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e-Infrastructure for the European Research Area A roadmap



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"The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Commission"



- Current achievements GÉANT and Grids
- eInfrastructures vision WHY WHAT and HOW
- Preparations for FP7
- Current state of 'play'





Developments and achievements

- Deployment of the pan-European GÉANT Research Network (including a global perspective)
- Promotion of large scale IPv6 validation testbeds
- Grid concept proven in *e*Science application pilots
- Strengthening of Europe's position in Grid middleware development and Grid research
- First steps taken towards maturing Grid technologies for industrial use
- Contribution to standardisation
- Grid deployment side by side with networking deployment elnfrastructure







- World leading Research Network
- Connecting more than 3900 Universities and R&D centers
- Over 34 countries across Europe >30 million users
- Connectivity to NA, Japan, ...
- Speeds of up to 10 Gbps + Hybrid Networking (light paths)
- Serves millions of end-users +
 eScience Projects
- The model: A 3-tier Federal Architecture
- Many european schools are also connected (dependent on









Researchers: Fast growing Needs





Researcher: the most precious capital and the centre of all developments!







A new way of doing Science



a new way for all scientists to work on research challenges that would otherwise be difficult to address





Global collaboration in Science







Sharing of resources

Resources can be physical, virtual, single or multiple sited

Resources can be distributed world-wide



Resources can be of any information type (storage, computing, networking, instrumentation, etc)



Access to them needs to be provided in a secure, coordinated, seamless, dynamic and inexpensive way







Virtual research organisations









Advanced Grid infrastructures



Human Society

Grid system

Sharing of resources, production efficiency







e-Infrastructure – essential for Europe









e-Infrastructure



set of persistent services and processes bringing the power of distributed ICT based resources to a virtual community





How to address e-infrastructures



Fostering communities of practice which lead to evolution, shaping and stabilisation of new scientific and technological paradigms (virtuous cycle of innovation)

Exploiting mutual benefits: research organisations shape technology, as much as technology shapes research organisations and research practices

Huge amounts of data are required to store enduring knowledge to be able to access it 'anywhere, anytime'

From: Meteorology, bio-informatics, radio-astronomy (=storage, transfer and processing of data) to Large scale GRID based testbeds beyond eScience: eLearning eBusiness. eCulture eHealth.





How to address e-infrastructures



Fostering coordination and synergies with national initiatives, fighting digital divide

Virtual collaboration, virtual presence, virtual labs, simulations, gaming and role playing to share knowledge and skills. Lifelong learning.

This all requires an ambitious cross-discipline collaboration (by researchers and Commission)

Patience, spirit, mutual understanding and recognition, joint development







e-Infrastructure - Strategic building blocks





World leading GÉANT / Grid infrastructures









Workshop on Scientific repositories

Conclusions:

- There is a large, but by no means comprehensive, deployment of Digital Repositories in Europe and elsewhere.
- They currently contain several million objects, of many types, such as indexes, articles, books, theses, audio-visual materials, original scientific data, e-learning materials etc.
- A large fraction of these objects is Open Access (i.e. can be accessed without copyright restrictions).
- For other items, such as journal articles, access may be subject to conditions applied by the publisher.
- Most Digital Repositories today are based at institutions, with searches carried out on a single repository.
- In some countries there are initiatives to federate these Institutional Repositories and enable searches to be carried out over the combined holdings.





Conclusions

- There is an internationally accepted standard (OAI-PMH) for metadata.
- Whilst there are already a number of successful examples of Digital Repository systems, the architecture, middleware and metadata standards to support Digital Repositories are under continual development.
- Digital Repositories are expected to form an integral part of the e-Infrastructure for research in the future.





Recommendations

- 1. A co-ordinated set of strategic studies should be undertaken.
- 2. The majority of content will be sourced at the institutional level. Institutions should be encouraged to set up Institutional Repositories and to encourage their researchers and authors to deposit their material.
- 3. Consideration should be given to making the depositing of research results (publications, datasets, images, models or simulations) in accordance with the principles of Open Access publishing mandatory.
- 4. All countries in Europe should be encouraged to set up national programmes.
- 5. In the short to medium term, some demonstrator/testbed projects should be undertaken to demonstrate trans-national access.





Recommendations

- 6. At the pan-European level, it is essential to plan now for a knowledge infrastructure as an integral component of the e-infrastructures under FP7.
- 7. The use of widely-adopted metadata standards should be encouraged in order to enable inter-operability
- 8. The technology, middleware, content and organisational methods developed for the support of Digital Repositories for research will be of value in other sectors, for example, e-learning, e-health, e-government and e-commerce.
- 9. The workshop was asked to consider GÉANT as a possible model for a pan-European DR infrastructure (both at organisational level and exploiting the benefits of a layered infrastructure network/grid/knowledge layer).













e-Infrastructure in FP7



Specific Programme

...to support in a coordinated way digital libraries, archives, data storage, data curation and the necessary pooling of resources, at European level, to organise the data repositories for the scientific community and future generations of scientists. The aspects of enhanced trust and confidence of e-Infrastructures will be addressed.

.fostering the further development and evolution of high-capacity and high-performance communication (GÉANT) and grid empowered infrastructures as well as of high-end computing European capabilities stressing the need to support the reinforcement of world class distributed supercomputing and storage facilities, data advanced visualisation facilities. The activities also aim at fostering the adoption by user communities,





I e-Infrastructure in FP7





The Capacities Specific Programme of FP7 (Commission proposal)

Research infrastructures: 3987 M€ (54%) **Research for benefit of SMEs: 1914 M€ (25%)** International Regions of knowledge: 160 M€ (2%) cooperation: 359 M€ (5%) Science in society: 558 M€ (7%) Research potential: 558 M€ (7%)

Discussions on FP7 financial resources are on-going

➤Total proposed FP7 financial resources by Commission: ~73 €B

➤ European Council Dec 2005 meeting on EU financial perspectives suggested FP7 financial resources to adjust to ~50 €B

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Further info on e-Infrastructures

