The CEINT Informatics Knowledge Commons design reflects the analytical needs defined by the dual aspects of the CEINT Mission: **CEINT IKC must support fundamental mechanistic investigations** • To elucidate general principles that determine nanomaterial behavior in the environment • To translate this knowledge into models to forecast risk and to provide guidance in assessing existing CEINT IKC must support near-term risk-based decisions and future concerns surrounding the environmental implications of engineered nanomaterials. Supports Detailed Supports Functional Assay Testing Mechanistic Meta-Analysis for Forecasting of ENM Impacts Develop an integrated database and associated visualization tools that Collect and organize data and meta-data at a The CEINT IKC is designed to support are accessible to CEINT researchers, who can analyze their collective level that captures detailed experiments in queries at a higher altitude to interrogate complex systems to a reproducible level. how Functional Assays can be used as a data and utilize tools to visualize their own results integrated with the **Nanoparticle** realistic categorization strategy for Social & Engineered nanomaterials **Properties Functional Assay Parameters are**

CEINT Informatics Knowledge Commons Objectives

- \bigcirc work of their colleagues and with relevant literature.
- The current CEINT IKC is designed to support curation of data and development of queries at a variety of detail levels in pursuit of targeted research questions for the nanoAg pilot effort. The hypothesis being tested for the pilot study is that functional assay parameters can be utilized to predict nanomaterial exposure, bioaccumulation, and/or toxic effects in complex systems (mesocosms) and in laboratory studies: Questions:
 - Specific functional assays being investigated: attachment, dissolution, biouptake and transformation
 - Are results of exposure, bioaccumulation, and/or toxic effects experiments in laboratory studies with limited independent variables predictive of results in mesocosms?
 - Working backwards from endpoints of interest (exposure concentrations, bioaccumulation, and toxic effects), are there commonalities between materials that impart the same results? (primary particle size, coating, etc.)

Facilitate direct researcher interactions with the system System designed and data curated by CEINT Data Integration Team (DIT) in close conjunction with CEINT experimentalists to focus on an initial pilot scope to design a modular curation process that can flexibly analyze data at various levels of granularity (Sample papers)

- ¹/₂ the curated papers come from CEINT work, ¹/₂ from non-CEINT published literature
- Currently capture consistently curated data either at the calculated value level or can accommodate direct measurement and observation level, in support of deeper data-mining and metaanalyses

Acknowledgements

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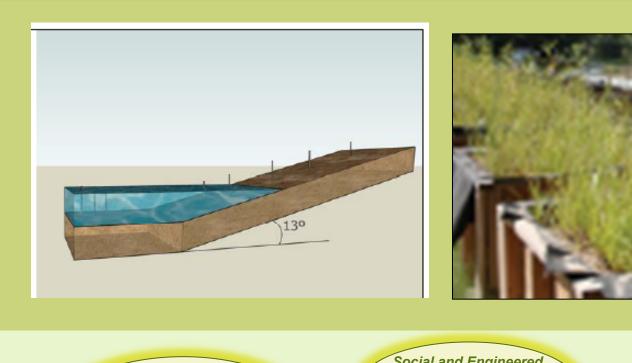
This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under NSF Cooperative Agreement DBI-1266252, Center for the Environmental Implications of NanoTechnology (CEINT). It was previously funded under NSF Cooperative Agreement EF-0830093. Any opinions, findings, conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the NSF or the EPA. This work has not been subjected to EPA review and no official endorsement should be inferred.

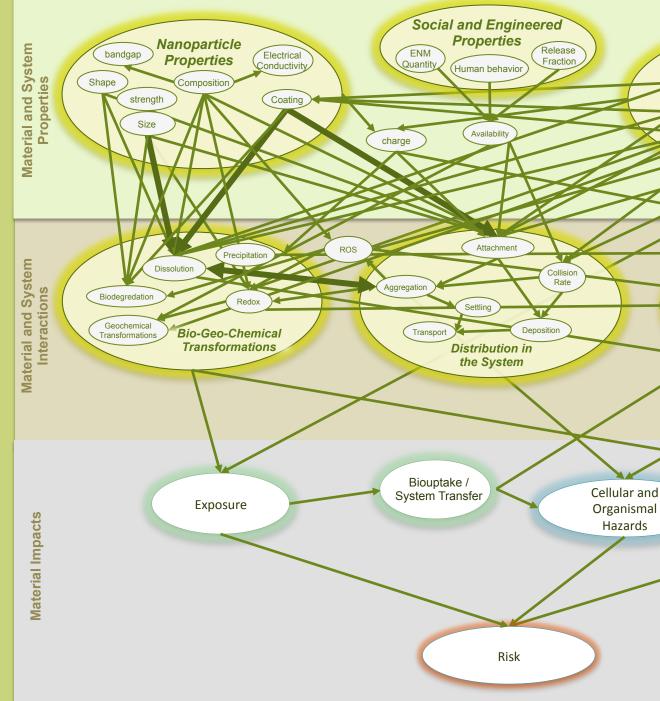
The CEINT Informatics Knowledge Commons

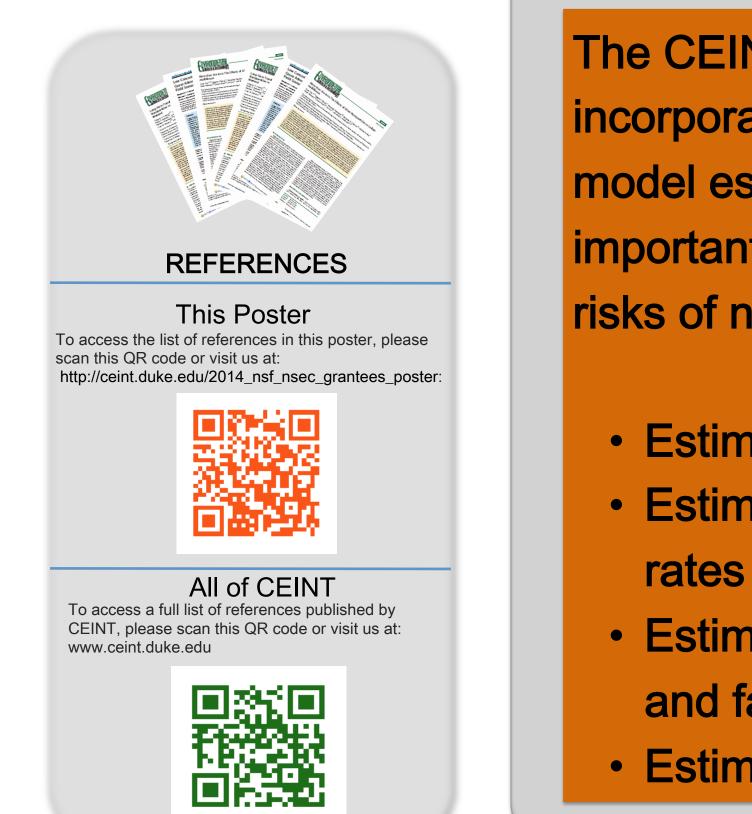
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- aggregated, empirical measurements of NM behaviors in specific systems
- We query relationships between FA Parameters and
- 1. Effects of interest, including ecological effects, toxicological effects, and possibly performance of ENMs.
- 2. Core material and system properties, to ultimately work toward enabling QSAR approaches.

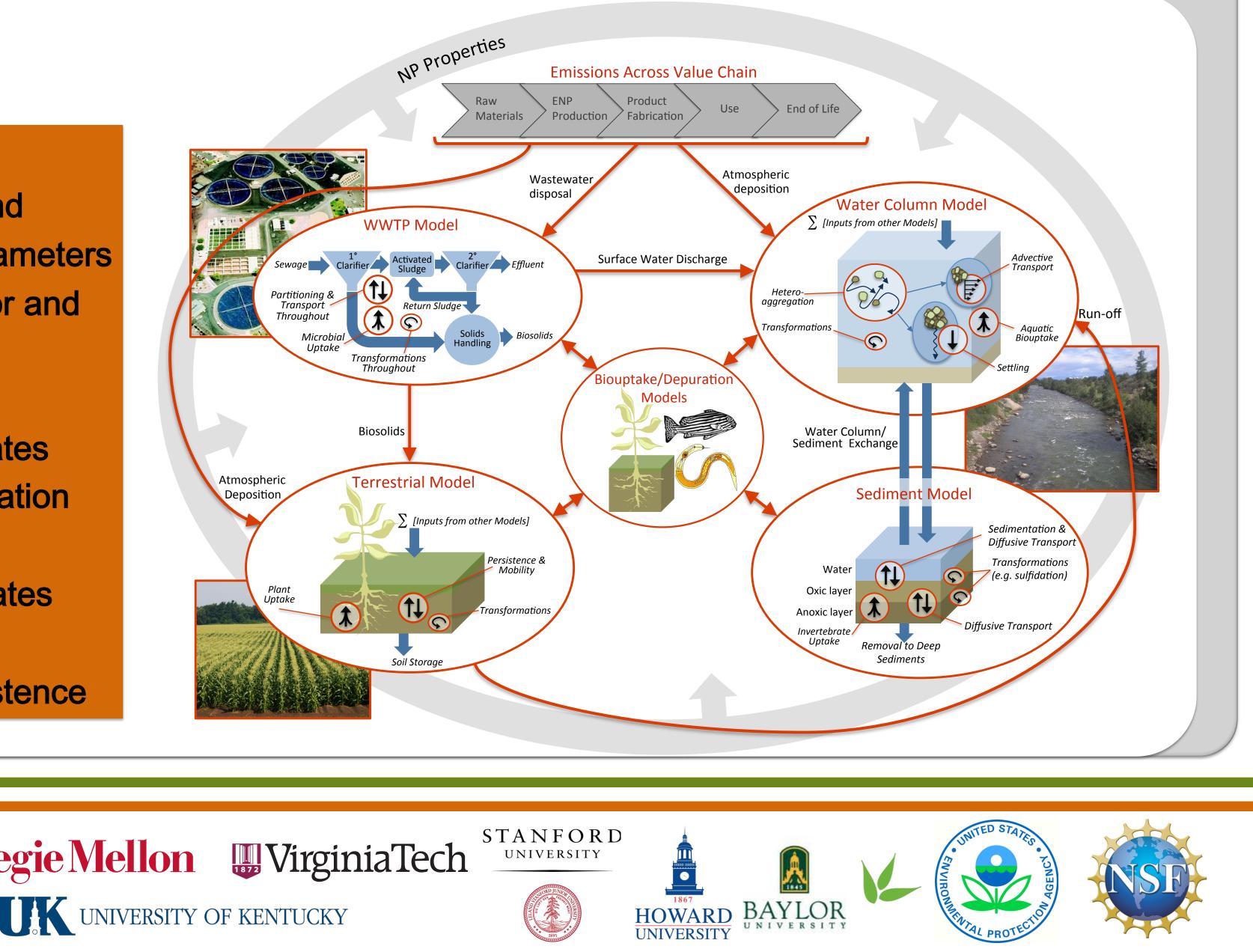
Framing Realistic Scenarios with Integrated Model Estimates

The CEINT IKC is designed to incorporate experimental data and model estimates of scenario parameters important for forecasting behavior and risks of nanomaterials.

- Estimated material release rates Estimated material transformation
- Estimated bioaccumulation rates and factors

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Estimated mobility and persistence



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