QUAREP-LiMi: a community endeavor to advance quality assessment and reproducibility in light microscopy

The community-driven initiative Quality Assessment and Reproducibility for Instruments & Images in Light Microscopy (QUAREP-LiMi) wants to improve reproducibility for light microscopy image data through quality control (QC) management of instruments and images. It aims for a common set of QC guidelines for hardware calibration and image acquisition, management and analysis.

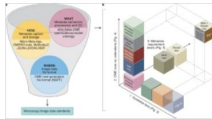
Ulrike Boehm, Glyn Nelson ... Roland Nitschke



Towards community-driven metadata standards for light microscopy: tiered specifications extending the OME model

Rigorous record-keeping and quality control are required to ensure the quality, reproducibility and value of imaging data. The 4DN Initiative and BINA here propose light Microscopy Metadata Specifications that extend the OME Data Model, scale with experimental intent and complexity, and make it possible for scientists to create comprehensive records of imaging experiments.

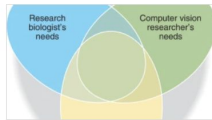
Mathias Hammer, Maximiliaan Huisman ... Caterina Strambio-De-Castillia



REMBI: Recommended Metadata for Biological Images—enabling reuse of microscopy data in biology

Bioimaging data have significant potential for reuse, but unlocking this potential requires systematic archiving of data and metadata in public databases. We propose draft metadata guidelines to begin addressing the needs of diverse communities within light and electron microscopy. We hope this publication and the proposed Recommended Metadata for Biological Images (REMBI) will stimulate discussions about their implementation and future extension.

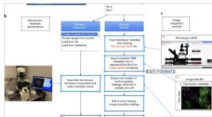
Ugis Sarkans, Wah Chiu ... Alvis Brazma



Micro-Meta App: an interactive tool for collecting microscopy metadata based on community specifications

Micro-Meta App is an intuitive, highly interoperable, open-source software tool designed to facilitate the extraction and collection of relevant microscopy metadata as specified by recent community guidelines.

Alessandro Rigano, Shannon Ehmsen ... Caterina Strambio-De-Castillia



MethodsJ2: a software tool to capture metadata and generate comprehensive microscopy methods text

Joel Ryan, Thomas Pengo ... Claire M. Brown

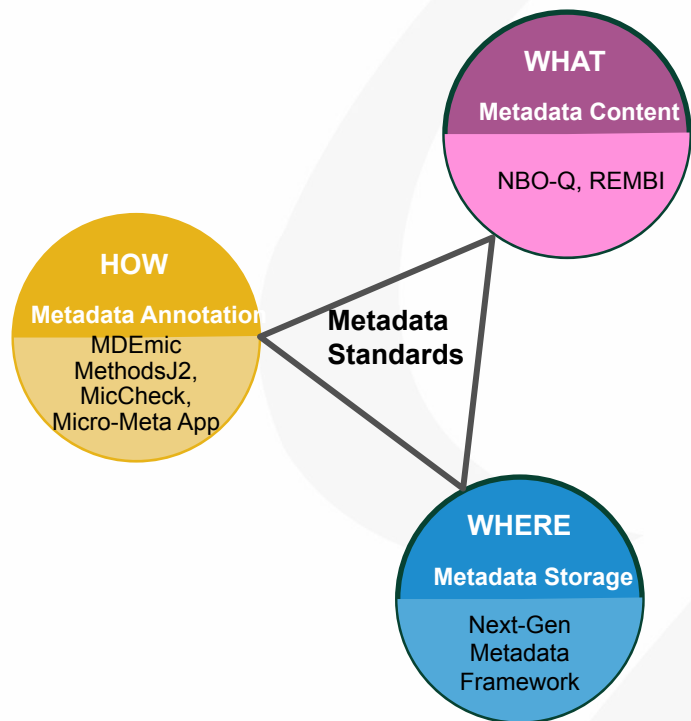


MDEmic: a metadata annotation tool to facilitate management of FAIR image data in the bioimaging community

Susanne Kunis, Sebastian Hänisch ... Stefanie Weidtkamp-Peters



QUAREP WG7: The different aspects of Metadata



Community-driven microscopy metadata standards requires:

1. community-driven specifications for **WHAT** information should be captured in microscopy metadata (pink bubble);
1. Shared rules for **HOW** metadata capture and storage should be implemented in practice
1. Next-generation file format (NGFF) and Next-Generation Metadata Framework **WHERE** image data and metadata should be contained for exchange

QUAREP Partnership with manufacturers to develop community camera glossary and metadata model

The making of microscope camera standards

Cameras are a crucial part of microscopes and are also built into many kinds of instruments. To make their output comparable takes standards.

Vivien Marx

The academics and company scientists in the group Quality Assessment and Reproducibility for Instruments & Images in Light Microscopy (QUAREP-LMI) are developing standards for microscope camera output.

As in other areas of standards development, working with companies is crucial: "after all they are the expert of the hardware they are producing," says Caterina Strambio-de-Castillia, a researcher at the University of Massachusetts Medical School's Program in Molecular Medicine and a Chan Zuckerberg Imaging Scientist, who spearheads this effort within QUAREP-LMI. A separate story in this issue of Nature Methods about emerging standards in microscopy can be found in this issue.

Part of the work in developing standards for cameras in microscopy and imaging is about creating common definitions as a public resource. "The QUAREP-ers are moving on all that quite well," says Jason Swedlow of the University of Dundee, who



Cameras are a crucial part of microscopes and imaging systems. Agreeing on standards to provide defined descriptions for aspects such as gain or readout speed is tricky. Credit: W. Bulgar/Science Photo Library

technology feature

Check for updates

Imaging standards to ease reproducibility and the everyday

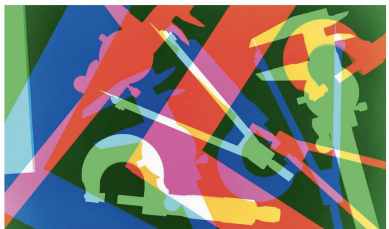
Imaging and microscopy technology advances in leaps and bounds. To address accumulated pain points, academics and companies are making headway on standards.

Vivien Marx

With a view to transparency and reproducibility in microscopy, scientists are hammering out standards to address, for instance, the surprises of fluctuating illumination power, the jungle of file formats, the mysteries of missing metadata and the diversity of camera outputs. A second story in this issue of Nature Methods focused on camera standards can be found here.

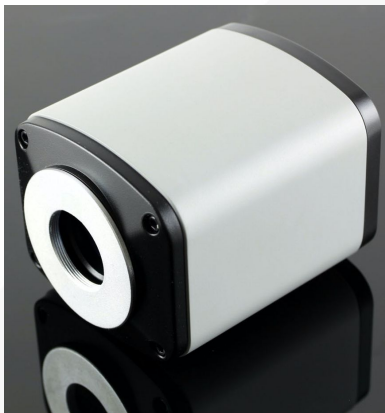
"We need standards," says Roland Nitschke of the University of Freiburg. Developing standards in imaging is a noble deed that can make some eyes glaze over even beyond the glaze arising from long hours at the microscope. Those who feel they lack the time to pitch in on standards might be glad to hear that some not-so-distant developments stand to help microscopy users pull out their hair a bit less. Here's a peek at how some emerging standards could address real-world pain points.

Standards development is not a task for



Emerging standards in microscopy are being set up to address many pain points in the field. Credit: TEK Image/Science Photo Library

- January – August 2022: 10+ focused feedback sessions to build consensus
- Completed first parsing of camera hardware specifications and image acquisition settings!
- Due Summer 2023: Revision of **4DN-BINA-OME-QUAREP** Camera Metadata model + Terms definitions



Camera

- Manufacturer: **XYZ**
- Catalog Nr: **0000**
- Mount: **C-mount**
- FrameRate: **20 fps**
- ReadOutRate: **30 MHz**

EVIDENT
OLYMPUS

ZEISS

Leica
MICROSYSTEMS

Nikon

PCO.

Scientifica

OXFORD
INSTRUMENTS

ANDOR

TELEDYNE
PHOTOMETRICS

HAMAMATSU
PHOTON IS OUR BUSINESS

Micro-Meta App: an example of a metadata annotation tool to collect microscopy metadata based on community specifications for hardware, settings and QC

MICRO META APP MICROSCOPY METADATA FOR THE REAL WORLD

Microscope Name: STRAMBIO_TESM_032221
 MicroscopeStand Name: TESM Microscope Stand
 MicroscopeStand Manufacturer: Olympus/Biomedical Imaging Group
 MicroscopeStand Model: Custom: built on the basis of IX71
 MicroscopeStand Type: Custom made

Objective
 - Manufacturer
 - Correction
 - Magnification
 - NA

Camera
 - Manufacturer
 - Gain
 - ReadNoise
 - PixelSize

FilterSet
 - Manufacturer
 - Emission
 - Dichroic
 - Excitation

Additional Magnification Component

Additional Fluorescence Light Path C

Hardware explorer

- MicroscopyEssentials <
- Software <
- Transmitted_LightSource <
- Fluorescence_LightSource <
- Magnification <
- LightSourceCoupling <
- FluorescenceLightPath <
- Stage <
- Focusing <
- OpticalAssembly <
- OpticsHolder <
- Aperture <
- Filter <
- MirroringDevice <
- Lens <
- AdditionalOptics <
- Detector <
- Camera <
- PointDetector <

4D Nucleome

CC BY NC

Edit microscope Validate @ tier: 3 Save microscope Back



Core Marketplace + RRID: supporting the persistent identification of core-facilities



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**Vermont
Biomedical
Research
Network**
An IDeA Network of Biomedical Research Excellence (NIBRE)



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SEARCH THE COREMARKETPLACE



RESEARCH RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION PORTAL

This is the Resource Identification Portal,
supporting guidelines for Rigor and Transparency
in scientific publications.

[Learn More](#)

[Find Plasmids](#)

[Find Cells](#)

[Find Organisms](#)

The team and the community



David Grunwald
Physics, Photonics



James Chambers
Core Manager



Judith Lacoste
Quality-Control



Josh Moore
OME, GerBI –
Next Gen Metadata



Adrian Zai
Research
Informatics



BioImaging
North America



QUAREP-LiMi



Anita Bandrowsky
SciCrunch, RRID



Nate Herzog
CoreMarketplace



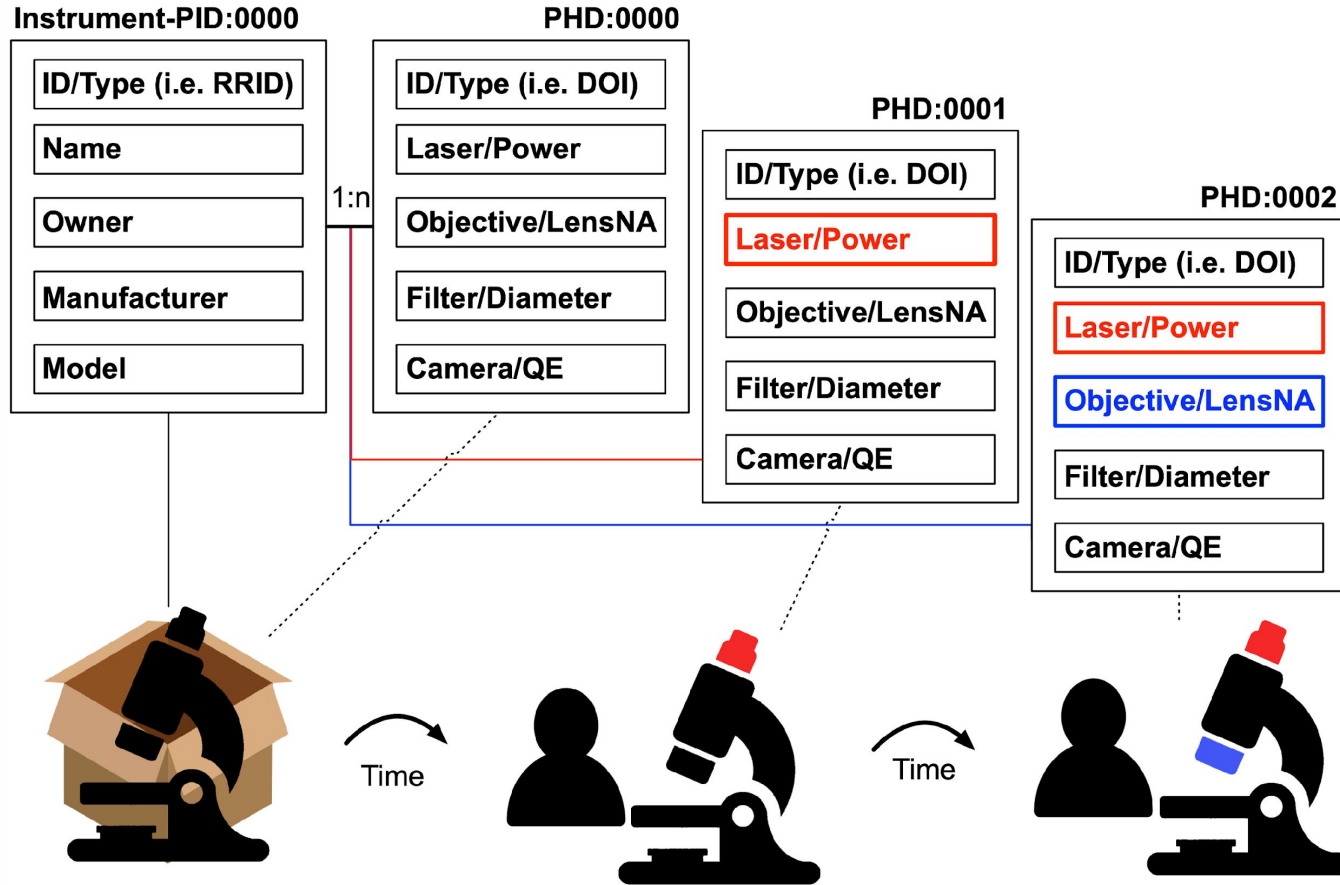
OME



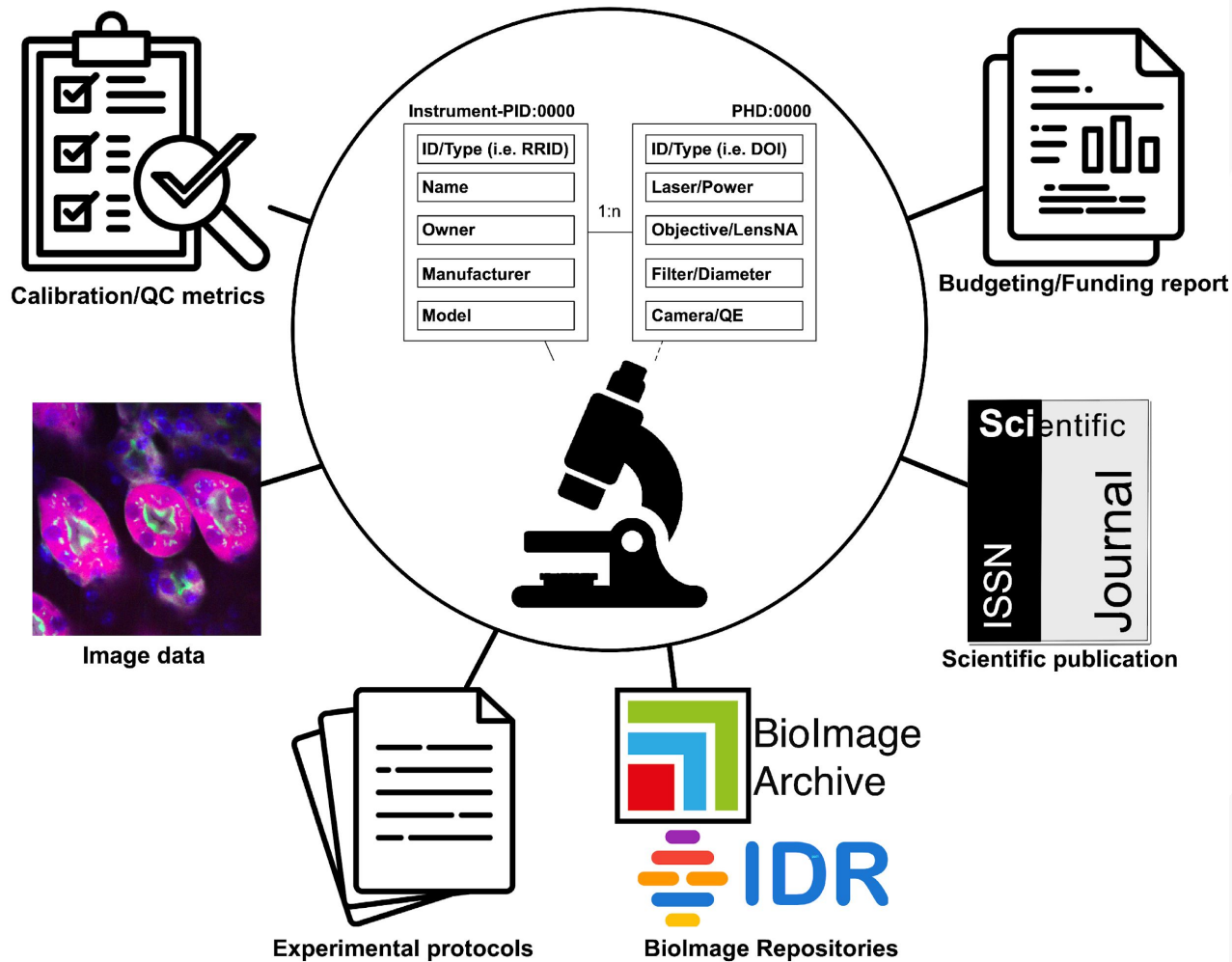
Imaging - Persistent Hardware Descriptors (PHD) project

Full description of the technical configuration

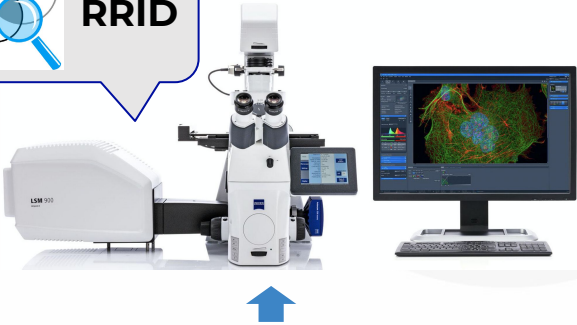
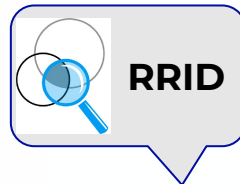
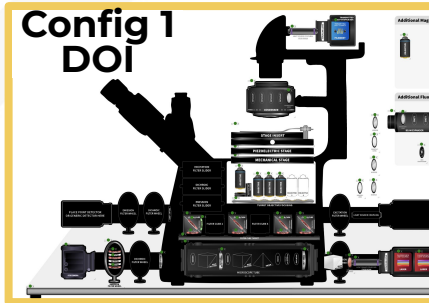
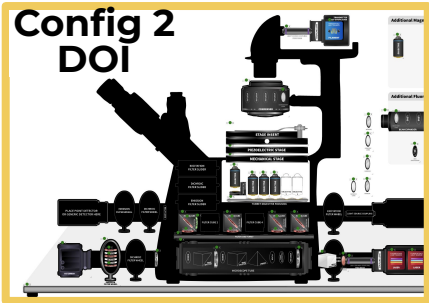
Identifying metadata



Imaging - Persistent Hardware Descriptors (PHD) project



RRID/Core Marketplace + Micro-Meta DB



Smart Community Microscopy Dashboard / Search Tool

Find a Microscope

Sample Type Experiment Type

Search...

Detailed results

Microscope Configuration

McGill-ABIF_Brown_widefield_Zeiss_Axiovert200M

https://www.mcgill.ca/abif/equipment/abifvert-1

DETAILED MICROSCOPE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION AND PERFORMANCE

Search Matches

Result 1

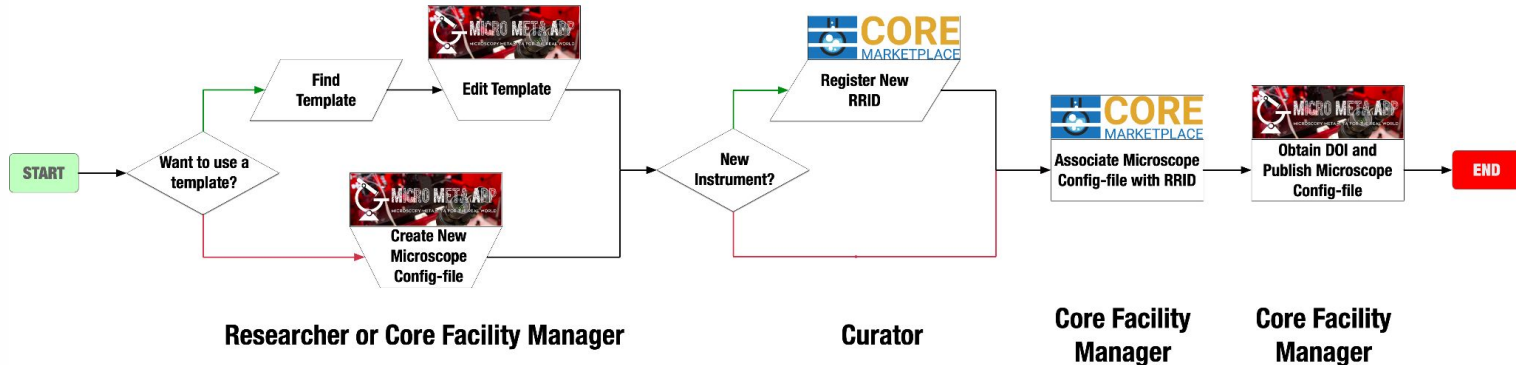
Match view

Institution: McGill University
Facility name: Advanced Bioimaging Resource Centre
Custodian: Claire Brown
URL: https://www.mcgill.ca/abif/equipment/abifvert-1
Booking calendar: https://www.mcgill.ca/abif/equipment/abifvert-1
Manufacturer: Carl Zeiss Microscopy
Model: Axio Observer (Axiovert)
Type: Compound Inverted
Modality: Epifluorescence
Recommended for: Immunofluorescence
Description: Fully automated inverted epifluorescence microscope

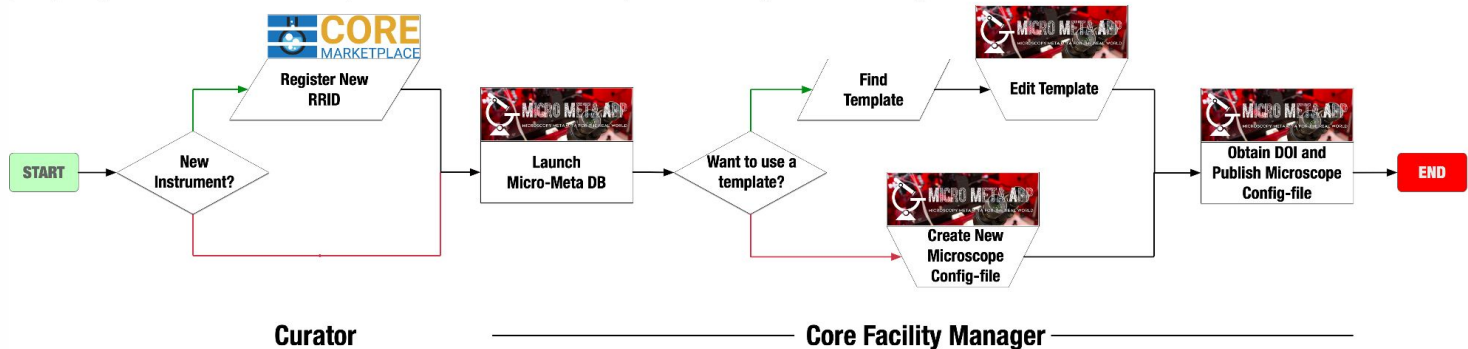
Microscope	60X PlanApo	60X ApoN TRF	40X UPlanApo	20x UPlanFlu
Manufacturer				
Aperture				
Camera				
FluorescenceLightPath				
FluorescenceLightSource				
Filtering				
Lens				
LightSourceCooling				
MediaData				
General				
ManufacturerSpec				
Objective				
Objective (0)				
Magification	60	60	40	20
Length	1.4	1.40	1.40	1.40
Correction	None	None	UPlanApo	UPlanFlu
Interchangeable	Micro-Obj	Micro-Obj	Micro-Obj	None
InfinityCorrected	True	True	True	True
ContrastMechanism	None	None	None	None



User Story: I am a researcher using a Microscope available at a core-facility, and I want to report the Microscope configuration correctly to be able to publish it and fulfill NIH DMP requirements.



User Story: I am a facility manager and I have registered my core facility with CoreMarketplace. As a facility manager I want to use CoreMarketplace and Micro-Meta DB to keep track of the configuration, hardware specifications and performance metrics of my microscopes so that users can learn about them, identify the appropriate instrument for their experiments, and properly document their experiments to ensure reproducibility and sharing value



The plan: PHD – persistent hardware descriptors based on RRID and stored in Micro-Meta DB

1 - Capture Configuration



Metadata \updownarrow JSON-LD

Micro-Meta App



2 - Obtain Instrument PID



Metadata \updownarrow PID



Metadata \updownarrow PID

Micro-Meta App

3 - Pre-Publication Management

UMassAmherst

Libraries

Metadata \updownarrow DOI



4 - Persistent Storage

Publication Cloud



5 - Publication Retrieval

Metadata \rightarrow

\leftarrow PID_DOI

PubMed



The plan: PHD – persistent hardware descriptors based on RRID and stored in Micro-Meta DB

1 - Capture Configuration



Metadata \updownarrow JSON-LD

Micro-Meta App



2 - Obtain Instrument PID



Metadata \updownarrow PID



Metadata \updownarrow PID

Micro-Meta App



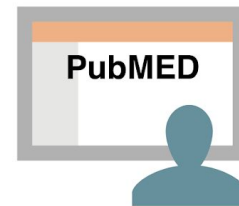
3 - Pre-Publication Management

UMass Amherst
Libraries

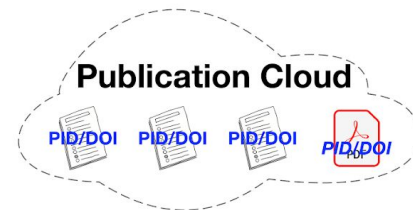
Metadata \updownarrow DOI



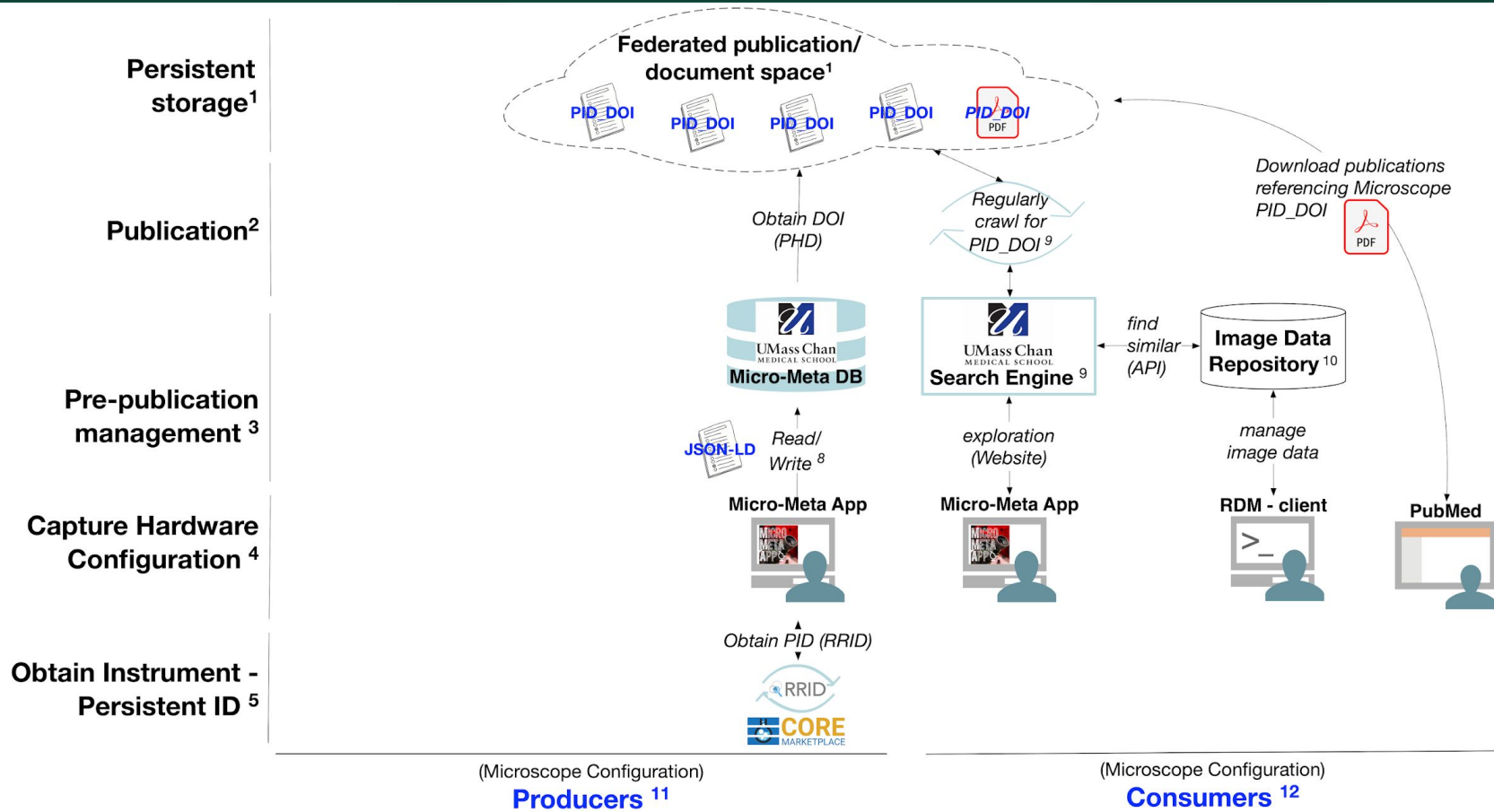
4 - Publication and Persistent Storage



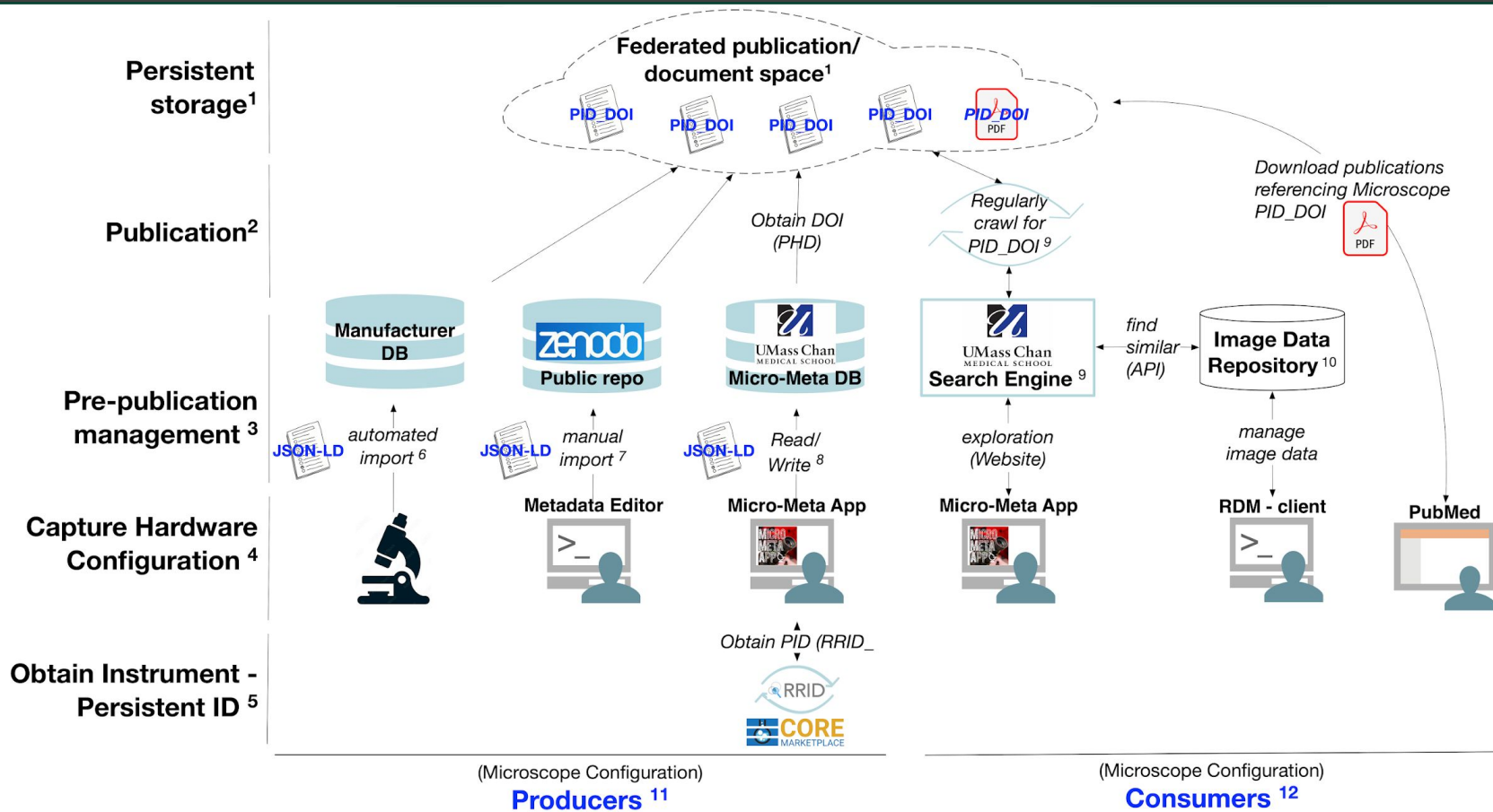
Metadata \updownarrow PID_DOI



The structure: PHD – persistent hardware descriptors based on RRID and stored in Micro-Meta DB



The structure: PHD – persistent hardware descriptors based on RRID and stored in Micro-Meta DB



Questions & Answers



THANK YOU!

UMass Med + Canada Bioimaging



Judith Lacoste



Thomas Stroh



Claire Brown



Pina Colarusso



Alex Rigano



Alice Kang



Gabriel Pelletier



Joel Ryan



Stephen Ogg



Alex Kiepas

BINA+QUAREP-LiMi

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- Roland Nitschke, Uni Freiburg
- Britta Schroth-Diez, Max Plank, Dresden
- Damir Sudar, Uni Oregon, QIS
- Caroline Miller
- Nikki Bilay + Vanessa Orr, BINA
- [BINA Quality Control and Data Management WG](#)
- [QUAREP-LiMi WG7 – Metadata](#)



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- David Grunwald
- Mathias Hammer
- Max Huisman
- Farzin Farzam



4DN Community

- **4DN IWC:** Sarah Aufmkolk, Lacre Bintu, Alistair Boettinger, Joan Politz-Ritland, Anders Sejr-Hansen, Bob Singer, Steve Wang, Ting Wu, Warren Zipfel
- **DCIC:** Burak Alver, Alexander Balashov, Andrea Cosolo, Shannon Ehmsen, Koray Kirli, Peter Park, Andrew Schroder, Serkan Utku Ozturk



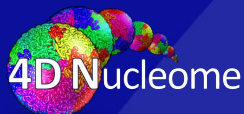
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- Michelle Itano, CZI, UNC
- Paula Montero-Llopis, HMS
- Jennifer Waters, CZI, HMS



OME community

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- Josh Moore, OME
- Will Moore, OME
- Norio Kobayashi, RIKEN
- Shuichi Onami, RIKEN



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