

# Combining the BIDS and ARC Directory Structures for Multimodal Research Data Organization

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## BIDS microscopy template

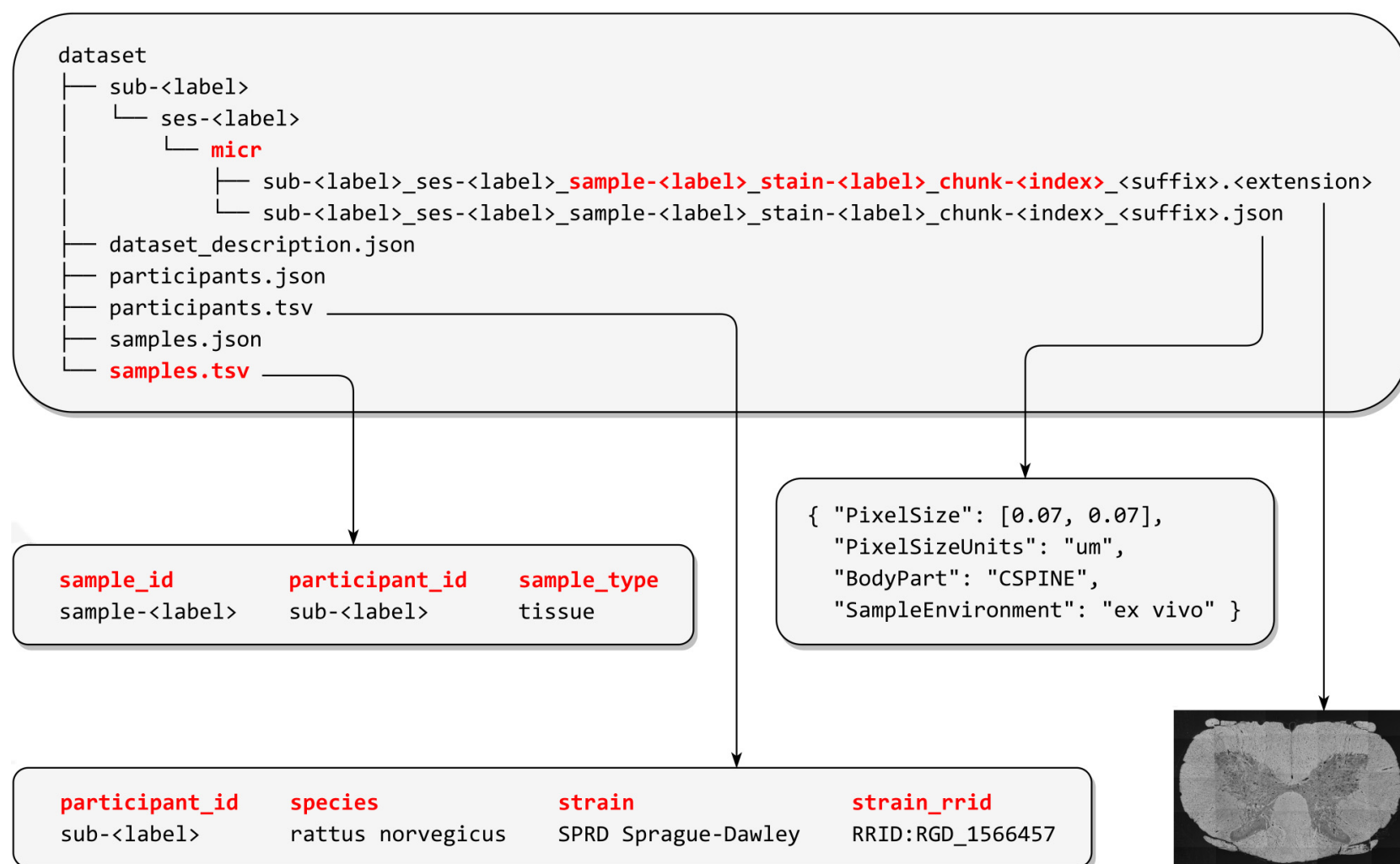


FIGURE 1 strict and clearly defined file format (png, tiff, [...], nii, ome.zarr), directory structure (e.g. sub-, code, derivatives), naming rules (e.g. prefix: "sub-200928"; suffix: "\_FLUO"; microscopy: "micr" directory) and metadata (tsv & json files), little flexibility. BIDS standard version 1.8.0 [5] for microscopy data [6] files

Interdisciplinary collaboration and integration of large and diverse datasets are becoming increasingly important. Answering complex research questions requires combining and analysing multimodal datasets. Research data management follows the FAIR principles [1] making data findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable. However, there are challenges in capturing the entire research cycle and contextualizing data according, not only for the DataPLANT [2] and NFDI4BIOIMAGE [3] communities. To address these challenges, DataPLANT developed a data structure called Annotated Research Context (ARC) [4]. The Brain Imaging Data Structure (BIDS) [5] originated from the neuroimaging community extended for microscopic image data [6]. Both concepts provide standardised and file system based data storage structures for organising and sharing research data accompanied with metadata. We exemplarily compare the ARC and BIDS designs and propose structural and metadata mapping.

## ARC standard structure

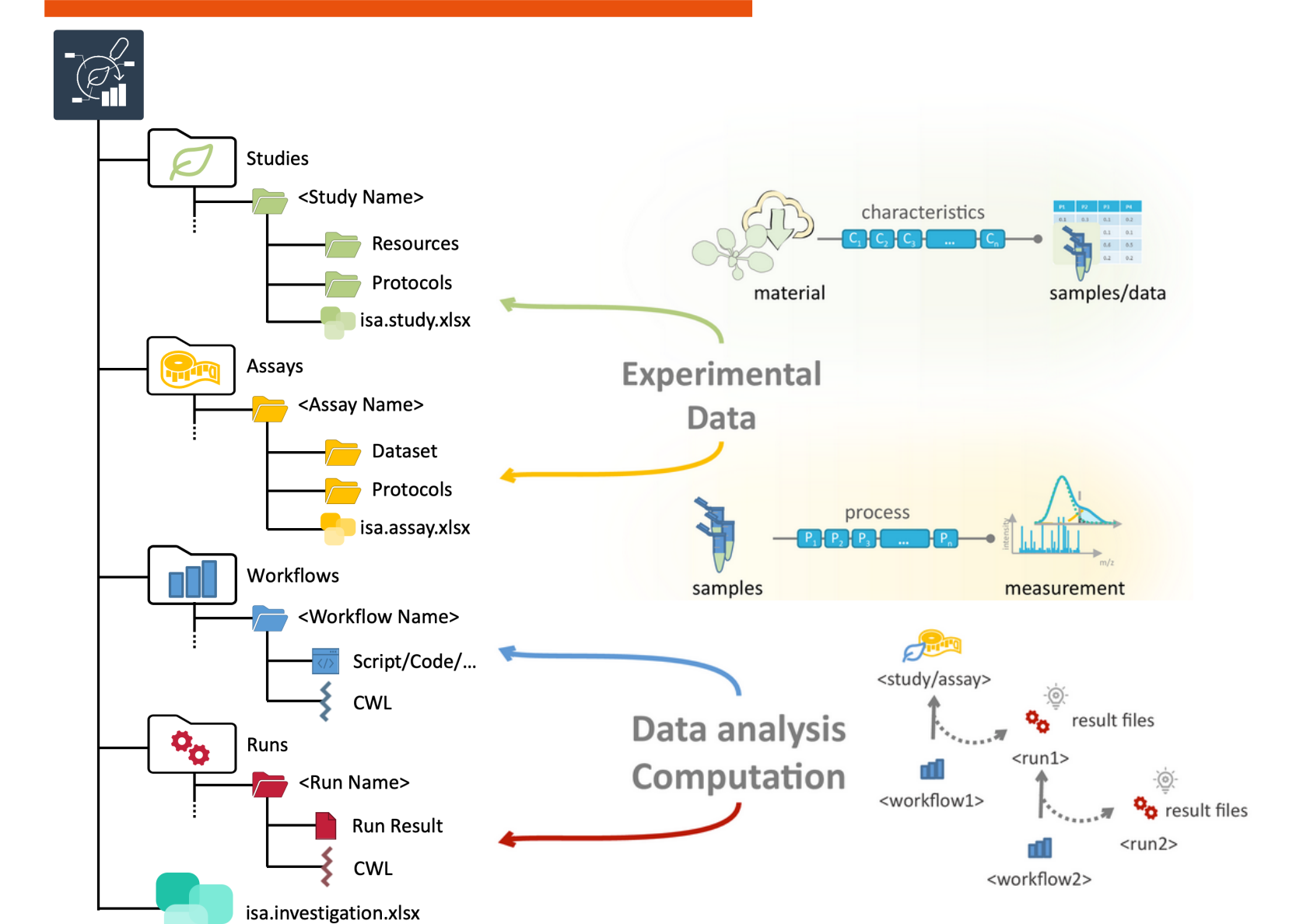


FIGURE 2 ARCs place research data into an annotated context following standards like the ISA Model [7] with a defined directory structure (studies, assays, workflows, runs) & mandatory investigation / study / assay metadata files. ARC Commander [8] and SWATE [9] support with Git / GitLab commands and (ontology-based) annotation.

## BIDS microscopy full example

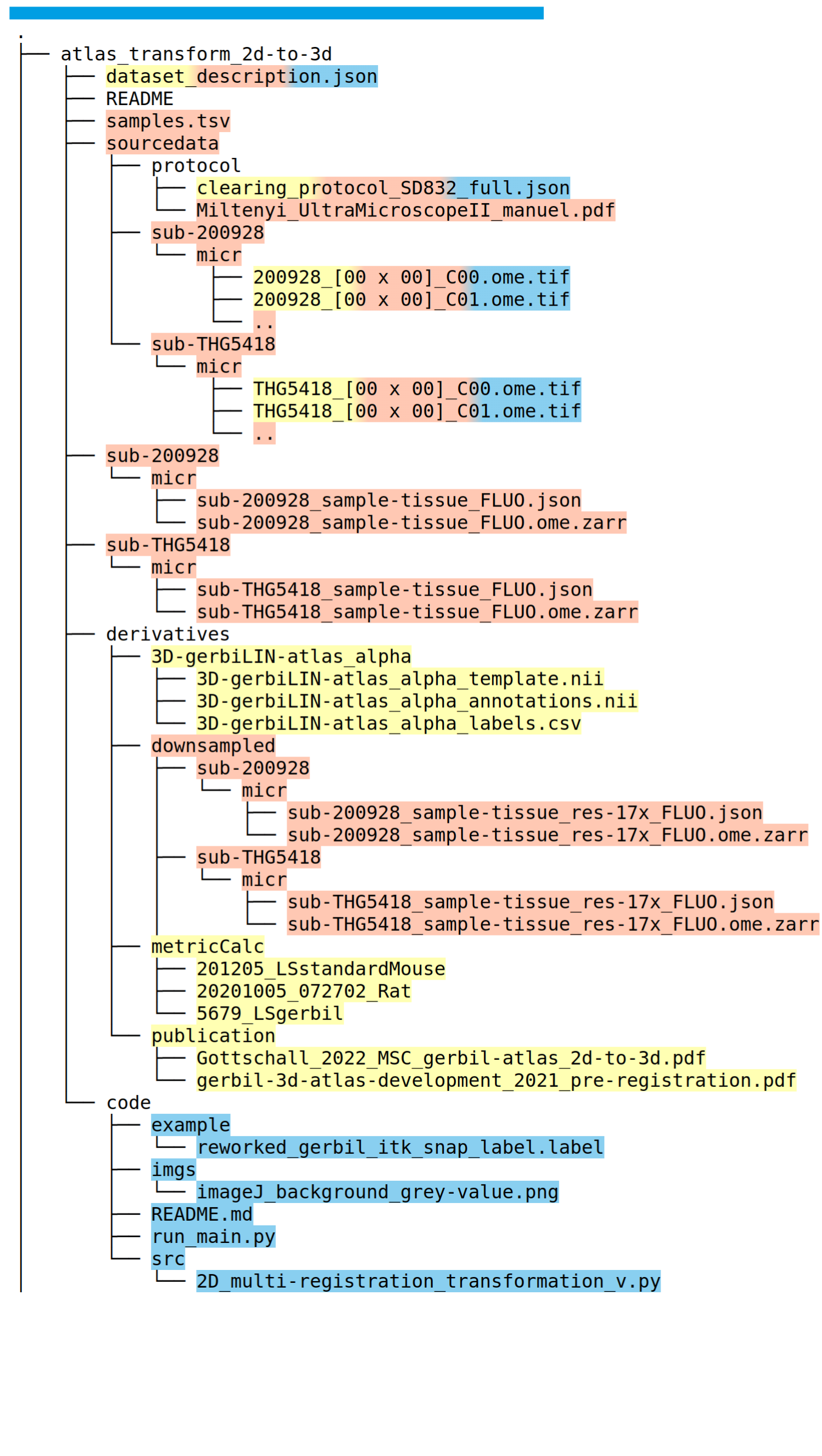


FIGURE 3 (bottom-left) export of the OME-XML metadata from an ome.tif file automatically created by the control software of BioTec UltraMicroscope II; (right) manually created dataset as complete as possible of the development of a 2D to 3D Mongolian gerbil brain atlas using light sheet microscopy [7]

## ARC conversion of BIDS example

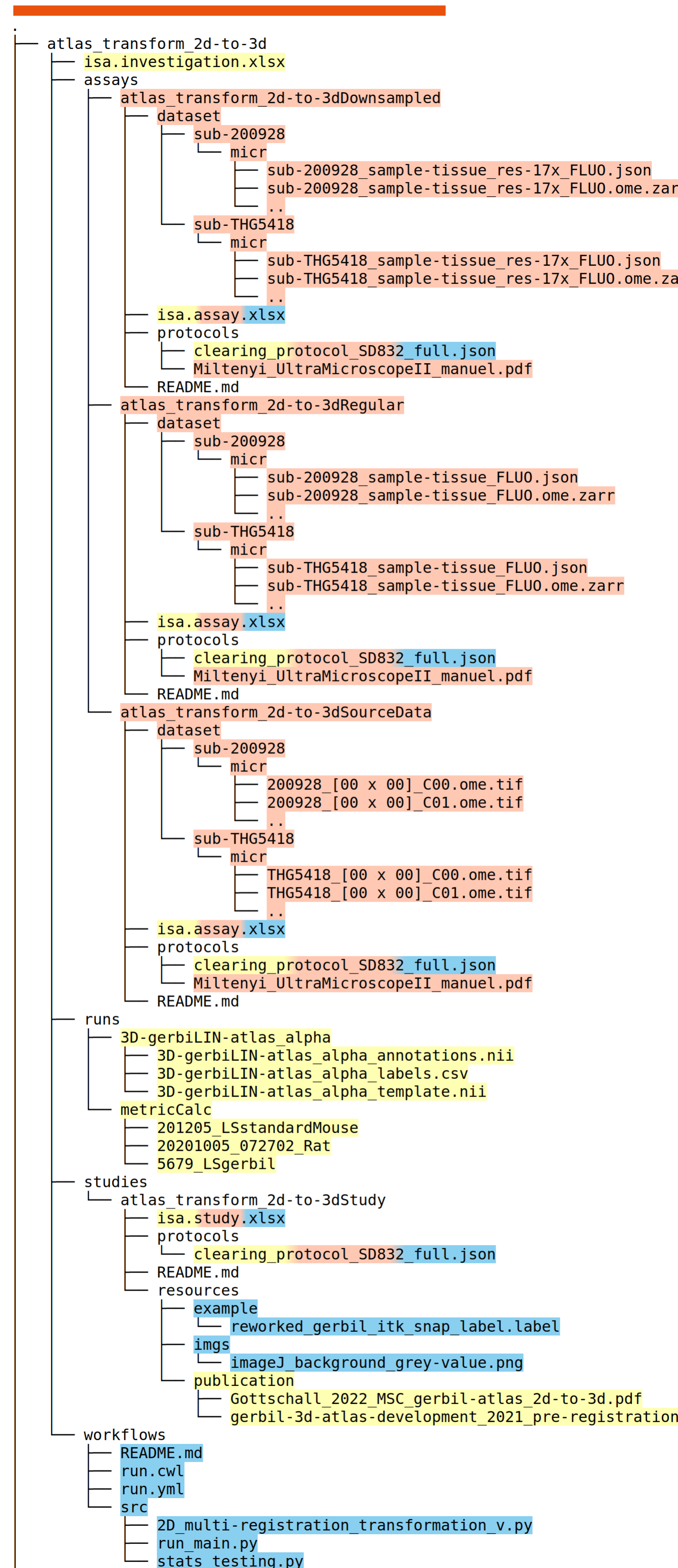


FIGURE 4 (left) representation of the directory structure of a valid dataset in the ARC standard manually converted from BIDS directory (compare FIGURE 3 right); (top-right) small section of clearing\_protocol\_SD832\_full.json transferred from electronic labbook and OME-XML metadata to isa.assay.xlsx file using the SWATE tool [8]; section of BIDS samples.tsv and clearing\_protocol\_SD832\_full.json file transferred to isa.study.xlsx

## Electronic labbook

Clearing protocol with TO-PRO-1 and tert-butanol  
transcardial perfusion with 1x PBS (phosphate-buffered saline) (pH 7.4) as pre-time with 4% PFA (paraformaldehyde) (pH 7.4) as fixative  
- 4h post-fixation in 4% PFA at 4°C  
- storage of the tissue in 1x PBS until the start of clearing  
- wash in 1x PBS -> 3x 30min

Permeabilization solution (2 d)  
- 1.5% Goat serum,  
- 0.5% Triton X-100,  
- 0.5 mM methyl-beta-cyclodextrin,  
- 0.2% trans-1-acetyl-4-hydroxy-proline,  
- 0.05% sodium acetate in 1x PBS  
at 37°C, slow rotation (in 20 ml rolled rim tubes)

Incubation solution (5 d)  
- (= permeabilization solution plus TO-PRO-1, 1:1000)  
at 37°C, slow rotation, dark!

Washing in wash solution (3x 2 h)  
- 1.5% Goat serum,  
- 0.5% Triton X-100,  
- 0.05% Sodium acetate in 1x PBS  
at 37°C, slow rotation, dark

## OME-XML Metadata (from ome.tif File)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><OME xmlns="http://www.opencmicroscopy.org/Schemas/OME/2008-02" xmlns:ca="http://www.opencmicroscopy.org/Schemas/CA/2008-02" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.opencmicroscopy.org/Schemas/OME/2008-02 http://www.opencmicroscopy.org/Schemas/OME/2008-02/ome.xsd" UUID="urn:uuid:251f96d7-af4-471c-84e5-a98bde0afe37">
  <Experiment ID="Experiment:Tobias_Gottschall">
    <FirstName:Tobias/>
    <LastName:Gottschall/>
    <Email:tobias.gottschall/>
    <Institution:LIN/>
  </Experiment>
  <Group ID="urn:uuid:inspector_group_id:Group:SP-ELMI" Name="SP-ELMI"/>
  <Image ID="Image:1080012B-0D11-4E7C-AACD-4C14334C7808"
    Name="13-05-56_Standard_gerbil_5418_TOPRO-3_AF_4x_2L5_2mue_nDF_4x5_20percent_150ms_UltraII[00 x 00]_C00_yz-Table 20000.ome.tif"
    DefaultPixels="Pixels:1080012B-0D11-4E7C-AACD-4C14334C7808">
    <CreationDate:2020-12-12T12:33:26/>
    <Description:not_specified/>
    <Pixels ID="Pixels:1080012B-0D11-4E7C-AACD-4C14334C7808"
      DimensionOrder="XYZCT" PixelType="uint16" BigEndian="false" SizeX="2048"
      SizeY="2048" SizeZ="3885" SizeT="1" SizeC="2" PhysicalSizeX="1.625000"
      PhysicalSizeY="1.625000" PhysicalSizeZ="2.000000">
    <TiffData FirstZ="0" FirstC="0">
      <File Name="13-05-56_Standard_gerbil_5418_TOPRO-3_AF_4x_2L5_2mue_nDF_4x5_20percent_150ms_UltraII[00 x 00]_C00_yz-Table 20000.ome.tif"
        URI="urn:uuid:251f96d7-af4-471c-84e5-a98bde0afe37/UUID">
      </File>
    </TiffData>
    <Filter0 ExcitationWL="500" EmissionWL="535"/>
    <Filter1 ExcitationWL="642" EmissionWL="661"/>
  </Image>
</OME>
```

LEGEND FIGURE 3 & 4 (blue background) dataset components related to the creation, transformation, or analysis of the data, such as source code or parameters necessary for the analysis; (light red background) study data itself as well as its descriptive metadata; (yellow background) analysis results, figures created from the data, and components essential for the publication of the results; (triple color background) file content must be cut and reassigned to multiple other files; (part of figures below grey bar) these contents are part of the dataset but not exclusive or mandatory for the BIDS standard; (part of figures below blue bar) valid recommended or mandatory structures of the BIDS standard; (part of figures below red bar) valid recommended or mandatory structures of the ARC standard

The basic conclusion can be that a transformation from ARC to BIDS and vice versa is possible without loss of information. The flexibility of the ARC standard allows for fast and efficient conversion or embedding of a BIDS dataset, in the embedding case losing all relevant advantages of the ARC standard. For a conversion the ISA-XLSX [9] metadata files should be filled with metadata, supported by the ARC Commander [10] and SWATE tool [8]. Converting from ARC to BIDS, means in the simplest case merging information from the XLSX metadata files into mandatory subject specific .json sidecar files. In addition measurement data files need splitting into individual subject data files (for example, converting .fastq files to .csv files to ome.zarr with additional .json metadata files). Also relative path specifications in the source code files must be adjusted. To follow the BIDS standard, conversion is only

possible if the used measurement method has already been specified, since integration of additional methods through community based BIDS Extension Proposals is time consuming.

In summary, the benefit of the transformation of one of these formats into the other is open for debate. It is unlikely that a transformation would allow format-specific tools created for one dataset format to be used with a transformed dataset, if they even exist. The biggest benefit could be to be able to make multimodal studies and to allow further use of the data in larger systems such as OMERO [11].

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