



Building an Ecosystem to Accelerate Data-Driven Innovation

Dr. Francine Berman

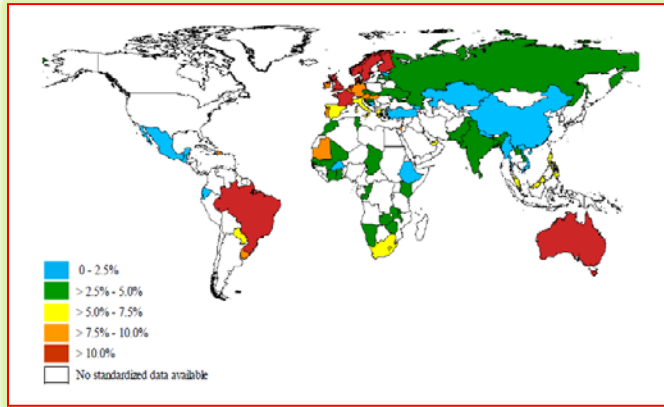
Chair, Research Data Alliance / US

Edward P. Hamilton Distinguished Professor of Computer Science, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute



Fran Berman

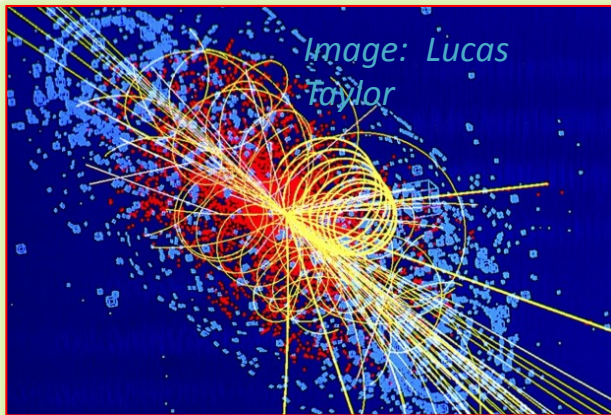
Research Data Driving Solutions to Complex Scientific and Societal Challenges



Who is most at risk to contract asthma?



How can we increase wheat yields?



How accurate is the Standard Model of Physics?

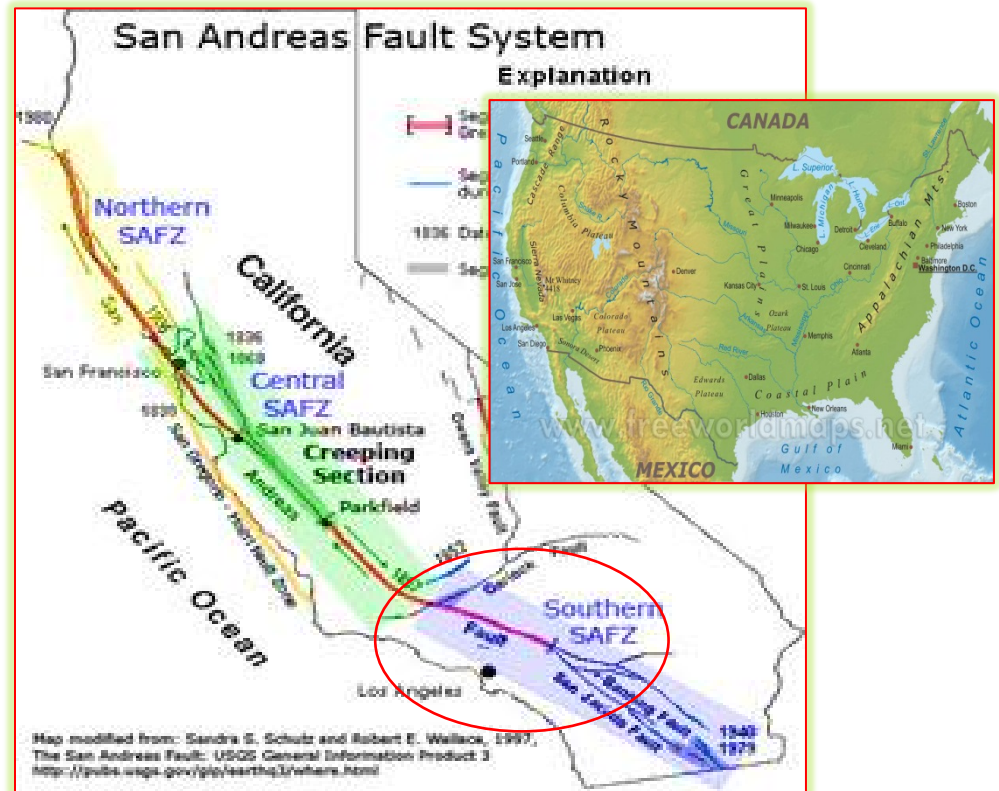


How can we best address energy needs and sustain the environment?

Data-Driven Geoscience: How Can We Respond to Large-Scale Earthquakes?

Earthquake simulations enable

- Enhanced **scientific understanding** of the physical world
- More strategic plans for bridge, building and other physical infrastructure reinforcements to **increase safety**
- Better **disaster response planning** for police, fire fighters, ER teams in high-risk areas to increase their effectiveness



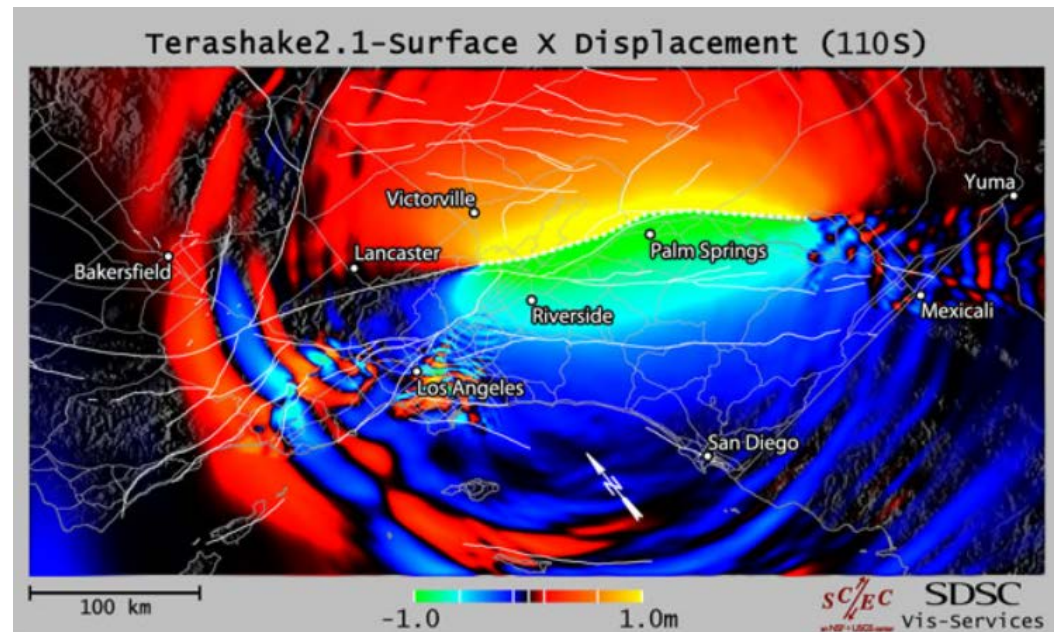
Simulation courtesy of Amit Chourasia, SDSC, Table information courtesy of Southern California Earthquake Center

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TeraShake Simulation of 7.7 Earthquake on the Lower San Andreas Fault

Earthquake simulations enable

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- More strategic plans for bridge, building and other physical infrastructure reinforcements to **increase safety**
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*Simulation courtesy of Amit Chourasia, SDSC, Table information courtesy of Fran Berman
Southern California Earthquake Center*

More Accurate Simulations Require More Infrastructure

Earthquake simulations enable

- Enhanced **scientific understanding** of the physical world
- More strategic plans for bridge, building and other physical infrastructure reinforcements to **increase safety**
- Better **disaster response planning** for police, fire fighters, ER teams in high-risk areas to increase their effectiveness

<i>Estimated figures for simulated 240 second period, 100 hour run-time</i>	TERASCALE: TeraShake domain (600x300x80 km ³)	PETASCALE: PetaShake domain (800x400x100 km ³)
Fault system interaction	NO	YES
Inner Scale	200m	25m
Resolution of terrain grid	1.8 billion mesh points	2.0 trillion mesh points
Magnitude of Earthquake	7.7	8.1
Time steps	20,000 (.012 sec/step)	160,000 (.0015 sec/step)
Surface data	1.1 TB	1.2 PB
Volume data	43 TB	4.9 PB



Simulation courtesy of Amit Chourasia, SDSC, Table information courtesy of Fran Berman Southern California Earthquake Center

Integrated Infrastructure Critical: Application Needs Span the Spectrum



Digital history
image
integration



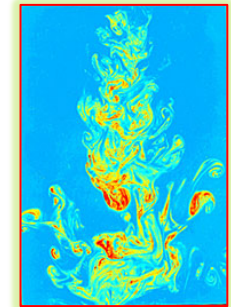
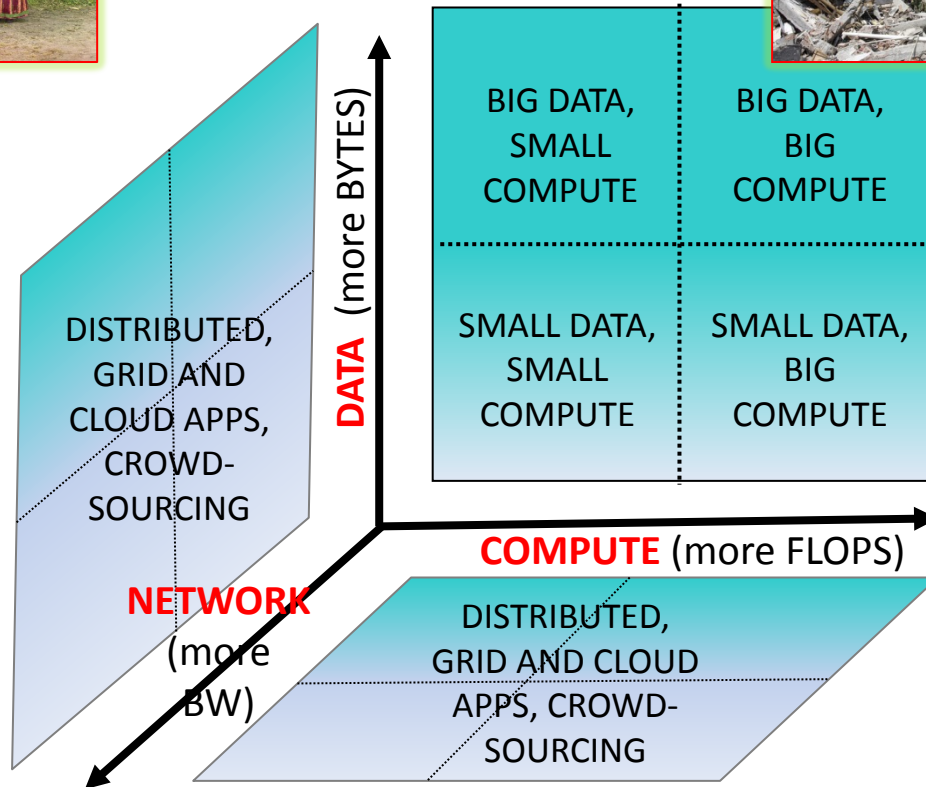
Earthquake
Simulation



Cosmology



Analysis and
modeling of
protein function
and structures

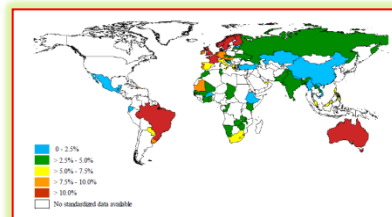


Turbulence

Analysis of Data from the
CERN Large Hadron
Collider

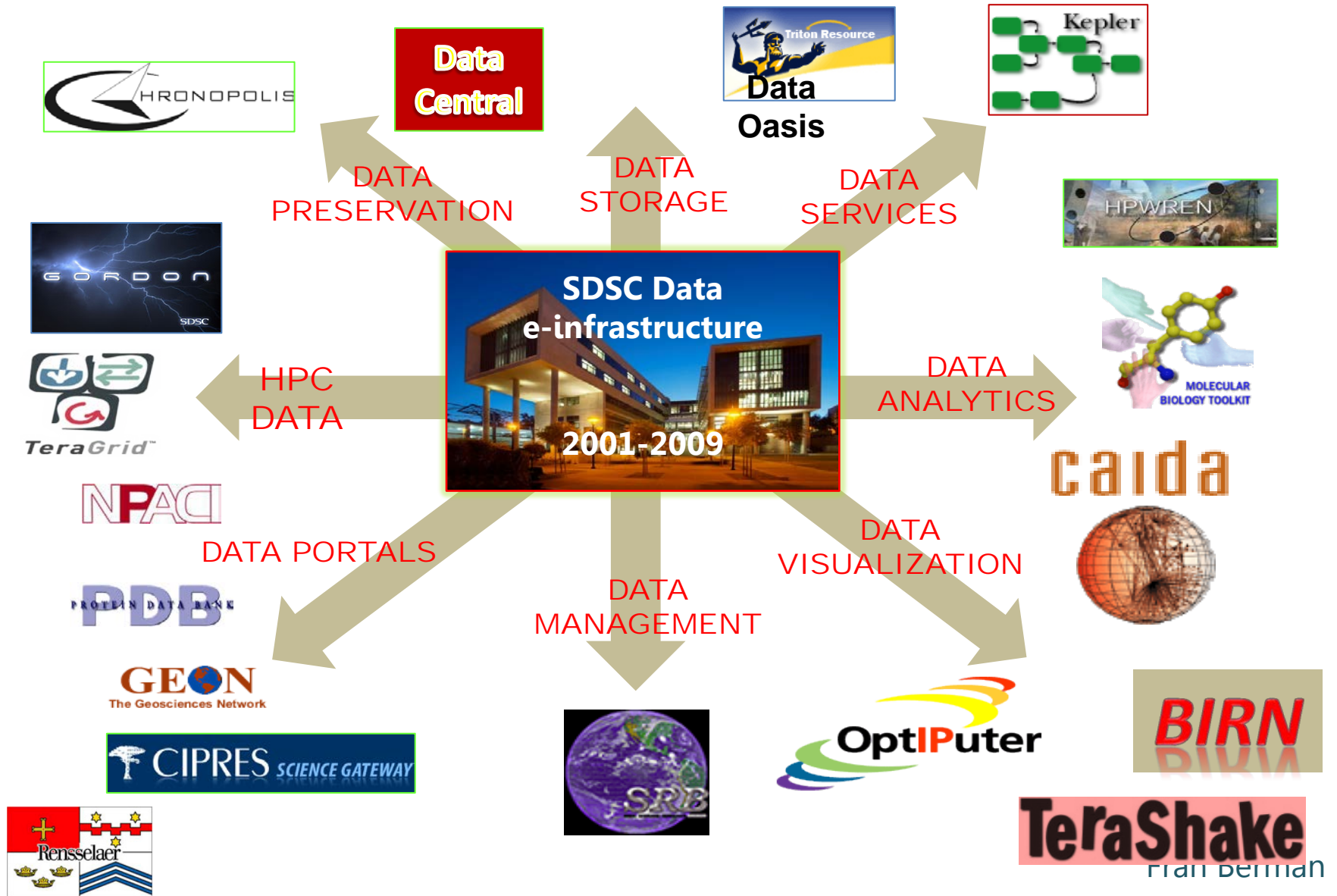


Global
Public health



Seti@home,
MilkyWay@Home,
BOINC

Many Kinds of Technical Data Infrastructure Needed to Drive Innovation



Social, Organizational, and Human Infrastructure Equally Important

€250 billion
potential annual value to Europe's public sector administration—more than GDP of Greece

\$600 billion
potential annual consumer surplus from using personal location data globally

60% potential increase in retailers' operating margins possible with big data

140,000–190,000
more deep analytical talent positions, and

1.5 million
more data-savvy managers needed to take full advantage of big data in the United States

Human Infrastructure / Workforce

Data Scientists

Data-focused Curriculum and Training

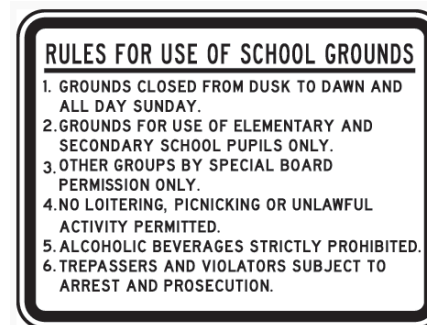


Community Practice

Social and Organizational Infrastructure



Sustainable Economics



Policy



Common Standards



Today's Presentation:

Two perspectives on Research Data Infrastructure

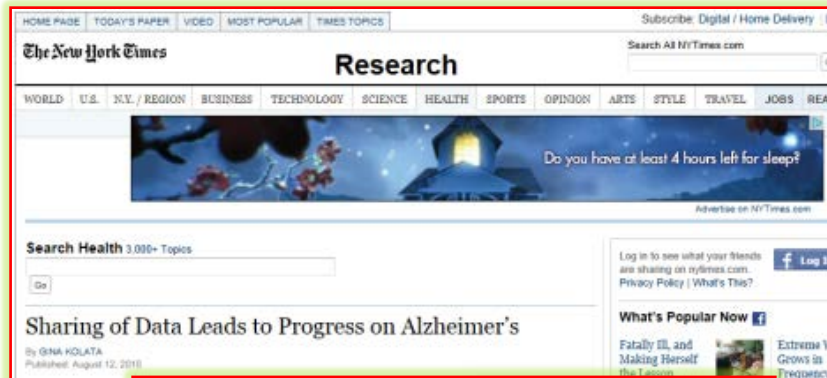
- **Opportunity:** Maximizing data-driven innovation through data sharing and exchange
 - Efforts to build a coordinated global Infrastructure to support data access, sharing and use
- **Challenge:** Prioritizing the Development, Implementation and Sustainable Support of Data Infrastructure
 - Strategies to accelerate efforts within organizations, communities and sectors



Opportunity: Maximizing Data-Driven Innovation Through Data Sharing and Exchange



Data-Sharing Driving innovation Across Sectors and Communities



The New York Times Research page. The main headline is "Sharing of Data Leads to Progress on Alzheimer's" by Gina Kolata, published August 12, 2013. The page features a search bar, navigation tabs for various topics like World, U.S., and Health, and a "What's Popular Now" section.



Office of Justice Programs National Institute of Justice. The main headline is "In Brief: Expanding Research by Sharing Data" by NIJ staff. The page includes navigation for Home, Funding & Awards, Publications & Multimedia, Events, Training, and Topics.



iHealthBeat: Reporting Technology's Impact on Health Care. The main headline is "Report: Data Sharing Pilot Helped Hospitals Save \$11B, 136K Lives" published Tuesday, February 18, 2014. The page includes a "TOPIC ALERT" section with "Big Data" selected.



InformationWeek Healthcare website. The main headline is "Sharing Psychiatry EHR Data Cuts Readmission Rates". The page features a navigation menu with categories like Software, Security, and Cloud, and a "Watch video" button.



The Guardian article titled "Farming and food security hub" from the Global Development Professionals Network. The main headline is "How might open data in agriculture help achieve food security?". The article is by Caspar van Vark, dated Monday 25 November 2013 06.09 EST.



Astronomy website article titled "Astronomers Release Unprecedented Data Set on Celestial Objects that Brighten and Dim". The article is dated 01/13/2012 and mentions Pasadena, Calif. The page includes a navigation menu and a search bar.



World-wide Efforts Focusing on Infrastructure to Support Research Data Sharing, Access, Use

A Europe-Japan-United States GNSS data-sharing pilot project for the Geohazard Supersites and Natural Laboratories

Falk Amelung, University of Miami, USA (GEO task lead)
 Craig Dobson, NASA and Committee of Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS)
 Rui Fernandes, EPOS and ELIREE <rmanuel@di.ubi.pt>



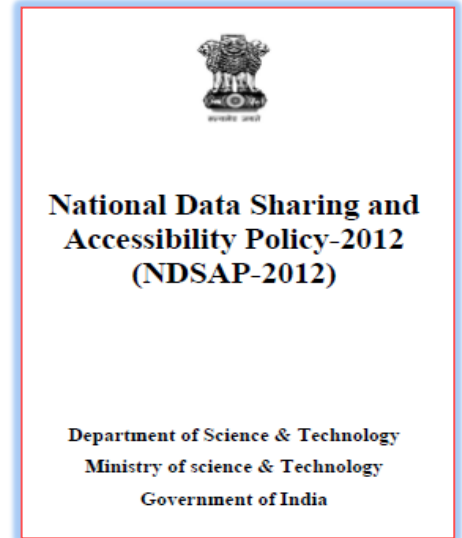
Science, Humanities, Arts Communities



E-Infrastructure professionals, data analysts, data center staff, ...



Libraries, Archives, Repositories, Museums

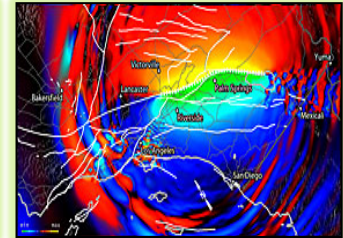
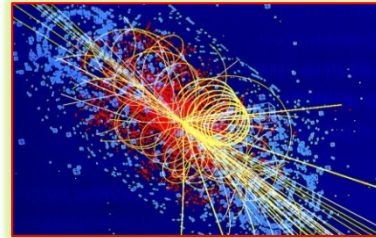
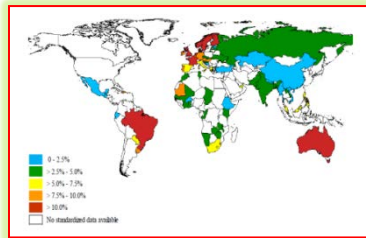


Data Scientists



Fran Berman

Many Infrastructure Building Blocks Needed to Accelerate Progress



**Research
Dissemination and
Reproducibility**

**Data Use
and
Re-use**

**Data Access (now)
and Preservation
(later)**

**Data Discovery
and Data
Sharing**

Data Access and Distribution
Policy

Institutional Data
Sharing Practice

Data
Discovery Tools

Digital Object
Identifiers

Common
Metadata Standards

Data Citation
Standards

Data
Preservation Practice

Data
Analytics Algorithms

Data Scientists and
Expert Support

Curation Practice and
Policy

Sustainable
Economic Models

Auditing, Certification and
Reporting Practice



Research Data Alliance Created to Accelerate Development of Research Data Sharing Infrastructure Worldwide

- RDA is an emerging, global community-driven organization created to **accelerate the development of research data-sharing infrastructure** world-wide.
- RDA community efforts focus on building **social, organizational and technical infrastructure** to
 - *reduce barriers to data sharing and exchange*
 - *accelerate the development of coordinated global data infrastructure*



RDA Approach:

CREATE → ADOPT → USE



RDA Members come together as

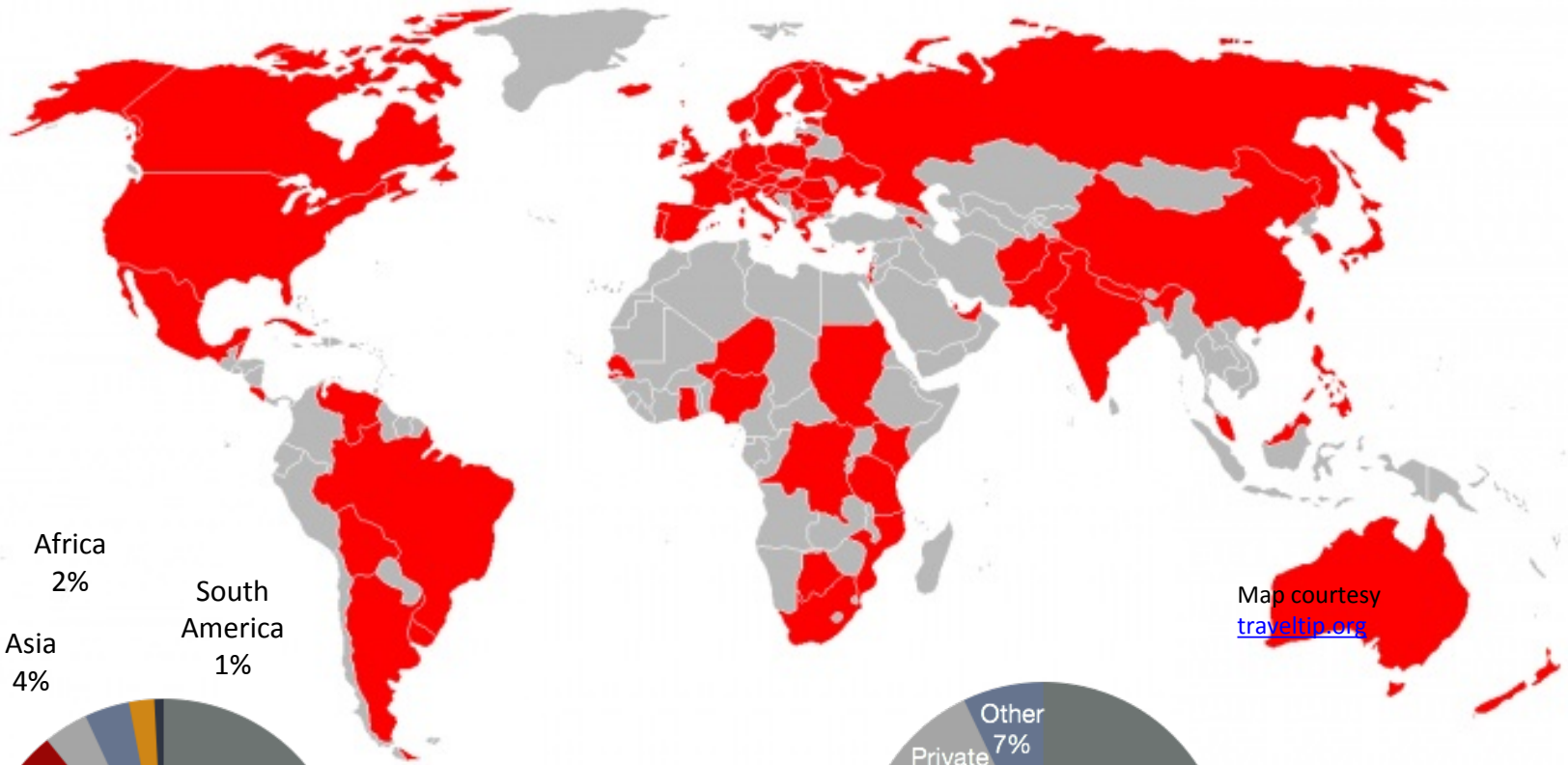
- **Working Groups** – 12-18 month efforts to build, adopt, and use specific pieces of infrastructure
- **Interest Groups** – longer-lived discussion forums that spawn Working Groups as specific pieces of needed infrastructure are identified.

Working Group efforts focus on the development and use of data sharing infrastructure

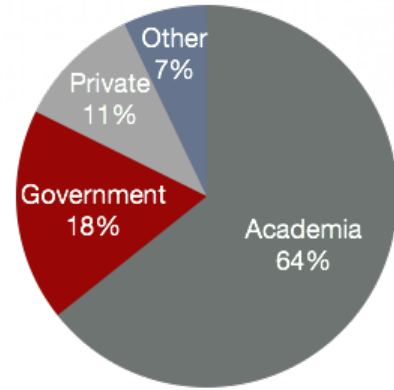
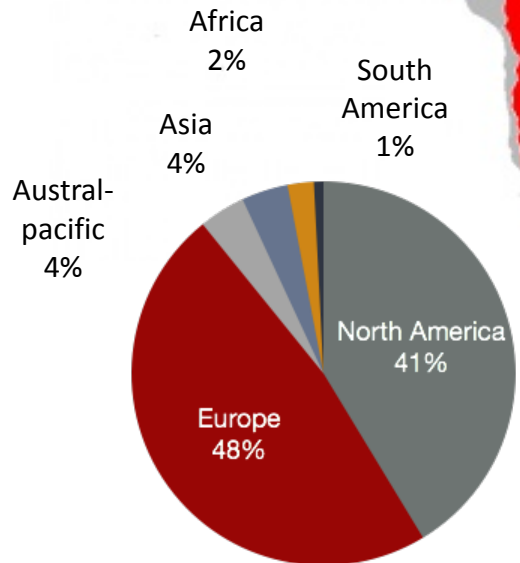
- **Code, policy, infrastructure, standards, or best practices that are adopted and used** by communities to enable data sharing
- **“Harvestable” efforts** for which 12-18 months of work can eliminate a roadblock
- **Efforts that have substantive applicability** to groups within the data community, but may not apply to everyone
- **Efforts for which working scientists and researchers can start today**

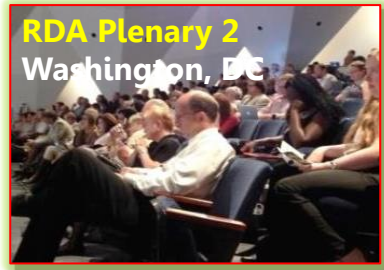


The RDA Community Today: **Over 1600** members from **70+ countries** (as of 15/3/14)



Map courtesy traveltip.org





Precipitous Growth

First Working Groups and Interest Groups

240 participants

RDA Launch / First Plenary

March 2013

First "neutral space" community meeting (Data Citation Summit)

First Org. Partner Meet-up

First BOFs

380 participants from 22 countries

RDA Second Plenary

September 2013

First Organizational Assembly

6 co-located events

14 BOF, 12 Working Groups, 22 Interest Groups

497 participants

RDA Third Plenary

March 2014



RDA Fourth Plenary

September 2014

Global Data Planning Meeting: October 2012

First RDA organizational telecon: August 2012

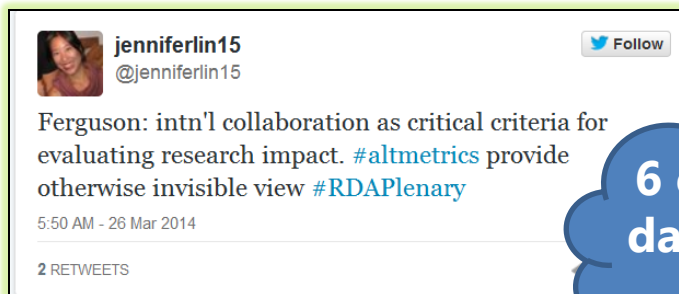
First Working Group exchange meeting



RDA Plenary 3

March 26-28, 2014

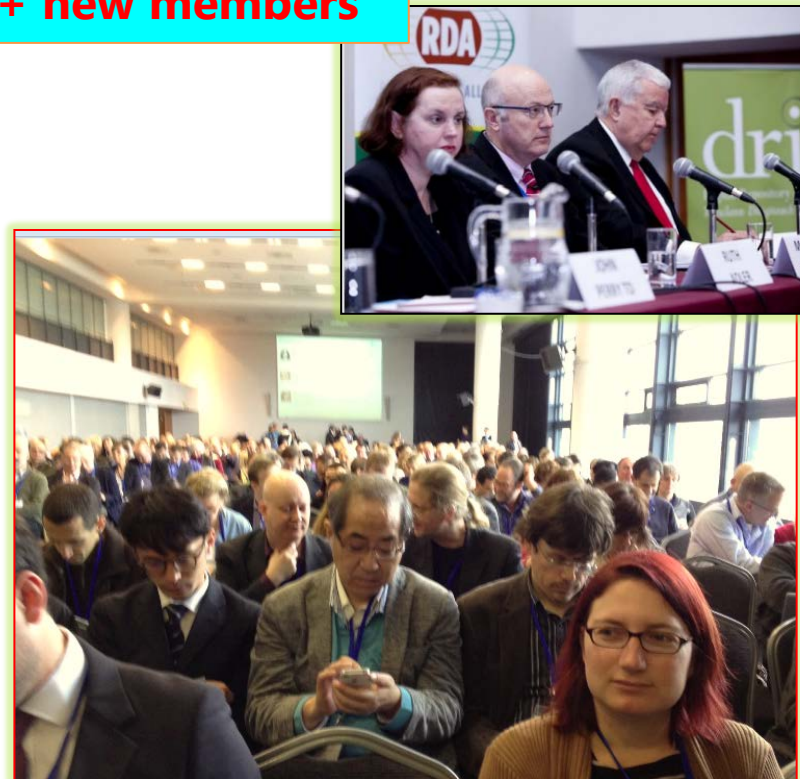
Dublin, Ireland



6 co-located data-focused events

Organizational Assembly Meeting: 20+ new members

Professional Title	Total	%
Advisor/Consultant	22	4%
CEO / Managing Director / Chief Executive	35	7%
CTO / IT Director	20	4%
IT Specialist / IT Architect	53	11%
Journalist / Editor / Copywriter	6	1%
Librarian	27	5%
Other	93	19%
Student	38	8%
Policy Development Manager / Policy Consultant	12	2%
Professor	42	8%
Programme Manager / Project Manager	62	12%
Researcher	87	18%
Total	497	100%



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RDA Interest (IG) and Working Groups (WG) by Focus

(as of 15/3/14)

Domain Science - focused

- Toxicogenomics Interoperability IG
- Structural Biology IG
- Biodiversity Data Integration IG
- Agricultural Data
- Interoperability IG
- Digital History and Ethnography IG
- Defining Urban Data Exchange for Science IG
- Marine Data Harmonization IG
- Materials Data Management IG

Community Needs - focused

- Community Capability Model IG
- Engagement IG
- Clouds in Developing Countries IG

Reference and Sharing - focused

- Data Citation IG
- Data Categories and Codes WG
- Legal Interoperability IG

Data Stewardship - focused

- Research Data Provenance IG
- Certification of Digital Repositories IG
- Preservation e-infrastructure
- Long-tail of Research Data IG
- Publishing Data IG
- Domain Repositories IG
- Global Registry of Trusted Data Repositories and Services IG

Base Infrastructure - focused

- Data Foundations and Terminology WG
- Metadata Standards WG
- Practical Policy WG
- PID Information Types WG
- Data Type Registries WG
- Metadata IG
- Big Data Analytics IG
- Data Brokering IG



**HPC
Members
welcome!**

First RDA Infrastructure Deliverables coming this Fall

Data Type Registries WG

- **Deliverables:** System of data type registries, formal model for describing types, working model of a registry.
- **Initial Adopters and Users:** CNRI, International DOI Foundation, Deep Carbon Observatory

Practical Code Policies

- **Deliverables:** Survey of policies in production use, testbed of machine actionable policies, deployment of 5 policy sets, policy starter kits
- **Initial Adopters and Users:** RENCi, DataNet Federation Consortium, CESNET, Odum Institute, EUDAT

Persistent Identifier Information Types

- **Deliverables:** Minimal set of PID types, API
- **Initial Adopters and Users:** Data Conservancy, DKRZ

Language Codes

- **Deliverables:** Operationalization of ISO language categories for repositories.
- **Initial Adopters and Users:** Language Archive, Paradisec

Data Foundations and Terminology

- **Deliverables:** Common vocabulary for data terms, formal definitions and open registry for data terms
- **Initial Adopters and Users:** EUDAT, DKRZ, Deep Carbon Observatory, CLARIN, EPOS

Metadata Standards

- **Deliverables:** Use cases and prototype directory of current metadata standards starting from DCC directory
- **Initial Adopters and Users:** JISC, DataOne

Next Steps for the RDA

More Infrastructure

Continuing pipeline of infrastructure deliverables adopted and used to accelerate data sharing

Effective Community

Increasing coordination of infrastructure

Increasing cross-boundary collaborations between domains, sectors, organizations

Synergistic Programs

International and regional programs focusing on workforce, outreach, expansion of infrastructure impact

Focus on Industry

**New partners in the Organizational Assembly
Focused strategy to support development of industry infrastructure for data sharing**



Challenge: Supporting and Sustaining Research Data Infrastructure



Research Data and Data Sharing Key to Innovation.

Research Data an Accelerator for All Sectors.

- National governments increasingly calling for public access to research data.
 - *Valuable to all sectors as a driver of current and future innovation*
- **Research data infrastructure is necessary** to support
 - *Use and re-use*
 - *Research reproducibility*
 - *Federally mandated data management plans*
 - *Public access to research data*



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Yet Research Data Infrastructure is Difficult to Sustain. Why?



Data-at-Risk & Rescue Inventory

[Browse Items](#) [Browse Collections](#)

Documenting Scientific Data-at-Risk and Data Rescue

What is the Data-at-Risk Inventory (DARI)?

The Data-at-Risk & Rescue Inventory (DARI) is an initiative that:

1. Catalogs valuable scientific data that are at risk of being lost to posterity.



The Sydney Morning Herald
Federal Politics

Some apps sold separately, vary by market.

[Political News](#) [Political Opinion](#) [Breaking Politics Video](#) [The Pulse](#) [The Sugar Hit](#)

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Research cuts anger universities

October 22, 2012



Bianca Hall
Political Correspondent

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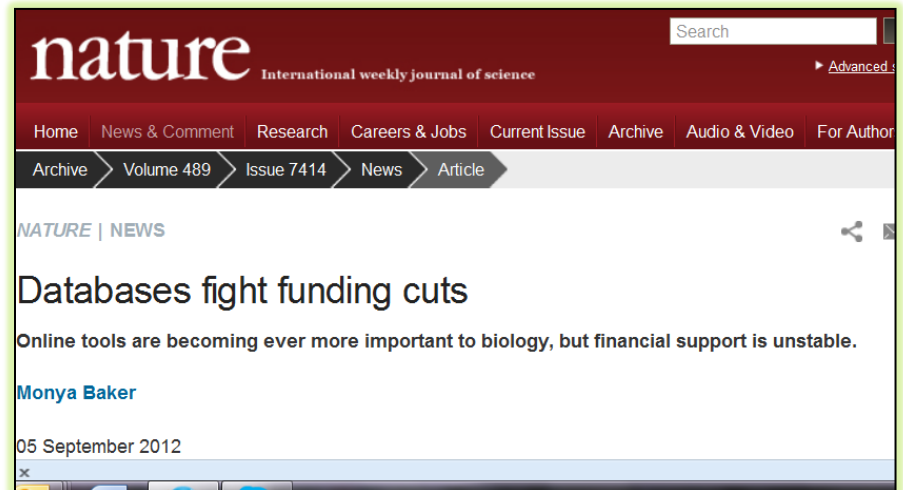
Turn gene expression on or turn gene expression off using 365 nm light. **Photo-Morpholinos**

The Scientist > The Nutshell

Funding Cuts Threaten Big Data

Reduced support from the US National Library of Medicine threatens to shut down five popular biological databases.

By Jef Akst | September 5, 2012



nature International weekly journal of science

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NATURE | NEWS

Databases fight funding cuts

Online tools are becoming ever more important to biology, but financial support is unstable.

Monya Baker

05 September 2012



Sustainable Data Infrastructure Starts with a Sustainable Economic Model

It's not just about the cost of storage.

Research data infrastructure costs increase with usage, stewardship and access requirements, perceived value

Greater costs beyond the center (including "big" data)

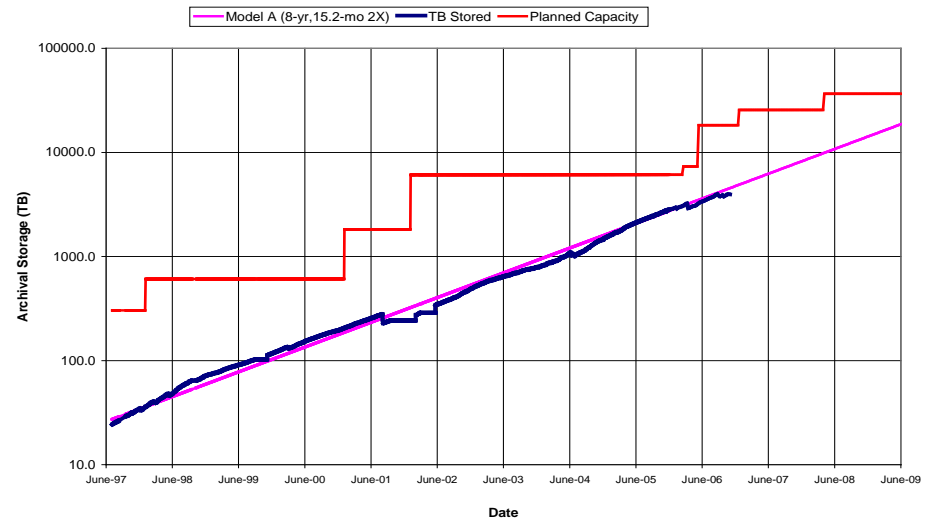


Data Economics: Data Management, Stewardship, and Use Incur Continuing Infrastructure Costs

Costs include

- Maintenance and upkeep
- Software tools and packages
- Utilities (power, cooling)
- Space
- Networking
- Security and failover systems
- People (expertise, help, infrastructure management, development)
- Training, documentation
- Monitoring, auditing
- Reporting costs
- Costs of compliance with regulation, etc.

Resources and Resource Refresh



SDSC Data Storage Growth '97-'09

- *Most valuable data replicated*
- *As research collections increase, storage capacity must stay ahead of demand*



In the Public Sector, Research and Infrastructure often compete for limited funding.

Infrastructure Investment a hard sell ...

	Research	Infrastructure
What is Newsworthy?	New discoveries and breakthroughs	Failure of systems
What is the value proposition?	Domain and national leadership and competitiveness	Enabler of innovation
Funding Model	Fixed-term funding	Continuous long-term support



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 8 October 2013 Last updated at 14:01 GMT
 Higgs boson scientists win Nobel prize in physics
 COMMENTS (643)
 By James Morgan
 Science reporter, BBC News

Crisp photos of moon landing are missing Spectacular images of day were stored, forgotten -- and lost

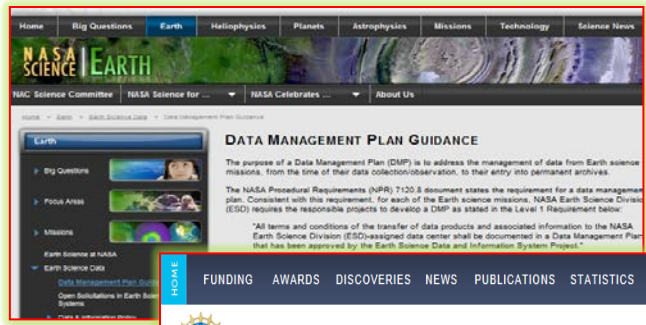
Marc Kaufman, Washington Post
 Sunday, February 4, 2007




nature International weekly journal of science
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 NATURE | NEWS
 Scientists losing data at a rapid rate
 Decline can mean 80% of data are unavailable after 20 years.
 Elizabeth Gibney & Richard Van Noorden



Data Infrastructure particularly important in light of increasing National R&D Agency Requirements for Data Access and Management




DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN GUIDANCE

The purpose of a Data Management Plan (DMP) is to address the management of data from Earth science missions, from the time of their data collection/observation, to their entry into permanent archives.

The NASA Procedural Requirements (NPR) 7120.8 document states the requirement for a data management plan. Consistent with this requirement, for each of the Earth science missions, NASA Earth Science Division (ESD) requires the responsible projects to develop a DMP as stated in the Level 1 Requirement below:


"All terms and conditions of the transfer of data products and associated information to the NASA Earth Science Division (ESD)-assigned data center shall be documented in a Data Management Plan that has been approved by the Earth Science Data and Information System Project."



National Science Foundation
Directorate for Engineering (ENG)

NSF Data Management Plan Requirements

design element



NIH Data Sharing Policy and Implementation Guidance

In NIH's view, all data should be considered for data sharing. **Data should be made as widely and freely available as possible while safeguarding the privacy of participants, and protecting confidential and proprietary data.** To facilitate data sharing, investigators submitting a research application requesting \$500,000 or more of direct costs in any single year to NIH on or after October 1, 2003 are expected to include a plan for sharing final research data for research purposes, or state why data sharing is not possible.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

February 22, 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

FROM: John P. Holdren
Director

SUBJECT: Increasing Access to the Results of Federally Funded Scientific Research

1. Policy Principles

The Administration is committed to ensuring that, to the greatest extent and with the fewest constraints possible and consistent with law and the objectives set out below, the direct results of federally funded scientific research are made available to and useful for the public, industry, and the scientific community. Such results include peer-reviewed publications and digital data.



Fran Berman

Economics of Public Access: Who Pays the Data Bill?

POLICYFORUM

SCIENCE PRIORITIES

Who Will Pay for Public Access to Research Data?

Francine Berman¹ and Vint Cerf²

On 22 February, the U.S. Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) released a memo calling for public access for publications and data resulting from federally sponsored research grants (1). The memo directed federal agencies with more than \$100 million R&D expenditures to “develop a plan to support increased public access to the results of research funded by the Federal Government.” Perhaps even more succinctly, a subsequent *New York Times* opinion page sported the headline “We Paid for the Research, So Let’s See It” (2). So who pays for data infrastructure?

The OSTP memo requested agencies to provide plans by September 2013 that describe their strategies for providing public access to both research publications and research data. Plans are expected to be implemented using “resources within the existing agency budget,” i.e., no new money should be expected. Currently, federal R&D agencies are working hard to foster approaches to public access, to assess needs for supporting partnerships and enabling infrastructure, and to develop timetables and approaches for implementation. We focus here on the research data portion of the OSTP memo.



Research data of community value are supported today in a variety of ways. Some of them, like those in the Protein Data Bank (PDB) (3)—a database of protein structure information used heavily by the life sciences community—are supported by the public sector. (In particular, U.S. funding from the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the U.S. Department of Energy for the Research Collaboratory for Structural Bioinformatics (RCSB) PDB is \$6.3 million annually.) Other data, as from the Longitudinal Study

When economic models and infrastructure are not in place to ensure access and preservation, federally funded research data are “at risk.”

What happens to valuable data when project funding ends? Consider, for example, a 3-year research project in which valuable sensor data are collected from an environmentally sensitive area. Those data may be useful not just for the duration of the project but for the next decade or more to collaborators and a broader community of researchers. For the first 3 years, the costs of stewardship (including development of a database that supports analysis, access to the data for the community through a portal, adequate storage and management of the data collection, and so on) may be paid for by the grant. But who pays for subsequent support? In such cases, research data may become more valuable just as the economics of stewardship become less viable.

Up to this point, no one sector has stepped up to take on the problem alone unrealistic to expect as much. In the sector, federal R&D agencies are expected to allocate enough resources to support the stewardship of federally funded research data. The



Digital Repository
@dri_ireland

Follow

Berman and Cerf "Who will pay for public access" behind paywall :(
m.sciencemag.org/content/341/61...
#ipres2013 #irony

Article: *Science Magazine*, August 9, 2013. Free public access link at <http://www.cs.rpi.edu/~bermaf/>

Op-Ed Recommendations: Partner Across Sectors to Distribute the Preservation and Stewardship Responsibilities

- Facilitate private sector stewardship of public access research data as a public good

Private Sector

- Clarify public sector stewardship commitments: articulate what data will / won't be supported

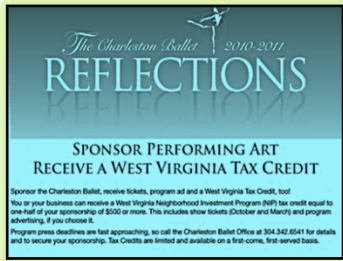
Public Sector

Academia

- Create sustainable university library and repository stewardship solutions

Individuals

- Evolve research culture to take advantage of what works in the private sector



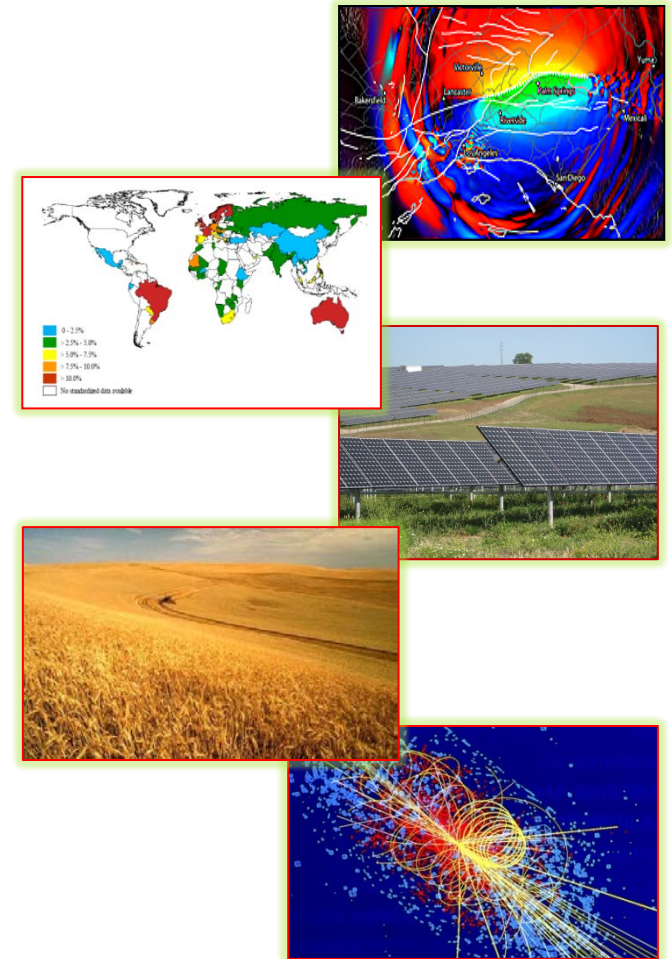
://alliance



Fran Berman

Next Steps Towards Sustainable Stewardship

- Identify and evolve an expanding network of repositories for publicly accessible research data
- Create useful metrics for successful stewardship and economic stability that can be used to support the development of effective organizational support
- Create a plan and actionable recommendations for strategic investment



Last Words: **Information Infrastructure is necessary for 21st Century Innovation**

- **Value Proposition:**

- Virtually all fields becoming data driven
- **Adequate and sustainable data infrastructure is critical to drive innovation and HPC applications**

- **What can we do:**

- Include data stewardship, management, use, access and preservation as part of project planning, budget and efforts
- Recognize and publish the data contributions of our work as well as the research contributions

Small steps (things to do on Monday morning):

1. If you don't have one, create a data management plan for your current project for a reasonable fixed term of time
2. Make your data available to the community (as appropriate) by curating it and ingesting it into a publicly accessible repository
3. Cite and publish your data as appropriate when you write about your results



Thank You!



Fran Berman