

オープンサイエンスの推進と Data Citation Principles

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目次

- オープンデータ、オープンサイエンス
 - 国際的な動向、G8の動き
 - 国内の状況
- 「科学」とデータ
 - なぜデータの引用(サイテーション)が重要か。
- Data Citation Principles



G8(2013)における 研究データオープン化の 合意 (↔ Open Government Data)

G8 Science Ministers Statement London UK, 12

Introduction

We, the G8 Science Ministers met in London on Wednesday of our respective national science academies, as part of this unique meeting we discussed how our nations could lead in transparency, coherence and coordination of the global scientific research in order to address global challenges and maximise the social benefits of research.

3. Open Scientific Research Data

Open enquiry is at the heart of scientific endeavour, and rapid technological change has profound implications for the way that science is both conducted and its results communicated. It can provide society with the necessary information to solve global challenges. We are committed to openness in scientific research data to speed up the progress of scientific discovery, create innovation, ensure that the results of

4. Expanding Access to Scientific Research Results

G8 Open Data Charter will 'increase transparency' and 'fuel innovation'



Five key principles outlines how governments should release datasets for economic and social benefits



科学技術オープンデータの背景

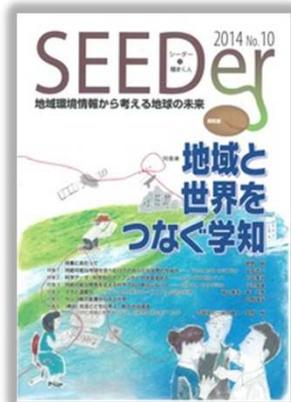
- 科学(技術)と社会
 - 社会と科学者の関わりが問われている
 - データ
 - 科学技術活動の重要な成果物
 - 公的資金研究によるデータの公開原則
 - さらなる研究の加速(e-science, data intensive science...)
-
- オープンサイエンスデータの検討
 - World Data System事業(International Council of Science)等
 - G8+O6 data infrastructure WG
 - ⇒ 国際コンソーシアム「RDA (Research Data Alliance)」
 - 内閣府・CSTI「国際動向を踏まえたオープンサイエンスに関する検討会」
 - 国立国会図書館「科学技術情報整備審議会」／第四期科学技術情報整備基本計画策定に向けた基本方針検討部会

オープンサイエンス系のコンセプトの国内周知

文科省「科学技術動向」誌
連載(2014年9・10月号、
11・12月号...)



学術の動向、2013年9月
(日本学术会议)



SEEDer (シーダー) 10号(2014年4月)
特集: 地域と世界をつなぐ学知
(総合地球学研究所・昭和堂)

国立国会図書館月報
639号 2014.6



内閣府/CSTI: 研究データ共有のガイドライン策定

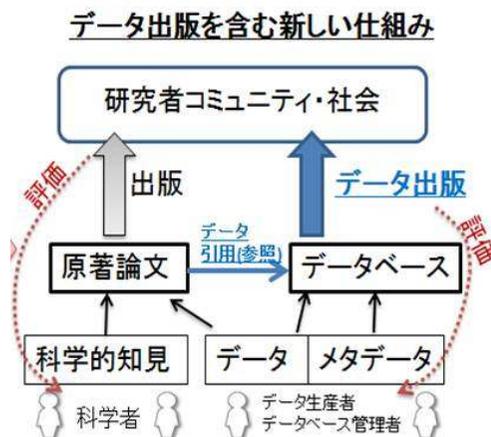
国際的動向を踏まえたオープンサイエンスに関する検討会の開催について

平成 26 年 11 月 13 日

内閣府 政策統括官（科学技術・イノベーション担当）決定

1. 趣旨

オープンサイエンスに係る世界的議論の動向を的確に把握した上で、我が国としての基本姿勢を明らかにするとともに、早急に講ずべき施策及び中長期的観点から講ずべき施策等を検討するため、「国際的動向を踏まえたオープンサイエンスに関する検討会」（以下「検討会」という。）を開催する。



I. 国際的動向からみたオープン化に関する現状認識

1. 認識すべき重要性

2. 基本概念

(1) オープンサイエンス

① オープンアクセス

② オープンデータ

③ オープン化すべき科学研究データ

3. 国際的動向にみるオープン化の必要性

II. 国際的動向にみるオープン化に関する課題と検討すべき方向性

1. 国際的動向にみる我が国の現状

2. 日本におけるステークホルダーに求められる役割と課題

科学的方法論と情報共有

- 欧米の意識：
科学的方法論（「科学」という「制度」）
 - 研究の方法・過程・論理・結論等の記録、相互批評
 - 情報がオープンに共有されることが必須
 - 第3者による再検証の担保
 - 研究者コミュニティでのコンセンサス形成
⇒社会との知識共有
 - 従来は、文献、口頭発表（ジャーナル、学会）での共有
⇒インターネット上での電子情報の共有
(科学技術研究開発・イノベーションの新時代を目指して)
- 科学的発見（原著論文）と知の共有
 - 論文の固定、評価、公表、保存、引用、再利用（再検証）

Why Open Data, Open Access?

<http://www.getchemistryhelp.com/chemistry-lesson-scientific-method/>

Traditional scientific method

Ask a question

Construct a hypothesis

Test with experiments

Analyze the results

Formulate a conclusion

Important are:

- science today made of the conventional method+ communication (sharing info.).
- open discussion and re-examination by third party.
- Reuse of information resources
- **The mutual trust between Science and Society**

Various research information

Software code

Data

Research papers

Open discussion, Re-examination

Scientists, Community, Society

Toward next sciences



科学的方法論とデータの問題

- 根拠となるデータと知の共有
 - データセットの固定、評価、公表、保存、引用、再利用
 - 科学知の基礎として共有する必要性。
 - ⇔論文の固定、評価、公表、保存、引用、再利用
 - 「データ・パブリケーション」の概念・システムは成立するか？
 - ⇒「実証実験」(エルセビア、ワイリー、シュプリンガー、トムソンロイター...)
- 研究者、研究機関の活動を減退させては本末転倒
 - 注意点：公開データの範囲、猶予期間、利用条件、サービス設計...
 - cf. 図書館サービス

“Data Publication”、“Data Citation”

■ データパブリケーション

- データを「出版」する仕組み:
- 課題: データの「査読」「固定」「公表」等をどうするか。
- 課題: ID標準化、引用ルール確立、評価手法など国際団体等で模索中



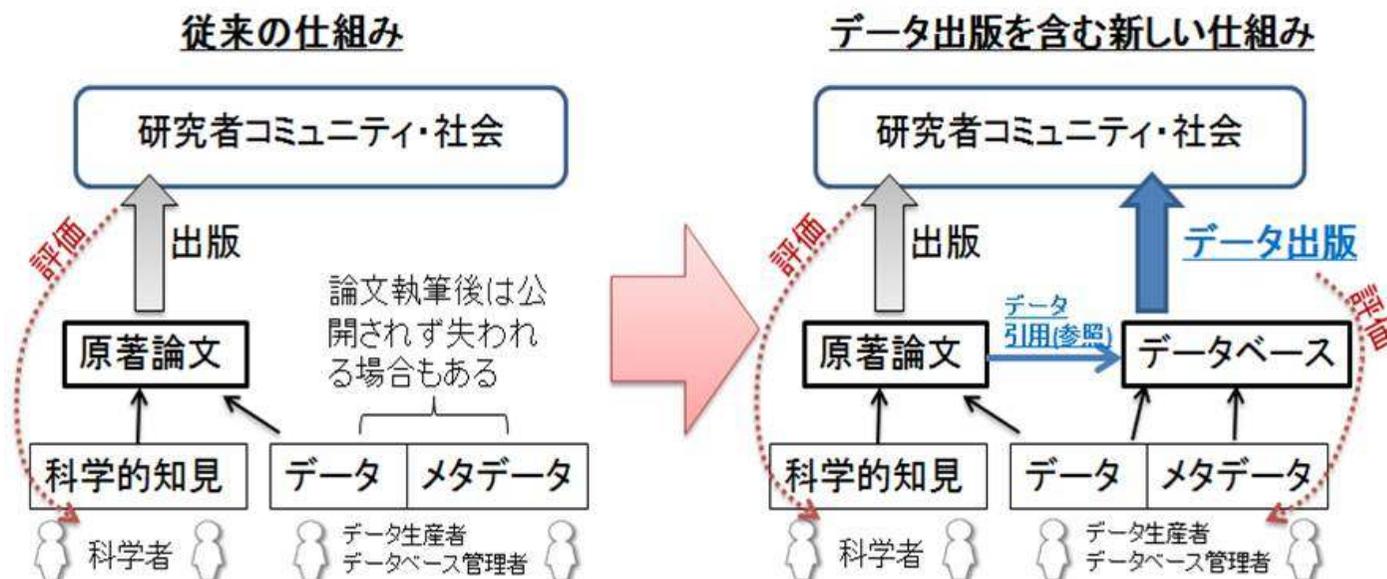
■ データサイテーション

- データを文献のように「引用」「参照」する仕組み
- 課題: ID標準化、引用ルール確立、評価手法など国際団体等で模索中



■ データを出版・引用・参照すると

- 論文・書籍と同様、知的生産力の基準に。→ 研究職・教育職の業績評価。
- 信頼できるデータ生成・提供は現代では科学者の仕事。← 評価

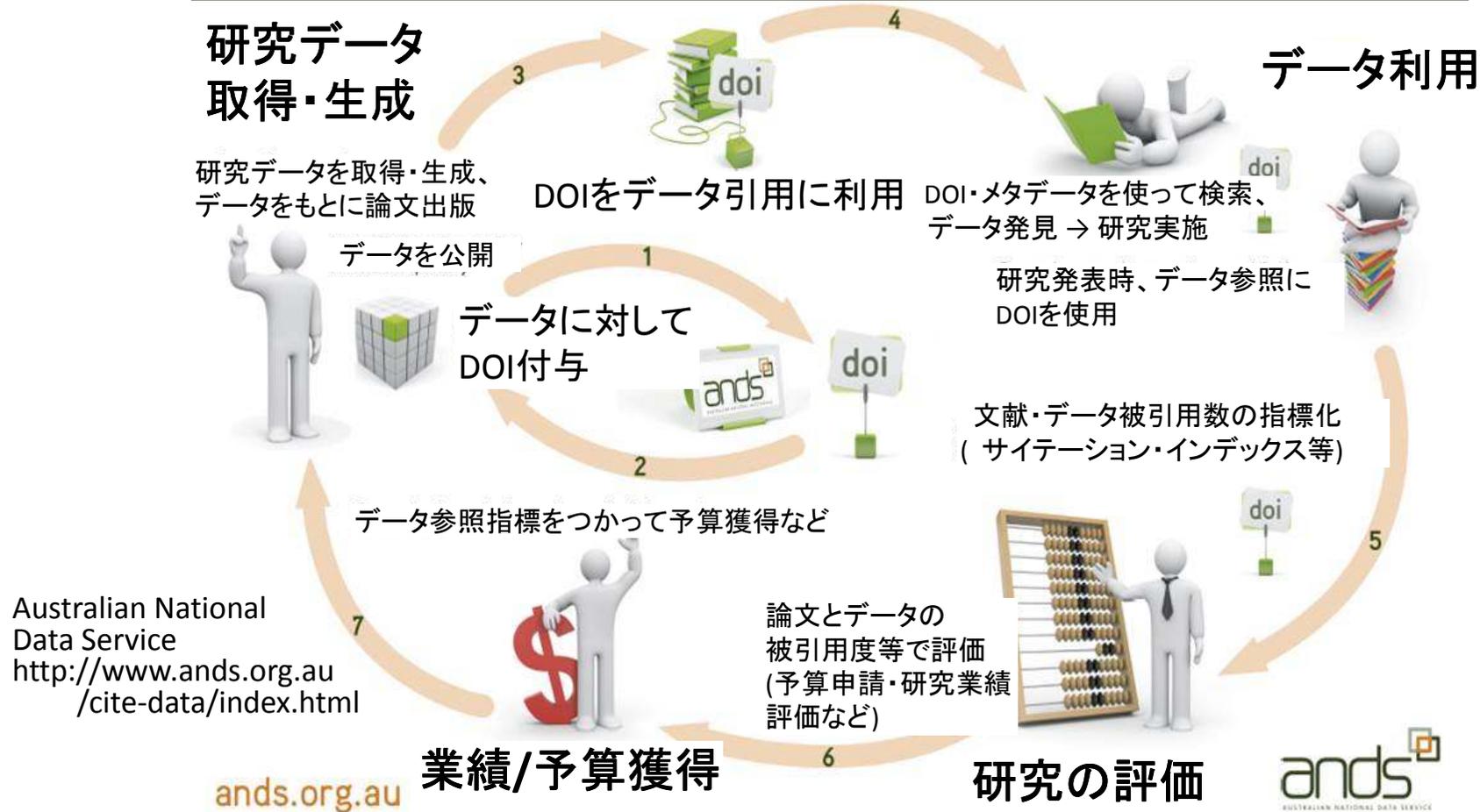


[地球電磁気・地球惑星圏学会, 2013]

(参考: 豪政府機関 Australian National Data Service による取組み)

○DOI (Digital Object Identifier) を論文だけでなく、データにも付与し、論文・文献で引用する取組み
→ データ公開者・機関の活動評価 (論文と同等に) とクレジット

データ・サイテーション (データ参照・引用) 文化の形成へむけて



(和訳は能勢(京大、2014)を参考にした)

Steps by Major scientific publishers encouraging data deposition

- **Wiley/AGU** publication policy:
“...in AGU’s journals, all data necessary to understand, evaluate, replicate, and build upon the reported research **must be made available and accessible whenever possible...**”
- **SpringerOpen/**“Earth, Planets and Space”, “Geoscience Letters” ...
“...Electronic archiving of data enables readers to replicate, verify and build upon the conclusions published in papers in the journal. **It is recommended that all data** which are not directly attached to a publication as electronic supplementary files **be deposited...**”
- **Elsevier/JASTP**:
“...Elsevier encourages **authors to deposit raw experimental data sets** underpinning their research publication in data repositories, and to enable interlinking of articles and data...”

Joint Declaration of Data Citation Principles

(Data Citation Synthesis Group, hosted by FORCE11, March 2014)

1. Importance
2. Credit and Attribution
3. Evidence
4. Unique Identification
5. Access
6. Persistence
7. Specificity and Verifiability
8. Interoperability and Flexibility

Science as a Social System (with “Print” Publication)



← Data and Information Flows →

Governments
Academies



データ・サイテーション： 今後どうやっていくべきか？

- まずは、論文中でデータを引用する
- 引用するときに識別子(例えばDOI)を使う
- DOIは1つの具体的な手法
 - どういうデータにDOIをつけるのか？
→ 整理学、管理のための理念が必要
 - 理念、整理学は、研究分野ごとに違うのでは？
→ 学会・研究コミュニティごとに、引用しやすい、データ作成者が報われやすい、方法をすこしづつみつけて実施していくべき。
- 国際的にどういう風実践されていくのか？
- DOIだけでよいのか？
 - 詳細なContributorへのクレジットなどは次の課題。
 - まずは論文と同じ程度のクレジットをデータに。

Placement of Citations

Intra-work:

- *Should provide sufficient information to identify cited data reference within included reference list.*
- *Citation to data should be in close proximity to claims relying on data. [Principle 3]*
- *May include additional information identifying specific portion of data related supporting that claim. [Principle 7]*

Example: The plots shown in Figure X show the distribution of selected measures from the main data [Author(s), Year, portion or subset used].

Full Citation:

Citation may vary in style, but should be included in the full reference list along with citations to other types works.

Example:

References Section

Author(s), Year, Article Title, Journal, Publisher, DOI.

Author(s), Year, Dataset Title, Data Repository or Archive, Version, Global Persistent Identifier.

Author(s), Year, Book Title, Publisher, ISBN.

Example

The dataset:

Storz, D et al. (2009):

Planktic foraminiferal flux and faunal composition of sediment trap L1_K276 in the northeastern Atlantic.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.724325>

Is supplement to the article:

Storz, David; Schulz, Hartmut; Waniek, Joanna J; Schulz-Bull, Detlef; Kucera, Michal (2009): Seasonal and interannual variability of the planktic foraminiferal flux in the vicinity of the Azores Current.

Deep-Sea Research Part I-Oceanographic Research Papers, 56(1), 107-124,

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dsr.2008.08.009>

Example of DOI-minting to Earth Science database in NOAA/NGDC

- EMAG2: Earth Magnetic Anomaly Grid (2-arc-minute resolution)

doi:10.7289/V5MW2F2P



http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/nmmrview/metadata.jsp?id=gov.noaa.ngdc.mgg.geophysical_models:EMAG2&view=iso2html

Digital data

```

-55.033333 -89.900000 -56.134989
-55.000000 -89.900000 -56.127400
-54.966667 -89.900000 -56.119808
-54.933333 -89.900000 -56.112213
-54.900000 -89.900000 -56.104616
-54.866667 -89.900000 -56.097016
-54.833333 -89.900000 -56.089413
-54.800000 -89.900000 -56.081806
-54.766667 -89.900000 -56.074197
-54.733333 -89.900000 -56.066584
-54.700000 -89.900000 -56.058968
-54.666667 -89.900000 -56.051348
-54.633333 -89.900000 -56.043725
-54.600000 -89.900000 -56.036097
-54.566667 -89.900000 -56.028466
-54.533333 -89.900000 -56.020832
-54.500000 -89.900000 -56.013193
-54.466667 -89.900000 -56.004623
    
```

EMAG2: Earth Magnetic Anomaly Grid (2-arc-minute resolution)

doi:10.7289/V5MW2F2P

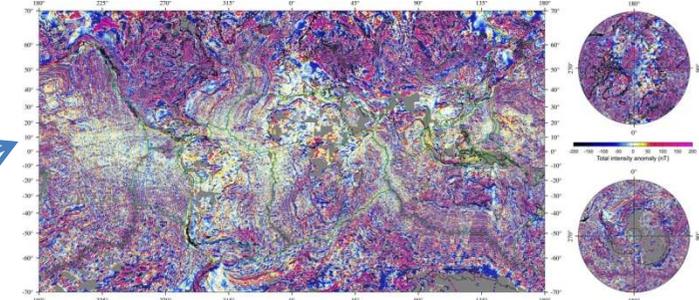
EMAG2 is a global Earth Magnetic Anomaly Grid compiled from satellite, ship, and airborne magnetic measurements. It is a significant update of our previous candidate grid for the World Digital Magnetic Anomaly Map. The resolution has been improved from 3 arc-minutes to 2 arc-minutes, and the altitude has been reduced from 5 km to 4 km above the geoid. Additional grid and track line data have been included, both over land and the oceans. Wherever available, the original shipborne and airborne data were used instead of precompiled oceanic magnetic grids. Interpolation between sparse track lines in the oceans was improved by directional gridding and extrapolation, based on oceanic crustal age model. The longest wavelengths (>330 km) were replaced with the latests CHAMP satellite magnetic field model MFS.

Access	Format(s)	Distributor(s) / Contact Info	Instructions / Constraints
<p>download</p> <p>EMAG2 Full Resolution Map</p> <p>poster</p> <p>PDF of Full Resolution Map of EMAG2 as a poster</p>	<p>Full Resolution Map</p> <p>Format version: Version 2</p> <p>Format specification: PDF of EMAG2 as a poster</p>		<p>Use Limitation</p> <p>Cite as: Stefan Maus (2009): EMAG2: Earth Magnetic Anomaly Grid (2-arc-minute resolution). National Geophysical Data Center, NOAA. Model, doi:10.7289/V5MW2F2P [access date]</p> <p>Produced by the NOAA National Geophysical Data Center. Not subject to copyright protection within the United States.</p> <p>Not to be used for navigation. Although these</p>
<p>download</p> <p>EMAG2 Full Resolution Map</p> <p>poster</p> <p>JPG of Full Resolution Map of EMAG2 as a poster.</p>	<p>Full Resolution Map</p> <p>Format version: Version 2</p> <p>Format specification: JPG of EMAG2 as a poster</p>		
<p>download</p> <p>EMAG2 Full Resolution Map</p> <p>image</p> <p>JPG of Full Resolution Map of EMAG2 as an image.</p>	<p>Full Resolution Map</p> <p>Format version: Version 2</p> <p>Format specification: JPG of EMAG2 as an image</p>		
<p>download</p> <p>EMAG2 Full Resolution Map</p> <p>image</p> <p>JPG of Full Resolution Map of EMAG2 as an image.</p>	<p>Article</p> <p>Format version: Version 2</p> <p>Format specification: Preprint of manuscript "EMAG2: A 2-arc-minute resolution Earth Magnetic Anomaly Grid compiled from satellite, airborne and marine magnetic measurements", submitted for publication to Geochem. Geophys. Geosyst.</p>		

Landing Page

Data description, Data format, Link to data, etc.

Data plot



Instruction of data citation

Maus (2009): EMAG2: Earth Magnetic Anomaly Grid (2-arc-minute resolution). National Geophysical Data Center, NOAA. Model, doi:10.7289/V5MW2F2P [access date]

Example of data citation

Evaluation of the Solutrean hypothesis

2008 *Journal of the North Atlantic* 1:85–98

The Solutrean Atlantic Hypothesis: A View from the Ocean

Kieran Westley^{1,2,*} and Justin Dix³

Abstract - One current hypothesis for the Pleistocene peopling of the Americas invokes a dispersal by European hunter-gatherers along a biologically productive “corridor” situated on the edge of the sea-ice that filled the Atlantic Ocean during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM). In this paper, we assert that critical paleoceanographic data underpinning this hypothesis has not yet been examined in sufficient detail. To this end, we present data which show that the corridor may not have existed, and that, if it did, its suitability as a migration route is highly questionable. In addition to demonstrating that the hypothesized migration was unlikely, this highlights the importance of integrating paleoceanographic and archaeological data in studies of paleo-coastal societies.

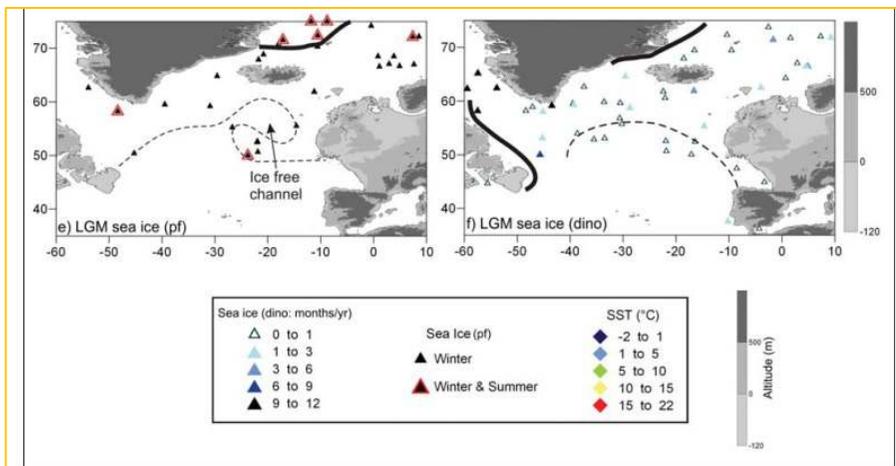


Figure 2. Quantitative reconstructions of LGM North Atlantic paleoceanography based on two different proxies: dinocysts and planktonic foraminifera. Data from De Vernal et al. (2004) and Weinel et al. (2004) (See also De Vernal et al. 2006, Kucera et al. 2005). a) Summer SSTs from planktonic foraminifera. b) Winter SSTs from planktonic foraminifera. c) Summer SSTs from dinocysts. d) Winter SSTs from dinocysts. e) Sea-ice extents from planktonic foraminifera: triangles show core sites with evidence of summer and winter ice. Heavy black line represents the extent of perennial ice, and dashed line is the maximum extent of winter ice (based on Sarnthein et al. 2003). f) Sea-ice extents from dinocysts: triangles show core sites with evidence of the duration of ice in months per year. Heavy black line represents the extent of perennial ice, and dashed line is the maximum extent of winter ice (based on De Vernal et al. 2006).

References

De Vernal, A., and C. Hillaire-Marcel. 2000. Sea-ice cover, sea-surface salinity, and halo-/thermocline structure of the northwest North Atlantic: Modern versus full glacial conditions. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 19:65–85.

De Vernal, A., and T. Pedersen. 1997. Micropaleontology and palynology of core PAR87A-10: a 23,000 year record of paleoenvironmental changes in the Gulf of Alaska, northeast North Pacific. *Paleoceanography* 12(6):821–830.

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Fladmark, K. 1979. Routes: Alternate migration corridors for early man in North America. *American Antiquity* 44(1):55–69.

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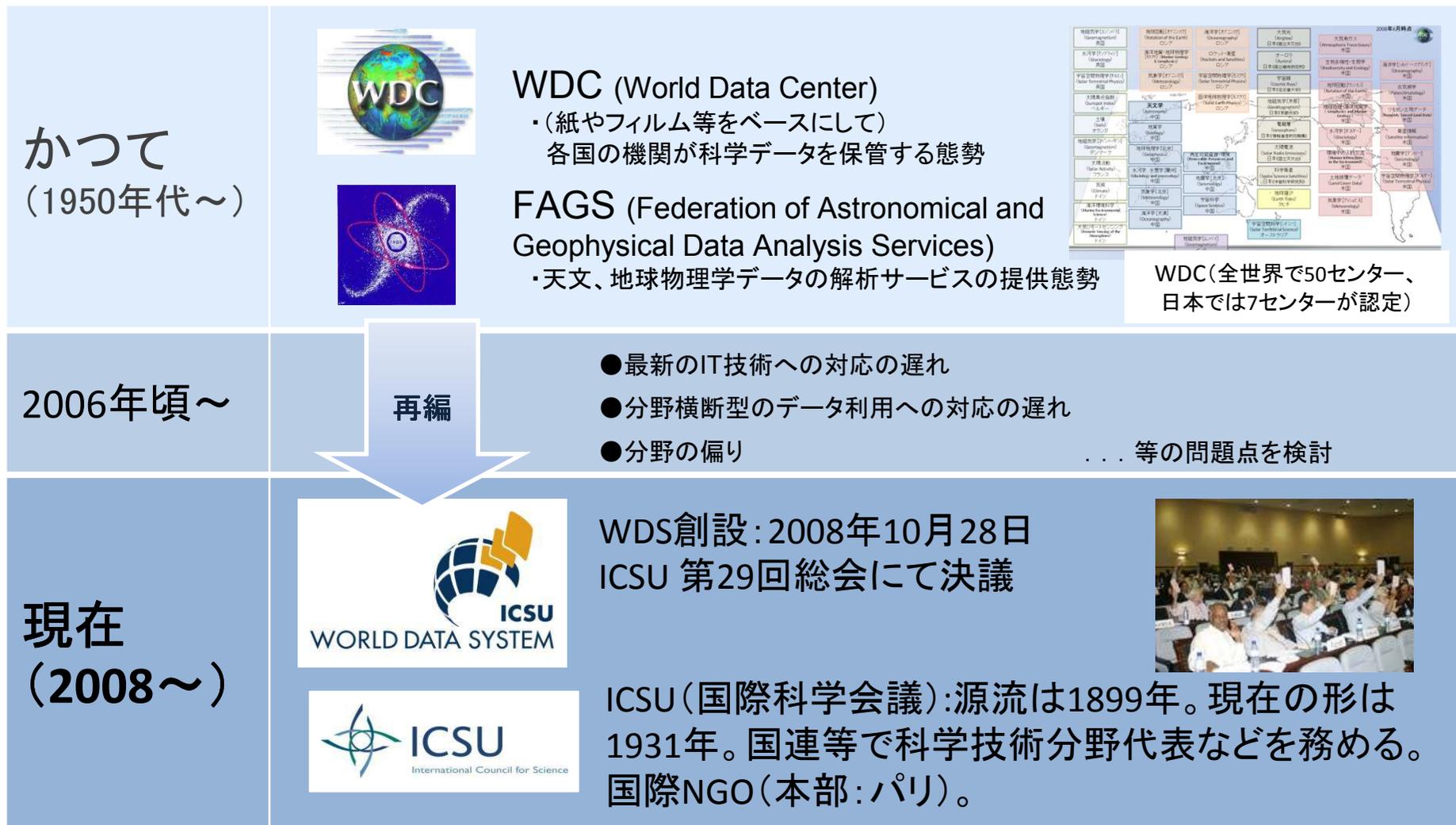
Heaton, T.A., S.L. Talbot, and G.F. Shields. 1996. An Ice Age refugium for large mammals in the Alexander Archipelago, Southeastern Alaska. *Quaternary Research* 46:186–192.

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reconstructions of LGM North Atlantic paleoceanography. Data from De Vernal et al. (2004) and Weinel et al. (2004) (See also De Vernal et al. 2006, Kucera et al. 2005). a) Summer SSTs from planktonic foraminifera. b) Winter SSTs from planktonic foraminifera. c) Summer SSTs from dinocysts. d) Winter SSTs from dinocysts. e) Sea-ice extents from planktonic foraminifera: triangles show core sites with evidence of summer and winter ice. Heavy black line represents the extent of perennial ice, and dashed line is the maximum extent of winter ice (based on Sarnthein et al. 2003). f) Sea-ice extents from dinocysts: triangles show core sites with evidence of the duration of ice in months per year. Heavy black line represents the extent of perennial ice, and dashed line is the maximum extent of winter ice (based on De Vernal et al. 2006).

ICSU-WDS (世界科学データシステム) の創設



ICSU-WDS members (加盟機関): 合計89メンバー(2015年1月現在)。
 NASA, 中国科学院、京大、バーミンガム大、国連、等の内部データ機関、ワイリー社、エルセビア社、等が加盟している。



Research Data Allianceについて

- 研究データの共有を加速し、技術・プラクティス等を実現していくコンソーシアム。
 - 2013年3月発足。
 - 米、欧、豪が少額ながら資金を出しているとのこと。
 - G8・GSO (Group of Senior Officials) 下のデータWG議論が契機
 - 研究のオープン・データと、オープン・ガバメントは枠組みが異なるとの理解 (ECのWG担当者による)。
- IETF* の組織モデルを、科学データに適用。
 - *) (Internet Engineering Task Force
 - 実質的な国際標準・国際相互結合体制の形成を目指す。
 - 研究者・技術者によるボランティアベースでの合意形成
 - ICSU、WDS、CODATA、社会科学分野などとも協力。
 - ➔ 国際的な人材基盤・ノウハウ基盤を他組織と共有して推進。

[恒松・村山、2014]

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

- 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 and RDA/US are supported in part by the National Science Foundation.

Fran Berman

以下、参考資料

科学技術イノベーションの基盤としての情報共有 ～数百年の印刷文化の基礎支えと、成長途中のデジタル・サイエンス

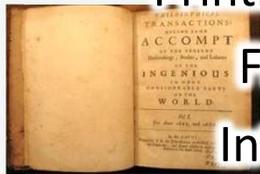
Public library (paper media) : 8c ⊕



Printing press/Gutenberg: 1445 ⊕



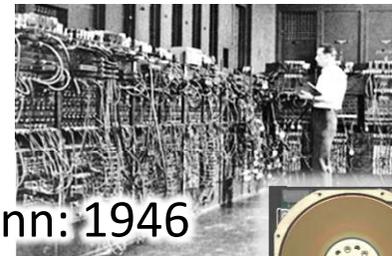
First scientific journal: 1665 ⊕



Intl. Assoc. Academies: 1899 ⊕

ICSU established: 1931 ⊕

⊕ ENIAC, von Neumann: 1946



World Data Center system : 1957 ⊕

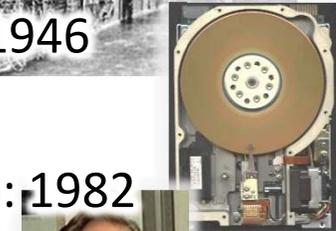


⊕ Hard Disk Drive: 1956

⊕ TCP/IP, dial-up (64kbps): 1982

⊕ WWW (CERN): 1991

⊕ Broadband internet (>1Mbps): ~2000



349 years

印刷媒体

68 years

電子媒体

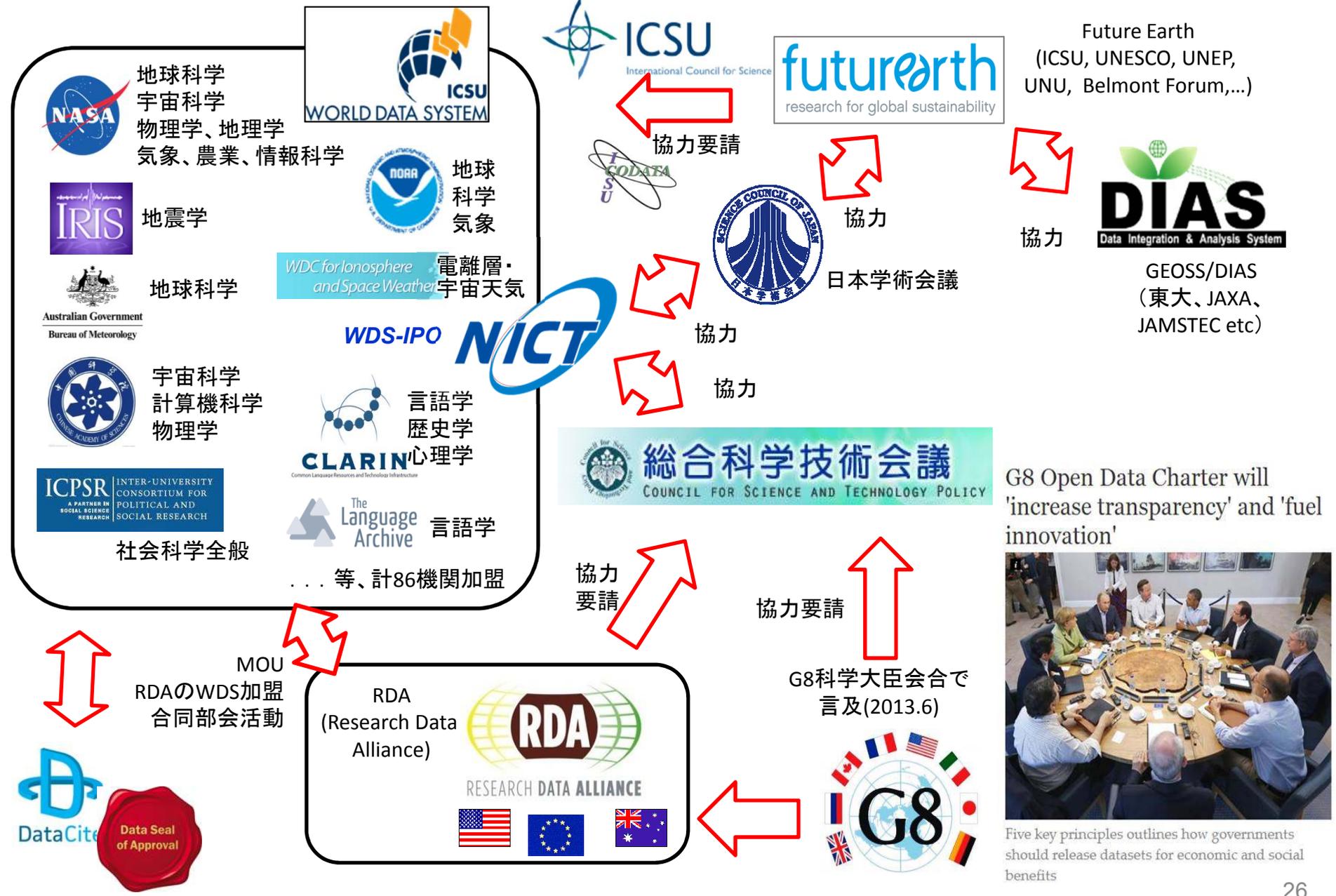


⊕ New global data initiatives: ICSU-WDS, RDA etc. : 2008~2013

科学研究成果の 再現性担保における問題の例

- 論文から得られる情報が不十分
 - 記述が不十分
 - 研究基盤としての情報が不十分
- 再現できない事象の検証をどうするか
 - 例：環境、地球・宇宙、生命・生体...

日本から見た関係国際機関の概観



G8 Open Data Charter will 'increase transparency' and 'fuel innovation'

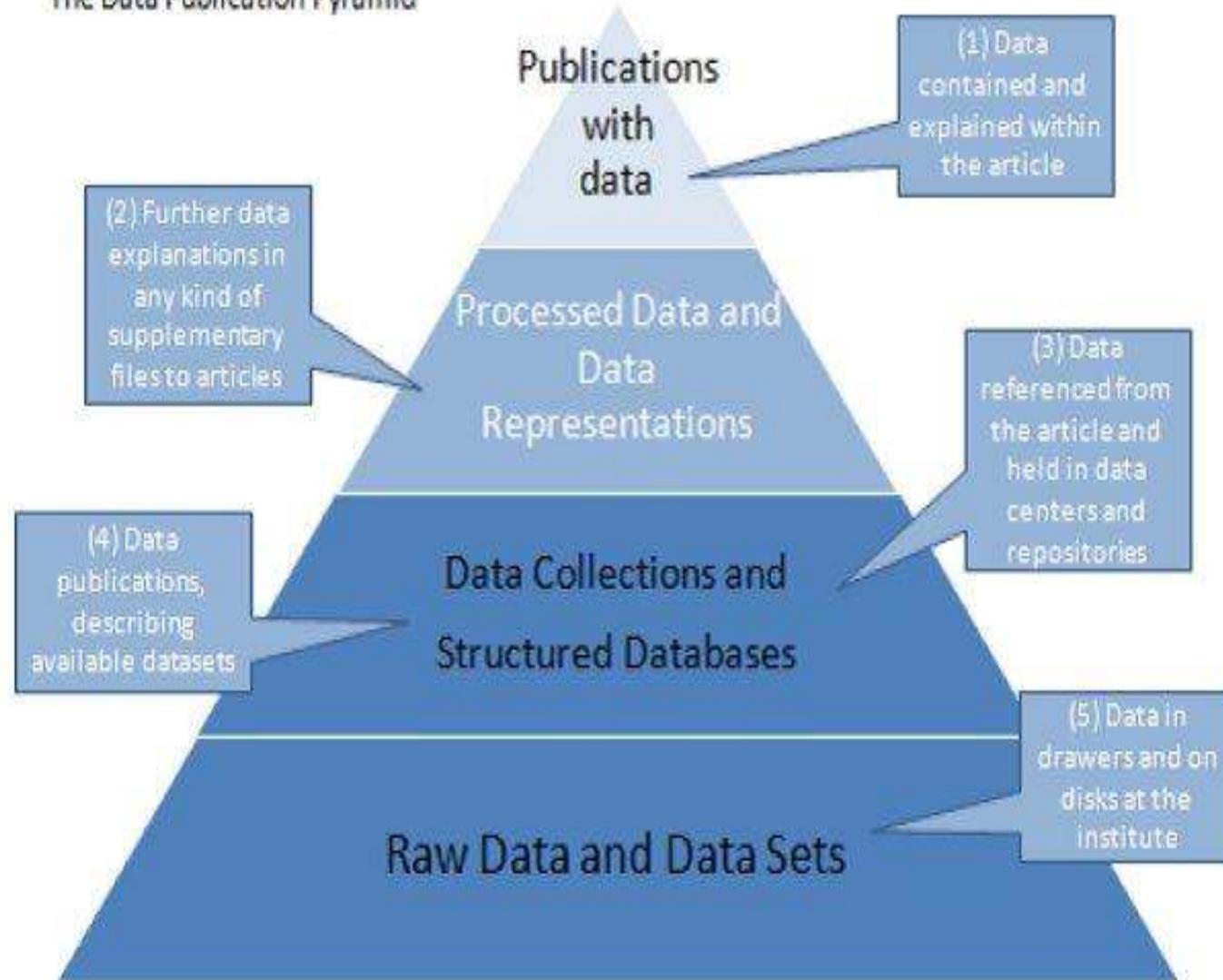


Five key principles outlines how governments should release datasets for economic and social benefits

[H. Frederick Dylla, 2012]

The Data Publication Pyramid

Data Pyramid

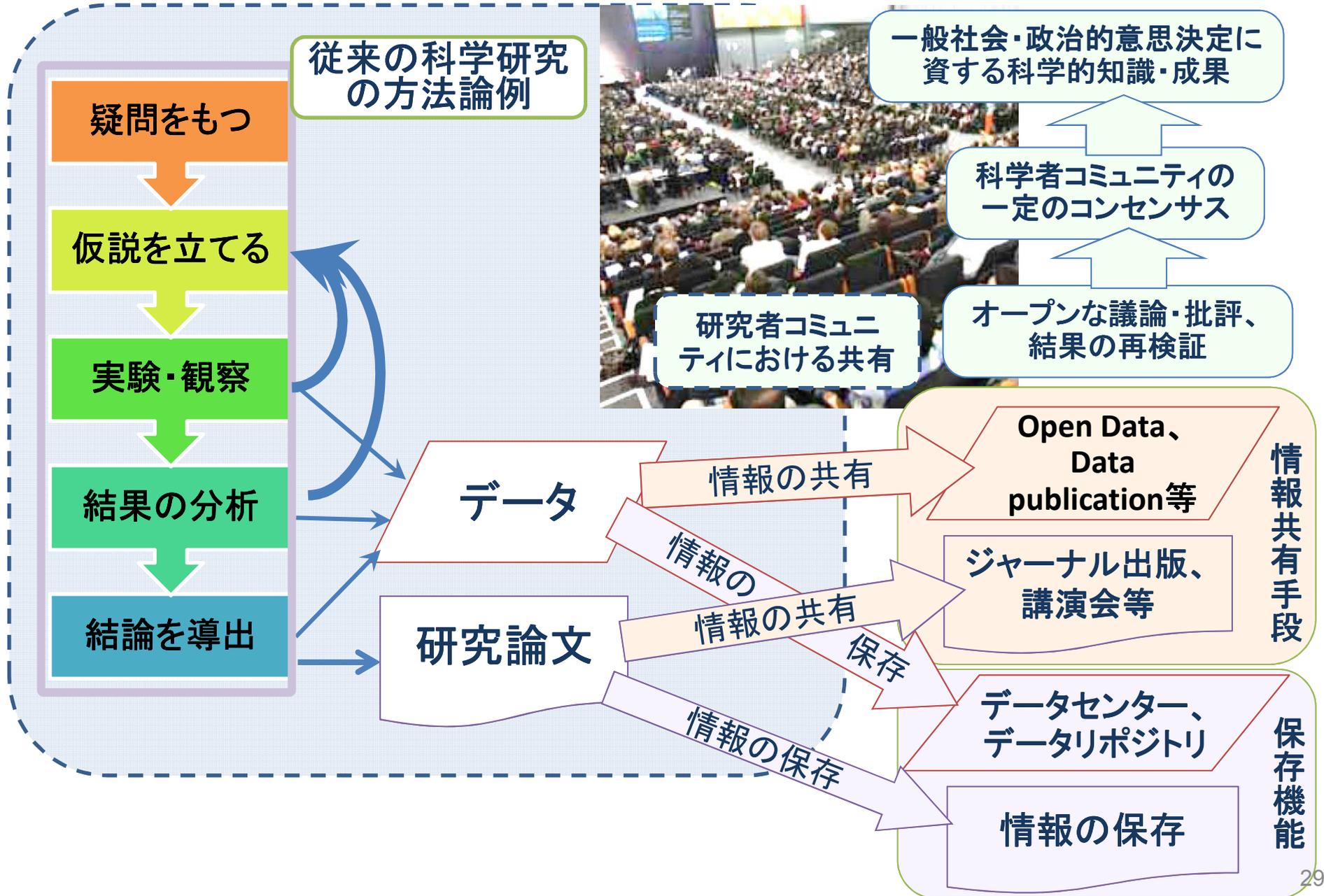


Changing standards and culture takes a long time.

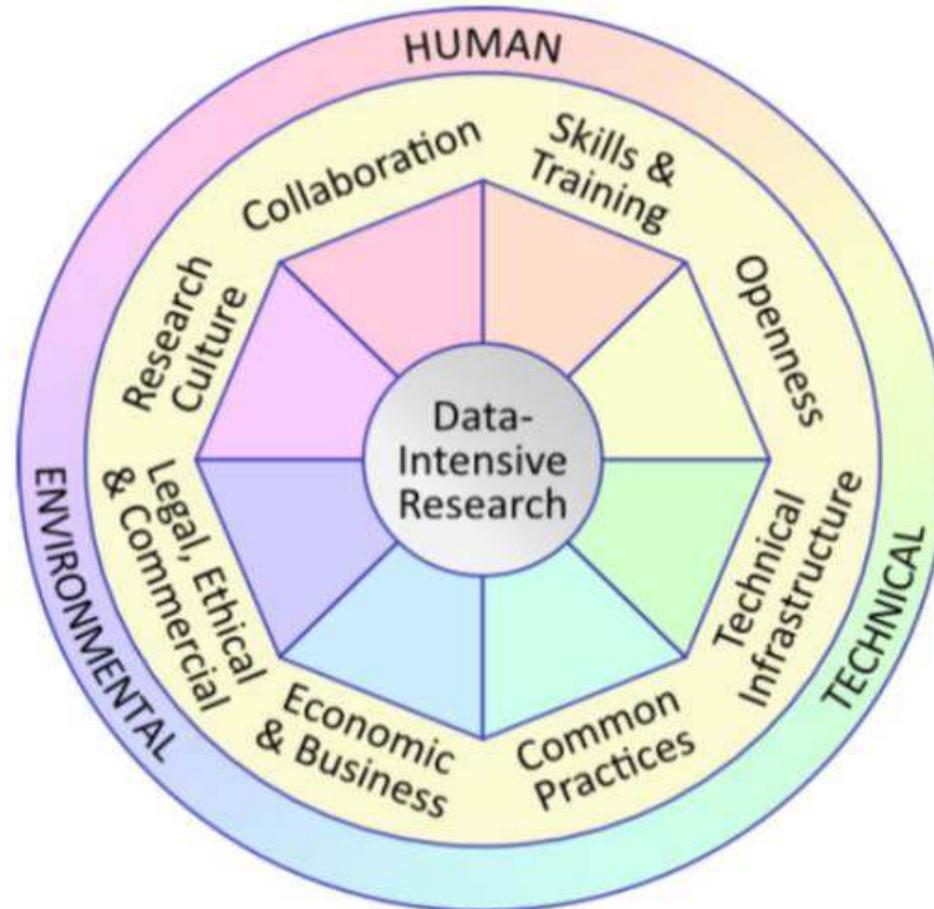
- Metric system
 - Introduced 1795
 - Convention du Mètre, 1875
 - International System of Units (SI) 1960
 - One big holdout
- Time zones
 - 1st use of standard (“railway”) time 1847
 - International Meridian Conference 1884 established GMT but did not alter local times
 - Final adoption of “standard offset” from GMT/UTC 1986
 - Current number of time zones in China and India: 1

[Mark Parsons, 2013]

科学研究とデータ・情報



Toward Data Intensive Science



https://www.rd-alliance.org/filedepot_download/383/230

- RDA Community Capability Model Interest Group
 - Secretary: Univ. of Bath & Microsoft Research Connections
- Big data science/data intensive science become reality when the human, environmental, and technical difficulties are overcome.