

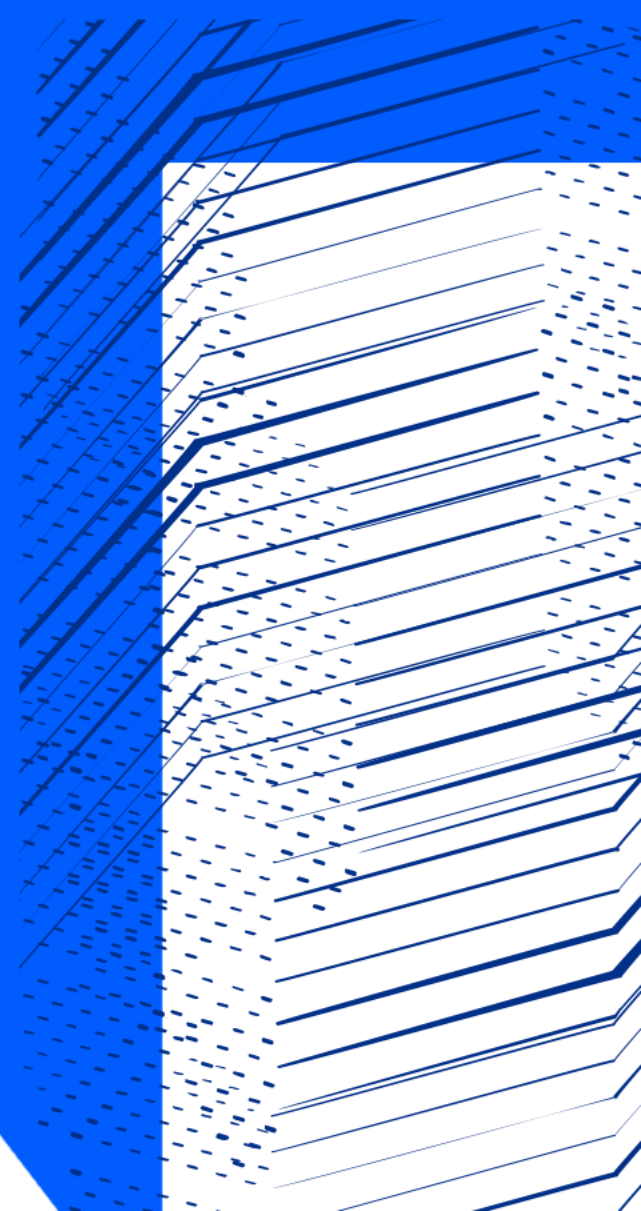


Science and
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Facilities Council

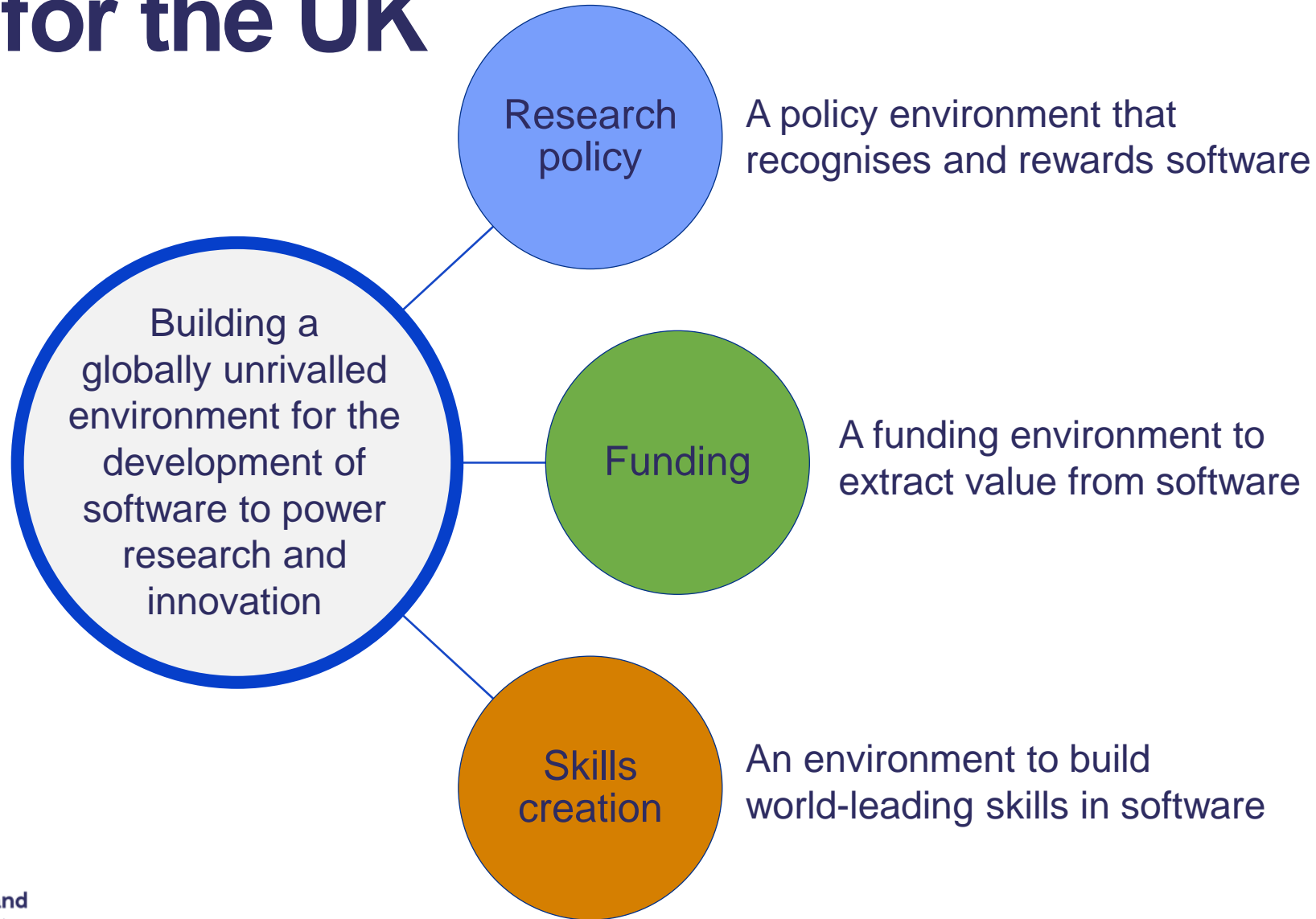
White paper on software, skills and training

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Authors: Alys Brett, Neil Chue Hong,
James Hetherington, Simon
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Christopher Woods



Vision for the UK



The Rationale for Software



- Hard to envisage any research that will not need software over current decade
- Research reproducibility relies on high-quality software
- Software encapsulates knowledge

Also:

- Software drives value extraction from investments such as hardware, instrumentation, researchers' time, ...
- Embodiment of methods and algorithms, including AI, is software
- Data pipeline relies on software (from instrument control to publication)
- Even this presentation was done by software! (very "meta" of me...)

Software Lifecycle

Impact

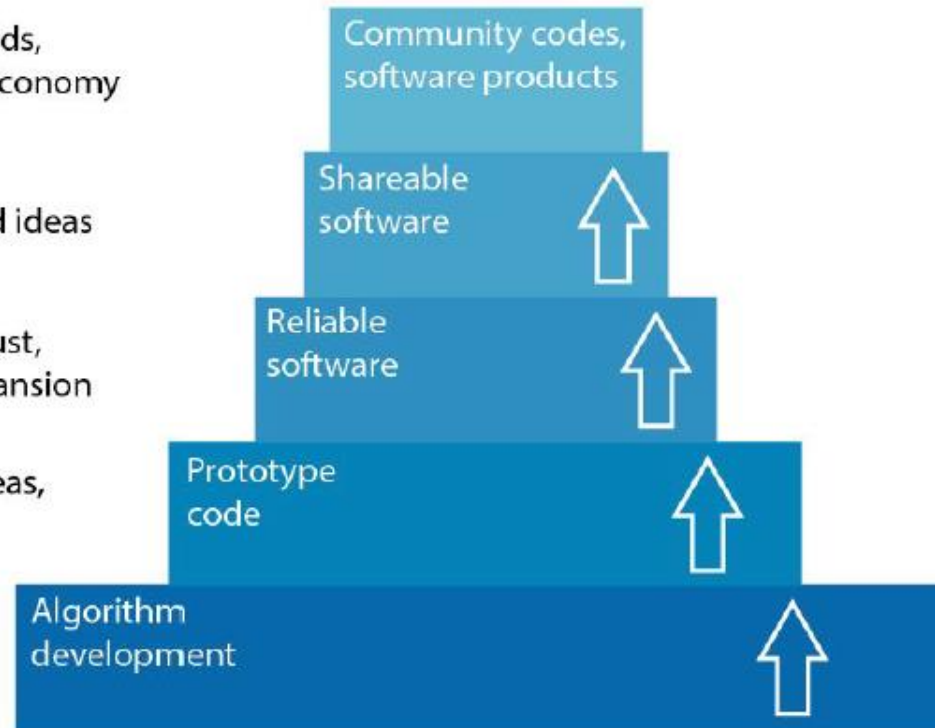
New research fields,
contribution to economy

Sharing code and ideas

Reliability and trust,
potential for expansion

Verification of ideas,
publications

New techniques,
publications



New programme to
promote maturity

Software product fund

Maximising impact fund

Computational researcher
fund, maximising impact fund

Computational researcher
fund, novel algorithms and
techniques fund

Novel algorithms and tech-
niques fund

Challenges



- Software is highly diverse
- Current research evaluation practices do not recognise software adequately
- Software needs to be funded according to its infrastructure nature
- Software is intangible and its essential role often goes unnoticed
- Software needs an army of specialised and dedicated people, driven by research but focused on the software as an infrastructure, for development, maintenance, porting, user training and support, etc.
- The rapid pace of research and technology requires a constant updating of skill and expertise as well as the nourishment of close relationships among software engineers, methods and algorithm developers, researchers, hardware and data experts, etc.

Recommendations

- **Change funding practices to reflect the importance of software:**
 - Fund software appropriately throughout its lifecycle
 - Provide long-term cross-UKRI support for software maintenance and development which spans CSRs
 - Provide researchers with greater access to expert RSEs through a nationally coordinated and funded service
- **Improve understanding of RoI in software:**
 - Increase evidence base used to direct future UKRI software funding strategy
 - Support the recognition of software as a research output

Recommendations

- **Fully exploit investment in R&I by increasing access to software experts:**
 - Promote networking and sharing of expertise and resources in research
 - Support existing software communities
 - Attract and retain skilled software specialists
 - Provide broadly required services centrally
 - Investigate the usefulness of an audit/quality kite mark for software
- **Expand training to meet evolving requirement of research:**
 - Maintain UK leadership in research software
 - Improve training at all career stages
 - Support an analysis of software training

Goal-driven Interventions Logic: an example

Theme 1: a policy environment that recognises and rewards software			
Goal	Objectives	Short-term interventions	Long-term interventions
1. Recognise that software is an essential, valuable and impactful part of research	All research funding proposals include a review of their software needs and costs	<p>UKRI provides guidance to all applicants, reviewers and other stakeholders, that the intended use or development of software must be adequately described in all funding proposals.</p> <p>To highlight software, the UKRI will conduct and publish an investigation of the software requirements as part of the development of new strategies or investments.</p>	<p>Implement Research Output Management Plans (replacing Data Management Plans), which explicitly cover software management, as part of all UKRI funding calls to encourage better management and re-use of all research outputs.</p> <p>UKRI updates guidance for reviewers to indicate that all applicants should be scored highly for planning well-designed, reliable, reproducible and re-usable software.</p>
	Support the recognition of software as a research output	<p>UKRI publishes a position statement that a wide range of research outputs, including software, are vital to research, that these outputs may equal or surpass the impact of a publication, and that a broader range of outputs should feature more heavily in the REF.</p> <p>UKRI conducts and publishes an annual analysis of Researchfish outcomes, including software outcomes, and provides guidance on whether the outcome distribution reflects its expectations.</p>	<p>UKRI supports new REF guidance to provide clear instruction on how to submit and assess software as a research output post-REF2021.</p> <p>Applicants who receive funding that includes software development should be mandated to register software outcomes, and these software outcomes should become part of their track record against which future proposals are judged.</p>
	Make research software openly available	UKRI funds a campaign to showcase the benefits of open-licensed software to research and innovation.	UKRI provides mandates that UKRI-funded software outputs should by default be open licensed, unless a case is made for an exception.



Policy

Goals

- Recognise that software is an essential, valuable and impactful part of research
- Improve the effectiveness of funding invested into software use and development

Investments

- Recommendations rely on changes to UKRI policy and, as such, will be costed by UKRI

Funding

Goals

- Design investment to meet current and future research challenges
- Extract full value from software throughout its lifetime

Investments

- Novel algorithms and techniques: £25M
- Software evidence: £2.5M
- Maximising impact: £200M
- Software product fund: £70M
- Challenge fund: £2.5M

Skills

Goals

- Attract and develop talent
- Improve and expand training in software skills
- Improve access to specialist skills

Investments

- National facility of RSEs: £75M
- Specialist networks: £900k
- Computational research: £77M
- Training analysis: £1M
- Digital skills materials: £2.5M
- Software communities: £155M
- eCSE programme: see Supercomputing white paper



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Software for STFC

Barbara Montanari

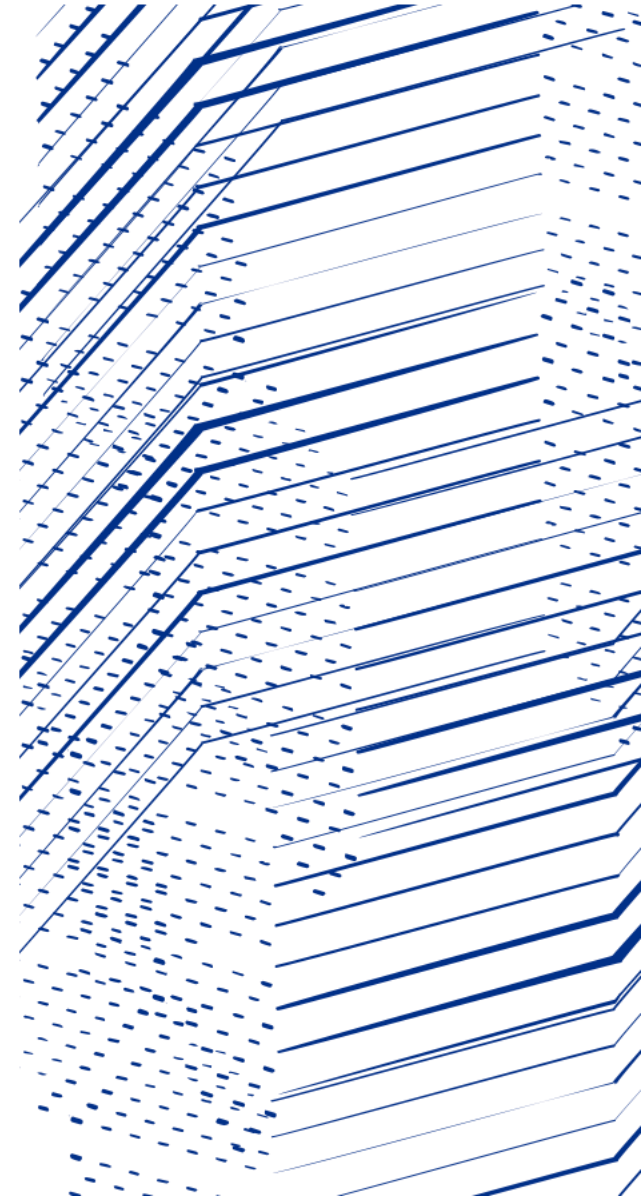
Head of the Computational Science and Engineering Division

Scientific Computing Department

STFC



Science and
Technology
Facilities Council



Split Remits in STFC Software Activities?

STFC Research and Innovation

- National experimental facilities
- Hartree Centre
- Scientific Computing Dept for STFC R&I
- Particle physics, nuclear physics and astronomy
- Etc.

Beyond STFC Research and Innovation

■



- JASMIN
- Activities funded by external grants
- Etc.

- **CoSeC enables researchers do more and better science**
- **It has done so for over 45 years**
- **Today CoSeC supports over 20,000 researchers across a broad range of areas**

1973: Collaborative Computational Projects

“Primary aim is to bring together scientists to:

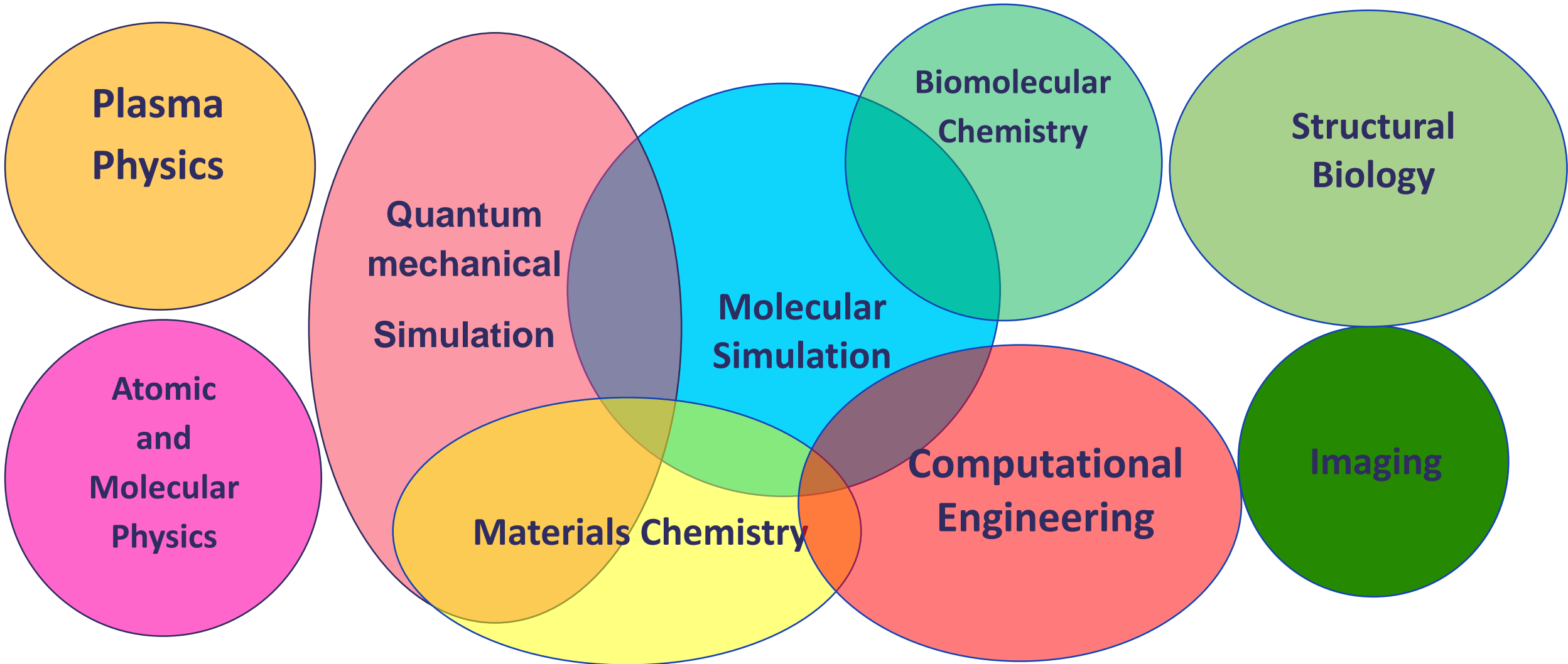
- Provide for the rapid interchange of information on theory, algorithms, and computer codes
- Collect, maintain and develop relevant items of software
- Encourage basic research by providing facilities for rapid computer implementation of new methods and techniques
- Assess and advice on associated computational needs
- Disseminate information among scientists”

1973: Collaborative Computational Projects

“To assist the CCPs, the Science Research Council will provide support as follows:

- Support from staff from the Research Council’s Laboratories
- Short term appointments of Senior Visiting Fellows
- Longer term Research Assistantships
- Funding for networking events”

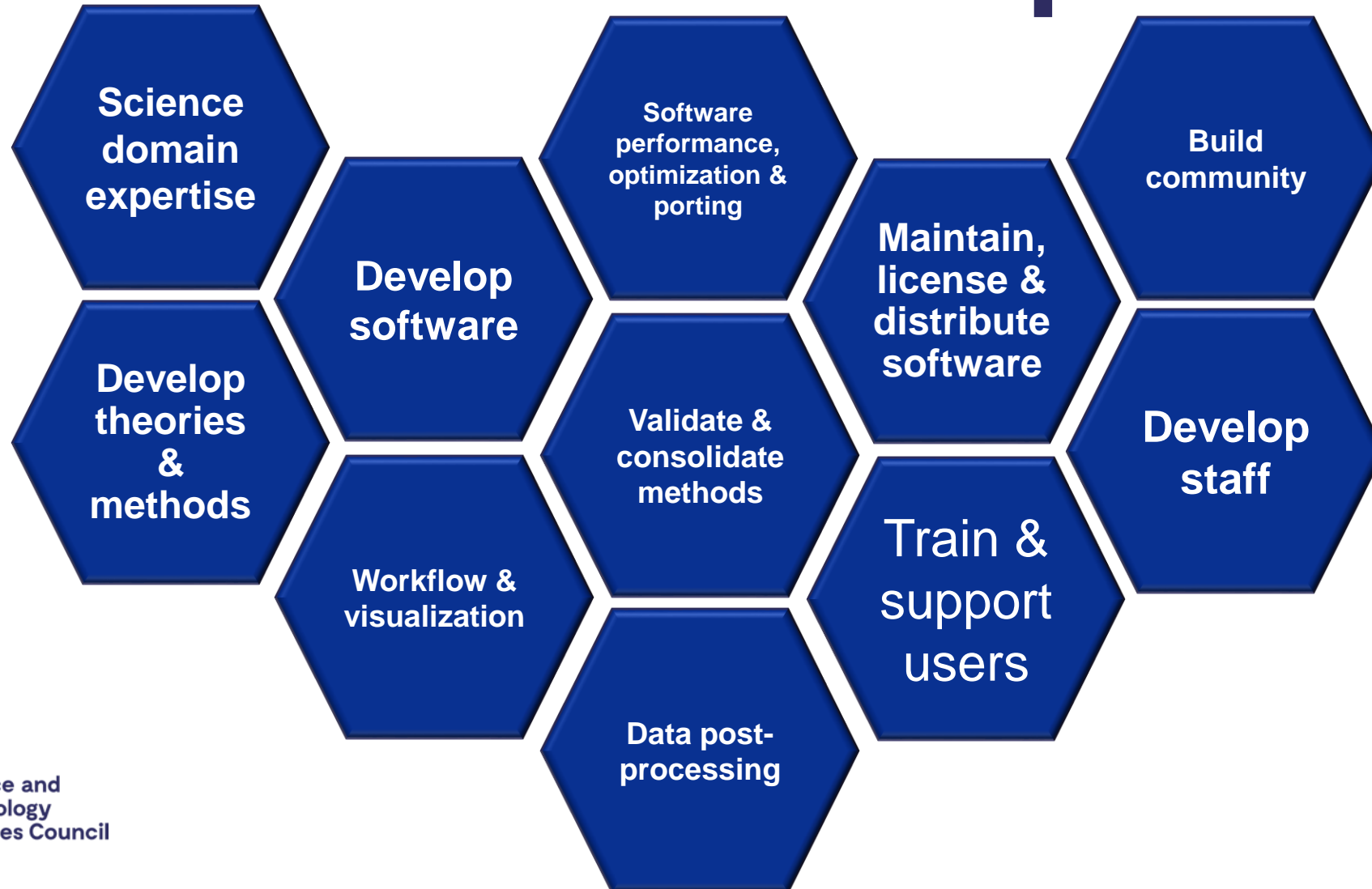
Research Areas Currently Supported



CoSeC Infrastructure Ethos

- CoSeC supports research communities to share knowledge and expertise rapidly and effectively, encapsulating it in **community software**, developed and maintained as a research *infrastructure* for the benefit of all researchers.
- CoSeC people are specialist RSEs, i.e., scientists who combine the science domain expertise with the software engineering expertise
- Skills pools built over decades and non-transferable

What CoSeC People Do



2018 Chemistry Nobel Prize



“Directed Evolution of Enzymes and Binding Proteins”



Frances H Arnold, CALTECH, California, USA

Nature Chemistry

A serine-substituted efficient carbene transferase

Pedro S Coelho¹, Zimo Wang¹, Mariala E E Frances H Arnold^{1*} & Eric M Bratton²

*Correspondence: frances.arnold@caltech.edu

Abstract: The serine-substituted efficient carbene transferase (SECT) is a natural enzyme that catalyzes the transfer of a carbene from a carbene donor to a carbene acceptor. SECT is a member of the 2-oxoacid-dependent carbene transferase family. SECT is a member of the 2-oxoacid-dependent carbene transferase family. SECT is a member of the 2-oxoacid-dependent carbene transferase family. SECT is a member of the 2-oxoacid-dependent carbene transferase family.

INTRODUCTION
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JACS

Synthesis of β-Branch Subunit of Tryptophan

Michael Herge¹, Paul van Royen¹, and Frances H. Arnold^{1*}

*Correspondence: frances.arnold@caltech.edu

Abstract: The β-branch subunit of tryptophan is a key component of the tryptophan molecule. The synthesis of the β-branch subunit of tryptophan is a key goal. In this regard, the development of efficient, sustainable biocatalytic processes for the production of the β-branch subunit of tryptophan is a key goal.

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JACS

Directed Evolution Mimics of the Conformational State of the Active Site

Russell D. Lewis¹, Marc Garcia-Barral¹, Matthew J. Kern¹, and Frances H. Arnold^{1*}

*Correspondence: frances.arnold@caltech.edu

Abstract: The conformational state of the active site of an enzyme is a key determinant of its catalytic activity. The development of efficient, sustainable biocatalytic processes for the production of the conformational state of the active site is a key goal. In this regard, the development of efficient, sustainable biocatalytic processes for the production of the conformational state of the active site is a key goal.

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JACS

Catalytic iron-carbene cytochrome c carbene

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Abstract: The catalytic iron-carbene cytochrome c carbene is a key component of the cytochrome c molecule. The synthesis of the catalytic iron-carbene cytochrome c carbene is a key goal. In this regard, the development of efficient, sustainable biocatalytic processes for the production of the catalytic iron-carbene cytochrome c carbene is a key goal.

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JACS

Directed evolution of the tryptophan synthase β-subunit for stand-alone function recapitulates allelic activation

Andrew K. Butler¹, Andrew M. Karpman¹, David R. Karpman¹, Michael T. Meyer¹, Javier Manzano-Corcuera¹, and Frances H. Arnold^{1*}

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ACS Publications

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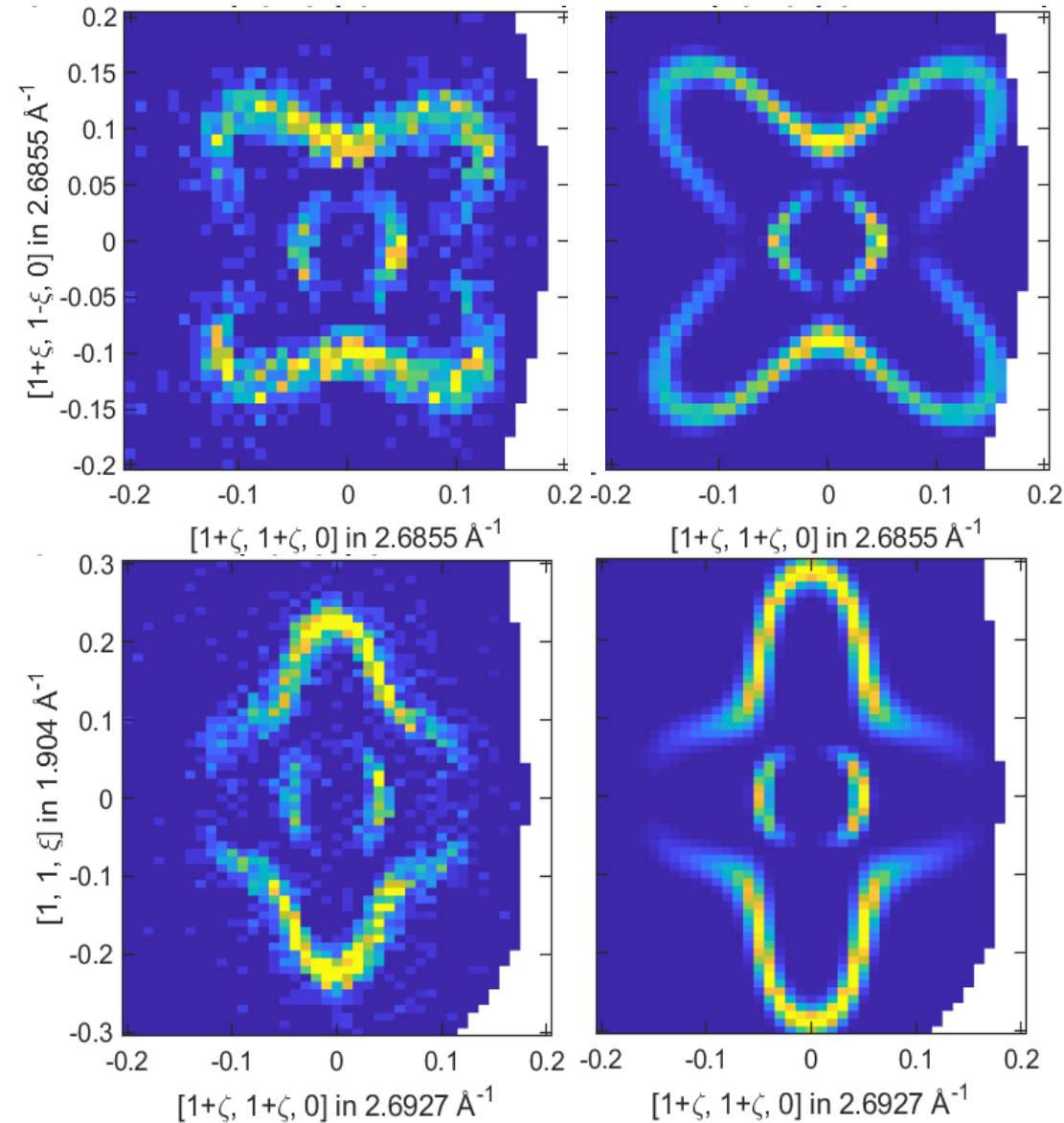
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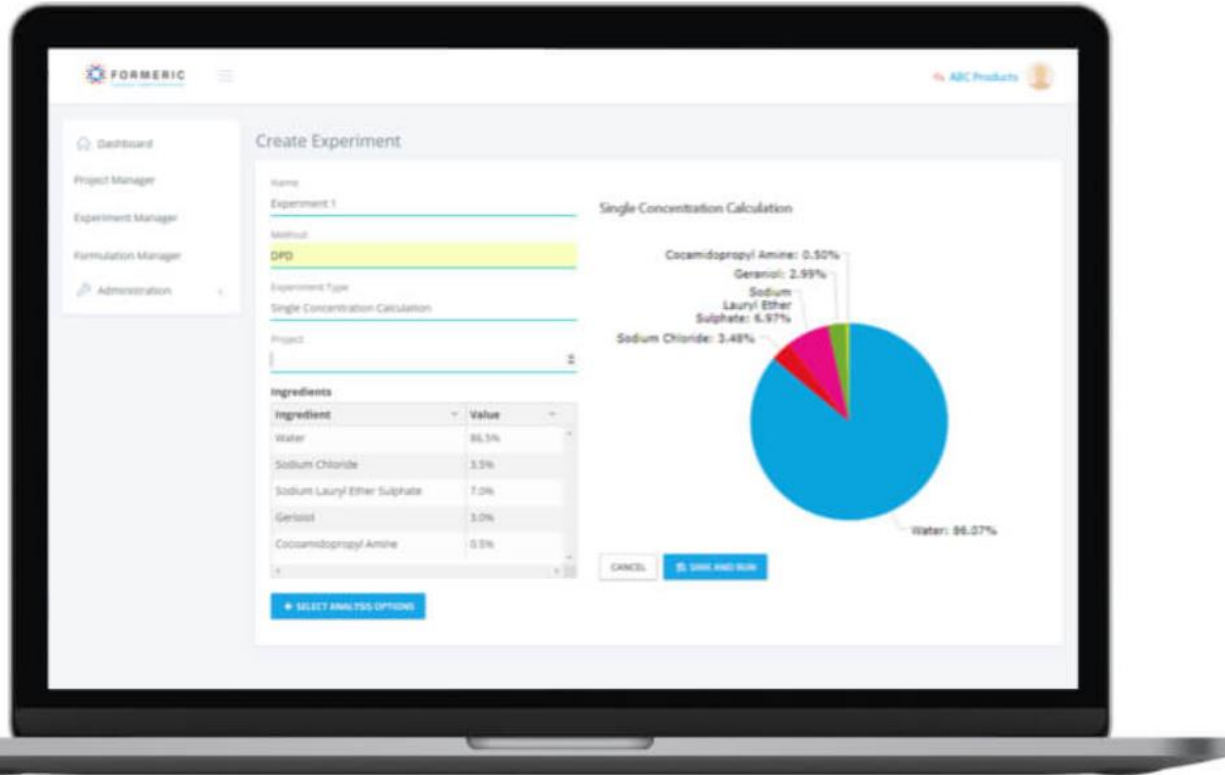


PACE Project

- SCD staff have developed a tool to directly compare simulated vibrational data with experiments conducted at ISIS.
- Benchmarking and validation against other tools has led to improvements that benefit ISIS, ORNL and PSI/ESRF.
- To quote one instrument scientist at ISIS – *“It has revolutionized my workflow.”* -DV



Software for Industry with Hartree Centre



<https://formeric.co.uk/>

Challenges/Opportunities

Technological

- Exascale
- Data deluge
- AI
- Quantum computing
- Etc.

Social

- Open research
- Strategic approach
- Community cohesion
- User expectations
- People pipeline
- Diversity and inclusion
- Etc.



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Questions?



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Thank you



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@STFC_Matters



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