



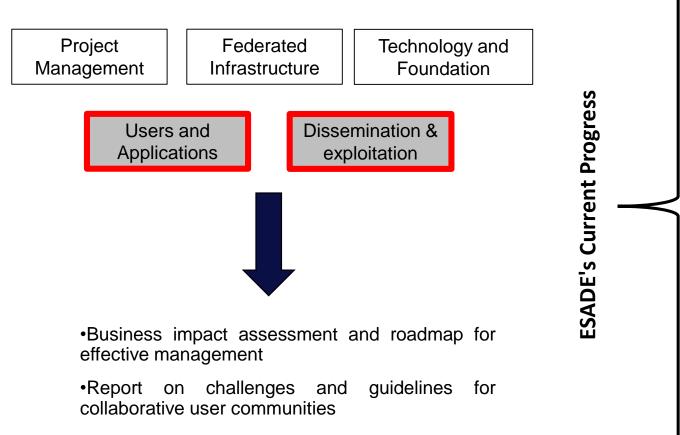
REFRAMING ADOPTION CHALLENGES IN FAIR DATA INFRASTRUCTURES: SCIENCE MESH AS A SOURCE OF RESEARCH ADVANTAGE

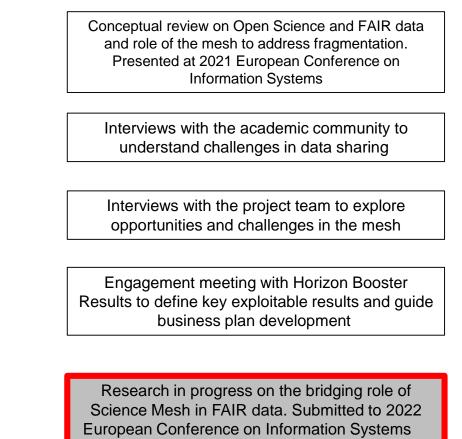
<u>Presenter:</u> Gozal Ahmadova (gozal.ahmadova@esade.edu) Angelo Romasanta (angelokenneth.romasanta@esade.edu) Jonathan Wareham (jonathan.wareham@esade.edu) ESADE Business School, Barcelona, Spain





ESADE Business School in Science Mesh







REFRAMING ADOPTION CHALLENGES IN FAIR DATA INFRASTRUCTURES: SCIENCE MESH AS A SOURCE OF RESEARCH ADVANTAGE

Research questions:

Q1. What is the role of digital infrastructures in FAIR?

Q2. How can FAIR digital infrastructures grant scientists a unique advantage in their research?

Data inventory

Group 1 – Science Mesh Project Partners			
Organizations	Area	Application	Interviewees
CERN	High energy physics	Remote Data Analysis	2
SURF	Cloud service provider	Large data transfers	2
Aarnet	Cloud service provider	Data FAIRness	2
University of Muenster	Cloud service provider	Collaborative editing	2
Group 2 – Science Mesh Early Adopters			
JRC	Earth Observation	Remote data analysis	2
CERN	High energy physics	Remote Data Analysis	1
University of Duisburg Essen	Information Management	Sciebo	1
LOFAR	Astrophysics	Large data transfers	1
Group 3 – Scientific Community (General)			
SusPhos	Organic Chemistry	NA	1
FMP Berlin	Chemistry	NA	1
TU Bergakademie Freiberg	Geology / Env. Sciences	NA	3
ETH Zurich	High energy physics	NA	1
University of Humboldt	Geography	NA	1
University of Bonn	Numerical Simulation	NA	1
UCLouvain	Organic Chemistry	NA	1

Method

The data structure was formed by using the **Gioia methodology**.

Gioia Methodology aims similarities among the different categories to decrease the number of categories to be able to analyze the data more easily.
Three columns:
•the 1st order the Concept
•the 2nd order the Themes
•the 3rd order the Aggregate Dimension



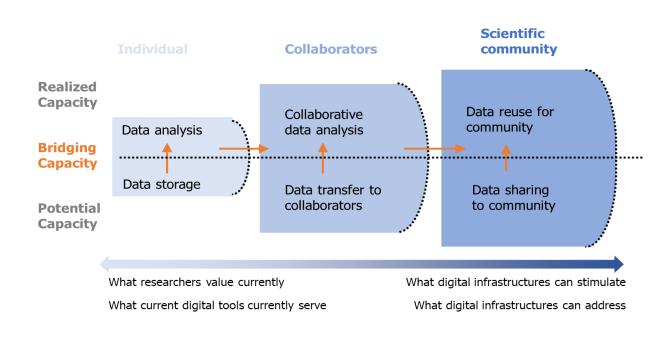
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Findings



Framework



Capacities granted by digital infrastructures to researchers





Conclusions

On a basic level, we find that these infrastructures enable researchers the ability to collect and integrate data from disparate sources. Second, we also show that digital infrastructures are crucial in transforming knowledge to uncover new scientific insights. However, these two capacities are generally disjointed and so digital infrastructures play a critical role by performing a bridging function.

Next steps

Part I: Measuring readiness and ability to harness FAIR data by Qualitive and Quantitative approaches

Part II: Evaluating impacts of FAIR data in academia (more interviews)

Part III: Evaluating impacts of FAIR data in the industry

Part IV: Differences between academia and industry in data sharing. Comparison of engagement with FAIR data across the industry (GAIA-X partners like BMW, Siemens) and academic institutions (CERN, ASTRON, etc.).

Part V: Business plan development for sustained operation of the Science Mesh







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