

Convergence to Open Science オープンサイエンスへのコンバージェンス

Formation of a Community to Foster
Shared Perception from Different Dreams
同床異夢から共通認識を醸成するコミュニティの形成

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Self Introduction



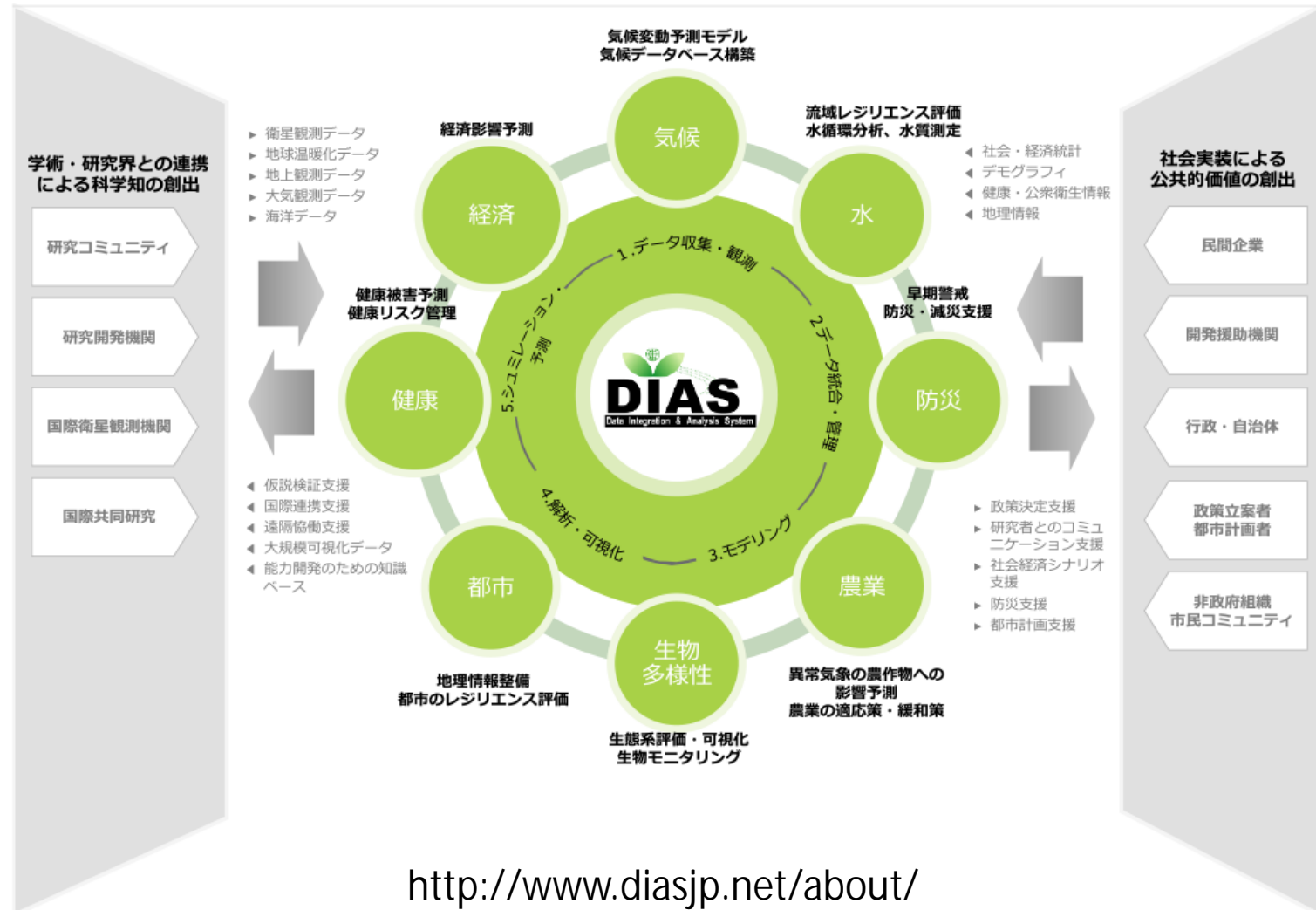
- Research on **creating values from data** at the forefront of informatics (boundary between other domains).
- Search and analysis on **visual data and geographic data**.
- Collaboration with scientists in other domains, especially **earth science or humanities**.

DIAS-P project



- Project duration: FY 2011 – FY 2015.
- One of MEXT projects on climate change adaptation strategy.
- I have been working on innovating the DIAS system for wider applicability and better utility.

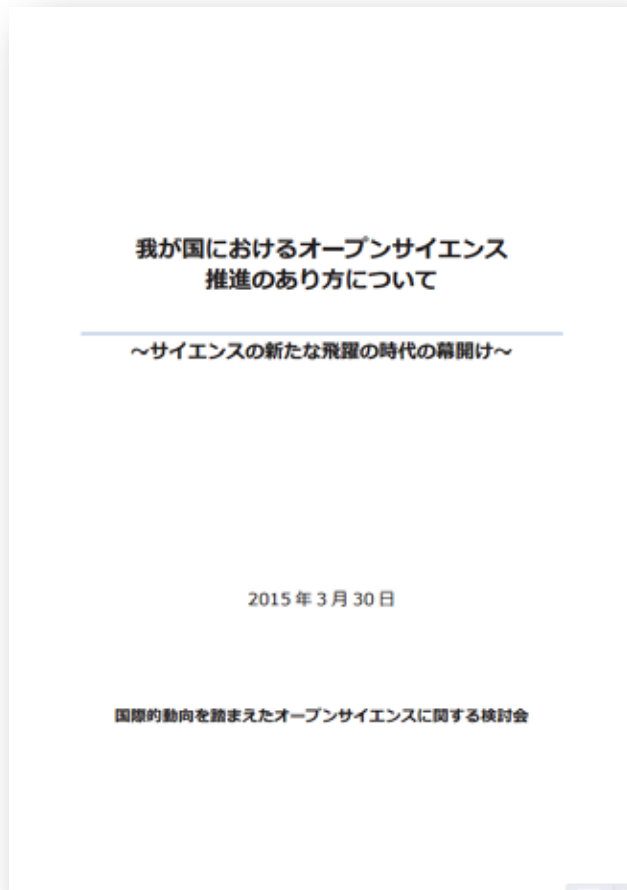
Overview of DIAS-P



<http://www.diasjp.net/about/>

Convergence to Open Science

What is Open Science?



- Open science is a concept that includes open access and open data, leading to innovation through the adoption of openness on research results, knowledge and data.
- Improve access not only from academia but also from industry and society to research results by funding from public sectors.

http://www8.cao.go.jp/cstp/sonota/openscience/150330_openscience_1.pdf



オープンサイエンス革命
マイケル・ニールセン (著)
紀伊國屋書店, 2013
右の引用はp.340.

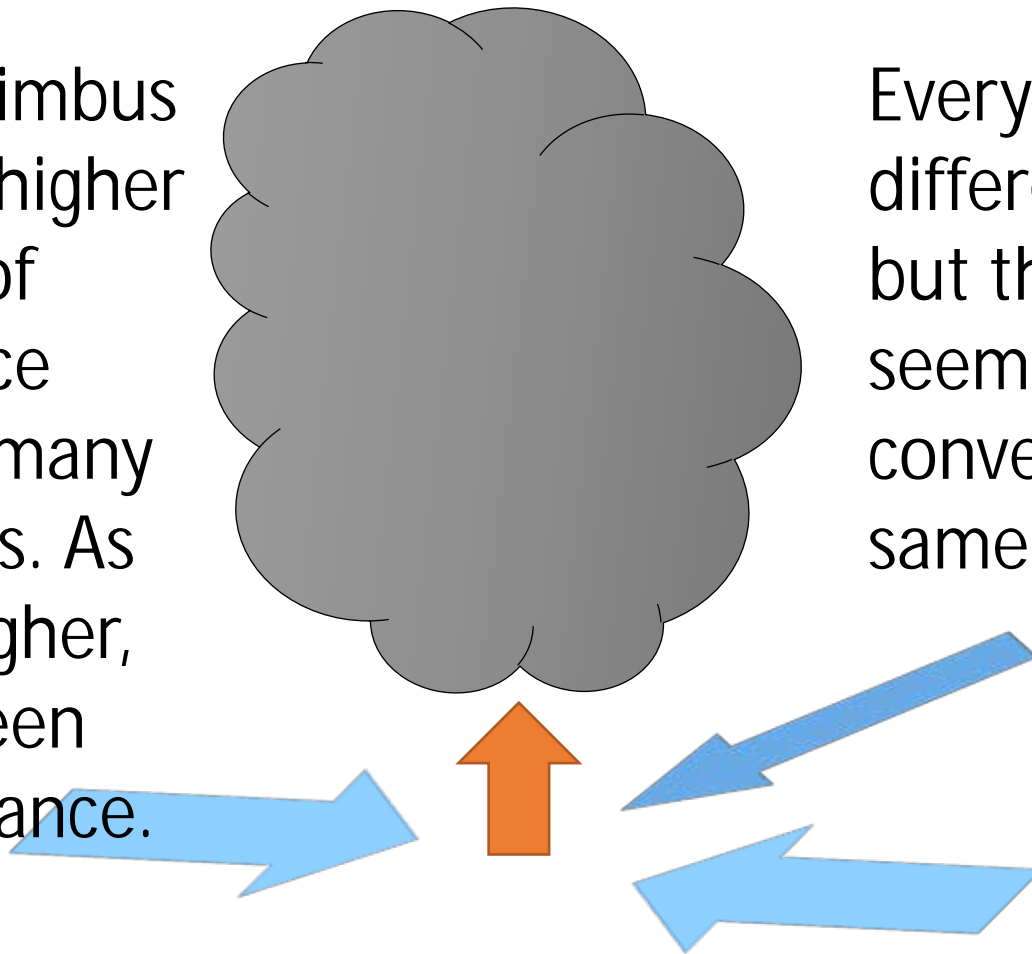
- Science has its own **problems** to slow down a movement to openness.
- A tool such as CC does not offer an exact solution on **credit issues** that scientists are evaluated by the publication of papers.
- Open science can learn from general activities toward openness, but **it also needs new ideas.**

My Definition

Open Science is the **convergence of dreams** by people who are not satisfied with the current practice of science, and see a **possibility of revolution by leveraging the concept of openness.**

Convergence to Open Science

A cumulonimbus is growing higher at a point of convergence caused by many movements. As growing higher, it can be seen from a distance.



Everyone has a different dream, but their hopes seem to be converging to the same point.

Different Dreams in Open Science

Different Dreams

1. Open Data
2. Open Access
3. Reproducible Science
4. Citizen Science
5. Data Citation
6. Open Innovation,

(1) Open Data

Problems

- The value of data is not maximized in the society even if it is supported by public funding.
- Data will not be reused by others if scientists never release their data.

Dreams

- Using **open data license** for effective data sharing and reuse.
- More data sharing and reuse may be realized by “**open research data license**” that considers the needs of research data.

What is Open Data?

<https://okfn.org/opendata/>

Key Features of Openness

- Availability and access
- Reuse and redistribution
- Universal participation

Why Open Data?

- Transparency
- Releasing social and commercial value
- Participation and engagement

Open data has two dimensions, namely **“value (utility)”** and **“transparency”**.

(2) Open Access

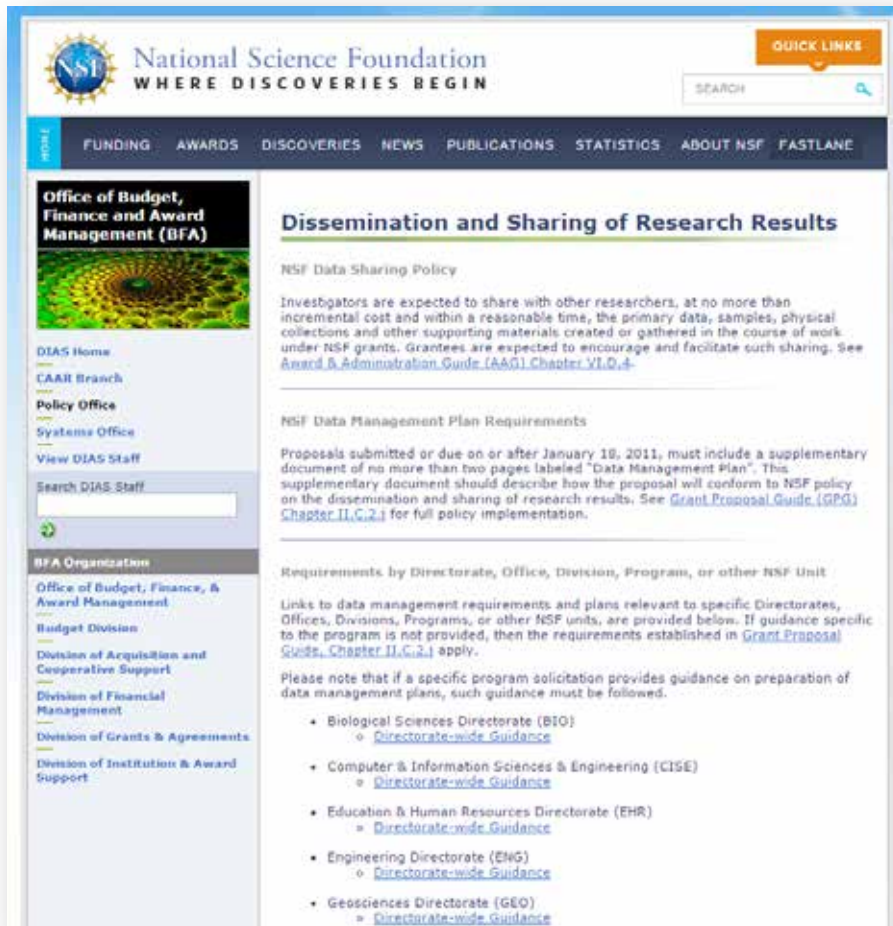
Problems

- **Serials crisis**: too expensive journals to continue purchase.
- **Dominating companies**: Only a few commercial companies can survive large-scale investment on electronic journals.

Dreams

- **Green OA** (Embargo + repository) or **Gold OA** (article processing charge).
- Recommendations or rules on open access through the power of **funding agencies**.

Movement in Funding Agencies



The screenshot shows the National Science Foundation (NSF) website. The header includes the NSF logo and the tagline "WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN". A navigation bar lists categories: FUNDING, AWARDS, DISCOVERIES, NEWS, PUBLICATIONS, STATISTICS, ABOUT NSF, and FASTLANE. The main content area is titled "Dissemination and Sharing of Research Results" and features a section for "NSF Data Sharing Policy". The left sidebar contains links to the "Office of Budget, Finance and Award Management (BFA)", "DIAS Home", "CAAR Branch", "Policy Office", "Systems Office", and "View DIAS Staff".

Dissemination and Sharing of Research Results

NSF Data Sharing Policy

Investigators are expected to share with other researchers, at no more than incremental cost and within a reasonable time, the primary data, samples, physical collections and other supporting materials created or gathered in the course of work under NSF grants. Grantees are expected to encourage and facilitate such sharing. See [Award & Administration Guide \(AAG\) Chapter VI.D.4](#).

NSF Data Management Plan Requirements

Proposals submitted or due on or after January 18, 2011, must include a supplementary document of no more than two pages labeled "Data Management Plan". This supplementary document should describe how the proposal will conform to NSF policy on the dissemination and sharing of research results. See [Grant Proposal Guide \(GPG\) Chapter II.C.2.1](#) for full policy implementation.

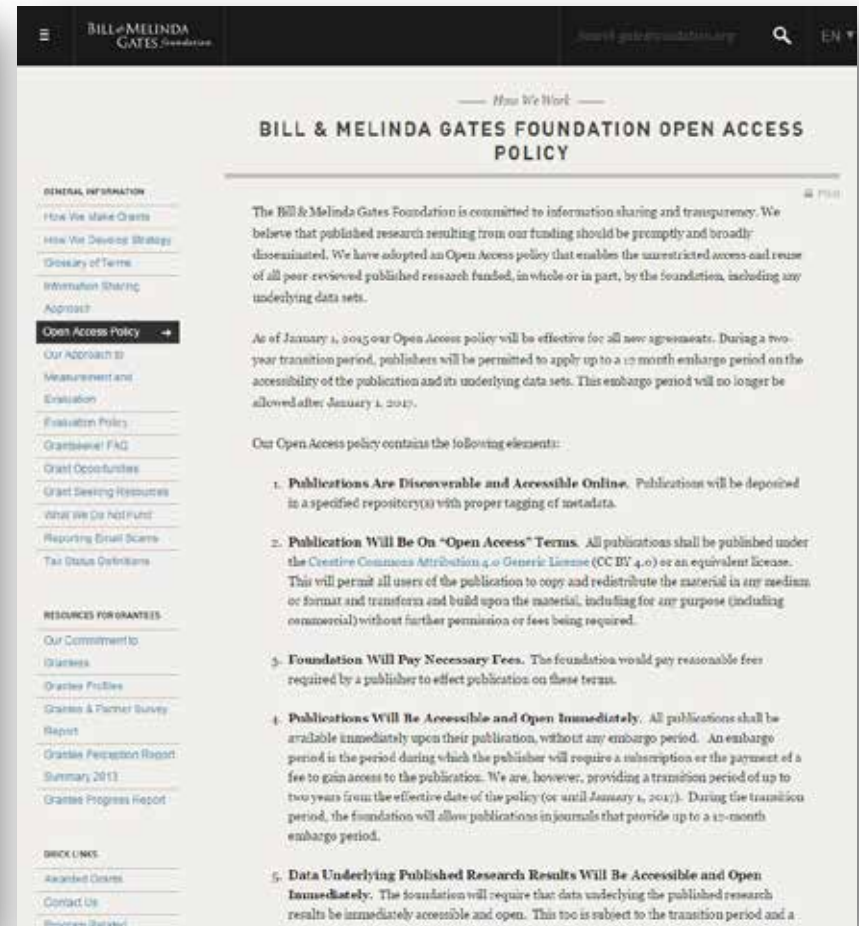
Requirements by Directorate, Office, Division, Program, or other NSF Unit

Links to data management requirements and plans relevant to specific Directorates, Offices, Divisions, Programs, or other NSF units, are provided below. If guidance specific to the program is not provided, then the requirements established in [Grant Proposal Guide, Chapter II.C.2.1](#) apply.

Please note that if a specific program solicitation provides guidance on preparation of data management plans, such guidance must be followed.

- Biological Sciences Directorate (BIO)
 - [Directorate-wide Guidance](#)
- Computer & Information Sciences & Engineering (CISE)
 - [Directorate-wide Guidance](#)
- Education & Human Resources Directorate (EHR)
 - [Directorate-wide Guidance](#)
- Engineering Directorate (ENG)
 - [Directorate-wide Guidance](#)
- Geosciences Directorate (GEO)
 - [Directorate-wide Guidance](#)

NSF Data Management Plan



The screenshot shows the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Open Access Policy page. The header includes the foundation's name and a search bar. The main content area is titled "BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION OPEN ACCESS POLICY". The left sidebar contains links to "GENERAL INFORMATION", "RESOURCES FOR GRANTEES", and "BRIEF LINKS". The main text describes the foundation's commitment to information sharing and transparency, and outlines the Open Access policy.

BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION OPEN ACCESS POLICY

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation is committed to information sharing and transparency. We believe that published research resulting from our funding should be promptly and broadly disseminated. We have adopted an Open Access policy that enables the unrestricted access and reuse of all peer-reviewed published research funded, in whole or in part, by the foundation, including any underlying data sets.

As of January 1, 2015 our Open Access policy will be effective for all new agreements. During a two-year transition period, publishers will be permitted to apply up to a 12-month embargo period on the accessibility of the publication and its underlying data sets. This embargo period will no longer be allowed after January 1, 2017.

Our Open Access policy contains the following elements:

1. **Publications Are Discoverable and Accessible Online.** Publication will be deposited in a specified repository(s) with proper tagging of metadata.
2. **Publication Will Be On "Open Access" Terms.** All publications shall be published under the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Generic License \(CC BY 4.0\)](#) or an equivalent license. This will permit all users of the publication to copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format and transform and build upon the material, including for any purpose (including commercial) without further permission or fees being required.
3. **Foundation Will Pay Necessary Fees.** The foundation would pay reasonable fees required by a publisher to effect publication on these terms.
4. **Publications Will Be Accessible and Open Immediately.** All publications shall be available immediately upon their publication, without any embargo period. An embargo period is the period during which the publisher will require a subscription or the payment of a fee to gain access to the publication. We are, however, providing a transition period of up to two years from the effective date of the policy (or until January 1, 2017). During the transition period, the foundation will allow publications in journals that provide up to a 12-month embargo period.
5. **Data Underlying Published Research Results Will Be Accessible and Open Immediately.** The foundation will require that data underlying the published research results be immediately accessible and open. This too is subject to the transition period and a

Open Access Policy

BILL & MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION OPEN ACCESS POLICY (JAN. 2015)

- Publications Are Discoverable and Accessible Online.
- Publication Will Be On “Open Access” Terms.
- Foundation Will Pay Necessary Fees.
- Publications Will Be Accessible and Open Immediately.
- Data Underlying Published Research Results Will Be Accessible and Open Immediately.

(3) Reproducible Science

Problems

- Many research results are **not reproducible**, and credibility of research is in danger.
- **Closed software and research environment** hampers verification of research results.

Dreams

- Open research data enables verification by anyone.
- Possibility of verification against misconduct leads to **transparency of research**.

(4) Citizen Science

Problems

- Scientific data collection could be improved through the participation of citizens.
- Accountability and social responsibility is limited without participation of citizen to scientific processes.

Dreams

- **Participatory platform** can lead to problem solutions with the power of citizen.
- **Trans-disciplinary science** : co-creation of values through collaboration between scientists and citizen.

Participatory Monitoring



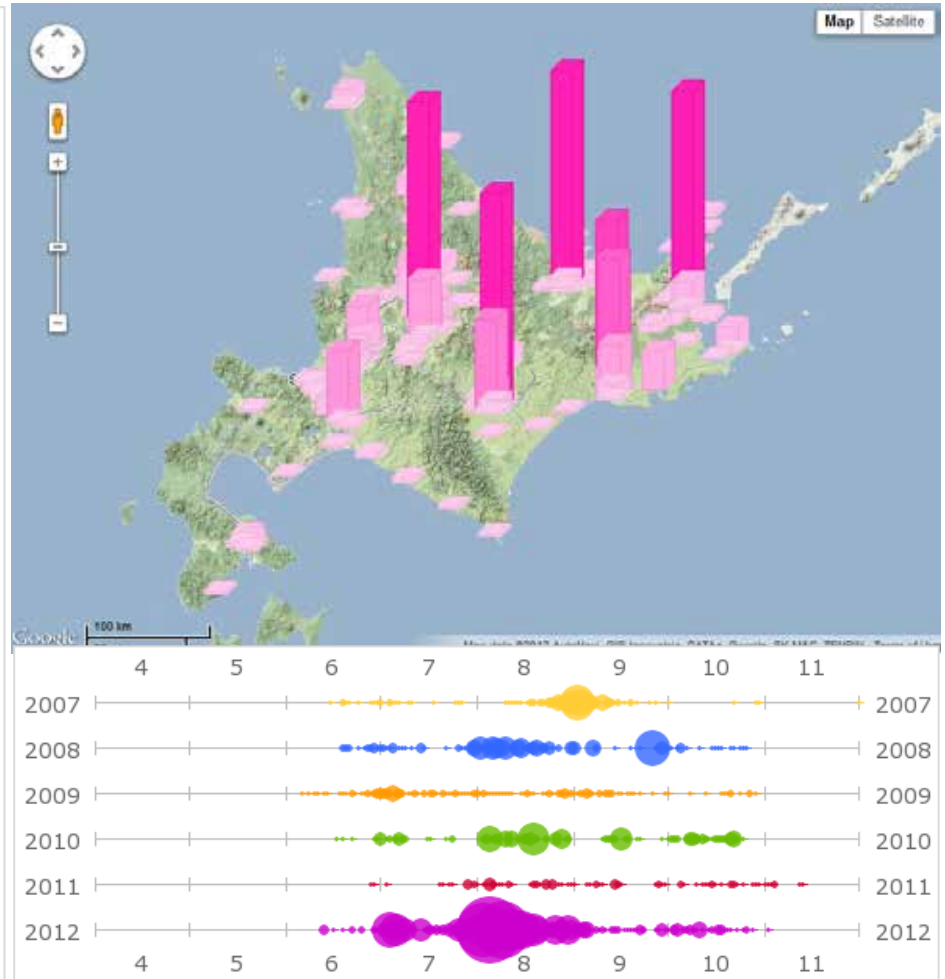
Bombus terrestris was introduced from Europe in 1991, and designated as invasive species in 2006.

- We continued participatory monitoring in Hokkaido since 2006.
- Participants capture the invasive bee and report the situation to scientists.

Collaboration with Prof. Izumi Washitani (University of Tokyo) as part of DIAS project.

Seiyou Status

<http://www.seiyoubusters.com/seiyou/>



(5) Data Citation

Problems

- Construction and operation of data infrastructure does not receive proper appreciation.
- Data-related research needs new framework for evaluation toward sustainable career.

Dreams

- **Data papers and data citations** are a new approach for evaluating data-related research.
- **Scientists are familiar with the practice of citation** and we already have infrastructure for citations.

Example of Data Journals



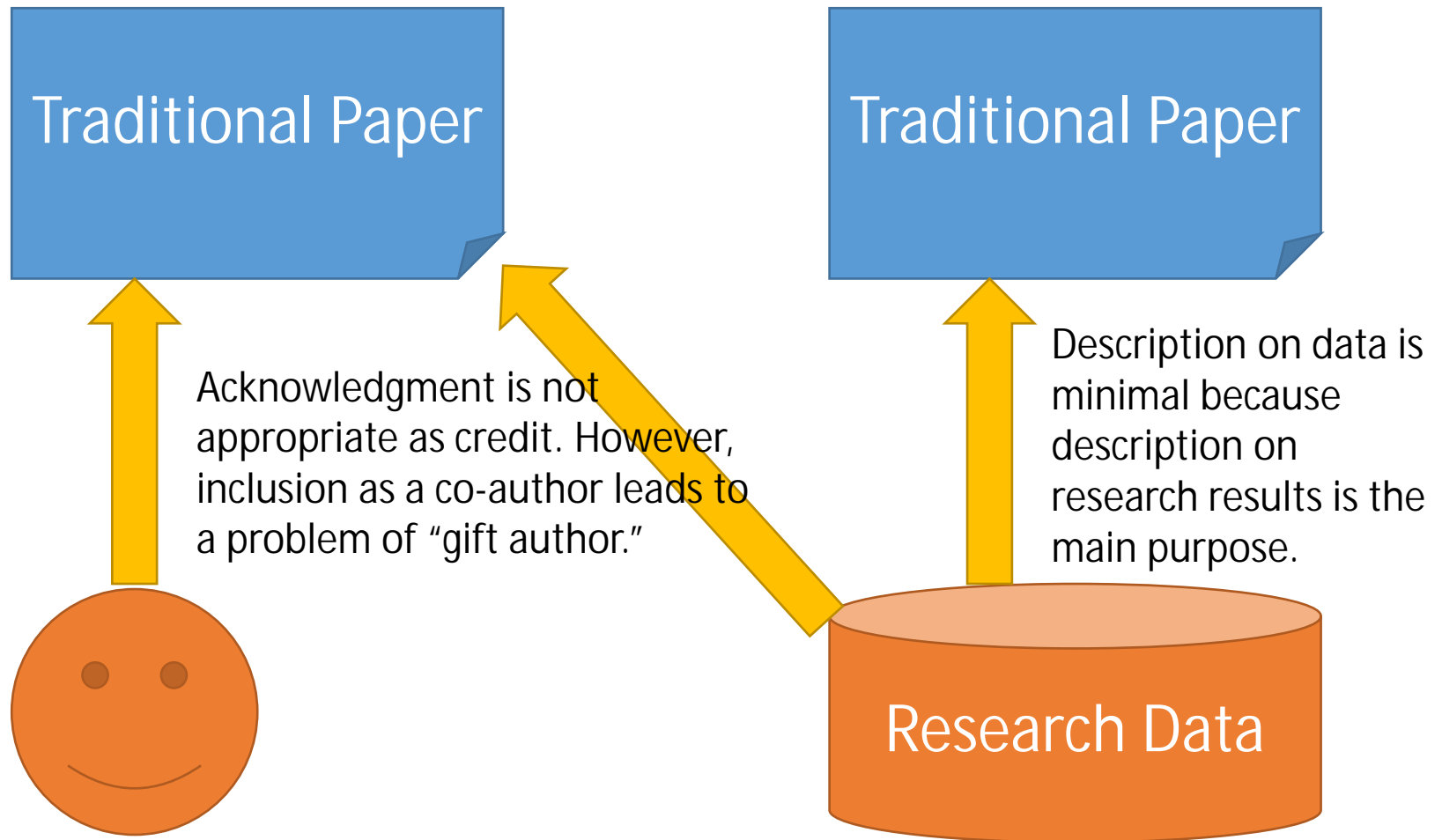
Scientific Data (Nature publishing group)

Earth System Science Data (Copernicus)

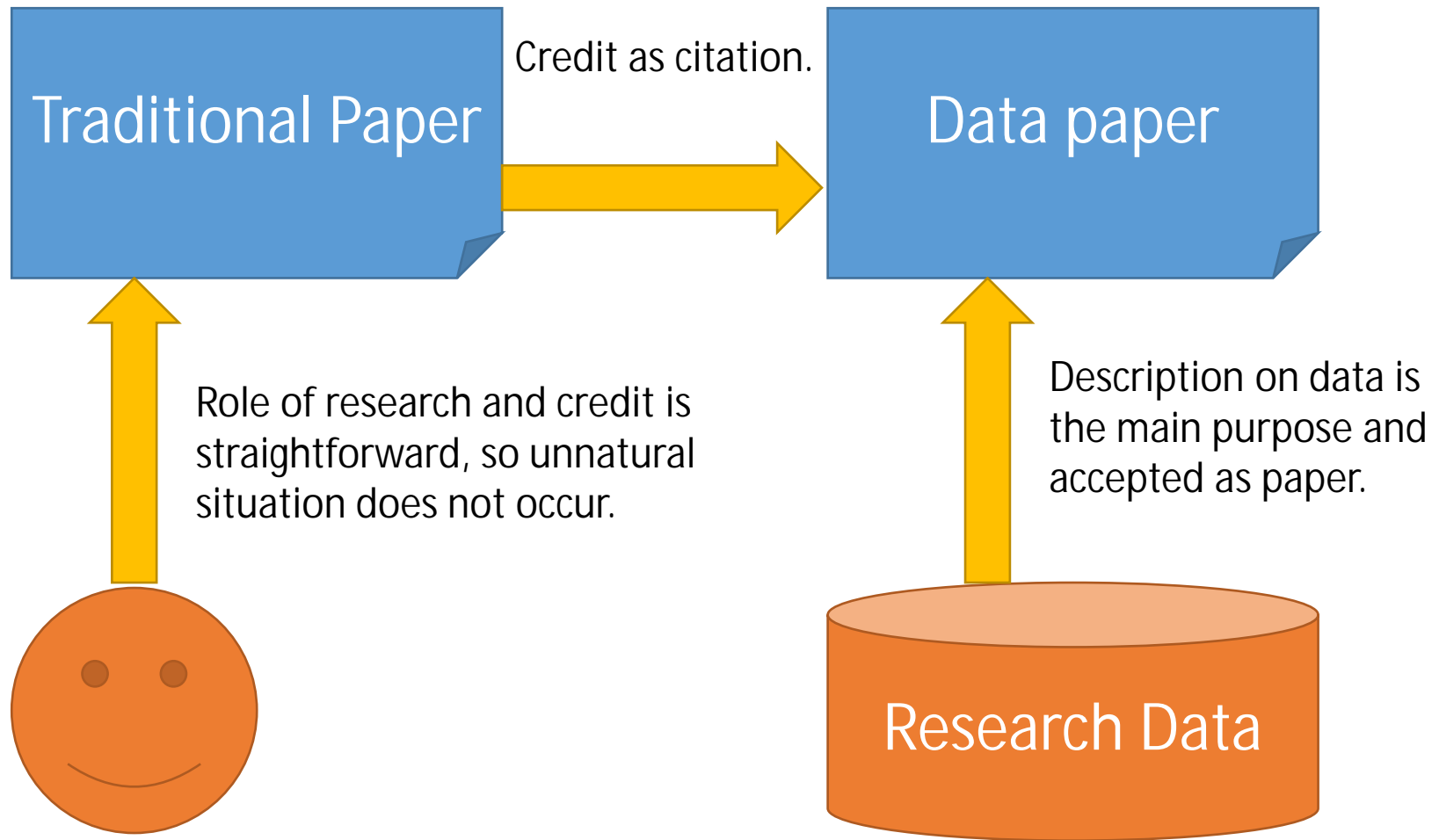
Review of Data Journals

- Scientific Data has the following criteria.
 1. Experimental Rigor and Technical Data Quality
 2. Completeness of the Description
 3. Integrity of the Data Files and Repository Record
- Importance or novelty of discovery from the dataset is not evaluated. Interpretation of data should not be included.
- Data papers focus useful description for data interpretation and reuse, such as quality control, and the rigor of data generation process.

Traditional Publication



Publication with Data Papers



Fostering Communities for Shared Perception

DIAS Open Science Seminar

- DIAS members (NII, Univ. Tokyo, Kyoto Univ. JAMSTEC, NIES) gathered as a working group for the JaLC experimental project.
- ML started on Oct. 2014, and the seminar started on Jan. 2015. **We had 10 meetings**, and discussed various themes such as identifiers, metadata and open science.
- We contributed the JaLC project by requests on improvement and documentation.

Topics Discussed in the Seminar

- Progress report on JaLC experimental project.
- Review of data repositories in the world.
- DOI assignment rules and version control.
- Clarification on agenda about data citation.
- What is dynamic citation?
- Requirement for recommended repositories.
- Information sharing system on open science.
- Cultural difference in different communities.

Shared Perception

- **I** had little knowledge, even on DOI, so we started to explore related information.
- **We** started to have a global picture by sharing information on various topics.
- **The seminar** expanded by welcoming DIAS members from NIES to have a wider view.
- **JaLC experimental project** consists of people with different motivation on open science.

Community of Open Science

DIAS

JaLC

Community on research data

Scientists, Societies, Libraries, Government

My Dream

“Shoulders of Giants”



☒ ウェブ全体から検索 ☐ 日本語のページを検索

巨人の肩の上に立つ



☒ Articles (☒ include patents) ☐ Case law

Stand on the shoulders of giants

- Academic research can have a far-reaching view by standing on the achievement of past research.
- A scientist who made “shoulders of giants” is great. However, are they receiving proper appreciation?

Revolutionary Tool

[PDF] Protein and polymer analyses up to m/z 100 000 by **laser ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry**

K Tanaka, H Waki, Y Ido, S Akita... - ... **mass spectrometry**, 1988 - masspec.scripps.edu

... and Polymer Analyses up to m/z 100 000 by **Laser Ionization Time-of-flight Mass Spectrometry**

Koichi Tanaka¹, Hiroaki Waki ... on this method of sample preparation should be promising, enabling the detection of high ... 7. T. Yoshida, K. Tanaka, Y. Ido, S. Akita and Y. Yoshida, **Mass ...**

Cited by 2765 Related articles All 4 versions Cite Save

[CITATION] **Detection of high mass molecules by laser desorption time-of-flight mass spectrometry**

K Tanaka, Y Ido, S Akita, Y Yoshida, T Yoshida - ... Symposium on **Mass Spectrometry**, 1987

Cited by 67 Related articles Cite Save

Protein and Polymer Analyses up to m/z 100 000 by Laser Ionization Time-of-flight Mass Spectrometry

Koichi Tanaka¹, Hiroaki Waki, Yutaka Ido, Satoshi Akita, Yoshikazu Yoshida and Tamio Yoshida

Shimadzu Corporation, Nishinokyo-Kuwabaracho, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto 604, Japan

SPONSOR REFEREE: T. Matsuo, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan

Hitherto, ²⁵²Cf plasma desorption mass spectrometry (PDMS) has been used to study peptides and proteins in the molecular weight range from 1 kDa to 35 kDa.^{1,2} Fast atom bombardment mass spectrometry (FABMS)

Two TOF systems were constructed. The first system utilized a digital wave memory and accumulation circuits. This system could accumulate the spectrum data of 8 K words within 1 ms. In the first place, a "one shot"

Tanaka, Koichi, et al. "Protein and polymer analyses up to m/z 100 000 by laser ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry." *Rapid communications in mass spectrometry* 2.8 (1988): 151-153.

ID Systems for Research

Linking researchers and funding agencies

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Connecting Research and Researchers

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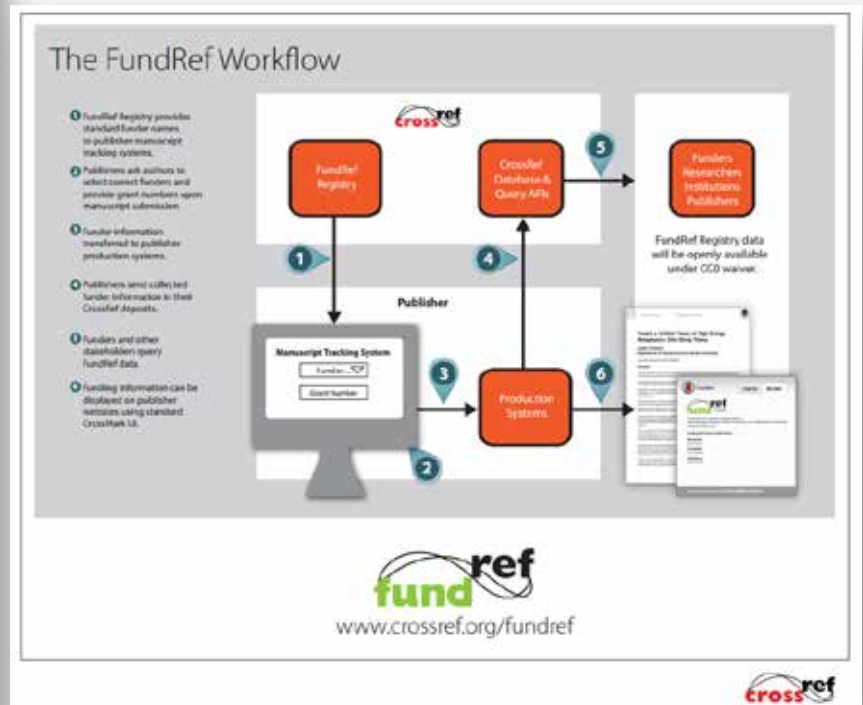
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LATEST NEWS

- Mon, 2015-05-04
Enabling Publication Workflows: Persistent identifiers in article submissions
- Fri, 2015-04-24
ORCID at scale
- Wed, 2015-04-22
ORCID joins Statements Issued in Australia
- Thu, 2015-04-16
Introducing Doug Wright, Director of Membership
- Tue, 2015-04-14
ORCID Welcomes Two New Directors

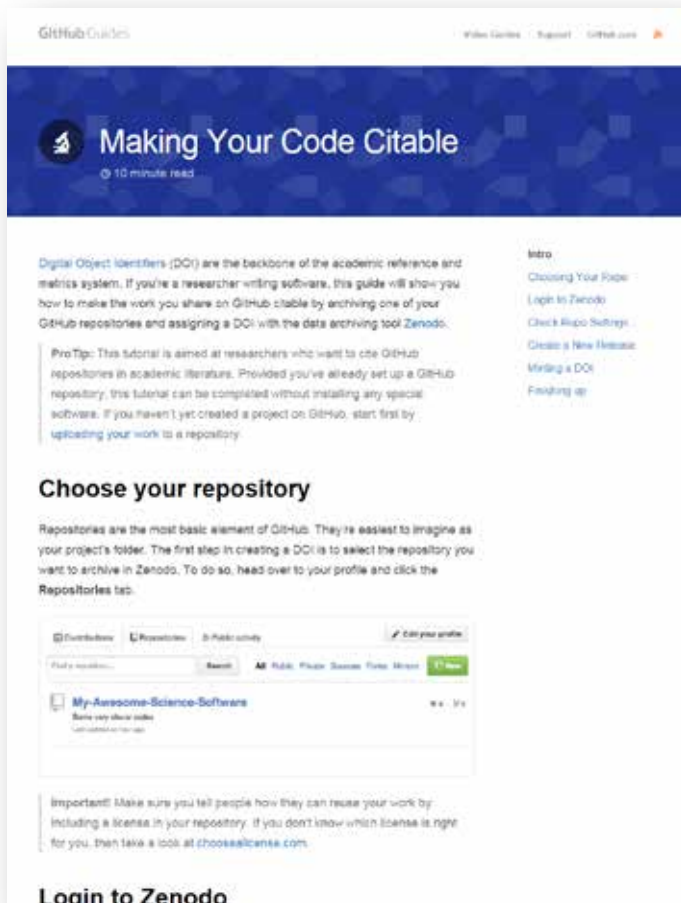
[More news](#)

<http://orcid.org/>

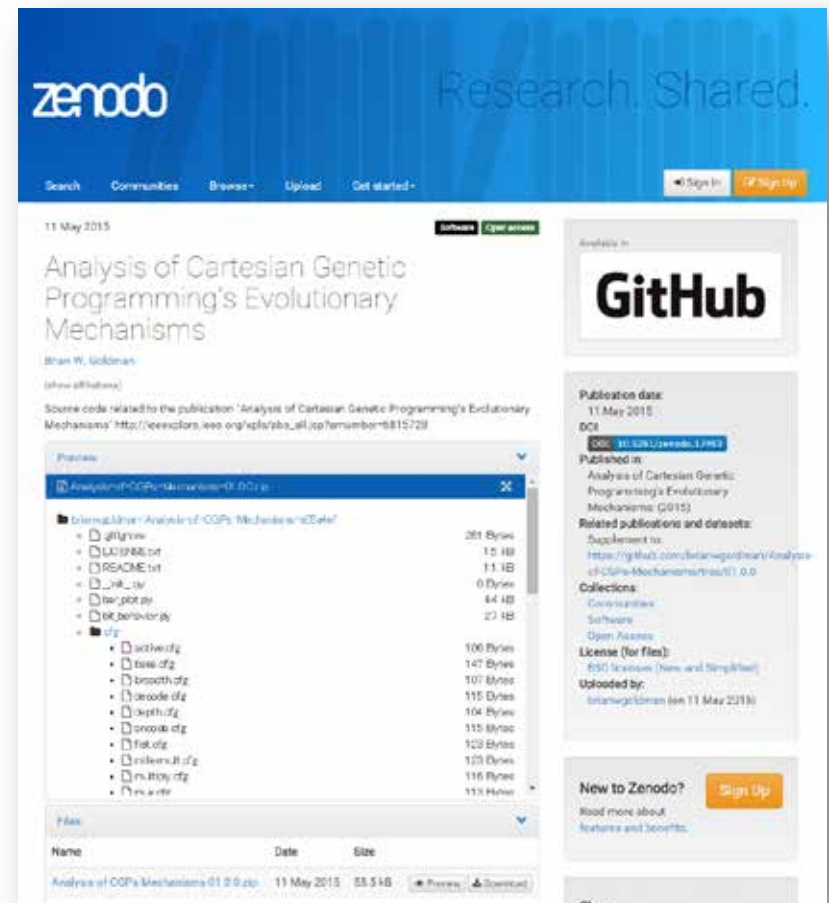


http://www.crossref.org/08downloads/handouts/FundRef_Workflow.pdf

Software Citation



<https://guides.github.com/activities/citable-code/>



<https://zenodo.org/>

Total Evaluation of Research

- **Citation of everything**: if all research results are citable, the existing **citation platform** can be used for the quantification of researcher's contribution and grant's contribution.
- Citation platform that maintains linked research outcome may lead to **more complex research metrics** that considers research contribution not in traditional papers.

Giant Shoulder Award

- Data citation, or **citation of everything**, is useful to identify **giant research contribution**?
- **State-of-the-art research** is not always “giant shoulders” because some scientists just take advantage of it.
- What is **data infrastructure** that deserves “giant shoulder award”? Every academic society could establish its own metric.

Visualization of Giant Shoulders?



株式会社稲葉製作所ウェブサイトより

- Giant shoulder is stable even if 100 people, or 10,000 people, are relying on it.

Conclusion

Summary

- Open Science is the convergence of dreams to realize better scientific research.
- “Open=Good” is not the reason; openness is for leveraging the revolution of science.
- People see different hopes in “openness.”
- Community about open science is necessary for the continuous development of shared perception from different dreams.

Related Websites

- **DIAS Project**

- <http://www.diasjp.net/>
- <https://dias.ex.nii.ac.jp/>

- **Personal Webpage**

- <http://agora.ex.nii.ac.jp/~kitamoto/>
- <http://researchmap.jp/kitamoto/>